

University of Kentucky UKnowledge

International Grassland Congress Proceedings

XXI International Grassland Congress / VIII International Rangeland Congress

Evaluation of a Grassland Co-Management Pilot Project in Yunnan, China

Y. Liang The Mountain Institute, China

A. J. Wilkes The Mountain Institute, China

J. G. Mo The Mountain Institute, China

Follow this and additional works at: https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc

Part of the Plant Sciences Commons, and the Soil Science Commons

This document is available at https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc/21/18-1/21

The XXI International Grassland Congress / VIII International Rangeland Congress took place in Hohhot, China from June 29 through July 5, 2008.

Proceedings edited by Organizing Committee of 2008 IGC/IRC Conference

Published by Guangdong People's Publishing House

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Plant and Soil Sciences at UKnowledge. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Grassland Congress Proceedings by an authorized administrator of UKnowledge. For more information, please contact UKnowledge@lsv.uky.edu.

Evaluation of a grassland co-management pilot project in Yunnan, China

Y. Liang, A.J. Wilkes and J.G. Mo

The Mountain Institute, Room 1101, Building 3, Jianwai SOHO, Beijing, 100022, China, awilkes@mountain.org

Key words : grassland management , co-management , evaluation , China

Introduction In 2006, Diqing Prefecture Veterinary Station in Yunnan, China, began a process of collaborative management with two Tibetan communities in Xianggelila County. The approach was replicated in 2007 in another community. Herders suggested that damage to sub-alpine grasslands by pig rutting was a major problem. Plans made with community members included establishing community rules to ban grazing of pigs in winter and ban collection of cattle dung. Households were supported to build a pig sty, plant a fodder plot and install solar powered water heaters, and were trained in pen-raising of pigs. This paper reports results of evaluation surveys.

Methods To identify the impact of pig rutting on sub-alpine grasslands, four quadrats were studied to compare characteristics of sites with different levels of damage. Transects with quadrats every 20 m. were then applied across grasslands in a project site and a non-project site, and observed for signs of pig damage. To identify the impacts of banning collecting dung, non-damaged plots in a project site and non-project site grassland were selected and quadrats studied for productivity and composition.

Results (1) Grasslands rutted by pigs have 50% less biomass than those that are not rutted. Vegetation cover in affected sites is 55% compared to 90% in unaffected sites . (2) In grasslands grazed in winter by pigs , 65% of quadrats had signs of rutting , compared to 10% in grasslands where pig grazing is banned . (3) Banning collection of dung has increased aboveground yields of edible fodders from 3 $\,$ 2 t/ha to 8 $\,$ 7 t/ha .

Conclusions The co-management approach adopted in Xianggelila has effectively increased the productivity of sub-alpine grasslands. The approach has been shown to be replicable in the project area. The core elements of the approach are: (1) communities set their own grassland management rules; (2) technical agencies support improvements in infrastructure and livestock raising methods. Future work should concentrate on exploring how to support implementation of the approach using government funds.

References

- Wilkes, A., 2007. Participatory and Co-management Approaches: What difference does it make for the implementation of rangeland management projects? . In Li, X, Wilkes, A and Yan, Z (eds) Rangeland Co-management: Proceedings of an international workshop held in Diqing, Yunnan, China, 13-15 May 2006. Beijing: China Agricultural Science and Technology Press.
- Wilkes , A . , Mo , J . and Liang , Y . , 2008 . Community Co-management of Grasslands in Xiao Zhongdian : A resource guide . Washington D .C . : The Mountain Institute .