Relationship between rural population patterns and administrative unit characters for the distribution of domestic animal species in the middle of Iraq

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ABSTRACT:

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between rural population patterns and administration characters for the distribution of domestic animals such as sheep, goat, cows, buffalo and camels in the middle of Iraq. Eight administrative units were chosen in this study and three patterns of population were determined in each administrative unit using the nearest neighborhood quantitative procedure. Results showed a significant difference (P<0.05) among population patterns in total animals distribution ratio. The highest percent of animals was found in the administrative units which is characterized as a linear pattern (41.72%) while the lowest percent was in the dispersion pattern (22.56%). Results also showed a significant difference (P<0.0001) among the population patterns in animal species distribution ratio. The highest percent of sheep, goat, cattle, buffalo and camels were found in linear patterns namely, 41.99, 41.17, 41.08, 44.33 and 38.66% respectively while the lowest percent were found in dispersion pattern namely, 22.91, 21.83, 22.10, 19.02 and 24.39 respectively. Animal species varied significantly (P<0.0001) according to the administrative units, the highest percent of sheep was in G while the lowest percent was in E (19.91 and 1.42% respectively). In addition, to goats the distributed significantly in these units, the highest percent was in D (Nuffer) and the lowest was in E with 21 and 0.56% respectively.

Keywords:
Rural patterns, Domestic animals.