

Project Update: December 2010

A nursery had been established to breed artificially branchy tamarisk seedlings and cistanche seeds to supply the 2610 remaining desert families around the Lopnur Wild Bactrian Camel Reserve from July 2010 to August 2010.

Three 3-week long training workshops have been held to train 58 local conservationists to grasp the breeding technologies for the nursery from August to October 2010, the local capacity building will ensure local people can run the nursery successfully later after my team members have left.

Through educational campaigns including presentations, conservational brochures distribution and on-site demonstrations (November to December 2010), local desert communities consisting of 1832 new families including about 6850 adults around the Lopnur reserve had been taught to grasp our artificial branchy tamarisk and desert-living cistanches planting technologies and methane application technology for their welfare improvement and the conservation of wild Bactrian camels. A small percentage of involved families remain on the waiting list to receive our technologies training and conservation education in the early 2011.



Left: Purchased seedling for nursery breeding in the open space of the nursery in Aug 2010. Middle: The ground breaking work for the establishment of the nursery in Ruoqiang County in July 2010. Right: Local volunteers planted branchy tamarisk seedling in the nursery in Aug 2010.