



Possibilities to improve the *Festuca Valesiaca* l. permanent grasslands from NE of Romania

Costel SAMUIL, Vasile VÎNTU, Teodor IACOB, Iulian Constantin POPOVICI, Mihai STAVARACHE, Iulian MUNTEANU - USAMV Iasi

In Romania permanent grasslands represent 32 % of the total agricultural area, stretching over 4.9 million hectares, out of which 340.000 ha are located in the forest steppe area, on less productive soils, a fact that explains their inadequate botanical composition and low quality yields (Vintu V, 2003). One of the main measures taken to improve the quality level of grasslands is represented by the improvement of nutrition diet through fertilisation (Birch N.V, 1999). This paper presents the results obtained during 2006-2010 on degraded grasslands made up of *Festuca valesiaca* L., improved by means of organic and mineral fertilisation. The experience was organized on a degraded pastureland with *Festuca valesiaca* L, found at the height of 120 m, in the forest-steppe zone. In the experiment we have investigated the influence of organic and mineral fertilizers, applied at rates of 10-40 t/ha on the background of N50-100 kg/ha P36-72 kg/ha on the production and content of raw protein, celluloses and ash. The *Festuca valesiaca* L. pasturelands from the Romania's forest steppe react positively at medium organic and mineral fertilization, through the improvement of botanical composition and structure and through increasing the fodder's content in raw protein.