

# National Parks of Japan

Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment



Ministry of the Environment

## 15 Ashizuri-Uwakai National Park

(Kakuiwa Sea National Park)  
Designation: 1972/11/10

This marine park at the southernmost tip of Shikoku Island extends into Ehime and Kochi prefectures, and gives the visitor the illusion of being in the subtropics. The Ashizuri Promontory offers a magnificent view, with many tall and steep cliffs, and Uwakai has a Rias coastline and islands. Tatsusho, a marine park, offers various views of coral and tropical fish.



## 20 Saikai National Park

Designation: 1955/03/16

This park consists of more than 400 islands, large and small, including Hirado, the Kujukushima Islands, and the Goto (Five Islands) Archipelago, extending over the northwestern extremity of Kyushu. The Goto Islands have high cliffs, and Fukue Island has rare volcanic formations (asphaltomate, or cinder-cone).



## 28 Aso-Kuju National Park

Designation: 1934/12/04

This mountainous park has many volcanoes and the world's largest caldera basin, whose circumference is about 100km. The Aso area has a magnificent view of Aso-Gogaku Five Mountains, including meadows and the active volcano, Mt. Naka-Dake. The Kuju Range and Mt. Yuku-Dake offer great views of the Kuju area. The region is famous for its wild azaleas.



## 21 Yoshino-Kumano National Park

Designation: 1936/02/01

The central mountainous area of the Kii Peninsula and meandering rivers and seashore in the south-eastern part of the peninsula form this park. Mt. Yoshino is noted for its cherry blossoms, and Mt. Omine is worshipped by ascetic devotees. There are many cliffs along the coast from Otsawa to the Shiono Promontory. Various kinds of scenery can be seen in this area.



## 22 San'in Kaigan National Park

(Sea to Coast National Park)  
Designation: 1963/07/15

This is a marine park that covers the 75km-long seacoast from Amino of Oka-Tango Peninsula to the sand dunes of Tottori. There are beautiful caves eroded by seawater. One of the main features of this park are the sand dunes of Tottori, some of which reach the height of 100m. There are plants such as Hamabobu (Glehnia) which are peculiar to the sand dunes and the severe environment of this area.



## 23 Setonaikai National Park

(Setonaikai Sea National Park)  
Designation: 1934/03/16

This park contains about 3,000 islets. The park features scenery of the calm inland sea and many islands. One such view is of the Biisan Archipelago from Mt. Waihu. The white beach sand and green pines, such as those found on along the Shikukawa coast and Keino-Matsuno, as well as cultivated land present scenery of harmonious beauty.



## 24 Daisen-Oki National Park

Designation: 1936/02/01

This park embraces a mountainous area from Mt. Huzun to Mt. Daisen (1,729m), the highest peak in the Chugoku district. The park also features the Oki Archipelago, the Shimane Peninsula and Mt. Sanbo. Mt. Daisen has precipitous cliffs, and Oki Archipelago has buttes and caves eroded by seawater.



## 15 Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park

Designation: 1936/02/01

Mt. Fuji, a World Cultural Heritage site inscribed in June 2013, 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, seashore, and a chain of characteristic islands in the ocean, Izu-shichido.



## 16 Chubusangaku National Park

(Chubu Mountain National Park)  
Designation: 1934/12/04

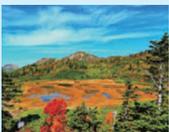
This mountainous park has a series of mountains over 3,000m, including Mt. Shirouma, Mt. Tateyama, Mt. Yari, Mt. Hotaka and Mt. Norikura of the Northern alps. Rivers and streams such as the Kurobe River and Azusa River are beautiful. There are a number of flower gardens in Mida-gahara, Goshiki-gahara, etc. Alpine plants are beautiful in the summer. This area is an important habitat of the ptarmigan.



## 17 Myoko-Togakushi reizan National Park

(Myoko-Togakushi Mountain National Park)  
Designation: 2015/03/27

Consist of concentrated chain of volcanoes such as Mt. Myoko and Mt. Izuna and non-volcanic mountains such as Mt. Amakazari, Lake Nojiri, dammed lake, is famous for fossil excavation of *Palaeoloxodon naumanni*. The park also has interesting cultural sites such as Togakushi Shrine famous for Japanese Amoinowai myth.



## 18 Hakusan National Park

(Mt Hakusan National Park)  
Designation: 1962/11/12

Hakusan has been regarded as one of the three most sacred mountains in Japan, along with Mt. Fuji and Mt. Tateyama, and has long been the object of religious worship. This park is rich in alpine plants. Many plants have been named after Hakusan. This area is famous as a habitat for black bears and antelopes.



## 19 Minami Alps National Park

(South Alps National Park)  
Designation: 1964/06/01

This park extends into Yamanashi, Nagano and Shizuoka prefectures. There are many mountains over 3,000m such as Mt. Kitadake (3,193m), the second highest peak in Japan. Alpine plants live in Mt. Kitadake and Mt. Serotate, and indigenous plants can also be seen in this area.



## 19 Ise-Shima National Park

Designation: 1949/11/20

This park contains islets and bays such as Tobu, Matsuyama, Ago and Gotohara. Ise-jingu Shrine is important religiously, historically and culturally. There are natural forests formed by cedars and Japanese red pines behind the shrine.



## 9 Bandai-Asahi National Park

Designation: 1950/09/05

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



## 10 Nikko National Park

Designation: 1934/12/04

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



## 11 Oze National Park

Designation: 2007/08/30

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



## 12 Joshi'netsukogen National Park

(Joshi'netsu Highland National Park)  
Designation: 1949/09/07

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-Shirane and Mt. Tanigawa, which are 2,000m class. On the other hand, spacious highlands such as Shiga Kogen and Sugadara are found in everywhere.



## 13 Chichibu-Tama-Kai National Park

Designation: 1950/07/10

There are many coniferous and broadleaf trees and old stratum mountains such as Mt. Kumotani and Mt. Mitake. Near Tokyo, this park provides the headquarters 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.



## 14 Ogasawara National Park

Designation: 1972/10/16

This park is composed of over 30 islands, including the two main islands of Chichima and Hahajima. The Ogasawara archipelago is located 1,000-1,200 km south of Tokyo. It is the smallest subtropical 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 2011.



## 6 Sanriku Fukko National Park

(Sanriku Reconstruction National Park)  
Designation: 1955/05/02

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, pelicans, 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 RISHIRI-REBUN-SAROBETSU N.P.

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



## 1 Rishiri-Rebun-Sarobetsu National Park

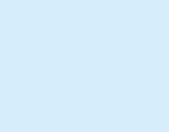
Designation: 1974/09/20

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## 2 Shiretoko National Park

Designation: 1964/06/01

This park is highly primitive. Sea eagles, Blakiston's fish-eaters and brown bears live in the district. The view of the Shiretoko mountain chain from the five lakes 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.



## 3 Akan-Mashu National Park

Designation: 1934/12/04

This is a volcanic park, featuring such volcanoes as Mt. Moekan. There are many rare plants such as Maeru (*Gleditsia aculeata*) in the Lake Akan area. Lake Mashu is known for one of the world's clearest lakes. Lake Kushiro, which is surrounded by hot springs, commands splendid views.



## 4 Kushiro Shitsugen N.P.

Designation: 1987/07/31

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 Shiratoro marsh in the eastern part of the park.



## 5 Daisetsuzan National Park

(Daisetsu Mountain National Park)  
Designation: 1934/12/04

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 (*Ochotona hyperborea yosensis*) live in this district.



## 7 Towada-Hachimantai National Park

Designation: 1936/02/01

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.



## 8 Sanriku Fukko (reconstruction)

Designation: 1949/05/16

Lake Shikotsu and Lake Toya, along with active volcanoes such as Mt. Yotei, Mt. Utsu, Mt. Showa-shirane and the newly formed Mt. Tarumae provide many characteristic views. Lake Toya is famous as the northernmost ice-free lake in Japan.



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## 3 Karamashoto National Park

(Kerama Islands National Park)  
Designation: 2014/03/05

Kerama Islands are located to 40 km the 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.



## 31 Amamigunto N.P.

Designation: 2017/03/07

This national park consists of eight inhabited islands between Kyushu and Okinawa. Its subtropical laurel forests are home to concentrated populations of various unique, endangered plants and animals including the Amami rabbit. Furthermore, the islands are bordered by the world's northernmost coral reefs and host mangroves, tidelands and a diverse range of other natural environments.



## 32 Yamanbu National Park

Designation: 2016/09/15

Yamanbu means an area filled with numerous mountains and large forests. This region is covered with subtropical laurel forestland, its terrain defined by the geological history of the Ryukyu island chain and related formation processes. Okinawa rail and other unique, endangered plants and animals live and breed here.



## 33 Keramashoto N.P.

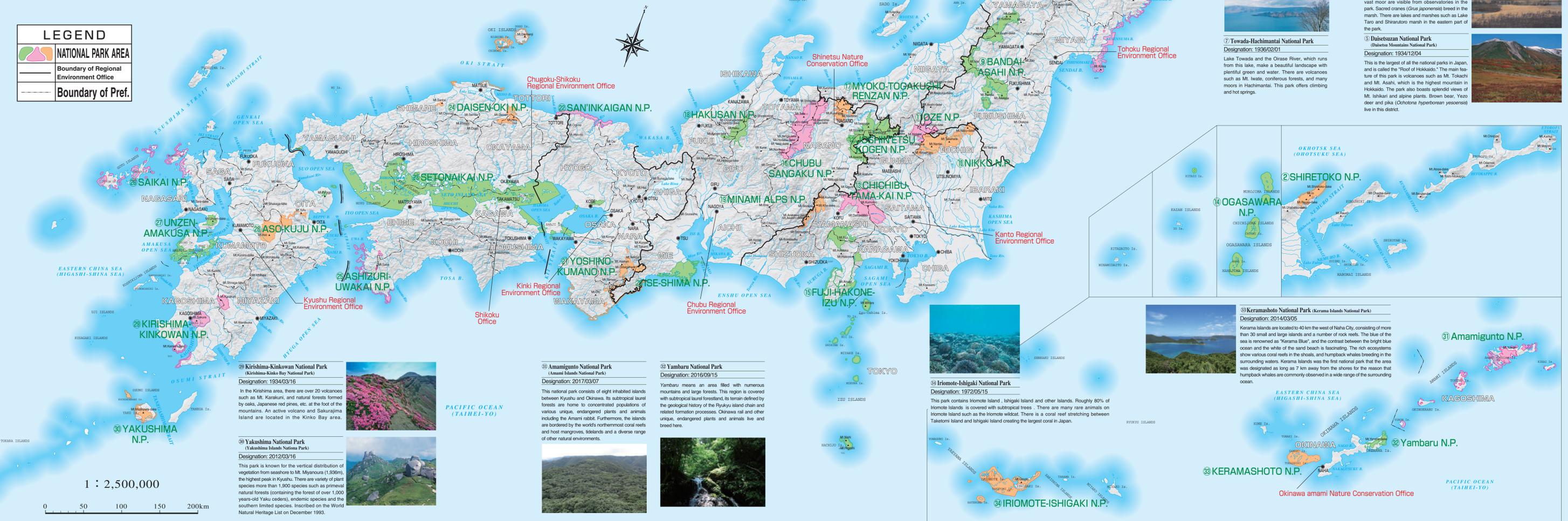
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**LEGEND**

- NATIONAL PARK AREA
- Boundary of Regional Environment Office
- Boundary of Pref.



1 : 2,500,000

