

Conversion of degraded pastures into pastures edified by *Festuca rubra* and *Agrostis capillaris*

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SUMMARY

The paper presents the cumulated effort of using an improvement system based on mineral fertilization and more frequent cuts, on the phytomass quantity and quality of a phytocoenosis edified by *Festuca rubra* -*Agrostis capillaris* -*Nardus stricta* (E1) and by *Festucarubra*- *Agrostis capillaris* (E2). An improvement of the floristical composition and a higher annual grass production (more than 3 t DM/ha for the first cut) resulted when the frequency of *Nardus stricta* species was decreased and when mesotroph species with feeding potential (*Festuca rubra*, *Poa pratensis*, *Agrostis capillaris*) proliferated. The nutritive value showed minor differences for DCP and NE in E1, correlated especially with the stage of vegetation at cut. The environmental conditions improved by fertilization and varied cutting frequency determined the conversion of pastures degraded by *Nardus stricta* into pastured edified by *Festuca rubra* and *Agrostis capillaris*.

Keywords: pastures, mineral fertilization, phytomass, quantity, phytocoenosis, quality