



## PROBLEMS FACING FODDER CROP FARMERS IN THE SIDE OF RUSAFA/ BAGHDAD GOVERNORATE

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### ABSTRACT

The current research aims to identify the problems facing fodder crop farmers in the side of Rusafa/ Baghdad Governorate, where the research community included all the agricultural divisions of the Directorate of Agriculture in Baghdad Governorate/ Rusafa and the number (5) agricultural divisions and a have withdrawn a random sample of them at a rate of 50% and it was (3) agricultural divisions , and a random stratified sample was selected proportional from the farmers of fodder crops by 40% of each agricultural division and their total became (145) farmers, and research data was collected using a questionnaire that included 35 paragraph distributed in two fields and the first field included five axes, and the data was analyzed using the statistical analysis program spss, as well as the use of manual analysis using the Vakronbach coefficient, the weighted mean, the hypothetical mean and weight percentile, and the results of the research showed that the problems facing Fodder Crop farmers are many and varied, as the problems associated with the environment came in the beginning in terms of importance with a weighted mean (3.61) degrees and a weight percentile (90.25) degrees, then followed by problems Associated with the cultivation and service of the crop with a weighted mean (3.48) degrees and a weight percentile (87) degrees, and We conclude from this agreement and approval of all respondents on the fields, axes and paragraphs of the questionnaire, and the researcher has recommended the need for more efforts by the extension institutions And the relevant authorities to prepare and implement programs that include activities and practices such as extension seminars and training courses, and work on communication and exchange of visits and attention to modern means of communication in a way that contributes to addressing the problems facing farmers in the field of cultivation and productivity of fodder crops and ways to address them and find solutions, and provide and provide the necessary support to farmers by the Ministry of Agriculture and the relevant authorities represented by production requirements.

Keywords : Problems , Fodder crop farmers , Fodder crops

\* The research is taken from a master's thesis by the first researcher

## المشكلات التي تواجه زراع المحاصيل العلفية في جانب الرصافة/ محافظة بغداد

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## الخلاصة

يهدف البحث الحالي الى التعرف على المشكلات التي تواجه زراع المحاصيل العلفية في جانب الرصافة/ محافظة بغداد، حيث شمل مجتمع البحث جميع الشعب الزراعية التابعة لمديرية الزراعة في محافظة بغداد/ الرصافة والبالغ عددها (5) شعب زراعية وقد سحبت عينة عشوائية منهما بنسبة 50 ٪ وبواقع (3) شعب زراعية، واختيرت عينة عشوائية طبقية تناسبية من زراع المحاصيل العلفية بنسبة 40% من كل شعبة زراعية وبواقع (145) مزارع ، وجمعت بيانات البحث باستخدام استبانة لجمع البيانات تضمنت مجالين وضم المجال الاول خمس محاور وبلغ مجموع الفقرات 35 فقرة وزعت على المحاور والمجالات، وتم تحليل البيانات باستخدام برنامج التحليل الاحصائي spss، فضلا عن استخدام التحليل اليدوي باستخدام معامل الفاكرونباخ والوسط المرجح والوسط الفرضي والوزن المنوي، واطهرت نتائج البحث أن المشكلات التي تواجه زراع المحاصيل العلفية عديدة ومتنوعة إذ جاءت المشكلات المرتبطة بالبيئة في البدء من حيث الاهمية بوسط مرجح (3,61) درجة ووزن منوي (90,25) درجة، ثم تلتها المشكلات المرتبطة بزراعة وخدمة المحصول بوسط مرجح (3,48) درجة ووزن منوي (87) درجة، ويستنتج من ذلك اتفاق وموافقة جميع المبحوثين على مجالات ومحاور وفقرات الاستبانة، وقد اوصى الباحث بضرورة بذل مزيد من الجهود من قبل المؤسسات الإرشادية والجهات ذات العلاقة لأعداد وتنفيذ برامج تتضمن أنشطة وممارسات كالدورات الإرشادية والدورات التدريبية والعمل على التواصل وتبادل الزيارات والاهتمام بوسائل الاتصال الحديثة بما يساهم في التصدي للمشكلات التي تواجه الزراع في مجال زراعة المحاصيل العلفية وانتاجيتها وسبل معالجتها وايجاد الحلول، وتوفير وتقديم الدعم اللازم للزراع من قبل وزارة الزراعة والجهات ذات العلاقة المتمثل بمستلزمات الانتاج.

الكلمات المفتاحية : المشكلات، زراع المحاصيل العلفية، المحاصيل العلفية.

## INTRODUCTION

Agricultural development occupies an important and distinguished place in most of the economies of the countries of the world for its important role in the development and development of the agricultural sector, which contributes significantly to the development and improvement of the economies of those countries (Reda & Hassouni, 2015), especially developing countries, most of which have an economies based on agriculture and depend on it for the development of their countries (Lafta & Al Khafaji, 2022), and the agricultural sector is one of the most important main axes and one of the important links within a series of sectors that make up the global economy, and it has a major role in the development and development of societies (Al-Janabi & Al-Badri, 2017), including Iraq, which is an agricultural country in the first place in terms of owning most of the elements of agricultural production in both plant and animal parts of arable land and the presence of the two rivers, workerforces and experts in the field of agriculture (Maher, 2017), which are necessary factors in the agricultural process and the growth of the agricultural sector, which has witnessed the implementation of a set of development programs and achieved limited successes in some fields by increasing production (Al Bahr & Al-Tai, 2010), and for the success of any agricultural process requires the union of two important components, namely the natural component that represents nature, a factor that is either an assistant or an obstacle to that the process and the human component and its endeavor to reduce the negative effects of the natural factor and improve the positive aspects except for the basic participation in that agricultural process (Al-Uqaili, 2019), the human element represented by farmers is considered the nucleus of the growth of this vital sector in

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terms of possessing energies, capabilities and capabilities that were invested and achieved the desired success (Al-Khafaji & Al-Badri, 2016), the quest to know and study the basic and effective influences and factors in agricultural production helps in making appropriate and sound decisions and policies to ensure the stability and development of the productivity of the agricultural sector (Abd, 2009), and contribute to covering the need of food and securing food security requirements.

The issue of food security is one of the major challenges facing the countries of the world, which must pay attention and achieve a level of increases in agricultural production in the fields of plants and animals to meet the growing needs for food (Naji & Mousa, 2020), as the current world is witnessing a major crisis of food shortages such as animal products, from meat And eggs, especially in developing countries and Iraq, and livestock represents an important and essential resource that supports the economy through it as it represents a national wealth and contributes to enhancing food security (Al-Azzawi & Al-Mashhadani, 2017), which is no longer necessary only for survival, but has become a subject that has an important relationship with national sovereignty and the achievement of human dignity to emphasize the need to go towards the development of livestock (Sakhi, 2017), and start preparing specialized programs to develop and support them to enhance their products and provide a human diet (Al-Shuwaili & Tarsh, 2022), for their important role in providing good sources of protein, beneficial fatty acids and other nutrients to reach optimal health (Aalabbody, 2021), by paying attention to Growing fodder crops and providing the necessary fodder and food for animals that help them grow and produce are the first steps in developing this aspect.

It should be noted that fodder crops are today an important element and a basis in agricultural activities, animal husbandry and production, and that the lack of natural pastures for plants that support livestock with green fodder increases the importance of growing these crops (Mohammed, 2009), as well as an indicator of increasing demand for these crops and the expansion of their cultivation to meet the needs of livestock projects and the importance of facing the problems and obstacles that prevent the expansion of their cultivation and increase their productivity. (Kharbit & Beirut, 2016), and that the problem or disability represents a situation or situation facing the individual and requires a solution (Carson, 2007), as it is the difference between what exists or exists and what is required or intended to be (Al-Shamma & Hammoud, 2007), where there are problems facing farmers in the field of cultivation of agricultural crops, including fodder crops and their production.

Despite the spread of the cultivation of fodder crops of all kinds such as barley, jet, alfalfa and fodder corn in different areas in most governorates in Iraq, but Iraq in general still suffers from a shortage of green fodder, especially at the beginning of the season, where this period is critical in the availability of green fodder (Mansour & Kharbit, 2017), There is also fluctuation and limited areas and productivity of fodder crops, as indicated by the statistics of the Directorate of Agriculture in Baghdad Governorate/ Rusafa and its agricultural divisions in the last two years, where the total area planted with fodder crops reached (9530) dunums and productivity (22784) tons in 2020, while the total area planted with fodder crops (3036) dunums and productivity (8758) tons in 2021, which shows a clear decline in the rates of area and production, which made this matter below the ambition and the required level, due to the presence of problems and challenges facing the cultivation of fodder crops, and this is what Ibrahim confirmed that the agricultural sector and the cultivation of agricultural crops face a set of problems, including those related to the environment, such as water scarcity and lack of fall Rain, desertification, the presence of salts, etc., as well as economic problems and problems related to the cultivation and service of the crop and others related to agricultural, service and

other institutions (Ibrahim, 2014), the most important of which are environmental problems represented by water scarcity and lack of rainfall, which leads to drought and desertification, in addition to the common excessive irrigation practice that causes the deterioration of agricultural land and the decline in its productivity (Abd al-Arazah *et al.*, 2021).

Based on the above and the importance and impact of these problems in the field of cultivation of fodder crops and productivity, and in light of the scarcity of research and studies conducted in this area, this research came to answer the following question:

- What are the problems facing fodder crop farmers in the side of Rusafa/ Baghdad Governorate?

### Research objective

Identify the problems facing Fodder Crop farmers in the side of Rusafa / Baghdad Governorate in the following fields:

- 1- Problems associated with the cultivation and service of the crop
- 2- Problems associated with the environment

### Research methodology

In order to achieve the objective of the research, the descriptive analytical approach was used, which is one of the forms of analysis and scientific interpretation organized to describe a specific phenomenon or problem with a correct scientific methodology accurately in a quantitative or qualitative manner, and this approach is appropriate and appropriate to complete the current research and reach accurate and detailed data and facts about the phenomenon of the subject of research.

### Research community

The research community included all the agricultural divisions of the Directorate of Agriculture in Baghdad Governorate/ Rusafa, which numbered (5) agricultural divisions, namely (Nahrawan, Al-Jisr, Al-Madaen, Baghdad/ Rusafa Center, Rashidiya), and the farmers of fodder crops were chosen as a research community, and the number of (483) farms distributed over the agricultural divisions.

### Research sample

A random sample was selected by 50% of the agricultural divisions of the Directorate of Agriculture in Baghdad Governorate/ Rusafa and by (3) agricultural divisions, namely (Nahrawan, Al-Madaen, Baghdad/ Rusafa Center), and a random sample was selected stratified proportional from the farmers of fodder crops by 40% of each agricultural division, where their number reached (145) farmers distributed over the agricultural divisions of the research sample, As shown in Table (A):

**Table (A):** Distribution of a sample of fodder crop farmers

Seq.	Agricultural divisions	number of farmers	sample %40
1	Nahrawan	180	72
2	Al-Madaen	98	39
3	Baghdad / Rusafa Center	85	34
	the total	363	145



## DATA COLLECTION TOOL AND DESIGN STAGES

A questionnaire was prepared in order to achieve the objective of the research as a tool for data collection and is the most used means of collecting data and facts, and the preparation of the questionnaire has passed through a series of stages, Where the research plan was prepared in its initial form, through:

- Reviewing books, research, literature and studies related to the subject of the research.
- Opinions and observations of experts and specialists in the field of agricultural extension and fodder crops.
- The opinions and observations of some employees working in the agricultural divisions and some fodder crop farmers.

the questionnaire was presented in its initial form to a number of experts specialized in the field of agricultural extension and field crops/ fodder crops and the amount of (16) experts to indicate the degree of their agreement on the fields, axes and paragraphs, in the light of an approval scale consisting of three levels: agree, agree with modification, and disagree, the following weights (2, 1, 0) were assigned to them, respectively, in order to verify the apparent honesty and sincerity of the content.

The opinions of experts were collected and their answers were recorded, and the average degrees of approval of experts were compared with the threshold of cutting (75%) to prepare the questionnaire in its final form, it has achieved fields, axes and paragraphs more than (75%), as the percentage of agreement of experts reached the threshold of cutting (88.60%), which is an acceptable percentage, and in light of this, taking into account the opinions of experts in line with the purposes of the tagged research, the questionnaire was retained with some modifications to it, and where the number of paragraphs of the scale or the final research scheme became (35) paragraphs distributed on two fields according to the objective of the research, the first field includes 5 axes and 30 paragraphs, and the second field includes 5 paragraphs.

### Stability of the search tool

In light of the above, a preliminary test of the questionnaire test- pre was conducted on 27/11/2022 on a sample consisting of (30) respondents randomly selected from among the farmers of fodder crops to verify the stability of the scale, using the Fakronbach equation, and the results of the values of the stability coefficient were (0.80) degrees for the field of problems associated with the cultivation and service of the crop and (0.86) degrees for the field of Problems associated with the environment, where the stability coefficients are good and scientifically acceptable and meet the purposes of the research and confirm that the scale is characterized by a high degree of stability.

### Data collection and analysis

- The data and information necessary for the research were collected using the questionnaire form from the sample of fodder crop farmers, who numbered (145) respondents for the period between (13/12/2022) – (18/1/2023) and in the personal interview method.
- A quadruple scale was used for the problems that farmers face in the field of fodder crop cultivation, and it included levels (most important, medium important, low important, and unimportant) and weights were given to them (4, 3, 2, 1), respectively, and the problems were arranged in descending order according to the mean. Weighted and percentage weight to determine the level of importance to farmers.
- After completing the data collection, unpacking and tabulating, that data was analyzed using the statistical analysis program spss (IBM Spss Statistics 2019/ Version 26) , as



well as the use of manual analysis, and statistical methods were adopted Such as the use of the Fakronbach coefficient, the weighted mean, the hypothetical mean and the percentage weight.

## PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

### First/ problems associated with the cultivation and service of the crop

#### 1. Problems related to land preparation, agriculture and seeding

The results of the research showed that the problems related to the axis (land preparation, agriculture and seeding), which are (8) problems on weighted media located between (3.79 - 3.21) degrees, and weights percentile located between (94.75 - 80.25) degrees, as shown in (Table, 1).

**Table (1):** Distribution of respondents according to problems related to land preparation, agriculture and seeding

Arrangement by a questionnaire	Problems	Weighted media	Weight percentile	Arrangement by importance
1	Limited exploitation of agricultural land for the cultivation of fodder crops	3.79	94.75	1
8	Lack of interest in following the agricultural rotation and crop diversification and its importance to the soil and crop productivity	3.75	93.75	2
2	The bulldozing of agricultural land and the random encroachment of housing lead to the decline of cultivated areas	3.72	93	3
3	Poor knowledge, experience and skills using modern machines and equipment in the processes of preparing the land and preparing it for agriculture	3.70	92.50	4
6	Lack of knowledge of high-yielding varieties and hybrids	3.61	90.25	5
7	Do not use certified and clean seeds	3.47	86.75	6
5	Lack of knowledge of the importance of removing the remnants of the previous crop	3.32	83	7
4	Lack of knowledge of the use of crops coexisting with the type of soil and salinity	3.21	80.25	8

It is clear from (Table, 1) that the problem of limited exploitation of agricultural land for the cultivation of fodder crops got the highest degree of importance and in the first place with a weighted mean (3.79) degrees and a percentage weight of (94.75) degrees, and the reason for this is due to the desire of farmers to exploit agricultural land to grow fodder crops

in a wide manner that meets their ambition and benefit from them to increase income and improve the standard of living through the marketing of fodder crops That they cultivate, and the importance of the rest of the problems for the respondents came successively and according to their order in the table, and the problem of lack of knowledge of the use of crops coexisting with the type of soil and salinity came in the last order with a weighted medium (3.21) degrees and a percentage weight (80.25) degrees, and the reason for the lack of interest of the respondents in this problem for their experience in crops that suit and coexist with the type of soil that they grow through their experiences in growing those crops and their success in that type of soil, which made them have sufficient knowledge of crops coexisting with the type of soil they grow.

## 2. Problems related to irrigation

The results of the research showed that the problems related to the axis of (irrigation), which are (5) problems on weighted media located between (3.80-3.31) degrees , and weights percentile located between (95 -82.75) degrees, as shown in (Table, 2) .

**Table (2):** Distribution of respondents according to problems related to irrigation

Arrangement by a questionnaire	Problems	Weighted media	Weight percentile	Arrangement by importance
1	Lack of a permanent water source and the lack of water quotas for many agricultural lands	3.80	95	1
3	Not to use modern irrigation methods and technologies for their cost	3.77	94.25	2
2	Dependence on well water despite its salinity	3.51	87.75	3
4	Inability to determine the water requirements for all types of fodder crops	3.37	84.25	4
5	lack of interest in the timing and scheduling of irrigation and its impact on the growth and productivity of crops	3.31	82.75	5

It is clear from (Table, 2) that the problem of the lack of a permanent water source and the lack of water quotas for many agricultural lands in the first order with a weighted mean of (3.80) degrees and a percentage weight of (95) degrees for the level of its importance to the respondents, and the reason is due to the availability of a permanent water source and the presence of water shares for agricultural land Necessary and important for the cultivation and growth of fodder crops and their productivity and irreplaceable, and the importance of the rest of the problems for the respondents came successively and according to their order in the table, and the problem of lack of interest in the timing and scheduling of irrigation and its impact on the growth and productivity of crops came in the last order with a weighted medium (3.31) degrees and a percentage weight (82.75) degrees, and the reason for the lack of interest of the respondents in this problem because most of them have sufficient knowledge and experience of

irrigation timings and watering fodder crops and their needs according to the stages of cultivation and growth, This is through their practices and continuous work in this field.

### 3. Problems related to fertilization

The results of the research showed that the problems related to the axis (fertilization), which are (7) problems on weighted media located between (3.78 -3.18) degrees, and weights percentile located between (94.50 -79.50) degrees, as shown in (Table, 3).

**Table (3) :** Distribution of respondents according to problems related to fertilization

Arrangement by a questionnaire	Problems	Weighted media	Weight percentile	Arrangement by importance
1	Lack of fertilizers for growing fodder crops	3.78	94.50	1
6	The poor quality and ineffectiveness of some types of chemical fertilizers	3.75	93.75	2
7	Lack of knowledge of the harms of excessive fertilizer use on soil and crops	3.66	91.50	3
3	Lack of knowledge of the type and quantity of fertilizers used	3.57	89.25	4
2	Insufficient experience and skill in using soil fertilizing equipment	3.48	87	5
4	Lack of attention to the timing of adding fertilizers to the soil	3.37	84.25	6
5	Lack of knowledge of the importance of adding decomposed animal manure	3.18	79.50	7

It is clear from (Table, 3) that the problem of lack of fertilizers for growing fodder crops on the first order with a weighted mean (3.78) degrees and a percentage weight (94.50) degrees due to its importance to the respondents, and the reason for this is due to the availability of fertilizers and the need for them is necessary to address soil weakness and degradation And the poor characteristics and provide them with basic elements that help the growth of fodder crops and increase their productivity, and the importance of the rest of the problems for the respondents came successively and according to their order in the table, and the problem of lack of knowledge of the importance of adding decomposed animal manure came in the last order with a weighted medium (3.18) degrees and a percentage weight (79.50) degrees, and the reason for the lack of interest of the respondents in this problem because the process of adding decomposed animal manure to the soil is an agricultural process known and traded by many farmers of fodder crops as well as it leads to Increase the growth of bushes that compete with the growth and productivity of forage crops.

### 4. Problems related to the control of diseases, insects and bushes

The results of the research showed that the problems related to the axis of (disease control, insects and bushes), which are (7) problems on weighted media located between



(3.72- 3.13) degrees, and weights percentile located between (93- 78.25) degrees, as shown in (Table, 4).

**Table (4) :** Distribution of respondents according to problems related to disease control, insects and bushes

Arrangement by a questionnaire	Problems	Weighted media	Weight percentile	Arrangement by importance
2	Lack of information and knowledge of insect and disease pests that affect crops and their damage	3.72	93	1
1	Lack of knowledge and experience on how to use pesticides to control agricultural pests	3.63	90.75	2
4	Poor quality and poor efficiency of some types of pesticides	3.56	89	3
3	Lack of knowledge of the use of crop varieties resistant to pathogens and agricultural pests	3.52	88	4
5	Poor skill and knowledge in the use of agricultural pest control equipment that infects the plant	3.44	86	5
7	Lack of attention to the procedures used to reduce or eliminate the growth of the bush	3.38	84.5	6
6	Lack of knowledge and skill in the use of methods and methods of combating the bush	3.13	78.25	7

It is clear from (Table, 4) that the problem of lack of information and knowledge of insect and disease pests that affect crops and their damage to the first order with a weighted medium (3.72) degrees and a percentage weight (93) degrees, and the reason for this is due to the weak awareness and educational level of farmers and the lack of communication with the relevant extension and agricultural institutions to obtain sufficient information and knowledge and knowledge in this area, as well as the weakness of guidance and awareness of this area from the relevant authorities, and the importance of the rest of the problems for the respondents came successively and only Arranged in the table, and the problem of lack of knowledge and skill in the use of methods and methods of combating the bush came in the last order with a weighted mean (3.13) degrees and a percentage weight (78.25) degrees, and the reason for the lack of interest of the respondents in this problem because most of them have sufficient knowledge and skill in the methods and methods of bush control through their practices of continuous agricultural work in the field of cultivation of fodder crops.

### 5. Problems with harvesting

The results of the research showed that the problems related to the axis (harvest), which are (3) problems on weighted media located between (3.53- 3.07) degrees, and weights percentile located between (88.25- 76.75) degrees, as shown in Table (5).



**Table (5) :** Distribution of respondents according to problems related to harvesting.

Arrangement by a questionnaire	Problems	Weighted media	Weight percentile	Arrangement by importance
3	Lack of agricultural machinery and equipment needed to mow fodder crops	3.53	88.25	1
2	Adoption of traditional methods and methods in mowing fodder crops	3.19	79.75	2
1	Lack of attention to the proper time of mowing fodder crops and its impact on productivity	3.07	76.75	3

It is clear from (Table, 5) that the problem of lack of agricultural machinery and equipment needed to mow fodder crops in the first order with a weighted mean (3.53) degrees and a percentage weight of (88.25) degrees, and the reason for this is that the availability of agricultural machinery and equipment necessary to mow fodder crops is very important in reducing or Saving time and effort, especially for large areas planted with those crops and raising the level of productivity, and the problem of lack of attention to the proper time of mowing fodder crops and its impact on productivity came in the last order with a weighted medium (3.07) degrees and a percentage weight (76.75) degrees, and the reason for the lack of interest of the respondents in this problem because most of them have knowledge of the times and signs of mowing fodder crops through their continuous practices for that process and follow up the stages of their growth.

#### **Second / Problems related to the environment**

The results of the research showed that the problems associated with the field of (environment), which are (5) problems on weighted media located between (3.85 -3.30) degrees, and weights percentile located between (96.25 -82.50) degrees, as shown in Table (6).

**Table (6):** Distribution of respondents according to problems related to the field of environment

Arrangement by a questionnaire	Problems	Weighted media	Weight percentile	Arrangement by importance
1	Drought and lack of rainfall, which leads to reducing the area and growth of cultivated fodder crops and their productivity	3.85	96.25	1
4	Deterioration of soil properties and salinity, which leads to a decrease in the growth and productivity of forage crops	3.82	95.5	2
2	High temperature that leads to poor growth and productivity of feed crops	3.61	90.25	3
5	Desertification and erosion, which leads to a decline in the area and growth of cultivated fodder crops	3.49	87.25	4
3	Dust storms that lead to poor growth and productivity of fodder crops	3.30	82.50	5



It is clear from (Table, 6) that there is a rise in the weighted circles of the paragraphs related to this area according to the respondents' answers, which indicates their great interest in this area, and the problem of drought and lack of rainfall, which leads to reducing the area and growth of cultivated fodder crops and their productivity came in the first place with a weighted medium (3.85) degrees and a percentage weight (96.25) degrees, and the reason for this is due to the importance of water and its direct impact on the cultivation and growth of plants And its productivity and the difficulty of obtaining other sources of water, and the increasing demand for water, which is the main and important factor in the cultivation and growth of fodder crops and increase their areas and productivity, especially that the irrigation methods used are old and classic, which is the method of irrigation and irrigation by means, and the importance of the rest of the problems for the respondents came successively and according to their order in the table, and the problem of dust storms that lead to poor growth and productivity of fodder crops came in the last order with a weighted mean (3.30) degrees and a percentage weight (82.50) degrees, The reason for the lack of attention of respondents to this problem is its decline in the recent period of the planting seasons and its damage to the cultivation and growth of crops and their productivity has receded.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We conclude from the current research the multiplicity and diversity of problems facing Fodder Crop farmers which lead to the decline and weakness of the cultivation and growth of fodder crops, their productivity and the decline in their areas, foremost of which are the problems related to the environment, as they are the most important and an obstacle to the cultivation and growth of fodder crops and improve their productivity, followed by The researcher recommends the need to exert more efforts by extension institutions and relevant authorities to prepare and implement programs that include activities and practices such as extension seminars, training courses, communication, exchange of visits and attention to modern means of communication, which contributes to addressing the problems facing farmers in the field of cultivation and productivity of fodder crops And ways to address them and find solutions, and provide and provide the necessary support to farmers by the Ministry of Agriculture and the relevant authorities represented by production requirements such as water quota, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and fuel.

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