Drivers of Setaria pumila (Poir.) Roem. et Schult growth and impact on forage quality in lowland Switzerland meadows

Published version:

DOI:10.1111/gfs.12200

Orlandi, S; Nucera, E.; Mosimann, E.; D'Adda, G.; Garzoli, D.; Bertossa, M.; Lonati, M.; Lombardi, G.. Drivers of Setaria pumila (Poir.) Roem. et Schult growth and impact on forage quality in lowland Switzerland meadows. GRASS AND FORAGE SCIENCE. 0 (0) pp: 1-9.
DOI: 10.1111/gfs.12200

Drivers of *Setaria pumila* (Poir.) Roem. et Schult growth and impact on forage quality in lowland Switzerland meadows

Stefano Orlandi[A] · *Emiliano Nucera*[B] · *Eric Mosimann*[C] · *Giovanni D'Adda*[D] · *Daniele Garzoli*[D] · *Mario Bertossa*[D] · *Michele Lonati*[A] · *Giampiero Lombardi*[A]

[A] Department of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences, University of Turin – Largo Paolo Braccini 2, 10095 Grugliasco, Italy

[B] Agridea, A. Ramel 18, 6593 Cadenazzo, Switzerland

[C] Research Station Agroscope Changins-Wädenswil, Route de Duillier 50, 1260 Nyon, Switzerland

[D] APF, A. Ramel 18, 6593 Cadenazzo, Switzerland

Corresponding Author:

Stefano Orlandi

Department of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences, University of Turin – Largo Paolo Braccini 2, 10095 Grugliasco, Italy

e-mail: s.orlandi@unito.it

telephone: +39 011 6708894

Abstract

Invasive grasses (especially *Setaria pumila* (Poir.) Roem. et Schult) increasingly threaten meadows and pastures as a consequence of human impact and climate change. We conducted a study in 2012 and in 2013 to better understand the growing cycle and the influence of *S. pumila* on forage quality of lowland meadows. We observed a rapid increase of *S. pumila* presence and phytomass on the southern side of the Alps across the growing season. We measured: (i) above-ground phytomass, with a modified Corral-Fenlon method; (ii) botanical composition using the linear point quadrat method; and (iii) grassland chemical composition by NIRs (Near-infrared spectroscopy) analyses. To test the hypothesis that *S. pumila* summer growth is related to specific climatic conditions, meteorological data (temperature, precipitation and evapotranspiration) were collected from meteorological stations near the study sites. Total phytomass was sorted into *S. pumila* and other species. We used a Generalized Linear Mixed Models (GLMM) and found the abundance of *S. pumila* to be inversely correlated with rainfall and the presence of other species, but positively correlated with temperature increase. The increase of *S. pumila* above-ground phytomass production was linked to a reduction of forage quality.

Keywords

Summer grass weeds, Drought, Generalized Linear Mixed Model, NIRs analyses, Forage quality

Introduction

Ecologists and experts in the biological invasion of meadows and pastures are increasingly interested in better understanding patterns of plant encroachment and mechanisms driving invasive species along the elevation gradient (Alexander et al., 2011). As a genus, *Setaria* represents some of the most problematic weeds that interfere with world agriculture and in other disturbed and managed habitats (Dekker, 2003). In recent decades, C4 weedy summer grasses have increasingly threatened lowland grasslands in Switzerland. Therefore, Nucera et al. (2013) surveyed permanent meadows and lowland pastures from 2009 to 2011 to characterize the forages of a southern Alpine area (Canton Ticino, CH).

Results show that the growth of *Setaria pumila* (Poir.) Roem. et Schult corresponds to an increase in above-ground phytomass production, especially during the summer.

Setaria pumila is native to Europe, but is known throughout the world as a common weed. It is widespread in meadows and in many other anthropic places. *Setaria pumila* establishment takes place predominantly in disturbed areas such as trampled sites, wheel ruts, heavily grazed areas within paddocks and in dung (Dekker, 2003; James, 2007). *Setaria pumila* awns can be disseminated within and between farms by machinery, birds and livestock. *Setaria pumila* seeds are also spread by water and as contaminants in crops and hay. Seeds can remain dormant in the soil for several years (Tozer et al., 2008), can survive in dung in effluents stored in holding tanks and for several years in turf (Masin et al., 2006). These dormant seeds thus potentially provide a source of re-infestation of grass swards. Once established in a community, the phenotypic plasticity of individual weedy *Setaria* spp. allows them to adapt to local conditions, maximizing growth, and providing competitive advantages over neighbors (Dekker, 2003).

Semi-natural forage resources are very important for pastoral activities in plains and valley floors. To adequately conserve these forage resources, we must better understand the more suitable conditions for the growth of invasive weedy summer grasses, which requires consideration of many environmental, ecological and management factors. The relationship between climate and biological invasions has been widely investigated to predict potential invasive plant distribution (Broennimann et al., 2007; Richardson and Thuller, 2007). Weedy summer grasses are generally favored by increasing temperatures and high light intensity. The more efficient fixation of carbon by C4 plants provides competitive advantages for available space and other resources over the less efficient C3 species, which are more susceptible to moisture and to heat stress (Tozer et al., 2009). Pastures are vulnerable to the invasion of summer weeds such as *S. pumila*, largely due to climatic factors that limit the persistence of other species (Tozer et al., 2012).

Our research was conducted with two main objectives: (i) to determine the principal environmental factors that favour the growth of *S. pumila*, and (ii) to quantify the impact of *S. pumila* on forage quality. Many studies have emphasized the importance of better understanding *S. pumila* growth effects on meadows and pastures (Fava et al., 2000), especially in New Zealand (Dekker, 2003; James, 2007; Tozer et al. 2008; Tozer et al., 2009; Tozer et al., 2012). To our knowledge, this is the first time that growth data for *S. pumila* above-ground phytomass in southern Alpine areas have been analysed and compared with forage energy content across the growing season.

Materials and methods

Study species

Setaria pumila, which has a C4 carbon-fixing pathway, belongs to the Poaceae family. This summer annual grass grows from 20 centimeters to over a meter in height and has mostly hairless stems ranging from green to purple-tinged in color (Lauber et al., 2012). The inflorescence, present from July to the beginning of October, is a stiff, cylindrical bundle of spikelets, from 2 to 15 centimeters long, with short, blunt bristles. *Setaria pumila* prefers bright, low altitude sites (Lauber et al., 2012) with dry soils that are rich in assimilable nitrogen with a slightly acid to neutral reaction (pH 4.5-7.5) (Landolt, 2010).

Study area

We conducted the study from May 2012 to October 2013 in Canton Ticino (Switzerland), at three different sites (Fig. 1, Table 1): two located in Cadenazzo in the Ticino River plain (Site 1 and Site 2), and one in the municipality of Biasca in the Blenio Valley floor (Site 3). The three study sites were chosen analyzing data collected by AGRIDEA from 2009 to 2011 during the PraMig (Prati Migliori) project on a sample of 20 farms (Nucera et al., 2013). All sites were un-irrigated mowed meadows, they were characterized by a homogenous botanical composition (Appendix 1).

Two sites (site 1, chosen as representative of valley bottom meadows in Canton Ticino, and site 3, representative of upper valley bottom meadows) were representative of *Dactylis glomerata* L. permanent grasslands, one of the four main grassland types in Switzerland, established under fairly intensive management conditions (Jeangros and Thomet, 2004). Site 2 was a long-term temporary meadow converted from an orchard and sown with a grass seed mix (OH-440), notably widespread in the region, with *Phleum pratense* L. and *Poa pratensis* L. as dominant species, five years ago. All sites are located in a torrid area (Schreiber et al., 1977) characterized by dry, mild winters and hot summers. In Cadenazzo, where an Agroscope Cadenazzo ACW meteorological station is located, the average temperature and the total annual precipitation resulting from a thirty-year climatic series were 11.7 °C and 1802 mm, respectively (Fig. 2a). In Biasca the mean temperature and total annual precipitation were on average 11.9 °C and 1429 mm (mean values from a ten-year climatic series from the Federviti sez. Biasca meteorological station; Fig. 2b).

Sampling design and data collection

Surveys were conducted in two plots of 6.5 m^2 (8.7 m x 0.75 m) at each site. Each plot was located in a homogeneous and representative area of the site after a thorough visual estimation of the vegetation. We sampled the botanical composition in all plots every 14 days using a vertical point quadrat method (Daget and Poissonet 1971). We sampled from mid-April at the two Cadenazzo sites, and from mid-May at Biasca, until mid-October for the three sites. For each botanical survey, we identified and recorded 25 plant species intercepts touching a steel needle, along a 7.5 m transect. For each survey, we determined the frequency of occurrence of every species (f_i) recorded in the transects, which is an estimate of species canopy cover (Gallet and Roze, 2001). We calculated Species Relative Abundance (SRA_i), which was used to detect the proportion of biomass for the different species (Lonati et al., 2009), according to the equation of Daget and Poissonet (1971).

$$\mathrm{SRA}_i = \frac{\mathrm{f}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \mathrm{f}_i} \times 100\ (\%)$$

We assessed herbaceous phytomass and forage production in each plot applying modified Corral-Fenlon method (Corral and Fenlon, 1978; Acutis and Reyneri, 1992; Mosimann, 2011), using two plots instead of four, and 14 days instead of one week between two cuts. After each cut with a sickle bar mower at 5 cm of height, we weighed the above ground phytomass of each plot and dried samples in an oven at 105 °C for 12 hours to determine the sward dry matter. During the two years of study we performed 81 surveys (41 in 2012 and 40 in 2013) to determine botanical composition and above ground phytomass production. We estimated the phytomass of *S. pumila* by multiplying the total above-ground phytomass by its SRA, i.e. the proportion of *S. pumila* in the sward. To assess the proportion between *S. pumila* and other species, we estimated the above-ground phytomass of other species to be the difference between the total phytomass and the estimated value of *S. pumila*.

Furthermore, after each cut we randomly collected grass samples (41 in 2012 and 40 in 2013) from the above ground phytomass to assess the variation of the forage quality across the growing season. Samples were cut at 7 cm and were dried in an oven at 60 °C for 12 hours. We ground them with a Retsch SR300 mill to pass a 0.25 mm screen, and we performed NIRs analyses with a Büchi NIRFlex N500. The sample were selected from the overall above ground phytomass to represent the proportion of plant species in each site for each cut. For a synthetic expression of herbage quality we used Net Energy for Lactation (NEL) as most of the forage of the areas is used as dairy cow feed. The NEL, expressed in MJ, was computed according to Scehovic (1979, 2011). NIRs calibrations were developed by Agroscope and regularly improved by comparison with chemical analyses. Net energy for lactation (NEL) results from the computation of following parameters: organic matter (OM), dry matter (DM), digestible crude protein (DCP), lignin (L), neutral detergent fiber (NDF) and digestible organic matter content (DOMD).

To test and quantify the hypothesis that *S. pumila* summer growth is related to specific climatic conditions, meteorological data (temperature, precipitation and evapotranspiration) were collected from two Campbell-CR1000 stations. The evapotranspiration was obtained according to Turc equation (Turc, 1961). For Site 1 and Site 2, we used the meteorological Agroscope station in Cadenazzo and for Site 3 we used the Federviti sez. Biasca station. We calculated thermal time (Tt, $°C \cdot day^{-1}$), total precipitations (TP, $mm \cdot day^{-1}$) and evapotranspiration (ET, $mm \cdot day^{-1}$) for each time interval between two cuts, from the beginning of the growing season in both years.

Stastistical analyses

We performed two analyses to determine the principal factors affecting *S. pumila* germination and growth. First, we related the trend of *S. pumila* above-ground phytomass production to climatic conditions, to identify the most favorable conditions, then we related the trend to the presence of other species, to assess the effect of *S. pumila* competition.

We analyzed these relationships using a Generalized Linear Mixed Model (GLMM) with *S. pumila* above-ground phytomass as a dependent variable and with Tt, TP and the phytomass of the other species as independent variables. We excluded variables correlated to a threshold of Pearson coefficient (R) > 0.7. Thus ET was excluded from the analysis because of its correlation to thermal time. In the model a gamma distribution was specified for the continuous dependent variable *S. pumila* phytomass, as normality was not met with Kolmogorov-Smirnoff test (Zuur et al., 2009).

To quantify the impact of *S. pumila* on forage quality, we performed a second GLMM using the variation of forage net energy for lactation as a dependent variable and *S. pumila* above-ground phytomass during the growing season as an independent variable. GLMM was preferred to GLM to check the independence of phytomass measurements against site location (Site 1, Site 2 and Site 3) and year (2012 and 2013), which were considered as random factors. We performed these analyses with R software, version 2.15.3 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing, 2013) using “glmmADMB” package (SVN revision 231).

Results

The proportion of *S. pumila* changed at the study sites during the growing season in both years. *Setaria pumila* maximum abundance occurred at the beginning of summer (SRA was 46%, 44%, and 24% in Site1, 2, and 3 respectively in 2012; SRA was: 41%, 46%, and 10% in Site 1, 2, and 3 respectively in 2013).

Climatic data (Fig. 3a and 4a) measured across the growing season at all sites showed that 2013 precipitation from the beginning of April to the end of May was greater than 2012 precipitation during the same period. Many drought periods occurred from June to August of both years, during the *S. pumila* growing season.

Growing season forage production data show that Site 1, the most productive, produced an average of 15300 kg of DM·ha^{-1}·y^{-1}, while Site 2 produced 13400 kg of DM·ha^{-1}·y^{-1}, and Site 3 had the lowest production level with 8200 kg of DM·ha^{-1}·y^{-1}. We observed an anomalous summer production peak of the above-ground phytomass (Figs. 3b, 4b) that in 2012 measured 97 kg DM·ha^{-1}·d^{-1} at Site 1 (Fig. 3b), 103 kg DM·ha^{-1}·d^{-1} at Site 2 (Fig. 3c), and 71 kg DM·ha^{-1}·d^{-1} at Site 3 (Fig. 4b). In 2013 the same phenomenon occurred, with 96 kg DM·ha^{-1}·d^{-1} at Site 1 (Fig. 3b), and 110 kg DM·ha^{-1}·d^{-1} at Site 2 (Fig. 3c). In 2013 at Site 3 the production peak, 36 kg DM·ha^{-1}·d^{-1} (Fig. 4b), was reduced compared with the previous years' peak (Fig. 4b). At all sites in both years, the total above-ground phytomass production peak corresponded temporally and by weight to the *S. pumila* above-ground phytomass production peak.

We observed a reduction in forage quality, expressed in MJ of NEL, in both years and at all sites corresponding to the highest *S. pumila* above-ground phytomass production (Figs. 3b, 3c; 4b).

At all sites we observed NEL values of around 6.5-7.0 MJ (Figs. 3b, 3c, 4b) at the beginning of the growing season, which decreased considerably to below 5.0 MJ with the ingress and the development of *S. pumila* in the summer. At Site 3 in 2013 we observed a stable trend in the net energy for lactation throughout the growing season probably due to an absence of *S. pumila* (Fig. 4b).

The results of the first GLMM (Table 2) show that *S. pumila* above-ground phytomass was inversely correlated with other species above-ground phytomass and to rainfall, but was positively correlated to temperature increase. The result of the second GLMM (Table 3), which was statistically significant, highlights that forage quality was inversely related to *S. pumila* phytomass production.

Discussion

At all sites in both years, the *S. pumila* above-ground phytomass production peak corresponded to the total above-ground summer phytomass production peak when, according to meteorological data, drought and high temperatures occurred. The observed differences in herbage yield and in *S. pumila* abundance (especially at Site 3) were probably due to differences in climatic conditions, in particular due to spring precipitation, which was greater in 2013 than in 2012. However, small climatic changes had little impact on *S. pumila* colonization capacity (Dekker, 2003). The successful establishment of all *Setaria spp.* can be ascribed to their intimate evolutionary relationship with humans, disturbance, agriculture, and land management and to their ability to adapt rapidly to local conditions (Dekker, 2003). The relationship between *S. pumila* phytomass and climatic parameters confirms that results reported in other countries also apply to the Southern Alps. In fact it was demonstrated that *S. pumila* cover increases after severe droughts, while the proportion of less competitive, good forage species decreases (Tozer et al., 2012). Bare ground is essential for germination and establishment of colonizing species (Bullock, 2000; Tozer et al., 2012) such as weedy annual grasses, among which *S. pumila* is the dominant species (Tozer et al., 2009). The preservation of good forage species, which results in a competitive sward, is essential to minimize the amount of bare ground available for colonization by weedy annual grasses (Tozer et al., 2009). Pastures effective in preventing invasion of weedy annual grasses should have few gaps available for colonization by invasive plants (Tozer et al., 2012).

The reduction in pasture quality during the two years of study was significantly dependent on *S. pumila*, but was likely not related to the phenological stage of the species, as plants were kept at an early phenological stage by Corral-Phenlon mowing every two weeks. The forage net energy for lactation of meadows and pastures was strongly reduced by the presence of *S. pumila*, which produces forage characterized by indigestible organic matter (Tozer et al., 2012). Ingestion of *S. pumila* also causes mouth ulceration and reduced forage intake, moreover decreased milk production have been observed when dairy cattle are fed with hay containing a high content of *S. pumila* (Fava et al., 2000). Invasion by *S. pumila* and loss of good forage species negatively affects farm economy (Tozer et al., 2008). Weed management and other human activities are fundamental selection forces affecting herbaceous invasive species. The traits and adaptations that surviving weedy *Setaria* spp. plants acquire in this struggle will continue to be urgent problems confronted by land managers (Dekker, 2003).

Conclusions

These first analyses of *S. pumila* growth data outline the processes that affect its abundance and the impact on forage quality of temporary and permanent meadows. Our results demonstrate that the large increase of sward above-ground phytomass during the summer can be attributed to *S. pumila*, when this species is probably more competitive than other species under drought conditions and high temperatures, due to its C4 carbon fixation pathway. This research raises concerns about the spread of weedy summer grasses to higher elevations as a consequence of climate warming and human pressure in mountain systems. Monitoring the existing population is important, but preventing the introduction of invasive species is a more urgent goal, paying special attention to herbaceous species (such as *Setaria spp.*), which can flower over a short period and later in the season.

The extent to which the species realizes its potential distribution in dairy pastures will depend on the extent to which its seeds are dispersed. *Setaria pumila* is dispersed mainly by human activities and on-farm biosecurity measures will be required to limit its spread. Trying to limit *S. pumila* growth with chemical methods in meadows and pastures is unfeasible, but improving soil fertility, maintaining a high pH (close to 6) and modifying grazing and mowing management could enhance the competition of more desirable species. However, to turn the research results into practice, farmer training is essential. Pasture species mixtures and management practices that impede the ingress of *S. pumila* have to be investigated in order to avoid the loss of good forage species and the reduction of the farm yield.

Our study looked at herbaceous meadow vegetation, which is normally mowed, but we recommend further analyses of *S. pumila* and other C4 weedy summer grasses on the southern side of Alps, that consider all of the effects of management practices on meadow botanical composition.

Acknowledgements

Data collection and analyses were conducted with the partnership of AGRIDEA, Agroscope ACW and APF, whose cooperation began during PRAMIG project (acronym of “PRAti MIGliori”) in 2009. We also thank two anonymous reviewers for their constructive comments and suggestions, helping to improve the manuscript.

References

Acutis M. and Reyneri A. (1992) *Proposta di semplificazione operativa del metodo Corral per la caratterizzazione produttiva dei pascoli*. Rivista di Agronomia **26** (2):360-366

Alexander J.M., Kueffer C., Daehler C.C., Edwards P.J., Pauchard A., Seipel T. (2011) *Assembly of nonnative floras along elevational gradients explained by directional ecological filtering*. MIREN Consortium. PNAS **108**: 656-661.

Barni E., Bacaro G., Falzoi S., Spanna F., Siniscalco C. (2012) *Establishing climatic constraints shaping the distribution of alien plant species along the elevation gradient in the Alps*. Plant. Ecol. **213**: 757-67.

Broennimann O., Treier U.A., Müller-Schärer H., Thuiller W., Peterson A.T., Guisan A. (2007) *Evidence of climatic niche shift during biological invasion*. Ecol Lett **10**: 701-709.

Bullock J.M. (2000) *Gaps and seedling colonization. Seeds: the ecology of regeneration in plant communities*. Ed. M Fenner: 375-395.

Corrall A. J. and Fenlon J. S. (1978) *A comparative method for describing the seasonal distribution of production from grasses.* Journal of Agricultural Science **91**: 61–67.

Daget P. and Poissonet J. (1971) *Analyse phytologique des prairies*. Annales Agronomiques **22** (1): 5-41.

Dekker J. (2003) *The foxtail (Setaria) species-group*. Weed Science **51**: 641-656.

Fava E., Rossi F., Speranzini G., Nigrelli A., Rossignoli G., Gelmetti D., Mariotti M.G., Sali G., Stober M., Wolf P., Von Boberfeld O. (2000) *Enzootic ulcer in the back of the tongue in cattle after* *ingestion of hay containing panicles of yellow bristle-grass*. Deutsche Tierarztliche Wochenschrift **107**: 351-354

Gallet, S., and Roze, F. (2001) *Resistance of Atlantic Heathlands to trampling in Brittany (France): influence of vegetation types, season and weather conditions*. Biological Conservation **97**, 189-198.

James T. (2007) *Yellow Bristle Grass*. The Ute Guide. The ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, New Zeland. 29 pp.

Jeangros, B. & Thomet, P. 2004. *Multi-functionality of grassland systems in Switzerland*. Grassland Science in Europe **9**, 11–23

Landolt E. (2010) *Flora Indicativa: Ecological Indicator Values and Biological Attributes of the Flora of Switzerland and the Alps*. Haupt Verlag Paul. 376 pp.

Lauber K., Wagner G. & Gygax A. (2012) *Flora Helvetica*. Haupt Verlag, 4e éd., Berne, 1656 pp.

Lonati M., Gorlier A., Ascoli D., Marzano R., Lombardi G. (2009) *Response of the alien species Panicum acuminatum to disturbance in an Italian lowland heathland*. Bot. Helv. **119**(2): 105-111.

Masin R., Zuin M.C., Otto S., Zanin G. (2006) *Seed longevity and dormancy of four summer annual grass weeds in turf*. Weed Research **46**: 362-370

Mosimann E. (2011) *Protocole de mesure de la croissance de l'herbe des pâturages*. Station de recherche Agroscope Changins-Wädenswil ACW internal documents: 15 pp.

Nucera E., Boccardo L., Garzoli D., D'Adda G., Bertossa M. (2013) *PRAMIG: un projet de développement pour mieux valoriser les prairies au sud des Alpes*. Recherche Agronomique Suisse **4**(3): 138–145.

Peeters A. (2004) *Wild and Sown Grasses. Profiles of a temperate species selection: ecology, biodiversity and use*. Blackwell Publishing and Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. 311 pp.

Richardson D.M., Thuiller W. (2007) *Home away from home - objective mapping of high-risk source areas for plant introductions*. Divers Distrib **13**: 299–312.

Rosas A., Rengel Z., Luz-Mora M. (2007) *Manganese supply and pH influence growth, carboxylate exudation and peroxidase activity of ryegrass and white clover*. Journal of Plant Nutrition **30**: 253-270.

Scehovic J. (1979) *Prévision de la digestibilité de la matière organique et de la qualité de matière sèche volontairement ingérée des graminées, sur la base de leur composition chimique*. Fourrages **79**: 57-79.

Scehovic J. (2001) *Mesure in vitro de l'activité microbienne du rumen pour mieux estimer la qualité des fourrages*. Revue Suisse d'Agriculture **33**: 239-244.

Schreiber K.F., Kuhn N., Hug C., Häberli R., Schreiber C. (1977) *Wärmegliederung der Schweiz*. Eidgenoessisches Justiz- und Polizeidepartement / Der Delegierte fuer Raumplanung, Bern, 64 pp.

Turc, L. (1961) *Water requirements assessment of irrigation, potential evapotranspiration: Simplified and updated climatic formula*. Annales Agronomiques **12**, 13-49.

Tozer K.N., James T.K., Cameron C.A. (2008) *Botanical and management factors associated with Setaria pumila abundance: implication for pasture management*. New Zealand Plant Protection **61**: 121-126.

Tozer K.N., James T.K., Cameron C.A. (2009) *Changes in yellow bristle grass (Setaria pumila) abundance after drought: implications for pasture management.* New Zealand Plant Protection **62**: 211-216

Tozer K.N., Minneé E., Cameron C.A. (2012) *Resistance of New Zealand dairy pastures to ingress of summer-active annual grass weeds*. Crop & Pasture Science **63**: 1026-1033.

Zuur A.F., Ieno E.N., Walker N.J., Saveliev A.A., Smith G.M. (2009) *Mixed Effects Models and Extensions in Ecology With R*. Berlin, Germany: Springer. 580 pp.

Table 1 – Sites characteristics

	Coordinates[1]	**Municipality[2]**	**Elevation [3]**	**Dominant species[4]**
Site 1	46°9'37'' N 08°56'0'' E	Cadenazzo	202 m	*Dactylis glomerata / Lolium multiflorum*
Site 2	46°9'37'' N 08°56'3'' E	Cadenazzo	203 m	*Phleum pratense / Poa pratensis*
Site 3	46°24'25'' N 08°58'27'' E	Biasca	370 m	*Dactylis glomerata / Poa annua*

[1] Coordinates of the site in UTM WGS 84; [2] Locality of the site; [3] Elevation of the site (meters above sea level); [4] Dominant species before *S. pumila* appearance.

Table 2 – GLMM summary with *S. pumila* phytomass as dependent variable related to other species phytomass, Tt and TP

GLMM parameters	**Estimate**	**Std. error**	**Signif.[1]**
Intercept	4.573	0.641	***
Other species phytomass (kg DM)	- 0.986	0.305	**
Tt (°C*day)	2.170	0.748	**
TP (mm*day)	- 1.435	0.321	***

[1] *'***'P<0.001, '**'P<0.01*

Table 3 – GLMM summary with NEL value as dependent variable related to S. pumila above-ground phytomass

GLMM parameters	**Estimate**	**Std. error**	**Signif.1**
Intercept	1.83^{e}	1.33^{e-2}	***
S. pumila phytomass	$- 1.57^{e-4}$	$2.^{06 e-5}$	***

[1] *'***'P<0.001*

Fig. 1 – Study sites location

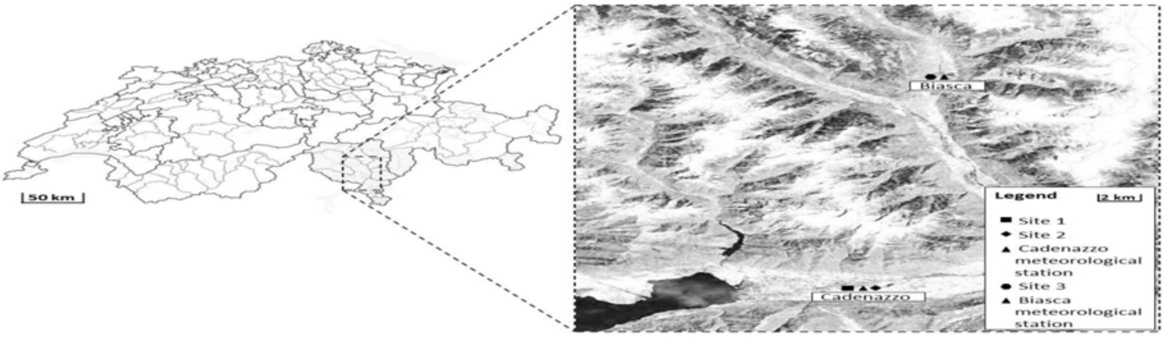

Fig. 2 – Monthly average temperature and total precipitations of climatic series in [a] Cadenazzo and in [b] Biasca

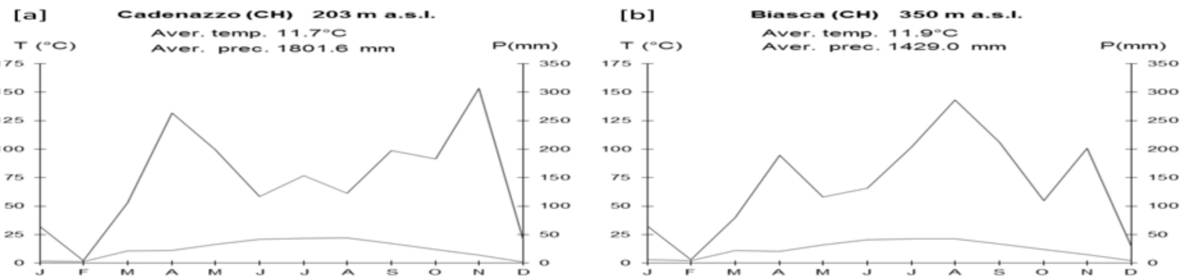

Fig. 3 – Comparison of 2012 and 2013 growing season data corresponding with the mowing of each plot, expressed in days of the year between: (a) Cadenazzo meteorological data, histogram for weekly average precipitation and hatched line for daily average temperature; (b) Site 1 data; (c) Site 2 data. The double line curve represents the daily above-ground phytomass production, the continuous grey line symbolises S. pumila above-ground phytomass and the dotted black line indicates nutritive value, expressed in MJ of net energy for lactation (NEL).

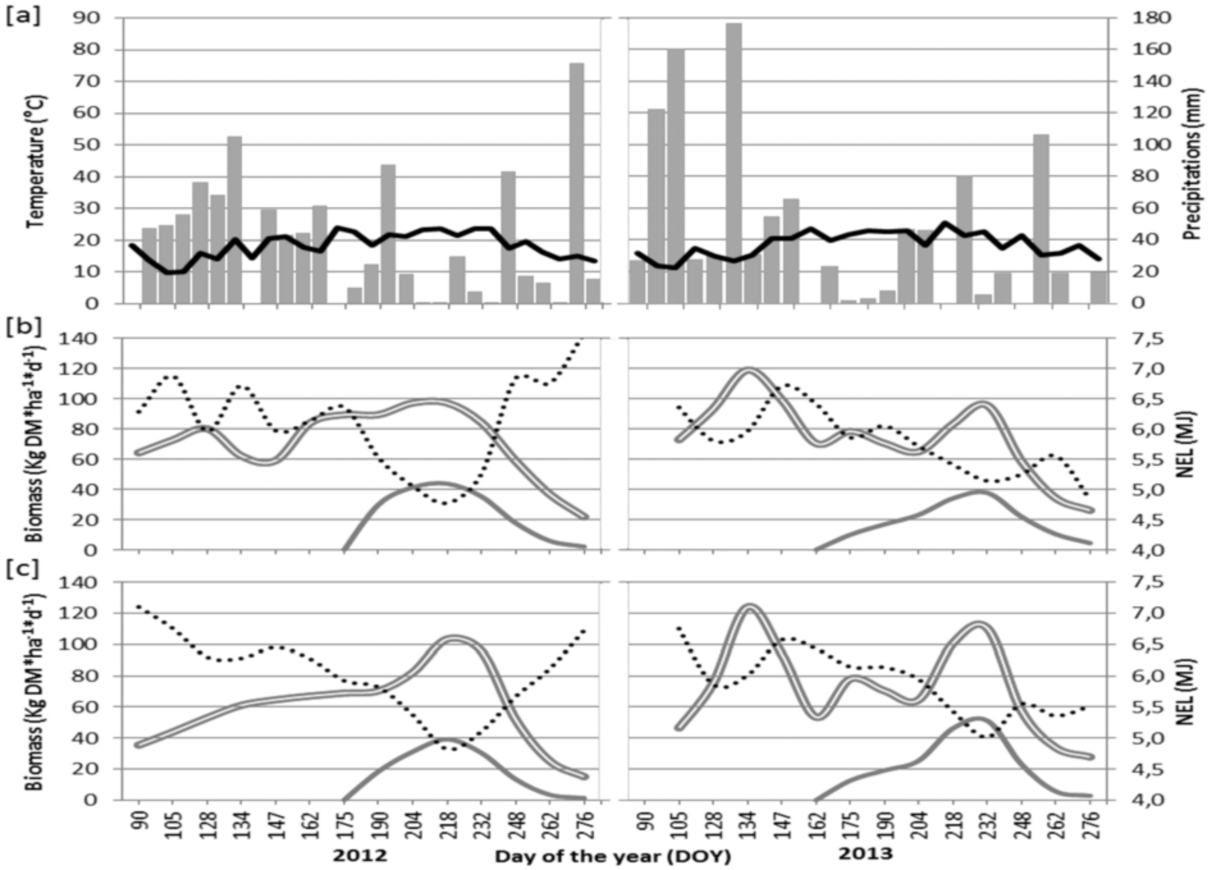

Fig. 4 – Comparison of 2012 and 2013 growing season data corresponding with the mowing of each plot, expressed in days of the year between: (a) Biasca meteorological data, histogram for weekly average precipitation and hatched line for daily average temperature; (b) Site 3 data. The double line curve represents the daily above-ground phytomass production, the continuous grey line symbolises S. pumila above-ground phytomass and dotted black line indicates nutritive value, expressed in MJ of net energy for lactation (NEL).