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Sans,Arial,sans-serif;color:#111;font-size:12pt;line-height:1.6}h1{font-size:20pt;margin:0 0 10pt}h2{font-size:14pt;margin:18pt 0 6pt}p{margin:0 0 10pt}.meta{color:#444}Utilization and Management of Forage Resources in the Farming Area of Xizang Autonomous RegionDOI: <https://doi.org/10.64025/j.lmjim.25.258069>Published: 2025-12-25

Abstract Animal husbandry in the agricultural areas of Xizang plays a significant role in the region's traditional economy. The core of pastoral production in these areas lies in the utilization and management of pasture vegetation. Based primarily on first-hand materials from field investigations conducted in Zhaxilin Village, Zhanang County, this study examines the local wisdom in utilizing and managing mountain pasture vegetation and field ridge vegetation. The villagers' management and use of mountain vegetation are realized through rational and effective livestock grazing strategies. According to the different types of livestock, herds are separated and grazed on the lower, middle, and upper slopes, with rotational grazing between East Mountain and West Mountain within the village territory. These strategies expand the utilization space of mountain pastures, reduce grazing pressure, improve the utilization rate of various forage plants, maintain vegetation diversity, and lay the foundation for sustainable use of mountain grasslands. The management and use of field ridge vegetation are based on collectively accepted rules and regulations, clearly characterized as "village conventions". The orderly utilization and management of vegetation are founded on a profound understanding of local natural conditions, climate, livestock behavior, plant characteristics, and the integration of vegetation resources across the village domain. Pastoral production in agricultural areas has expanded the breadth, depth, and elevation of the villagers' living space, providing better conditions for their subsistence.

Introduction Agriculture and animal husbandry stand as the two long - established and significant pillar industries of Xizang. These two sectors have deep - rooted historical and economic significance in the region, having been the mainstays of the local economy for a long time. When we take a look at the situation from the perspective of the relative economic contribution made by animal husbandry, the entire region can be clearly categorized into three distinct types of areas. These are the pastoral areas, where animal husbandry is the dominant economic activity, the semi - pastoral semi - agricultural areas, which strike a balance between raising livestock and cultivating crops, and the agricultural areas, where the focus is more on crop production. However, it is quite remarkable that even in the so - called agricultural areas, livestock production still holds a considerable share. Specifically, it accounts for approximately 30% of the total local agricultural output. This proportion is not negligible at all. It clearly shows and emphasizes