Influence of Techniques and Times of Harvesting on Seed Yield and Quality of Hamil Grass (*Panicum maximum*)

Chureerat Satjipanon 1/ Swang Chimplee 2/ Chanchai Manidool

Abstract

A study on the influence of techniques and times of harvesting on seed yield and quality of Hamil grass (*Panicum maximum*) was conducted at Udonratchanee Animal Nutrition Station, Udonratchanee province in 1985 using Factorial in Randomized Complete Block Design in which different harvesting techniques (cutting, striping and shaking) and different times (10, 15, 20 and 25 days after 50 percent flowering stage) Seeds were sown in row spacing 80 cm. apart. Basal fertilizer (18-12-6 N,P,K) 40 kg rai⁻¹ was broadcast in the sowing day.

The result from the experiment has shown that maximum seed yield was obtained from cutting seedhead but seed germination was very low only 3-5 percent, seed yield from stripping harvesting technique was 31.5 kg rai⁻¹ and seed germination was 3-9 percent. The shaking technique gave the lowest seed yield but seed germination was higher than cutting and stripping method. If harvested seed longer than 10 days after 50 percent flowering stage, seed yield decreased. The highest purity and germination occur when seed is harvested for 25 days after flowering by cutting and shaking seedhead. The highest pure seed yield was obtained when harvested by cutting and stripping the seedhead 10 days after flowering stage. The highest pure live seed was obtained by stripping or shaking seedhead 25 days after flowering stage.

* Research Project No. 13-0203-28

1/ Forage Crops Research, Animal Nutrition Division.

2/ Thepha Livestock Breeding Station, Livestock Breeding Division, Songkhla
Conclusion can be in the experiment the higher quality seed of Hemil grass, the highest pure live seed can be obtained by stripping or shaking seedhead after 50 percent flowering stage at 25 days after the onset of flowering head.