

SUSTAINABLE BIODIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY DESIGN IN HYOGO JAPAN

Mayumi Hayashi

University of Hyogo, Japan

Keywords: Biodiversity, Hyogo, sustainability, Amagasaki forest, Stork Bird, ALPHA(Awaji Landscape Planning & Horticulture Academy)

Introduction

In these days, it is discussed so much about environment and biological diversity, and, in the world, various actions are going to be accomplished, there had never been such as before. However, it becomes a big issue what kind of result each action can achieve from now on. In this paper, I would like to introduce some projects which are aiming the sustainable biological diversity worked in Hyogo and consider the results of those and direction for the future development.

Methods

I introduce three actions in Hyogo and inspected each technique and result. The first one to introduce is "the stork promotion project" in Toyooka-city. This is the program that the Institute of the University of Hyogo is trying for several years. The second program, "Forest design of Amagasaki" is carried out in Amagasaki-city. This reproduces the plants of the Mukogawa basin and performs the tree planting that adjusted to the area by civic participation in planning and activity itself. The third is "the education system" which includes the advocacy of biological diversity in the citizen lecture in Awaji Landscape Planning & Horticulture academy where I belong to.

Results

If I show the characteristics of these three actions, these will be as follows. As for the "stork promotion project", it can be said that the large numbers of civic participation is promoted in the field where organic agricultural methods are trying and the storks inhabit is planned. As for "the forest project of Amagasaki", citizens gather the seeds of plants which grow along the Mukogawa basin. Professionals, the administration, NPO and citizen's groups collaborate together, bringing up cultivation, and can be brought up in a forest. The last example which is in Awaji Island held by Awaji Landscape Planning & Horticulture Academy(University of Hyogo) aim the sustainable biological diversity in the upbringing lecture to raise the leader for community design among the citizens.

Discussion

From the compares of these three trials, I can notice the trial to seek from the farming industry to be sustainable, the trial to grow the forest by citizen participation to be sustainable, and the trial to raise the leaders of the citizens to support the community design for the sustainability. We can see the plural layers of the projects. The issue is

how these trials can make networking and collaboration.

Conclusion

As for the projects which I show on the top, administration in Hyogo, NPO, a citizen's group and an expert cooperate each. Such a cooperation and reinforcement of the partnership are expected more in future.



Fig. 1 Picture of stork in 2005



Fig. 2 Picture of last wild stork in 1920' which disappeared after the modern agriculture raised)
<http://www.stork.u-hyogo.ac.jp/rekishi/rekishi13.php>



Fig.3 Glowing forest in Amagasaki
(bv H. Akaszawa)



Fig. 4 Plants and buildings of ALPHA



Fig. 5 Workshop lecture in ALPHA

References

1. Seeking the field of stork bird's home town, (2001), The Committee for vision of Tajima area
2. The report of growing the forest in Amagasaki, (2010), Hyogo prefecture, Amagasaki city
3. Mayumi HAYASHI, (2001),Landscape management and educational programs for citizens, Journal of the Korean Institute of Landscape Architecture, pp159-166