

University of Kentucky **UKnowledge**

International Grassland Congress Proceedings

21st International Grassland Congress / 8th International Rangeland Congress

The Effect of the Exclude on the Improvement of the Rangelands in Hamadan Province, Iran

G. H. Asadian Agriculture and Natural Resources Research Center, Iran

M. R. Sadeghimanesh Agriculture and Natural Resources Research Center, Iran

Follow this and additional works at: https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc



Part of the Plant Sciences Commons, and the Soil Science Commons

This document is available at https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc/21/4-1/46

The 21st International Grassland Congress / 8th International Rangeland Congress took place in Hohhot, China from June 29 through July 5, 2008.

Proceedings edited by Organizing Committee of 2008 IGC/IRC Conference Published by Guangdong People's Publishing House

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Plant and Soil Sciences at UKnowledge. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Grassland Congress Proceedings by an authorized administrator of UKnowledge. For more information, please contact UKnowledge@lsv.uky.edu.

The effect of the exclude on the improvement of the rangelands in Hamadan province, Iran

GH Asadian, M.R. Sadeghimanesh

Members of Scientific Board Agriculture and Natural Resources Research Center of Hamadan-Iran . Post Box : 65199-91169 , Tel . : + 980811-4373587-97 , Fax : + 980811-4373606 . E-mail .msadeghimanesh@yahoo .com

Key words: exclosure, canopy cover, forage production, range improvement, Hamadan

Introduction Study of vegetation changes of grazed and ungrazed rangelands is most important in range management programs (Tuckel, T. 1984). Vegetation changes were studied for four years (2000-2003) inside and outside of the exclosure in Gian rangelands of Hamadan province. West at all reported that insipid of good rainfall in Utah semi desert rangeland no significant increase in grassland production (West, at al. 1998).

Material and method Measurements were made in permanent plots that have been established in study areas since 2000. Forage production was measured in randomized plots each year. Data were compared whit T test analysis.

Results The cover of all plant forms, such as shrubs, grasses and forbs increased significantly inside of exclosure in this period (Figure 1). Decreases, increasers and invaders decreased inside, but outside of exclosure there was an opposite trend. Frequency of good quality plants increased inside and decreased outside. Range condition increased from poor to fair inside and decreased to very poor outside of exclosure. Overall, a positive and negative trend was observed inside and outside the exclosure area (Figure 2).

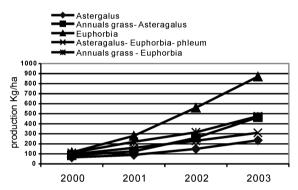


Figure 1 Production Gradient curve of vegetative form in inside exclusure.

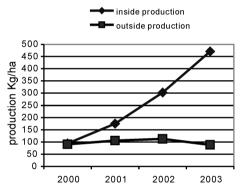


Figure 2 Production Gradient (Kg/ha) in inside and outside of exclosure.

Conclusions In second year of study, rainfall was greater than others. In final year annual precipitation was more than first year but seasonal rainfall that is effective in growth, was less than first year. Relationship between species canopy cover and annual and seasonal rainfall evaluated, however the correlation coefficient between rainfall and some species was significant. Overall, in comparison inside and outside, exclosure improved vegetation condition, forage production and range condition, under this climatic.

References

West , N . E ., Provenza , F . D ., Johnson , P . S ., and Owens , M . K ., (1998) . Vegetation Change after 13 Years of Livestock Grazing Exclusion on Sagebrush semi desert in West Central Utah . J . Range Manage . 37(3): 262-264 . Tuckel , T . (1984) . Comparison of grazed and protected mountain steppe rangeland in Ulukisla , Turkey . J . Range Manage . 37: 133-135 .