

Geosite Map and Card in a Fun and Interesting Way by Local Elementary School Students: a Case Study of Geosite in Nankikumano Geopark with Takaike Elementary School

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Cooperation with local schools is important for Geopark activities.

A good way to do this is to implement them in community studies and integrated learning.

(Takenouchi et al. 2014, Teramoto et al. 2017, Ueki 2019, etc.).

Ideally, children should choose Geopark activities as a means of learning because they want to learn independently. This is what leads to "fostering the qualities and abilities to find issues on their own, learn on their own, think on their own, make independent decisions, and solve problems better," which leads to the development of human resources to support sustainable regions.

The governing body of the Nanki-Kumano Geopark has a program to dispatch certified Geopark guides and specialists to schools. The presenter, a certified Geopark guide, has a relationship with local elementary and junior high schools and the Board of Education, and was able to collaborate on this project.

In this presentation, we will introduce an example of one of the activities conducted from July to December 2020 with 5th graders of Takaike Elementary School in Kozagawa Town, Wakayama Prefecture. The town is dotted with major villages along the Kozagawa River system, a second-class river running through the southern part of Wakayama Prefecture. In the middle to lower reaches of the mainstream, there are geosites such as the " Ichimai-iwa(monoliths) of Kozagawa River " and the " The Mushikui-iwa(insect-eating) Rock in Takaike " along the river, and the " Taki-no-hai (waterfall) " in a tributary stream. These are composed of the " Kozagawa arc-shaped dike", which is considered to be a part of the ring dike of the Kumano caldera (Miura, 1999) that was active during the Miocene of the Neogene period, and rocks related to siliciclastic igneous activity during the same period. The students in the same grade have been learning about these rock formations and landscapes that are characteristic of Kozagawa Town in their comprehensive studies every year.

In order to deepen their study, they requested the cooperation and guidance of a Geopark guide, and took advantage of the aforementioned system.

In this way, this activity started with the school and the children as the main actors, both in setting the theme of the integrated study and in the way of interacting with the Geopark guide. Therefore, the presenter respected the independence and will of the children as much as possible during the activity. The results are reported here.

Keywords: Geo-education, integrated learning, community studies, geosite card, geosite pamphlet



上：パンフレット
右：カード一例