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FORMATION OF NEW-ESTABLISHED LEGUME-GRASS MEADOW SWARDS DEPENDING ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF FERTILIZERS

The aim of the research was to reveal the regularity of formation of the species, ecological and biological structure of legume-grass swards depending on biological preparations in the conditions of the Western Forest-Steppe.

The experimental work was carried out during 2006-2015 at the stationary field experiment of the Institute of Agriculture of Carpathian Region of NAAS on drained pottery drainage of low meadows with dark gray podzolic surface gleyed soil.

Formation of species composition of legume-grass swards depended on the use of phosphate and potassium fertilizers, composite organic and mineral fertilizers, growth enhancers, inoculations.

The main botanical group of herbs in the alfalfa-bird's-foot-grass swards were grasses with a share of 57-71 %, which represented by non-densely tillering (*Festuca pratense L.*, *Phleum pratense L.*) and rhizome (*Bromus inermis L.*) species. The highest percentage of legume grasses in the alfalfa-bird's-foot-grass swards (59-60 % in the third year of use) provides the inoculation of alfalfa seeds by rhyzophorus with a spray of swards by growth enhancers DH-904 on the background of phosphoric and potassium fertilizers. Organo-mineral fertilizer Oasis contributed to their preservation in grasslands.

The application in the growing technology of growth enhancers DG-904 on the background of phosphoric and potash fertilizer, on average for five years of use, provided a yield of 6.97 t ha⁻¹ of dry matter.

In legume-cereal sward, grassed in 2011, legume grasses with a share of 41-61% were dominant species for two-time mowing and three times using lime. Three-fold mowing without the use of limestone materials contributed to an increase in the proportion of cereal species to 52%.

Application of lime in the creation of clover and cereal swards and the use of composite organo-mineral fertilizer Dobrodiy contributed to an increase in the percentage of bean components, on average, over five years to 61%. For such a fertilizer, on the background of phosphoric and potash

fertilizers a yield of legume and cereal swards at was of 8.99 t / ha dry matter on average for five years.