
Onobrychis melanotricha

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Onobrychis melanotricha

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Onobrychis melanotricha :

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Oryzopsis Stipa barbata Bromus tomentellus
Onobrychis melanotricha molinioides

(Modir Shanechi, 1994)

O. melanotricha

(Ghasriani, 1999)

(Moghaddam, 2001)

(1975) Benvan et al.

Saidfar(2001)

(1998) Salehi & Hovizeh

(Sobrero *et al*, 1997)

(2001) Keith

(1973) Boyer (1972) White
(1991) Frank (1989) Jordan *et al*. (1978) Holt
Wang *et al*. (1994) Harrison (1992) Hunter
(2004)

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(Modir Shanechi, 1994)

¹ Growing degree day

O. melanotricha

Erotia ceratoides

*Astragalus Stipa barbata Bromus tomentellus
cyclophyllon*

Noea Stachys inflata

.Onobrychis melanotricha mucronata

Archive of SID

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(Ahmadian, 2002)

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Acanthophyllum sp. Centaurea sp.

Stipa barbata Scariola orientalis

Onobrychis

Astragalus Bromus tomentellus melanotricha

.Cousinia cylindrical cyclophyllon

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(

O. melanotricha

$$AGDD = \sum \left[\frac{T_{max} + T_{min}}{2} \right] \quad ()$$

$$AGDD = \sum \left[\frac{T_{max} + T_{min}}{2} - T_{base} \right] \quad ()$$

=AGDD

=T_{min}

=T_{max}

=T_{base}

(Alm et al., 1991)

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(Arnold, 1959)

(Jordan, 1989)

()

$$H.u = \frac{1}{b} \quad ()$$

:H.u

=b

$$GI = H.u * T_{base} \quad ()$$

:H.u

:GI

:T_{base}

O. melanotricha

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t

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(x)

O. melanotricha

(y)

$$y = -0.14351 + 0.032262x \quad (r = /)$$

O. melanotricha

| *O. melanotricha*

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(GDD)

O. melanotricha

O. melanotricha

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O. melanotricha

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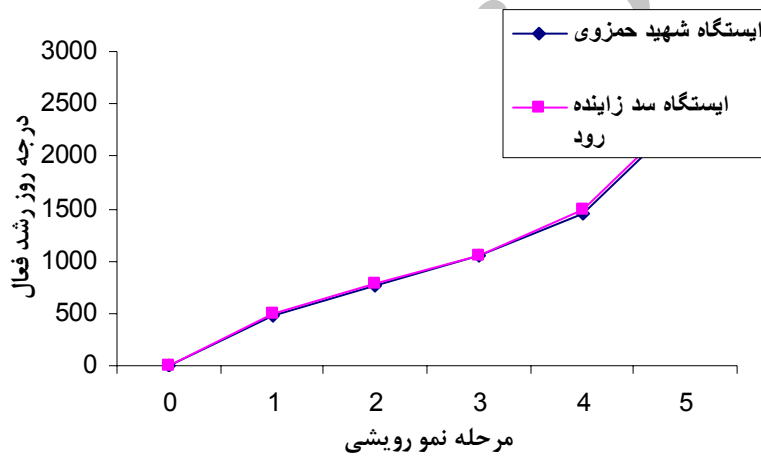
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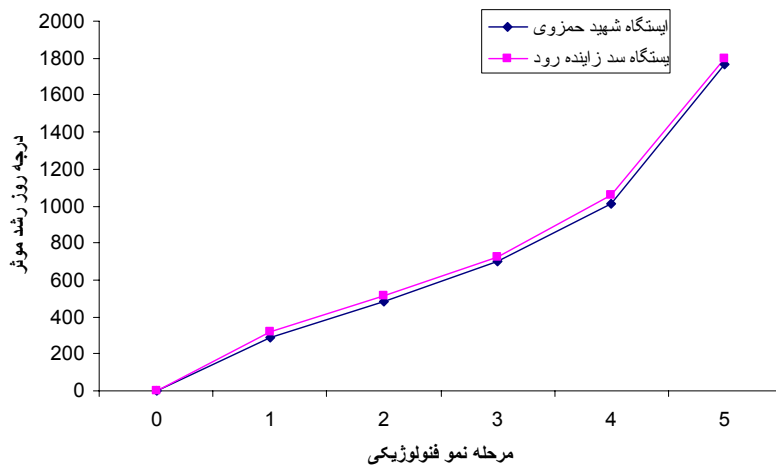
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O. melanotricha

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O. melanotricha



O. melanotricha

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(GDD)
Alm *et al.*,)
O. melanotricha
(1991)
GDD
O. melanotricha
Horak & Wax,)
(1991)
(GIS) (Jordan *et al.*, 1989)
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O.
melanotricha
(Ghersa *et al.*, 1995)
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Effects of Growing Degree-Day on Phenology of *O.melanotricha*

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Abstract

In agriculture, accumulated growing degree - day is commonly used to predict crop development, classify species and hybrids as to maturity data and evaluate climate for crop suitability, but relationships between accumulated degree day and phenological development of range species have received less attention. This research tested the hypothesis that phenological development is related to accumulated degree- day and that these relationships are stable over environment. Therefore this study was conducted in two different field studies on *O. melanotricha*. One of the most important steps in the design of degree-day system is establishment of the base temperature. For this purpose, seed plants are grown in a controlled environment, at constant temperature (10, 15, 20, and 25 °C) and constant photoperiod, with development rate expressed as a function of temperature. The best fitting line of development rate versus temperature is extrapolated to zero growth. The point at which this line crosses the temperature axis defines the best temperature. Thresholds (base temperature) are different for each species. The linear regression analysis showed highly significant ($p=0.01$) between rate development and temperature for this species. Degree - day can be easily calculated by using the average daily temperature minus the base temperature. Degree day are totaled over a period of days to determine when a plant has reached a certain phenological stage. Based on the species and condition of this study, plant phenological stages can be predicted from accumulated growing degree-day. Determining relationship between plant phenological development and growing degree-day is especially useful for grazing management.

Keywords: *Onobrychis melanotricha*, Growing degree -day, Phenological stages