

意見提出者	該当ページ	意見の内容	対応方針
婦山委員	表紙	Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan & Hokkaido Prefectural Government	修正しました。
婦山委員	P22	Within the heritage site, sea and inland fishing of salmonids (“salmon(id) angling in sea and freshwater”?) is restricted for the purposes including(? of) resource protection(意味不明。“protecting the fisheries resources”のことですか?)。Structures installed in rivers within the site have been improved according to need and based on the assessment of their impact on salmonids。(意味不明です。)	修正してみました。 「採捕」は網も含むかと思いますが、anglingで良いでしょうか?
永田委員	P22	私が送った定置漁業の英文がTrap Net Fisheryとなっていないので、資料編でもそうしたのでしょう。Set Net Fisheryに変更ください。	全体を統一して定置網はset netに修正しました。
婦山委員	P22	Trap net fishing of salmonids(? サケ定置網漁業“salmon setnet operation (or fisheries)”のことでしょうか?) is one of the major fisheries in the region. Hatchery programs of chum and pink salmon are being conducted in some rivers.	同上
婦山委員	P22	○ Outline of salmonids resource protection measures in the heritage site Salmonids are protected as a resource under the Fisheries Law and the Fisheries Resources Protection Law, as well as the Regulation of Sea Fisheries Adjustment in Hokkaido and the Regulation of Inland Fisheries Adjustment in Hokkaido that were (? was?) established based on those laws. Inland, the fishing (? angling?) of salmonids, excluding (young を削除)juvenile masu salmon, is prohibited year round, while the fishing of masu salmon is prohibited when they are swimming down to the sea (? at their seaward migration). In the sea, the fishing of (smaller S を削除)juvenile salmonids is prohibited.	修正しました。
婦山委員	P22	In the heritage site, the resources are protected under these fishery-related laws, thus allowing salmonids to continue to run upstream (?).	修正してみました。
婦山委員	P22	Among the 44 rivers that flow through in the heritage site, 14 rivers have 123 river (structures を削除)artificial constructions in total. These (structures を削除)constructions are being improved according to need, based on the assessment of their impact on salmonids.(?)	constructionに全体を修正しました。 文章は修正してみました。
婦山委員	P22 表	Governing(?) laws and regulations	修正していません。 「準拠法」の意味で使用しています。
婦山委員	P22 表	Salmon and trout (excluding masu salmon)(内水面漁業調整規則のこのような表現はきわめて科学的ではありません。Charr, Pacific salmonでしょう。)	Pacific salmonに修正しました。
永田委員	上記へのコメント	Charrはふくまれません。あくまでもサケ属魚類です。	同上
婦山委員	P22 表	fishing, etc.(?)	修正してみました。
永田委員	P22 表	・Article 22 of Regulation of Inland Fisheries Adjustment in Hokkaido ((Troutを削除) Salmon)	修正しました。
婦山委員	P22 表	Prohibition on fishing for the period of 5/1-6/30 (?)	表記を変更しました。
婦山委員	P22 表	(Salmon and trout を削除)Charr, Pacific salmon	Pacific salmonに修正しました。
永田委員	上記へのコメント	同じく Charr はふくまれません	同上
婦山委員	P22 表	Fishing prohibition on fish smaller than 20 cm in length (?)	下記の対応をしました。
永田委員	P22 表	Fishing prohibition on fish smaller than 20 cm in total length	修正しました。
婦山委員	P23	・Number of river (structures を削除)artificial constructions: 123 in 14 rivers	修正しました。
婦山委員	P23	Fisheries of salmonids in the heritage site include the “salmon trap net fishery” and the “salmon and trout(?) trap net fishery” that are operated with a license of trap net fishery rights issued by the (Governor of を削除)Hokkaido Government and the “small-scale trout trap net fishery” operated with the approval of a fishery cooperative that has a license of common fishery rights. They constitute the major fisheries in the region.	下記の対応をしました。

意見提出者	該当ページ	意見の内容	対応方針
永田委員	P23	<p>婦山委員の意見に追加</p> <p>Fisheries of salmonids in the heritage site include the “salmon trap net fishery” and the “salmon(and trout(?) を削除→コメント:我が国では古くからシロザケ以外をマスと呼ぶ習慣があったこと、さらにそのマスとニジマス(現在はサケ属であるがrainbow trout)のマスが混乱している。とにかく、日本にいるtroutは全て外来種であるので、日本語で「さけます」とあっても、英語訳としてはsalmonである。)</p> <p>(trap を削除) <u>set</u> net fishery” that are operated with a license of (trap を削除) set net fishery rights issued by the (Governor of を削除) Hokkaido Government and the “small-scale (trout を削除 <u>salmon</u> (trap を削除) set net fishery” operated with the approval of a fishery cooperative that has a license of common fishery rights. They constitute the major fisheries in the region.</p>	<p>troutは削除しました。 set netに修正しました。 北海道知事は変更していません(下記参照)。</p>
婦山委員	P23	<p>Salmonid catch information is utilized for understanding the state of migration(?), securing parent fish(?) for hatchery program, and so on.(何を述べようとしているのかよく分かりませ。“The advance announcement on return of Pacific salmon is operated for offering the information on their migration pattern to the fishermen (?), and for ensuring sufficient adults in order to carry on the hatchery program.”のようなことをいいたいのでしょうか。)</p>	<p>お二方の修正を合わせて修正しました。</p>
永田委員	P23	<p>婦山委員意見に追加</p> <p>(Salmonid catch information is を削除) <u>Catch data of salmonids are utilized for fisheries management, hatchery programs and so on.</u> for understanding the state of migration(?), securing parent fish(?) for hatchery program, and so on.(何を述べようとしているのかよく分かりませ。“The advance announcement on return of Pacific salmon is operated for offering the information on their migration pattern to the fishermen (?), and for ensuring sufficient adults in order to carry on the hatchery program.”のようなことをいいたいのでしょうか。)</p>	<p>お二方の修正を合わせて修正しました。</p>
婦山委員	P23 表	<p>Salmon and trou(?)t trap net fishery</p>	<p>下記の対応をしました。</p>
永田委員	P23 表	<p>婦山委員意見に追加</p> <p>Salmon (and trou(?)t trap を削除) <u>set</u> net fishery</p>	<p>修正しました。 *サケ類を利用する漁業の表で、「さけ定置漁業」と「さけ・ます定置漁業」を区別する訳語はありませんか？</p>
婦山委員	P23 表	<p>Trap net fishery right • Operation of a trap net fishery requires a trap net fishery license issued by the Governor of Hokkaido(? Hokkaido Government?)</p>	<p>下記の対応をしました。</p>
永田委員	P23 表	<p>婦山委員意見に追加</p> <p>Trap net fishery right • Operation of a (trap を削除) <u>set</u> net fishery requires a trap net fishery license issued by the Governor of Hokkaido(? Hokkaido Government?)→コメント:北海道知事なのでOK</p>	<p>修正しました。</p>
婦山委員	P23 表	<p>Small-scale trout(?) trap net fishery</p> <p>* troutの意味が分かりません。</p>	<p>下記の対応をしました。</p>
永田委員	P23 表	<p>婦山委員意見に追加</p> <p>Small-scale (trout(?) trap を削除) salmon <u>set</u> net fishery</p>	<p>修正しました。</p>
永田委員	P23 表	<p>• Operation of a small-scale salmon (trout(?) trap を削除) <u>set</u> net fishery requires the approval of a fishery cooperative based on a common fishery right licensed by the Governor of Hokkaido.</p>	<p>修正しました。</p>
婦山委員	P23	<p>Outline of <u>salmon</u> hatchery programs in the heritage site</p>	<p>修正しました。</p>
婦山委員	P23	<p>Public-interest groups(?) use some of the rivers and the sea in the heritage site for hatchery programs of chum and pink salmon. (Parent fish を削除) <u>Adult salmon</u> for <u>artificial</u> reproduction are captured in 3 of the 44 rivers(?) in the region, while <u>their</u> fry are released into 6 rivers.</p>	<p>修正の入った部分は修正しました。 「公益的民間団体」はpublic-interest corporationとしてみましたが? 3 of the 44 rivers(?)はどうか? 3 of the 44 rivers(?)はどうか?</p>
婦山委員	P23-24	<p>Hatchery programs are carried out based on the hatchery plan(?) drawn up by Hokkaido Prefecture.(これは遺産地域内の孵化放流事業のことだけですか?) Every year, the status (? Salmon return?) such as the number of in-coming chum and pink salmon(?) is monitored. The results(?) are used for the development of a hatchery plan(?), and when it is expected that the parent fish used for reproduction will be in shortage, fishery operators restrict their fishing voluntarily in order to secure parent fish.(?)</p>	<p>下記の対応をしました。</p>

意見提出者	該当ページ	意見の内容	対応方針
永田委員	P23-24	<p>帰山委員意見に追加</p> <p>Hatchery programs are carried out based on the (hatchery を削除) <u>salmon enhancement plan</u>(?→サケマス増殖計画はアラスカのホームページではこんな書き方) drawn up by Hokkaido Prefecture.(これは遺産地域内の孵化放流事業のことだけですか?) Every year, (the status (? Salmon return?) such as the number of in-coming を削除) chum and pink salmon(?) is monitored(<u>are caught</u>?) by <u>wiers in rivers</u>. Thees (results(?) を削除) <u>catch date</u> are used (for the development of a hatchery plan(?) を削除) <u>to reach the escapement goal for hatchery programs</u>(もとの和文はどうなっていましたか?), and when (it is expected that the parent fish used for reproduction will be in shortage, を削除) <u>escapement of salmon is below the goal</u> fishery operators restrict their fishing voluntarily in order to secure parent fish.(?)</p>	修正してみました。
帰山委員	P24	Rivers used for ha(y を削除) <u>tchery</u> programs in the heritage site	修正しました。
帰山委員	P24	Rivers (that flow through を削除) <u>in</u> the heritage site	修正しました。
帰山委員	P24	Capture of (parent fish を削除) <u>adult</u>	修正しました。
帰山委員	P24	(Fry release を削除) <u>Release of fry</u>	修正しました。
帰山委員	P24	Other than the above, artificial raring and release in the sea are conducted at 2 locations.(?)	修正してみました。

【Area】

Wildlife Protection Area	44,053ha
Special Protection Area	23,630ha
Designated Special Protection Area	1,156ha

【Date of the original designation】

March 31, 1982

【Period of continuation】

From November 1, 2001 to October 31, 2021

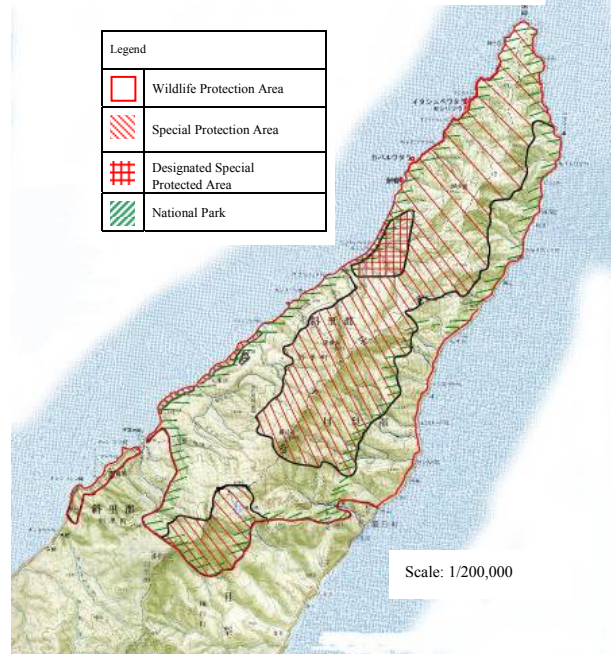
The Shiretoko National Wildlife Protection Area and Special Protection Area were first designated on March 31, 1982. The areas were expanded and designated again on November 1, 2001. At that time, it was recognized that the designation was necessary, especially for the conservation of wildlife, not only because the area's purpose was the conservation and breeding of wildlife, but also because the rock reefs found there were used by seabirds as nesting sites, the area was used by Blakiston's fish-owls and white-tailed eagles as nesting sites, and the forests were used by Steller's sea eagles and white-tailed eagles as resting/roosting sites for wintering period. On November 1, 2001, a Designated Special Protection Area was also newly designated.

The period of continuation of the Wildlife Protection Area is to be set as long as possible, within 20 years, in order to conserve stable habitats and the living environment of the wildlife. The period for the Shiretoko National Wildlife Protection Area is 20 years.

○ Master plan of National Wildlife Protection Area

A master plan is drawn up for a National Wildlife Protection Area to define conservation management policy. The plan describes matters such as the current situation of the Wildlife Protection Area, the purpose of setting the Wildlife Protection Area, the conservation management of the Wildlife Protection Area, the matters concerning permit approval, the matters concerning the improvement and management of facilities, and other matters necessary for conservation management.

Location of the Shiretoko National Wildlife Protection Area, Special Protection Area, and Designated Special Protection Area



[Protection and Management of the Shiretoko National Wildlife Protection Area (Extract)] (The Master Plan)

1. Basic Policy

The Shiretoko Peninsula is a pristine wilderness area with a wide variety of wildlife. Its fauna includes large land mammals, such as brown bears and Yezo sika deer, as well as rare species, including Blakiston's fish-owls and white-tailed eagles which are large, endangered birds of prey.

For these reasons, the Shiretoko National Wildlife Protection Area shall ensure the protection of the habitats of rare wildlife species and shall, based on the maintenance and preservation of the natural succession and circulation in ecosystems, consider necessary measures for wildlife species whose population have increased or decreased considerably due to anthropogenic impact, after obtaining a scientific understanding of their living conditions.

In addition, in order to promote the coexistence of people and wildlife, the Area shall provide the proper guidance about people's utilization of the Area, shall promote the dissemination of information and education on the ecology of wildlife, and shall conduct the protection and management activities as follows.

2. Specific protection and management activities

(1) Investigation of living conditions of wildlife

In the scientific, systematic protection and management of the wildlife protection area, investigation and research shall be conducted on the living conditions, population trends, habitats, ecology and other conditions of wildlife and, wherever necessary, a protection and management plan shall be considered for each target wildlife species. In the operation of such plan, monitoring of the current status shall be conducted and revision shall be made as necessary based on the feedback from such monitoring.

In order to promote these activities, the Area shall strive to collect data and other materials on Shiretoko accumulated thus far and shall ensure active use of them, while conducting monitoring studies on the living conditions of wildlife to ensure the appropriate protection and management of wildlife.

In particular, while this Wildlife Protection Area has been established as a place to ensure the protection of the habitats of rare bird and animal species, it has faced problems including the friction between brown bears and people, the effect of the grazing pressure of Yezo sika deer on the natural vegetation, damage to agriculture and forestry industries and wildlife traffic accidents, as well as the concern over the effect of raccoons and other immigrant species on native species. The Area shall strive to understand the living conditions of these species as well as considering necessary measures to be taken based on the present condition, including the development of protection and management plans.

These investigations of living conditions shall be conducted in cooperation with other relevant organizations, including Rausu town, Shari town which has conducted research activities on brown bears, Yezo sika deer and other species by using the Shiretoko National Park Nature Center as its base, and the Naturetopia Shiretoko Foundation.

(2) Patrols

Patrols and other inspections shall be conducted by rangers and national wildlife protection area wardens and the Specified Project for the Promotion of Private Sector Participation in Natural Environment Conservation Activities for National Parks (Green Worker Project). In particular, efforts shall be made to tighten patrols in the Designated Special Protection Areas and to reinforce the patrolling system for the said areas with the cooperation of the relevant organizations.

Efforts shall also be made to cooperate and to share information with Blakiston's fish-owl wardens assigned by the Hokkaido Regional Forest Office, rangers assigned by Hokkaido and local towns and other parties concerned.

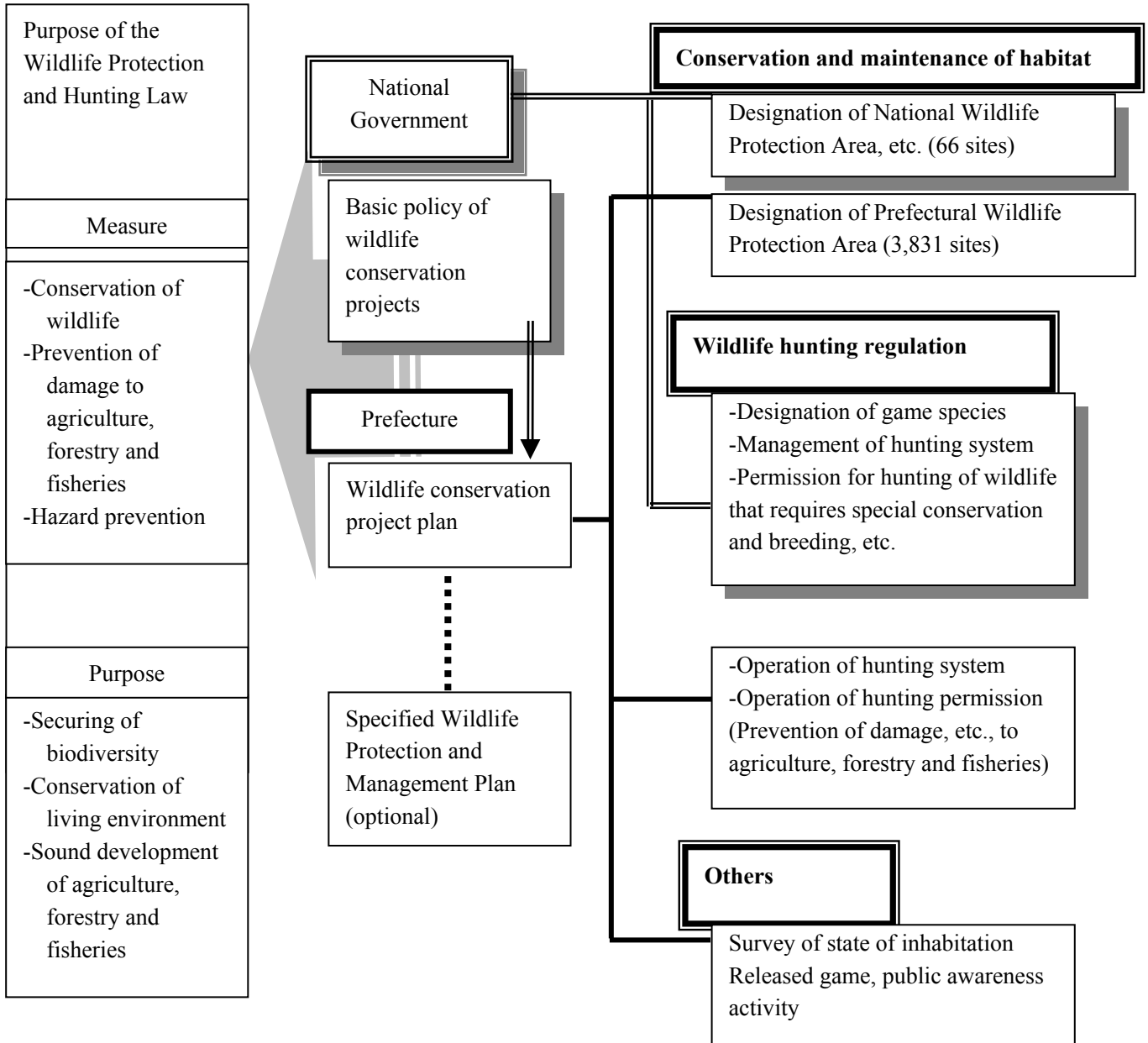
(3) Proper guidance about people's utilization

Most of the districts in this Wildlife Protection Area have been designated as part of the National Park. As such, the Area has been experiencing a number of intruders and has attracted a great deal of attention to their wildlife, including rare bird species and brown bears.

In particular, some people have attempted to feed red foxes or to approach the nesting grounds of birds of prey, including Blakiston's fish-owls. Others have left litter in the Area, which may attract brown bears. Consideration must be given to prevent these acts from affecting the habitats of these bird and animal species.

For this purpose, the Area will ensure the adequate consistency with the protection and utilization of the National Park, will make efforts, through the visitor center and other facilities, to diffuse knowledge on and promote public awareness of the protection and management of this Wildlife Protection Area, and will provide guidance to users through patrolling activities by utilizing rangers, national wildlife protection area wardens and the Green Worker Project and by other available means. In providing guidance, particular emphasis shall be placed on the prevention of hindrance to the protection, management or breeding of rare bird and animal species that may be caused by entry of users into the Designated Special Protection Areas.

○ **Outline of the wildlife protection measures**



The number of Wildlife Protection Areas is the data as of April 1, 2007

○ Applicable laws and regulations

Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law (Excerpts)

Law No. 88 of July 12, 2002

Last Amended by Law No. 67 of June 14, 2006

(Objective)

Article 1 This Law aims to ensure the life of the people, whereby the blessings of the natural environment can be enjoyed by the citizens; and serves to contribute to the healthy development of communities through such efforts as ensuring biodiversity, protecting the living environment, and contributing to the healthy development of agriculture, forestry, and fishery; with the protection of wildlife and proper hunting; by preventing the wildlife from damaging the living environment, agriculture, forestry, and fishery, or the ecological system; by preventing risks associated with the use of hunting gears; and by implementing programs for wildlife protection.

(Basic Guidelines)

Article 2 The Minister of the Environment shall establish basic guidelines (hereinafter referred to as the “Basic Guidelines”) to implement projects to ensure the wildlife protection (hereinafter referred to as the “Wildlife Protection Projects”) (snip).

(Wildlife Protection Project Plans)

Article 4 The prefectural governors shall formulate plans for the implementing the Wildlife Protection Projects to be implemented by the prefectural governors in accordance with the Basic Guidelines (hereinafter referred to as the “Wildlife Protection Project Plans”) (snip).

Article 8 The wildlife or bird eggs may not be captured, collected, or the like (collection or damage; the same shall apply hereinafter) except for the following cases.

(1) The capture, etc., or the collection, etc., of wildlife or bird eggs with the permission as provided for in Paragraph 1 of the following article.

(2) The capture or the like of wildlife in accordance with the provisions in Article 11, Paragraph 1.

(1) The capture, etc., or the collection, etc., of the wildlife or bird eggs as provided for in Article 13, Paragraph 1, in accordance with the provisions of the said Paragraph.

(Permission for Hunting etc. of the Wildlife and Collection of Bird Eggs, etc.)

Article 9 Those who intend to hunt wildlife or collect bird eggs, etc., for the purpose of pursuing an academic study; for the purpose of preventing the wildlife from damaging the living environment, agriculture, forestry, and fishery, or the ecological system; for the purpose of regulating the population of the specific wildlife as provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 2, Item 5; or for the purposes as provided for in the Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment shall obtain the permission of the Minister of the Environment in the following cases and obtain the permission of the prefectural governor in other cases.

(1) The capture, etc., of wildlife or the collection, etc., of bird eggs within the Wildlife Protection Area designated by the Minister of the Environment as provided for in Article 28, Paragraph 1.

(2) The capture, etc., of rare wildlife species or the collection, etc. of eggs of birds designated as rare wildlife species.

(3) The capture, etc., of wildlife by use of the nets or traps designated by the Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment as significantly harmful to wildlife protection in consideration of the structure, material, and the usage thereof.

2. Those who intend to obtain the permission as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall apply for the permission of the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governors in accordance with the provisions of the Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.

(Wildlife Protection Area)

Article 28 Should the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor so recognize as especially necessary to ensure the wildlife protection, he or she may designate the following areas as a Wildlife Protection Area in consideration of the wildlife species and inhabiting conditions of the wildlife.

(1) Areas recognized by the Minister of the Environment as important for wildlife protection from the perspectives of the international or national wildlife protection.

(2) Areas within the prefecture concerned other than the area as provided for in the preceding item that are recognized by the prefectural governor as important for wildlife protection from the perspective of the regional wildlife protection.

2. The designation or change of the Wildlife Protection Area as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be made with the name, the area, and the period of continuation of the Wildlife Protection Area designated and the guidelines for the protection established for the Wildlife Protection Area concerned.

11. Those who have the ownership or other rights for the land or trees/bamboo within a Wildlife Protection Area may not refuse, without reasonable reasons, to provide facilities for nidification, water supply, feeding, and so on, which are necessary for inhabitation and breeding of the wildlife, in such land or on trees/bamboo within the area by the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor.

(Special Protection Area)

Article 29 The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor may designate an area recognized as being especially necessary to ensure wildlife protection or protection of habitats for wildlife within a Wildlife Protection Area as a Special Protection Area.

7. In a Special Protection Area, the following behaviors are prohibited without obtaining a permission of the Minister of the Environment within a special protection area designated by the Minister of the Environment as provided for in Paragraph 1 (hereinafter referred to as a “National Special Protection Area”), or without obtaining a permission of the prefectural

governor within a special protection area designated by a prefectural governor as provided for in the same Paragraph (hereinafter referred to as a "Prefectural Special Protection Area"); except for behaviors stipulated as harmless to the wildlife protection by the Minister of the Environment in a National Special Protection Area or by the prefectural governor in a Prefectural Special Protection Area:

- (1) New construction, reconstruction, or enlargement of a building or other man-made structures;
 - (2) Water area reclamation;
 - (3) Felling of trees or bamboo.
 - (4) In addition to the behaviors listed in the previous three items, any behaviors stipulated by government ordinances as behaviors likely to affect the wildlife protection by the Minister of the Environment in a National Special Protection Area or by prefectural governors in a Prefectural Special Protection Area respectively.
8. Those who intend to obtain the permission as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall apply for the permission of the Minister of the Environment in a National Special Protection Area or the permission of the prefectural governor in a Prefectural Special Protection Area in accordance with the provisions of the Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of the Environment.
9. Should the permission be applied for as provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor shall grant permission for the provisions in Paragraph 7; except for the case that the behavior associated with such application falls under any of the following items:
- (1) A case that such a behavior may be significantly harmful to the wildlife protection;
 - (2) A case that such a behavior may be significantly harmful to the protection of habitats of the wildlife
10. The Minister of the Environment or the prefectural governor may impose conditions to the permission as provided for in Paragraph 7 if it is recognized as necessary for the wildlife protection or the protection of habitats of the wildlife.

Enforcement Regulations for the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law (Excerpts)

Government Ordinance No. 391 dated December 20, 2002

Last Amended by Government Ordinance No. 327 dated October 12, 2006

(Behaviors requiring permission within a special protection area (Designated Special Protection Area))

Article 2 The behaviors stipulated by the government ordinance as provided for Article 29, Paragraph 7, Item 4 of the Law shall be the behaviors described below that are done within an area designated by the Minister of the Environment (or by the prefectural governor in the special protection area designated by the prefectural governor) during the period designated by areas (except for behaviors done on roads, open spaces, or other public spaces).

- (1) Collection or damaging of plants other than trees or bamboo; collection of fallen leaves or fallen branches; capturing, killing or wounding of animals; collection or damaging of eggs of animals (except for behaviors to be done to run agriculture, forestry, or fishery).
- (2) Making of a bonfire or a fire of any kind.
- (3) Use of horses or vehicles.
- (4) Use of a motor-driven vessel (except for use of a vessel to run fishery or ship-operating business).
- (5) Introduction of an animal that may be harmful to dogs or other wildlife.
- (6) Photographing, video recording, sound recording, or observation of fauna and flora by a method designated by the Minister of the Environment as being harmful to nidification of the wildlife.
- (7) Playing of outdoor sports or outdoor recreation by use of balls or other objects.

(6) Steller's sea eagle and white-tailed eagle

Steller's sea eagles and white-tailed eagles have been protected by their designation as a Natural Monument in 1970, and as a "National Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" under the Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora that was enforced in 1993, and their hunting, etc have been controlled.

Recently, however, their stable existence in their natural habitat is being threatened due to the shrinking of their habitats and breeding sites caused by development, etc., lead poisoning by lead bullets, electrocution through contact with electric cables, etc., collisions with man-made constructions and moving vehicles, etc. In addition, they show a strong tendency to depend on food derived from human activities.

Therefore, a plan for Protection and Breeding Program was developed in 2005 and its measures have been advanced at aiming to create conditions for Steller's sea eagles and white-tailed eagles to stably subsist in their natural habitat.

○ Programmes for Rehabilitation of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Populations

The Programmes for Rehabilitation of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Populations for the Steller's sea eagle and white-tailed eagle was developed in December 2005 based on the Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Under this program, measures have been advanced to establish their stable existence in their natural state by understanding their inhabitation and breeding state, as well as the mitigation, removal, etc., of factors that put pressure on their inhabitation and breeding.

▪ The subcommittee on the protection and breeding of Steller's sea eagles and white-tailed eagles, Exploratory Committee for Wildlife Protection Policy

The subcommittee on the protection and breeding of Steller's sea eagles and white-tailed eagles, Exploratory Committee for Wildlife Protection Policy was set up in March 2006 to investigate protection measures based on scientific knowledge focusing on the correct evaluation of the current state of their inhabitation and habitat, protection of that habitat, methods of protection and breeding, etc., for the adequate advancement of protection measures for Steller's sea eagles and white-tailed eagles. The subcommittee consists of representative researchers in respective taxonomic groups of wildlife, representative experts in the protection and breeding of wildlife, etc., who are commissioned by the Director-General of the Nature Conservation Bureau, The Ministry of the Environment.

<Members of the Commission on protection and breeding of Steller's sea eagles and white-tailed eagles, Exploratory Committee for Wildlife Protection Policy>

Yoichi Kawaguchi (Assistant Professor, Urban & Environmental Engineering laboratory, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University)

Nobumichi Kurosawa (Representative, Network for the protection of eagles from lead poisoning)

Masao Kosuge (Director, Asahiyama Zoo)

Keisuke Saito (Representative, Hokkaido Raptor Research)

Saiko Shiraki (Assistant Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture)

Fusahei Sekiyama (Director, Raptor Ecology Institute)

Hajime Nakagawa (Director, Shiretoko Museum)

Yuzo Fujimaki (Professor Emeritus, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine)

▪ **List of protection and breeding projects for the Steller's sea eagle and white-tailed eagle in 2006**

- Understanding of their state of inhabitation
 - Literary research
 - Monitoring and surveying to understand their inhabitation during wintering
 - Understanding of their food resource environment in natural rivers
 - Understanding the impact of human-induced food resources
 - Preservation and management of specimen
- Rescue of sick and wounded birds
 - Operation of the system to rescue sick and wounded birds
 - Development of hazard maps
- Ensuring cooperation for effective promotion of projects
 - Establishment of a **liaison meeting of protection and breeding operators**
- Other
 - Consideration of mid- and long-term targets for the future protection of the two species

○ **Lead poisoning prevention measures**

Since around 1997, there have been cases of the lead poisoning deaths of Steller's sea eagles and white-tailed eagles, mainly from eating Yezo sika deer flesh with remaining lead bullet fragments. Measures were taken, including a call to hunters to switch from lead rifle bullets to less poisonous rifle bullets, however this measure did not achieve the total elimination of lead poisoning deaths.

Hokkaido is working to root out the lead poisoning deaths of eagles by banning the use of lead rifle bullets and lead shot for large-sized animals, not only in Yezo sika deer hunting, but in the hunting of any animal, beginning in the hunting season of 2004.

Hokkaido announcement No.754

Based on the stipulation of article 15.1 of the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law (Law No.88 of 2002), a Designated Hunting Prohibited Area was designated where the capture (including killing and wounding) of wildlife through the specified hunting methods described below was prohibited. The designation is announced here based on the stipulation of article 15.2 of the same law.

Hokkaido announcement No.537 of 2001 [restriction of hunting methods for game (deer)] shall be repealed on September 30, 2004.

August 20, 2004

Governor of Hokkaido, Harumi Takahashi

- 1 Title: Hokkaido Designated Hunting Prohibited Area
- 2 Zone: Throughout the Hokkaido area
- 3 Period of continuation: Beginning October 1, 2004
(Beginning October 1, 2005 in the areas under the control of the Oshima and Shiribeshi subprefectural offices)
- 4 Specified hunting methods
 - (1) Hunting methods that use rifle bullets made from lead-containing substances (excluding rifle bullets where the weight ratio of lead is not more than 50%, and more than half of the lead-containing parts are covered with steel from the top to prevent lead from scattering when the bullet hits the target)
 - (2) Hunting methods that use shot made of lead-containing substances and where the diameter is more than 7mm

○ Applicable laws and regulations

LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES (extract)

Law No.214. Promulgated on May 30,1950
Last Amended by Law No. 73 of 2006.

(Purpose of this Law)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law is to preserve and utilize cultural properties, so that the culture of the Japanese people may be furthered and a contribution be made to the evolution of world culture.

(Definition of Cultural Properties)

Article 2. "Cultural properties" in this Law shall be the following:

- (4) Shell mounds, ancient tombs, sites of palaces, sites of forts or castles, monumental dwelling houses, and other sites, which possess a high historical and/or scientific value in and for this country; gardens, bridges, gorges, sea-shores, mountains, and other places of scenic beauty, which possess a high value from the point of view of art or visual appreciation in and for this country; and animals (including their habitats, breeding places and summer and winter resorts), plants (including their habitats), and geological features and minerals (including the grounds where peculiar natural phenomena are seen), which possess a high scientific value in and for this country (hereinafter referred to as "monuments");

(Designation)

Article 109. The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology may designate important items of monuments as historic sites, places of scenic beauty, or natural monuments (hereinafter collectively referred to as "historic sites, places of scenic beauty and/or natural monument").,

(Restriction on Alteration, etc. of Existing State and Order for Recovery to Original State)

Article 125. In case any person intends to do an act altering the existing state of a historic site, place of scenic beauty and/or natural monument or an act affecting the preservation thereof, he/she must obtain the permission of the Commissioner the Agency for Cultural Affairs; however, this shall not apply to the case where such act as altering the existing state is merely a measure for maintaining the existing state of the property or an emergency measure necessary for the prevention of extraordinary disasters or where the influence of the act which may affect its preservation is only negligible.

7. In case any person has done an act altering the existing state or affecting the preservation of a historic site, place of scenic beauty and/or natural monument without obtaining the permission under the provision of paragraph 1 or without complying with the conditions of the permission given under Article 43 paragraph 3 applying mutatis mutandis under paragraph 3, the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may order him/her to recover is original state. In this case the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may give necessary instructions regarding such recovery.

(Integrity of Surroundings)

Article 128. The Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs may, if he/she deems it necessary for ensuring the preservation of the historic site, place of scenic beauty and/or natural monument, restrict or prohibit certain kinds of act within a prescribed area or may order the provision of necessary facilities in such area.

Date of designation as a natural monument: January 23, 1970 (Notification No. 3 Issued by the Ministry of Education)

Designation Criteria for Designated Special Historic Sites, Scenic Sites, and Natural Monuments, and Designated Historic Sites, Scenic Sites, and Natural Monuments (excerpt)

Notification No. 2 dated May 10, 1951 Issued by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Assets
Last amended by Notification No. 24 dated March 6, 1995 Issued by the Ministry of Education

Natural monuments

The fauna, flora, geologic features, and minerals listed below that are academically precious and are commemorative of the nature of Japan.

(1) Fauna

(i) Distinguished animals specific to Japan and their habitats

(ii) Animals not specific to Japan but having the need to be preserved as distinguished animals in Japan and their habitats

(iii) Animals or animal communities inhabiting in the natural environment that are specific to Japan

(iv) Livestock animals specific to Japan

(v) Distinguished animals, other than livestock that were imported from abroad to Japan and are in a wild condition at present, and their habitats

(vi) Samples of especially precious animals

The Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Extract)

Law No. 75 of 1992
Last Amended by Law No. 87 of 2005.

(Purposes)

Article 1

This Law is, in view of the fact that wild fauna and flora are an indispensable element of the wholesome life of human beings not only as an important constituent of the ecosystems but also as that of the natural environment as a whole, aimed at conserving the wholesome natural environment by protecting endangered species of wild fauna and flora and at contributing towards the maintenance of wholesome and cultured living of the people at present and in future.

(Prohibition of the Taking Etc.)

Article 9

The taking, collection, killing or injuring (hereinafter referred to as "the taking etc.") of living individuals of the national endangered species of wild fauna and flora and the temporarily designated endangered species (hereinafter referred to as "the national endangered species of wild fauna and flora, etc." in this Section and Article 54 Paragraph 2) shall not be committed. However, the same shall not apply in the cases mentioned in the following:

- (1) The cases where the taking etc. are conducted in regard to permission under the permission granted under Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of the following Article.
- (2) The cases prescribed by a Prime Minister's Office Ordinance as necessary to maintain living and not being feared as detrimental to the conservation of the species.
- (3) The cases where there are unavoidable reasons, such as the protection of human life or body, as stipulated by a Prime Minister's Office Ordinance.

(Programmes for Rehabilitation of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Populations)

Article 45

1. The Director-General of the Environment Agency and the heads of the administrative organizations of the National Government to execute programmes for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations (referred to as "the Director-General of the Environment Agency and other National Government officials" in Paragraph 3) shall hear opinions of the Nature Conservation Council to formulate programmes for the rehabilitation of the natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations in order to contribute towards proper and effective implementation of the programmes for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations.
2. The programmes for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations shall be formulated on the species-by-species basis for the national endangered species of wild fauna and flora to be the objects of the programmes, covering the targets of the programmes for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations, the areas where the programmes for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations are to be executed, the substance of the programmes for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations and other matters necessary for proper and effective implementation of the programmes for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable population.
3. The Director-General of the Environment Agency shall, when a programme for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations has been formulated under Paragraph 1, announce its outline in the Official Gazette and make available for the public perusal the programme for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations.
4. The provisions of Paragraph 1 and the preceding Paragraph shall be applied mutatis mutandis to changes to the programmes for the rehabilitation of natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations under Paragraph 1.

**Programmes for Rehabilitation of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Populations
for Steller's sea eagle**

December 1, 2005

I. Objectives of the Project

Steller's sea eagles are large birds of prey that migrate to Japan in winter to spend the season. In spring, they migrate to Russia and breed around the Sea of Okhotsk. Though their main wintering place is Hokkaido, these birds are found in all parts of Japan.

In recent years, the stable survival of this species in the wild has been threatened due to causes including: the reduction of roosts and other habitats resulting from development and other human activities; the increased deaths and injuries of these birds due to such causes as lead poisoning caused by lead bullets, accidental electrocution caused by accidental contact with electric lines or equipment, collision with buildings, and accidental contact with running vehicles; and the increased tendency to depend on food resources arising from human activities.

This project aims to ensure the stable survival of this species in the wild by understanding the living conditions and habitats of these birds and reducing, eliminating or otherwise controlling the factors exerting pressure on their survival.

II. Areas Covered by the Project

The whole country.

III. Contents of the Project

1. Understanding the living conditions, etc.

In order to implement this project in an appropriate and effective manner, the following investigations shall be conducted and efforts shall be made to collect information on this species and the circumstances surrounding it and to understand the actual conditions facing the birds.

As the activities of these birds cover a large area, efforts shall be made to establish a system to collect information in an efficient manner.

(1) Investigation and monitoring of the living conditions

In order to understand the living conditions of these birds, including their migration, distribution, geographical area of activities and feeding behavior, investigations shall be conducted including periodic monitoring, bird-banding studies, and genetic diversity studies.

In addition, in order to understand factors contributing their mortality, any discovery of a dead bird in the fields shall be followed by investigations, including the collection of information on the circumstances surrounding the collection of the carcass and an inspection of the carcass.

(2) Investigation of the living environment

Investigations shall be conducted on such items as: the roosts of these birds; the environments used as feeding grounds; and the feeding environment including types and amounts of food consumed and the degree of dependence on food resources arising from human activities.

(3) Understanding the environment suited for survival

Based on results of the investigations set forth in (1) and (2) above, the environment suited for the survival of this bird species shall be found out.

2. Conservation and improvement of the living environment in the habitats

The stable survival of this species in the wild requires such measures as: conservation of the living environment, including roosts; and construction of the environment where the birds can survive without depending on food resources arising from human activities. Accordingly, the following approaches shall be used based on findings and information obtained from the activities listed in Section 1 above.

If any land use project or development project that is likely to affect the survival of these birds is proposed to take place around any of their habitats, efforts shall be made, by improving the framework for communication with relevant organizations or otherwise, to cause the entity conducting the project to give consideration to secure the environmental conditions required for the survival of these birds.

(1) Conservation and improvement of the living environment

Efforts shall be made to mitigate or eliminate any adverse effects on the living environment, including fish and bird species consumed by Steller's sea eagles, in and around rivers and other inland waters and coasts and to secure the natural living conditions of these birds by conserving and improving riverside forests and other environmental elements.

(2) Prevention of lead poisoning

In response to the lead poisoning cases caused by lead bullets, the actual conditions of the lead poisoning facing this species shall be investigated and, based on results of such investigation, efforts shall be made to prevent lead poisoning by taking appropriate measures, enhancing the cooperation with relevant organizations and using other available means.

(3) Countermeasures against accidents

In order to prevent death, injury and other damage to these birds caused by such accidents as electrocution resulting from contact with electric lines or other electric equipment, collision with buildings, and contact with running vehicles, investigations shall be conducted as necessary and efforts shall be made to take available measures, while cooperating with relevant organizations and obtaining understanding and cooperation from parties concerned.

(4) Patrols of habitats

Efforts shall be made to collect information on careless human entry into areas surrounding the roosts or other assembly places of these birds and to prevent poaching and other activities that are likely to have a harmful effect on the survival of this bird species, by conducting patrols as necessary.

3. Relief and protection of sick and injured birds

Sick or injured birds shall be taken to and protected at appropriate facilities. All birds recovered enough to survive in the wild shall be returned to the wild in principle. In doing so, efforts shall be made to establish such methods to return recovered birds to the wild and such testing system as will ensure the prevention of any infectious disease from being transmitted from the released birds to other birds of prey or other birds and/or animals and shall also be made to find out about the living conditions of Steller's sea eagles, by attaching transmitters to released birds if necessary.

4. Promotion of the dissemination of information and education

To obtain satisfactory results from the conservation and breeding project for this species, it is essential to obtain understanding and cooperation from businesses conducting various business activities, the national government and relevant local governments, and the general public including residents of the areas involved. Accordingly, the dissemination of information and education on the living conditions and environment of this species, the necessity of its conservation, the progress of this project and related matters shall be promoted, and efforts shall be made to

ensure the development of appropriate local conservation activities.

5. Securing cooperation for the effective promotion of the project

In implementing this project, efforts shall be made to ensure its effective promotion by ensuring cooperation among parties involved, including the national government, relevant local governments, persons with technical knowledge on the ecology and other matters of this species, conservation groups participating in the planning of conservation activities for this species, and residents in and around the habitats of this species.

In addition, adequate attention shall be paid to cooperation with conservation efforts being made in the framework for international cooperation.

Programmes for Rehabilitations of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Populations for White-tailed eagle

December 1, 2005

I. Objectives of the Project

White-tailed eagles are large birds of prey that migrate to Japan in winter to spend the season. In spring, a major portion of the population migrates to Russia to breed there, while part of the population remains in Japan and breeds along the coasts or around inland waters in Hokkaido. Their main wintering places are Hokkaido and the northern part of Honshu, though these birds are found in all parts of Japan.

In recent years, the stable survival of this species in the wild has been threatened due to factors including: the reduction of habitats and breeding places resulting from development and other human activities; the increased deaths and injuries of these birds due to such causes as lead poisoning caused by lead bullets, accidental electrocution caused by accidental contact with electric lines or equipment, collision with buildings, and accidental contact with running vehicles; and the increased tendency to depend on food resources arising from human activities.

This project aims to ensure the stable survival of this species in the wild by understanding the living conditions, habitats, breeding conditions, breeding environment and other conditions of these birds and reducing, eliminating or otherwise controlling the factors exerting pressure on their survival and breeding.

II. Areas Covered by the Project

The whole country.

III. Contents of the Project

1. Understanding the living and breeding conditions, etc.

In order to implement this project in an appropriate and effective manner, the following investigations shall be conducted and efforts shall be made to collect information on this species and the circumstances surrounding it and to understand the actual conditions facing the birds.

As the activities of these birds cover a large area, efforts shall be made to establish a system to collect information in an efficient manner.

(1) Investigation and monitoring of the living and breeding conditions

In order to understand the living and breeding conditions of these birds, including their migration, distribution, geographical area of activities, feeding behavior and breeding places, investigations shall be conducted including periodic monitoring, bird-banding studies, and genetic diversity studies.

In addition, in order to understand factors contributing their mortality, any discovery of a dead bird in the fields shall be followed by investigations, including the collection of information on the circumstances surrounding the collection of the carcass and an inspection of the carcass.

(2) Investigation of the living and breeding environment

Investigations shall be conducted on such items as: the roosts of these birds; the environments used as feeding or breeding grounds; and the feeding environment including types and amounts of food consumed and the degree of dependence on food resources arising from human activities.

(3) Understanding the environment suited for survival and breeding

Based on results of the investigations set forth in (1) and (2) above, the environment suited for the survival and breeding of this bird species shall be found out.

2. Conservation and improvement of the living environment in the habitats and of the breeding environment in the breeding grounds

The stable survival of this species in the wild requires such measures as: conservation of the living and breeding environments, including roosts and breeding places; and construction of the environment where the birds can survive without depending on food resources arising from human activities. Accordingly, the following approaches shall be used based on findings and information obtained from the activities listed in Section 1 above.

If any land use project or development project that is likely to affect the survival or breeding of these birds is proposed to take place around any of their habitats or breeding places, efforts shall be made, by improving the framework for communication with relevant organizations or otherwise, to cause the entity conducting the project to give consideration to secure the environmental conditions required for the survival and breeding of these birds.

(1) Conservation and improvement of the living and breeding environments

Efforts shall be made to mitigate or eliminate any adverse effects on the living environment, including fish and bird species consumed by white-tailed eagles, in and around rivers and other inland waters and coasts and to secure the

natural living and breeding conditions of these birds by conserving and improving riverside forests and other environmental elements.

(2) **Prevention of lead poisoning**

In response to the lead poisoning cases caused by lead bullets, the actual conditions of the lead poisoning facing this species shall be investigated and, based on results of such investigation, efforts shall be made to prevent lead poisoning by taking appropriate measures, enhancing the cooperation with relevant organizations and using other available means.

(3) **Countermeasures against accidents**

In order to prevent death, injury and other damage to these birds caused by such accidents as electrocution resulting from contact with electric lines or other electric equipment, collision with buildings, and contact with running vehicles, investigations shall be conducted as necessary and efforts shall be made to take available measures, while cooperating with relevant organizations and obtaining understanding and cooperation from parties concerned.

(4) **Patrols of habitats and breeding grounds**

Efforts shall be made to collect information on careless human entry into areas surrounding the roosts or other assembly or breeding places of these birds and to prevent poaching and other activities that are likely to have a harmful effect on the survival, nest building or breeding of this bird species, by conducting patrols as necessary.

3. Relief and protection of sick and injured birds

Sick or injured birds shall be taken to and protected at appropriate facilities. All birds recovered enough to survive in the wild shall be returned to the wild in principle. In doing so, efforts shall be made to establish such methods to return recovered birds to the wild and such testing system as will ensure the prevention of any infectious disease from being transmitted from the released birds to other birds of prey or other birds and/or animals and shall also be made to find out about the living conditions of Steller's sea eagles, by attaching transmitters to released birds if necessary.

4. Breeding in captivity

In principle, breeding of this species shall be supported by ensuring the conservation and improvement of the wild population in the habitats and breeding places. Meanwhile, in case the wild population experiences a rapid decline, the possibility of introducing captive-bred birds to the wild shall be considered.

5. Promotion of the dissemination of information and education

To obtain satisfactory results from the conservation and breeding project for this species, it is essential to obtain understanding and cooperation from businesses conducting various business activities, the national government and relevant local governments, and the general public including residents of the areas involved. Accordingly, the dissemination of information and education on the living and breeding conditions and environments of this species, the necessity of conservation, the progress of this project and related matters shall be promoted, and efforts shall be made to ensure the development of appropriate local conservation activities.

6. Securing cooperation for the effective promotion of the project

In implementing this project, efforts shall be made to ensure the effective promotion of the project by ensuring cooperation among parties involved, including the national government, relevant local governments, persons with technical knowledge on the ecology and other matters of this species, conservation groups participating in the planning of conservation activities for this species, and residents in and around the habitats and breeding places of this species.

In addition, adequate attention shall be paid to cooperation with conservation efforts being made in the framework for international cooperation.

3 Other components (use of marine area)

Since the 50's of *showa-era* (from 1975 to 1984), tourists landing around the Shiretoko Cape from fishing pleasure boats, etc., have become conspicuous. In order to protect nature and prevent the area from becoming a tourist site, visits by general tourists for recreational purposes have been restricted through instructions based on the "Agreement on the instructions for usage restrictions of the Shiretoko Cape area" that was concluded in 1984 by the administrative bodies involved. Under the agreement, the landing of general tourists, etc., from fishing pleasure boats for recreational purposes is prohibited. Entering via land route, mostly by mountain climbers, are not banned for the time being, but instructions shall be given to refrain from such visits, explaining the danger of the route and the prohibition of taking rides on fishing boats, etc. Those who still desire to enter the zone shall be advised to go through a procedure for entering a national forest. The organizations concerned have been implementing measures, such as joint patrols and the development of signs for instructing restrictions, in order to control use based on "the agreement".

In spite of various measures implemented by the institutions concerned after "the agreement", the landing by general tourists from power-driven vessels, such as fishing pleasure boats, showed no sign of significant decline. Their impact on the pristine natural environment includes receding vegetation due to bonfires and trampling. There was also a concern about the impact on the breeding sites of birds, etc., and the invasion/expansion of **alien species**. In the marine area, new marine recreational activities, such as sea kayaking, personal watercraft, and scuba diving are becoming popular in addition to fishing. Because the marine area **is** a habitat and breeding ground for seabirds and marine mammals, as well as an area for fishery activities, including the salmon and trout fishery, the establishment of rules for use was required to ensure compatibility with them.

In response, review into the proper use of Shiretoko National Park began in 2001 and the Basic Plan on the Proper Use of the Apical Region of the **Peninsula Zone** of Shiretoko National Park was formulated in December 2004. Based on this basic plan, instructions have been provided, according to the state of use, to use the park for marine recreation only under the given rules in order to avoid impacting seabirds and marine mammals, as well as the fisheries that are the key local industry.

○ Survey on the state of use of Shiretoko National Park

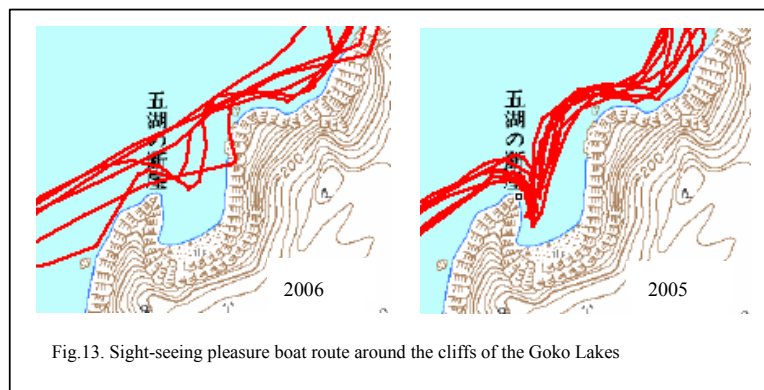
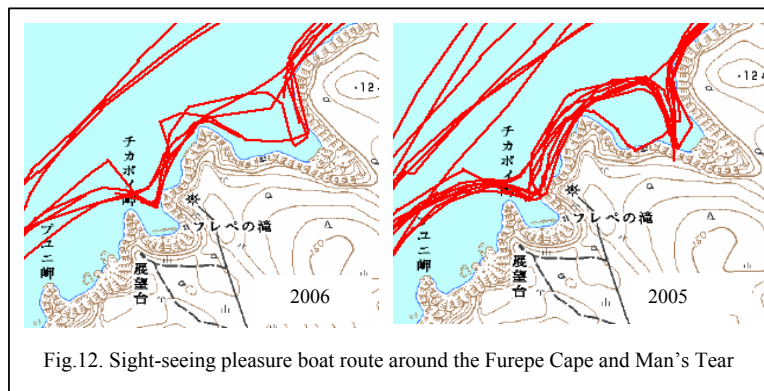
Surveys, on entering to the Shiretoko Cape, number of visitors, and operation of sight-seeing pleasure boats, **etc.** have been conducted on an ongoing basis to understand the current state of use of Shiretoko National Park. This survey results have been examined by the **Committee on the Promotion of** Proper Use of Shiretoko National Park that consists of academic experts, organizations concerned, and administrative bodies concerned in order to promote the adequate **conservation** and use of the park.

Example 1: Number of visitors to Shiretoko Cape area – year-by-year comparison (2006)

Year of survey	Survey period	Days of survey	No. of visitors		Average visitors /day	Power-driven vessels		Sea kayak		On foot	
			Bunkichi Bay to Akaiwa	Bunkichi Bay to Aidomari	Bunkichi Bay to Akaiwa	No. of groups	No. of visitors	No. of groups	No. of visitors	No. of groups	No. of visitors
1996	8/12-18	7	141		20	19	78	6	13	6	50
1997	8/11-16	6	353		59	42	299	4	24	6	30
1998	8/12-21	9	200		22	24	123	5	25	6	52
2001	8/10-13 17-20	6	83		14	12	44	1	2	6	37
2002	8/18-19	12	203		17	34	124	5	21	13	58
2003	8/12-17	6	80	84	13	15	60	1	1	7	19
2004	8/6-16	11	114	149	10	14	69	5	28	9	23
2005	8/12-19	8	66	100	8	8	39	5	15	5	26
2006	8/11-17	7	89		13	10	40	4	34	5	15
Compared to a year ago			135%	-	163%	125%	103%	80%	227%	100%	58%
Compared to two years ago			78%	-	130%	71%	58%	80%	121%	56%	65%

Example 2: Understanding the routes taken by sight-seeing pleasure boats

From spring to summer, the Shari-side coastline of the Shiretoko Peninsula is an important nesting site for seabirds, represented by the spectacled guillemot. There was a concern regarding the disturbance of their activities by the sight-seeing pleasure boats that often navigate along the coast during this season. To address this issue, pleasure boat operators are given instructions, etc., on how to navigate while keeping a distance of more than 100m from the habitats and breeding sites of the seabirds.



○ **Committee on the Promotion of Proper Use of Shiretoko National Park**

1. Purpose of the establishment

The **Committee on the Promotion of** Proper Use of Shiretoko National Park that consists of academic experts, organizations concerned, and the administrative bodies concerned was set up in order to promote the adequate **conservation** and use of Shiretoko National Park based on the Basic Concept on the Proper Use of Shiretoko National Park, formulated in 2001, in order to explore the desirable **conservation** and use of Shiretoko National Park.

2. Items to be studied

- (1) Items concerning the basic plan for proper use
- (2) Items concerning concretization of the basic plan for proper use
- (3) Items concerning rules for use
- (4) Other items necessary to accomplish the objectives

3. Constitution

The **committee** consists of experts, local organizations concerned, and the administrative bodies concerned.

(Experts)

Iwao Ogawa:	Representative of EcoNetwork
Akihiro Kobayashi:	Professor, Hokkaido College, Senshu University
Hisashi Shinsho:	Senior Technical Manager , Environmental Policy Division, Kushiro City
Tatsuichi Tsujii:	President of the Hokkaido Environment Foundation *Chair
Hajime Nakagawa:	Director of Shiretoko Museum
Kohichi Nakayasu:	President of the Hokkaido Forestry Association

4. Discussion process

March 2002:	Establishment of the “Basic Concept on the Proper Use of Shiretoko National Park”
December 2004:	Establishment of the “Basic Plan on the Proper Use of the Apical Region of the Peninsula Zone of Shiretoko National Park”
September 2005:	Establishment of the “Basic Plan on the Proper Use of the Central Region of the Peninsula Zone of Shiretoko National Park”
April 2006:	“Request to refrain from entering the apical region of the Shiretoko Peninsula”
March 2007:	Establishment of “FY2007 Implementation Plan for the Proper Use of the Central Region of the Shiretoko Peninsula in Shiretoko National Park”

○ Applicable rules

Basic Plan on the Proper Use of the Apical Region of the Peninsula Zone of Shiretoko National Park (Extract)

December 2004

1. Purpose of This Basic Plan

In order to properly conserve the pristine natural landscapes and diverse ecosystems in the “Apical Region of the Shiretoko Peninsula”, this Basic Plan aims to prevent visitors from causing hindrance to the sustainable conservation of the landscapes and ecosystems, by specifying the way the appropriate use should be (the “Basic Policies” and the “Policies on Various Forms of Use”), the rules to be complied with (the “Adjustment of Uses” and the “Use Rules”), and matters concerning management and operation.

2. Background

(1) Past approaches

Since the 50’s of the *Showa-era* (from 1975 to 1984), tourists landing around the Shiretoko Cape from fishing pleasure boats, etc., have become conspicuous. In order to protect nature and prevent the area from becoming a tourist site, visits by general tourists for recreational purposes have been controlled through instructions based on the “Agreement on the instructions for usage restrictions of the Shiretoko Cape area” that was concluded in 1984 by the administrative bodies involved. Under the Agreement, the landing of general tourists, etc., from fishing pleasure boats for recreational purposes is prohibited. Visits via land route, mostly by mountain climbers, are not banned for the time being, but instructions shall be given to refrain from such visits, explaining the danger of the route and the prohibition of taking rides on fishing boats, etc. Interested climbers shall be advised to go through a procedure for entering a national forest. The institutions concerned have been implementing measures, such as joint patrols and the development of signs for instructions, in order to control use based on “the Agreement”.

(2) Present issues

In spite of various measures implemented by the institutions concerned after “the Agreement”, the landing by general tourists from power-driven vessels, such as fishing pleasure boats, showed no sign of significant decline. Their impact on the primeval natural environment includes receding vegetation due to bonfires and trampling. There was also a concern about the impact on the breeding sites of birds, etc., and the invasion/expansion of alien species.

In the marine area, new marine recreational activities, such as sea kayaking, personal watercraft, and scuba diving are becoming popular in addition to fishing. Because the marine area is a habitat and breeding ground for sea-birds and marine mammals, as well as an area for fishery activities, including the salmon and trout fishery, the establishment of rules for use has been required to ensure compatibility with them.

(3) Position in the Management Plan for the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Nominated Site

(The rest omitted.)

3. Target Area (The rest omitted.)

4. Basic Policies

Taking into account the philosophy of the Basic Concept on the Proper Use of Shiretoko National Park issued in 2001 and the contents of the Management Plan for the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Nominated Site issued in January 2004 as well as the characteristics of the region, the use of the Apical Region shall be improved based on the following basic policies:

- (1) The existing complete prohibition of landing in the region from power-driven vessels shall be applied thoroughly and more rigorously, since this is not an appropriate use of this region and causes hindrance to its nature conservation.
- (2) Entry to the land area on foot or by sea kayak or other human powered conveyance shall not be allowed without restriction. Since parts of the land area covered by this Basic Plan contain places requiring protection and conservation, such as the habitats and breeding places of rare animal species, sea-bird nesting colonies, fragile plant communities and lands containing archaeological and cultural resources, specific “Utilization Rules” that suit the characteristics and uses of these places shall be established to impose certain restrictions in order to avoid any trouble in ensuring the conservation of the natural environment and the quality of natural experiences.
- (3) With respect to the use of the marine area, the region contains habitats and breeding grounds for both sea-birds and marine mammals and there is a concern that the navigation of ships and personal watercraft for sightseeing/recreational purposes, and disorderly feeding and watching, may affect the life of these sea-birds and marine mammals. Accordingly, in order to prevent the detrimental impact of the recreational use of the marine area on sea-birds and marine mammals, and to ensure the smooth achievement of the coexistence of the recreational use and salmon fishing and other local fishing activities, that is a major local industry, “Utilization Rules” shall be established and efforts shall be made to disseminate and promote public awareness of these Rules.
- (4) With respect to safety in use, efforts shall be made to improve the safety in use and to spread and promote awareness of the sense of “self-responsibility” among Users by establishing a system to provide information in advance or a preparatory lecture.
- (5) In order to ensure the conservation of the pristine wilderness, it is desirable that Users behave and act in a nature-friendly manner that would allow them to have nature experiences while reducing the burden on nature. For this purpose, efforts shall be made to improve the guidance systems including patrols, to disseminate information and promote public awareness, and to improve the preparatory lecture, etc.
- (6) It is important that local residents and businesses concerned who or which have daily contact with Users play a role in providing guidance on or disseminating the “Utilization Rules”. By enhancing the cooperation with local residents

as well as with businesses concerned in or outside the local area, mechanisms (such as construction of networks) shall be created by which the aforementioned function of local residents and businesses concerned will be performed effectively.

The aforementioned "Utilization Rules" refers to "7. Adjustment of Uses" and "8. Use Rules" of this Basic Plan.

The "Adjustment of Uses" intends to control the respective uses of the various districts by taking their specific uses into account. The "Use Rules" specify, based on the contents of the "Adjustment of Uses", matters that require attention from Users and activities prohibited to Users while they are in the region from the viewpoints of nature conservation, security, etc.

5. Definition of "User"

For the purpose of this Basic Plan, the term "Users" refers to any and all persons who enter the "Apical Region" under the above-described "Basic Policies" and whose use of the region falls under any of the uses listed in section 6 below, including any and all persons who enter the region in order to conduct, lead, guide or transport these "Users" (guides, ferry operators and other service providers) or who enter the region for data collection, photo-taking or similar purposes.

For the avoidance of doubt, "Users" do not include owners of fishing huts or any other persons who enter the region to conduct activities involved in fishing or to manage land or facilities.

6. Policies on Various Forms of Use

Basic policies applicable to different forms of use shall be as follows:

- (1) Use for seashore trekking (The rest omitted.)
- (2) Use for seashore kayaking

Use for sea kayaking is relatively uncommon in the existing circumstances and would have only minor impact on the natural environment. However, sea kayaking in the coastal marine area requires adequate understanding and knowledge of weather conditions in the area and high-level skills and also gives the Users unrestricted access to the coastal area with pristine wilderness. For these reasons, there is concern that sea kayaking may affect the natural environment, fishing activities, etc. In order to prevent any negative impact on these, use for sea kayaking shall be controlled under the "Utilization Rules".

- (3) Use for mountain hiking (The rest omitted.)
- (4) Use for salmon fishing near the river mouth

Salmon fishing conducted by Users who land near the mouth of the river by ferry is relatively limited in terms of the period and area of entry. However, there is concern that disorderly entry and littering may affect the natural environment, etc. For this reason, this form of use shall be controlled under the "Utilization Rules" in order to prevent any negative impact on the conservation of the natural environment, based on the principle that this use shall be limited to a level at or below the present level.

With respect to other forms of fishing, including surf fishing and mountain stream fishing, specific policies on them shall be discussed in the future by taking their conditions into account.

- (5) Use of the marine area by power-driven vessels

With respect to use of the coastal marine area by power-driven vessels (including tourist boats, fishing pleasure boats and pleasure boats), since there is concern that this form of use may affect sea-birds, marine mammals, fishing activities, etc., it shall be controlled under the "Use Rules" to prevent any negative impact on these animals and activities.

- (6) Landing from power-driven vessels

Landing in the Shiretoko Cape area of general tourists from power-driven vessels for recreational purposes has been prohibited by the "Agreement" among the government agencies concerned. Landing in the Shiretoko Cape area or any other parts of the "Apical Region" could involve transportation of a large volume of passengers and goods at one time and may have a significant negative impact on the natural environment and the proper use of the environment. Accordingly, landing of general tourists from power-driven vessels for recreational purposes shall remain prohibited regardless of the type of vessel, whether tourist boats, fishing pleasure boats or pleasure boats, and the "Agreement" shall be applied thoroughly and more rigorously.

However, treatment of return trips in "(1) Use for seashore trekking" and "(3) Use for mountain climbing" and of pleasure fishing boats involved in "(4) Use for estuary salmon fishing" described above shall be considered separately in the "Adjustment of (respective) uses".

- (7) Other uses

For other recreational use of the coast, such as personal watercraft, diving, and experiential activities on sea ice in winter, "Utilization Rules" specifying concrete policies shall be discussed while continuously monitoring usage.

In addition, requests shall be made to parties concerned for restriction of low-level flight of aircraft, as such flight is likely to have a negative impact on the comfortable use and wildlife.

Furthermore, with respect to the districts (including Rusha) with an increased need for measures to prevent friction between Users and brown bears caused by their accidental proximity or contact, consideration shall be given to the management system to tighten the restriction on entry.

7. Adjustment of Uses

With respect to matters and methods relating to the adjustment of uses in each form of use, discussion shall be made in the following directions while ensuring adequate coordination with bodies and organizations concerned.

In addition, at the Ranger Offices for Nature Conservation of Ministry of the Environment, the Rausu Visitor Center, the Shiretoko Forest Center, the Shiretoko Nature Center and other facilities, advance information shall be provided

to Users who are considering entry to the Apical Region, including information on the danger in the use of, wilderness in, and the "Utilization Rules" applicable to, the region through brochures, web sites and other means. Furthermore, a system shall be established for receiving, and making use of in the conservation and management activities, information on the conditions of the natural environment obtained on-site by businesses, Users and other entities.

(1) Uses for seashore trekking, seashore kayaking and mountain climbing

- (i) Proper modalities for and methods of prior notification, lectures, restriction of the place where and the period(s) during which entry is allowed, etc.

Users shall obtain necessary information in advance. Discussion shall be made on the proper modalities for: the system for providing Users with information and lectures that provides points to note, etc.; prior notification and return reports to be made by Users; and beneficiary charges. Discussion shall also be made on the places where and periods during which entry should be restricted.

- (ii) How to determine the number of Users who entered the region

With respect to the method for determining the number of Users who entered the region, discussion shall be made in the future on each form of use based on the principle that the number of such Users should be limited to a level at or below the current level, by taking into account results of detailed surveys of usage involving such measures as the installation of traffic counters along the routes through which Users enter the region by land.

- (iii) Proper designation and method of designation of camping grounds

With respect to camping grounds, discussion shall be made on the proper designation of designated sites and camping areas and on the "Use Rules".

- (iv) Treatment of use of ferries

Although in principle Users should both enter and leave the region on foot, discussion shall be made on the possibility of allowing leaving (but not entering) by sea from some of the fishing areas.

(2) Use for salmon fishing near the river mouth

- (i) Proper definition and methods of definition of the zones where entry is allowed

Discussion shall be made in the direction of defining the zones where landing from ferries for salmon/fishing purposes is allowed and of setting limits to the fishing zones.

- (ii) How to determine the number of Users who entered the region

With respect to the method for determining the number of Users who entered the region, discussion shall be made separately on each district by taking into account results of more detailed surveys of usage and other data.

- (iii) Proper designation and method of designation of camping grounds

Any camping shall be subject to paragraph (1) (iii) above.

- (iv) Cooperation with ferry operators

Discussion shall be made on proper modalities for: the collection of information for adjustment of the uses by ferry operators who transport Users to the aforementioned places for fishing purposes; prior notification and usage reports to be made by these ferry operators; and dissemination of the "Utilization Rules" to these ferry operators.

8. Use Rules

In the "Apical Region", the adjustment of uses described in Section 7 above shall be made as well as establishing the "Use Rules" to be complied with by various Users who enter the "Apical Region", including those who enter the marine area by power-driven vessels, in accordance with the following items and ensuring the dissemination of and the provision of guidance on such Rules.

In addition, since organizations, businesses, ferry operators and other parties concerned which provide on-site guidance to Users on a day-to-day basis have voluntarily started to consider guidelines and other rules, future discussions for establishing concrete rules shall be made in cooperation with these parties concerned.

(1) Common rules

(Rules to be complied with by all Users of the Apical region regardless of the form of their use)

- (i) Rules on safety management and self-responsibility
(ii) General rules

(2) Rules for specific forms of use

(Rules applicable to specific forms of use)

- (i) Rules on use for mountain-climbing
(ii) Rules on use for salmon fishing near the river mouth
(iii) Rules on use of the marine area by power-driven vessels

9. Management of Facilities (The rest omitted.)

10. Administration of Operation (The rest omitted.)

11. Reinforcement and Supplement of the Plan (The rest omitted.)

Agreement on the instructions for usage restrictions of the Shiretoko Cape area (February 16, 1984)

1. Purpose of the restriction

Entering for recreation are restricted to protect the natural landscape of the Shiretoko Cape that contains communities of rare plants and the habitats of a variety of wildlife.

2. Target of the restriction

The restriction covers entering by general tourists for recreation, but not entering to carry out the duties of administrative bodies or fishery activities. The treatment of entering for educational/research purposes shall be examined on a case by case basis.

3. Scope of the restriction

The Special Protection Zone and the Class I Special Zone of the National Park in the apical area of the Shiretoko Cape.

4. Content of the restriction

- (1) Landing on the Shiretoko Cape area by fishing pleasure boats is not allowed based on the applicable laws and regulations.
- (2) Entering via land route, mostly by mountain climbers, are not banned for the time being, but casual visits should be controlled as much as possible through the dissemination of information on the danger of the route and the prohibition of taking rides on fishing boats, etc.

5. Method of instruction

- (1) Response to inquiries, etc.
Instructions should be given based on number 4 from above. Regarding entering via land route, instructions shall be given to refrain from entering the zone by providing an explanation of the danger and the prohibition of taking rides on fishing boats, etc. Those who still desire to enter the zone shall be advised to go through the procedure of entering a national forest.
Whenever possible, magazines, etc., shall be asked to refrain from introducing routes into the zone.
- (2) Setting of signs
Signs that indicate the content of use restrictions shall be set at the following four locations:
Shari side: Bunkichi Bay and Aburako Bay of the Shiretoko Cape
Rausu Side: Aidomari and Kamoiunbe

《Bodies concerned》

- Shari District Forestry Office (currently Abashirinanbu District Forest Office)
- Shibetsu District Forestry Office (currently Konsentoubu District Forest Office)
- Abashiri Coast Guard Station
- Rausu Coast Guard Station
- Abashiri Subprefectural Office
- Nemuro Subprefectural Office
- Shari town
- Rausu town
- Utoro Fisheries Cooperative
- **Ranger** Office of Shiretoko National Park (currently Utoro and Rausu Ranger Offices for Nature Conservation)

4 Figure of Food web in the waters surrounding Shiretoko

In communities of species, relations such as predator, prey, and decomposition are all interrelated, forming a web-like structure. The food web is a concept used to describe the entirety of such relations by showing the flow of material and energy among organisms. Creating the diagram of a food web sheds light on the interrelation of the various species. In Figure 2 of main text of the management plan, the trophic level is shown on the vertical axis and biomass is shown by the size of the circle. Trophic levels were determined mainly based on current knowledge, while biomass was determined by dividing the respective species' catch in this marine area by the average of the total catch from 1993 to 2002. In the case of biomasses being 1 and below, they are shown as 1, for the convenience of graphic display.

Detritus and phytoplankton that are the starting point of a food web are expressed with a square and their biomasses are assumed to be 5.0 due to a lack of data for estimation.

Patterns in the figure indicate cold current fish (wavy line), warm current fish (horizontal line), and animals other than fishes (net pattern), respectively. Fishes are placed according to their tendency of seasonal migration, with the tendency increasing from left to right.

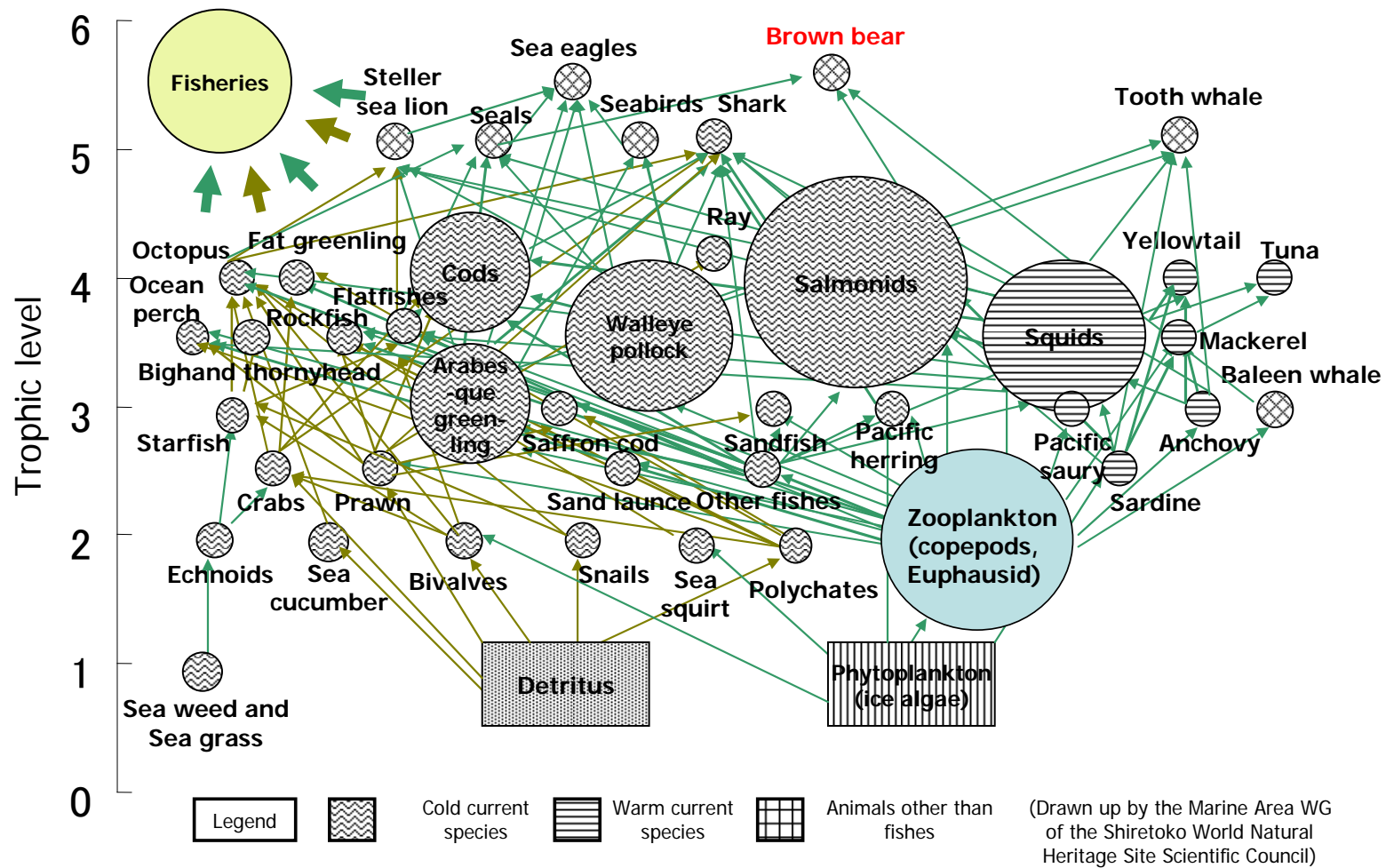
【Reference】

Food web in the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Site

1. Target species in the food web were selected by the Marine Area Working Group.
2. Major food organisms are based on the Fisheries and Aquatic Life in Hokkaido, edited by Mizushima and Torisawa, 2003.
3. Catch was calculated as an annual average based on [the Actual State of the Hokkaido Fisheries](#), 1993 to 2002
4. The biomass index was an integer of the value obtained by dividing the catch of individual species with the average catch of all species (X_i/M). The biomass index of the species with $X_i < 1$ is shown as 1.
5. The biomass indices of detritus, phytoplankton, zooplankton, and “Fisheries” are relative values and do not reflect their biomass.
6. Trophic levels were determined based on the Stable Isotope Ratio Analysis results (Kaeriyama, 2003) and Ecopath ecosystem model analysis results (Aydin et al., 2003) and by using Tian et al. (2006) as reference.

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- 2) Hokkaido, 1993-2002 the [Actual State of the Hokkaido Fisheries](#)
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- 4) Fisheries and Aquatic Life in Hokkaido, Edited by Mizushima and Torisawa, 2003 (Hokkaido Shimbun Press) pp. 645
- 5) Tian, Y., H. Kidokoro, T. Watanabe. 2006. Long-term changes in the fish community structure from the Tsushima warm current region of the Japan/East Sea with an emphasis on the impacts of fishing and climate regime shift over the last four decades. Prog. Ocean. 68: 217-

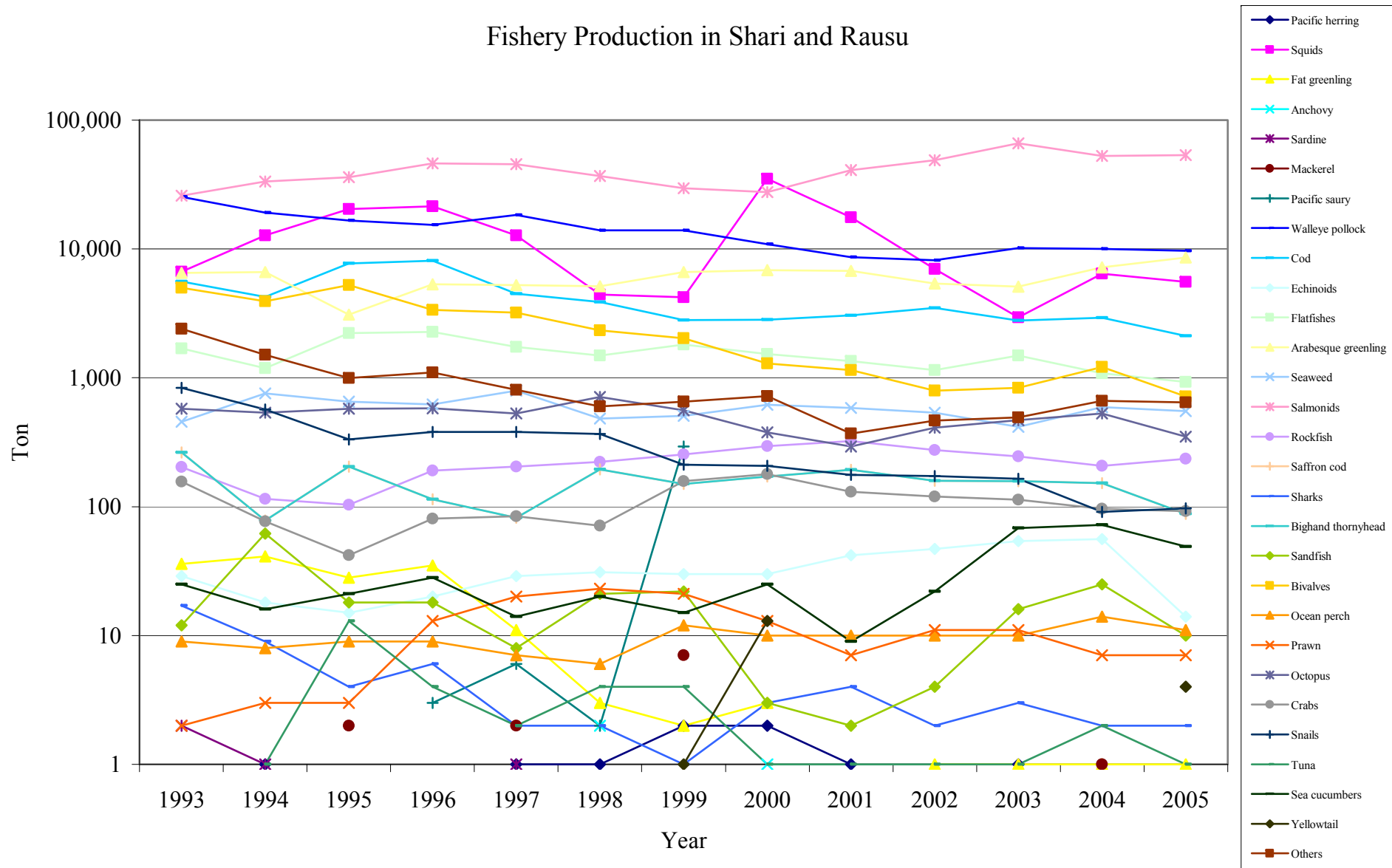


Food web in Shiretoko

	name	trophic level	indicator of biomass	Xi/M	catch of fish	food
1	phytoplankton (ice algae)	1	5			
2	seaweed	1	1	0.20	600.402	
3	detritus	1	5			
4	zooplankton (copepods,	2	5			phytoplankton
5	echinoids	2	1	0.01	16.879	seaweed
6	benthic crustacea	2	1			
7	bivalves	2	1	0.96	2836.995	phytoplankton, detritus
8	polychates	2	1			
9	Pacific herring	3	1	0.00	0.986	phytoplankton, zooplankton, krill, small crustacean, fishes
10	anchovy	3	1	0.00	0.398	copepod
11	sardine	2.5	1	0.00	0.477	phytoplankton
12	sand launce	2.5	1			copepod, krill, fry in rarely
13	Pacific saury	3	1	0.01	30.556	zooplankton
14	snails	2	1	0.12	368.184	dead flesh (fishes)
15	sea cucumber	2	1	0.01	19.398	detritus
16	prawn	2	1	0.00	11.53	benthic crustacea, detritus
17	squids	3.5	5	4.83	14249.529	krill, gammarus, planktonic crustacea, lanternfish, sardine
18	mackerel	3.5	1	0.00	1.307	zooplankton, sardine
19	octopus	4	1	0.17	509.143	shellfishes, crustacea, fishes, squids, sea cucumber, starfish,
20	crabs	2.5	1	0.04	130.129	benthic crustacea, squids, bivalves, nereis
21	fat greenling	4	1	0.01	15.977	fishes, crabs, nereis, caprellids
22	Baleen whale	3	1			
23	walleye pollock	3.5	5	5.13	15114.441	copepod, krill, gammarus, cannibalism
24	flatfishes	3.5	1	0.56	1650.672	zooplankton, nereis, bivalves, starfish, fishes
25	salmonids	4	12	12.74	37565.051	zooplankton, jellyfish, lanternfish, squids
26	arabesque greenling	3	2	1.99	5867.688	fishes, zooplankton
27	rockfish	3.5	1	0.07	220.127	fishes, zooplankton, prawn, squids, nereis
28	cod	4	2	1.57	4633.453	fishes, crustacea, squids, (young fish : zooplankton)
29	bighand thornyhead	3.5	1	0.16	484.856	brittle star
30	saffron cod	3	1	0.05	161.694	copepod, krill, gammarus, prawn, nereis
31	ocean perch	3.5	1	0.00	8.875	same as rockfish
32	sandfish	3	1	0.01	17.144	copepod, water flea, woodlouse, krill, prawn, fishes
33	teeth whale	5	1			
34	Pinnipeds	5	1			
	Steller sea lion	5	1			
35	seabirds	5	1			
36	ray	4	1			
37	sharks	4.5	1	0.00	4.913	fishes, squids, octopus, prawn,
38	brown bear	5.5	1			
39	sea eagles	5.5	1			
40	fisheries	5	2			
41	tuna	4	1	0.00	3.245	
42	yellowtail	4	1	0.00	1.481	
43	starfish	3	1			
44	sea squirt	2	1			
45	Others				951	

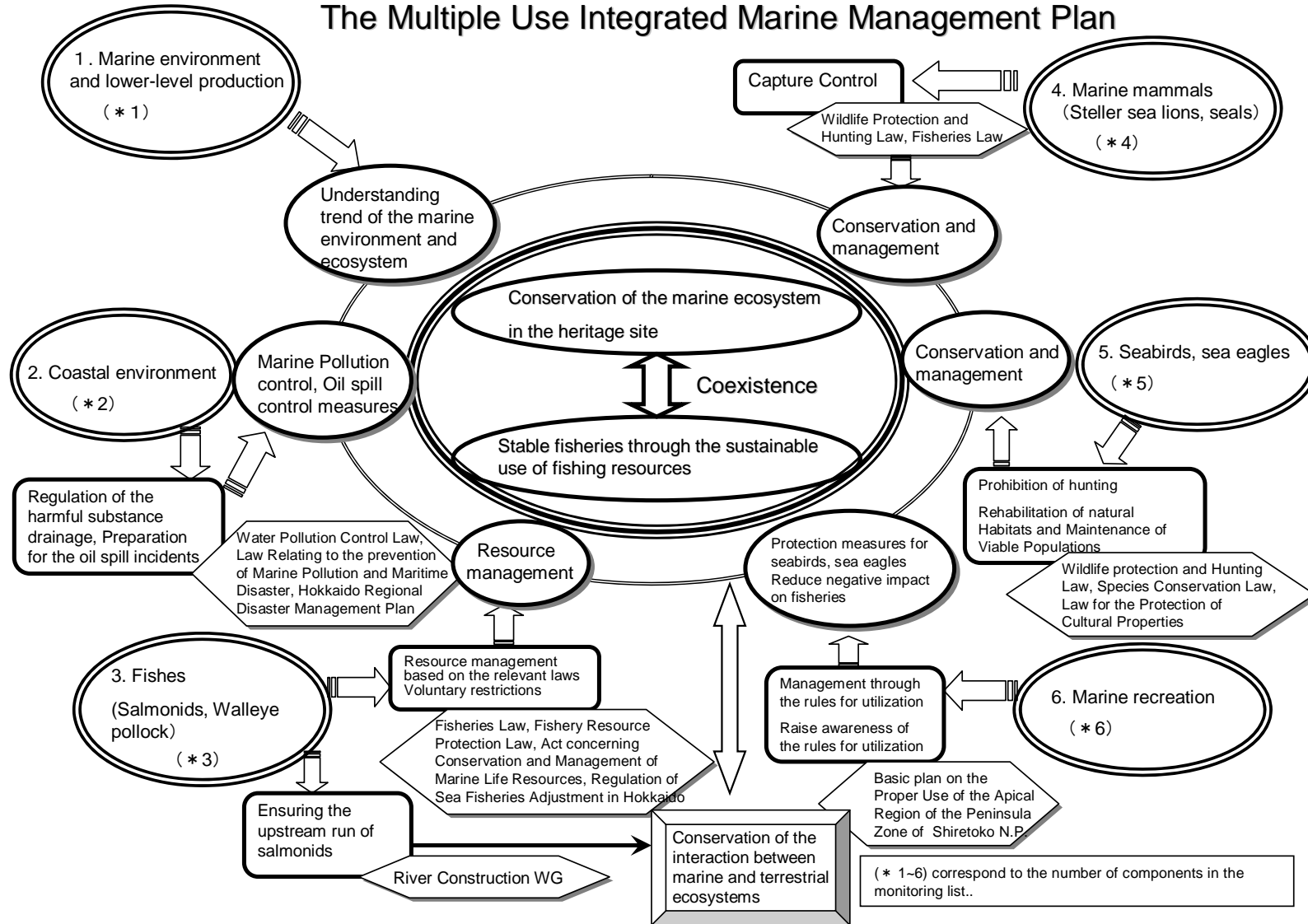
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Fishery Production in Shari and Rausu



Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Site

The Multiple Use Integrated Marine Management Plan



5 Table of Surveys and monitoring in the waters surrounding Shiretoko

Surveys and monitoring in the waters surrounding Shiretoko

Component of the ecosystem	Subjects	Type of survey	N0.	Survey title	Contents	Survey area	Frequency	Institution	Monitoring schedule						Notes
									06	07	08	09	10	11	
Marine environment and lower-level production	Sea ice	Monitoring	1	Monitoring of the current in the south-western part of the Sea of Okhotsk	Monitoring of the current direction, flow speed, and surface temperature by survey boats	The Sea of Okhotsk	Once a year	1st Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	○	○	○	○	○	○	http://www1.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/KANI/kaisvov/gaihou.html
			2	Monitoring of the sea ice	Monitoring of the sea ice condition from aircrafts	The Sea of Okhotsk	Every month	1st Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	○	○	○	○	○	○	http://www1.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/KANI/1center.html
	Water temperature, water quality, Chlorophyll a, plankton, etc	Monitoring	3	Study of changes in the marine environment by satellite images	Monitoring of water temperature, sea ice distribution, and chlorophyll a by satellite remote sensing	Marine area with a radius of over 300km encompassing the Shiretoko Peninsula	Throughout the year	Ministry of the Environment	○	○	○	○	○	○	Implemented in cooperation with Hokkaido University in 2006
			4	Fixed-point observation by setting buoys	Monitoring of the water temperature and the water quality (the concentration of salt, chlorophyll a) by observation buoys	Rausu, Utoro	Throughout the year	Ministry of the Environment (with the Rausu and the Utoro Fishery Cooperatives)	○	○	○	○	○	○	
		Intensive survey	5	Survey on the marine environment and the ecological characteristics of the species consisted of the marine ecosystem	Monitoring of water mass structure, plankton, and nekton by acoustic method and the underwater robot camera	Coastal zone of Shari and Rausu towns	Once a year	Hokkaido University	○	○	○	○			
	6		Monitoring of the biological communities with the underwater robot	Monitoring of benthos and fishes with the underwater robot	Coastal zone of Shari and Rausu towns	Twice a year (autumn-winter)	Hokkaido University (at the request of the Ministry of Environment)	○	○						
	7		Monitoring of the deep water	Monitoring of water temperature, salt concentration, zooplankton, and phytoplankton in the deep sea water pumped up	Rausu	Every hour	To be determined		○						
	Biota	Inventory	8	Fish survey	Identification of new fish species	Shari and Rausu towns	As needed	Shiretoko Museum of Shari town	○	○	○	○	○	○	
			9	Survey on biota in the shallow waters along the coast of Shiretoko	Survey on fishes, invertebrates, sea grass, and sea weed in the shallow waters	Utoro side (3 points), Rausu side (3 points), and the cape area (1 point)	Twice a year (once each in summer and autumn)	Ministry of the Environment	○	○					Implemented in cooperation with Hokkaido University and Tokyo University of Agriculture in 2006
			10	Survey of the sea grass bed in the shallow waters	Survey on biota of seaweeds and sea grasses	Rausu (nearby Pekino-hana point)	July	Ministry of the Environment	○						Survey on the shallow waters, Basic survey on conservation of the nature environment Further schedule is to be determined
Marine pollution	Hazardous substances	Monitoring	11	Monitoring of marine pollution	Analysis of petroleum oil, cadmium, mercury and other substances in the sea waters	The Sea of Okhotsk ('97~)	Once a year	Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard	○	○	○	○	○	○	http://www1.kaiho.mlit.go.jp/KANKYO/OSEN/gaivo/osen04/osen04.htm
Fishes	Salmonids	Monitoring	12	Monitoring of the situation of running upstream salmonids in Shiretoko	Monitoring of the situation of running upstream and the spawning beds on each rivers	Two rivers in the heritage area	July -	Hokkaido Government	○	○		○		○	Chum salmon, pink salmon, masu salmon (Dolly Varden); every two years after 2007
			13	Current situation of fisheries in Hokkaido (same as No.18)	Transition of the catch	Shari and Rausu towns	Every year	Fishery Cooperatives (at the request of Hokkaido Government)	○	○	○	○	○	○	http://www.fishery.pref.hokkaido.jp/marineinfo/intensedb/index.htm
		Intensive survey	14	Study on the effect of improvements of the river structures	Understanding the impact on the running upstream	Rivers of which structures were improved	July - November	Hokkaido Government, Hokkaido Regional Forest Office	○	○	○	○	○	○	To be conducted for three years after the improvement of the river structures.
			15	Study on nutrient circulation by the salmonids	• Survey on the upstream run of the salmonids and the amount taken by brown bears • Survey on nutrient circulation by analyzing carbon and nitrogen stable isotope in salmon, brown bear, willow, etc	Iwaobetsu River, Rusha River, Teppanbetsu River	At the time of running upstream	Hokkaido University (at the request of Ministry of the Environment)	○	○	○				Including Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research
			16	Survey on behavioral ecology of pink and chum salmon in the coastal marine area	Survey on individual behaviour of the salmonids	Shari and Rausu towns	At the time of running upstream	Hokkaido University	○	○	○				Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research

Surveys and monitoring in the waters surrounding Shiretoko

Component of the ecosystem	Subjects	Type of survey	No.	Survey title	Contents	Survey area	Frequency	Institution	Monitoring schedule						Notes	
									06	07	08	09	10	11		
Fishes	Walleye pollock	Monitoring	17	Evaluation of marine living resources in the waters surrounding Japan	Understanding and evaluation of the walleye pollock resources	Nemuro Strait	Throughout the year	Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute, Fisheries Research Agency; Hokkaido Kushiro Fisheries Experimental Station (at the request of the Fisheries Agency)	○	○	○	○	○	○	Survey for TAC setting http://abchan.rob.affrc.go.jp/index.html	
			18	Current situation of fisheries in Hokkaido (same as No.13)	Transition of the catch	Shari and Rausu towns	Every year	Fishery Cooperatives (at the request of Hokkaido Government)	○	○	○	○	○	○	http://www.fishery.pref.hokkaido.jp/marininfo/intermediv/index.htm	
		Intensive survey	19	Survey on breeding behaviors and other activities	Observation of breeding behaviors by using of underwater robot cameras	Rausu continental shelf	March	Hokkaido University (at the request of Ministry of the Environment)	○	○					Conduct simultaneously with No.6	
Marine mammals	Steller sea lions	Monitoring	20	Monitoring of the migration of, and damages caused by the Stellar sea lion	Monitoring of the migrating condition and fishery damages caused by the Steller sea lion	All over Hokkaido	Every year	Rausu Fishery Cooperatives in the heritage site (at the request of Hokkaido)	○	○	○	○	○	○	This monitoring is aiming to understand the situation of whole Hokkaido, and the data of each fishery cooperative is not publicized.	
			21	Resource monitoring of the Steller sea lion	Survey on populations migrating to the coast of Japan, and sexing, age, body length, weight, maturity, stomach and intestines contents of the captured Steller sea lions	All over Hokkaido	Early November - mid May	Hokkaido National Fisheries Research Institute Fisheries Research Agency, Kushiro, Wakkanai, Central Fisheries Experimental Stations, Hokkaido University (at the request of the Fisheries Agency)	○	○	○	○	○	○	http://www.hnf.affrc.go.jp/14-issuhou/todo/todo17.pdf#1	
	Seals	22	Monitoring of population of marine mammals	Survey on population and fishery damages	Shari and Rausu towns	Winter season	Hokkaido Government	○		○		○		Conducting every two years		
	23	Study on seals culled as pest in the Rausu sea area	Survey on migration, and analysis of food habit, DNA, breeding condition with the culled seals	Rausu	January - March	Marine Wildlife Center of Japan	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	Commenced from January 2004		
Seabirds and sea eagles	Sea birds	Monitoring	24	Monitoring of seabirds	Survey on population and breeding pairs on the Shiretoko Peninsula (spectacled guillemot, black-tailed gull, slaty-backed gull, Japanese cormorant)	Shari and Rausu towns		Ministry of the Environment	○						○	Conducting every five years (as a part of seabird survey at "Monitoring site 1000")
			25	Monitoring of habitats and nesting grounds	Survey on habitats and nesting sites of seabirds	Shari	Summer season	Shiretoko Seabird Society (at the request of the Ministry of the Environment)	○	○	○	○				
			26	Long-term monitoring of seabirds	Survey on breeding status of seabirds along the coast of the Peninsula	Shari and Rausu towns	June	Seabird long-term monitoring group (Shiretoko Nature Foundation, Shiretoko Museum, Rausu town, etc)	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	Sea eagles	Monitoring	27	Monitoring of breeding status of white-tailed eagle	Survey on breeding conditions of white-tailed eagle	Shari and Rausu towns	Throughout the year	White-tailed eagle monitoring survey group (Shiretoko Nature Foundation, Shiretoko Museum, Rausu town, etc)	○	○	○	○	○	○		
			28	Monitoring of wintering population	Survey on wintering population	Shari and Rausu towns	January - February	Joint survey group (Shiretoko Museum, Rausu Board of Education, etc)	○	○	○	○	○	○		
		Intensive survey	30	Programmes for Rehabilitation of Natural Habitats and Maintenance of Viable Populations for Steller sea eagle	Survey on wintering population and impact of human-induced food resources and so on	All over Hokkaido (Shari and Rausu)		Ministry of the Environment	○	○	○	○	○	○		
Marine recreation	Proper use		31	Monitoring of sight-seeing boats	Monitoring of the routes taken by sight-seeing boats	Shari	Summer season	Ministry of the Environment	○	○						To be determined for 2008 and after
Data base	The result of the above surveys shall be continually updated and publicized on the data base of the Shiretoko data center.															