

環境研究総合推進費 平成30年度終了課題成果報告会

2019年3月7日

課題番号 4-1601

「樹木の新種比率評価と森林政策評価にもとづく
東南アジア熱帯林保全対策の策定」

研究代表者 矢原徹一(九州大学)

平成28-30年度

累積予算額 115,118,000円 (間接経費込み)

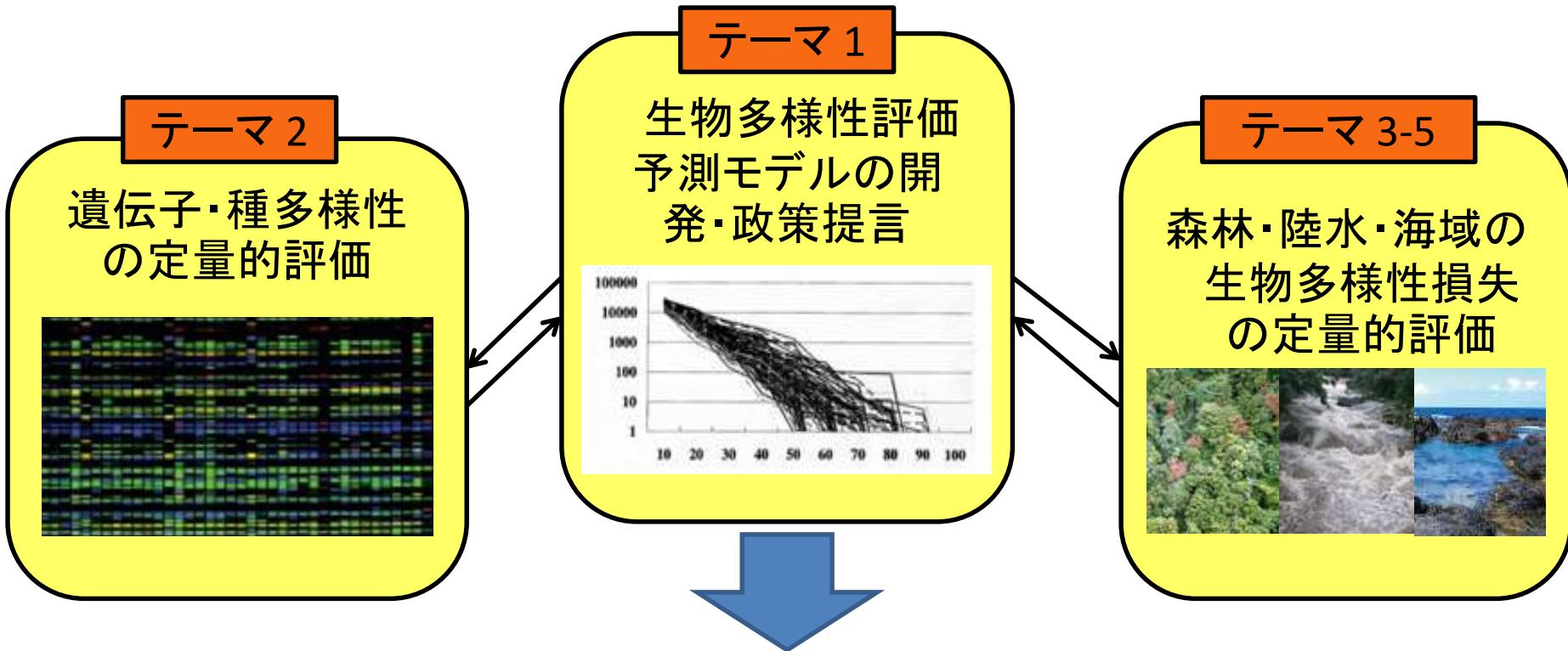
研究分担者	研究機関
藤原敬大	九州大学大学院農学研究院
太田徹志	九州大学持続可能な社会のための決断科学センター

研究開発目的

- 新種比率の評価
 - クスノキ科・マメ科等でどれだけ新種があるかを評価する。
 - 新種数が多く、森林消失速度が大きい地域を選定する。
 - 東南アジアの樹木3000種を目標にレッドリストを作成する。
- 森林保全対策への貢献
 - ベトナム・ラオス・カンボジア・タイ・ミャンマー・マレーシア・インドネシア・フィリピンの熱帯林保全対策の課題を整理。
 - 政府・企業に対する提案を行う。
 - 日本の消費者・企業がとり得る選択肢を提案する。

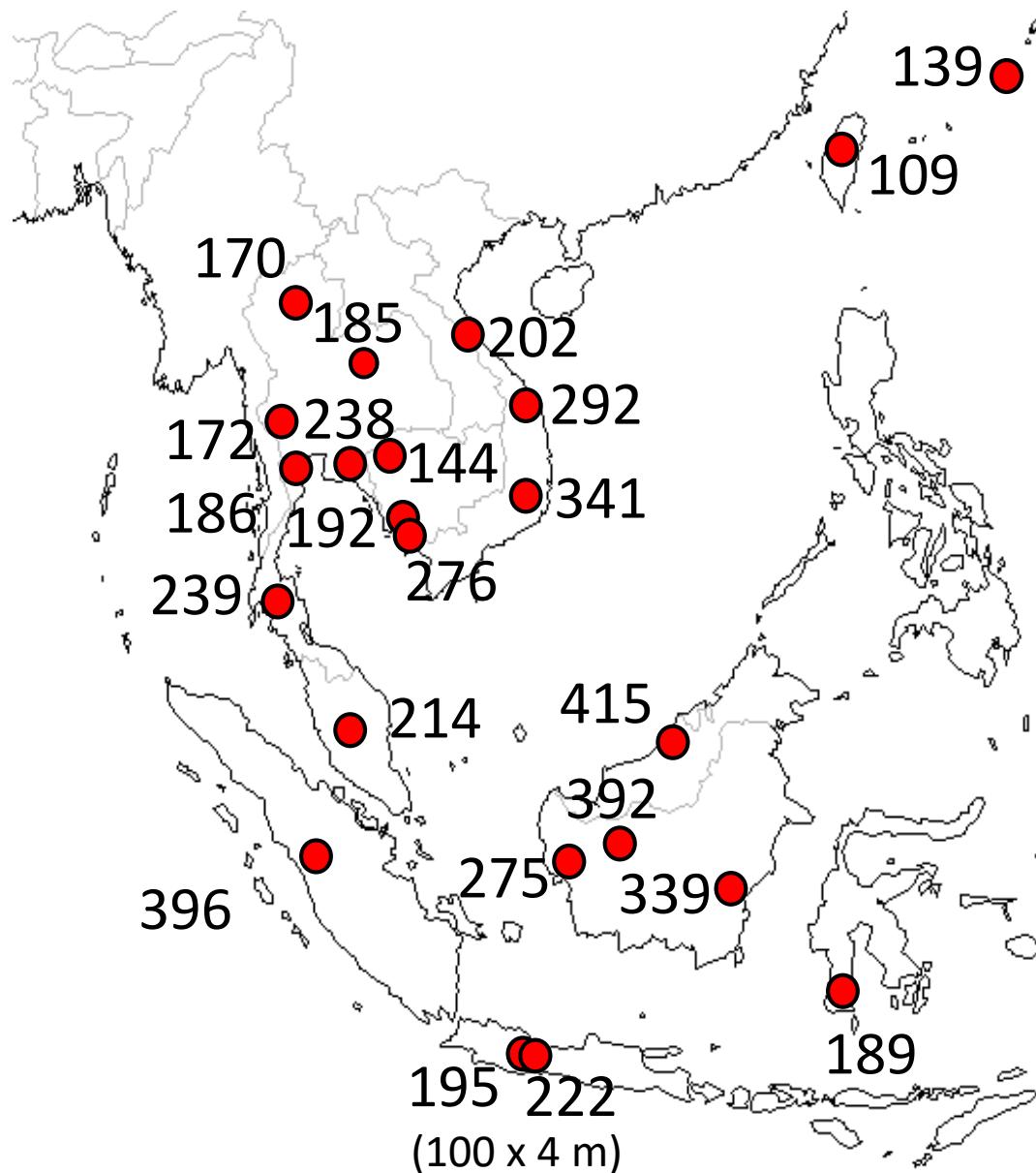
アジア規模での生物多様性観測・評価・予測に関する 総合的研究(環境研究総合推進費S9; 2011-2015)

- ▶ アジア太平洋地域での生物多様性観測・評価・予測の方法論・モデルの開発
- ▶ アジア太平洋地域でのホットスポット・EBSAを選定する方法論・モデルの開発
- ▶ レッドデータブック・ホットスポット地図など、環境行政に寄与するアウトプット



IPBES, GEO BON, CBD, REDD+, 国家戦略などへの貢献

S9の成果: 同一調査法による植物種多様性評価



現地調査の結果:

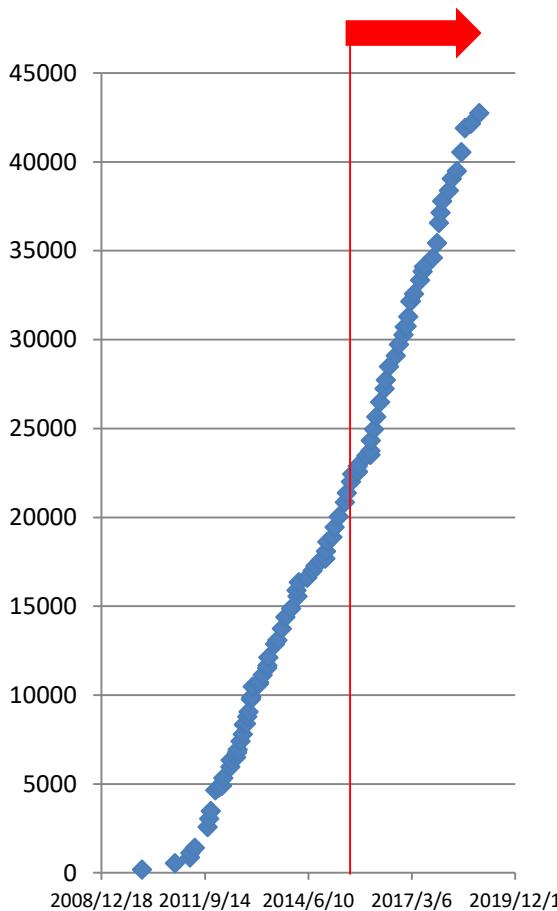
東南アジアで最も植物多様性が高いのは、
(1)ボルネオ
(2)スマトラ
(3)インドシナ半島東南部

課題

多数の新種がある。
新種比率を評価して
保全の優先順位を評
価する。

5+3年間で収集した標本資料(比類のない資料)

- ・23,471点 (2011-2015年度)→**42,752点** (2016-2018年度)
- ・現地ハーバリウムに1セット、日本に2セット(現在はFUで管理)
- ・スキヤナをしてデジタル画像化 (600dpi)
- ・生態写真をPPTスライドにレイアウト(簡易図鑑)



2016年度の調査

ナムカデイン国立公園:
200-1500 mに常緑林(大木
は消失)、新産・新種続出

インドシナ最高峰ファンシーパン
頂上までロープウェイ
1800m以下は森がない

ミャンマー:
国立公園でも
森林が激減

ヴ・クアン国立公園
50-2200mに原生的常緑林
新種が多い

APP社保護林
40ha狭すぎ
新種あり

モンドルキリ: CFは荒れている。水源林に新種

ランビル国立公園 新種続出
500m²に504種(アジア最高記録)

2017年度の調査

ナムハ国立自然保護区：保護区域でも天然林は見られず、若い二次林ばかり

バビ国立公園：森林回復途上、良く調査されている場所だが、まだかなり新種がある

プーカオクワイ国立自然保護区：保護区域でも違法伐採が進み残る森林はわずか。新産・新種続出

ノックリン国立公園：低地の森林は消失。800-1300mの森林に新種多数

ブルネイ：大規模な低地フタバガキ林が残存。ショウガ科の新種を確認

ランビル国立公園：調査を補い、図鑑作成中

クバ国立公園：標高50～900mに比較的良好な状態の森林が残る

バタンアイ国立公園：森林回復途上

キナバタンガン国立公園：河川沿いに河畔林が残存し、オラウータンが生息。周囲は広大なアブラヤシ林に。

ビンツル：樹高60mの低地フタバガキ林が残存

2018年度の調査

ビクトリア山：
標高2000m以下には
森が残っていない

ドンファサオ国立保護区：
保護区内にもかかわらず
違法伐採やコーヒー畑への
転換が進む

カンポントム：
林野庁の森林プロットが皆
伐されて藪になっていた

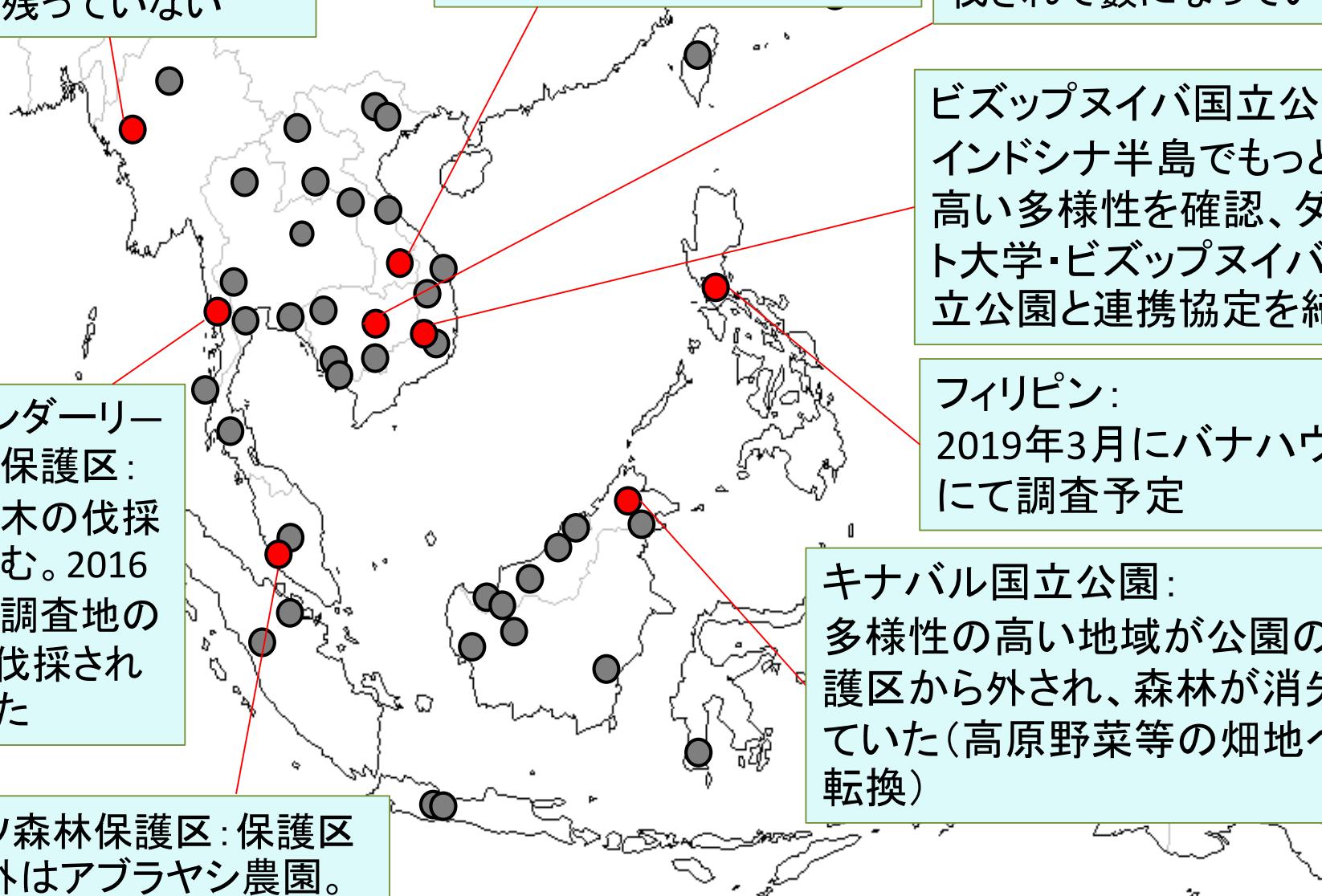
ビズップヌイバ国立公園：
インドシナ半島でもっとも
高い多様性を確認、ダラット
大学・ビズップヌイバ國
立公園と連携協定を締結

フィリピン：
2019年3月にバナハウ山
にて調査予定

キナバル国立公園：
多様性の高い地域が公園の保
護区から外され、森林が消失し
ていた(高原野菜等の畑地への
転換)

タニンダーリー
自然保護区：
大径木の伐採
が進む。2016
年の調査地の
森も伐採され
ていた

パソ森林保護区：保護区
の外はアブラヤシ農園。



次世代シーケンサーを用いた種判別



TOHOKU
UNIVERSITY

7th International Legume Conference (29 Aug.-2 Sept. 2018, Sendai)

MIG-seq and multiplexed DNA barcoding : an efficient combination for molecular phylogenetic analysis

Yoshihisa Suyama^{a*}, Ayumi Matsuo^a, Shun Hirota^a, Chika Mitsuyuki^b, Tetsukazu Yahara^b

^aTohoku University, ^bKyushu University

MIG-seq: Multiplexed ISSR Genotyping by sequencing

A PCR-based procedure for SNP discovering and their genotyping using next-generation sequencing (NGS).

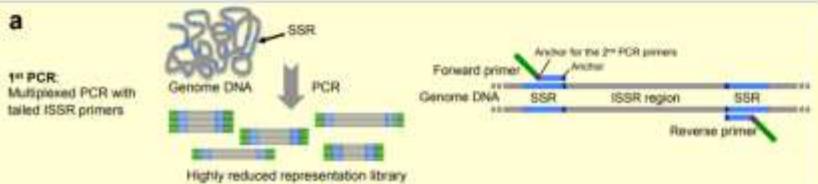
Overview

- PCR-based (multi ISSR-PCR)
=applicable to low quantity DNA
- ~1000< SNP discovery & typing
=without prior genetic info.
- Applicable to a wide range of species
=without any optimization



Advantages

- Quick: 3 days for 192 or more samples
- Simple: 2 PCRs for library construction
- Low cost: ca. 10 USD/sample



Multiplexed DNA barcoding

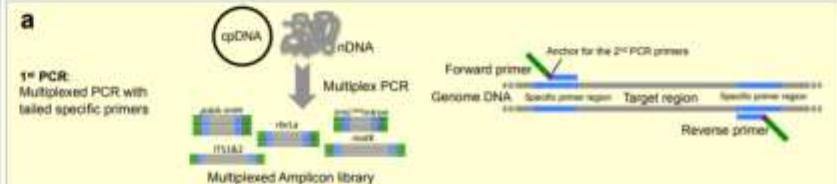
A simple and economical protocol to detect sequences of ITS and several cpDNA regions together using one run of NGS.

Overview

- Multi PCR of ~5 or more regions
=psbA-trnH, rbcL, trnL^{UAA}intron, (matK), and ITS1&2
- ~500 bp sequences for each region
=~250 bp from both ends
- Applicable to a wide range of plant species
=without any optimization

Advantages

- Quick: 3 days for 384 or more samples
- Simple: 2 PCRs for library construction
- Low cost: ca. 2 USD/sample



ベトナムのブナ科の種多様性・新種比率の評価

Quercus langbianensis complexの例



Hickel & Camus (1931)
in Flora Indo-Chine

Quercus langbianensis Hickel & A.Camus
Q. cambodiensis Hickel & A.Camus
Q. camusiae Trel. ex Hickel & A.Camus

Cyclobalanopsis ptychyloma (Seeman)
var. *mubianensis* Y.C.Hsu & H.W.Jen



Deng et al. (2010)
Novon 20: 400–405.

Quercus langbianensis Hickel & A. Camus

Distribution and habitat. *Quercus langbianensis* has a wide distribution on the Indochinese peninsula, from southeastern Yunnan and western Guangxi provinces in China into Vietnam and Cambodia. It is one of the dominant species in the broad-leaved evergreen forests in this area.

種内変異とみなして1種に集約

ベトナムのブナ科の種多様性・新種比率の評価

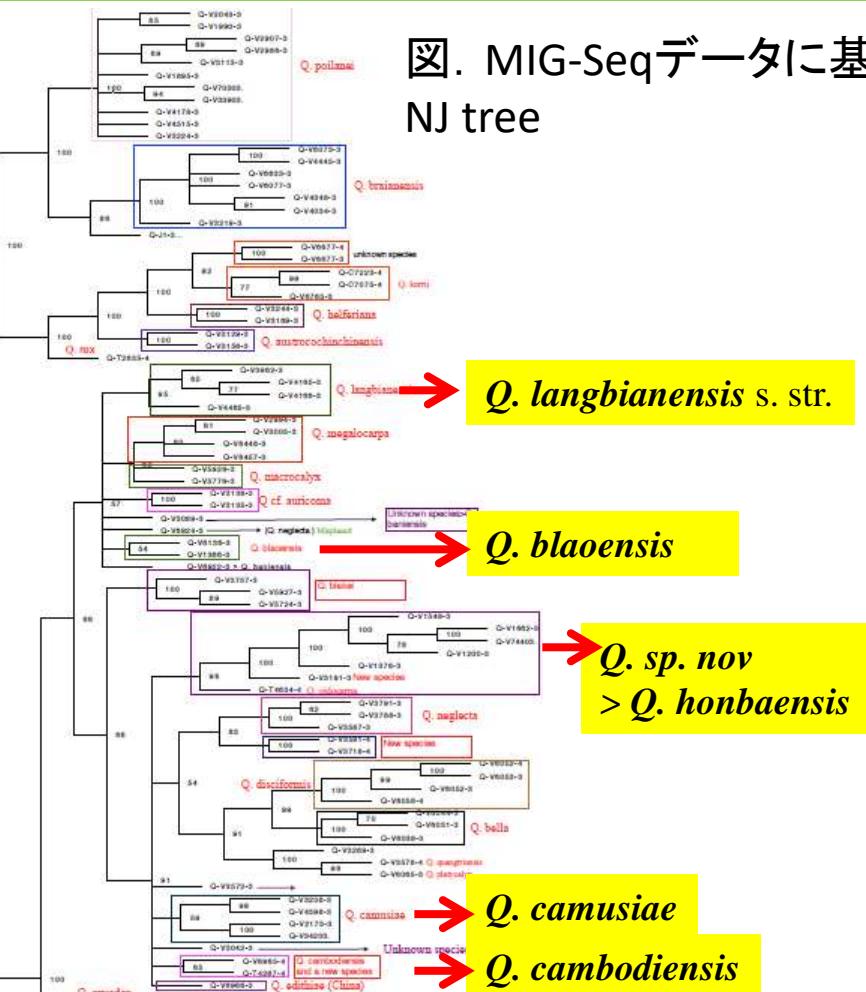


図. MIG-Seqデータに基づく
NJ tree

PhytoKeys 8(1): 17–70 (2018)
doi: 10.3897/phytokeys.8(1).1736
<http://phytokeys.pensoft.net>

RESEARCH ARTICLE



A taxonomic study of *Quercus langbianensis* complex based on morphology and DNA barcodes of classic and next generation sequences

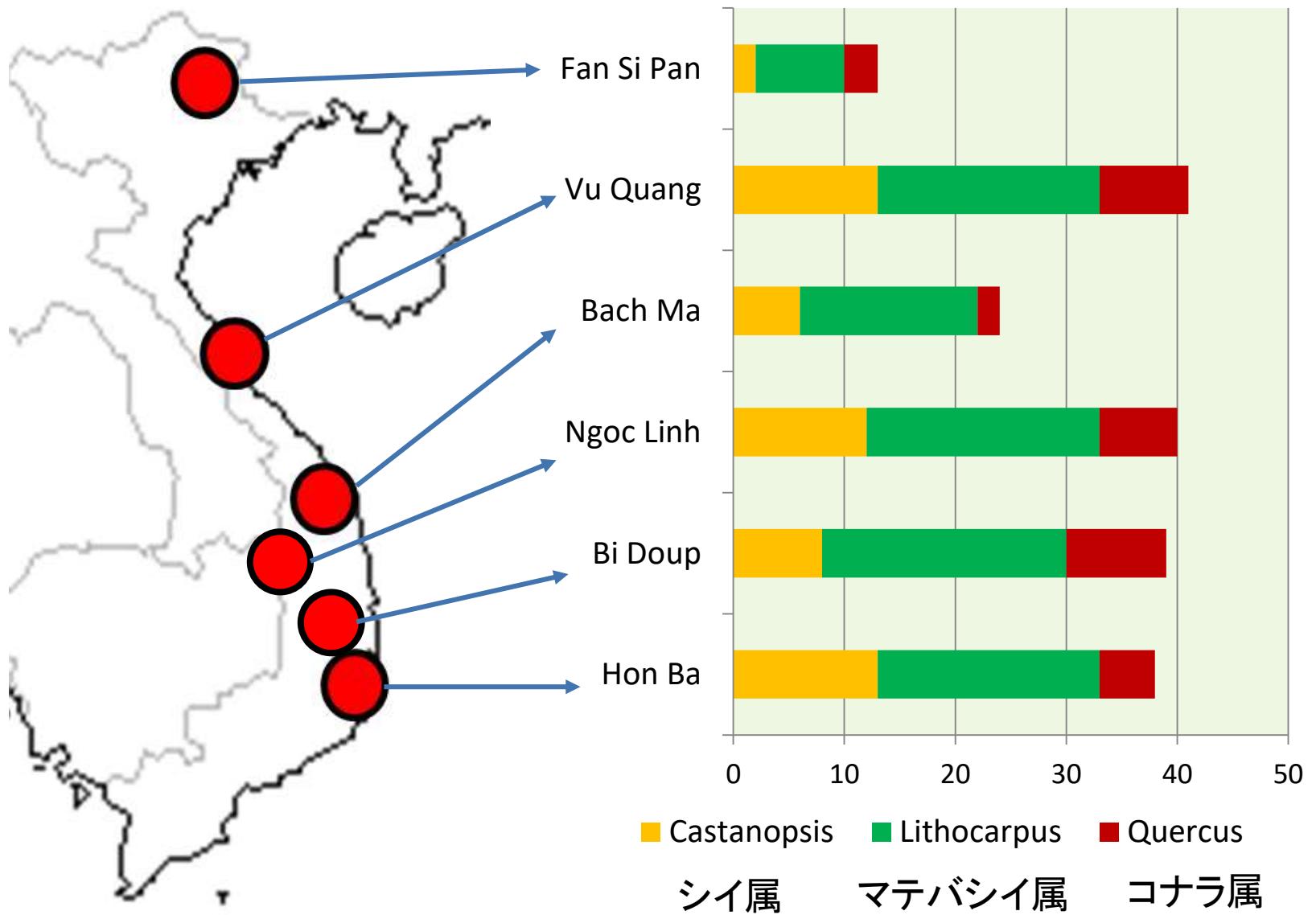
Hoang Thi Binh^{1,2}, Nguyen Van Ngoc^{1,2}, Shuichiro Tagane², Haronori Toyama³, Keiko Mase², Chika Mitsuyuki⁴, Joeri Sergej Strijk^{1,4}, Yoshihisa Suyama⁵, Tetsukazu Yahara^{1,3}

表. Hon Baにおける*Quercus*の分布
(Binh et al. 2018)

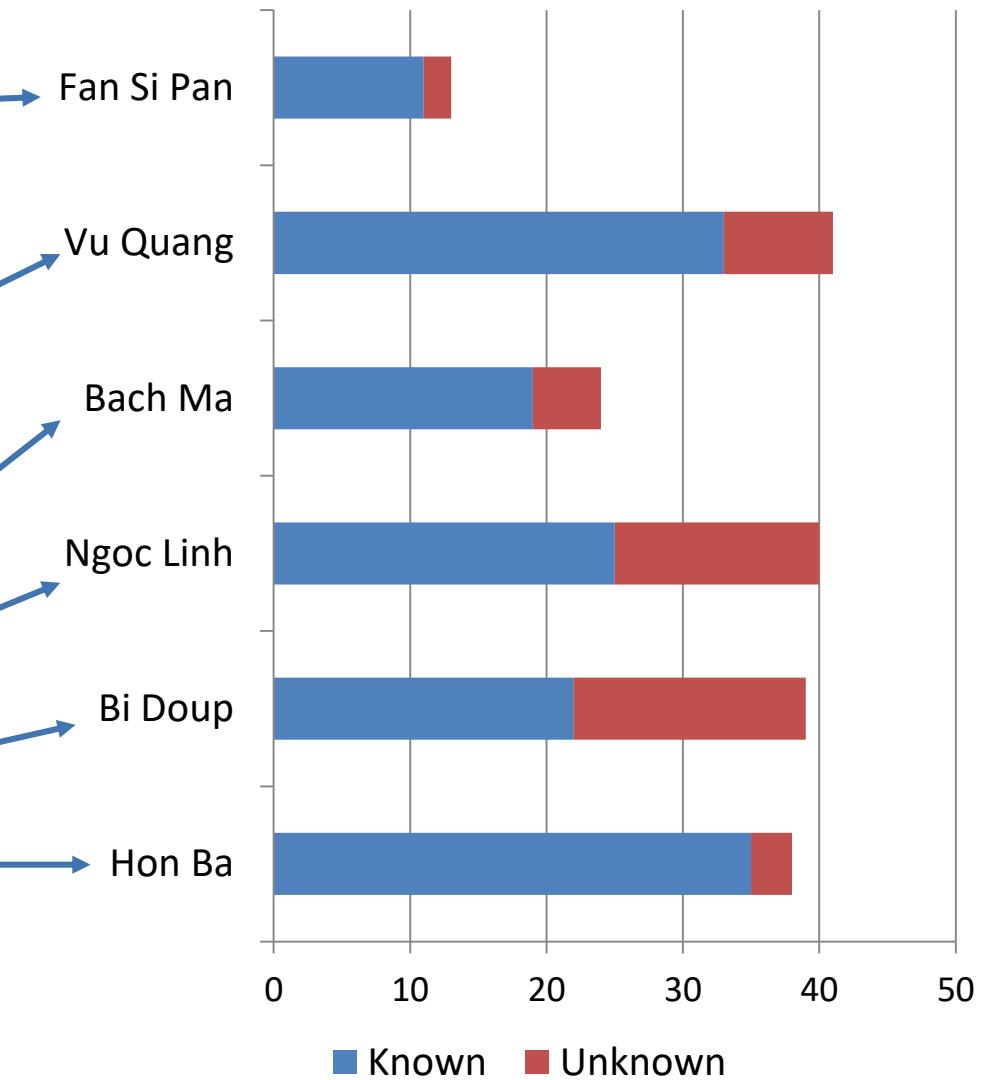
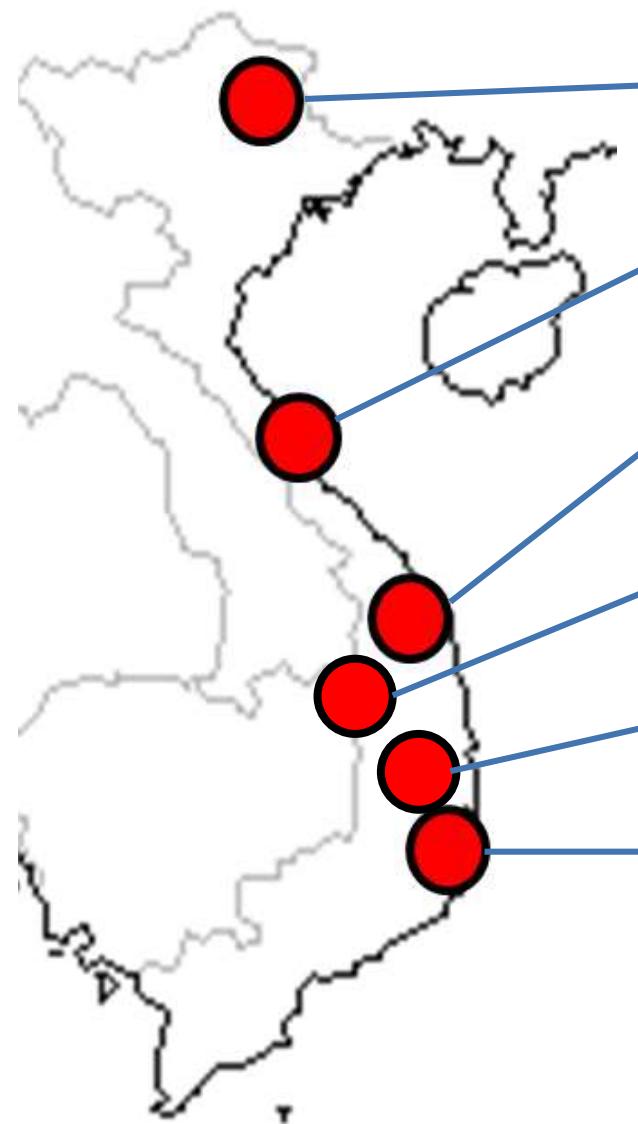
標高 (m)	トランセクトに出現した <i>Quercus</i>
1553	<i>Q. langbianensis</i> s. str.
1498	<i>Q. camusiae</i>
1336	<i>Q. camusiae</i>
1204	<i>Q. poilanei</i>
1021	No <i>Quercus</i>
919	No <i>Quercus</i>
617	<i>Q. honbaensis</i>
400	<i>Q. honbaensis</i>
225	<i>Q. honbaensis</i> , <i>Q. blaoensis</i>

- Deng et al. (2010)で1種に集約された*Q. langbianensis*の仲間は、遺伝子レベルで明瞭に異なり、それぞれ別の分類群として取り扱うべき
- 未記載の種(新種)も確認された(>*Q. honbaensis*として記載した)

ベトナムのブナ科の種多様性・新種比率の評価



ベトナムのブナ科の種多様性・新種比率の評価



ベトナムでは50種(24%)の新種を確認

クスノキ科 ニッケイ属*Cinnamomum*の新種比率

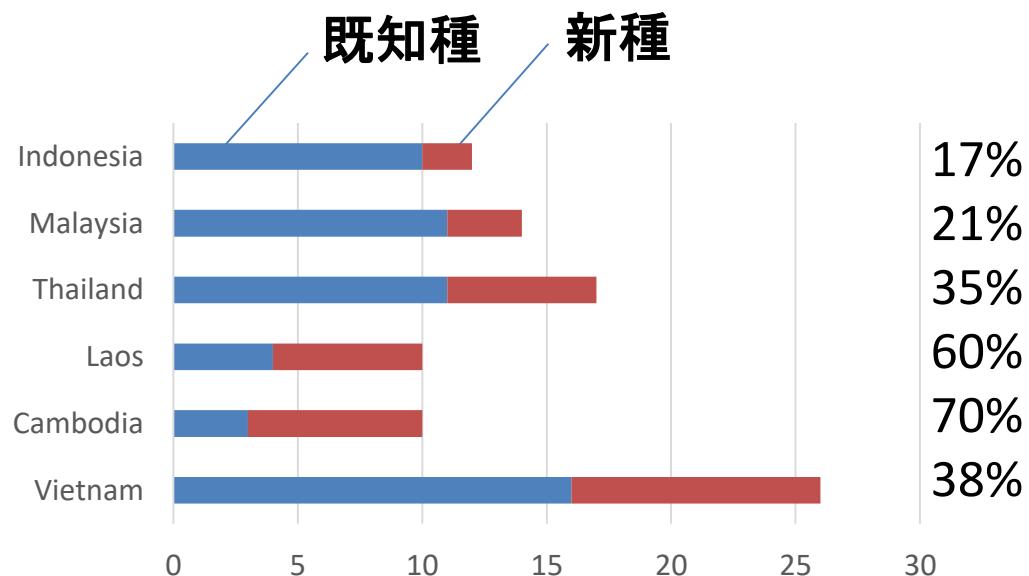
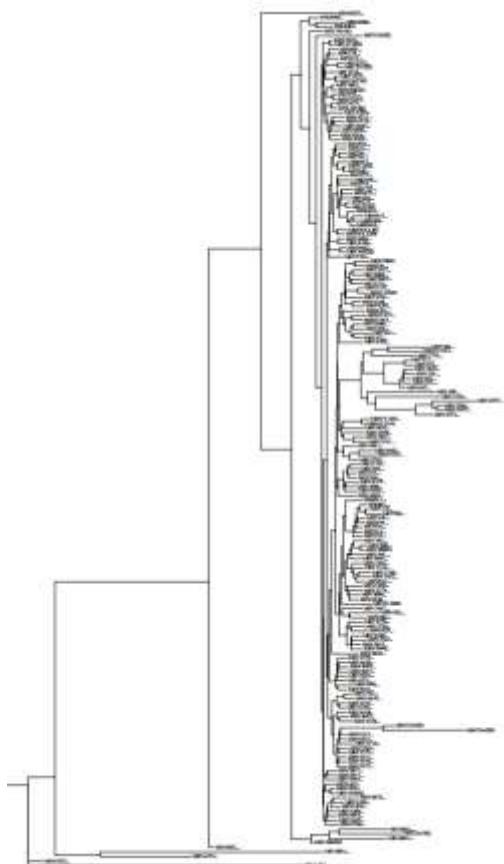


図. DNA解析(MIG-seq)に基づく系統樹

得られた種を形態と遺伝子で種を識別したところ、104種を確認。うち、**31種(30%)が新種と判明**

クスノキ科 シロダモ属*Neolitsea*の新種比率

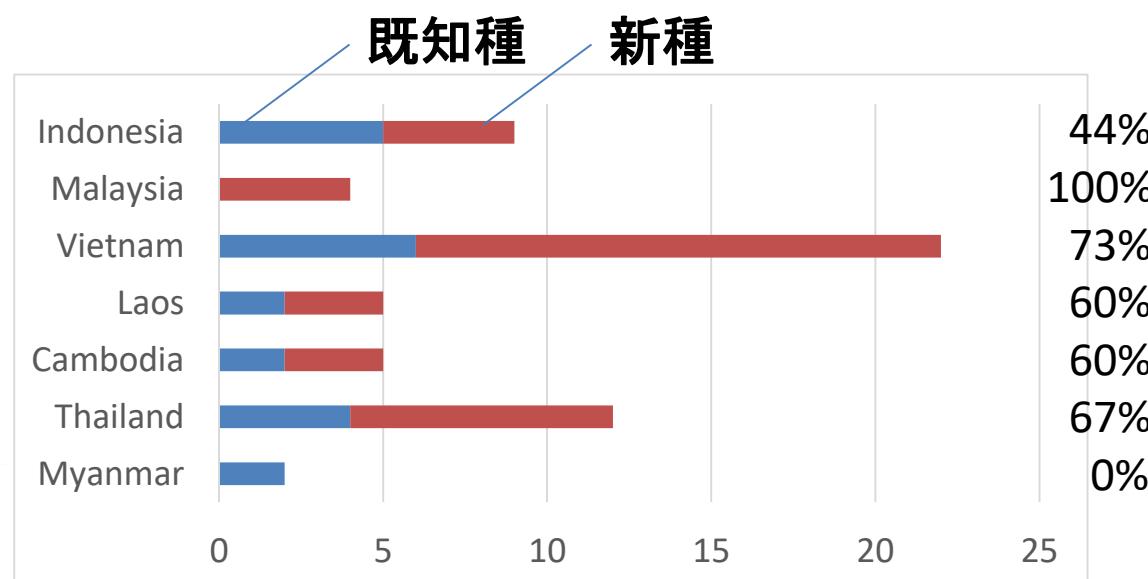
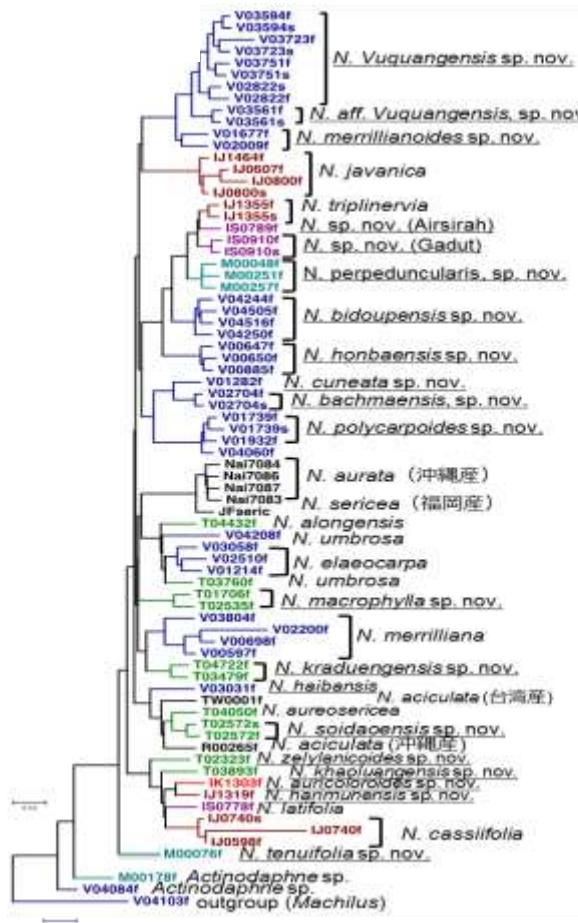


図. DNA解析(MIG-seq)に基づく系統樹

得られた種を形態と遺伝子で種を識別したところ、55種を確認。うち、**38種(69%)が新種と判明**

クスノキ科 シナクスモドキ属*Cryptocarya*の新種比率

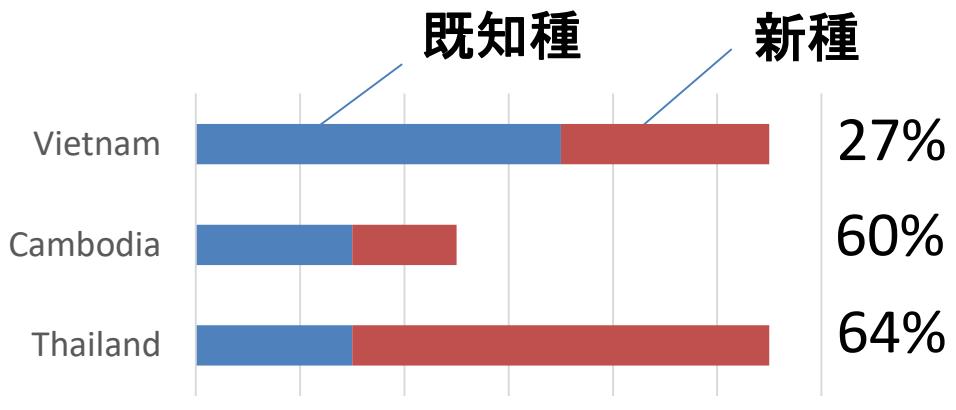
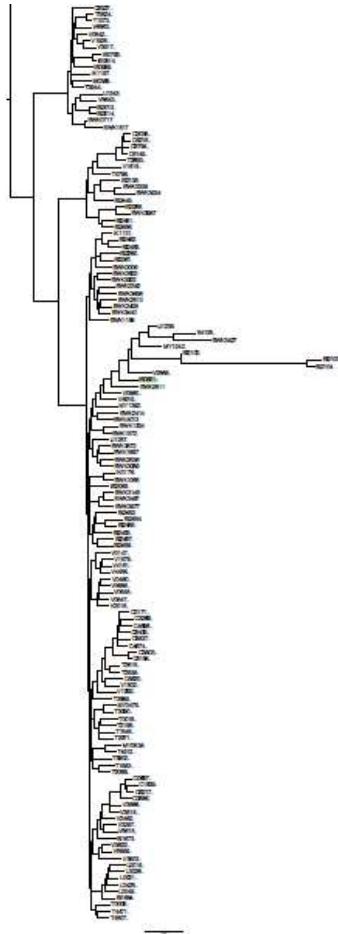


図. DNA解析(MIG-seq)に基づく系統樹

得られた種を形態と遺伝子で種を識別したところ、27種を確認。うち、**14種(52%)が新種と判明**

アカネ科 ルリミノキ属*Lasianthus*の新種比率

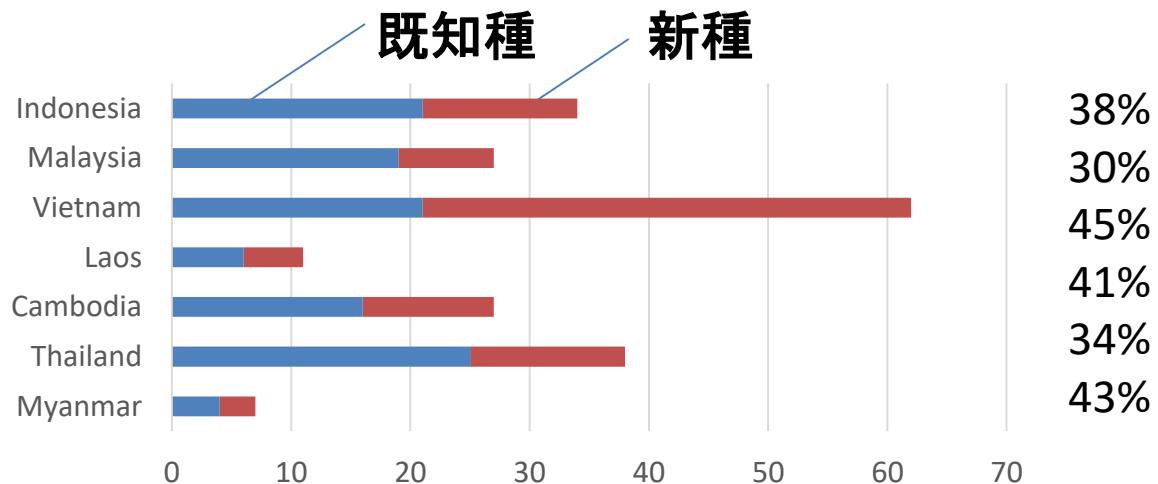
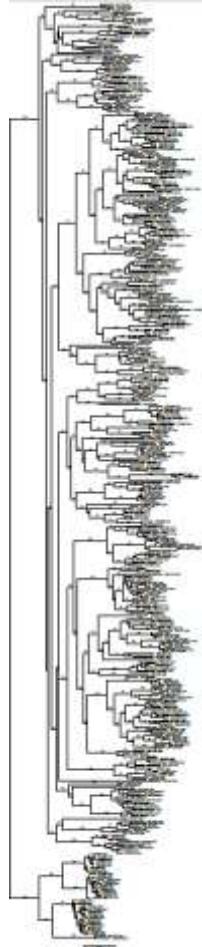


図. DNA解析(MIG-seq)に基づく系統樹

得られた種を形態と遺伝子で種を識別したところ、146種を確認。うち、**77種(53%)が新種と判明**

マメ科 シタン属*Dalbergia*の新種比率

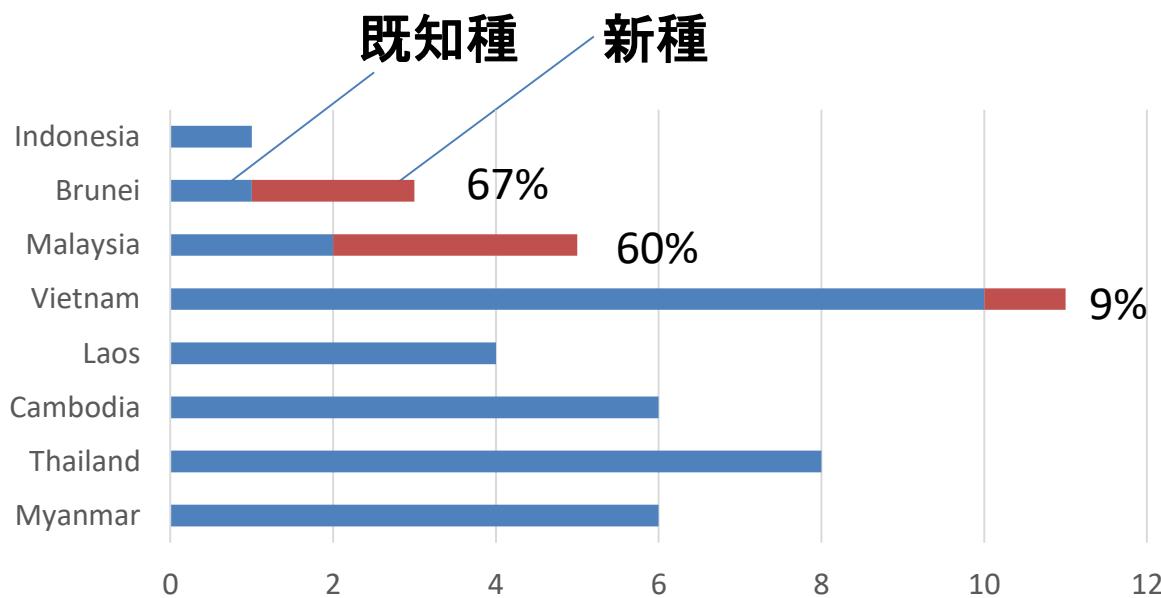


図. DNA解析(MIG-seq)に基づく系統樹

得られた種を形態と遺伝子で種を識別したところ、34種を確認。
うち、5種(15%)が新種と判明

マメ科 ハカマカズラ属*Bauhinia*の新種比率

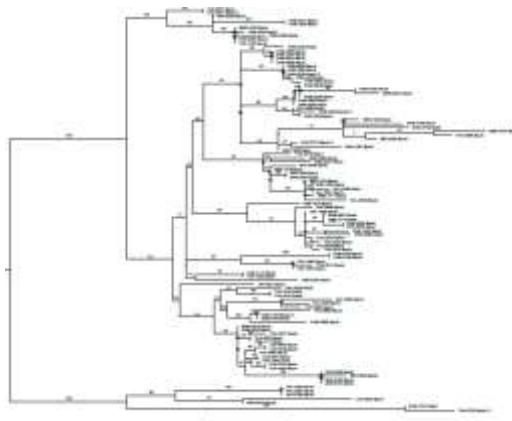
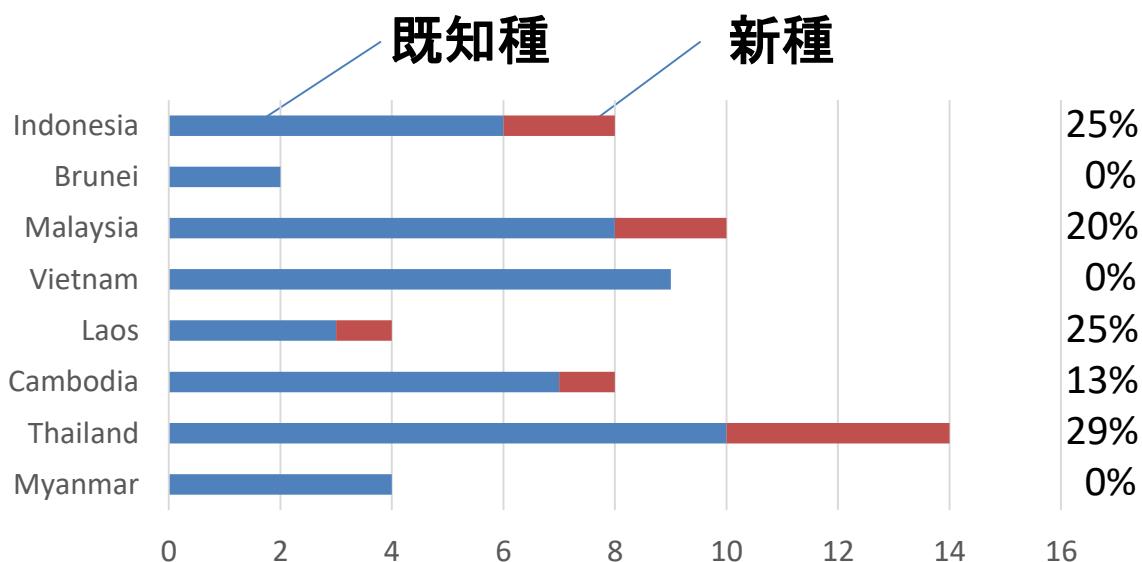


図. DNA解析(MIG-seq)に基づく系統樹



得られた種を形態と遺伝子で種を識別したところ、43種を確認。うち、**10種(23%)が新種と判明**

マメ科 *Spatholobus*属の新種比率

Scientific name: Fabaceae *Spatholobus bicolor* sp. nov.

No. SWK671

七

Line 1_Waterrachissen Camp Ayam
alt. 381 m



Scientific name: *Fabaceae Subotholobus histulomix* sp. nov.

SCIENCE

10

Line 1_Waterecatchment Camp Ayar
(alt. 389 m)



2013-07-24 09:55:11.0

Scientific

No. IK988

B.Banerjee, LI(K2)

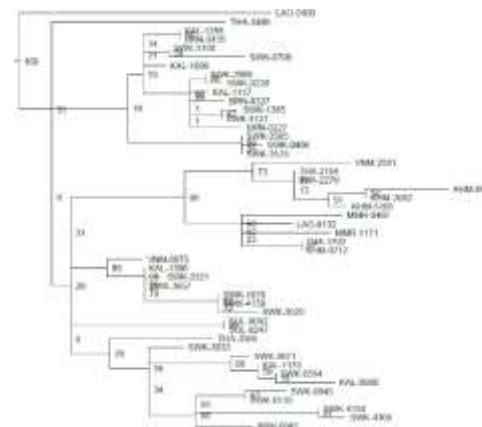
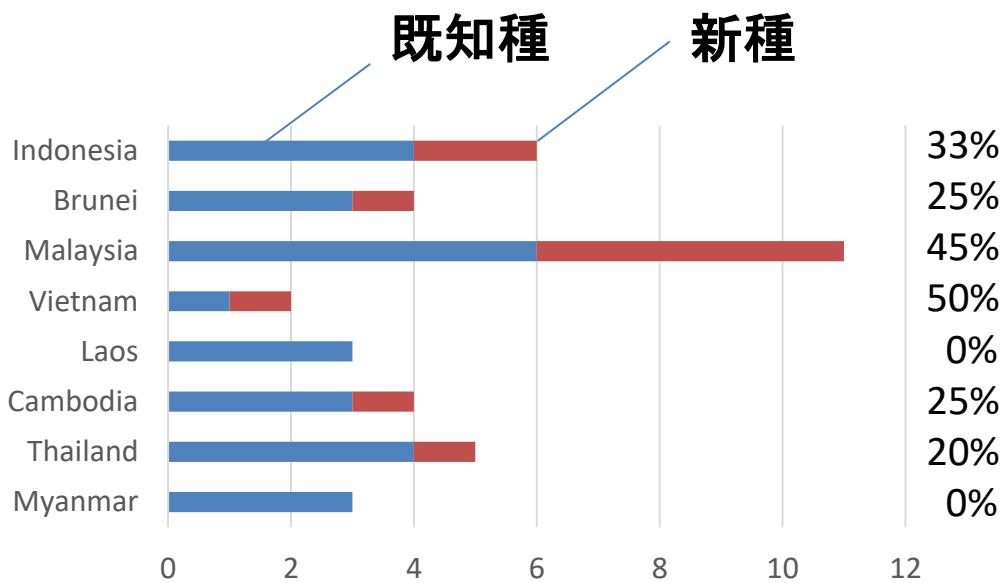


図. DNA解析(MIG-seq)に基づく系統樹



得られた種を形態と遺伝子で種を識別したところ、29種を確認。うち、**10種(34%)**が新種と判明

インドシナ半島の各地域における新種比率

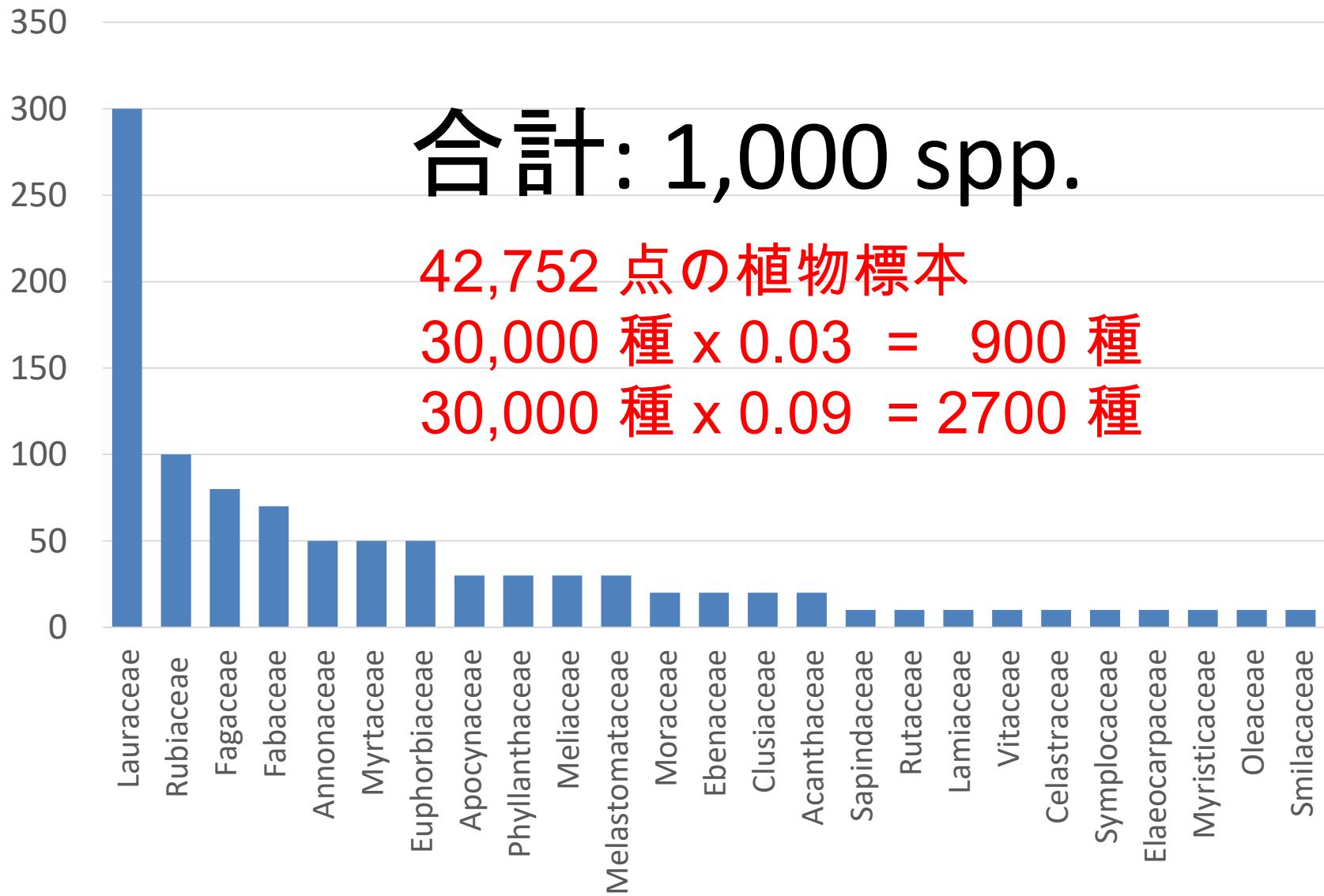
国	地域	同定済種数	新種数(%)	新分布(国レベル)	未同定の種数
カンボジア	Bokor	747	24 (3.2%)	102 (13.6%)	57
ラオス	Nam Kading	188	9 (4.7%)	34 (18.1%)	351
ベトナム	Bidoup Nui Ba (Langbian)	149	34 (22.8%)	1 (0.7%)	25
タイ	Khao Yai	559	3 (0.5%)	1 (0.2%)	116
ミャンマー	Tanintharyi	270	5 (1.8%)	10 (3.7%)	153

タイやミャンマーは新種や新分布となる種の割合が比較的低い
 >新種は見つかるものの、植物学的な研究は比較的進んでいる

カンボジア・ラオス・ベトナムは普通種でも標本が採られておらず、
 地域の植物の種多様性が正しく認知されていない
 >植物インベントリー調査を実施し、多様性の解明が必要

特にベトナムは新種、そしてその地域の固有種の割合が高い
 >より優先的に保全すべき生物多様性ホットスポット

我々が得たコレクションに含まれる新種数(控えめ推定)



これまでに記載した新種 (> 72種)

Homalium glandulosum (Salicaceae)
Neolitsea vuquangensis (Lauraceae)
Lithocarpus vuquangensis (Fagaceae)

Strobilanthes namkadingensis (Acanthaceae)
Monoon namkadingensis (Annonaceae)
Neouvaria laosenseis (Annonaceae)
Begonia namkadingensis (Begoniaceae)
Diospyros laoensis (Ebenaceae)
Didymocarpus middletonii (Gesneriaceae)
Camellia laosensis (Theaceae)
Camellia roseacea (Theaceae)

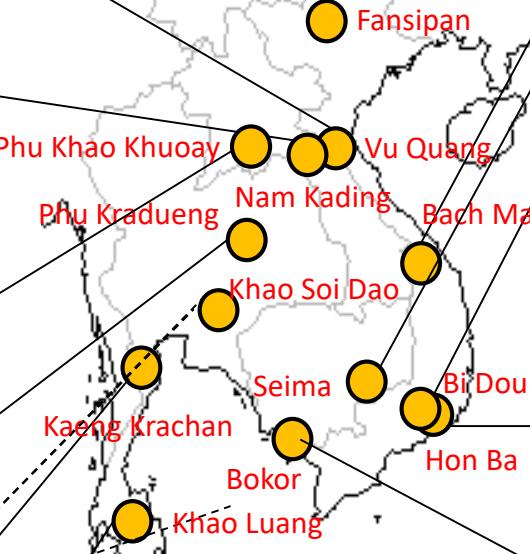
Gentiana laosensis (Gentianaceae)
Syzygium phukhaokhouayense (Myrtaceae)
Syzygium scabridum (Myrtaceae)

Toona calcicola (Meliaceae)
Asplenium kradugensis (Aspleniaceae)
Neolitsea kradugensis (Lauraceae)
Lysimachia kradugensis (Primulaceae)
Heteropanax thaiensis (Araliaceae)

Elaeagnus elongatus (Elaeagnaceae)

Prunus kaengkrachanensis (Rosaceae)

Erythroxylum calypteratus (Erythroxylaceae)



Glycosmis suberosa (Rutaceae)
Dichapetalum khaoluangense (Dichapetalaceae)

Popowia bachmaensis (Annonaceae)
Callicarpa bachmaensis (Lamiaceae)

Lagerstroemia ruffordii (Lythraceae)

Garcinia hoppii (Clusiaceae)
Quercus bidoupensis (Fagaceae)
Macrosolen bidoupensis (Loranthaceae)
Lasianthus bidoupensis (Rubiaceae)

Goniothalamus flagellistylus (Annonaceae)
Calophyllum honbaense (Calophyllaceae)
Trigonostemon honbaensis (Euphorbiaceae)
Eustigma honbaense (Hamamelidaceae)
Syzygium honbaense (Myrtaceae)
Syzygium phanhongii (Myrtaceae)
Syzygium yersinii (Myrtaceae)
Aporosa tetragona (Phyllanthaceae)
Lasianthus yaharae (Rubiaceae)
Lasianthus honbaensis (Rubiaceae)
Mussaenda revurvata (Rubiaceae)
Tarennia aurantiaca (Rubiaceae)

Heteropanax cambodiana (Araliaceae)
Schefflera cambodiana (Araliaceae)
Dichapetalum cambodianum (Dichapetalaceae)
Garcinia bokorense (Clusiaceae)
Elaeocarpus bokorensis (Elaeocarpaceae)
Croton phourinii (Euphorbiaceae)
Lithocarpus eriobotryifolius (Fagaceae)
Cinnamomum bokorense (Lauraceae)
Cinnamomum dimorphandrum (Lauraceae)
Lindera bokorensis (Lauraceae)
Machilus bokorensis (Lauraceae)
Machilus brevipedunculata (Lauraceae)
Memecylon bokorensis (Melastomataceae)
Syzygium elephantinum (Myrtaceae)
Phyllanthus bokorensis (Phyllanthaceae)
Ardisia smaragdinoides (Primulaceae)
 他10種

・我々の調査地の全てにおいて新種が発見され、東南アジア全域に渡って植物種多様性が過小評価されている現状を確認

レッドリストカテゴリーの評価

新種記載論文で評価を蓄積

例



Phytotaxa 375 (4): 247–260
<http://www.mapress.com/j/pt/>
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Article

ISSN 1179-3155 (print edition)
PHYTOTAXA
ISSN 1179-3163 (online edition)

<https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.375.4.1>

Five new species of *Syzygium* (Myrtaceae) from Indochina and Thailand

SHUICHIRO TAGANE^{1,2*}, VAN-SON DANG³, PHETLASY SOULADETH⁴, HIDETOSHI NAGAMASU⁵, HIRONORI TOYAMA^{1,6}, AKIYO NAIKI⁶, KENGO FUSE¹, HOP TRAN⁷, CENG-JUI YANG⁸, AMORN RAT PRAJAKSOOD⁹ & TETSUKAZU YAHARA¹

Syzygium honbaense Tagane, V.S.Dang & Yahara, sp. nov. (Figure 2).

Preliminary conservation assessment:—Critically Endangered (CR). During our intensive botanical surveys in Mt. Hon Ba from 2011 to 2013, only one flowering individual was found at the edge of the evergreen forest, along the road to the summit of Mt. Hon Ba. This situation satisfies the CR (critically endangered) status in criterion D of IUCN Red List Categories (IUCN 2012).

Syzygium phoukhaokhouayense Soulad., Tagane & Yahara, sp. nov. (Figure 4).

Preliminary conservation assessment:—Critically Endangered (CR). At present, *Syzygium phoukhaokhouayense* is known from only a single individual in the Phou Khao Khouay National Protected Area, at 905 m elev. The area is close to the Vientiane Capital, and has been relatively intensively surveyed by many botanists (e.g. Newman *et al.* 2007, Souladeth & Meesawat 2012, Lucas *et al.* 2013). However, we could not find any specimen of this species in the major herbaria (BKF, FOF, HN, KAG, NHL, P, RUPP, TNS, VNM), indicating that this is a rare species. This situation is qualified as CR according to IUCN Red List criteria D (IUCN 2012).

カンボジア・カンポントム省

林野庁が設定した森林プロットで1998年以来継続調査。2015年に英国王立協会学術誌に論文を発表。

PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS B

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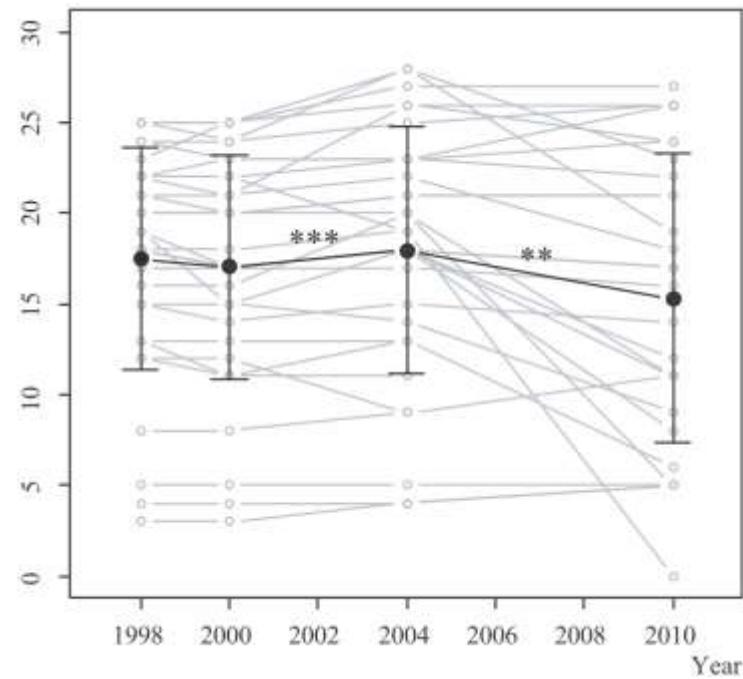
Effects of logging and recruitment
on community phylogenetic structure
in 32 permanent forest plots of
Kampong Thom, Cambodia

Hironori Toyama¹, Tsuyoshi Kajisa¹, Shuichiro Tagane¹, Keiko Mase¹,
Phourin Chhang², Vanna Samreth³, Vuthy Ma², Heng Sokh², Ryuji Ichihashi¹,
Yusuke Onoda⁴, Nobuya Mizoue¹ and Tetsukazu Yahara¹

森林プロット付近の低地フタバガキ林



樹木種数



カンボジア・カンポントム省(2018年11月)



林野庁森林プロットの看板

森林プロットKT21-22で2010年に採集された新種

トウダイグサ科Trigonostemon属の未記載種



伐採後のプロットでは確認できず

森林消失速度・新種数がともに大きい地域

- 1位: インドネシア
 - スマトラ>カリマンタン>スラウェシ>ジャワ
- 2位: マレーシア
 - サラワク(>サバ)>マレー半島
- 3位: ミャンマー
 - 北部(Indawgyi)>南部(Tanintharyi)
- 4位: ラオス
- 5位: カンボジア

クスノキ科・ブナ科・マメ科・アカネ科などの新種数・比率にもとづく評価

森林は守られているが新種数が多い地域

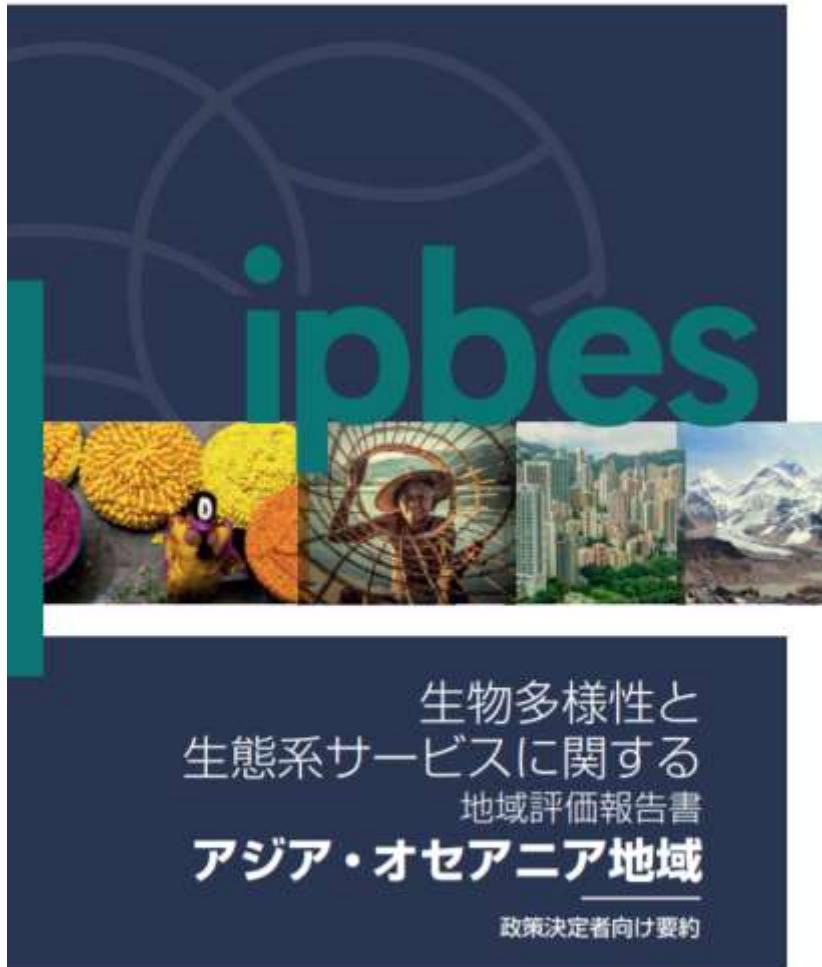
- 1位:ベトナム
 - とくに南部ラムドン省周辺の山地は東南アジアで最上位のホットスポット
 - フアンシーパンなどでは森林消失が著しく、観光開発も進む
- 2位:タイ
 - とくに半島部
- 3位:ブルネイ
 - 種多様性が高いがサラワク・サバ州と共に通種が多い

クスノキ科・ブナ科・マメ科・アカネ科などの新種数・比率にもとづく評価

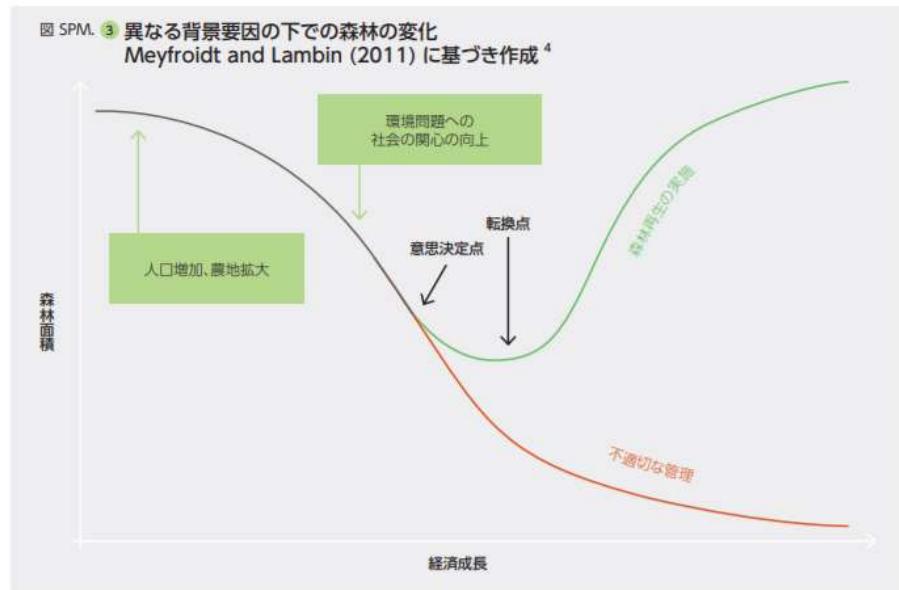
各国の森林保全・保護区管理の現状と課題

	現状	課題
ベトナム	森林は増加傾向。保護区管理体制も堅実。	Fan Si Panなどでの利用と保全の両立。アセスメントの導入。
ラオス	国立公園内でも良好な森林は少なく、さらに森林減少が進行。	森林プロット設置、継続調査と並行した管理強化。
カンボジア	林野庁プロットが皆伐。REDD+サイトで森林減少続く。Bokor国立公園でのリゾート開発。	林野庁プロットでの森林再生。コミュニティ林業支援。Bokor国立公園をUNESCO biosphere reserveへ。
タイ	国立公園管理体制が堅実。研究拠点も充実。	共同研究の推進によるFlora of Thailand早期完結、次の展望。
ミャンマー	国立公園内でも良好な森林は少なく、さらに森林減少が進行	森林プロット設置、継続調査と並行した管理強化。
マレーシア	保護区管理堅実。低インパクト林業が進む。	共同研究の推進による保護区管理・低インパクト林業の支援。
インドネシア	保護区内でも森林減少が進行。企業の森林利用、土地問題を背景とする対立。	新種比率評価を活用した、企業と政府による努力への支援。日本の消費を通じた支援。

IPBES地域アセスへの貢献



B. 生物多様性と生態系サービスのさまざまな傾向と背景要因



B1 全体的にみるとアジア・オセアニア地域の生物多様性と生態系の状態は悪化しているが、良好な状態を維持している地域もある（確立しているが不完全）。アジア・オセアニア地域における生物多様性と生態系サービスの状態にはさまざまな傾向がみられる。多様な生態系のうち、森林、山岳生態系、内陸淡水・湿地および沿岸生態系が最も深刻

な危機に瀕している（十分確立している）[4.3]。また、野生種、栽培種とともに、主に生息地の縮小によって、種内の遺伝的多様性が低下している。（確立しているが不完全）[3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3]。東南アジアでは1990年から2015年までの間に森林面積が12.9%減少した。この多くは、ヤシ油、パラゴムおよび木材製品の輸出市場の拡大に起因している[4.1.1, 4.1.2]。同様に、アジア・オセアニア地域の草原の60%、砂漠地帯の20%以上が過放牧、外来種の侵入または農地への転換が原因で劣化しており、在来植物・動物相が急速に減少している[3.2.1.2, 3.2.1.4]

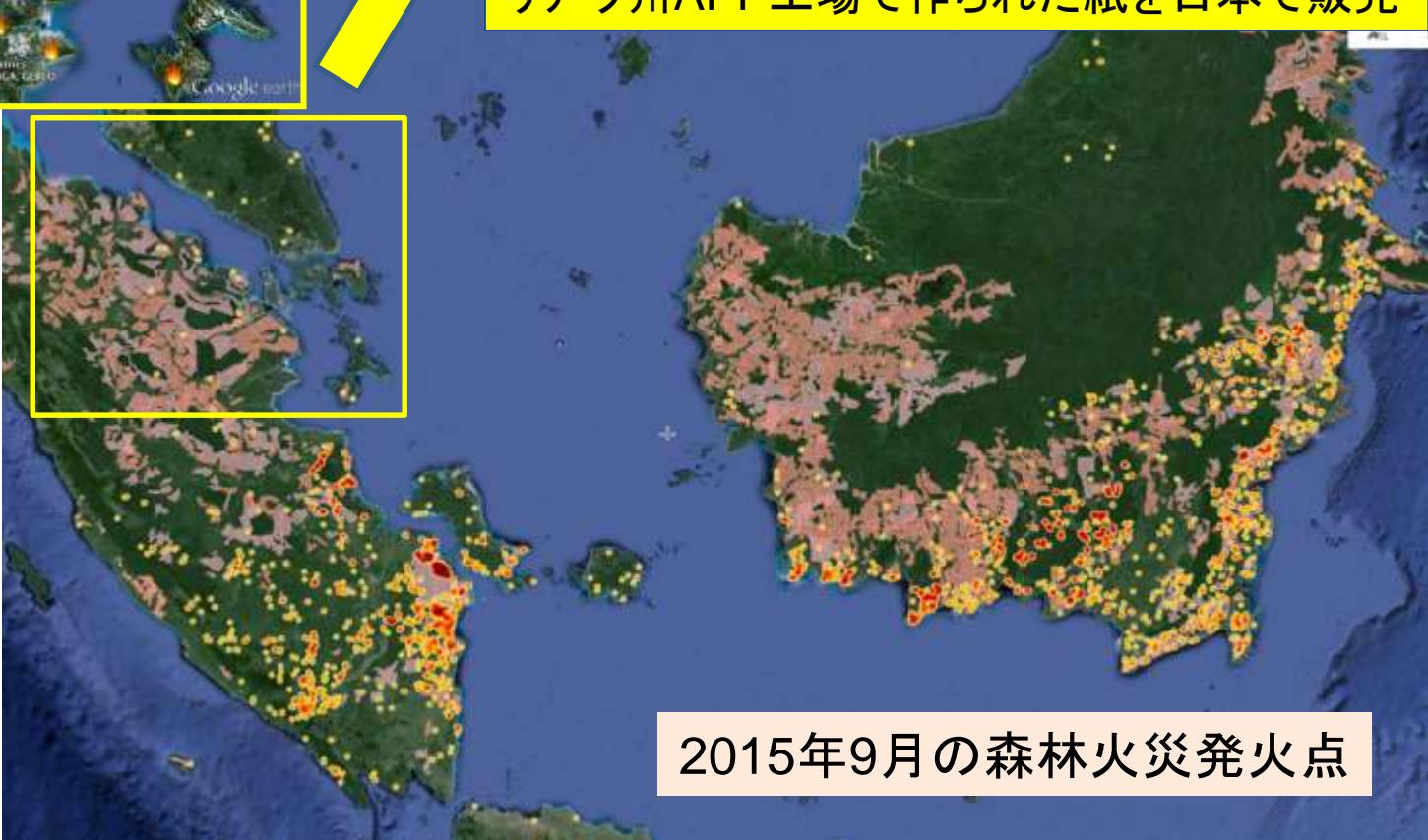
4. Meyfroidt, P., & Lambin, E. F. (2011). *Global Forest Transition: Prospects for an End to Deforestation*. Annual Review of Environment and Resources (Vol. 36). <http://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-environ-090710-143732>.

日本の消費者への選択肢の提示



売り上げの一部を熱帯林再生に使う仕組みを企業に提案する

リアウ州APP工場で作られた紙を日本で販売



Bidoup Nui Ba国立公園(Langbianエコパーク)の支援



GEO BON にエコパーク観測ネットワークを提案

Candidate “master sites” in SE Asia

	UNESCO BR	Forest GEO
Japan	Yakushima	
Korea	Jeju Island	
China	Xishuangbanna	Xishuangbanna
Taiwan		Lienhuachih
Vietnam	Langbian	Bidoup
Laos		
Cambodia	Tonle Sap	
Thailand	Mae Sa-Kog Ma	Doi Inthanon
Myanmar	Inlay Lake	
Malaysia	Crocker Range	Pasoh, Lambir
Brunei		Kuala Belalong
Singapore		Bukit Timah
Indonesia	Cibodas	
Phillipines	Pallawan	Palanan

図鑑Picture Guidesの発行

- 1) Tagane et al. 2017. A picture guide of forest trees in Cambodia IV: **Bokor National Park**. 776 pp.
- 2) Toyama et al. 2018. A picture guide of forest flora in **Gn. Gede Pangrango, Indonesia**. 384 pp.
- 3) Nagahama et al. 2019. A picture guide for the flora of **Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park I: Mt. Langbian**. 134pp.

A Picture Guide for the Flora of Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park I: Mt. Langbian

Ai Nagahama¹, Shuichiro Tagane², Nguyen Van Ngoc³, Hoang Thi Binh⁴, Truong Quang Cuong⁴, Hironori Toyama⁵, Hidetoshi Nagamatsu⁶, Kojin Tsuchiya⁷, Zhang Meng⁸, Yoshihisa Suyama⁹, Etsuko Moritsuka¹⁰, Nguyen Thi Anh Thu¹¹, Nguyen Cuong Thinh¹², Ayumi Matsuo¹³, Shun Hirota¹⁴, Akiyo Naiki¹⁵, Le Van Son¹⁶, Pham Huu Nhan¹⁷ and Tetsukazu Yahara¹⁸.

¹Center for Asian Conservation Ecology, Kyushu University, 764 Motooka, Fukuoka, 819-0395, Japan. ²The Kagoshima University Museum, Kagoshima University, 1-21-30 Korimoto, Kagoshima, 890-0065, Japan. ³Taipei University, 01 Phu Dong Thien Vuong, DaLat City, Lam Dong, Vietnam. ⁴Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park, Lam Dong, Vietnam. ⁵Institute Statistic, Tropical Biodiversity Research Center, University of the Ryukyus, 870 Uehara, Taketomi-cho, Yaezama-gata, Okinawa, 907-1541, Japan. ⁶The Kyoto University Museum, Kyoto University, Yoshida Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606-8501, Japan. ⁷Tohoku University, Kawashiri Field Center, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University, 232-7 Yamagishi, Namiki-cho, Onshi, Miyagi 989-6711, Japan.

Funded by JSPS grant for Global Center of Excellence Program "Asian Conservation Ecology as a basis of human-nature mutualism" and the Environment Research and Technology Development Fund (S9 & 4-1601) of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, and partially supported by MEXT-JSPS RAKENII Grant (18102640, 18102553 & 18104011).

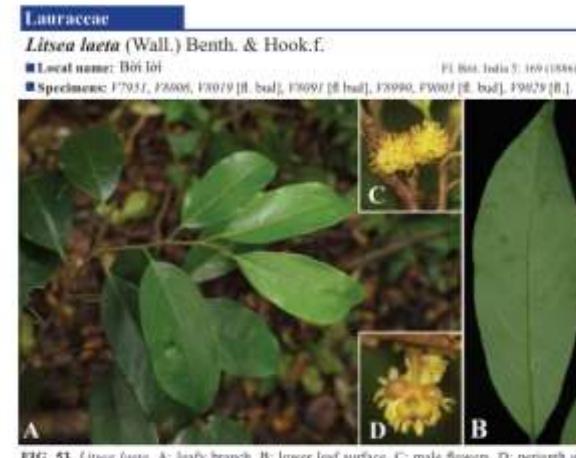
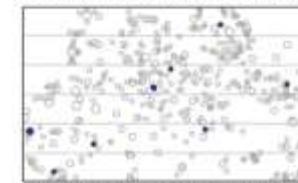


FIG. 53. *Litsea laeta*. A: leafy branch. B: lower leaf surface. C: male flower. D: perianth of male flower. A & B from F909W, Jun. 2018. C & D from F9029, Jan. 2018.



No. of individuals: 9. Height: up to 11 m tall.
DBH: 2.1–20.1 (avg. 6.2) cm.

This species is characterized by lanceolate, chartaceous, and glabrous leaves glabrous beneath, with 6–8 pairs of lateral veins and indistinct tertiary veins. This species is common in Bidoup-Nui Ba NP, from 1500 m to 1900 m. This species is distributed from Himalaya to northern Thailand and disjunctively in southern Vietnam.



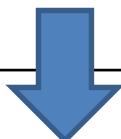
Specimen: F9029



Index in Vietnamese Names

Đào Bé	01	Đào long	100	Đào đắng Bát Nhã	000
Đào Langbiang	02	Đào Langbiang	007	Đào Langbiang	022
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AP BON, GEOSS APへの貢献

Year	GEOSS AP Symposia	GEO BON	AP BON Meetings	National BONs	CBD COPs	IPBES
2009	3rd GEOSS AP (Kyoto, February)		1st AP BON (July, Japan) 2nd AP BON (December, Japan)	Japan BON (May)		
2010	4th GEOSS AP (a session, Bali, March)	GEO BON Meeting (February, USA)	3rd AP BON (CBD COP10 Preconference, March, Japan)		COP10 (Japan, Side-event)	
2011			4th AP BON (December, Japan)			
2012	5th GEOSS AP (Tokyo, April)	GEO BON Meeting (December, USA)	WCC of IUCN (September, Korea)	Korea BON, Nepal BON, Bangladesh BON	COP11 (India, Side-event)	
2013	6th GEOSS AP (Ahmedabad, February)		5th AP BON (November, ACB, Philippines)	Philippines BON		Plenary-1
2014	7th GEOSS AP (Tokyo, May)	IC and AB (June, Germany)	6th AP BON (October, NIBR Korea)		COP12 (Korea, Side-event)	Plenary-2
2015	8th GEOSS AP (Beijing, September)	IC and AB (June, Germany)		Sino BON, Indonesia BON		Plenary-3
2016	2016-2025 A New GEO Strategy Plan Initiated	All-Hands Meeting (July, Germany)	7th AP BON (ACB, Thailand) 8th AP BON (Taipei, Taiwan)	WCC of IUCN (September, USA)	COP13 (Mexico)	Plenary-4
2017	9th GEOSS AP (Tokyo, January), 10th GEOSS AP (Hanoi, September)	IC and AB (July, Germany)				Plenary-5
2018	11th GEOSS AP (October, Kyoto)	All-Hands Meeting (July, Beijing)	9th AP BON (Bangkok, February), 10th AP BON (Kuching, July)		COP14 (Egypt)	Plenary-6
2019				New work plan to 2021		Plenary-7
2020					COP15 (China)	Plenary-8

GEO BON Beijing Callへの貢献

We, the Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity Observation Network (GEO BON), have gathered scientists and practitioners from 25 countries, on the occasion of our 10th anniversary, in Beijing, to discuss the future of biodiversity monitoring globally. **We call on the Parties to the CBD to significantly step up their efforts on the collection, analysis and delivery of biodiversity observations to advance the world towards the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.**

Despite significant progress over the last decade in gathering biodiversity observations and on the development of indicators, numerous gaps and barriers remain. At the time of the mid-term assessment of progress towards the Aichi biodiversity targets for 2020, uncertainties remained in the evaluation of most of the targets. Repeated, long-term biodiversity observations are crucial to detect and understand changes in biodiversity and ecosystem services and for assessing current and future policy options through scenarios and models. Without a significant increase in the global investment in biodiversity monitoring, existing observation gaps will remain and continue to impair the assessment of policy goals as well as limit their effective implementation.

To achieve a step change in action, **we propose that the post-2020 targets explicitly include the development of sustained operational national biodiversity observation networks.** Such national monitoring systems would routinely collect *in situ* and remote sensing data in the terrestrial, marine, and freshwater realms; aggregate and publish the data into public repositories; model Essential Biodiversity Variables; report on indicators relevant to national biodiversity strategies and targets; and greatly facilitate policy implementation at a critical time for the world's biodiversity. Developing such national biodiversity observation networks should be a priority in the post-2020 period and GEO BON stands ready to support these efforts.

GEO BON Beijing Call を通じてCBDに貢献



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

PRESS RELEASE

196 Governments agree to scale up investments in nature and people towards 2020 and beyond

UN Biodiversity Conference closes in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt

- *Sharm El Sheikh Declaration adopted inviting UN General Assembly to convene a Summit on Biodiversity for heads of State by 2020*
- *Governments agree to accelerate action to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020*
- *Agreement on a comprehensive and participatory process to develop post-2020 global biodiversity framework*
- *Sharm El Sheikh to Beijing Action Agenda for Nature and People launched to mobilize broad stakeholder engagement*
- *Over three dozen decisions made on technical issues of importance including Synthetic Biology, Digital Sequence Information, and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures.*

アウトリー

公開シンポジウム

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- 田金秀一郎:第66回生態学会シンポジウム アジア太平洋地域生物多様性観測ネットワーク10年の成果と新たな課題「東南アジアにおける植物の新種率」

本課題の成果に係る受賞

田金秀一郎: 日本植物分類学会 第17回大会奨励賞受賞記念講演. 2018年3月.「東南アジアにおける植物インベントリーから分かったこと」

遠山弘法: 日本植物分類学会 第18回大会奨励賞受賞記念講演. 2019年3月.

田金秀一郎: 第27回松下幸之助花の万博記念賞受賞講演. 2019年2月大阪.「東南アジアの植物多様性の解明を目指して」



東南アジアの植物種多様性の解明を目指して

田金秀一郎氏(鹿児島大学総合研究博物館特任助教)

- 授賞理由 -

東南アジアの幅広い植物について網羅的な知識をもち、広い地域で精力的な野外調査を行なっている。新種、新産地報告の論文は100本に達し、その知識をわかりやすくまとめた植物相のチェックリストや図鑑は東南アジア各国の研究水準の向上に大きく貢献している。熱帯林の多様性の解明と保全の国際的発展のために欠かせない人物。

1. 東南アジアの植物多様性の解明を目指して
田金秀一郎
鹿児島大学総合研究博物館
2. 東南アジアにおける様々な種々
3. 東南アジアは生物多様性
4. 森林の消失と種多様性の減少
5. 植物の種多様性を調査し、理解するために
6. 東南アジアの新しい植物標本収集
7. 細密的に植物標本を収集する
8. 調査地 (2012年現在)
9. 植物データベース
10. 調査地へ
11. 植物標本 - 高木採集
12. 植物標本 - 高木採集
13. 植物標本の作成
14. 基礎資料となる植物標本
15. 植物標本 (スケール 1mmあたりの植物標本)