

Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning—5.81 million people in total.

The ancient Mongolian Plateau connects the Changbai Mountains and Heilongjiang River in the east, the Tianshan Mountains and the Tarim Basin in the west, the grand Siberian grasslands in the north and the Yinshan Mountains in the south. Geographically, the Mongolian Plateau has a dry grassland climate. As it is in China's north, which is high, cold, dry and snowy, the plateau is not suitable for farming. Yet the vast grasslands are ideal for developing animal husbandry. For this reason, animal husbandry has long been the foundation of Mongolian people, the best basis of their life. For hundreds of years, the Mongolians have lived a nomadic custom of migration of following the grass and water, leaving footprints in the country's many pastures. They lived in yurts that can be easily installed and dismantled. Now most Mongolians have settled down in brick or earthen houses, and grasslands tourism has become a passion.

*Nadam*, in Mongolian, means amusement and games. Every July or August, a *Nadam* festival is held on grasslands as an age-old custom, a sporting competition to display wrestling, archery and horse-racing skills. These days, it has more contents and, in addition to a

The Lele cattle cart is regarded as "the ship on grassland," which perfectly fits local environments.

