New Direction with Low-Input of Fertilization in Grasslands

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SUMMARY

The modern agricultural systems have become productive but only by being highly dependent on external inputs (Altieri, 1995). A growing number of scientists, farmers and the general public fear for the long-term sustainability of such highly input – dependent and ecologically simplified food production system. Farm chemicals are questioned on grounds of cost but their widespread use also has implication for human and animal health and for the environment. The objective of our paper is to maintain biodiversity of grasslands by applying low inputs nutrients (to maintain the integrity and biological diversity) and to study the effect of organic fertilization and mulching upon phyto-diversity and productivity of grasslands from Garda de Sus.

The external input promotion experiment is look like an radical alternative for agricultural development, but on the other hand, look like a negative part because „pressure” the human.

This experiment took place in 2009 in Garda de Sus commune at 1320 m elevation. A randomized block repetition method with 7 different variants in 5 repetition were used. Species studied were performed using Braun-Blanqué standard method. Mowing was done at Poaceae blooming using a spinning mowing machine. The floral composition was analysed in two different years (in 2009 and in 2010). We observed that Agrostis capillaris-Festuca rubra were the predominant types of grassland species in our analysis. There were no changes in species number and biodiversity.

As result of technological inputs application, there were no changes recorded at the level of the treated variants’ canopy.

Acknowledgments: I would like to thank CNCSIS for their financial support, to my supervisor and to my colleagues.

REFERENCES