

## 2024 年度 SP+ Fund 報告書 (General)

### Project Report: SP+ Fund 2024 (General Program)

| プロジェクトの基本情報／Key Project Information   |  |
|---|--|
| 課題名 (英語)<br>Project name (in English)   | From forests to gardens: Contemporary management of wild edible plant and botanical systems in East Asia   |
| 期間／Period   | From 2024/07/01 Until 2025/03/15   |
| 主な研究分野<br>Main research fields  | Forestry; Food Studies; Ethnobotany; Ethnography   |
| 活動内容<br>(該当するものに全て<br>✓してください。)<br>Activities to be funded<br>(check ✓ all applicable<br>items) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 研究ワークショップ、会議、ラウンドテーブル、シンポジウム等の<br>実施／Research workshops, conferences, roundtables, symposiums, etc.<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 共同研究や研究打合せにかかる渡航・招へい<br>Travel/invitations for collaborative research or research meetings<br><input type="checkbox"/> その他 (具体的に) / Other (please specify)<br>( ) |
| 区分／Type of<br>collaboration   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bilateral ※本学と SP 校との 2 機関で実施するプロジェクト<br>(Project conducted by Kyoto University and one SP institution)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Multilateral ※本学と SP 校に加え、さらに 1 機関以上<br>(Project conducted by Kyoto University, an SP institution, and one or<br>more additional institutions)                           |
| 実施場所／Location<br>of implementation  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 京都大学／Kyoto University<br><input type="checkbox"/> その他／Other location ( )   |

| 申請者 (京都大学) ／Applicant (Kyoto University) |  |
|--|--|
| 姓／Family name                            | Feuer  |
| 名／Given name                             | Hart N.  |
| 職名／Position                              | Associate Professor  |
| 所属部局<br>Faculty/dept. of affiliation     | Graduate School of Agriculture, Division of Natural Resource Economics |

| SP 校のプロジェクト代表者／Representative from SP institution |  |
|---|--|
| 姓／Family name                                     | Hung   |
| 名／Given name                                      | Kuang-chi  |
| 職名／Position                                       | Associate Professor  |
| 所属大学／<br>Institution                              | <input type="checkbox"/> ボルドー大学／University of Bordeaux<br><input type="checkbox"/> ウィーン大学／University of Vienna |



**SP校のプロジェクト代表者／Representative from SP institution**

その他のプロジェクト代表者 (Multi の場合) / Representative from other collaborating institution (in the case of multilateral projects) ✕

※4機関以上によるプロジェクトの場合は、必要に応じて欄を追加願います。

If the project involves four or more institutions, please insert additional fields as required.

#### プロジェクトの実施内容／Summary of the project

公開されている関連リンクや、フライヤー、プログラム、報告書、広報記事等の提出をもってして代えることも可能です。 This could be substituted by submitting publicly available relevant links, flyers, programs, reports, publicity articles, etc.

The project studied the history and ongoing use of colonial-era “experimental forests”, which were established by the Japanese Empire and governed by Japanese universities during the pre-World War II period in Taiwan, Korea, Sakhalin (Russia). These forest areas were designated for research, with the primary purpose of investigating new plantation management models and economically valuable tree varieties, such as camphor. The experimental forests were, in some ways, modelled after European colonial initiatives as well as the domestic research forest stations within Japan, such as the Ashiu University Forest established in 1921 by Kyoto Imperial University (now Kyoto University, Faculty of Agriculture). Although these experimental forests, both within and outside of Japan, served primarily economical purposes after their establishment, over time they evolved to very different ends, including wildlife conservation areas, recreation/eco-tourism parks, ecological research stations, and indigenous cultural centers. These changes not only reflect the shift from colonial to sovereign nation control but also the pivot away from economical to research purposes.

In this project, we compared the history, ongoing use, and cultural representations of the Liugui (also spelled Liouguei) experimental forest in Taiwan and the Ashiu Forest Research Station (formerly Ashiu University Forest) in Japan to understand how university-governed forest spaces have transformed their identity into the modern era. In both cases, this involved a transition to tourism and recreation, and a sharp divergence from plantations and other economical uses. However, relations with local people (Japan) or indigenous people (Taiwan), remained strained until recent years. A new forest use contract in Ashiu Forest, and ongoing indigenous rights movements in Taiwan have revealed perhaps a new chapter of relations concerning university forest governance, and the possibility of many such research spaces working closer with local people, effecting broader education, and providing green space for citizens.

Project outcomes can be found at: [heritagefoodliteracy.com/indigenous-forests](https://heritagefoodliteracy.com/indigenous-forests)

#### 今後の展望／Prospects for future research collaboration

The research team, comprising Principal Investigators from Kyoto University, Faculty of Agriculture and National Taiwan University, Faculty of Geography, have worked together for over three years documenting the innovative shifts in forest and park uses over the years. This research is spread out over numerous countries in East and Southeast Asia, including Japan and Taiwan, but also Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, and the Philippines. The research contains a strand focusing on forest resources, such as Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), such as wild edible plants, mushrooms, fish and wildlife. The research also focuses on unique governance methods that involve local actors, often indigenous people who live near forests. To study this, an ECR supported by this fund has received a follow-up scholarship from the Taiwanese government to come to KU as a visiting PhD student.

Therefore, future collaboration will focus on two main points

1. Expanding the research of colonial / university forests to include additional case studies in Japan, but also examples abroad governed by other former imperial powers. This would enhance the comparative value of the current case studies from Japan and Taiwan.
2. Comparing the forest governance by research and university actors to those that include other stakeholders, such as park authorities, ministries of environment, conservation NGOs, and especially indigenous people's associations.

We plan to publish these comparative findings while recruiting additional researchers to this project. For now, project outcomes are contained at the project website: [heritagefoodliteracy.com/indigenous-forests](https://heritagefoodliteracy.com/indigenous-forests)