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**PRODUCTIVITY AND FORMATION
BOTANICAL COMPOSITION OF FUTURE PHYTOCENOSSES
OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL PURPOSE DEPENDING
ON GRASS MIXTURES COMPOSITION AND FERTILIZER**

The results of the study on yield increase and formation of species composition of multifunctional meadow phytocenoses under the influence of bio-mineral nutrition, composition of grass mixes and methods of use are presented. It was established that on average for two years use the highest yield of dry mass was provided by the grass mix from orchard grass, reed canary grass, birdsfoot trefoil, red clover, white clover on the background of biologically-mineral nutrition $N_{60}P_{60}K_{90}$ + rokogumin – 9,22 for pasture use, 10,05 – for hay-grazing and 13,69 t/ha for mowing on hay.

It is determined that in the first period of pasture and mowing ripeness the highest mass fraction of legumes for three times hay mowing was from 35,1 % on the mineral background, 39,3 % on biomolecular (grass mix № 1 on the basis of orchard grass and legumes) to 39,3–41,0 % throughout the growing season. The highest saturation of hayfield vegetative community with legumes was observed in grass mixtures, presented by one cereal component and three legumes, irrespectively of the method of use and the background of mineral nutrition. The use of the biological preparation rokogumin on vegetative mass on the background of complete mineral fertilization contributed to the improvement of the botanical composition of pasture and hayland grass stands by saturation of the forage mass by legumes.