Original Research Article

Agronomic characteristics, chemical composition and gas production of sugar cane cultivars (*Saccharum* spp.) for feeding ruminants

ABSTRACT

The aimofthisworkwasto evaluate the agronomic characteristics, chemical composition and gas production of sugarcane (Saccharum spp.) cultivars used in ruminant feed. The experimental design was a randomized block containing seven treatments and three replications totaling 21 plots. The cultivars RB835436, RB925211, RB925345, RB937570, RB945961, RB955970 e SP91-1049 was evaluated for dry matter, dry matter yield, stalk percentage, stalk tons per hectare, plant height, stalk diameter, number of tillers per linear meter, mass per stem, soluble solids content (BRIX), NDF/BRIX ratio and tons of sucrose/ha, total digestible nutrients, digestible energy, metabolizable energy, net energy and *in vitro* digestibility of organic matter, crude protein, crude protein, neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and acid detergent, of digestion and gas production of non-fibrous carbohydrates, latency time, digestion rate and gas production of fibrous carbohydrates, and *in vitro* digestibility of organic matter. There was a significant difference between the cultivars regarding the neutral detergent fiber content, in vitro digestibility of organic matter, total digestible nutrients, digestible energy, net energy, degradation rates of fibrous and non-fibrous carbohydrates and latency period. There was a negative correlation between stem percentageand NDF/BRIX and positive correlation between in vitro digestibility of organic matter and total digestible nutrients. The results were submitted to analysis of variance and mean test by Scott-Knott and Pearson's correlation analysis. The statistical program used was SAEG 2000. The RB835486 varietywas superior totheothercultivars, as it presented 93.28% ofstem, 57.5% of in vitro digestibilityoforganic matter, NDF / BRIX ratioof 2.68, 43.78% NDF, latencyperiod 2.86hs andfibrouscarbohydratedegradation rate of 2.26% per hour. Therefore, this cultivar wasbetterindicated for animal feedingbetween May and July in

Keywords: Saccharum spp., animal feed, digestibility, gasproduction, nutritivevalue

1. INTRODUCTION

In additiontotheextensive use bythe sugar andalcoholindustry, sugarcanehasbeenwidelyprovided as forage for cattle for presentingmaturationcoincidingwiththedryseason, easycultivation, high dry matter productioncapacityandenergy per unitarea. It alsohasdistinctbehaviorfromother grasses because its nutritionalvaluerisеswithincreasing age, becoming a food ofgreatinterest[1].

Sugarcane is used as forage resource aiming to supplement the lack of forage during the dry season, when the nutrition of ruminants is impaired by the low quantity and quality of forages available for animal production systems in pasture. In addition to the high degradability sucrose in the rumen, sugarcane structural carbohydrates are a lowcost source of energy for animals in this system [2].

Despite being a food rich in high degradability sucrose in the rumen, sugarcane presents low levels of crude protein and minerals as its mains limitations, besides high content of low ruminal degradation fiber [3].This high fiber content reduces digestibility, and consequently decreases the dry matter intake by the animal.

NDF/Brix ratio proposed by [4] and digestibility are fundamental characteristics in the selection of sugarcane cultivars for ruminant feeding since they take into account the fiber content in relation to the plant's sugar. Combining this content to digestibility, it is possible to select cultivars that can provide greater dry matter intake by animals.

The evaluation of the degradation kinetics of fibrous carbohydrates (FC) and non-fibrous carbohydrates (NFC) of sugarcane cultivars allows separating completely indigestible fractions, or those that reduce the availability of energy for microorganisms and are negatively correlated with dry matter intake. For sugarcane, the factors that basically determine its quality as ruminant feeding are the plant age and the genotype, and the former affects the nutritional value of plants due to architectural changes, ratio between leaves and stalks, and chemical composition of these fractions [5].

In this sense, this study aimed to evaluate early cultivars for the selection and use in ruminant feeding, considering the soil and climatic conditions of the state of Mato Grosso.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was carried out at the Alcohol Distillery Libra, member of the Inter-University Network for the Development of Sugarcane Industry (RIDESA), in Sao José do Rio Claro-MT (lat. 13º45'33 "S, long. 56º36'41"W, at 350 m asl). According to the Koppen classification, the climate is Aw, rainy tropical, characterized by well-defined dry season between May and September. The soil was classified as QuartzarenicNeosol.

Rainfall during the experiment was 1,101 mm; however, in the months of July and August, rainfall was zero. During the experiment, the annual mean temperature was 31.2°C, with maximum of 37.5°C and minimum of 10.3°C observed in July.

The experiment was established in an area that had been cultivated for three years and consisted of a complete randomized block design with seven treatments (cultivars), and three replications. Each plot consisted of five 8.0 m rows, spaced 1.3m, totaling 52 m^2, and the three central rows were considered as useful area, discarding 0.5m at the ends. The cultivars RB835486, RB925211, RB925345, RB937570, RB945961, RB955970 and SP91-1049 were evaluated in this experiment.
For the agronomic characteristics, five tillers were sampled from the useful area, where plant height (PH) and stalk diameter at 30 cm from the ground (DIAM) were determined. Afterwards, tillers were cut close to the ground with the aid of an axe, to determine the matter per stalk (MPS) and percentage of stalks (PS). For the evaluation of tillering in plants regrowth, the number of tillers per meter (NTM) was obtained by the mean of tillers counted on a linear meter in the useful area.

Dry matter yield (DMY) was obtained by multiplying the fresh matter yield (t ha^{-1}) and the dry matter content. The value of tons of stalks per hectare (TSH) was obtained by multiplying the fresh matter yield by the percentage of stalks.

BRIX and POL values, which represent soluble solids and sucrose contents, respectively, in the fresh matter, were obtained by the methodology proposed by[6]. After that, the NDF/Brix ratio and tons of POL (TPH) per hectare were calculated, and the latter was obtained by multiplying the POL content by the fresh matter yield.

For the determination of the dry matter content (DM), tillers were crushed using a 2 cm stationary chopper. After chopping, the material was weighed, stored in paper bags, and were dried in forced-air ovens, at 55°C for 72 hours. Afterwards, the material was grounded through 2 mm sieves in a Willey mill. Then, crude protein (CP), mineral matter (MM), and ether extract (EE) were determined [7]. For analysis of insoluble neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and insoluble acid detergent fiber (ADF), solutions described by [8] were used, and extraction in autoclave was carried out according to [9], using TNT bags (non-woven textile (NWT 100 g/m^2).

The technique of semi-automatic *in vitro* gas production was used to estimate *in vitro* organic matter digestibility (IVOMD), total digestible nutrients (TDN), digestible energy (DE), metabolizable energy (ME), and net energy (NE), according to the equations of [10]. The kinetics of cumulative production of gas was analyzed using the bicompartimentallogistic model, as recommended by[11].

Data was subjected to analysis of variance and Scott-Knott mean clustering test to 5% probability. Pearson's correlation analysis to 5% probability was also carried out.The statistical program used was SAEG 2000.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

No significant difference was observed ($p>.05$) among cultivars in terms of dry matter content (DM), dry matter yield (DMY), percentage of stalk (PS), tons of stalks per hectare (TSH), stalk diameter (DIA), number of tillers per linear meter (NT), and mass per stalk (MPS). The means were 32.50%; 29.89 t ha^{-1}; 91,49%; 84.14 t ha^{-1}; 2.3 cm; 11.18 tillers/ m; 0.97 kg; respectively (Table 1).

Mean dry matter content was high at the beginning of the dry season, which can be observed when comparing with the means obtainedby [12] (24.40%) for cultivars harvested in May, in the city of Oratorio-MG. The high DM values found in this study (mean of 32.5%) can be explained by the sandy soil of the experimental area, which resulted in low water retention, and consequently in water loss by the culture at the beginning of the dry season.

[13] obtained mean DMY of 10.14 t DM ha^{-1} for the early cultivars IAC86- 2210, IAC86-2480, IAC93-6006, SP81-3250, IAC87-3396 and RB72454, in Red-Yellow Latosol, with harvest at 15 months after planting. The value found by these authors was much lower than that found in this study (29.89 t DM ha^{-1}).

[4] recommended PS above 80% for cultivars used to produce forage, since it does not hinder consumption by low ruminal degradation fiber intake. Although there was no significant difference, all cultivars responded to this premise.

The mean value obtained for TSH in a third clipping sugarcane field (84.14 t ha^{-1}) was higher than that observed by[14], who found mean value of 57.81 and 91.23 t ha^{-1}for the third and first clippings, respectively.

Cultivars differed in PH ($p<.05$). Plant height is a characteristic associated with growth rateand is highly important for 12-month cycle genotypes [15]. PH was positively correlated with TSH ($r = 0.80$) and DMY ($r = 0.78$), which evidences the great importance of this characteristic on the productive aspects of cultivars. However, the high PH observed for cultivars RB925345 and RB937570 did not reflect increases in DMY, TSH, BRIX, and POL.

Table 1. Dry matter content (DM), dry matter yield (DMY), percentage of stalk (PS), tons of stalks per hectare (TSH), plant height (PH), stalk diameter (DIA), number of tillers per meter (NT), and matter per stalk (MPS) of early sugarcane cultivars in Mato Grosso.

Cultivar	DM (%)	DRY (t DM ha^{-1})	PS (%)	TSH (t ha^{-1})	PH[1] (m)	DIA (cm)	NT (nº)	MPS (kg)
RB835486	30.05	29.05	93.28	89.14	2.95 B	2.27	11.44	1.00
RB925211	34.35	30.29	93.36	82.48	3.12 B	2.08	12.88	0.84
RB925345	33.8	30.98	95.12	87.25	3.62 A	2.27	12.33	0.92
RB937570	34.42	37.26	94.43	101.91	3.49 A	2.55	11.55	1.15
RB945961	31.28	31.64	90.8	91.54	2.90 B	2.37	10.88	1.09
RB955970	30.67	25.51	84.18	69.92	2.05 C	2.57	9.44	0.94
SP91-1049	33.1	21.8	89.82	72.98	2.44 C	2.02	10.11	0.92
Mean	32.5	29.89	91.49	84.14	2.96	2.3	11.18	0.97
CV (%)	5.58	15.15	3.65	16.31	9.5	9.04	17.36	12.94

[1]Means followed by different letters in the row statistically differ by the Scott-Knott test to 5% probability.

NT indicates greater potential for growth and closing lines [15], reducing the number of hoeing, which is interesting for the production system in order to reduce costs. Aside from cultivars RB925211 and RB925345, all the others presented NTM lower than 12 – 13 stalks/linear m, which is recommended by [16] for good establishment and continuity of a sugarcane field with forage purposes.

MPS depends on the density of plants per hectare and on the potential of cultivar tillering, and the plant will always maintain the balance between tiller number and size. No differences were found among cultivars for MPS, with means ranging from 0.92 to 1.15 kg.

No significant difference ($p>0.05$) was found among cultivars in relation to soluble solids (BRIX), sucrose (POL), crude protein (CP), acid detergent fiber (ADF), NDF/BRIX ratio, and tons of sucrose per hectare (TPH). Means were 16.86 g/100 g juice; 14.77 g/100 g juice; 1.39%; 32.45%; 2.82; 14.89 t ha^{-1}, respectively (Table 2).

Table 2. Soluble solids (BRIX), sucrose (POL), crude protein (CP), neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and acid detergent fiber (ADF), NDF/BRIX ratio and tons of sucrose/ha (TPH) for early sugarcane cultivars in Mato Grosso.

Cultivar	BRIX (g/100g juice)	POL (g/100g juice)	CP (%)	NDF[1] (%)	ADF (%)	NDF/BRIX -	TPH (t ha^{-1})

RB835486	16.68	14.29	1.23	43.78 B	32.26	2.68	16.38
RB925211	17.42	15.49	1.15	46.60 B	32.76	2.75	13.15
RB925345	17.11	14.98	1.26	47.91 B	34.66	2.8	15.18
RB937570	18.24	16.51	0.96	44.86 B	30.6	2.48	19.28
RB945961	16.69	14.61	1.48	45.82 B	31.05	2.64	16.6
RB955970	15.76	13.62	2.1	51.25 A	32.45	3.13	12
SP91-1049	16.13	13.88	1.61	51.60 A	33.86	3.24	12.5
Mean	16.86	14.77	1.39	47.19	32.45	2.82	14.89
CV (%)	5.83	6.83	21.83	5.78	6.67	9.51	16.38

[1]Means followed by different letters in the row statistically differ by the Scott-Knott test to 5% probability.

BRIX contents higher than 13% are considered acceptable to be used as sugarcane cultivar by the industry [13]. All cultivars showed BRIX values greater than 13%, even though no significant difference was found among them.

Although the evaluation of BRIX is still useful, POL is a more efficient variable to indicate the sugar content in the juice. For this reason, it has been more frequently used by the sugar industry as an indicator of maturation. For [17], a sugarcane cultivar is considered mature when POL is greater than 14.4%. Thus, from the animal nutrition point of view, POL is more appropriate measurement for the quantitation of non-fibrous carbohydrates, representing the high degradability carbohydrate in the rumen.

[18]evaluated the influence of harvest time on second clipping cultivars and found variation in POL and TPH from 13.07% and 10.66 t ha^{-1} to 17.77% and 16.06 t ha^{-1} in early and late maturation cultivars, respectively. The values obtained by these authors for early cultivars are below the mean found for the cultivars of this study (14.77%), and this response can be explained by the stressful condition that probably occurred in the experimental sites.

For a long time, the choice of cultivars for animal feeding was based on the high proportion of leaves in the total fresh matter[19], since the CP content in the leaf is higher than in the stalk. Since the stalk is the portion of greatest interest for animal feeding, CP content in sugarcane is not a selection criteria. The low CP content in sugarcane is intrinsic to forage; besides, breeding programs do not aim to increase it. In addition, low CP content can be corrected at a low cost, such as by adding urea and ammonium sulfate to the chopped cane [20].

The thickening of the cell wall, in detriment of cellular content, increases NDF, causing losses at qualitative level, and hinders the microbial attack in the rumen by decreasing the surface area. The lower rate of degradation and passage of fibrous food through the rumen decreases dry matter intake and energy [21].

RB955970 and SP91-1049 cultivars showed NDF contents higher than those of the other cultivars (51.25 and 51.60%, respectively). These results corroborate those found by [4], [20], [14], [13] and[22], who observed mean NDF lower than 52%. RB835486 cultivar presented similar response in the study carried out by [23], who evaluated 60 genotypes at two clipping ages (early and intermediate)and found NDF of 45.07% for early clipping against 43.78% found in this study.

Similar toNDF, ADF content decreases with older sugarcane plants, due to the accumulation of carbohydrates in the plant. Also, it is common that early cultivars present higher ADF content than intermediate cultivars. ADF correlates negatively with the digestibility of the food, and therefore, cultivars with low ADF content should be used for animal feeding.

NDF/BRIX ratio takes into account the amount of energy consumed in relation to the low rumen degradation fiber content and is used as a parameter to prevent DM and energy intake by the animal from being limited by the high NDF rates. The values for this variable should be less than 2.7 for the cultivar to be suitable for ruminants feeding [4], and for that, cultivars with high PS should be selected, since this variable presented negative correlation with NDF/BRIX (r = - 0.69).

RB835486, RB937570 and RB945961 cultivars presented NDF/Brix lower than 2.7[4], and of these, only RB835486 had the greatest IVOMD and TDN (Table 3). Age influences the digestibility of sugarcane, since sucrose accumulation occurs during the dry season. The use of IVOMD as selection criteria is explained for this variable present positive correlation with the TDN content (r = 0.99), indicating the best cultivars to be used by animals.

This was observed by the TDN values of RB835486 and SP91-1049 cultivars of 57.56 and 58.24%, respectively, which are higher values than those of the other cultivars and are in accordance with those observed by[24], of 55.8% for the early cultivar SP80-1842, harvested at 426 days of age. The highest TDN values reflected in higher DE and ME values, and in greater mean values for RB835486 and SP91-1049 cultivars. However, only the first cultivar showed higher NE (Table 3).

Table 3. Total digestible nutrients (TDN), digestible energy (DE), metabolizable energy (ME), net energy (NE) and *in vitro* organic matter digestibility (IVOMD) for early sugarcane cultivars.

Cultivar	**TDN**[1] (%)	**DE**	**ME** Mcal/Kg MS	**NE**	**IVOMD** (%)
RB835486	57.6 A	2.53 A	2.08 A	1.59 A	57.56 A
RB925211	55.46 B	2.44 B	2.00 B	1.50 B	55.47 B
RB925345	52.11 C	2.29 C	1.88 C	1.46 C	52.13 C
RB937570	54.99 B	2.42 B	1.98 B	1.52 B	55 B
RB945961	50.83 C	2.24 C	1.83 C	1.39 C	50.89 C
RB955970	55.68 B	2.45 B	2.01 B	1.62 A	55.78 B
SP91-1049	58.23 A	2.56 A	2.10 A	1.52 B	58.24 A
Mean	54.99	2.42	1.98	1.51	55.01

CV (%)	2.96	2.96	2.96	3.92	2.92

[1] Means followed by different letters in the row statistically differ by the Scott-Knott test to 5% probability.

Nevertheless, the mean TDN content (54.99%) was lower than those observed by [20] for the early cultivars RB765418, RB855453, RB855336, SP80-1842 and SP81-1763 (62.47%), on the first clipping, grown in Minas Gerais. Higher TDN values may be due to the lower mean value of AFD found by these authors (28.78%), when compared with the present study (32.45%).

The nutritional value of sugarcane is limited by the low cell wall digestion rate, which contributes to the low metabolizable energy to the animal and also reduces the efficiency of use of soluble sugars by the negative effect on ruminal ecosystem, due to low ruminal passage rate.

All characteristics related to rates of digestion of the fibrous and non-fibrous carbohydrate rates were different among cultivars (Table 4). Although RB835486 and SP91-1049 cultivars showed higher IVOMD and TDN, the former may result in lower limitation of DM intake and energy by the animals, since has a latency period of 2.86 h, when compared with 3.74 h of the latter.

The time required for colonization and bacterial fixation to the substrate is called latency period. During this period, hydration of food particles, removal of inhibitory substances, and events related to effective adhesion and colonization of food particles by rumen microorganisms my occur.

The determination of the extent and of the nutrient degradation rate is important to estimate the energy supply to the microorganisms present in the rumen. While there is no difference between cultivars for POL content, cultivar RB937570 showed higher digesting ratefor non-fibrous carbohydrates (C1) (0.68 h^{-1}). However, this cultivar had the highest latency period (3.42 h), together with the cultivar SP91-1049.

Table 4. Estimate of maximum gas volume of the NFC1 fraction (Vf1), digestion rate for the fraction of non-fibrous carbohydrates (C1), latency period (L), maximum gas volume of the FC2 fraction (Vf2) and digestion rate for the fraction of fibrous carbohydrates (C2) to determine the *in vitro* degradation kinetics of carbohydrates by the technique of gas production of early sugarcane cultivars in Mato Grosso.

Cultivar	**Vf_1** (mL)	**C1** (h^{-1})	**L**[1] (h)	**Vf_2** (mL)	**C2** (h^{-1})	**r**
RB835486	19.82 B	0.35 C	2.86 B	62.47 B	0.0226 A	0.99
RB925211	16.72 C	0.39 C	3.00 B	58.16 C	0.0229 A	0.99
RB925345	14.60 D	0.48 B	2.98 B	56.22 C	0.0234 A	0.99

RB937570	18.36 B	0.68 A	3.42 A	58.15 C	0.0224 A	0.99
RB945961	16.27 C	0.40 C	2.88 B	52.81 D	0.0218 B	0.99
RB955970	13.67 D	0.30 C	2.69 B	68.08 A	0.0224 A	0.99
SP91-1049	21.89 A	0.53 B	3.74 A	59.30 C	0.0212 B	0.99
Mean	17.33	0.45	3.08	59.31	0.0224	0.99
CV (%)	6.92	23.89	11.85	5.21	2.86	0.35

[1]Means followed by different letters in the row statistically differ by the Scott-Knott test to 5% probability.

Cultivars RB835486, RB925211, RB925345, RB937570 and RB955970 formed a group with higher rates of degradation of fibrous carbohydrates (C2). Among the cultivars, RB835486 stood out for its high C2 value (0.0226 h^{-1}), associated with higher values of IVOMD, TDN, DE and NE.

In this work, since the cultivars did not differ in relation to production variables, NDF, IVOMD, TDN, DE, NE, rates of degradation of fibrous and non-fibrous carbohydrates, and latency period were taken as crucial characteristics in selection of cultivars. Selection criteria are more related to the nutritional value, since evaluations of voluntary intake are not carried out with animals.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Cultivars present different rates of neutral detergent fiber, *in vitro* organic matter digestibility, total digestible nutrients and digestible energy values, net energy, rates of degradation of fibrous and non-fibrous carbohydrates, and latency period. Cultivar RB835486 is the most suitable for ruminant feeding between May and July for the state of Mato Grosso.

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