



## GEF SGP青海甘德生态修复及社区持续发展项目

GEF SGP QINGHAI GANDE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION AND  
SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

GEF SGP高原生态恢复及社区可持续发展项目

项目执行机构：兰州生态发展促进会

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项目实施地：青海省甘德县岗龙乡龙木且村

## GEF SGP青海甘德生态修复及社区持续发展项目

GEF SGP Qinghai Gande Ecological Restoration and Sustainable Community Development Project Technical Achievements Manual

GEF SGP高原生态恢复及社区可持续发展项目技术成就手册

# 技术成果手册

青海·甘德

PROJECT TITLE

生态修复及社区持续发展项目



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# 一、项目背景

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

青海·甘德生态修复及社区持续发展项目

GEF SGP青海甘德生态修复及社区持续发展项目是按照全球环境基金小额赠款计划中国项目-项目征集指南的要求，经兰州生态发展促进会申请，在选定的三江源国家级保护区周边的青海甘德县岗龙乡进行高原泥炭湿地的修复，使退化的泥炭湿地重新开始发育，恢复储水和固碳能力。推行温棚育犊的放牧方式改革，缓解湿地草地载畜量压力。开展与甘肃玛曲县欧拉秀玛乡等地的交流活动，建立生态保护社区层面跨省协调机制。

项目以岗龙乡龙木且村为试点，选定湿地修复示范区域，并推行温棚育雏的放牧方式，在春冬季，温棚可育畜；夏秋季，可进行温棚种植。一方面提高幼畜的成活率，另一方面缓解湿地草地的载畜量压力，从而改善生态环境。

The GEF SGP Qinghai Gande Ecological Restoration and Sustainable Community Development Project is implemented in accordance with the requirements of the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) China Project - Call for Projects Guidelines. Upon application by the Lanzhou Ecological Development Promotion Association, a highland peat wetland restoration project has been undertaken in Ganglong Township, Gande County, Qinghai, which is in the vicinity of the selected Sanjiangyuan National Natural Reserve, thereby enabling the degraded peat wetland to recommence development and recover its water storage and carbon sequestration capacity. The project is aimed at introducing the grazing reform of greenhouse calving and alleviating the pressure on wetland and grassland livestock carrying capacity. Exchange initiatives are conducted with places such as Olaxiuma Township in Maqu County, Gansu Province, with a view to establishing an inter-provincial co-ordination mechanism at the community level for ecological protection.

The project intends to adopt Longmuqie village in Ganglong Township as a pilot, with selected demonstration areas for wetland restoration, for which the greenhouse calving grazing method will be implemented. In spring and winter, greenhouses can be used for breeding livestock; in summer and autumn, planting can be carried out inside. On the one hand, the survival rate of infant livestock can be improved, and on the other hand, the pressure on the livestock carrying capacity of wetland and grassland can be relieved, leading to an enhanced ecological environment.

GEF SGP青海·甘德生态修复及社区持续发展项目是按照全球环境基金小额赠款计划中国项目-项目征集指南的要求，经兰州生态发展促进会申请，在选定的三江源国家级保护区周边的青海甘德县岗龙乡进行高原泥炭湿地的修复，使退化的泥炭湿地重新开始发育，恢复储水和固碳能力。推行温棚育犊的放牧方式改革，缓解湿地草地载畜量压力。开展与甘肃玛曲县欧拉秀玛乡等地的交流活动，建立生态保护社区层面跨省协调机制。

# 二、项目实施机构介绍

## PROGRAMS

GEF SGP青海·甘德生态修复及社区持续发展项目

### 1. 全球环境基金小额赠款计划（GEF-SGP）

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP)

GEF-SGP青海·甘德生态修复及社区持续发展项目

作为全球环境基金资助项目的组成部分之一，小额赠款计划成立于1992年，由联合国开发计划署负责实施，联合国项目管理办公室负责执行。小额赠款计划直接向非政府组织和社区组织提供资金和技术，支持他们保护和恢复自然，同时提高人们福祉和生计的活动。小额赠款计划支持的优先领域为：保护生物多样性、减缓气候变化、保护国际水域、防止土地退化和消除持久性有机污染物。目前，这个计划已经在全球125个国家支持了14500多个项目。

As a corporate programme funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Small Grants Programme was established in 1992, implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership, and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). SGP channels financial and technical support directly to NGOs and CBOs for activities that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods. SGP supports activities in these priorities – biodiversity conservation, abatement of climate change, protection of international waters, and prevention of land degradation and elimination of persistent organic pollutants. With presence in more than 125 countries, SGP has awarded more than 14,000 grants worldwide.

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## 2、联合国开发计划署（UNDP）

United Nations Programme

୧୦. ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଲୟରେ କୃପା କୌଣସି ଯାଇବା ଅବସ୍ଥା ଏବଂ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଲୟରେ କୃପା କୌଣସି ଯାଇବା ଅବସ୍ଥା

联合国开发计划署是联合国系统为终止贫困、不平等和气候变化而工作的主要机构。与全球170多个国家的专家和伙伴组成的广泛网络合作，联合国开发计划署帮助各国建立人与地球和谐的综合性、持续性解决方案。

四十多年来，作为联合国从事发展的全球网络，联合国开发计划署充分利用其全球发展经验，支持中国制定应对发展挑战的解决之道，并为中国开展南南合作和参与全球发展提供协助。联合国开发计划署目前在中国的重点工作领域为：减少贫困、善治、危机预防与恢复及能源与环境。

UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in over 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet.

UNDP has drawn on world-wide experience for over four decades to assist China both in developing solutions to its own ongoing development challenges, and in its south-south cooperation and engagement in global development. Domestically, our work focuses on Good Governance, Energy & Environment, Poverty Reduction and Disaster Management.

### 3、兰州生态发展促进会 (LEDA)

Lanzhou Municipal Bureau of Civil Organizations

ଲେଡା (LEDA)

兰州生态发展促进会是在兰州注册成立的非营性社团组织，致力于推动生物多样性保护和可持续发展的技术支持，关注社区扶危济困，促进人与自然和谐相处。本社团及其合作伙伴在甘肃境内有着多年的生物多样性保护、湿地草原生态修复、环境宣传教育、社区替代生计等项目实施的经验。

Lanzhou Municipal Bureau of Civil Organizations is a non-profit organization registered and established in Lanzhou. It is committed to promoting the sustainable development and technical support of biodiversity conservation and wild animal and plant breeding, and paying attention to the comprehensive development of communities and helping people in need, so as to promote the harmony between man and nature. The association and its partners have many years of experience in implementing projects such as biodiversity conservation, wetland grassland ecological restoration, environmental publicity and education, and community alternative livelihood in Gansu province.



### 三、湿地修复

## WETLAND RESTORATION

卷之三

### (一) 侵蚀沟

## Erosion Gully

四五·九三



#### 形成侵蚀沟的原因及影响

## Causes and Effects of Forming Erosion Gully

ସାମନ୍ଦରିତି ପାଇଁ କାହାର ଜାଗରଣ କରିବାକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ କାହାର ଜାଗରଣ କରିବାକୁ

### (1) 莫原过牧

## Overgrazing the grassland

ପ୍ରକାଶ'କ୍ଷେତ୍ର' କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସମ୍ବଲିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ



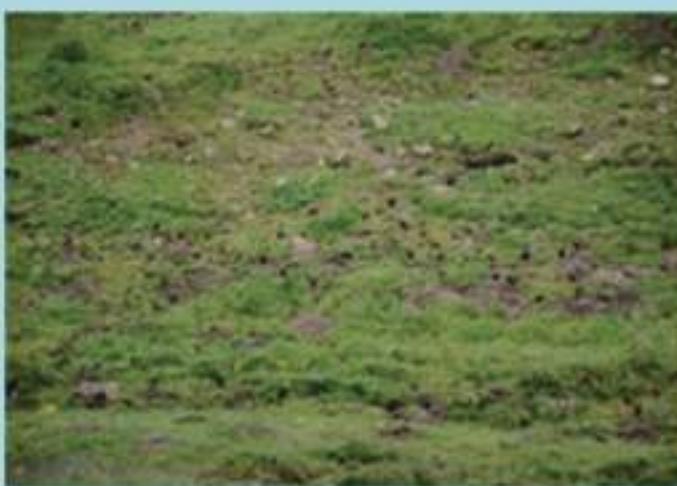
草原过牧对生态系统和生物多样性威胁严重。导致原因主要在于当地社区牧民的资源利用方式。随着人口的增加，牧民放牧的牛羊数量增加，过多的畜群活动，尤其是牦牛具有在泥炭湿地刨地取水喝的习性，过多的牦牛群刨出的渗水槽过宽和过深，来年难以自然恢复，久而久之则不断扩大，形成泥炭湿地草原上的侵蚀沟，贮存于泥炭地中的水顺沟流出，水位下降，泥炭湿地由发育转为退化。一些坡型较陡的地方和路边牲畜活动比较频繁的区域，侵蚀沟呈逐步扩大之势，沟面越来越宽，沟底越来越深。青藏高原众多的区域均呈现这种高原湿地草地退化的现象，不进行人工干预修复，后果将是灾难性的。

Overgrazing the grassland remains a severe threat to ecological system and the adversity of species. The reason of it is mainly because the local community herdsmen's way of using resources. As the population rises, so does the amount of sheep and cow raised by herdsmen. Over herds activities would cause over width and over depth of Seepage Trough, and it would be very difficult to recover naturally, therefore, there will be large extending gradually, becoming the erosion gully on the wetland grassland. The water stored in the peatland flows out along the ditch, the water level decreases, and the peat wetland begins to degenerate instead of growing. In some places with steep slopes and areas with frequent livestock activities along the roadside, the erosion gully is gradually expanding, the gully surface is becoming wider and wider, and the gully bottom is deeper. Many areas of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau are showing this phenomenon of plateau wetland grassland degradation, without artificial intervention and restoration, the consequences will be disastrous.

## (2) 草地退化

Degeneration of the grassland

高原草地退化



草地退化也是由草原过牧衍生而来，超载的畜群不断地啃食长出的新草，使草地中的紫穗狼毒等优良牧草难以生长到开花结穗的阶段，自然生长更新受阻，牧草越来越低，同时，狼毒等毒草逐步增加，草地开始退化，载畜量下降，草地生态系统进入恶性循环。

Is also derived by overgrazing grassland, grassland degradation of over-load herds constantly grow new eating grass, the grass in the purple ear cover with alkali grass, such as excellent forage growth and flowering ear hard phase, the natural growth of updates, forage more and more low, at the same time, the poisonous weeds, such as a gradually increase, the grass began to degenerate, grazing capacity fell, the grassland ecosystem into a vicious circle.

高原草地退化是由草原过牧衍生而来，超载的畜群不断地啃食长出的新草，使草地中的紫穗狼毒等优良牧草难以生长到开花结穗的阶段，自然生长更新受阻，牧草越来越低，同时，狼毒等毒草逐步增加，草地开始退化，载畜量下降，草地生态系统进入恶性循环。

## (3) 草原鼠害

Grassland Rodent Infestation

高原草地鼠害



草原鼠害由草原过牧衍生而来。由于泥炭湿地草地地下水位的下降，表层土壤干燥，高原鼠兔、草原鼢鼠等鼠类在草地下大量筑洞繁殖，啃食草根，破坏表层，挖掘出土壤，随风飘散，形成流动沙丘或沙包，引起土壤沙化和荒漠化。地方草原站过去多次采取毒鼠措施，均效果不佳，还对草原形成污染。

Grassland rodent damage is derived from grassland overgrazing. Due to the decline of groundwater level in peat wetland grassland and the dryness of surface soil, a large number of rodents such as plateau pikas and grassland zokors build holes under the grassland to breed, gnaw grass roots, destroy the surface layer, dig out the soil, float with the wind, form mobile sand dunes or sand bags, and cause soil desertification and desertification. Local grassland stations used to take rodent poisoning measures many times, but the effect was not good, and also polluted the grassland.

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#### (4) 道路建设

### Road construction

ସାହୁର ପତ୍ର ମେଲ୍ଲିକାଳ ଜୀବନ ।



### (5) 采集

Collection

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受到利益的驱使，外来人员时常聚集到这里进行冬虫夏草的采集和收购活动。对草地的破坏和有些濒危植物物种造成的威胁比较严重。

Driven by interests, foreigners often gather here to collect and purchase *Cordyceps sinensis*. The damage to grassland and the threat to some endangered plant species are more serious.

道路对生物多样性和湿地生态系统有一定的影响。造成湿地草场表层下储水层的阻断和野生动物栖息地破碎化，植被遭到破坏。

Road has certain influence on biodiversity and wetland ecosystem. The water storage layer under the surface of wetland grassland is blocked, the habitat of wildlife is fragmented, and the vegetation is destroyed.



## (6) 社区人口压力

The population pressure

甘德縣人口壓力

随着人口增长趋势明显，且几乎无从事商品流通和现代服务业的人员，大部分人口依靠传统放牧方式，以扩大牛羊数量来维持生存，人均草场面积呈缩小之势，以致造成草地生态环境恶化的潜在压力较大。

In the community is obvious with the increase of population, and there are almost no people engaged in commodity circulation and modern service industry, most of the population rely on traditional grazing methods to expand the number of cattle and sheep to survive, and the per capita grassland area is shrinking, so that the potential pressure of grassland ecological environment deterioration is greater.

隨着人口增長趨勢明顯，且幾乎無從事商品流通和現代服務業的人員，大部分人口依賴傳統放牧方式，以擴大牛羊數量來維持生存，人均草場面積呈縮小之勢，以致造成草地生態環境惡化的潛在壓力較大。

## (7) 草原围栏

Fence the Grassland

草原圍欄

大多数夏季牧场均已分包到户，并进行了围栏建设。草原围栏在划分草场，责任明晰方面具有作用。但可能对野生动物的生存造成了阻断，分割了栖息地，限制岩羊、藏原羚等野生动物的活动和迁徙。

Most of the summer pastures have been subcontracted to households and fenced. Prairie fence in the division of grassland, the responsibility of clarity has a role. However, it may block the survival of wildlife, divide the habitat, and restrict the activities and migration of wild animals such as blue sheep and Tibetan antelope.

大部份夏季牧場均已分包到戶，並進行了圍欄建設。草原圍欄在劃分草場，責任明晰方面具有作用。但可能對野生動物的生存造成了阻斷，分割了棲息地，限制岩羊、藏原羚等野生動物的活動和遷徙。



## (二) 甘德湿地面临的威胁

Threats to Gande Wetlands

甘德濕地面臨威脅

目前甘德县的湿地面积有所萎缩。随着人口的增加及人类活动过度、气候变化等原因，甘德湿地草地及天然草地已出现不同程度的退化和沙化，导致水源补给和水资源涵养功能急剧减弱，补给黄河的水资源减少，对整个黄河流域的经济社会可持续发展和生态安全构成了威胁。近年来，干旱少雨导致甘德地表径流减少，地下水位下降，湿地面积不断减少，天然植被草场大面积枯死，土地裸露，草场沙漠化趋势日益严重。除了自然灾害，人为破坏也是一个重要因素。如过度放牧、乱采滥挖药材、道路建设等。

At present, the wetland area of Gande County has shrunk. With the increase of population, excessive human activities, climate change and other reasons, Gande wetland grassland and natural grassland have been degraded and desertified to varying degrees, resulting in the sharp weakening of water supply and water conservation function, and the reduction of water resources for the Yellow River, which poses a threat to the sustainable economic and social development and ecological security of the whole Yellow River Basin. In recent years, drought and lack of rain have led to the reduction of surface runoff, the decline of groundwater level, the continuous reduction of wetland area, the withering of natural vegetation grassland in a large area, the bare land, and the increasingly serious trend of grassland desertification. In addition to natural disasters, man-made destruction is also an important factor. Such as overgrazing, indiscriminate mining of medicinal materials, road construction and so on.

目前甘德縣的濕地面積有所萎縮。隨著人口的增加及人類活動過度、氣候變化等原因，甘德濕地草地及天然草地已出現不同程度的退化和沙化，導致水資源補給和水資源涵養功能急劇減弱，補給黃河的水資源減少，對整個黃河流域的經濟社會可持續發展和生態安全構成了威脅。近年來，乾旱少雨導致甘德地表徑流減少，地下水位下降，濕地面積不斷減少，天然植被草場大面積枯死，土地裸露，草場沙漠化趨勢日益嚴重。除了自然災害，人類破壞也是一個重要因素。如過度放牧、亂採濫挖藥材、道路建設等。



### (三) 拦水坝

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ପ୍ରକାଶକ

1、意义：基于人为干扰和过牧引起的高寒湿地草地侵蚀沟的出现，泥炭湿地中的水顺着侵蚀沟排出，泥炭湿地草地停止发育，进而出现表层变干逐步退化的情况。而从湿地开始退化后，鼠害加剧、毒杂草丛生、沙化荒漠化等致使湿地草地退化，湿地草地生态系统恶化，引起载畜量下降等一系列严重后果和恶性循环。众多类似于甘德这样的青藏高原地区的局部区域湿地草地的退化，导致三江源等大的景观尺度范围内的生态恶化，生态功能减弱。为了保护和恢复这一关系中国水资源保障和生态安全区域的生态系统，修复退化和正在退化的泥炭湿地草地，就成为了必然的选项。

**Significance:** Based on the emergence of erosion ditch in alpine wetland grassland caused by human interference and overgrazing, water in peat wetland is drained along the erosion ditch, causing the peat wetland grassland stops developing, and the surface layer becomes sort of dry and gradually degrades.

After the degradation of the wetland, wetland and grassland ecosystem is getting more and more severe, such as intensified rodent damage, overgrown weeds, and desertification. It followed with series of consequence and vice circle. The degradation of wetlands and grasslands in many local areas of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau such as Gande has led to ecological deterioration and weakened ecological functions in large landscape scales such as the Three Rivers Source. In order to protect and restore the ecological system in this area related to China's water resources protection and ecological security, repairing degraded and degrading peat wetland grassland has become an inevitable option.



## 2、修建技术

## **Construction Technology**

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

小型拦坝的建设

#### The construction of small retaining dams

ଏହି କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ସମୀକ୍ଷା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିଶ୍ରମଙ୍କ ଯାହାକୁ



在拦水坝合理位置钉放标尺，按照年月时间可观测侵蚀沟泥土淤积的厚度。

A scale is nailed at a reasonable position of the retaining dam, and the thickness of soil deposition in the erosion ditch can be observed according to the time of year and month.

在湿地或沟渠上建造小型堵水坝以减小水流速率及在挡坝前降低水能。通过堵水坝的建造蓄积水资源，减少地表径流造成的水资源流失，提高地下水位，增强沼泽地的水涵养能力，并让侵蚀沟中的泥土慢慢形成淤积，减少水土流失，侵蚀沟得以逐渐恢复：

Construct small dams on wetlands or ditches to reduce water flow rates and decrease water energy in front of the dam. Through the construction of dams to store water resources, reduce the loss of water resources caused by surface runoff, raise the groundwater level, enhance the water conservation capacity of marshland, and let the soil in erosion ditches slowly form siltation, reduce soil erosion, and gradually restore erosion ditches;



1) 从侧面看拦坝的构型必须是一个三角形或是一个梯形（梯形底边为锐角）。这样可以有效的使水流沿着侧缘从坝顶或排水通道流过而不是直接冲击坝底而使其塌陷。

We can see from the side , the configuration of the dam must be a triangle or a trapezoid (the bottom of the trapezoid is an acute angle). This can effectively allow water to flow along the side edges and through the top of the dam or drainage channel instead of rushing to the base of the dam which causes it collapsed.

2) 拦坝和与之相连的水坑对减小水流和蓄积沉积物都起到重要作用，而不能仅仅局限于拦坝孤立的作用。因此在拦坝的位置选择上要考虑到坝体周围的蓄水情况，必要时要在上游坝体挖掘蓄水池。

The dam connecting with puddle, plays an important role in reducing water flow and accumulating sediment. It can not be limited to the humble role of the dam. Therefore, it needs to consider the water storage condition around the dam body while choosing the location. The reservoir should be excavated in the upstream dam body when necessary.

3) 拦坝修筑的材料可以用石头,也可以使用砾岩粒包(所用的袋包必须可以降解)。根据当地实际情况建造材料选择为坝体表面铺设带基壤草皮层,坝基由表部松散土壤、中部细砂砾石层及下部粗砂砾石组成。表部松散土壤,厚20—30cm,中部为细砂砾石,厚50—60cm,下部为粗砂砾石层,厚70—80cm(以上各层厚度根据退化沟深度予以调整)。

The material for the construction of the dam can be stone or gravel bag (the bag that we used must be degradable). According to the local actual situation, We select the construction material paved with foundation soil grass layer as the dam body, and the foundation is composed of surface loose soil, middle fine sand gravel layer and lower coarse sand gravel layer. The thickness of the surface loose soil is 20-30cm, the middle part is fine sand gravel with the thickness of 50-60cm, and the lower part is coarse sand layer with 70-80cm thickness (the thickness of the above layers will be adjusted according to the depth of the degradation ditch).

西藏植物志(第三卷) 1999年版

4) 拦坝的建筑位置应该和水流方向相垂直。

The location of the dam should be perpendicular to the direction of water flow.

ସାହୁ କୁ ଯାରେ ପରିଷାଳି ମୁଖ ଦୂର ପରିଷାଳି କୁ ପରିଷାଳି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

5) 两个拦坝之间的最大空间距离标准应该是上游水坝的坝底与下游水坝的坝顶在同一水平线上的最大直线距离。

The standard of the maximum space distance between two dams should be the maximum straight line distance between the dam bottom of the upstream dam and the dam top of the downstream dam on the same horizontal line.

ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଏକିଥିରୁ କନ୍ଦ ଖକୁ ମୁହଁ ଘର କେବ ଦିନ ମେଳା ହେଲା । ପ୍ରଦ୍ରଶ୍ନ କନ୍ଦ ଆ ଧନ୍ଦ ତଣ ଆ କଲିଯା ମୁହଁ ଖକୁ କରି ଅଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ କାଳିଯା କୁ କୁକୁ ମୁହଁ ଆ କୁକୁ କାଳ ମୁହଁ କରିଲା ।

6) 拦坝坝体中心的高度至少应比两端自然堤岸地面高度矮30cm (修筑材料沉降以后)。若能达到设计的水流渗透能力可以适当提高拦坝中心高度。

The height of the dam center should be at least 30cm lower than the ground height of the natural embankment at both ends (after the settlement of construction materials). The central height of the dam can be properly increased if it can reach capacity of water flow infiltration.

7) 拦坝延伸到沟渠边坡的长度应该是沟渠底宽的两倍且需保持平坦。

The length of the dam extending to the ditch side slope shall be twice the width of the ditch bottom and shall be kept flat.

ପ୍ରାଚୀନତିକାରୀ ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ହେଉଥିଲା ଏହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ହେଉଥିଲା

8) 用石头或砾岩粒使水坝坝体与沟渠堤岸融为一体，并且向堤岸延伸平铺至少50cm的宽度以防止漫过挡坝的水流从四周冲刷坝体。

The dam body is integrated with the ditch bank by stones or gravel grains and is extended to the bank by a width of at least 50 cm to prevent the water flowing over the dam from scouring the dam body from all sides.

## 四、项目示范成果

### PROJECT DEMONSTRATION

西藏自治区水土保持生态工程

#### (一) 社区湿地修复

#### Community Wetland Restoration

西藏自治区水土保持生态工程

9) 在拦坝的坝底使用有过滤作用的构造，可使部分水流漫过。细砂砾和粗砂砾的组合可以使这种效果得到实现。

The use of a filtering structure at the bottom of the dam allows part of the water to overflow. A combination of fine gravel and coarse gravel may allow this effect to be achieved.

西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程

10) 拦坝顶部平面的水土保持。使用所在生境草皮进行铺设。

Water and soil conservation of the top plane of the dam. And that turf of the habitat is use for laying.

西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程

11) 在考虑堵水坝的建造时要预留放牧通道。设有通道的拦坝体应加强承重结构。

When considering the construction of dams, grazing channels should be reserved. The dam body with passageway should strengthen the load-bearing structure.

西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程



9个月后，历经高原的冬季，于2020年6月我们又回草场看了拦水坝的效果，淤积已经慢慢形成，目测有一个指关节的淤积量，我们拿尺子一量，标尺旁的泥炭淤积有3.5厘米左右。

Nine months later, after the winter of the plateau, in June 2020, we returned to the grassland to see the effect of the dam, siltation has gradually formed, visual observation of a finger joint siltation, we took a ruler to measure, peat siltation beside the scale is about 3.5 cm.

西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程  
西藏自治区水土保持生态工程

## (二) 温棚育犊及种植

### Raising cow in greenhouse and plantingt

କ୍ଷମାଦିକରଣିକାରୀତିରେବାଦିକରଣିକାରୀତିରେବା



## 温棚外观

## The appearance of greenhouse

કદમ્બ કાવ્ય-સિરીઝ



### 改建后的温棚与传统温棚采光对比

#### Comparison of lighting between the reconstructed greenhouse and the traditional greenhouse

ཆිඟ ගැනීම් ප්‍රාග්ධනය සූදා කුරු ඇත්තා නිසා මෙහෙයුම් අවබෝධනය සූදා කුරු ඇත්තා නිසා මෙහෙයුම් අවබෝධනය



温棚建造技术：在传统温棚的基础上，改善了以往石棉瓦半透明采光不足的缺点，在建造结构上，使用上部钢架结构轻捷耗材少，整个温棚棚顶及前半墙使用5毫米钢化玻璃，透光性好，承重能力强。温棚的位置按照当地地理位置的特殊性选择坐南朝北的趋向，光照从白天一直可以持续至太阳落山，充分的利用太阳光照，使温棚无论在采光还是保暖上都得到最大的优化。

**Greenhouse construction technology:** on the basis of the traditional greenhouse, the defect of insufficient translucent lighting of the previous asbestos tile is improved. In the construction structure, the material consumption of upper steel frame structure is less. It has great lighting performance and bearing capacity by using 5mm toughened glass on the roof of greenhouse and front half wall.

କ୍ରମାବଳୀରେ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ପରିଚୟ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି।

### 1) 温棚育秧

### Raising cow in greenhouse

୬୨ କର୍ମାଣଦିତ୍ୟ-ସିଦ୍ଧାଂତଶା

### a. 牛犊管理

CDW management

୬୮



## 样本測量

冬季天冷时，选择出生时间相同、身体机能几乎相同的牛犊，通过以往传统的养育方式和棚内养育方式进度养育管理；冬季的温棚是“育婴室”、“养老院”和“庇护所”。作为育婴室：

When the weather is getting cold in winter, choosing calves with same age and similar bodily functions, we raise them by different way, raising them by traditional way and raising them in the greenhouse respectively.

Greenhouse is a nursery, nursing home and shelter in winter. As a nursery:



01

称重：选择样本的牛犊进行体长、体重、体高的测量并记录数据，进行冬季饲养；

weighing: measuring the body length, weight and the height of a calf selected as a sample, recording data and feeding the calf in winter;

02

饲养：饲养过程中，保证样本得到的饲料供应情况都相同；

feeding: make sure all the supplying situations toward all the samples are same:

୨୧ ଯାତ୍ରା କରିଲା ଗୁଣା ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵ ଦା ଯାତ୍ରା ଶୁଭ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚାହିଁ ମେଂ ରିକ୍ରୁଟ୍ ହୁଏବା କାହାରେକ କଷ୍ଟ ପାରିବା ଯାତ୍ରା କରିବାକୁ ଅର୍ଥରେ କୃଷ୍ଣା ଯାତ୍ରା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵରେ ପାରିବା ଯାତ୍ରା କରିବାକୁ ଅର୍ଥରେ କୃଷ୍ଣା

3

对比：经过一个冬天，大约4个月的喂养，天气渐暖，同样对对比样本进行体长、体重、体高的测量并记录数据；

Comparison: The weather is getting warmer after winter, all the samples have been fed about 4 months, we need to measure and record the body length, weight, and height of cattle;

作为“养老院”和“庇护所”：在冬季，温棚中更适应年老、体弱多病的牛抵御寒冷的天气。  
as a “nursing home” and “shelter” : in the winter, the greenhouse is more comfortable for the old, weak and sick cattle to withstand the cold weather.

温室中的牛犊要比传统天然在牧场的牛犊长得更快更健壮。

Calves in greenhouses grow faster and stronger than those in traditional natural pastures.

କ୍ରମାଙ୍କ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ପରିବହଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚାରିତ କରିଛି।

得到以下数据：

The data we obtained is as follows :

યુતિ પ્રાપી વાણી કાનૂની રૂપો

时间	标记	样本1 (温棚内饲养)	样本2 (温棚外饲养)
2020年1月1日	体重	70kg	80kg
	体长	83cm	94cm
	体高	63cm	72cm
2020年6月3日	体重	84kg	90kg
	体长	103cm	105cm
	体高	70cm	84cm
增长量	体重	14kg	10kg
	体长	20cm	11cm
	体高	7cm	12cm
Time	Mark	Sample1 (cultivating in greenhouse)	Sample 2 (cultivating outside the greenhouse)
On Jan 1, 2020	weight	70kg	80kg
	length	83cm	94cm
	height	63cm	72cm
On June 3, 2020	weight	84kg	90kg
	length	103cm	105cm
	height	70cm	84cm
Increment	weight	14kg	10kg
	length	20cm	11cm
	height	7cm	12cm
参数	单位	参数1 (在温棚内饲养的样本)	参数2 (在温棚外饲养的样本)
2020年1月1日-2020年6月3日	重量	70kg	80kg
	体长	83cm	94cm
	体高	63cm	72cm
2020年6月3日-2020年6月3日	重量	84kg	90kg
	体长	103cm	105cm
	体高	70cm	84cm
总增长量	重量	14kg	10kg
	体长	20cm	11cm
	体高	7cm	12cm

#### b.温棚管理

Greenhouse Management

୧୯୮୫ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚିଆନ୍ତା

在管理过程中，温棚内装有温湿度计，时常观察温度的变化，如果室内温度过高，要适当的开窗透风和降温，避免过高温造成的影响；

In the process of managing greenhouse, there should be wet thermometer to observe the change of temperature time to time. If the temperature inside is too high, we need to open window, leak and lower the temperature to avoid the influence of over high temperature.

## 2) 温棚种植

### The Greenhouse Planting

କୁର୍ଦ୍ଦ ପଦ୍ମବିନାନ୍ଦନା

利用温棚夏季空闲时期，可以做温棚种植，可以改善当地饮食的单一，以及蔬菜购买的不方便，在以后也可尝试经济作物，来丰富牧民的收入来源和增加收入。

The greenhouse can be used for planting in that idle period of the greenhouse in summer. It can improve the singleness of local diet and the inconvenience of purchasing vegetables. We can also try to plant cash crops in the future to enrich the income source of herdsmen and increase the income.

#### a. 选种

### Seeds selecting

୪ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀପାତ୍ରାନନ୍ଦିଶ୍ଵର

根据甘德的气候特点，选择适宜当地且选用无霜期较短的蔬菜。比如：叶菜类、根茎类萝卜等；

We should choose vegetable seed which has short frost-free season and suitable for local area according to the climatic characteristics of Gande, such as leafy vegetables, root vegetables etc:

## b.种植技术培训

Training of Farming Methods

九 藏文/双语种植技术手册

根据气候特点选择出可能的菜种进行播种，播种前进行技术理论培训。通过反复的沟通交流来让社区更好的了解和学习种植的技术以及后期管理技术。并制作双语图文手册，以便随时查看种植要点、种植方法、田间管理以及收获时间点。

Farmers should undergo Technical theory training before sowing. Vegetable seeds are to sow according to the climate characteristics. The community should have a better understanding and learning of the technology of planting and later managing technology by repetitive communications. They can also check the key point of planting, planting methods, field management and harvest time by making a bilingual manual.

西藏自治区昌都市江达县卡龙沟乡卡龙村的牧民们在冬季农闲时利用温室大棚种植蔬菜，以解决冬季蔬菜短缺问题。他们通过参加培训和阅读手册，掌握了种植技术，提高了生活质量。



## c.种植管理

Planting management

九 藏文/双语种植管理手册

因牧民的生活习惯不同于农区的农民生活习惯，所以在作物管理上还需要简单的培训和学习管理，对于土壤湿度的把握，温棚内小气候的管理，以及种植前和生长期的管理。

Due to the different living habits of herdsmen compared to those of farmers in agricultural areas, it still needs simple training and management study in crop management, such as estimating the soil moisture, the management of microclimate in greenhouses, and the management before planting and in growth period.

西藏自治区昌都市江达县卡龙沟乡卡龙村的牧民们在冬季农闲时利用温室大棚种植蔬菜，以解决冬季蔬菜短缺问题。他们通过参加培训和阅读手册，掌握了种植技术，提高了生活质量。



这里平均海拔3800-4000，全年平均气温大约4℃，昼夜温差大。但是温棚可以减少内外温差，保温保湿可以满足种植的部分要求，因此我们做了新的尝试。种植前棚内的土壤中都是大大小小的石块，和社区的成员一起捡石头、翻地、浇水，种上了蔬菜，并在一个月得到收获。

The average altitude here is 3800-4000, the annual average temperature is about 4 degrees Celsius, and the temperature difference between day and night is large. However, the greenhouse can reduce the temperature difference between inside and outside, and heat preservation and moisture preservation can meet some requirements of planting, so we have made a new attempt. Before planting, the soil in the shed was full of stones, large and small, and together with members of the community, they picked up stones, turned over the ground and watered. Vegetables were planted and harvested in a month.

西藏自治区昌都市江达县卡龙沟乡卡龙村的牧民们在冬季农闲时利用温室大棚种植蔬菜，以解决冬季蔬菜短缺问题。他们通过参加培训和阅读手册，掌握了种植技术，提高了生活质量。

### (三) 社区参与

### **Participation of Community**

ଶ୍ରୀ କୃତ୍ୟ ପାଳେଷ ଏକାନ୍ତମାତ୍ର

与甘肃玛曲县欧拉秀玛乡等地交流，开展生态保护社区层面的跨省协调。

Exchange with Oula Xiuma Township, Maqu County, Gansu Province, and carry out cross-provincial coordination at the community level of ecological protection.

## 1、社区参与

### **Participation of Community**

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在湿地修复技术和放牧方式方面，与相邻的甘肃玛曲展开社区层面的学习交流和合作，取长补短，推广相关湿地修复技术和放牧方式的改革成果。在基层和社区层面开展跨省协调，为西部省区的边界地区合作交流积累经验。

In terms of wetland restoration technology and grazing methods, we have launched community-level learning exchanges and cooperation with neighboring Maqu, Gansu Province, to learn from each other's strengths and complement each other's weaknesses, and to promote the reform results of relevant wetland restoration technology and grazing methods. Inter-provincial coordination should be carried out at the grass-roots and community levels to accumulate experience for cooperation and exchange in border areas of western provinces and regions.



湿地修复工作包括繁重的体力劳动，实施的人员主体为当地藏族牧民青年。通过他们的参与，提升他们生态保护、湿地修复、科学放牧、草地合理利用等方面的知识和技能，以及锻炼他们从外部学习和向外部传授经验的交流合作能力。

In terms of wetland restoration technology and grazing methods, we have launched community-level learning exchanges and cooperation with neighboring Maqu, Gansu Province, to learn from each other's strengths and complement each other's weaknesses, and to promote the reform results of relevant wetland restoration technology and grazing methods. Inter-provincial coordination should be carried out at the grass-roots and community levels to accumulate experience for cooperation and exchange in border areas of western provinces and regions.



项目一直尊重并鼓励本地藏族妇女的参与，因为她们在生活上的智慧以及观点也是不可或缺的一部分，是重要的组成部分。

The project has always respected and encouraged the participation of local Tibetan women, because their wisdom and views on life are also indispensable and important components.

高原湿地是青藏高原生态系统的重要组成部分，在维护地球生态安全和保障经济社会可持续发展等方面具有不可替代的作用。由于气候变化、人为过度开发利用等因素，高原湿地退化与沙化问题日益突出，对黄河流域生态安全构成威胁。

## 2. 跨省交流合作

### Inter-provincial exchange and cooperation

三地政府、公众、企业、社会组织、科研院所等社会各界需要增加沟通交流、开展联合行动、强化协作共管。



#### a.高原泥炭湿地修复技术、示范案例，总结高原泥炭湿地修复的技术；

The restoration technology and demonstration project of plateau peat wetland are listed, and the restoration technology of plateau peat wetland is summarized;

三地政府、公众、企业、社会组织、科研院所等社会各界需要增加沟通交流、开展联合行动、强化协作共管。

#### b.三江源周边社区放牧方式改革及效果；

Reform and effect of grazing mode in the surrounding communities of Sanjiangyuan;

三地政府、公众、企业、社会组织、科研院所等社会各界需要增加沟通交流、开展联合行动、强化协作共管。

#### c.社区层面跨省协调机制；

达成协议，如下：

Inter-provincial coordination mechanism at the community level;

And the agreement is as follows:

三地政府、公众、企业、社会组织、科研院所等社会各界需要增加沟通交流、开展联合行动、强化协作共管。

三地政府、公众、企业、社会组织、科研院所等社会各界需要增加沟通交流、开展联合行动、强化协作共管。



# 黄河流域（玛域）高原湿地保护甘德倡议

2020年10月14日

青海省果洛藏族自治州甘德县

高原湿地是青藏高原生态系统的重要组成部分，在维护地球生态安全和保障经济社会可持续发展等方面具有不可替代的作用。由于气候变化、人为过度开发利用等因素，高原湿地退化与沙化问题日益突出，对黄河流域生态安全构成威胁。

保护高原湿地必须重视区域交流合作。甘肃省甘南藏族自治州、青海省果洛藏族自治州和四川省阿坝藏族羌族自治州三地位于青藏高原腹地，生物多样性丰富，是黄河流域重要的生态屏障。三地历史同脉、文化同源、地理同域，生态环境系统天然一体。为保护该区域高原湿地和生态环境，实现可持续发展，三地的政府、公众、企业、社会组织、科研院所等社会各界需要增加沟通交流、开展联合行动、强化协作共管。

保护高原湿地必须重视公众的参与。要大力弘扬人与自然和谐的理念，鼓励人人参与保护高原湿地的行动，实现高原生态系统的恢复与健康发展。尤其要鼓励和支持社区妇女参与生态保护活动。

保护高原湿地必须重视传统知识和科学方法的结合。要尊重当地传统的文化、习俗、信仰，将当地传统知识中的生态保护经验应用到湿地修复和保护行动中；同时，与研究和技术人员合作，应用科学的方法和合理的措施对退化湿地进行生态修复。

保护高原湿地必须重视牧民的生计发展，要促进可持续生计，平衡经济发展和生态保护。

恢复高原湿地，保护生态，是各民族共同的愿望和责任。在此，与会代表一致赞同发布这一高原湿地保护倡议，以号召所有人行动起来，尊重自然、保护高原湿地生态系统，共同建设我们的绿色家园，实现可持续发展目标。

## Yellow River Basin (Mayu) Plateau Wetland Gande Initiative for Plateau Wetland Protection in Yellow River Basin (Mayu)

Gande County, Golo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Qinghai Province

Plateau wetland is an important part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau ecosystem, which plays an irreplaceable role in maintaining the ecological security of the earth and ensuring the sustainable development of economy and society. Due to climate change, human over-exploitation and other factors, the degradation and desertification of plateau wetlands have become increasingly prominent, which poses a threat to the ecological security of the Yellow River Basin.

To protect plateau wetlands, we must attach importance to regional exchanges and cooperation. Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Gansu Province, Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai Province and Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province are located in the hinterland of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, rich in biodiversity and important ecological barriers in the Yellow River Basin.

The three places have the same history, culture and geography, and the ecological environment system is naturally integrated. In order to protect the plateau wetland and ecological environment in the region and achieve sustainable development, the governments, the public, enterprises, social organizations, scientific research institutes and other sectors of society in the three places need to increase communication, carry out joint actions and strengthen cooperation and co-management.

Public participation must be emphasized in the protection of plateau wetlands. We should vigorously promote the concept of harmony between man and nature, encourage everyone to participate in the protection of plateau wetlands, and realize the restoration and healthy development of plateau ecosystems. In particular, community women should be encouraged and supported to participate in ecological protection activities.

The protection of plateau wetlands must place importance to the combination of traditional knowledge and scientific methods. We should respect the local traditional culture, customs and beliefs, and apply the ecological protection experience of local traditional knowledge to wetland restoration and protection actions; At the same time, we cooperate with researchers and technicians to apply scientific methods and reasonable measures to carry out ecological restoration of degraded wetlands.

To protect the plateau wetland, we must attach importance to the livelihood development of herdsmen, promote sustainable livelihood, and balance economic development and ecological protection.

It's nations' common wish and responsibility to recover the plateau wetland and protect our ecosystem. Here, the participants unanimously agreed to issue this plateau wetland protection initiative to call on all people to take action of respecting nature, protecting the plateau wetland ecosystem, jointly build our green home and achieve the goal of sustainable development.

କୁନ୍ତିତାରୁଦ୍ଧାରୀ (କୁନ୍ତିତାରୁଦ୍ଧାରୀ) ଶ୍ରୀ କର୍ଣ୍ଣାନ୍ତିର ପଦବୀ ଶ୍ରୀ କର୍ଣ୍ଣାନ୍ତିର ସମ୍ମାନ ଏବଂ ଶ୍ରୀ କର୍ଣ୍ଣାନ୍ତିର ପଦବୀ

## ೨೦೨೦ ಏರಿ ಸ್ವಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು

କାଳେ ହୁଏ କିମ୍ବା କାଳେ କାଳେ କାଳେ କାଳେ କାଳେ କାଳେ କାଳେ କାଳେ କାଳେ କାଳେ

西藏民族的民族學研究，是中國民族學研究的一個重要組成部分。它在民族學研究中占有重要地位。

## 五、项目致谢

PROJECT THANKS

བླྲྟ འର୍ପଣା ମୁଦ୍ରଣ

### 联合国开发计划署全球环境基金小额赠款项目

United Nations Programme (UNDP) Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP)

ଓଜନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟାତ୍ମକ ପରିଯାକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଏକତ୍ର ଯେତେ ସ୍ଵାତଂସ୍ତ୍ରୀତି କରିବାର ପରିଯାକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରିଯାକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

### 兰州市民间组织管理局

Lanzhou Administration of Nongovernmental Organizations

ଓଜନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟାତ୍ମକ ପରିଯାକ ଏକତ୍ର ହାତକାର୍ତ୍ତବାଦିତାକାରୀ

### 青海省甘德县班玛仁拓野生动植物保护协会

Banmarentuo Wildlife Conservation Association, Gande County, Qinghai Province

ଓଜନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟାତ୍ମକ ପରିଯାକ ଏକତ୍ର ଯେତେ ବର୍ଷା ପରିଯାକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରିଯାକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

### 甘肃省玛曲县生态环境保护协会

Ecological Environment Protection Association of Maqu County, Gansu Province

ଓଜନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟାତ୍ମକ ପରିଯାକ ଏକତ୍ର ଯେତେ ପରିଯାକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରିଯାକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

### 甘肃迈肯文化传媒有限公司

Gansu Mikan Culture Media Co., Ltd.

ଓଜନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟାତ୍ମକ ପରିଯାକ ଏକତ୍ର ଯେତେ ପରିଯାକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରିଯାକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

### 甘肃省绿驼铃环境发展中心

Gansu "Green Camel Bell" Environment and Development Center

ଓଜନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟାତ୍ମକ ପରିଯାକ ଏକତ୍ର ଯେତେ ପରିଯାକ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରିଯାକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ

