

Rehabilitation of “Flowing rope with birdlime hunt” and “Wide rectangle net hunt” to waterfowl.

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“Flowing rope with birdlime hunt” and “wide rectangle net hunt” were performed at Tega marsh (Chiba) and Kasumigaura lake (Ibaraki) until 1945, legitimately. There were also cases at Sado island (Niigata, Japan sea) and Biwa lake (Shiga).

The role of the public museums of Ibaraki Prefecture and Sado city (Niigata Prefecture) is big in folklore after new political system from 1945.

“Flowing rope with birdlime hunt” had been held from 14century at Tega Marsh, from the information of Higashi-Katsushika-County magazine around about 1880’s years.

“Flowing rope with birdlime hunt” had been held at offshore, and “Wide rectangle net hunt” had been installed at shallows close to shore. Both 2 type hunt methods had been run at the same time.

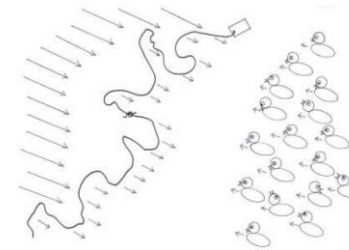
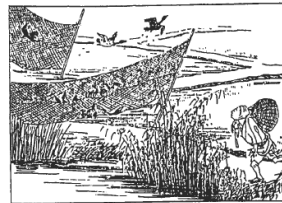
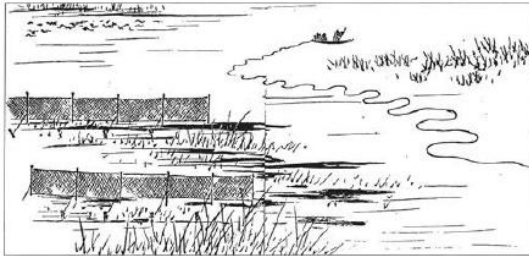


Figure ;
Hunting, Wind direction, Flowing rope with birdlime, and Ducks.

Copyright:
Sado city Board of education, Niigata, Japan.
Itou Shouiehi, Sado City Cultural Properties
Protection Council Committee Member.

Fishing and Hunting at Kamo lake, Sado Island,
with the method of hearing. "Annual report of Sado
city tradition and culture research institute, Vol.2",
2009.



Photo source: Abiko City Bird Museum

Duck Hunt at Tega Marsh, Chiba, Japan.
Hunting illustration, Ministry of Agro-Commerce, Japan, 1892.
Also same picture contents were introduced from Dr, Yutaka Suga of Institute of advanced
studies of Asia, Tokyo University, at "Life magazine of waterside, Japan Folklore- Vol.18'1,
pp41-81, 1990"

Conclusion:

“Flowing rope with birdlime hunt” and “Wide rectangle net hunt” should be restored. “Human rights and culture” and “Protection of specie’s diversity of natural resources” should be compatible. The legal system must be amended for that purpose.