

LONGEVITY OF RESEEDED GRASS SPECIES USED FOR RESTORING THE DEGRADED SUBALPINE MEADOWS

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Abstract. *In the summer of 1996, a degraded grassland, invaded by *Nardus stricta* species, located at 1800 m altitude from subalpine level of the Bucegi Mountains, after total herbicide with glyphosate, liming using CaO at 2/3 Ah (in the autumn of 1995) and paddocking with sheep (5 nights, 1 sheep / m²) has been over-seeded or reseeded. The grass seed mixture was composed of *Phleum pratense* 40%; *Festuca pratensis* 25%; *Lolium perenne* 5%, *Lotus corniculatus* 15% and *Trifolium hybridum* 15%. A part of the variants have been fertilized with chemical fertilizers with doses of N 150 K P50 50 kg / ha and others plots have been fertilized with organic fertilizer by a paddocking system applied before of reseeded grassland establishment. In 2004 and 2011 an organic fertilizing by cattle paddocking, has been practiced. The reseeded species that do not reach maturity remain a much longer period of time than is known in the technical literature, this being 2-3 times higher in the high mountains than in the lowlands and hills. In the grassy carpet the *Phleum pratense* species survives in large proportion, even after 20 years of sowing.*

Keywords: degraded grassland, fertilizer, herbicide, over-seeding, reseeded.

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