

Timisoara, 25-26 May

POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MEADOWS FROM BANAT MOUNTAIN AREA

**BIANCA CSIZMADIA¹,
LOREDANA VĂDUVA¹, IOAN PETROMAN¹, CORNELIA PETROMAN*¹**

¹ Banat's University of Life Sciences "King Mihai I", Faculty of Management and Rural Tourism, Timisoara

*Corresponding author's e-mail: C_petroman@yahoo.com

Abstract: *To reduce the pressure of sheep on plant resources, good nutritional practice models must provide new farming systems and feed management models, which reduce the pressure on grasslands by developing sheep farms integrated in the production of fodder in agricultural crops and on mowing pastures, well-managed grazing and improving the floristic composition of meadows and increasing their nutritional value, by administering phosphorus fertilizers for the development of nitrogen-fixing leguminous species or using organic fertilizers to increase the production of green mass. The good nutritional practices proposed for implementation contribute to the improvement of feed assimilation by sheep in different exploitation systems, because breastfeeding plays a fundamental role in the nutritional intake due to the intake of nutrients from the feed, milk production and weaning weight of the lambs.*

• Introduction

Achieving large productions from sheep in efficient conditions is conditioned by several key points of the production system that must be solved by the management implemented at the farm level:

- ❖ improving production systems by abandoning traditional systems and implementing modern exploitation technologies through nutrition control;
- ❖ implementation according to the financial strength of the farm of the best management of the production system;
- ❖ improving the livestock and specializing the production according to the needs of the market;
- ❖ stimulating the organization of farms through association for increasing the breeding material and the fattening of young sheep;
- ❖ supporting the milk and sheep meat product and stimulating consumption;
- ❖ marketing of production through distribution through the product chain.

• Material and method

The efficient use of plant resources in sheep's feed depends on the management of the production system, their availability, quantity and quality in the stable operation, but also on the adaptability degree of sheep to provide the necessary by grazing on the meadows, with a certain value of the floristic composition, by plants maturity degree of and their suitability for grazing according to the category of sheep and the management methods of grazing.

Based on research undertaken in professional sheep farms, specific methods were used in this scientific approach to analyze the efficiency of nutrition systems, depending on the production system. The research aimed to find the most optimal solutions for managing nutritional resources and administration methods according to availability, season, quantities, and the possibilities of balancing them in rations through:

- ❖ nutrition control according to the forecasted production in accordance with the biological potential of sheep;
- ❖ good practices of using available resources based on a nutrition guide;
- ❖ balancing rations according to economic efficiency.

• Results and discussions

For a good consumption, without losses, measures are required to ensure a good feed assimilation through the implemented production system and obtaining productions:

- as close as possible to the genetic value of the herd;
- economical through the price of the resources used in the rations:

In this regard, for stable operation, we propose a set of good practices for quantitative forage with mowed green mass to avoid wastage by category of sheep:

- lambs according to weight category: 1.0-2.0 Kg;
- youth over the age of 6 months 3.0-3.8 Kg.
- adult sheep 6.5-8.0 Kg.

The good practices of controlled quantitative administration of the mowed green mass, in the stable system, present the following economic advantages for professional farms, with implications on the indices through:

- stimulation of consumption, due to the freshness of the administered fodder;
- increasing the degree of assimilation through mowed management to over 85% compared to grazing which does not exceed 58.0-76.0%;
- sanitary-veterinary control of specific diseases, transmitted by: parasites, viruses, bacteria;
- efficient utilization of green mass resources;
- avoiding the selective consumption of fodder plants in the case of grazing.

• Conclusions

In order to maintain the sustainability of pastures and reduce the pressure of different categories of sheep on plant resources, we recommend for professional farms, new ways of good nutritional management practices both for the exploitation system in stables and on pastures, for the production of meat and milk. In this sense, it is proposed to manage the feed mowed at the manger, which reduces the pressure on the pasture and contributes to the development of integrated farms in the production of food in agricultural crops and from pastures through mowing, but also through economically well-managed grazing, in order to maintain a balance between the capacity of pasture production and sheep load per hectare.