

2016年度に高知県が受け入れた研修員タイロン・キダオ・ダグダグさん(分野は造園)へ11月の帰国前にインタビューをしました
(聞き手:高知県国際交流協会 高島利枝)

Q1. 日本に来ることになったきっかけは何ですか?研修に応募した理由を教えてください。

両県州姉妹交流公園事業に関連して、自治体交流研修員が高知県で専門研修を受けることになり、2016年研修員として州政府から派遣されました。私は、日本の技術を習得したく研修に応募することを決めました。とても礼儀正しく、親切な人がいて、平和で美しいこの国での経験がしてみたかったという思いもあります。

また、日本の農業についても関心があり、特に害虫の作物被害への自治体の対応について知りたいと考えていました。

Q2. 今の研修内容について教えてください。

県立牧野植物園では、植物園や桜の木の維持管理をしています。研修内容は、除草、灌水、植物の肥料やり、木の剪定、川の清掃と多岐にわたり、木が倒れるのを防ぐための添え木の建て方や竹の柵の作り方も職員の方から教わりました。

また、1週間、南国市にある県農業技術センター生産環境課で、天敵の種類や害虫防除の流れについて学ぶ機会もありました。

Q3. 日本で学んだことで、母国で活用したいことはありますか。

日本の景観や公園はとても美しく、いつまでも見ていたいと感じさせられます。日本の造園に関する知識を多くは習得できなかったのですが、母国でも日本のこの美しい造園技術を推進して取り入れるようにしたいと思います。

また、ある時、自分が住む地域の資源ごみ分別作業にも参加しました。地域住民がゴミを正しくきれいに分別している姿を見て驚きました。母国にはこのような習慣がないので、自治体と地域社会が協力するこの活動を紹介したいです。

Q4. 研修で学んだことを生かして、帰国後は何をしていきたいですか?

州は姉妹交流公園を建設しようとしています。牧野植物園で学んだことを生かし、姉妹交流公園に加え、他の公園の改善にも役立てていきたいと考えています。

Q5. 最後に高知県で出会った人にメッセージをお願いします。

高知ではとても充実した時間を過ごすことができ、皆さんに心から感謝しています。県国際交流協会や県国際交流課の皆さんには受入のお世話だけでなく生活指導もしていただきました。研修機関の指導員や職員の皆さんのお陰で、素晴らしい経験をする事ができ、多くの学びがありました。また、県内外の観光名所を案内してくれた高知でできた友人の皆さんにも感謝の気持ちでいっぱいです。南米の研修員、高知に住むフィリピンの友人たち、ここで出会ったすべての人たちと培った思い出や経験に心からありがとうと言いたいです。



ベンゲット州職員の
タイロン・キダオ・ダグダグさん
(Tyrone Kidao Dagdag,
a staff member for the province)

In 2016, Kochi government accepted trainee Tyrone Kidao Dagdag (specializing in landscaping) and I interviewed him before his return to the Philippines in November

(Interviewer : Rie Takashima, Kochi International Association)

Q1. What brought you to Japan? Please give us a description on why you decided to join the training?

One part of the Benguet-Kochi Sisterhood program is to send Local Government Official technical trainees to have a specialized training in Kochi, I was selected by our government to attend this year. I decided to join the training to gain knowledge on Japanese technology. And of course, I wanted to experience living in this very peaceful and beautiful country with very polite and friendly people.

One more thing I was interested in was about agriculture in Japan, I wanted to know or learn on how government of Kochi is dealing with the problem of pests on crops.

Q2. Please give us the description of your training.

My training is at the Prefectural Makino Botanical Garden and I'm involved in the care and maintenance of the garden and cherry blossom (sakura) trees. My training involves different activities, such as; weeding, irrigation, application of fertilizer to plants, pruning trees and shrubs, cleaning the streams, and sometimes they teach me how to attach support poles to trees to prevent them from bending or falling, and how to make bamboo fencing. Also, I learned how to take care of and maintain sakura trees.

I was given a chance to train for a week at the Agricultural Technology Research Center in Nankoku City at Entomology section to know and learn the natural enemies that they are producing, and how they control specific pests.

Q3. Please describe any ideas or techniques being used in Japan that you would like to promote in your home country?

First, every landscape or park around Japan is so beautiful that it makes you feel that you would always want to watch over it. Even though I did not gain very much knowledge about the ideas of landscaping in Japan, I want to promote the study of techniques and ideas on how to create beautiful landscapes using the Japanese landscaping style in my own country.

Secondly, I was given a chance to participate in an activity that communities in Kochi do for garbage disposal.

I was amazed at how neatly and carefully the garbage was separated. I would like to promote Kochi's methods of garbage disposal in my own country, as the method in the Philippines is less organized.

Q4. Based on what you learned in the training, what are you hoping to do in your home country when you return?

The Benguet Province will be establishing a sisterhood park located in Benguet. I'd like to apply my training at Makino Botanical Gardens, not only to the proposed sisterhood park, but also any other parks that I think need to be improved.

Q5. Can you give us a message for those who you have met in Kochi?

I want to say a big thanks to everyone who made my stay in Kochi very meaningful. To Kochi International Association and Kochi Pref. International Affairs Division that processed all my papers, and coordinated all my activities and educated me about life in Kochi. To my mentors and colleagues in my training at the Makino Botanical Garden and at the Agricultural Technology Research Center, I want to thank you for a wonderful experience and for all the knowledge I gained. A special thanks to my friends I made in Kochi who took me to some very beautiful sightseeing places and events not only in Kochi Prefecture but also in some parts of Shikoku region. To my co trainees from South America, my friends from Philippines who are here in Kochi, and to all who I have met, I can't name you all but I just want to say thank you very much for the memories and experiences that we had together.

高知県・ベンゲット州 友好新聞

MABUHAY ANG ATING SAMAHAN

(私たちの友情がいつまでも続きますように……)

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フォングワン・ベンゲット州知事(中央)ら植樹祭の参加者 (鋸屋さん提供)
Governor Fongwan of Benguet Province (center) and participants of the Tree Planting Festival (provided by Mr. Ogaya)



桜や地元の桜の苗木を植樹 (松本さん提供)
Planting the seedlings for the cherry blossom trees and oak trees from the local area (provided by Mr. Matsumoto)



植樹を終えて (鋸屋さん提供)
After the tree planting (provided by Mr. Ogaya)

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携帯サイト



高知県・ベンゲット州姉妹交流推進会議
Kochi-Benguet Sisterhood Development Group

植樹祭特集

2016年6月6日、当推進会議会長の吉川浩史をはじめとする有志一行8名が、ベンゲット州アトック町内にある姉妹交流公園の予定地を訪問し、フィリピン政府及び州町の関係者、在フィリピン日本国大使館の職員、公園予定地の地主、帰国農業実習生らとともに桜や地元の樫の苗木を植樹しました。

翻訳:ナオミ・ロング(高知県国際交流員)



姉妹交流公園の予定地 (鋸屋さん提供)
Assigned land for the Sisterhood Park (provided by Mr. Ogaya)

Special Feature on Tree Planting Festival

On 6 June 2016, Hirofumi Yoshikawa, the Chairman of the Kochi-Benguet Sisterhood Development Group, accompanied by 7 volunteers, visited the land assigned for the Sisterhood Park in Atok Town, Benguet Province. Along with those from the Philippine government, the province and town, staff members from the embassy of Japan in the Philippines, the owner of the land assigned for the park and trainees who have returned to the Philippines from Japan, they planted seedlings from both cherry blossom trees and oak trees from the local area.

(Translated by Naomi Long, Kencho CIR)

植樹祭に至るまでの経緯(Sequence of events leading up to the Tree Planting Festival)

平成23年 (2011)	4月、吉川会長がベンゲット州知事及び州議会議員2名を県立牧野植物園に案内し、同州に導入可能な桜の種類について尋ねる。	In April, Chairman Yoshikawa showed the Governor of Benguet, along with other two members of the provincial government around Kochi Prefectural Makino Botanical Garden. He also enquired about the possibility of introducing the cherry blossom tree species into the Province.
平成24年 (2012)	11月、県立牧野植物園から譲り受けたセンダイヤの種5000粒を吉川らが同州政府の農場に播種。	In November, Yoshikawa and companions sowed 5000 Sendaiya (P. jamasakura) seeds, which they had received from Kochi Prefectural Makino Botanical Garden, in the provincial government's agricultural farm.
平成25年 (2013)	6月、センダイヤの種から550の芽が出たと報告を受けるも管理不十分により年々その数が減少。	In June, although it was reported that 550 Sendaiya shoots had sprouted, this number decreased each year due to insufficient care.
平成26年 (2014)	12月、コルディリェラ地域観光局長から桜の植樹場所を姉妹交流公園として整備してはどうかとの提案を受ける。	In December, Yoshikawa received a proposal from the Cordillera Regional Director of the Department of Tourism, for the development of the site where the cherry blossom trees would be planted as a Sisterhood Park.
	3月、当推進会議の総会において桜の植樹場所を姉妹交流公園として整備することを確認。	In March, at the general meeting of the Kochi-Benguet Sisterhood Development Group, it was confirmed that the site where cherry blossom trees would be planted would be developed as a Sisterhood Park.
	6月、吉川らが牧野植物園の専門家とともに姉妹交流公園の候補地3カ所を視察。候補地を同州アトック町パオアイにある私有地に絞る。	In June, Yoshikawa and companions, along with a specialist from Kochi Prefectural Makino Botanical Garden, inspected 3 prospective sites for the Sisterhood Park. One of them which was a privately owned land in Benguet Province, Atok Town, Paoay was selected as a candidate site.
平成27年 (2015)	11月、40周年記念訪問団が同州を訪問し、センダイヤの苗木75本、椿寒桜35本を州政府に寄贈するとともに仮植を実施。	In November, a visiting delegation came to Benguet Province for a 40th anniversary visit, and alongside presenting the provincial government with 75 Sendaiya and 35 Yukiwarizakura (P. introrsa) seedlings, the group carried out their temporary planting.
平成28年 (2016)	4月、州政府と公園候補地の地主との間で土地の利用に関する契約(期間の末日を2041年12月31日とする使用貸借契約で契約の更新が可能。)が成立。	In April, the contract for the use of land (31 December, 2041 was decided as the final day for the loaning of the land (free of charge) with the possibility of changes in the contract) was concluded between the provincial government and the owner of the prospective land for the park.

姉妹交流公園予定地の概要

(Outline of the allotted land for the Sisterhood Park)

所在地(Location of the land)

ベンゲット州アトック町パオアイ

州都ラ・トリニダッド市から車で約1時間半

(Benguet Province, Atok Town, Paoay About 1.5 hours by car from the capital La Trinidad)

標高(Elevation)

2,300メートル(2,300 meters)

面積(Land area)

5,188平方メートル(5,188 square meters)

植樹祭の様子 The Tree Planting Festival



尾崎高知県知事の祝辞を当推進会議の田上監事が代読(松本さん提供)
Congratulatory address from Governor Ozaki of Kochi Prefecture, read by Mr. Tanoue, auditor of the Kochi-Benguet Sisterhood Development Group (provided by Mr. Matsumoto)

植樹祭には、ベンゲット州知事をはじめ、アトック町長、フィリピン政府の天然資源環境省及び観光省の職員、在フィリピン日本大使館の書記官のほか、公園用地の地主のハイト家一族を含め150名を超える

Over 150 guests attended, including the Governor of Benguet Province, the Mayor of Atok, staff members from the Philippine government Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Tourism, the secretary for the Embassy of Japan in the Philippines and the



フiongワン・ベンゲット州知事が挨拶(鋸屋さん提供)
Address from Governor Fongwan of Benguet Province (provided by Mr. Ogaya)

方々が出席し、尾崎知事のメッセージが代読された。その後、34本のサクラの苗木とともに同州の固有自生種として50本の樫の苗が植樹された。

また、フィリピンで初めての桜の公園が誕生することに対してフィリピンの地元メディアも高い関心を示し、首都マニ

ラから日刊邦字紙のマニラ新聞社や主要テレビ局のABS-CBNクルーなど多くの取材陣が駆け付けた。



吉川会長から苗木の引き渡し(松本さん提供)
Chairman Yoshikawa hands over a seedling (provided by Mr. Matsumoto)

Haight Clan, the owners of the land to be used for the park. Governor Ozaki's message was read out on his behalf. Following that, along with 34 cherry blossom tree seedlings, 50 oak seedlings were planted from a species native to the province.

Furthermore, the local media showed great interest in the event as this was the first cherry blossom tree park to be opened in the Philippines. Many groups of reporters came to cover the event including the Daily Manila Shimbun newspaper from the capital, Manila, and the major television station, ABS-CBN Crew.

造園の専門家、山本裕隆氏の所見 — 土壌の改良が不可決 —

Thoughts from Hirotaka Yamamoto, a specialist in landscaping — Improving the soil is essential —

仮植地での植樹用のサクラ苗の育成管理に改善の余地があるように感じました。仮植地の土壌は粘土質で、水分と通気性を好むサクラには好ましくなかったようです。粘土質の土壌は乾期には乾燥して固く締まり、散水しても水の浸透が悪く水分不足を来し、雨期には水はけが悪く通気性も悪くなってしまいます。そのため、サクラ苗は枯死しない場合でも生き延びるために新芽を展開せずに休眠状態に入ったものと思われました。仮に寒風のせいで脱水状態となった場合は苗の上部が枯死しているはずですから冬の寒さは問題ないと思いました。現時点で休眠状態の苗の上部は枯死していきますが根元から新芽を伸ばしていれば2年程度待てば使用出来る苗に育ってくれると思いました。仮植地での育成管理上の改善点は粘土質の土壌に腐葉土のような肥料分を含まない堆肥をすき込む等、土壌改良をする事と乾期には撒水をする事が不可欠と思いました。

なお、センダイヤと雪割桜の比較ではセンダイヤの方に枯死が目立ちましたが、これは品種間の適応差ではなく苗に厳しい環境に耐える力が有ったかどうかの差であろうと判断しました。雪割桜の方が太く丈夫な苗でしたので乾期の水分不足や通気性の悪さに耐えて生き延びたものと思われました。また、実生苗と接ぎ木苗の比較では差異は認められませんでした。

I felt that there was room for improvement in terms of the cultivation of the cherry blossom tree seedlings in the temporarily planted area. The quality of the soil was clay-like, so for cherry blossom trees that crave moisture and soil with high aeration, it wasn't desirable. During dry seasons clay-like soil dries out, hardens and solidifies. Despite irrigation, water is unable to permeate the soil sufficiently leading to a lack of moisture. Then during the rainy season the water doesn't drain well, and the aeration of soil also worsens. As a result, even if the cherry blossom tree seedlings didn't wither, in order for them to survive, they appeared to enter a dormant state without developing new seedlings. I thought that the cold weather in winter shouldn't be a problem because if they entered a dehydrated state due to a short spell of coldness, the top part of the seedling would wither. Currently, the top part of the seedling that is in a dormant state is withering, however I thought that if new shoots are grown from the roots, after two years, seedlings that are useable will grow up. To improve the cultivation of the seedlings in the temporary location accordingly, I think that it's essential to improve the soil through ways such as adding in compost that doesn't include fertilizers such as mulch in to the clay-like soil, and conducting irrigation during the dry season is essential.

On a final note, on comparing the Sendaiya and Yukiwarizakura, the withering of the Sendaiya was more noticeable, however I judged that this was not due to the species inability to adapt, but rather whether or not the seedling was able to endure the harsh environment. As the Yukiwarizakura seedlings were thicker and more durable, they were able to endure and survive the lack of moisture during the dry season and lack of soil aeration. Furthermore, no differences were recognized in a comparison of seedlings grown from seeds and grafted seedlings

参加者氏名(敬称略)

吉川浩史、田上裕三、岡林誠介、鋸屋勝、鋸屋八重子、亀井亘、松本光男、山本裕隆

Participants

Hirofumi Yoshikawa, Yuzo Tanoue, Seisuke Okabayashi, Masaru Ogaya, Yaeko Ogaya, Wataru Kamei, Mitsuo Matsumoto, Hirotaka Yamamoto