
Agropyron cristatum (L.)Gaertn

چکیده

Ag. cristatum

Ag.cristatum

-*Astragalus parrowianus*, -*Bromus tomentellus*, -*Achillea millefolium*,
-*Stachys Schetschegleevii*

Ag.cristatum

Ag . cristatum

, *Agropyron cristatum*

// : // :

(E-mail:Ahmadi1185@yahoo.com)

Agropyron cristatum (L.) Gaertn

() ()

مقدمه

/ : ()

o o o o o

()

.()

/ : ()

o o o o o

Graminae *Ag. cristatum*

.()

.()

o o o o o

() ()

.() ()

Ag. cristatum

.()

.()

(Bobek)

()

(Grant)

(Rech)

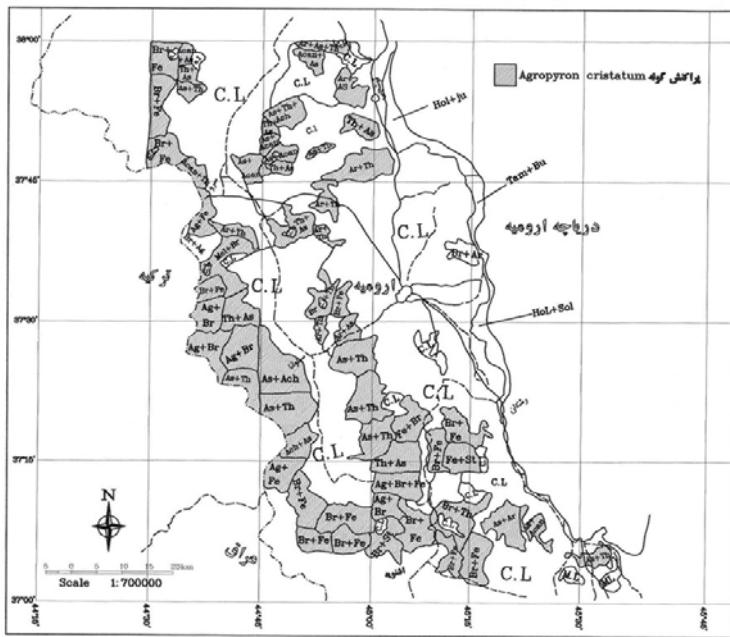
.()

()

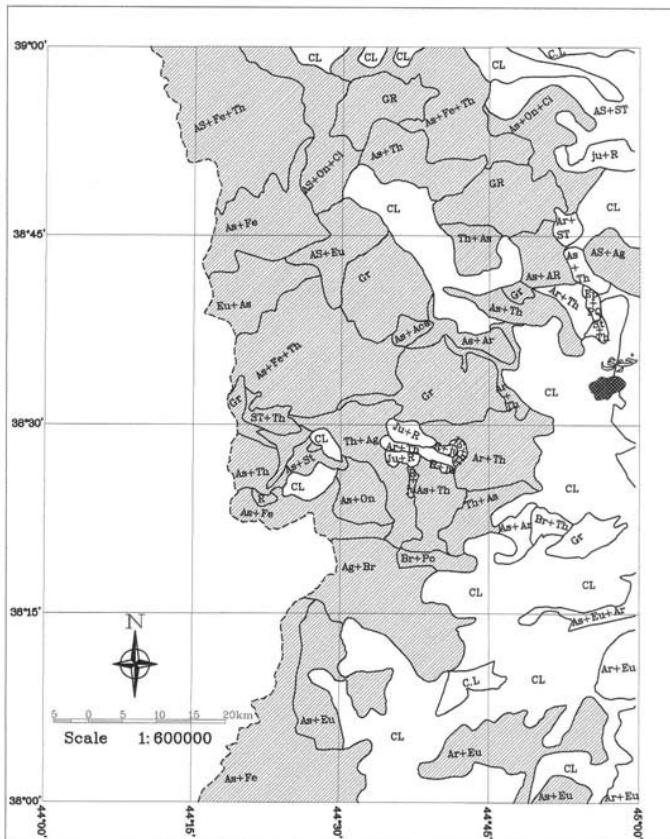
()

Ag. cristatum

-Bunch Grasses

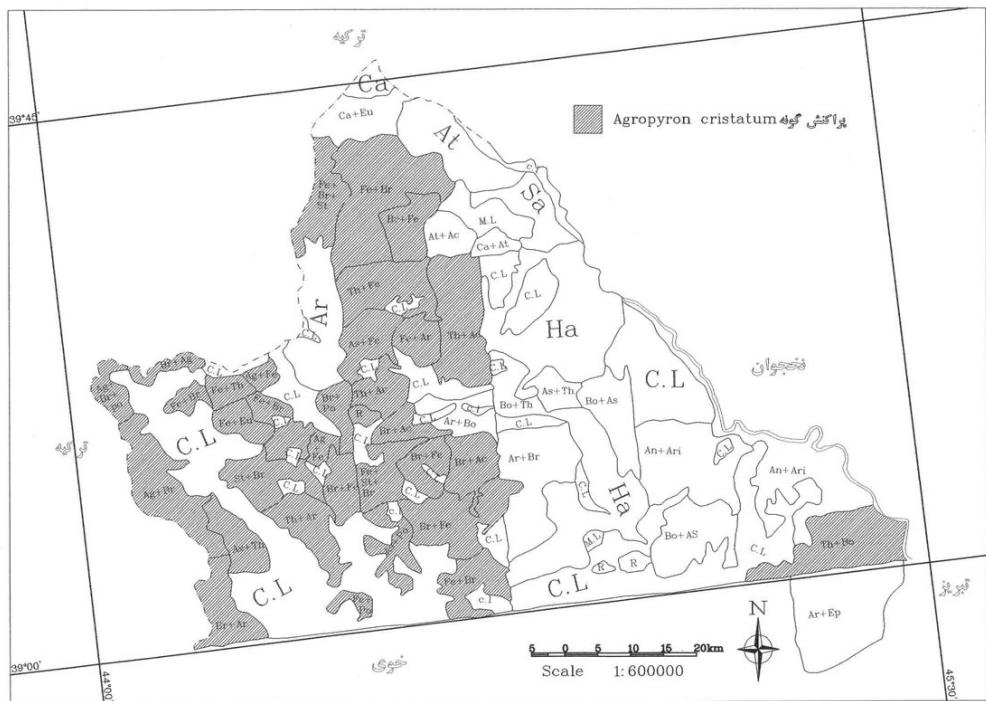


()



()

..Agropyron cristatum (L.) Gaertn



Ag.cristatum

Ag.

cristatum

.()

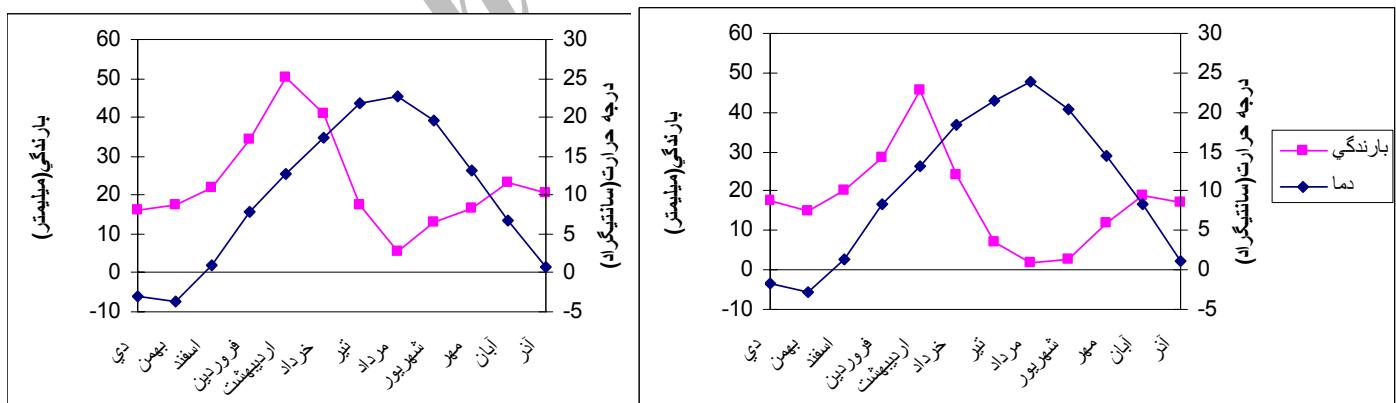
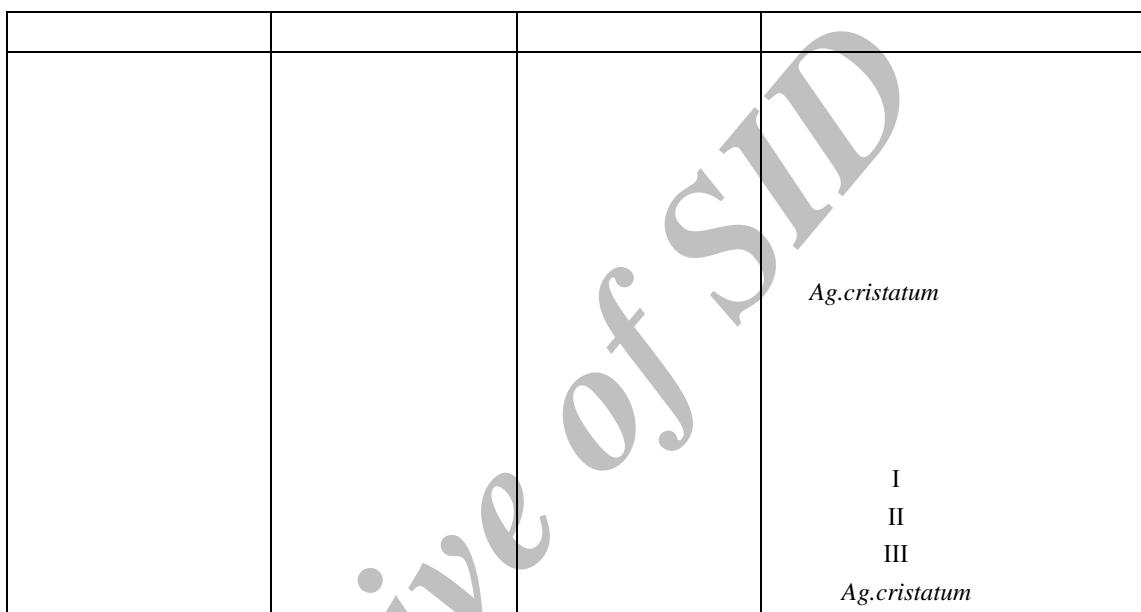
()
()

.()

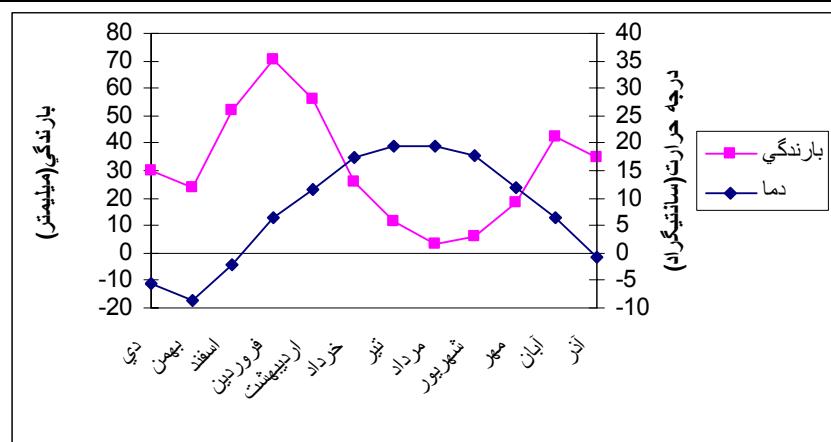
Ag. cristatum

Ag. cristatum

					Cm	cm
	/	/	/	/		
	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/					



Agropyron cristatum (L.) Gaertn



Teucrium polium L., *Artemisia incana (L).*
Druce. *Stipa barbata Desf.*, *Thymus kotschyanus Boiss. & Hohen.*

()

Achillea millefolium - *Stachys schetschegleevii* - *Astragalus parrowianus*-
Bromus tomentellus *Achillea millefolium*-
Bromus tomentellus

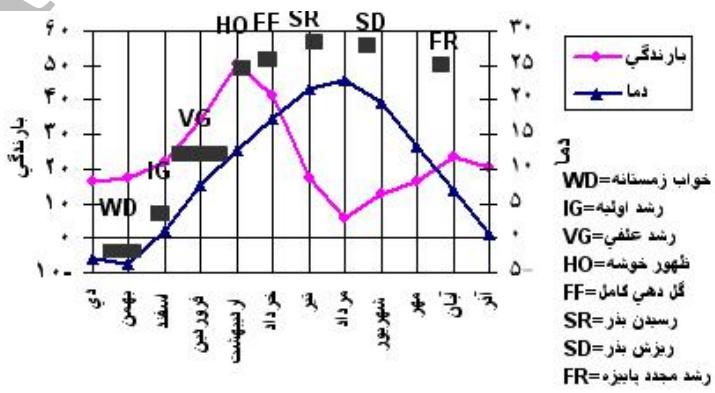
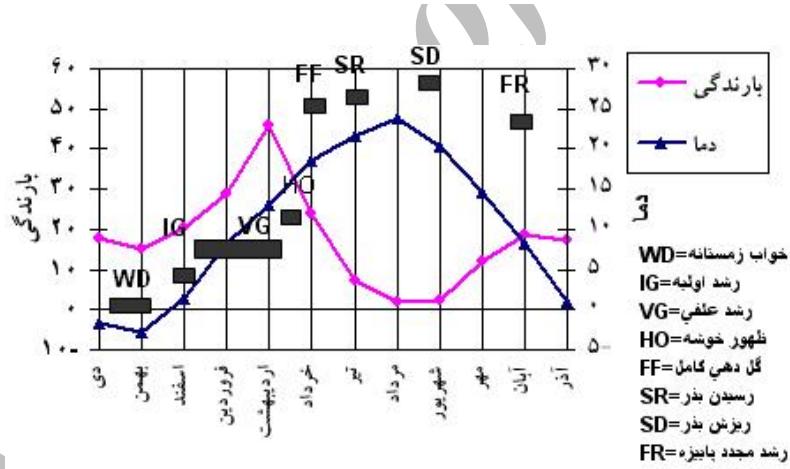
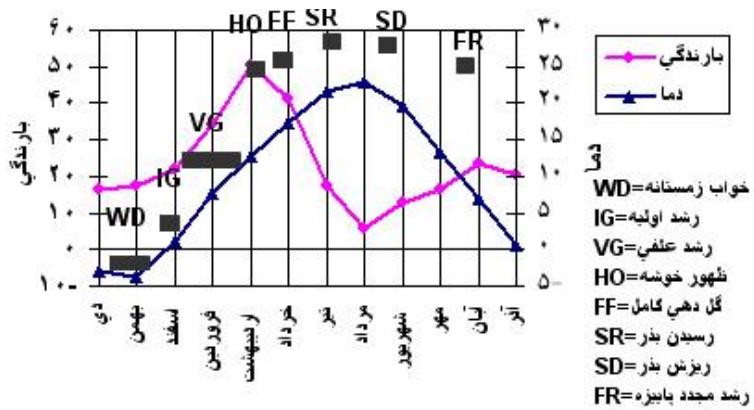
Ag. cristatum

K	P	N		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		

() ()
 زمین شناسی

هوا و اقلیم شناسی

	()	()	()	()
	/	/	/	/



Ag.cristatum

/) (/)
(/) (/)
(/)

(-)
(- /)
(- /)

Ag. cristatum

Ag. cristatum

(Bobek)

(Rech)

()

(Grant)

NPK

/) (/ /) (/ / /)
(/ /)

NPK

/ / / *Ag.cristatum*

) .()
/
(
Ag.
cristatum

منابع

- 1.Bassiri, M;Wilson, A.M;Grami, B.1988.Root Excision Excision and Dehydration Effects on Water Uptake in Four Range Species. Journal of Range Management. 41(5):378-382.[6110].
- 2-Carlson.J.R;Schwendiman ,J.L.1986.Plant Materials for Crested Wheatgrass Seedings in the Intermountain West. In: Johnson , Kendall L.ed.Crested Wheatgrass : its Values, Problems and Myths: Symposium Proceedings; 1983 October 3-7; logan, UT.logan, UT:Utah State University:45-52.[601].
- 3.Geoge.A.Rogler and Russell J.Loren.1983.Crested Wheatgrass-Early History in the United States.Jurnal of Range Management.36(1).
- 4.Ihli, Mike ; Sherbenou , Phil; Welch, C.W.1973.Wintering Sage Grouse in the Upper Big Lost River. Transactions , Idaho Academy of Sciences. 73-80.[8091].
5. Love, L. Dudley; Hanson, Herbert C. 1932. Life History and Habits of Crested Wheatgrass. Journal of Agricultural Research. 45(6): 371-383. [139]
- 6.Mosley, Jeffrey C; Sanders, Kenneth D; Spaulding, Mathew V. 1993. We're on the Rangelands...Can Crested Wheatgrass Survive Prolonged Drought? Focus on Renewable Resources. 18: 4. [29159]
7. Mathews, William L. 1986. Early Use of Crested Wheatgrass Seedings in Halogeton Control. In: Johnson, Kendall L., ed, Crested Wheatgrass: its Values, Problems and Myths: Symposium Proceedings; 1983 Oct. 3-7; Logan, UT. Logan, UT: Utah State University: 27-28. [1551]
- 8.Rechinger, K. H. 1982. Flora Iranica. NO. 70, Gramineae; Akademische Druck-u, Verlagsanstalt, Graz Austria; P 543.
- 9.Robertson , Joseph H; Pearse , C.Kenneth. 1945. Artificial Reseeding and the Closed Community, Northwest Science. 59(3): 58-66. [2012]
- 10.Robertson,J.H;Neal,D.L;MCAdams,L.R;Tuller,P.T.1970.Changes in crested wheatgrass Ranges Under Different Grazing Treatments, Jurnal of Range Management.23:27-34.[2005].
- 11.Stoddart , L.A.A.D.Smit and T.W.Box. 1975. Range Management, McGrow – Hill Book Company, Newyork.

An Autecological Study of *Agropyron cristatum* in West Azarbaijan Province

A. Ahmadi¹ A. Shahmoradi²

Abstract

An autecological study of crested wheatgrass was carried out in west Azarbaijan province from 1977 to 2001. The objectives included:1- preparation of a habitat map 2- phenology study 3- a determination of the relationship of crested wheatgrass with land form (slope, direction as well as height), geological formation, soil and finally 4- determination of density, canopy cover, companion species, root extension as well as biovolume. A west Azarbaijan catchments were selected as case study units. Study of geographic distribution of crested wheatgrass was done in each catchment, considering geology formation and land from. Phenological studies were done at different intervals in Bazargan, Sero (kuh-e-Tapik) and Salmas (Tamar mountains).The results demonstrated that crested wheatgrass was found in all Azarbaijan's catchments from an elevation of approximately 800 to 3575 meters above sea level in all geographic aspects. The campanion species are: *Astragalus parrowianus*,*Bromus tomentellus*,*Achillea millefolium* & *Stachys schetschegleevii*.

The time of initial growth , vegetative growth , heading , flowering , seed ripeing and seed shedding of crested wheatgrass in Bazargan are respectively mid Marh , mid May , late May , mid June, late July and early September. The density, canopy cover and root extending in *Ag.cristatum* in Tapik, Tamar & Bazargan are (1800,1200,1100 bunch per hectare),(3,2,2 percent) & (130,80,85 centimeters) respectively.

The geologic studies indicated that the main habitats of *Ag.criatatum* are Colored melange as well as Qom formation. It grows best on medium-textured soils, from sandy loams to clay loams. Crested wheatgrass does not grow well in loose sandy soils, heavy clays, or saline soils .

Keywords: West Azarbaijan province, Crested wheatgrass, Autecology.

¹- Staff Member, Natural Resources and Animal Research Center, West Azarbaijan Province(E-mail: AhmadiM85@yahoo.com)
²-Staff Member, Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands

Archive of SID