



Plants and People Museum
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We have practiced a project "Plants and People Museum" at the Ecomuseum Japan Village for learning conservation of biocultural diversity, in Kosuge-mura, Yamanashi prefecture, where is located very important forests for the drinking water reservation of Tokyo Metropolitan. This project may propose a model for rural development with the conservation of biocultural diversity. We promote the conservation and revival of indigenous varieties of millet and vegetables with villagers. This concept is supported theoretically by our research on the traditional knowledge system of distinguished farmers in Japan and Eurasia. They have vividly told us their excellent experiences and indigenous knowledge.

CULTURE AND BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity

The biodiversity has become more abundantly through the biological evolution on the earth since about 3.5 billions, but this long history was a process full of ups and downs. The whole biodiversity on the earth has been attacked by the catastrophes five times. Today the sixth severe catastrophe is the most important environmental issue for us, because it is clearly led by humankind and their modern civilization, but not by the natural process. The biodiversity consists of very complex relationships as follows community, species, individuals and gene at the agro-ecosystem.

Biocultural Diversity

Recently, a concept of biocultural diversity is proposed, because the biodiversity, which had involved with cultural evolution, has been promoted by the history related organism with humankind on farmland since the beginning of agriculture (10,000 BP). This concept involves various traditional cultural matters from plant diversity (e.g. genetic variation) to techniques on the use, cultivation, processing, cooking, agricultural functions and table manner, as a basic agriculture complex, "from seed to stomach," including all organism (wild and domesticated plants) related with humankind.

Biocultural Diversity for People



The conservation of plant biodiversity contains not only biological issues from ecosystem to gene, but also cultural issues. Moreover, we must conserve the written and visual information of biocultural diversity, while we do conserve the traditional knowledge of proud villagers who have lived at a farmland and rural community for the fundamentals of environmental learning. Everybody needs to learn the indigenous traditional knowledge of biocultural diversity. The rice paddy cultivation is so-called Japanese fundamentals, but the farmers had used wild plants and cultivated millet, wheat, barley etc. at upland fields in mountain villages.

博物館の活動

「植物と人々の博物館」は年間を通じて活動しています。植物と人々の共存共生への歴史を、秩父多摩甲斐国立公園で一緒に学びましょう！
5月中旬 雑穀栽培講習会。
8～9月 雑穀の収穫。
2月中旬 友の会発表会・総会。
3月 『民族植物学ノート』発行。



植物と人々の博物館の研究員・友の会会員と東京学芸大学環境教育実践施設民族植物学研究室の教職員・学生が調査研究・普及活動をささえています。山梨県小菅村教育委員会の承認の下に中央公民館内に置かれていますので、日常業務はNPO法人自然文化誌研究会に委託しています。

博物館の組織

運営委員会

連携推進室

- 企画委員会
- 友の会事務局

研究部

- 民族植物学
- 伝統智伝承

友の会

友の会は、植物と人々の博物館の趣旨に賛同して、活動に参加して下さる方々によって構成されています。



植物と人々の博物館 Plants and People Museum

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友の会への会費納入やご寄付は下記へ
郵便振替口座 00280-3-133360
植物と人々の博物館プロジェクト

植物と人々の博物館とは？

植物と人々をめぐります。小菅村を訪れると、美しい自然、採りたての山川の幸、雑穀や野菜の在来食材、郷土の伝統料理、心地よい温泉をゆったりと楽しむことができます。そのうえ植物と人々をめぐめる絵本、農林業の実用書、料理書、植物誌、植物学の古典書など良い本にめぐり会えます。

生物文化多様性