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Comparision of chemical composition and nutritive value of rangeland plants in northern Iran

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Introduction One of the main objectives of range management is livestock production, which depends on the nutritive value of available forage (Stoddart et al., 1975). Ganskopp and Bohnert (2003) proposed that livestock and wildlife managers must be aware of the nutritional dynamics of forages to sustain satisfactory growth and reproduction of their animals, and assure fair value of the pasture. Feed quality has been defined as the amount of nutrient material that an animal can obtain from a feed in the shortest possible time (Walton, 1983).

Materials and methods Range species from rangeland in northern Iran were evaluated in this experiment including: Carex pendulus, Cyperus rotundus?, Lathyrus pratensis, Lathyrus apahca, Brachypodium sylvaticum and Alopecurus myosuroides. Samples were collected randomly from rangeland from northern Iran (between the cities of Sari and Amol). Plants were harvested in mid-May at the early growth stage, transported to the lab, dried, and prepared for chemical analysis. Samples were analyzed for forage quality, CP (crude protein), CF (crude fiber), ME (metabolism energy), DDM (dry digestible matter), ADF (acid detergent fiber), DE (digestible energy), and TDN (total digestible nutrients).

Results

Table 1 Mean crude protein (CP), acid detergent fiber (ADF), metabolizable energy (ME) contents and dry matter digestibility (DMD) of forage species in rangeland of northern of Iran.

	$C_{\gamma perus}$ rotundus	Carex pendula	Lathyrus pratensis	$Lathyrus\\aphaca$	Brachypodium sylvatichum	Alopecurus myosuroides
CP ,%	10/36±0/14a	5 .94±0/1b	18/21±/16c	16/05±0/14d	7/80±0/05e	11/63±0/07f
CF ,%	$21/85\pm0/3a$	40/42±0/42d	32/42±0/32c	33/83±0/9c	24/15±0/3b	$21/27\pm0/47a$
ADF ,%	$36/67\pm0/42c$	40/55±0/35d	$36/41\pm1/24c$	34/93±0/77e	$24/43\pm0/93a$	27/93±0/57b
TDN ,%	54/17±/49b	$49/71\pm0/4a$	54/47±1/4b	56/7±0/88b	$68/25 \pm 1/07 $ c	64/22±0/65d
DDM ,%	60.32±0/3b	$57/30\pm0/27a$	60/53±0/96c	$61/67 \pm 0/60 $ c	68/25±1/08d	67/13±0/44d
ME ,Mcal/Kg	1.66±0/01ab	$1/46\pm0/01a$	1/88±0/03ab	1/85±0/02ab	$2/00\pm0/04a$	1/93±0/05ab
DE ,Mcal/Kg	2/03±0/01b	$1/79\pm0/01_{a}$	2/3±0/04b	2/27±0/03b	2/45±0/05d	2/36±0/06c

Conclusions Carex pendulus had the highest ADF, CF and lowest CP, DMD, ME, DE and TDN and, therefore, the lowest forage quality. Lathyrus pratensis had the highest CP and high DMD, ME, DE, TDN and low ADF, CF and, therefore, the highest forage quality.

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