



**Sudan University of Science
and Technology**
College of Graduate Studies

**Study of the Success and Failure of Range Resources
at Ghazala Gawazat Research Station South Darfur
(1957-2010).**

**دراسة النجاح والفشل لبحوث الموارد الرعوية بمحطة بحوث
(الغزالة جاوزت- جنوب دارفور (1957-2010).**

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science in Range
Science

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Appendix No.1

A. woody species uses

Latin Name	Local Name	Economic Uses
<i>Acacia seyal</i>	Talih	Firewood, charcoal, medicine Gum.
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Sunt	Firewood, tanning, medicinal.
<i>Acacia nubica</i>	Laot	Browsed, firewood.
<i>Acacia Senegal</i>	Hashab	Gum Arabic, browse, firewood.
<i>Acacia mellifera</i>	Kitir	Browse, charcoal, firewood.
<i>Albizia amara</i>	Ar'rad	Browse, charcoal, fire wood.
<i>Bauhinia rufecens</i>	Kulkul	Browse
<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	Hegleig	Fruits, furniture ,medicinal.
<i>Boscia senegalensis</i>	Makheit	Browse, fruit eaten by human.
<i>Combretum aculeatum</i>	Sheheit	Browse, construction.
<i>Combretum hartmannianum</i>	Habil	Shade, perfume, tannin material.
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Usher	Fiber, poisonous ,eaten by goats,sheep
<i>Dalberia melanoxylon</i>	Babanus	Construction, craft.
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Kadad	Browse, fire wood.
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Hameid	Fruit eaten, browse, softwood.
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Ardeib	Fruit used by humans, shade.
<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>	Sidir	Fruits eaten, local beds.
<i>Guiera senegalensis</i>	Khebish	Building material, charcoal.
<i>Piliostigma reticulatum</i>	Kharob	Browsed, medicinal.
<i>Grewia tenax</i>	Gadeim	Browse, fruits used by humans.

Appendix No.2

B. Herbaceous Species:

Latin Name	Local	Economics Uses
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	Name	
<i>Aristida funiculata</i>	Gau	Grazing.
<i>Acantho spermum</i>	Horab	Undesirable-weed.
<i>hespidum</i>	Hawsa	
<i>Arachis hypogea</i>	Foul Sudani	Oil cop, cash crop.
<i>Brachiaria xantholeuca</i>	Abu Gira	Grazing.
<i>Cassia memosoides</i>	Skarnaba	Un desirable.
<i>Cassia abtusi flora</i>	Soreibafim	Undesirable.
<i>Corchorus fascularis</i>	Khudra	Used as food, grazed by shoots.
<i>Cenchrus spp.</i>	Haskanid	Grazing.
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Seida	Grazed, Aromatic.
<i>Commelina spp.</i>	Beid	Grazing.
<i>Doctyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Abu assabi	Very valuable.
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Dfera	Very palatable to all animals.
<i>Eragrostis tremula</i>	Banu	Grazing.
<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	Karkedi	Cash crop, medicinal.
<i>Sorghum spp.</i>	Dura(local)	Food crop-cash crop.
<i>Striga hemointhica</i>	Buda	Weed on dura and Germinate
<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	Simsim	Oil crop, Residues used by livestock, cash crop.
<i>Ocimum spp.</i>	Reihan	Aromatic, undesirable .
<i>Vigna ungiuculata</i>	Lubia	Legume, human food.
<i>Zorina glochidiata</i>	Sheilini	Grazing.
<i>Indigofera spp.</i>	Ashrut	Grazing.

Dedication

I dedicate this research
To my mother
To the spirit of my father
To all my family and friends.

Acknowledgements

First of all praise and thank to Allah for giving me the ability and power to complete this work. I would like to express my thanks to my supervisor Prof. Dr. Abdelhafeez

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Abbreviations

Corporation.	ARC:	Agricultural Research
Research Project.	WSARP:	Western Sudan Agriculture
	GOS:	Government of Sudan.
	Rahad:	Pool of water.
organization.	FAO:	Food and agriculture
	Hafir:	Manmade Water Pool.
(Pastoralists).	Makhrif	Period of Rainy Season for

Abstract

The study was conducted in Ghazala Gawazat research station (south Darfur State) .The aim of the study was to investigate the success and failure of stated during the period 1957-2010, the method used to collect data included : visits, were done consulting , the document and reports, in addition to some research conducted in the area. For the purpose of socio-economic aspects, questionnaire was used to see the attitude of the community towards the station. The analysis of the data collected showed that , the handover of the station to Sudan government and lack of finance were the main reasons behind the failure of the station from the early 1957 to the present which lead to disappear of some rangelands and appearance of new plants due to rainfall fluctuation and seasonal fires. Before 1990 many successes were achieved by the station. The main success was the community awareness and livestock improvement beside some sort of settlement of nomads.

الخلاصة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في (ولاية جنوب دارفور) فى محطة بحوث الثروة الحيوانية بالغزالة جاوزت. كان الهدف من الدراسة معرفة النجاح والفشل بالمحطة بالإشارة إلى الموارد الرعوية من 1957 حتى 2010 . تم جمع المعلومات الأولية عن طريق الاستبيان للحصول على المعلومات من الرعاة الموجودين في المحطة والمناطق المجاورة لها إما المعلومات الثانوية فقد تم جمعها من الكتب والتقارير الدورية بالإضافة إلى الأوراق العلمية.

خلصت الدراسة أن هنالك العديد من الأسباب والمشاكل وراء تدهورا لمحطة وتوقف أنشطتها التي أدت إلى اختفاء بعض نباتات الرعوية وظهور نباتات جديدة بسبب تذبذب الإمطار والحرائق الموسمية وتوقف الدعم المادي من قبل المنظمات الدولية.

من اهم نجاحات المحطة نشر الوعى لدى المجتمعات الرعوية وتحسين الثروة الحيوانية بالاضافة الى نوع من الاستقرار للرحل.

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