

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2012 version

Available for download from http://www.ramsar.org/ris/key_ris_index.htm.

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 14, 3rd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2009.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

Mr. Hisae Tokumaru
Kinki Regional Environment Office
Ministry of the Environment
Osaka OMM Bldg. 8F
Ootemae 1-7-31, Chuo-ku
Osaka-shi 540-6591
JAPAN
TEL: 06-4792-0700
FAX: 06-4790-2800
E - mail : REO-KINKI@env.go.jp

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

May 21, 2012

3. Country:

Japan

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Lower Maruyama River and the surrounding rice paddies

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

a) Designation of a new Ramsar site; or

b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
- ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
- iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
- ii) the area has been extended ; or
- iii) the area has been reduced**

** **Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a **hard copy** (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
- ii) an **electronic format** (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image);
- iii) a **GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables.**

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

This site overlaps with the National Lower Maruyama River Wildlife Protection Area

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

Toshima : 134° 49' 00E, 35° 37' 05N

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

The site lies in the northern part of Hyogo Prefecture in the Kinki District, mid western part of Honshu Island (main island) of Japan. The site is situated in Toyooka City, which is about 100km north of Kobe City, prefectural capital of Hyogo Prefecture (population : about 1,550,000 area : 553km²).

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

T.P.(Basic surface water level to be the reference point for the land height above sea level in Japan)

Minimum 0m: Maximum 20m

No data is available for average elevation.

11. Area: (in hectares)

560 ha

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Lower Maruyama River and the surrounding rice paddies are situated in the northern Hyogo prefecture, consisting of very gently flowing Maruyama River extending more than 16km upstream from the brackish waters of its estuary and the surrounding rice paddies and other varieties of wetland types.

The site is famous for a successful conservation programme for the endangered Oriental White Stork *Ciconia boyciana* that began in 1955 after the species had become extinct in the biogeographic region. The programme involved the captive breeding and reintroduction of the species back into the wild; encouraging the local farming community to adopt 'White Stork Friendly Farming method' (e.g. controlling water levels and minimizing the use of chemical); and broad public education.

Although the conservation programme was specifically for the Oriental White Stork, it has brought broader benefits for the range of wetland biodiversity in the site.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 2:

English Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Category	CMS Appendix	CITES Appendix	National Protection Class
Birds					
Oriental White Stork	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	EN	I	I	CR ¹
Insects					
Four-spot Midget	<i>Mortonagrion hirosei</i>	VU			CR+EN ¹

¹ MOE-Japan Red List (CR), Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (National Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)

Criterion 8:

This wetland serves as the spawning ground and nursing area for the diverse fish fauna consisting of different families such as *Oncorhynchus keta* (Chum Salmon), *Gasterosteus aculeatus* (Three-spined Stickleback), *Oryzias latipes susp.* (Japanese Ricefish) and *Oryzias latipes latipes* (Japanese Ricefish) etc.

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

Japanese Evergreen Forest

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

Udvardy, M. D. F. (1975). *A classification of the biogeographical provinces of the world*. IUCN.

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

Geology:

Alluvial lowland consisting of the accumulation of gravels, sand, silt and mud.

Geomorphology:

Maruyama River flowing in the centre and its surrounding lower moor.

Soil type.

“Half bog soil”, in process of advanced decomposition without organic substance.

Origins:

Natural and artificial. As for the artificial wetland, former rice paddies are developed as the artificial wetland with brackish water and freshwater areas.

Hydrology:

Brackish water composed of the mixture of seawater from the Sea of Japan and freshwater from Maruyama River.

Water quality:

PH 7.4
T-N 0.5mg/L
T-P 0.041mg/L
NO₃-N 0.29mg/L
NO₂-N 0.004mg/L
NH₄-N 0.05mg/L

(Data from Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2009 average, observation point: Maruyamagawa Port Big Bridge)

Water depth:

Maruyama River: average annual water level: T.P. 0.35m (near Tachino Big Bridge).

General climate:

This area being a basin, experiences high temperature and humidity in summer and a great amount of snowfall in winter, and throughout the year, cloudy weather prevails. In addition, fog often appears. Average rain fall is 2027.1mm and average temperature is 14.3 degrees Celsius.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

At the lower Maruyama River, water covering drainage area of 130,000 ha flows out from one estuary to the Sea of Japan. For that reason, its riverbeds and rice paddies are apt to be disturbed by the floods caused by typhoons.

Surface area:

130,000ha

General geology and geomorphological features:

Surrounded by the mountains, Maruyama River being placed at the centre, the valley plain extends along this river and its tributaries and the flat areas are rice paddies and urban districts.

General soil types:

The plain area is distributed with gravels, sand, silt and mud, the right side of Maruyama River, with granite, and the left side of the river and its upstream, sedimentary rocks such as sandstone and conglomerates respectively.

Climate:

High temperature and humidity in summer and a great amount of snowfall in winter and cloudy weather throughout the year. Average rain fall is 2027.1mm and average temperature is 14.3 degrees Celsius.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Rice paddies and artificial wetland as flood control basin for the functions of flood control
 Conservation of deposits and nutrient at the time of river flooding
 Maintenance of the coast line in order to prevent discharge of sediment to the open sea

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
 Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance: List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

M, 3, F, E, 2

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Apart from *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork), an endangered species which was re-established as part of a reintroduction initiative, 143 bird species are recognized within the area as a whole.

At the riverbed of Maruyama River, *Phragmites australis* (reed) plant community is seen as the main vegetation and its horizontal transition is recognized to willow plant community as to confirm that it is the typical lowland swamp. To add to this, the vegetation of the Toshima Wetland for “Hachigoro”, centers around *Phragmites australis* plant community, *Typha latifolia* L. (Bulrush) plant community, and *Schoenoplectus triquetus* (rush) plant community. Especially at brackish water wetland, *Phragmites australis* as similarly seen at the Maruyama River are mainly observed.

At Maruyama River area, 36 species of primary freshwater fish, 20 species of migratory fish, 28 species of brackish water and saltwater fish totalling to 84 species are recognized. At the Toshima Wetland for “Hachigoro”, 48 fish species are confirmed.

Regarding Tai district, as the source of Tai River to the sea is connected in short distance, 41 species of *Odonata* (dragonfly), ranging from the species adaptable to the still waterside environment of lowland to that of inhabiting in the flowing river or in the forest, are observed.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Penthorum chinense

Persicaria erectominor var. *trigonocarpa*

Ottelia japonica

Sparganium erectum ssp. *Stoloniferum*

Persicaria hastato-sagittata

Rotala pusilla

Najas japonica

Chara braunii

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

(Birds)

Pandion haliaetus (Osprey)

Circus spilonotus (Marsh Harrier)

(Fish)

Tanakia lanceolata

Acheilognathus cyanostigma (Striped Bitterling)

Cobitis sp. 2 ssp. 3 (Japanese Striped Loach)

(According to the classification by the Ichthyological Society of Japan, *Cobitis* sp. ssp. 3 is a subspecies formally called otherwise such as *Cobitis* sp., S.San-in form.)

Oryzias latipes (Japanese Ricefish)

Hyporhamphus intermedius

Cottus sp. (Japanese Fluvial)

Leucopsarion petersii (Ice Goby)

Luciogobius guttatus (Sculpin Flathead Goby)

Gymnogobius scrobiculatus

(Shellfish)

Cerithideopsilla djadjariensis

Iravadia elegantula

Stenothyra edogawensis

Stenothyra japonica

Trapezium liratum

Corbicula japonica

(Reptiles)

Mauremys japonica

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

Rice paddies and drainage channels:

This place is capable of sustainable agricultural production, having the function as an area of providing provisions. Maintenance of supply and drainage channels which keeps water network, necessary to perform this sustainable production activity, is conducted as an activity of the entire community, contributing the community formation. To add to this, at the same time with these social values, this environment including surrounding rice paddies provides habitats for many living creatures, as revealed by a survey indicating that 5,668 species inhabit this area.

Reed burning:

Every April of the year, Yoshi-yaki (reed burning) is conducted at the part of the area of reed plant community (Toshima area) extending over the riverbed of lower Maruyama River. By this Yoshi-yaki, renewal of reed is promoted, maintaining properly the reed plant community to be a breeding ground for *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (Great Reed Warbler) and an important stopping point for migratory birds such as *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* (Black-browed Reed Warbler).

Religious importance:

“Matsugo-no-mizu” (water of the last moment to moisten a dying person’s lips) of the Toshima Wetland for “Hachigoro”. Spring water from adjacent Satoyama (area between mountain foothills and arable flatland) is in existence within Toshima Wetland and as this water is called “Matsugo-no-mizu” to be provided at the deathbed, the source of water has been cherished and protected highly in this area. In addition, this is one of the important elements for this spring

water to function as the egg-laying site of migratory fish such as *Gasterosteus aculeatus* (Three-spined Stickleback).

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Public waters: 316ha

Municipally owned land (Toyooka City): 5ha

Private land: 239ha

b) in the surrounding area:

National land (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

Private land

Information regarding percentage of the land tenure in the surrounding area is not available.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

- Agriculture, fishery
- Domestic water, industrial water, agricultural water
- Environmental education, nature and wild birds observation events, ecology conservation activities by volunteers, rice cultivation for enhancement of local biodiversity, activities for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), sea bathing, rowing course
- Survey to establish the habitat for *Ciconia boyciana* (behaviour, inhabitation, foraging environment, survey on flora and fauna)

c) in the surroundings/catchment:

Urban areas, rice paddies, fields, forests, hunting, hot spring

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) within the Ramsar site:

- Sediment transported owing to floods caused by typhoons and long rain, and articles washed ashore
- Inflow of domestic sewage

b) in the surrounding area:

- Expansion work of roads
- Embankment for the prevention of flood control (introduction of construction method to build concrete walls at the water's edge, so as to maintain the present conditions as much as possible under water, on the water surface and at the water's edge.) The expansion work of roads caused the reduction of wetland and the deterioration of water environment.

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

- Special Protection Zone of National Wildlife Protection Area : 125ha (Wildlife Protection and Appropriate Hunting Law) from May, 2012
Capture of wildlife is in principle prohibited in the area. It is required to obtain permission from the Minister of the Environment in case of installation of artificial structure, reclamation of the water body and tree felling.
- National Park Class 2 Special Zone : 20ha (Natural Parks Law) from July 1963
Such activities as erecting structures, felling trees, mining minerals, intake and drainage of water from rivers, lakes and marshes, reclamation, and picking and catching plants and animals require permission from the Minister of the Environment.
- Class A River (Specified waterways of special importance protected by the government) and Special Protection Area of National Wildlife Protection Area) : 405ha (River Law, Wildlife Protection and Appropriate Hunting Law)
River Law is enforced from April, 1965. Within river areas, such activities as occupations of running water and land areas, alteration of wetland, collecting bamboos and trees, erecting structures require permission from the river administrator. Wild Protection and Appropriate Hunting Law was enforced from May, 2012. In this law, capture of wildlife is principally prohibited

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

Yes:

- “Nature restoration plan for Maruyama River water system” was implemented in 2005 and presently under preparation.
- “Management plan for Sanin-Kaigan National Park” is currently under implementation. The concrete period has not been set and the contents are reviewed as appropriate.
- “Basic concept and plan for preservation of the Toshima Wetland for ‘Hachigoro’ ” has been finished.
- “Plan for the promotion of returning the protected species of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) to the wild” is currently under implementation. The concrete period has not been set and the contents are reviewed as appropriate. (the second period)
- “Grand design to return the protected species of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) to the wild” is currently under implementation. The period has not been concretely set and the contents are reviewed as appropriate.
- “Designation plan for lower Maruyama River area of National Wildlife Protection Area and the same of National Special Protection Zone” is currently under implementation. Period has been set from June 1, 2012 to October 31, 2031.
- “Basic policy for the river development of Maruyama River water system” was implemented in 2008 and presently under preparation..

d) Describe any other current management practices:

- Implementation of quotidian management in order to create the wetland in good condition as the habitat of *Ciconia boyciana* at the Toshima Wetland for “Hachigoro”
- Wetland management works by local community of Tai district
Artificial disturbance works namely weeding, partial embankment and dredging are carried out in order to maintain and improve wetland environment.

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

None

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

The site is famous for *Ciconia boyciana* because Hyogo prefecture was the last breeding area for the species in the biogeographic region before they became extinct due to over-hunting, agricultural chemicals, and habitat-loss and -deterioration. The prefecture began a stork conservation programme in 1955 including a captive breeding programme in 1965 and restoration of the rural environments, especially paddy fields and riverine habitats for storks.

In 2005, stork reintroduction began and by 2007, successful breeding occurred in the wild. By 2010, the stork population in the wild had reached 40 birds and satellite tracking showed that whilst some young birds stayed in Toyoota City, many dispersed across Japan to colonise new sites.

Scientific research

- Analysis of ecology and behaviour of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) (Hyogo Prefectural Homeland for the Oriental White Stork)
- Survey on the behaviour of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) (Ministry of the Environment)

- Survey on the use of environment of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) (Ministry of the Environment)
- Monitoring survey on biota for the creation of the habitat of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) (Toyooka City)
- Monitoring survey based on the nature restoration plan for *Maruyama* River water system (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) Implementation of the intensive monitoring after the preservation of wetland etc. (survey on biota: flora, fish, benthos, birds, survey on physical environment : water quality, geographical features) and the national census of water basin
- Facilities established for the research purpose
Hyogo Prefectural Homeland for the Oriental White Stork (attached to the Division of Rural Ecosystem, Institute of Natural and Environmental Sciences, University of Hyogo) established in 1999, takes measures for the protection of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) and conservation of its species and also conducts scientific research and experimental attempt for the purpose of rehabilitating this species to the wild.

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

- The Toshima Wetland for "Hachigoro": establishment of observation hides and nature trails, signboards. Centring around the wetland,
 - Volunteer activities in order to maintain the wetland in good condition to be the habitat of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork): 20 times a year with the participation of about 500 people.
 - Environmental experience learning: 25 times a year with the participation of about 650 people. (children in the city : support for the environment studies in collaboration with the elementary schools and making its use as the fields for active learning on environment; children outside the city: implementation of environmental experience learning with the support from business sectors and various associations, conservation of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) and wetland, being the theme.
- Biotope in rice paddies: Making use of uncultivated rice paddies as the corridor to enhance regional biodiversity, biotope rice paddies waterlogged throughout the year are established. They are used for the fields for the survey on biota for the children in the community.
- Initiatives for the water logging of rice paddies in winter are conducted in order to create the environment of rice paddies for the purpose of functioning as the feeding ground of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork). "Farming method to encourage *Ciconia boyciana*" (Oriental White Stork), adopting pesticide-free and reduced method and technique to increase living creatures, enables to cultivate rice. Survey on biota in the rice paddies and waterways, were also conducted.
- Initiatives for the biodiversity by local residents at the fallow fields of about 12 ha, are conducted.

This area consists of diversified types of wetlands such as river, artificial wetland, rice paddy, coast and brackish water region. For that reason, various environmental studies are conducted on *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) and biodiversity as themes.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

Maruyama River : There are about 2,000 people visit annually for recreational fishery and about 42,000 people for boating and canoeing .Bases of recreation facilities include “Hyogo prefectural Maruyama-river Garden”, “Kinosaki-onsen (spring) Marina”, “Toyooka City Kinosaki Boat Centre”, and “Maruyamagawa Kinosaki Rowing Centre”.

Kei-no-hama Swimming Beach: About 21,000 tourists come for sea bathing annually.

The Toshima Wetland for “Hachigoro”: There are about 10,000 visitors annually and about 100 users of wetland guides

Tai district: There are about 300 visitors annually.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

(Territorial)

Toyooka City (The Toshima Wetland for “Hachigoro”)

(Functional)

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (river area of the designated section by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

The office below is the name of the local office which is directly managing the site.

Mr. Hisae Tokumaru
Kinki Regional Environment Office
Ministry of the Environment
Osaka OMM Bldg. 8F
Ootemae 1-7-31, Chuo-ku
Osaka-shi 540-6591
JAPAN
TEL: 06-4792-0700
FAX: 06-4790-2800
E - mail : REO-KINKI@env.go.jp

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Ministry of the Environment 2002 revised “Threatened Wildlife of Japan-Red Data Book 2nd ed.- Volume 1, Mammalia”

Ministry of the Environment 2002 revised “Threatened Wildlife of Japan-Red Data Book 2nd ed.- Volume 2, Birds”

Ministry of the Environment 2000 revised “Threatened Wildlife of Japan-Red Data Book 2nd ed.- Volume 3,

- Kinki Regional Environment Office, Ministry of the Environment, “Support Business for Reintroduction of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) 2007(investigation of fish habitat at Toshima Wetland) Report”
- Kinki Regional Environment Office, Ministry of the Environment, “Support Business for Reintroduction of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) 2008(investigation of fish habitat at Toshima Wetland) Report”
- Kinki Regional Environment Office, Ministry of the Environment, “Support Business for Reintroduction of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) 2008(investigation of feeding grounds of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) at lower *Maruyama* River) Report”
- Kinki Regional Environment Office, Ministry of the environment, “Support Business for Reintroduction of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) 2009 (investigation of fish habitat at Toshima Wetland) Report”
- Kinki Regional Environment Office, Ministry of the Environment, “Support Business for Reintroduction of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) 2010(investigation of feeding grounds of *Ciconia boyciana* (Oriental White Stork) at lower Maruyama River) Report”
- Toyooka Office of Rivers and National Highways, Kinki Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, “Evaluation of Maruyama River Nature Restoration Projects (3) Work Report”
- Toyooka Office of Rivers and National Highways, Kinki Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, “Evaluation of Maruyama River Nature Restoration Project Work Report 2006”
- Toyooka Office of Rivers and National Highways, Kinki Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, “Evaluation of Maruyama River Nature Restoration Project Work Report 2007”
- Toyooka Office of Rivers and National Highways, Kinki Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, “Evaluation of Maruyama River Nature Restoration Project Work Report 2008”
- Toyooka Office of Rivers and National Highways, Kinki Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, “Evaluation of Maruyama River Nature Restoration Project Work Report 2009”
- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, River environment database, (National census of water basin) ”Survey on amphibian, reptiles and mammals of Maruyama River 1998”
- Ministry of Land Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, River environment database, (National census of water basin) “Survey on flora of Maruyama River 2001”
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