

Main theme	Sub - Theme	Code Number
Soico-economic	Survey	31
Study Name	Tal Rimah: Community Based- Rangeland	
Author	BRDC	
Date of Study	(2002-2006)	
Objectives	<p>The broad framework of this project aims to enhance the awareness of the Badia people about the importance of rangeland management to the production of livestock, and at the same time allow the BRDC, and its supporting associates, to work hand in hand with local communities to demonstrate how excelling range management practices can be of direct benefit to the Badia people and the resources on which they depend. The Project detailed objectives are: Improved socio-economic conditions for livestock owners, Enhanced local capacity to manage and preserve productive ecosystem, Increased biodiversity and stability of rangeland ecosystems, Sustainable, productive use of the range resources, Demonstrate the feasibility of establishing a forage shrub reserve under the prevailing soil and climatic conditions of the Tal Rimah area, Educate the livestock owners and range users of the Tal Rimah area of the importance and implementation of sustainable rangeland management, Demonstrate water harvesting and forage production techniques and Demonstrate livestock systems responses to the above.</p>	
Output and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recording new species (from 21 to 51 plant species belonging to 18 families. ▪ A new observation of two plant species, Crocus moabiticus and Iris aucheri, in the family of Iridaceae were recorded. ▪ Forage production from the natural herbaceous plants was estimated as 75 kg/ha inside the reserve compared to 30 kg/ha outside the reserve. <p>During 2004 survey, the most abundant plant species were as follows: Schismus arabicus, Sisymbrium Spectulum, Aaronsohnia factorovskyi, Poa bulbosa, and Bromus damthonea. However, during 2005 survey the most abundant plant species were: Siedlitzia florida, , Bromus damthonea, Schismus arabicus, Poa bulbosa, Hordeum glaucum steujel. While in the 2006 survey there was: Carx stenophylla, Bromus tectorum, Schismus arabicus, Hordeum glaucum steujel, Siedlitzia florida. In general it is clear that there are certain plant species that can be considered as well adapted to the local climatic and soil conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recovery of species (from 21 to 54) during 4 years. ▪ Recorded recovery of two important species (Crocus and Desert Iris). These species are very sensitive environmentally. ▪ The current biomass production is 0.5 Ton dry matter per Ha, compared to 0.02 Ton dry mater per Ha in the grazed zone. ▪ Expectations: most probably there will be a higher rate in intensity and frequency in the productivity this year and the next years. 	
Development Aspects	<p>This demonstration research will be incentives for other inhabitants to make same projects into nearest coming future which will lead to invest in dairy industry for more high income outputs.</p> <p>https://doi.org/10.2111/REM-D-09-00195.1</p>	

