

Template for GIAHS proposal
**Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems
 (GIAHS) Initiative**

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Name/Title of the Agricultural Heritage System (local Name and Translation, if necessary):	
Noto's <i>Satoyama</i> and <i>Satoumi</i>	
Requesting Agency/Organization: Noto Regional Association for GIAHS Promotion and Cooperation	
Cooperating Organizations: (1) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) (2) United Nations University: United Nations University, Institute for Sustainability and Peace (UNU-ISP); the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies Operating Unit in Ishikawa/Kanagawa (UNU-IAS OUIK) (3) Ishikawa Prefecture (4) Kanazawa University	
Country/location/Site (please annex maps and descriptions of location)	
<p>Noto Peninsula, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan</p> <p>- Noto Peninsula is located on the Japan Sea and is made up of the municipalities of Suzu City, Wajima City, Nanao City, Hakui City, Noto Town, Anamizu Town, Shika Town, and Nakanoto Town are on the Noto Peninsula. These four cities and four towns are located to the north of the Ouchi Rift Valley stretching from Nanao City to Hakui City in a southwestward direction, and this is an area that has a distinct geology and vegetation.</p>	
Accessibility of the site	<p>The Noto region can be reached by air through Noto Airport located roughly in the centre of the peninsula, as well as from Komatsu airport by train or by car, as follows:</p> <p>The West Japan Railway runs trains between Kanazawa and Nanao, while Noto Railway runs trains between Nanao and Anamizu. The Noto region is also easily accessible by car. It has an extensive road network consisting of the Noto toll road between Kanazawa and Noto Airport, and of motorways from the region of Toyama prefecture such as the Noetsu motorway, as well as of national roads, prefectural roads, municipal roads and regional agricultural roads.</p>
Approximate Surface Area: 1,866km ²	
Agro-Ecological Zone/s: Temperate rice paddy area	
Topographic features: A hilly and mountainous peninsula	
Climate Type: Temperate	
Approximate Population: 189,000 households	
Main Source of Livelihoods: Agriculture, forestry and fishery	

Summary Information of the Agricultural Heritage System (about 200-300 words)

Noto Peninsula has a rich history and culture that dates back over 2100 years. Though life on the peninsula was initially typical of a hunting and gathering society, according to archeological surveys, the roots of today's agricultural system can be traced to the Nara Era over 1300 years ago.

Over the last millennia, human settlements on Noto peninsula have evolved, shaped by their natural environs. Today, indigenous animism, feudal era based hereditary resource use rights and practices, along with contemporary regulations and laws influenced by Western thought coexist and influence nature views, resource use rights and practices on the peninsula. Traditional customs based on indigenous Shinto and Buddhist traditions such as planting and harvesting festivals, culturally distinct festivals referred to as *kiriko* celebrating of the Gods protection of marine life and coastal peoples' livelihoods, Oku-noto *Aenokoto* an agricultural rice planting and harvest ritual unique to the Noto region which was inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, among other nature-based traditional customs and festivals are a constant of community life throughout the peninsula.

The peninsula is a microcosm of traditional rural Japan where agricultural systems are integrally linked to mountains and forest activities upstream and coastal marine activities down stream. Holistic approaches to integrated human activities of fishing, farming and forestry have traditionally been practiced and continue to coexist. Hilly terrain interspersed with wide valleys and fields forming a green corridor surrounded by volcanic rock coastline typify the peninsular landscape. The peninsula is characterized by a mosaic of managed socio-ecological systems referred to as *satoyama*, terrestrial-aquatic landscape ecosystems comprised of secondary woodlands, plantations, grasslands, farmlands, pasture, irrigation ponds and canals, and *satoumi*, marine-coastal ecosystems comprised of seashore, rocky shore, tidal flats and seaweed/eelgrass beds¹.

The communities of Noto have joined to work together to sustainably maintain the *satoyama* and *satoumi* landscapes and the traditions that have sustained generations for centuries, aiming at building resilience to climate change impacts and to secure biodiversity on the peninsula for future generations.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AGRICULTURE HERITAGE SYSTEM

I. Characteristics of the proposed GIAHS

Global (or national) importance

With the loss of biodiversity occurring at an unprecedented rate—up to 1000 times the natural rate of extinction, and climate change a global reality, business-as-usual is no longer an option. As human societies across the globe explore potential local solutions to reverse the loss of biodiversity and build resilience to the negative impacts of climate change, integration of traditional knowledge and other resource management practices of the past are being sought as workable solutions to future sustainability. Amidst this movement, Japan is looking to *satoyama*, managed socio-ecological production landscapes commonly defined as secondary woodlands and grasslands adjunct to human settlements, as an indigenous prototype of coexistence between humans and nature. *Satoyama*, along with the nature views, lifestyles, cultural values, traditional knowledge and resource management practices embodied in the term is used in differing contexts, including policy making initiatives by

¹ Definition of *satoyama* and *satoumi* from the Japan *Satoyama Satoumi* Assessment (JSSA, October 2010)

local and national bodies, has become for many a symbol of human-managed landscapes where humans and nature coexist in a harmonious symbiotic relationship. *Satoyama* and its marine counterpart *satoumi* have gained momentum and are leading the paradigm shifts to sustainability founded in the traditional cultural heritage of rural communities in Japan.

Satoyama gained international recognition at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10 Nagoya) when the *Satoyama* Initiative, jointly developed and proposed by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and UNU-IAS at COP10 Nagoya, was adopted in a decision on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and globally recognized “as a potentially useful tool to better understand and support human-influenced natural environments for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being”. Under the *Satoyama* Initiative, Japan is reaching across borders to communities around the globe to work together to enhance understanding and raise awareness of the importance of socio-ecological production landscapes for human well-being and to support the cultural heritage and diversity of socio-ecological production landscapes globally.¹

Noto peninsula, the region proposed here as a GIAHS site, is a microcosm of Japan’s *satoyama* and *satoumi* managed socio-ecological production landscapes. Holistic approaches to integrated human activities of fishing, farming and forestry have traditionally been practiced and continue to coexist on the peninsula which is a mosaic of socio-ecological production landscapes rich in rural cultural traditions evolved over the last 1300 years. One such tradition is Oku-noto *Aenokoto* an agricultural rice planting and harvest ritual unique to the Noto region which was inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2009.

The communities of Noto peninsula have been active in the multistakeholder approach to *satoyama* and *satoumi* related research activities, policy scoping and community building in Ishikawa prefecture. The communities joined researchers and policy makers in 2008 as part of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) sub-global follow-up led by UNU-IAS by contributing to the Japan Satoyama Satoumi Assessment (JSSA) Hokushinetsu Cluster Report data collection and writing based in Ishikawa. This community involved bottom-up integrative approach was unique among the six cluster reports where academic led top-down approaches were the norm. The findings of the Hokushinetsu Cluster report are being used to explore and design policy options for a Satoyama Satoumi Vision Strategy for the Ishikawa prefectural government to be announced in December 2010.

Noto peninsula communities have also led *satoumi*-based activities on the Japan Sea. Nanao Bay area was selected as one of 4 pilot projects by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan for the ministry’s *satoumi* creation project. A multi-stakeholder steering committee was established and for 2 years environmental, fisheries and socio-economic data was collected and submitted to the national government. The data collected from Nanao Bay and other pilot sites is the basis for the national *satoumi* guidelines to be announced at the International *Satoumi* Workshop co-organized by the national government and UNU-IAS OUIK on 20 December 2010 in Kanazawa, Ishikawa.

This community involvement in *satoyama satoumi* based activities, research collaboration, and policy involvement are testimony to the collaborative commitment of Noto peninsula’s communities to build on their *satoyama* heritage to collectively maintain their agricultural heritage as a living system for future generations on the peninsula.

1. Food and livelihood security

Noto peninsula is located on the Japan Sea side facing the Asian continent and extends about 20-30 km from south to north on the sea. A distinctive feature of the peninsula is that it lacks large open field plains and consists of hills interspersed with rice paddy fields and dry crop fields forming a green corridor along the full length of the peninsula. The peninsula is characterized by a mosaic of managed socio-ecological systems referred to as *satoyama*, terrestrial-aquatic landscape ecosystems comprised of secondary woodlands, plantations, grasslands, farmlands, pasture, irrigation ponds/reservoirs and canals, and *satoumi*, marine-

coastal ecosystems comprised of seashore, rocky shore, tidal flats and seaweed/eelgrass beds (Figure 1).

Self-sufficiency rates based on daily required caloric intake are the highest in the prefecture and also surpass the national average of 40%. Rich in both agrarian and marine products as many are farmer-fisher-foresters on the peninsula, self-sufficiency rates for traditional staples such as rice are 383.7%, soy beans 18.2%, potatoes 10.2%, for vegetables including traditional local vegetable varieties are 52%, fruit is 13.2% and for marine products including seaweed used for consumption and organic fertilizer is 1017.9%. Total arable land for these agricultural staples is estimated at 12, 037 hectares. Although there has been a decline over the last decade of total acreage due to the ageing of the agrarian population of producers on the peninsula, diversification and revitalization of traditional vegetables and wheat production has resulted in an increase in arable lands for these crops.

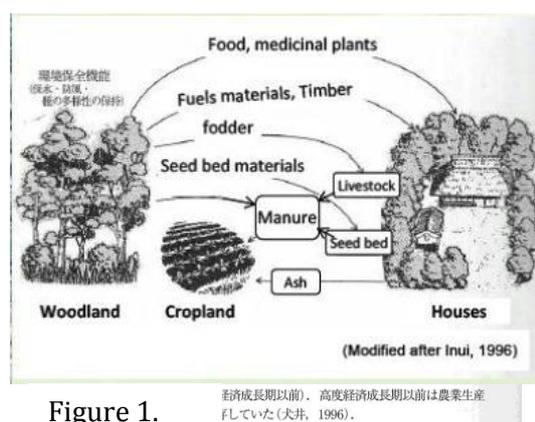


Figure 1.

2. Biodiversity and ecosystem function

Biodiversity

Noto peninsula is located at the intersection of *Tsushima* Current and *Liman* Current, warm and cold ocean currents, contributing to the climatic diversity across the peninsula and the marine biodiversity of the *satoumi*-based areas. Coastal zones differ in topography contributing to diversity of *satoyama* and *satoumi* around the peninsula. Based on the topography of the coastline and positioning to the sea, local residents divide the peninsula into 2 regions; *sotoura*, the west coast of the peninsula where unprotected rocky coastline face the harsh open Japan Sea, and *uchiura*, the east coastline which is a calm protected enclosed bay area.

Travelling with the cold and warm currents throughout the seasons is the coming and going of migratory birds. It is estimated that over 300 migratory birds pass through the *sotoura* area of the peninsula yearly. The peninsula is also on the migratory path for migratory butterflies such as the chestnut tiger butterfly. Traversing from the coastline which is the northernmost habitat for hermatypic stony coral colony made of *rhizapsammia minuta mutuensis*, *culicia japonica tenuisepes* and *oulastrea crsipata* and other reef building coral to upland *satoyama* areas rich in reservoirs and *yatsuda*, rice paddies made in narrow valleys with natural wetlands, the *satoyama-satoumi* landscapes of the peninsula are rich in diversity. The upland reservoirs in the *satoyama* landscapes serve as habitats for predatory birds at the top of the ecosystem pyramid such as the white tailed eagle and northern goshawk, meaning these are also habitats for diverse flora and fauna. Endangered species such as the edible water shield (*spraganium fallax*) and other edible water plants eaten by locals are also found in many of the upland reservoirs.

According to rice paddy surveys in the peninsula, many endangered species such as *sanshoumo* (natant salvinia), *kikumo* (dwarf ambulia) and *mizuobako* (*Ottelia alismoides*) live

on the peninsula. Further, many rare amphibians such as *hokurikusanshouo* (hokuriku endemic salamander), *akahara imori* (Japanese fire belly newt), *mori aogaeru* (forest green tree frog) were also recorded living around the edges of rice paddies and reservoirs. Of note is that these living organisms depend on the human managed rice paddies and reservoirs that are part of *satoyama*, socio-ecological production landscapes of Noto peninsula.

Agrodiversity

Noto peninsula has been gaining recognition both locally and regionally for its traditional vegetables and rice varieties. Amidst growing consumer trends for environmentally-sound locally grown indigenous species, demand for Noto peninsula grown vegetables has also grown. The farmers cooperatives have begun to brand their local vegetables under the label ‘*Noto Yasai*’ (Noto local vegetables) and marketing efforts among consumers conscious of food mileage and sustainable agricultural methods and willing to pay more for locally produced vegetables have proved economically viable. There are currently 13 *Noto Yasai*, 6 of which are traditional varieties distinct to the peninsula. Among these six are *sawano gobo* (sawano burdock root), *kinshiuri* (spaghetti squash, type of pumpkin), *nakajimana* (type of local rape, the green leaf part used in traditional salads), *kamouri* (type of winter melon), *mikohara-kuwai* (type of local arrowhead), *kogiku-kabocha* (Japanese pumpkin squash that is shaped like a small chrysanthemum), *ohama daizu* (ohama soy bean), and *noto dainagon* (indigenous adzuki bean). Although not for commercial use but only for private household consumption, thus data on production and consumption amounts do not exist, according to socio-anthropological surveys of food culture on the peninsula, over 20 varieties of indigenous *aburana* (rape varieties of cruciferous vegetables) families grow and are consumed by a majority of *satoyama satoumi* households on the peninsula.

Efforts among rice farmers to return to local varieties of rice have also exhibited growth. Among these are *notohikari*, *yumemizuho* (both varieties of rice) and *mikoharamai* (branded rice known as presented to the Pope) of Haku City. The *mikoharamai* is on market not only in Japan but Italy and France.

3. Knowledge systems and adapted technologies

Challenging though it may be amidst the forces of modernization, technological innovation, and pressures to adopt Western thought and methods over maintaining Japanese indigenous traditions, transmission of knowledge systems is an integral element of *satoyama* and *satoumi*. Many systems and technologies have been developed to support the traditional *satoyama* and *satoumi*-based activities in Noto Region. Among knowledge systems and adapted technologies unique to Noto peninsula are techniques for rice drying, charcoal making, salt making, traditional fishing, and water management system as described below.

Haza traditional rice drying techniques

Although ethno-historical records of exact dates of the origin of this traditional method of post-harvest drying differ in their accounts, general consensus is that the locally distinct *haza* drying technique developed from the time rice culture was introduced to the peninsula 1300 years ago. As in other regions in Japan, the rice drying techniques developed inter-dependently of the climatic conditions of the natural environs. In the case of Noto peninsula, during the time of autumn harvest, strong northwesterly winds lasting through the harsh winter months begin to blow across the peninsula. According to *satoyama* residents, the northwesterly winds have dictated the harvest reaps on the peninsula for generations.

Because the winds are strong yet high in humidity, to dry the rice sheaves as efficiently and quickly as possible in between the autumn storms that overtake the peninsula in post harvest season, rice sheaves are hung lengthwise across horizontal poles made of locally produced wood or bamboo. Not only the winds, but the peninsula topography also has influenced the *haza* technique. Arable land is limited and marked by sloping hills, thus, the

horizontal poles are often stacked vertically as high as 5 meters and often look like naturally made walls along the edges of fields.

Although many farmers have given up traditional practices for drying machines, it is estimated that 300 hectares of rice paddies today are dried by the *haza* technique. It is argued by some food scientists that rice dried by the *haza* technique produces a better quality of rice than machine-dried rice. The slower natural process of decreasing the water content from 25% to 15% prevents fractures in the rice grain, resulting, some claim, in a better tasting rice when cooked.

Growing consumer trends for naturally made foods have been a boost to *haza* dried rice on Noto peninsula. Recent efforts by local agri-business interests in Ishikawa prefecture are focused on increasing the acreage of *haza* dried rice as it sells for 1000 Japanese yen (JPY) per 60 kilograms more than machine-dried rice. Until recently, *haza* rice drying was considered by most in the community as a labour intensive visual landscape asset, however, the economic potentials of returning to traditional rice drying techniques is gaining recognition and momentum on the peninsula (Photo 1).



Photo 1. Landscape with Haza drying

Sumiyaki, charcoal-making technique

Noto peninsula became established as a quality charcoal producing region supplying charcoal to the castle town urban residents in the Muromachi period (1333-1573). Though castle towns were abolished with the end of feudalism, Noto continues to be the center of charcoal production in Ishikawa prefecture.

From the Muromachi period, charcoal manufacturing technique development has focused on both the utilitarian functionality and the aesthetics of charcoal. Use of wood species with aesthetic appeal was also developed. Non-utilitarian aesthetic valuation of tea ceremony charcoal continues today and *kunugi*, Japanese oak, is the preferred wood for tea masters carrying on the traditions of the feudal period, continuing to today.

Charcoal making and forest management were once integral activities of rural life in Noto. Resource use and forest management practices were passed on along with the wisdom and ecological knowledge, ensuring a sustainable supply of wood for charcoal making. Nature's cycles were observed and human activities were timed to these cycles. Forest management followed the rhythms of the secondary deciduous forests not only with human needs in mind, but the animal and plant life that also depends on healthy forests.

Tree cutting and planting techniques developed in line with observance of tree growing cycles. At the height of the charcoal production in Ishikawa prefecture, after a *konara* tree was cut down, the stump would be managed for 3 to 4 years. Trees were felled so as to allow for healthy shoot growth from the stump. Forest managers would the cut forest undergrowth and grasses around the stumps to allow light and nutrients to reach the new growth shoots. Of the 10 to 20 shoots that sprouted from the stump, 3 or 4 would be selected for maturation. The branches of saplings were also trimmed so as to ensure straight vertical growth. Once a tree reached 20-25 years of age, it would be cut and the cycle would start anew.

In recent years, the Ishikawa Charcoal Producers' Association, led by 33 year-old Ono the youngest full-time charcoal maker in Japan, has increased efforts aimed at increasing production capacities of black charcoal used in tea ceremony. Central to these efforts is the focus on integrating traditional knowledge and wisdom with modern technology and assessment of cultural services in charcoal making. There are hopes this will contribute to sustainable forest management in Ishikawa's *satoyama*, traditional socio-ecological production landscapes.

Agehama-style salt-making technique

Maritime cultural traditions and practices have been passed on through the generations in Ishikawa. Among the culturally unique traditions on the peninsula is the salt making in Suzu city. Referred to as *agehama*-style salt making, this banked terraced salt making is one of the oldest man-made natural methods of making salt in Japan and though it was practiced in many coastal communities in the past. Today, the Ishikawa prefecture is the only region where this living cultural heritage has been maintained (Photo 2).

Salt making dates back almost 2 millennia in Ishikawa's coastal communities, archeological surveys having shown that Noto peninsula was a major salt production center during the Kofun period (250-538). Although technological advances in salt making during the feudal era (1603-1868) resulted in a more efficient production method known as *irihama*. The salt makers of Noto peninsula did not adopt technical innovations maintaining the traditions of the *agehama*-style production methods. Natural environmental conditions were the decisive factor as the new method proved unsuitable to the topographical and climatic conditions of the peninsula. Specifically, it was unsuited due to limited flat coastal land area, a rocky shoreline with minimal tidal flows and variations, high humidity and insufficient sunshine hours on the peninsula.



Photo 2. Agehama-style salt-making technique

Salt making activities involve all household members, the male head of the house is traditionally the guardian of knowledge of salt making practices passed down through the generations. A salt maker's knowledge of the environment is critical to the open air *agehama*-style salt making process. This cumulative knowledge is the result of years of interaction with the surrounding environment and is an essential component of a master's skill. An illustrative example is the salt makers' renowned ability to read the weather by observing cloud patterns and ocean currents. Salt makers on the peninsula comment that it takes on average 10 years to learn how to correlate the shape of the clouds and ocean waves with judgments about sunshine hours and wind speeds. Based on these observations salt makers calculate evaporation potentials and decides how much water they should draw from the sea to make salt. Although some of this knowledge has been passed on from elders, mastering the craft also depends on the individual's observational and cumulative experiential capacities.

Terrestrial and marine resource use and management are integral to salt making. Reef to ridge resource management is reflected in the local saying 'salt terraces are in the mountains'. This refers to *satoyama* landscape forest management by salt makers. A sustainable supply of

fuel wood is necessary to make salt. Differing burning temperatures are required and this is achieved by using different tree species throughout the burning process. A diversity of tree species were planted and managed by salt makers with the end use of salt making in mind; thus the saying that illustrates the interconnectedness of land and sea-based human activities.

Once a source of tax income for the feudal domain when feudalism and almost 4 centuries of self-imposed seclusion was abolished in 1867, industrialization of many traditional human activities swept through the archipelago. Salt making too gradually decreased on the peninsula and many salt terraces were converted into tobacco production fields. Numbers of salt makers dwindled to two households in 1958, but in recent years there has been a resurgence of traditional salt making activities as consumer demands for naturally handmade products have had a positive impact on revitalizing traditions. Today, there are approximately 20 salt making operations on the peninsula.

Ama-san, female fisher free divers

The largest population of female fisher free divers, referred to as *ama* or *ama-san* in Japan (*ama* literal meaning is women of the sea), reside in Noto peninsula. Although there was a noticeable decline in the *ama-san* population from 1998, population leveled off in 2004 and currently totals 179 persons; ranging in age from the youngest age of 21 years of age to the eldest at 93 years of age. Ethnological theories suggest that over 1500 years ago the *ama-san* travelled with the currents from continental Asia across to southern Japan where they split into two distinct nomadic communities; one travelled across to the Pacific Ocean coastline, the other, carried by the Tsushima Current, moved northwards along the Japan Sea coastline, reaching Noto peninsula.

The *ama-san* continues a semi-nomadic lifestyle today. Their main residential base is in Wajima city on the peninsula. From late autumn through to spring they dive for *namako* (sea cucumber), natural non-farmed oyster and *iwanori* (rock laver). From July through to the end of September, they travel to Hegura Island, and island 50 km offshore, to harvest abalone, turbine shell, *wakame* (*Undaria pinnatifida*), *kajime* (*Ecklonia cava*) and *ego* (gelatin-like seaweed). Some marine biologists have suggested that the continuance of *ama-san* free diver activities as one of the oldest hereditary fishing traditions in Japan is due to the rich sea grass beds, referred to as the 'cradle of the sea' around Noto peninsula. A barometer of marine biodiversity, sea grass beds play important roles as feeding grounds for various fish and shellfish as well as serve for coastal water purification. The total area of sea grass beds in Japan is 201,212 hectares. Looking at each sea area, the area of sea grass beds in the Noto peninsula is the largest in Japan at 14,761 hectares, accounting for 7.3% of the total area of sea grass beds in Japan.

Ama-san still adhere to the rules of traditional *iriai*, hereditary-rights based collective resource use and management. Fishing seasons, fishing grounds, time allowed daily to dive for shellfish or harvest laver, community designated non-fishing areas and marine protected zones, and releasing seeds to cultivate abalone and turbine shell are among all fishing activities are discussed, decided and regulated by the collective whole. To maintain community-based resource management, each household of *ama-san* pay 8,000 JPY annually to the *ama* town community association. There are currently 439 households registered and although some are inactive as *ama-san*, all pay this annual due to maintain their hereditary rights as *ama-san*. In addition to this fee, *ama* divers annually pay for a harvesting license. *Ama* divers aged below 70 pay 20,000 JPY while those aged 70 or older pay 10,000 JPY. These fees are used for the purchase and release of young shellfish. Approximately 2 million JPY is spent annually by the *ama-san* community for the release of young shellfish.

Satoyama satoumi-based interlinked human activities were maintained by *ama-san* and farmers on the peninsula and continue on a small-scale today. Before the introduction of chemical fertilizer to the peninsula and full adoption by most households in the 1970s, seaweed harvested by *ama-san* was used by farmers for fertilizer. A minimal amount is still harvested for home gardens, though data is non-existent as this is a non-commercial activity. Traditionally rice was exchanged for seaweed and abalone. Today, this exchange of goods

continues among many households, but not on a large scale as the money economy has taken over the buying and selling of marine and agricultural products on the peninsula. The local market in Wajima, a morning market that caters to tourists, and an evening market targeted at local residents, is an attempt to maintain local exchange of locally produced products. In response to consumer demands for naturally made food products, the *ama-san* community efforts to add value to their product by registering their harvested abalone and turbine shell under the trademark, named “*Ama Dori* (literally hand-harvested by *ama-san*)”. A percentage of these profits are used for the management of the resource and many believe that by combining innovative marketing to their products, they will ensure continued sustainable management of the marine products that have provided the sustenance of *ama-san* livelihoods for centuries.

Marukibune wooden boats

Up until the 1960s, timber self-sufficiency rates on the peninsula were about 70% and locally produced timber was used not only for housing needs but to build fishing boats and fishing equipment. In the Nanao Bay area was *marukibune*, a dugout boat used for fishing on the calm bay waters and for transporting agricultural crops through the canals of coastal communities. Bamboo forest management also benefited from fishing activities as locally grown *mosou* bamboo was used to make the oyster rafts for oyster farming. The floats for nets were also made from locally produced *paulownia* or variant species of Japanese cypress. These interconnected forester-farmer-fisher activities on the bay began to change as Japan entered a period of rapid economic growth in the 1960s. With rapid development came the mechanization of boats and the introduction of FRP and plastic materials for boat making and fishing equipment, resulting in a decline of fishing activity driven locally produced timber demands and integrated land-to-sea resource use and management practices on the peninsula. Today, although *marukibune* artisan fishers survive, the demand for their craft is minimal. Stronger efforts to revitalize *satoyama satoumi* artisanal activities and their traditional knowledge may potentially contribute to a resurgence *marukibune* among other traditional crafts and their ecological knowledge that once sustained agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Isaza fishing, ice goby fishing

Local fishermen on the peninsula have a saying that you are to look to the mountains and their forests, follow the river stream to the ocean and that is how you decide where a good fishing ground is. Forestry and fisheries on the peninsula have been interlinked throughout history. Forests along rivers and streams referred to as *uotsukirin* (literally forests connected to fish) were maintained by fishing communities to sustain healthy breeding and feeding grounds along the coastal waters.

Isaza (ice goby) is said to be a barometer of healthy forests and coastal waters. Like salmon, *isaza* migrate to coastal waters in the spring to spawn. After the spawning, people of Anamizu Bay areas go to the river to submerge a four-armed scooped net in the river to catch the *isaza*. Although the exact origins of this fishing method are unclear, written records from 1674 describing the fishing methods are the same as carried out today.

Namako, sea cucumber fishing

According to historical records dating back to 759 describing life within the imperial palace of Kyoto, dried sea cucumber from Noto peninsula was considered a delicacy among the imperial household and samurai warriors. In feudal times the *konowata* (the sinewy intestines of the sea cucumber) were a sought out extravagance and dried sea cucumber was among the representative 20 gifts of honour given from the Maeda domain to the ruling Tokugawa Shogunate. Concerned about the possibility of overharvesting this delicacy, it was during this era that stock management and harvesting regulations were imposed by the communities. Written records of this time also include observations of water quality. Passed

on through the generations, water quality monitoring and stock management based on methods developed from the 1600s continue today on the peninsula.

Water management systems

Reservoirs referred to as *tameike* have shaped the agricultural system of Noto peninsula. Water management by the communities of Noto is centuries old dating back to pre-feudal times on the peninsula. There are a total of 2054 reservoirs, amounting to 60% of the reservoirs found in Ishikawa prefecture. Close to 70% of the reservoirs were constructed in pre-feudal times, the remaining majority built between the late 1800s to mid-1920s. Less than 5% of the 2054 reservoirs were constructed in post 1920s Japan.

Managing irrigation water for rice farming in Japan is a crucial task and technology on which the amount and quality of the rice harvest depend. In this region, reservoirs are a major water resource. The local community has been managing irrigation water in reservoirs so that it is used fairly and sustainably so as to prevent them from drying up. The villages have been building a system for cooperation, as well as managing common lands in areas such as forests. Today, there are organizations that have been set up to manage the water supply and related facilities, such as land-improvement sections and irrigation water associations.

Water supply management of reservoirs has a great impact on biodiversity. Reservoir water is used in early spring in preparation for planting rice, and as large amount of irrigation water is used throughout the rice planting season the water level falls. The water level comes back up in the rainy season and the irrigation water is demanded in summer. It gradually declines due to irrigation water used during the drainage season between the end of summer and early autumn. During the drying of the reservoirs in the winters, people check the reservoirs and expose the mats at the bottoms, which are formed during summer, in order to help them be degraded. They then elevate the water level by storing water from thawing snow so as to get ready for the next spring. The water level repeatedly fluctuates seasonally throughout the year, as explained above. This seasonal fluctuation creates a reservoir ecosystem with organisms such as adaptable emergent plants, fish species and insects.

Without such continuous management, reservoirs cannot be maintained. When abandoned reservoirs transition from ponds to swamps, their local ecosystem also changes. In addition, these reservoirs that are dried during winter are useful for detecting and eradicating foreign species of fish, such as black bass. In addition to these basic agricultural techniques, this region also maintains traditional forestry and fishing techniques.

4. Cultures, value systems and social organizations (Agriculture)

Many of the social organizations in the *satoyama satoumi* communities of Noto peninsula are based on *iriai*, collective management of resources in common lands or in coastal water areas. The commons utilized and managed by the collective whole are referred to as *iriaichi*. Continuing the traditions of *iriai* passed down and maintained by the *satoyama* and *satoumi* communities in Noto peninsula, forests, grasslands, irrigation reservoirs systems for rice cultivation in *satoyama* communities, and coastal waters for shellfish harvesting by *ama-san* free divers and for laver harvested mainly for non-commercial household consumption in all coastal communities of Noto, and ice goby fishing in the river ways are among *satoumi* community based *iriai*-related activities.

Not only were the commons collectively managed, but much of the work within the common lands was collectively done under a unit called *yui*. Thatched roof construction and restoration, grass cutting along the edges of irrigation canals, reservoirs and rice paddies, rice planting (due to the topographical characteristics of Noto peninsula, rice paddies are relatively small in size and not conducive to rationalization of plot sizes for agricultural machinery; thus rotating from one rice paddy to the next as a collective group during rice planting and harvesting time is still often practiced in communities on the peninsula. *Satoyama satoumi* locals of the peninsula often comment that humans are not the decisive

factor of the form and path of human activities, but nature; nature shapes human activities), secondary forestry management in the common lands surrounding villages were among some of the collective community activities under *yui* in *satoyama* communities throughout Japan.

In *satoyama* communities, reservoir management, the backbone to the agricultural system of the peninsula, has existed for 30 generations in some communities and all management units are based on hamlet units. Traditionally, hamlet leaders led the management units. Today, leaders are elected by the collective whole. The contemporary reservoir community management organization known as *tochikairyoku* was established by the national government in 1948 as part of national agrarian reform initiatives of post-World War II Japan. As part of the reform the centuries old landlord system was abolished, land was redistributed among the tenant families in each community.

Despite abolishment of the landlord system that had functioned as the regulating body for irrigation and reservoir management, Noto peninsula maintained many of the customs connected to pass down through the generations. Among these, include festivals and seasonal labor migration patterns. The festivals, referred to as *kiriko*, occur in the summer months during the *obon* Buddhist festivals to revere ancestors. Distinct to Noto peninsula, hamlets invite their neighboring hamlets to join them in their hamlets festivities; thus the *kiriko* festivals rotate through the peninsula daily from July to the end of September as no are held on the same day. An example of this is *yobare* held in Suzu City, where guests invited to one house from neighboring hamlets may be as many as 60 people at one time.

Regarding seasonal labor migration patterns, as in many northern areas in Japan, during the winter months when fields and forests lie under heavy snows, because there is no source of income in the community, many go to urban centers to seek seasonal jobs as factory workers and another blue collar related jobs. A custom from the feudal era when the development of 240 castle towns led urbanization, in Noto, the males of a given hamlet hire themselves out as one group for employment in urban centers.

Agrarian policy makers in Japan note the distinctiveness of collectivism in the communities. One analysis for the foundations of communalism and collectivism strengths in Noto communities is the reservoirs and rice paddy system. Unlike other regions in Japan where water ways must be shared among communities, specifically upstream and downstream, each of the 2054 reservoirs are the sole management of each hamlet and are independent of each other. Some analysts have commented that the community organization which has maintained the agricultural systems of Noto peninsula for generations and continues today is inter-dependant on the natural environment.

5. Remarkable landscapes, land and water resources management features

Beautiful landscapes

In the Noto region, Senmaida and Tanada are types of rice terrace (Photo 3). Local people developed these rice terraces over 1300 years through a Japanese feudal-type manor system and through the Agricultural Reform Act in the Edo period. The purpose of these rice terraces was to enhance the productivity of slope fields. It is necessary for rice paddies to be leveled in order to hold in water. Many of these rice terraces cannot have a large area or be irregularly shaped. The rice terraces distinguish the landscapes and represent Japanese *Satoyama* scenery. Some of these unique rice terraces landscapes include Senmaida in Shiroyone (Wajima City) and the Oosasanami rice paddy (Shika Town), both of which have been recognized as two of the top 100 rice terraces in Japan.



Photo 3. *Senmaida*

On Noto Island people have used reclaimed land to make rice paddies. In these new rice paddy developments, stone walls (*ishigaki*) were built to support and protect rice paddies, hence the name *ishigaki* rice paddies. These rice paddies have unique landscapes (Photo 4).

This area has many reservoirs that were set up as sources of water for irrigation in hill areas. There are many beautiful reservoirs in this area, including the Urushizawa (Nanao City) and Ganno reservoirs (Suzu City), which were set up in the Edo Era. These have been selected as two of the top 100 reservoirs in Japan.

Agricultural landscapes with Haza drying, farm houses with thatched roofs or with black tiles and gabled roofs, and traditional villages in Kanakura or Onishiyama (Wajima City) can still be found all over this region (Photo 5). In addition, Mitsuke Island (also known as Gunkan Island, Suzu City), Nanaura-Nanairi and Nakai-Hakkei (Anamizu Town) are scenic places.



Photo 4. Stone walls (*ishigaki*), taken in 1920s (left) and recently (right)

This area has a rich variety of seaweed, but in particular there is a lot of Mozuku found in Anamizu Bay, which has few waves, clean water, and a closed-water area. Kinumozuku is the best quality Mozuku, and this can be collected around February at the coldest time of the year. The scenery with small boats collecting Mozuku is particular to winter season in this area. Also, mullet watchtowers² (Anamizu Town), which use the oldest method of fishing, can be found in this landscape (Photo 6).

² A mullet watchtower is used for fishing. This is the oldest method of fishing, involving watching for



Photo 5. Farming village



Photo 6. Mullet watchtower

Farmers' houses with thatched roofs

Still remaining in the area are houses belonging to Tomurayaku³, which date from the Agricultural Reform Act in the Edo Era. They have been recognized as an important Japanese cultural property (Photo 7). Some of them are open to the public and show the history of farmers and common people in each part of the region.

In general, many *Satoyama* villages are formed with several houses in the foothills or in the transition areas between rice paddies and forest areas. In the case of the Noto area, villages are scattered in a linear fashion in the transition area between forest and agricultural areas, making full use of narrow fields in valleys. These areas have unique landscapes in which villages are located between mountains. In order to protect the village from the winter winds, unique styles of architecture were developed along the coast of the Sea of Japan (Sotoura), such as Magaki fences, and the style of houses in Akasaki, Shika Town (Photo 8).



Photo 7. Farmers houses with thatched roofs

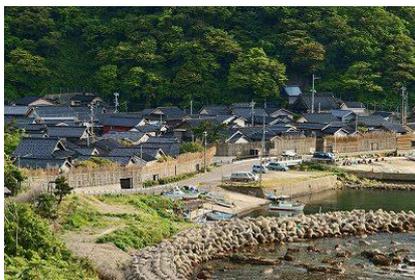


Photo 8. Magaki fence: areal (left) and close up (right)

schools of mullet from a watchtower all day and dragging nets. At their peak there were 20 of them, and in Anamizu Town it continued until the autumn of 1966. In the early Meiji period, the famous astronomer Percival Lowell visited the area and described them in the book "NOTO" as "like a Roc's nest".

³ Tomurayaku refers to the position of a farmer granted special rights ("Tomura") by the reforms of the agricultural administration by third lord Toshitsune Maeda in the Edo Era. The Tomura system is one whereby a local farmer is empowered with certain rights (as a "Tomura") so as to enable management, supervision, and facilitate tax collection.

Land and Water Resource Management

Water resources are the foundation of rice agriculture. There are approximately 2,000 reservoirs, which are the major source of water for this region. Local farmers participate in setting up the management organizations, such as land improvement districts and irrigation associations, in order to manage water resources and irrigation facilities, such as irrigation canals, for each source of water. These facilities and the water supply systems are managed appropriately so that organisms that live in these reservoirs and water canals are thereby conserved, and a stable supply of irrigation water can be provided.

In terms of land resource management, terrace rice fields are a major tourist attraction in the Noto region, as it is a rural landscape. Cultivated land is small and irregularly-shaped, and so the efficiency of work is poor. Since it is difficult to operate farms in an economically-effective way, there are many issues from the point of view of agricultural land use. For this reason, a part of this area maintains their rice paddies by implementing a terrace rice field owner system in which terrace rice fields are lent to people from cities for them to socialize and to become more environmentally aware. So as exemplified, the fields are not only used for producing rice.

In contrast to these cases, maintenance of cultivated land is carried out at Mikohara, which has the largest terrace rice paddy in the prefecture (Hakui City), the Oosasanami rice paddy (Shika Town), which was selected as one of the top 100 rice paddies in Japan, and at other rice paddies and fields in valleys throughout this region. This is so that effective agriculture management is carried out. When carrying out the maintenance of these cultivated lands, measures are taken into account to minimize the effect on the environment.

II. Other social and cultural characteristics pertinent to the management of the agricultural system (optional)

Noto has more than 1300 years of history. People settled in this region a long time ago and they supported themselves through the agriculture, forestry and fishery. Since their religious, farming and other cultures are closely connected to each other, various festivals have been established. Until present times, people still respect these events and festivals.

Farming culture, events and festivals

In this area, there are many traditional festivals held throughout the year, from the planting festival, held before planting in the early spring, to the harvest festival during autumn. There are many traditional festivals celebrating the harvest throughout the year. In addition to celebrating the food of the season, the festivals are one of the ways to express the peoples' cultural tradition and identity. These festivals are linked to religious festivals and are a part of folk culture and customs, which are connected with agricultural production throughout the year in *Satoyama*. In Noto villages, people have close relationships with each other in the community. Until recent years they have had a custom of providing mutual aid with a system called "yiyi" or "yui." In this system people formed the same groups as when doing *Kiriko*.

Aenokoto (two cities and two towns in Okunoto) was designated as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage in October 2009. It has one of the distinctive traditional cultures formed in harmony among gods (Photo 9), Buddhas, and people during a continuous history of over 1300 years. *Aenokoto* is a religious ritual that combines the god of fields, the god of houses, and the god of age⁴. Many parts of this area still retain traditional customs and various

⁴ Japan has many gods. In Shintoism, gods are the subject of either awe or admiration, and sometimes they are referred to the "eight million gods", because this is a large number. Shinto gods are guardian deities conferring favors, and they have the same appearance and personalities as humans, but they sometimes curse people. As they have such personalities people are in awe of them.

festivals, such as Amamehagi (Wajima City and Noto Town), Oshorai (Shika Town), Sanbaso (Nakanoto Town).

In particular, a Kiriko (Photo 10) is held in one of the villages (Nanao City and 2 cities and 3 towns to the north of Nanao City)⁵ nearly every week between July and October. This is a festival for the deity that protects the village and the god of the ocean. Many Kirikos are simple because they are made by people in small villages with their own local resources; however, some of them are elaborately-made, with red-lacquered banisters.

Noto is a treasure-trove of festivals with many held throughout the year. These include the Koda fire festival (Noto Island, Nanao City), one of Japan's three biggest fire festivals (Photo 11), and is in the same format as Kiriko; the Wakuhata festival in Kumakabuto (Nanao City), the Seihaku festival (Nanao City), Mushiokuri Shinji (everywhere in the region). In these occasions, people make wishes to get rid of agricultural pests, and for a rich harvest, and Karatoyama Shinji Sumo, one of the three biggest Shinji Sumo in Japan (Hakui City).

Photo 9. Aenokoto



Showing the food with hospitality to the god of fields



Seeing off the god of fields



Photo 10. Kiriko

Religion

People's beliefs support the farming culture. For example, in Suzu City there are currently still about 70 temples and 8 denominations for a population of approximately 18,000. This shows that they were prosperous in the past and that they have had sincere beliefs. In this region there are many temples and shrines and they play a major role for all of

⁵ A Kiriko is a big, long and rectangular-shaped sacred lantern carried with a portable shrine. It is a ritual object used for getting rid of bad luck during hot summers and appreciating plentiful harvests and fishing catches. It is carried by a group called the Ujikoshu in summer and autumn festivals throughout the Noto region.

the denominations. Soujiji Soin Temple in Monzen of Wajima City and Yokoji Temple in Hakui City are two such examples. In addition, Suzu Shrine in Suzu City and Keta Shrine and Fudo waterfall in Nakanoto Town were used for Ascetic practice⁶ in the sacred mountains.

III. Historic relevance

The history of agriculture in Noto

The Mawaki historical ruins (Noto Town), Jomon and Yayoi era historic ruins, and ancient mound tombs have been found throughout the Noto area. In particular, the oldest rice-ball fossil was found at the Sugitani Chanobatake ruins (Nakanoto Town) dating from the mid-Yayoi Era (about 200 BC – 30 AC). From these findings, we can look back more than 2100 years ago at the origin of farm production and rice farming in this area.

Noto Province was established in the Nara Era (in 718). During its time when it was a military and defense hub a messenger from Bo Hai arrived in the region. Bo Hai was a kingdom that extended from Manchuria through the northern part of the Korean peninsula and to the Russian coast (the Bo Hai kingdom existed from 698 to 926, and was called “The prosperous country east of the ocean” by China). The messenger arrived at Sotoura and Shika Town became the gateway for exchange between Japan and other countries. During the same era, Noto formed deep connections with Kyoto. Many main roads were built on the Noto peninsula in order to transport traded goods to each area, making it possible for there to be agricultural logistics in the area. These roads are still used as national routes even until today.

Manors⁷ were built in this area in connection to rice farming. For example, Wakayamaso in Suzu City and Kumakiso in Nakajima of Nanao City, were built on the Noto peninsula during the Heian and Muromachi periods. Farm areas were expanded in order to increase agricultural production, setting the foundation of fields in valleys and terraced rice fields that are currently used on the peninsula.

The existence of ancient mound tombs and manors made it clear that Noto was prosperous. Also, since there was more trade on the side of the Sea of Japan, which faced the continent, than on the side of Pacific Ocean, the Noto peninsula prospered more than the Kaga region. This was due to the volume of trade at ports, resulting from the many ships having to stay at ports because of storms. It was during this period that cargo ships sailed the Sea of Japan in the Edo Era. From the beginning of the modern era, transport and logistics changed from sea routes (ship transport) to overland routes (rail and roads), and the port lost its status as the centre of transport.

In modern history, the Edo Era is known as a period of isolation for Japan (1603-1867). During this period, however, a sustainable lifestyle was developed with a self-sufficiency basis. Farmers depended on farming and small-scale forestry⁸. People not only produced rice and vegetables, but also collected plants for medical use, wild herbs, wood and charcoal, and feed for livestock, such as cattle. Organic fertilizer was created by mixing cow manure with dry leaves. Timber was used as a building material⁹.

In the Edo period the salt making industry (Agehama method salt-making) was monopolized by the Kaga Clan in order to control the sale of salt. The industry was

⁶ This religion is connected to Japan’s ancient mountain worship, Tantric Buddhism, Daoism, and other religions, and it was established in the late Heian Era. It mainly involves training in the mountains in order to be miraculously cured, for incantation, prayer, magic rituals.

⁷ A form of ownership of private property for aristocracies or Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines from the Nara Era to the Warring States Era. This also refers to the land and manors they owned.

⁸ A form of ownership of private property for aristocracies or Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines from the Nara Era to the Warring States Era. This also refers to the land and manors they owned.

⁹ In the region, some people still retain the culture in which they build their own houses from the trees from mountains they own. This is an area where people can obtain food, clothes, and shelter for themselves from within a single area.

particularly important to the Kaga Clan, which was evident by the fact that 90% of the salt produced in the Noto region was made by the clan. The fishing utilized traditional mullet watchtower, line fishing and fixed-net fishing, which uses ocean currents, and dragnet fishing that was developed in the Taisho Era. Also the fishing benefited from the improvement in the maneuverability of boats. Salt-making and fishing by women divers and rock seaweed gathering and other uses of *Satoumi* were continually passed from one generation to another.

Since the end of the Meiji Era (the beginning of the 1900's), planting techniques were introduced in the Noto region. As a result, cypress, cedar, pine, and other types of trees were planted, marking the beginning of modern forestry in Japan.

History of agricultural infrastructure in Noto

Since the period of Japan's feudal-like manor system, people have been making efforts to extend farming fields and secure irrigation water in order to improve agricultural production. Securing irrigation water is crucial to rice paddies (rice farming), and it continues to be an issue until today.

There are records of some distinctive irrigation facilities and these include: Urushizawa reservoir (one of the top 100 reservoirs in Japan, Nanao City) from the Edo Era, Nonaka irrigation canal (Anamizu Town), Yomosuke irrigation canal and Manpo (underground waterway) (both in Nanao City), and Kasuga irrigation canal made by Heishiroy Itaya (Wajima City). Many agricultural remains can still be found such as Toyokawa plain (Nanao City), which is a reclaimed farming area and the Ishigaki rice paddy in Noto Island.

Additionally, since the beginning of the modern era, many reservoirs have also been created, for example the Mikohara dam in the Showa Era. Since the modern era there has been an urgent post-war reclamation of land, exemplified by Land reclamation at Ouchigata and reclamation of farmland, as well as the maintenance of cultivated land and other maintenance of agricultural infrastructure. As shown by the Mikohara district (Hakui City), which has the largest terrace rice field area (110ha) in Ishikawa Prefecture, it is now possible for each household to manage approximately 2 ha of farmland. This is due to the maintenance of agricultural infrastructure, including maintenance of cultivated land in terrace rice fields. This is linked to the continuance of terrace rice fields and maintaining and continuing local agriculture.

Through the post-war maintenance of agricultural infrastructure, reservoirs in other areas have been generally changed to more effective irrigation facilities. However, since the farmland in the Noto region is fragmented, the region does not have many large-scale irrigation facilities and still has approximately 2000 reservoirs, which contribute to the conservation of its biodiversity.

IV. Contemporary relevance

1. Work for improving the regional economy

In the Noto area, much work for improving the regional economy is underway. This includes the encouragement of interactions with people in urban areas, as well as the encouragement to settle in the Noto area. Each area is also carrying out plans to strongly promote various types of productive activities in the region. They include a plan for the diversified management of industry, where production, processing and sales are carried out in an integrated way, as well as for branding the region's agricultural products. Additionally, in terms of food safety and food mileage (CO² reduction), local production for local consumption is being encouraged and farmers' markets are being set up.

Economic diversification

In order to effectively use such regional resources as products from agriculture, forestry and fishing, and to add value by integrating production, processing and distribution (and sales), a diversified management of industry aims to achieve the following: (1) Processing and sales by farmers, foresters and fishermen (diversification and working together in these industries to create new products, etc.); (2) Linking secondary and tertiary industries to the farming, forestry and fishing industries; and, (3) Creating more job opportunities and better income in rural areas through developing regional businesses in cooperation with the secondary and tertiary industries, as well as through creating new industries.

Examples of local production for local consumption

Morning and evening markets (Wajima):

The morning market in Wajima is known as one of the three biggest morning markets in Japan, together with Hida-Takayama and Katsuura. More than 200 stores open around the city centre every morning, and they sell various things including fresh fish and agricultural products mainly from local areas. Many tourists visit this morning market almost daily as it is often included in Noto tours planned by travel agencies. An evening market is also held around from 3 p.m. to sunset at the grounds of the Sumiyoshi Shrine. While the morning market is popular among tourists, the evening one is for local people, and is known as the “local people’s kitchen”.

Mikonosato (Hakui City):

This project, based at farmers’ markets, aims to eliminate the marginal village. It is run by farmers in the form of a stock corporation and sells Mikoharamai brand and Koshihikari local rice, as well as processed products made from local ingredients. It contributes to raising producers’ income.

Morning market in Iida (Suzu City):

The morning market in Iida is also known as “Ni-Shichi no ichi” (Market on the Second and Seventh day)’ as it is held on the second and seventh days of every month. It has a long tradition since the Muromachi Era (from the 14th century to the late 16th century). Mainly elderly women from the neighboring villages sell vegetables, fruits and fish.

A new distribution model food market project in Okunoto (Ishikawa prefecture):

Okunoto is located far from Kanazawa, the capital city of Ishikawa Prefecture, and it has the largest number of consumers in the Prefecture. Since 2009, as part of this project, agricultural goods have been carried by lorry from Okunoto to Kanazawa to on market (Photo 12). This project aims to link the two regions and to expand production and distribution of unique products from farming and forestry in Okunoto.



Photo 12. Farmers markets of local vegetables)

2. Use of natural energy

As part of measures against global warming, the Noto region has set up an area in which people can make full use of biomass, which is a biological resource, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The project aims to realize a society in which people encourage recycling and where such common biological organic materials as food waste from animals and plants, domestic animal waste, forest thinning waste and edible oil waste are converted for use as organic compost, wood pellets and bio-diesel fuel (Suzu City, Noto Town and Nanao City). In addition, the region has applied wind-powered electricity and has installed many windmills.

In terms of forestry, since about 70% of the region is covered by forests, vegetation and thinning is managed and calculated with regard to how much carbon dioxide forests can absorb. Forestry contributes to reducing emissions of CO₂ through recycling materials such as reusing wood waste for making charcoal and burning. The management of forests through vegetation also contributes to conserving biodiversity, an example of which is the appearance of wild vegetables and mushrooms. In terms of livestock, recycling agriculture has been well established through the use of compost on farms in Suzu City and Shika Town.

3. Positioning of conserving biodiversity

Conservation International globally recognizes the archipelago as a ‘biodiversity hotspot’. About 5,600 kinds of vascular plants are found in Japan, one third of the plants, 1,950 kinds, are perceived to be indigenous. As mentioned in I-2, the correlation between the agriculture, forestry and fishery and biodiversity conservation in *Satoyama* is a sustainable system model that should be shared internationally. Biodiversity in the Noto region is shown in the appendix.

4. Interchange between urban and rural areas

After the region was designated as a special green-tourism zone due to farmhouse-like guesthouses, Shunran-no-Sato, a farmhouse-like guesthouse where people can experience the life of a farmer, was opened in Noto Town. Additionally, efforts have been made to promote exchanges between urban and rural areas to provide urban people with environments where they can easily access regional nature. Examples of this include the *Yoboshioya* Pseudo-Adoption System (Hakui City), The *Choisumi* Short-Term Accommodation with Cultural Experience System (Suzu City), the Terraced-Paddy-Field Owner System, eco-tours, a Vacant House Bank for promoting settlement, and professional training for agriculture work.

Examples of green tourism and experience learning

Shunran-no-Sato (in Noto Town):

The area is a place with a concentrated secondary form of nature. Its landscape includes mountains, rivers, and agricultural fields with a rich variety of wild vegetables and mushrooms, which is a part of farmers’ lives. A particular flower the *Shunran* (noble orchid), which is the symbol of *Satoyama*, grows there. Some volunteers established a Shunran Village Executive Committee. The Committee helps primary school pupils from urban areas travel there for cultural exposure trips. It also offers a plan in which participants can experience rural life at farmers’ houses. It contributes to local production for local consumption by providing guests with meals made from local ingredients, and maintains mountains where mushrooms grow, by properly managing *Satoyama*. In this way, the village helps to develop the region while using *Satoyama*’s regional resources such as mushrooms, wild vegetables and its traditional culture.

Yoboshioya Pseudo-Adoption System (Hakui City):

Yoboshioya, a sort of pseudo-adoption system, is a traditional and still existing custom in the Noto region. The system has had the aim of reinforcing the weakened blood relationships that play an important role in farming work, conducting ceremonial

functions and maintaining familial influence. In this system, farmers accommodate urban people who would like to experience daily life and work on the farm as *Yoboshiko* adopted children, giving them the opportunity to experience the life of a farmer. In this sense, it is different from farmhouse-like guesthouses.

Kanakura (Wajima City):

The wealth of the region is believed to be its landscape of villages, mainly composed of terraced paddy fields. Based on this common understanding, the whole village including non-farmers aim to cultivate terraced paddy field. The village is maintained and cultivated by making use of its history, culture and legends, and by producing local specialties made from sake and rice, such as Koshihikari Kanakuramai, which is grown with a low amount of agricultural chemicals and is dried using the Haza-drying method.

The Kanakura Nature and Culture Institute

In collaboration with Kanazawa University, the institute carries out research on specialized areas. Research outcomes are used for planning tours of exchanges between urban and rural areas. Environmental protection activities, such as pruning and mowing in common forests have been implemented, with support of volunteers.

Satoyama Satoumi Nature School:

This school was established in Suzu City by Kanazawa University.

This project is implementing the Noto *Satoyama* Meister training program to attract young people who hope to work in agriculture, with the aim of rebuilding the beautiful Noto peninsula in harmony with nature. This program trains people to be regional leaders who have the ability to practice environmentally-sound agriculture, bring to market farm products with secondary or tertiary value added, and create hubs of green-tourism-typed sightseeing while making use of the nature and cultural resources in Noto.

Farms open to tourists:

A farm open to tourists in Futagoyama, which was developed through an agricultural land development project, has created a new landscape with chestnut farms and meadows. Shiroyone-Senmaida, a terraced paddy field in Wajima and those in Mikohara in Hakui City, provide urban people with the opportunity to experience agricultural work through the terraced field ownership system. Along with these activities, seminars about the regional agriculture and its environment, such as research on “creatures in rice paddies”, are held to educate children, including primary school children, in the region. These seminars also allow people to better understand the current state of the environment.

V. Threats and challenges

The biggest problem facing the Noto region is the decline in the residential population and in the farming, forestry and fishing workforce populations, which is accelerated by the aging population. The population decline of the agricultural workforce and the aging population leads not only to the reduction of agricultural land, but also makes the level of maintenance of the surrounding environment deteriorate. As regional agriculture helps to retain the surrounding ecosystem, this phenomenon, which directly leads to the destruction of the secondary environment, has become a serious threat to biodiversity. The culture and customs that have been maintained by local people, mainly composed of farmers, are also in danger of extinction.

Due to political efforts such as encouraging engagement in agriculture and settlement and in dealing with abandoned farmland, some companies have gradually become involved in agricultural industries in recent years. The region is believed to be beautiful and productive land. However, the population has been in decline because a sufficient income is not secured

through farming, forestry, and fishery. It is necessary to ensure that young people can earn a sufficient income so that they are encouraged to work, as well as preventing them from leaving the area for urban areas.

Planning good strategies for sales of agricultural products is critical for sustainable promotion of agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) developed a basic plan for food, agriculture and farming villages in 2010, aiming for sustainable development of agriculture and vitalization of rural areas. Based on this plan, various measures have been taken for food safety, and encouragement of business diversification. In addition, the Ministry set up a biodiversity strategy in 2007. Measures are being taken within this strategy for conserving rural areas, *Satochi*, *Satoyama*, *Satoumi*, the ocean and biodiversity throughout forests, rivers and seas.

Taking these plans into consideration, the region has set its own agenda and has taken some measures from the viewpoints both of promoting the agriculture, forestry and fishery, and of conserving biodiversity. These actions include protecting villages and farms in mountainous regions through a direct payment system for farmers, maintaining the number of people using farms and reusing wasteland, dealing with abandoned fields for agriculture, retaining such resources as farms and agricultural water and rural environments, and implementing innovative farm management systems that promotes and enables the conservation of environments. Ishikawa prefecture has set a biodiversity strategy vision for 2010 from the viewpoint of conserving biodiversity in *Satoyama* and *Satoumi*, as well as carrying out work aiming to develop agriculture based on national plans.

The 10th Conference of the Parties, or COP10, which was the Convention on Biological Diversity 2010, established the International Partnership for the *Satoyama* Initiative (IPSI)¹⁰. This shows remarkable examples illustrating the harmonious coexistence with nature to the whole world. It also supports training projects and activities in *Satoyama* to pass knowledge and skills about maintenance down to subsequent generations. Ishikawa prefecture takes part in this scheme together with Kanazawa University. Noto can make an international contribution through providing the world with information about its traditional knowledge and skills in the agriculture, forestry and fishery industries. Ishikawa prefecture and Kanazawa University are ready to accept courses offered by other institutes, including JICA.

The local governments in the region have set up their own plans for conserving the environment, including basic environmental plans and rural environmental improvement master plans. They are also carrying out various plans for developing the region. Additionally, work aiming at recycling agriculture is moving forward. For instance, this includes the promotion of practicing an ecological agriculture that has less of an impact on the regional environment by using less agricultural chemicals, using less chemical fertilizers and producing specially-cultivated products and organic products. Mikohara District (Hakui City) has had success in conserving its natural environment, which is inhabited by many plants, insects, and other types of organisms, including bacteria and fungi in the soil, by natural planting that uses no agricultural chemicals, no chemical fertilizers and no weed-killers.

In land improvement areas, based on the idea that maintaining the regional agriculture is directly related to the conservation of ecosystems, measures have been taken to improve the level of protection of farms, water and environments. This is to avoid causing problems attributable to the declining number of farmers, who have until now been managing reservoirs and agricultural water canals. Local people are now involved in maintaining and managing canals. Biotopes have also been established. Additionally, in agricultural water canals, reservoirs and areas with other such features in this region, many foreign species including invasive alien species such as Black Bass, Bluegill, Bullfrog and Red Swamp Crayfish have been found. As these are highly predatory and prevent water plants from growing, indigenous varieties are in danger of extinction: the local authorities and people are engaged in activities

¹⁰ 51 associations participate including governments, local authorities, NGO, international institutions, and companies. Head office: UN University Institute of Advanced Studies

of eradicating foreign species such as Black Bass, Bluegill, Bullfrog and Red Swamp Crayfish. Despite the Noto region's rich biodiversity, it can be seen that there is a trend for it to decline from every aspect, and the situation is not optimistic. It is important to develop regional agriculture and to conserve biodiversity through cooperation between the parties concerned.

VI. Practical considerations

Opportunities, sustainability and management of GIAHS

Four cities and four towns in the region have worked collaboratively in order to achieve GIAHS designation. For instance, they have set up a committee to discuss the use of their resources, and have been working to conserve the agriculture and environment of the region. Each municipality has been carrying out various plans for developing agriculture and environmental conservation with the aim of maintaining the rural environment. Additionally, research institutes including Kanazawa University and NPOs in other regions have been making efforts in environmental conservation and regional development in the Noto region. In this way, GIAHS in the region is properly maintained and managed and its continuity is assured through a wide stakeholder community.

Expected impact of GIAHS

1. Reinforcement of sales and production by branding agricultural products through regional PR activities
2. Enrichment of sightseeing resources: this aims to increase the number of people engaged in exchange activities through adding activities, including green-tourism and experiential learning, to ordinary tourism, which will lead to more publicity for the agricultural products of the region and acquisition of more customers
3. Promoting the local revitalization through recognizing again the characteristics of the region and reinforcing measures for development of the region
4. Growth in number of people and companies engaged in the agricultural workforce through increasing and assuring income-earning opportunities
5. Conserving biodiversity by continual sustainable development of the farming, forestry and fishing industries
6. Acquiring international recognition and improving skills through exchange with other GIAHS sites

Motivation of the local community, local/national authorities and other relevant stakeholders

Local community: A body of four cities and four towns will set up a committee to promote activities before and after the region achieves GIAHS designation.

Ishikawa prefecture: Based on its agricultural promotion measures and on the biodiversity strategy vision, the Prefecture will work together with the Satoyama Initiative and will support activities by regional consensus.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries: Based on its basic plan for food, agriculture and farm villages in 2010 and on its biodiversity strategy in 2007, the Ministry will work toward agricultural development and biodiversity conservation.

VII. Dynamic Conservation Plan for GIAHS selected site

Measures taken by national and regional governments

Due to the various measures taken so far, the region has recently seen an increase in its nonresident population involved in activities such as agricultural experiences. The region has also seen an increase in more people settling in the region, including those who use abandoned agricultural fields for corporate farming, those who are joining the agricultural workforce, and those who return to their hometown or leave a city to come to the region and work in other industries.

A change can also be seen with *Aenokoto*, a traditional ritual in the region. The number of farmers who continue doing this ritual has rapidly declined. However, after being appointed a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2009, some farmers have recommenced it. Similarly, it is expected that the GIAHS designation will make the local residents re-recognize the wealth of the region.

Measures taken by local governments (committees' activities)

The GIAHS committee composed of the local governments in the region expects effects from the GIAHS designation on the following activities.

1. Use in regional PR activities
 - (a) Organizing workshops

The Committee is primarily in charge of the contents and management of the workshops in cooperation with the Prefecture, the Agricultural Administration Office and United Nations University. Organizing workshops is taken as an opportunity to promote the advantages of the region inside and outside the region.
 - (b) Reinforcement of sales and production through adding value to agricultural products through branding.
 - (c) Enrichment of sightseeing resources: this aims to increase the nonresident population through adding activities including green-tourism and experiential learning to ordinary tourism, which leads to an increase in customers of the agricultural products of the region.
 - (d) Raising awareness and PR activities about agricultural ecosystem services as one of multiple functions.
2. Application in regional promotion and dissemination in the region

Promoting local revitalization through recognizing the characteristics of the region and reinforcing regional development measures

 - (a) Raising awareness amongst farmers, foresters, fishermen and local residents of their own region as one that is globally recognized
 - (b) Use as a resource and a goal for regional development measures
 - (c) Strengthen the number of people or companies engaged in the agricultural workforce through increasing and assuring income earning opportunities
3. International and domestic exchange activities, by taking advantage a GIAHS designated site
 - (a) Participating in international and domestic conferences and workshops
 - (b) Improving skills through exchanges with overseas sites
4. Biodiversity conservation

Conserving biodiversity through sustained development of farming, forestry and fishing industries, and through continuation of appropriate management

Measures taken by research institutes

Kanazawa University established Satoyama Satoumi Nature School. Together with Ishikawa Prefectural University and people who are actively working in a variety of fields in the North Noto area, the program aims to provide suggestions regarding plans for the regional development to be achieved based on the agriculture, forestry and fishery with consideration given to the environment, the protection and reconstruction of *Satoyama* and *Satoumi*, and

development of human resources. Students who have finished their courses tend to join the agriculture workforce and settle in the region.

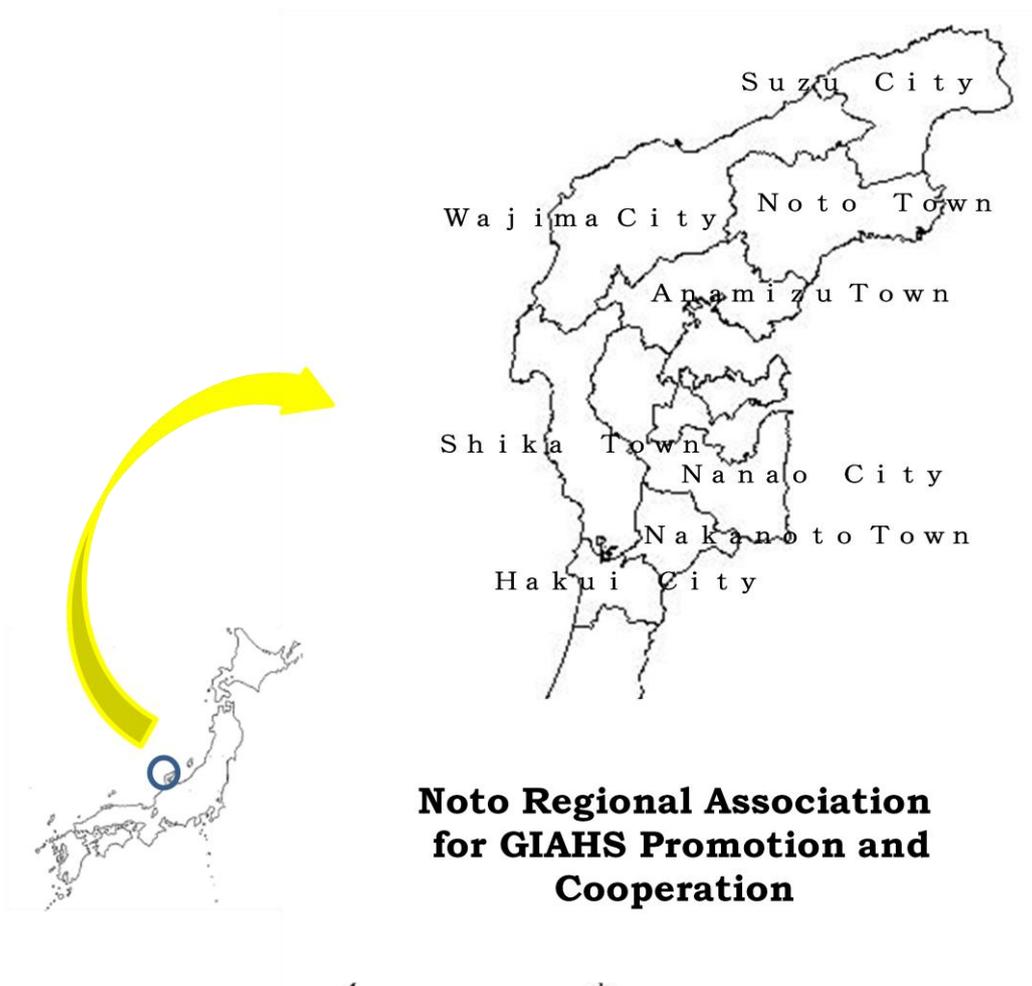
In the Mii area in Wajima City, work aiming for local revitalization is moving forward due to a local association that runs a thatched cottage by making use of the Rural Space Museum Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, together with Tokyo University of Agriculture. Various actions for conservation of *Satochi*, *Satoyama*, and *Satoumi* have been undertaken by research institutes all over the region, such as one by Ishikawa Prefecture Noto Marine Center aiming to conserve *Satoumi*.

Measures taken by organizations such as NPOs

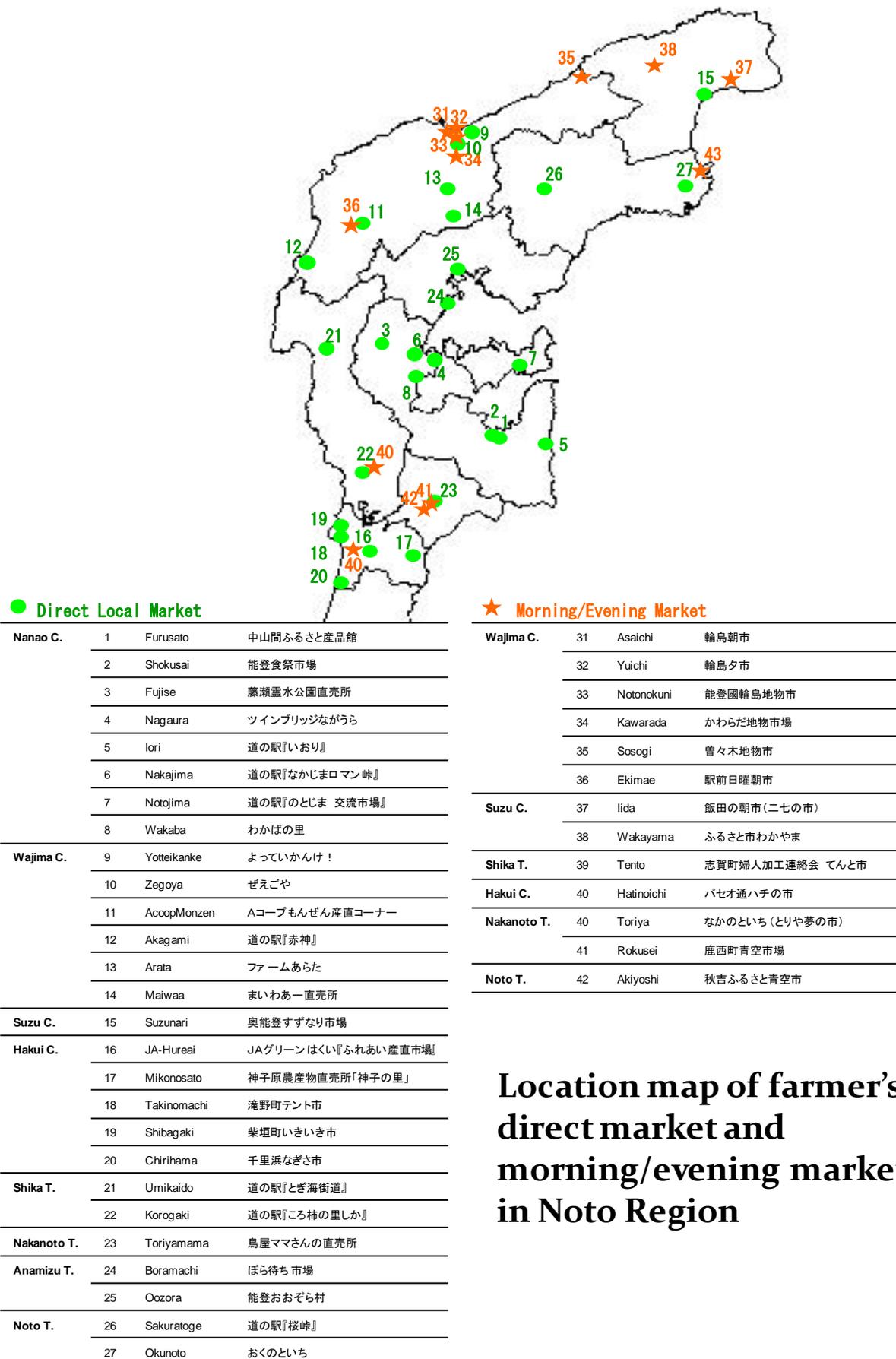
Satoyama Satoumi Nature School, set up by Kanazawa University, plants and grows Japanese red pine for the purpose of *Satoyama* conservation, cooperation with NPOs, and establishment of biotopes. There are many other NPOs working towards environmental conservation in the region. It is expected that designation by GIAHS will help their activities.

SUGGESTED ANNEXES:

- location map of the system/site

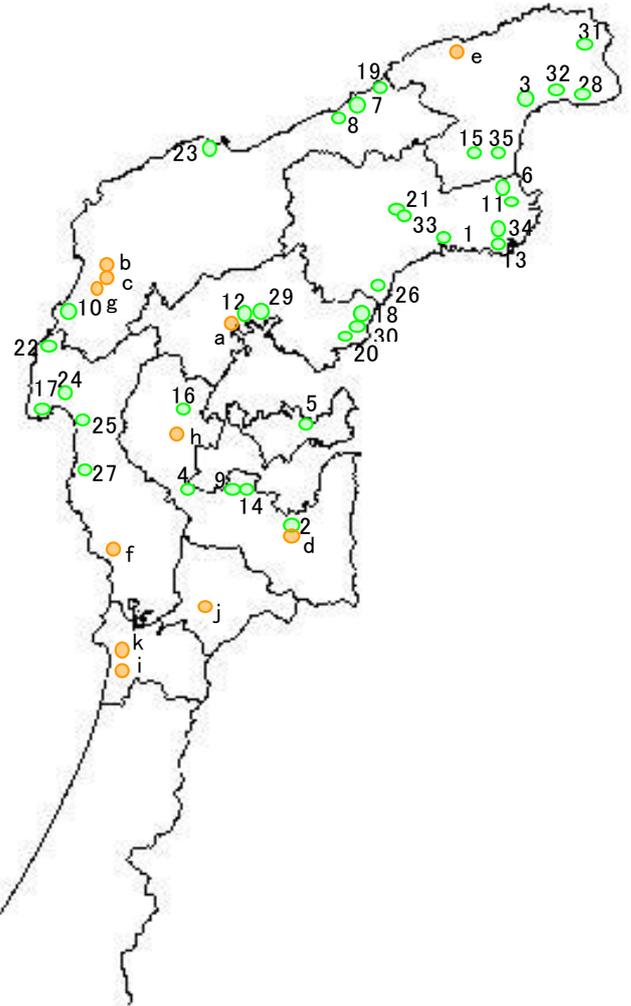


○location map of the farmer's direct market and other local market
(Examples of local production for local consumption)



Location map of farmer's direct market and morning/evening market in Noto Region

○Location map of Noto Kiriko Giant Palanquin Festivals and other Festivals



Noto Kiriko Giant Palanquin Festivals Almanac

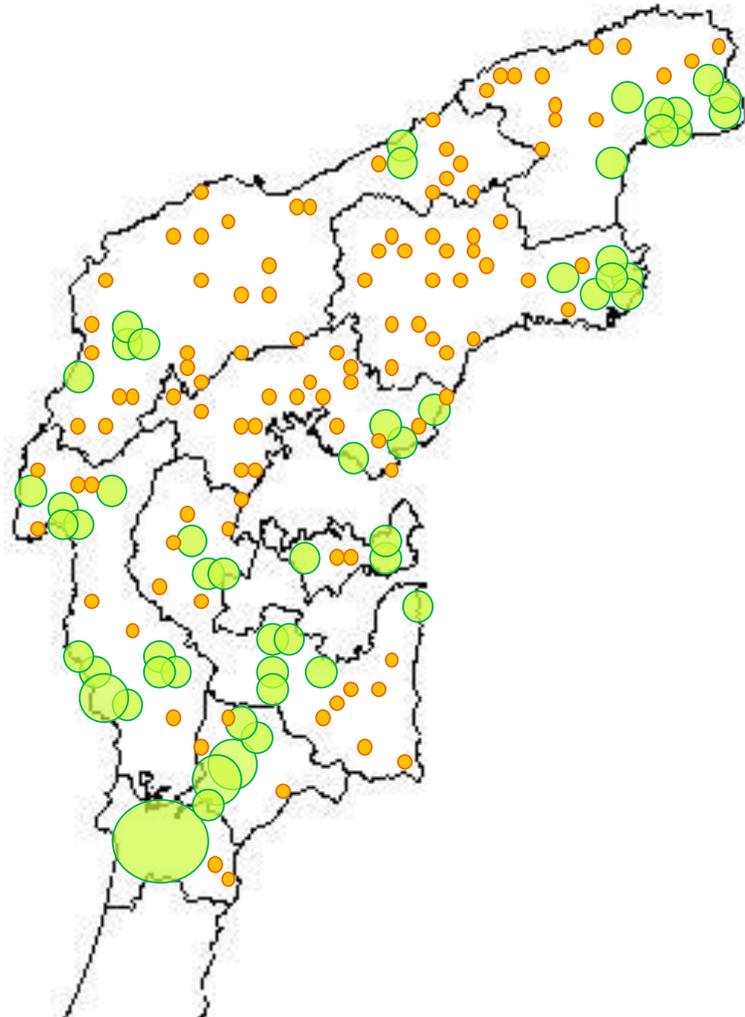
July	1	Abare Festival	Ushitsu, Noto-town
	2	Nanao Gion Festival	Nanao-city
	3	Iida-toroyama Lantern Palanquin Festival	Suzu-city
	4	Shiotsu-noryosai Sea Festival	Nanao-city
	5	Notojima Koda Fire Festival	Nanao-city
	6	Koiji Fire Festival	Noto-town
	7	Minazuki Festival	Wajima-city
	8	Nafune Festival	Wajima-city etc.
	9	Matsuri-no-kuni Prosperity of Noto Festival	Wakura Hot Springs, Nanao-city
	10	Tsurugiji Hachiman Shrine Festival	Wajima-city
	11	Matsunami-ningyo Kiriko Festival	Noto-town
	12	Nakai Kiriko Festival	Anamizu-town
	13	Doiyasa Festival	Noto-town
August	14	Ishizaki-hotosai Festival	Nanao-city
	15	Horyu-tanabata Kiriko Festival	Suzu-city
	16	Shingu-noryosai Sea Festival	Nanao-city
	17	Saikai Festival	Shika-town
	18	Myosenji Kiriko Festival	Anamizu-town
	19	Sosogi Festival	Wajima-city
	20	Okinami-tairyō Big Catch Festival	Anamizu-town
	21	Gozare Festival	Ynagida, Noto-town
	22	Shishizu Festival	Shika-town
	23	Wajima Festival	Wajima-city
	24	Sakami Festival	Shika-town
	25	Togi Hassaku Festival	Shika-town etc.
	26	Niwaka Festival	Ukawa, Noto-town
27	Fukuura Festival	Shika-town	
September	28	Takojima Kiriko Festival	Suzu-city
	29	Omachi Kawashima Festival	Anamizu-town
	30	Maenami-hikiyama Festival	Anamizu-town
	31	Jike Kiriko Festival	Suzu-city
	32	Shoin Kiriko Festival	Suzu-city
	33	Yanagida Festival	Noto-town
	34	Ogisode Kiriko Festival	Noto-town
October	35	Ushima Deka Hikiyama Festival	Suzu-city

Festival Almanac

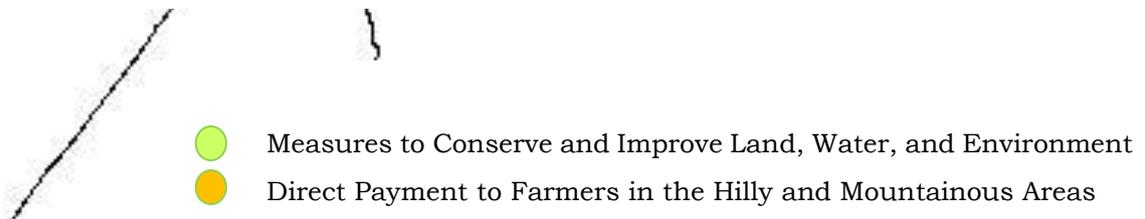
January	a	Maimon Food Festival (Oyster Festival)	Anamizu-town
March	b	Soba-no-ichi Buckwheat Noodles Market	Monzen, Wajima-city
	c	Noto-yukiwariso Flower Festival	Monzen, Wajima-city
May	d	Seihakusai Float Festival	Nanao-city
	e	Odanigawa Crap Banner Festival	Suzu-city
July	f	Horimatsu Tug of War Festival	Shika-town
August	g	Tenryo Festival	Monzen, Wajima-city
September	h	Okumakabuto Festival	Nakajima, Nanao-city
	i	Karatoyamashinji Sumo Festival	Hakui-city
November	j	Bakko Festival	Naka-noto-town
December	k	Cormorant Festival	Hakui-city

* Kiriko Festivals are held nearly every week between July to October.

○location map of activities to conserve and improve land, water, and environment



**Location map of activities to conserve and improve
land, water, and environment**



● lists of agricultural biodiversity and associated
List of agricultural biodiversity

分類 class	品目 items	品種名 variety name	学名 scientific name	備考 remarks
米 Rice	うるち米 Rice もち米 glutinous Rice 醸造用米 Rice for Brew 古代米 Antiquity	コシヒカリ ひとめぼれ 能登ひかり ハナエチゼン ほほほの穂 ゆめみづほ カグラモチ 越路早生 新大正もち 大正もち 白山もち ヒメノモチ 石川糯24号 五百万石 山田錦 石川酒52号 赤米 黒米	<i>Oryza sativa</i> sp. <i>Oryza sativa</i> sp.	
麦類 barley	大麦 barley	はだか麦 六条麦 ファイバースノウ ミノリ	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> var. <i>ma-yuen</i> <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> var. <i>ma-yuen</i> <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> var. <i>ma-yuen</i> <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> var. <i>ma-yuen</i>	
穀物類 grain	トウモロコシ corn そば buckwheat あわ foxtail millet きび millet ハトムギ job's tears えんぱく oats	あまいんです ゴールドラッシュ スーパースウィート ハニーバンタム早生200 ビクニックコーン ピュアホワイト 恵味ゴールド ゆめのコーン 未来390 そば 栃木在来 赤きび 黄きび きび もちきび あきしずく	<i>Zea mays</i> sp. <i>Zea mays</i> sp. <i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> <i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> <i>Setaria italica</i> <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> sp. <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> sp. <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> <i>Panicum miliaceum</i> sp. <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> var. <i>ma-yuen</i> <i>Avena sativa</i> L.	
豆類 leguminous	大豆 soybean 小豆 azuki bean その他豆類 other Beans 落花生 peanut	アヤコガネ 大浜 エンレイ 少納言 中納言 能登大納言 大納言 青豆 一寸ソラマメ うずら豆 枝豆 金時豆 黒豆 ささげ豆 ソラマメ 早生ソラマメ	<i>Glycine max</i> <i>Glycine max</i> <i>Glycine max</i> sp. <i>Vigna angularis</i> sp. <i>Vigna angularis</i> sp. <i>Vigna angularis</i> sp. <i>Vigna angularis</i> sp. <i>Glycine max</i> <i>Vicia faba</i> sp. <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L. <i>Glycine max</i> <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> sp. <i>Glycine max</i> <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> <i>Vicia faba</i> sp. <i>Vicia faba</i> sp. <i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	
葉茎菜類 Leaf stalk vegetable	キャベツ Cabbage 芽キャベツ Brussels sprouts 白菜	AK秋蒔極早生 YR冬玉 グリーンボール サボイキャベツ 四季どり 爽月 はやどり甘藍 春キャベツ 富士早生 ふゆあま 夏秋キャベツ 寒玉 紫キャベツ 春玉 芽キャベツ ファミリーセブン 早生子持ち CR黄駒白菜	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L. var. <i>capitata</i> sp. <i>Brassica oleracea</i> sp. <i>Brassica oleracea</i> sp. <i>Brassica rapa</i> var. <i>glabra</i> sp.	

分類 class	品目 items	品種名 variety name	学名 scientific name	備考 remarks
		宝交早生	<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> sp.	
		ホウコウ早生	<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> sp.	
		紅ほっぺ	<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> sp.	
		女峰	<i>Fragaria × ananassa</i> sp.	
	うり	ギンセンマクワウリ	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>makua</i> sp.	
	squash	マクワウリ	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>makua</i> sp.	
	カタウリ(シロウリ)	金太郎	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>makua</i> sp.	
	シロウリ	カタウリ	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>conomon</i>	
	ハヤトウリ	シロウリ	<i>Cucumis melo</i> var. <i>conomon</i>	
	ゴーヤ	ハヤトウリ	<i>Sechium edule</i>	
	冬瓜	沖縄太れいし	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	
	winter melon	姫とうがん	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	
	ユウガオ	琉球とうがん	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	
	オクラ	ユウガオ	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	
	Okra	アローファイブ	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	
	カボチャ	グリーンスタンダード	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	
	Pumpkin	E. T.	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		F1万次郎	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		青栗南瓜	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		赤姫南瓜	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		味皇	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		味平	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		甘栗南瓜	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		打木赤皮南瓜	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		えびすかぼちゃ	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		九重栗	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		くり姫南瓜	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		くりゆたか	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		くりりん	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		こふき	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		すくな	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		ダークホース	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		長ちゃん南瓜	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		ブッチーニ	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		ほっこり133	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		ほっこりえびす	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		ほっこり姫	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		ほっちゃんかぼちゃ	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		まくら南瓜	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		みやこ南瓜	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		弥栄南瓜	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		らいふく	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		黒皮かぼちゃ	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		青皮栗かぼちゃ	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		赤皮栗かぼちゃ	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
		能登かぼちゃ	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	
	ズッキーニ	ダイナー	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> sp.	
	Zucchini	丸ズッキーニ	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> sp.	
	金糸瓜		<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	
	(そうめんかぼちゃ)		<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	
	小菊かぼちゃ		<i>Cucurbita moschata</i> sp.	
	きゅうり	加賀太きゅうり	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
	Cucumber	霜しらず	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		白いほきゅうり	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		耐病きゅうりツヤツヤ	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		地はいきゅうりスラット	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		ツバサ	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		ときわ光3号	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		ふしみどり	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		太きゅうり	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		フリーダム	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		四葉きゅうり	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		早生節成	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		シャープ7	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
		トップグリーン	<i>Cucumis sativus</i> sp.	
	すいか	赤小玉ズイカ	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
	Watermelon	ラクビー小玉ズイカ	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		黄小玉ズイカ	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		紅こだま	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		紅しずく	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		愛娘	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		味きららType II	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		甘泉	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		ガブリコ	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		ガブリコB	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		縞王	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		縞無双	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		ブラックボール	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		星きらら	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		祭ばやし777	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		甘泉	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	
		虎太郎	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> sp.	

分類 class	品目 items	品種名 variety name	学名 scientific name	備考 remarks	
root crops	edible burdock	滝野川ごぼう	<i>Arctium lappa</i> L. sp.		
		沢野ごぼう	<i>Arctium lappa</i> L. sp.		
		堀川ごぼう	<i>Arctium lappa</i> L. sp.		
		にんじん	黒田五寸人参	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
		Carrot	向陽2号5寸人参	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
			国分鮮紅大長	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
			三寸にんじん	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
			新黒田五寸人参	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
			時なし五寸	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
			ピッコロ	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
			ペータリッチ	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
			紅植五寸2号	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
			アロマレッド	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
			ペータキャロット	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.	
	金時人参	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.			
	五寸人参	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.			
	向陽2号	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. sp.			
	だいこん	青首長太宮重	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.		
		JapaneseRddish	青首長太宮重(漬物用)	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.	
			秋いち	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.	
		石川源助大根2号	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.		
		打木源助大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.		
		新人総太	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.		
		大丸聖護院大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.		
		耐病総太	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.		
		夏作耐病総太2号	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.		
		紅心大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.		
紅大根		<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
丸大根		<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
福誉		<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
はつかだいこん	ビタミン大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
	ラデッシュ	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
	丸大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
	宮重大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
	源助大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
	辛味大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
	聖護院大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
	青首大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
	総太り大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
	能登むすめ	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L. var. <i>longipinnatus</i> L.H.Bailey sp.			
Radish	赤丸ハツカ	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> sp.			
	カラフルファイブ	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> sp.			
	キスミーハツカ大根	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> sp.			
	フレンチブラックファストラディッシュ	<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>sativus</i> sp.			
	CR若紅	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	アヤメユキ	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	改良早生大蕪	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	聖護院大蕪	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	耐病銀鈴	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	つやひめ蕪	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
かぶ(かぶら)	ロートケーゲルビート	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	ミニかぶら	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	小かぶら	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	聖護院かぶら	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	青かぶら	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	赤かぶら	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	大かぶら	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. sp.			
	百万石あおくび	<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. var. <i>rapa</i>			
	神子原くわい	<i>Sagittaria trifolia</i> L. var. <i>edulis</i>			
	青くわい	<i>Sagittaria trifolia</i> L. var. <i>edulis</i>			
くわい	みょうが	<i>Zingiber mioga</i>			
	れんこん	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>			
	Lotus				
いも類 potatoes	ばれいしょ potato	アンデスレッド	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
		インカのめざめ	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
		デジマ	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
		とうや	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
		ホッカイこがね	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
		メークイン	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
		レッドムーン	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
		紅アカリ	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
		十勝こがね	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
		赤土馬鈴薯	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.		
男爵	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.				
北アカリ	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.				
アーリーキング	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.				
アイノアカ	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.				
インカの星	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.				
キタアカリ	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.				
こがねいも	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.				
シェリー	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L. sp.				

分類 class	品目 items	品種名 variety name	学名 scientific name	備考 remarks
	りんご Apple	ロザリオ・ロッソ ルビーロマン ブラックオリンピア アーリージョナ 秋星 王林 ジョナゴールド 津軽 はるか ふじ 陽光 群馬名月 紅將軍 秋ばえ 秋星 信濃スイート 千秋 姫りんご 陽光	<i>Vitis spp. sp.</i> <i>Vitis spp. sp.</i> <i>Vitis spp. sp.</i> <i>Malus pumila. sp.</i>	
	もも Peach	ネクタリン 川中島 白鳳 なつおとめ	<i>Amygdalus persica. sp.</i> <i>Amygdalus persica. sp.</i> <i>Amygdalus persica. sp.</i> <i>Amygdalus persica. sp.</i>	
	ブルーベリー Blueberry	ハイブッシュ ラビットアイ	<i>Vaccinium ssp. sp.</i> <i>Vaccinium ssp. sp.</i>	
	杏 Apricot	杏(自生種)	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	
	銀杏 Ginkgo	銀杏 久寿 藤九郎	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> <i>Ginkgo biloba sp.</i> <i>Ginkgo biloba sp.</i>	
	グミ Goumi		<i>Elaeagnus</i>	
	さくらんぼ Cherry	ピング	<i>Prunus avium</i>	
	ザクロ Pomegranate		<i>Punica granatum</i>	
	スモモ Japanese plum	ソルダム 大石早生	<i>Prunus salicina sp.</i> <i>Prunus salicina sp.</i>	
	ピワ Loquat	びわ	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	
	カリン Chinese quince	かりん	<i>Chaenomeles sinensis</i>	
	イチジク fig tree	赤イチジク サルタン 白イチジク バナーネ 榊井ドーフィン	<i>Ficus carica sp.</i> <i>Ficus carica sp.</i> <i>Ficus carica sp.</i> <i>Ficus carica sp.</i> <i>Ficus carica sp.</i>	
柑橘類 citrus fruits	みかん Unshiu Tangerine カボス Kabosu Citrus スダチ Citrus Sudachi ユズ Citron	かぼす スダチ ゆず	<i>Citrus unshiu Marc.</i> <i>Citrus sphaerocarpa</i> <i>Citrus sudachi</i> <i>Citrus junos</i>	
菌茸類 mushroom	しいたけ Shitake なめこ Predaceous diving beetle マイタケ Hen of the woods 松茸 Tricholoma matsutake ホウキタケ アカモミタケ アマタケ えのきたけ きくらげ クリタケ	101号 115号 141号 169号 170号 193号 240号 241号 324号 327号 697号 702号 706号 森の290 晩生 極早生 早生 松茸	<i>Lentinula edodes sp.</i> <i>Lentinula edodes sp.</i> <i>Pholiota nameko sp.</i> <i>Pholiota nameko sp.</i> <i>Pholiota nameko sp.</i> <i>Grifola frondosa</i> <i>Tricholoma matake (S. Lto etImai) sing</i> <i>Ramaria botrytis</i> <i>Lactarius laeticolorus (Imai) Imazeki</i> <i>Suillus bovinus</i> <i>Flammulina velutipes</i> <i>Auricularia auricula</i> <i>Hypholoma sublateritium (Fr.) Quel</i>	

分類 class	品目 items	品種名 variety name	学名 scientific name	備考 remarks
	平茸 ムラサキシメジ ヤブシメジ 雑ゴケ	平茸 ドクササコ ノメリ ゴッサカブリ 一本シメジEntolom マツミミ トガミ コモチシメジ コノミタケ コウタケ しばたけJersey cow mushroom シモオコシ	<i>Pleurotus pulmonarius</i> <i>Lepista nuda</i> <i>Clitocybe acromelalga</i> <i>Cortinarius elation</i> Fr <i>Cortinarius tenuipes</i> (Hongo) Hongo <i>Entolom</i> <i>Lactarius hatudake</i> Tanaka <i>Lactarius laeticolorus</i> (Imai) Imazeki <i>Lyophyllum fumosum</i> <i>Ramaria</i> sp. <i>Sarcodon aspratus</i> <i>Suillusbovinus</i> <i>Tricholoma auratum</i>	
山菜類 edible wild plants	山菜類	アサツキ ノビル 山ウド タラノメ よもぎ mugwort 野ミツバjapanese honeywort むかご コシアブラ つくし Field Horsetail ウラジロ コゴミ 野ゼリ japanaese parsley ゼンマイ ふきのとう 山ブキ ワラビwestern bracken fern オカヒジキ ユキノシタ センナ ヤブレガサ	<i>A. schoenoprasum</i> var. <i>foliosum</i> <i>Allium macrostemon</i> <i>Aralia cordata</i> sp. <i>Aralia elata</i> <i>Artemisia indica</i> var. <i>maximowiczii</i> <i>cryptotaenia japonica</i> Hassk <i>Dioscorea japonica</i> のクローン <i>Eleutherococcus sciadophylloides</i> <i>Equisetum arvense</i> <i>Gleichenia japonica</i> <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> <i>Oenanthe javanica</i> <i>Osmunda japonica</i> <i>Petasites japonicus</i> <i>Petasites japonicus</i> sp. <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> <i>Salsola komarovii</i> <i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i> <i>Senna alexandrina</i> <i>Syneilesis palmata</i>	
その他	ごま ドクダミ ハーブ herb マコモ アケビ サルナシ マタタビ ツクバネ シデの葉 グミ 杜仲葉 こまゆみ 花いかだ 胡桃 クコの実 桑の実 しその実 紅蓼 マダケ ハチク カヤノミ クランベリー 山葡萄 山椒の実 なつめ	黒ごま アップルミント スペアミント ペパーミント アケビ サルナシ マタタビ ツクバネ シデの葉 グミ 杜仲葉 こまゆみ 花いかだ 胡桃 クコの実 桑の実 しその実 紅蓼 マダケ ハチク カヤノミ クランベリー 山葡萄 山椒の実 なつめ	<i>Sesamum indicum</i> <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> <i>Mentha suaveolens</i> <i>Mentha spicata</i> <i>Mentha × piperita</i> <i>Zizania latifolia</i> <i>Akebia quinata</i> <i>Actinidia arguta</i> <i>Actinidia polygama</i> <i>Buckleya lanceolata</i> <i>Carpinus</i> <i>Elaeagnus</i> <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> <i>Euonymus alatus</i> f. <i>striatus</i> <i>Helwingia japonica</i> <i>Juglans</i> spp. <i>Lycium chinense</i> <i>Morus</i> spp <i>Perilla frutescens</i> var. <i>crispa</i> <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> sp. <i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i> <i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> var. <i>henonis</i> <i>Torreya nucifera</i> sp. <i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> , <i>oxycocos</i> <i>Vitis coignetiae</i> <i>Zanthoxylum piperitum</i> <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	

List of biodiversity

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks		
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan			
鳥類 Aves	アトリ科 Fringillidae	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			※1		
		<i>Eophona personata</i>			※1		
		<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhul</i>			※1		
		<i>Carduelis sinica</i>			※1		
		<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			※1		
		<i>Uragus sibiricus</i>			※1		
		<i>Carduelis spinus</i>			※1		
		アマツバメ科 ウ科	Apodidae Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>			※1
				<i>Phalacrocorax capillatus</i>			※1
				<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			※1
		ウグイス科	Sylviidae	<i>Phalacrocorax capillatus (Temminck & Schlegel)</i>	LP		※2
				<i>Cettia diphone</i>			※1
		ウミスズメ科	Alcidae	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			※1
				<i>Cisticola juncidis (Rafinesque)</i>	NT		※2
	<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus (Gmelin)</i>			NT	CR	※2	
	<i>Synthliboramphus wumizusume (Temminck)</i>			CR+EN	VU	※2	
	エナガ科 カイツブリ科	Aegithalidae Podicipedidae	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus (Pallas)</i>	DD	DD	※2	
			<i>Oceanodroma monorhis (Swinhoe)</i>	CR+EN	VU	※2	
	カッコウ科 カモ科	Aegithalidae	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			※1	
			<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			※1	
		Podicipedidae	<i>Podeiceps cristatus(Linnaeus)</i>	NT		※2	
			<i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>			※1	
		Cuculidae Anatidae	Cuculidae Anatidae	<i>Mergus serrator Linnaeus</i>	NT		※2
				<i>Aix galericulata (Linnaeus)</i>	NT	DD	※1※2
				<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>			※1
				<i>Mergus merganser Linnaeus</i>	NT		※2
				<i>Anas crecca</i>			※1
				<i>Histrionicus histrionicus (Linnaeus)</i>	NT		※2
				<i>Anas formosa Georgi</i>	VU	VU	※2
				<i>Anser fabalis (Latham)</i>	VU	VU, NT	※2
				<i>Anas penelope</i>			※1
				<i>Melanitta fusca (Linnaeus)</i>	NT		※2
	<i>Bucephala clangula (Linnaeus)</i>			NT		※2	
	<i>Aythya ferina</i>					※1	
	カモメ科	Laridae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			※1	
			<i>Anser albifrons</i>		EX	※1	
			<i>Anser albifrons (Scopoli)</i>	VU	NT	※2	
			<i>Anas falcata Georgi</i>	NT		※2	
			<i>Branta bernicla (Linnaeus)</i>	CR+EN	VU	※2	
			<i>Larus crassirostris</i>			※1	
			<i>Larus schistisagus</i>			※1	
			<i>Larus argentatus</i>			※1	
			<i>Sterna albifrons Pallas</i>	CR+EN	VU	※2	
			<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			※1	
			<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>			※1	
			<i>Corvus corone</i>			※1	
			<i>Cinclus pallasii</i>			※1	
			<i>Halcyon coromanda (Latham)</i>	VU		※2	
	カワガラス科 カワセミ科	Cinclidae Alcedinidae	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			※1	
			<i>Phasianus versicolor</i>			※1	
	キジ科	Phasianidae	<i>Symaticus soemmerringii</i>			※1	
			<i>Symaticus soemmerringii (Temminck)</i>	NT	NT	※2	
	キツツキ科	Picidae	<i>Picus awokera</i>			※1	
			<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			※1	
	キバシリ科 クイナ科	Certhiidae Rallidae	<i>Dendrocopos kizuki</i>			※1	
			<i>Certhia familiaris Linnaeus</i>	DD		※2	
	サギ科	Ardeidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>			※1	
<i>Porzana fusca (Linnaeus)</i>			CR+EN	VU	※2		
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					※1		
<i>Egretta sacra (Gmelin)</i>			NT		※2		
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					※1		
<i>Butorides striatus (Linnaeus)</i>			NT		※2		
<i>Ardea alba</i>					※1		
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>				EX	※1		
<i>Egretta intermedia (Wagler)</i>			NT	NT	※2		
<i>Botaurus stellaris (Linnaeus)</i>			CR+EN	EN	※2		
<i>Gorsachius goisagi (Temminck)</i>			CR+EN	EN	※2		
<i>Ixobrychus sinensis (Gmelin)</i>			CR+EN	NT	※2		
<i>Pericrocotus divaricatus (Raffles)</i>			NT	VU	※2		
サンショウクイ科 シギ科			Campephagidae Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			※1
	<i>Actitis hypoleucos (Linnaeus)</i>	NT			※2		
	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				※1		
	<i>Numenius madagascariensis (Linnaeus)</i>	VU		VU	※2		
	<i>Scolopax rusticola Linnaeus</i>	NT			※2		
	<i>Gallinago hardwickii (Grey)</i>	DD		VU	※2		
シジュウカラ科	Paridae	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus (Linnaeus)</i>	CR+EN	CR	※2		
		<i>Parus major</i>			※1		
		<i>Parus ater</i>			※1		
		<i>Parus varius</i>			※1		

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks		
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan			
	スズメ科 セキレイ科	Passeridae	<i>Passer montanus</i>			※1	
		Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> <i>Motacilla grandis</i> <i>Motacilla alba</i>			※1 ※1 ※1	
	タカ科	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		EX	※1	
			<i>Accipiter gentilis (Linnaeus)</i>	VU	NT	※2	
			<i>Haliaeetus albicilla (Linnaeus)</i>	VU	EN	※2	
			<i>Butastur indicus (Gmelin)</i>	VU	VU	※1※2	
			<i>Milvus migrans</i>			※1	
			<i>Buteo buteo (Linnaeus)</i>	NT		※1※2	
			<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			※1	
			<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		EX	※1	
			<i>Accipiter nisus (Linnaeus)</i>	NT	NT	※2	
			<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>		EX	※1	
			<i>Pernis apivorus (Linnaeus)</i>	NT	NT	※2	
			<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		EX	※1	
			<i>Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus)</i>	NT	NT	※2	
	タマシギ科 チドリ科	Rostratulidae Charadriidae	<i>Circus pilionotus Kaup</i>	CR+EN	EN	※2	
			<i>Rostratula benghalensis (Linnaeus)</i>	VU		※2	
			<i>Charadrius placidus J.E. & G.R.Grey</i> <i>Charadrius alexandrinus Linnaeus</i>	VU VU		※1※2 ※2	
	ツグミ科	Turdidae	<i>Turdus cardis</i>			※1	
			<i>Turdus pallidus</i>			※1	
			<i>Turdus naumanni</i>			※1	
	ツバメ科	Hirundinidae	<i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>			※1	
			<i>Delichon dasypus</i>			※1	
			<i>Hirundo daurica Linnaeus</i> <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	NT		※2 ※1	
	トキ科 ハト科	Threskiornithidae Columbidae	<i>Platalea minor Temminck & Schlegel</i>	CR+EN	CR	※2	
			<i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>			※1	
	ハヤブサ科	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		EX	※1	
			<i>Falco peregrinus Tunstall</i>	VU	VU	※2	
	ヒタキ科	Muscicapidae	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			※1	
			<i>Terpsiphone atrocaudata (Eyton)</i>	NT		※2	
	ヒヨドリ科 フクロウ科	Pycnonotidae Strigidae	<i>Phoenicurus aureus</i>			※1	
			<i>Hypsipetes amaurotis</i> <i>Ninox scutulata (Raffles)</i>	VU		※1 ※2	
	ヒヨドリ科 フクロウ科	Pycnonotidae Strigidae	<i>Otus scops Temminck & Schlegel</i> <i>Strix uralensis</i>	NT		※2 ※1	
			<i>Otus lempiji (Horsfield)</i>	DD		※2	
	ブッポウソウ科 ホオジロ科	Coraciidae Emberizidae	<i>Eurystomus orientalis (Linnaeus)</i>	VU	EN	※2	
			<i>Emberiza spodocephala</i> <i>Emberiza rustica</i> <i>Emberiza yessoensis</i>	VU	VU	※1 ※2 ※2	
	ブッポウソウ科 ホオジロ科	Coraciidae Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza sulphurata Temminck & Schlegel</i> <i>Emberiza coides</i> <i>Emberiza elegans</i>	NT	NT	※2 ※1 ※1	
			<i>Calonectris leucomelas (Temminck)</i>	LP		※2	
	ミズナギドリ科 ミンサザイ科	Procellariidae Troglodytidae	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			※1	
			<i>Sturnus cineraceus</i>			※1	
	ムクドリ科 メジロ科	Sturnidae Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops japonicus</i>			※1	
			<i>Lanius bucephalus</i> <i>Lanius cristatus Linnaeus</i> <i>Lanius tigrinus Drapiez</i>	CR+EN CR+EN	EN CR	※1 ※2 ※2	
	モズ科	Laniidae	<i>Caprimulgus indicus Latham</i>	VU	VU	※2	
	昆虫類 Insect	ヨタカ科	Caprimulgidae	<i>Gerridae sp.</i>			※1
				<i>Metromoris histrio</i> <i>Aquarius paludum</i> <i>Gerris gracilicornis</i>			※1 ※1 ※1
		トンボ科	Libellulidae	<i>Gerris (Gerris) nepalensis Distant</i> <i>Orthetrum sp.</i>	NT		※2 ※1
				<i>Somatochlora clavata Oguma</i>	CR+EN	VU	※2
<i>Sympecma paedisca paedisca (Eversmann)</i>				NT		※2	
<i>Sympetrum croceolum Selys</i> <i>Sympetrum maculatum Oguma</i>				NT VU		※2 ※2	
<i>Sympetrum maculatum Oguma</i>				VU	CR+EN	※2	
<i>Sympetrum maculatum Oguma</i>				VU	CR+EN	※2	
<i>Sieboldius albardae</i>						※1	
サナエトンボ科		Gomphidae	<i>Trigomphus melampus</i> <i>Gomphidae sp.</i>			※1 ※1	
			<i>Asiagomphus pryeri (Selys)</i>	VU		※2	
			<i>Davidius moiwanus taruii Asahina et Inoue</i>	NT		※2	
			<i>Copera annulata</i>			※1	
モノサシトンボ科 イトトンボ科		Platynemididae Coenagrionidae	<i>Coenagrionidae sp.</i> <i>Cercion calamorum</i>			※1 ※1	
			<i>Cercion sexlineatum (Selys)</i>	DD		※2	
			<i>Lestes japonicus Selys</i> <i>Mortonagrion selenion (Ris)</i>	CR+EN NT	CR+EN	※2 ※2	
			<i>Epophthalmia elegans</i>		NT	※1	
エントンボ科 ヤンマ科		Corduliidae Aeshnidae	<i>Anax parthenope</i> <i>Oligoaeschna pryeri</i>			※1 ※1	
			<i>Aeshnidae sp.</i>			※1	

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	VU		※1
		<i>Aeshna mixta</i> Latreille			※2
		<i>Aeschnophlebia anisoptera</i> (Selys)	NT	NT	※2
		<i>Gynacantha japonica</i> Bartenef	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Anotogaster sieboldii</i>			※1
		<i>Tipulidae</i> sp.			※1
		<i>Hydrophilus acuminatus</i>			※1
		<i>Hydrochara affinis</i> (Sharp)	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Hydrophilus acuminatus</i> Motschulsky	NT		※2
		<i>Brachinus scotomedes</i>			※1
		<i>Pheropsophus jessoensis</i>			※1
		<i>Ilybius apicalis</i>			※1
		<i>Agabus conspicuus</i>			※1
		<i>Rhantus suturalis</i>			※1
		<i>Cybister brevis</i> Aube	NT		※2
		<i>Cybister japonicus</i> Sharp	CR+EN	NT	※2
		<i>Cybister lewisianus</i> Sharp	CR+EN	CR+EN	※2
		<i>Graphoderus adamsii</i> (Clark)	CR+EN	NT	※2
		<i>Hydaticus bowringi</i> Clark	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Hyphydrus laevis</i> Sharp	VU		※2
		<i>Laccophilus lewisii</i> Sharp	NT		※2
		<i>Appasus japonicus</i>			※1
		<i>Appasus japonicus</i> (Vuillefroy)	VU	NT	※2
		<i>Chlaenius pallipes</i>			※1
		<i>Apotomopterus porrecticollis</i>			※1
		<i>Pterostichus sulcitaris</i>			※1
		<i>Platynus thoreyi nipponicus</i>			※1
		<i>Chlaenius naeviger</i>			※1
		<i>Harpalus sinicus</i>			※1
		<i>Synuchus nitidus</i>			※1
		<i>Lesticus magnus</i>			※1
		<i>Diplocheila zeelandica</i>			※1
		<i>Anisodactylus punctatipennis</i>			※1
		<i>Archipatrobus flavipes</i>			※1
		<i>Pterostichus planicollis</i>			※1
		<i>Oxycentrus argutoroides</i>			※1
		<i>Synuchus cycloderus</i>			※1
		<i>Leptocarabus procerulus</i>			※1
		<i>Harpalus vicarius</i>			※1
		<i>Chlaenius variicornis</i>			※1
		<i>Synuchus melantho</i>			※1
		<i>Omophron aequalis</i> Morawitz	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Scarites sulcatus</i> Olivier	VU	NT	※2
		<i>Amara simplicidens</i>			※1
		<i>Anisodactylus signatus</i>			※1
		<i>Haplochlaenius costiger</i>			※1
		<i>Pterostichus polygenus</i>			※1
		<i>Harpalus jureceki</i>			※1
		<i>Synuchus dulcigradus</i>			※1
		<i>Planetes puncticeps</i>			※1
		<i>Carabus maiyasanus mayiyasanus</i>			※1
		<i>Synuchus arcuaticollis</i>			※1
		<i>Pterostichus voritonus</i>			※1
		<i>Cymatia apparens</i> (Distant)	NT	NT	※2
		<i>Haliphus</i> (<i>Haliplinus</i>) <i>japonicus</i> Sharp	NT		※2
		<i>Haliphus</i> (<i>Liaphlus</i>) <i>ovalis</i> Sharp	NT		※2
		<i>Hesperocorixa distantii hokkensis</i> (Matsumura)	CR+EN	NT	※2
		<i>Paraplea indistinguenda</i> (Matsumura)	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Xenocorixa vittipennis</i> (Horvath)	NT		※2
		<i>Halplidae</i> sp.			※1
		<i>Notonecta triguttata</i>			※1
		<i>Sialidae</i> sp.			※1
		<i>Amantis nawai</i> Shiraki	VU		※2
		<i>Mantis religiosa</i> (Linnaeus)	NT		※2
		<i>Ranatra unicolor</i> Scott	NT		※2
		<i>Eurypoda batesi</i> Gahan	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Margites fulvidus</i> (Pascoe)	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Oberea mixta</i> Bates	NT		※2
		<i>Stenygrium quadrinotatum</i> Bates	VU	VU	※2
		<i>Byrsinus varians</i> (Fabricius)	DD	NT	※2
		<i>Mitius minor</i> (Shiraki)	DD		※2
		<i>Teleogryllus infernalis</i> (Saussure)	VU		※2
		<i>Ceotrupes auratus auratus</i> Motschulsky	NT		※2
		<i>Rhyparus azumai azumai</i> Nakane	DD		※2
		<i>Actenicerus suzukii hegrensii</i> (Kishii)	LP		※2
		<i>Agriotes subvittatus hegurensis</i> Kishii	LP		※2
		<i>Sasakia charonda charonda</i> (Hewitson)	NT	NT	※2
		<i>Apatura metis substituta</i> Butler	LP		※2
		<i>Argyronome laodice japonica</i> (Menetries)	NT	NT	※2
		<i>Leptalina unicolor</i> (Bremer et Grey)	DD	NT	※2
		<i>Polytremis pellucida pellucida</i> (Murray)	NT		※2

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks		
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan			
	ハチ(類)	Hymenoptera	<i>Colletes eskii</i> Hirashima	NT		※2	
			<i>Ibalia jakowlewi</i> Yasumatsu	VU		※2	
			<i>Pamphilus leucocephalus</i> Takeuchi	CR+EN		※2	
			<i>Paracyphononyx alienus</i> (Smith)	DD		※2	
			<i>Pompilus cinereus</i> (Fabricius)	VU		※2	
	ハムシ科	Chrysomelidae	<i>Yelicones nipponicus</i> Togashi	DD		※2	
			<i>Donacia lenzi</i> Schonfeldt	DD		※2	
			<i>Donacia provostii</i> Fairmaire	DD		※2	
	ハンミョウ科	Tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela anchoralis</i> Chevrolat	CR+EN	CR+EN	※2	
			<i>Cicindela sumatrensis niponensis</i> Bates	CR+EN	VU	※2	
	ミズスマシ科	Gyrinidae	<i>Gyrinus gestroi</i> Regimbart	VU		※2	
			<i>Gyrinus japonicus</i> Sharp	NT		※2	
	オオゴキブリ科	Blattodea	<i>Panesthia angustipennis</i> (Shiraki)	VU		※2	
	クモ類	Arachnid					
	コモリグモ科	Lycosidae	<i>Lycosa ishikariana</i> (S. Saito)	VU	VU	※2	
	ジグモ科	Antrodiaetidae	<i>Calommata signata</i> (Karsch)	NT	NT	※2	
両生類	アオガエル科	Rhacophoridae	<i>Rhacophorus schlegelii</i>			※1	
			<i>Buergeria buergeri</i>			※1	
	アカガエル科	Ranidae	<i>Rhacophorus arboreus</i>			※1	
			<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>		Invasive species	※1	
			<i>Rana rugosa</i>			※1	
			<i>Rana japonica</i>			※1	
			<i>Rana ornativentris</i>			※1	
			<i>Rana tagoi tagoi</i>			※1	
			<i>Rana nigromaculata</i>			※1	
			<i>Rana sakuraii</i>			※1	
	イモリ科	Salamandridae	<i>Cynops pyrrhogaster</i>			※1	
			<i>Andrias japonicus</i>			※1	
	オオサンショウウオ科	Cryptobranchidae	<i>Hynobius nigrescens</i>			※1	
	サンショウウオ科	Hynobiidae	<i>Hynobius abei</i>			※1	
			<i>Hynobius abei</i>			※1	
<i>Hynobius nigrescens</i>					※1		
<i>Onychodactylus japonicus</i>					※1		
<i>Hynobius kimurae</i>					※1		
<i>Hynobius takedai</i>					※1		
<i>Hynobius takedai</i> Matsui et Miyazaki			CR+EN	EN	※2		
<i>Hynobius kimurae</i> Dunn			LP	NT	※2		
ヒキガエル科	Bufonidae	<i>Bufo japonicus formosus</i>			※1		
		<i>Bufo torrenticola</i>			※1		
		<i>Bufo japonicus japonicus</i>			※1		
魚類	Fin	Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius gibelio</i>			※1	
			<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>			※1	
	ドジョウ科	Cobitidae	<i>Acheliognathus tabira jordani</i> Arai, Fujikawa and Nagata	NT	EN	※2	
			<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>			※1	
トゲウオ科	Gasterosteidae	<i>Rhinogobius</i> sp.			※1		
		<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> (Linnaeus)	VU	LP	※2		
ハゼ科	Gobiidae	<i>Pungitius sinensis</i> (Guichenot)	CR+EN		※2		
		<i>Gymnogobius castaneus</i> (O'Shaughnessy)	NT		※2		
			<i>Gymnogobius taranetzi</i> (Pinchuk)	NT	VU	※2	
哺乳類	Mammalia	ヒナコウモリ科	Vespertilionidae	<i>Eptesicus japonensis</i> Imaizumi	CR+EN	EN	※2
爬虫類	Reptilia	ウミガメ科	Cheloniidae	<i>Caretta caretta</i> (Linnaeus)	VU	EN	※2
		ナミヘビ科	Colubridae	<i>Dinodon orientale</i> (Hilgendorf)	NT		※2
				<i>Achalinus spinalis</i> Peters	NT		※2
甲殻類	Crustacea	サワガニ科	Potamidae	<i>Geothelphusa dehaani</i>			※1
		テナガエビ科	Palaemonidae	<i>Palaemon paucidens</i>			※1
		ヌマエビ科	Atyidae	<i>Caridina multidentata</i>			※1
		ミズムシ科	Corixidae	<i>Asellus</i> sp.			※1
貝類	shellfish	イシガイ科	Unionidae	<i>Sinanodonta</i> sp.			※1
		カワニナ科	Pleuroceridae	<i>Semisulcospira libertina</i>			※1
		タニシ科	Viviparidae	<i>Bellamyia japonica</i>			※1
				<i>Viviparidae</i> sp.			※1
		ヒラマキガイ科	Planorbidae	<i>Planorbarius</i> sp.			※1
				<i>Polypylis nitidella</i>			※1
		モノアラガイ科	Lymnaeidae	<i>Radix auricularia</i>			※1
				<i>Unio douglasiae</i> Martens	NT		※2
				<i>Clithon retropictus</i> (Martens)	NT		※2
				<i>Batillaria multiformis</i> (Lischke)	NT		※2
				<i>Inversidens brandti</i> (Kobelt)	DD	VU	※2
				<i>Pseudodon omiensis</i> (Heimburg)	CR+EN	VU	※2
				<i>Cristaria plicata</i> (Leach)	VU	NT	※2
		<i>Assiminea lutea japonica</i> Martens	NT		※2		
(淡水産貝類) Other Shellfish from Fresh Water			<i>Margaritifera laevis</i> (Haas)	CR+EN	VU	※2	
			<i>Fukuia minima</i> (Bartsch)	CR+EN	VU	※2	
			<i>Fukuia kurodai</i> kurodai Abbott et Hunter	NT	NT	※2	
			<i>Polypylis hemisphaerula</i> (Benson)	DD	NT	※2	
			<i>Batillaria cumingii</i> (Crosse)	DD		※2	
			<i>Inversidens japonensis</i> (Lea)	NT	NT	※2	
			<i>Corbicula japonica</i> Prime	DD	NT	※2	
			<i>Inversiumio jokohamensis</i> (Ihering)	VU	NT	※2	
			<i>Blanfordia japonica japonica</i> (A. Adams)	NT	NT	※2	
			<i>Nipponochloritis echizenensis</i> (Pilsbry et Hirase)	NT	DD	※2	
			<i>Paludinella tanegashimae</i> (Pilsbry)	VU		※2	
	(陸産貝類) Shellfish from Land						

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>var. paludosa</i> (Nakai) Hara			※1
		<i>Ilex macropoda</i> Miq.			※1
		<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> Miq.			※1
		<i>Ilex geniculata</i> Maxim.			※1
		<i>var. glabra</i> Okuyama	NT		※2
		<i>Ilex nipponica</i> Makino	NT		※2
		<i>Acorus calamus</i> L.			※1
	サトイモ科	<i>Arisaema peninsulae</i> Nakai			※1
		<i>Pinellia ternata</i> (Thunb.) Breitenb.			※1
	ウコギ科	<i>Acanthopanax sciadophylloides</i> Franch. et Savat.			※1
		<i>Acanthopanax spinosus</i> (L. fil.) Miq.			※1
		<i>Aralia cordata</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Aralia elata</i> (Miq.) Seemann			※1
		<i>Evodiopanax innovans</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Nakai			※1
		<i>Hedera rhombea</i> (Miq.) Bean			※1
	チャセンシダ科	<i>Kalopanax pictum</i> (Thunb.) Nakai			※1
		<i>Asplenium incisum</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Asplenium ruprechtii</i> Kurata	VU		※2
	メシダ科	<i>Athyrium clivicola</i> Eagawa			※1
		<i>Athyrium deltoideifrons</i> Makino			※1
		<i>Athyrium iseanum</i> Rosenst.			※1
		<i>Athyrium niponicum</i> (Mett.) Hance			※1
		<i>Athyrium vidalii</i> (Fr. et Sav.) Nakai			※1
		<i>Athyrium wardii</i> (Hook.) Makino			※1
		<i>Cornopteris decurrenti-alata</i> (Hook.) Nakai			※1
		<i>Deparia japonica</i> (Thunb.) M. Kato			※1
		<i>Diplazium nipponicum</i> Tagawa			※1
		<i>Diplazium squamigerum</i> (Mett.) Matsum.			※1
		<i>Matteuccia orientalis</i> (Hook.) Trev.			※1
		<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> (L.) Todaro			※1
		<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.			※1
		<i>Acystopteris japonica</i> (Luer.) Nakai	VU		※2
		<i>Athyrium mesosorum</i> (Makino) Makino	NT		※2
		<i>Athyrium oblitescens</i> Kurata	NT		※2
		<i>Cornopteris decurrenti-alata</i> (Hook.) Nakai			※1
		<i>var. pilosella</i> H. Ito	VU		※2
		<i>Deparia unifurcata</i> (Bak.) M. Kato	NT		※2
		<i>Diplazium chinense</i> (Bak.) C. Chr.	VU		※2
		<i>Diplazium hachtjoense</i> Nakai	NT		※2
		<i>Diplazium subsinuatum</i> (Wall. ex Hook. et Grev.) Tagawa	NT		※2
		<i>Diplazium wichurae</i> (Mett.) Diels	NT		※2
	ツリフネソウ科	<i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i> L.			※1
		<i>Impatiens textori</i> Miq.			※1
	メギ科	<i>Epimedium sempervirens</i> Nakai			※1
		<i>Berberis amurensis</i> Rupr.			※1
		<i>var. japonica</i> (Regel) Rehd.	VU		※2
	カバノキ科	<i>Carpinus laxiflora</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Blume			※1
		<i>Carpinus tschonoskii</i> Maxim.			※1
		<i>Corylus sieboldiana</i> Blume.			※1
		<i>Alnus traveculosa</i> Hand.-Mazz.	VU	NT	※2
		<i>Ostrya japonica</i> Sarg.	CR+EN		※2
	シシガシラ科	<i>Struthiopteris nipponica</i> (Kunze) Nakai			※1
		<i>Struthiopteris amabilis</i> (Makino) Ching	NT		※2
	ムラサキ科	<i>Bothriospermum tenellum</i> (Hornem.) Fisch. et Mey.			※1
		<i>Trigonotis peduncularis</i> (Trevir) Benth.			※1
		<i>Lithospermum zollingeri</i> A. DC.	VU		※2
		<i>Mertensia maritima</i> (L.) Gray			※1
		<i>ssp. asiatica</i> Takeda	CR+EN		※2
	キキョウ科	<i>Adenophora triphylla</i> (Thunb.) A. DC.			※1
		<i>var. japonica</i> (Regel) Hara			※1
		<i>Adenophora triphylla</i> (Thunb.) A. DC.			※1
		<i>form. canescens</i> (Franch. et Savat.) Kitamura			※1
		<i>Campanula punctata</i> Lam.			※1
		<i>var. hondoensis</i> Kitamura			※1
		<i>Codonopsis lanceolata</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Trautv.			※1
		<i>Lobelia chinensis</i> Lour.			※1
		<i>Lobelia sessilifolia</i> Lamb.	VU		※2
		<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i> (Jacq.) A. DC.	VU	VU	※2
	スイカズラ科	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Sambucus chinensis</i> Lindl.			※1
		<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> ssp. <i>sieboldiana</i>			※1
		<i>Viburnum dilatatum</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Viburnum erosum</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>var. punctatum</i> Franch. et Savat.			※1
		<i>Viburnum wrightii</i> Miq.			※1
		<i>Weigela hortensis</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) K. Koch			※1
		<i>Lonicera strophiphora</i> Franch.	NT		※2
		<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.			※1
		<i>var. calvescens</i> (Rehd.) Hara	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Weigela coraensis</i> Thunb.	NT		※2
	ナデシコ科	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> Thuill.		Naturalised plants	※1

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i> Fries			※1
		var. <i>angustifolium</i> (Franch.) Mizushima			※1
		<i>Sagina japonica</i> (Sw.) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Stellaria alsine</i> Grimm			※1
		var. <i>undulata</i> (Thunb.) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Stellaria aquatica</i> (L.) Scop.			※1
		<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Villars			※1
		<i>Stellaria neglecta</i> Weihe			※1
		<i>Stellaria sessiliflora</i> Yabe			※1
		<i>Dianthus japonicus</i> Thunb.	VU		※2
		<i>Honkenya peploides</i> (L.) Ehrh. var. <i>major</i> Hook.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Silene baccifera</i> (L.) Roth var. <i>japonica</i> (Miq.) H. Ohashi et H. Nakai	NT		※2
		<i>Silene miqueliana</i> (Rohrb.) H. Ohashi et H. Nakai	VU		※2
		<i>Spergularia marina</i> (L.) Griseb.	CR+EN		※2
	ニシキギ科	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb. var. <i>papillosus</i> (Nakai ex Hara) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (Thunb.) Sieb.			※1
		form. <i>ciliato-dentatus</i> (Franch. et Savat.) Hiyama			※1
		<i>Euonymus sieboldianus</i> Blume			※1
	イヌガヤ科	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> (Knight) K. Koch. var. <i>nana</i> (Nakai) Rehder			※1
	アカザ科	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
	センリョウ科	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.			※1
	ミズキ科	<i>Chloranthus serratus</i> (Thunb.) Roem. et Schult.			※1
		<i>Aucuba japonica</i> var. <i>borealis</i> var. <i>borealis</i> Miyabe et Kudo			※1
		<i>Benthamidia japonica</i> Hara			※1
		<i>Cornus controversa</i> Hemsley			※1
		<i>Cornus macrophylla</i> Wall.			※1
		<i>Helwingia japonica</i> (Thunb.) F. G. Dietr.			※1
	ツユクサ科	<i>Commelina communis</i> L.			※1
	キク科	<i>Murdannia keisak</i> (Hassk.) Hand. -Mazz.			※1
		<i>Ainsliaea acerifolia</i> Sch. -Bip. var. <i>subapoda</i> Nakai			※1
		<i>Ainsliaea apiculata</i> Sch. -Bip.			※1
		<i>Artemisia princeps</i> Pampan			※1
		<i>Aster ageratoides</i> Turcz. var. <i>ovatus</i> (Franch. et Savat.) Kitam.			※1
		<i>Aster glehnii</i> Fr. Schm.			※1
		var. <i>hondoensis</i> Kitam.			※1
		<i>Aster scaber</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Bidens frondosa</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Bidens tripartita</i> L.			※1
		<i>Carpesium abrotanoides</i> L.			※1
		<i>Carpesium divaricatum</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Carpesium glossophyllum</i> Maxim.			※1
		<i>Centipeda minima</i> (L.) A. Braun et Ascherson			※1
		<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> DC.			※1
		<i>Cirsium kagamontanum</i> Nakai			※1
		<i>Cirsium matsumurae</i> Nakai var. <i>dubium</i> Kitam.			※1
		<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> Retz.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S. Moore		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.			※1
		<i>Eclipta alba</i> (L.) Hassk.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i> (L.) Rafin.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Dioscorea tokoro</i> Makino			※1
		<i>Atractylodes japonica</i> Koidz. ex Kitam.	VU		※2
		<i>Carpesium rosulatum</i> Miq.	VU		※2
		<i>Cirsium borealinipponense</i> Kitam.	NT		※2
		<i>Cirsium inundatum</i> Makino	VU		※2
		<i>Dendranthema indicum</i> (L.) Des Moulins var. <i>aphrodite</i> (Kitam.) Kitam.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Inula britannica</i> L.			※2
		ssp. <i>japonica</i> (Thunb.) Kitam.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Prenanthes tanakae</i> (Franch. et Savat. ex Y. Tanaka et Ono) Koidz.	NT	NT	※2
		<i>Saussurea nipponica</i> Miq. ssp. <i>nipponica</i> var. <i>hokurokuensis</i> (Kitam.) Ohwi	NT		※2
		<i>Saussurea pulchella</i> (Fisch. ex Hornem.) Fisch.	VU	VU	※2
		<i>Serratula coronata</i> L.			※2
		ssp. <i>insularis</i> (Ijin) Kitam.	NT		※2
	オンシダ科	<i>Arachniodes borealis</i> Serizawa			※1
		<i>Arachniodes miqueliana</i> (Maxim.) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Arachniodes simplicior</i> (Makino) Ohwi	NT		※1※2
		<i>Arachniodes standishii</i> (Moore) Ohwi			※1

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>Ctenitis maximowicziana</i> (Miq.) Ching	NT		※1
		<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i> J.Sm.			※1
		<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i> J.Sm.			※1
		var. <i>clivicola</i> (Makino) Tagawa			※1
		<i>Dryopteris bissetiana</i> (Bak.) C.Chr.			※1
		<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i> (Eat.) O.Kuntze			※1
		<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i> (Eat.) O.Kuntze			※1
		form. <i>viridisora</i> (Nakai et H.Ito) H.I.			※1
		<i>Dryopteris</i> × <i>mituii</i> Seriz.			※1
		<i>Polystichum longifrons</i> Kurata			※1
		<i>Dryopteris nipponensis</i> Koidz.			※1
		<i>Polystichum</i> × <i>hokurikuense</i> Kurata			※1
		<i>Polystichum</i> × <i>inadae</i> Kurata			※1
		<i>Polystichum longifrons</i> Kurata			※1
		<i>Polystichum polyblepharum</i> (Roem.ex Kunze) Pr.			※1
		<i>Polystichum pseudo-makinoi</i> Tagawa	NT		※1
		<i>Polystichum retroso-paleaceum</i> (Kodama) Tagawa			※1
		<i>Polystichum tripterum</i> (Kunze) Pr.			※1
		<i>Arachniodes amabilis</i> (Bl.) Tindale	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Arachniodes aristata</i> (Forst.) Tindale	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i> J. Sm.	NT		※2
		var. <i>intermedium</i> Tagawa			※2
		<i>Dryopteris championii</i> (Benth.) C. Chr. ex Ching	VU		※2
		<i>Dryopteris commixta</i> Tagawa	VU		※2
		<i>Dryopteris namegatae</i> Kurata	VU		※2
		<i>Dryopteris pycnopteroides</i> (Christ) C. Chr.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Dryopteris sacrosancta</i> Koidz.	VU		※2
		<i>Dryopteris sparsa</i> (Hamilt. ex D.Don) O.Ktze.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Dryopteris tokyoensis</i> (Matsum. ex Makino) C. Chr.	VU		※2
		<i>Polystichum pseudomakinoi</i> Tagawa	NT		※2
		<i>Polystichum tagawanum</i> Kurata	NT		※2
		<i>Polystichum tsus-simense</i> (Hook.) J. Sm.	VU		※2
		var. <i>mayebarae</i> (Tagawa) Kurata			※2
		<i>Polystichum tsus-simense</i> (Hook.) J. Sm.	NT		※2
		var. <i>tsus-simense</i>			※2
	ミゾハコベ科	Elatinaceae			
		<i>Elatine triandra</i> Schkuhr	VU		※1
		var. <i>pedicellata</i> Krylov			※1
	トクサ科	Equisetaceae			
		<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.			※1
		<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> L.	VU		※2
		var. <i>schleicheri</i> Milde			※2
		<i>Equisetum palustre</i> L.	VU		※2
	ツツジ科	Ericaceae			
		<i>Elliottia paniculata</i> (Sieb.et Zucc.) Benth.et Hook.fil.			※1
		<i>Eubotryoides grayana</i> Hara			※1
		<i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i> (Wall.) Drude			※1
		var. <i>elliptica</i> (Sieb.et Zucc.)Hand.-Mazz.			※1
		<i>Rhododendron japonicum</i> (A.Gray) Swinger			※1
		<i>Rhododendron nudipes</i> Nakai			※1
		ssp. <i>niphophilum</i> Yamazaki			※1
		<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i> Planchon			※1
		var. <i>kaempferi</i> (Planch.) Wilson			※1
		<i>Vaccinium hirtum</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Vaccinium oldhamii</i> Miq.			※1
		<i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i> Thunb.	NT		※2
	ホシクサ科	Eriocaulaceae			
		<i>Eriocaulon hondoense</i> Satake			※1
		<i>Eriocaulon robustius</i> (Maxim.) Makino			※1
		<i>Eriocaulon cinereum</i> R. Br.	VU		※2
		<i>Eriocaulon decemflorum</i> Maxim.			※2
		var. <i>nipponicum</i> (Maxim.) Nakai	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Eriocaulon sikokianum</i> Maxim.	VU		※2
	トウダイグサ科	Euphorbiaceae			
		<i>Acalypha australis</i> L.			※1
		<i>Euphorbia maculata</i> L.			※1
		<i>Euphorbia supina</i> Rafin.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Mallotus japonicus</i> (Thunb.)Muell.-Arg.			※1
		<i>Phyllanthus matsumurae</i> Hayata			※1
		<i>Euphorbia adenochlora</i> Morren et Dence.	CR+EN	NT	※2
		<i>Euphorbia jokinii</i> Boiss.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Euphorbia pekinensis</i> Rupr.	NT		※2
	ブナ科	Fagaceae			
		<i>Castanea crenata</i> Sieb.et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Quercus aliena</i> Blume	NT		※1※2
		<i>Quercus aliena</i> Blume			※1
		var. <i>pellucida</i> Blume			※1
		<i>Quercus serrata</i> Thunb. ex Murray			※1
		<i>Quercus variabilis</i> Blume			※1
	リンドウ科	Gentianaceae			
		<i>Swertia japonica</i> (Schultes) Makino	NT		※1※2
		<i>Tripterospermum japonicum</i> (Sieb.et Zucc.) Maxim.			※1
	リンドウ科	Gentianaceae			
		<i>Gentiana triflora</i> Pallas	NT		※2
		var. <i>japonica</i> (Kusnez.) Hara			※2
		<i>Swertia tosaensis</i> Makino	CR+EN	VU	※2
	フウロソウ科	Geraniaceae			
		<i>Geranium thunbergii</i> Sieb.et Zucc.			※1
	イネ科	Gramineae			
		<i>Agropyron racemiferum</i> (Steud.) Koidz.			※1
		<i>Agropyron tsukushiense</i> (Honda) Ohwi			※1

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>var. transiens</i> (Hack.) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Agrostis alba</i> L.			※1
		<i>Agrostis clavata</i> Trin.			※1
		<i>Agrostis clavata</i> Trin.			※1
		<i>ssp. matsumurae</i> (Hack.) Tateoka			※1
		<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> Sobol.			※1
		<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i> (Thunb.) Makino			※1
		<i>Arundinella hirta</i> (Thunb.) C. Tanaka			※1
		<i>Bromus japonicus</i> Thunb. ex Murr.			※1
		<i>Bromus pauciflorus</i> (Thunb.) Hack.			※1
		<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i> (L.) Roth			※1
		<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Digitaris ciliaris</i> (Retz.) Koel.			※1
		<i>Digitaris violascens</i> Link			※1
		<i>Eccoilopus cotulifer</i> (Thunb.) A. Camus			※1
		<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (L.) Beauv.			※1
		<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> (L.) Beauv.			※1
		<i>var. caudata</i> (Roshev.) Kitagawa			※1
		<i>Eragrostis ferruginea</i> (Thunb.) Beauv.			※1
		<i>Eragrostis multicaulis</i> Steud.			※1
		<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Festuca myuros</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Festuca parvigluma</i> Steud.			※1
		<i>Glyceria ischyronaura</i> Steud.			※1
		<i>Hemarthria sibirica</i> (Gandog.) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Hierochloa bungeana</i> Trin.			※1
		<i>Holcus lanatus</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>koenigii</i>			※1
		<i>Isachne globosa</i> (Thunb.) O. Kuntze			※1
		<i>Leersia japonica</i> Makino			※1
		<i>Leersia oryzoides</i> (L.) Sw.			※1
		<i>Leersia sayanuka</i> Ohwi			※1
		<i>Melica nutans</i> L.			※1
		<i>Microstegium japonicum</i> (Miq.) Koidz.			※1
		<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Trin.) A. Camus			※1
		<i>var. polystachyum</i> (Franch. et Savat.) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i> (Maxim.) Benth.			※1
		<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> Anderss.			※1
		<i>Miscanthus tinctorius</i> (Steud.) Hack.			※1
		<i>Muhlenbergia japonica</i> Steud.			※1
		<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i> (Ard.) Roemer et Schult.			※1
		<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i> (Ard.) Roemer et Schult.			※1
		<i>var. japonica</i> (Steud.) Koidz.			※1
		<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> Michx.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Paspalum thunbergii</i> Kunth			※1
		<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i> (L.) Spreng.			※1
		<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> L.			※1
		<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. et Steud.			※1
		<i>Poa annua</i> L.			※1
		<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.			※1
		<i>Poa trivialis</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Sacciolepis indica</i> (L.) Chase			※1
		<i>Sacciolepis indica</i> (L.) Chase			※1
		<i>var. oryzetorum</i> (Makino) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Setaria faberi</i> Herrm.			※1
		<i>Setaria pumilla</i> (Poir.) Schult.			※1
		<i>Trisetum bifidum</i> (Thunb.) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Brachyelytrum japonicum</i> (Hack.) Hack. ex Honda	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Cleistogenes hackelii</i> (Honda) Honda	NT		※2
		<i>Coelachne japonica</i> Hack.	NT		※2
		<i>Cymbopogon tortilis</i> (J. Presl) Hitchc.			※2
		<i>var. goeringii</i> (Steud.) Hand. -Mazz.	VU		※2
		<i>Diarrhena japonica</i> Franch. et Savat.	VU		※2
		<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i> Torr.	NT		※2
		<i>Glyceria leptolepis</i> Ohwi	VU		※2
		<i>Hystrix duthiei</i> (Stapf) Bor			※2
		<i>ssp. longearistata</i> (Hack.) Baden, Fred. et Seberg	NT		※2
		<i>Lophatherum sinense</i> Rendle	NT		※2
		<i>Phacelurus latifolius</i> (Steud.) Ohwi	NT		※2
		<i>Polygonum monspeliensis</i> (L.) Desf.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Pseudoraphis ukishiba</i> Ohwi	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Sasa fugeshiensis</i> Koidz.	NT		※2
		<i>Schizachyrium brevifolium</i> (Sw.) Nees ex Buse in Miq.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Themeda triandra</i> Forsk.			※2
		<i>var. japonica</i> (Willd.) Makino	NT		※2
	オトギリソウ科 Guttiferae	<i>Hypericum erectum</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Hypericum laxum</i> (Blume) Koidz.			※1
		<i>Hypericum ascyron</i> L.	VU		※2
		<i>Hypericum oliganthum</i> Franch. et Savat.	DD		※2
	アリノトウグサ科 Haloragaceae	<i>Haloragis micrantha</i> (Thunb.) R.Br.		EN	※1

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> L.	VU		※2
		<i>Myriophyllum ussuriense</i> (Regel) Maxim.	CR+EN	NT	※2
		<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> L.	VU		※2
	トチカガミ科	<i>Blyxa japonica</i> (Miq.) Maxim.			※1
		<i>Ottelia japonica</i> Miq.	VU		※1
	シキミ科	<i>Illicium anisatum</i> L.	NT		※1
	アヤメ科	<i>Iris japonica</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i> Bicknell		Naturalised plants	※1
	イグサ科	<i>Tritonia crocosmaeflora</i> Lemoine		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Juncus diastrophanthus</i> Buchen.			※1
		<i>Juncus diastrophanthus</i> Buchen var. <i>togakusensis</i> (Lev.) Murata			※1
		<i>Juncus effusus</i> L.			※1
		var. <i>decipiens</i> Buchen			※1
		<i>Juncus leschenaultii</i> Gay			※1
		<i>Juncus tenuis</i> Willd.			※1
		<i>Luzula capitata</i> (Miq.) Nakai			※1
	クルミ科	<i>Juglans ailanthifolia</i> Carr.			※1
	シソ科	<i>Agastache rugosa</i> (Fisch. et Mey.) O.Kuntze			※1
		<i>Ajuga decumbens</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Clinopodium chinense</i> (Benth.) O.Kuntze var. <i>shibetchense</i> (Le v.) Koidz.			※1
		<i>Clinopodium gracile</i> (Benth.) O.Kuntze			※1
		<i>Clinopodium micranthum</i> (Regel) Hara			※1
		<i>Clinopodium multicaule</i> (Maxim.) O.Kuntze			※1
		<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i> (Thunb.) Hylander			※1
		<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.			※1
		var. <i>grandis</i> (A. Gray) Kudo			※1
		<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L.			※1
		<i>Lamium barbatum</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Franch. et Savat.			※1
		<i>Lamium purpureum</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Lycopus ramosissimus</i> Makino			※1
		var. <i>japonicus</i> (Matsum. et Kudo) Kitam.			※1
		<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		var. <i>crispa</i> Benth.			※1
		<i>Mosla dianthera</i> (Hamilt.) Maxim.			※1
		<i>Mosla punctulata</i> (J.F. Gmel.) Nakai			※1
		<i>Perilla frutescens</i> (L.) Britton			※1
		var. <i>japonica</i> (Hassk.) Hara			※1
		<i>Rabdosia inflexa</i> (Thunb.) Hara			※1
		<i>Rabdosia japonica</i> (Burm. fil.) Hara			※1
		<i>Salvia glabrescens</i> Makino			※1
		<i>Stachys riederi</i> Cham.			※1
		var. <i>intermedia</i> (Kudo) Kitam.			※1
		<i>Teucrium japonicum</i> Houtt.			※1
		<i>Teucrium viscidum</i> Blume			※1
		var. <i>miquelianum</i> (Maxim.) Hara			※1
		<i>Ajuga nipponensis</i> Makino	DD		※2
		<i>Leonurus japonicus</i> Houtt.	VU		※2
		<i>Leonurus macranthus</i> Maxim.	CR+EN	VU	※2
		<i>Pogostemon stellatus</i> (Lour.) Kuntze	DD	NT	※2
		<i>Scutellaria dependens</i> Maxim.	NT		※2
	アケビ科	<i>Scutellaria guilielmii</i> A. Gray	CR+EN	VU	※2
		<i>Akebia pentaphylla</i> Makino			※1
	クスノキ科	<i>Akebia trifoliata</i> (Thunb.) Koidz			※1
		<i>Lindera umbellata</i> Thunb.			※1
		ssp. <i>membranacea</i> (Maxim.) Kitam.			※1
		<i>Machilus thunbergii</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Neolitsea sericea</i> (Blume) Koidz.			※1
		<i>Litsea coreana</i> H. Lev.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Neolitsea aciculata</i> (Blume) Koidz.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Anemone nikoensis</i> Maxim.	NT		※2
		<i>Anemone raddeana</i> Regel	NT		※2
		<i>Dichocarpum nipponicum</i> (Franch.) W. T. Wang et Hsiao	NT		※2
		<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> Schreb.			※2
		var. <i>japonica</i> Nakai	VU		※2
		<i>Pulsatilla cernua</i> (Thunb.) Bercht. et C. Presl	CR+EN	VU	※2
		<i>Semiaquilegia adoxoides</i> (DC.) Makino	VU		※2
	マメ科	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> L.			※1
		<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz.			※1
		<i>Apios fortunei</i> Maxim.			※1
		<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i> (Roth.) Alst. var. <i>japonica</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Ohashi			※1
		<i>Cassia mimosoides</i> L.			※1
		ssp. <i>nomame</i> (Sieb.) Ohashi			※1
		<i>Desmodium podocarpum</i> DC.			※1
		ssp. <i>oxyphyllum</i> (DC.) Ohashi			※1
		<i>Dumasia truncata</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr.			※1
		ssp. <i>soja</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Ohashi			※1

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>Kummerowia striata</i> (Thunb.) Schindler			※1
		<i>Lespedeza pilosa</i> (Thunb.) Sieb.et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.			※1
		var. <i>japonicus</i> Regel			※1
		<i>Maackia amurensis</i> Rupr.et Maxim.			※1
		var. <i>buergeri</i> (Maxim.) C.K.Schn.			※1
		<i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Sophora flavescens</i> Ait.			※1
		<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Vicia angustifolia</i> L.			※1
		<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i> (L.) Schreb.			※1
		<i>Vigna angularis</i> (Willd.) Ohwi et Ohashi			※1
		var. <i>nipponensis</i> (Ohwi) Ohwi et Ohashi			※1
		<i>Wisteria floribunda</i> (Willd.) DC.			※1
		<i>Gleditsia japonica</i> Miq.	VU		※2
		<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> L.	VU		※2
		ssp. <i>pilosus</i> (Cham.) Hulten			
		<i>Lespedeza tomentosa</i> (Thunb.) Sieb. ex Maxim.	DD	NT	※2
		<i>Rhynchosia acuminatifolia</i> Makino	VU		※2
		<i>Thermopsis lupinoides</i> (L.) Link	CR+EN		※2
ウキクサ科	Lemnaceae	<i>Lemna aoukikusa</i> Beppu et Murata			※1
		<i>Lemna aoukikusa</i> Beppu et Murata			※1
		ssp. <i>hokurikuensis</i>			※1
ユリ科	Liliaceae	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> (L.) Schleid			※1
		<i>Allium grayi</i> Regel			※1
		<i>Allium monanthum</i> Maxim.	CR+EN		※1
		<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L.			※1
		var. <i>foliosum</i> Regel			※1
		<i>Allium tuberosum</i> Rottl.			※1
		<i>Cardocrinum cordatum</i> (Thunb.) Makino			※1
		<i>Disporum sessile</i> Don			※1
		<i>Disporum smilacinum</i> A.Gray			※1
		<i>Heloniopsis orientalis</i> (Thunb.) C. Tanaka			※1
		<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> L.			※1
		var. <i>kwanso</i> Regel			※1
		<i>Hosta montana</i> F.Maeakawa			※1
		<i>Lilium formosanum</i> Wallace			※1
		<i>Lilium japonicum</i> Thunb.	NT		※1
		<i>Lilium lancifolium</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Ophiopogon ohwi</i> Okuyama			※1
		<i>Ophiopogon planiscapus</i> Nakai			※1
		<i>Polygonatum lasianthum</i> Maxim.			※1
		<i>Polygonatum macranthum</i> (Maxim.) Koidz.			※1
		<i>Rohdea japonica</i> (Thunb.) Roth			※1
		<i>Scilla scilloides</i> (Lindl.) Druce			※1
		<i>Smilax china</i> L.			※1
		<i>Smilax riparia</i> A.DC.			※1
		var. <i>ussuriensis</i> (Regel) Hara et T.Koyama			※1
		<i>Trillium smallii</i> Maxim.			※1
ヒカゲノカズラ科	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> L.			※1
		<i>Lycopodium serratum</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Lycopodium cernuum</i> L.	VU		※2
ミンハギ科	Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum anceps</i> (Koehe) Makino			※1
		<i>Rotala indica</i> (Willd.) Koehe			※1
		var. <i>uliginosa</i> (Miq.) Koehe			※1
		<i>Rotala mexicana</i> Cham. et Schltld.	VU	VU	※2
		<i>Magnolia hypoleuca</i> Sieb.et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Magnolia praecocissima</i> Koidz.			※1
		var. <i>borealis</i> Sarg.			※1
ツツラフジ科	Menispermaceae	<i>Cocculus orbiculatus</i> (L.) Forman			※1
		<i>Menispermum dauricum</i> DC.			※1
クワ科	Moraceae	<i>Broussonetia kazinoki</i> Sieb.			※1
		<i>Fatoua villosa</i> (Thunb.) Nakai			※1
		<i>Ficus oxyphylla</i> Miq.			※1
		<i>Humulus japonicus</i> Sieb.et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Morus australis</i> Poir.			※1
		<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) L'Her. ex Vent.	NT		※2
		<i>Mollugo pentaphylla</i> L.			※1
ザクロソウ科	Moulluginaceae	<i>Ardisia crispa</i> (Thunb.) DC.			※1※2
ヤブコウジ科	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia japonica</i> (Thunb.) Blume	NT		※1
		<i>Najas japonica</i> Nakai	CR+EN	EN	※1
イバラモ科	Najadaceae	<i>Fraxinus sieboldiana</i> Bl.			※1
モクセイ科	Oleaceae	<i>Circaea cordata</i> Royle	VU		※1※2
アカバナ科	Onagraceae	<i>Circaea mollis</i> Sieb.et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Epilobium pyrricholophum</i> Franch.et Savat.			※1
		<i>Ludwigia epilobioides</i> Maxim.			※1
		<i>Oenothera biennis</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i> Schreber	CR+EN		※2
ハナヤスリ科	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Botrychium japonicum</i> (Prantel) Underw.			※1
		<i>Botrychium ternatum</i> (Thunb.) Sw.			※1

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>Botrychium nipponicum</i> Makino	VU		※2
		<i>Botrychium strictum</i> Underw.	NT		※2
		<i>Botrychium virginianum</i> (L.) Sw.	NT		※2
		<i>Ophioglossum petiolatum</i> Hook.	VU		※2
		<i>Ophioglossum thermale</i> Kom.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> L.	VU		※2
	ラン科	<i>Calanthe discolor</i> Lindl.	VU	VU	※1
		<i>Calanthe reflexa</i> Maxim.	VU	VU	※1
		<i>Cephalanthera falcata</i> (Thunb.) Blume	CR+EN	VU	※1
		<i>Cremastra appendiculata</i> (D.Don) Makino			※1
		<i>Cymbidium goeringii</i> (Reichb.fil.) Reichb.fil.			※1
		<i>Liparis kumokiri</i> F.Maekawa	CR+EN		※1
		<i>Oreorchis patens</i> (Lindl.) Lindl.	VU		※1
		<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i> var. <i>amoena</i>			※1
		<i>Tipularia japonica</i> Matsum.	VU		※1
		<i>Osmunda japonica</i> Thunb.			※1
	ゼンマイ科	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.			※1
	カタバミ科	<i>Oxalis griffithii</i> Edgew. et Hook. fil.			※1
		<i>Corydalis lineariloba</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		var. <i>papilligera</i> (Ohwi) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Macleaya cordata</i> (Willd.) R.Br.			※1
		<i>Corydalis capillipes</i> Franch.	NT		※2
		<i>Corydalis decumbens</i> (Thunb.) Pers.	CR+EN		※2
	ミズワラビ科	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> L.			※1
		<i>Coniogramme intermedia</i> Hieron			※1
		<i>Coniogramme japonica</i> (Thunb.) Diels			※1
	ハエドクソウ科	<i>Phryma leptostachya</i> L.			※1
		var. <i>oblongifolia</i> (Koidz.) Honda			※1
	ヤマゴボウ科	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
	マツ科	<i>Abies firma</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Pinus densiflora</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
	オオバコ科	<i>Plantago asiatica</i> L.			※1
		<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Plantago japonica</i> Franch. et Savat.	NT		※2
	ヒメハギ科	<i>Polygala japonica</i> Houtt.			※1
		<i>Polygala tatarinowii</i> Regel	CR+EN	EN	※2
	タデ科	<i>Antenoron filiforme</i> (Thunb.) Roberty et Vautier			※1
		<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Spach			※1
		<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) S.F. Gray			※1
		<i>Persicaria longiseta</i> (De Bruyn) Kitagawa			※1
		<i>Persicaria nipponensis</i> (Makino) H. Gross			※1
		<i>Persicaria posumbu</i> (D. Don.) H. Gross			※1
		var. <i>laxiflora</i> (Meisn.) Hara			※1
		<i>Persicaria sieboldii</i> (Meisn.) Ohki			※1
		<i>Persicaria thunbergii</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) H. Gross			※1
		<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.			※1
		<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> Houtt.			※1
		<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L.			※1
		<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Persicaria foliosa</i> (H. Lindb.) Kitag.	CR+EN	VU	※2
		var. <i>paludicola</i> (Makino) H. Hara			※2
		<i>Rumex dentatus</i> L.	DD	VU	※2
		ssp. <i>klotzschianus</i> (Meisn.) Rech.f.			※2
		<i>Rumex longifolius</i> DC.	CR+EN	NT	※2
	ウラボシ科	<i>Lepisorus thunbergianus</i> (Kaulf.) Ching			※1
		<i>Crypsinus hastatus</i> (Thunb.) Copel.	NT		※2
		<i>Lemmaphyllum microphyllum</i> Pr.	NT		※2
		<i>Lepisorus onoei</i> (Franch. et Savat.) Ching	VU		※2
		<i>Loxogramme graminifolia</i> (Bak.) C. Chr.	NT		※2
	ミズアオイ科	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> (Burm.fil.) Presl			※1
		var. <i>plantaginea</i> (Roxb.) Solms-Laub.			※1
	ヒルムシロ科	<i>Potamogeton oxyphyllus</i> Miq.			※1
	サクラソウ科	<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i> Duby			※1
		<i>Lysimachia japonica</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Glaux maritima</i> L.	CR+EN		※2
		var. <i>obtusifolia</i> Fern.			※2
		<i>Lysimachiaacroadenia</i> Maxim.	VU		※2
		<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> L.	NT		※2
		var. <i>davurica</i> (Ledeb.) R. Knuth			※2
	イノモトソウ科	<i>Pteris cretica</i> L.			※1
		<i>Pteris excelsa</i> Gaud.			※1
		<i>Pteris multifida</i> Poir.	NT		※2
		<i>Pteris nipponica</i> W. C. Shieh	CR+EN		※2
	イチヤクソウ科	<i>Monotropa hypopithys</i> L.			※1
		<i>Pyrola japonica</i> Klentze			※1
		<i>Pyrola nephrophylla</i> (H. Andr.) H. Andr.	CR+EN		※2
	キンポウゲ科	<i>Anemone pseudo-altaica</i> Hara			※1
		<i>Clematis terniflora</i> DC.			※1
		<i>Clematis tosaensis</i> Makino			※1
		<i>Ranunculus japonicus</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Ranunculus silerifolius</i> Lev.			※1

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
クロウメモドキ科	Rhamnaceae	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> L.			※1
		<i>var. hypoleucum</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Miq.			※1
		<i>Berchemia racemosa</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Hovenia dulcis</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Rhamnus japonica</i> Maxim.			※1
		<i>var. decipiens</i> Maxim.			※1
		<i>Berchemiella berchemiifolia</i> (Makino) Nakai	VU		※2
		<i>Rhamnus davurica</i> Pall.			※2
		<i>var. nipponica</i> Makino	DD		※2
		バラ科	Rosaceae	<i>Agrimonia japonica</i> (Miq.) Koidz.	
<i>Agrimonia nipponica</i> Koidz.					※1
<i>Amelanchier asiatica</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Endl.					※1
<i>Duchesnea chrysantha</i> (Zoll. et Mor.) Miq.					※1
<i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Andr.) Focke					※1
<i>Geum japonicum</i> Thunb.					※1
<i>Potentilla centigrana</i> Maxim.					※1
<i>Potentilla freyniana</i> Bornm.					※1
<i>Pourthiaea villosa</i> (Thunb.) Decne.					※1
<i>var. laevis</i> (Thunb.) Stapf					※1
アカネ科	Rubiaceae	<i>Prunus grayana</i> Maxim.			※1
		<i>Prunus incisa</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>var. kinkiensis</i> (Koidz.) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Prunus verecunda</i> Koehne			※1
		<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Rubus × pseudohakonensis</i> Sugim.			※1
		<i>Rubus microphyllus</i> L. fil.			※1
		<i>Rubus palmatus</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>var. coptophyllus</i> (A. Gray) Koidz.			※1
		<i>Rubus parvifolius</i> L.			※1
ミカン科	Rutaceae	<i>Sorbus japonica</i> (Decne.) Hedl.			※1
		<i>Spiraea japonica</i> L. fil.			※1
		<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl. ex Spach	DD		※2
		<i>Malus tschonoskii</i> (Maxim.) C. K. Schn.	VU		※2
		<i>Potentilla anserina</i> L.			※2
		<i>ssp. pacifica</i> (Howell) Rousi	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Potentilla chinensis</i> Ser.	VU		※2
		<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i> (Thunb.) Makino			※2
		<i>var. integerrima</i> (Hook. et Arn.) Rehd.	VU		※2
		<i>Rosa rugosa</i> Thunb.	NT		※2
アワブキ科 ヤナギ科	Sabiaceae Salicaceae	<i>Spiraea chamaedryfolia</i> L.			※2
		<i>var. pilosa</i> (Nakai) Hara	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Stephanandra incisa</i> (Thunb.) Zabel	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Galium kikumugura</i> Ohwi			※1
		<i>Galium pseudo-asprellum</i> Makino			※1
		<i>Galium spurium</i> L.			※1
		<i>var. echinospermon</i> (Wallr.) Hayek			※1
		<i>Galium trachyspermum</i> A. Gray			※1
		<i>Galium trifloriforme</i> Komarov			※1
		<i>Hedyotis lindleyana</i> Hook.			※1
サンショウモ科 ドクダミ科	Salviniaceae Saururaceae	<i>var. hirsta</i> (L. fil.) Hara			※1
		<i>Mitchella undulata</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Paederia scandens</i> (Lour.) Merrill			※1
		<i>Rubia argyi</i> (Lev. et Van.) Hara			※1
		<i>Rubia jesoensis</i> (Miq.) Miyabe et Miyake	VU		※2
		<i>Skimmia japonica</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>var. repens</i> (Nakai) Ohwi			※1
		<i>Zanthoxylum ailanthoides</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Zanthoxylum piperitum</i> (L.) DC.			※1
		<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> DC.			※2
ユキノシタ科	Saxifragaceae	<i>var. subtrifoliatum</i> (Franch.) Kitam.	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Meliosma myriantha</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Populus sieboldii</i> Miq.			※1
		<i>Salix futura</i> Seemen			※1
		<i>Salix gracilistyla</i> Miq.			※1
		<i>Salix integra</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Salvinia natans</i> (L.) All.	CR+EN	VU	※1※2
		<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thunb.			※1
		<i>Saururus chinensis</i> (Lour.) Baill.	NT		※2
		<i>Astilbe thunbergii</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Miq.			※1
ユキノシタ科	Saxifragaceae	<i>Astilbe thunbergii</i> (Sieb. et Zucc.) Miq.			※1
		<i>var. congesta</i> H. Boiss.			※1
		<i>Chrysosplenium fauriei</i> Franch.			※1
		<i>Chrysosplenium japonicum</i> (Maxim.) Makino			※1
		<i>Chrysosplenium kamtschaticum</i> Fischer			※1
		<i>Deutzia crenata</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> (Thunb.) Ser.			※1
		<i>var. megacarpa</i> Ohwi			※1
		<i>Schizophragma hydrangeoides</i> Sieb. et Zucc.			※1
		<i>Hydrangea involucrata</i> Sieb.	NT		※2
ユキノシタ科	Saxifragaceae	<i>Parnassia foliosa</i> Hook. fil. et Thoms.			※1
		<i>var. japonica</i> (Nakai) Ohwi	CR+EN		※2

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>ssp.nipponivea(Koidz.)Kitam.</i>			※1
		<i>Boehmeria platanifolia Franch.et Savat.</i>			※1
		<i>Boehmeria sylvestris(Pamp.) Wot.Wang</i>			※1
		<i>Elatostema umbellatum Blume</i>			※1
		<i>var.majus Maxim.</i>			※1
		<i>Laportea bulbifera(Sieb.et Zucc.) Wedd.</i>			※1
		<i>Pilea hamaoi Makino</i>			※1
		<i>Pilea pumila(L.) A.Gray</i>			※1
		<i>Nanocnide japonica Blume</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Pilea pseudopetiolearis Hatus.</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Patrinia villosa(Thunb.) Juss.</i>		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Valerianella olitoria(L.) Poll.</i>			※1
		<i>Patrinia scabiosifolia Fisch. ex Trevir.</i>			※2
		<i>var. crassa Masam. et Satomi</i>	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Patrinia scabiosifolia Fisch. ex Trevir.</i>			※2
		<i>var. scabiosifolia</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Callicarpa japonica Thunb.</i>			※1
		<i>Clerodendrum trichotomum Thunb.</i>			※1
		<i>Verbena bonariensis L.</i>		Naturalised plants	※1
		<i>Callicarpa mollis Sieb. et Zucc.</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Caryopteris divaricata Maxim.</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Verbena officinalis L.</i>	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Viola grypoceras A.Gray</i>			※1
		<i>Viola kusanoana Makino</i>			※1
		<i>Viola makinoi H.Boiss.</i>			※1
		<i>Viola mandshurica W.Becker</i>			※1
		<i>Viola verecunda A.Gray</i>			※1
		<i>Viola betonicifolia Smith</i>			※2
		<i>var. albescens (Nakai) F. Maekawa et Hashimoto</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Viola chaerophylloides (Regel) W.Becker</i>			※2
		<i>var. sieboldiana (Maxim.) Makino</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Viola grayi Franch. et Savat.</i>	VU	VU	※2
		<i>Viola grypoceras A. Gray</i>			※2
		<i>var. rhizomata (Nakai) Ohwi</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Viola phalacrocarpa Maxim.</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa(Wall) Momiyama</i>			※1
		<i>var.heterophylla(Thunb.) Momiyama</i>			※1
		<i>Cayratia japonica(Thunb.) Gagn.</i>			※1
		<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata(Sieb.et Zucc.) Planch.</i>			※1
		<i>Vitis ficifolia Bunge</i>			※1
		<i>var.lobata(Regel) Nakai</i>			※1
		<i>Vitis flexuosa Thunb.</i>			※1
		<i>Zingiber mioga(Thunb.) Roscoe</i>			※1
		<i>Azolla japonica Franch. et Savat.</i>	CR+EN	VU	※2
		<i>Arabis glabra (L.) Bernh.</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Cardamine leucantha (Tausch) O. E. Schulz</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Eutrema okinosimense Taken.</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Callitriche palustris L.</i>	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Aristolochia contorta Bunge</i>	CR+EN	VU	※2
		<i>Aristolochia debilis Sieb. et Zucc.</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Diospyros japonica Sieb. et Zucc.</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Carex dickinsii Franch. et Savat.</i>	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Carex dissitiflora Franch.</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Carex forficula Franch. et Savat.</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Carex heterolepis Bunge</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Carex meridiana (Akiyama) Akiyama</i>	DD		※2
		<i>Carex oahuensis C. A. Mey.</i>			※2
		<i>var.robusta Franch. et Savat.</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Carex planata Franch. et Savat.</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Carex rhizopoda Maxim.</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Carex rugulosa Kukenth.</i>	CR+EN	NT	※2
		<i>Carex sendaica Franch.</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Cladium chinense Nees</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Cyperus glomeratus L.</i>	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Cyperus rotundus L.</i>	DD		※2
		<i>Eleocharis kamschatica (C. A. Mey.) Komar.</i>	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Fimbristylis complanata (Retz.) Link</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea (L.) Vahl</i>			※2
		<i>var.sieboldii (Miq.) Ohwi</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Fimbristylis longispica Steud.</i>	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Fimbristylis verrucifera (Maxim.) Makino</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Rhynchospora faberi C. B. Clarke</i>	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Rhynchospora fauriei Franch.</i>	NT		※2
		<i>Rhynchospora fujiana Makino</i>	CR+EN		※2
		<i>Rhynchospora rugosa (Vahl) Gale</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Schoenoplectus lineolatus (Franch. et Sav.) T.Koyama</i>	DD		※2
		<i>Scirpus nipponicus Makino</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani Gmel.</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Scleria parvula Steud.</i>	VU		※2
		<i>Amsonia elliptica (Thunb.) Roem. et Schult.</i>	CR+EN	NT	※2
		<i>Crepidomanes insigne (v. d. B.) Fu</i>	VU		※2

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群

EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
	コハノインカゲマ科	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Gonocormus minutus</i> (Blume) v. d. B.	VU	※2
	ジンチョウゲ科	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Dennstaedtia wilfordii</i> (T.Moore) H.Christ ex C.Chr.	VU	※2
			<i>Daphne kantschatica</i> Maxim.	NT	※2
			var. <i>jezoensis</i> (Maxim.) Ohwi		
	スイレン科	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Daphne miyabeana</i> Makino	NT	※2
			<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> J. F. Gmel.	NT	※2
			<i>Euryale Nuphar japonicum</i> DC.	NT	※2
			<i>Nymphaea tetragona</i> Georgi	NT	※2
			var. <i>angusta</i> Casp.		
	タヌキモ科	Lentibulariaceae	<i>Utricularia aurea</i> Lour.	CR+EN	VU
			<i>Utricularia australis</i> R.Br.	NT	※2
			<i>Utricularia bifida</i> L.	CR+EN	※2
			<i>Utricularia caerulea</i> L.	CR+EN	※2
			<i>Utricularia dimorphantha</i> Makino	CR+EN	EN
			<i>Utricularia minor</i> L.	CR+EN	NT
			<i>Utricularia uliginosa</i> Vahl	CR+EN	NT
	ツゲ科	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus microphylla</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	VU	※2
			var. <i>japonica</i> (Mull.Arg. ex Miq.) Rehder et E.H.Wilson		
	ハマウツボ科	Orobanchaceae	<i>Aeginetia indica</i> L.	CR+EN	※2
			<i>Orobanche coerulescens</i> Steph. ex Willd.	VU	VU
	ヒノキ科	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus conferta</i> Parl.	VU	※2
			<i>Juniperus rigida</i> Sieb. et Zucc.	NT	※2
			<i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i> (L.f.l.) Sieb. et Zucc.	VU	※2
			var. <i>hondae</i> Makino		
	ボタン科	Paeoniaceae	<i>Paeonia japonica</i> (Makino) Miyabe et Takeda	CR+EN	NT
	マツムシソウ科	Dipsacaceae	<i>Dipsacus japonicus</i> Miq.	CR+EN	※2
	マツモ科	Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.	VU	※2
	ミズニラ科	Isoetaceae	<i>Isoetes japonica</i> A. Br.	CR+EN	NT
			<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> (L.) Brongn.	NT	※2
			<i>Onychium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Kunze	NT	※2
			<i>Pleurosoriopsis makinoides</i> (Maxim. ex Makino) Fomin	NT	※2
	ムクロジ科	Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> Laxm.	VU	※2
			<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> Gaertn.	VU	※2
	モウセンゴケ科	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera peltata</i> Smith	CR+EN	NT
	ヤドリギ科	Loranthaceae	<i>Taxillus kaempferi</i> (DC.) Danser	CR+EN	※2
	レンブクウ科	Adoxaceae	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> L.	CR+EN	※2
菌茸類	Mashroom	アカカゴタケ科	<i>Pseudocolus schellenbergiae</i>		※1
		アンズタケ科	<i>Cantharellus</i> sp.		※1
			<i>Cantharellus cinnabarinus</i>		※1
		イグチ科	<i>Boletus calopus</i>		※1
			<i>Suillus bovinus</i>		※1
			<i>Xerocomus subtomentosus</i>		※1
			<i>Boletaceae</i> sp.		※1
			<i>Tylopilus eximius</i>		※1
			<i>Tylopilus alboater</i> (Peck) Sing.		※1
			<i>Boletus griseus</i> Frost var. <i>fuscus</i>		※1
			<i>Boletus ornatipes</i>		※1
			<i>Pulverobotetis ravenelii</i>		※1
			<i>Xerocomus chrysenteron</i>		※1
			<i>Austroboletus gracilis</i>		※1
			<i>Xerocomus nigromaculatus</i>		※1
			<i>Tylopilus nigropurpureus</i>		※1
			<i>Boletus auripes</i>		※1
			<i>Tylopilus ferrugineus</i>		※1
			<i>Boletus quercinus</i>		※1
			<i>Tylopilus neofelleus</i>		※1
			<i>Boletus pseudocalopus</i>		※1
			<i>Suillus luteus</i>		※1
			<i>Aureoboletus thibetanus</i>		※1
			<i>Heimiella japonica</i>		※1
			<i>Tylopilus virens</i>		※1
			<i>Boletus reticulatus</i>		※1
	イッポンシメジ科	Entolomataceae	<i>Rhodophyllus quadratus</i>		※1
			<i>Rhodophyllus rhodopolis</i>		※1
			<i>Rhodophyllus staurosporus</i>		※1
	イボタケ科	Thelephoraceae	<i>Thelephora</i> sp.		※1
			<i>Sarcodon scabrosus</i>		※1
			<i>Thelephora vialis</i>		※1
			<i>Thelephora aurantiotincta</i>		※1
	ウラボニガサ科	Pluteaceae	<i>Pluteus atricapillus</i>		※1
	オウギタケ科	Gomphidiaceae	<i>Gomphidius roseus</i>		※1
			<i>Chroogomphus rutilus</i>		※1
	オニイグチ科	Strobilomycetaceae	<i>Strobilomyces confusus</i>		※1
	カノシタ科	Hydnaceae	<i>Hydnum repandum</i> var. <i>album</i>		※1
	カンゾウタケ科	Fistulinaceae	<i>Fistulina hepatica</i>		※1
	キシメジ科	Tricholomataceae	<i>Mycena polygramma</i>		※1
			<i>Laccaria bicolor</i>		※1
			<i>Tricholomataceae</i> sp.		※1
			<i>Laccaria laccata</i>		※1
			<i>Laccaria</i> sp.		※1

生物多様性のリスト

EX:絶滅 EW:野生絶滅 CR:絶滅危惧ⅠA類 EN:絶滅危惧ⅠB類 VU:絶滅危惧Ⅱ類 NT:準絶滅危惧 DD:情報不足 LP:地域個体群
 EX:EXTINCT EW:EXTINCT IN THE WILD CR:CRITICALLY ENDANGERED EN:ENDANGERED VU:VULNERABLE NT:NEAR THREATENED DD:DATA DEFICIENT

分類 class	科名または小分類 family	学名 scientific name	カテゴリー category		備考 remarks
			石川県 Isikawa	国 Japan	
		<i>Mycena galericulata</i>			※1
		<i>Lentinus edodes</i>			※1
		<i>Tricholoma auratum</i>			※1
		<i>Tricholoma japonicum</i>			※1
		<i>Pleurocybella porrigens</i>			※1
		<i>Lyophyllum semitale</i>			※1
		<i>Oudemansiella ridicata</i>			※1
		<i>Armillariella mellea</i>			※1
		<i>Armillariella tabescens</i>			※1
		<i>Tricholoma fulvocastaneum</i>			※1
		<i>Oudemansiella platyphylla</i>			※1
		<i>Marasmius sp.</i>			※1
		<i>Tricholoma matsutake</i>			※1
		<i>Collybia peronata</i>			※1
		<i>Corticaceae sp.</i>			※1
	コウヤクタケ科 スッポンタケ科 タコウキン科	<i>Mutinus bambusinus</i>			※1
		<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>			※1
		<i>Coriolus hirsutus</i>			※1
		<i>Polyporaceae sp.</i>			※1
		<i>Microporus vernicipes</i>			※1
		<i>Coltricia cinnamomea</i>			※1
		<i>Laetiporus versisporus</i>			※1
	テングタケ科	<i>Amanita rufoferruginea</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita vaginata var. fulva</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita rubescens</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita castanopsidis</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita pseudoporphyria</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita virgineoides</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita sp.</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita hemibaha</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita phalloides</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita abrupta</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita vaginata var. vaginata</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita pantheria</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita sp.</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita sp.</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita virosa</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita japonica</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita sinensis</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita volvata</i>			※1
	ニンギョウタケモドキ科	<i>Albatrellus confluens</i>			※1
	ヌメリガサ科	<i>Hygrocybe sp.</i>			※1
	ハラタケ科	<i>Agaricus abruptibulbus</i>			※1
		<i>Macrolepiota neomastoidea</i>			※1
		<i>Agaricus praeclaresquamosus</i>			※1
		<i>Agaricaceae sp.</i>			※1
	ヒトヨタケ科	<i>Psathyrella candolliana</i>			※1
		<i>Psathyrella piluliformis</i>			※1
	ヒラタケ科	<i>Pleurotus salmoneostramineus</i>			※1
	フウセンタケ科	<i>Cortinarius tenuipes</i>			※1
		<i>Cortinariaceae sp.</i>			※1
		<i>Cortinarius violaceus</i>			※1
	ベニタケ科	<i>Russula foetens</i>			※1
		<i>Russula senecis</i>			※1
		<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i>			※1
		<i>Russula nigricans</i>			※1
		<i>Russula delicata</i>			※1
		<i>Lactarius sp.</i>			※1
		<i>Russula cesca</i>			※1
		<i>Lactarius volemus</i>			※1
		<i>Lactarius quietus</i>			※1
		<i>Lactarius piperatus</i>			※1
		<i>Lactarius subpiperatus</i>			※1
		<i>Russula emitica</i>			※1
		<i>Lactarius sp.</i>			※1
		<i>Lactarius hatsudake</i>			※1
		<i>Lactarius subplinthogalus</i>			※1
		<i>Lactarius lignyotus</i>			※1
		<i>Russula sp.</i>			※1
		<i>Russula lepida</i>			※1
	ホウキタケ科	<i>Clavicornia pyxidata</i>			※1
		<i>Ramaria sp.</i>			※1
	マユヒキタケ科	<i>Trichocomma paradoxa</i>			※1
		<i>Amanita spissacea</i>			※1

※1 Preliminary Survey of Biodiversity in Noto Peninsula Satoyama-Satoumi Land sucapes2006-2008 (Kanazawa University Noto Peninsula Satoyama-Satoumi Nature School)

※2 Isikawa Prefectural Plant Red List 2010, Isikawa Red Data Book (animal) 2009

○Photos with example list of agricultural heritage and associated heritage

Category: Farm and marine products

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Koshihikari	varieties of rice	All over Noto	Koshihikari is non-glutinous rice that is the most famous varieties of rice in Japan.		
2	Yumemizuhō	varieties of rice	All over Noto	non-glutinous rice		5
3	Notohikari	varieties of rice	All over Noto	non-glutinous rice		5
4	Kanakuramai	varieties of rice	Wajima-city	It is branded rice that made in Kanakura district Wajima-city.		
5	Mikoharamai	varieties of rice	Hakui-city	Branded rice that is famous as the rice presented to the pope that made in Mikohara district Hakui-city.		5
6	Kajime	locally produced item		edible seaweed		
7	Noto vegetables (13 kinds of vegetables including indigenous varieties)	Indigenous varieties and other locally produced item	All over Noto	Consisting of "6 kinds of Noto traditional vegetables", handed down as traditional foods and grown in the fertile soil in Noto from olden times and "7 kinds of Noto local vegetables", popular and representative vegetable of Noto nowadays.		5
8	Sawano burdock root	Indigenous varieties	Sawano Nanao-city, Anamizu-town	I came from Kyoto before 350 years, and it was given to the Tokugawa family to inherit the shogunate as the presentation product of the Kaga feudal clan.		5
9	Nakajimana	Indigenous varieties vegetable	Nanao-city, Nakanoto-town	Vegetable for pickled, traditionally eaten by people in former Nakajima-machi. It works well for controlling high blood pressure and has so much strong power of living as said to be able to bloom even when salted. The origin details were unclear, we had the cultivation results in the Meiji era in former Nakajimacho.		5
10	Kinshiuri pumpkin spaghetti squash, type of pumpkin	Indigenous varieties vegetable	Nanao-city, Anamizu-town	It was named as such because when boiled, it becomes like filaments of gold. It is crispy and slightly smells a pumpkin. Late 19th century, was imported from China, the Meiji era, settled in this area.		5
11	Kogiku pumpkin	Indigenous varieties vegetable	Natauchi Nanao-city, Anamizu-town	Small Japanese pumpkin, with vicious and deep yellow pulp, suitable for Japanese cuisine. That is shaped like a small chrysanthemum		5
12	Mikohara Kuwai	Indigenous varieties vegetable	Hakui-city, Anamizu-town	Traditional vegetable. Type of local arrowhead.		5
13	Noto mini tomato	locally produced vegetable	Wajima-city, Anamizu-town	Carol 10 cultivar. One of local crops promoted by Wajima-city		
14	Noto pumpkin	locally produced vegetable	Wajima-city, Anamizu-town	Ebisu cultivar. One of local crops promoted by Wajima-city.		
15	Noto red soil potato	locally produced vegetable	Notojima Nanao-city, Anamizu-town	Potatoes, cultivated in mineral-rich red soil, are high in starch and hard to be crumbled when boiled.		

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
16	Noto red soil watermelon	locally produced vegetable	Anamizu-town	The mineral-rich Noto red soil and the large temperature difference between day and night have grown delicious watermelon with crunchy texture and sweet flavor.		
17	Noto white welsch onion	locally produced vegetable	Nanao-city, Anamizu-town	Characterized by firm skin, sweet taste, non-hot flavor and edible soft leaves		
18	Babauri	locally produced vegetable	Fusadamachi Wajima-city	Makuwauri, an edible sweet melon		
19	Chisyana	locally produced vegetable	Fukami Wajima-city	A kind of lettuce. The people in Ichijyo district of Fukami have worked to make it as one of leading local products.		
20	Gyojya garlic	locally produced vegetable		An edible wild vegetable, recently receiving a lot of attention as a food which may work for preventing thrombosis and nutritional enhancement. It is said that mountain ascetics ate it in order to undergo austere discipline.		
21	Kamouri	locally produced vegetable	Nanao-city, Anamizu-town	A kind of winter melons but it is summer vegetable. It weighs about 7kg and tastes fresh. Because of containing a lot of water, it has a diuretic effect.		5
22	Sakiyama strawberry	locally produced item	Sakiyama district Nanao-city	Widely known as one of the local brand products. Cropped based on organic fertilizer and only fresh strawberries picked in the morning are shipped.		
23	Kawaura mustard greens	Indigenous varieties vegetable	Suzu-city	Kawaura mustard greens in addition Noto has been reported to be native species of cruciferous over 20.		
24	Noto chestnut	locally produced item	Nomachi, etc. Wajima-city, Yamanaka Anamizu-town	Generic name for the chestnuts produced in Okunoto		
25	Noto Dainagon azuki bean	Indigenous varieties beans	Suzu-city, Wajima-city, Anamizu-town and others	Characterized by soft skins. They favor the climate in Suzu-city and cannot grow such big when planted outside the city. Called as "Red diamonds" and have been produced from olden times.		5
26	Ohama soybean	Indigenous varieties	Noroshi Suzu-city	Local soybeans, traditionally produced in Noroshi district. Since they used to be planted in ridges between rice fields. Recently, they have been re-evaluated to be sweet and desirable ingredient for tofu, which leads to the increase of its production and eventually boosting the local economy.		5
27	Yatsugaimo(taro)	Indigenous varieties	Monzenmachi Wajima-city	A kind of Ebiimo, a taro-like tuber. It is soft but firm to the bite.		

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
28	Notogazan kirishima (Indigenous variety)	locally produced item	katsuradani, Koeto, Kaminaka, Okakuma Anamizu-town	Kirishima is azalea. Noto Kirishima with red single petals is called Notogazan Kirishima, named after Gazan, a famous Zen priest, who had planted original Kirishima in the paths he walked along.		
29	sea cucumbers	locally produced item	Nanao Bay	The sea cucumber, as well as it is edible, Konowata and Kuchiko as a raw material.		9
30	Shunran	locally produced item	Noto Town			19
31	Kinu mozuku Mozuku	locally produced seaweed		To stick to other phaeophytes, Mizuku decipiens says "mozuku" means "An alga sticks"		

Category: Agricultural and Marine products processing

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Korogaki dried persimmon	Agricultural products processing	Shika-town, Ushiroyama district Nakanoto-town	One of Noto specialty. Saisho Persimmon, with a small core and soft meat, is said to be most suitable for Korogaki (dried persimmon). In autumn, red persimmon meats are hung under eaves of houses dotted, which is a heart-warming seasonal scenery there.		
2	Pickled ume	Agricultural products processing	Wakayama Suzu-city	While most pickled ume are processed at factories, that has stuck to the traditional way of pickling ume. Their products have been sold for more than 20 years and kept steady popularity.		
3	Home-made miso	Agricultural products processing	Kabuto Anamizu-town	Local miso made of local rice and domestic soybeans.		
4	Kibidangokko• Kibikkomochi	Agricultural products processing	Okinami Anamizu-town	Introducing Kibidango (millet dumplings) powder and Kibimochi (millet cakes), traditional diet for farmers.		
5	Noto wine	Agricultural products processing	Yamanaka, Asahigaoka Anamizu-town	Wine made from grapes grown in the climate of Noto. One of important local products of Anamizu-town.		
6	sake sake cellars	Agricultural products processing	Suzu City, Wajima City, Nanao City and Hakui City	The Noto's sake made from good rice and good water. There is a wine cellar of 14 in Noto.		
7	Sora kabura-sushi	Agricultural products processing	Sora Anamizu-town	Local winter food made by sandwiching salted fillets of mackerels, caught in the seas around Noto, between slices of plump turnips, grown in the red soil of Sora, Okunoto-Anamizu, and pickling them with local rice malt.		
8	Ishiru (Ishiri)	Marine processed food	All over Noto	Fish sauce, traditionally made in Noto by fermenting salted guts, heads and bones of sardines and squid		
9	Iwanori	Marine processed food	Fukami Monzenmachi Wajima-city, etc.	Iwanori is precious seaweed naturally grown on rocks in the Japan sea around Okunoto. It is prime seaweed with the smell of ocean.		

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
10	Konowata	Marine processed food	Nanao City and Anamizu Town	Konowata has been made from the Edo Period middle term. It is fish guts pickled in salt of a gut of sea cucumber. This is Japan's three great delicacies.		9
11	Kuchiko	Marine processed food	Nanao City and Anamizu Town	Kuchiko is an ovary of sea cucumber. The one dried flatly is generally enjoying a triangle as Noto's luxury delicacy. A main producing center is around Noto-peninsula.		9
12	ash-dried seaweed	Marine processed food	Suzu City	The thing which dried seaweed produced in an area with ash.		
13	Konka sardines	Marine processed food	Wajima City	Bran pickles of sardine.		

Category: Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Futakoyama chestnut sightseeing farm	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	Yamanaka Anamizu-town	A national pilot project was conducted in the area around Futakoyama and created a new landscape with chestnut orchards and ranches, which are crowded with families for chestnut and matsutake-mushroom gathering during autumn outing season.		
2	Togi experimental farm	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	Kanou Shika-town	Cultivation of apples, grapes and potatoes, farm lease, etc.		
3	Local production for local consumption	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	All over Noto	Noto, surrounded on three sides by water and preserving Satoyama, is blessed with abundant seasonal delicacies from the sea and the mountains and has focused on regional developments and the promotion of interregional exchange through local food.		18
4	Morning market in Wajima	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	Kawaimachi Wajima-city	The barter trading in ancient times has been regarded as the origin of markets nowadays. It is said that in Wajima, a market for barter opened on each festivity day of Shinto shrines and that was the start of its more than a thousand years lasting morning market. Fresh vegetables, fish, shells, seaweed and others are sold mostly by wives of neighboring farm families and fishing towns.		18
5	Morning market in Iida(Ni-Shichi no ichi)	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	Iida Suzu-city	Agricultural and marine products harvested in each district are sold at a morning market, which has lasted since the Muromachi period, held on only 2 or 7 numbered days in Idamachi, a busy downtown of Suzu-city.		18
6	Shunran-no-Sato Green tourism	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	Miyachi Noto-machi, Minamionomi Nanao-city	"Shunran-no-sato", facilities rich in natural environment, provides opportunities of getting contact with local people and hands-on experiences in Satoyama.		19
7	Vacant farmhouse and farmland databank	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	Hakui-city, Suzu-city	For primary industries suffering from a successor shortage, promoting relationship with urban areas and revitalizing local agriculture by utilizing the service of leasing vacant farmhouses and farmland to urban residents and job seekers to have them engage in agriculture.		19

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
8	Yoboshioya Pseudo-Adoption System	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	Mikohara Hakui-city	Building relationships with college students in urban areas by offering them to stay at farmhouses		19
9	Settlement incentive	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	Nakanoto-town	Providing financial incentive for home acquisition to a new settler from out of the town		
10	Farmer's direct market	Expansion of the Agricultural exchange population	All over Noto	Local fresh vegetables and edible wild plants are provided every day.		

Category: Historical irrigation facilities and other historic structures

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Reservoirs Urushizawa-ike reservoir Gan-no-ike reservoir Harayamaoike reservoir Oike reservoir and others	Historical irrigation facilities	All over Noto	Reservoirs of Noto has many things constructed before the Edo era. Agricultural reservoirs in Noto, as well as waterfowl such as mallard ducks and geese Oohishikui, positioned in the feeding grounds of rare species as eagles and hawks. Reservoir is in an important position as the place where rare plants and animals and nurture emerged plant and aquatic insects such as diving beetle, and bur.	 Urushizawa-ike reservoir	10,12,17,21
2	Ishigaki-ta Paddy fields	Farmland pioneering	Notojima, Nishigishi district, etc. Nanao-city	Paddy fields formed by piling up stone walls around them. Often seen among newly developed paddy fields in Notojima or in terraced paddy fields.		12
3	Kabuto reservoir	Historical irrigation facilities	Anamizu-town	Built by the project of desalinating seawater, a technically unique project.		
4	Agricultural irrigation canal	Historical irrigation facilities	All over Noto	Yomosuke irrigation canal as in Noto, the irrigation canal was built before the Edo period for many agricultural and still in use. Yomosuke irrigation canal in Nanao-city, Kasuga irrigation canal in Wajima-city, Nonaka irrigation canal Anamizu-town	 Kasuga irrigation canal	17,21
5	Eguro water channel	Historical irrigation facilities	Odake district Nakanoto-town	A multipurpose water channel, built during the Edo period (late 17th century). It is said that the construction was conducted by Noto Kurokuwakumi, a group of engineering workers who also worked at the Hodatsu gold mine, and we can see the engineering technologies at that time.		
6	Manpo(tunnel)	Historical irrigation facilities	Fukami,Kakiyoshi and Yukawa in Nanao-city	The large and small underground water channels, were built at the time of developing new paddy fields in Edo Era. Fukami-no-manbo,Funoogawa-no-manbo and Yugawa-no-Hodatsu(tunnel)		17
7	Mitsuike tunnel	Historical irrigation facilities	Haruki Nakanoto-town	It's a made tunnel about 300 years before. A flume is divided by an exit, is saved Suezaka "Minami Taike" with along the foot of a mountain with Haruki "Nagaike" and is irrigation water.		

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
8	Cultivation of paddy fields (Ushimatsu Kitade)	Historical irrigation facilities	Myosenji district Anamizu-town	In 1903, he converted 45,000㎡ of fields in Myosenji into paddy fields by leading water from the water channel at the foot of the Futakoyama mountain (called Nonaka water channel).		
9	work by the Magozo family in Toyoda village	Reclamation	Toyokawa district Nanao-city	The four generations of the Magozo family were devoted to reclaim wetland in the Toyokawa plain and developed paddy fields of about 3000 goku during 200 years		17
10	Yatsugayama dairy complex	Farmland pioneering	Karakasa Suzu-city	The dairy management for the large pastures developed by the national agricultural land development project in 1974. There, excretion is composted and applied to the grassland and safety milk based on the high quality of feed is produced.		

Category: Satoyama conservation activities and Education

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Extermination of alien species	Satoyama conservation activities	Suzu-city	Various creatures including rare species are living in reservoirs and we conduct extermination of increasing alien species to protect their ecosystem		
2	Village of fire flies	Satoyama conservation activities	Kakutsutamachi Hakui-city	Their protection activities are carried out by the whole local community. The number of visitors there has increased these days.		
3	Restoring firefly by the use of abandoned fields	Satoyama conservation activities	Katsuradani, Koeto, Kaminaka, Okakuma Anamizu-town	In order to increase fireflies, efforts to change abandoned fields into the habitable environment for water weed and mud snails are made by mowing, pouring water into (repairing water channels) and maintaining them.		
4	Revitalization of Matsutake mushroom mountains	Satoyama conservation activities	Notojima Nanao-city, Shikaura Anamizu-town	Activities of tending red pine woods to revive matsutake mushroom		
5	Activities related to biotopes	Satoyama conservation activities	Notojima nagasaki Nanao-city, Oike Wajima-city	Biotopes are set up in the space between the village beach and paddy fields or Satoyama to improve habitual environment for creatures.		21
6	Satoyama conservation	Satoyama conservation activities	Misaki kodomari Suzu-city	Satoyama conservation activities are led by a NPO with Kanazawa University. Reserved forests are used for the environment study.		24
7	Flooding of paddy fields during winter (swan)	Satoyama conservation activities	Shoinmachi Suzu-city, Hakui-city	Various migratory birds are seen in reservoirs in the city. Farmers district have conducted winter flooding of paddy fields to maintain the environment desirable for swans to fly around and secure their food.		
8	Protective Hokuriku salamander	Satoyama conservation activities	Chijimachi Hakui-city, etc.	Endangered species. Efforts are made to protect them as local assets by building ponds for their living (Their habitats are all over Noto).		
9	Shinzaki, Shinoura district, Satoyama Satoumi promotion council "Activities of the village of Nori"	Satoyama conservation activities	Ninzaki, Shinoura Anamizu-town	Planning and implementation of the programs to preserve the natural environment of the site in which the last Toki (Nori), a Japanese crested ibis found in Honshu, was captured.		

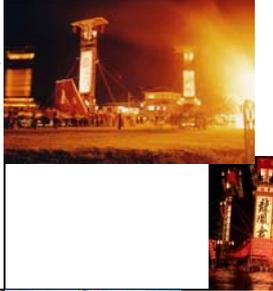
Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
10	Release project of black seabream, etc.	Satoyama conservation activities	Ninzaki, Shikaura Anamizu-town	Annual release of black sea bream. This district is called "A village of black sea bream".		
11	Village of swans	Satoyama conservation activities	Kanemarudemachi Hakui-city	Efforts to protect swans flying to the Ochi lagoon are carried out by the whole local community		
12	Village of Tomiyo (Amur stickleback)	Satoyama conservation activities	Sueyoshi Shika-town	Tomiyo(Amur stickleback) is freshwater fish living in the Sagi pond and regarded as an endangered species.		
13	Winter flooding and chemical-free farming	Satoyama conservation activities	Mii ichinosaka Wajima-city	No-till and pesticide-free rice farming has been conducted in 2.2ha fields. In order to keep the environment suitable for creatures to live in, winter flooding is carried out by using the abundant water.		24
14	Survey of living creatures	Education	Misaki Suzu-city Machinomachi kanakura, Miimachi ichinosaka Wajima-city, Hakui-city, Sasagawa Noto-town, Kodanaka Nakanoto-town	Mainly elementary school students conduct surveys of aquatic organisms living in waterways to protect rare species and natural environment in rural areas.		
15	Tanaka farm	Education	Sekidozan district Nakanoto-town	Provides hands-on activities related to agricultural and forestry production, aiming to have children acquire correct knowledge and judgment about food, agriculture and forestry, establish a healthy dietary life and foster the ability to live vital.		

Category: Rural Landscapes

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Agishi Honseiji (thatched roof temple)	Rural Landscapes	Monzenmachimina mi Wajima-city	The oldest and largest Jyodo Shinshu Buddhist sect temple in Noto. Its magnificent large thatched roof of the main building is regarded as one of the top three largest roofs in Japan.		
2	Ate forest in Kawachi	Natural Landscapes	Kawachi Anamizu-town, and others	Ishikawa's prefectural symbol tree is Ate, which is otherwise called "Asunaro" and an indigenous tree to Noto. Kawachi has dense woods of Ate, which is a surprising view for visitors to the town.		
3	Shiroyone senmaida	Rural Landscapes	Shiroyonemachi Wajima-city	The paddy fields in Shiroyonemachi Wajima-city, where small paddies are terraced geometrically down to the beach. From spring to summer, bright colors of the sunset over the sea reflect on the paddies and create beautiful scenery, which is a best photo opportunity. Designated as a place of scenic beauty by the Japanese government.		11,20
4	Tanada Terraced paddy fields	Rural Landscapes	Suzu-city, Sasanami Shika-town, Hattamachi Nanao-city, Iorimachi Nanao-city, Mikohara district Hakui-city and	Supported by subsidies, efforts have been made to conserve the small paddies on slopes and now most of them are kept cultivated. Designated as best 100 terraced rice fields in Japan. They are located on the slopes commanding a panoramic view of the Japan sea.		11,14,20
5	Landscape of Satoumi & Satoyama	Rural Landscapes	Ninzaki, Shikaura Anamizu-town	In Satoumi, there is "Aojima", an island with beautiful green trees and one of the few uninhabited islands in Noto. The island is also known as the place where "Nori", the last Toki (Japanese crested ibis) found in Honshu was captured.		11

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
6	Onishiyama	Rural Landscapes	Wajima City	Onishiyama settlements remain <i>Saruoni Densetsu</i> (legendary monkey demon), the rural landscape of Japan.		12
7	Magaki fences	Rural Landscapes	Monzen district Wajima-city	Magaki is a bamboo fence protecting a house from the strong sea wind blowing from the Japan sea in winter.		13
8	Houses in Akasaki	Rural Landscapes	Akasaki Shika-town	The barns have shielded houses from wind and rain.		13
9	Thatched roof	Rural Landscapes	Miimachi Wajima-city, Suzu-city, Goroku Noto-town, etc.	A thatched roof is one of roof structures with pampas grass or cogon grass and excels in ventilation and heat retention, which was created based on the wisdom of our ancestors related to the use of sunken fireplaces. The view of a group of thatched roof farmhouses is very attractive.		13
10	Ochi plains	Rural Landscapes	Nanao-city, Hakui-city, Nakanoto-town	It form a grain belt which represents Noto mainly on ouchigata lagoon. Here the "Valley of Flora" is formed, and vegetation is divided north and south.		17
11	Oyster trellis at the Nanao nishibay	Rural Landscapes	Nanaonishi bay Nanao-city	The scenery of bamboo trellis lined in rows for oyster cultivation makes a beautiful Nanao bay more impressive. from mid-meiji period		
12	Former Fukura Lighthouse	Rural Landscapes	Fukura port, Shika-town	Bonfires burning the local Hino Choube-e about 390 years ago, is said to be guarded ship began to sail the sea of darkness. Harbor in 1876 in Fukuoka, Fukura Lighthouse was built. Japan's oldest wooden lighthouse in existence.		

Category: Customs and others

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Aenokot	Customs	Machinomachi Wajima-city, Suzu-city, Noto-town	"Aenokoto" is a ritual held at farmhouses all over the Okunoto region on December 5 every year. On that day, the master of the house invites the deity of his rice paddy fields into his house and expresses gratitude for the harvest of the year. Designated as national intangible folk cultural asset.		2,3,14,15
2	Kiriko matsuri festival	Festivals	Suzu-city, Wajima-city, Nanao-city, Anamizu-town, Noto-town, Shika-town	Romantic festivals, during which once-a-year meeting between the goddess enshrined in Hegura island and the god in Wajima-city is accomplished using torches as a guide. Each community has its festival for the local god or the sea god and Kiriko is used as a lantern for welcoming a shinto palanquin carrying the god. Kiriko lightening up and parading streets at night as a guide for the palanquin with the sound of festival flutes and drums is elegant and fantastic.		2,11,14,15
3	Yobare(festival)	Customs	Suzu-city	The custom of inviting and entertaining each other among relatives during the festival has been kept now. The festival is mostly for expressing gratitude for the harvest and more dishes were served to guests before.		11

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
4	Amamehagi	Customs	Monzenmachi igisu, Minazuki Wajima-city, Akiyosi Noto-town	Amame is a callus on the instep caused due to always sitting by the fireside. It is a bizarre ritual, which a group of people wearing masks of Tengu(long-nosed) or monkey come into each house shouting "Is there a lazy kid?", to admonish children not to be idle. Designated as national intangible folk cultural asset.		
5	Mensamamento	Customs	Wajimazaki, Kawai Wajima-city	A traditional new year event in Wajimazakimachi. It is a Shinto ritual for warding off evil fortune from each parishioner of Wajimamae shrine and held both on January 14 (Oidemensama) and January 20(Okaerimensama). Designated as national important intangible folk cultural asset.		
6	Mosso meshi	Customs	Futegawa Wajima-city	This traditional event started when farmers, suffered from strict collection of tax by the Kaga clan, cultivated secret rice fields without officials seeing and ate rice heartily once a year.		
7	O-ko	Customs	Suzu-city	"Ko" is one of the Buddhism events. Participants altogether eat vegetarian dishes, prepared by community volunteers, after the Buddhism lecture is over.		
8	Wajima madara	Customs	Kawai, Fugeshi Wajima-city	A song sung at auspicious occasions such as wedding, new year, festivals, etc. with handclaps accompanied by, which shows characteristic of festive songs. Designated as prefectural intangible cultural asset.		
9	Banmochi	Customs	Shimokarakawa Anamizu-town	Harvested rice from the secret rice fields was brought to the house of a chief of the festival. There, men competed one's strength each other by lifting up a straw rice bag and rice and rice cakes were eaten with dishes cooked by women to express gratitude for the harvest.		
10	Dandara	Customs	Kawaimachi Wajima-city	A word game of enjoying double meanings of a phrase by making a short Japanese poem consisting of a 5-7-5 syllabic form. It once became extremely popular among Urushi lacquer ware craftsmen at their studios.		
11	Hayafune kyogen	Customs	Takojima Suzu-city	A Shinto ritual, conducted as a part of the festival held in Takojima district, fishermen's town, and offered to the shrine. The service is carried out by a man becoming adulthood.		
12	Gojinjodaiko Drum	Customs	Nafunemachi Wajima-city	The drumming, handed down in Nafunemachi from ancient times. It is said to have begun in 1577 when the villagers, following an idea of an old man, wearing odd masks and drumming Gojinjodaiko, made a surprise attack on Uesugi samurai warriors, who tried to conquer Noto and successfully drove them away.		
13	Inunokomaki	Customs	Kawai, Monzen Wajima-city	On the anniversary of Buddha's death, the Soto sect temples hold a ritual of scattering dumplings "Inunoko" after conducting a Buddhist service.		

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
14	Sanbanso	Ritual	Notobe hime shrine (Nakanoto-town)	A Shinto ritual, conducted by performing annual agricultural activities, for a good harvest and purification. The performance is carried out by a ten to eleven-year-old boy without saying anything from beginning to end.		14
15	Oshorai	Ritual	Shika-town	Torches are lighted up to greet our ancestors' spirits during the days around July 15.		14
16	Mushi okuri	Customs	Wakayama Suzu-city, Nanao-city, Uruchi Anamizu-city and others	A Shinto ritual of praying for a good harvest, conducted by the whole community from mid to late Jun by luring agricultural pests to torches and burning them in order to prevent famine caused by those pests. It used to be carried out in any communities, instead, these days it has been simplified by distributing a strip of sacred paper to each house		15
17	Niwaka or Lion Dance handed down in Notojima	Customs	Notojima Nanao-city	"Niwaka", performed in the autumn festival of thanking for the harvest, has been handed down uniquely in each community of Notojima. Many areas other than Notojima also have Lion Dances (festivals for harvest) introduced from Notojima.		
18	Kaizansai	Ritual	Isurugiyama district Nakanoto-town	Kaizansai, annually held on July 7, is said to be a festival for the spirit of Taicho Daishi (great teacher of Buddhism) who founded the Isurugi mountain. Participants bring home the water sprung at the Iwashiga pond after having it purified at the Shinto altar.		
19	Himuro-no Kama matsuri	Ritual	Himuro Nanao-city	A festival for soothing the strong wind during harvest season. A pair of sickles are hammered into the sacred tree (Machilus thunbergi) in the shrine (praying for safety and a good harvest).		
20	Kamauchi sinji	Ritual	Fujii Nakanoto-town	A Shinto ritual held at Suwa shrine in Kanemaru and Sumiyoshi shrine in Fujii on August 27, every year. After Fuchinsai Shinto service is conducted in front of the sacred tree (Machilus thunbergi) by offering new rice ears and two left-handed sickles, the sickle is hammered in the sacred tree to pray for a good harvest and a perfect health.		
21	Karatoyama Shinji Sumo	Ritual	Hakui-city	One of the three biggest Shinji Sumo in Japan. It's a first that Shinto ritual sumo wrestling in Hakui shrine wrestled in an anniversary of death of a deity (September 25th) and comforted a divine spirit. It's said that it's succeeded to for since then for		15
22	Ishisaki hoto matsuri	Festivals	Ishisaki Nanao-city	Fishermen get excited most during this once a year festival. Seven "Kiriko lanterns" bravely parade through the town (praying for a good catch).		
23	Hasebe matsuri	Festivals	Anamizu-town	A festival for recalling Nobutsura Hasebe, a hero of this town. He was lord of a manor to the inn came as the Ooyasho in 1186, went to the reclamation of wetlands Anamizu-town. During the festival, a parade of warriors, led by a hand-made "Naagesouke mikoshi (a sacred palanquin)", walk through the town. Now the festival is held on Marine day, July 20.		

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
24	Abare matsuri	Festivals	Ushitsu Noto-town	A festival based on the idea that a wilder rampage is a treat to the God.		
25	Bakko matsuri	Festivals	Notobe shrine (Nakanoto-town)	A five-day-festival, held at Notobe shrine in November is for expressing thanks to the harvest and praying for being gifted with children. It is also said to be for the once-a-year meeting between the god of Notobe shrine and the goddess of Atago shrine and its parade is unusually conducted at midnight by villagers without uttering any word from the begin to the end.		
26	Community festivals	Festivals	All over Noto	Almost all the communities of the town have festivals of praying for a good harvest in spring and expressing gratitude for the harvest in autumn. During a festival, led by a Lion Dance, a band of people carrying a sacred palanquin goes around each house of the community, which invites them.		
27	Kouda-no-hi matsuri Fire-festival	Festivals	Notojima kouda Nanao-city	This year's harvest or catch is told by directions in which the torch burns down. One of Kiriko Festivals.		15
28	Oide matsuri (Heikokusai)	Festivals	Keta shrine (Gikemachi Hakui-city)	A festival signifying the coming of spring. Traditionally farmers start farming around the time of this festival.		
29	Seihaku festival	Festivals	Central downtown of Nanao-city	A festival, during which each of the three biggest floats in Japan "Dekayama" parades through old streets by shaking the earth and showing its braveness (praying for a good harvest)		15
30	O-kuma kabuto matsuri Wakuhata festival in Kumakabuto	Festivals	Nakajima Nanao City	A festival of showing the gratitude for a good harvest. Wearing a goblin mask, a festival character called "Sarutahiko", using amusing gestures, leads the mikoshi portable shrine procession through the streets as it carries a forest of 20m high crimson festival flags. Tradition has it that it was influenced by a ritual from the Korean Peninsula, which is evident in its exotic mood. Nationally designated important intangible cultural heritage.		15
31	Kanakura mantoe	Ritual	Machinomachi kanakura Wajima-city	Kanakura mantoe is held annually on August 16 to recall our ancestors.		20
32	Tatakido matsuri	Festivals	Kataiwa Suzu-city	A Shinto ritual, observed and handed down faithfully by the whole community from olden times.		
33	U matsuri Cormorant Festival	Festivals	Unouramachi Nanao-city ~Keta shrine Hakui-city	Early on December 10, a cormorant is released in front of the Shinto altar and a new year's fortune is judged by its perching shape (praying for a good harvest).		
34	Tomobata matsuri	Festivals	Ogi Noto-town	A festival, during which boats decorated with Tomobata cruise around the gulf.		

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
--------	------	----------	----------	---------	------------------------------------	-------------------------

Category: Traditional techniques

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Rice drying on Haza	Traditional techniques	All over Noto	Traditional and time-consuming way of drying rice in the sun by hanging each bundle of rice on Haza, a pole frame assembled on a ridge of paddy fields. Rice dried in this way tastes good.		5
2	Sumiyaki Charcoal making	Traditional techniques	Higashiyamanaka Suzu-city, Tome Noto-town, Mikohara Hakui-city	Charcoal making by using local trees. In order to secure material, abandoned rice fields are cultivated for tree planting.		6
3	Ama-san, female fisher free divers in Hegura Island	Traditional techniques	Amamachi, Wajimazakimachi Wajima-city	Now about 200 professional female divers are working and during summer, you can see them in wet suit with swimming goggles in Hegurajima or Nanatsujima. Abalone and turbine shell, famous local products of Wajima, as well as Ego (algae), material of Kanten (agar) or Tokoroten (gelidium jelly) are collected by them.		8
4	Isaza fishing	Traditional techniques	Anamizu Town	Anamizu Bay areas go to the river to submerge a four-armed scooped net in the river to catch the isaza. Although the exact origins of this fishing method are unclear, written records from 1674 describing the fishing methods are the same as carried out today.		9
5	Bean planting in ridges between paddy fields	Traditional techniques	Nanao-city	A way of planting soybeans and azuki beans in ridges between rice fields, which is an effective utilization of small land, developed from wisdom of farmers but is rarely seen these days.		
6	The three dimensional cultivation for climbing plants, etc.	Traditional techniques	Nanao-city	A cultivation technique of hanging climbing plants such as Kogiku pumpkin and Kinshiuri in a greenhouse, which makes it possible to keep crops clean and prevent color shading on the skins		
7	Scaffold for Bora fishing mullet watchtower	Traditional techniques	Neki Nakai Anamizu-town	A scaffold for fishing. Percival Lowell, an astronomer, described it in his book "NOTO" as like a nest of the giant bird Rock. A fisherman stands on it for all day long to watch a school of Bora (mullet) and hauls up a set net in the water when the fish passes above it. It is a primitive and said to be an oldest fishing method using a set net to make use of Bora's habit.		13
8	The Agehama method salt-making technique	Traditional techniques	Nie Suzu-city	Agehama method is the world oldest salt evaporation technique. In Nie, surrounded on three sides by seawater, salt manufacture used to be one of the major industries and still in operation.		16
9	Forestation technology	Traditional techniques	Anamizu-town	In 1909, Ushizou Fuse introduced forestation technology to Anamizu-town first, did forestation of the aim, a cedar and a pine and laid the foundation of Anamizu-town forestation.		

Category: Agricultural-related crafts

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Kyuden-washi Japanese paper	Agricultural-related crafts	Kyuden Noto-town	Processing Koze paper mulberry to produce paper for graduation certificates of Junior high school, etc.		

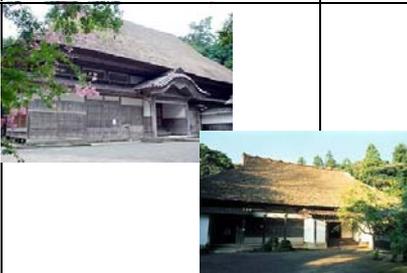
Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
2	Noto-joyofu clothes	Agricultural-related crafts	Notobeshimo district Nakanoto-town	Notojoyofu is a textile and said to have begun to be woven about 2000 years ago when a daughter of Emperor Sujin stayed at the area currently called Notobe Nakanoto-town and introduced weaving.. It is characterized by small splash patters. Designated as Ishikawa's intangible cultural asset in 1999.		
3	Wajima Lacquerware	Agricultural-related crafts	Wajima-city	Wajima lacquerware items are representative traditional Japanese lacquerware with a solid feel and an elegant beauty. There are 100 processes required in making this item with each one done carefully by hand.		
4	Noto chochin Lanterns	Agricultural-related crafts	Takabatake district Nakanoto-town	Japanese lanterns, emitting soft light, have attracted many people as illuminated signs. The present master, the third head of the family has inherited the traditional techniques of producing Noto chochin.		
5	Vegetable dyeing	Agricultural-related crafts	Kusagi Shika-town	Vegetable dyeing classes are open at a closed elementary school		
6	Chagama (Kanchi Miyazaki)	Agricultural-related crafts	Anamizu-town	A caster, born in Nakai, showed his unusual talent in the production of chagama(tea kettle) and other crafts and was given the privilege to supply chagama to the Kaga clan. His sublime works known as Kanchigama are still prominent.		

Category: Belief

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Daihonzan Soujijiso in of Soto Buddhist sect	Belief	Monzen Wajima-city	Founded by Keizan Zen priest in 1321 and was known as a training temple of Soto Buddhist sect, along with Eiheiiji. In 1898, a big fire destroyed many of the buildings and after that, the function as a head temple was moved to another Sojiji in Tsurumi, Kanagawa prefecture. Now the temple here remains as ancestry and maintains its dignity.		15
2	Suzu shrine	Belief	Misakimachi jike Suzu-city	It is said to have enshrined Mihosusuminomikoto and has kept some nationally designated cultural assets. A natural forest, maintained by the local people in ancient times and designated as a natural monument by the Japanese government, is located in its neighbor.		16
3	Fudodaki(Waterfall) Takibiraki	Belief	Ida Nakanoto-town	A 20m-high waterfall called Fudodaki is traditionally a training site for ascetics who come to the Isurugi mountain. Many believers come and perform cold water ablution by the fall on July 5 every year.		16
4	The main shrine of Matsuo shrine	Belief	Machii Shika-town	Designated as an important national cultural asset.		

Category: Historic Structures

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
--------	------	----------	----------	---------	------------------------------------	-------------------------

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	Kadomi family	Historic Structures	Monzenmachikuros himamachi Wajima-city	A family of shipping agents, who were prosperous from the end of the Edo period until the time steamships and railroads were introduced in Meiji. At the height of their prosperity, they owned as many as seven Kitamae ships (for shipping route between Osaka and Hokuriku, later Hokkaido). Their magnificent residence represents the typical architecture used for houses of shipping merchants. Designated as a tangible cultural asset by the Ishikawa prefecture.		
2	Kuromaru family	Historic Structures	Wakayama-kamikuromaru Suzu-city	The Kuromaru family served as an early head of ten villages after Toshiie Maeda started to govern Noto. Their house is the oldest one in Ishikawa and one of the most distinguished buildings in Japan.		
3	Matsuo family	Historic Structures	Machinomachi Wajima-city	The Matsuo family was a distinguished family having been the head of a village for generations. A wooden one-storied main building of their residence, built 150 years ago, is as large as about 300 m ² . It has a large unfloored space, rooms with fireplaces, a 15-tatami mat-room, etc. and shows the living style of rich farmers of the past.		
4	Nansou family	Historic Structures	Machinomachi-higashiono Wajima-city	"The Minami family" has lasted for 25 generations until now since pre-Kamakura period and used to be a head of shogunal land in Okunoto. Nansou is Yago (house name) of the Minami family. In 1971, they converted a 200-year-old storehouse for rice into a museum, where about 250 famous artworks collected by successive masters such as pictures, potteries, porcelains, statues of Buddha, folk crafts, etc. are displayed.		
5	Tokikunike	Historic Structures	Machinomachi-nishitokikuni, minamitokikuni Wajima-city	Kamitokikunike and Shimotokikunike were residences of the Tokikuni family, the descendants of Tokitada Dainagon (a chief councilor of state) Taira, a warrior of the Taira clan, defeated by the Minamoto clan at the Dannoura battle, who is known to have uttered an arrogant phrase "He, if not belongs to the Taira clan, is not a human being". Each of the houses has about 800-year-old history and was designated as a national important cultural asset.		
6	Wakayama sho	Historic Site	Suzu-city	"Wakayama sho" is the largest shoen (manor) in Noto.		
7	Kumaki sho	Historic Site	Nanao City	"Kumaki sho" is Manor in Nanao-city since 1224.		

Category: Creature

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
1	predatory birds	Creature		Raptors come out on top of the pyramid is what ecology of organisms in the air and a place to live. In Noto has been confirmed many birds of prey.		4
2	culicia japonica tenuisepes	Creature		Tobishima Yamagata Prefecture Noto peninsula, which is distributed to Sado Island. Domestic Distribution That are distributed on the coast of Noto Peninsula Utiura mainly habitat have found a small colony at Sotoura coast. Shallow area of Ishikawa prefecture, 315 kinds of grasses seaweed, shellfish and other invertebrates, 676 types, has been identified 336 types of fish.		4

Number	Name	Category	Location	Outline	Photo and other reference material	Page number of the text
3	Hokuriku sanshouo Hokuriku salamander	Creature		Hokuriku sanshouo is discovered in 1971 and inhabits the extremely small range in Ishikawa. An endemic species. In Noto, amphibians has been confirmed so far, 20 species (including subspecies), equivalent to about 67 percent of amphibians in Honsyuu production.		5
4	Akahara imori Japanese fire belly newt	Creature		Akahara imori is Japan's indigenous species. As for Akaharaimori, skin is rough unlike salamanders and belly is fire-red.	 	5
5	moriaogaeru Forest Green Tree Frog	Creature		Japan's indigenous species, distributed in Honshu and Sado Island. Although most of those frogs lay their eggs in water, forest green tree frog egg masses are covered with foam to keep making the water out of ponds.	 	5
6	Shapu gengoroumodoki	Creature		It is a large fellow Dytiscid , until rediscovered in 1984 in Japan has been considered extinct.		
7	Abroscelis anchoralis	Creature		Insect (Designated as a protected species by Ishikawa prefecture) Endangered species. Efforts are made to protect them as local assets by building ponds for their living (Two habitats in Japan)	 	
8	Stickleback	Creature		The strong influence of spring water, living in a place that changes in water temperature throughout the year. Aquatic plants and nest sites as required for nest material. It is only two places inhabited in Ishikawa.		
9	Sparganium fallax	Creature		Perennial aquatic plants in paddy field or reservoir. The emerged plant environment, floating leaf plants, submerged plants also take the form of either. Near Threatened species(NT).		

• Photos



Flower of Rice









