Local Branding Efforts by Japan's Toyooka City through the Oriental White Stork

Daiki YAMAMOTO

Chief

Section for Eco-Friendly Agriculture

Toyooka City



"Oriental White Stork"
A bird species that was once extinct in Japan









In the winter, it gets cold enough to snow





KINOSAKI Onsen

Hot springs>



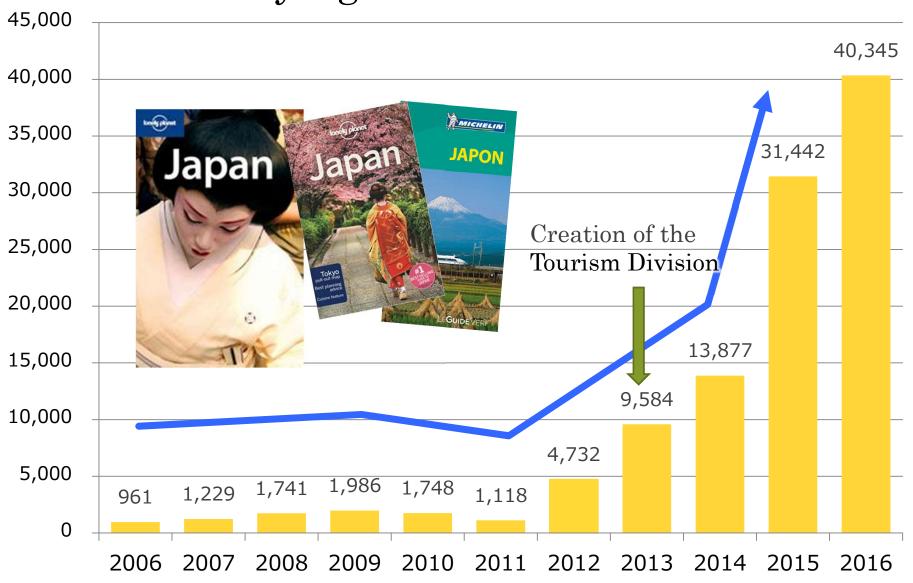
KINOSAKI Onsen

Hot springs>

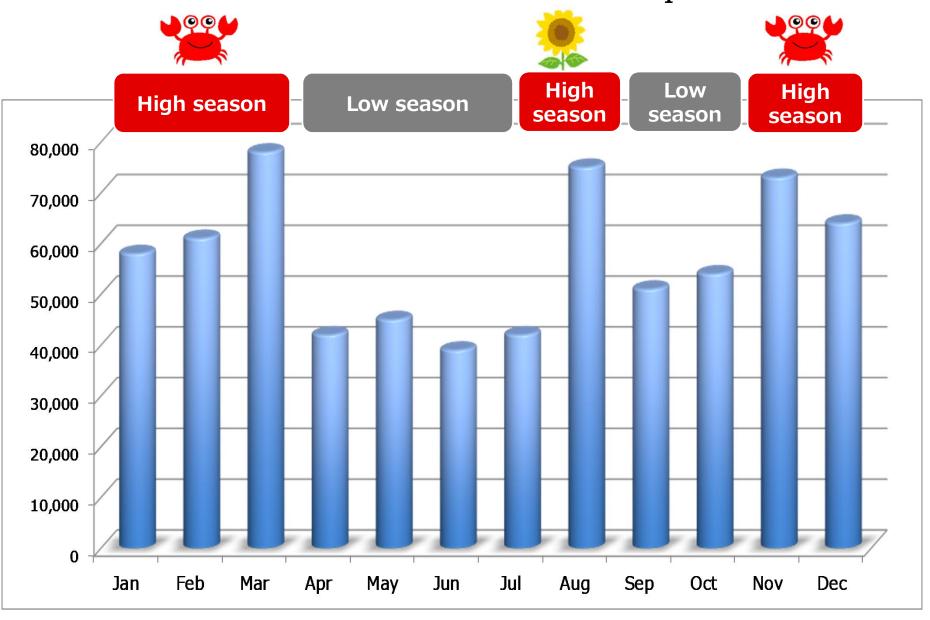




Number of international tourists staying at Kinosaki Onsen



Fluctuation in the number of international tourists to Kinosaki Onsen over a 12-month period





Landscape of Toyooka







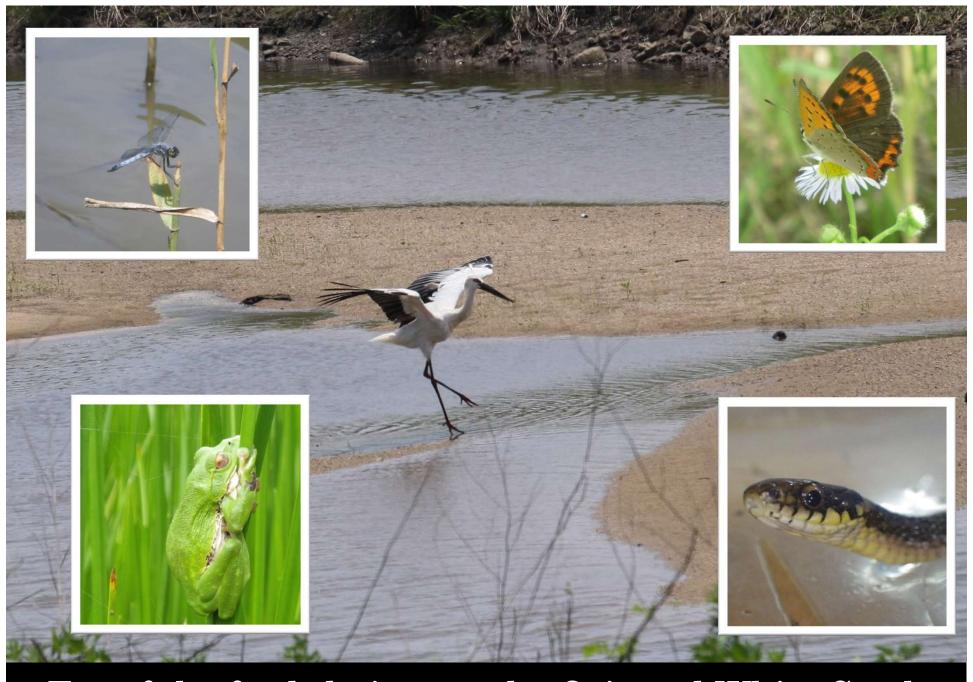








"Oriental White Stork"
A bird species that was once extinct in Japan



Top of the food chain was the Oriental White Stork



In the past, the Oriental White Stork could be found throughout Japan



- Carnivorous bird →Eats frogs, fishes, insects and even snakes
- Heavy eater →Eats around 500 grams a day



Maruyama river in 1960 < Photo credit: Fuji Kougeisha>

Plenty of organisms around to support the heavy-eating storks



Nested in large pine trees



Catching preys in nearby rice paddies and shallow parts of rivers

Plenty of organisms around to support the heavy-eating storks





The large pine trees were deforested

Soil was built up to create higher mounded rice paddies

Various changes were made to the environment to support people's new lifestyles that prioritized economy and efficiency



Agricultural chemicals were introduced



In 1971, the Oriental White Stork disappeared from Japanese skies



In 1965, artificial breeding of the Oriental White Stork has begun



25 years later, the first chick was finally born



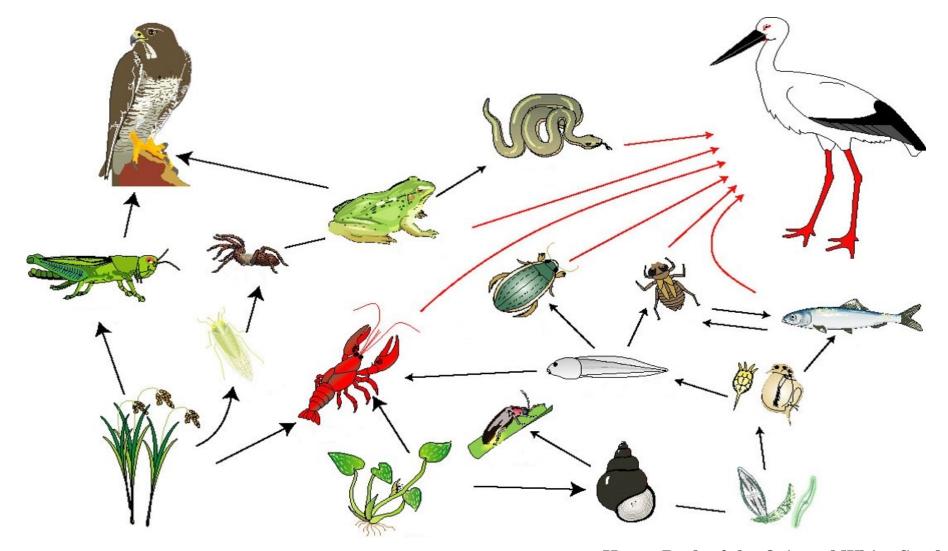
In 2005, the artificially-bred storks were released into the wild

Objectives of reintroducing the storks back into the wild

- 1) Keeping a promise to storks
- 2) Contribution to the preservation of wildlife
- 3) Creation of a rich environment in which storks can live



Now, there are over 100 storks living freely in Toyooka



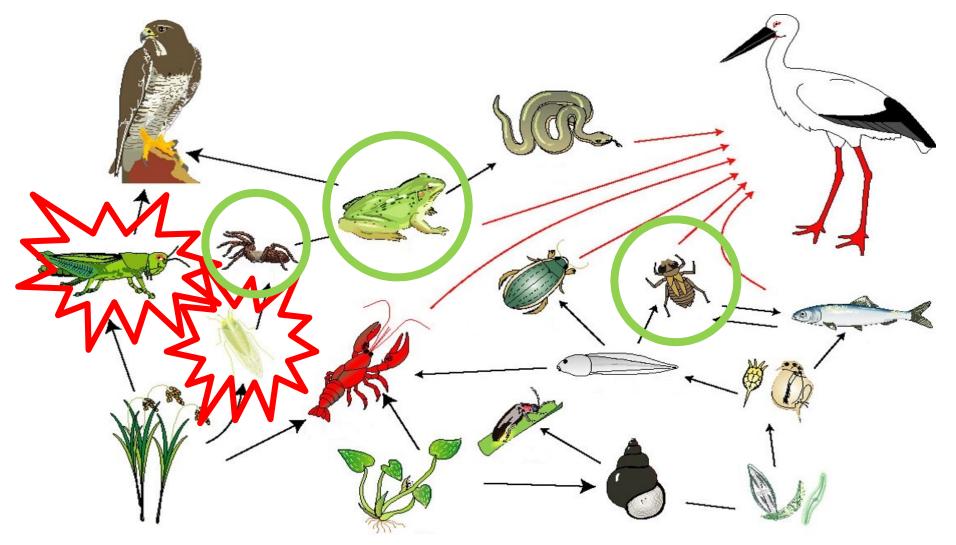
Hyogo Park of the Oriental White Stork

- Increase the amount of prey for storks
- Restore the natural food chains of wetlands to regain a rich ecosystem



Stork-friendly Farming

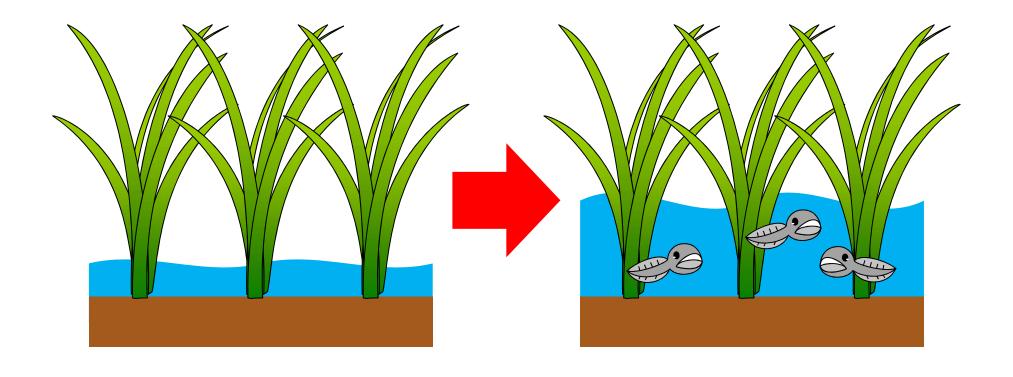
Not to rely on chemical herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers



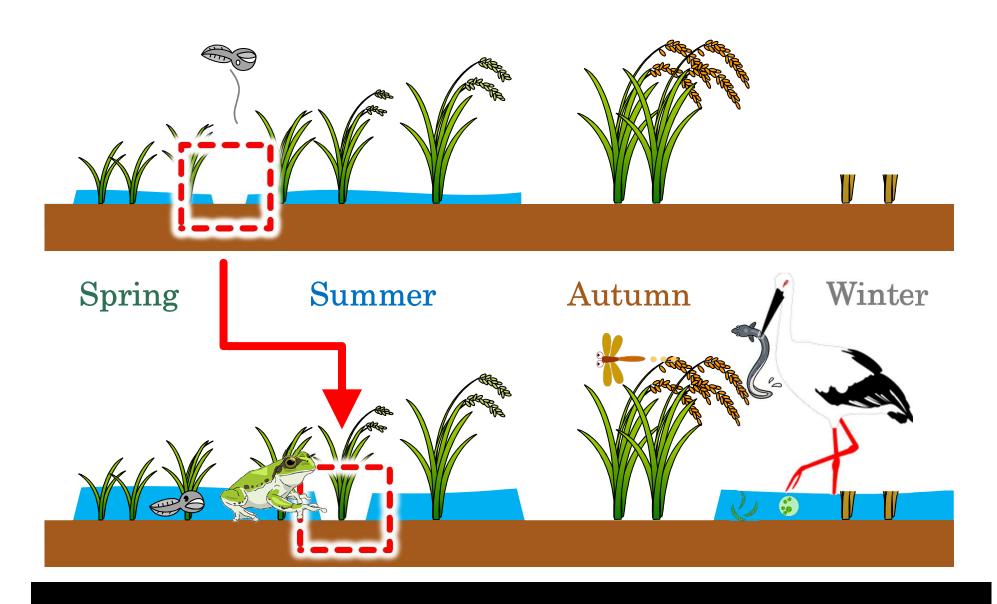
Hyogo Park of the Oriental White Stork

Pests that can hinder the growth of rice can survive.
However...

Other organisms that eat these pests can also survive.



The Stork-friendly Farming Method requires farmers to flood their rice paddies



Delayed mid-season drainage allows tadpoles to turn into frogs so they can run away when water is drained from the paddies ◆ SUBSIDIES are given to farmers

1 USD = 110 JPY

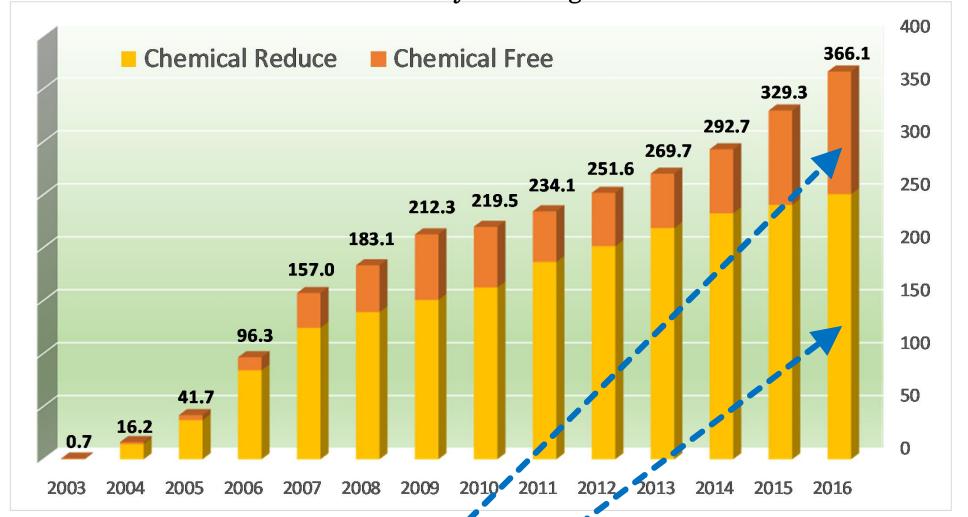
♦ Increased BRAND RECOGNITION & PRICE of the Stork Natural Rice

| Chemical | Price for sale / 5kg |
|----------|----------------------|
| Use | 2,280 JPY (20 USD) |
| Reduce | 3,150 JPY (28 USD) |
| Free | 3,780 JPY (34 USD) |



1 USD = 110 JPY

Transition in the area of rice paddies in Toyooka adopting the Stork-Friendly Farming Method



Chemical Free 115.8ha Chemical Reduce 250.3ha

< Total 336.1ha in Toyooka >

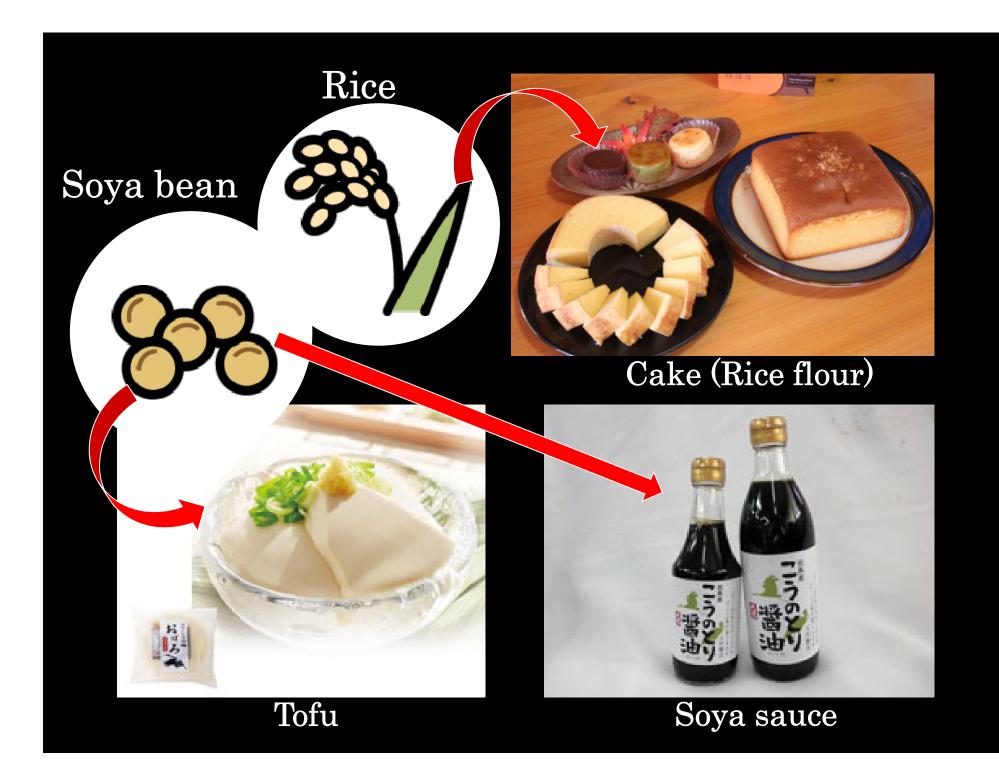
• "KOUNOTORI NO MAI" BRAND



Such as:

- Soya bean
- Pumpkin
- Potato
- Cabbage
- Ginger
- Corn
- Tomato
- Onion
 - ... and others.





We are now moving on to the next stage • • •

Creating the "Toyooka Eco-Valley"

Sustainable cooperation between environment and economy



A company producing solar cells





The current landscape in Toyooka, 12 years after reintroducing the storks back into the wild.



The current landscape in Toyooka, 12 years after reintroducing the storks back into the wild.



The current landscape in Toyooka, 12 years after reintroducing the storks back into the wild.



The current landscape in Toyooka,
12 years after reintroducing the storks back into the wild.



The current landscape in Toyooka, 12 years after reintroducing the storks back into the wild.



Living in harmony with the Stork and Nature



TOYOQKA