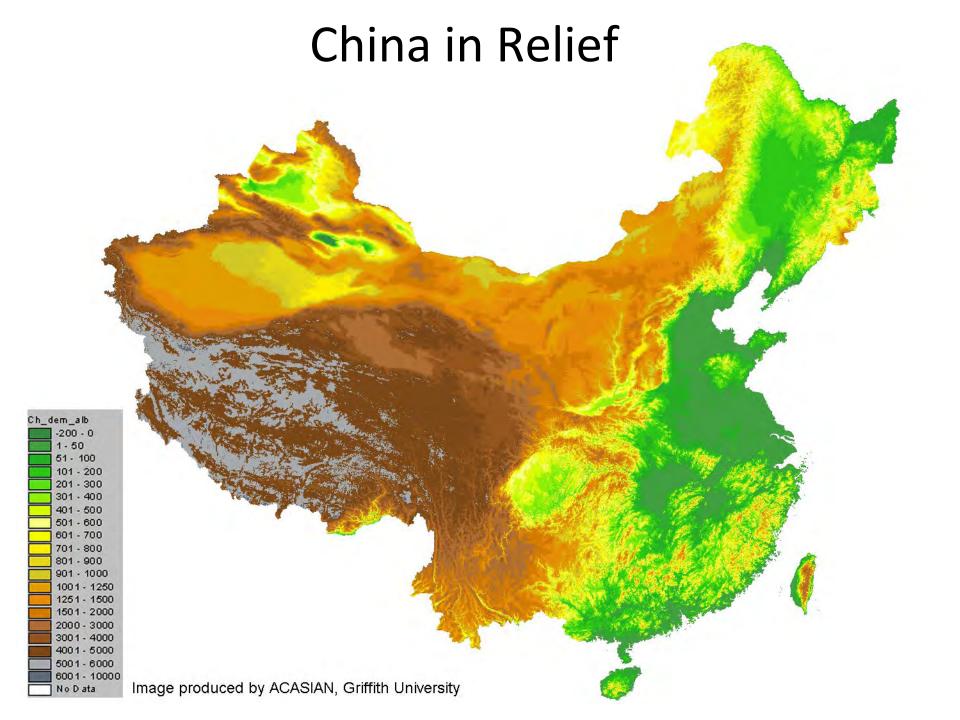
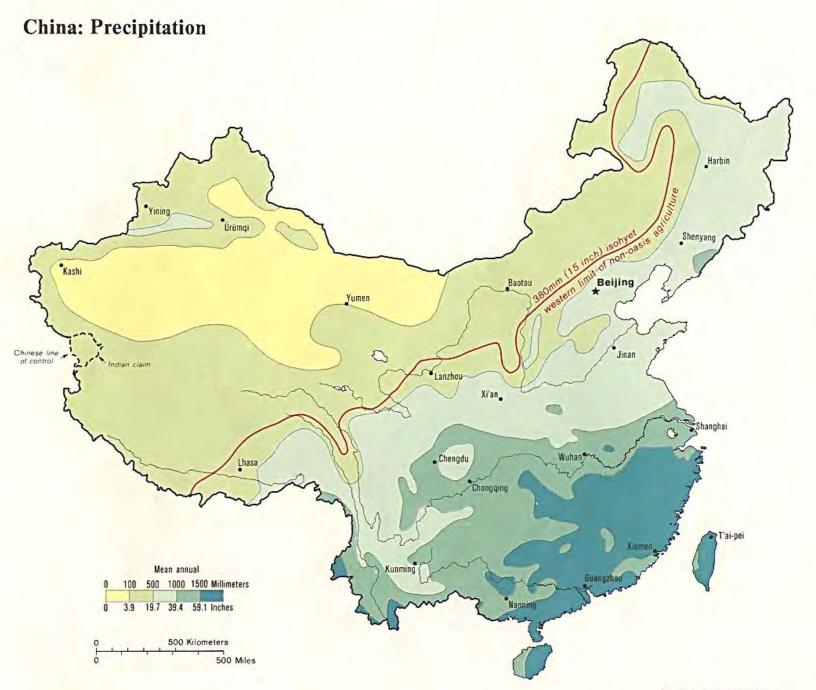
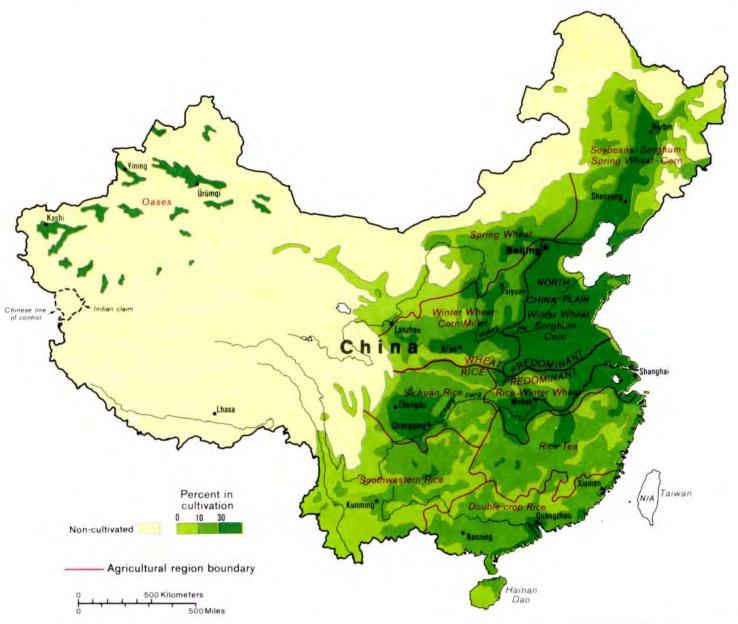
Inner Asian Frontiers of China

Stevan Harrell
Environment and Society in China
12 April 2016

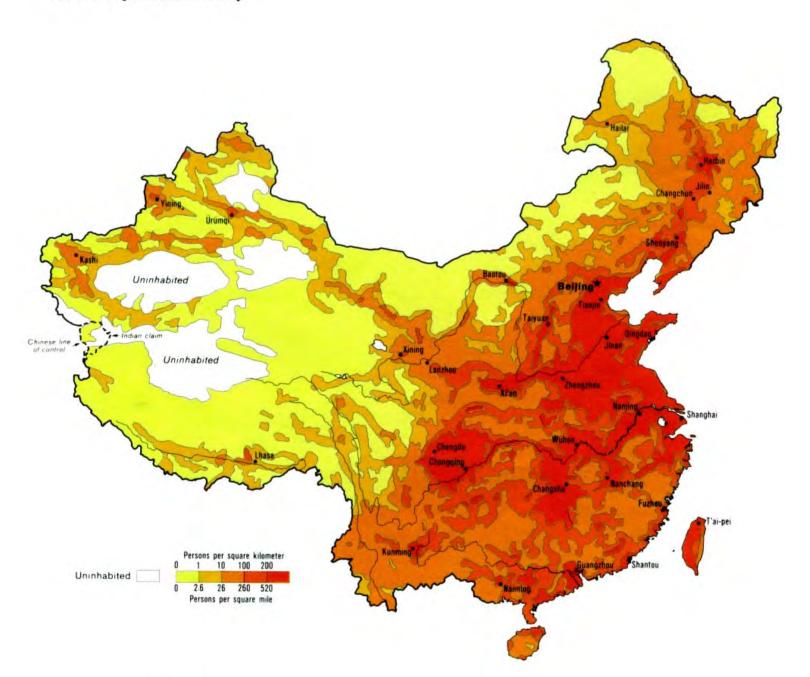




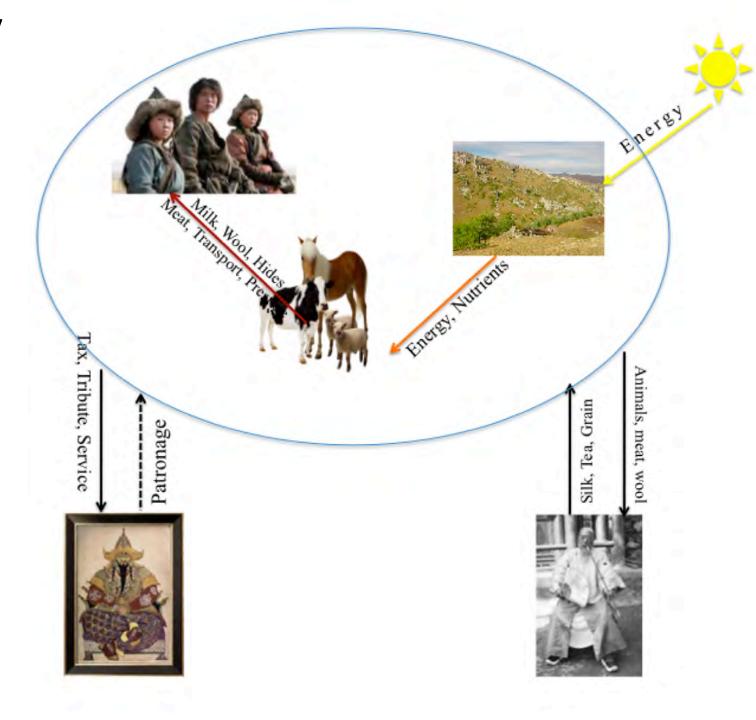
Agricultural Regions



China: Population Density



The Ecology of the Pastoral Household



The Pastoral Zone: Mutual Stereotyping

靠天放牧 随草水而行 吃亏心粮

北渡野狐岭, 登高南望, 复视太行诸山,晴朗可爱. 北顾, 单旱烟衰草, 中原之风, 至此各绝矣。

开荒

"Digging in the dirt and stooping in a back-breaking manner"

Jagchid and Hyer

"The term 'hard' is used for Mongols and the term 'soft' for Chinese."

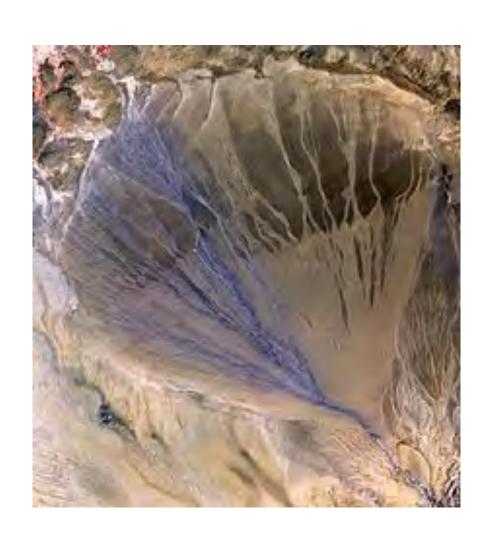
Lattimore

Gajir qagalaqu "Shattering the land"

Xinjiang Frontier: A complete agropastoral system



Xinjiang Frontier: A complete agropastoral system



Xinjiang Frontier: A complete agropastoral system









Xinjiang Frontier: A complete agropastoral system









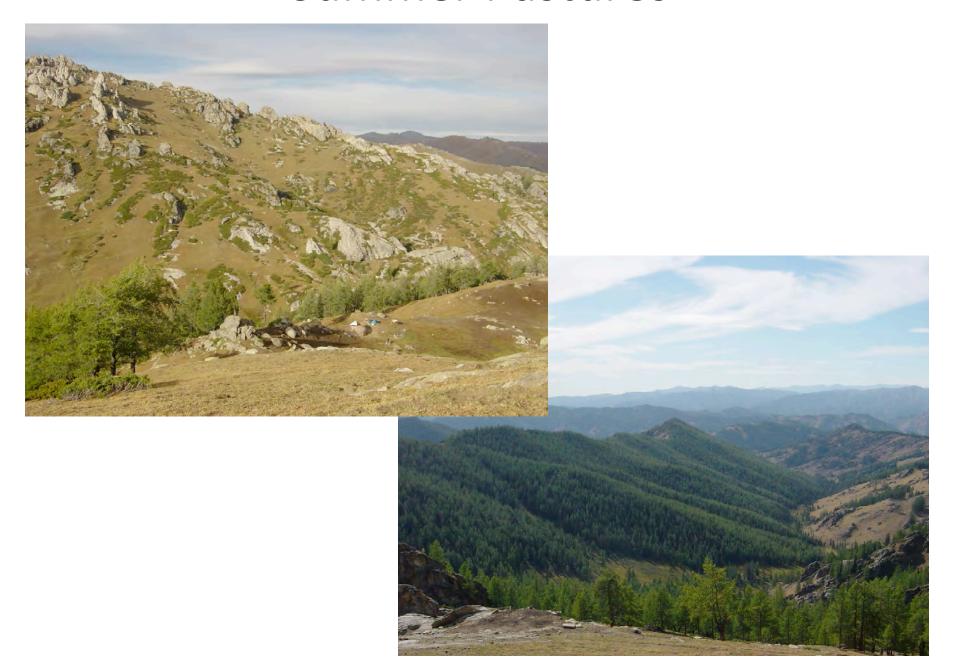
Kazak Migration: Winter House



Spring and Autumn Pastures



Summer Pastures



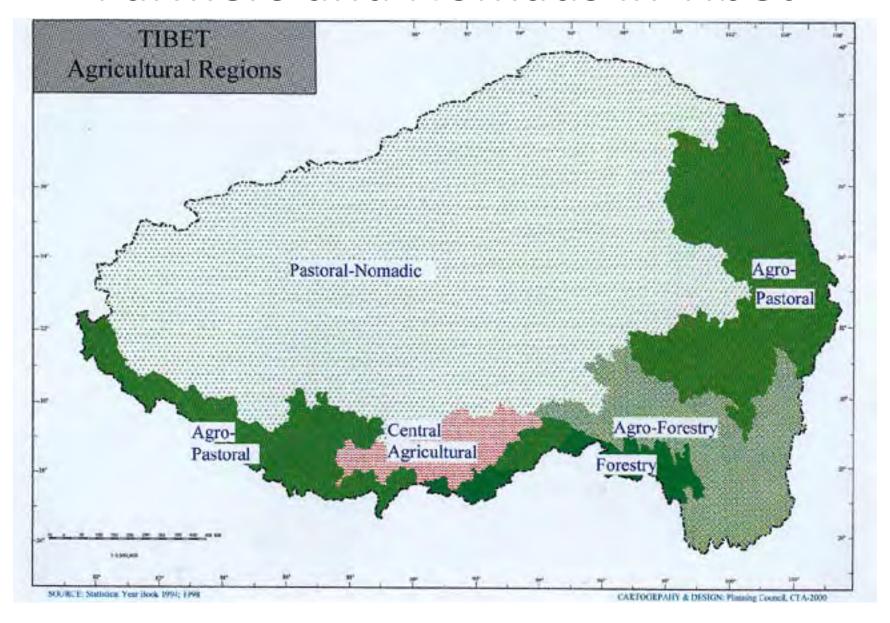
Migration corridor



Traditional Slaughter



Farmers and Nomads in Tibet



Tibetan farmers in the Upland Zone: Jiuzhaigou Tibetan Traditional livelihood

- 2000+ years habitation; don't know ethnic identity, but means of livelihood similar
- Limited clearing of forest for agriculture
- Animals pastured in abandoned fields, in alpine areas
- Forest products vital for livelihood: wood houses, firewood, medicines, mushrooms
- Different kinds of wood: birch, oak for firewood, pine for construction







Tibetan farmers in the Upland Zone: Jiuzhaigou Traditional forest and watershed protection

- Sacred mountain: take nothing away
- Water sources, lakes, waterfalls, water-turned prayer wheels: taboo areas to touch or disturb
- Village stewardship of individual plots of forest
- Pilgrimage sites: take in and bring out everything you need







Tibetan Nomads





Monasticism and Demography

