

RESEARCH OF NUTRITIOUSNESS AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF PERENNIAL CEREAL GRASSES DURING VEGETATION

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Summary. The nutritiousness of different cereal grasses during the vegetation changes diversely. The nutritiousness of orchard grasses changes more, compared with other grasses. They accumulate more fiber but less crude fat and nitrogen free extracts. During the vegetation period blue grasses retain the highest fodder value. They contain more crude protein, crude fat, carrotine and less fiber.

Mineral content decreases during the mature period of grasses and the ration of chemical elements changes. The grasses of later vegetation phases lose more phosphorus than calcium, so the interrelation between calcium and phosphorus increases constantly and becomes more and more unfavourable to the organism of an animal. The more suitable relation of calcium and phosphorus $(1,67-2,12):1$ is in a retained timothy forage during the jointing-flowering phases.

Keywords: orchard grass, timothy grass, fescue grass, perennial ryegrass, bluegrass, crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber, carrotine, nitrogen free extracts.