

**Kutcharo-ko:** Japan's northernmost lake that is an important staging ground for Tundra Swans / **Sarobetsu-genya:** One of the largest high moors in Japan with diverse wetland vegetation and aquatic plants / **Uryunuma-shitsugen:** One of the largest highland high moors in Japan at the altitude of 850m with a unique pond cluster / **Miyajima-numa:** A small lake in the Ishikari Plains that is visited by 50,000 White-fronted Geese in spring and autumn / **Onuma:** Natural Japanese Garden with a Fujiyama-shaped Volcano and Floating Green Islets / **Utonai-ko:** The first bird sanctuary in Japan and an important stopover site for migratory birds, where over 260 bird species recorded. / **Tofutsu-ko:** A Lagoon on the Coast of Sea of Okhotsk, a Sea of Pack Ice in Winter / **Notsuke-hanto and Notsuke-wan:** A unique landscape of a large sandspit with withered trees. A shallow inner bay with extensive Eelgrass beds / **Furen-ko and Shunkuni-tai:** The lagoon with wetland forests and long sandbars in Japan's coldest climate / **Kiritappu-shitsugen:** A good model of community participation and partnership spearheaded by a land trust NGO / **Akkeshi-ko and Bekambeushi-shitsugen:** A brackish lake famous for oyster aquaculture and the wetland in a pristine river basin / **Kushiro-shitsugen:** Japan's largest peatland and first Ramsar site. Progressive restoration projects are under way / **Akan-ko:** A freshwater lake of "Marimo", a beautiful green, ball-shaped algae / **Hotokenuma:** A reclaimed marsh of breeding habitat for the rare Japanese Marsh Warbler *Megalurus priyeri* / **Izu-numa and Uchi-numa:** Two lakes for flood control and irrigation. Locals grow Manchurian Wild Rice, a food source for wintering swans / **Kabukuri-numa and the surrounding rice paddies:** A wetland in a major rice-producing region that accommodates the largest number of wintering geese in Japan / **Kejo-numa:** A reservoir for flood control and irrigation, a wintering site for White-fronted Geese and Bean Geese / **Oyama Kami-ike and Shimo-ike:** Two irrigation reservoirs made 400 years ago in the Shonai Plains. Wintering site for Tundra Swans, ducks and geese / **Hyo-ko:** A lake conserved by local people for more than 300 years that is a resting and feeding site for thousands of swans / **Sakata:** A lake traditionally managed by locals for the irrigation of rice paddies. Notable wintering site for swans / **Oze:** The most famous high moor in Japan noted for its beautiful landscape and diverse flora / **Oku-Nikko-shitsugen:** One of the most prominent high moors in Japan in the neighborhood of the World Cultural Heritage Site, Nikko / **Watarase-yusuichi:** A flood control facility with an extensive reed bed, an excellent habitat for 700 species of plants / **Yatsu-higata:** One of the last tidal flats that survived the urbanization in Tokyo Bay and a good model of community participation / **Tateyama Midagahara and Dainichidaira:** The highest Ramsar site in Japan, a place of mountain worship in a magnificent nature / **Katano-kamoike:** A small pond of 300-year traditional duck hunting / **Nakaikemi-shicchi:** A wetland with rice paddies, a biodiversity sustained by many people / **Mikata-goko:** A group of five lakes with different water qualities such as fresh, brackish and saline / **Tokai Hilly Land Spring-fed Mires:** A spring-fed mire in the vicinity of an urban area which is an ecosystem protected by the citizens / **Fujimae-higata:** An important tidal flat reserved for shorebirds at a bay of a major city / **Biwa-ko:** Japan's largest freshwater lake formed 4 million years ago. A reservoir for 14 million people / **Lower Maruyama River and the surrounding rice paddies:** A wetland of new life and renovated ecosystem for Oriental White Storks / **Kushimoto Coral Communities:** Reef-building coral communities formed by warm sea current at the north latitude of 33 degrees / **Nakaumi:** A lagoon noted as a haven for waterfowl, the southernmost wintering site for Tundra Swans / **Shinji-ko:** Wise use of lagoon by the local fishing industry of the Corbicular Clam. A wintering spot for Waterfowls / **Miyajima:** Conservation and wise use of a marsh in the "Sacred Island", a habitat for a rare dragonfly / **Akiyoshidai Groundwater System:** One of the largest karst groundwater systems in Japan with limestone caves. Habitat of many cave-dwelling animals / **Kuju Bogatsuru and Tadewara-shitsugen:** One of Japan's largest intermediate mores nestled in a basin surrounded by volcanic mountains / **Arao-higata:** A wide expanse of tidal flat sustaining the diverse forms of life and the livelihood of people of the Sea of Ariake / **Imuta-ike:** A crater lake providing an indispensable habitat for an endangered dragonfly *Libellula angelina* / **Yakushima Nagata-hama:** An Island of World Heritage with the largest nesting ground for the Loggerhead Sea Turtles in the North Pacific region / **Manko:** A recreation site for locals as well as a stopover site for waterfowl flying between East Asia and Australia / **Kerama-shoto Coral Reef:** A Marine park of dense reef-building corals around a group of small islands / **Streams in Kume-jima:** Streams rich in biodiversity, with endemic species including Kikuzato's Stream Snake and Kumejima Firefly / **Yonaha-wan:** A bay with the largest tidal flat in the Miyako-jima Island, a repository of rich biodiversity / **Nagura Amparu:** A subtropical wetland of tidal flats and mangroves in one of the southwesternmost islands of the Japan

