

ふやそうシジュウカラガン、へらそうカナダガン（日本語）

Branta canadensis

-要注意外来種・カナダガン - 分布が広がる前に野外から取り除く

カナダガン

カナダガン（学名: *Branta canadensis*）は、北米大陸に生息する大型のガンの仲間です。

対鳥島や飼い鳥としてイギリス、ヨーロッパ各地、ニュージーランドなどに持ち込まれました。1900年代に導入されたヨーロッパでは、現在16万羽以上増加、狩猟と繁殖が追いつけず、農業被害が大きな問題になっています。

日本では、野骨体が逃げ出し、富士山麓の湖などで繁殖を始め、現在約100羽が野生化し、要注意外来種に指定されています。草食性で、田んぼの稻穂を含むイネ科植物、他の雑草、マメ科の豆なども食べ、日本の環境にいたくましく適応しています。寿命は30年（飼育下）と長寿で、成鳥になると天敵はほとんどいません。

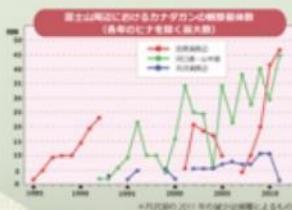
野生化の経緯

1985年に静岡県富士宮市で初めて2羽が観察され。その後富士山麓周辺で野生化し、現在は長野、東は茨城の範囲で観察され、絶滅危惧種・シジュウカラガンの越冬地、繁殖地でもその可能性がある鳥が観察されています。

カナダガンの分布の様子（1985～2003）



○：最初発見年にわたり生息、△：1年以内の初期発見地



カナダガンはもともとカナダ原産の、カナダの候補種

今後危惧されること

- 食害、干害、生活被害の拡大
畠への食害 / キャンプサイトの芝生の干害
- 生態系への影響
近隣種で絶滅危惧種のシジュウカラガンとの交雑
- 開闢解決のための対策
カナダガンの生態調査での実態を解明

- 地元自治体による有吉駆除撲滅に協力 / 神奈川、山梨、静岡の生息地の捕獲・射殺の除去または撲滅との交換 / 種族の動物園の協力を得て、野外から駆逐した鳥の一部を動物大使として展示販売し、外来種問題の啓発活動を実施
- 予防対策が困難
現行法では、行進による被害予防目的での外來種対策が困難
- 繁殖活動が実施できる体制の確保
民間団体主導では、長期活動が困難 / 駆除効力と継続したモニタリング体制の確保 / 駆除活動を完遂できる体制と資金確保
- 新たな外來種化の予防
池などで水鳥を放し飼いする場合の管理義務の明確化 / 家禽も含めマイクロチップの装着と登録を義務化 / 外来種化が生み出す問題点についての啓発活動の徹底

シジュウカラガン・カナダガンの繁殖地



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ふやそうシジュウカラガン、へらそうカナダガン (英語)



Branta canadensis

The Canada Goose as an Invasive Species – Removing it from the Wild before its Distribution Expands

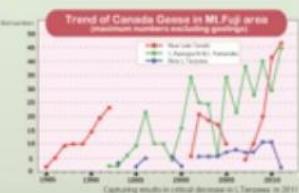
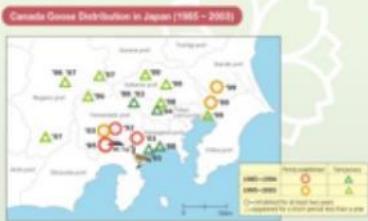
Canada Goose

The Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) is a large-sized goose native to the North American continent. It has been introduced to England, various regions of Europe and New Zealand both as a game bird and as domestic fowl. In Europe where it was introduced in the 1900s, its numbers have grown to about 160,000, outstripping the effects of hunting and active removal, and causes serious problems as an agricultural pest.

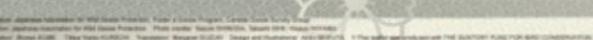
In Japan, captive birds escaped and started breeding. In the lakes at the foot of Mt. Fuji and elsewhere; at present about 100 live in the wild and it has been designated an invasive species requiring surveillance. Herbivorous, it feeds on grasses including ears of cultivated rice and on weeds and legumes such as kudzu, making it extremely well adapted to Japan's environment as well. It lives as long as 30 years (in captivity), and once it attains adulthood has no natural predators.

Naturalization process in Japan

Two Canada Geese were observed in Fujinomiya City in Shizuoka prefecture in 1985 and became naturalized in the lakes at the foot of Mt. Fuji. They have since been observed in Nagano prefecture to the west and Ibaraki to the east and may have been seen in Miyagi prefecture, where the endangereid *American Cackling Goose* occurs.



The most user environments at MIT Application is a preferred environment for Computer Graphics



Branta hutchinsii leucopareia

The Endangered Aleutian Cackling Goose -Replacing an Extinct Population-

The Aleutian Cackling Goose

The characteristic features of the Aleutian Cuckoo Grouse (*Brachypteryx leptopoda*) include white marks on both cheeks, a short black neck, and a squat-shouldered head. The Edzo Period (1868–1912) illustrated reference book *Kankōshūkō* states "Out of every ten grouse 7 or 8 are Aleutian Cuckoo Grouse," noting to the large numbers of these birds that formerly visited Japan. At present the species is on Japan's Red Data List (CRA).

The Aleutian Cackling Goose breeds on small islands in the North Kuril and Aleutian Islands—those breeding in the former especially in Japan and the latter on North America's west coast. From 1910 to 1930, foxes introduced to these islands to supply fur for trade preyed on the Aleutian Cackling Goose and for a long time they were thought to have gone extinct. A population that had miraculously survived on one small Aleutian island was discovered in 1963 and the United States government organized a recovery team. Thanks to their efforts to restore the species, the population that migrates to the United States escaped extinction. However, the population that migrates to Japan (Asia) still remains on the brink.



Project for the Recovery of the Asian Population of the Aleutian Cackling Goose

In 1983 the Japanese Association for Wild Goose Protection and the Saitama Yagiyama Zoological Park obtained birds for a breeding program from the United States and started a recovery project initially inside Japan. In 1992, Dr. Nikolai Gerasimov of the Russian Academy of Sciences joined the team, and the project entered its more active, international phase.

Breeding areas of the Aleutian Cackling Goose and Canada Goose



Since formerly the American Cackling Goose was thought to be one of the 11 groups (subspecies) of the Canada Goose (*B. canadensis*), but recently it was classified as one



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ガン、
へらそう
カナダガン



ふやそう
シジュウカラ
ガン、
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カナダガン

Let the Canada Goose Decrease

へうそう 加奈陀一雅



Branta hutchinsii leucopareia

The Endangered Aleutian Cackling Goose -Replacing an Extinct Population-

The Aleutian Cackling Goose

The characteristic features of the Mexican Cackling Goose are a dark grey body, a white rump patch, and a white patch on the black neck, and a square-shaped white speculum. The Mexican Cackling Goose (*C. c. mexicana*) is a subspecies of the Common Cackling Goose (*C. c. branta*). The Mexican Cackling Goose is one of the rarest geese in North America.



Project for the Recovery of the Asian Population of the Aleutian Cackling Goose



Let the Aleutian Cackling Goose Increase

ラムサール条約第11回締約国会議 ブース展示 (2012年10月,ブカレスト、ルーマニア)

