Contributions to performing of temporary pastures establishment technologies function by some fodder plants used like precursory plants in intra mountains depressions conditions from Suceava county

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The researches were accomplished during period 2002-2007 at Agricultural Research Center of Pojorâta, Suceava county and were developed in two stages. The first stage was during 2002-2004 and was studied the rotation and fertilizers influence upon some annual and perennial fodder plants. The studied factors were: A –rotation with five graduates, a1- fodder beet - faba bean- fodder turnip; a2- faba bean – fodder beet – potato; a3 – red clover – red clover – red clover; a4 – potato – fodder turnip – faba bean a5 - fodder turnip – potato – fodder bee . B – agro fond with five graduation: b1 – unfertilized; b2 – 100 N b3 – 150 N 90 P 2 O; b4 – 150 N 90 P2O5 90 K2O; b5 – 50 t/ha rother, annually applied. In the second stage (2005-2007) was sowed on whole surface of the experiment from the first stage a mixture formed by: Phleum pretense 60 % (Tirom) + Dactylis glomerata 15 % (Gorom) + Festuca pratensis 25 % (Braşov) + Trifolium repens 10 % (Ladino) + Lotus corniculatus 10 % (De Transilvania). It was accomplished a fertilization with unique agro fond on 50 P2O5, 50 K2O applied during autumn period and 100 N (50 N in spring time + 50 N after first mowing). During experiment period it was studied the precursory plant influence and the retentivity effects of the fertilizers upon the dry harvests of the sowed pastures.
The temporary pasture achieved the biggest yields when was sowed after rotation potato-fodder turnip- faba bean fertilized with 50 t/ha rother, applied annually, on 96.7 q / ha dry substances, the yield increases being very significant (11.2 q/ha s.u).