

Traditional Range Resource Utilization: Experience Gained Among the Pastoralists of Tanzania*

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ABSTRACT Two studies were conducted in two pastoral communities on the traditional reserve grazing areas. These were the "Milaga" and "Alalili" reserve grazing pastures. Results of study I indicated that several household parameters had changed and so affected most of their pastoral production systems. Several factors are responsible: the major ones being cultivation in these marginal areas, and labour and feed shortages. Investigation made on study II revealed that on average, forage yield was relatively higher in reserve grazing areas in comparison to that reported in similar range conditions. Though traditional range management is blamed for not being environmentally friendly, the results indicated their potential for not and posterity. This paper presents part of the results obtained and suggests that the practice provides renewed impetus for future improvement of these reserve grazing areas.