## Towards the alliance for environmental education to achieve SDGs

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# SUSTAINABLE GALS DEVELOPMENT GALS

### 17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

Were born at the United Nations
Conference on Sustainable Development
in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 to produce a
set of universal goals that meet the
urgent environmental, political and
economic challenges facing our world.



Aims to **conserve** and **restore** the use of **terrestrial ecosystems** such as forests, wetlands, drylands and mountains by 2020.

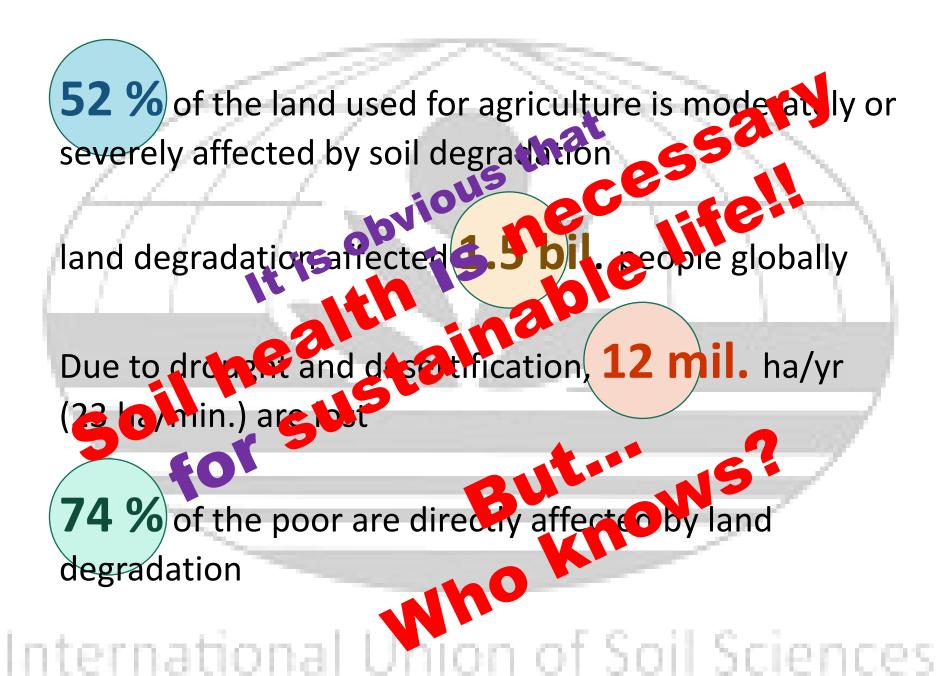


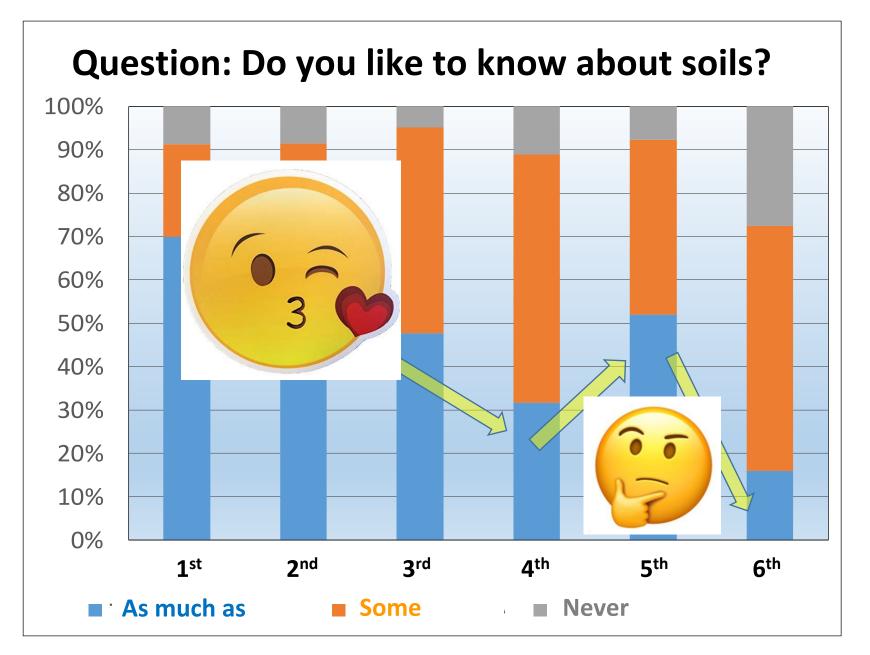
#### **Targets**

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land

International Union of Soil Sciences

degradation-neutral world





Hirai and Hirai (2014)

## Why it happened?

Keywords in Guidelines from Min. of Edu.							
	1947	1958	1968	1978	1988	1998	2008
Soil	<b>52</b>	7	14	8	5	2	1
Rice	<b>28</b>	7	2	0	0	0	0
Plough	8	17	0	1	1	2	2
Plant	24	16	27	26	16	26	26
Culti-	11	15	12	6	2	2	2
vation Growth	11	3	17	17	10	13	13
Environ ment	21	8	9	7	15	18	11

Hirai et.al. (2011)

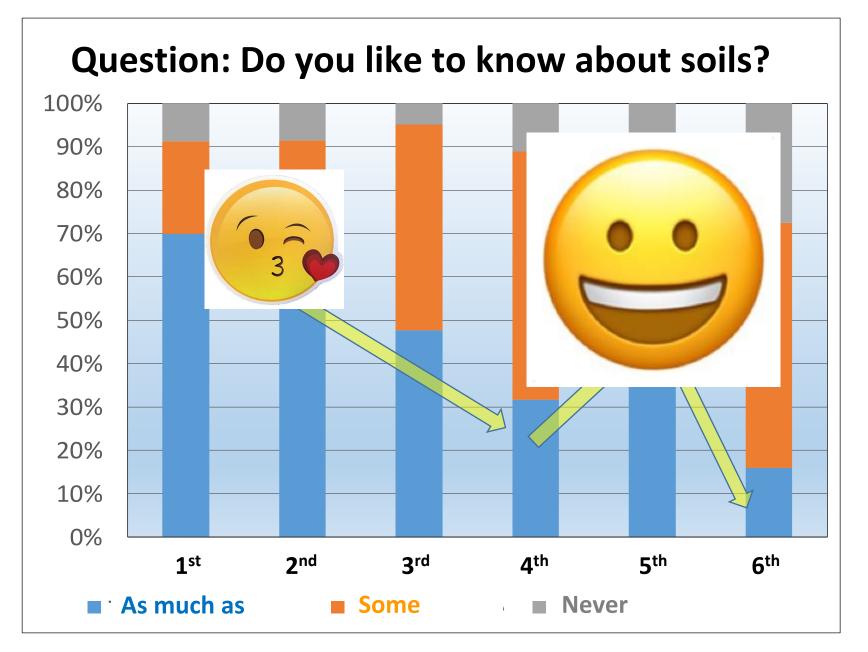
#### **Current guideline on "soils" for Grade 5 (2008)**

#### Life and Earth (Science)

#### (1) Germination, growth and fruiting

- a. Plants germinate using nutrients in their constants.
- b. Plants need the sun and the fertilzer wien they germinate.
- c. Germination is affected by the air and temperature.
- d. Plant growth is affected by sun light and fertilizer.
- e. Pollination results in fruiting.





Hirai and Hirai (2014)

# Good start is .... Efficient target is ....



Soil and environmental education program for school kids and their parents and all laymen.

--- Jointly with national/regional societies, museums of Natural History, universities, agricultural research centers,

schools, private companies, etc.



Taking them out of doors of soil profiles and making miniature monoliths









Inion

## **Major Activities of IYS**





Textbooks, videos, games, etc. for children, students and teachers



4. おちばと土のにおいを かごうし

Let's sniff soils smell!



## What color here?

- And there?
- 上の主と



土壌を調べよう

土壌中には数多くの様々な動物が住んでいます。地面をはっている動物や土中の大きな動物 (大形動物) は比較的見つけやすいですが、土中にいる小さな動物 (小形動物) は見つけるのが難しいです。たか、 (40 ページ~) を参照して下さい。

### Soil biology

取し、それぞれへい で少しづつ崩しながら大形動物をピンセットで取り出し(図 7.2(d))。それぞれ 70% エタ ノールの入った容器に入れます。大形動物をシャーレに移して双眼実体顕微鏡で検鏡し、 絵字書を見た。

#### Hand sorting

た落葉い 射します。エタノールイン 検索表 (図 7.3) を見ながら種類を確認し、個体数を調べますした に空き缶を打たご

## Tullgren funnel procedure







図 7.2 (a) ツルグレン装置 (左) と実体顕微鏡 (右), (b) ツルグレン装置の自作例, (c) ハンド・ソーティング法による土壌動物の収集 (d) 落ち葉めくり (写真提供: (a) 愛知県農業総合試験場 瀧膊俊, (c) (d) 武蔵野学院大学 福田直)

第8章

土壌の標本(モノリス)を作る

土壌断面の標本のことを土壌モノリスと ます。ここではモノリス製作の実際\*1を紹 介します。



図8.1 モノリス製作の概要: (a) 代表的な土壌断面の選択, (b) 接着剤の注入 着剤の塗布, (d) 剥ぎ取り終了後の土壌の様子 (これを板に貼り付けて け, 完成させる)

が市販されている (問い合わせ先:(株) 三恒商事文化財課 電話:06-653 住所:大阪市西区新町1丁目10番2号)。



図 8.2 モノリス製作の詳細(その 1): (a) 土壌断面の表面をできるだけ平らに整形す

引を固化させるために霧吹

**Monoliths** preparation

Contents are unique and diverse, but

area-, nation-, regional-specific thus

not easy to approach policymakers

International Union of Soil





#### We need alliance

with simple and standardized protocols in environmental education

to approach policymakers for their better understanding

"soil matters".



International Union



