Análisis de la calidad nutritiva forestal en el noroeste de la Península Ibérica [

2018

text (article)

Analítica

The knowledge of the nutritive quality of the vegetation is essential for the development of an efficient and ecologically sustainable management of silvopastoral systems. 11 nutritional parameters were compared: Acid Fiber Detergent (FAD), lignin, cellulose, silica, crude protein (PB), in vitro digestibility (BMD), dry matter (DM), phosphorus (P), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and potassium (K) in 47 plant species present in oak groves, pine groves and Galician scrub. To facilitate the comparison of the nutritional quality between the different forest formations, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used, a multivariate analysis technique that allows the interpretation of relationships (distance) among a large number of species defined by a variety of nutritional parameters The graphic representation of the first two components showed a coherent grouping of forest formations, separating typical species of Ulex formations and heaths from others typical of oak groves. The first axis (PC1) explained 50% of the variability of the data, with the positive side of the species with greater digestibility and a higher content of K. Its opposite side grouped species of the families Ericaceae, Cistaceae and Ulex genus that presented higher content in cellulose and DM. The second component (CP2), represented by Ca and lignin, explained 16% of the variance, contributing in a limited way to a conclusive ordering of the species
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