

National Parks of Japan

Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment



⑨ Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park

Designation: 1936/02/01

Area: 121,695 ha

This Park is inscribed as a World Cultural Heritage site in June 2013. It rises high in a vast stretch of forests and several lakes. The Hakone area features several volcanoes, volcanic vents and lakes. Izu Peninsula offers scenic mountains, seashores, and a chain of characteristic islands in the ocean, Izu-shichito.



⑩ Bandai-Asahi National Park

Designation: 1950/09/05

Area: 136,389 ha

This park is composed of many mountains. Mt. Dewe-Sanzan is famous for mountain worship. Mt. Asahi, Mt. Iide and Mt. Bandai are also located within the park boundaries. The view of Uراباند and Lake Inawashiro is beautiful. This park is surrounded by mountains, forests and a lot of lakes. Antelope and black bears live in this park.



⑪ Nikko National Park

Designation: 1934/12/04

Area: 114,908 ha

Features various aspects: a historical architecture, Nikko Toshogu; a summer retreat on a mountain, Chuzenji Lake; and Senjo-gahara gorge such as Kinugawa and Shobara, and the foot of Mt. Nasu are very beautiful. The park is close to Tokyo and easily accessible.



⑫ Oze National Park

Designation: 2007/08/30

Area: 37,200 ha

The Japan's most prominent mountain wetlands, Oze Mash. Oze-gahara has many moor plants such as mizu-basho (Lysichiton clatschatsense).



⑬ Jishin'yetsugen National Park

Designation: 1949/09/07

Area: 148,194 ha

This Park consists of a highland and its surrounding chain of mountains through Gunma, Nagano and Niigata prefectures. This park features a number of volcanoes including Mt. Asama, Mt. Kusatsu-Shrine and Mt. Tanager, which are 2,000m class. On the other hand, spacious highlands such as Shiga Kogen and Sugadara are found in everywhere.



⑭ Chichibu-Tama-Kai National Park

Designation: 1950/07/10

Area: 126,259 ha

There are many coniferous and broadleaf trees and old stratum mountains such as Mt. Kumotori and Mt. Mitake. Near Tokyo, this park provides the headwaters for the Arakawa, Chikuma and Tama rivers. Natural forests and gorges offer good recreational sites. Mt. Mitake and Mt. Mitsumine are ancient places of mountain worship.



⑮ Ogasawara National Park

Designation: 1972/10/16

Area: 6,629 ha

This park is composed of over 30 islands, including the two main islands of Chichijima and Hahajima. The Ogasawara archipelago is located 1,000-1,200 km south of Tokyo. It is the smallest subarctic national park in Japan. The main feature of this park is its many indigenous plants and animals. Inscribed on the World Natural Heritage List on June 21, 2011.



⑧ Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction) National Park

Designation: 1955/05/02

Area: 28,537 ha

This park extends for 250 km from Kabushima in Aomori prefecture to Oshika Peninsula in Miyagi prefecture. Its northern part is a coastline composed of uninterrupted dynamic cliffs, while its southern part forms a delicately-rugged coastline. The park offers a breeding place for black-tailed gulls, petrels, etc. It was reorganized on 24 May 2013 as a contribution to the recovery of the Sanriku area which was severely damaged by the Great East Japan Earthquake.



① IRISHIRI-REBUN-SAROBETSU N.P.

① Rishiri-Rebun-Sarobetsu National Park

Designation: 1974/09/20

Area: 24,166 ha

This is the northernmost national park in Japan. Mt. Rishiri soars majestically above the sea. Rebun Island has many alpine plants such as Rebusun (*Oxytropis megalantha*). Sarobetsu Plain, abundant in marsh plants, and Wakasaka-san's dunes contribute to the exciting landscape.



Hokkaido Regional Environment Office

② SHIRETOKO N.P.

Designation: 1974/03/15

Area: 38,633 ha

This park is highly primeval. Sea eagles, Blackiston's fish-eaters and brown bears live in the district. The view of the Shiretoko mountain chain from the lake is splendid. The west side of the Shiretoko Peninsula is covered with drift ice during the winter. Inscribed on the World Heritage on July 2005.



Kushiro Nature Conservation Office

③ Akkan National Park

Designation: 1934/12/04

Area: 90,481 ha

This is a volcanic park, featuring such volcanoes as Mt. Meakan. There are many rare plants such as Marino (*Cladophora adagropiloides*) in the Lake Akan area. Lake Shikotsu and Lake Toyu, along with active volcanoes such as Mt. Yotei, Mt. Usu, Mt. Showashizun and the newly formed Mt. Tanuma provide many characteristic views. Lake Toyu is famous as the northernmost ice-free lake in Japan.



④ Kushiro-Shitsugen National Park

Designation: 1967/07/31

Area: 28,788 ha

This park covers Kushiro marsh, the largest in the country. The meandering Kushiro River and the vast moor are visible from observatories in the park. Sacred cranes (*Grus japonensis*) breed in the marsh. There are lakes and marshes such as Lake Taro and Shiranoro marsh in the eastern part of the park.



⑤ Daisetsuzan National Park

Designation: 1934/12/04

Area: 226,764 ha

This is the largest of all the national parks in Japan, and is called the "Roof of Hokkaido". The main feature of this park is volcanoes such as Mt. Tokachi and Mt. Asahi, which is the highest mountain in Hokkaido. The park also boasts splendid views of Mt. Ishikari and alpine plants. Brown bear, Yezo deer and pika (*Cochitona hyperboreana yessoensis*) live in this district.

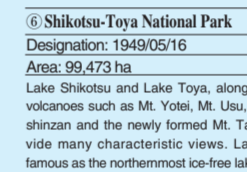


⑥ Shikotsu-Toyu National Park

Designation: 1949/05/16

Area: 59,473 ha

Lake Shikotsu and Lake Toyu, along with active volcanoes such as Mt. Yotei, Mt. Usu, Mt. Showashizun and the newly formed Mt. Tanuma provide many characteristic views. Lake Toyu is famous as the northernmost ice-free lake in Japan.



⑦ Towada-Hachimantai National Park

Designation: 1936/02/01

Area: 85,551 ha

Lake Towada and the Oirase River, which runs from this lake, make a beautiful landscape with plentiful green and water. There are volcanoes such as Mt. Iwate, coniferous forests, and many moors in Hachimantai. This park offers climbing and hot springs.

⑩ Ogasawara N.P.

Designation: 1972/10/16

Area: 6,629 ha

This park is composed of over 30 islands, including the two main islands of Chichijima and Hahajima. The Ogasawara archipelago is located 1,000-1,200 km south of Tokyo. It is the smallest subarctic national park in Japan. The main feature of this park is its many indigenous plants and animals. Inscribed on the World Natural Heritage List on June 21, 2011.

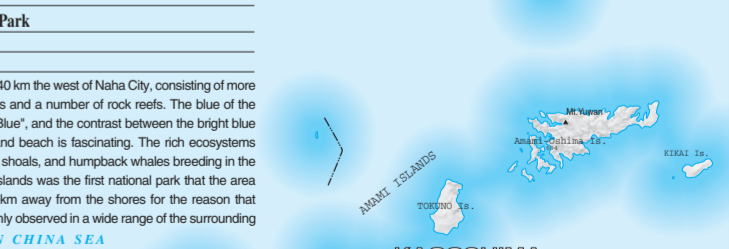


⑪ Keramashoto National Park

Designation: 2014/03/05

Area: 3,500 ha

Kerama Islands are located to 40 km west of Naha City, consisting of more than 30 small and large islands and a number of rock reefs. The blue of the sea is renowned as "Kerama Blue", and the contrast between the bright blue ocean and the white of the sand beach is fascinating. The rich ecosystems show various coral reefs in the shoals, and humpback whales breeding in the surrounding waters. Kerama Islands was the first national park that the area was designated as long as 7 km away from the shores for the reason that humpback whales are commonly observed in a wide range of the surrounding ocean.

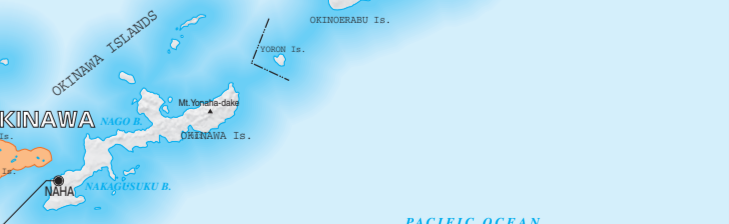


⑫ Iriomote-Ishigaki N.P.

Designation: 1972/05/15

Area: 40,654 ha

This park contains Iriomote Island, Ishigaki Island and other islands. Roughly 80% of Iriomote Islands is covered with subtropical trees. There are many rare animals on Iriomote Island such as the Iriomote wildcat. There is a coral reef stretching between Taketomi Island and Ishigaki Island creating the largest coral in Japan.



Naha Nature Conservation Office

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	NATIONAL PARK AREA
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⑲ Kirishima-Kinkowan National Park
Designation: 1934/03/16
Area: 36,586 ha
In the Kirishima area, there are over 20 volcanoes such as Mt. Karakuni, and natural forests formed by oaks, Japanese red pines, etc. at the foot of the mountains. An active volcano and Sakurajima Island are located in the Kinko Bay area.

⑳ Yakushima National Park
Designation: 2012/03/16
Area: 24,566 ha
This park is known for the vertical distribution of vegetation from seashore to Mt. Myanoura (1,939m), the highest peak in Kyushu. There are variety of plant species more than 1,900 species such as primeval natural forests (containing the forest of over 1,000 years-old Yaku cedars), endemic species and the southern limited species. Inscribed on the World Natural Heritage List on December 1993.