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The Biodiversity in Myanmar Villages

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Myanmar is located in Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hot Spot

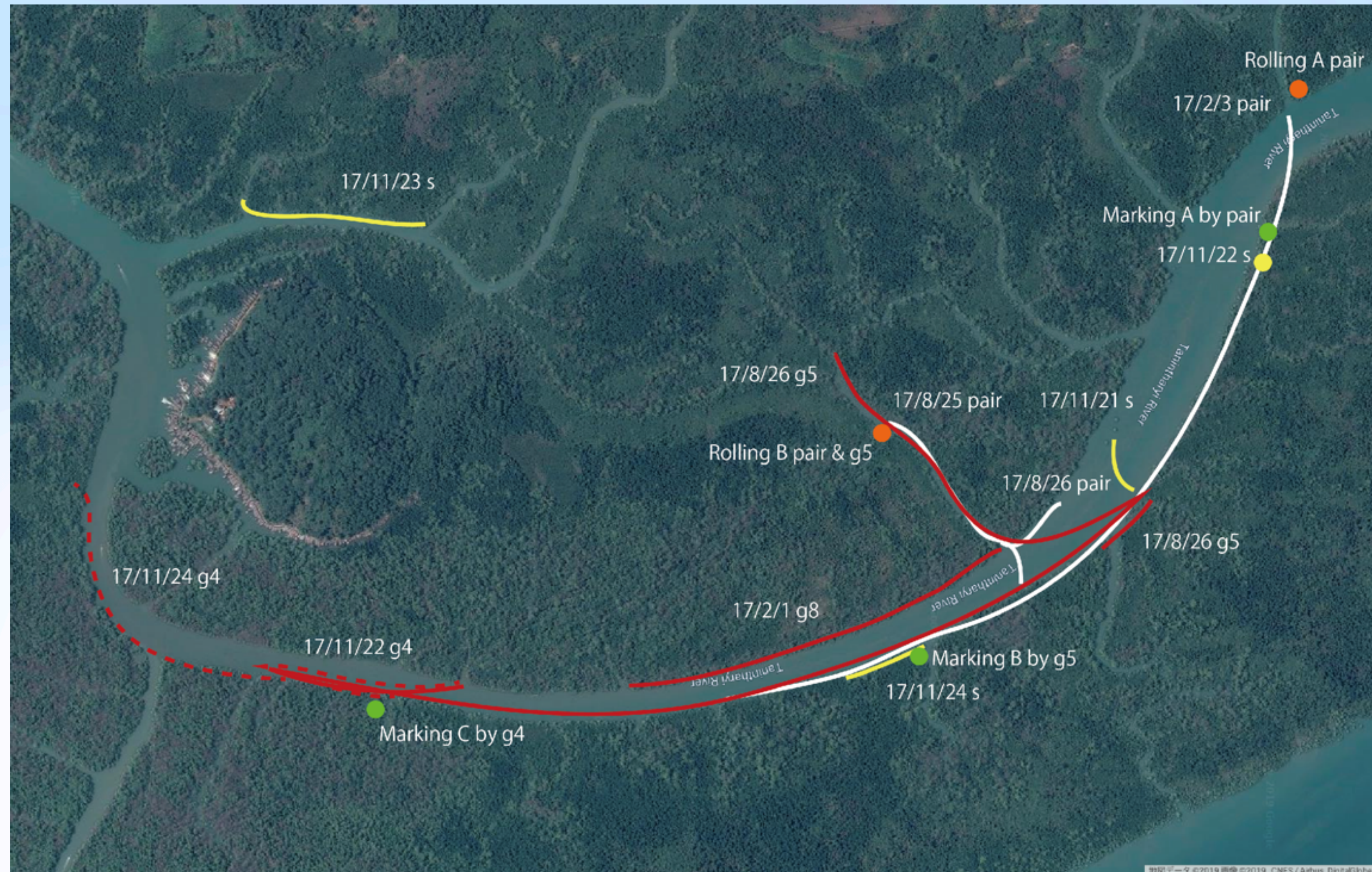
- Myanmar is famous for the rich biodiversity and the northwestern part of Indo-Burma biodiversity hot spot. Of 1266 bird species, 1035 (81.8 %) species occur in Myanmar (Conservation International).
- There are 8 National Parks, 29 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 4 Nature Parks in Myanmar. These area are very important for the wildlife conservation.
- Simultaneously, the wildlife in our surroundings should also be emphasized in order to understand biodiversity.



Smooth coated otter, *Lutrogale perspicillata*

Records of the occurrence of Otter

- This area is fishery ground.
- The fishermen set nets on the bank of the mangroves.
- The creek is also important pathways of the local and the tourist.





Black Headed Ibis *Threskiornis melanocephalus*



Asian Openbill *Anastomus oscitans*



Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*



Hoopoe *Upupa epopus*



Little Ringed Plover, *Charadrius dubius*



Black-Winged Stilt, *Himantopus himantopus*



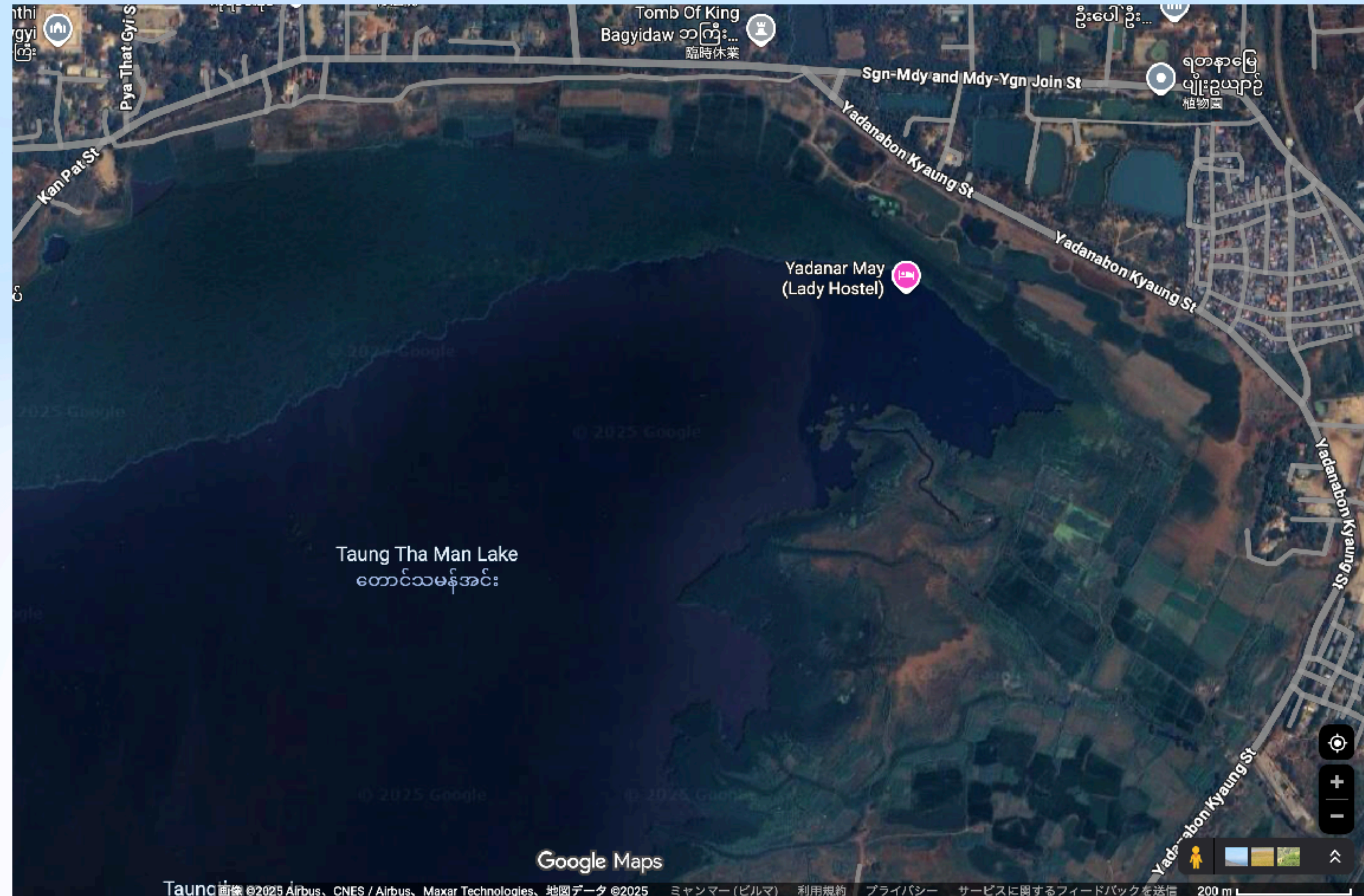
Indian stone-curlew, *Burhinus indicus*



Winter Migration of Common Crane, *Grus grus*

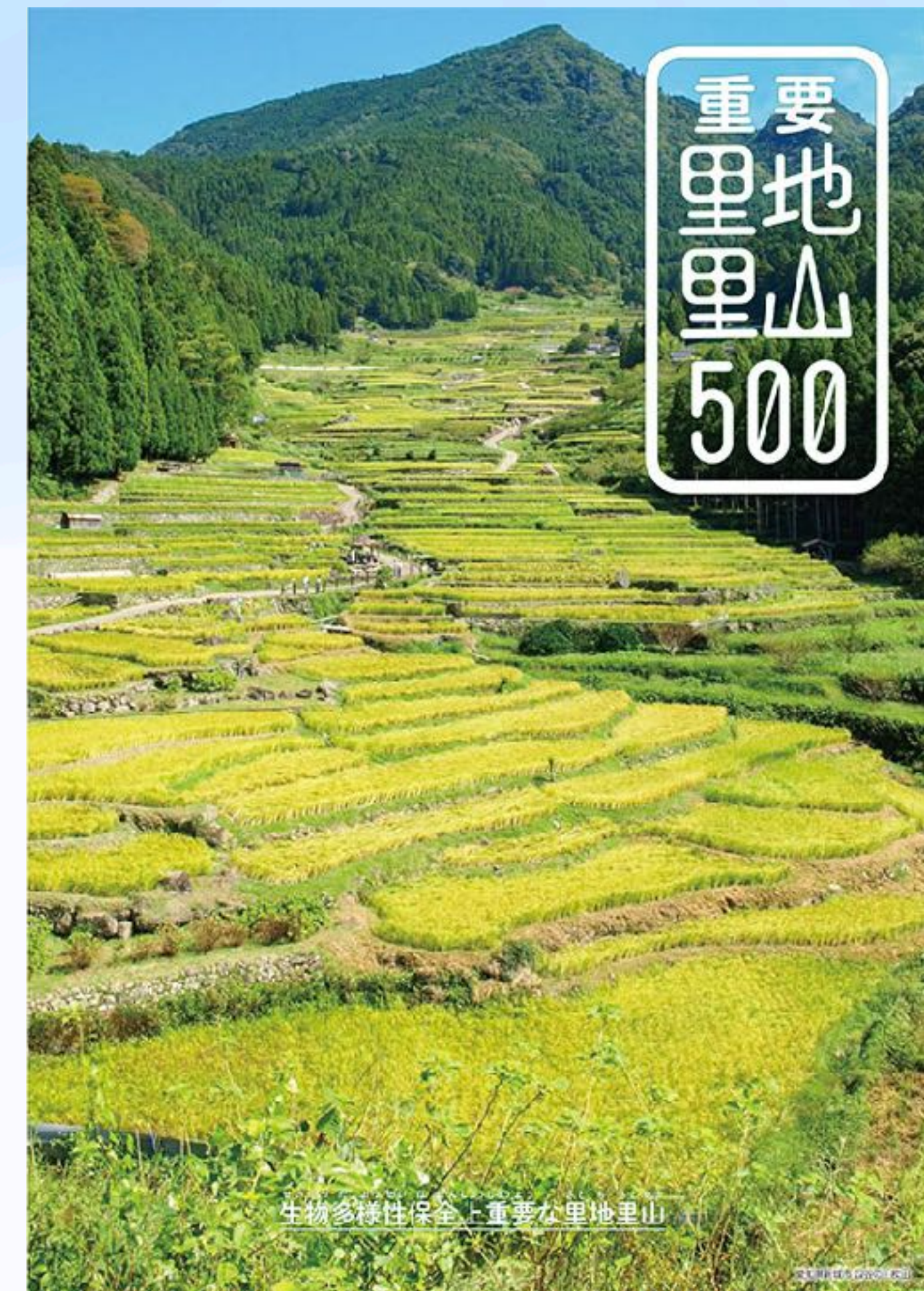
Birds on the farming fields

- These birds occurred in the farming fields of Mandalay. Taung Tha Man Inn, Paleik Inn, and Tada-U (near Mandalay airport).
- The farming land where the farmers maintain will be the good habitat for the avifauna.



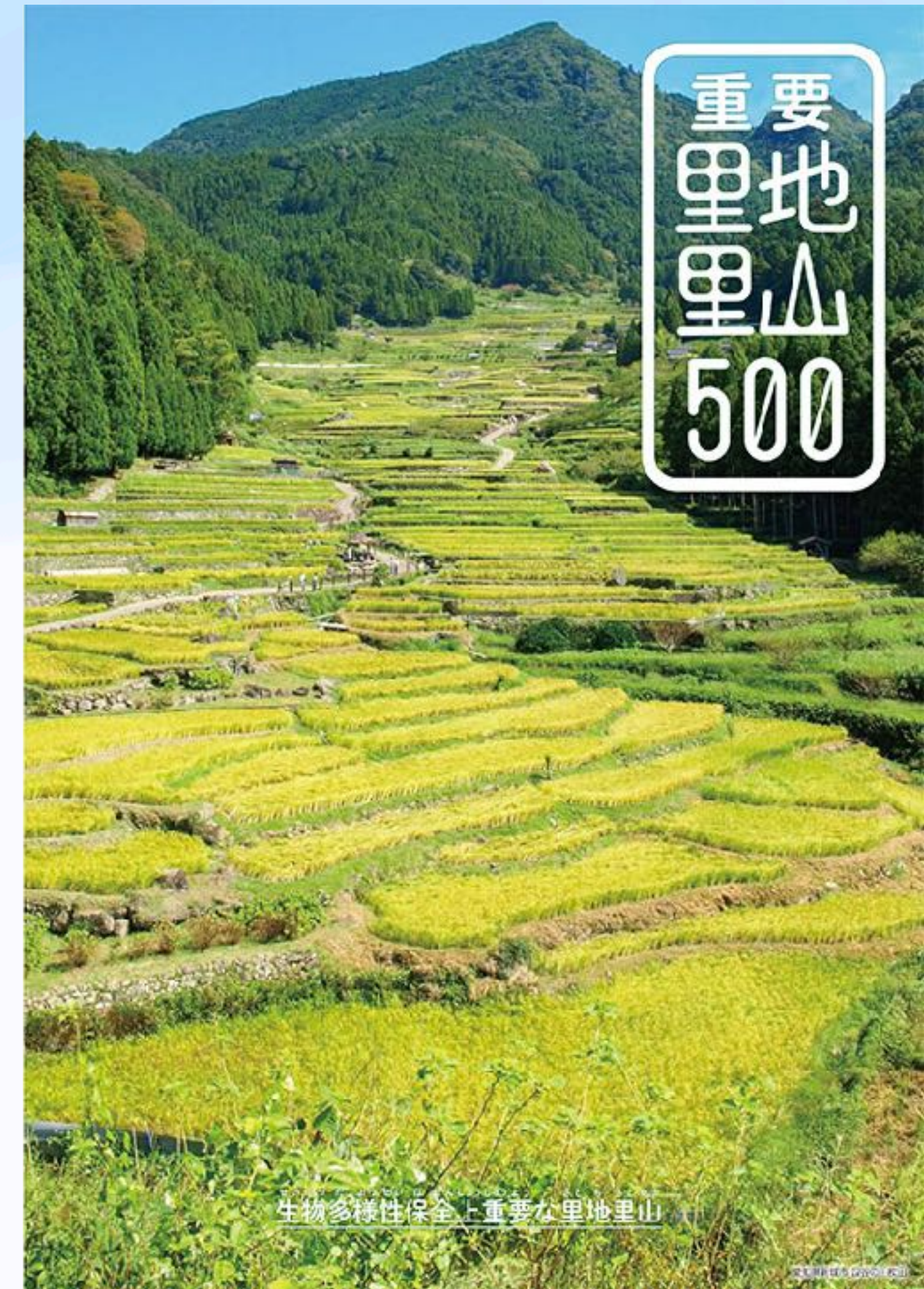
Ministry of Environment of Japan choose 500 important “Satochi & Satoyama” places for the biodiversity conservation in Japan.

- Sato (village areas and farming grounds) and Satoyama (the forested mountains surrounding villages) are well known as important landscapes for biodiversity in Japan.
- Agricultural practices help maintain farmland, which in turn supports rich biodiversity (Fujioka, 1998).
- This biodiversity have long coexisted as part of the culture and traditions of rural communities in many Asian countries.



Ministry of Environment of Japan choose 500 important “Satochi & Satoyama” places for the biodiversity conservation in Japan.

- Some of the biodiversity are already coexisting as the part of the culture and the tradition of villages in Asian countries.
- We need to learn from the tradition for the wildlife conservation.



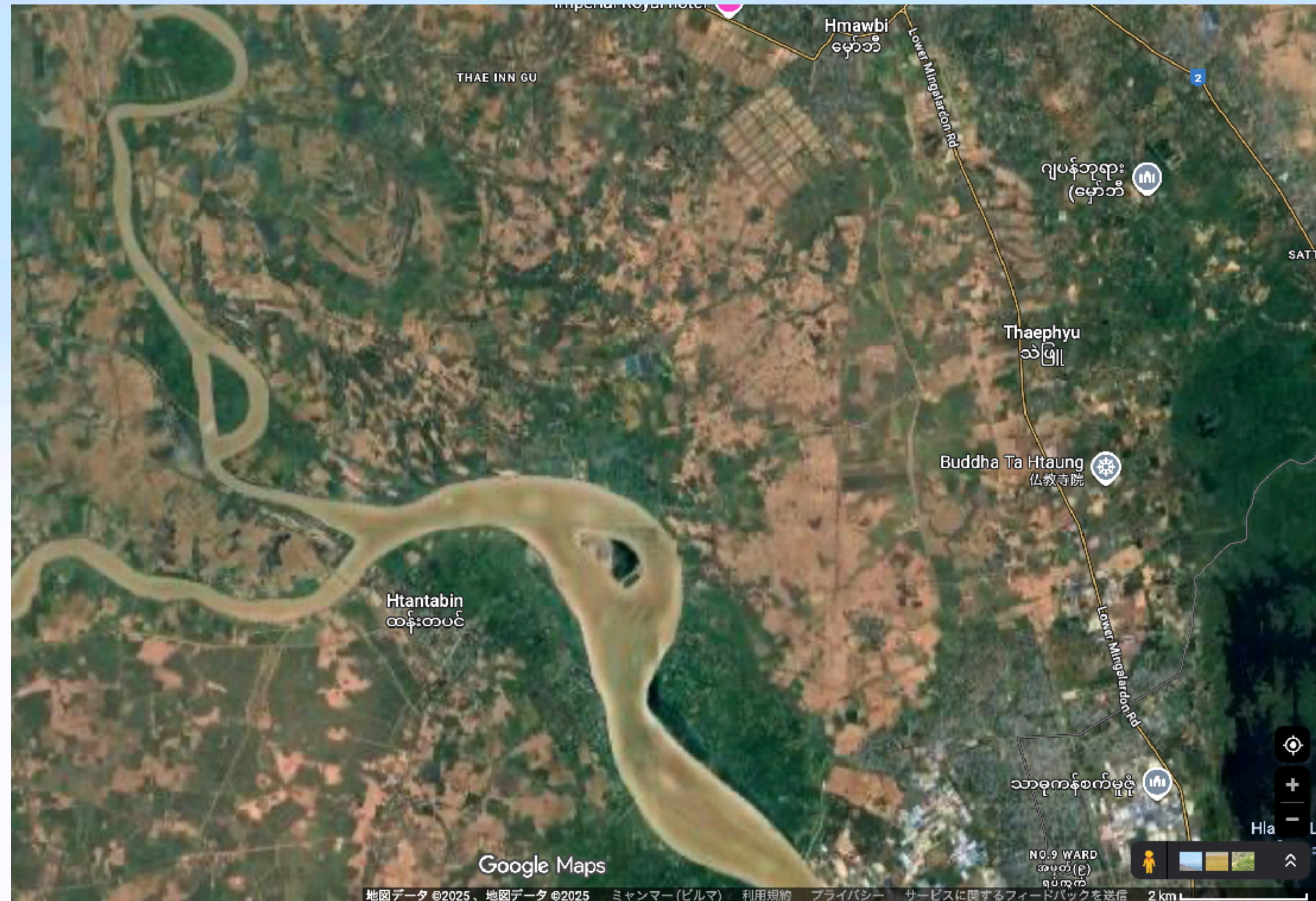
Fishes in the villages





Fishes on the paddy fields

- Nga Yane, Nga Pe, Nga Shin and etc. are dwelling on the paddy fields and surrounding area. This is not the occasional migration of fishes. These fishes are endemic to the paddy environment.
- Nga Talauk, and Nga Pa occur in the big river. They are the target for the commercial scale fisheries.



Fishing gears

- Some fishing gear is designed to catch specific fish.
- It can be said that the fishing culture is closely related to the diversity of fish in the area.



ကွန် (Cast net)



တာပိုက် (Set net)



တာပိုက် (Set net (after fishing))



ကျားပိုက်/ ကျားပါးစပ် (Stow net)



မြီး (Fish trap)



မြီး (Upright trap)



ရင်တွန်း/ ဒလူး (Push net)



ပလိုင်/ ငါးထဲသည့်ခြင်း (Creel)



ငါးဖမ်းရန် ရေထုတ်ခြင်း (Draining the water for fishing)



ကျားပိုက်/ ကျားပါးစပ် (Stow net)



ငါးဖျားချိတ် (Hook & Float)

Freshwater Fishes in Japan



Old freshwater fish eating culture in japan

- Many freshwater fish were found in Japan, and more than 25 types of fishing methods were seen before. However, due to the use of pesticides, malformed fish were caught, and people stopped taking freshwater fish near rice fields (NPO Furusato Hozu 2015).



- There were recipes for the freshwater fishes in Kameoka City, Kyoto, Japan. Traditionally, the dry fishes were made by the residents.



The coexistence with many species have
to be handed over to our next generation.

Thank you