

GUINEA GRASS

A B P Jayawardene

Veterinary Research Officer,
V R I Peradeniya

Guinea A, (a strain of *Panicum maximum*) and Guinea B, were introduced into the country prior to 1824. Guinea A is a very hairy, broad leaved grass. It grows freely along road-sides, embankments, reserves, and waste lands in the low and mid-country areas and in lower montane zones.

This grass is considered a weed in cultivated fodder and arable lands. Yet this grass is the chief feed utilised by the dairy industry in the middle elevations (1700 - 3000 ft. above sea level.) It establishes easily by seed and persists under repeated cutting.

Results of a trial, to evaluate this grass is given below. The plots (size 3 x 3) were given a basal dressing of Phosphorus, Potassium and Dolomitic lime. The crop was harvested at 6 weekly intervals.

	Amount of N applied (Kg/Ha/Year)		
	0	125	250
	Dry Matter Yield in Kg/ Ha.		
Guinea A	18,800	21,000	25,700
Guinea B	10,800	17,400	16,000
Guinea 435	12,400	16,000	20,700

Laboratory analysis indicated that Guinea A had, 20-30% Dry Matter, Crude Protein below 8% at N₀ level, and 8-12% in N₁₂₅ N₂₅₀ treatments and crude fibre 32 - 36%. In vivo digestibility is about 60% (Keith - 1972 unpublished.)

The results prove Guinea' is a high yielding grass. This grass flowers early, therefore harvest at frequent intervals, and mix with legumes or high protein tree fodder to improve forage quality. Steep and slopy land under this grass should be considered a useful fodder resource, and utilised better by adopting good management practices.

Guinea A also is a good Pioneer crop on uneconomic tea lands in the mid-country that are being diversified into pasture.

ගිනි තණ කොළ

පහත දැක්වෙන්නේ ගිනි "ඒ" තණ වගීය සහ වෙනත් තණ වගී 2 ක් අතර නිෂ්පාදනය සැසඳීමට පාවිච්චි වූ අත්හදා බැලීමක ප්‍රතිඵලයකි. අත්හදා බැලීම් කොටුවල ප්‍රමාණය අඩු 3x3 විය. ප්‍රකාශය සහ සමාන්තර අඩංගු පාදය පොහොර වලට අමතරව කොළමසිටි හුණු ද වගාවට සපයන ලදී. තණ කොළ කපා අස්වනු රැස් කිරීම සති 6 න් 6 ව කරණ ලදී.

යෙදූ ජීවාත්තන හෙක්ටයාර් 1 ව ලැබුණු නිෂ්පාදනය. කිලෝග්‍රෑම් (පළමුවන අවුරුද්ද තුළදී)

වගීය	0 වියලි ද්‍රව්‍ය	125 නිෂ්පාදනය හෙක්. 1ට කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම්	250 කිලෝ ග්‍රෑම්
ගිනි "ඒ"	18,800	21,000	25,700
ගිනි "ඒ"	10,400	17,400	16,000
ගිනි 435	12,400	16,000	20,700

මෙම ප්‍රතිඵල අනුව ගිනි "ඒ", වැඩි අස්වනු ගෙනදෙන තණ වගීයක් බව පැහැදිලි වේ. මෙම තණ වගීය ඉක්මණින් පිටුපස කිසි වේලාවකින් තණ කොළ කපාගත යුතුය.

சினிப் புல்.

சினிப்புல்லில் இரு வகைகள் உள்ளன. "ஏ" "பி"
சினிப்புல் 'ஏ' ரோமம் உள், அகன்ற இலைகளையுடைய
எவ்விடங்களிலும் வளர்க்குடிய புல்.

விதை மூலம் விருத்தி செய்யலாம், கரும் வெட்
டைனய்யும் தாங்கும்.

இதில் உலர் பொருள் 20-30% குருட் புரதம்
8% நைட்ரஜன் இடா மட்டத்தில், 3-12% நைட்ரஜன் 125
இரு-250 இரு மட்டத்தில்; நார்ப்பொருள் 32-36%
செயிதிறன் 60%.

விளைவு கூடியதம் கூடிய வெட்டுக்களையும் தரும்
ஒரு சிறந்த புல்லினம். பலனில்லா தேயிலை நிலங்களை
புல் நிலங்களாக்க இது ஒரு சிறந்த புல்லினமாகும்.

நெல் உழியினது சாம்பல் நெல்லின் விளைவைக் கூட்டும்.

பொலனறுவ 'வில்' நடாத்தப்பட்ட பரீட்சையில் நெல்
உழியின் சாம்பல் விளைவைக் கூட்டும் எனக் கண்டறிந்துள்ளார்கள்.

சோயா போஞ்சியின் விளைவை பத்திரக்
கலவை இருவதன் மூலம் கூட்டலாம்.

சோயா போஞ்சியின் விளைவை கூட்ட பல பத்திரக்
கலவைகள் உபயோகிக்கப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவை அட்டவளை
யில் இடவேண்டிய அளவுகளுடனும் விளைவுகளுடனும் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.