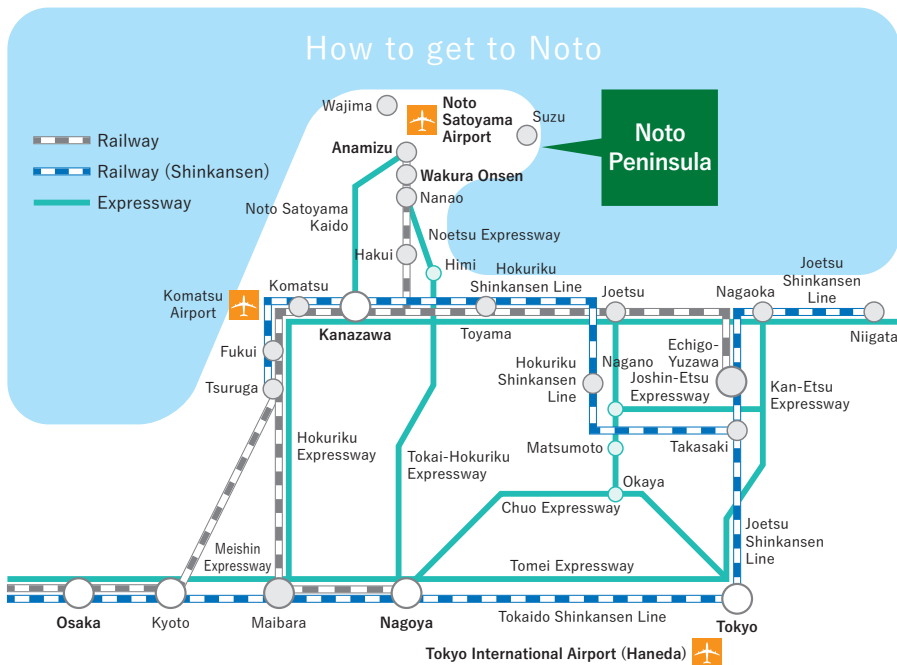


Many individuals and organizations are working to pass down “Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi”. Projects include creating jobs, working with farm guest houses, developing Noto's products (agricultural, forestry and fishing) as premium brands and collaborating between academia and government to develop human resources.



By Airplane

■ Tokyo (Haneda) → Noto Satoyama Airport 1 hr.

By Car

■ From Kanazawa(via Noto Satoyama Kaido)
 Kanazawa → Wajima 1 hr., 50 min.
 Kanazawa → Suzu 2 hr., 10 min.
 Kanazawa → Noto Satoyama Airport 1 hr., 30 min.
 Kanazawa → Wakura Onsen 1 hr., 10 min.

By Train

■ From Outside Ishikawa
 Tokyo Sta. → Kanazawa Sta. 2 hr., 25 min.
 Nagoya Sta. → Kanazawa Sta. 2 hr., 10 min.
 Osaka Sta. → Kanazawa Sta. 2 hr., 10 min.
 ■ From Kanazawa
 Kanazawa Sta. → Wakura Onsen Sta. 1 hr.
 Wakuraonsen Sta. → Noto Railway Anamizu Sta. 40 min.

Contact

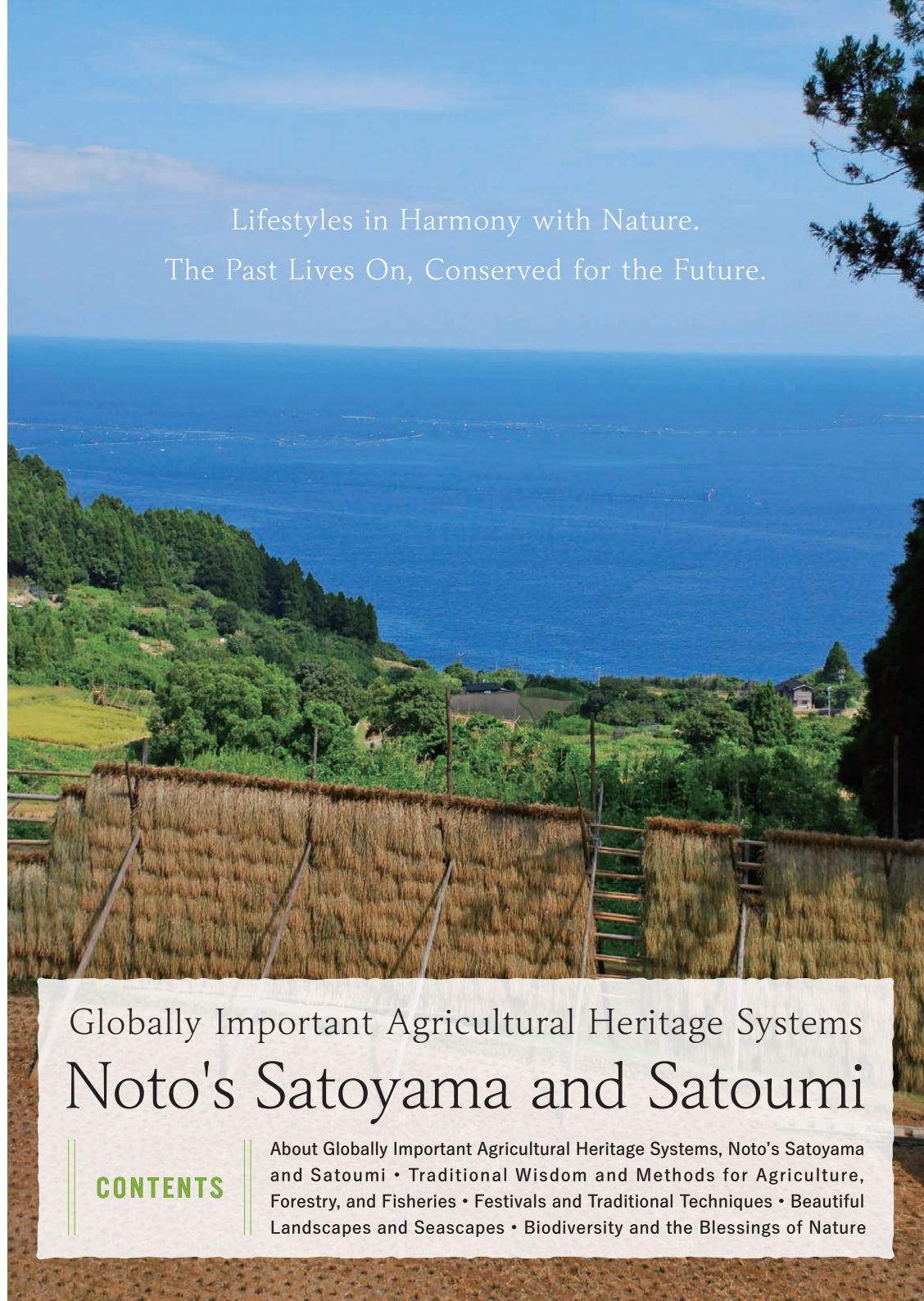
Noto Regional GIAHS Executive Committee

Ishikawa Prefecture; Nanao City; Wajima City; Suzu City; Hakui City; Shika Town; Hodatsushimizu Town; Nakanoto Town; Anamizu Town; Noto Town; Agricultural, forestry, fisheries, commerce, manufacturing, and tourism organizations
 Website: <https://noto-giahs.jp/f-lang/english/index.html>

Noto Satoyama Satoumi Portal

Secretariat (c/o Satoyama Promotion Office, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ishikawa Prefectural Government)

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 Tel: +81 (76) 225-1648 • Fax: +81 (76) 225-1618 E-mail: satoyama@pref.ishikawa.lg.jp



Lifestyles in Harmony with Nature.
 The Past Lives On, Conserved for the Future.

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi

CONTENTS

About Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi • Traditional Wisdom and Methods for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries • Festivals and Traditional Techniques • Beautiful Landscapes and Seascapes • Biodiversity and the Blessings of Nature



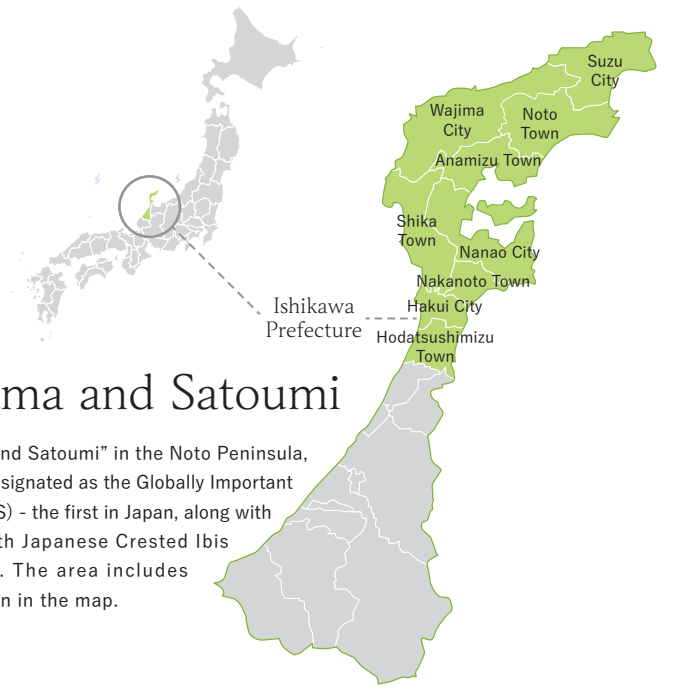
The Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) program was established in 2002 by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. This program aims to designate and conserve regional systems consisting of traditional agriculture, forestry, and fishing methods; traditional techniques; agricultural community culture and scenery; biodiversity; and other component elements for future generations.



What are "Satoyama" and "Satoumi"?

"Satoyama" are areas that have developed through many years of human activities in agriculture and forestry. "Satoumi" refer to coastal areas that have deep ties with people's lives and livelihoods.

Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems



Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi

In June of 2011, "Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi" in the Noto Peninsula, Ishikawa Prefecture, was officially designated as the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) - the first in Japan, along with "Sado's Satoyama in Harmony with Japanese Crested Ibis (Sado City, Niigata Prefecture)". The area includes the four cities and five towns shown in the map.

"Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi" encompasses efforts by people to maintain traditional agricultural, forestry, and fishing methods, as well as festivals, traditional techniques, beautiful landscapes and seascapes, and rich biodiversity.



Traditional Wisdom and Methods for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Traditional and sustainable agricultural, forestry methods and fishing methods, such as Hazaboshi, a method for sun-drying harvested rice, and occupations like Ama female free-diving fishers, are still handed down from generation to generation.

Many of these techniques have long taken advantage of the natural landscapes, from terraced rice paddies on sloped ground to oyster farming in the placid waters of Nanao Bay.



Rice Terraces in the Mikohara Area



Ama Female Free-Diving Fishers



Oyster Farm in Nanao Bay



Hazaboshi Sun-drying bundled rice stalks



Abare Festival (Kiriko Festival)

Festivals and Traditional Techniques

Festivals held throughout the region have strong ties to the agricultural, forestry, and fishing industries. These include the Kiriko festivals (from summer through autumn), in which large lantern floats several meters tall are paraded through the streets to pray for a bountiful catch and plentiful harvest, and the Aenokoto ritual, held to express gratitude to the rice field deities.

In addition, various traditional techniques are passed down from generation to generation, such as Agehama Salt Farming, which is no longer practiced anywhere else in Japan, and traditional crafts, including Wajima Lacquerware, which is one of Japan's most iconic styles of lacquerware.



Aenokoto Ritual



Seihaku Festival



Agehama Salt Farming



Amamenagi Ritual



Wajima Lacquerware



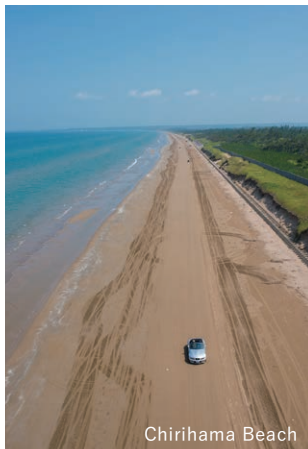
Noto Jofu Fabric

Beautiful Landscapes and Seascapes

Noto's landscapes and seascapes feature rice terraces such as the Shiroyone Senmaida on the steep slopes along the Sea of Japan coastline; houses with thatched or black-tiled roofs and white-plastered walls; Magaki bamboo fences that protect houses from the strong winds off the Sea of Japan; and more, amid scenery evocative of traditional agricultural and fishing villages in Japan.



Shiroyone Senmaida Rice Terraces



Chirihama Beach



White-Plastered Houses with Black-Tiled Rooftops



Magaki Fences in Kamiozawa



Noto Kirishima Azaleas



Old Fukura Lighthouse

Biodiversity



Golden-Rayed Lilies on Mt. Sekido

Courtesy of the Ishikawa Insect Museum



Diving Beetles (*Dytiscus sharpi*)



Hokuriku Salamander



Swans in Ouchi Lagoon

Noto is home to a diverse range of wild animals and plants, including rare species, and more than 300 species of migratory birds have been identified here.

In addition, the cultivation of Noto vegetables like Nakajima-na (a green leafy vegetable), and native varieties like Noto Dainagon azuki beans, are also actively promoted.

The Blessings of Nature



Noto Vegetables



Noto Dainagon Azuki Beans



Korogaki Dried Persimmons



Noto Torigai Cockle