



Feasibility of dry cultivation of saffron in Kamyaran

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Saffron is the most costly agricultural products and medicines that due to high value of its sales are gram and ounces. One of the methods of agricultural production is rainfed cultivation, that for some reason as the lack of adequate rainfalls and water resources are made available. This method involves the selection of appropriate management techniques for agricultural products with reasonable expectations of the regional climate. Usually due to the limitation in the choice of products rainfed profits of this approach of farming is the lower inevitably. Calibration of the area conditions and pilot cultivation of more valuable and less trouble crops in planting and harvesting help to the farmers' economy and increases the amount of valuable products like saffron to efficient use of limited water resources in the country. The present study was conducted to evaluate the climatic conditions during the ten-year-old in the Kamyaran city and test cultivation in three years (2009-2012) in this area. The climatic parameters such as temperature, degree days, frost days, rainfall season and the precipitation was evaluated and complete adaptation with the Saffron requirements. Results showed that temperature and precipitation of Kamyaran city in comparison cities saffron inferred such as Torbat Heydarieh, Qaen and Gonabad has a strong correlation, also results showed pilot cultivation of rainfed of Saffron is valuable and product has been successful. Hence part of the Kamyaran city is dry and this areas prone for rainfed cultivation of saffron.

Keywords: Saffron, Kamyaran, dry farming, climate parameters