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BIOMASS PRODUCTION AND FORAGE QUALITY OF HEAD-SMUT DISEASE RESISTANT NAPIER GRASS ACCESSIONS

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ABSTRACT

Napier grass, commonly known as “elephant grass”, is a major feed used for dairy production by smallholder farmers in eastern and central Africa. However, the productivity of the grass in the region is threatened by stunt and head-smut diseases. The objective of this study was to determine biomass yield and forage quality of head-smut resistant/tolerant Napier grass accessions, in the high and lowland environments of Kenya. A field study was undertaken at two contrasting environments. The first site was in the highlands at KALRO-Muguga (altitude 2,052 metres above sea level), while the second site was in the lowlands at KALRO-Katumani (altitude 1,600 metres above sea level). The study was initiated in November 2011 using canes to plant ten Napier grass accessions (ILRI numbers 16790, 16791, 16783, 18448, 16806, 16808, 16809, 16796, 16835, 16837) in separate 4 m x 4 m plots. The grasses were first harvested at 23 week after planting at both sites. Subsequent harvests occurred at intervals of eight weeks after regeneration. There were eight growth cycles from 1st November 2011 to 9th May 2013 at each site. There were differences ($P<0.05$) between accessions in forage dry matter production that ranged from 28.8-51.2 metric tonnes ha⁻¹ at KALRO-Muguga and 18.1-26.7 metric tonnes ha⁻¹ at KALRO-Katumani. The accessions (numbers 16783, 16796, 16806 and 16835) resistant to head-smut disease gave dry matter yields comparable to that of accession number 16791 which was the negative check. There were differences ($P<0.05$) between the accessions in neutral detergent fibre at both sites. There were differences ($P<0.05$) in nitrogen content (mean 2.6%) at KALRO-Muguga. Accession no. 16806 was confirmed resistant to head-smut disease, while accession nos. 16783, 16796 and 16835 were tolerant to head-smut disease in glasshouse screening/ molecular studies.

Key Words: Kenya, *Pennisetum purpureum*, rain use efficiency

RÉSUMÉ

L'herbe de Napier, communément connue comme “l'herbe d'éléphant”, est une nourriture importante utilisée pour la production laitière par les fermiers de petit cultivateur dans l'Afrique de l'est et centrale. Pourtant, la productivité de l'herbe dans la région est menacée par les maladies de cochonnerie de tête et le coup. L'objectif de cette étude était de déterminer la production de biomasse et la qualité de fourrage de cochonnerie de tête les nouvelles acquisitions d'herbe Napier résistantes/tolérantes, dans les hauts environnements et les environnements de plaine du Kenya. Des études sur le terrain ont été entreprises à deux environnements contrastants. Le premier site était dans les pays montagneux à KALRO-Muguga (l'altitude à 2,052 mètres au-dessus du niveau marin), pendant que le deuxième site était dans les plaines à KALRO-Katumani (l'altitude à 1,600 mètres au-dessus du niveau marin). L'étude a été lancée en novembre de 2011 en utilisant des cannes pour planter dix nouvelles

acquisitions d'herbe Napier (ILRI numéro 16790, 16791, 16783, 18448, 16806, 16808, 16809, 16796, 16835, 16837) à 4 m séparés x les complots de 4 m. Les herbes ont été d'abord récoltées à 23 semaine après le fait de planter aux deux sites. Il y avait des différences ($P < 0.05$) dans le contenu d'azote (voulez dire 2.6 %) à KALRO-Muguga. La nouvelle acquisition No. 16806 a été confirmée résistante à la maladie de cochonnerie de tête, pendant que la nouvelle acquisition nos. 16783, 16796 et 16835 étaient tolérants à la maladie de cochonnerie de tête dans les études de projection de verrerie / les études moléculaires.

Mots Clés: le Kenya, *Pennisetum purpureum*, l'efficacité d'utilisation de pluie

INTRODUCTION

Napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach) grows in relatively moist areas (750-2500 mm annual rainfall) in tropical and sub-tropical ecological zones (Lowe *et al.*, 2003). The forage crop is popular in eastern and central Africa (Valk, 1990) for its enormous biomass production and ability to tolerate frequent cuttings (Lowe *et al.*, 2003; Nyambati *et al.*, 2011). In Kenya, the crop is used by smallholder dairy farmers either fresh or in silage forms as the major livestock feed (Martha *et al.*, 2004; Orodho, 2006). These smallholder dairy farmers supply 80% of the total marketed milk in the region (Omore *et al.*, 1999).

Despite its importance as a fodder crop for boosting the milk industry, the crop faces production challenges, with pests and diseases being the most prevalent (Farrell *et al.*, 2002; Mwendia *et al.*, 2007). Napier head-smut, Napier stunt and snow mold are the most common diseases (Farrell *et al.*, 2002; Orodho, 2006). Stunt disease can reduce Napier grass yield up to 100% (Mulaa *et al.*, 2010); while head-smut disease reduces Napier grass yields by up to 46% in Kenya (Farrell *et al.*, 2000). The two diseases are also major problems in many parts of eastern Africa (Mulaa *et al.*, 2010).

Napier head-smut disease is widespread in the central region of Kenya, where over 70% of the smallholder dairy farmers grow the grass (Mwendia *et al.*, 2007). Moreover, the spread of the disease to other parts of the country is a major concern (Lukuyu *et al.*, 2012). Napier head-smut disease is caused by a fungus [*Ustilago kamerunensis* P. & H. Sydow] (Farrell, 1998; Farrell *et al.*, 2000; Orodho, 2006; NAFIS, 2012). The disease firstly manifests itself in susceptible hosts, through induced premature flowering covered in a black mass of ustilospores (Fig. 1). This occurs even in plants that are below 1.5

metres in height, which is not usually the case in healthy plants that usually flower at heights above 1.5 to 8 metres, depending on the grass variety (Farrell, 1998). This first visual sign is later compounded by other severe symptoms, such as slow regrowth after cutting, withering and chlorosis setting in with gradual browning leading to drying and death of the entire stool of the crop within the subsequent 2-3 cuttings in severe cases (ASARECA, 2010; NAFIS, 2012). Other secondary characteristics of the disease are induced dwarfing (characterised by short internodes with distorted leaves that are reduced in number and size), increased tillering and eventual reduction in the total dry matter of the affected crop (Farrell *et al.*, 2002; Mwendia *et al.*, 2007; NAFIS, 2012).

The two ways through which the disease spreads to new areas are, firstly, through the spores from smutted heads of susceptible cultivars; and secondly, through exchange and transfer of planting materials (infected canes or splits) between farmers unaware that the systemic intercellular pathogen is within the tissues (Mwendia *et al.*, 2007; ASARECA, 2010; NAFIS, 2012).

Therefore, to mitigate the spread of the disease, the two head-smut disease resistant/tolerant cultivars (Kakamega 1 and 2) were developed (Orodho, 2006). However, the two cultivars are over-relied upon and are highly susceptible to Napier stunt disease (Arocha *et al.*, 2009). Moreover, these two cultivars provide a narrow range of resistance genes, to the head-smut pathogen with an imminent threat of a likely evolving pathogen (NAFIS, 2012). Furthermore, the on-going expansion of the dairy industry has been almost entirely into drier zones; which demands deployment of suitable Napier grass cultivars, with resistance/tolerance to drought conditions and head-smut disease.



Figure 1. A smutted Napier grass crop head (Source: Omayio *et al.*, 2014).

The objective of this study was to determine biomass yield and forage quality of head-smut resistant/tolerant Napier grass accessions in the highland and lowland environments of Kenya.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sites description. A field study was undertaken in two contrasting environments in Kenya. The first site was in the highlands at KALRO-Muguga [01° 12.663' S; 036° 38.286' E; 2,052 metres above sea level]; while the second site was in the lowlands at KALRO-Katumani [01° 35.212' S; 037° 14.407' E; 1,600 metres above sea level] (Jaetzold *et al.*, 2006). KALRO-Muguga has mean daily temperature of 17.6°C and an annual rainfall of 878 mm (Jaetzold *et al.*, 2006). KALRO-Katumani experiences mean daily temperature of 24.7 °C and an annual rainfall of 655 mm (Jaetzold *et al.*, 2006). Table 1 presents some properties of the soils at KALRO-Muguga and KALRO-Katumani as assessed through the procedures described by Okalebo *et al.* (2002).

Treatments and design. The treatments were ten Napier grass accessions at each site. The Napier grass accessions used, that differed in origin, were obtained from the field gene bank at

the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in Ethiopia where they had been assigned accession numbers 16790, 16783, 18448, 16806, 16808, 16809, 16796, 16835 and 16837. Accession no. 16791 (Kakamega 1) is resistant to head-smut disease (Orotho, 2006) and was used as the negative check at each site.

At each site, the ten accessions were planted in separate 4 m x 4 m plots, arranged in a randomised complete block design (RCBD), in four replicates.

Field study establishment and maintenance. Land preparation was undertaken in mid-October 2011 and involved ploughing with a tractor-drawn disc plough to 0.25 m depth; followed by harrowing. Each plot was supplied with diammonium phosphate [DAP] fertiliser (18:46:0 of N, P, K) at a rate of 26 kg P ha⁻¹ at planting. The Napier grass canes, with at least three nodes, were planted by pushing the canes into the soil at an angle of about 45° to bury two nodes. Planting was done at a spacing of 1 m x 1 m, i.e. from row to row and cane to cane. Hence, each plot had 16 canes/stools.

The plots were kept weed-free with a hand hoe, when needed. Calcium ammonium nitrate [CAN] top-dress fertiliser (26% N) was applied at

TABLE 1. Selected chemical properties of the topsoil at the study sites at KALRO-Muguga and KALRO-Katumani in Kenya

Site	Soil layer (m)	pH (H ₂ O)	N (%)	OC (%)	EC (dS m ⁻¹)	Bulk density (kg m ⁻³)
KALRO-Muguga	0 - 0.2	5.81	0.18	2.72	0.183	1,030
	0.2 - 0.4	5.92	0.13	1.61	0.231	1,160
KALRO-Katumani	0 - 0.2	5.79	0.07	1.23	0.145	1,220
	0.2 - 0.4	5.95	0.06	1.13	0.105	1,510

N = nitrogen; OC = organic carbon; EC = electrical conductivity and each value is a mean of 4 measurements

a rate of 13 g per stool (equivalent to 33.8 kg N ha⁻¹) after each harvest (cycle). No symptoms of disease and/or pest infestation were observed during the entire trial period. The grass was first harvested at week 23 when it attained an approximate height of 50 cm at KALRO-Muguga and 20 cm at KALRO-Katumani. Subsequent harvests occurred at intervals of eight weeks after regeneration. Data collection was for eight growth cycles (from 1st November 2011 to 9th May 2013) at each site. At the end of each growth cycle, several variables were measured.

Plant height and number of tillers.

Measurements of plant height and number of tillers were undertaken a day before biomass harvest, at the end of each of the first five growth cycles. Two stools were randomly selected from each of the 40 plots. Plant height was determined as the distance from the base to the apical meristem on two randomly selected tillers per stool. The number of tillers was assessed by counting all the tillers on the two stools. The relationship between plant heights or number of tillers and forage yields was determined using Scatter charts.

Dry matter yields. The above ground dry matter (DM) yield, was determined at the end of every growth cycle, which was at 23 weeks after planting for the first growth cycle; and after eight weeks of re-growth for subsequent cycles. At each harvest, the four stools at the middle of each plot were cut at two cm above the ground. The stools were weighed fresh using a spring balance; then sub-samples of about five tillers were taken

from the stools and weighed fresh after which they were oven-dried at 60 °C for 48 hours (AOAC, 1990) to give dry weights. These fresh and dry weights were used to calculate total dry matter yields for each plot and, thereafter, converted to metric tonnes per hectare.

Neutral detergent fibre and nitrogen content.

The forage samples, resulting from the determination of dry weights, were ground using a laboratory mill (Wiley mill) to pass through 1 mm sieve screens. The ground samples were used to determine neutral detergent fibre (NDF) using an Ankom Fibre analyzer (Ankom Technology Fairport, NY, USA), according to AOAC (1975) procedure. Likewise, nitrogen percentage was determined on the ground samples, according to AOAC (1980) with a segmented flow analyser (Skalar segmented-flow autoanalyzer, VW Scientific, York).

Validation of resistance/tolerance of Napier grass accessions to head-smut disease.

Besides assessing the productivity and forage quality of the Napier grass accessions, it was necessary to establish their resistance/tolerance to head-smut disease following artificial inoculation with *Ustilago kamerunensis* spores in glasshouse screening experiments up to the 11th growth cycle at KALRO-Muguga (Omayio *et al.*, 2014). Thereafter, the resistance/tolerance needed to be validated by a discriminative molecular method using primers in conventional Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis at the KALRO Biotechnology Research Institute Headquarters at Muguga (Omayio *et al.*, 2014).

Data analysis. All data from the field study were checked for entry errors in Microsoft Excel. The data from each site were analysed independently, through analysis of variance (ANOVA), using GenStat Version 14 (VSN International Ltd). Where statistical significance ($P < 0.05$) was observed, pairs of means were compared using the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Plant height and number of tillers. Table 2 shows that plant heights at harvesting of Napier grass accessions at KALRO-Muguga were higher than at KALRO-Katumani (0.459 m vs. 0.266 m, respectively). Similarly, tiller density at harvest at KALRO-Muguga was higher than at KALRO-Katumani (132.1 vs. 82.8, respectively) as shown in Table 2. The differences observed at the two sites were likely due to higher moisture and nitrogen content in the soil (Table 1) at KALRO-Muguga. In this study, there was poor relationships (Trendline equations and R^2 values on scatter charts not shown) between either plant heights or tiller densities and forage production (Table 3) at either KALRO-Muguga or KALRO-Katumani trial sites. Similarly, Ansah *et al.* (2010)

observed that plant height and tiller number of ILRI accession numbers 16798, 16786 and 16840 at harvesting had no relationship with forage yield in Ghana.

Dry matter yields. Table 3 shows differences ($P < 0.05$) between the accessions in forage dry matter production, ranging from 28.8-51.2 t ha⁻¹ at KALRO-Muguga and 18.1-26.7 t ha⁻¹ at KALRO-Katumani. Napier grass accessions numbers 16783, 16796, 16806 and 16835 resistant/tolerant to head-smut disease gave dry matter yields comparable to that of accession no. 16791 which was the negative check at each site.

The cumulative biomass yields, during the study period, reflected total rainfall received (Data not shown) at the sites. The average dry matter yield of 21.9 t ha⁻¹ at KALRO-Katumani was 53.4% of that obtained at KALRO-Muguga. This resulted in a remarkable similarity in rain use efficiency, calculated as amount of forage dry matter produced divided by total amount of rainfall. For the two sites, the corresponding values were 20.73 kg ha⁻¹ mm⁻¹ at KALRO-Katumani and 20.71 kg ha⁻¹ mm⁻¹ at KALRO-Muguga. Unfortunately, the rain use efficiency was not derived under controlled conditions,

TABLE 2. Plant height (m) and tiller density (No. of tillers m²) at harvest of Napier grass accessions at KALRO-Muguga and KALRO-Katumani in Kenya

Napier grass accession	Plant height (m)		Tiller density (No. of tillers m ²)	
	KALRO-Muguga	KALRO-Katumani	KALRO-Muguga	KALRO-Katumani
16783 §	0.51	0.25	96.6	75.2
16790	0.51	0.26	69.2	76.3
16796 §	0.45	0.27	106.9	69.5
16806 §	0.38	0.22	169.6	97.3
16808	0.37	0.27	100.5	77.9
16809	0.54	0.27	236.0	96.0
16835 §	0.37	0.21	123.4	82.3
16837	0.44	0.28	103.0	60.7
18448	0.46	0.28	185.5	116.0
16791 § (Kakamega 1)	0.56	0.35	130.3	76.9
LSD	0.18	0.04	61.3	36.7
Significance level	$P < 0.05$	$P < 0.05$	$P < 0.05$	$P < 0.05$

§ Napier grass accession resistant/tolerant to head-smut disease (Omayio *et al.*, 2014)

TABLE 3. Cumulative dry matter yield (t ha⁻¹), neutral detergent fibre (%) and nitrogen (%) contents of Napier grass accessions at KALRO-Muguga and KALRO-Katumani in Kenya

Napier grass accession	Dry matter yield (t ha ⁻¹)		Neutral detergent fibre (%)		Nitrogen (%)	
	KALRO-Muguga	KALRO-Katumani	KALRO-Muguga	KALRO-Katumani	KALRO-Muguga	KALRO-Katumani
16783 §	47.9	23.4	65.3	65.3	2.5	2.4
16790	20.6	18.8	62.4	62.4	2.8	2.6
16796 §	42.1	24.5	66.1	67.2	2.4	2.2
16806 §	51.2	18.7	63.7	64.3	2.4	2.3
16808	28.8	19.3	64.5	63.2	2.6	2.6
16809	50.0	26.7	63.1	65.0	2.9	2.5
16835 §	44.2	20.9	66.7	64.4	2.3	2.7
16837	41.5	18.1	63.9	62.6	2.7	2.6
18448	41.2	26.0	65.0	64.7	2.5	2.3
16791 § (Kakamega 1)	42.0	22.1	66.7	65.8	2.5	2.4
LSD	12.9	8.3	0.96	1.77	0.44	0.56
Significance level	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P<0.05	P>0.05

§ Napier grass accession resistant/tolerant to head-smut disease (Omayio *et al.*, 2014). Dry matter yields are totals over eight growth cycles while neutral detergent fibre and nitrogen means are over five growth cycles. Eight growth cycles = 1st November 2011 to 9th May 2013. Five growth cycles = 1st November 2011 to 22nd November 2012

hence other variables e.g. differences in temperature, soil fertility, etc. between the sites may have influenced the calculated values.

Other studies using ILRI accessions (Ansar *et al.*, 2010; Tessema *et al.*, 2010) showed that their biomass production is influenced by the environment and management, in addition to other traits inherent in the accessions.

Forage quality. There were differences ($P<0.05$) between the accessions in neutral detergent fibre (NDF) that ranged from 62.4-66.7% at KALRO-Muguga and 62.4-67.2% at KALRO-Katumani (Table 3). These NDF values are lower than the average $71.5\pm 7.1\%$ (mean \pm SD) and within the range 54.1-79.9% reported in literature (Feedipedia, 2015). Neutral detergent fibre (NDF) in forages and the total diet determines dry matter intake in ruminants (Barber *et al.*, 2010). Ruminant diets need to be balanced to contain sufficient and effective NDF for healthy rumen function, while not providing too much fibre, as this slows down digestion and limits intake (Barber *et al.*, 2010). Hence, although the NDF values registered by the accessions are high, the accessions can

be used in total mixed rations for dairy cattle in the region.

There were differences ($P<0.05$) in nitrogen content (mean 2.6%) between the accessions at KALRO-Muguga. However, there were no differences ($P>0.05$) in nitrogen content (mean 2.5%) between the accessions at KALRO-Katumani (Table 3). The more than double the nitrogen percentage in the soil at KALRO-Muguga (Table 1), at the start of the trial could explain the slightly higher tissue nitrogen at this site, compared with KALRO-Katumani. Tissue nitrogen is a good measure of crude protein (Claessens *et al.*, 2005; Moran, 2012).

The forage nitrogen percent values registered in this study translate into crude protein values ($N\% \times 6.25$) of 15.4% at KALRO-Katumani and 16.0% at KALRO-Muguga. These crude protein values are higher than the average $9.7\pm 4.3\%$ (mean \pm SD) and within the range 2.8-22.7% reported in literature (Feedipedia, 2015). All the accessions recorded a crude protein level higher than the critical level of 7% ($70 \text{ g kg}^{-1} \text{ DM}$) which is necessary for voluntary feed intake in ruminants (Nori *et al.*, 2009). Hence, the Napier

grass accessions are suitable for feeding ruminants in the region.

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Validation of resistance/tolerance of Napier

grass accessions. In the glasshouse experiments, besides accession 16791 (Kakamega 1) which was the negative check, only accession numbers 16806, 16783, 16835 and 16796 were still free of head-smut disease at the 11th growth cycle. The molecular study confirmed Napier grass accession 16806 to be resistant to head-smut disease, while accession numbers 16783, 16835 and 16796 were tolerant to head-smut disease (Omayio *et al.*, 2014). In the molecular study, the detection of the pathogen in the accessions, despite their being smut-free under glasshouse experiments at conditions upon artificial inoculation, could be due to internal resistance mechanisms that do not favour the aggressive establishment of the pathogen in these accessions, unlike in the susceptible accessions in a classical case of polygenic (quantitative) resistance (Keane, 2012). An example of such internal mechanisms has been reported in sugarcane, attacked by the sugarcane smut (*Ustilago scitaminea* Sydow), where the crop produced increased levels of glycoproteins, with cytoagglutination properties as a defence against the pathogen's proliferation (Blanca *et al.*, 2002; Ana-Maria *et al.*, 2005). Furthermore, in pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum* [L.] R. Br.), similar biochemical defences have been observed against downy mildew infection (Niranjan *et al.*, 2012). Accession no. 16806 had no pathogen detected in its tissues, which can be attributed to complete resistance or immunity, which is the top most level of resistance that is characterised by complete absence of the pathogen and disease (Van der Plank, 1975).

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