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Poster



Introducing Indigenous Ainu Language with Picture Book "Origins of River Names of Toya-Usu UGGp"

Nire KAGAYA¹*, Toya-Usu UGGp Council¹ Japan ,

The indigenous people of the Hokkaido region in Japan are the Ainu people. There are communities of Ainu people, and the cultural tradition activities have been continued in the area of Toya-Usu UGGp.It is one of the role of the UNESCO global gepark to support cultural preservation of the indigenous culture and language. Even today, many Ainu-derived place names exist in the Toya-Usu UGGp. The parts of the geopark's name "Toya" and "Usu" are also named by Ainu language.We consider that the local Ainu language names are culturally important, that should be protected and handed down to future generations. The Toya-Usu UGGp published the picture book "Origins of River Names of Toya-Usu UNESCO Global Geopark" in December 2020.We drafted a story that we travel our Geopark while looking for these river names' origins.With 23 rivers with Ainu-origin names, you can learn about the earth, the ecosystem, and the life of people.It is designed to be easy to read with cute illustrations. Through this project, we realize place names are important archives which were passed down through history to today by indigenous people.We have been distributing this picture book to, for example, schoolchildren studying Ainu culture.We also held events to explain the story of this book.We hope that school teachers and Geopark Guides share the stories of this book with children and tourists.If you are interested in the contents of this picture book, we share it for you on a poster presentation so that you can read the contents carefully.

Keywords: Indigenous people, indigenous language, Picture book, Intangible cultural heritage, Place name Corresponding author: kagaya.nire@town.toyako.hokkaido.jp Reference: https://www.toya-usu-geopark.org/english/

The Nanki Kumano Geopark Junior Research Team and Students' Scientific Study of Marine Plastics Issues

Yutaka OKAZAKI¹*, Wakayama University, Japan¹ Japan ,

Topic: Mature Geoparks-sharing Successes and ChallengesThe Nanki Kumano Geopark Junior Research Team and Students' Scientific Study of Marine Plastics IssuesYutaka Okazaki 1*, Masahiko Konomatsu 1*, Michiyo Shimamura 2*, Wataru Azuma 3*, Hiroyuki Shimizu 3*, Chuki Hongo 3*, Takafumi Kawao 4* 1: Faculty of Education, Wakayama University, 2: C-PiER, Kyoto University, 3: The Wakayama Prefectural Nanki Kumano Geopark Center, Japan, 4:The Nanki Kumano Geopark Promotion CouncilNanki Kumano Geopark was established in 2014 as one of the Japan Geopark Networks. The territory of Nanki Kumano Geopark is an area facing the ocean located at the southernmost tip of the Kii Peninsula in Honshu, central Japan. It consists of 9 municipalities in Wakayama Prefecture and part of Totsukawa Village in Nara Prefecture. In order to smoothly promote geosite conservation activities and regional economic activities in the future, the education program on the geopark for the younger generation is crucial. Therefore, in collaboration with local students, we have organized the "Nanki Kumano Geopark Junior Research Team" this time. This research team is supported not only by the school teachers who belong to but also by research experts in the fields of geology, environmental science and education as well as the secretariats, and is able to directly consult with researchers regarding the research subject. It is a mechanism that not only acquires knowledge, but also conducts observation and analysis in the field based on the actual field survey method as active learning, and then conducts analytical research based on the research issues that each member has. In this time, we went out to the beach and conducted fieldwork to investigate anthropogenic waste including marine plastic as a research subject. This field work was not just a cleanup operation but a research activity to investigate marine plastic waste. Such a learning process that encourages such students' autonomous curiosity motivation, has already become a major issue in education internationally. In recent years, it has been incorporated as an issue in primary and secondary education processes in Japan as well. In addition, these efforts can be positioned as educational practices for UNESCO Associated School activities aimed at achieving the goals of the SDGs. Through these efforts, we will contribute to nurture next-generation human resources who will support the geopark activities in the future, in addition, we would like to widely share such experiences and know-how with other geoparks such as UGG.

Keywords: ESD, SDGs,, Geopark Junior Research Team, Marine Plastics Corresponding author: yutakaok@wakayama-u.ac.jp Reference: https://nankikumanogeo.jp

Langkawi UNESCO Global Geopark GeoEducation Programme

FURZANNIE HANNA¹*, Langkawi Development Authority¹ Malaysia ,

IntroductionLangkawi was awarded UNESCO Global Geopark status in 2007 making it the first Global Geopark in Southeast Asia. To date it is one of a select 169 geoparks recognised as such worldwide. Langkawi UNESCO Global Geopark (LUGGp) includes the Machinchang Cambrian Geoforest Park, Kilim Karst Geoforest Park, Dayang Bunting Marble Geoforest Park, and Kubang Badak BioGeo Trail. Each of these geoforest parks showcases significant geological, biological and cultural heritage consisting of ancient rock formations and dramatic mountain peaks to a an abundance of flora and fauna species. Following this the GeoEducation Programme was introduced soon after with the mandate to develop and sustain LUGGp via impact-driven programmes, GeoEducation continues to inspire and inform the community about the environmental conservation of the Geopark.OBJECTIVEThe purpose of the study is to measure the impact of geoeducation on local schools and society at large via cultural conversation and community engagement. ACTIVITIESS chools from across Malaysia were invited to Langkawi UNESCO Global Geopark (LUGGp) to ensure the geoheritage, cultural converation and community engagement to ensure conservation effors and preservation of the LUGGp via Geopark to School and School to Geopark.RESULTSAccording to the study GeoEducation is necessary in inspiring and informing the community on the importance of environmental conservation of the Geopark. Analysis The School to Geopark Program was created by Geopark Department of LADA. The aim of this programme is to educate the younger generation of Langkawi to discover the value and importance of preserving Langkawi Geopark heritage and conservation efforts crucial in ensuring the future sustainability of these natural marvels of nature and the wildlife ecosystem it protects. Geopark to School is an outdoor classroom concept that focuses on giving inspirational and educational talks on the Geopark to bright young minds who as locals will inherit the legacy of these geoparks. This programme is designed to share valuable information and geopark knowledge as well as first hand knowledge by experts in the field to students in Langkawi, Malaysia and even countries within the region. ConclusionIn conclusion although the numbers of participants may have decreased due to the impact of the pandemic in 2020 efforts are still being carried out in targeting schools especially as we wish to cultivate the roles and responsibilities of the future generation in maintaining and ensuring the safety and coservation of Langkawi UNESCO Global Geopark.

Corresponding author: hanna@lada.gov.my

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Keywords: Langkawi, GeoEducation, Geopark to School, School to Geopark

Sustainable Development Goal - 4

Coast cleanup – from a small project to full financial backing from Norway's biggest private environmental fund

Bjørn Magnus MOWINCKEL NILSEN NARUM¹*, Gea Norvegica UNESCO Global Geopark¹ Norway ,

Gea Norvegica UGGp is situated in south-east Norway with a landscape comprised of mountains, woods, lakes, fjords and a long coastline. We work with projects in all these sceneries and in this talk you will be introduced to the history, development and implementation of our biggest project yet, cleaning marine environments along our coast. In 2017 Norwegians awareness of anthropogenic waste in marine habitats rose, due to a whale that was washed up on a beach with stomach contents mainly consisting of plastics. The story was everywhere and a group that early showed strong commitment was our youth. To keep this momentum and possibly influence our future decision makers, we decided to create an educational plastic cleanup project early in 2018 with funding from the Norwegian Environment Agency. Every spring and autumn hundreds of pupils from all parts of the geopark were brought out to polluted areas along our coast, to make a difference and learn about sustainability. After three successful years working on the project we were, due to our experience and commitment, contacted by the Norwegian Retailers' Environment Fund (NREF). NREF is running Norway's biggest professional plastic cleanup project with a goal to clean 40% of the coastline of Norway and Svalbard by the end of 2023. Initially our involvement was to help them map polluted areas along our coast for their cleanup campaign, but as they learned more about our project we were invited to attend their tender process. By fall 2021 it was announced that we got the contract and what started as a small educational project has now grown into a full-scale professional cleanup program, generating new jobs in the geopark. We are also able to implement our existing educational cleanup activities into the program, as one of very few companies supported by the NREF to do so.

Keywords: Project development, Sustainability, Cooperation, Education, Environment Corresponding author: bjorn.narum@geanor.no Reference: N/A

Preservation, Utilization and Future Tasks of Major Geosites in National Geoparks, KOREA

JUNG SEUNGHO¹*,

National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, CHA1 Korea, Republic of ,

In Korea, a total of 13 national geoparks including Jeju Island, and 4 global geoparks are under management through domestic and international certification procedures (as of 2021). Now that 10 years have passed since the first national geopark was certified in 2012, and it has achieved remarkable quantitative growth and publicity, We would like to look back on the current situation to supplement the deficiencies in the geopark operation system and to efficiently preserve and manage geosites. First, out of a total of 227 geological attraction sites presented by 13 national geoparks including Cheongsong, Mudeungsan, and Hantan River, 38.8% of the sites have already been managed as national cultural properties (natural monuments and scenic spots). In particular, in the case of Jeju Island, 10 out of 13 geological attraction sites (77%) are natural monuments including Hallasan Mountain, Manjanggul Cave and Shell Fossil Site of the Seogwipo Formation. In most local governments, the management authorities of the two fields (geological attractions and geoparks) are divided into the Culture (Tourism/Arts) Department and the Environment Department, respectively, so there must be a conflict between the two departments in terms of their works. This is because, unlike natural monuments and scenic spots that focus on conservation and management to maintain their high value as a natural heritage, geoparks focus on utilization. Second, since the geopark program has to prepare periodic certification procedures while developing and operating education and experience elements for the purpose of exchange and coexistence with local residents, geology-related specialists (regular workers) need to be recruited to increase the continuity of work and actively participate in communication with local residents. However, in most local governments, geopark managers are secured with a professional tenure system (contract workers), and thus, the recruiters face the reality that they cannot concentrate on their major fields only, but have to deal with various administrative tasks and make efforts to renew the contract at the same time. Third, in a situation where it is necessary to operate a program by reflecting the unique geological characteristics differentiated from other regions and strive for the sustainable use of geological attractions, it is possible to prioritize the convenience and accessibility of visitors, including wooden decks, stairs and observatories. It is feared that by excessively installing observatories, bridges or plank road, it may make a mistake that harms the original meaning and landscape of the natural heritage. Since nature cannot be restored to its original state once damaged, projects related to the development and utilization of surrounding areas need to be approached carefully by preparing clear standards through the participation of experts in various fields.

Keywords: Natural Heritage, Natural Monument, Geoparks, Preservation, Utilization

Corresponding author: jungsho@korea.kr

Reference:

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Innovative development of Qinling Zhongnanshan UNESCO Global Geopark

Shichao WANG¹*, Dongwei ZHANG¹,

Qinling Zhongnanshan UNESCO Global Geopark¹ China , Qinling Zhongnanshan UNESCO Global Geopark¹ China ,

In recent years, Qinling Zhongnanshan UNESCO Global Geopark has made some beneficial attempts in science popularization and supporting communities, relying on the cultural deposits of the ancient capital Xi 'an and taking advantage of the national development strategy of "the Belt and Road". One is the perfection of popular science hardware facilities. The science popularization system including the geopark museum and characteristic satellite pavilion has been built. These "distinctive character" museums have realized the three-dimensional science popularization of geoparks, especially the vast geoparks. Second, the diversification of popular science means. New media is utilized to break the limitation of time and space and realize the cloud-oriented popular science activities for the public. Further expand and enrich the core of research travel products, and build a professional research travel brand based on the whole museum system, Qinling International Juvenile Camp and Qinling Nature School. Third, geoparks drive the revitalization of surrounding villages. The tourism route of "geoparks scenic spot & community garden village" has been opened, and geological tourism products with local characteristics have been designed to realize the panoramic experience of geoparks tourism. The geopark deeply excavates the regional characteristics and geological background of Xi 'an, fulfills the responsibilities of the global geopark, expands the social influence, improves the Geopark display, and makes the geopark really become the "window" of the publicity of the Qinling Mountains.

Reference:

Keywords: geopark, science popularization, innovation

Corresponding author: sammerlee@163.com

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Yanqing UNESCO Global Geopark Fight Against Corona Virus

Li YUNQIAN¹*, Yanqing UNESCO Global Geopark¹ China ,

In early 2020, a sudden COVID-19 broke the normal life of people. Up to now, COVID-19 is still raging, and we are gradually adapting to the new life style coexisting with COVID-19. The protection consciousness has rooted in our hearts, and epidemic prevention measures are always unremitting. In the face of epidemic situation, Yanging UGGp actively participates in epidemic prevention, publicizes epidemic prevention knowledge, and carries out a series of online and offline popular science publicity activities to contribute to the development of community and economy. Promoting epidemic prevention knowledge to enhance self-prevention conscious. Yanging UGGp hands out the books and leaflets of preventing COVID-19 for visitors, reminds visitors of epidemic prevention precautions in the form of slogans and posters. Strengthening safety awareness and paying close attention to epidemic prevention. Yanqing Geopark Museum and Global Geopark clean up public areas and disinfect them regularly. At the beginning of the epidemic, Yanging Geopark Museum and Global Geopark were all temporarily closed. After the opening is restored, the measures of code scanning, temperature measurement and registration have been implemented until now, and masks should be worn throughout the visit. Participating in community epidemic prevention and help residents solve difficulties. The staff went into the community to publicize epidemic prevention knowledge, put up publicity slogans, guided the personnel on duty to use electricity safely and thermometers correctly, strictly prevented intersections and fighted the epidemic with residents. Carrying out diversified popular science activities to perform the functions of geopark normally. On WeChat platform, Yanging UGGp opened the popular science column of "Yanging UGGp popular science books - time travel of dinosaurs" and "popular science tips of Yanging UGGp", carried out interactive activities on line in World Earth Day. On the premise of doing a good job in epidemic prevention measures, Yanging UGGp carryed out a series of offline popular science activities of "Knowing and loving my hometown - We live in the Global Geopark". The staff went into communities, schools, enterprises and institutions to publicize Yanging UGGp; Regular popular science lectures are held in Qianjiadian geological popular science school.

Keywords: Global Geopark, epidemic prevention, popular science publicity

Corresponding author: yanqingsjdzgy@163.com

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