



<b>Title</b>	Pasture condition of the dry steppe in Mongolia : Case study of Altanbulag soum, Tov province, Mongolia
<b>Author(s)</b>	Urtnasan, Mandakh
<b>Citation</b>	International Symposium on "The Impact of Climate Change on Region Specific Systems". 6 November 2009. Sapporo, Japan.
<b>Issue Date</b>	2009-11-06
<b>Doc URL</b>	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2115/39905">http://hdl.handle.net/2115/39905</a>
<b>Type</b>	conference presentation
<b>Additional Information</b>	There are other files related to this item in HUSCAP. Check the above URL.
<b>File Information</b>	11_abstract_urtnasan.pdf (abstract)



[Instructions for use](#)

# “ Characteristics of vegetation cover in Dry Steppe zone” (case study of Altanbulag soum , Tov aimag, Mongolia)

Urtnasan.M  
The Institute of Geography, MAS

## Summary

Keywords: canopy cover, crop, pasture degradation

## INTRODUCTION

The steppe plant type is widely distributed in the Mongolia. For the most important indicator of the steppe is *Stipa* and second one is *Cleistogenes*, *Koeleria macrantha*, *Agropyron cristatum*. The *Cleistogenes* - *Stipa* steppe which is covering in the wide valley between mountains and foot and south slope of hill is widely spreaded in the steppe region of the Mongolia. (Yantov, 1950).

## THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH WORK:

Under guidance of Ph.D S.Shiirev-Adiya which is Head of Laboratory of GIS, MAS, we have completed the joint field research with professor Mamoru Ishikawa and scientist Chipumi Ono of the University of the Hokkaido on July during the active period for growing of steppe plants. This field research work was intended for determine quantity of crop, research degradation by claused pasture utilization and assess the current condition of plant communities which are spreaded in Altanbulag sum of the Tuv aimag.

During the research work we have specified weight of 360 samples to determine quantity of crop, measured and described parameters to identify degradation of plant communities in landscapes of cropland, river valley, steppe, west and east slopes, and south slope of mountain with *Stipa-Forb*, *Graminae - Caragana*, *Sedg- Elymus-Stipa*, *Sage-Elymus-Stipa*, *Sage-Sedge*, *Sage-Elymus*, *Sedge-Elymus*, *Sage-Forb*, *Potentilla-Chenopodium-Stipa*, *Sedge-Chenopodium* and *Sage* .

Since 4-5 years droughts which are occurred year after year during the active period of growing plants and winters which had little snow have been mostly influenced into degradation of pasture.

We divided in 3 categories that abovementioned point's structure and amount according to usage and percent that can be slightly grazed pasture is /20%/, moderately grazed pasture is /43.3%/ and overgrazed pasture is /36.7%/.

This result shows that if total harvest amount is 58.9 g/m<sup>2</sup> area in the case overgrazed pasture can be approximately 40.6-40.7 g/m<sup>2</sup> area and slightly grazed pasture is can be 18.3 g/m<sup>2</sup> area.

Amount of total harvest which used moderately and over are same each other but amount of Forbs usage has reduced 2 times but amount of Sage has reduces more than two times.

Amount of overgrazed pasture has reduced 4 time from others /until 8.6 g/m<sup>2</sup>/ but percents of Sage has reduces 2-3 times /63.3 g/m<sup>2</sup>/.

Total field's 80 percents that has included in this research it shows that amount of category has reduced which has used.

But amount of Sage percents has increased by 2-3 times which can be /33.3-63.3 g/m<sup>2</sup>/.