Shiretoko

The Shiretoko Peninsula is located in the | La péninsule de Shiretoko, située dans la partie northeastern part of Hokkaido, and contains sheer cliffs, wetlands and lakes, and steep mountains of about 1,500m formed by volcanic activity. The World Heritage property is an area of approximately 71,100 ha that includes Shiretoko Peninsula, from the central part to the Shiretoko Cape at the tip. and the surrounding ocean.

Shiretoko, depuis sa partie centrale jusqu'au cap



Lake Rausu

This is the largest lake in the Shiretoko Peninsula. The deep primeval forests of Erman's birch and Sakhalin fir are dotted with wetlands and snow patches, with the various different alpine plants in each of the seasons. The Lake Rausu Route requires equipment and experience for mountain.

Shiretoko World Heritage Conservation Center



Sea cliffs





Shiretoko Rausu Visitor Center











Mt. Rausu

This is the main and the high-est peak for the volcanic range on the Shiretoko Peninsula, 1,661 m in elevation, it is one of the 100 Famous Japanese Mountains. Adequate equip-ment and experience are es-sential for mountain climbing.



In this waterfall, underground water flows down from the fissures in a cliff that rises up





Yezo sika

This is one of the subspecies of the sika deer that is widely distributed from Vietnam to Far East Asia. This subspecies is the largest of the sika deer. In recent years, the increased populations have been causing damage to the forests and



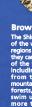
On the Shiretoko Peninsula, precipitous diffs were formed through a combination of volcanic activity and marine

erosion. On the western coast-line on the Utoro side, a series

food resources at their dis

Brown bear

The Shiretoko Peninsula is one of the world's highest density regions for brown bears. Since regions for brown bears. Since they can make use the bounty of the forests and the sea-including herbaceous plants from the coasts and high mountains, fruit and nuts from forests, and the salmons that swim upstream—they have more than 90 varieties of



Shiretoko / Hokkaido Prefecture

Trans-Shiretoko Highway is closed.



Large shoals of salmons swim upstream along the rivers to spawn from the end of September until early November.



Herds of around 100 Steller sea lions which primarily consist of females migrate to the coastal waters of the Shiretoko Peninsula. They mate in the seas adjacent to Russia, and pregnant individuals come here to build up their nutritional reserves in order to give high to Shiretoko the indiminations.



Pekinnohan

Shiretoko Cape

Steller sea lion



the connections between the marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and the value of the ocean at Shiretoko, which has been closely involved in the lives of the people there. It also provides lectures on rules and

Whale watching

Mink whales, Baird's beaked whales, sperm whales, killer whales, Dall's porpoises, Pacific white-sided dolphins, and harbor porpoises are mainly observed here. The peak time to see mink and killer whales is around Maylune, and sperm whales around August/



Sea ice (drift ice)

The Sea of Okhotsk is located in the lowest latitude in the w where sea ice can form. The abundant plankton is brought ab by this sea ice and form the basis of a rich marine ecosystem.

World Heritage property

Area A: Area for strict protection Area B: Area for conservation



Mt. lou

Along with Mt. Rausu, this is one of the active volcanoes on the Shiretoko Peninsula. It also is one of the rare volcanoes in the world that spews out large quantities of high purity dissolved sulfur. It has an ele-vation of 1,552 m.



Kamuiwakka Hot Falls

Shiretoko Goko Lakes

for details. (https://www.goko.go.jp/multilingual_eng/)

Since the water contains sulfur content, it carries the meaning "water of the gods (spirits)" in the Ainu language. The entire river is like a hot spring. Visitors can enjoy river trekking with the proper equipment.



Viola kitamiana

Here visitors can see the beautiful scenery of five lakes surrounded by primeral forests dotting the landscape, with the Shiretoko mountain range and primeral forests reflected in the surfaces of the lakes. The periods in which Shiretoko Goloo Lakes is open is divided up into two stages: the Bear Aware Season and Ecosystem Aware Season, with visitors being required to apply certain entry procedures or take a lecture depending on the time period to use walks on the ground. Visitors are allowed to freely stroll along the elevated boardwalk on which an electrified fence for repelling bears has been installed. See the Shiretoko Goko Lakes Field House website for details.

This species is distributed only on Shiretoko, Etorofu Island and Kunashiri Island. Viola kiterroru island and Kunasini Island. Viola Ki-tamiana communities can be seen on the vol-canic wilderness of Mt. Iou, Mt. Higashi, Mt. Chienbetsu, and Mt. Minami, as well as on the windswept wilderness in the saddle between Mt. Onnebetsu and Mt. Chinishibetsu.



Steller's sea eagle

This is a large eagle that only breeds in the far eastern areas of Russia. It is a rare species, with estimated about 5,000 individuals in the world. There are records of more than 2,000 wintering birds in the Shiretoko Peninsula.

Species facing a growing risk of extinction



White-tailed eagle

The white-tailed eagle is distributed widely in northern Eurasia. Shiretoko is an important breeding site with ample food resources and has one of the highest nesting densities

*Species facing a growing risk of extinction



This is the world's largest owl. It is rare at the species level with only about 1,000 individuals in the world. There are about 165 birds living in Hokkaido, with about one-fourth of these inhabit the World Heritage property.

Blakiston's fish-owl

*Species facing an extremely high risk of ex-tinction in the near future