



Identify indigenous ways of drought management (city of Sarpol-e-zehab)

Mosayeb Gholami^{*1}, Mohamad Hossienbabaei

Department of agriculture extension and education, Razi University, Kermanshah,
Iran.

gholami_mosayeb@yahoo.com

Because of the close relationship with the natural environment and have limited opportunities for long exposure destructive natural forces, rural communities, have been particularly affected by drought. The farmers in each region as experience take measures to adapt to and cope with it. The overall aim of the phenomenological method of qualitative research was to investigate and identify ways that the farmers dealing with drought. For this purpose, the rural population of Sarpol-e-zehab city, with the most recent drought experienced was selected. Notified cases were identified using a snowball. The data collected for this study using in-depth interviews and direct observation methods and were analyzed by collaizzi model. Based on the results, different farmers used variable method in face to drought. some participants in research used different methods, such as changing crop patterns , stored hay , planting and harvest times change , biodiversity livelihoods , restoration and reform of atmospheric water and irrigation methods in order to adaptation and some methods such as grazing fields for consistency and dried, buying water , reducing the number of animals , cutting trees and vowed to fight the drought.

Keywords: drought, phenomenology, drought management, indigenous methods