

Panel 3 Paper 3.2: Nature, agriculture and rural resilience: Interdependencies between natural protected areas and rural landscapes in Satoyama/Satoumi in Japan

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RURAL HERITAGE- LANDSCAPES AND BEYOND PATRIMOINE RURAL - PAYSAGES ET AU-DELÀ

NATURE, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RESILIENCE

Interdependencies between natural protected areas and rural landscapes

Constructing resilience: The entangled dimensions of nature and culture in agricultural landscapes and waterscapes

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ICOMOS Advisory Committee Scientific Symposium
Symposium scientifique du Conseil consultatif de l'ICOMOS
17 October 2019 at Marrakesh, Morocco
17 octobre 2019 à Marrakech, Maroc

NATURE ↔ CULTURE

UNESCO Chair on Nature-Culture Linkages in Heritage Conservation
Chaire UNESCO sur les Liens Nature-Culture dans la Conservation du Patrimoine



Capacity Building Workshops on Nature-Culture Linkages – CBWNCL
Ateliers de formation sur les liens Nature-Culture

CBWNCL 2016: Agricultural Landscapes

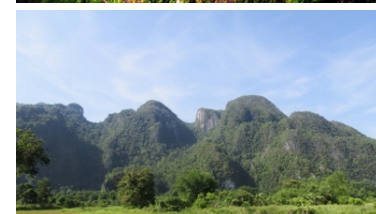
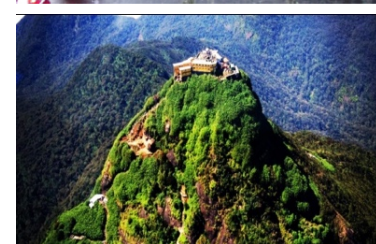
CBWNCL 2016: Paysages agricoles



<http://www.conservation.tsukuba.ac.jp/Proceedings/>

CBWNCL 2017: Sacred Landscapes

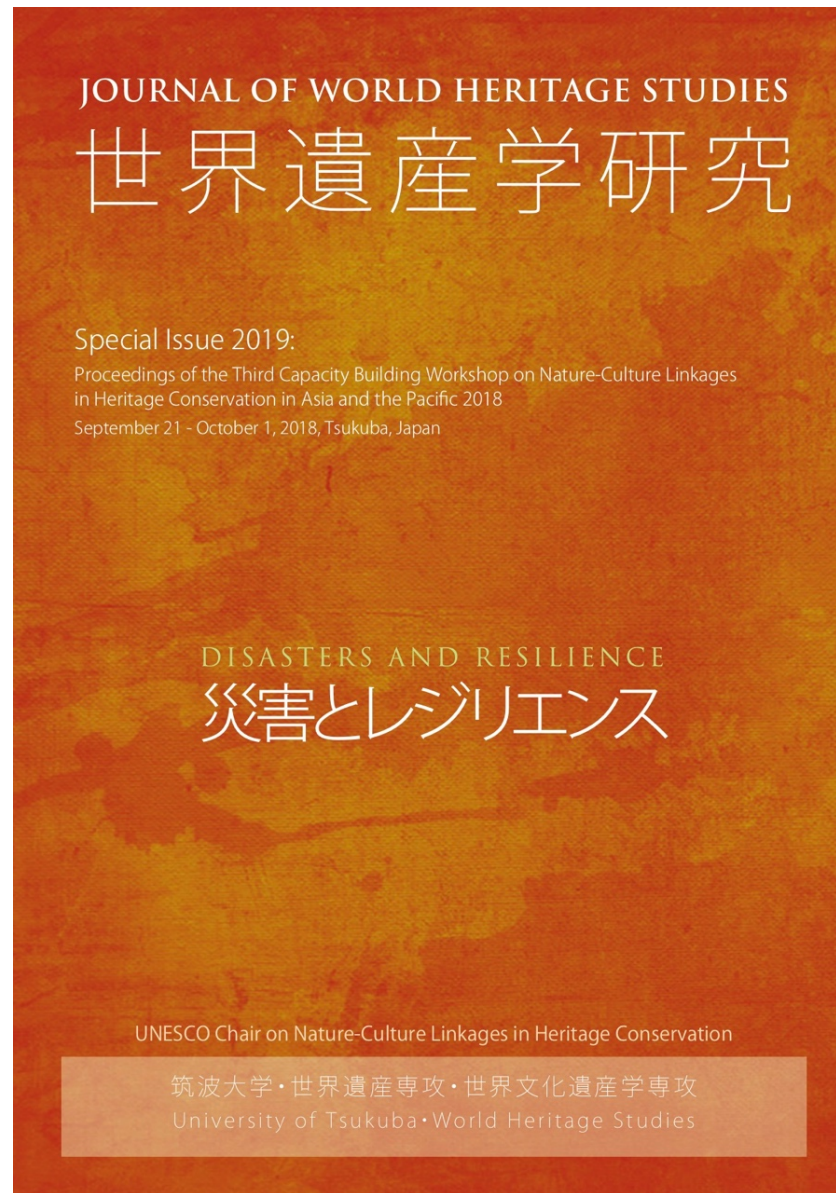
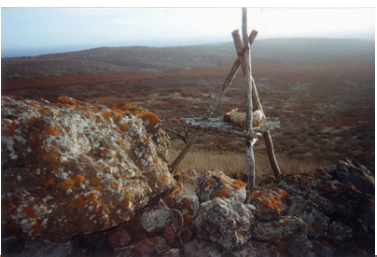
CBWNCL 2017: Paysages sacrés



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CBWNCL 2018: Disasters and Resilience

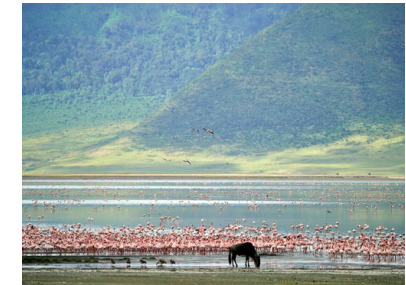
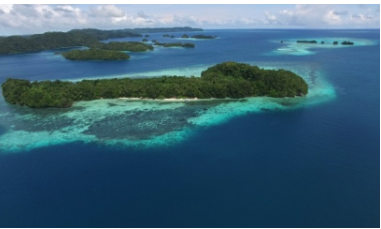
CBWNCL 2018: Désastres et Résilience



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CBWNCL 2019: Mixed Cultural and Natural Heritage

CBWNCL 2019: Patrimoine Mixte Culturel et Naturel



Forthcoming

National Parks in Japan

Parcs Nationaux au Japon



- National Parks (1936) ---> Natural Park Law (1947) ---> Natural Park system include private property.
- Temples, shrines and sacred mountains (natural monuments and places of scenic beauty) protected by the Law for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Property).
- Parcs Nationaux (1936) ---> Loi des Parcs Naturels (1947) ---> Système des Parcs Naturels inclue la propriété privée.
- Temples, sanctuaires et montagnes sacrées (monuments naturels et lieux de beauté scénique) protégés par la loi sur la Protection du Patrimoine Culturel).

Satoyama/Satoumi

Rural landscapes of Japan

Paysage ruraux du Japon

- Village and mountain/Village and sea (neighboring forests)
- Socio-ecological productive systems
- 40% of Japan is satoyama/satoumi
- Historical model for environmental stewardship and sustainable resources management



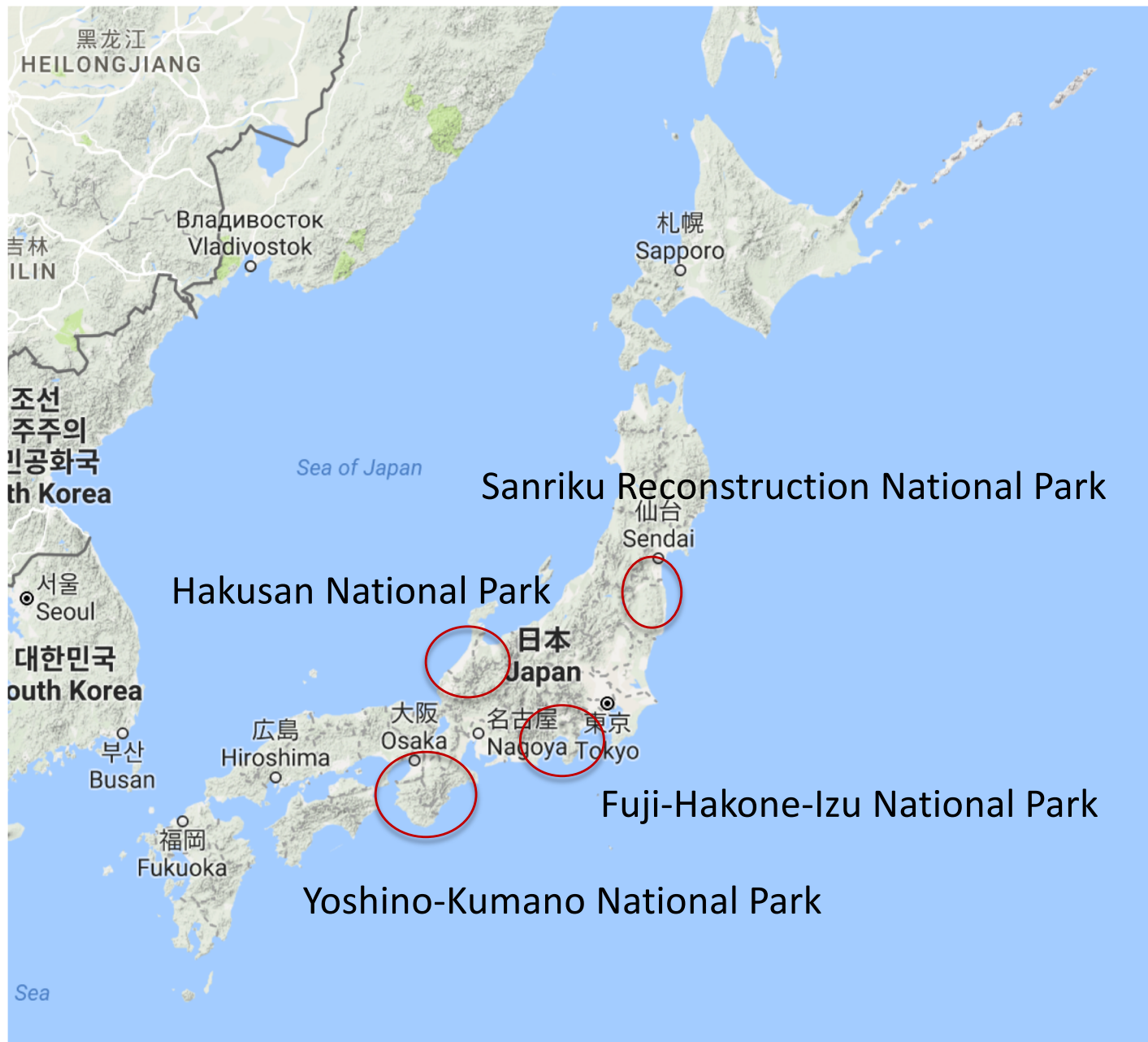
- Village et montagne/Village et la mer (forêts voisines)
- Systèmes socio-écologiques productives
- 40% du Japon est satoyama/satoumi
- Modèle historique de gestion environnemental et gestion durable des ressources

Satoyama/Satoumi

“As a whole, the climate of Japan is a combination of blessings and violence. Blessings of high warmth and humidity in summer, which favor an exuberant vegetation unknown in Europe; and at the same time afflictions from possible deluges also without parallel with us. Typhoons are often destructive and at the same time necessary because of the water they bring. Likewise, the thickness of the snowpack on the mountains are the best water reservoir for the rice paddies, but also devastating (when melting in the spring melt, etc.) Japanese civilization is inseparable from this climate, which has allowed the extension of rice cultivation to almost all its territory.” (Japan, Augustin Berque p. 15)

“Dans l’ensemble, le climat du Japon allie contradictoirement bienfaits et violences. Bienfaits d’une chaleur et d’une humidité estivales élevées, qui favorisent une exubérance végétale inconnue en Europe; et méfaits de déluges éventuelles également sans parallèles chez nous. Les typhons sont à la fois nécessaires, car ils apportent l’eau, et souvent destructeurs. De même l’épaisseur de la couche neigeuse sur les montagnes et la meilleure des retenues d’eau pour les rizières, mais elle est aussi dévastatrice (foirage des terrains saturés lors de la fonte printanière, etc.) La civilisation japonaise est inseparable de ce climat, qui a permis l’extension de la culture du riz à presque tout son territoire.” (Le Japon, Augustin Berque p. 15)

4 National Parks 4 Parcs Nationaux



Hakusan National Park

Parc National du Mont Haku



Date of designation: 1962

Area: 49,900ha (Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui and Gifu prefectures)



Date de désignation: 1962

Superficie: 49,900 ha (Préfectures de Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui et Gifu)

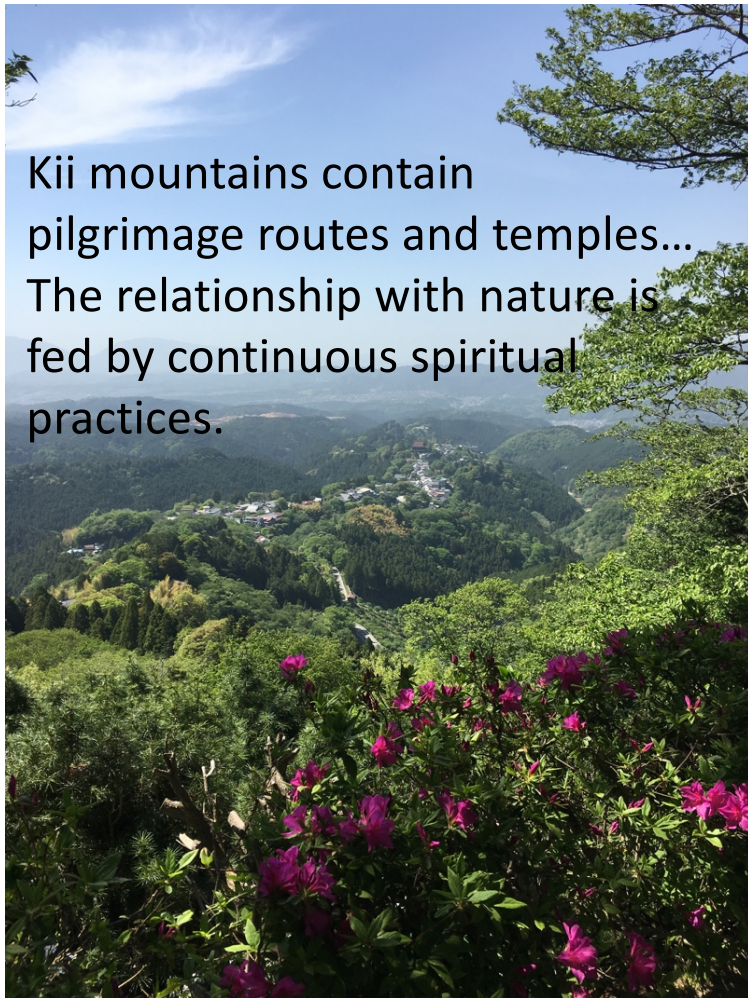


Mount Haku feeds the satoyama landscape surrounding...

Le mont Haku alimente le paysage satoyama environnant...

Yoshino-Omine National Park

Parc National Yoshino-Omine



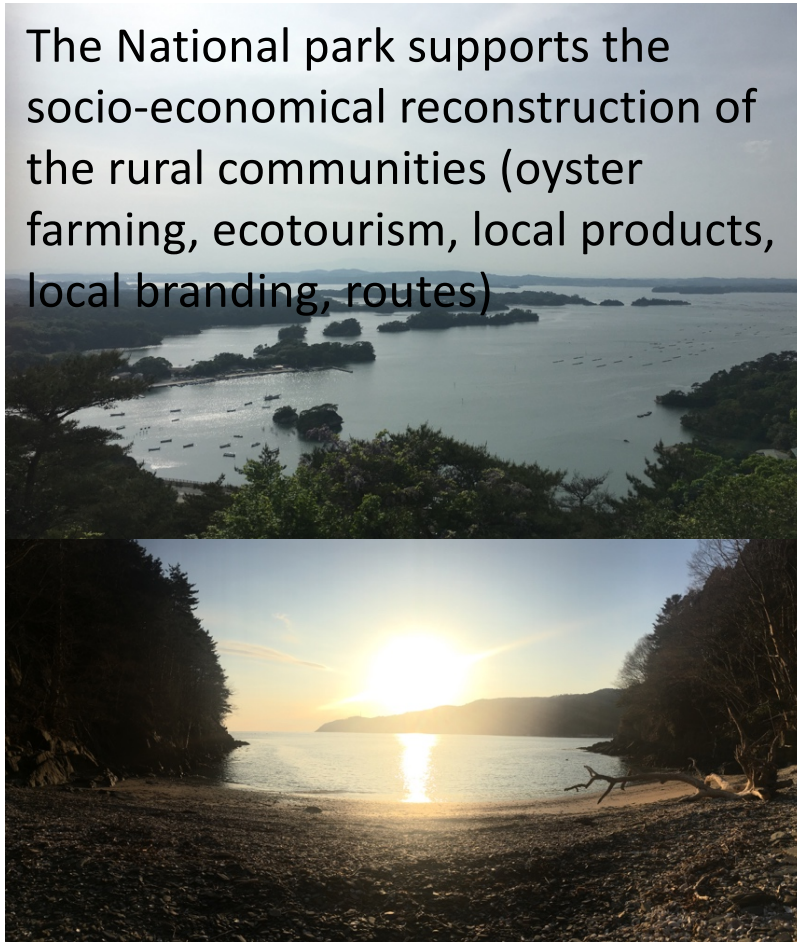
Date of designation: 1936/ Area: 61,406 ha (Mie, Nara and Wakayama prefectures)

Date de désignation: 1936/ Superficie: 61,406 ha (Préfectures de Mie, Nara et Wakayama)

Sanriku (Fukko) Reconstruction National Park

Parc national de reconstruction Sanriku

The National park supports the socio-economical reconstruction of the rural communities (oyster farming, ecotourism, local products, local branding, routes)



Date of Designation: 1955 (as Rikuchukaigan National Park, extended to Sanriku Reconstruction National Park in 2013)

Area: 28,537ha (Aomori, Iwate and Miyagi prefectures)



Le parc national soutient la reconstruction socio-économique des communautés rurales (agriculture d'huîtres, ecotourisme produits locaux, branding local, routes)

Date de désignation: 1955 (comme parc national Rikuchukaigan, puis élargi au parc national de reconstruction Sanriku en 2013)

Superficie: 28,537ha (Préfectures d'Aomori, Iwate et Miyagi)

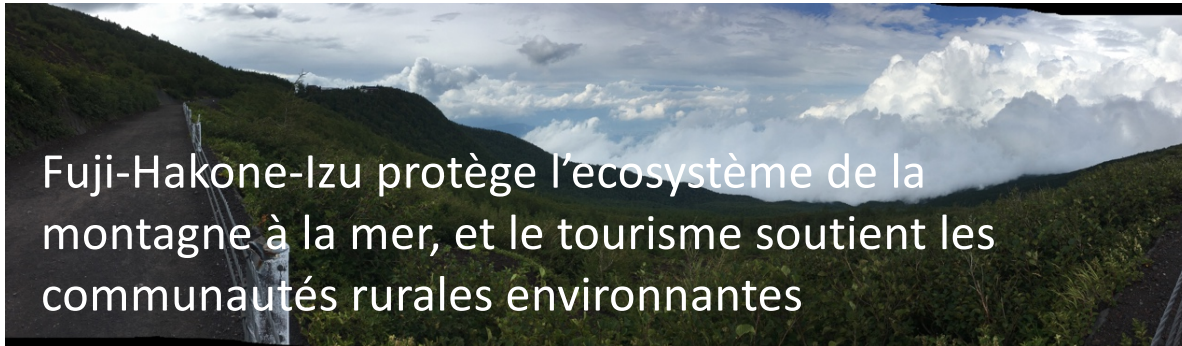
Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park

Parc National de Fuji-Hakone-Izu

Fuji-Hakone-Izu protects the larger ecosystem from the mountain to the sea, and tourism supports surrounding rural communities



Fuji-Hakone-Izu protège l'écosystème de la montagne à la mer, et le tourisme soutient les communautés rurales environnantes



Date of designation: 1936 (as Fuji-Hakone, extended Izu peninsula in 1955, adding Izu islands in 1964)

Area: 121,685 ha (Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka and Yamanashi prefectures)

Date de désignation: 1936 (comme Fuji-Hakone, élargi à la péninsule Izu en 1955, puis élargie aux îles Izu en 1964)

Superficie: 121,685 ha (Préfectures de Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka et Yamanashi)

Conclusions

