

Project Update: October 2016

Aimed at studying the botanical composition of the herbivore diet, the field survey was carried out recently which revealed that 46 species of plants were primarily consumed by wild and domestic ungulates viz blue sheep, horses and yaks. Individual species were further classified into three forage categories, hence 15 species of graminoids, 28 species of forbs and three species of browse were recorded:

Graminoids		
Scientific name	Family	Choice of diets
<i>Eragrostis poaeoides</i>	Gramineae	Common
<i>Poa hirtiglumis</i>	Poaceae	Common
<i>Stipa milleri</i>	Poaceae	Common
<i>Bromus himalaicus</i>	Poaceae	Common
<i>Poa dzongicola</i>	Poaceae	Common
<i>Festuca boriانا</i>	Poaceae	Common
<i>Helictotrichon parviflorum</i>	Poaceae	Common
<i>Juncus benghalensis</i>	Juncaceae	Common
<i>Kobresia Prainii</i>	Cyperaceae	Common
<i>Kobresia Pygmaea</i>	Cyperaceae	Common
<i>Kobresia sp.</i>	Cyperaceae	Common
<i>Carex haematostoma</i>	Cyperaceae	Common
<i>Blysmus compressus</i>	Cyperaceae	Common
<i>Carex duthiei</i>	Cyperaceae	Common
<i>Aletris pauciflora</i>	Nartheciaceae	Common
Forbs		
<i>Anaphalis xylorhiza</i>	Asteraceae	Common
<i>Anisodus luridus</i>	Solanaceae	domestic
<i>Aster himalaicus</i>	Asteraceae	domestic
<i>Aster stracheyi</i>	Asteraceae	domestic
<i>Bistorta macrophylla</i>	Polygonaceae	common
<i>Cynanthus lobatus</i>	Campanulaceae	Yak
<i>Heracleum nepalense</i>	Apiaceae	domestic
<i>Ligularia amplexicaulis</i>	Asteraceae	domestic
<i>Morina polyphylla</i>	Dipsacaceae	Yak
<i>Onosma hookeri</i>	Boraginaceae	domestic
<i>Oxytropis lapponica</i>	dipsacaceae	common
<i>Pedicularis bella</i>	Scrophulariaceae	domestic
<i>Physospermopsis kingdom</i>	Apiaceae	domestic
<i>Potentilla aristata</i>	Rosaceae	common
<i>Potentilla griffithii</i>	Rosaceae	common
<i>Ranunculus brotherusii</i>	Ranunculaceae	domestic
<i>Rhodiola crenulata</i>	Crassulaceae	domestic
<i>Runanculus brotherusii</i>	Ranunculaceae	domestic
<i>Saussurea gossypiphora</i>	Asteraceae	domestic

<i>Saussurea nepalensis</i>	Asteraceae	domestic
<i>Saussurea obvallata</i>	Asteraceae	domestic
<i>Saxifraga hispidula</i>	Saxifagaceae	domestic
<i>Taraxacum skkimense</i>	Asteraceae	common
<i>Thermopsis barbata</i>	Leguminosae	Horse
<i>Phlomis rotata</i>	Lamiaceae	domestic
<i>Rheum spiciforme</i>	Polygonaceae	domestic
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae	domestic
<i>Rheum nobile</i>	Polygonaceae	domestic
Browse		
<i>Rosa marophylla</i>	Rosaceae	domestic
<i>Clematis barbellata</i>	Ranunculaceae	Yak
<i>Clematis montana</i>	Ranunculaceae	Yak

From three forage categories, graminoids seems to be preferred species consumed by all three ungulates. Among the graminoids, all the ungulates diets were strongly dominated by *Kobresia prainii* followed by *Kobresia pygmaea*. The high selection for this genus was mainly because these species are extensively grown in the foraging zone of all the three ungulates. Other species of graminoids were also preferred but are grown only sparsely in the area.

The domestic ungulates consumed more forbs and browse compared to wild ungulate. Horse consumed 26 species of forbs and one species of browse and similarly yak fed on 27 forbs species and three browse. However in case of blue sheep, it is different. The blue sheep fed on only six species of forbs and there were no records of feeding on browse. This is mainly because blue sheep have adequate preferred species. The other reason could be attributed to its short stature. Thus, more species of forbs were shared among domestic animals but only few species were commonly eaten between wild and domestic ungulates. In general, the proportions of the forbs and browse in all their diets were considerably lower at a forage category level.

Hence, based on field observation, it is observed that the competition between wild blue sheep and domestic ungulates are more intense in graminoids followed by forbs. The competition is less intense on browse category. These three species share common foraging ground especially in summer.



Kobresia prainii, the most preferable forage species & extensively found in all survey areas



Rheum nobile, medicinal plant grown in high rugged mountains and exclusively consumed by domestic ungulate



Bistorta macrophylla, sparsely distributed in all foraging zones although known to be consumed by all three ungulates



Survey area to study botanical composition for herbivore diets