Agroforestry methods for cultivation in Zagros pasture Iran due to conservation of water resource

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Abstract
Most of the crop plants concerned are relatively undemanding and well suited for cultivation on lighter soils and sites tending towards dryness. They can be well integrated into the rotation of crops and would thus increase the agricultural biodiversity of these sites. Introduction: The study will show that change crop plants and methods of cultivation in Khosrow Shirin village of abadeh, Fars, Iran due to conservation of water resource. As alternative methods of cultivation this report discusses procedures which counteract the ongoing decoupling of crop production from natural locational factors and thereby tend to make a contribution to the conservation or the recovery of the multifunctionality of agriculture. With attitude to its cold weather, proposed, « Alley cropping » refers to a method of cultivation, in which the combination of agricultural crops with perennial plants is represented as an agroforestry system.

Keywords: cultivation, change crop plants, conservation of water resource, Khosrow Shirin village, agro forestry, Fars, Iran

Introduction

Presentation of the Problem

The investigation of modern methods of production should be carried out on the one hand on the basis of agrarian technological developments in the Precision Agriculture (PA) sector, and on the other hand in the light of new developments in alternative crops and methods of cultivation (such as e.g. mixed cultivation). The purpose of the investigation was to work out political options for action in the areas of research and technology policy, agrarian ecological policy as well as the agrarian policy framework.

Whereas with Precision Agriculture the emphasis lies on the sparing of resources, new methods of cultivation and alternative crops should first and foremost make a contribution towards the preservation or the improvement of agricultural biodiversity. On the subject of new methods of cultivation and alternative crops in crop farming – both with regard to food production as well as to energetic and material use – an overview should be created, upon which an investigation can be based into which of these are suitable for the exploitation of new economic and ecological potentials within the framework of sustainable agriculture in Fars province under the stipulations of the new orientation of Iran government agricultural policy.

In the light of the current state of development this report focuses its analysis on agricultural cultivation and breeding problems: These must first be resolved, before the perspectives for broader use are discussed in more detail. Secondary, its village established the up of Mollasadra and Dorodzan Shiraz dam that is important conservation of its watershed due to, conservation of water resources dam.

Method

The study area: Khosrow Shirin watershed

The Khosrow Shirin watershed lies at a higher elevation than other mountain of Abadeh, between 2000 and 2400m. Temperatures are significantly lower and rainfall is probably higher there. The most rainfall is form of snow. Average annual total potential evapotranspiration (PET), as estimated with the Thorntwaite is 500 mm, with very low monthly variation. The form weather of country is mountain and hilly that contains fast summer and hard winter. Thus, with attention to range of Q effcient of Dumbarton is 95.76 and minimum and maximum temperature arrangement 27.28 , 25°C and with use of Amberogeh curve, weather is semi temperate climate[3 and 4].

The selected area is located at the southern part of Iran of Zagros Mountain. One of southern most