



Satoyama and Satoumi - a land created by people in harmony with nature over generations

Connected by abundant agriculture, forestry and fisheries, preserved festivals and traditional arts, beautiful landscapes and thriving wildlife...

A lifestyle in which all and one are nurtured by the four seasons of "Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi" - this is GIAHS.

Traditional Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Land Use

"Ine-no-hazahoshi" (drying rice sheaves by hanging on wooden stilt), and Ama Fishing (women divers) are examples of traditional agriculture, forestry and fishery methods. Over 2,000 reservoirs which are used as irrigation source for agriculture dot the area. A lot of rice terraces are seen on the slopes.

Diverse Biological Resources

Various flora and fauna including rare species grow and inhabit in Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi. Many migratory birds can also be seen. Development and cultivation of indigenous "Noto vegetables" are actively promoted.

Spectacular Satoyama Landscapes

"Shiroyone Senmaida" with its rice terraces sprawled along steep slopes facing the Japan Sea, the "Magaki" bamboo fences, white plastered houses with thatched roofs or black tiles and other landscapes depict the typical land, mountain, sea and forest scenery of Japan.



Spring
Summer
Autumn
Winter

Traditional Techniques to Pass On

Traditional techniques that are being conserved include the "Agehama salt farming" technique that remains only in Noto, "Wajima lacquerware" which is a representative Japanese lacquer craft and "Sumiyaki" charcoal making which is closely related to the conservation of Satoyama.

Culture and Festivals

Agricultural, forestry and fishery industries related cultural events and festivals being conserved in Noto include "Kiriko Festival" held from summer to autumn for a good catch of fish and good harvest, and Oku-noto's "Aenokoto" agricultural ritual which has been registered as an Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO.

Use and Conservation Activities of Satoyama and Satoumi

In order for "Noto's Satoyama and Satoumi" to continue for future generations, practices such as rice field ownership, farm lodging, branding of agricultural products, various independent construction works and human resource development at government and university level are being promoted.

