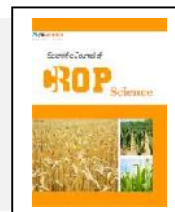


Contents lists available at Sjournals

Scientific Journal of

CROP ScienceJournal homepage: www.Sjournals.com**Original article****Evaluation of rice dominance and its impact on crop diversity in North of Iran****A. Asgari^a, A. Ghafari^b**^a*Young Researchers And Elite club, Eslamabad_E_gharb Branch, Islamic Azad University, Eslamabad-E-Gharb, Iran.*^b*Young Researchers And Elite club, Kangavar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kangavar, Iran.*

*Corresponding author; Young Researchers And Elite club, Eslamabad_E_gharb Branch, Islamic Azad University, Eslamabad-E-Gharb, Iran.

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history,

Received 07 May 2014

Accepted 25 June 2014

Available online 29 June 2014

Keywords,

Guilan

Shanon index

Leguminoseae

Poaceae

Biodiversity and agriculture are related together and can influence each other. Sustainable farming is resulted from this relation. Crop variation can cause different responses against heat, cold, drought, pests and diseases. Needing to crops is more than before that its cause is world population growth and climate change is the biggest challenge in front of it and with increasing biodiversity can be dealt with it. The present study is done to evaluate the rice dominance and its effect on crop diversity in Guilan province for eight cities separately. The study is done using land area and species richness to getting diversity indexes, dominancy and evenness. The relevant indexes were calculated two times with considering area under rice and without it. Results indicated that 17 species of crops were cultivated and most of them belong to the Leguminoseae but most cultivation area consists of Poaceae (96%). Rice has the most area (about 90%) as the dominant species in Guilan province. Shanon, Simpson and Evenness were measured separately with and without rice presence and resulted as follows: with rice Shannon was 0.68, Simpson 0.16 and evenness 0.07; without rice 2.84, 0.8 and 0.32 respectively. In conclusion, dominant crop in Guilan province is rice and it affected on the crop diversity and makes it vulnerable.

© 2014 Sjournals. All rights reserved.