

Summary

The nutrition of *Andropogon gayanus* cv. Planaltina and *Brachiaria brizantha* cv. Marandú was studied in terms of macronutrients and micronutrients, on a Latosol (Oxisol) of the Campos des Vertentes region of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The soil presented 4.4% organic matter; a pH of 4.9; 1 ppm P; 72 ppm K; 3.7 ppm S; 0.5, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 meq/100 cm³ of Ca, Mg, Al, and H + Al; 0.3 ppm B, 1.9 ppm Cu, 10.3 ppm Mn, and 1.1 ppm Zn. The experiment was conducted under greenhouse conditions at the Soil Science Department of the Federal University of Lavras, Brazil. Treatments were as follows: (1) check (natural soil); (2) complete 1 (C1), consisting of liming + N, P, K, S, B, Cu, and Zn; (3) complete 2 (C2), consisting of C1 minus liming + Ca and Mg in sulphate form; (4) C1 minus liming (-Lim); (5) C1 minus N (-N); (6) C1 minus P (-p); (7) C1 minus K (-K); (8) C1 minus S (-S); (9) C1 minus B, Cu and Zn (-Micro); (10) C2 minus Ca (-Ca); and (11) C2 minus Mg (-Mg). A completely randomized experiment design was used with 11 treatments, two forage grasses, and four replications. Three cuttings were performed at 45-day intervals on each replicate of the species. The cumulative amount of nutrients in the forage indicated that the Latosol did not satisfy the macronutrient requirements of *A. gayanus* and *B. brizantha*, particularly regarding P, N, and S. B, Cu, and Zn were not limiting factor for these species. Nutrient extraction was greater in *Brachiaria* than in *Andropogon*.