



「福井における里山里海湖の保全と継承について」

Conservation and Passing-on of Fukui's Satoyama

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SATOYAMAイニシアティブ第4回定例会合の開催

The Fourth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the SATOYAMA Initiative

28カ国130人が参加。地域の視点からSATOYAMA保全を議論。

130 participants from 28 countries are discussing *satoyama* conservation.



SATOYAMA関連イベントの開催

Holding a series of side events



『こども環境教育フォーラム』や『里山ステイ』 など10のイベントを開催。県民も多数参加。

10 events such as "Fukui Children's Environmental Education Forum" and "*Satoyama* Stay" are held, gaining the participation of many local people.

里山の現地エクスカーション - 定例会合では初めての試み-

The first excursion in the history of the 4 IPSI Global Conferences



SATOYAMA保全の最前線を各国の専門家が 視察。地元保全団体が説明。

The local people described their front-line experiences of *satoyama* conservation for experts from all over the world.

IPSI加盟団体の拡大 -県内3団体が新たに参加-

Three organization from Fukui became new IPSI members



県内の2市町、1企業が新たにIPSIに加盟。 IPSIのメンバー数も155に到達。

Two municipalities and a local business in Fukui Prefecture became new IPSI members, which made the total number of IPSI members exceed 155.

福井県の位置と特性 The Location and the Character of Fukui Prefecture



福井県は、本州の北側中央に位置 (人口約80万人、面積約4,200km²)

Fukui Prefecture is located in the center of the northern side of Honshu, the largest of Japan's main islands.

(Population: 800,000 persons, Area: 4,200km²)

冬季の降雪は、世界有数。雪は、河川や湧水となって、 県土を潤す(平均気温15℃、年間降水量約2,500mm)

Winter brings heavy snowfall to an extent rarely seen in the world. The snow turns into rivers and spring-water, supplying the villages of Fukui with abundant water.

(Yearly average air temperature: 15°C, Yearly precipitation: 2,500mm)

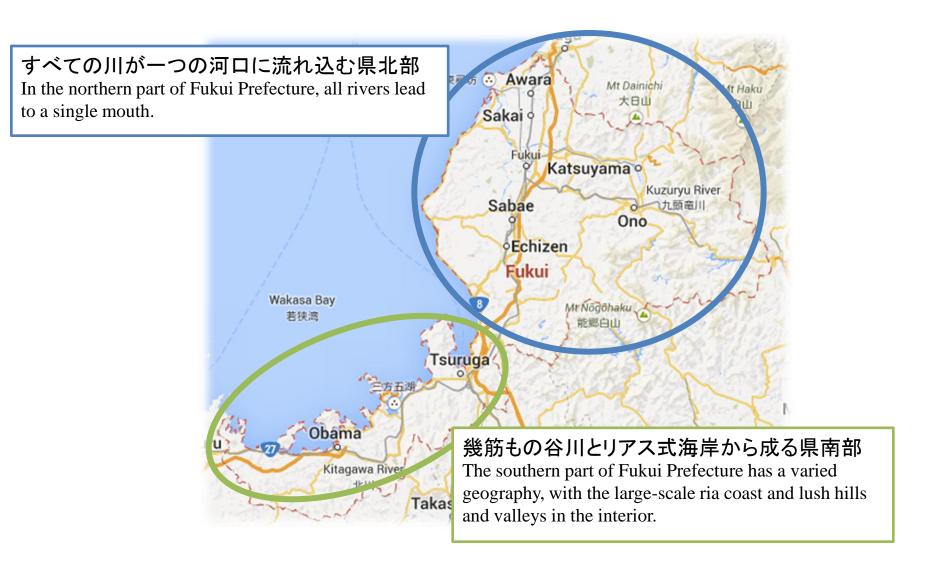




人口当たりの神社・お寺の数は日本一。長い歴史の中で 信仰や生活と馴染み、「文化化」された自然が福井の特徴。

The most shrines and temples per population in Japan. The cultural change brought to the landscape by people's religions practices and daily lives is a distinct characteristic of Fukui.

福井の里を潤す水系 The Rivers System Moistening Fukui's *Satoyama*



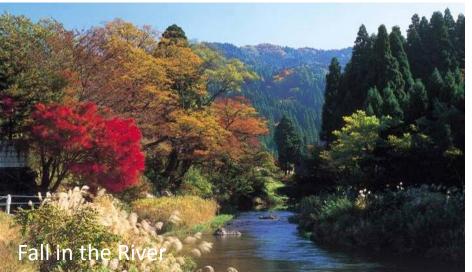
福井の里山里海湖の景観

A Showcase of Typical Satoyama (Secondly-forest, River, Village) and Satoumi (Sea and Lake)



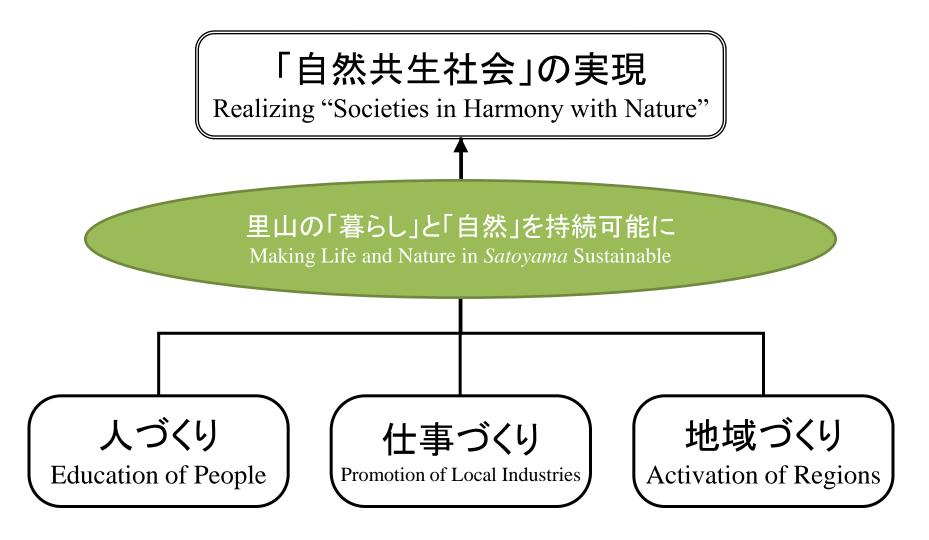


四季が明確で、狭いエリア内に多様なタイプの生態系が見られる福井は里山里海湖の景観のショーケース These various ecosystems are scattered in a mosaic across narrow Fukui Prefecture with distinct seasons, a veritable showcase of Japan's SEPLS.





福井県における里山里海湖保全政策の体系 The Fukui's Policy System of *Satoyama* and *Satoumi* Conservation



里山里海湖を支える人づくり Education of the People Supporting *Satoyama*

SATOガール&SATOボーイの育成 Educating SATO-girl & SATO-boy



里山を知らない若者世代が、しじみ採りや 和紙すきなどを実体験し、里山の魅力を発見。

A series of 12 workshops for *satoyama* beginners to see the fun of *satoyama* conservation activities through practical tasks such as clam fishing and paper pressing.

小学校における「里山クラブ」活動
Satoyama Research Activities in Elementary Schools



県内20の小学校が学校周辺の里山里海湖を 調査する活動を実施。

Pupils in twenty elementary schools in Fukui are conducting researches on the *satoyama* around their schools.

里山里海湖を盛り上げる仕事づくり Promotion of the Local Industries Energizing Satoyama

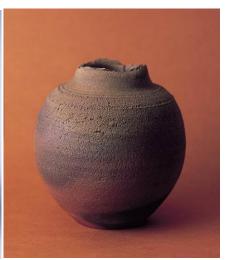
福井の逸品創造ファンド

Fund for the Creation of Top Quality Fukui Products

「ふくい手しごと」の継承支援

Support Project for Passing-on of Fukui's Handiworks









50億円のファンドを設置し、里山里海湖の 資源を利用した商品開発を支援。

With a fund of \$50 million, supporting small business's product development using *satoyama* resources such as crops, seafood and timber.

里山里海湖に伝わる手仕事の継承を支援。 竹籠編み、ちょうちんづくりなどを認定。

Supporting passing-on of the artisan skills of handiworks, which used to be common in Fukui's *satoyama*, such as bamboo baskets and paper lanterns.

コウノトリが舞う里づくり(越前市白山・坂口地区) "Calling Back Storks!" Project (in Shirayama-Sakaguchi)



42年前に県内最後のコウノトリが保護された白山地区。

ヒナの誕生と放鳥を目指してコウノトリを飼育中。

The last wild storks captured in this district 42 years ago. We are keeping a pair of storks. The goal of the breeding is to release their future children into the wild.

無農薬・無化学肥料のコメ作りを実施。将来の放鳥に備え、餌となる小魚やカエルを増やすため。

Farmers are cultivating rice with no use of pesticides and chemical fertilizer, in order to increase the number of small fish and frogs which will serve as storks' prey once they are released into the wild.

『コウノトリを呼び戻す農法米』としてブランド化。 (エクスカーションにおいても提供)

The rice is branded as "Calling-back-stork Farming Rice," which are traded at a higher price than usual one (It is used in the SATOYAMA lunch box, served at yesterday excursion)





個性豊かな里湖の再生(三方五湖) Nature Restoration Project (in Mikata Five Lakes)



固有種を含む多様な生態系が評価され、 ラムサール条約に登録(2005年)。

The Mikata Five Lakes were registered under the Ramsar Convention in 2005 for their biodiversity, having some endemic speices.

中部圏では、初めての自然再生協議会を設立 (2011年)。農業者、漁業者、保全団体、行政など、 68の団体・個人が参加。

The nature restoration conference based on the law was established in 2011, by farmers, fishermen, conservation groups, municipalities etc.

協議会においては、水田魚道の整備、シジミの再生、外来魚の駆除など、様々なプロジェクトを実施。

The conference is implementing various projects, such as making fish-ways into the rice paddies, regeneration of clams, and extermination of alien species.



人・仕事・地域づくりのレベルアップを目指して Toward Boosting Our *Satoyama* Policies to the Next Level

里山里海湖研究所の設立

Institute for Satoyama & Satoumi Studies



里山里海湖の生物多様性の豊かさを人々の 暮らしに役立てるための研究。

Conducting research to make the biodiversity in *satoyama & satoumi* useful for people's lives.

これからの里山里海湖保全を担う子どもたちや 次世代リーダーを育成。

Providing opportunities to learn about *satoyama & satoumi* for children and people to be future leaders of conservation activities.

地域に根ざした保全活動を応援し、地域の人々とともに活動。

Working together with the people in local communities who are trying to conserve *satoyama & satoumi*.

水月湖『年縞』の利活用

Utilization of Lake Suigestu's "Verves"



三方五湖の一つ水月湖の湖底に存在する、7万年分の縞状の 堆積物が『年縞』。

Sediment cores collected from Lake Suigetsu represent a continuous archive of palaeoenvironmental information spanning approx. the last 70,000 years.

地質学的な年代決定の世界標準に採用。

Intl authorities decided to use the annually laminated (varved) sediment as the definition of the geological time scale.

自然環境の変化と人の歴史との関わりを探る研究の足がかりに。

The varves will be used as a powerful tool to elucidate the correlation between the changes of natural environment and human activities.



IPSI-4の成果をこれからの福井の里山里海湖づくりに We will reflect the findings of IPSI-4 in our future *satoyama* conservation