

Abstract

The statistical population of this research is people complex Mohammad Shahkarm city of Zahak that includes 13 villages, has formed 1300 the household is in this complex, of which 296 households random instance as an example were examined. Information aggregation tool in this research was a questionnaire that by doing in-person interviews were completed. Content validity of the questionnaire with earn expert opinions and reliability it based on cronbach's alpha coefficient (%70) obtained. The data of this research was analyzed using spss software spearman correlation coefficient analyzed. Results showed which is in the northeastern villages the most integrated livestock exploitation (%74) which was done in the spring and the least amount of exploitation medicinal plants (%2), in the northwest villages of the complex The highest amount of livestock grazing (%70) which was done in the fall season and the lowest was the use of medicinal herbs (%6), in the villages of the south east of the complex has the highest utilization rate of livestock grazing (%46) which was carried out in spring the lowest amount of medicinal plants was used (%26) in the southwestern villages the most complex grain utilization rate (%45) which was carried out in spring and the lowest amount of plant utilization The drug (%25). In general, we can conclude of the research show which degree of education and household income with the utilization of the forest have a positive and meaningful relationship. Indigenous peoples of the jungle wood from trees and forest shrubs often for fueling have taken advantage of. Also rural communities are case check out other non-free products forest to amount a ilot for trainees and animals used medicinal products. Also the villages close to the forest more power than other villages. In the present study, according to the results obtained, suggestions are made which is one of the most important ones fossil fuel supply needed by villagers raising awareness knowledge of people and job creation in the studied area.

Keywords: Planted Forest, Revenue, Family, Indigenous Knowledge, Destruction of natural resources



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**The Impact of Social and Economic Factors on the Utilization of
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