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The Forage Selection Program at the Cerrados Research Center--33 Years of Contributions for the Tropics

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Presenter Information

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The forage selection program at the Cerrados Research Center—33 years of contributions for the tropics

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Introduction The Brazilian Savannah or Cerrados extends for over 207 million of ha in the central region of Brazil, occupying 24% of Brazil's territory. It is the second most important biome of Brazil gathering a very large and rich biodiversity. Nowadays, about 96 million hectares are explored in agricultural or livestock enterprises. From this 96 million ha explored cultivated pastures represents 50 million ha. The Cerrados is responsible for about 55% of the brazilian soybean production and 42% of the brazilian cattle population, which represents 50% of the annual beef production. The Cerrados Research Center was founded in 1975 with the main goal to improve the knowledge about the natural resources and to promote a sustainable use of the Cerrados. The forage selection program started at that time and made, along these 33 years, great contributions to the livestock business, releasing 5 grasses and 3 legumes cultivars.

Materials and methods An evaluation scheme proposed by the International Network of Tropical Pastures Evaluation (RIEPT), coordenated by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), and described in Toledo (1982), Paladines & Lascano (1983) and Lascano & Pizarro (1984) was used to asssess tropical forage grasses and legumes adaptation to the environmetal conditions of the Cerrados Research Center ($15^{\circ}35'33''S$ and $47^{\circ}42'30''W$) and other locations. Since 1975 approximately 5000 germplasm accessions of 50 different genera (84% legumes and 16% grasses) were evaluated. Adaptation to acid soils, pests and diseases resistance (spittlebug, anthracnose, rust, and viruses), high forage dry matter yield and seed production were some of the characteristics evaluated.

Results The work conducted at the Cerrados Research Center pointed that from those 50 different genera evaluated, three genera of grasses and three genera of legumes were best suited to the low input and extensive pasture systems. These genera are : *Brachiaria*, *Panicum*, *Paspalum*, *Stylosanthes*, *Arachis*, and *Leucaena*. Since then, the work with these genera resulted in the releasing of the following cultivars : *Brachiaria brizantha* cv. Marandu (1985); *Brachiaria brizantha* cv. Xaraes (2002); *Panicum maximum* cv. Vencedor (1990); *Paspalum atratum* cv. Pojuca (2000); *Stylosanthes guianensis* cv. Bandeirante (1983); *Stylosanthes macrocephala* cv. Pioneiro e *Stylosanthes guianensis* cv. Mineirão (1993). The Cerrados Research Center portfolio of cultivars also includes *Andropogon gayanus* cv. Planaltina (1980). A hybrid cultivar of Leucaena (*L*. *leucochephala* x *L*. *diversifolia*) its been preprared to release in 2009. The area cultivated with the Cerrados Research Center cultivars has been estimated in 30 million hectares, which clearly demonstrate the importance of this forage selection program to Brazil and the Tropical region. Now adays, the increasing of the low tillage systems and crop-pastures rotations, presents a new challenge to the research done at Cerrados Research Center. This new paradigm brings the opportunity to revisit some of the genera evaluated in the past, since the low input and extensive pasture systems it is not anymore the only option to the beef cattle enterprises.

Conclusions The forage selection program of the Cerrados Research Center has done a great contribution to the beef cattle industry of Brazil, especially to producers of the Brazilian savannas (Cerrados). The cultivars released demonstrated a wide adaptation and resistance to spittlebug and anthracnose, some of the biggest problems facing grasses and legumes forages. The new challenges are already being addressed with a realignment of the focus of the research.

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