

FODDER GALEGA'S (*GALEGA ORIENTALIS* LAM.) GREEN MASS AND SILAGE QUALITY

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Summary. According trials data the chemical composition of fodder galega is more profitable than traditional fodder plants: red clover and timothy. For supplying with protein rich forage during the year and for producing high quality silage legumes mixtures with grasses with high content of water-soluble carbohydrates (WSCs) are ensiling. Possibilities ensile early flowering stage fodder galega in mixtures with orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.), timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.), milk stage maize and sugar beet leaves were studied at Research Station and Training farm of Lithuanian University of Agriculture in 1998-1999. Fresh matter was cut at a length of 12-13 mm, thoroughly pressed and hermetically packed in 3l jares. All silage kept 6.5 month at (3-5)⁰C under laboratory conditions. 0.3% formaldehyde pitch of carbamid was applied in galega-maize (1:1) silage. The chemical composition was determed by standardized methods at Agrochemical laboratory of LUA as well as metabolizable energy (ME) and netto energy of lactation (NEL) of DM feeds were calculated.

The results indicate that quality of pure treated crops silages was low (II class or less) because dissbalanced ration of protein and WSCs. It was concluded that fodder galega fit to ensile with grass component accumulated non less 30% DM. The lowest losses (7.8%) of feed matter were determed in galega-orchardgrass (1:1) silage.

Keywords: chemical composition, galega, grasses, silage, maize, sugar beet.