Abstract

Algerian steppes are subject, in recent decades to intense and rapid deterioration, due firstly to the action of the man and the other, with more droughts at least long.

This work aims to study the evolution of the population, flocks of numbers by species, cultivated acreage of grain and forage balance calculation as indicators of degradation of natural steppe rangelands.

Analysis of the socioeconomic part allows us to justify the influence and anthropozoïque share (by population growth of the Aboriginal population and the positive trends in livestock numbers with the expansion of cultivated areas), on current state of steppe ecosystems including Tebessa.

We also studied the feed balance to confirm that there is a reduction of course and there is an irrational use of natural resources steppe.

Key Word : tebessa, agricultur, surpâturage, anthropozoïque share, steppe rangelands, commun.