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I

Trifolium campester

Medicago orbicularis

Medicago minima

II

Plantago cornopus *Bromus tectorum*

Malva ohba *Hordeum rigidum*

Lolium murinum

Erepnopoa Torilis

Scorpium arvens

(T-test)T

Melilotus alba : **III**

Astragalus *Antemis rodocentra*

Alhagi camelorum homosus

Hymex corpus

Dc

Dt

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III II I

II *Anthemis lippi*

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Medicago minima *Medicago radiata*

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Astragalus *Cynodon dactylon* **II**

III *Anthemis rodocentra homosus*

Centaria depresa *Asperula trichodes*

Medicago minima orbicularis

Medicago *Medicago radiata* I
minima

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 () *Medicago* *Trifolium* *campester*
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	oi*	ei*	F(oi)*	F(ei)*	F(oi)/no*	F(ei)/no*	Dc*
<i>Pentamema</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Stipa capensis</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Lasiopogon</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Anagalis arvensis</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Astragalus</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Medicago minima</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Vulpia</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Medicago radiata</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Anthemis</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Prosopis stephania</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Salvia aegyptiaca</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Centaurea</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Asperula</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Helinthemis lippi</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Trigonella</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Malva</i>				/	/	/	/
<i>Peganum harmala</i>				/	/	/	/

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	oi	ei	F(oi)	F(ei)	F(oi)/no	F(ei)/no	Dc
<i>Bromus tectorom</i>					/	/	/
<i>Plantago comopus</i>					/	/	/
<i>Melilotus alba</i>					/	/	/
<i>Onobrychis sp.</i>					/	/	/
<i>Hordeom murinum</i>					/	/	/
<i>Avena sativa</i>					/	/	/
<i>Trifolium campester</i>					/	/	/
<i>Ermopoa</i>					/	/	/
<i>Antemis rodocentra</i>					/	/	/
<i>Trigonella sp.</i>					/	/	/
<i>Malva sp.</i>					/	/	/
<i>Sinapis</i>					/	/	/
<i>Astragalus homosus</i>					/	/	/
<i>Vicia sp.</i>					/	/	/
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>					/	/	/
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>					/	/	/
<i>Medicago minima</i>					/	/	/
<i>Alhagi cameloru</i>					/	/	/
<i>Torilis</i>					/	/	/
<i>Echinops sp.</i>					/	/	/
<i>Cynodon</i>					/	/	/
<i>Stipa capensis</i>					/	/	/
<i>Eromus danthoniae</i>					/	/	/
<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>					/	/	/
<i>Calendila</i>					/	/	/
<i>Sencio</i>					/	/	/
<i>Centaurea</i>					/	/	/
<i>Phleom phielodies</i>					/	/	/
<i>Vulpla sp.</i>					/	/	/
<i>Plantago sp.</i>					/	/	/
<i>Phalaris minor</i>					/	/	/
<i>Emex</i>					/	/	/
<i>Hymex capus</i>					/	/	/
<i>Scorpiurus</i>					/	/	/

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6-Lailhacar, Kinds, 1986. Shrubs effects on the associated herbaceous strata: are source under sieye, Proceeding of 2nd International Rangeland Congress, Adelaide, Australia, 13 May 1984, 51 Canberra Austalia, Australian Academy of Science.

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Assessing Some *Atriplex lentiformis* Effects on Vegetation Characteristics in Planted Lands

M. Jafari¹ S.M. Chalak Haghighi² S.H.R. Habibian³ H. Azarnivand⁴

Abstract

Range improvement through planting non-native and adapted species requires more studies on their several different aspects. Ecological positive or negative effects on new species must carefully be examined before allowing their plantation in vast areas. The aim of this research was to determine the ecological effects of *Atriplex lentiformis* species on vegetation cover and soil in two sites in Fars province. The research method was based on comparison between selected control plots and planted sites. Annual production (dry matter), canopy cover and density of *Atriplex* shrubs were measured. Plants were compared in terms of dry matter production per hectare as well as canopy cover percentage by F-test at 95% level within the two sites. Canopy cover percentage for I, II and III species class was compared between shrubs and control sites using F-Test. Abundance of species was compared by KS test.

Results show that there was no significant difference between the two sites in terms of dry matter production and canopy cover percentage. Canopy cover percentage in planted areas was greater than the control area. In planted area, the number of class I and native species was more than control species. Statistical data of vegetation in Dadin Kazeroon region was similar to Konarhaji Darab's except that in Dadin Kazeroon, there was no significant difference between canopy cover percentage of the control and planted areas. From the results obtained on both geographical regions, it can be concluded that *Atriplex* did not have a negative effect on vegetation, but increased the percentage of class I species in the planted areas.

Keywords: *Atriplex lentiformis*, Shrub planting, Range improvement, Dadin Kazeroon, Konarhaji Darab, Canopy cover, Soil reclamation, Fertility.

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