

# Summary

The aim of this study was to evaluate the different strategies for recuperation the degraded 10-year-old pastures of *Brachiaria decumbens*. The experiment was conducted in the Marília Region (22° 05', 50° 20' W), State of São Paulo, Brasil, in a Red-Yellow Podzolic soil. Four treatments were set in the field, using a randomized complete block design with four replications. These treatments were: control (T1); fertilization with macro and micronutrients (P, K, Zn, Cu, B) including N (T2); harrowing (T3); and harrowing plus fertilization with macro and micronutrients without N (T4). Nitrogen was applied twice (March and October) a year. Sixteen harvests were performed in 42-day intervals. Fertilization with macro and micronutrients including N improved the dry matter yield of plant tops and roots. Harrowing depressed dry matter yield of plant, tops and roots and did not recover the pasture. The harrowing plus fertilization treatment increased dry matter yield in the first year of the experiment.