

YIELD COMPONENTS AND MORPHOGENESIS OF ARUANA GRASS IN RESPONSE TO NITROGEN SUPPLY

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ABSTRACT: Areas with Aruana grass (*Panicum maximum* Jacq.) in Brazilian pastures, especially those used by sheep, have expanded due to yield and morphological characteristics of this grass that are favorable to these animals. Nevertheless, the knowledge concerning yield attributes of this grass in relation to nitrogen fertilization is very limited. The objective of this research was to evaluate yield and physiological attributes in this forage grass when grown in nutrient solutions containing N rates. The experiment was carried out in a greenhouse with plastic pots containing ground quartz as substrate, during the Spring season. Six N rates in the solution (14, 112, 210, 294, 378, and 462 mg L⁻¹), with 70% N-NO₃⁻ and 30% N-NH₄⁺ were tested. Experimental units were set up in a completely randomized block design, with four replications. Plants were harvested at 35 days after the seedlings were transplanted to the pots and again at 28 days after the first harvest. After the second harvest, the roots were taken from the substrate. In both growing periods, dry matter yield for plant tops and roots, leaf area, number of expanded green leaves, number of tillers, leaf appearance rate, and phyllochron were significantly affected by the N rates, and the data were adjusted to a second-order model. Aruana grass required high rates of N to show maximum response in those variables. Key words: *Panicum maximum*, leaf area, phyllochron, leaves, tillering

COMPONENTES DE PRODUÇÃO E MORFOGÊNESE DO CAPIM-ARUANA EM RESPOSTA AO NITROGÊNIO

RESUMO: No Brasil, as áreas de pastagens formadas com o capim-Aruana (*Panicum maximum* Jacq.), particularmente destinadas ao pastejo por ovinos, têm crescido devido às características produtivas e estruturais da gramínea, propícias à exploração destes rebanhos. Porém, o conhecimento do comportamento produtivo do capim-Aruana relacionado à adubação nitrogenada é escasso. Avaliaram-se atributos produtivos e fisiológicos desta gramínea forrageira, quando submetida a doses de N em solução nutritiva. O experimento foi conduzido em casa-de-vegetação, utilizando vasos contendo sílica como substrato, no período da primavera. Foram estudadas seis doses de N correspondentes a 14; 112; 210; 294; 378 e 462 mg L⁻¹, mantidas na proporção constante de 70%:30% entre N-NO₃⁻ e N-NH₄⁺. O delineamento experimental foi o de blocos ao acaso, com quatro repetições. As plantas foram colhidas aos 35 dias após o transplante das plântulas e aos 28 dias após o primeiro corte, procedendo-se nesta ocasião, a separação das raízes da sílica. A produção de massa seca da parte aérea e das raízes, a área foliar, o número de folhas verdes expandidas, o número de perfilhos, a taxa de aparecimento de folhas e filocrono no primeiro e segundo cortes, foram influenciados pelas doses de N, ajustando-se ao modelo quadrático de regressão. O capim-Aruana mostrou-se exigente ao fornecimento de N para expressar o seu máximo potencial nas variáveis analisadas.

Palavras-chave: *Panicum maximum*, área foliar, filocrono, folhas, perfilhamento

INTRODUCTION

Due to the large use and importance of the species *Panicum maximum* Jacq. in livestock exploiting areas and established pastures in Brazil, several works have been conducted in the field of plant breeding, resulting in a number of cultivars introduced in the market, such as Centenário, Centauro, Tobiatã,

Vencedor, Aruana, and more recently, cultivars Tanzânia-1, Mombaça, and Massai (Jank, 1995; Pereira et al., 2001).

Numerous papers have reported the effect of N on the morphogenetic and structural characteristics of tropical forage grasses, such as brachiarias (notably *Brachiaria decumbens* Stapf. and *Brachiaria brizantha* (A. Rich.) Stapf.), species of the genus *Cynodon*, as well

as some *Panicum maximum* Jacq. cultivars, such as Colonião, Tanzânia, and Mombaça. However, at present there is a lack of information with regard to the yield and morphophysiological behavior of some forage plants, including Aruana grass.

Aruana grass has been used especially in pastures intended for sheep exploration (Bianchini et al., 1999), since it is short-sized and has deserved attention because of its high capacity of emitting leaves and tillers, with new growth from a great number of basal buds after each grazing cycle. It is tolerant to intense grazing and has excellent acceptability by the animals, and has a mean annual dry mass yield that can be as high as 20 Mg ha⁻¹ (Instituto de Zootecnia, 1989).

Cecato et al. (2000) reported a smaller leaf dry mass yield and total dry mass (stalks+leaves) of Aruana grass (despite greater tillering), when compared to cultivars Centenário, Mombaça, Tanzânia, and Tobiata, and to *P. maximum* accessions K249 and KK8. Carvalho et al. (2002) also reported smaller dry mass yield of Aruana grass tops in relation to cultivars Makueni, Mombaça, and Tanzânia. However, an observation must be made that the smaller yields presented by Aruana grass should not be attributed to less soil fertility requirements, but possibly to the same management adopted for cultivars with distinct morphogenetic characteristics.

Some results have demonstrated the positive effect of nitrogen fertilization on Aruana grass, such as those reported by Colozza et al. (2000), who verified an increase in dry mass yield of the plant tops and roots of plants, and in tillering, with supplied N. Cecato et al. (1994a; 1994b) also verified that dry mass yield of plant tops, as well as regrowth and tillering in Aruana grass were positively influenced by increased N rates. However, the knowledge about morphogenetic and yield characteristics of this grass as a response to N supplying is still incipient. Therefore, a greater understanding about the yield potential of this new *P. maximum* cultivar will provide support for the adoption of management and fertilization strategies.

The hypothesis upon which this work relied is that *P. maximum* Jacq. cv. Aruana manifestly responds to N, thus promoting morphogenetic and structural alterations. The present study had the objective of evaluating dry mass yield in the plant tops and roots of Aruana grass, leaf area and specific leaf area, quantifying the total number of tillers and unfolded green leaves, leaf appearance rate (and phyllochron), and the leaf blades:stalks+sheaths ratio.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was carried out under greenhouse conditions, in Piracicaba, State of São Paulo, during the period between 04 October and 05 December, 2000. Aruana grass was submitted to six N rates (14, 112, 210, 294, 378, and 462 mg L⁻¹) in a nutrient solution, while

keeping the N-NO₃⁻ : N-NH₄⁺ ratio constant at 70% nitrate and 30% ammonium. The solutions were prepared from a solution recommended by Sarruge (1975), modified to satisfy the N rates. The experiment was set up as a randomized complete block design with four replications. The maximum and minimum temperature data during the experimental period are presented in Figure 1.

Aruana grass seeds were placed to germinate on September 20, 2000, in plastic trays containing sand washed in running water and later in deionized water. Fifteen seedlings were transplanted 14 days after sowing to individual plastic pots, 20.0 cm in diameter and with a 4.0 L capacity, containing ground quartz as substrate. Immediately after the seedlings were transplanted, 1.6 L of nutritive solution diluted to 25% of the corresponding rates were supplied. Initially, the solutions remained in the pots during the day and at night, and were circulated through the silica four times a day during a period of one week. After that week, the solutions were drained at night and supplied during the day, when they were circulated three times a day. Periodic thinnings were conducted until five plants per pot remained. The solutions containing the effective N concentrations were used after the third day from seedling transplanting, and were renewed every ten days. The pots were rearranged within each block every three days.

Counts of the number of expanded green leaves were made for all plants present in each pot every three days, and the last totally expanded leaf (visible ligula) was marked. The leaf appearance rate (leaves/tiller.day) was calculated for five plants per pot, on six dates during the first growth of plants, and on eight dates in the second growth. Phyllochron (days/leaf) was calculated as the inverse of leaf appearance rate (Ferragine et al., 2001; Pinto et al., 1994; Skinner & Nelson, 1994). The number of tillers and leaf area of Aruana grass plants were computed at the time of both harvests, and leaf area was determined with a digital area integrator system.

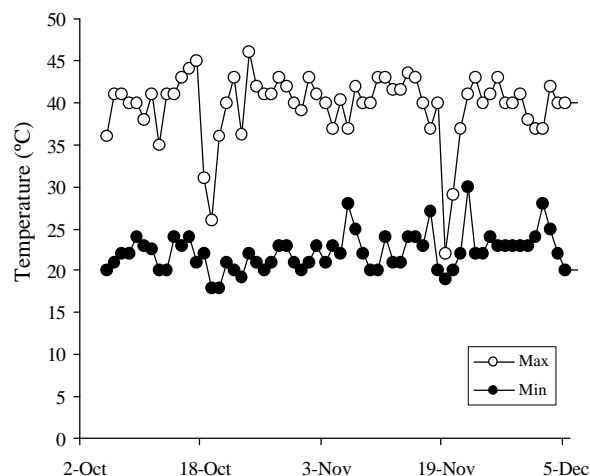


Figure 1 - Maximum and minimum temperature data during the experimental period.

The plants were cultivated in two growing periods. The first harvest was done 35 days after the seedlings were transplanted, at 3 cm from the plants' root collar, while the second harvest (plants cut at the surface of the substrate), occurred 28 days after the first harvest. Immediately after the second harvest the roots were separated from the silica and washed in running water and deionized water, and recovered with two 0.25- and 1.00 mm sieves. In both harvests, the plant tops were separated into leaf blades and stalks plus sheaths.

The plant material collected in both harvests was dried in a forced air circulation oven, at a temperature of 65°C for 72 hours, and was later weighed with a precision balance.

The results were submitted to statistical analysis using the statistical software SAS - *System for Windows* 6.11 (SAS Institute, 1996). The analysis of variance was carried out, and, based on the level of significance in the F test for the N rates, a regression study was done for the first and second degree components, through the GLM procedure. A means comparison test (Tukey, $P < 0.05$) was carried out for leaf appearance rate and phyllochron. The correlations between variables dry mass yield in the plant tops (DMYPT), number of tillers (NT), number of expanded green leaves (EGL), leaf area (LA), leaf appearance rate (LAR), and phyllochron were obtained and tested by the CORR procedure, using the SAS - *System for Windows* 6.11 statistical program (SAS Institute, 1996).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Aruana grass leaf blade yield, in the first and second harvests, varied ($P < 0.01$) with the N rates in the solution (Figure 2). The maximum leaf blade yields were obtained with N rates of 344 and 335 mg L⁻¹, respectively, for the first and second harvests. As the N supplied in the solution increased, from the lowest rate to those cor-

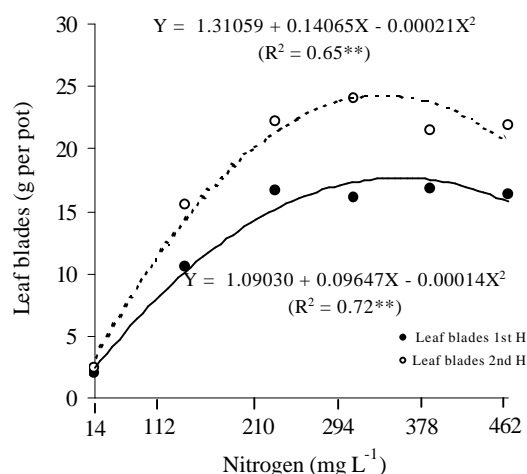


Figure 2 - Aruana grass leaf blade dry mass yield in the first and second harvests as a function of N rates in the solution.

responding to the maximum yields, in both harvests, increases in blade dry mass yield of 899 and 1,032% were verified for the first and second harvests, respectively, emphasizing the importance of N in the productive yield of these plants. Dry mass yield of stalks plus sheaths at the first and second harvests was influenced by N supply, varying according to a quadratic regression model (Figure 3). The maximum yields occurred when the nutrient was supplied at 380 mg L⁻¹ in the first harvest and 310 mg L⁻¹ in the second. Colozza et al. (2000) and Ferragine & Monteiro (1999) verified that dry mass yield for leaf blades and stalks plus sheaths varied with N rates in the first and second harvests of Aruana and signal grass (*Brachiaria decumbens* Stapf. cv. Basilisk), respectively.

The leaf blades:stalks plus sheaths ratio was influenced ($P < 0.01$) by the N rate increases in the solution only in the first harvest (Figure 4), and changed according to a quadratic regression model, from 3.54 to 2.14 from the lowest to the highest N rate. Andrade et al. (2000) also verified a reduction of the leaf blades:stalks

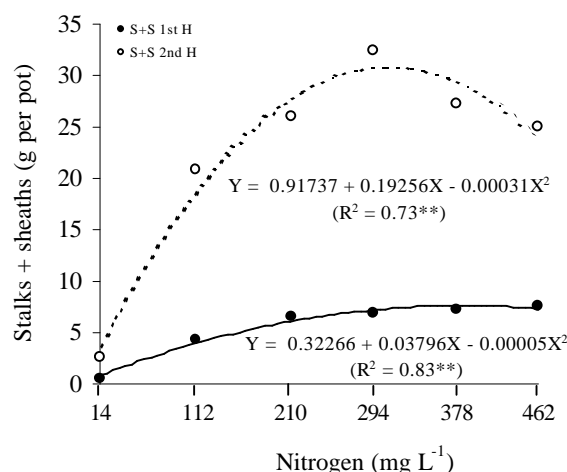


Figure 3 - Aruana grass dry mass yield of stalks plus sheaths in the first and second harvests as a function of N rates in the solution.

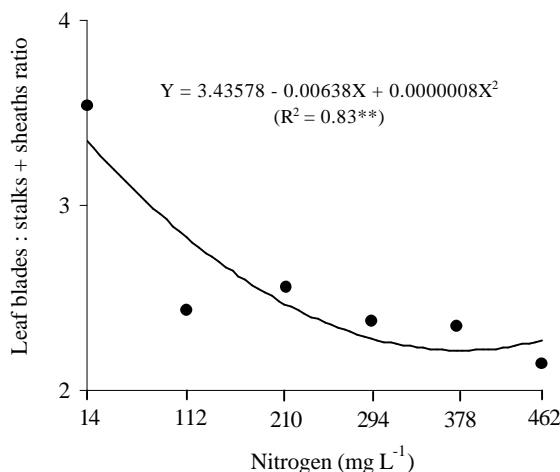


Figure 4 - Aruana grass leaf blades : stalks plus sheaths ratio in the first harvest as a function of N rates in the solution.

ratio in elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum* Schum cv. Napier), related, however, to potassium fertilization increase. Increased forage yield, as a response to fertilization, results, among others factors, from an increase in stalk biomass, which is determinative of undesirable forage quality alterations, such as decreased blades:stalks ratios (Gomide, 1994).

The number of tillers (NT) varied ($P < 0.01$) quadratically with N rates in the first and second Aruana grass harvests (Figure 5). The maximum number of tillers in the first harvest occurred at the N rate of 373 mg L^{-1} , while in the second harvest the maximum was verified at the rate of 299 mg L^{-1} .

When the points of maximum grass tillering in both harvests were compared, a superiority of 14% of the first harvest in relation to the second was verified, differently from what was reported by Colozza et al. (2000), who observed a greater number of tillers in the second harvest. This reduction in tiller density in the second harvest, however, did not cause decreases in leaf area (Figure 7) and in total number of expanded leaves (Figure 6). The tiller appearance rate decreases as the leaf area index (LAI) increases, as a consequence of both qualitative and quantitative reductions in the light that reaches the basal and axillary buds of plants (Simon & Lemaire, 1987). However, it is interesting to note that under pot growing conditions, there should be no restrictions for the penetration of light, and consequently for the induction of buds, which would develop into new tillers.

With regard to the number of expanded green leaves (EGL), an effect of N supply ($P < 0.01$) in the solution was observed in the first and second harvests (Figure 6). The regression equations for expanded green leaf yield as a function of N rates were adjusted to the quadratic regression model, with maximum yields obtained at N rates of 352 mg L^{-1} and 336 mg L^{-1} in the first and second harvests, respectively.

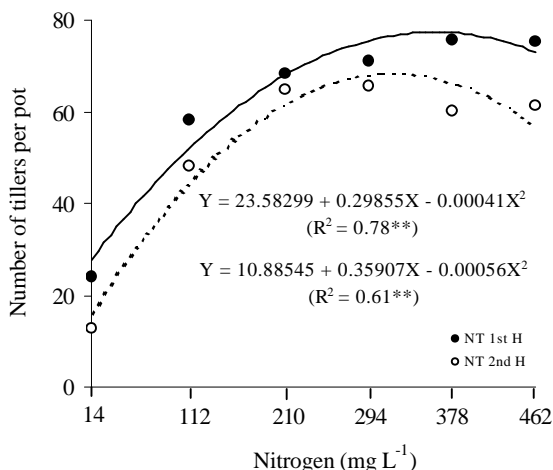


Figure 5 - Number of Aruana grass tillers per pot in the first and second harvests as a function of N rates in the solution.

Effects of N supply on total number of expanded green leaf in forage grasses were also reported by Benetti et al. (1999) with *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. cv. Tifton 85, Schiavuzzo et al. (1999) with Marandu grass (*Brachiaria brizantha* (A. Rich.) Stapf. cv. Marandu), as well as by Garcez Neto et al. (2002) with Mombaça grass, thus expressing the photosynthetic potential of the canopy. The N supply effect on the increase of the total numbers of leaves and green leaves per tiller is also associated with the reduced senescence of these organs, contributing to a longer life of the leaf (greater photosynthetic capacity for longer periods due to limited N redistribution toward younger tissues).

The N rates promoted Aruana grass leaf area (LA) increases ($P < 0.01$) in both harvests (Figure 7). The points of maximum leaf area were obtained with the supplying of N rates of 400 mg L^{-1} in the first harvest and 338 mg L^{-1} in the second. When the points of maximum leaf area in both harvests were compared, a 28% increase

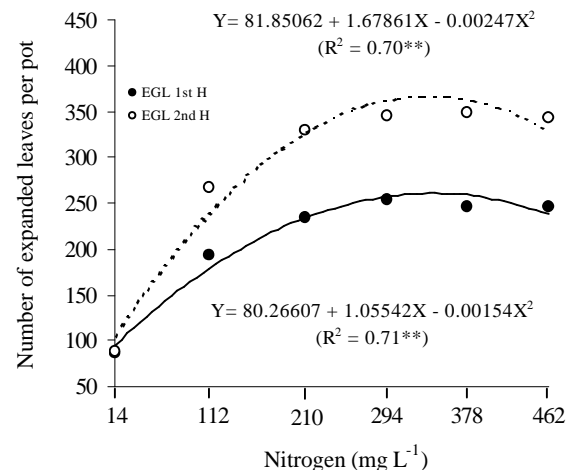


Figure 6 - Number of Aruana grass expanded green leaves per pot in the first and second harvests as a function of N rates in the solution.

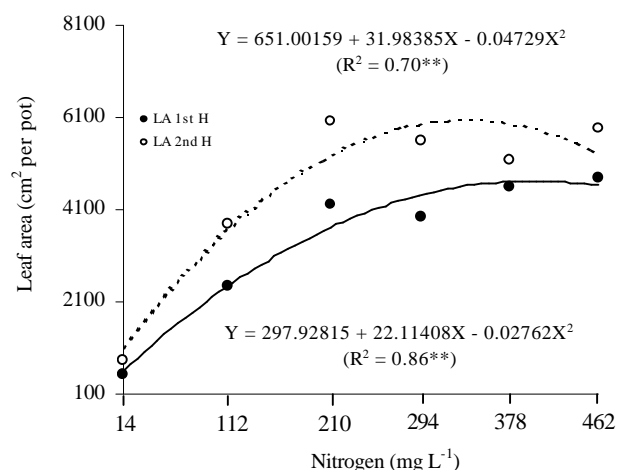


Figure 7 - Aruana grass leaf area in the first and second harvests as a function of N rates in the solution.

in the second harvest was verified in relation to that obtained in the first one. Increases in leaf area of forage plants by means of N supply were reported by Paciullo et al. (1998) with elephant grass, Manarin (2000) with Mombaça grass, and Mattos (2001) and Rodrigues (2002) with signal grass.

The nutritional status of plants, as well as environmental conditions, such as temperature, light intensity, and soil moisture, in addition to genetic characteristics of the plant and management, are fundamental tools in the process of formation and maintenance of plant tissues and consequently of leaf area. According to Nabinger (1997), water and N deficiencies are among the most common factors that limit leaf area index (LAI), and a deficiency of both results in progressive reductions of photosynthesis rate in the leaves, light interception, and consequently of the plant's leaf area.

Specific leaf area (SLA) is the ratio between leaf area and leaf dry mass. The SLA reciprocal indicates leaf thickness – the specific weight of a leaf (Benincasa, 1988). The SLA in Aruana grass varied with the N rates in the solution only in the first harvest, showing significance ($P < 0.05$) for the quadratic component of the regression (Figure 8). The SLA values ranged from 255.4 to 290.4 $\text{cm}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$, respectively, between the 14 and 462 mg L^{-1} N rates. Santos Jr. (2001) verified, in Marandu grass harvested at 35 growing days, that SLA varied from 236.8 to 280.2 $\text{cm}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ with N supplied in the nutrient solution at 28 and 378 mg L^{-1} , respectively.

Nitrogen is an integral component of several compounds essential to plant growth processes, in addition to stimulating the development of leaves, stalks, and roots. Nitrogen deficiency reduces cell division and expansion, affecting leaf elongation, but promoting an increase in cell wall thickness (Marschner, 1995).

The N rates affected ($P < 0.01$) leaf appearance rate (LAR) and phyllochron in both Aruana grass growth

periods (Table 1). The highest LAR observed in the first growth was 1.449 leaves/tiller.day with an N rate of 294 mg L^{-1} , however not differing significantly from LAR values obtained with N rates of 210, 378, and 462 mg L^{-1} . In the second growth, the highest LAR was 2.493 leaves/tiller.day obtained with 378 mg L^{-1} N supplied in the solution, again not differing from those obtained at 210, 294, and 462 mg L^{-1} .

The phyllochron varied in the first growth from 2.016 to 0.709 days/leaf and from 1.577 to 0.407 days/leaf in the second growth, respectively, for the N rate from 14 to 462 mg L^{-1} , indicating a great leaf emission capacity by Aruana grass under a N sufficiency condition, which can be confirmed by the phyllochron values observed by Garcez Neto et al. (2002) with Mombaça grass and Ferragine et al. (2001) with signal grass.

The leaf appearance rate (LAR) was higher ($P < 0.01$) in the second plant growth in relation to the first for all N rates, except for the 14 mg L^{-1} rate ($P > 0.05$). Higher LAR values in the second growth probably occurred because the plants were already established, with a greater volume of roots, absorbing more water and nutrients, while during initial growth the plants concentrate great part of their energy to become established, with formation of their root system and top part. Phyllochron (based on the mean N rates) also showed difference ($P < 0.01$) from the first to the second growth of plants, providing an indication, together with LAR, that a greater number of leaves are produced in the second growth and in a shorter time.

Besides acting on the phyllochron by increasing the production of new tissues, N can also cause leaf elongation rate changes. This effect can be greater the shorter the stalk elongation process is, enabling the leaf to be exposed above the sheaths of older leaves, in practice traveling the same course, but at higher elongation rates (Garcez Neto et al., 2002).

Table 1 - Aruana grass leaf appearance rate (LAR) and phyllochron in the first and second growth periods, as a function of N rates in the solution.

N rate mg L^{-1}	1 st growth		2 nd growth	
	LAR leaves/tiller.day	Phyllochron days/leaf	LAR leaves/tiller.day	Phyllochron days/leaf
14	0.496 cA	2.016 a	0.634 cA	1.577 a
112	1.104 bB	0.906 b	1.911 bA	0.523 b
210	1.342 abB	0.745 b	2.357 abA	0.424 bc
294	1.449 aB	0.690 b	2.484 aA	0.403 c
378	1.412 aB	0.708 b	2.493 aA	0.401 c
462	1.410 aB	0.709 b	2.457 aA	0.407 c
Mean		0.975 A		0.625 B

Lower case letters on the same column and upper case letters on the same row do not differ significantly by Tukey test ($P < 0.05$).

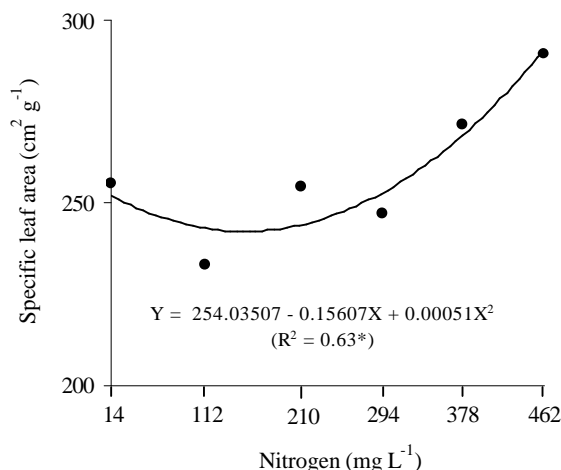


Figure 8 - Aruana grass specific leaf area in the first harvest as a function of N rates in the solution.

Pinto et al. (1994) reported values of 2.35 and 4.29 days/leaf, respectively, for the grasses *Setaria anceps* Stapf. ex Massey cv. Kazungula and *Panicum maximum* Jacq. cv. Guiné, 21 days after emergence of the grasses, regardless of the N rates used. Ferragine et al. (2001), in an evaluation of signal grass submitted to N and K rates in the nutrient solution with respect to LAR and phyllochron in two plant growth periods, concluded that both variables were influenced by N supplied in both growth periods; no effects of the N × K interaction, or supplied K were observed. They explained that LAR in the first harvest was higher when N was supplied at the rates of 336 and 434 mg L⁻¹, corresponding to 0.510 leaves/tiller.day (phyllochron of 1.96 days/leaf) at both rates. Values of 0.211 (4.74 days/leaf) and 0.212 leaves/tiller.day (4.72 days/leaf) were verified in the second harvest, for nitrogen rates of 336 and 434 mg L⁻¹, respectively.

The role N plays on LAR can be analyzed as a result from the combination of a series of factors, such as height of sheaths, leaf elongation, and temperature. The rate at which leaves become elongated acts by changing the pattern of appearance of leaf blades. This occurs because of a change in the time the leaf takes from its beginning in the meristem until it appears above the pseudostalk formed by older leaves (Garcez Neto et al., 2002).

The Aruana grass dry mass yield, both in the plant tops (DMYPT) for the first and second harvests, and in the roots (DMYR) varied ($P < 0.01$) with the N rates in the nutrient solution (Figure 9). Dry mass yield of the plant tops in the first harvest was influenced by the N supplied in the solution, and was significant ($P < 0.01$) for the quadratic component of the regression. The point of maximum dry mass yield occurred when N was supplied at 336 mg L⁻¹. At the second harvest, dry mass yield in

the plant tops showed a maximum with N at 333 mg L⁻¹. Maximum yield in the second harvest was 61% higher than in the first one, with nearly the same N rate. Dry mass yield in the roots was obtained with N supplied at the rate of 334 mg L⁻¹, and was identical to the rates applied for maximum yield in the plant tops in both harvests (Figure 9).

Under N deficiency conditions in the solution (14 mg L⁻¹), the plant top:root ratio approached a 1:1 ratio (Figure 9), whereas this ratio increased when N increased in the solution. Therefore, yield of the plant tops and roots increased as a result of supplied N, but with a preferential allocation of the carbon partition for canopy formation, thus characterizing a plasticity in biomass allocation as a function of the nutrient's availability in the substrate. Studying Marandu grass, Monteiro et al. (1995) reported that when N was omitted, the plants dedicated the largest part of their dry mass yield to the root system. This mechanism has been widely pointed out in the literature as an adaptation required for plant survival, and it has been demonstrated that it is controlled both genetically and by the concentration of N in the plant (Marschner, 1995).

Yield responses of Aruana grass to supplied N were also reported by Colozza et al. (2000), who observed a maximum yield in the plant tops in the first harvest for the N rate of 171 mg kg⁻¹ of soil, and in the second harvest for the rate of 332 mg kg⁻¹ of soil; the maximum yield of roots was obtained at a rate of 262 mg kg⁻¹ of soil. In an experiment involving signal grass, Ferragine & Monteiro (1999) verified that the maximum dry mass yield for the root system would be obtained at a N supply rate higher than 434 mg L⁻¹ (the highest rate they studied).

Morphophysiological correlations

The morphophysiological response variables showed positive correlations with dry mass yield in the plant tops in both harvests, except for phyllochron in the first ($r = -0.93$) and second harvests ($r = -0.87$) (Table 2). The higher DMYPT in the second harvest in relation to the first (Figure 9) was mainly due to the number of expanded green leaves (EGL) ($r = 0.90$; $P < 0.01$) (Figure 6), leaf area, and leaf appearance rate (LAR) ($r = 0.89$; $P < 0.01$) (Table 1), which is characteristic in this cultivar. LAR is an important indicator of the yield potential shown by buds for the generation of new tillers (site filling) in forage grasses, and is a morphophysiological attribute determinative of the structural characteristics of the grassland since it influences the development of leaves and tillers, and forage yield as a consequence.

In the second growth, the correlations between DMYPT and number of tillers (NT) and leaf area (LA) were, respectively, $r = 0.76$ and $r = 0.78$. In the first growth of the grass, the coefficients of correlation (r) between DMYPT and LA, DMYPT and NT, DMYPT and

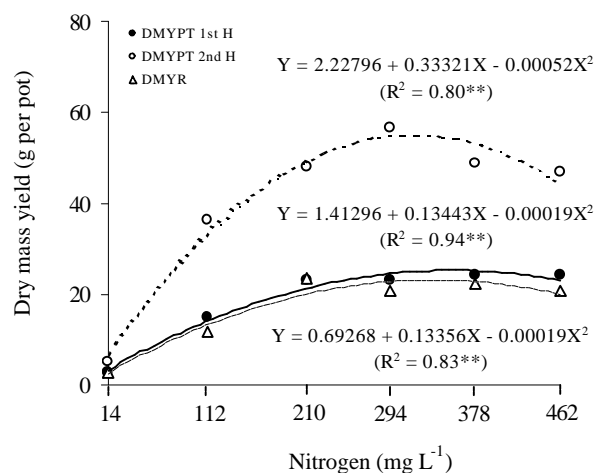


Figure 9 - Aruana grass dry mass yield in the plant tops and roots in the first and second harvests as a function of N rates in the solution.

Table 2 - Relation between Aruana grass dry mass yield in the plant tops (DMYPT), in the first and second harvests, and number of tillers (NT), number of expanded green leaves (EGL), leaf area (LA), leaf appearance rate (LAR), and phyllochron.

Variable	DMYPT	
	1 st Harvest	2 nd Harvest
NT	0.93**	0.76**
EGL	0.93**	0.90**
LA	0.96**	0.78**
LAR	0.91**	0.89**
Phyllochron	-0.93**	-0.87**

**is significant at 0.01.

EGL, and DMYPT and LAR were, respectively, 0.96, 0.93, 0.93, and 0.91 (Table 2).

Tillering potential is determined by leaf emission velocity, because during the formation of each leaf there is a correspondence with the generation of one or more axillary buds (Nabinger, 1997; 2002). The importance of tiller density is associated with other structural characteristics of the pasture, such as the number of leaves per tiller and leaf size, which are components that determine leaf area index (LAI). This index is the main factor that influences light interception, and pasture regrowth dynamics as a consequence (Chapman & Lemaire, 1993).

CONCLUSIONS

The N rates promoted increases in all variables evaluated, except for the leaf blades:stalks plus sheaths ratio, which decreased as N was supplied in the solution. Aruana grass proved to be a demanding *P. maximum* cultivar with respect to N in order to express its maximum yield potential, as verified in all response variables that were studied.

The N supplied in the solution promoted morphological and physiological adjustments in the plants, resulting in maximum responses, as observed for tillering, leaf area, total number of green expanded leaves, and also leaf appearance rate and phyllochron, which reflected as greater leaf yield, in a shorter period of time, and are morphophysiological attributes that determine yield in Aruana grass.

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