

<p>Before Edit</p>	<p>Soil erosion between different systems of mixed culture and Pure stand studied cultivars of annual medics, planted Chickpea, fallow (bare soil) in terms of soil erosion in the 1% level there are significant differences (Table 1). Comparison of means using Duncan showed that fallow treatment (bare soil) during 30mm of rainfall in 12 hours had the highest runoff and soil erosion in result (equivalent to 202.89gm<sup>2</sup>) while in the same precipitation, mix culture treatment of two varieties <i>Medicago rigidula cv. Rigidula</i> and <i>Medicago truncatula cv. orion</i> lowest surface runoff and in result the lowest soil erosion (equivalent to 100.03 gm<sup>2</sup>), respectively. Dense vegetation cover, more water infiltration in soil is the main difference. Vegetation is main factor in control runoff and soil erosion (Hellali, 1997). Studies show that mixed culture of bean and corn in compared there Pure stand because full overcasting on soil and runoff coefficient decreases was due to soil erosion reduced, so that is an inverse linear relationship between percent vegetation cover and soil erosion rate (Kebed, 1990).</p>
<p>Edited</p>	<p><del>Levels of sSoil erosion had significant differences</del> between <del>different</del> systems of mixed culture and <del>Ppure stand studied</del> cultivars of annual medics, planted <del>C</del>chickpea, fallow (bare soil) <del>in</del> terms of soil erosion in the 1% level <del>there are significant differences</del> (Table 1). Comparison of means using Duncan's test showed that fallow treatment (bare soil) during 30mm of rainfall in 12 hours had the highest runoff and soil erosion <del>in result</del>s (equivalent to 202.89gm<sup>2</sup>) <del>whilst fore in</del> the same precipitation, mix culture treatments of two varieties <i>Medicago rigidula cv. Rigidula</i> and <i>Medicago truncatula cv. orion</i> <del>had the</del> lowest surface runoff and <del>in result</del>ed in the lowest soil erosion (equivalent to 100.03 gm<sup>2</sup>), <del>respectively.</del> Dense vegetation cover, <del>therefore,</del> more water infiltration <del>into the soil is was</del> the main <del>cause of</del> difference. Vegetation <del>was theis</del> main factor <del>in control to affect surface</del> runoff and soil erosion (Hellali, 1997). Studies showed <del>ed</del> that mixed cultures of bean and corn in compar<del>ison to ed</del> the<del>ire</del> <del>Ppure stand</del> <del>formed a full canopy of soil coverage and the runoff coefficient decreased as did soil erosion revealing because full overcasting on soil and runoff coefficient decreases was due to soil erosion reduced, so that is</del> an inverse linear relationship between percent<del>age</del> vegetation cover and <del>rates of</del> soil erosion <del>rate</del> (Kebed, 1990).</p>

After Edit	<p>Levels of soil erosion had significant differences between systems of mixed culture and pure stand cultivars of annual medics, planted chickpea, fallow (bare soil) in terms of soil erosion in the 1% level (Table 1). Comparison of means using Duncan's test showed that fallow treatment (bare soil) during 30mm of rainfall in 12 hours had the highest runoff and soil erosion results (equivalent to 202.89gm<sup>2</sup>) whilst for the same precipitation, mix culture treatments of two varieties <i>Medicago rigidula</i> cv. <i>rigidula</i> and <i>Medicago truncatula</i> cv. <i>orion</i> had the lowest surface runoff and resulted in the lowest soil erosion (equivalent to 100.03 gm<sup>2</sup>). Dense vegetation cover, therefore more water infiltration into the soil was the main cause of difference. Vegetation was the main factor to affect surface runoff and soil erosion (Hellali, 1997). Studies showed that mixed cultures of bean and corn in comparison to their pure stand formed a full canopy of soil coverage and the runoff coefficient decreased as did soil erosion revealing an inverse linear relationship between percentage vegetation cover and rates of soil erosion (Kebed, 1990).</p>
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