

Indigenous Livestock Grazing and Management Impacts on Upper-Slope Forest of Nepal

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Abstract

Central Himalayan 'upper-slopes' (between 2,300 and 4,000 m) are a critical grassland resource supporting sizeable populations. Resource utilisation such as grazing and collection of medicinal plants. Herding practices using the people living in the area. Indigenous knowledge is being used to examine the additional use of upper-slopes in response to intense forest use by livestock in the east-central districts of Sindhupokhari and Yala.

Upper-slopes are defined as an area lying between 2,300 and 4,000 m, which consists mostly of forest. The upper-slopes area is a reservoir of livestock as well as other forms of production of bamboo and timber collection of Nepali paper and collection of various medicinal plants. Herding practices using the people living in the area. Indigenous knowledge is being used to examine the additional use of upper-slopes in response to intense forest use by livestock in the east-central districts of Sindhupokhari and Yala.

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Three styles of livestock management have been identified in the study area: 1) full-time herding, 2) part-time herding, and 3) stall-fed systems. The study also examined the impact of forest use on the production of medicinal plants and the collection of bamboo and timber. The study was conducted in the east-central districts of Sindhupokhari and Yala, Nepal.

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