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Introduction As a result of influences of climates and human beings , more than 70% grasslands are degraded and gradually increasing . The pasture husbandry is highly influenced and so the income of humans . This study was used kinds of improved measures in order to increase constitutes of dominant species and the productivity of grassland (Vallentine , 1980) .

Materials and methods The site was on the country of Tai Pusi , Xilin Gol League of Inner Mongolia ($114°51'\sim115°49'$E , $41°35'\sim42°10'$N) . The altitude is between 1400m $\sim$ 1500m and the mean rainfall was 407mm . The dominant species of pasture was *Leymus chinensis* , and other species such as *Pottentilla acaulis* ,*Pottentilla bifurca* ,*Cleistogenes squarrosa* ,*Agropyron michnoi* ,*Stipa* ,*Thalictum petaloideum* ,*Artemisia frigida* etc . From May 2007 to Sep . 2007 , 5 treatments were adopted in a randomized uniform block and each treatment plot was 800m^2 . They were : (1) meadow cutting (H) :10cm depth along the contour line ; (2) irrigation (G) : 40m^3 water each plot ; (3) meadow cutting and irrigation (H＋G) ; (4) fertilizing and irrigation :four concentrations of urea (46% nitrogen)as follows : N1(25kg/hm^2) , N2(50kg/hm^2) ,N3(75kg/hm^2) ,N4(100kg/hm^2) , each plot was 5 m×2 m with 3 replicates ; (5) fertilizing : 50kg/hm^2 of urea (46% nitrogen) . The indexes of height , density ,coverage and weight of *L .chinensis* were measured once every month . Data were analyzed using SPSS 13 .0 .

Results The height , density , coverage and DW of *Leymus chinensis* in each treatment were increased more or less and the DW were highest in August . The increasing percentage of DW were 99 .34% ,196 .48% ,282 .49% ,183 .08% ,114 .28% ,360 .94% , 200 .76% and 201 .44% separately(Table 1) .

Table 1 *Effects of improved measures on DW of* <u>Leymus chinensis</u> *(g/m^2)* .

Treatment	June	July	Aug .	Sep .
CK	8 .11 a	17 .04 a	17 .29 a	16 .73 a
H	7 .89 a	14 .44 a	54 .97 ab	40 .65 b
H＋G	19 .52 bc	41 .19 b	72 .92 bcd	41 .8 b
G	24 .19 bc	51 .92 bc	98 .52 cd	51 .69 b
S	9 .62 a	35 .19 ab	69 .17 bc	53 .52 b
N1	17 .48 b	36 .01 ab	34 .73 ab	38 .57 b
N2	33 .86 d	70 .28 c	110 .48 d	58 .12 b
N3	23 .14 bc	44 .54 b	59 .58 bc	50 .7 b
N4	27 .26 cd	55 .08 bc	48 .34 ab	47 .68 b

Conclusions Water is the limiting factor to the productivity of grassland . Meadow cutting can promote the reproducibility of *L . chinensis* . These measures were all effective to degraded grasslands . They were all significantly increased the productivity of *L . chinensis* . The concentration of 50kg/hm^2 of urea (46% nitrogen) was critical and it was the most effective way to improve the grasslands in the treatment .

Reference
Vallentine J . F . 1980 : Range development and improvements . Second Edition . Brigham Young University Press , Provo . Utah .