ESTABLISHMENT OF FIELD MUSEUM AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION NETWORK FOR WEST LAKE —PROPOSAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF WEST LAKE —

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Results of Japan-China Joint Research

According to the results of a Japan-China joint study, the main factors of eutrophication of West Lake are considered to be as follows:

- (1) Nutrient release from lake sediment
- (2) Loading of nutrients by domestic and agricultural wastes from the catchment area
- (3) Loading of nutrients and suspended solids (SS) from intake water from the Qiangtang River

Results on Amenity Workshop at Hangzhou in 1996

Amenity workshop was held on November 1996 at the lakeside of the West Lake, cosponsored by AMR, Japan, and the Hangzhou Association of Science and Technology, China. The monitoring of water quality in West Lake was carried out over 24 hours with the cooperation of many high school students and local inhabitants of Hangzhou City.

Measures for Environmental Conservation of West Lake

According to the results of the Japan-China joint research and amenity workshop, effective countermeasures for improvement of water quality are considered to be as follows:

- (1) Dredging of sediment
- (2) Control of nutrient loading from the catchment area
- (3) Control of nutrients and SS from intake water from the Qiangtang River

The reduction of nutrient loadings from the domestic and agricultural wastes of local inhabitants is considered to be an especially effective and practical countermeasure.

Construction of Network for Environmental Conservation of West Lake

In order to reduce nutrient loadings by local inhabitants, it is important to construct a citizen's network for the environmental conservation of West Lake. For this purpose, it is desirable to establish an organization in which inhabitants, the government administration and specialists think and cooperate together, and to establish a fund to fulfill its function.

Establishment of Field Museum of West Lake

The establisment of a Field Museum of West Lake (FMWL), which would include experimental and

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observational institutions is desirable. Such a museum would be useful for environmental education and studies. The best location for FMWL would be in Taizuwan Park, where intake water from the Qiangtang River flows. In this park, a biotope would be constructed for the removal of nutrients by aquatic plants, and an SS sedimentation pond constructed for the removal of SS from intake water. Consequently, clean water would always be supplied to West Lake.

In this park, experimental and observational institution, measurements of water quality, purification experiments and other activities would be carried out freely by local inhabitants themselves. Observations of wild grass, birds and other aspects of the natural environment would also be carried out. The institution would be collect and display, materials on nature, culture, industry and others area concerning West Lake.

It is hoped that the network for environmental conservation of West Lake takes part in the management of FMWL and promotes the environmental conservation movement at West Lake. For these purposes, results from joint studies and amenity workshop will be effective.