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Abundance frequency of plant species as animal feeds to determine ideal cattle grazing

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The objectives of this study were to determine the dominant frequency of plant species and provide useful information towards the conservation management of animal feed in grazing areas, Hiroshima, Japan. The numbers of plant species were 32 and 21 in spring and summer, respectively. The appearance frequency of plant species more than 50% in the spring, consist of Veronica arvensis (75.57%), *Trifolium repens* (73.86%), *Paspalum dilatatum* (69.32%), *Lamium purpureum* (68.75%), *Trifolium dubium* (65.34%), *Cerastium glomeratum* (63.64%), whereas in summer, it consists of Paspalum notatum (98.30%), *Trifolium repens* (81.25%), *Paspalum dilatatum* (78.98%), and *Kyllinga brevifolia* (74.43%). It was observed that the frequencies of plant species were 16.64 and 21.55 cm; vegetation cover rates were 77.18 and 81.36%; chlorophyll content were 41.72 and 36.28 mg/g Fw and species numbers were 17.91 and 10.18, in spring and summer, respectively. Findings of this research propose that Trifolium repens (clover), Rumex japonicus (weed), and Paspalum dilatatum (grass) are dominant species in the studied areas that can be utilized as animal feeds.

Biography

Roni Yulianto is a PhD student majoring in Grassland Ecology at IDEC (International Development Education and Cooperation) from Hiroshima University, Japan. He has obtained his Master's in 2012 and Bachelor's in 2009 from Andalas University of Indonesia.

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