

ADAPTING PERENNIAL GRAMINACEE PRODUCTION FOR HILLS` AREA OF OLTENIA REGION

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ABSTRACT

The present paper aims at presenting the importance of perennial graminacee introduction for temporary grasslands, which were adapted to the ecological conditions. Moreover here are some species of graminacee which were adapted to the present conditions.

INTRODUCTION

One of the main objectives of the specialists regards the way in which the adequate types of graminacee are chosen because afterwards this process will had to appropriate qualitative grass.

An adequate fodder production as essential for satisfying livestock without a structure which is present in temporary grassland.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The Experiments taking into account all the rules of experimental technique were carried out at Simnic SCDA.

There were 4 biomass crops per year and there were prelevated some sample for further analysis. These experiments were carried out during 2014 – 2016.

RESULTS AND FURTHER DISCUSSION

According to the results obtained (as presents in Table 1) as regards folium perenne production it can be mentioned the fact that Rapsod soils (10,6 t/ha d.s.) and Măgura soil (10,5 t/ha d.s.), exceeded Rapid soil (9,4 t/ha d.s.) in the area.

These figures repeated each year.

Table 1

Biomass production for some Lolium Perenne types

Types	Dried Substance			Average	Difference	Significance
	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year			
Rapid	10,5	9,2	8,4	9,4	Mt	-
Rapsod	11,6	10,5	9,7	10,6	1,2	*
Marta	9,4	8,6	8,0	8,7	-0,7	-
Mara	10,3	9,1	8,2	9,2	-0,2	-
Măgura	11,8	10,4	9,3	10,5	1,1	*

DL 5%

0,8 t/ha d.s.

DL 1%

1,4 t/ha d.s.

DL 0,1 %

1,9 t/ha d.s

As regards the productivity (Table 2) of *Dactylis glomerata* we can mention that all types of *Lolium perenne* were highly productive.

The soils Ovidiu (15,4 t/ha d.s.), Claudiu (15,6 t/ha d.s.) and Traian (15,3 t/ha d.s.) were the most productive of all.

This aspect highlights that *Dactylis glomerata* species is adapting better to the luvisolic soil of Simnic SCDA.

Table 2

Biomass production for some *Dactylis glomerata* types

Types	Dried substance			Average	Difference	Significance
	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year			
Groom	15,5	14,4	12,3	14,1	Mt	-
Goliath	16,3	14,7	12,4	14,5	0,4	-
Poiana	15,0	14,1	12,3	13,8	-0,3	-
Olimp	16,9	15,2	12,6	14,9	0,8	-
Ovidiu	17,6	15,5	13,2	15,4	1,3	*
Regent	16,0	14,1	12,0	14,0	-0,1	-
Daniel	17,4	15,1	12,4	14,9	0,8	-
Claudiu	18,5	15,4	13,0	15,6	1,5	*
Traian	18,2	15,0	12,7	15,3	1,2	*

DL 5%

0,9 t/ha d.s.

DL 1%

1,6 t/ha d.s.

DL 0,1%

2,1 t/ha d.s.

As regards the productivity of *Festuca pratensis* types (Table 3) we can mention that Tâmpa (9,3 t/ha d.s.), Postăvar (9,6 t/ha d.s.) were the most productive as apposed to Paltar (8,2 t/ha d.s.) type taken into account as witness.

Table 3

Biomass for *Festuca pratensis* types

Types	Dried Substance			Average	Difference	Significance
	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year			
Paltar	10,2	8,4	6,1	8,2	Mt	-
Transilvan	10,9	8,6	6,3	8,6	0,4	-
Tâmpa	11,4	9,2	7,2	9,3	1,1	*
Postăvar	11,8	9,5	7,4	9,6	1,4	**

DL 5%

0,7 t/ha d.s.

DL 1%

1,2 t/ha d.s.

DL 0,1%

1,8 t/ha d.s.

The present study shwes that *Festuca pratensis* types achieved a biomass production almost similar each year, whose values ranged from (10,0 - 10,7 t/ha d.s.) wich demonstrates the good adaptibility of this plant to diverse ecological areas.

CONCLUSIONS

Owing to long lasting perennial character temporary grasslands represent one of the essential measures of diversification for perennial forage plants. They adapt to any natural conditions well and therefore provide important and qualitative biomass production.

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