

Spring deferment and N-P fertilization in natural grasslands vulnerable to summer water deficit

Diferimiento y fertilización N-P en campo natural vulnerable al déficit hídrico de verano

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Abstract: In Campos grasslands, the production of forage and its variability are driven by the amount of rainfall. In this context, stockpiling forage from spring to summer is a useful tool to maintain the feed supply for livestock, but so far it has not been developed due to the lack of information for farmers decision-making. In this paper we evaluated the response of pasture production to spring grazing deferment in a shallow basaltic grassland in 12 combinations of lime (0 and 1500 kg ha⁻¹ of CaMg(CO₃)₂), phosphorus (0 and 90 kg ha⁻¹ of P₂O₅) and nitrogen (0, 75, 150, and 300 kg ha⁻¹ of N, except in the upper two N levels that were evaluated only with lime) addition. Forage accumulation, sward height and nitrogen nutrition index (NNI) were evaluated every 15 days during 75 days. Both sward height and available forage mass increased linearly with the deferment time. The lime application did not affect the forage accumulation rate, while the single nitrogen and phosphorus addition only showed a slight positive effect, however the combined addition of N-P fertilization tripled the forage production. Nitrogen fertilization improved the NNI and was further enhanced by the combined application of N and P. Our results suggest that the capacity of shallow basaltic grasslands to accumulate deferred forage is co-limited by N and P availability.

Keywords: forage production, liming, nitrogen, phosphorus.

Resumen: En los campos naturales del bioma Campos, la producción forrajera y su variabilidad están determinadas principalmente por la cantidad de lluvias. En este contexto, la reserva de forraje en pie en primavera es una estrategia para mantener la oferta de alimento para los animales en los veranos, pero falta información para que los productores pueden tomar las decisiones de manejo. El presente trabajo evaluó la respuesta de la producción de un campo natural de basalto superficial al diferimiento primaveral en 12 tratamientos que combinaron: el encalado (0 y 1500 kg ha⁻¹ of CaMg(CO₃)₂) con dos dosis de fertilización fosfatada (0 y 90 kg ha⁻¹ de P₂O₅) y cuatro niveles de nitrógeno (0, 75, 150, y 300 kg ha⁻¹ de N, en los dos niveles

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superiores se evaluaron solo con encalado). La producción de forraje, la altura de dosel y el índice de nutrición nitrogenada (INN) fueron evaluados cada 15 días durante 75 días. La altura del dosel y la disponibilidad de forraje aumentaron linealmente con el tiempo de diferimiento. La producción de forraje no fue afectada por el encalado, por su parte existió una discreta respuesta cuando N y P se aplicaron aislados, en cambio, la fertilización conjunta con N y P triplicó la cantidad de forraje acumulado. La aplicación de nitrógeno aumentó el INN, dicha respuesta fue más importante cuando el N se aplicó combinado con P. El presente trabajo evidenció que la capacidad de diferir forraje primaveral en campos naturales de basalto superficial, está colimitada por la disponibilidad N y P.

Palabras clave: producción de forraje, encalado, nitrógeno, fósforo.

Resumo: Nos campos naturais do bioma Campos, a produção forrageira e sua variabilidade estão determinadas principalmente pela quantidade de chuvas. Neste contexto, a reserva de forragem em pé na primavera é uma estratégia para manter a oferta de alimento para os animais no verão, mas falta informação para que os produtores possam tomar as decisões de manejo. O presente trabalho avaliou a resposta produtiva de um campo natural de basalto superficial ao diferimento primaveral em 12 tratamentos que combinaram: a calagem (0 e 1500 kg ha⁻¹ de CaMg(CO₃)₂) com duas doses de fertilização fosfatada (0 e 90 kg ha⁻¹ de P₂O₅) e quatro níveis de nitrogênio (0, 75, 150, e 300 kg ha⁻¹ de N, os dois níveis superiores foram avaliados somente com calagem). A produção de forragem, a altura de dossel e o índice de nutrição nitrogenada (INN) foram avaliados a cada 15 dias durante 75 dias. A altura do dossel e a disponibilidade de forragem aumentaram linearmente como tempo de diferimento. A produção de forragem não foi afetada pela calagem, e apresentou uma discreta resposta quando N e P foram aplicados de maneira isolada, em contrapartida a fertilização conjunta de N e P triplicou a quantidade de forragem acumulada. A aplicação de nitrogênio aumentou o INN, resposta que foi mais importante quando o N foi aplicado combinado com P. O presente trabalho evidenciou que a capacidade de diferir forragem primaveral em campos naturais de basalto superficial, está co-limitada pela disponibilidade de N y P.

Palavras-chave: produção de forragem, calagem, nitrogênio, fósforo.

1. INTRODUCTION

Optimizing productivity and use of natural grasslands is considered a strategic way to conserve them. Fertilization is considered an effective tool to improve pasture productivity and its nutritional value, which

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consequently enhances the livestock performance⁽¹⁾. However, since natural grasslands in shallow soils are regularly limited by its low water storage capacity, fertilization can be ineffective, especially if the fertilizers are applied during the water deficit period. This situation, common in the north of Uruguay and part of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazilian state, limits the pasture growth in summer due to low water availability in soils, inducing to overgrazing. Therefore, in order to adequate forage availability to the animals, it is imperative to stockpile for this critical period and to adjust the fertilization management according to the soil humidity.

Although the natural grasslands from Campos grasslands⁽²⁾ provide valuable economic and ecosystem services, they are critically threatened by changes in land use and overgrazing⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾. The Campos grasslands situated on shallow basaltic soils exhibit high vulnerability to droughts. The heterogeneity of these grasslands was classified by Lezama⁽⁵⁾ highlighting the availability of water as the main factor explaining the environmental control of floristic and functional gradients. In these conditions, the overgrazing and the absence of management practices to minimize the edaphoclimatic constraints cause important environmental and productive losses⁽⁶⁾.

The deferment of forage is the action of delaying grazing of a pasture for a certain period of time⁽⁷⁾. Grazing deferment could allow the recovery of degraded grasslands, due to increases in the coverage of palatable species⁽⁸⁾. It also allows stockpile in "in situ forage banks" during a favorable climatic period, for its use in subsequent unfavorable periods⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾. Furthermore, deferring grazing during springs can be used to optimize the forage structure and therefore the nutritional value of non-deferred grasslands "adjusting the stocking rate with forage biomass", and thus increasing livestock performance⁽⁹⁾.

When soil fertility is low, fertilizers can further improve the benefits of stockpiling, increasing pasture growth and reducing deferment time⁽⁹⁾. Particularly, the increase of the main nutrients in natural grasslands ecosystems has a direct effect on primary productivity, since they are naturally limited by soil fertility⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹¹⁾. In this condition, the response to fertilization depends on soil conditions, climate and the botanical composition of the grasslands⁽¹²⁾. The nitrogen nutrition index (NNI) is the relation between the actual N percentage in forage and the minimal N concentration to reach the maximum growth of plants⁽¹³⁾, which is predicted by a model of N dilution as a function of plant growth. The NNI can be used as a tool for diagnosis and contributes to a more complete recommendation of N fertilization, according to plants development⁽¹⁴⁾. Based on this background, this study aimed to evaluate the response of pasture production to spring grazing deferment in a shallow basaltic grassland in different conditions of liming, phosphorus and nitrogen addition. Overall, we expect to better understand the role of lime, N and P in the productive response to spring deferment, in order to promote management tools that minimize the vulnerability of livestock systems to droughts.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted in a natural grassland belonging to the physiographic region of "Campanha", RS, Brazil (31°03'37"S, 55°54'46"W, 327 m altitude). The soil is classified as a very shallow (0–10 cm) Typic Udorthent. A soil analysis (10 cm depth) performed before the beginning of the experiment (September 2009) showed the following results: pH(water) = 5.2; OM = 6%; P and K available (Mehlich⁻¹) = 7.2 361 mg kg⁻¹, respectively; exchangeable Ca, Mg and Al (KCl 1 mol L⁻¹) = 5.1, 1.2 and 0.6 cmolc dm⁻³; Al saturation = 7.4%.

The climate of the region is subtropical, mesothermal (Cfa2), with warm summers, according to Köppen classification⁽¹⁵⁾. The average annual temperature is 17.2 °C. In summer, the probability of precipitation is

higher than the reference evapotranspiration, only 30%⁽¹⁶⁾. The accumulated rainfall during the experimental period was higher than the long-term average for this location (Supplementary material 1).

Animals were excluded from experimental area on October, 25, 2009, when fertilizers and lime were manually applied over the natural grassland (canopy height of approximately 4 cm), without any mechanical or chemical intervention. We evaluated 12 combinations of lime and fertilizer application during the spring growing season, arranged in an incomplete factorial design with three replicates of randomized blocks, as follows: lime 0 and 1500 kg ha⁻¹; phosphorus 0 and 90 kg ha⁻¹ of P₂O₅; and nitrogen 0, 75, 150 and 300 kg ha⁻¹ of N. The upper two N levels were evaluated only with lime (Supplementary material 2). The experimental units were 30-m² plots (3 m × 10 m), allocated in a way that represented the average characteristics of local vegetation.

Lime and phosphorus doses were based on CQFS⁽¹⁷⁾ recommendations for natural grasslands. The sources applied were dolomitic limestone, triple superphosphate (45% P₂O₅), and ammonium sulfate (21% N + 24% S). Potassium was not used since the concentration of this nutrient in the soil was high according to CQFS⁽¹⁷⁾.

Herbage measurements were carried out at 15-day intervals. For each period of measurement, four rectangular frames of 0.125 m² (0.25 m × 0.50 m) were randomly distributed in each experimental unit to collect subsamples for determining forage mass. First, we measured the forage height at two points within each of the frames using a sward stick⁽¹⁸⁾. After that, forage was cut at ground level using a hedge-trimmer. Then, the four subsamples were mixed, packed in plastic bags, weighed, and stored under refrigeration at 5 °C for further processing.

The botanical components were separated into dead material (DeM) and green material (GrM). DeM and GrM were then dried in a forced-air oven at 60 °C until constant weight. All the remaining material not used as DeM or GrM, named non-separated fraction (NsF), was dried and weighed in order to determine the partial dry matter content (DMC, %), calculated as the percentage difference between the weight of wet and dried forage. Total forage mass (FM, kg ha⁻¹ of DM) was calculated by multiplying DMC by fresh forage mass. Green forage mass (GFM, kg ha⁻¹) was calculated by multiplying FM by GrM percentage. The NsF was ground in a Willey-type mill and sifted through a 1-mm sieve for subsequent determination of: total dry matter at 105 °C for 16 h; nitrogen (N × 6.25 = crude protein, CP) using the micro Kjeldahl method; ash (AS) by incineration in a muffle furnace at 550 °C for 4 h; neutral detergent fiber (NDF) according to Van Soest and others⁽¹⁹⁾; and acid detergent fiber (ADF) according to Goering and van Soest⁽²⁰⁾.

Nitrogen concentration in plants was associated to their FM and compared to the dilution model described by Lemaire and Gastal⁽¹³⁾. The NNI was determined by dividing the N concentration of the shoot biomass by the critical N concentration (Nc). Nc was determined by the mathematical model $Nc = 3.6 \times W^{-0.34}$, in which the critical N level represented the minimum absorption of N required to achieve the maximum accumulation of dry matter, expressed as % of N; W was the forage mass (t/ha DM)⁽¹³⁾. This model was elaborated for the C4 photosynthetic pathway, that was the functional group of plants prevailing in our experiment.

The botanical composition was assessed in December 2009 and March 2010, based on the BOTANAL spreadsheet⁽²¹⁾ and the BOTANAL software⁽²²⁾, using the double sampling method described by Wilm and others⁽²³⁾ to estimate the forage mass. The five most abundant species found in each frame (when present) were identified and their relative participation was registered considering the ranks of the spreadsheet used, visually estimating the relative contribution of each one to forage mass.

Orthogonal contrast analysis was performed in order to evaluate the single effects of lime and fertilizer applications as well as their interactions (P<0.05) in FM and forage height. Subsequently, the variables

that were statistically significant in the test of orthogonal contrasts were analyzed by linear and quadratic regressions. Statistical analyses were performed using the JMP and SAS statistical software.

2.1 Transparency of data

Data not available: The data set that supports the results of this study is not publicly available.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We observed 62 plant species in the study area, corresponding to 12 botanical families, within which, the Poaceae and Cyperaceae families represented 87% and 9% of the herbage mass, respectively, in the average of the two assessments (December and March). The contribution of the main species to forage mass was not affected by the treatments either during the deferment period or in the subsequent period ($P < 0.05$). *Mnesithea seloana* showed the highest contribution in both evaluations, followed by *Vulpia sp.*, *Steinchisma hians*, *Piptochaetium montevidense*, *Eleocharis viridians*, *Axonopus affinis*, and *Paspalum indecorum*, which together represented 70% of the herbage mass in the first assessment (Figure 1). In the second evaluation (March), *Vulpia sp.* was not found due to its annual winter cycle of growth. In contrast, we observed an increase in the participation of C₄ grasses, such as *Axonopus affinis*, *Paspalum indecorum*, *Paspalum notatum*, *Paspalum dilatatum*, and *Paspalum plicatulum*.

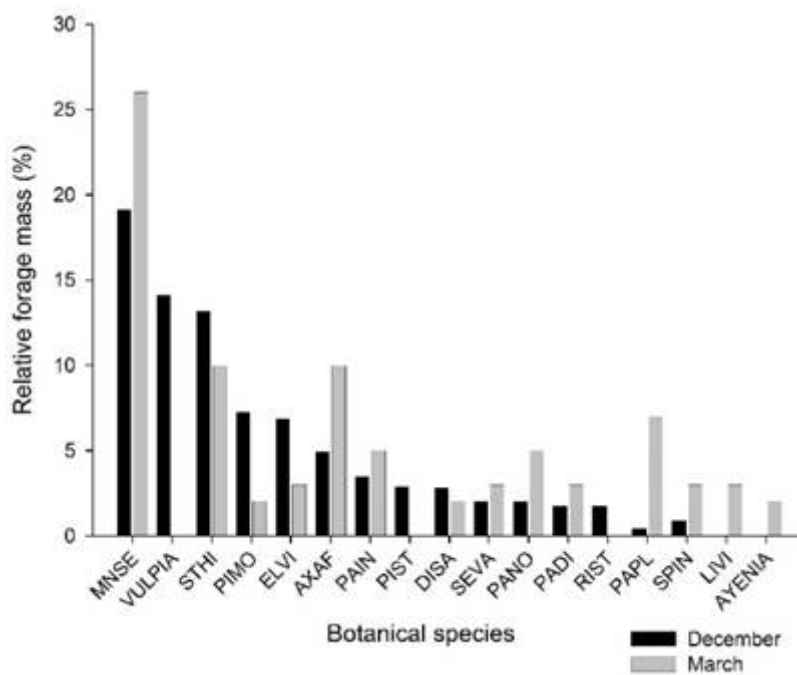


FIGURE 1

Relative forage mass of the main species: *Mnesithea seloana* (MNSE), *Vulpia sp.* (VULPIA), *Steinchisma hians* (STHI), *Piptochaetium montevidense* (PIMO), *Eleocharis viridians* (ELVI), *Axonopus affinis* (AXAF), *Paspalum indecorum* (PAIN), *Piptochaetium stipoides* (PIST), *Dichantelium sabulorum* (DISA), *Setaria vaginata* (SEVA), *Paspalum notatum* (PANO), *Paspalum dilatatum* (PADI), *Richardia stellaris* (RIST), *Paspalum plicatulum* (PAPL), *Sporobolus indicus* (SPIN), *Lippia villafloridana* (LIVI), and *Ayenia sp.* (AYENIA)

The NNI showed a positive response to N fertilization ($P < 0.05$) in every evaluation (Figure 2). NNI remained lower than 1 regardless the amount of N when it was applied alone, which means that the N concentration in the plants was a limiting factor to obtain the maximum forage production. Alternatively, when N was combined with P, the NNI was close to 1. This effect demonstrated that P was also a limiting factor, since when N and P were applied together N concentration in the plant was improved compared to the single application of N. This N and P co-limitation additive effect was also evident in the evaluation of forage height and forage mass (Supplementary material 3). In these cases, the slope of the regression between forage mass and height with the time after deferment in the grasslands fertilized with N was higher in presence of P than in its absence (Figures 3 and 4, supplementary material 4

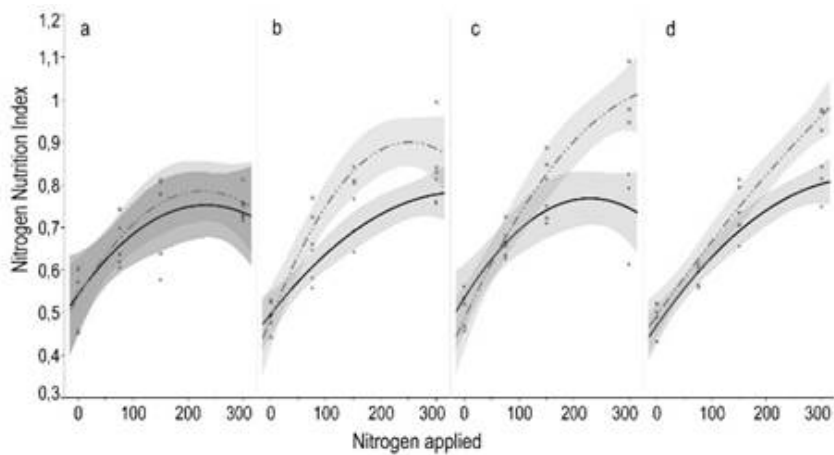


FIGURE 2

Nitrogen nutrition index in a natural grassland according to N applied (kg ha^{-1}), contrasted by the presence of P (continuous line) or not (dashed line), at different moments after treatments application: 15 (a), 42 (b), 53 (c) and 75 (d) days. All regressions adjusted to quadratic response ($R^2 < 0.05$ and $P > 0.60$ for all equations). Shaded intervals around regression lines show the confidence of fit, which means that non-overlapping lines are statistically different ($P < 0.05$)

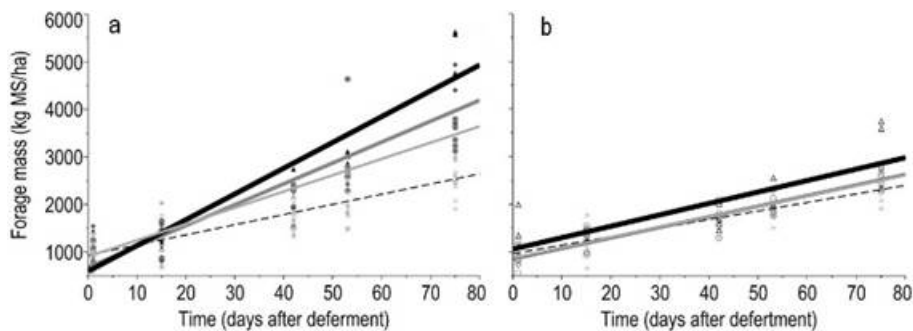


FIGURE 3

Relationships between forage mass, FM (kg ha^{-1} DM), and time (days after deferment) according to nitrogen levels combined with added P (a) or no added P (b). Nitrogen levels were represented by 0, 75, 150, and 300

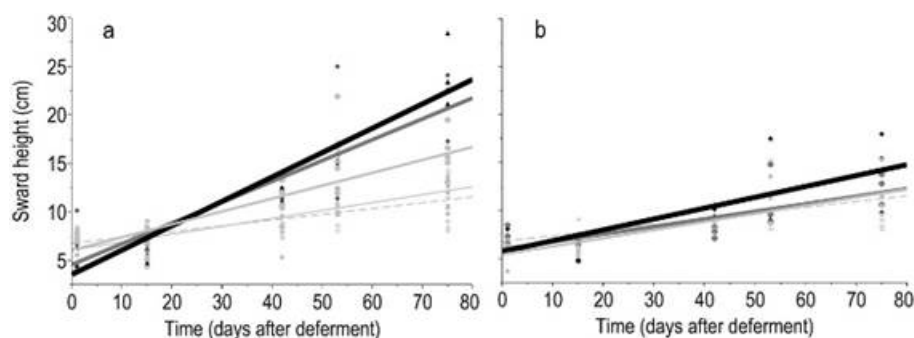


FIGURE 4

Linear regressions of the sward height, SH (kg ha^{-1} DM), according to deferment period in response to nitrogen fertilization combined with phosphorus (a) or not (b). Nitrogen levels were represented by 0, 75, 150, and 300

The combined addition of P and N evidenced synergistic effects in the forage production. In absence of P there was no effect of the N dose; whereas when N and P were applied together the forage mass was increased with each increment of N dose, reaching more than 4500 kg ha^{-1} of forage mass at the highest level of nitrogen (Figure 3a). When applied alone, phosphorus significantly increased the forage mass (Supplementary material 3), but with a lesser extent than when combined with N.

The importance of phosphorus \times nitrogen interactions for forage production has been highlighted in the literature for a long time. Short-term studies using nutrient solutions in greenhouse conditions revealed that phosphorous uptake and translocation was regulated by nitrogen⁽²⁴⁾. This process involves a decrease in rhizosphere pH and an increase in the solubility of soil phosphates, which, together, cause an increase in root growth and in root physiological capacity to absorb phosphorous. The synergistic interaction between nutrients was discussed by Venterink⁽²⁵⁾ establishing differences between "nutritional co-limitation" and "chemical facilitation". An example of chemical facilitation is that the addition of nitrogen favors root growth, and consequently, it also facilitates phosphorus absorption. In this case, the interpretation of a single limitation by N may be wrong, for example if the added N lead to a greater root growth and/or increase the mineralization of soil organic matter, these processes facilitate the availability of phosphorus to plants⁽²⁵⁾. The large differences in the effects of NP vs N in forage production obtained in our study would suggest that co-limitation responses prevail over facilitation.

The correlations between sward height and green forage mass, and between forage height and available forage mass, 0.84 ($P < 0.0001$) and 0.76 ($P < 0.0001$), respectively, reveal that forage mass accumulation and sward height show a similar pattern during the deferment period (Figure 4). A high frequency of lower forage heights (below 13 cm) was found, which is a feature from a formed by prostrate species. Even with no application of any inputs (phosphorus and/or nitrogen) a significant increase in forage mass was observed according to the days of deferment (Figure 3a, Supplementary material 4). The forage mass was low (1000 kg ha^{-1}) in the first evaluation and increased to more than 2000 kg ha^{-1} after 75 days of deferment.

Lime did not show significant effects on the variables studied, probably due to the short time after its use. Working with superficial application of 2000 kg ha^{-1} of lime on grasslands and with a reapplication of the same level after 24 months, Rheinheimer and others⁽²⁶⁾ only detected aluminum neutralization limited to the 0.0-2.5-cm layer 6 months after lime application. However, the benefits that liming can bring to the system are well known, such as increasing nutrient bioavailability, improving microorganism activity and increasing cation exchange capacity, which improve the forage production and the frequency of legumes. These effects, which can persist in the soil for several years⁽²⁷⁾, need a period of evaluation, exceeding the period of this study. Despite this, the lack of liming effect can be explained by the evolutionary history at regional scale, given the

long-term adaptation of the species to the predominant soil pH⁽²⁸⁾. Forage quality (CP, NDF, ADF) was not influenced by phosphorus application (detected by orthogonal contrast analysis, $P = 0.14, 0.68, 0.56,$ and $0.84,$ respectively); however, these parameters were fitted to linear regression models according to deferment time. A factor that may have caused such response was the dilution of phosphorus effects⁽²⁹⁾ associated with the nitrogen effect of increasing forage mass. As forage mass increase due to the accumulation of structural shoot tissues, it induces a decline in mineral concentration⁽³⁰⁾.

As expected, increasing the nitrogen level led to an increase in CP content (Figure 5d), which was reduced with the increase in deferment time (Figure 5c), due to the dilution of nitrogen with a simultaneous increase in FM⁽³⁰⁾⁽³¹⁾. Overall, our results were above the minimum CP concentration to meet the requirements of rumen bacteria, which lies in the range of 6%⁽³²⁾. Considering that forage samples were harvested at ground level and the selective behavior of the animals, these obtained CP values underestimate the nutritional value of the diet. This is because the bite depth of grazing animals corresponds to half of the forage height⁽³³⁾, which have higher CP concentration compared to the whole plant, and also because animals select the more palatable species⁽³⁴⁾. Therefore, the combination of the needs of stockpiled forage, the specific requirements of the animals and N-P fertilization criteria could be used as a reference to calculate the duration of the deferment period. Indeed, more experiments will be necessary to identify the role of the rainfalls and the temperature as primary drivers of the forage accumulation and its nutritional value. It is important to note that the present study was carried out during a relatively short deferral period, and in a year in which rainfall overcame historical trends. Although the magnitude of responses to fertilization is modified by the amount of water in the soil, spring is the time of year when weather conditions are generally favorable for the accumulation of forage by the plant communities present in the study region.

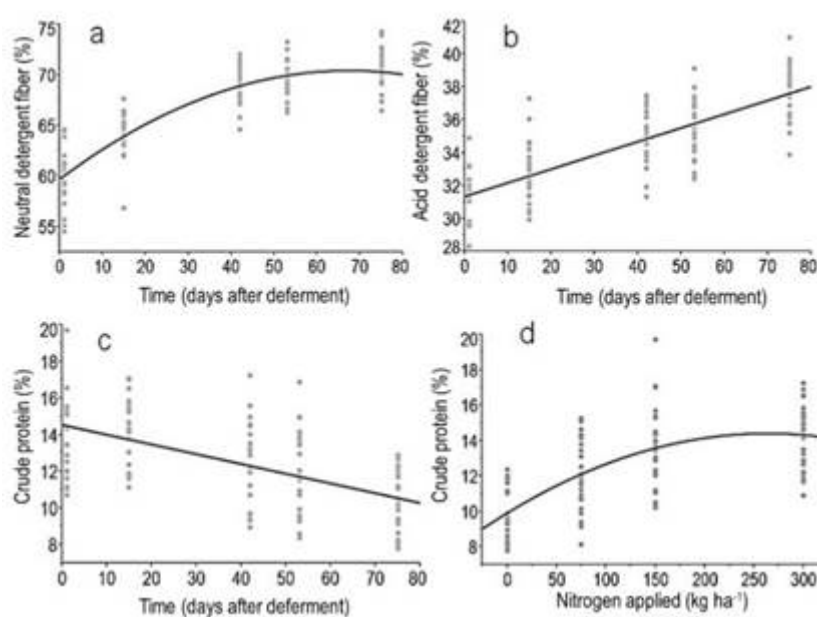


FIGURE 5

Relationships between time (days after deferment) with the forage contents (%) of a) neutral detergent fiber (NDF) = $63.3 + 0.13 \cdot \text{day} - 0.0023 \cdot (\text{day} - 39.11)^2$, $R^2 = 0.77$, $P < 0.0001$; b) acid detergent fiber (ADF) = $31.4 + 0.0835 \cdot \text{day}$, $R^2 = 0.61$, $P < 0.0001$, and c) crude protein (CP) = $14.5 - 0.05 \cdot \text{Day}$, $R^2 = 0.31$, $P < 0.0001$. Figure 5d shows the relationship between nitrogen applied and forage crude protein concentration (%) at the last evaluation moment (75 days of deferment). (CP) = $11 + 0.017 \cdot N - 6.47e-5 \cdot (N - 128.9)^2$, $R^2 = 0.46$, $P < 0.0001$

NDF and ADF concentration showed a quadratic and linear response to deferment time, respectively, but they were not influenced by nitrogen application (Figure 5). As the plant became more mature, an increased cellulose deposition is observed in the secondary wall, associated with an increasing cross-link formation between lignin and hemicelluloses⁽³⁵⁾. Therefore, the plant structure became more resistant to lodging, but at the cost of reducing the digestibility of cell wall components, especially of hemicelluloses, which is linked to lignin⁽³⁶⁾.

Although the analyzes and interpretations of the results of the present work have focused on the effects of liming and N-P fertilization on the natural grassland, it is important to consider that the use of ammonium sulfate as a source of N also determined the application of significant amounts of sulfur. Knowing that sulfur is an element that can promote significant increases in forage production⁽³⁷⁾ and in the N use efficiency⁽³⁸⁾, its effects may have contributed to the responses presented in the present work.

The regression equations generated in this research could be used to simulate different scenarios of forage accumulation and their quality as a function of deferment time in natural grasslands in shallow soils. Table 4 shows an example of combined application of these models. This simulation aimed to set the deferment period (days) required by the forage to reach 12-cm height depending on fertilization level. This criterion was based on the data obtained by Gonçalves and others⁽³⁹⁾, who evidenced that the forage height that maximizes the bite mass and animal intake rate is 11.4 cm, corresponding to a forage mass ranging from 2000 to 2500 kg ha⁻¹ of DM. Without nitrogen fertilization, we need 70 days to reach 12 cm of height, whereas using 200 kg ha⁻¹ of N, the same height was achieved in almost half the time and doubling the protein content. There is no doubt that more natural grasslands deferring experiments should be performed in different years and places to design a support system that aid farmers in the selection of the optimum management strategies. By providing the regression models generated in this research, our study aims to contribute in this direction.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study revealed an inverse relation between the amount of forage accumulated as the deferment time increased and the quality of the stockpiled forage. Phosphorus and nitrogen fertilization showed a complementary and positive effect both on forage accumulation and on the nitrogen nutrition index of deferred forage, while increasing the nitrogen dose led to an increase in the protein content. A first version of regression models was proposed to simulate different scenarios of forage accumulation that need to consider more factors in future studies, e.g. soil moisture.

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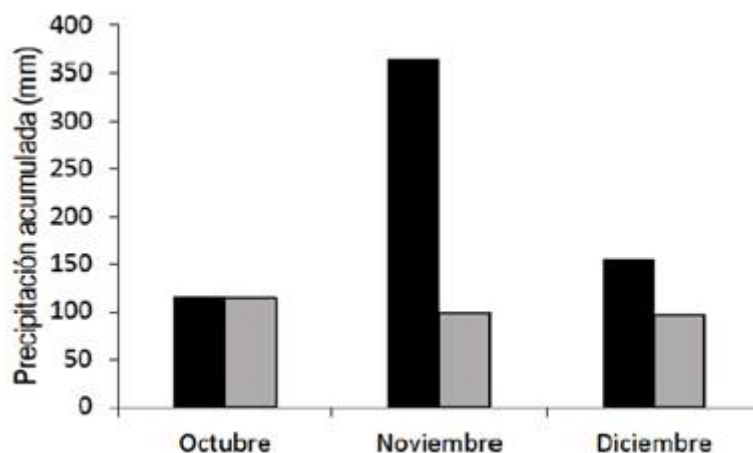
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Supplementary material



SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 1

Rainfall accumulated in the months of October to December 2009 (black bars), and during the long-term average period (1978-2008) (gray bars) (adapted from INIA GRAS)⁽⁴⁰⁾

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 2

Description of experimental treatments with their combination of lime (L, CaCO₃), phosphorus (P, P₂O₅) and nitrogen (N) applied (kg ha⁻¹)

Treatment1	Lime	Phosphorus	Nitrogen
LOPONO	0	0	0
L1PON0	1500	0	0
LOP1N0	0	90	0
L1P1N0	1500	90	0
LOPON1	0	0	75
L1P1N1	1500	90	75
L1PON1	1500	0	75
LOP1N1	0	90	75
L1P1N2	1500	90	150
L1P1N3	1500	90	300
L1PON2	1500	0	150
L1PON3	1500	0	300

1 Letters indicate lime or fertilizer application and numbers indicate levels (kg ha⁻¹).

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 3

Significance levels of the analysis of variance and orthogonal contrasts for the variables green forage mass (kg ha⁻¹), sward height (cm), and forage mass (kg ha⁻¹)

Source of variation ¹	GFM	Sward height	FM
Analysis of variance			
Treatment	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Time (day)	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Treatment × time	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
Orthogonal contrasts			
L	0.3527	0.1532	0.1143
P	<0.0001	0.0010	<0.0001
N	<0.0001	0.0470	0.0001
L × P	0.5633	0.9823	0.5237
L × N	0.9933	0.7933	0.6588
P × N	0.0006	0.0027	0.0022
L × P × N	0.4575	0.5028	0.3771
CV (%)	49.6	43.6	48.4

¹ L: lime; P: phosphorus; N: nitrogen.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 4

Linear regression equation and its respective determination coefficient and P value for forage mass and pasture height variables according to the deferral time (days), based on the data presented in Figures 3 and 4. A single regression equation is presented for the doses of N in the absence of P, due to the absence of statistical difference between them

Parameter	Treatment	Equation	R ²	P value
Forage mass	N0P90	FM= 941 + 21.4*day	0.74	P<0.0001
	N75P90	FM= 914 + 34.2*day	0.80	P<0.0001
	N150P90	FM= 687 + 43.9*day	0.87	P<0.0001
	N300P90	FM= 603 + 54.2*day	0.87	P<0.0001
	P0	FM= 942 + 20.8*day	0.75	P<0.0001
Sward height	N0P90	SH= 6.1 + 0.08*day	0.47	P<0.0001
	N75P90	SH= 6.1 + 0.13*day	0.70	P<0.0001
	N150P90	SH= 4.6 + 0.21*day	0.72	P<0.0001
	N300P90	SH= 3.6 + 0.25*day	0.89	P<0.0001
	P0	SH= 6.2 + 0.08*day	0.70	P<0.0001

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 5

Deferment time (DT) required by forage to reach 12-cm height (starting from sward height ~5 cm and forage mass ~1000 kg ha⁻¹ DM.), according to different levels of nitrogen in the presence of phosphorus fertilization, and the influence on other pasture attributes: forage mass (FM), green forage mass (GFM), crude protein (CP), neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and acid detergent fiber (ADF). Data were obtained by the models present in Supplementary material 5 and Figure 5

P applied kg ha ⁻¹	N applied kg ha ⁻¹	DT Day	Forage qualitative parameters				
			FM kg ha ⁻¹	GFM kg ha ⁻¹	CP %	NDF %	ADF %
0	-	70	2435	1493	8	70	38
90	0	73	2764	1927	8	70	38
90	50	58	2441	1659	11	70	36
90	100	48	2299	1553	13	70	34
90	150	41	2213	1511	14	69	34
90	200	38	2228	1568	15	68	34
90	300	37	2330	1822	15	68	34

ALTERNATIVE LINK

<http://agrocienciauruguay.uy/ojs/index.php/agrociencia/article/view/354/856> (pdf)