

Research Article

경영형태별 산지 초지의 생산성 및 사료가치 비교 연구

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Comparative Study on the Productivity and Quality of Hilly Pasture by Management type

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ABSTRACT

This experiment was carried out to study the change of productivity and feed value in different types of hilly pasture. The pasture utilized in the experiment was placed on the experimental farm of Pyeongchang Campus of Seoul National University. Forage production type(FP; Orchardgrass 18 + Tall Fescue 12 + Timothy 5 + White clover 5 kg/ha) and Public farm type(PF: Orchardgrass 12 + Tall Fescue 18 + Timothy 5 + White clover 5 kg/ha) pasture were established in September 3, 2014 and utilized (cutting or grazing) four times every year. Growth characteristics, yield and forage quality were investigated for two years. Plant height of grasses was the highest in the 1<sup>st</sup> cutting and legumes was in the 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting. Dry matter (DM) content was highest at every the 1<sup>st</sup> cut grasses significantly lower at the 2<sup>nd</sup> harvest ( $p < 0.05$ ). However, there was no significant difference in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> harvest in 2016. In the botanical composition change, the portion of legume was gradually increased after pasture establishment and the ratio of weed and bare land was higher at 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting, but it was decreased at 4<sup>th</sup> harvest. There was no significant difference in 2016 of fresh yield between two farm types ( $p > 0.05$ ). The yield of dry matter showed similar trend of fresh yield and forage production type was higher than that of public farm type ( $p < 0.05$ ). The forage intake by livestock was 1,452 kg/ha in 2015 and 1,743 kg/ha in 2016. Pasture utilization ratio of public farm type pasture was highest in the 3<sup>rd</sup> grazing time. Forage quality of pasture in relation to management type had not significant difference, but there was difference in harvest times. Crude protein (CP) was the lowest in the 1<sup>st</sup> harvest and total digestible nutrient (TDN) was highest in the 1<sup>st</sup> harvest and lowest in the 4<sup>th</sup> harvest. Based on the above results, it is found that the establishment of pasture suitable for farm's situation is important for set up of Korean model of hilly pasture. Although the forage production type is superior on forage productivity, it is recommended that the results will be provided as basic data for management of public farm type in the future.

(Key words: Forage production type, Public farm type, Productivity, Quality, Botanical composition)

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 5 . Hur et al. (2014) 4  
 2019 가  
 32 (ILEM, 2019). 2014 가 가 가  
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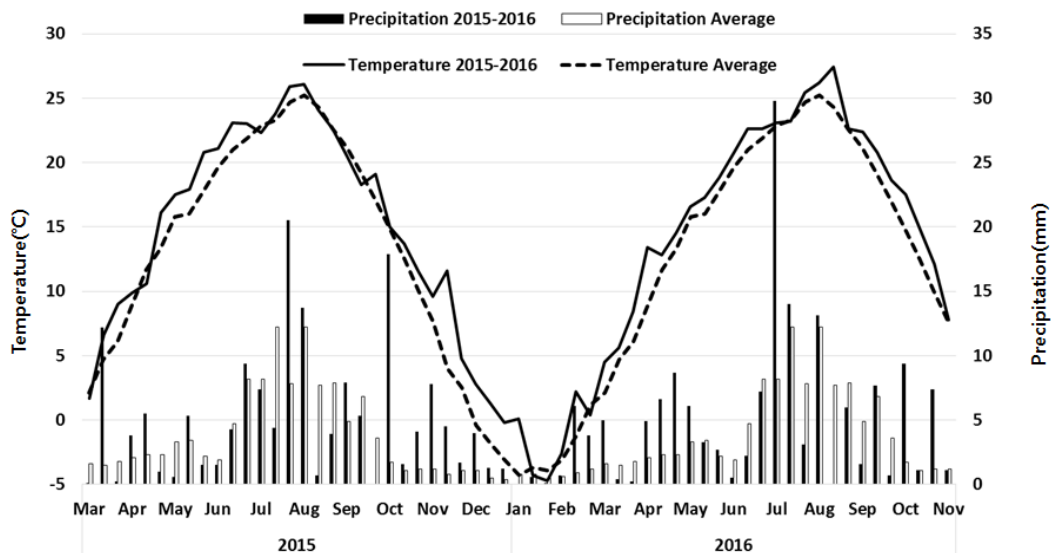


Fig. 1. Mean air temperature and amount of precipitation during the growing season of experiment region from 2015 to 2016.

가 20cm, 30cm quadrat  
 3 quadrat 65 ha  
 72 600  
 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 3.  
 ( ) Fig. 1  
 가  
 가  
 2015 4 8 2016  
 10 2016 7 2015 8  
 2015 6 가 3  
 4. 가  
 65 1. 1 2 3 4  
 72 1 1 2 3 4  
 20 mesh mill 가 가 . 3

AOAC (1995)  
 NDF (neutral detergent fiber) ADF (acid detergent fiber)  
 Goering and Van Soest (1970) TDN (total digestible nutrient)  
 Holland et al.,(1990) ADF  
 (TDN % = 88.9 - (0.79 × ADF%)).  
 RFV (relative feed value) ADF DDM (digestible dry matter)  
 (% DDM = 88.9 - (ADF % × 0.779)),  
 NDF DMI (dry matter intake) (% DMI = 120 / NDF %)  
 RFV (RFV = (% DDM × % DMI) / 1.29). *In vitro* (IVDMD) Tilley Terry (1963) Moore (1970)가

SAS Package program (Ver. 6.12)  
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III.

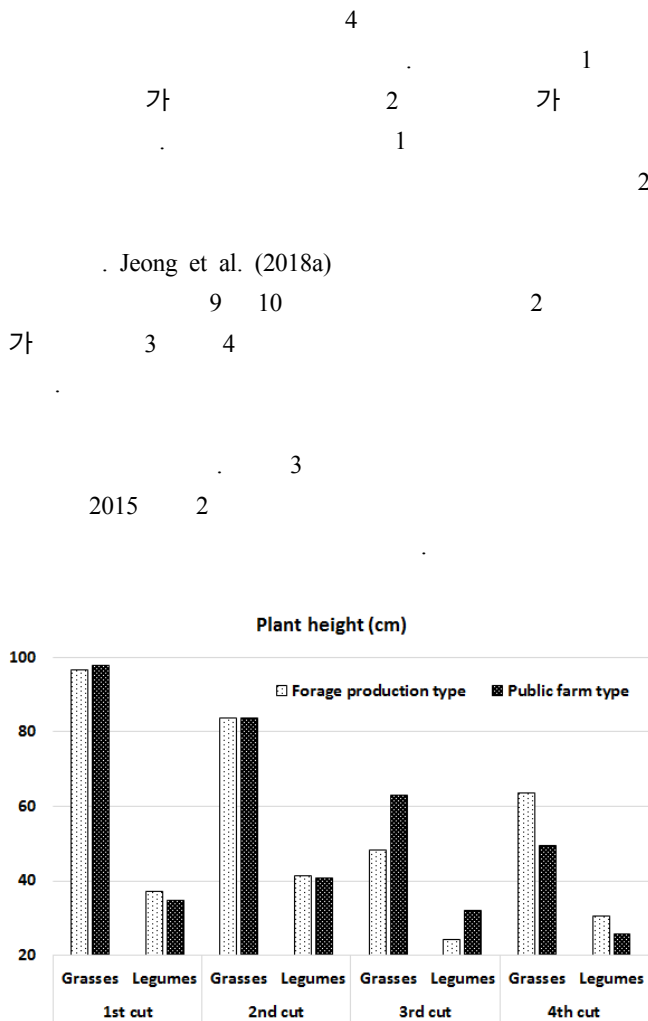


Fig. 2. Plant height of pasture according to farm types and cutting times.

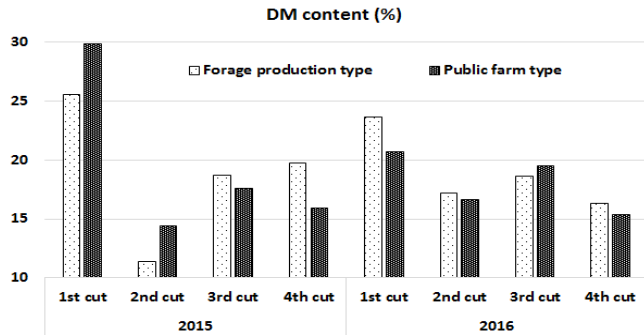


Fig. 3. Changes on dry matter content according to farm types and cutting times.

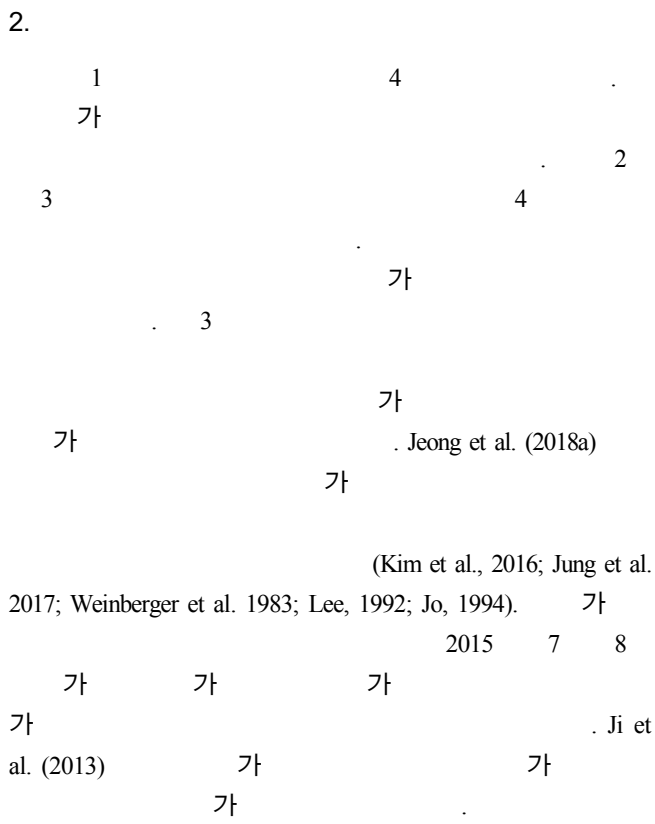


Fig. 4. Changes on botanical composition according to farm types and cutting times.

3. 가 1 2 가 가 1,452kg/ha 2 1,743kg/ha 가

( $p < 0.05$ ) 3 2 가

2016 가 ( $p > 0.05$ ) 3 78.5 76.9%

2015 2 가 2 가 가

4 가 가 1 가 가 가

가 ( $p < 0.05$ ) 2016 가 3 가

1 가 가 Lee et al. (1983) 68.2%

( $p > 0.05$ ). Jeong et al. (2018a) 9 10 2 (2016-2017) 43%

6,513 kg/ha 7 가 Harkess(1972) 가

8 27 Jeong et al. (2018b) perennial ryegrass 90%

2 8,518kg/ha 가

Shin et al.(1989) 가

49%, (6 -8 ) 28% 가 (8 5. 가

-10 ) 23% Holmes(1982) 1 가 가

2016 1 51%, 4 가 1 가 가

2 +3 35% 4 13% ADF

1 가 2 4

Table 3. Yield composition of pasture according to farm types and cutting times

Treatment	Fresh yield(kg/ha)					Dry matter yield(kg/ha)					
	1 <sup>st</sup> cut	2 <sup>nd</sup> cut	3 <sup>rd</sup> cut	4 <sup>th</sup> cut	Total	1 <sup>st</sup> cut	2 <sup>nd</sup> cut	3 <sup>rd</sup> cut	4 <sup>th</sup> cut	Total	
2015	FP	34,667 <sup>a</sup>	30,083 <sup>a</sup>	5,500 <sup>b</sup>	18,167 <sup>a</sup>	88,417 <sup>a</sup>	8,194 <sup>a</sup>	3,383	1,015 <sup>b</sup>	3,580 <sup>a</sup>	16,172 <sup>a</sup>
	PF	20,417 <sup>b</sup>	21,500 <sup>b</sup>	12,833 <sup>a</sup>	12,833 <sup>b</sup>	67,583 <sup>b</sup>	6,060 <sup>b</sup>	3,105	2,212 <sup>a</sup>	2,032 <sup>b</sup>	13,409 <sup>b</sup>
	SEM	3,586	1,704	1,397	1,061	4,683	606	135	217	286	754
	<i>p</i> Value	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.01	0.05	NS	0.0008	0.001	0.05
2016	FP	26,833	15,000	7,000	7,750	56,583	6,321 <sup>a</sup>	2,584	1,305 <sup>a</sup>	1,261	11,471 <sup>a</sup>
	PF	25,417	14,750	6,000	8,833	55,000	5,262 <sup>b</sup>	2,439	1,161 <sup>b</sup>	1,363	10,225 <sup>b</sup>
	SEM	515	461	452	345	922	218	73	84	50	243
	<i>p</i> Value	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.006	NS	NS	NS	0.003

FP : Forage production type, PF : Public farm type

SEM : Standard error of means, NS : not significantly difference ( $p > 0.05$ )

<sup>a,b</sup>Means within the same row not having similar superscripts are significantly difference ( $p < 0.05$ )



4			1	
			2	
가			가	1
	( $p < 0.05$ ).		가	1
	1,452 kg/ha	2	1,743 kg/ha	
		3	가	
	가	가	가	
가			1	가
TND	1	가	RFV	4
가				

V.

( PJ0105352017)

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