Traditional Grazing System and Seasonal Pasture Use in Upper Mustang, Nepal

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Abstract
This research was undertaken from March 2006 to October 2006. The main aim of this research was to analyze the grazing system and seasonal pasture use in the selected VDCs of Upper Mustang. Ground truthing data of the two VDCs were collected to identify the seasonal pasture type and units. The pasture units were delineated in Topographic map by observing the pastures from vantage points. Key informants were consulted at field for this purpose. In addition, focal group discussion and interviews were taken with the village elite, herders and grazers for assessing grazing rights and use patterns. The result of this study reveals that the pastures lying in political boundary of one VDC are not necessarily being used by the same VDC. People have been practicing the traditional use right irrespective of the political boundary. On the basis of seasonal use, 7 different seasonal pasture types have been identified in the pastures used by Chhoser VDC and 6 different seasonal pasture types in Chuksang VDC. Livestock compositions in the two VDCs are different. The density of livestock in Chhoser VDC is 35.74 per sq. km. whereas it is only 15.69 per sq km. in Chuksang VDC. The grazing system and the use of resources are also different in these two pastures.

Keywords: Conservation, Grazing system, Pasture conflicts, Rangeland, Seasonal pasture use

Introduction
Upper Mustang has its own significance in terms of socio-cultural biological and geomorphologic diversity. Economically the people of Mustang rely on agro-pastoral system. However, agricultural production has been limited due to lack of sufficient water for irrigation and harsh climatic conditions (Kunwar, 2003). Animal husbandry is one of the main sources of earning livelihood. Grazing land comprises of 55.65% (Pokharel, 2006b). The average number of animals reared in 2002 in Upper Mustang was 36,503 (MIS, 2002). Cattle, yaks, dzos, sheep, goats, horses, mules and donkey are reared. Goat and sheep trading from China is also a common practice among the local population. The pastures available in the area are the only feeding source for the animals. So it is very important to make plans for the rational use of the rangeland so that sustainable use of the resources can be achieved. Indigenous rangeland management activities are practiced in Upper Mustang like rotational grazing, levying of fines for herders caught grazing outside their designated village grazing areas. But the traditional management system alone is not adequate to produce more forage in overgrazed and overpopulated rangeland (Thapa, 1990). Researchers have identified that overstocking (overgrazing) in the rangelands is the main factor causing deterioration of rangelands (Miller, 1996; Schaller and Gu, 1994; Wang et al., 2002).
addition, in case of Upper Mustang, uprooting of shrubs of Caragana and Lonicera spp. instigated the degradation of the rangeland. According to Pokharel (2006), uprooting is practiced in 47.62% of the area and dung collection in 38.26% of the total area of pastures. Craig (1996) also stated that the traditional livestock management system in Upper Mustang tends to fall out side the carrying capacity concept. But till date no systematic study has been conducted to find out the exact area covered by the pastures of Upper Mustang. Unless the exact area covered by the pasture land is sorted out, accurate carrying capacity cannot be determined. Therefore, it is essential to conduct systematic research before proposing any interventions in the name of progress (Goldstein and Beall, 1990). The categorization of the rangelands based on seasonal use and grazing pressure in the study area provides essential base line information for developing future management strategy. The main aim of this paper is to analyse the seasonal pasture use and grazing rights of the two VDCs in Upper Mustang. This type of research has not been reported elsewhere and is a part of boarder research on pasture mapping in Upper Mustang.

**Study Area**

The present study was conducted in the two selected VDCs (Chhuksang and Chhosher VDCs) of Upper Mustang (Figure 1). Chhuksang VDC lies between 28°47’51.11”-29°02’37.81” N and 83° 32’53.24”-84°03’6.57” E whereas Chhosher VDC lies between 29°04’33.07”-29°18’3.18”N and 83°57’39.83”-84°12’10.60” E in Mustang district. Chhuksang VDC receives more precipitation compared to Chhosher VDC in terms of rainfall. The climate of the area is cold, desiccated by strong winds and high solar radiation. The climate is sub-alpine, and has a maximum temperature of 18°C in July and a minimum of -12°C, in January. The whole area remains under snow for 4 – 5 months from November to March. Total annual rainfall is less than 200 mm and more than half of the total precipitation occurs as snow during the winter months (Chetri and Gurung, 2004).

**Materials and methods**

The pasture units (patches of pasture with specific name given by locals) used by the VDCs were identified by observing from the vantage points and the corresponding boundaries were delineated in the Topographic map published by the survey department of HMG, Nepal in 2001. Local names of the units based on key informant's information were recorded. The information so obtained was cross checked with reference to 3-D model of the VDC prepared by the project. Map of the pasture units was prepared using the GIS softwares; Cartalinx, Arc view 3.2 and Arc GIS. The boundary of the pasture units delineated on topographic map in the field was digitized on screen using digitized topographic map of the area from secondary source in Arc view 3.2. It was then imported in Cartalinx and the map was edited and finalized. Again by exporting it to Arc view 3.2 and Arc GIS, the attributes of each of the pasture units gathered in field were joined and area calculation was done. Information regarding the pasture rights and use patterns were collected through focal group discussion and key informants.

**Results and discussion**

**Traditional Grazing System**

People in Upper Mustang have been practicing their own traditional rotational
Figure 1. Location of the VDCs of Upper Mustang
Figure 2 Seasonal pasture units used by Chhosher VDC

Figure 3 Seasonal pasture units used by Chuksang VDC
Table 1. Seasonal pasture types used by VDCs

| Seasonal pasture type | Chhosher | Chhuksang | Total seasonal pasture area of two VDCs (Area sq km) |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|
|                       | Area (sq km) | % | Area (sq km) | % | (Area sq km) | % |
| 15 days during Lhosar* | - | - | 2.06 | 0.80 | 2.06 | 0.48 |
| Autumn+Spring         | 3.79 | 2.20 | - | - | 3.79 | 0.88 |
| Continuous            | 41.97 | 24.36 | 102.39 | 39.89 | 144.36 | 33.65 |
| Spring                | 3.59 | 2.08 | 6.01 | 2.34 | 6.6 | 2.24 |
| Summer                | 65.65 | 38.11 | 35.51 | 13.83 | 101.16 | 23.58 |
| Summer+Autumn         | 0.26 | 0.15 | 2.71 | 1.06 | 2.97 | 0.69 |
| Summer+Spring         | - | - | 64.55 | 25.15 | 64.55 | 15.05 |
| Summer+Winter         | 18.46 | 10.72 | - | - | 18.46 | 4.30 |
| Winter                | 38.56 | 22.38 | 43.45 | 16.93 | 82.01 | 19.12 |
| **Total**             | **172.28** | **100.00** | **256.68** | **100.00** | **428.96** | **100.00** |

* Lhosar festival is observed in January.

Table 2. Area and livestock density on the pastures

| SN. | VDCs | VDC Area (sq km) | Pasture area within the VDC (sq km) | % of pasture area in VDC | Area of pasture used by the VDC (sq km) | % of pasture area used by the VDC | Livestock number | Livestock density (number/sq km) |
|-----|------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1   | Chhoser | 345.67          | 326.79                              | 94.54                   | 172.28                                 | 12.06                              | 6,157            | 35.74                            |
| 2   | Chuksang | 491.74          | 217.25                              | 44.18                   | 256.68                                 | 17.97                              | 4,028            | 15.69                            |

Table 3. VDC areas and other users of the pastures

| Location VDC | User VDC | Chhoser | Chhuksang | Lomanthang | Surkhang | Total |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|-------|
| Chhonhup     | Area (sq km) | 32.41 | - | - | - | 70.25 |
|              | % | 46.13 | - | - | - | - |
| Chhoser      | Area (sq km) | 139.87 | - | 152.74 | 34.18 | 326.79 |
|              | % | 42.8 | - | 46.74 | 10.46 | - |
| Chhuksang    | Area (sq km) | - | 217.25 | - | - | 217.25 |
|              | % | - | 100 | - | - | - |
| Surkhang     | Area (sq km) | - | 39.43 | - | - | 472.57 |
|              | % | - | 8.34 | - | - | - |
| **Total**    | Area (sq km) | 172.28 | 256.68 | 258.91 | 461.83 | 532.25 |
grazing practices. Each VDC has their own system and a set of rules and rights for the use of pastures that has been set already from last few generations. Mukhiya system still prevails in the area. Mukhiya is known as Dhongba in local language. The role and responsibility of the Dhongba is being defined within the set of rules provided by their forefathers. The tenure of the Dhongba is generally of one year and recruited according to rank, based on seniority in the village. Mukhiya has the rights in levying taxes for grazing in the pastures. Depending on the livestock types, taxes vary and the herders/owners have to pay on monthly or annual basis. Rotational grazing rules exist in all the VDCs. However they are not strictly followed in some VDCs by the villagers. But such rules are strictly followed by the nomads. Nomadism is an age old practice existing in the high altitude pastures of Upper Mustang. Presently 9 families of nomads are residing in the area. Total population is 44 with an average household size of 5. They move to different pastures in different seasons: summer, autumn, winter and spring. Nomads do not need to pay any tax to the VDC for using the rangeland but they are not allowed to use winter pasture (Pokharel 2006a). Their livestock freely roam in the pastures without any herders and are monitored at least once in a month. Herders who use the pasture of other VDC without any permission from the Dhongba of the concerned, have to face penalty as decided by the Dhongba. But the punishment is relatively less severe in case of people of same village. In this regard the traditional grazing system is becoming weak day by day. Traditional rotational grazing system if followed seriously can be an effective tool for maintaining the rangeland health and biodiversity that thrive in the area.

**Pasture units and seasonal pasture**

On the basis of seasonal use, nine different seasonal pasture types have been identified in the study area (Table 1). In Chhosher VDC, the highest proportion (65.65%) of the pasture is used during the summer (65.65%). In comparison to other pasture use patterns least area are reserved for spring and summer plus autumn. In comparison to summer pasture area, the winter pasture is low. This has caused a serious problem in the food shortage for livestock during the winter. *Caragana* and *Lonicera* spp. are uprooted by the villagers to meet the energy demands. This has also reduced the bush layer in the pasture which is the food for sheep and goats for the winter. In case of Chhuksang VDC, the highest proportion of the pasture is open to all seasons (39.89%). It was interesting to note here that one pasture unit of Chhuksang VDC is used only for 15 days during the Lhosar festival which is observed in January. Of the total area of the two VDCs, higher proportion of the pasture are utilized for continuous grazing (33.65%) and a low proportion (19.12%) are utilized for the winter grazing. Looking at the overall area of the pasture of Upper Mustang (1428.33 sq km), Pokharel (2006b) estimated that the highest proportion is shared by the summer pasture i.e. 40.97% followed by winter pasture, 21.96%. Overall assessment of the pasture also indicates that there is a shortage of winter pasture area in upper Mustang. However, the utilization and the division of the pasture vary according to VDCs.

**Pasture used by Chhosher VDC vs. Chhuksang VDC**

In Chhoser VDCs, bulk of the livestock population comprises of sheep and goats. The population of yaks is very low in
comparision to other livestock. But in Chhuksang VDC, Yaks are not reared by the local communities. Table 2 represents the livestock density (number/sq km) of the two VDCs. In comparison to area, higher number of livestock is reared by the local people of Chhosher VDC. This is mainly due to limited agricultural land to sustain. In addition, the quality of pasture land in Chhosher VDC is as good as majority of the pastures abutting to the border of Tibetan Autonomous Region, China. Livestock distribution and types also vary among the VDCs. Pokharel (2006b) estimated the average livestock density in the whole pastures of seven VDCs in Upper Mustang is 26.64 per sq km.

Chhoser VDC uses 29 pasture units (Figure 2). The sum total of the pasture land in the political boundary of this VDC is 326.79 sq kms which constitutes 94.54% of the VDC area. Of this area, 42.80% is used by Chhoser VDC, 46.74 by Lo Manthang VDC and 10.46% by Surkhang VDC (Table 3). The total area covered by the pasture used by the VDC is 172.28 sq kms which account for 12.06% of the total area of the pastures of Upper Mustang. The livestock density is 35.74 per sq. km (see Table 2). Along with pasture within the VDC boundary, it also uses some areas of Chhonhup VDC (see Figure 2 and Table 3).

Chuksang VDC uses 51 pasture units (Figure 3). The total area covered by the pasture used by the VDC is 256.68 sq kms which accounts to 17.97% of the total area of the pastures of Upper Mustang (Pokharel, 2006b). The total area of the pasture land within the boundary of this VDC is 217.25 sq kms which constitutes 44.18% of the VDC area and the livestock density is 15.69 per sq. km (see Table 2). Beside the pasture lying within the VDC, it uses some area of Surkhang VDC (see Figure 3 and Table 3).

Altogether 80 different pasture units have been recorded to be used by the two VDCs. People have been following the traditional use right irrespective of the political boundary in using the pastures. So a number of pasture units lying within these VDCs are used by other VDCs. Description of each of the units is given in Annex 1.

Conclusion

The rangeland in Upper Mustang region is unique in the sense that it is directly correlated with the annual climatic patterns. Timely rainfall and snowfall always make rangeland visibly green and productive. However, within a week the pasture may get changed if the northern wind blows continuously for few days. Highly variable climate makes the area more and more fragile and this has direct impact on the rangelands. In addition, the weakening of the traditional rotational practices and uprooting of shrubs for fulfilling energy requirements is another crucial issue. The use of pasture varies according to VDCs and has been practicing the traditional use right irrespective of the political boundary. Pastures lying in political boundary of one VDC are not necessarily being used by the same VDC. On the basis of seasonal use, nine different seasonal pasture types have been identified. Future studies which will document the carrying capacity for ensuring sustainable range production and biodiversity conservation are felt necessary.

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Annex 1: Pasture unit profile of Chhoser and Chhuksang VDC
Pasture units used by Chhoser VDC

| SN | Pasture Name (Local name) | Location | Total area (Km²) | Grazing season | User VDC | Animal type using the pasture |
|----|---------------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1  | SAKAU                     | Chhoser  | 3.41             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Donkey     |
| 2  | GHOMBO LHA                | Chhoser  | 8.57             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Lulu, Goat, Sheep             |
| 3  | BHUMBA RAHA               | Chhoser  | 8.88             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 4  | KIMBU                     | Chhoser  | 8.02             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 5  | CHHEGAM                   | Chhoser  | 14.45            | Summer         | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 6  | NGILE KARCHUNG            | Chhoser  | 19.02            | Summer         | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 7  | KAMLUNG                   | Chhoser  | 4.70             | Winter         | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 8  | SETE RHAWA                | Chhoser  | 11.88            | Winter         | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 9  | TUNG                      | Chhoser  | 9.73             | Winter         | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 10 | JHIMJHANG                 | Chhoser  | 12.89            | Winter & Summer| Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 11 | MAATHI GHYAMO             | Chhoser  | 0.53             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse      |
| 12 | SEUTHANG                  | Chhoser  | 12.25            | Winter         | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 13 | RHAJUNG                   | Chhoser  | 5.57             | Winter & Summer| Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 14 | CHHYUKU MHAU              | Chhoser  | 7.31             | Summer         | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 15 | CHHOYALING                | Chhoser  | 1.54             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Lulu, Goat, Sheep             |
| 16 | GIBU CHHIRE               | Chhoser  | 1.61             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse      |
| 17 | SALINDE                   | Chhoser  | 3.75             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep                   |
| 18 | BHAAMAMO                  | Chhoser  | 3.79             | Autumn & Spring| Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 19*| KHUKYU                    | Chhoser  | 1.98             | Summer         | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep                   |
| 19*| KHUKYU                    | Chhonhup | 1.58             | Summer         | Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep, Horse            |
| 20 | PHORA GHYPCHA PANG        | Chhonhup | 6.16             | Summer         | Chhoser  | Yak, Goat, Sheep, Horse       |
| 21 | CHHORTEN MARKOK           | Chhonhup | 13.98            | Summer         | Chhoser  | Yak, Goat, Sheep              |
| 22 | CHHYAMKI THANKA           | Chhonhup | 1.18             | Summer         | Chhoser  | Yak, Goat, Sheep, Horse       |
| 23 | KYUCHHU NAAMA             | Chhonhup | 0.54             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Yak, Goat, Sheep, Horse       |
| 24 | NAMA DHONGDHONG           | Chhonhup | 0.26             | Summer & Autumn| Chhoser  | Goat, Sheep                   |
| 25 | JHOGLE                    | Chhonhup | 3.59             | Spring         | Chhoser  | Yak, Goat, Sheep, Horse       |
| 26 | GHYALANG BHAAMA           | Chhonhup | 1.02             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Lulu, Goat, Sheep             |
| 27 | MAATANG RINGMA           | Chhonhup | 1.51             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Donkey     |
| 28 | DHEELU KHOLA             | Chhonhup | 0.33             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Lulu, Goat, Sheep             |
| 29 | KIRI                      | Chhonhup | 2.25             | Continuous     | Chhoser  | Lulu, Goat, Sheep             |
## Pasture units lying in Chhoser VDC but used by other VDCs

| S N | Pasture Name (Local name) | Total area | Grazing season | User VDC | Animal type using the pasture | Remarks |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|---------------|----------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1   | MARCHUNG (Sakau)          | 2.37 Km²   | Winter        | Lo Manthang | Goat, sheep, horse, lulu cow  | -       |
| 2   | DHARCHONGOMB A            | 3.91 Km²   | Winter        | Lo Manthang | Goat, sheep                   | -       |
| 3   | RHIJIPHUWA                | 24.46 Km²  | Winter        | Lo Manthang | Yak, goat, sheep              |         |
|     |                           |            |               |           |                                |         |
| 4   | CHUJUNG (Yaja)            | 52.08 Km²  | Summer        | Lo Manthang | Yak, goat, sheep              |         |
|     |                           |            |               |           |                                |         |
| 5   | MUKCHUNG                  | 34.08 Km²  | Summer        | Lo Manthang | Yak                            |         |
|     |                           |            |               |           |                                |         |
| 6   | MARCHA                    | 1.75 Km²   | Spring        | Lo Manthang | Yak, goat, sheep              | -       |
|     |                           |            |               |           |                                |         |
| 7   | DHALUNG                   | 34.09 Km²  | Summer        | Lo Manthang |                               |         |
|     |                           |            |               |           |                                |         |
| 8   | MUKCHUNG                  | 13.58 Km²  | Summer        | Surkhang   | Yak                            | -       |
| 9   | TAAPKE PEKANG             | 15.41 Km²  | Summer        | Surkhang   | Yak, Dzopa                    | -       |
| 10  | PANGA                     | 4.06 Km²   | Summer        | Surkhang   | Yak                            | -       |

## Pasture Units used by Chuksang VDC

| S N | Pasture Name (Local name) | Location VDC | Total area | Grazing season | Animal type using the pasture | Remarks |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1   | CHHYUME DANDA             | Chuksang     | 7.19 Km²   | Continuous     | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Keep goth in summer |
| 2   | CHHYUME THANKA            | Chuksang     | 4.27 Km²   | Continuous     | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Keep goth in summer |
| 3   | SANO CHHYUME              | Chuksang     | 6.64 Km²   | Continuous     | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Goth in Winter. Jhong of Muktinath VDC also uses this pasture. |
| 4   | THULO CHHYUME (MIULA)     | Chuksang     | 3.57 Km²   | Continuous     | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Goth in Winter. Jhong of Muktinath VDC also uses this pasture. |
| No. | Danda Name      | Area (Km²) | Season       | Livestock | Notes                                      |
|-----|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------|
| 5   | NHERIK DANDA    | 5.70       | Summer       | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Jhong also uses this pasture. Litting fire is not allowed while keeping goth. |
| 6   | PUMCHI DANDA    | 2.56       | Continuous   | Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa     | Tetang also uses but goth keeping is not allowed. |
| 7   | KYONJEGHANG A   | 4.04       | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                               |
| 8   | DHOBANANG       | 0.61       | Continuous   | Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa     | -                                               |
| 9   | CHUMBAK         | 3.63       | Summer+Spring | Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa     | -                                               |
| 10  | TOMAGHYAM       | 4.23       | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                               |
| 11  | IKJUPHU         | 2.96       | Summer       | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Ghyakar can also use for grazing but goth with fire is not allowed. Ghyakar uses for dung collection. |
| 12  | KHERKU          | 2.06       | Summer+Spring | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                               |
| 13  | KHOLAPARI GOTH / BAN | 3.86 | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                               |
| 14  | GHELDHUNBUK     | 13.84      | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                               |
| 15  | JHONG           | 2.06       | 15 days during Lhosar | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                               |
| 16  | GHUNSA          | 26.05      | Winter       | Goat, Sheep | -                                               |
| 17  | GHOK            | 4.97       | Winter       | Yak, Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Sangta village shifts here in winter. Way to Dolpo. |
| 18  | NHARIK          | 6.48       | Summer       | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Jhong also uses occasionally for grazing but keeping goth and litting fire is not allowed. Nomads used in the past. |
| 19  | GHEYUK          | 2.28       | Summer + Spring | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Goth is in cave                                      |
| No. | Pasture Name       | Location       | Size (Km²) | Season       | Available Animals | Notes                                      |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 20  | KYUHEN DANDA      | Chuksang       | 5.20       | Summer + Spring | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                          |
| 21  | KYUTEN            | Chuksang       | 2.52       | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                          |
| 22  | NUNKHANI DANDA    | Chuksang       | 4.74       | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                          |
| 23  | HASISICHYA        | Chuksang       | 7.70       | Summer + Spring | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                          |
| 24  | TAKCHENEN         | Chuksang       | 7.87       | Summer + Spring | Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                          |
| 25  | SUKCHINEN         | Chuksang       | 35.81      | Summer + Spring | Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                          |
| 26  | CHEPTIGHANG       | Chuksang       | 1.20       | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                          |
| 27  | BHRIGULHA         | Chuksang       | 8.66       | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Tetang can also use for grazing but cannot collect dung |
| 28  | CHYOGAAM          | Surkhang       | 3.26       | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can also use for grazing but cannot collect dung |
| 29  | TARAHAUWA         | Surkhang       | 6.94       | Winter       | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile also uses this pasture |
| 30  | SANGBA            | Surkhang       | 1.64       | Summer       | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can also use for grazing but cannot collect dung |
| 31  | POGO CHHYUME      | Surkhang       | 4.78       | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can also use for grazing but cannot collect dung |
| 32  | PUNAMLHE          | Surkhang       | 5.49       | Winter       | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can also use for grazing but cannot collect dung |
| 33  | JHOKICHHYUMB A    | Surkhang       | 6.01       | Spring       | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can also use but cannot keep goth |
| 34  | IMBUK             | Surkhang       | 7.28       | Summer       | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | -                                          |
| 35  | JHACHIU           | Surkhang       | 4.93       | Summer       | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Tange also uses but not allowed to keep goth |
| 36  | KYUTEN 1          | Chuksang       | 1.15       | Continuous   | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can use and can also keep goth |

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| # | CHHUNSI DANDA | Chuksang | 3.55 Km² | Summer | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can use and can also keep goth. Near to Chhunsi Gomba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | TAMSYAL | Chuksang | 0.92 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can use and can also keep goth. Location of old chuksang village. |
| 39 | CHHYUME | Chuksang | 3.69 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can use for grazing and cutting fuelwood. |
| 40 | VENYA | Chuksang | 2.10 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Chaile can use for grazing and cutting fuelwood. |
| 41 | TALLO VENYA | Chuksang | 0.86 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 42 | RUWARUWA | Chuksang | 2.06 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 43 | GHOKETHANG | Chuksang | 1.59 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 44 | KHELCHYANG | Chuksang | 1.64 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 45 | LUNGSUNG | Chuksang | 1.92 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 46 | GHYAKARKHOLA | Chuksang | 0.84 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 47 | SYAPCHIPU | Chuksang | 1.54 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 48 | CHYOHAR | Chuksang | 2.71 Km² | Summer + Autumn | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 49 | HYULKI PANGA | Chuksang | 5.18 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 50 | TAALAM | Chuksang | 3.82 Km² | Continuous | Lulu, Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | - |
| 51 | PIRI | Chuksang | 2.96 Km² | Summer | Goat, Sheep, Horse, Mule, Dzopa | Commonly used by Chuksang and Ghami VDC. The word PIRI implies common in local language. |
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