

Land Use

The impacts of mountain tourism on land use are in terms of changes in the crops cultivated or in cropping patterns; conversion of land from forestry to agricultural use; conversion of agricultural land to build lodges or tea stalls; leaving land fallow to rent as camp grounds, and so on. Agriculture as an occupation has gradually become secondary to tourism-related activities such as the operation of lodges, working as guides or kitchen boys, or working in tourism-related services in Kathmandu. Households have shown preference for

fruit and vegetable farming over traditional crops (Friend 1983; Upadhyay 1984; CEDA 1988; Chettri et al. 1992; Stevens, Sherpa, and Sherpa 1993; Byers 1986).