

DYNAMICS OF SOME CHEMICAL AND PRODUCTIVE INDICATORS OF ANNUAL SPRING CEREALS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF CENTRAL BALKAN MOUNTAINS IN BULGARIA

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Abstract. The comparative evaluation of annual spring forage cereals under the conditions of Central Balkan Mountains in Bulgaria (Troyan region) proved that over the period from 2002 to 2004, the highest dry matter yield was harvested from sudan-grass, followed by sorghum-sudan-grass hybrid and millet. All of them exceeded the standard crop (maize) by 37.71%, 29.29% and 21.04%, accordingly. The highest value (11.39%) of crude protein content was observed for oats and of crude fat content—for millet. Maximum values of crude ash, calcium and phosphorus in dry mass had the oats. The highest crude protein yield (0.74 t/ha) was obtained from millet, and it was 12.12% higher than maize (standard crop).

Key words: annual spring cereals, dry mass yields, forage chemical composition, crude protein yields, Central Balkan Mountains, Bulgaria.

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