

Minabe-Tanabe Ume System



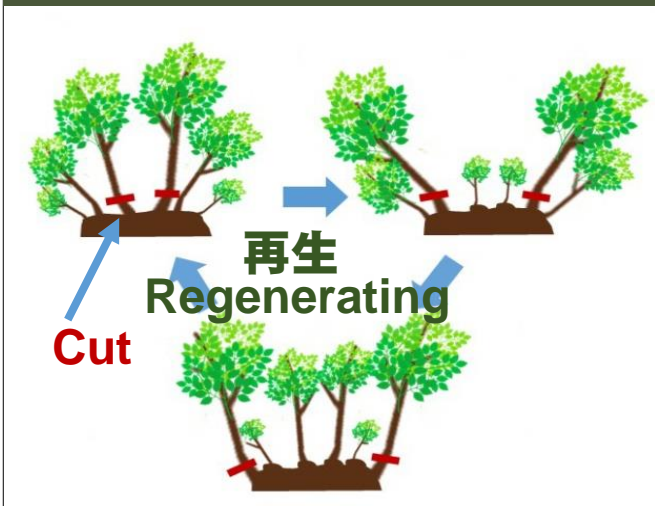
循環 "Circulation"



持続的森林管理

Sustainable coppice forest management

択伐 Selective Cutting-



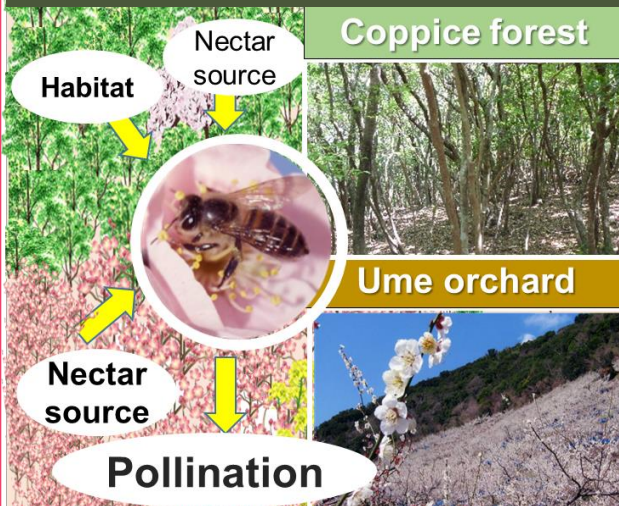
紀州備長炭に適する太さの幹や成長の妨げとなる幹だけを切り、細い幹は残すことで木を早く再生できます。

Only branches of a thickness suitable for Binchootan and branches preventing proper growth are cut, while thin branches are left to grow, which made it possible for regenerating trees quickly.

ミツバチと梅の共生

Mutualism of ume trees and honeybees

受粉 Honeybees Pollination



薪炭林に住むミツバチが梅の受粉を行ってくれます。梅は早春に貴重な栄養分をミツバチに与えています。

Honeybees that live in the coppice forests help pollinate the ume trees. The ume aid honeybee propagation in the early spring by providing them with valuable nectar.

急峻な斜面の利用

Innovative use of heavily sloped satoyama

草生栽培 Sod culture



梅林では、草を生やして土壌の乾燥と流失を防止しています。刈った草は梅の肥料として利用しています。

In ume orchards, grasses have been grown to prevent drying and runoff of the soil. Also, the grasses are cut and used as fertilizer for the ume trees.