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THE CHANGES IN COMPOSITION OF LATE RIPE CEREAL AND LEGUME STAND UNDER PASTURE CONDITIONS

The results of field studies with late ripe cereal and legume oasture hurbage mixes prove that the sown traditional and new drought resistant perennials, the share of which makes 96–97 per cent respectively, play the main part in harvest formation.

Festuca pratensis with the specific weight of 35,9 per cent in forming the third-year pasture grass stand harvest proved to be the most competitive along with timothy grass (Phleum pretense), meadow grass (Poa pratensis) and Trifolium repens.

Elytrigia intermedia with 32,7 per cent in pasture feeds appeared to be the dominant variety in the adapted grass mix of wheat Agropyrum tenerum Vasey, Agrostis menuies and Lotus corniculatus.

Lotus corniculatus excelled Trifolium repens (25,8 per cent to 17,6 per cent) at greater resistance in pasture grass stand.

Key words: traditional and adapted grass mixes, botanical composition, productive longevity.