

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2015 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:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

May 22, 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.

Watarase-yusuichi

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.

Surrounded by the embankment, the site is delineated by the bank boundaries except the levee bases, by the riverbed boundaries, and by the road boundaries except the road sites etc. and this site also overlaps the national wildlife protection zone.

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.

36°34'19" N, 139°41'03" E

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.

This site is located about 60km north of Tokyo, the capital of Japan, covering the areas surrounding the Kanto district of Honshu, the mainland of Japan, of Furukawa-shi, (Ibaragi Prefecture), Tochigi-shi, Oyama shi, and Nogi-machi (all three in Tochigi Prefecture), Itakura-machi (Gunma Prefecture) and Kazo-shi (Saitama Prefecture), i.e. 4 cities and 2 towns of 4 prefectures in all.

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

minimum 8m : maximum 23m

11. Area: (in hectares)

2,861 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.

Watarase-yusuichi consists of an artificial retarding basin surrounded by the embankment intended mainly for flood control, and of natural river flood plains which serve as the junction of three rivers, i.e. Watarase River, Uzuma River, and Omoi River. This place is located in the suburb of the capital, and it is a low moor with wet grasslands mainly of *Phragmites australis* (reed grass). It is one of the largest reedbeds in Honshu, the mainland of Japan, where rich flora including rare species is observed and a number of birds use as their wintering and stopping points.

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 1:

Watarase-yusuichi is representative of a reed (*Phragmites australis*) dominated low moor wetland in the Japanese Evergreen Forest biogeographic ecoregion. The extensive reedbed is one of the largest in the biogeographic region, and supports a diversity of wetland flora and fauna.

The site also has an important flood control function by retarding the flood water from the Watarase, Uzuma and Omoi Rivers that flows into the site, and then slowly releasing the water into the Tone River that flows downstream.

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 soil composed of silt and sand

Geomorphology:

Low moor consisting of Watarase River, Uzuma River, and Omoi River and river flood plains together with the regulating reservoir for disaster prevention both surrounded by the embankment

Soil type:

Low moor peat soil

Origins:

Natural rivers and an artificial retarding basin (Yanaka Village was ceased in 1906, Watarase River was rerouted in 1918, surrounding embankment was completed in 1922, regulating reservoir was completed in 1997)

Hydrology:

Retarding basin for flood control

Water quality:

pH	8.2
N	1.3mg/1
P	0.09mg/1

Water permanence:

Most of the moor is filled with water only at the time of flood.

The flood time is not regular and there is no time that this wetland becomes completely dry.

Fluctuations in water level:

Water level of the reservoir having the irrigation function fluctuate artificially by season. In every winter, "pumping the pond dry" is conducted.

General climate:

It belongs to the inland climate conditions, summer being humid with high temperature and winter comparatively dry but with fine weather and a little snowfall in spite of the influence of monsoon.. Annual average temperature is about 15 degree Celsius and annual precipitation about 1,200mm.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

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

Within the moor join three rivers viz. Watarase River, Uzuma River and Omoi River and further down about 10km of the river, there is a junction with the Tone River.

18. Hydrological values:

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

It is to control the amount of flow-down at the time of flood of three rivers, viz. Watarase River, Uzuma River and Omoi River which join within the moor, and to retain the flowing water at the time of flood of the Tone River which joins in the downstream.

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.

Ts, 6, M, 9

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.

Phragmites australis (reed) and *Miscanthus sacchariflorus* (Amur silver-grass) plant communities, characteristics of the wetland, whose habitats are mainly river flood plains, are dominant but a diversified flora is also observed to inhabit, recognized plant species, numbering to about 700. There are as much as about 50 species cited in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan, such species as *Ophioglossum namegatae* and *Galium tokyoense*, among which a number of individuals are seen growing. *Noyaki* (open burning) is conducted every winter, but because of tree growth caused by the advancement of aridification from deposits for a long period of time, wetland conservation and restoration by excavation is carried out at some parts.

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.*

Hypericum oliganthum

Carex latisquamea

Fimbristylis stauntonii

Above three in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan, (EN)

Ophioglossum namegatae
Elatostema desnsiflorum
Persicaria erectominor var. *erectominor* f. *viridiflora*
Rumex nipponicus
Ranunculus chinensis
Drosera indica L.
Viola raddeana
Rotala pusilla
Pterygopleurum neurophyllum
Lysimachia barystachys
Mitrasacme indica
Swertiadiluta var. *tosaensis*
Nymphoides coreana
Galium tokyoense
Gratiola japonica
Scrophularia buergeriana (Figwort)
Inula linariifolia
Arisaema heterophyllum Blume
Carex cinerascens
Cyperus exaltatus var. *inasaki*
Eleocharis parvinox Ohwi
Cephalanthera falcata (Golden Orchid)
 Above 22 species in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan, (VU)

Persicaria erectominor var. *trigonocarpa*.
Persicaria hastatosagittatum (Makino) Nakai
Rumex longifolius
Thalictrum simplex L. var. *brevipes* H. Hara
Rorippa cantoniensis Ohwi (Chinese Yellowcress)
Tillaea aquatica L.
Penthorum chinense
Euborbia adnochlora Morr.et Decne.
Ludwigia epilobioides Maxim subsp. *greatrexii* (H. Hara) Raven
Apodicarpum ikenoi Makino
Primula sieboldii (Primrose)
Nymphoides peltata (S.G.Gmel) Kuntze (Fringed Water-lily)
Amsonia elliptica (Japanese Bluestar)
Salvia plebeian R. Br.
Veronica undulate Wall
Utricularia anstralis
Eupatorium fortune (Thoroughwort)
Najas gracillima
Monochoria Korsakowii
Sparganium erectum L.
Bletilla striata Reichb. fil.
Calanthe discolor

Above 22 species in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan, (NT)

CR : Critically Endangered, EN : Endangered, VU : Vulnerable, NT : Near Threatened

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)

Locustella pryeri (Japanese Swamp Warbler)

Botaurus stellaris (Great Bittern)

Circus aeruginosus (Marsh Harrier)

Above 3 species in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan, (EN)

Butastur indicus (Grey-faced Buzzard)

Falco peregrinus japonensis (Peregrine Falcon)

Porzana fusca erythrothorax (Ruddy Crake)

Sterna albifrons sinensis (Little Tern)

Emberiza yessoensis (Ochre-rumped Bunting)

Above 5 species in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan, (VU)

Ixobrychus sinensis (Chinese Little Bittern)

Pandion haliaetus (Osprey)

Accipiter gentilis fujiyamae (Northern Goshawk)

Accipiter nisus nisosimilis (Sparrow Hawk)

Above 4 species in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan, (NT)

(Fish)

Oryzias latipes (Killifish)

Pseudobagrus tokiensis (Cut-tailed Bulhead)

Above 2 species in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan (VU)

(Insect)

Hydrometra albolineata

Elaphrus sugai

Above 2 species in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan (VU)

Gerris babai (Water Measure)

Gerris esaki

Cioindela gracilis

Haliphus sharpi

Copelatus basegawai

Anadastus pulchelloides

Leptalina unicolor

Above 7 species in the Red list of Ministry of the Environment, Japan (NT)

CR : Critically Endangered, EN : Endangered, VU : Vulnerable, NT : Near Threatened

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:

Regarding the historical background of the establishment of Watarase-yusuichi, it is mentionable that the Ashio Copper Mining Pollution Incident is said to be the origin of pollution issues.

From the Ashio Copper Mine that is located in the upstream of Watarase River, contaminated water by mining pollution had damaged the cultivated land at the time of floods frequently occurred in this low region and this became a big social problem. Floods were prevented by the flood control projects of the government and to solve this copper mining pollution problem, despite the opposition of local people, in 1906, Yanaka Village was ceased to exist by the order later to form the retarding basin there. Presently, these flood control facilities in the capital region, have important functions to prevent the damage by floods. As the flood control was the first priority, the utilization has been strictly limited for long years, thus in this capital region, the wetland mainly consisted of vast reed fields, has been maintained to make the contrast with the developed plains in the surrounding areas, which has been valued highly as the habitat of living creatures and the fields of natural environmental learning.

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?

No.

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:
National land: 2,861ha
- c) in the surrounding area:
Private land

25. Current land (including water) use:

- a) within the Ramsar site:

Flood control, water utilization in the downstream sector, fisheries, environmental education, recreation, reed reaping
 - b) in the surroundings/catchment:

Farming land, community, commercial and industrial areas
-

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:

Past

Disappearance of ponds and swamps by the deposits of earth and sand, and aridification of wetlands, development of artificial retarding reservoir and facilities for sports and recreations, all of which caused the loss of hygrophyte community

Present

Aridification caused by the deposits of the earth and sand, and the remains of plants.
Vegetation changes caused by the invasion of alien plants

b) in the surrounding area:

Past

Enlargement of town areas including housing sites, land improvement of agricultural land, deterioration of water quality caused by the changes etc. of the methods of agricultural production, decrease and fragmentation of the habitats for living creatures

Present

Water quality is improved by the dissemination of sewage disposal facilities.

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.

River area under the national government direct control (River law):

Erecting structures and alteration of land etc. are prohibited in the whole area. (National government direct control since 1960)

National wildlife protection zone (Wildlife Protection and Appropriate Hunting Law):

In 2012, this site is designated as the Watarase-yusuichi national wild life protection zone and hunting is prohibited to conserve the place as the visiting spot for the birds in group.

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?:

Nature conservation and Grand Design making use of the nature of Watarase-yusuichi (Conference on the use of the nature and nature conservation of Watarase-yusuichi in 2000)

Basic policy on the river development of the *Tone* River water system (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2006)

Wetland conservation and basic plan for restoration of Watarase-yusuichi (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2010)

Plan for the designation of the Watarase-yusuichi national wild life protection zone (Ministry of the Environment 2012)

In March, 2010, the wetland conservation of Watarase-yusuichi and the basic plan for restoration were implemented to cope with the deterioration of wetland environment owing to the ariditification and the decline in the functions of flood control. For that purpose, restoration of diversified wetland environment by excavation, as being monitored, has been initiated.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

Watarase-yusuichi Acclimation Promoting Foundation aims to contribute to the maintenance and promotion of the river environment, which would be familiar to the people in Japan. With the assistance of surrounding local governments and those entrusted by the nation, improvement, maintenance and management of Watarase-yusuichi and its surrounding facilities for river management as well as facilities for nature observation, and also related study, research and public relations are carried out.

Phragmites australis (reed) burning is conducted every March by those concerned with reed and the surrounding local governments. Thus, conservation of endangered species of spring plants etc. and the restoration of reed is initiated.

Restoration of the habitats for endangered birds at some parts in the region is intended by starting the initiatives such as reducing pesticides in agriculture, and introducing rice paddies filled with water etc. in winter.

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.

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and Japan Water Agency: “National Census on River Environment (dam and reservoir edition)” : Conducting regular and continuous works of “Investigation on fish”, “Investigation on benthos”, “Investigation on animal and plant plankton”, “Investigation on flora”, “Investigation on birds”, “Investigation on amphibians, reptiles, mammals”, “Investigation on inland insects etc.” intended to grasp the actuality of the habitat and growth of biota of the dams and reservoirs and the surrounding areas.

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Committee for wetland conservation of Watarase-yusuichi and monitoring the restoration: Based on the wetland conservation and basic plan for restoration of Watarase-yusuichi (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2010), conducting the review on the method of monitoring survey, and the evaluation etc. of the result of the investigation on the restoration project for wetland conservation

Watarase-yusuichi Acclimation Promoting Foundation: In the “wetland garden” of the “Wetland Museum” of Watarase-yusuichi, germination tests etc. of buried seeds of hygrophyte are carried out.

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.

Watarase-yusuichi sicchi siryoukan: "Wetland Museum" located adjacent to Watarase-yusuichi, provides information and opens it to the public, as well as holding exhibitions, renting out field glasses, and offering various study and exchange opportunities such as nature observation meetings, and paper making lessons with the reed in the basin. (Operation managed by Watarase-yusuichi Acclimation Promoting Foundation)

Fujioka yusuichi kaikan, Tochigi Prefecture: "Fujioka retarding basin centre" located adjacent to Watarase-yusuichi, it offers the opportunities for the study and collaboration in the region, such as various meetings and symposium are held in the big conference rooms (Operation managed by Tochigi-shi)

Watarase sizenkan: "Watarase nature centre", located adjacent to Watarase-yusuichi, exhibitions on the nature of the basin and information are offered. (Operation managed by Itakura-machi)

Kitakawabe Yugakukan : "Kitakawabe visitors' centre", located adjacent to Watarase-yusuichi, exhibitions on the nature of the basin and information are offered. (Operation managed by Kazo-shi)

Observation hides for watching wild birds: Those are established near the water surface where many waterbirds of the basin are gathered (observation from small window). Big binoculars are installed in the observation platform and in the watching tower.

Multi-purpose zone for submersion and the open space zone for children: the open space to commune with the wetland established within the reservoir area.

Environmental education field: Based on the wetland conservation and basic plan for restoration of Watarase-yusuichi (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2010), trial excavation etc. is conducted to establish the environmental education field, consisting of diversified wetlands with a variety of geographical features, which serves as the place for environmental education and collaboration in the local community.

Historic site conservation zone: This is the place to learn about the historic site of former Yanaka Village which was forced to cease because of the establishment of this retarding basin.

Watarase-yusuichi Bird guide, Watarase-yusuichi fish guide, flora of Watarase-yusuichi : published by Watarase-yusuichi Acclimation Promoting Foundation

Watarase-yusuichi Acclimation Promoting Foundation and a number of local NPOs etc., independently or in collaboration, offer the opportunities for the various activities such as the nature observation and nature learning meetings within the retarding basin, and the establishment and management of biotope and concerned study meetings etc. in its surrounding primary and junior high schools. Surrounding primary and junior high schools as well as local governments promote the incorporation of the environmental learning of Watarase-yusuichi into the school curriculum.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

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

Taking advantage of the vast open space within the capital region, wild bird and plant observation meetings, etc. are frequently held throughout the year. In addition, water sports including canoeing and yachting, etc., sky sports including flights by hot-air balloon, and sky diving etc. and athletic sports including marathon, jogging, and walking are actively engaged and various events are held throughout the year. On the other hand, some parts of the wetland are altered to the golf course, the grounds for ball games, and the recreation facilities (outside the Ramsar site).

32. Jurisdiction:

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

Territorial jurisdiction:

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Functional jurisdiction:

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

(Wildlife protection zone is administered by Ministry of the Environment.)

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.

Tonegawa-jyoryu Office of Rivers of Kanto Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

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Watarase-yusuichi Acclimation Promoting Foundation

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JAPAN

34. Bibliographical references:

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

Conference on the use of the nature and nature conservation of Watarase-yusuichi in 2000 :
“Nature conservation and Grande Design making use of the nature of Watarase-yusuichi”

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2001 : National Census on River Environment (dam and reservoir edition), “Report on the investigation on fish in Watarase-yusuichi”

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2001 : National Census on River Environment (dam and reservoir edition),” Report on the investigation on benthos in Watarase-yusuichi”

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2002 : National Census on River Environment (dam and reservoir edition),” Report on the investigation on reptiles, mammals in Watarase-yusuichi”

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2003 : National Census on River Environment (dam and reservoir edition), “Report on the investigation on insects etc in Watarase-yusuichi”

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2004 : National Census on River Environment (dam and reservoir edition),” Report on the investigation on birds in Watarase-yusuichi”

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2005 : National Census on River Environment (dam and reservoir edition), “Report on the investigation on flora in Watarase-yusuichi”

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2006 : “Basic policy on the river development of the Tone River water system “

Ministry of the Environment 2006 : “Red List of Threatened Wildlife of Japan : Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Other Invertebrate Animals”

Ministry of the Environment 2007 : “Red list of Threatened Wildlife of Japan : Mammals, Brackish-water or fresh-water fishes, Insects, Shellfishes, Plants I and Plants II”

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism 2010 : “ Wetland conservation and basic plan for restoration of Watarase-yusuichi”

Toshiaki, Hirano 2010, “Record of the first nest and eggs of *Locustella pryeri pryeri* in Watarase-yusuichi”

Ministry of the Environment 2012) : “ Plan for the designation of the Watarase-yusuichi national wild life protection zone”
