

Yakushima

Yakushima is situated between the East China Sea and the Pacific Ocean about 60 km to the south of the southernmost tip of the main island of Kyushu. A mountain range, of which Mt. Miyanoura-dake (1,936 m) is the highest peak, is located in the center of the island. On the mountainsides, numerous rivers have carved deep valleys as they flow downward. In its warm and rainy climate, the annual precipitation is more than 4,000 mm in the plains and more than 10,000 mm at the summits. The World Heritage property is an area of approximately 10,700 ha that extends from the central part of Yakushima to the coastal areas to the west.

Yakushima est situé à environ 60 km au sud de l'extrémité sud de l'île de Kyushu, entre la Mer de Chine orientale et l'Océan Pacifique. Une chaîne de montagnes culminant à 1.936 m (Mt Miyanoura-dake) occupe le centre de l'île. Sur les flancs de ces montagnes s'écoulent de nombreuses rivières qui ont creusé des vallées profondes. Le climat est chaud et pluvieux, et on dit que les précipitations annuelles dépassent 4.000 mm dans les plaines et 10.000 mm dans les zones montagneuses. Le site inscrit au patrimoine mondial est une zone d'environ 10.700 ha qui s'étend de la partie centrale de l'île aux zones côtières situées à l'ouest.

 World Heritage property



Ohko-no-taki Waterfall
This is the largest waterfall in Yakushima in which an enormous volume of water stirringly falls down the 88 m drop. It has been chosen as one of 100 Famous Japanese Waterfalls.



Yaku-sika
This is an endemic subspecies of sika deer. They are found throughout the island. The distribution ranges from the evergreen forest close to human habitations to the areas around 1,600 m in elevation.



Yakushima macaque
This is an endemic subspecies of the Japanese macaque. They are smaller than the macaques on the mainland, their body color is a dark grayish hue, and covered in long, coarse fur. They inhabit nearly every part of the island, but mainly move between the coastal areas and the evergreen forest belt found around about 800 m in elevation.

Western area
The western area of Yakushima is included in the World Heritage property from the coastline, where a vertical distribution of vegetation that was valued for its inscription on the World Heritage List can be seen. It has a primeval warm-temperate evergreen forest stretching for 600 ha that is one of the largest in Japan.



Hananoego and Kohanoego
These are high moors situated at an elevation of roughly 1,600 m in the center of Yakushima and it is an area of the southernmost high moors in Japan. Sphagnum moss grows over its entire surface, and the alpine plants and rows of white Yakusugi trees around its periphery present a beautiful spectacle.

Yakusugi Cedar Land
Visitors can enjoy Yakushima's primeval forest, which includes Yakusugi trees that are thousands of years old. Four walking routes have been built and visitors can observe the 1,800 year old Buddha-sugi Cedar and other large trees, as well as tree stumps and the traces from people checking out wood grains from the domain duties era. They can also take a pleasant walk through the woods while enjoying the clear streams.

Senpiro-no-taki Waterfall
This is a spectacular waterfall with a drop of 60 m. The Tainoko River carved through the enormous granite bedrock in the foothills of Mt. Mochomou-dake to form a massive V-shaped valley.

Torohki-no-taki Waterfall
Here the Tainoko River forms a waterfall that flows directly into the ocean. Such waterfalls are extremely rare, and there are only few locations throughout the entire country, including this waterfall.



Chrysozephyrus ataxus yakushimaensis
This is a representative butterfly of Yakushima. They are endemic subspecies of *Chrysozephyrus ataxus* that inhabit Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu islands. They are characterized by lack of the tail protuberances at the hind wings. Their larvae feed on the leaves of Japanese evergreen oak and the Japanese willowleaf oak.

* The "trunk circumference" refers to the length measured at a height of approximately 1.3m above the ground.



Jomon-sugi Cedar
At present this is the largest confirmed Yakusugi tree. The primeval cedar forest that includes the Jomon-sugi Cedar has been designated as Special Natural Monument in Japan. The round trip to the Jomon-sugi Cedar from the Arakawa Trail Entrance takes 9-10 hours. This tree has a trunk circumference of 16.4 m and a height of 25.3 m, as well as an estimated age of more than 2,700 years.



Yakushima Island Environmental and Cultural Learning Center
The center introduces Yakushima's nature and the lifestyles of people through the use of models, panels, video images, and displays of genuine articles.



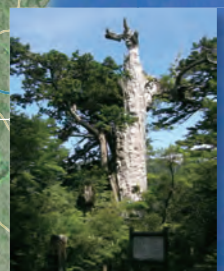
Daio-sugi Cedar
This enormous tree was believed to be the largest Yakusugi tree until people found the Jomon-sugi Cedar. As such, it was given the name Daio-sugi, which means great king cedar. This tree has a trunk circumference of 11.1 m and a height of 24.7 m, as well as an estimated age of more than 3,000 years.



Shiratani Unsuiyko Ravine
This is a recreational forest from which visitors can appreciate the primeval forest of Yakusugi trees. Walking courses have been set up here and visitors can observe mountain streams, pristine forest, and Yayoi-sugi Cedar that is roughly 3,000 years old.



Wilson's Stump
At 13.8 m in circumference, this is the largest stump in Yakushima. It is claimed that the tree was felled roughly 400 years ago. Inside there is a cavity of about 16.5 m² from which a spring wells up. It was named after Dr. Wilson, who made the world aware of Yakusugi trees.



Kigen-sugi Cedar
More than ten species of plants, including rhododendrons, Japanese rowans, wheel trees, and hinoki cypresses grow by adhering to the Kigen-sugi Cedar. This tree has a trunk circumference of 8.1 m and a height of 19.5 m, as well as an estimated age of more than 3,000 years.



Yakushima World Heritage Conservation Center
In 2014, the center was renovated to exhibit attractions of World Heritage and National Park.
*Refer to the back cover



Dwarf Bamboo Grassland
Above the cedar forest extends the dwarf bamboo Grassland Zone dominated by endemic *Pseudasasa owatarii*. Plant communities of evergreen and deciduous shrubs like Yakushima rhododendron, Japanese sapphireberry, and Japanese andromedas are scattered.



Yakusugi Museum
This facility introduces people to Yakushima and Yakusugi trees. It displays items like a Yakusugi tree that is 1,660 years old, a chain saw with a total span of 2 m that was used for felling cedar trees, and a gigantic branch from the Jomon-sugi Cedar that snapped from accumulated snow.