

Abstract:

Native and modern knowledge emanates from human intelligence and wisdom. Modern knowledge has relied on and relied on ancient experiences. In general, it can be considered as the mother of modern knowledge, hence, due to the lack of existing scientific management of rangelands in the form of forward management plans after the management of management A government in the field of Sistan landscapes is required to find positive and negative points of native and modern knowledge about rangeland exploitation management. The purpose of this research is to integrate these two knowledge in order to manage sustainable exploitation of the Hamoon rangelands. The statistical population consisted of 702 beneficiaries of the rangelands of Hamoon, which is calculated on the basis of the Cochran formula. The sample size is 249 people. The reliability of the researcher-made questionnaire was confirmed by professors and experts and the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was equal to 0.832. The results of this study showed that 72.7% of the ruminants used the traditional method of rangelands and only 27.3% of them used the rangelands. About 19% of the total variation (variance) of the dependent variable (pasture stability) is justified by traditional exploitation. The results of the regression model showed that the traditional exploitation variable with a significant 99% probability has an impact on the stability of the rangelands, and about 9% of the total variance of the rangelands has been justified by new exploitation. Based on the results of the regression test, new methods of exploitation on sustainability The rangelands of Hamoun did not have a significant effect; in fact, because of the wide range of grasslands and the limitation of state facilities and factors, preventing the degradation of grasslands and the sustainable management of this resource by one or more of the operating systems alone, the participation of the exploiters as The main factor in the management of rangelands is inevitable. Therefore, the increase and strengthening of the participation of the users in the management and implementation of land surveying plans requires the knowledge and views of the users in the preparation of these plans and their existence in the study, design and implementation. Landscaping plans were used.

Key words: pastures, traditional exploitation, modern exploitation, sustainable management



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