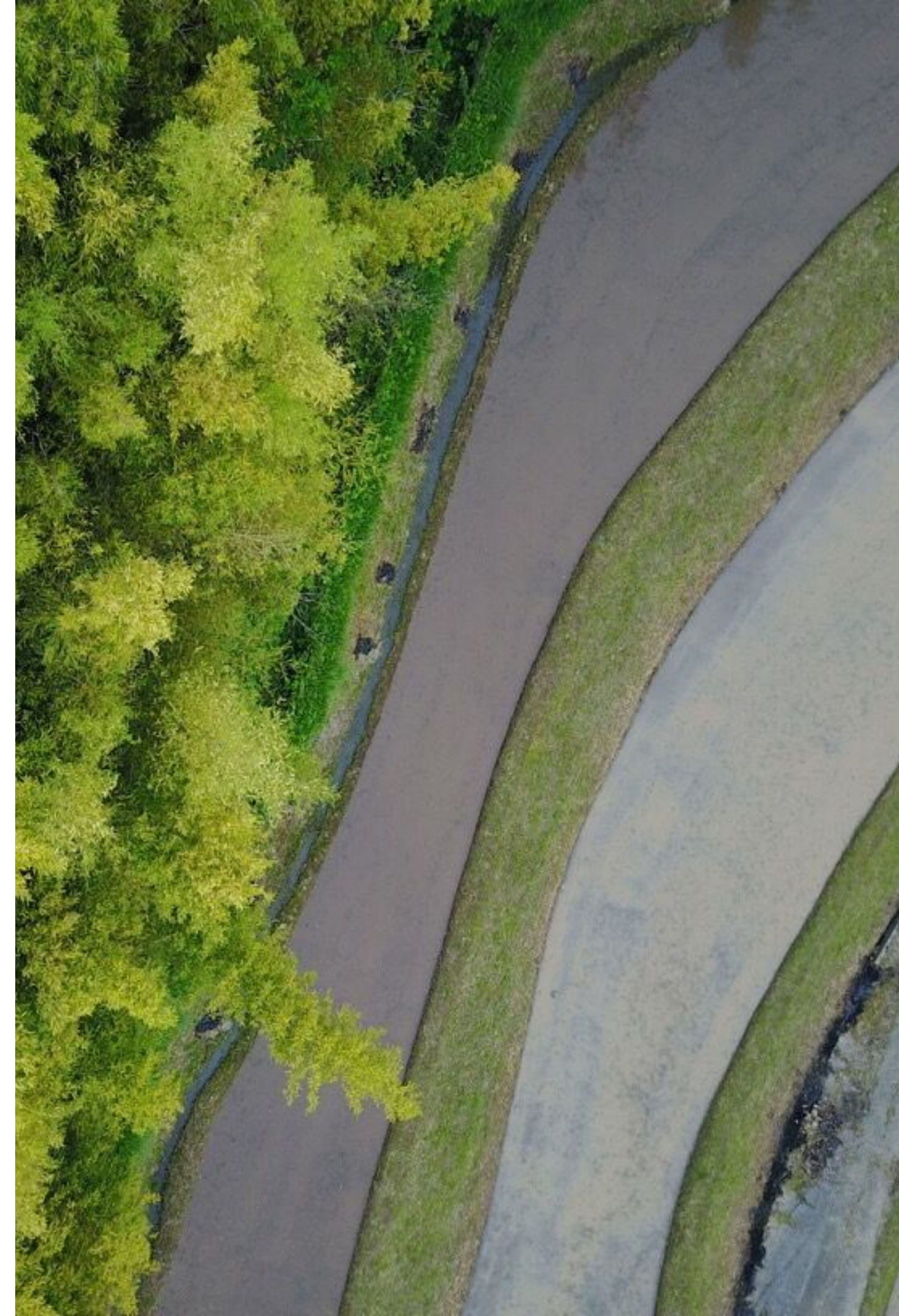


Landscape Tourism Planning in Agricultural Heritage Systems

Case of Kunisaki GIAHS

**The 8th ERAHS Conference
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Definitions of landscape

1. A landscape is the visible features of an area of land, its landforms and how they integrate with natural or man-made features
2. A landscape is a socio-ecological system that consists of a mosaic of natural and/or human-modified ecosystems, with a characteristic configuration of topography, vegetation, land use, and settlements that is influenced by the ecological, historical, economic and cultural processes and activities of the area
3. A landscape is a holistic view of managing resources
4. A landscape can refer to either spatial and ecological characteristics that help define conservation and development targets or it can refer to governance and other social interactions and mechanisms that minimize conservation and development trade-offs

Ref: Wikipedia, Scherr et al, Global Landscapes Forum and Redford et al

Definitions of landscape

5. Landscapes are place-based systems that result from interactions between people, land, institutions (laws, rules and regulations) and values. These interactions shape the dimensions of people's lives and either produce the food, fuel, fiber they need or generate the income to buy these from elsewhere. Landscapes shape ecological services and the social and economic relationships on which people depend

6. Landscape can be defined as the combination of three essential interactive aspects: functional interactions, negotiated spaces, and multiple scales

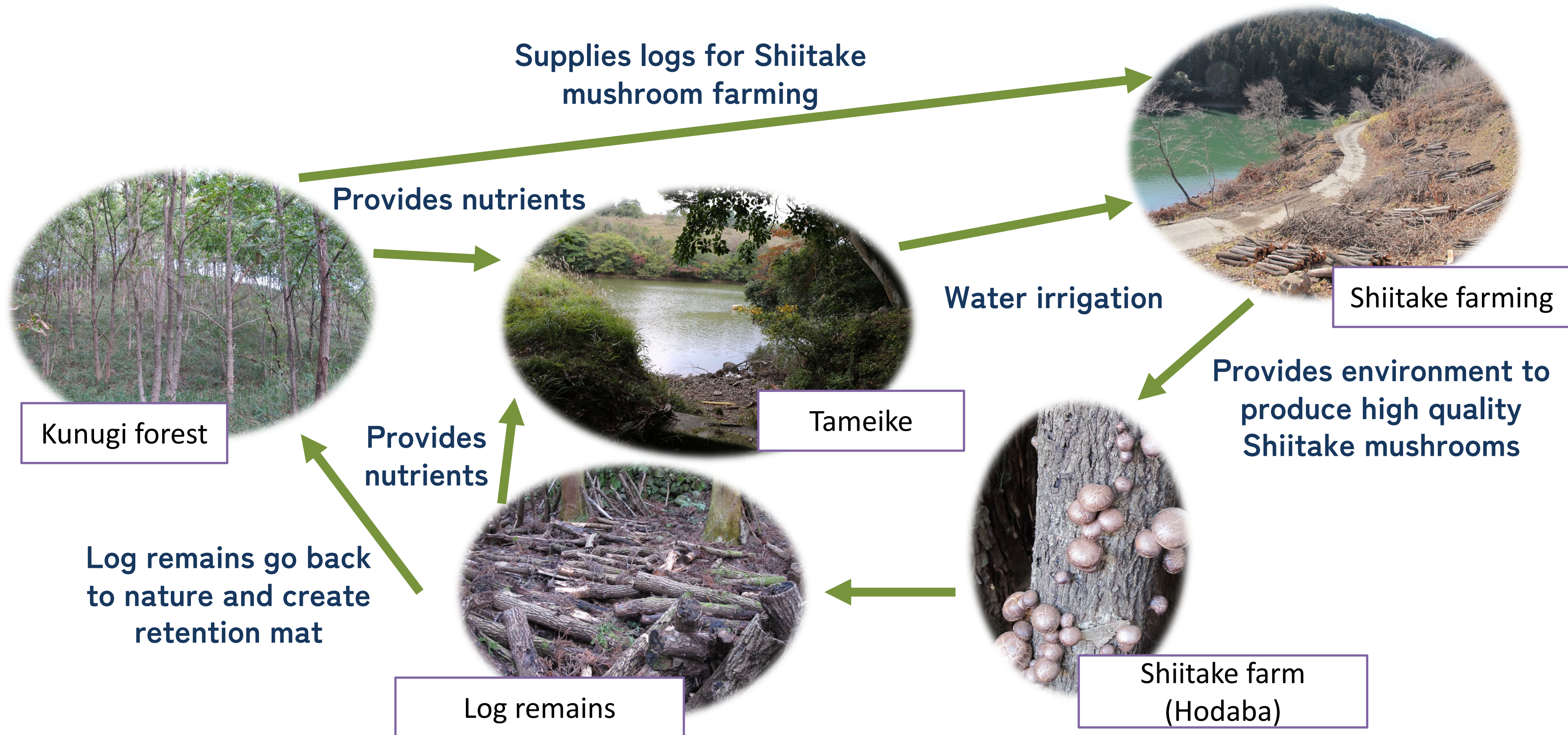
7. A landscape is a socio-ecological system that consists of natural and/or human-modified ecosystems, and which is influenced by distinct ecological, historical, economic and socio-cultural processes and activities

Ref: Frost et al, World Agroforestry Centre and Denier et al

Research areas on landscape



What is Kunisaki GIAHS?



Traditional landscape of the area

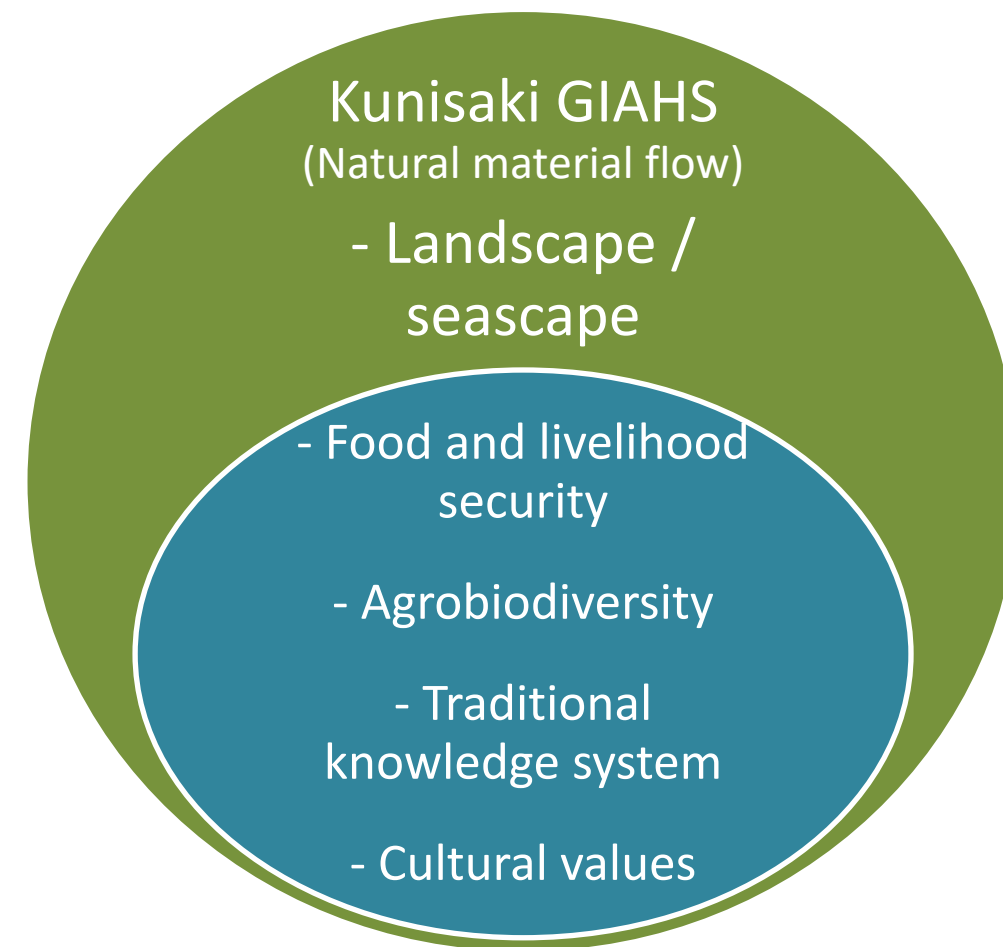
Natural landscape of agricultural heritage, Tashibunoshō gives a panoramic view of traditional rice terraces of Japan with high cultural and historical values



The significance of landscape conservation in Kunisaki GIAHS

- Landscape is the integrated view of food, agrobiodiversity, traditional knowledge and culture, other than the "landscape and seascape features" of the GIAHS criteria
- This means that if food security, agrobiodiversity, traditional knowledge and culture are not sustainably conserved, the landscape will eventually be lost

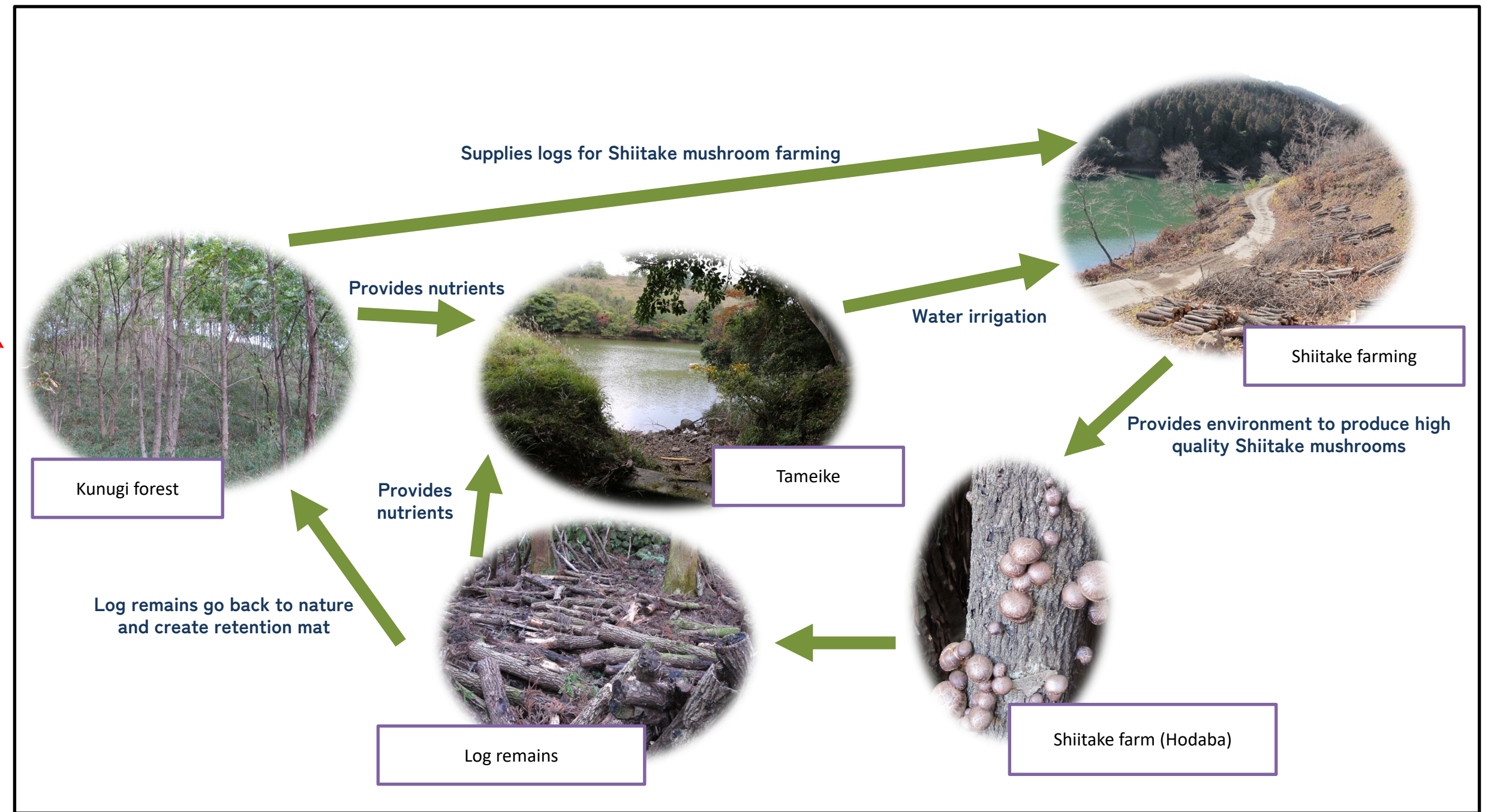
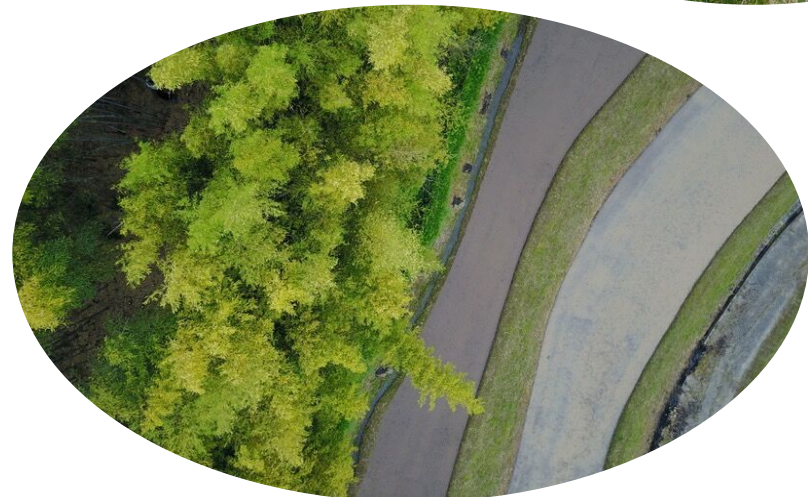
Kunisaki GIAHS = Natural material flow = Landscape



Landscape, the main element of Kunisaki GIAHS, is the overall view of all local resources

Bamboo invasion

Bamboo invasion weakens Kunugi forests and allows bamboo thickets to take over



Natural material flow have been created by people for a long time, but bamboo invasion disrupts the material flow in a shorter time

Background of bamboo invasion

One of the challenges of Kunisaki GIAHS is the loss of landscape

Factors

Declining population and
change in lifestyles

Creation of bamboo forest
due to bamboo invasion



Possible future problems

Decline in biodiversity

Decline of agriculture

Separation of humans
and nature

Further loss of
landscape

Bamboo

- There are more than 1200 species of bamboo in the world and 600 species in Japan.
 - Bamboo forests in Kyushu account for 40% of Japan's total, and include species such as Madake and Mousou Chiku.
 - Oita Prefecture is an important bamboo production center, accounting for 60% of Japan's total production of Madake
 - Madake grows quickly, in 2-3 months, and can grow up to 120 cm per day. If left unmanaged, it can become invasive.
- Bamboo has restricted the diversity of the surrounding ecosystem in Kunisaki GIAHS region.
- The Mousou Chiku, which accounts for 20% of Japan's bamboo, is the longest and can reach 25 m in height.



Bamboo business in Kunisaki GIAHS region: Case 1

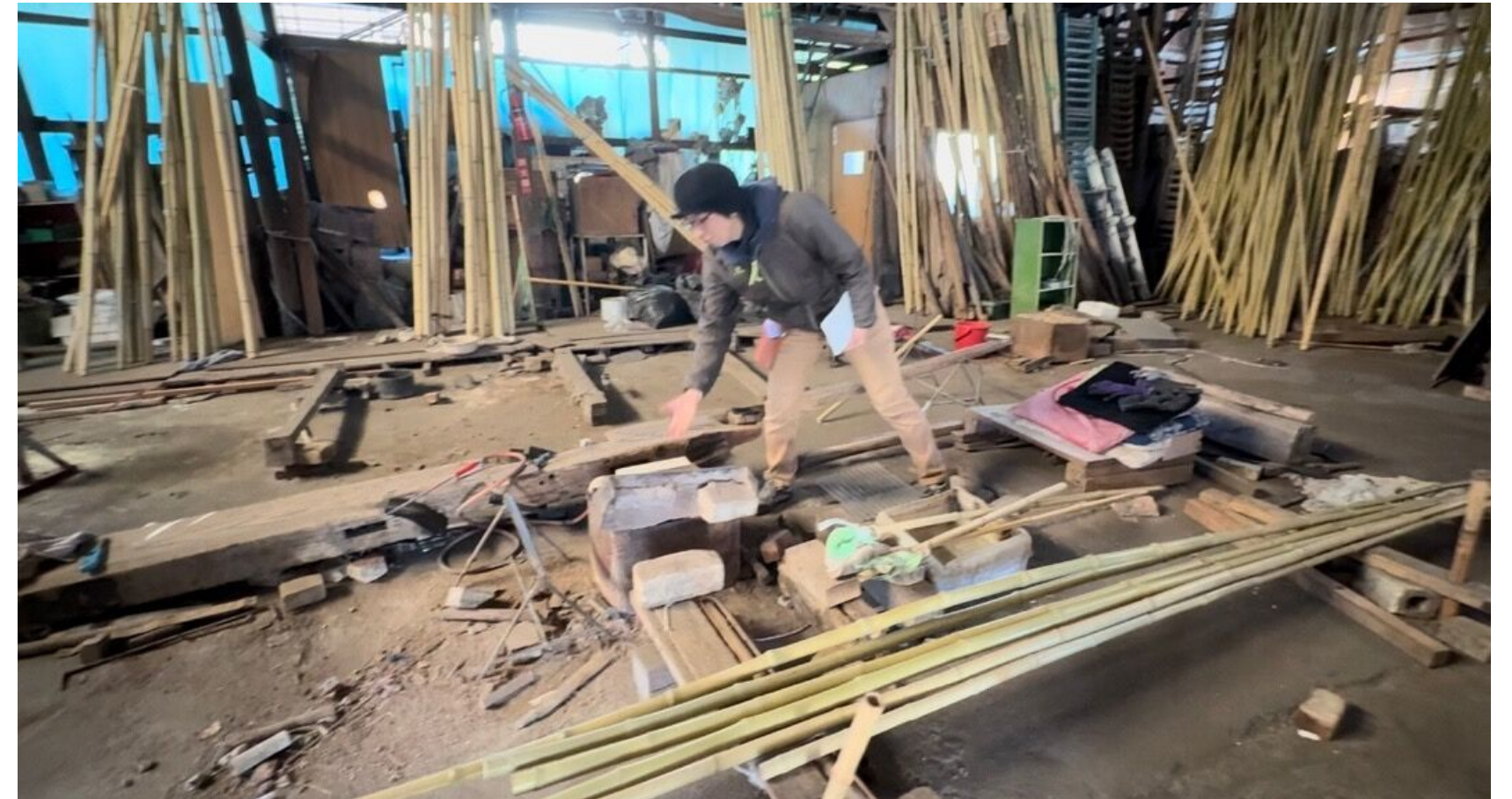
- Established over 100 years ago
- Business opportunities in Hokkaido, Nagoya, Kanazawa, Tokyo
Bamboo used in Kenrokuen, Kanazawa City
- Purchase bamboo thickets in Bungo Takada City
- Kiriko (a person whose occupation is to cut down bamboo) go to the site and negotiate with the land owners
- Population ageing of Kiriko (mostly in their 80s)



Boiling process using Yugama



Straightening process 'Kanteki'



Cutting process



Bamboo business in Kunisaki GIAHS region: Case 2

- The company went out of business after Covid-19
- Produced bamboo hoops for sake barrels
- Covid-19 made it difficult to continue the business due to decrease in drinking opportunities
- They used to ship their products to liquor stores in Usuki City



Yugama which they used to use in the past



Planning towards landscape conservation with local communities

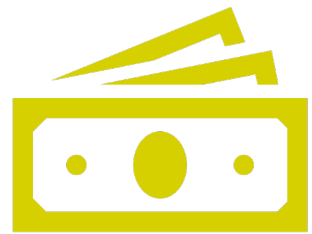
- Model landscape planning and management through tourism
- Social capital building
- Local community's need to revitalize their abandoned forest with high bamboo density
- Bamboo invasion led to attracting wild animals such as boars and raccoons
- The area of land is approximately 2 hectares
- The volume of bamboo increased in less than 10 years after they stopped managing the land
- Short-term goal: re-open the road
- Long-term goal: to establish a gathering space/activity design



Why “Tourism” for landscape conservation?



Tourism creates value-adding for environmental services



Tourism provides jobs and direct marketing opportunities for local communities



Using landscape for tourism make abandoned lands open for the residents



Tourism in Kunisaki GIAHS landscape provides educational opportunities

Tourism as a value-adding process

- Create direct funding for environmental management
- Utilizing environmental services for tourism and recreation
- Promote and revitalize traditional bamboo industry (Yugama factories)
- Using the process of landscape management as tourism activity
- Provide education opportunities for future generations



Tourism as a job creation sector

- Diversification of livelihoods through tourism
- Use of traditional knowledge as tourism attractions
- Increase productivity through volunteer tourism
- Utilizing off-season agriculture livelihood time for tourism
- Promote traditional bamboo job status (Kanteki, Kiriko, Yugama operator)



Tourism and landscape revitalization

- Bamboo invaded landscape and destination planning
- Community based tourism in bamboo forest
- Landscape management as tourism activities
- Building social capital for tourism development
- Creating a model site for GIAHS community
- Revitalize Yugama factories as an important part of Kunisaki landscape



GIAHS landscape and outdoor education

- Link theory and practice in GIAHS studies
- Understand GIAHS of Kunisaki
- Explore GIAHS criteria and concept to field study in Kunisaki GIAHS
- Interact with communities in Kunisaki GIAHS
- Discuss possibilities of revitalization of Yugama factories as family businesses



Conclusion

- Landscape is the meaning of agricultural heritage as a system
- Landscape is managed and sustained by local communities of GIAHS sites
- Each GIAHS site has a unique landscape
- Designated GIAHS can be part of landscape or entire landscape
- In case of Kunisaki, the entire landscape is a system
- Kunisaki GIAHS landscape has big potential to be discovered
- Kunisaki GIAHS landscape need to be uncovered from bamboo invasion
- Tourism can play a significant role in discovering and uncovering Kunisaki GIAHS landscape
- Tourism can bring more communication between local community and GIAHS landscape in Kunisaki
- This research will continue to discuss the ways of GIAHS landscape tourism development for revitalization through traditional bamboo processing industry