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()

$\beta \alpha$

$\beta \alpha$

β

α

:

...

Cofie et al. (2000) . / ± /

Bischetti *et al.* . ± / (2005)

Genet *et al.* (2005) . (Pollen, 2007)

Norris (2005) . / ± /

Watson &) (Marden, 2004)

(Watson & Marden, 2004)

(Shad, 1991)

Makarova *et al.* . (1998)

Nilaweera & Nutalaya . (1999)

() Watson *et al.* (1999)

Makarova *et al.*)

et al., 1998; Bischetti *et al.*, 2005; Mattia *et al.*,
(2005; Pollen, 2007

$$\pm /$$
$$\pm /$$

Cofie *et al.*)

()

et al., 2000

$$T_F = \alpha d^\beta$$

(

(β α) (d)

(T_F)

$$T_S = \alpha d^{-\beta}$$

(

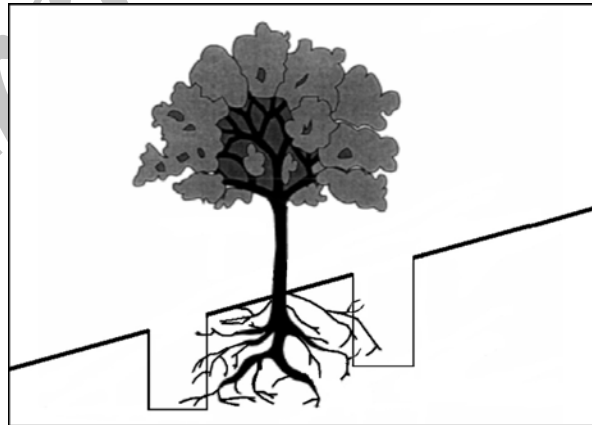
Bischetti *et al.*, 2005;) %

(β α) (d)

(T_S)

(Mattia *et al.*, 2005

(Cofie *et al.*, 2000)



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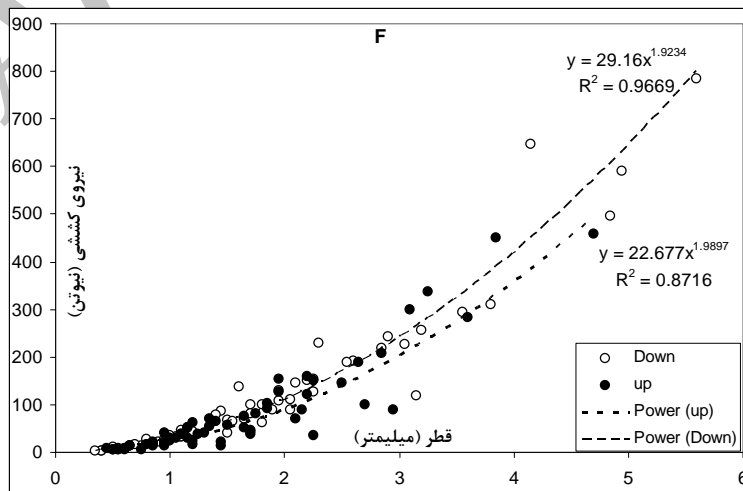
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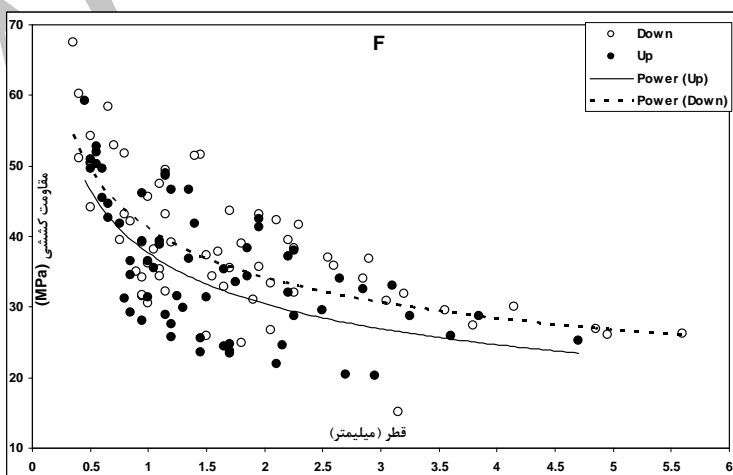
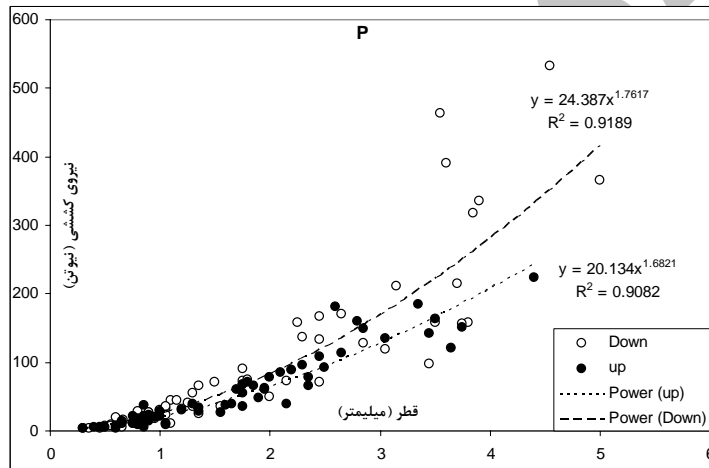
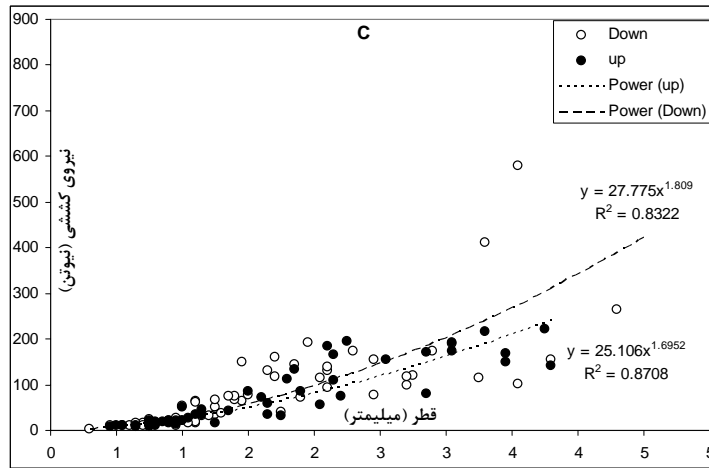
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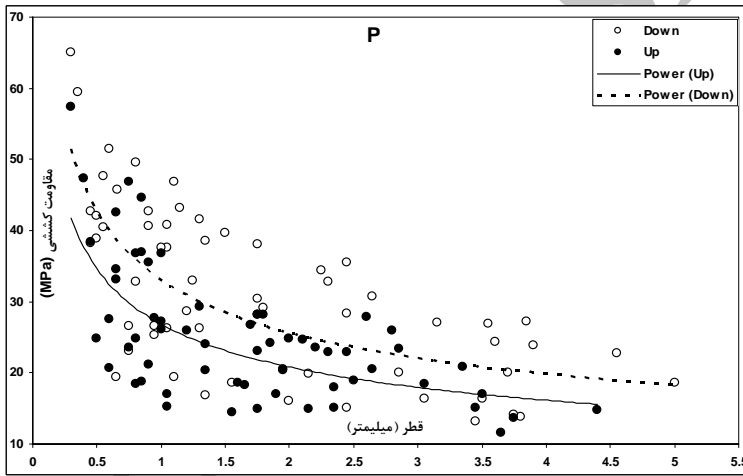
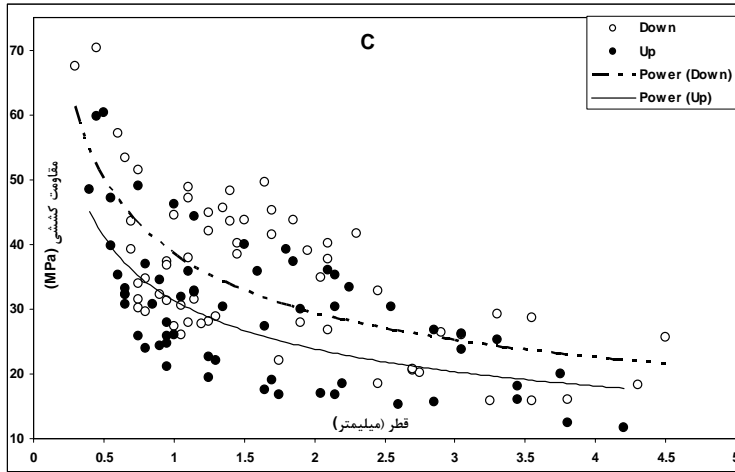
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...



r	R^2	β	α
/ **	/	/	/
/ **	/	/	/
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/ **	/	/	/
/ **	/	/	/
/ **	/	/	/

% **

(F= /)
 p= /) (F= / p= /)
 (F= / p= /)
 () () p= /) ()

A	/
B	/
C	/
B	/
A	/

(De Baets *et al.*, 2007 ; Mattia *et al.*, 2005)

(Watson & Marden, 2004)

Cofie)

(*et al.*, 2000; Mattia *et al.*, 2005

De Baets *et* Bischetti *et al.*, 2005

° C % *al.*, 2007

%

% Abernethy & Rutherford (2001)

Makarova *et al.*, 1998; Bischetti *et al.*, 2005;)

(Mattia *et al.*, 2005; Pollen, 2007

e.g. Nilaweera &)
Makarova Nutalaya (1999) & Watson et al. (1999)
Cofie et & Genet et al. (2005) & et al. (1998)&
(al. (2000)

Bischetti *et al.*, (2005) .

Simon & Collison, (2002)

(Stokes, 2002)

Bischetti *et al.*, (2005)

(Mattia *et al.*, 2005)

(2007) Tosi

Docker & Hubble (2008)

(1999) Nilaweera & Nutalaya

α

β

(Genet *et al.*, 2005)

Genet *et* .

β α

al., (2005)

α

β

β α

(Norris, 2005)

Stokes (1980) Schiechl

(2002)

De Baets *et al.*, 2007;)

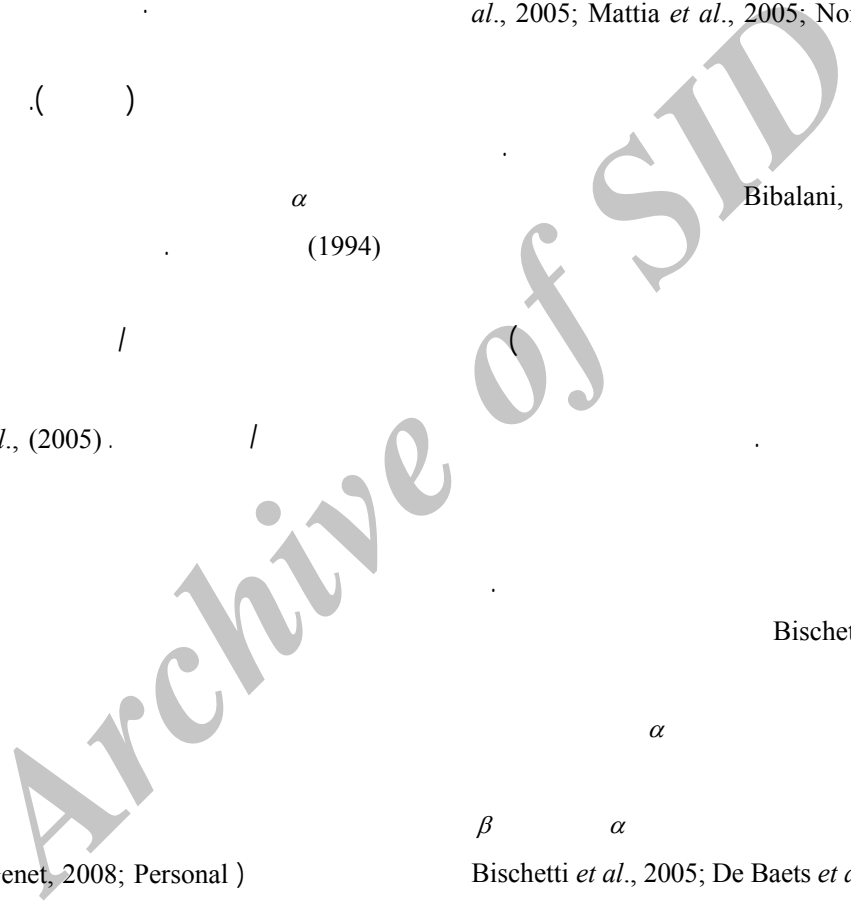
(Genet *et al.*, 2005; Norris, 2005

- Stokes (2002).

De Baets *et al.*, (2007) .

² Scale factor

α
 Nilaweera, β (Norris, 2005)
 (1994)
 (β)
 ()
 Makarova *et al.*, 1998; Nilaweera &)
 Nutalaya 1999; Simon & Collison 2002; Watson
 & Marden 2004; Bischetti *et al.*, 2005; Genet *et*
al., 2005; Mattia *et al.*, 2005; Norris, 2005; Tosi,
 (2007
 ()
 Nilaweera, α Bibalani, (2001)
 β (1994)
 ()
 Genet *et al.*, (2005).
 (β)
 ()
 Bischetti *et al.*, (2005)
 β
 α
 β α
 Stokes, 2008; Genet, 2008; Personal) Bischetti *et al.*, 2005; De Baets *et al.*,)
 (Communications (2007
 α
 β
 Nilaweera, (1994)
 (β, α)
 $\alpha < \beta < \alpha$
 $\beta < \beta < \beta$



...

β α				
R^2	β	α		()
/	/	/	(Fagus sylvatica)	Bischetti <i>et al.</i> , (2005)
/	/	/	(Salix purpurea)	Bischetti <i>et al.</i> , (2005)
/	/	/	(Salix caprea)	Bischetti <i>et al.</i> , (2005)
/	/	/	(Fraxinus excelsa)	Bischetti <i>et al.</i> , (2005)
/	/	/	(Alnus viridis)	Bischetti <i>et al.</i> , (2005)
/	/	/	(Corylus avellana)	Bischetti <i>et al.</i> , (2005)
/	/	/	(Fagus sylvatica)	Genet <i>et al.</i> , (2005)
/	/	/	(Tamarix canariensis)	De Baets <i>et al.</i> , (2007)
/	/	/	(Pistacia lentiscus)	Mattia <i>et al.</i> , (2005)
/	/	/	(Fagus orientalis)	
/	/	/	(Carpinus betulus)	
/	/	/	(Parrotia persica)	

/

(De Baets *et al.*, 2007)

De Baets *et al.*)

(P < /) .(al., 2007

Abernethy & Rutherford (2001)

Genet *et al.*, (2005) Watson & .

Marden, (2004)

Simon & Collison (2002) .

Abernethy & Rutherford .

Genet *et al.*, (2005) (2001)

β α

Nilaweera,

α

(1994)

β

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Assessment of root tensile strength of some Hyrcanian species for soil stabilization (Case study: Patom District, Kheyroud Educational and Experimental Forest)

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Abstract

Determination of tensile strength of various plant roots is an important indicator for selecting proper plant species to be used for soil reinforcement and for evaluation of the effects of various species on stability improvement. Thus, the main objective of present study was to determine and compare root tensile strength of three important species of Hyrcanian forests and to investigate the diameter-tensile force and diameter-tensile strength relations. For this purpose, root samples of beech, hornbeam and Persian ironwood were collected from up and down slopes and tensile strength tests were carried out using a standard Instron apparatus. To evaluate the effects of species, root diameter, and location on profiles on the tensile strength, analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was employed. The results showed that tensile force increased following a power law with increasing root diameter. But tensile strength increased following a power law with decreasing root diameter. Based on the results, magnitudes of α and β coefficients in diameter-tensile force relations decreased from beech to hornbeam and ironwood, respectively. However, the magnitude of α in the relation between diameter and tensile strength, decreased from beech to hornbeam and ironwood. Meanwhile β increased from beech to hornbeam and ironwood, respectively. The results of ANCOVA revealed significant differences between species and profiles. The highest and lowest tensile strengths among species were also observed for beech and ironwood. It was also observed that down slope roots were stronger than upslope ones.

Keywords: Soil reinforcement, Instron, Tensile strength, Tensile force, ANCOVA, Power law