

# Present Condition of Fujimae tidal Flat and “Aichi Target”



**KAMEI Koji ( Fujimae Ramsar Society )**

# Fujimae Tidal Flat (Minato ward, Nagoya, Aichi)

Fujimae Tidal Flat lies deep within the Nagoya Port area at the mouth of the Shonai River. With an area of 100 hectares, it is known as one of the largest stopovers for migratory birds.

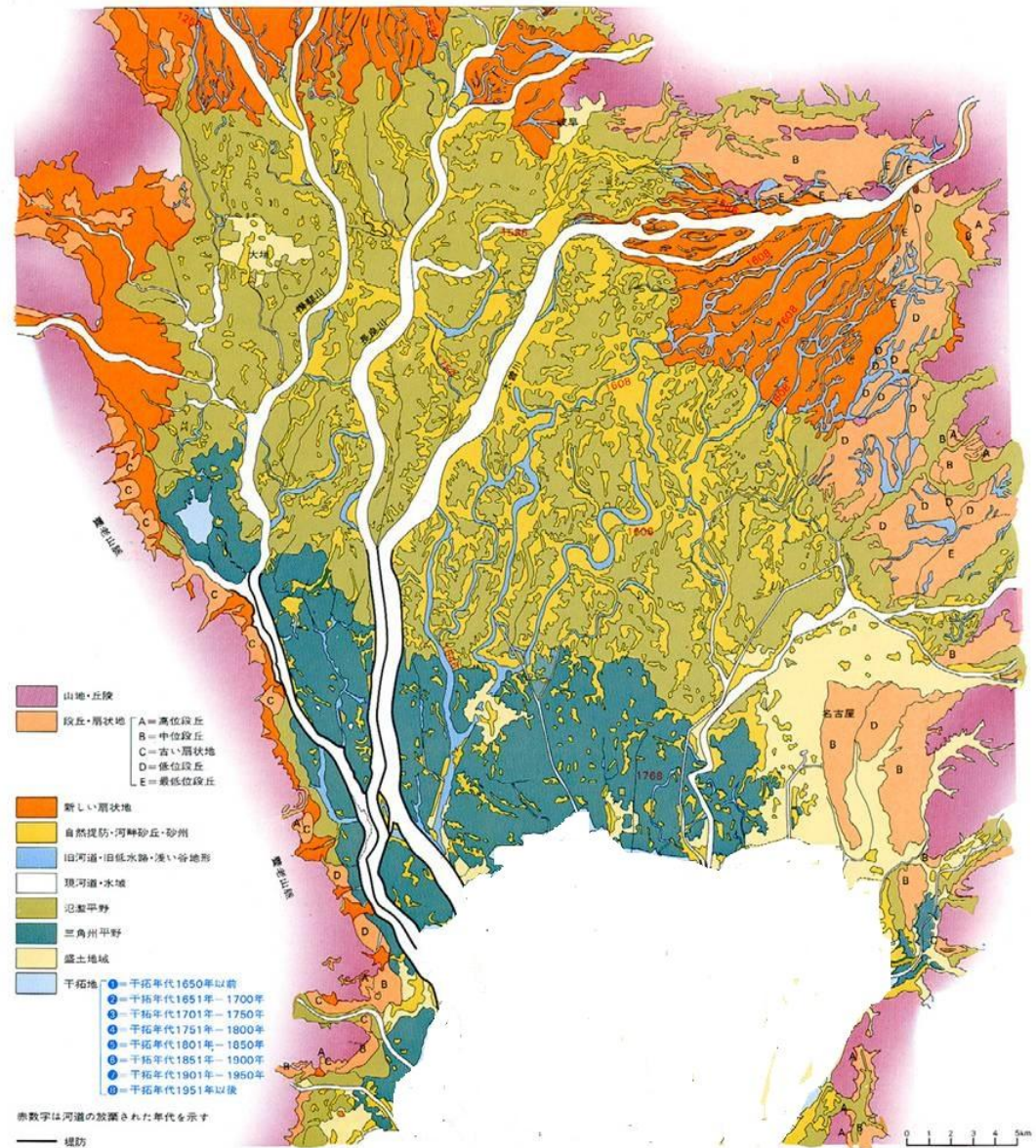




# Tidal Flat Reclamation

~ 1800s

In ancient times, there were large tidal flats stretching across the innermost part of Ise Bay which now includes Nagoya Port. Then, at the end of the Edo Period (in the 1800s), reclamation projects began in order to create new land for rice paddies, and during the period of Japan's rapid industrial growth (in the 1950s), almost all the remaining areas were landfilled for industrial use. In the end, the only tidal flat that remained was Fujimae.

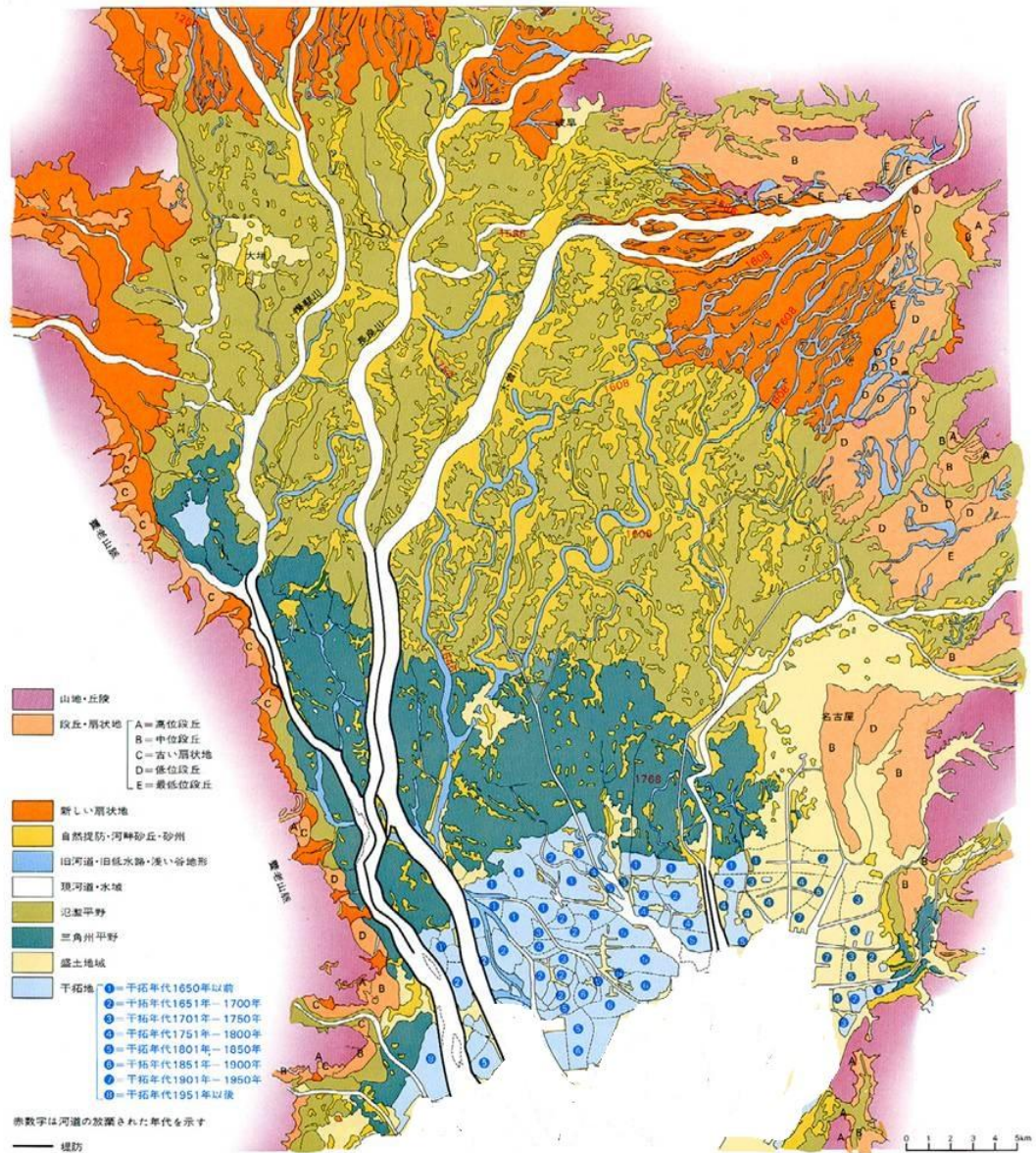




# Tidal Flat Reclamation

1800s ~ 1950s

In ancient times, there were large tidal flats stretching across the innermost part of Ise Bay which now includes Nagoya Port. Then, at the end of the Edo Period (in the 1800s), reclamation projects began in order to create new land for rice paddies, and during the period of Japan's rapid industrial growth (in the 1950s), almost all the remaining areas were landfilled for industrial use. In the end, the only tidal flat that remained was Fujimae.

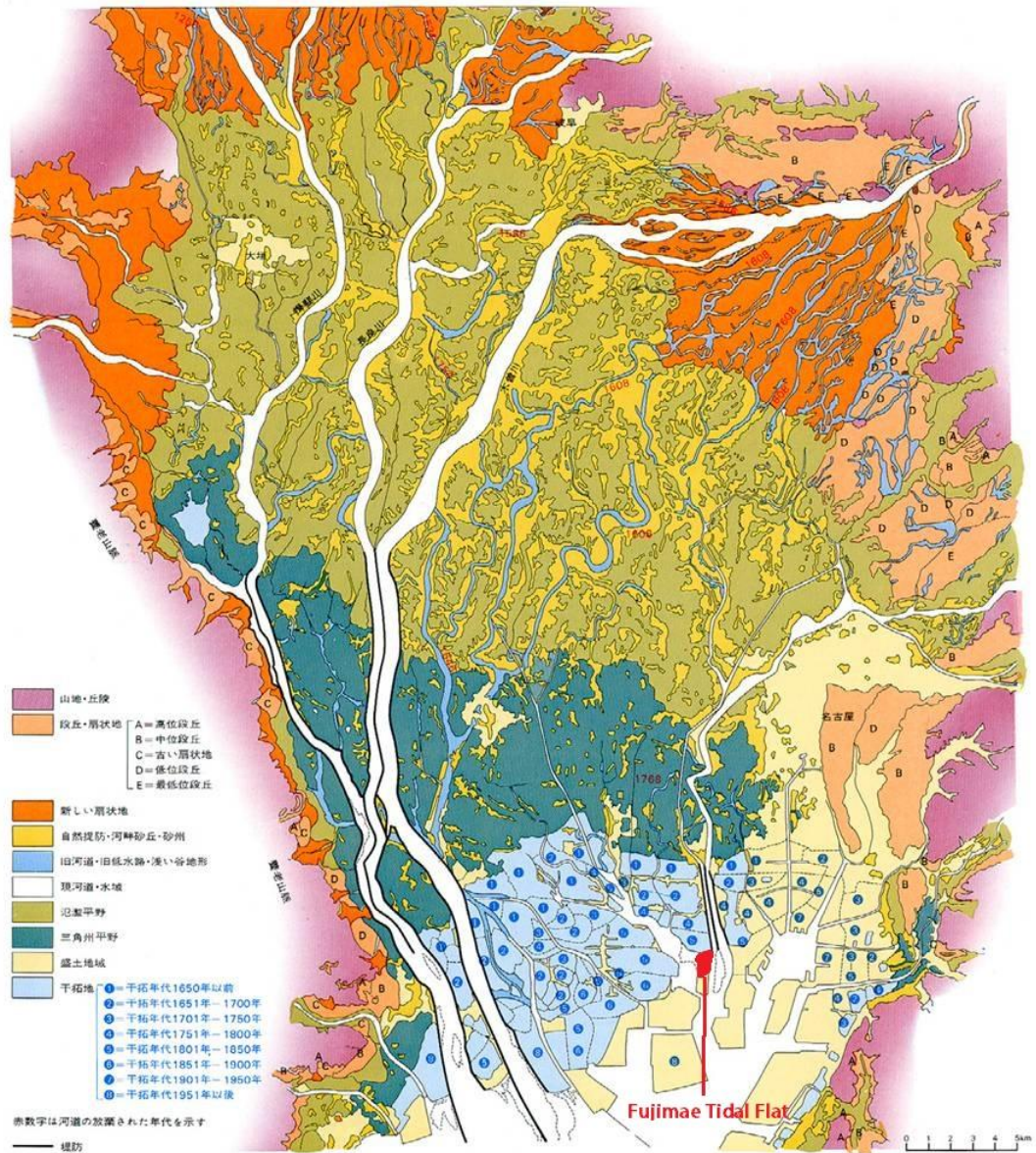




# Tidal Flat Reclamation

1950s ~

In ancient times, there were large tidal flats stretching across the innermost part of Ise Bay which now includes Nagoya Port. Then, at the end of the Edo Period (in the 1800s), reclamation projects began in order to create new land for rice paddies, and during the period of Japan's rapid industrial growth (in the 1950s), almost all the remaining areas were landfilled for industrial use. In the end, the only tidal flat that remained was Fujimae.



# Old “Ayuchi-gata”

The large tidal flats of olden times were known as “Ayuchi-gata.” There is a poem about Ayuchi-gata in the collection called “Man-yo-shu” composed in the Nara Period (in the 700s). “Ayuchi” later became “Aichi,” the name of the prefecture, which shows the link to both the “Aichi Target” and Fujimae Tidal Flat.



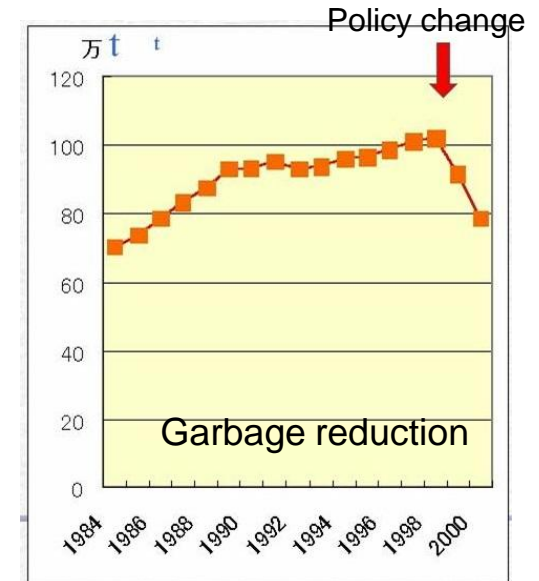
Ayuchi → Aichi → Aichi Target!

桜田に 鶴鳴き渡る  
あゆち瀉 潮干にけらし  
鶴鳴き渡る

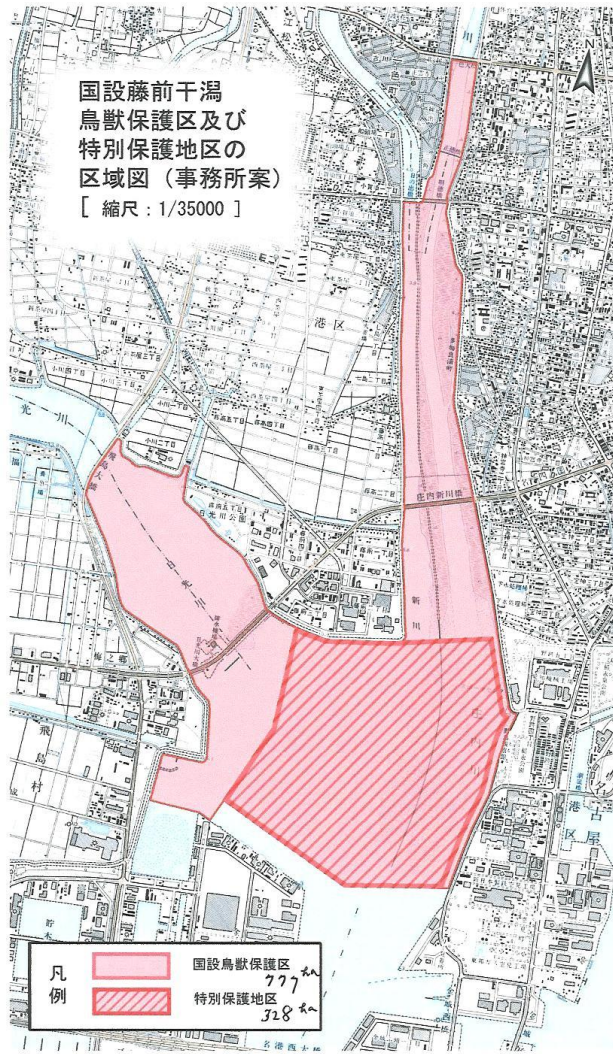


# Fujimae Reclamation Plan

In 1984, the Nagoya city government announced plans for a garbage dump at Fujimae Tidal Flat. This led to a citizens' conservation campaign, and the project was finally cancelled in 1999. At that point, Nagoya reversed its policy and moved towards more environmentally-conscious policies. The COP 10 Convention on Biological Diversity that was held in Nagoya was part of this change.



# Ramsar Site Registration (Oct.2002,Valencia COP8)



Fujimae Tidal Flat was registered as a Ramsar site in 2002, and in 2005, Japan Environment Agency visitor centers were established at Fujimae to be used for environmental education.

The Save Fujimae Association (Fujimae Ramsar Society) has played a central role in conserving the tidal flat, and at present we continue our work by providing educational activities and managing the centers.



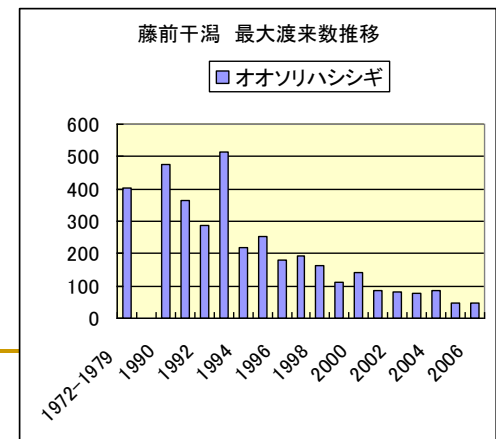
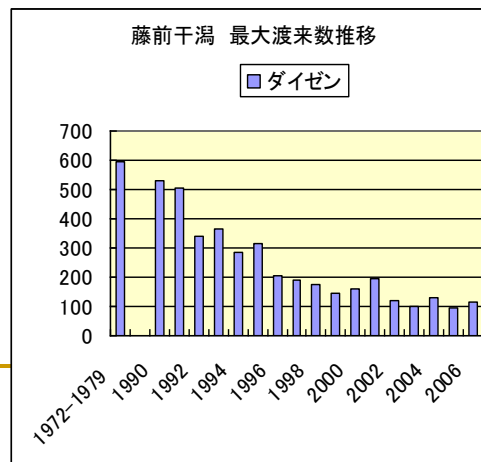
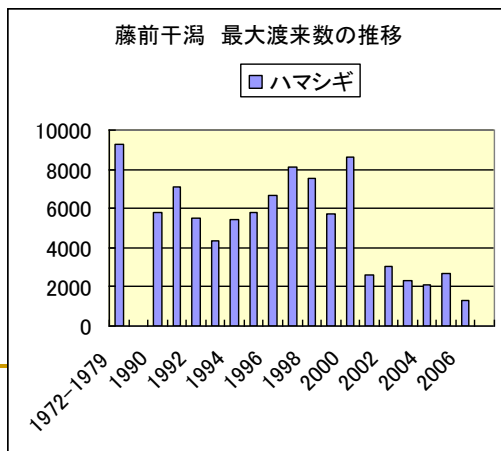
旧埋立計画地を含む323haを登録・政令市初の登録地



# Migratory Birds Decreasing

Up to now, we have only been talking about the good news. Unfortunately, not all the news is good.

To say that Fujimae Tidal Flat has been conserved is merely a way of describing a legal action; it doesn't mean that biodiversity has actually been preserved. The reality is that the number of migratory birds coming to Fujimae Tidal Flat was dropping, and since the conservation area was established, this worrisome trend has not changed. Another problem is that the types and numbers of benthos are unstable.



# Oxygen Depletion of Ise-Mikawa Bay

One possible reason for this is the effect of environmental degradation within and outside the conservation area. In particular, the Ise Bay-Mikawa Bay areas outside the Fujimae area have suffered repeatedly from oxygen depletion, creating a precarious situation for the benthos habitat. The Shonai River, one of the rivers that flows into Fujimae, is adversely affected by both forest deterioration at the source of the river and effluent coming from a paper mill upstream. Water quality is showing no signs of improvement.

The Aichi Target calls for establishment of conservation areas to achieve the goal of preserving biodiversity. Fujimae Tidal Flat has become a conservation area, and in that sense it is an important step in achieving this goal.

However, at the present time, biodiversity within the conservation area is being degraded, so it is difficult to claim that the goal is being achieved. In other words, although the establishment of conservation areas is a necessary step to achieve the goal, it is not sufficient.

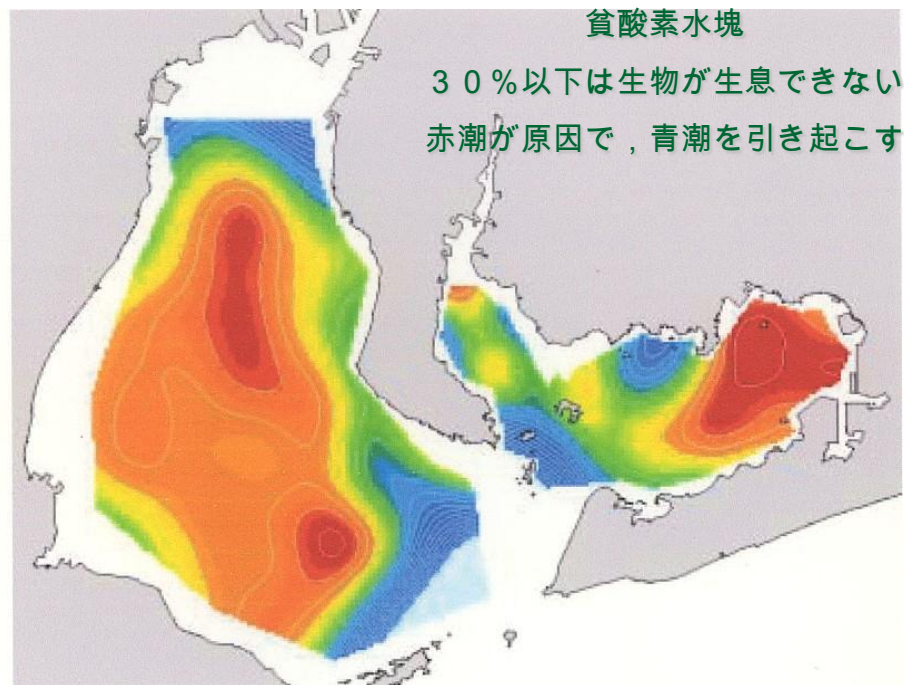


図 伊勢湾 (7月14, 20日)・三河湾 (7月21日) 底層の溶存酸素飽和度の分布

(愛知県水産試験場のデータより)



# Conservation of Ise-Mikawa Bay Bioregion

It is necessary to preserve the entire biosystem in order to conserve biodiversity. We see the entire area of the watershed that links the up-river forests and the sea as a basin of life and believe that everything should be protected. There are a number of conservation areas within the Ise Bay-Mikawa Bay watershed basin, but each is categorized differently and comes under different rules. There is no overall conservation policy.

## ●伊勢湾に流入する主要河川



# Next Step – Ecosystem Conservation

As a future goal, we would like to propose a large conservation plan that covers the entire watershed, connecting the existing conservation areas and expanding them. We want to say that the conservation of Fujimae Tidal Flat is not the final goal. It should be considered as one step, the start of a larger conservation policy to effectively preserve biodiversity.

