European Journal of Agriculture and Forestry Research
Vol.3, No.1, pp. 22-36, March 2015
Published by European Centre for Research Training and Development UK (www.gbjournals.org)

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF RANGELAND REHABILITATION IN IRAQ COMPARED WITH THE EXPERIENCE OF JORDAN

Siham Kamil Mohammed
Assistant Professor, University of Baghdad, Center for Market Research and Consumer Protection

ABSTRACT: *The research focused on one of the important topics in the Iraqi economy, is the rehabilitation of natural pastures include (Northern Badia and desert island and Western Badia South and the desert), and through the distribution of (200) questionnaire, the good ones (175) on livestock breeders (sheep, goats and camels), in some the villages of the western area in Iraq and displaying Samawah as well as livestock farmers in Erbil / Kurdistan region to solicit their views, use statistical software spss to know the reasons for the deterioration of pastures, showing that each of the (repeated cycles of drought, logging), have a significant effect because of the apparent values of those paragraphs which are less than (0.05), and it enhances the appearance of the value of t calculated higher than the tabular, which amounted to (-5.517, 4.386), respectively . As shown by the results of the analysis that (the accumulation of sand) is one of the manifestations of pasture degradation, the fact that the fixed value of less than 0.05, the most significant and this shows more influential in pasture degradation, this is proven by the value of t)) calculated (3.489), the largest of its value tabular the (2,3). As the analysis has found that the most powerful influences on the economic and social situation of the population of the region is (low productivity per head and immigration), the fact that the constant value for both workers is less than (0.05) in terms of the emergence of (t) calculated higher than the tabular. All of these reasons was the reason for the rise in feed prices, and declining numbers of livestock, well as been identified the most important programs that help rehabilitate pastures, and the most prominent of those affecting the improved pasture variables quantity and quality is to improve the environmental situation and biodiversity, and this is proven by the value (t) calculated the (-4.325), (3.925), which is higher than the amount of tabular (-2.030) morale level (5%) of either programs (improved living conditions, employment opportunities, increase commercial activity), it has been shown through the analysis of their influence is weak in the improvement and rehabilitation pastures.*

KEYWORDS: Economic Analysis, Rehabilitation of Pasture, Renewable Wealth

INTRODUCTION

The rangeland one of the most renewable resources in the world, the source of a key necessary for livestock resources of forage and increasingly important in countries whose economies are dependent on livestock, where departments are or are related to another approaching a political decision affecting those countries. The importance of pasture as well because they provide feed for wealth animal, and reflected the positive effects on soil, climate and environmental conservation in general.

Resources of pastoral renewable considered one of the most important natural resources, but they are exposed to factors of different degradation, even though climatic factors such as the lack of rain and high degrees of important influence of heat, but it acts as a natural cycles occur since ancient times, but the other main factor that led to the arrival at this level is

human activity is rational. The limited pastoral resources impose greater attention to the development and rationalization of the means used, and to maintain the its survival and to study ways in which to increase the rate of utilization. and exceed problems caused by environmental degradation and the decline of vegetation to the impact on the economies of countries where the result of changes in the patterns and environmental factors stability, causing huge economic losses are down pasture productivity and adoption of animals to feed intensive local and imported. If possible, improving pastures to become a value-free feed produced from a natural product without water consumption or the value of other large agricultural needs, in addition to what is harvested from the environmental and health benefits if it is possible to feed the animals in this way.

METHODOLOGY:

Primary Data: Field Survey of the Study Population in Iraq

Descriptive analysis approach was used to analyze the data and use simple statistical software tools help to conduct the analysis.

First: the research problem:

The indiscriminate exploitation, unregulated and which caused the depletion of natural grazing land and its impact on livestock development in Iraq, which requires the identification of the causes and manifestations of the deterioration of pasture for their possibility to reach the most important programs for the rehabilitation of those pastures.

Second: the importance of research:

The research a vital subject of a natural pastures because of its effect in increasing numbers of livestock in Iraq, where the deterioration of the major contributors to the value-added vegetable production and low relative contribution of animal production because of the deterioration of infrastructure and private cultivated areas of green fodder and degradation of natural pastures has led to the reluctance of investors and the phenomenon of open import of animal products cheap, which requires the study of what are the reasons that led to the degradation of natural pastures for their specify which programs more impact in addressing this problem.

Third: The aim of the research

The research aims to:

1. Study the reality of pasture in Iraq
2. The effect of rehabilitation on livestock grazing
3. Economic Analysis of the reality of pasture in Iraq in the light of the experience of Jordan
4. Determine the rehabilitation programs that help the advancement of the Iraqi pastures.

Fourth: "Research Hypothesis

Search is based on the fundamental hypothesis is (there are no statistically significant correlation between the degradation of natural pastures and livestock).

Fifth: research plan

Reality pastures in Iraq and constraints study.

1. The impact of rehabilitation of pasture for livestock in the country.
2. The economic analysis of the reality of pasture in Iraq and try to put development programs for the advancement of the deteriorating pasture in the light of the Jordanian experience.

Sixth: The Limits of Search:

The temporal boundaries / represented temporal duration of January 2013- December 2014 border.

The spatial border / represent Community Search of herders in some villages in the western region of Iraq and displaying Samawah as well as some livestock farmers in Erbil / Kurdistan region.

Seventh: statistical research methods

The researcher used a number of statistical methods for the analysis of the questionnaire prepared for this purpose to calculate the statistical indicators following: spss been using the program

1. Percentage
2. General linear regression coefficient according to the estimated regression equation
3. T Test..... (14).

First topic: the theoretical frame.

First: Overview Iraqi pastures

Includes natural pastures in Iraq (Northern Badia and visible Island Bank and Badia South and the desert or self-styled displaying Samawah) The proportion (9%), equivalent to about (16 000 dunum) of the total area of Iraq (437 000 km 2), amounting to (174 000 dunum) (3), after it was constituted 46% of the total area in 1980 (2), which are few in comparison to a lot of countries in the world where form pastures in Australia 3/4 continent area in Jordan about 90% of the total area, which produces 70% of the cattle food (4). that the most important reasons for the low relative contribution of animal production is the infrastructure of the area planted with the deterioration of green fodder and degradation of natural pastures and the reluctance of investors and the phenomenon of open import of animal products cheap to weak control measures as well as other known conditions (A).

The natural pastures represents primary source of resources fodder and a pillar of support and development of the national economy as a source of animal products relied upon the

human in nutrition, and it's one of the renewable resources, if exploited according to scientific foundations of intact, being a source of income relied upon a large number of the population. (1) has resulted in the economic and social interventions to human societies, to ecological imbalance in the natural grassland zones, such Timber cutting and plowing the land interventions, including contributed to their lack of sustained output feature and the disappearance of a pastoral value of plants. (5)

In most countries of the world forage plants are considered the cheapest source of power supply needed for its food and animal protein, while concentrated feed is high cost, this underlines the importance of providing green fodder and it will help in reducing the prices of animal products. (6)

In the sixties of the last century, Iraq was covering the needs of the animal fodder 90% of the total requirement of the feed, and the livestock accounted for a significant proportion of the total income and agricultural exports of the country, amounting to about 46% of the total income of the agricultural sector. As a result of overgrazing and cutting shrubs, and management is good pastures and the expansion of the agricultural area and tilling the soil all that caused the deterioration of pastures, This deterioration coincided with population growth and increasing per capita income to a sharp increase in demand for livestock products has thus imported from abroad and high amounts of hard currency. If we take into consideration what Zarth some studies conducted on some grazing areas note that the maintenance of a well those pastures lead to a significant increase in the productivity of green fodder. For example, found in one of the studies conducted in the northern desert that productivity per dunam in the land protected for four years up to 472.5 kg of green fodder, while productivity per dunam of land nearby and is protected up to 11.5 kg of green fodder. Recent statistics indicate that the desert grassland productivity of green fodder ranging between 15-20 kg in dunam. (7)

Table (1) Pastures area for year's sporadic(thousand dunam)

Years	Iraq area	Pasture area	relative importance
1980	174	80*	46%
1997	174	16	9 %
2001	174	13	7 %

The table above shows pastures an area of and its importance to the overall space, notes the decline in areas pastures due to negligence and administration Improper and the lack of a clear vision to plan rehabilitation of degraded areas, as well as the variance estimates of natural pastures an area of in Iraq, despite the economic, social and environmental importance attached to those land, There are no accurate statistics about the area and types of plant products and density, and this shows the neglect and lack of attention to these renewable resources, which are the source for livestock development, so it is necessary to consolidate efforts and the development of programs and procedures to conduct accurate statistics about the development. According to the figures in 2010 were about rehabilitation (2234) thousand acres, equivalent to the proportion of 0.013%)) of the total area which is a very small percentage.

Second: the concept of natural pastures and their economic importance
Natural pastures is plowed area is covered with natural grass and other forage plants, and suitable for grazing livestock, may be private or public ownership, fenced or not fenced (8). The importance of natural pastures are not limited to what was provided by the fundamental

constituents of the lives of the people since ancient times, but its importance is growing and in the future with population growth and its impact on different sectors, and the pasture development can reduce the water deficit as it will reduce the agricultural land exploited area in the cultivation feed.

The pastures important role in soil, water and the environment not less for her role in the animal pastures feeding works as a place for the reception of rain water and feed the aquifers will be magnified this role in water conservation due to limited rainfall and increase steady in the need for drinking water and irrigation crops maintenance. The majority of trees pastures working to increase soil fertility and maintenance. As well as the benefits of annuals, trees and shrubs of different uses and can take advantage of some of them in the perfume and pharmaceutical industries and the production of honey, which can be with him to provide job opportunities for citizens and income clipper.

Natural pastures is also a safe place to keep large numbers of wild animals and birds and place of biodiversity to the environment, while the yield of grasslands difficult to estimate because it not only represents the value of animal products resulting from the pasture, but the value of these pastures from an environmental perspective, and because of the difficulty of estimating the economic returns, the many third World countries considered rangeland development costs for non-investment costs and included within the cost of services, which led to the suffering involved in the development of natural pastures of the lack of credit and the weakness of the executive organs of devices (10)

Third: the reality of livestock in Iraq

The animals are one of the most important pillars for the wealth of the national economy in many countries where natural pastures mangroves and various herbs and graces are available. Because of the economic importance of the natural pastures for livestock development it is considered as a source that is less expensive than other sources of feed.

The growth of the livestock depends on the availability of feed resources, especially green fodder, which is a product of natural pastures, considering that livestock production is an economic activity which is important because of the increasing demand for red meat. In fact the absence of proper management and continuous deterioration of pastures have led to a great gap in fodder that forced educators to rely on imported feed, which will inevitably affect the quality and prices of red meat. (8).

Table 2 showing numbers and the relative importance of the (sheep, goats and camels) of the year (1978-2008).

Table (2) The number of animals by type of separate years

Type	1978	**Relative importance %**	1986	**Relative importance %**	2001	**Relative importance %**	2008	**Relative importance %**
Sheep	9723	81.1	8981	84.7	6009	88.8	7722	83.4
Goat	2059	17.1	1476	13.9	736	10.9	1475	16
Camel	200	1.8	150	1.4	23	0.3	58	0.6
Total	**11982**	**100**	**10607**	**100**	**6768**	**100**	**9255**	**100**

Source: Statistical Atlas agricultural / road map for Agricultural Development (green economy) 2011.

Fourth: the reality of pastures and livestock in Jordan

Natural pastures in Jordan occupy around (80 Million dunum), (Equal to an area of 32 000 Iraqi dunum)* equivalent to 90% of the total area amounting to (89.342 Million dunum), with a population of 6.53 million people (Department of Statistics). Most pastures are located in areas that receive less rainfall rate of 200 mm/ year, with a pastoral production in Jordan (12). (7.75 million tons) dry enough material to feed (1.8 million (units per year of any animal in the village that this amount would be enough one-third of the number of animals and of (3.067) million head (9), Pastures contribute more than 35% of the feed, has given the Ministry of Agriculture Jordanian interest in natural pastures and hit the space that has been improved from about 35 pastoral reserves. The percentage increase productivity or improve 500%. (B)

Noted in the table below fluctuating livestock numbers for the years 1997- 2008 for many reasons the most important of the lack of natural fodder because of degradation of these pastures.

Jordanian dunam = 1000 m 2 and the Iraqi dunam = 2500 m 2*

Table (3) The preparation of the animals in Jordan by type of separate years

Type	1997	**Relative importance%**	2000	**Relative importance%**	2003	**Relative importance%**	2008
Sheep	2,112,261	74.5%	1,484,084	75.9%	1,457,910	72.7%	2,496,227
Goat	721,408	25.5%	472,459	24.1%	547,490	27.3%	559,600
Camel	54	0.002%			13		13
Total	**2833723**		**1956543**		**2005413**		**3055840**

Source: Department of Statistics Jordan (statistics analysis animal and plant wealth and their relationship to food security in Jordan / analysis of the Census of Agriculture 2009 / Dr. Imad kamel Karabla

Second topic: estimate load pastoral

Grazing capacity

Grazing capacity called animal capacity is the number of animals that could sponsor each year in a specific area without damaging sources of grazing. Depends on the amount of

forage available during the season and the amount of forage palatability and nutritional value and the amount of what can be exploited and how much he needs the animal from the quantitative and qualitative any area of pasture per unit during the grazing animal. Animal unity and are intended to cow the equivalent weight of 450)) or 5 kg) of capital) of sheep or goats, equivalent to ((1.4 of camels and grazing load of great significance as it is the basis for the management of grazing (15).The cause of increase or decrease in economic loss and weakness of production and obstruction plants desirable multiplying and causing the exposure of soil to erosion and increase the growth of plants and weeds unwanted in the pasture and less nutritional value and stability of the animals in the grazing less productive animals, either how to calculate the loading rate for an area of pasture in 1000 hectares can tending through 4 four months of the year (in the winter and spring). The average production of the main species (plant evidence) 200 kg / ha / year. And how to take advantage of 50% of pasture product, As follows:

Loading rate

The number of sheep (or camel) that could grazing without damaging Palmray Calculate the amount of exploitable pasture:

Herbage production (kg / ha) × exploitation rate permitted × space (e)

100 × 0.5 × 200 = 1000000 kg *

Calculate the amount of Herbage required animal unit during the period of grazing:

Monthly animal unit (AUM) 4× means the Animal Unit / Month 450×30× 0.02 = 270 kg Forage that they need one animal unit during the month during 4× (30× 0.02 × 450) = 1080 kg. Forage that they need one animal unit during Grazing season.

Unity means the animal equivalent of a cow weighing 450 kg, equivalent to five for sheep or goats, or the equivalent of 1.4 Camel

0.02 means 2% of weight of the animal 0.30 means 30 days, 4 months account

Loading rate:

Total Herbage stainless exploitation ÷ herbage / animal unit / 4 months

100000 ÷ 1080 = 92.6 units animal / month

The number of sheep, which can grazing = 92.6 ÷ 0.15 = 617 head the number of camels, which can grazing = 92.6 ÷ 1.1 = 84 head.

The third topic: The operational framework

Analysis of the results

First: Description questionnaire form and sample

The resolution is suitable for data collection tool being offered the greatest opportunity for the research sample to express their opinions freely, have adopted a research methodology on the resolution, as shown in Annex No. (1) as a tool to collect information and data and

prepared the researcher based on previous studies, books, and the views of some experts in this subject, and offered a number of arbitrators and experts from specialists, was a minor down "to the final form This form includes five axes and applied study on a sample of cattle and camels, sheep and goats made up of 175 people breeders, with the following description, "detailed" to members of the sample and also in the table (4.5, 6, 7,8,9,10) respectively.

First "review of the social and economic data of the sample individuals According to the form prepared for this purpose appeared from the table (4) of the Social data-sample of individuals.

The proportion (62.9%) who work in a small village as the highest and lowest rate was (11.4%) of respondents who are working around the city.
With regard to the number of family members of members of the sample shows that the number of children between 46 constitutes the lowest rate (30.3%), while those who have more than 7 children reached proportions (69.7%), the highest proportion.
With regard to the profession of head of the family members of the research sample as shown in the table (4) was the highest percentage of working Breeder reached (68.6%), followed by the percentage of an employee and breeder animals at the same time hitting percentage (31.4%)

With regard to the educational level of the members of the sample was the highest percentage are illiterate reached (65.7%), followed by the second largest proportion (17.1%) primary certificate followed in the ratio campaign (11.4%) of the certificate junior holders, followed by the percentage (2.9%) of the holders certificate of Secondary Education Institute, the lowest rate.

In the field of lifestyle show that those who live in constant residence of respondents constitute the highest percentage proportion (77.1%), followed by the percentage (20.0%) half gone, and finally the ratio (2.9%) is based on the year gone nomadic, the lowest ratios.

Tab (4) Social data for the research sample

Paragraph	Details	Frequency	Percent	Vaild percent	Cumulative percent
Farm site	Around Town	20	11.4	11.4	11.4
	Small village	110	62.9	62.9	74.3
	Large village	45	25.7	25.7	100
Family Members	Children 4-6	53	30.3	30.3	30.3
	Children above 7	122	69.7	69.7	69.7
Career head of the family	Breeder Staff	120	68.6	68.6	68.6
	member Breeder	55	31.4	31.4	100
Educational level of the head of household	unenlightened	115	65.7	65.7	65.7
	Primary	30	17.1	17.1	82.9
	junior high	20	11.4	11.4	94.3
	Secondary	5	2.9	2.9	97.1
	Institute	5	2.9	2.9	100.0
Lifestyles	Fixed housing	135	77.1	77.1	77.1
	Half gone	35	20.0	20.0	97.1
	Based on the year gone nomadic	5	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total		175	100.0	100.0	

When asked a sample Find degree fancier's dependence on natural pastures to feed their members back through the table (5) that 50% of the fancier rely on natural pastures to feed his animals pose proportion (65.7%), followed by the percentage (25%) of respondents dependent rate (25.7%), while 100% of respondents rate dependent rate (2.9%) on natural pastures.
As for feeding the herd system was the highest percentage is a semi-intensive feeding system represents the proportion (87.4%), followed by an intensive (6.9%), and finally the pastoral system represents the percentage (5.7%)

Table (5) Data on the state of natural pastures

Paragraph	Details	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
The degree of your reliance on natural pastures in cattle feed	%100	5	2.9	2.9	2.9
	%50	115	65.7	65.7	68.6
	%25	45	25.7	25.7	94.3
	0	10	5.7	5.7	100.0
Nutrition the herd system	المجموع	175	100.0	100.0	
	رعوي	10	5.7	5.7	5.7
	شبه مكثف (رعي مع اعلاف تكميلية)	153	87.4	87.4	93.1
	مكثف(اعلاف فقط)	12	6.9	6.9	100.0
	المجموع	175	100.0	100.0	

Third: Statistical analysis of contrast search variables

The following is a presentation of the results related to the response of the sample for each axis of the resolution axes:

The results suggest contained in tables listed in below:

The first axis / results questions the reasons for the deterioration of pastures
Through the results of the questions included the first axis (8) questions about the reasons for the deterioration of pastures note the following:
Appeared in the table (6) that each of paragraphs (human and livestock pressure, recurrent drought cycles, burning herbs and shrubs, soil water erosion quality, sand encroachment, logging) have a significant effect due to the phenomenon of those paragraphs less than 0.5 values, and more paragraphs impact is wood gathering and repeated cycles of drought which is one of the most common reasons in rangeland degradation and enhances the value of t calculated higher than the tabular, which amounted to (-5.517, 4.386), respectively moral level (5%) in each of the recurring cycles of drought and logging.

Table (6) The reasons for the deterioration of pastures

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	
Constant	527.280	177.105		2.977	.003
Human and livestock pressure	24.155	26.344	.063	.917	.361
Frequent cycles of drought	-163.141-	29.568	-.412-	-5.517	.000
The burning of herbs and shrubs	25.743	21.897	.084	1.176	.241
Quality of the soil	23.854	19.691	.087	1.211	.227
Water erosion	-26.148-	22.456	-.090-	1.164-	.246
Wind erosion	-8.055-	22.310	-.030-	-.361-	.719
Sand movement	37.617	19.156	.157	1.964	.051
wood gathering	76.988	17.554	.304	4.386	.000

Second axis / manifestations of rangeland degradation in the region

Results aspects of rangeland degradation in the region, containing six paragraphs of analysis as in the table appeared (7) that the constant value for the factor accumulation of sand less than 0.05, the most significant and this shows more influential in pasture degradation, this is proven by the value of t)) calculated (3.489), which Tabulated value is greater than the (2,3) level (0.05).

The results of paragraphs (twice of vegetation, soil surface degradation, repeated dust storms) was the weakest effect because the value of the fixed greater than 0.05.

Table (7) Manifestations of rangeland degradation

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	329.840	220.326		1.497	.136
Weakness the vegetation	-7.964-	32.939	-.021-	-.242-	.809
Disappearance of some types of grassland plants	39.259	26.117	.117	1.503	.135
The large number of plants unpalatable pastoral	-35.697-	20.963	-.136-	-1.703-	.090
Accumulation of sand	73.674	21.119	.286	3.489	.001
Deterioration the soil surface	-49.078-	25.223	-.158-	-1.946-	.053
Recurrence of dust storms	10.261	24.319	.036	.422	.674

The third axis / effect of rangeland degradation on the economic and social situation of the region's population

This includes the axis 6 vertebrae where the results appeared in the table (8) All the paragraphs have an impact on the population of the region, because the constant value for those paragraphs is less than 0.5, a (low numbers of herds generally low annual household income, migration to other regions, the low productivity of the head Wahid, a lack of desire to invest livestock) and was more influential these paragraphs is to migrate to other areas for grazing, as well as lower productivity per head. Value has been reached (t) calculated (8,654,4.495) which is greater than the value of tabular the (2,3) level (0.05), this means that the impact of Deterioration pastures on the economic and social situation leads to low productivity per head as well as the generally low numbers of herds .

Table (8) The effect of Deterioration pastures on the economic and social situation

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	305.947	171.429		1.785	.076
Ower numbers of herds	51.646	19.243	.180	2.684	.008
Decline in annual household income	-58.388-	18.660	-.218-	-3.129-	.002
Lower average number per herd	-37.891-	23.447	-.124-	-1.616-	.108
Migrate to other areas	-62.920-	13.999	-.281-	-4.495-	.000
Decline in productivity per head	190.121	21.970	.674	8.654	.000
Few a desire to invest livestock	-49.627-	23.592	-.143-	-2.104-	.037

AxisIV/reasons for decrease the number of the herd. Appeared that the most important reasons for the shortage of herd number is rising feed prices, followed by immigration and travel and the spread of of epidemics and animal diseases and the effect of Few water, as shown in the table (9). This was confirmed by the value (t) calculated it was found that the most important reasons for the lack of preparation of the herd is rising feed prices, which amounted to (t) calculated (-5.372), the highest of (t) Tabulated.

Table (9) The reasons for decrease preparation of the herd

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant)	1439.465	277.128		5.194	.000
rought and Few of pasture	-41.588-	34.578	-.094-	-1.203	.231
The spread of of epidemics animal diseases	-84.668-	33.699	-.191-	-2.513	.013
Rising feed prices	-128.080-	23.838	-.407-	-5.373	.000
Few water	-54.014-	25.488	-.179-	-2.119	.036
Immigration and trave	77.826	30.620	.207	2.542	.012

Axis V / rehabilitation programs. The back of the table (10) that paragraphs (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,12) have a strong moral affected programs which help to rehabilitate pastures, the most prominent of those influencing variables are improved pasture quality and quantity and improve the environmental situation and the vital this proved of value (t) calculated the amount of (-4.325), (3.925) higher than the tabular amount (2.030). The software (improved living conditions, employment opportunities, increase commercial activity) have an impact on the rehabilitation of weak pastures.

Table (10) Rehabilitation programs for natural pastures

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1004.835	312.691		3.214	.002
Cultivation of pastoral wild plants	-37.206-	37.911	-.083-	-.981-	.328
Establishment of pastoral protectorates Grazing	-93.052-	40.198	-.187-	-2.315-	.022
management process and reduce overgrazing	80.561	26.935	.269	2.991	.003
Water harvesting to provide water in the dry season	-99.748-	28.856	-.348-	-3.457-	.001
Improved pasture quality and quantity	145.740	37.129	.392	3.925	.000
Increase vegetation cover	-56.868-	38.076	-.155-	-1.494-	.137
Improve the environmental situation and biodiversity	-121.310-	28.050	-.440-	-4.325-	.000
The return of social services	86.802	28.691	.335	3.025	.003
Improved living conditions	-2.411-	29.437	-.008-	-.082-	.935

vailability job opportunities	-10.418-	24.877	-.037-	-.419-	.676
Increased business activity	-2.327-	37.361	-.006-	-.062-	.950
Stopped Immigration	-22.031-	28.832	-.064-	-.764-	.446

The results above proved the invalidity of the hypothesis (There is no correlation statistically significant differences between the degradation of natural pastures and livestock), where there appeared reasons for the degradation of natural pastures to be taking the wood gathering cycles repeated drought that led to higher feed prices, and then led to the increase of import of red meat because of a shortage of livestock.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

First / Conclusions:

1. The 2.9 percentage of respondents depend on grazing on natural pasture 100%, which is a very small proportion as in the table (5).
2. The feed the herd pastoral system was accounted for less ratios, reaching 5.7% of respondents.
3. The unmanaged wood gathering and drought cycles of the most frequent causes of rangeland degradation factor, either wind erosion factor it has no impact on rangeland degradation, as in the table (6).
4. appeared in the table (7) that the manifestations of rangeland degradation disappearance of some species of grassland plants, the large number of non-edible plants pastoral, the accumulation of sand) is less than 0.05, the most moral.
5. It is shown that the more paragraphs impact on rangeland degradation on the economic and social situation of the population of the region is to migrate to other areas for grazing, as well as lower productivity per head as shown in the table (8).
6. It is shown that the most important reasons for the decline in the number of the herd in the past years is the rise in feed prices, as shown in the table (9).
7. It is shown that the most important programs to solve the problem of livestock is improved pasture quality and quantity and improve the environmental situation and biodiversity as in the table (10).

Second: Recommendations:

1. The establishment of reserves for the protection of natural pastures of overgrazing and reclaimed by farming and planting local varieties or exotic appropriate environmental conditions in the region.
2. Organization of grazing according to studied plans and loads pastoral occasion.
3. Include forage legumes into agricultural courses in the areas of stability and expansion to take advantage of agricultural crop residues and agro-industrial residues.
4. Work on the integration between plant and animal production, which contributes to the increase of food production from the available natural resources, increase income and improve food security.
5. Work on the development of pastures in the desert by reducing the load pastoral and increase the productivity of pastures or industrial means.

6. Reducing desert encroachment operations in pastoral areas and marginal benefit from harvesting techniques and dissemination of water in accordance with the prevailing environmental conditions
7. Mobilization of national awareness of the danger of overgrazing and timber cutting and the deterioration of pastures dry and fragile tillage
8. Organization sponsors as part of cooperatives or associations to regulate grazing and livestock production and development.
9. Breeding to produce plants resistant to drought and salinity through the establishment of a central laboratory supported by a dedicated team.
10. Stop urban sprawl on agricultural and pastoral land.10

REFERENCE

1. Abeer Mnla, Iskandar Ismail, very full, direct estimation of the demand curve for natural grazing in the Syrian desert, Damascus University of Agricultural Sciences Journal -2010-folder (26) - Issue 1 -s (385-400)
2. Ministry of Environment / technical planning and follow-up circuit 0.2011.2
3. Mr. Mohammed Radwan, Dr. Abdulla Qassem Emeritus, forage and pasture crops, Mosul University, 1983, p. 19.
4. Abdul Aziz Bin Mohammed Al-Saeed, rangeland management in some states 0.2006.4
5. Siham Kamel Mohammed, and Wisal Abdullah Hussein, the dimensions of the rehabilitation of pastures in the western region in food security, research published in the journal. Global Journal of Agricultural Research Vol.2, No.1, pp.32-, 43 March 2014
6. Dr. Mohammed Mr. Radwan, Dr. Abdulla Qassem Emeritus, forage and pasture crops, Mosul University, 1983
7. Development of natural pastures in Iraq and ways to take advantage of them, study 0.2011.
8. Abdulaziz bin Mohammed Al-Saeed, Dr. Saud bin Leila Rwaili, pastures and management in Saudi Arabia
9. Study grew and regionalization of some varieties Hertman in the province of Arbil, a letter of introduction to the Council of the College of Agriculture in the Salahuddin - Arbil University as part of the requirements of the master's degree in agricultural sciences message, production plant by Aku Mahmud Hussein, under the supervision of a. M. Salem Saber unknown.
10. Ali Mahmud al-Kassar, a study presented to the seminar on displaying Samawah between reality and optimal exploitation, livestock / College of Agriculture, University of Kufa 2005.
11. Analysis of animal and plant resources and their relationship to food security in Jordan statistics, the Department of Statistics
12. Lecture on animal production in Jordan, Prof. Muhammad war / Animal Production Department / University of Jordan.
13. Department of Statistics Jordan (animal and plant wealth and their relationship to food security statistics analysis in Jordan / analysis of the Census of Agriculture 2009 / Dr. Imad full results Alcraplah.

14. Kamal Alwan Khalaf Mashhadani, Imad Hazem Aboudy, Suhail Najim Abdullah, statistical tests applications calculated using spss program 0.2012
15. Mohammed Hussein Mohammed al-Catani rangeland management for multi-exploit the contrast between the aspects of the budget, including exploitation and to preserve the diversity), King Saud University - College of Agriculture - Plant Production Department.
16. ACSAD. 2004 case of desertification in the Arab world (updated study), the Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands.
17. Bakhit, Hussein Ali, charm Fathallah. Introduction to Econometrics, Baghdad, Library and Archives.187- 2002). P 180
18. A-Kernick, M.D., H.K. Hussain and M.G. Khaddar (1976). Range survey in Northern Iraq.