

**Bod rigs dmangs khrod kyi gter sgrub cho ga dang de las
'phos pa'i khor yug srung skyong gi 'du shes
(The concept of protecting the environment spreads from *gter
sgrub* rituals in Tibet)**

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1. The definition and origin of treasure

In this presentation I would like to discuss the *gter sgrub* ritual, which is commonly performed in Tibetan society. The treasure in question consists mainly of five grains, gold and other jewels, which are hidden in lakes, forests, and mountains in order to bring long life and abundant harvests to human beings and protection to nature. The procedure of hiding treasure includes collecting materials, reciting prayers, performing ritual practices, and involves special locations, time arrangement and classification of the treasure. This tradition may have originated thousands years ago, and is still practised by Tibetans.

2. Topics related to treasure

There are three main aspects to these treasure-rituals:

1. The types of associated ritual activities.
2. The places in which the treasure should be concealed
3. Containers and contents.

3. The procedure of hiding treasure

1. The purposes of hiding treasure should be for the well being of sentient beings.
2. The practice of hiding treasure includes the procedure of praying and selection of locations.
3. The principal purpose of hiding treasure is that it should destroy all the results of bad actions and ignorance, and bring about auspicious circumstances in the future.

4. Environmental protection

This section discusses the relationship between the *gter sgrub* ritual and the natural environment.