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PRODUCTIVITY OF PASTURES IN THE SUDETY MOUNTAIN

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Summary

Pasture efficiency and forage quality were assessed in experiments in Mostowice (670-700 m a.s.l.) in the Middle Sudety Mountains in two periods. During the first period (1979-1982), cattle and sheep grazed separately, whereas in the second one (1986-1990) cattle and sheep grazed together. Pastures were divided into 7 plots fertilised with medium doses of mineral fertilisers. The stocking rate (on average 2.0-2.2 LU·ha⁻¹) was adjusted to pastures of the lowest efficiency in the grazing season (July/August).

The highest efficiency, on average 8.7 t DM·ha⁻¹, was achieved during the first period of more favourable climatic conditions. During the second one, the efficiency was lower by 2.0 t DM·ha⁻¹. Nutrient content satisfied animal's requirements. Energy concentration $NEL$ in 1 kg DM was on average 6.4 MJ. High protein content in forage from sheep and mixed pastures resulted in high protein : energy ratios. The excess of potassium was an imperfection of forage from all pastures which might negatively affect animal health.

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