

Producción de biomasa y valor nutritivo de bancos de proteína establecidos con especies forrajeras para corte y acarreo en el Piedemonte amazónico de Colombia*

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* Resultados parciales de un proyecto CO- 010402 financiado por el gobierno de Holanda y por las entidades ejecutantes: CIPAV, Universidad de la Amazonia, CIAT, CATIE y la Universidad de Wageningen.

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Summary

A study to determine the dry matter production and the forage quality of five fodder trees planted as a protein bank was carried out at the Balcanes Farm (in a sloped soil), and at Santo Domingo Farm (flat soil) by the Universidad de la Amazonia in Florencia, (Caquetá -Colombia). Four 200-m² plots were used per site, and three furrows of *Clitoria fairchildiana*, three of *Trichantera gigantea*, two of *Gliricidia sepium* and one of *Erythrina fusca* and *Cratylia argentea* were planted spaced 1m between furrows and plants. The cumulative total dry matter yield in one year was significantly higher ($P < 0.01$) in the sloped area (12.3 t/ha) than in the flat area (4.3 t/ha). The percentage of leaves in the sloped banks was 64%, and 58% in the flat banks. Among species, *C. argentea* had the higher average production per plant (2074 g), followed by *E. fusca* (923 g), *G. sepium* (916 g), *C. fairchildiana* (861 g) and *T. gigantea* (684 g). In general, leaves had better quality than stems; the chemical analyses of crude protein, neutral detergent fiber, acid detergent fiber, ashes, organic matter, calcium phosphorus and *in vitro* dry matter digestibility are presented for each species component.