

Livestock grazing harming giant panda habitat

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A giant panda eats bamboo in Wanglang National Nature Reserve. Credit: Binbin Li

Increased livestock grazing in China's Wanglang National Nature Preserve has damaged one third of all giant panda habitat in the park, a

new study by Chinese and U.S. scientists finds.

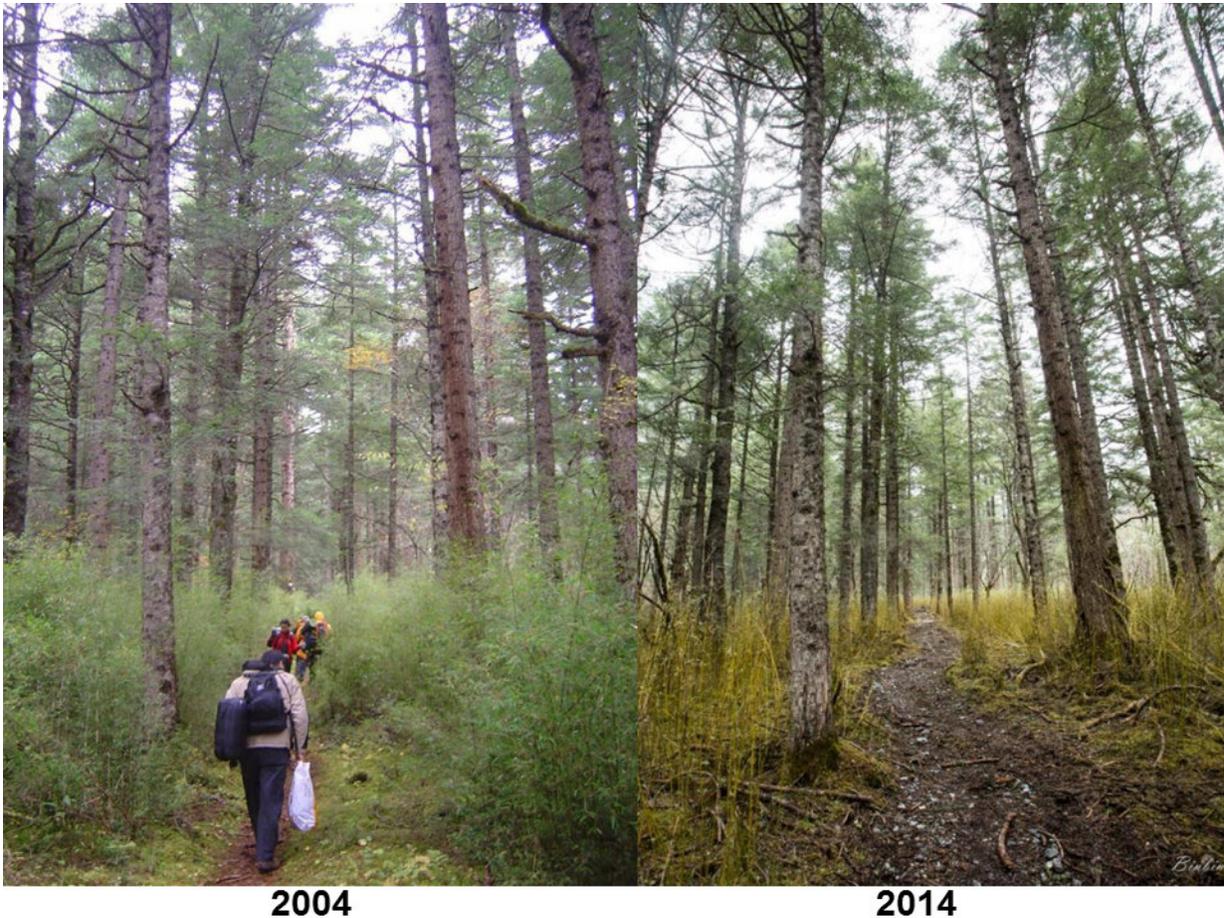
The habitat degradation coincides with a nine-fold increase in livestock numbers within the park over the past 15 years.

"Increasing numbers of free-ranging livestock inside the reserve's forests have caused tremendous impacts on bamboos, which constitute 99 percent of the giant pandas' diet," said Binbin Li, assistant professor at Duke Kunshan University's Environmental Research Centre, who led the study.

"What is worse, overgrazing has reduced the regeneration of these bamboos," Li said. "Local communities leave their livestock to free range in the forests and only come to feed them salt twice a month. So the [livestock feed](#) on the bamboos year-round, especially in winter."

Li and her colleagues from Duke University, Peking University and Wanglang National Nature Reserve published their findings Oct. 3 in the peer-reviewed journal *Biological Conservation*.

The Wanglang reserve is located in the Min Mountains of Sichuan Province, home to the largest population of wild giant pandas in China. The park is one of the oldest and most important of the 67 nature reserves China has established in recent decades to protect wild giant pandas. National forest conservation policies have helped halt deforestation in these parks, but as the new study shows, increased livestock grazing presents a new threat.



Effects of ten years of livestock grazing on bamboo forests can be seen at this site in Wanglang National Nature Reserve. Credit: Binbin Li

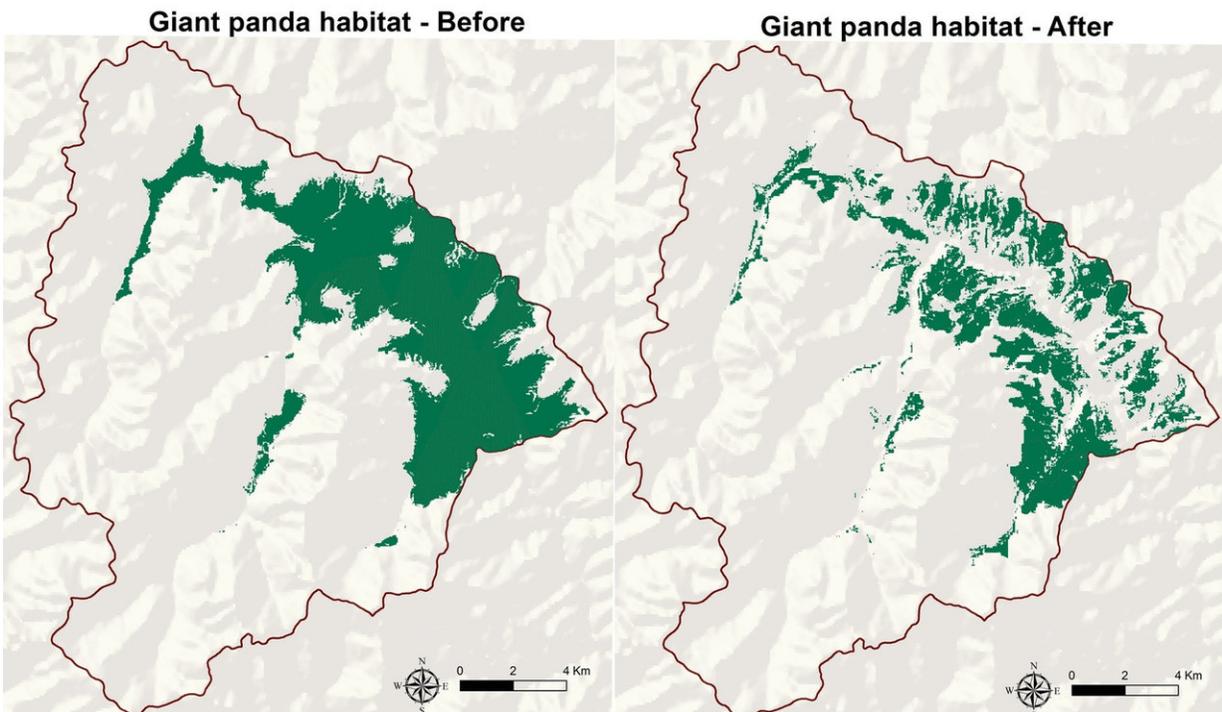
To conduct the analysis, Li and her team used 20 years of monitoring data to survey changes in the geographic distribution of bamboos, pandas and livestock within the park. This allowed the scientists to model where degradation or loss of panda habitats has occurred. Livestock movements were tracked by GPS collars.

"This long-term monitoring shows that the pandas are being driven out of the areas that are heavily used by the livestock, especially the park's valleys," said Stuart Pimm, Doris Duke Professor of Conservation

Biology at Duke University's Nicholas School of the Environment.
"These lower elevation areas are crucial for [giant pandas](#), especially during winter and spring."

On-the-ground observations of panda activity in the park's valleys support the model's findings.

"We have found many fewer signs of pandas in these areas in recent years," said Luo Chunping, a staff scientist at Wanglang National Nature Reserve.



Livestock grazing has damaged one-third of all giant panda habitat in one of China's oldest and most important panda preserves. Credit: Binbin Li

"If grazing is left uncontrolled, we are going to lose huge amounts of suitable panda habitats, to which we have devoted so much effort to protect in the past decades," Li said.

Numerous factors could be driving local communities to increase their use of the reserve for livestock grazing, the study's authors noted. These factors include the federal ban on logging and the policy to revert previously cleared cropland on steep slopes back into forests. They could also include increased consumer demand for meat in local markets; a sharp drop in tourism income in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake that hit the region in 2008; and unclear government policies about financial compensation for farmers who agree to remove their livestock from protected areas.

With the loss of so many other sources of income, raising livestock in the forested areas has become an increasingly popular livelihood. The researchers are working with [local communities](#) and other stakeholders to more fully understand the socio-economic drivers of the rapid increase of livestock grazing in the park's forests in recent years, and identify potential solutions.

"These problems are not unique to our study area, but common throughout the panda nature reserves and habitats. It is not just an ecological problem, but also a gamble between the communities, the [nature reserves](#), local governments and other stakeholders," said Li Sheng, assistant professor of conservation biology at Peking University.

"Instead of just a livestock ban, we need to find alternative livelihood practices for the local community, like job opportunities in tourism or forest stewardship, which are preferred by the locals we interviewed," Li said. "Reduce the number of livestock in panda habitats, promote better ways of raising [livestock](#), and find the balance between panda conservation and local development. These are our goals."

More information: Binbin V. Li et al, Free-ranging livestock threaten the long-term survival of giant pandas, *Biological Conservation* (2017).
[DOI: 10.1016/j.biocon.2017.09.019](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.09.019)

Provided by Duke University

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