

**第27回日本熱帯生態学会年次大会(奄美)
講演要旨集**

Proceedings of the 27th Annual Meeting of
the Japan Society of Tropical Ecology in Amami 2017

**公開シンポジウム
「奄美・沖縄のヒトと自然の歴史」**



Cyathea in Amami Island. Photo by E. Suzuki

**2017年6月16日～19日
奄美文化センター
奄美市立奄美博物館**

**日本熱帯生態学会
The Japan Society of Tropical Ecology**

第27回日本熱帯生態学会年次大会(奄美)

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共 催: 鹿児島大学国際島嶼教育研究センター, 奄美市, 奄美群島広域事務組合

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日本泥炭地学会, 日本熱帯農業学会, 日本マングローブ学会, 日本島嶼学会

会場:

大会会場: 奄美文化センター(〒894-0036 奄美市名瀬長浜町 517 番地)

公開シンポジウム会場: 奄美市立奄美博物館(〒894-0036 奄美市名瀬長浜町 517 番地)

懇親会会場: ホテルビッグマリン奄美(〒894-0036 奄美市名瀬長浜町 27-1)

日程:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 2017年6月16日(金) | 編集委員会, 評議会 |
| 6月17日(土) | 一般発表セッション(口頭発表, ポスター発表コアタイム) 総会, 吉良賞授賞式・講演, 懇親会 |
| 6月18日(日) | 一般発表セッション(口頭発表), 公開シンポジウム |
| 6月19日(月) | エクスカージョン(湯湾岳など) |

参加費:

当日大会参加費: 一般 6,000 円/学生 3,000 円

当日懇親会費: 一般 6,000 円/学生 3,000 円

講演要旨集のみの購入: 2,000 円

公開シンポジウム: 会員・非会員ともに無料

大会実行委員会:

〒890-8580 鹿児島県鹿児島市郡元 1-21-24

鹿児島大学国際島嶼教育研究センター

第27回日本熱帯生態学会奄美大会実行委員会

電子メール: jaste27amami@yahoo.co.jp

電話: 099-285-7394(島嶼研センター事務室), 0997-69-4852(奄美分室)

FAX: 099-285-6197(島嶼研センター事務室), 0997-69-4853(奄美分室)

大会ウェブサイト: <http://cpi.kagoshima-u.ac.jp/jaste27/>

2017年6月18日(日) 午前 AM June 18 (Sun), 2017

発表ファイルの受付は 9:00-9:20 に行ってください。 Load your presentation file between 9:00-9:20.

| 時間 Time | A会場 Room A | | B会場 Room B | |
|-------------|--|---|---------------|---|
| | 番号 No. | 著者・題名 Authors, Title | 番号 No. | 著者・題名 Authors, Title |
| 9:00-9:20 | 受付・午前中の講演ファイル準備 Registration and Preparation for Presentation Files for Morning Session | | | |
| 9:30-9:45 | A20 | 岡田 直紀 直流高電圧パルスによる熱帯樹木への形成層マーキング | B20 | 安藤 和雄ら Depopulation and Abandoning Farming Problem as a Global Issue: Bhutanese Scholars' Comparative Experience in Japan, January 2017. |
| 9:45-10:00 | A21 | 水永 博己ら 東北タイ熱帯季節林の林冠構成種の受光構造: 森林タイプごとの葉分布の特徴 | B21 | Aung Naing Oo ら Food security and socio-economic impact of soil salinization in the central Myanmar |
| 10:00-10:15 | A22 | 皆川 礼子ら タイ・パンガ湾の <i>Sonneratia</i> 属の分布 | B22 | 時任 美乃理ら モノカルチャー化進行地域においてホームガーデンが果たす役割と遺存的資源利用ーベトナム中部山岳農村のタロイモ栽培を事例として |
| 10:15-10:30 | A23 | 宇都木 玄ら 津波が生んだマングローブ先駆性樹種の侵入パターン | B23 | 浅野 悟史ら ベトナム中部山岳農村におけるヤバネサトイモ <i>Xanthosoma</i> 属 2 種の利用と分子生態学的考察 |
| 10:30-10:45 | A24 | 田淵 隆一ら 養魚池跡へのマングローブ植栽はどんな林を作り出したのか | B24 | 桑原 修三ら インドネシア泥炭地におけるサゴヤシ栽培の実態 |
| 10:45-11:00 | A25 | 小川 裕也ら 熱帯マングローブ林における底生生物群集の種構成を規定する要因 | B25 | 藤澤 奈都穂 パナマ、コクレ県の農村における焼畑の継続要因 |
| 11:00-11:15 | A26 | 河合 溪ら(連携発表: 日本島嶼学会) クック諸島における海産巻貝キバアマガイ <i>Nerita plicata</i> (L., 1758) 個体群の貝殻模様多様性 | B26 | 弓山 大輔ら ラオスの焼畑放棄地における森林定義に達する放棄後経過年数およびバイオマス推定式の開発 |
| 11:15-11:30 | A27 | 市岡 孝朗ら オオバギ属アリ植物に含まれる対植食者防衛機能をもつタンニンの個体内・個体群内における量的変異 | B27 | 竹内 やよい マレーシア・サラワク州におけるラタンの種多様性と利用 |
| 11:30-11:45 | A28 | 清水 加耶ら アリ植物 <i>Macaranga lamellata</i> の共生アリ2種間の対植食者防衛効果の違い | B28 | 市川 昌広 マレーシア・サラワク州山村地域の人口移動と過疎・高齢化 |
| 11:45-12:00 | A29 | 伊藤 文紀ら ノコギリハリアリ亜科オオバナハリアリの生態と行動 | B29 | 寺内 大左 小規模アブラヤシ農家を対象とした RSPO 認証制度の検討ーアマナ農民協会を事例に |
| 12:00-12:15 | A30 | 浅野 郁ら ボルネオの熱帯低地林に生息する種子食性キクイムシの優占種が示す幅広い食性幅 | B30 | 池谷 和信 熱帯アジアにおけるブタの放牧について |

Depopulation and Abandoning Farming Problem as a Global Issue: Bhutanese Scholars' Comparative Experience in Japan, January 2017.

Kazuo Ando¹, Yoshio Akamatsu¹, Haruo Uchida¹, Bimal K Chetri², Tanka Nath Dhital², Tashi Yangzom² (1:CSEAS,Kyoto University,2:Sherubtse College, Royal University of Bhutan)

Key Words : Depopulation, Abandoning Farming Problem, Global Issue, Bhutan, Comparative view

グローバルイシューとしての過疎と離農問題:ブータン研究者たちの比較の視点、2017年1月

安藤和雄¹・赤松芳郎¹・内田晴夫¹・ビマール ケイ チェトリ²・タンカ ナット デイタール²・タシ ヨングゾム²,
キーワード:過疎、離農問題、グローバルイシュー、ブータン、比較の視点

The problem of depopulation and abandoning farming is a serious issue in rural Japan, particularly, in the villages located in mountainous areas and islands. This problem has first surfaced in 1960's when rapid economic growth and industrial development had occurred, and this problem has been gradually recognized as an unavoidable socio-economic phenomenon with economic development of a nation. It has been generally believed that an appropriate approach for depopulation and abandoning farming is to minimize unbalanced economic development between urban and rural areas. However, the attempt aiming to minimize the gap of economic development is, even at present, not successful at the national level. The same recognition and approach for the problem is also becoming common in other developing Asian countries facing depopulation and abandoning farming with "an epidemic" market globalization, such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Laos. We do not have any confirmed approach instead of socio-economic approach and thus we expect individual practical device of people understanding this problem as own problem by "awareness of the person concerned". For this purpose, we have conducted the mutual enlightenment practice-oriented area studies since 2013 particularly between Bhutan and Japan. In January of 2017, the four Bhutanese scholars of Sherubtse College were invited to conduct the comparative study between Bhutan and Japan in Miyazu, Miyama and Moriyama of Kyoto and Shiga Prefectures. The survey was conducted from January 18, 2017 to February 2, 2017 using PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) by four members from Sherubtse College: Mr. Bimal Kumar Chetri (Lecturer, Botany Department) Mr. Tanka Nath Dhital (Lecturer, Sociology Department) Mrs. Tashi Yangzom (Resident tutor) Ms. Lakdil Dorji Dema (Junior Research Fellow and 3rd grade, Student of Political Science & Sociology) with Dr. Yoshio Akamatsu and Dr. Kazuo Ando. The daily impressed experiences were recorded as three key words by each participant with ranking: first, second, third (if necessary, more). Each key word was explained by one fact or experience through that day's PRA. Three ranks were used for easy identification by a participant with a key word. At presentation of each key word at the wrap-up meeting of PRA at the end of the schedule of this program, each participant explained a ranked key word by their own experience or fact at the site. One time appearance of each key word scored one point. To integrate their experiences, each key word were summed up and the final rank was given on the basis of gained score. The international workshop related to this issue also was held at Health Center, Miyazu-shi, on January 28, 2017 with the participants of local people. The problem of depopulation and abandoning farming was very serious in Seya area, Miyazu. The most farmlands have been found abandoned, with very few people living, who are mostly elderly, despite availability of modern facilities in the village. The Kita community of Miyama was a successful in green tourism, famous for traditional thatched roof farm houses, but the four members were surprised at the converted rice fields to the tree plantation field, and the well support of local government to the communities. These experiences in Japan have made them re-consideration of practice or application of GNH (Gross National Happiness) for tackling the depopulation problem in Bhutan as following;; "In addition to economic development, policies that are designed to improve individual psychological wellbeing, good health, community vitality, time use and promotion of tradition, could be the most sensible approach in solving rural depopulation in Bhutan. I am not saying that the current policies are not in line with the GNH values, but we need to look at such examples so that we don't prioritize one domain of GNH over another." by Bimal K Chetri (The Bhutanese. Vol.6, 09 March 2017:2)

This study program is supported by Kyoto Prefectural Govt. and Miyazu-City govt. with "ICHI MACHI ICHI CAMPUS" program, Kyoto Univ. CHINOKYOTEN Program, JSPS KAKEN (Type A, headed by ANDO), We are very thankful to the villagers and the local government officials in Miyazu, Miyama and Moriya.

Food security and Socio-economic impacts of soil salinization in the central Myanmar: A case study

Aung Naing Oo, Kazuo Ando (CSEAS, Kyoto University)

Key words: Myanmar, food security, socio-economic, salinity

Abstract The study area, Htein Kan Gyi village in Myittha Township, Mandalay Division is located in the Central Dry Zone (CDZ) of Myanmar. The Central Dry Zone includes some parts of three divisions, Mandalay, Sagaing, and Magway. The central Myanmar is known as Dry Zone because of its physical characteristics such as low annual precipitation, instable distribution pattern, significant high temperature and low relative humidity. In the study area, more than 700 acres of the land is salt-affected due to the water logging from the result of left main canal system of Kinda Dam (Tun, 2009). Soil salinity has been one of the most important issues for local farmers who live in this village. Decreasing soil productivity caused by salinization has led to social tension, unemployment and reducing incomes of all households. This study surveyed the impacts of soil salinity on the crop production and to describe the food security and social and economic conditions in the central areas of Myanmar. 30 households from the studied village were purposively collected to examine their salinity problems and both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from October to December, 2016 using a questionnaire, semi-structured interviews, and direct observation. Data were analyzed by means of descriptive methods. All respondents have more or less acreage of salt affected soil in this study. Some people had no cultivated rice fields because of severe affected by salinity, and thereby families survive mainly as seasonal agricultural laborers. General socio-economic characteristics of the studied village are high population density, low agricultural productivity, low technological base, low producer prices, high costs and diminished margins, limited access to institutional credit, high degree of indebtedness, large percentage of landlessness, high incidence of seasonal migration, shortage of labor supply on large holdings and limited alternative income sources. This finding could suggest that development extension agencies should provide farmers with financial and technical assistance to make available salt tolerant rice varieties, knowledge and improved technologies in order to increase food sufficiency. Every project to be implemented in the village should pay more attention to the most vulnerable landless and small farmer households.

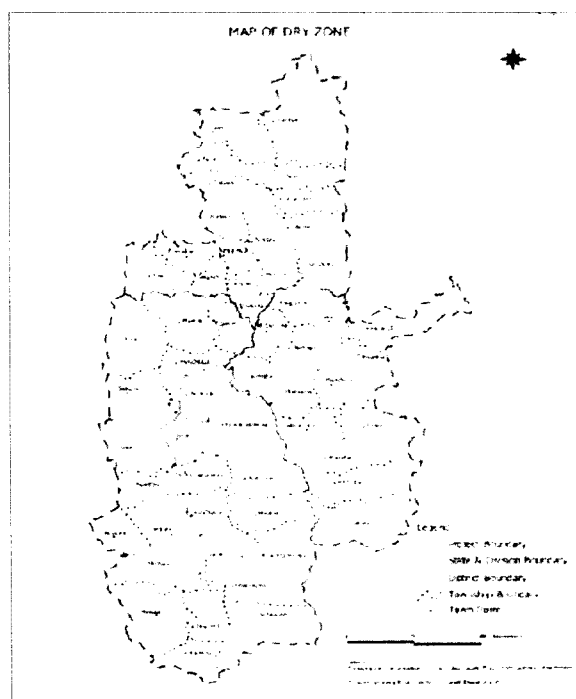


Fig 1. Map of the central dry zone of Myanmar
(Source: Myanmar Information Management Unit)

Table 1. Characteristics of Htein Kan Gyi village

| Characteristics | Htein Kan Gyi village |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Total no. of household (HH) | 587 |
| No. of agricultural HH | 250 |
| Total population | 2232 |
| Males | 1095 |
| Females | 1137 |
| Salt-affected area (ac) | 722 |
| Abandoned land (ac) | 200 |

Acknowledgment

This study was supported by the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University, Japan

References

- 1) Htun, T., M.M Than and Phyo Wai. 2009. Observation of salt affected soils in Htein Kan Gyi water logging area, Myittha Township. Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Research Conference held in Nay Pyi Taw on December 7 - 8, 2009. Myanmar Academy of Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fishery Sciences (MAAFLFS).
- 2) Myanmar Information Management Unit. <http://themimu.info>

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〒890-8580 鹿児島県鹿児島市郡元 1-21-24

鹿児島大学国際島嶼教育研究センター

大会実行委員長 鈴木英治

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相場慎一郎, 鶴川 信, 大塚 靖,
加治佐 剛, 河合 溪, 鈴木真理子,
高宮広土, 藤井琢磨, 山本宗立

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