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Evento	Salão UFRGS 2022: SIC - XXXIV SALÃO DE INICIAÇÃO CIENTÍFICA DA UFRGS
Ano	2022
Local	Campus Centro - UFRGS
Título	Evaluation of tetraploid bahiagrass lines for beef cattle systems in the Southeast of USA
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Cattle ranchers in the Southeastern United States have relied on bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum* Flüggé) since the early 1900's. Breeding and selection have focused on diploid 'Pensacola types', but many producers favor tetraploid "Argentine types" for its wider leaf blades and fewer seedheads. But there is a gap in the availability of tetraploid cultivars for commercial use due to inherent challenges of breeding apomicts. The main objective of this study was to evaluate nine new tetraploid breeders' lines from multiple UF breeding programs under different grazing methods for their agronomic performance and persistence under grazing compared to Argentine. The study was conducted at the UF Beef Research Unit in Gainesville, FL during two consecutive growing seasons (2020 - 2021). Two grazing treatments were imposed through mob stocking: 'intensive' grazing was characterized by a two-week grazing interval to a 5 cm stubble height, and 'moderate' grazing was a four-week interval to a 10 cm stubble height. Forage accumulation was assessed using a double-sampling technique with the indirect measure being a 0.25 m² disk meter. Double sampling to calibrate the disk occurred every four weeks. Forage was clipped to the target grazing stubble height (10 or 5 cm), dried to a constant weight at 60°C and weighed. Percentage cover was defined visually. Treatments were meant to impose different levels of stress on the plants to evaluate persistence and productivity traits. Hybrids 3 and 93, outperformed Argentine in forage accumulation (9000 vs. 5100 kg/ha, on year 2). Greater forage accumulation was observed under intensive grazing for most entries. Meanwhile, moderate grazing resulted in greater ground cover. After two seasons, percentage cover was 67% for intensive grazing and 87% for moderate. Four entries are now being considered for further evaluation before cultivar release, projected to 2026.