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## The mulberry as a source of forage for ruminants : effects of stand density and cutting frequency on dry matter yield and nutritive value

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**Key words :** mulberry ,stand density ,cutting frequency

**Introduction** In the central zone of Chile , under Mediterranean climate , mulberry has been used as a decorative tree in parks and avenues . Previous results have shown large dry matter yields and high nutritive value , ( Martin et al . , 2000 ; Boschini , 2000 ) . Preliminary results indicate that yield should be over 20 ton ha<sup>-1</sup> with crude protein between 18 and 25% ; digestible energy about 14.2 MJ kg<sup>-1</sup> . The objective of this study was to quantify the effects of stand density (SD) and cutting frequency (CF) on dry matter yield and its nutritive value .

**Materials and methods** Three SD were applied : high density (HD) ,(50 x 50 cm) ; medium density (MD) , 75 x 75 cm and low density (LD) 100 x 100 cm . For each density , two CF were applied : every 60 and 120 days . Leaves and stems were weighed and dried to 60°C for dry matter determination . Samples for each density and frequency were collected for chemical analysis (crude protein (CP) , digestibility (DMD) , ash and digestible energy (DE) ) . A 3 x 2 random factorial design with 12 replications was used .

**Results** SD significantly affected ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) dry matter yield . HD presented 39% more dry matter yield than MD and 55% more than LD when CF was of 60 days . When CF was every 120 days , HD showed 35% more yield than MD and 50% more than LD . CF significantly affected dry matter yield for all the densities having more production at 60 days than at 120 days , being 23% ; 18% and 15% for HD , MD and LD respectively , showing that as SD and CF are increased , dry matter yield is also increased . Nutritive value was not affected by density but when CF was longer , nutritive value significantly decreased since nutrients were sent from leaves to storage tissues , although digestibility did not change .

**Table 1** Effects of SD and CF on dry matter yield and nutritive value of mulberry .

	DM yield (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )		CP (%)		DMD (%)		DE (MJ kg <sup>-1</sup> )		Ash (%)	
	60 ds	120 ds	60 ds	120 ds	60 ds	120 ds	60 ds	120 ds	60 ds	120 ds
HD	5.2B <sup>1</sup> a <sup>2</sup>	3.96Aa	25.6Ba	21.8Ab	83.3Aa	82.9Aa	3.73Ab	15.6 Ab	15.1Bb	14.0Aa
MD	3.13B* b	2.56Ab	26.4Ba	21.7Ab	84.3Ba	81.3Aa	3.69Ab	15.1 Ab	14.2Aa	14.4Aa
LD	2.32Bc	1.98Ac	25.4Ba	20.7Aa	83.3Ba	81.7Aa	3.56Aa	14.6 Aa	15.3Ab	14.8Aa

<sup>1</sup> Different capital letters in columns indicate significant differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) .

<sup>2</sup> Minor letters within the rows indicates significant differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) .

**Conclusions** Dry matter production significantly increases as stand density of mulberry is higher and cutting frequency is longer . Nutritive value is not affected by stand density but crude protein content decreases when cutting frequency is enlarged while digestibility and digestible energy content are not affected .

### References

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