

### Safety and performance in a single cultivar

Barenbrug is a global leader in the forage sector, founded in 1904. Tradition and leadership in the global forage business reinforce our commitment to tropical agricultural production. We are the only company with a strong and established breeding program for tropical forages.

Focusing on the needs of tropical agricultural production, we bring a great innovation. Due to the strong investment in innovation and quality, Sabiá hybrid combines safety and animal performance.

### Why Sabiá?

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Like the bird, common in South America, the Sabiá hybrid adapts to various environmental conditions. Its rusticity and low canopy height for grazing management are valuable functional benefits, which provide adaptability and safety.

In ideal conditions, with more fertile soils and adequate management, it presents high forage production potential and animal productivity. It is a cultivar that stands out, just like the most honored bird in Brazil.

### Robustness and High Yield Potential

- Low canopy height for grazing management
- Higher production in dry season
- Intense tillering
- High dry matter production
- 36% more animal productivity compared to the most popular forage on the market (Marandu)\*



\* According to official VCU trials and regional assessments conducted in Brazil.

# Forage accumulation and animal productivity of Marandu and Sabiá under continuous grazing in different Brazilian regions.

| Forage<br>Accumulation<br>(t DM/ha/year) <sup>1</sup> | North      | Midwest      | Southeast   | North        | North        | Average      |
|---|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Marandu<br>Sabiá                                      | 6.0<br>9.1 | 13.7<br>16.5 | 9.4<br>16.3 | 17.6<br>19.9 | 20.6<br>28.7 | 13.5<br>18.1 |
| Difference<br>(t DM/ha/year)                          | 3.1        | 2.8          | 6.9         | 2.3          | 8.1          | 4.6 (+32%)   |
| Animal<br>Productivity<br>(kg/ha/year) <sup>2</sup>   | North      | Midwest      | Southeast   | North        | North        | Average      |
| Marandu<br>Sabiá                                      | 260<br>430 | 591<br>744   | 413<br>724  | 747<br>805   | 790<br>1.111 | 560<br>762   |
| Difference<br>(kg/ha/year)                            | 170        | 153          | 312         | 58           | 320          | 202 (+36%)   |

<sup>1</sup> Average of two years of evaluation in regional trials conducted by Barenbrug do Brasil, in the 16/17 and 17/18 harvests. <sup>2</sup> Estimation using grazing efficiency and feed conversion of the Brazilian official test data (VCU under grazing).

## High Performance in Dry Season

A key benefit of this hybrid is the increased production in the dry season. In the average of official evaluations in Brazil (VCU cut and grazing), it produced 47% more than Marandu in the dry season of the year, having concentrated 34% of annual production in this season.

In summary, in comparison with Marandu, cv. Sabiá performs much better in the dry season. Thus, in the rainy season, the recovery of production is much faster.

### Dry Season (July 2016)



## Rainy Season (December 2016)

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## Hybrid Brachiaria cv. SABIÁ:

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| Forage Features  | Hybrid Brachiaria cv. Sabiá |  |  |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Growth habit   | Erect                       |  |  |
| Recommendation   | Grazing and Hay             |  |  |
| Fertility requirement                                    | Medium                      |  |  |
| Fertilizer response                                      | High                        |  |  |
| Minimum rainfall (mm)                                    | 800                         |  |  |
| Maximum altitude (m)                                     | 1.800                       |  |  |
| Animal consumption                                       | Excellent                   |  |  |
| Digestibility (Total DM,%)*                              | 69,5% to 81,5%              |  |  |
| Crude Protein content (total DM,%)*                      | 9,2% to 13,4%               |  |  |
| Digestibility (Leaf DM,%)*                               | 78% to 82%                  |  |  |
| Crude Protein Content (Leaf DM,%)*                       | 13,4% to14,0%               |  |  |
| Accumulated DM Yield (t/ha/year)**                       | 9,1 to 28,7                 |  |  |
| Animal productivity (kg/ha/year)**                       | 430 to 1,111                |  |  |
| Drought tolerance  | Medium                      |  |  |
| Tolerance to poor drainage                               | Medium to low               |  |  |
| Sowing rate - ideal condition (kg/ha)***                 | 10                          |  |  |
| Sowing rate - intermediary condition (kg/ha)***          | 12                          |  |  |
| Sowing rate - adverse condition (kg/ha)***               | 15                          |  |  |
| Seed sowing depth (cm)                                   | 1 to 2                      |  |  |
| Rotational grazing - canopy height for animal entry (cm) | 30                          |  |  |
| Rotational grazing - canopy height for animal exit (cm)  | 15 to 20                    |  |  |
| Continuous grazing - canopy average height (cm)          | 25 to 30                    |  |  |

\*Results obtained in the official evaluations in Brazil. \*\*Results obtained in official and regional evaluations in Brazil. Animal productivity was estimated from the grazing efficiency and feed conversion from the official trial. \*\*\*Coated seeds. Sowing condition varies according to soil tillage, terrain, season and method use

# **Coating exclusive** technology

The seed is coated, with minimum purity of 95% and treatment that protects and stimulates development in the early growth stages.



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# **Brachiaria** Sabi Safety and performance in a single cultivar

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