

(*DACTYLIS GLOMERATA* L.)

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PLANT CELL WALL FIBER COMPONENTS CONTENT AND DIGESTIBILITY OF ORCHARDGRASS (*DACTYLIS GLOMERATA* L.) AND LEGUME FORAGE SPECIES IN PURE STANDS AND MIXTURES

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SUMMARY

Establishment of pastures for animals is related to the choice of suitable grass and legume species to the environmental soil and climatic conditions of the regions to possessing high nutritive forage for ruminants.

The aim of this study is to compare cell wall fiber components content and digestibility of orchardgrass, some legume crops in pure stands and mixtures.

The changes in plant cell wall fiber components content and digestibility of orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.) and perennial legume forage species birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.), sainfoin (*Onobrychis* Adans.), white clover (*Trifolium pretense* L.) in pure stands and their two, three or multi component mixtures are evaluated in field plot trial (9 variants) at the Institute of Forage Crops - Pleven (2004-2006).

The ratio of legume:grass species in mixtures is equal, as well as participation in grass or legumes quotes.

(*Dactylis glomerata* L.)

corniculatus L.),
Adans.),
L.)

(9)

(2004-2006).

in vitro

(*Lotus*
(*Onobrychis*
(*Trifolium pretense*
L.)

in vitro : 1.
 ; 2.
 (69%), (63%)
 (64%),
 ; 3.
 ; 4.
 :
 (*Dactylis glomerata* L.),
 , *in vitro*

Aufrère.

The fiber components content is determined and evaluated by Goering and Van Soest detergent analysis and *in vitro* enzyme digestibility by method of Aufrère.

It is established that: 1. The mixtures of orchardgrass with perennial legume species demonstrate fiber components content higher than those of legumes – birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin, white clover, grown in pure stands and lower than those of orchardgrass;

2. The relationships of plant cell walls fiber components in pure stands of orchardgrass and legume monocultures cause higher forage digestibility of dry and organic matter of legumes (69%), lower of orchardgrass (63%) and medium (over 64%), but sufficient for obtaining high quality forage for ruminants in mixed growing in bi-, three- and multi-component mixtures;

3. The bi-component mixture of orchardgrass and white clover is established as high quality forage;

4. The multi-component mixtures of orchardgrass and perennial legumes show medium forage quality and digestibility between those of contained components.

Keywords: orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.), legume-grass mixtures, legumes, *in vitro* digestibility, fiber components, plant cell walls

(*Dactylis glomerata* L.)
 (Tomov, 1989).
 (Tomov at al., 1989; Pavlov, 1996; Katova, 2007;

INTRODUCTION

The orchardgrass/cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata* L.) is traditional and one of the best forage perennial grass species used in Bulgaria for hay, haylage or silage (Tomov, 1989).

It is continuously study in breeding process and as a main component of legume grass mixtures in temperate conditions of the country (Tomov at al., 1989; Pavlov, 1996; Katova, 2007; Naydenova et al.,

Naydenova et al., 1998, 2001; Naydenova 2008, 2009, 2012; Naydenova and Pavlov, 2005, 2009; Naydenova and Katova, 2013).

(Vasilev et al., 2006; Vasileva and Vasilev, 2012).

(Bittman et al., 1991).

(Sleugh et al., 2000; Annicchiarico, 2008).

1998, 2001; Naydenova, 2008, 2009, 2012; Naydenova and Pavlov, 2005, 2009; Naydenova and Katova, 2013) as well as botanical composition, yield and management (Vasilev et al., 2006; Vasileva and Vasilev, 2012).

The orchardgrass tolerates a wide range of soil and climatic conditions which allows utilization in different areas; valuable component in mixtures with other grasses and legumes for long-lived pastures and grazing purposes.

It combines well with lucerne and clovers. The legumes are useful in mixtures because their high productivity, atmosphere nitrogen fixing, high nutritive value for ruminants, easily climatic and soil adapt (Bittman et al., 1991).

The herbaceous mixtures as compared to the pure stands have higher productivity of high quality forage, lower demand for mineral nitrogen, greater resistance and improved seasonal forage distribution (Sleugh et al., 2000; Annicchiarico, 2008).

The success of nutritive value of a forage mixture depends on the correct selection of the legume and grass components (Pavlov, 1996).

(Pavlov, 1996). Springer et al. (2001) *in vitro*

Springer et al. (2001) utilize *in vitro* digestibility as a combinative ability parameter of warm climate legume and grass species in mixtures.

(Tomov and Petkov, 1989; Naydenova et al., 2005; Naydenova, 2008).

The composition, digestibility, energy and protein nutritive value of some forage mixtures as a result in physiological and biochemical processes of variation in ratio of major nutrients in plants are investigated (Tomov and Petkov, 1989; Naydenova et al., 2005; Naydenova, 2008).

The suitability of diverse legume species in mixes with orchardgrass in strongly variable environment and their fiber components content as energetic source in ruminant nutrition has not been studied.

in vitro

in vitro

The purpose of study is to establish fiber components content and enzyme *in vitro* hydrolysis for forage quality evaluation of orchardgrass and legumes in pure stands and mixtures.

a

in vitro

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The plant cell walls component content and *in vitro* dry matter digestibility are estimated in aboveground plant of orchardgrass

vitro

and legume forage species in pure stands and mixtures grown in field plot trial under non irrigated conditions on slightly leached chernozem in the First experimental field of the Institute of Forage Crops, Pleven, from four growths in the third and two growths in the fourth year after seeding, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

2005 . 2006 .
/

The ratio of legume:grass species in mixtures is equal, as well as participation in grass or legumes quotes.

: 1.
(*Dactylis glomerata* L.)(DA),
, 2.
(*Lotus corniculatus* L.)(LC), 3.
(*Onobrychis Adans*)(OA), 4.
(*Trifilium repens* L.)(TR)

The variants are as follows: pure stands of forage grasses 1. orchardgrass (cocksfoot) (*Dactylis glomerata* L.)(DA), traditional grass species in mixtures and forage legumes, 2. birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.)(LC), 3. sainfoin (*Onobrychis Adans*)(OA), 4. white clover (*Trifilium repens* L.)(TR) and mixed stands - of orchardgrass with 6. birdsfoot trefoil, 7. sainfoin, 8. white clover; three component mixed stand of legumes: 5. birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin, white clover; and 9. four component mixed stand of orchardgrass with, birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin, white clover.

6.
, 8.
: 5.
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The plant cell walls component content is determined and evaluated as NDF (Neutral-detergent fiber)(lignin-cellulose-hemicellulose), ADF (Acid-

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+) () ()
 Goering
 and Van Soest (Atanasov et al.,
 2010)

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in vitro - (Endo-
 1-4 -)
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 Aufrere (Atanasov et al., 2010).

detergent fiber)(lignocellulose) and
 ADL (Acid-detergent lignin) in dry
 samples of aboveground part of
 forage plants by Goering and Van
 Soest detergent analysis
 (Atanasov et al., 2010).

The content of structural
 polyosides hemicellulose and
 cellulose are determined by plant
 cell wall fiber fractions:
 : Hemicellulose=NDF-ADF and
 Cellulose=ADF-ADL.

The parameters of cell wall fiber
 components are express as a
 percent of forage dry matter.

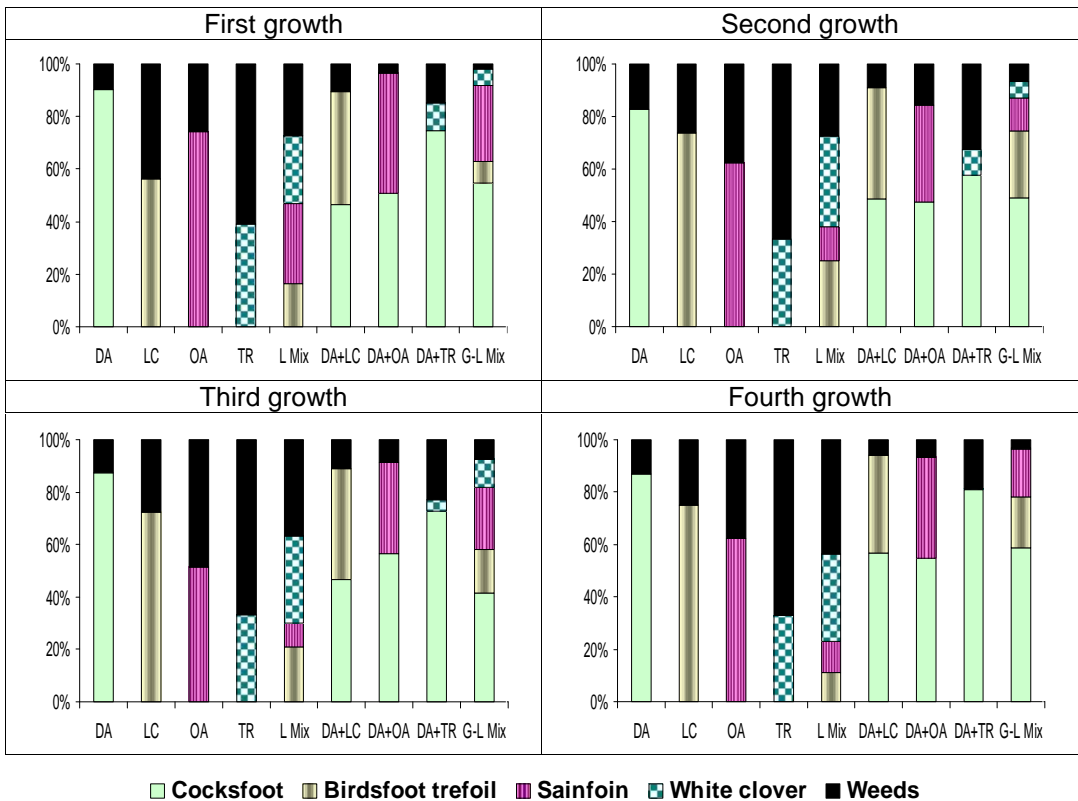
The degree of lignification as a
 biological process and factor
 limiting forage digestibility is
 evaluated as a relationship
 between ADL and NDF, multiplied
 by 100 (units).

The biological analysis *in vitro*
 cellulase (Endo-1-4 -glucanase)
 digestibility of dry matter (IVDMD)
 is performed by two step pepsin-
 cellulase method of Aufrere
 (Atanasov et al., 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The biological characteristics
 of the plants, consecutiveness of
 the cuts, as well as the
 meteorological conditions
 determined the botanical
 composition of swards (Figure 1).

1.



1. 2005-2008
 Fig. 1. Botanical composition of perennial stands average for the period 2005-2008

(Elgersma et al., 1998)

(Vasilev,

White clover took the smallest part in all cuts of the pure swards, because of its slowly competitiveness and development during the first year (Elgersma et al., 1998).

Sainfoin took a bigger part in first cut as compared to birdsfoot trefoil, because sainfoin formed reproductive stems only in the first cut, while the birdsfoot trefoil in all cuts (Vasilev, 2008).

2008).

- Orchardgrass took the biggest part from all studied pure stands and all cuts.

It was found different species behaves and an adequately species participation in the legume and grass-legume mixtures. For example, the part of white clover in legume mixture was the biggest in all cuts, except for the first, where white clover and sainfoin had a similar part.

Birdsfoot trefoil had a bigger part as compared to sainfoin in second and third cut, and similar in the fourth cut. The part of orchardgrass in grass-legume mixture was bigger as compared to all legumes in first and fourth cut, and similar in second and third cuts. From the legumes, the part of white clover was the smallest in all cuts, even it disappeared in fourth cut.

The part of sainfoin and birdsfoot trefoil was similar with this in legume mixture, except for the third cut, where the part of sainfoin was bigger as compared to birdsfoot trefoil.

- The results for the forage
- fiber components content, mean for all growths are present in Table 1 and digestibility of dry matter in four growths in Table 2 and Figure 2. The highest fiber content of NDF and ADF belongs to grass monoculture orchardgrass.

Forage legume crops in pure stand

			or in bi- component mixtures of orchardgrass demonstrate lower fiber components content, 36% and 15% respectively.
15%.		36%	The difference in relations between NDF content in orchardgrass and tri- component legume mixture: birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin, white clover is similar.
			The cell walls – NDF content, determine intake by ruminants of bi- component mixtures of orchardgrass is medium between those of grass component and legumes.
			The ADF content – lingo-cellulose, determine forage digestibility is 31,78% for orchardgrass, while mean content for legume monocultures is 24,40%.
	31,78%	24,	
40%.		22,0%.	The lowest ADF content and although the highest digestibility between legumes is white clover 22,0%.
		30,16%,	The grass-legume mixtures of orchardgrass show mean ADF value 30,16% of dry matter and the difference between orchardgrass bi- component mixtures is due to participation of each grass or legume component of mixture (Figure 1). The four-component mixture of orchardgrass and the three legume crops due to higher legume participation ADF content is the lowest 29,04%.
	(1).		
		29,04%.	

1.

(*Dactylis glomerata* L.)

, %

Table 1. Plant cell walls fiber components content of orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.) and legume species in pure stands and mixtures, % of dry matter

Stands, Variant	NDF	ADF	ADL	Hemi-cellulose	Cellulose	Lignification degree
/ Grass monoculture						
1. DA	55,15	31,78	5,18	23,37	26,60	9,4
/ Legume monocultures						
2. LC	35,67	24,60	6,75	11,07	17,85	18,9
3. OA	36,82	26,56	6,11	10,26	20,45	16,6
4. TR	33,43	22,01	4,50	11,42	17,51	13,5
Mean ± SD	35,31±1,72	24,39±2,28	5,78±1,16	10,92±0,6	18,60±1,61	16,3±2,7
/ Legume Mixture						
5. LC+OA+TR	34,65	22,94	4,37	11,71	18,57	12,6
/ Grass-Legume Mixtures						
6. DA + LC	49,55	31,16	3,89	18,39	27,27	7,9
7. DA + OA	46,13	30,63	4,00	15,50	26,62	8,7
8. DA + TR	45,06	29,81	2,98	15,25	26,83	6,6
9. DA+LC+OA+TR	39,87	29,04	3,70	10,83	25,34	9,3
Mean ± SD	45,15±4,00	30,16±0,93	3,64±0,46	15,00±3,12	26,52±0,83	8,1±1,1

2.

(*Dactylis glomerata* L.)

, %

Table 2. Forage *in vitro* digestibility of dry matter of orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.) and legume species in pure stands and mixtures, %

Stands, Variant	First growth	Second growth	Third growth	Fourth growth	Mean ± SD
/ Grass monoculture					
1. DA	65,98	63,68	60,30	59,10	63,18 ± 6,68
/ Legume monocultures					
2. LC	69,09	69,68	62,45	72,91	68,82 ± 7,21
3. OA	63,72	64,80	61,07	65,82	63,48 ± 8,70
4. TR	74,88	74,78	70,50	77,68	74,37 ± 3,12
Mean ± SD	69,23 ± 5,58	69,75 ± 5,00	64,67 ± 5,09	72,14 ± 5,96	67,22 ± 6,19
/ Legume Mixture					
5. LC+OA+TR	68,20	64,24	62,57	72,06	66,76 ± 4,24
/ Grass-Legume Mixtures					
6. DA + LC	66,76	69,15	63,36	63,58	63,58
7. DA + OA	60,14	64,88	56,02	64,34	64,34
8. DA + TR	63,77	64,89	59,28	64,38	64,38
9. DA+LC+OA+TR	63,22	67,50	60,41	60,19	60,19
Mean ± SD	63,47 ± 2,71	66,60 ± 2,10	59,77 ± 3,00	63,12 ± 2,00	63,12 ± 2,00

Orchardgrass in comparison with legumes studied as monoculture,

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 (Naydenova
 et al., 1998, 2001; Naydenova
 2008, 2009, 2012).
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 (Akin and Chesson, 1990).
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has lower content of lignin than mean lignin value of three legume species, as well as those of birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin and degree of lignification by 1,5 to 2 folds lower than those of the three legumes.

It is biological features of this plant species (Naydenova et al., 1998, 2001; Naydenova, 2008, 2009, 2012).

That confirm known, legumes contain higher content of natural polymer lignin, indigestible component by ruminants.

That is why it is limiting factor of forage plant digestibility (Akin and Chesson, 1990).

The white clover is the lowest lignin contained between legumes crop and consequently their digestibility will be the highest.

Orchardgrass show two fold higher content of hemicellulose, easy degradable polysaccharide, i.e. orchardgrass is high energetic forage.

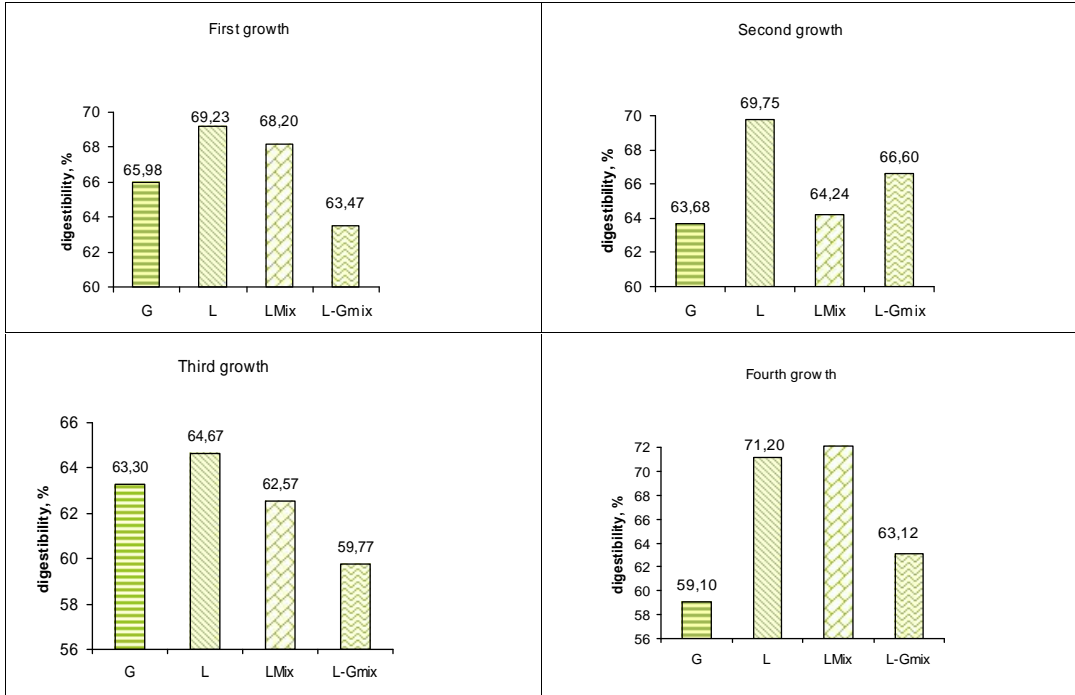
The structural polysaccharide cellulose of orchardgrass and its bi- and three- component mixtures have close values.

The orchardgrass mixtures with legume crops show values for

<p>all fiber fractions, exception of lignin, lower than those of orchardgrass and higher than those of legume monocultures (Table 1).</p>	<p>all fiber fractions, exception of lignin, lower than those of orchardgrass and higher than those of legume monocultures (Table 1).</p>
<p>The digestibility of forage dry matter depends on lingo-cellulose complexes, determined as ADF.</p>	<p>The digestibility of forage dry matter depends on lingo-cellulose complexes, determined as ADF.</p>
<p>The orchardgrass digestibility in the first growth is high 66% and decrease significantly in direction from first to fourth growth till 59%.</p>	<p>The orchardgrass digestibility in the first growth is high 66% and decrease significantly in direction from first to fourth growth till 59%.</p>
<p>The legumes digestibility in the first, second and fourth growths have close values between 69 and 72%.</p>	<p>The legumes digestibility in the first, second and fourth growths have close values between 69 and 72%.</p>
<p>The legumes digestibility in third growth is lower – 65%. The bi- and three- component mixtures of orchardgrass demonstrate the same tendency of decreasing in direction from the first to the fourth growth.</p>	<p>The legumes digestibility in third growth is lower – 65%. The bi- and three- component mixtures of orchardgrass demonstrate the same tendency of decreasing in direction from the first to the fourth growth.</p>
<p>The perennial grass-legume mixtures digestibility depends on participation of components – grass component orchardgrass and legume component – birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin and white clover. It is mentioned higher mean value digestibility of bi- component mixtures in the second growth 67% in comparison with first and fourth growths – 63%, as well as third growth – 60%. The mixture of</p>	<p>The perennial grass-legume mixtures digestibility depends on participation of components – grass component orchardgrass and legume component – birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin and white clover. It is mentioned higher mean value digestibility of bi- component mixtures in the second growth 67% in comparison with first and fourth growths – 63%, as well as third growth – 60%. The mixture of</p>

- 60%.

orchardgrass with birdsfoot trefoil in the second growth and four-component mixture in the second growth are the highest digestible, which probably is due to lower ADF content.



. 2.

2005-2006

Fig. 2. Digestibility of tested growths, average for the period 2005-2006

9,5% -

6,3% -

When compare the mean digestibility values of orchardgrass digestibility with those of legumes monocultures and their bi-component mixtures with orchardgrass it is established higher legumes monocultures digestibility of forage dry matter, mean by 9,5% and 6,3% higher digestibility of three- component mixture of legumes in comparison

with of orchardgrass.

The forage digestibility of grass-legume mixtures takes intermediate position.

CONCLUSIONS

The mixtures of orchardgrass and perennial legume species demonstrate fiber components content higher than those of legumes – birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin, white clover, grown in pure stands and lower than those of orchardgrass.

The relationships of plant cell walls fiber components in pure stands of orchardgrass and legume monocultures cause higher forage digestibility of dry and organic matter of legumes (69%), lower of orchardgrass (63%) and medium (over 64%), but sufficient for obtaining high quality forage for ruminants in mixed growing in bi-, three- and multicomponent mixtures.

The bicomponent mixture of orchardgrass and white clover is established as high quality forage.

The multi-component mixtures of orchardgrass and perennial legumes demonstrate

forage quality and digestibility
between those of contained
components.

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LEVEL OF WEED INFESTATION OF SOME ARTIFICIAL MEADOW SWARDS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE CENTRAL BALKAN MOUNTAIN

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SUMMARY

The survey includes a number of researches on the level of weed infestation in some artificial meadow swards, of local origin. Species are grown independently or in a mixture among them, along the slopes of the Central Balkan Mountain. Swards have a habitat of different exposure towards the four cardinal points and diversity of soil gleying.

Infestation of swards is a variable quantity during the years. It is in a direct relation to the habitat of each of them. Their share in the initial and final period of study usually is greater.

In the year of sowing in a mixed sward of red fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and Bird's-foot-trefoil was found weed infestation of 71,2% at northern exposure, low degree of soil gleying.

- In the 13th year since the beginning of

58,1%

18,5%

1,3%

” - ”

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experiment, it was 58% at western exposure, soils of high erosion. In the eleventh harvest year, at south-east exposure, low part of the slope, red fescue, which has been grown independently, allowed 18.5% weed infestation. The weeds were only 1.3% in the sward of red fescue, tall fescue and Bird's-foot-trefoil, which were sown together, at eastern exposure, highly gleyed soil, at the eleventh year since the beginning of the experiment.

Self-sowing of other meadow species of local origin was found. It is considered that the behavior of swards arises from the presence or lack of synchronization with the rhythm of Nature. It was concluded that each concrete variant represents a peculiar "energy-information" system of a different order, with the respective "projection in Time", with all the ensuing consequences, including durability in individual and evolutionary plan.

In accord with the developed hypothesis, it is considered that a part of the factors of the environment could remain inaccessible for use from the plants conditionally for ever

Key words: Balkan Mountains, weeds, artificial swards, slopes, hypotheses

(Naydenova and Mitev, 2010).

(Setaria viridis L.; Setaria glauca Pal Beauv), (Echinochloa crus galli L. (Pal Beauv), (Agropyron repens

The weed infestation in self-sowing of red fescue is variable quantity (Naydenova and Mitev, 2010).

This is largely on account of distribution of species in swardssuch as green bristlegrass and yellow foxtail (*Setaria viridis* L.; *Setaria glauca* Pal Beauv), barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus galli* L. (Pal Beauv), quack grass (*Agropyron repens* L), field

<p>L), (Sinapis arvensis L.), (Taraxacum officinale L.), (Lepidium raba L.; Lepidium campestre L.)</p>	<p>mustard (<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L.), dandelion (<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> L.), whitetop and field pepperweed (<i>Lepidium draba</i> L.; <i>Lepidium campestre</i> L.) etc. The changes in swards are also due to different self-sown meadow species of local origin such as white clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.), black medick (<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.), low hop clover <i>Trifolium campestre</i> Schreb.), large hop clover (<i>Trifolium agrarium</i> L.) etc. In the tenth harvest year, self-sown species took 78.4% from the total forage mass, and in the next (the eleventh) – 75.6% at highly eroded terrains, western exposure.</p>
<p>78,4%</p>	<p>75,6%</p>
<p>11,3%</p>	<p>15,7%.</p>
<p>(Mitev and Naydenova, 2008a.).</p>	<p>The weed infestation level, at this exposure, respectively was 11.3% and 15.7%.</p> <p>Red and tall fescue, when are sown together, form sward of sustainable development (Mitev and Naydenova, 2008a).</p> <p>In some cases, only traces of weed infestation were observed (south- east exposure, highly gleyed soils, in the eighth harvest year). The weed infestation was extremely low in that type of mixed sward in the next years of study, too.</p> <p>It was more pronounced at lower levels of soil gleying. We believe that the significant self- sowing of other meadow grasses of local origin play a particular role in lowering the level of weed- infestation of swards.</p>

	It varies depending on the habitat.
<p data-bbox="137 218 658 285"></p> <p data-bbox="137 285 658 352">39,1%.</p> <p data-bbox="137 352 658 418">(Naydenova and Mitev, 2008)</p>	<p data-bbox="658 218 1188 485">Their percentage in the thirteenth harvest year, at highly eroded terrains, at western exposure, reached up to 39.1%. Such kind of self-sowing was not found at south-east exposure, slightly gleyed soils.</p> <p data-bbox="658 485 1188 752">In the mixed swards created of red fescue and Kentucky bluegrass (Naydenova and Mitev, 2008) a self-spreading was found of other meadow grasses of local origin, such as white clover, hybrid clover etc.</p>
<p data-bbox="137 752 658 818">82,4%</p> <p data-bbox="137 818 658 1075">(Tracy and Sanderson, 2004).</p>	<p data-bbox="658 752 1188 1075">Their share, on the basis of available seeds in the soil of local origin, is variable. They could reach up to 82.4% from the total forage mass (western exposure, slightly gleyed soils, tenth harvest year).</p>
<p data-bbox="137 1075 658 1399">(Tracy and Sanderson, 2004).</p>	<p data-bbox="658 1075 1188 1399">The influence of geographical location over the quantity of local seeds in the soil was described (Tracy and Sanderson, 2004). The sward created from red fescue and Kentucky bluegrass had a well pronounced self-cleaning ability.</p>
	<p data-bbox="658 1399 1188 1704">We assume that it is peculiar for local origins that are used, in combination with the cyclic recurrence in Nature, the access to the environmental factors etc. The existing differences lead us to the understanding that habitat conditions should determine the</p>

(Mitev and Belperchinov 2000),

(Mitev and Naydenova 2008b)

(Mitev and Yasheva,1998).

(McGilchrist and Trenbath, 1971),

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selection of species, their origin, number etc. In the experiments discussed so far (which are a subject of a common scheme for ecological testing of the cultivars we have created (Mitev and Belperchinov 2000), the components were sown in a disperse way.

The spreading of mixed crop of red fescue and bird's-foot-trefoil (Mitev and Naydenova 2008b) according to four cardinal points is of a great importance for their durability, which is directly connected to the process of weed infestation. Too little attention is paid in meadow cultivation on the influence of sowing direction over the grass species in rows.

The behaviour of cultures differs depending on their growing in independent or mixed crop (Mitev and Yasheva, 1998). The aggressiveness coefficient among them, as a symbol of their competitive ability (McGilchrist and Trenbath, 1971), is a variable quantity. The influence of the year, when the experiment has been started, is also of great importance. (Mitev ₍₁₎ unpublished). We found a significant difference in aggressiveness coefficient in species (red fescue and bird's-foot-trefoil), in the beginning of development stage, and in the weed infestation degree. We assume that the statement supports our assumption for the

significance of the formation period of the hereditary material and in which moment from the rhythm of Nature its life cycle begins (Mitev and Yasheva, 1998).

And if the above-mentioned research just hints about the influence of the year of the beginning of the experiment over the manifestation of the swards, then it is particularly well established in another research of these authors (Mitev and Naydenova, 2012). The weed infestation of mixed swards with fused surface of red fescue and bird's-foot-trefoil is relatively low (Mitev and Naydenova, 2008b). The established grasslands have well-defined self-cleaning ability. Their participation in swards increases in later periods in the research. Their share in the total forage mass is within the limits from 7.7% (at slightly gleyed soils, western exposure), to 23.1% (at slightly gleyed soils, eastern exposure) in the twelfth harvest year.

An interest represents the self-sowing of abandoned fallow lands, on the basis of available seeds in the soil (Mitev et al., 2013). In accordance with the specificity of the experiment, the percentage of weeds in the beginning of experiment is 100%, 98.5% for the second and 93.6% for the third year. In the eighth year since the beginning of the

36,8%.

63,2%.

(Mitev and Belperchinov, 1997; Mitev and Yasheva, 1998; (1)).

((2)).

(McGilchrrist and Trenbath, 1971).

(Mitev and Belperchinov 1996; Mitev and Yasheva, 1998; Mitev and Naydenova, 2012; (1) ; (2))

experiment, they were 36.8%. The share of self-sown meadow grasses, with local origin in the end of the reporting period, was 63.2%.

The influence of factors, such as nutrients, light, space etc., over the species behaviour, has been discussed in previous researches (Mitev and Belperchinov, 1997; Mitev and Yasheva, 1998; Mitev, (1) unpublished).

We looked for the possible reasons for the status of swards, in the results above. We found that winter sowing of red fescue and tall fescue provides exceptional opportunities for expression of their biological traits (Mitev (2), unpublished).

In spring, their seeds germinate at the first opportunity, and especially grassy weeds are not a problem for them. In spring sowing, sometimes it goes so far as to compromise fully their crops. Here arises the main question related to the competitive ability of species (McGilchrrist and Trenbath, 1971).

Seed material, with the same genetic traits, manifests itself in different ways depending on the sowing time. The results (Mitev and Belperchinov 1996; Mitev and Yasheva, 1998; Mitev and Naydenova, 2012; Mitev (1) unpublished; Mitev (2) unpublished etc.) form the opinion that a new

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(Caputa,
1948, as quoted by Klapp,1956).

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(Mitev and
Belperchinov 1996; Mitev and
Yasheva,1998; (1)
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(Jackman and
Mouat, 1972),
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1987),
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element should be brought in the notion of cenosis activity of meadow grass species (Caputa, 1948, as quoted by Klapp,1956).

Their behaviour in a particular type of sward is not necessary to be taken as a fixed value (Totev et al., 1987).

In this situation, the access of plants to environmental factors changes, as the status in Time of the latter change.

The observations in many of our experiments (Mitev and Belperchinov 1996; Mitev and Yasheva,1998; Mitev (1) unpublished; Mitev (2) unpublished etc.) form the believe, that the fight among species in a meadow sward is not so much for one and the same environmental resource (Jackman and Mouat, 1972), but rather for "a specific zone" in its spectrum.

Therefore, in case of a certain combination of conditions, species with less competitiveness, according to well-known literature (Totev et al., 1987), can prevail over others with greater one.

The access to "specific zones" also changes. Depending on the characteristic of genome and its synchrony with the rhythm of Nature, specific resources may become available for a later or

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(Mitev and Naydenova, 2014).

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- longer period of time.

- A certain "zone" may remain inaccessible conditionally forever. In this way is also determined the durability of the specific plant material, which establishes preconditions for weed infestation (Mitev₁ unpublished).

(1)

- Our arguments on results from a series of our experiments lead to formation of the opinion that the behaviour of species in the environment is determined by the "level of energy saturation" that they have reached, which is directly connected with the formation process (Mitev and Balperchinov, 1996).

- Besides, there is a mutual conditionality between the reached energy level and the created hereditary information (Mitev and Yasheva, 1998). It is believed that the power of energy informative fields exceeds that of the genetic code (Lazarev, 1996). Gradually we reach the conclusion that the components in the swards create peculiar "energy informative systems" of different order.

- Any such system probably has the opportunity to have a certain "period of Time", which determines the durability both in individual and evolutionary plan (Mitev and Naydenova, 2014).

- Each "structural unit" (in this case it may be an independent or mixed

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 (itev and Naydenova,

sward) probably represents a peculiar “projection in Time” with all the ensuing consequences (itev, 2004; itev and Naydenova, 2012).

Then it is not already difficult to assume that the combination of components (in this case grass species, including these in the soil etc.) leads to interaction on "time level" (Mitev and Naydenova, 2014).

Principles of symmetry of Time (equivalent of direction "future" - "past" for each moment) go directly to the law for conservation of energy (Mitrani, 1989), influencing the productivity, durability, sustainability of development, self-restoration, etc. in the discussed cases.

The direction of synchronization (in relation to Time) might be "progressively rotational, sometimes changing".

The genetic material might be compared to "particles of concentrated energy dragging along the flow of Time". Manifestation is a result "of sliding and accumulating of past and future at the present moment". From this point of view, the Evolution "happens at the moment", no matter how long it seems from another one (itev and Naydenova, 2012).

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A widespread practice in meadow cultivation is the creation of mixed grass and legume swards. Biology of bird's-foot-trefoil, its temperature requirements (Churkova, 2010) differ from those established for the red and tall fescue (Mitev D. (2), unpublished).

"A method for differentiated creation of mixed swards", which in a full degree is based on the biological peculiarities of species, was developed (Mitev D. (3), unpublished). Red and tall fescue are sown together in winter.

In spring, after their germination and entering in the stage of tillering (3/4 leaves), the bird's-foot-trefoil is sown, perpendicular to their rows.

Grasses in this case protect bird's-foot-trefoil from weed infestation. If necessary, the permitted herbicides in the "organic agriculture" are used for fight with broadleaf weeds.

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IMPROVEMENT OF DEGRADED GRASSLANDS BY DIFFERENT RESEEDING METHODS

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SUMMARY

In this paper are presented the different reseeding methods for improving the degraded grasslands, located in different stationary area conditions.

For improving the degraded grasslands it is necessary to adopt optimal technological solutions so as to obtain the desired results, avoiding technical errors. Traditional technologies, within are used in conventional farming machines and new technologies, when are used in specific machinery for grassland farming, are analyzed in comparison.

The differences of necessary of specific fuel consumption, labour force and number of aggregate passes between usual and new technologies have been determined.

Key words: grassland farming, technology, reseeding, equipments, machines

INTRODUCTION

The improvement of degraded grasslands by reseeding method is the main technology, which is

2013).

(Mocanu Hermenean,

applied on grasslands with an advanced degree of degradation (Mocanu and Hermenean, 2013).

According to the stationary area conditions, are recommended to apply the most appropriate alternatives to improve the degraded grassland by reseeding method, taking into account also the agricultural machinery in the endowment of farm.

Therefore there are situations when for mechanization of grassland farming is used conventional agricultural machinery.

The new technological solutions are based on utilization of the complex farming aggregates, using specific equipment and machines.

Depending on work conditions, to improve the degraded grassland by reseeding method, new solutions of mechanization technology using complex aggregates which provide the realization of 2, 3 or 4 operations by one pass machine are used.

2, 3 4

Thereby specific fuel consumption, labour force and involving the number of passes are lower.

The purpose of these experiments is to choose the most suitable reseeding, depending on site conditions and the endowment level of farms with agricultural equipment, highlighting the advantages of using the specific machines for grassland farming.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the paper two types of technologies (classic technology and new technology) used for reseeding operation of degraded grasslands are presented.

The reseeding methods depend by local area stationary conditions such as:

a-degraded grasslands with deep layer of fertile topsoil and thin grass sward;

b-degraded grasslands with deep layer of fertile topsoil and deep grass sward;

c-degraded grasslands with thin layer of fertile topsoil and thin grass sward;

d-degraded grasslands with thin layer of fertile topsoil and thin grass sward;

e-grasslands affected by erosion;

f-grassland, fodder or grass and forage legume seed crops established in arable land.

Classic technology for reseeding the degraded grasslands use aggregates providing the realization of one operation by one pass machine, such as: liming; spreading the fertilizers; destruction of the old grass sward; seedbed preparing; rolling before sowing; sowing; rolling after sowing (Mocanu et al., 2008; Mocanu and Hermenean, 2008).

(Mocanu et al., 2008; Mocanu and Hermenean, 2008).

New technology for reseeding the degraded grasslands use complex aggregates providing the realization of two or more operation by one pass machine, as following:

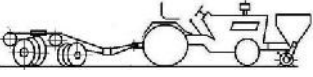

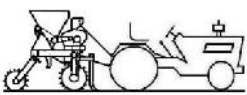
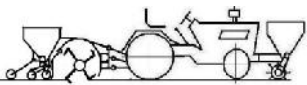
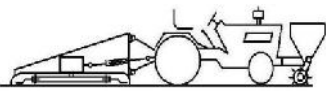
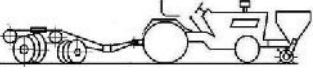
- destruction of the old sward and liming;
- seedbed preparation and fertilization with chemical fertilizers;
- rolling before and after sowing, sowing of fodder grass plants;
- destruction of the old grass sward, seedbed preparing, sowing of fodder grass plants, rolling after sowing and fertilization with chemical fertilizers;
- clearing of non value vegetation, of mole-hills and fertilization with chemical fertilizers;
- clearing of non value vegetation, of mole-hills and lime spreading;
- destruction of the old grass sward and seedbed preparing;
- fertilization with chemical fertilizers, rolling before/after sowing, sowing of fodder grass plants.


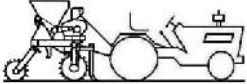
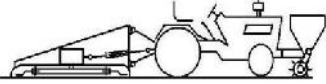
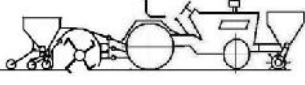
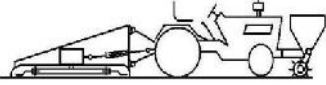
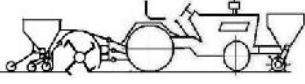
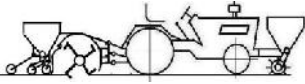
The experiments were conducted in the period 2008-2014, in different zones with different stationary area conditions, located in Brasov region and the neighboring counties.

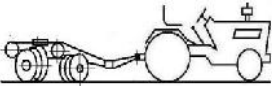
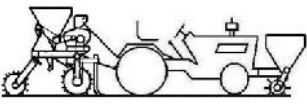
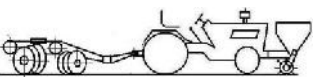
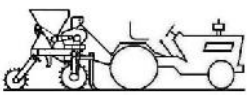
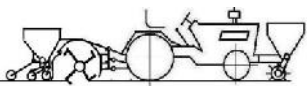
In Table 1 there is presented the new technology for reseeding the degraded grassland.

1.

Table 1. New technological variants for mechanization of grassland improvement by reseeding method (Mocanu and Hermenean, 2008; Mocanu and Hermenean, 2009)

/ Operation	/ The recommended aggregate ⁽¹⁾		
	Code	Draft presentation	Aggregate component
0	1	2	3
a. Degraded grassland with deep layer of fertile topsoil and thin grass sward			
a.1. Variant 1 / a.1. Variant 1			
Destruction of the old sward and liming	U1		74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + / GDG 2,7 + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Heavy disc harrow GDG 2,7 type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
Seedbed preparation and fertilization with chemical fertilizers	U2		74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + 2,5 m + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 74- 88 kW (100-120 HP) + Rotary harrow 2,5 m with + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
Rolling before/after sowing, sowing of fodder grass plants	U3		+ 59-74 kW (80-100 HP) MSPFP 2,5 Wheel tractor of 59-74 kW (80-100 HP) + Special machine for sowing fodder grass plants MSPFP 2,5 type
a.2. 2 / a.2. Variant 2			
Destruction of the old grass sward, seedbed preparing, sowing of fodder grass plants, rolling after sowing and fertilization with chemical fertilizers	U4		+ 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) MCT 2,5M + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Rotary tiller-drill machine improved MCT 2,5M type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
b. Degraded grassland with deep layer of fertile topsoil and deep grass sward			
b.1. 1 / b.1. Variant 1			
Cleaning of non-value vegetation, of mole-hills and fertilization with chemical fertilizer	U5		+ 59-74 kW (80-100 HP) MCP 2,5 + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 59-74 kW (80-100 HP) + Machine for clearing grassland MCP 2,5 type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
Destruction of the old sward and liming	U1		+ 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) GDG 2,7 + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Heavy disc harrow GDG 2,7 type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type

0	1	2	3
Seedbed preparation and fertilization with chemical fertilizers	U2		74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + 2,5 m + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 74- 88 kW (100-120 HP) + Rotary harrow 2,5 m with + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
/	U3		59-74 kW (80-100 HP) + MSPFP 2,5 Wheel tractor of 59-74 kW (80-100 HP) + Special machine for sowing fodder grass plants MSPFP 2,5 type
b.2. 2 / b.2. Variant 2			
Cleaning of no value vegetation, of molehill and administration of the amendments	U6		60 -74 kW + MCP 2,5 + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 60 -74 kW + Machine for clearing grasslands MCP 2,5 + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
/ Destruction of the old grass sward, seedbed preparing, sowing of fodder grass plants, rolling after sowing and fertilization with chemical fertilizers	U4		74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Rotary tiller-drill machine MCT 2,5M + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Rotary tiller-drill machine improved MCT 2,5M type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
c. Degraded grassland with thin layer of fertile topsoil and deep grass sward			/ c.
Cleaning of no value vegetation, of molehill and administration of the amendments	U6		60 -74 kW + MCP 2,5 + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 60 -74 kW + Machine for clearing grasslands MCP 2,5 + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
/ Destruction of the old grass sward, seedbed preparing, sowing of fodder grass plants, rolling after sowing and fertilization with chemical fertilizers	U4		74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Rotary tiller-drill machine MCT 2,5M + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Rotary tiller-drill machine improved MCT 2,5M type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
d. Degraded grassland with thin layer of fertile topsoil and thin grass sward			/ d.
Destruction of the old grass sward, seedbed preparing, sowing of fodder grass plants, rolling after sowing and fertilization with chemical fertilizers	U4		74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + MCT 2,5M + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Rotary tiller-drill machine improved MCT 2,5M type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type

0	1	2	3
e. / e. Grassland affected by erosion			
Destruction of old grass sward and seedbed preparation	U7		74-88 kW (100-120 HP) GDG 2,7 + Wheel tractor of 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Heavy disc harrow GDG 2,7 type
Fertilization with chemical fertilizer, roller before sowing, sowing of fodder plants and meadows roller after sowing	U8		59-74 kW (80-100 HP) + MSPFP 2,5 + EF 2,5 Wheel tractor of 59-74 kW (80-100 HP) + Special machine for sowing fodder grass plants MSPFP 2,5 type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
f. f. Grassland, fodder or grass and forage legume seed crops established in arable land			
f1. 1 / f1. Variant 1			
Destruction of the old sward and liming	U1		74-88 kW (100-120 HP) GDG 2,7 + EF 2,5 + Wheel tractor of 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Heavy disc harrow GDG 2,7 type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type
Rolling before/after sowing, sowing of fodder grass plants	U3		59-74 kW (80-100 HP) + MSPFP 2,5 Wheel tractor of 59-74 kW (80-100 HP) + Special machine for sowing fodder grass plants MSPFP 2,5 type
f2. 2 / f2. Variant 2			
Destruction of the old grass sward, seedbed preparing, sowing of fodder grass plants, rolling after sowing and fertilization with chemical fertilizers	U4		74-88 kW (100-120 HP) MCT 2,5M + EF 2,5 + Wheel tractor of 74-88 kW (100-120 HP) + Rotary tiller-drill machine improved MCT 2,5M type + Equipment for chemical fertilization EF 2,5 type

When the operations are carried out on the grasslands affected by erosion and also located on slope conditions are required following measures:

- on slope greater than 7° (12%) required works are operated on the level curves according to strictly following technology: on long versants, where soil erosion is favoured, the works required to grass establishment must be operate in parallel bands with level

;

-

set/

;

-

:

16%) 30 40 ;

9-14o (16-25%)

20 30 m; 14-18o

(25-32%) 12 20 m,

(32-40%) 7 12 m;

-

(

,

).

curves;

-uncultivated bands are to be worked into next year when the first set of bands is already established;

-bands vary in width depending on the slope size as follows: on slope of 7-9° (12-16%) between 30 and 40 m; on slope of 9-14° (16-25%) between 20 and 30 m; on slope of 14-18° (25-32%) between 12 and 20 m, respectively on slope of 18-22° (32-40%) between 7 and 12 m;

-operation of machinery and equipments is done by special tractor for slopes conditions (tractor with double traction, equipped with double wheels or caterpillar tracks).

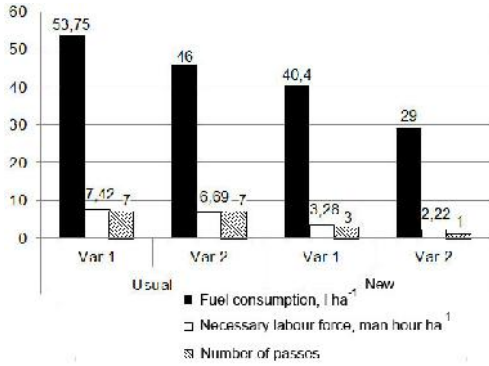
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- For a guaranteed success, it is important that each technological sequence corresponds to the agronomic requirements and has a beneficial effect on the environment.

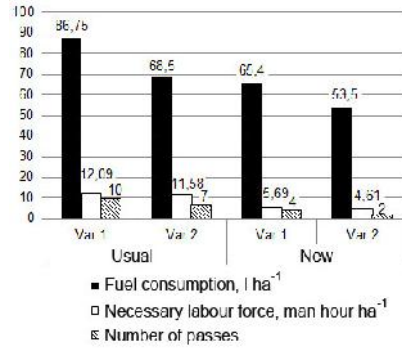
In Figure 1 are presented the total fuel consumption, necessary labour force and the number of machine passes, both for usual variants and new technological solutions.

The data are given for each situation in which the degraded grasslands are located (a, b, c, d, e and f).

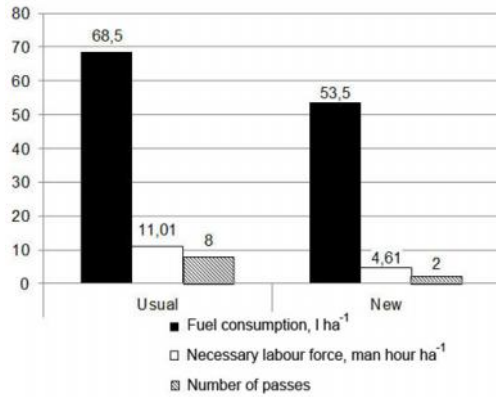
e f).



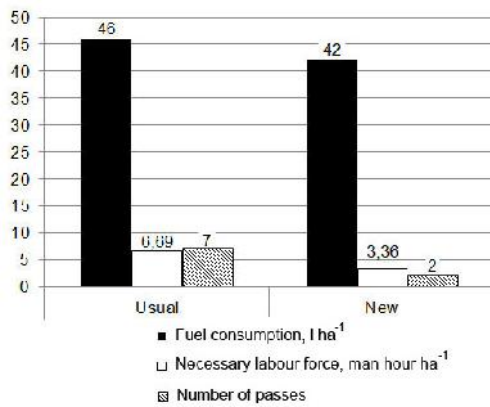
a.



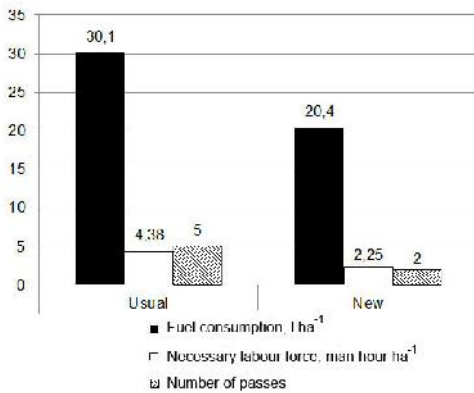
b.



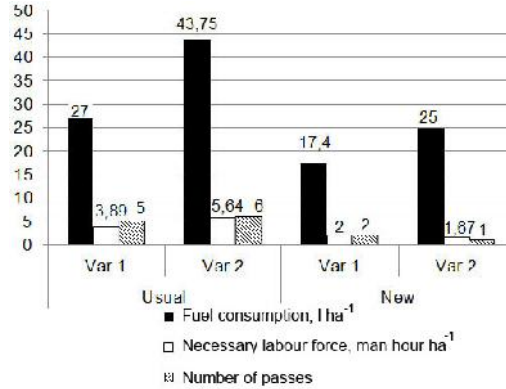
c.



d.



e.



f.

.1.

Fig.1. Comparative of fuel consumption, necessary labour force and number of passes between new and usual technology, depending on local stationary area conditions.

1, ,
:
- 27
86.75 l/ha;
-
17,4 65,4 l ha⁻¹;
-
9,6 21,35 l ha⁻¹ ;
-
3,89 12,1 ha⁻¹;
-
and 5,69 ha⁻¹; 1,67
- 2,22 6,21
ha⁻¹ ;
-
5 10;
-
1 4.

The data presented in Figure 1, in according with working conditions and degradation stage of grassland, demonstrates the following:

- total fuel consumption for usual alternatives varies between 27 and 86,75 l/ha;
- total fuel consumption for new mechanization solutions range between 17,4 and 65,4 l ha⁻¹;
- the fuel consumption economy range between 9,6 and 21,35 l ha⁻¹ in favor of the new technologies;
- consumption of labour force for usual variants of mechanization varies between 3,89 and 12,1, man hour ha⁻¹;
- consumption of labour force for new mechanization technologies range between 1,67 and 5,69, man hour ha⁻¹;
- the labour force economy is between 2,22 and 6,21 man hour per ha, in favor of the new technologies;
- the number of aggregate passes for usual solutions varies between 5 and 10;
- the number of aggregate passes for new mechanization solutions range between 1 and 4.

CONCLUSIONS

In comparison to usual variants, the new mechanization technologies for improving the

10-46 %
 49-67 % -
 3-8

degraded grasslands by reseeding method, for different stationary area conditions, require a reduced fuel consumption of 10-46 % and labour forces of 49-67 % with a smaller number of aggregate passes of 3-8 units.

- By lowering fuel consumption, necessary labour force and the number of machine passes, new technological solutions of mechanization of work for improving degraded grasslands by reseeding method have a

- reduced environmental impact, environment pollution (air, water, soil) is less, inputs are lower and costs decrease proportionally.

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THE ROMANIAN VARIETIES OF PERENNIAL GRASSES – PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY IN TERMS OF CLIMATIC CHANGES

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SUMMARY

Perennial grasses are dominants species in permanent grasslands, their participation averaging 60-70%. They have less demands for environmental conditions which explains their very wide area, being present in most varied climatic conditions due to high ecological plasticity.

For the establishment and improvement the grasslands, for forming mixtures of perennial grasses and legumes are used mainly following grass species: *D. glomerata*, *F. pratensis*, *F. rubra*, *F. arundinacea*, *Ph pratense*, *L. perenne*, *P. pratensis*. The research has been carried out at the Grassland Research Institute Brasov, in a comparative study between Romanian varieties and other varieties of Southeast Europe. The field of comparative crops have 5 species of grasses (*D. glomerata*, *F. pratensis*, *F. rubra*, *F. arundinacea*, *Ph. pratense*).

The Romanian varieties respond effectively to the current requirements: high production, good quality of forage, suitability to various modes of use,

: *D. glomerata*,
F. pratensis, *F. rubra*, *F. arundinacea*, *Ph*
pratense, *L. perenne*, *P. pratensis*.

5
(*D. glomerata*,
F. pratensis, *F. rubra*, *F. arundinacea*, *Ph*
pratense).

competitiveness, reduced requirements to climate and soil, good resistance to disease and pests.

The valuable genotypes are used to create new varieties performance that ensures the multifunctionality of varieties and implicitly of grasslands, in the practice of sustainable and ecological agriculture.

Key words: perennial grasses, grasslands, productivity, quality, varieties

INTRODUCTION

The research carried out over a long period of time, of comparative culture for orientation and competition with local and foreign varieties of perennial grasses, approved and perspective, highlighting the Romanian varieties on production capacity, perenniality, adaptability and resistance to stress factors.

These varieties are the result of using local germplasm sources, well adapted to the specific climatic of Romania. (Schitea and Varga 2007).

(Schitea Varga, 2007).

The most important objectives to improvement grasses are: high and stable production of forage, the biomass accumulation evenly throughout the growing season, forage quality is determined by: high palatability and digestibility, high content in carbohydrates and soluble protein, content reduced in constituents of the cell walls; cellulose, hemicellulose, lignin, etc.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The results presented are of 2 different years in terms of climate, in 2011, a year with a deficit of rainfall and high temperatures and 2014, a rainy year and with temperatures higher than the annual average (Table 1).

Table 1. Climatic characteristics in 2011 and 2014 years, ICDP-Brasov Stationery

/ Year	Annually I-XII	+Against mean	Vegetation period IV-IX	+Against mean
/ Annual mean temperature (°C)				
2011	7,6	-0,2	+15,6	+1,4
2014	11,1	+3,3	+18,3	+4,1
Mean of 59 years	7.8	0	14,2	0
/ Annual mean rainfall (mm)				
2011	479,9	-273,3	351,2	-177,9
2014	820,6	+67,4	607,0	+77,9
Mean of 59 years	753.2	0	529.1	0

The multiannual average temperature is 7.8 °C, and in 2011 was 7.6 °C and in 2014 11.1°C. Regarding the average rainfall amount is 753.2mm / year, in 2011 was 479.9 mm / year and in 2014 was 820.6 mm / year.

During the vegetation period were recorded higher temperatures in both years, about the rainfall, in 2011 the rainfall deficit during the vegetation period recorded was 177.9 mm and in 2014 was recorded a rainfall of

2014
mm
1.2 m)
Dactylis glomerata („
” “ ” “ ”
” - “ ”
Festuca pratensis („
2“ ” “ ”
” “ ” “ ”
Festuca arundinacea („
” “ 1-3, 5-6, ”
” “), *Festuca rubra*
(„ “ ” “
” “ ” “), *Phleum*
pratense („ “ ” “
” “ ” “ ” “).

77.9

77.9 mm plus.

(5.5 x
5

In the field plots (5.5 x 1.2 m) were 5 perennial grasses species *Dactylis glomerata* (Intensiv, Regent, Magda, Danova, Dana-Baridana, Velena), *Festuca pratensis* (Transilvan2, Tâmpa, Post var, Rodust, Paja, Pradel), *Festuca arundinacea* (Brio, Adela, 1-3, 5-6, Bariance, Barolex), *Festuca rubra* (Pastoral, C prioara, Cristina, Peisaj), *Phleum pratense* (Tirom, Favorit, Sobol, Lincora, Saga).

N₁₅₀P₅₀K₅₀.

2011

The researches were carried out at ICDP-Brasov on cernozimoid soil type and annual was fertilized with N₁₅₀P₅₀K₅₀. In 2011 there were harvested 2 cuts and in 2014, 3 cuts. The fresh weights were measured and grass contain analysed on 200 g sample from each plot. Dry matter yields of each sample were calculated after drying in a forced draught oven at 60 °C.

200 g

60 °C.

The productive efficiency of each species and variety is shown on processing and interpretation of experimental data by analysis of variance - monofactorial - randomized blocks method.

The quality analyzes were done by NIRS method for determining the following nutritional parameters: crude protein (CB), fiber (F), cell wall constituents (ADF, ADL, NDF)

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 (),
 (, ,),
 ()
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digestibility of organic matter (DOM) and dry matter digestibility (DMD).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The dry matter production was influenced by the amount of rainfall during the growing season related with temperature (Table 2).

2.
Table 2. The dry matter production from the two years

.No.	/Species	/ Variety	2011	2014
			/ DM t/ha	/ DM t/ha
1	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Intensiv	10.37	20.1
		Regent	8.45	18.3
		Magda	9.10	17.3
		Danova	9.52	16.3
		Dana Baridana	10.77	-
		Velena	10.50	-
2	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Transilvan 2	0.55	17.0
		Tampa	5.87	16.7
		Postavar	5.70	15.0
		Robust	7.67	13.5
		Psaga	4.37	10.7
		Pradel	7.25	11.2
3	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Brio	9.57	20.4
		Adela	8.87	18.4
		1,-3	10.60	15.2
		5,-6	9.90	13.3
		Bariane	9.24	-
		Barolex	8.85	-
4	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Pastoral	9.67	10.1
		Caprioara	9.95	12.2
		Cristina	10.97	13.0
		Peisaj	10.70	13.4
5	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Tirom	12.6	15.2
		Favorit	9.37	13.4
		Sabal	9.05	12.5
		Licara	9.15	13.6
		Saga	7.9	14.2

Festuca pratensis

10.86%.

2011

7.67 t / ha

7.25 t / ha

9%

2014

17.0 t / ha

16.7 t / ha

Festuca arundinacea,

2011,

5.59%.

1-3", 10.6 t / ha

9 t / ha

5-6" (9.2 t / ha

9.5 t / ha

2014

20.4 t / ha

18.4 t / ha

Festuca rubra

2011,

3.8%.

10.98 t / ha

At *Festuca pratensis*, it observes that there was significant difference of production between studied varieties, with a coefficient of variation of 10.86%.

The highest production of dry matter in 2011 was done at Romanian variety Robust, with a total production of 7.67 t / ha DM, followed by the variety of foreign origin Pradel with a production of 7.25 t / ha DM, 9% lower. In 2014 was made a large accumulation of green mass, at Transilvan 2 with 17.0 t / ha DM and Tampa variety with 16,7 t / ha DM.

At *Festuca arundinacea*, in 2011, there are significant differences in terms of DM production between the varieties. The coefficient of variation was 5.59%. The highest production was recorded at Provenance 1-3, 10.6 t / ha DM. Higher yields of 9 t / ha DM were recorded by Bariane variety, and Brio and Provenance 5-6 (9.2 t / ha DM 9.5 t / ha DM 9.9 t / ha DM). In 2014 Brio and Adela varieties obtained yields of 20.4 t / ha respectively 18.4 t / ha DM.

From the statistical point of view, at *Festuca rubra*, there are significant differences, between the varieties in 2011, and the coefficient of variation is 3.87%. The highest DM production was achieved at Cristina variety of 10.98 t / ha DM and lowest production was achieved at

9,67 t / ha . " " " " 10.7 t / ha " " 9.9 t / ha . 2014, , , 12.0 t / ha 13.4 t / ha , 3-4 t / ha 2011. *Dactylis glomerata*, - 2011 " " " " , 10.77 t / ha 10.50 t / ha , " " 10.39 t / ha . 0.39 t / ha . *Phleum pratense*, 2011 7.9 t / ha 12.6 t / ha. " , " 12.6 t / ha DM, " " 9.3 t / ha . 2014, " " 15.2 t / ha . , 2014

Pastoral variety of 9,67 t / ha DM. Peisaj variety was a production of 10.7 t / ha DM and variety Caprioara was achieved production of 9.9 t / ha DM. In 2014, there were no significant differences between the production of varieties, achieving similar productions, ranging from 12.0 t / ha DM and 13.4 t / ha DM, 3-4 t / ha more than in 2011 .

At *Dactylis glomerata* species, the highest yields of dry matter in 2011, were conducted at Dana Baridana and Vlena foreign varieties, with yields of 10.77 t / ha DM respectively 10.50 t / ha DM followed by Romanian variety Intensiv with total production of 10.38 t / ha DM.

The difference of production from the first ranked variety is only 0.39 t / ha DM.

At *Phleum pratense* species, dry matter production in 2011 varied, from 7.9 t / ha to 12.6 t DM / ha. The Romanian varieties behaved very well in comparative culture, and highlighted the variety Tirom with a total production of 12.6 t / ha DM, followed by the variety Favorit with a total production of 9.3 t / ha DM. In 2014, the DM production obtained at Tirom variety was 15.2 t / ha DM.

Regarding the quality of Romanian species and varieties, in 2014, it was higher than in

- 2011. 9.9-16%,
 (3, 4).
 - 2011
Festuca rubra.
 " " 9.9%
 " " " "
 10.6% 10.9%.
Phleum pratense,
 " " 12.0%
 2014 11.8%
 2011.
Dactylis glomerata,
 : " "
 (14.9%) " " (16.0%)
 2014, 2011, 13.0%
 ().
Festuca
pratensis,
 (" " "
 2" 15.1% 9 15.3% 2014)
 1-2% -
 2011.
 30-36%
 2014, -
Festuca rubra
 " (35.8%) -
Dactylis glomerata,
 " " (30%),
 2011
 -
 2014.

2011. The average of crude protein content ranged between 9,9-16%, characterizing a forage with a good nutritional value.(Tables 3, 4).

The lowest value of crude protein in 2011 was obtained at *Festuca rubra* Caprioara variety 9.9 % followed by Peisaj and Cristina with 10.6 % respectively 10.9%.

At *Phleum pratense* variety Tirom was obtained 12.0% crude protein in 2014 and 11.8% in 2011.

Regarding the *Dactylis glomerata* species there is a difference in crude protein content between the varieties: Magda (14.9%) and Intensiv(16.0%) in 2014, and in 2011, 13.0 % (both varieties).

In case of *Festuca pratensis*, between the Romanian varieties (Tampa Transilvan2 15.1% and 15.3% in 2014) there is a difference in crude protein content of about 1-2 % less in 2011.

The crude fiber content was between 30-36%, in 2014 ,the highest value was recorded at *Festuca rubra* Cristina (35.8%) and lowest was at *Dactylis glomerata.*, variety Intensiv (30%) and in 2011 the Romanian varieties had a higher content of crude fiber than in 2014.

Although have been shown differences between varieties and

,
2.8 3.8%
,
(. 1).

species of grasses, the lignin contain ranged from 2.8 to 3.8% for all varieties of grasses analyzed, being into optimal values (Fig. 1).

3.

2011

Table 3. The chemical composition of varieties of perennial grass in 2011

Cultivar	PB%		CB%		% / ADF %		% / ADL %		% / NDF %		/ DMD %		/ OMD %	
	C I	C II	C I	C II	C I	C II	C I	C II	C I	C II	C I	C II	C I	C II
D.g. Intensiv	12,2	13,8	31,4	31,4	34,9	35,4	3,4	3,1	57,6	61,3	62,6	63,8	60,9	61,4
D.g. Regent	12,7	13,0	32,3	32,4	36,2	37,7	3,7	3,7	60,7	65,0	60,3	60,0	59,2	58,6
D.g. Magda	12,1	14,0	31,8	31,1	35,5	35,4	3,6	3,4	58,3	61,6	60,9	64,4	59,0	62,1
D.g. Danova	12,1	13,0	31,4	33,0	35,0	37,5	3,6	3,6	57,7	65,1	62,3	60,6	61,0	59,3
D.g. Dana Barid.	11,2	14,5	32,4	34,1	36,6	38,7	3,7	4,0	60,0	66,9	59,3	59,0	58,2	57,8
D.g. Velena	11,5	14,1	32,4	32,4	36,1	37,0	3,8	3,8	58,9	64,0	59,8	61,1	58,4	59,4
F.p. Transilvan 2	11,0	17,0	32,6	28,7	36,3	33,9	3,7	4,3	58,7	57,2	59,6	64,3	59,0	63,2
F.p. Tâmpa	12,6	15,6	31,0	30,4	34,8	34,9	3,5	4,4	57,5	58,4	62,3	61,3	62,0	60,3
F.p. Post var	13,1	16,8	28,7	28,2	33,1	34,0	3,4	4,5	54,3	57,1	63,5	64,5	64,2	64,3
F.p. Robust	13,4	16,7	30,1	29,1	34,2	33,4	3,2	3,6	58,1	57,2	65,7	66,5	64,7	65,1
F.p. Psaga	12,9	17,7	29,3	25,0	33,6	28,6	3,5	3,4	55,1	46,5	62,9	70,3	63,0	66,3
F.p. Pradel	12,6	15,1	29,9	27,7	33,6	30,9	3,4	3,0	55,4	52,4	64,0	69,1	63,7	64,5
F.a. Brio	11,7	12,6	31,8	30,5	35,1	34,2	3,2	2,9	57,7	58,5	64,8	66,9	62,5	63,9
F.a. Adela	11,6	13,9	31,9	29,0	35,5	32,9	3,3	2,6	57,9	57,3	63,4	69,1	60,4	65,2
F.a. 1-3	11,9	12,5	31,8	31,1	35,0	33,8	3,3	2,7	56,9	58,4	64,0	67,2	61,2	63,2
F.a. 5-6	12,7	14,4	31,8	31,3	35,3	34,2	3,5	2,6	57,1	59,5	63,8	68,4	61,0	64,7
F.a. Bariance	11,9	13,8	29,0	29,5	33,7	32,1	3,2	2,6	54,2	55,2	66,1	68,8	63,6	65,2
F.a. Barolex	11,8	14,8	30,6	30,4	35,7	33,6	3,5	3,2	57,2	56,0	63,2	66,7	60,0	64,3
F.r. Pastoral	10,4	13,7	35,2	31,4	39,8	34,8	4,4	3,4	65,3	59,8	52,9	65,7	55,1	61,1
F.r. C prioara	10,6	14,9	33,9	31,3	38,5	34,6	4,1	3,1	61,9	59,3	57,4	67,3	54,4	61,9
F.r. Cristina	11,5	14,8	33,1	31,3	37,6	35,2	4,0	3,5	60,6	58,4	58,9	64,3	55,8	60,2
F.r. Peisaj	10,8	15,9	33,9	31,0	38,8	34,6	4,2	3,3	62,0	58,7	55,8	66,6	52,2	62,0
Tirom	11,2	12,5	31,8	33,7	35,3	39,0	3,5	4,9	57,3	65,0	62,3	54,8	59,6	52,7
Favorit	11,1	12,9	31,2	32,1	35,4	36,2	3,5	4,1	57,9	60,6	61,3	60,3	59,8	56,3
Sobol	11,7	12,7	34,4	30,2	37,5	33,6	4,1	3,2	63,3	57,1	55,3	63,2	56,1	57,5
Licara	11,9	12,7	31,3	30,9	35,0	34,1	3,5	3,2	56,8	57,6	62,1	63,1	59,8	57,1
Saga	13,0	13,3	29,0	28,6	33,7	32,8	3,6	3,2	54,5	55,2	63,6	64,8	62,1	59,8
Optimal value	14-20		20-25		28-30		< 7		45 - 55		> 65		67 -70	

4.

2014

Table 4. The chemical composition of varieties of Romanian perennial grass in 2014

/Cultivar	/PB%			/CB %			/ADF %			/ADL %			/NDF %			/DMD %			/OMD %		
	C1	C2	C3	C1	C2	C3	C1	C2	C3	C1	C2	C3	C1	C2	C3	C1	C2	C3	C1	C2	C3
D.g. Intensiv	14,0	17,2	17,4	30,0	30,4	30,2	34,0	36,1	35,2	2,0	3,9	3,4	64,0	60,5	61,3	68,0	61,8	66,4	67,0	61,7	64,4
D.g. Magda	11,3	16,7	16,9	31,7	33,6	27,8	34,6	38,3	32,4	1,7	3,8	3,2	64,5	65,6	55,7	64,5	61,5	67,6	63,9	61,5	66,5
F.p. Tampa	11,7	16,7	17,1	33,8	30,5	26,5	35,9	35,7	30,7	1,7	3,6	2,6	65,1	60,3	54,6	65,9	64,8	73,3	64,1	64,9	72,5
F.p..Transilvan	14,5	15,7	15,7	32,7	31,8	24,8	35,4	36,1	28,3	1,9	2,8	2,2	63,5	64,1	51,3	65,5	67,8	75,8	64,3	67,2	75,1
F.a. Adela	12,1	15,3	15,7	31,9	32,4	25,8	34,2	35,9	29,4	1,5	2,8	2,4	62,6	61,9	51,4	68,5	67,3	72,2	66,6	64,3	69,5
F.ar. Brio	11,5	16,0	16,5	30,9	34,8	29,1	32,8	37,6	32,3	1,7	3,2	2,8	59,4	63,9	55,3	69,3	66,1	69,9	67,6	63,0	67,0
F.r. Cristina	12,8	16,3	16,8	35,8	31,3	26,6	38,1	36,3	31,5	2,3	2,8	2,7	66,3	64,1	57,2	62,1	69,5	72,9	58,7	66,9	70,8
F.r. Caprioara	14,2	17,4	17,3	33,7	30,8	26,6	36,3	35,6	30,8	2,3	2,8	2,9	63,9	62,4	53,4	63,0	68,0	73,7	60,4	65,2	70,6
F.r.Peisaj	11,4	16,8	17,6	31,3	31,7	26,7	33,1	36,7	31,2	2,1	3,2	2,9	58,6	63,8	54,7	66,0	66,9	70,9	63,8	65,2	68,4
Ph. p. Tirom	10,4	12,8	13,7	33,4	34,7	24,7	35,7	37,1	28,2	2,1	3,2	3,0	65,1	62,8	49,2	58,6	58,4	70,9	56,7	56,2	67,8

14-20

20-25

28-30

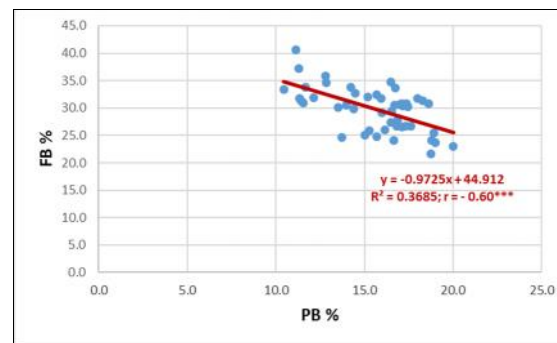
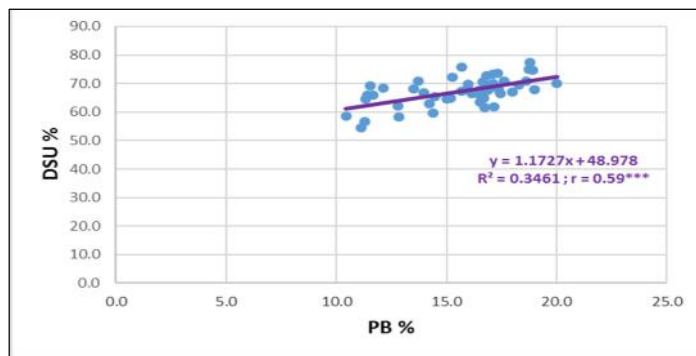
< 7

45 - 55

> 65

67 - 70

Optimal value



.1

Fig. 1. Correlations between cell wall constituents at perennial grasses

CONCLUSIONS

In terms of global warming, it is proposed to promote the early and mid early varieties which give satisfactory yields before to install the drought period (July-August).

Thus, it is recommended waiving tardive varieties, and semitardive, and creating new varieties, earlier, more productive and more resistant to restrictive factors

The Romanian varieties studied had higher DM yields comparative with foreign varieties in both years studied, in terms of quality, the foreign varieties has quality indicators generally higher by 1-2% over the Romanian varieties.

The advantage of Romanian varieties, in addition to satisfy the forage production, and quality medium - good, is that they have a good perenniality, high eco-pedological adaptability and suitability to different modes of usage.

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