

Amami Gunto National Park (Tentative)
Park Plan
(Draft by the Ministry of the Environment)

Ministry of the Environment

1. Basic Policy

(1) Basic policy on protection

Amami Gunto National Park comprises eight distinctive islands that feature: subtropical laurel forests with endemic and rare species; highly varied coasts with natural features such as rias, beaches, tidal flats, coastal cliffs, and waters with the northernmost coral reefs in the world; as well as raised terraces, limestone caves, karst topography; and diverse cultural landscapes that underscore people's connections to the natural environment. For the purpose of maintaining and enhancing the diversity of the natural environment and landscapes, as well as the quality of natural experiences (i.e. the level of satisfaction and sense of fulfillment that visitors gain through their experiences of nature there) by maintaining and restoring individual landscape elements, the individual landscape elements shall be protected as follows in the park as a whole.

(i) Subtropical laurel forests

The subtropical laurel forests of Amami-Oshima Island and Tokunoshima Island, which are dominated by species such as *Castanopsis sieboldii*, are home to ecosystems consisting of many endemic and rare species such as the Amami rabbit (*Pentalagus furnessi*), and the protection of these habitats is of great importance from a global perspective.

Nevertheless, on Amami-Oshima Island and Tokunoshima Island, the decline in populations of endemic and rare species due to capture, collection, and traffic accidents, as well as the negative impact on these populations due to alien species, is a major concern. Furthermore, forestry mainly for pulp and woodchips is operated on Amami-Oshima Island, and the proper balance between ecosystem conservation and the practice of forestry is an issue to be challenged.

For these reasons, and for the purpose of proactively managing the ecosystems of the subtropical laurel forests, of sustaining conditions in which: the health of the ecosystems is maintained; the endemic and rare species can live and thrive with low risk of extinction; and it is possible to perceive the richness of the ecosystems and biodiversity, the region shall be protected according to the following policies.

a. Protection of endemic and rare species of flora and fauna

- Decreases in population of endemic and rare species as a result of anthropogenic factors such as capture, collection, and traffic accidents, shall be prevented.
- The negative impact on endemic and rare species from alien species shall be eliminated or controlled.
- Habitats shall be conserved to prevent any substantial interference to the growth and development of endemic and rare species.

b. Protection and management of forests

- The old-growth forest and forest stands with endemic and rare species shall be stringently protected.
- The conservation of ecosystems shall be given thorough consideration in the practice of forestry.
- The induction and conversion (reversion) to old-growth laurel forests of broadleaved secondary forests that have been logged and forests that have been replanted with different species shall be undertaken.

c. Protection and management of rivers

- Rivers shall be protected and managed in ways that take into consideration the movement and reproduction of aquatic organisms such as the Ryukyu ayu-fish (*Plecoglossus altivelis ryukyuensis*).
- Rivers shall be protected and managed in ways that take into consideration amphibians whose habitat includes both forests and rivers.
- Rivers shall be protected and managed in ways that take into consideration the protection of rheophytes, epiphytes that require high levels of air moisture, mangroves that grow in brackish water.

d. Control of entry by people

- The possibility of entry control shall be studied as necessary for areas that are particularly important in the biodiversity conservation, such as areas with many endemic and rare species, areas in which the quality of the natural environment or natural experiences is negatively affected due to over-visitation or concentrated visitation.

e. Scientific and accommodative protection and management

- Efforts shall be made to collect data on forests, endemic and rare species, etc., and based on such data, forest ecosystems shall be scientifically protected and managed.
- Monitoring shall be carried out on the conservation of forest ecosystems and rare species, and they shall be adaptively protected and managed based on the information obtained.

(ii) Coasts and marine areas

The coasts of the Amami Island Group have diverse natural landscapes that include beaches, tidal flats, coastal cliffs, rias, and other natural features, and are important as breeding grounds for seabirds and sea

turtles.

In addition, the marine areas feature the northernmost coral reefs in the world. They are home to fish and other marine life, and are closely connected to the lifestyles of the people on the islands. For example, the waters are the sites of customs such as *izari* (traditional fishing of small fish, octopuses, etc. carried out in the reefs during a spring tide on winter nights) and *hamaore* (the tradition of going to the beach on the third day of the third month of the old lunisolar calendar, when the tide is at its lowest point of the year, and gathering shellfish and such).

There are matters of concern for the area, including the altering of the coastal landscape due to development, and the deterioration of coral due to predation by crown-of-thorns starfish and to bleaching. For the purpose of keeping the region in a condition in which people can enjoy coastal landscapes whose natural features are well-maintained, the marine area of the coastal waters are highly clear so that people can enjoy underwater landscape whose beauty is enhanced by marine life, and resources can be used in people's lives in a sustainable manner, the region shall be protected according to the following policies.

a. Protection of the distinctive topography and natural vegetation in coastal areas

- Efforts shall be made to maintain the landscape by curbing and/or preventing alterations to topographical and other natural features of the coastal areas, especially the coastal cliffs and ria coasts.
- The alteration or decreasing of tidal flats that serve as habitats and migration grounds for diverse organisms shall be curbed and/or prevented.
- Protection and management shall be carried out in ways that take into consideration the maintenance of the continuity of natural vegetation extending from the coasts to the hinterlands.
- The negative impact on natural vegetation and endemic and rare plants from alien species shall be eliminated or controlled.

b. Protection of endemic and rare species

- Protection and management shall be carried out in ways that take into consideration the nesting of sea turtles and breeding of seabirds.
- The decrease of endemic or rare plants and of flora that makes landscapes distinctive as the result of collection (i.e. anthropogenic factors) shall be prevented.

c. Protection and restoration of marine environment

- Protection and management shall be carried out in ways that take into consideration the prevention of negative impact on the marine environment due to land-based factors, such as red clay runoff and the destruction of coastal areas.
- Efforts shall be made to protect and restore corals that serve as habitats for fish and other marine life.
- Efforts shall be made to protect those species that make up seascapes, as well as organisms that serve to purify the marine environment, that are in danger of being overfished from commercial harvesting.

(iii) Other

In addition to the above, the Park contains natural landscapes such as raised terraces, limestone caves, karst topography, as well as cultural and village landscapes that underscore people's connections to the natural environment.

For natural landscapes, protection and management shall be carried out with consideration to the natural features as well as to how people use the Park. For cultural and village landscapes, efforts shall be made to maintain landscapes that highlight the interaction between people and nature and to protect it appropriately in ways that takes into consideration the lives of residents.

Efforts shall also be made to raise awareness among residents and park visitors about the globally important natural values of the Amami Island Group, endemic and rare species, the negative impact of alien species, etc.

(2) Protective regulations plan

Because one of the characteristics of the Park is that its natural landscapes are diverse, and the features of the landscape differ from island to island, it is necessary to engage in protection in the Park in a way that suits the features of each island. For this reason, the policies for protective regulations plan shall be set for each island as follows.

(i) Amami-Oshima Island

This area features diverse landscapes, including subtropical laurel forests that are home to endemic and rare species such as the Amami rabbit, mangroves, ria coasts, the seascape of Kasari Bay, tidal flats teeming with birds and marine life, coral reefs, and coasts.

- (a) For subtropical laurel forests in the south-central and northern parts of Amami-Oshima Island, where endemic and rare species grow and live, conservation of those habitats shall be carried out. For the mountainous area in the south-central part, which is the most important in terms of maintaining Amami-Oshima Island's scenic beauty and conserving biodiversity, efforts shall be made to stringently protect especially important areas.

Many of the subtropical laurel forests are secondary forests that have been logged in the past, and in certain localized spots, Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*) and other such trees have been planted. For these forests, in addition to making efforts as necessary to restore them to more pristine subtropical laurel forests, consideration shall be given to the conservation of ecosystems and of habitats of endemic and rare species during forestry operations, such as the establishment of felling periods, zones, and methods, and the securing of reserve forests.

For areas that are especially important for conserving the scenic beauty of the south-central part of the island and for habitat conservation, adjustments will be made in terms of use, such as restricting road traffic or other measures.

- (b) The unique landscape and marine life habitats of the Sumiyo mangrove forest, which is the second

largest in Japan and whose dominant species is different from mangrove forests in Okinawa, shall be stringently protected.

- (c) For the ria coast of the Oshima Strait, which stretches from the main island of Amami-Oshima Island to Kakeroma Island, in addition to maintaining the scenic beauty from the overlook and sides of the roads, efforts will be made to protect part of the seascape off Kakeroma Island, which is a good coral habitat.

In addition, efforts shall be made to protect birds and endemic species on Ukejima Island, Hamiya Island, and Kazaki on Kakeroma Island.

- (d) In Kasari Bay, off the northern part of Amami-Oshima Island's, efforts will be made to maintain the scenic beauty from the overlook and conserve the habitats of organisms in the Tekebutidal flats in the bay.
- (e) Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty of the eastern coast of the Kasari Peninsula, Ohama, Cape Miyakozaki, and Hien Beach, which feature coral reef and fine coastline. Efforts shall also be made to protect part of the seascape off eastern coast of the Kasari Peninsula and Cape Ohama-Surikozaki, which are good coral habitats. In addition, species that are main elements constituting the seascapes and species that serve as habitats of fish and other marine life shall be protected.

(ii) Kikai Island

This area features a distinctive terraced topography that shows how the island was formed, as well as landscapes created through the island residents' use of the land.

- (a) In order to maintain the landscape as seen from the overlook and protect the forests in Hyakunodai and the surrounding areas, in addition to stringent measures to protect the terraced slopes, effort shall be made to maintain scenery that highlights origin of the surrounding islands and the lifestyles of island residents.
- (b) Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty of Cape Tombi, Shitooke Coast and Araki Coast, which features a prominent view of the raised fringing reef that surrounds the island, with attention to conservation of the topography and soil cover.

(iii) Tokunoshima Island

This area features subtropical laurel forests that are home to endemic and rare species, most notably the Amami rabbit, lowland forests composed of *Ficus microcarpa*, *Machilus thunbergii*, and *Quercus glauca* var. *amamiana*, and other trees, coastal cliffs, and various coastal landscapes.

- (a) For the mountainous zone of the northern and south-central part of the island, where there are subtropical laurel forests that are home to endemic and rare species, the habitats of those species shall be conserved. In particularly important areas, stringent protection measures shall be employed. Many of the subtropical laurel forests are secondary forests that have been logged in the past, and in certain localized spots, Japanese cedar and other such trees have been planted. Efforts shall be made as

necessary to restore them to more pristine subtropical laurel forests.

(b) The lowland old-growth stands composed of *Ficus microcarpa* and *Quercus glauca* var. *amamiana*, among others, on Mt. Gina, are important examples of lowland forest vegetation of this area, and hence stringent efforts shall be made to protect them. In addition, the scenic beauty of the secondary forests in the surrounding area, which consists mostly of *Pinus luchuensis* and *Castanopsis sieboldii* shall be maintained as well, as they are good places for experiencing nature.

(c) The Sakibaru Coast (Mushiroze), which features exposed granite, and the coastal cliffs of Innojofuta and Cape Inutabu offer particularly unique and spectacular landscapes, among coastlines in Tokunoshima Island. For this reason, stringent efforts shall be made to protect them.

Furthermore, efforts will be made to maintain the scenic beauties of the river mouths of the Shikaura and Agon rivers, Kinen Beach, the Aze Coast, and Cape Kanemizaki, with attention to conservation of their topography and soil cover.

(iv) Okinoerabu Island

This area features distinctive coastal landscapes, including Ryukyu limestone karst formations and coastal cliffs.

(a) The topographical characteristics and soil cover of Cape Tamina, Cape Kunigami, and the coast around Fucha, which are distinctive because of their Ryukyu limestone coastal topography, shall be protected. In addition, efforts shall be made to protect the surrounding scenic beauty as necessary.

(b) Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty of the coast from Yakomo to Otsukan, with attention to conservation of their topography and soil cover.

(c) Efforts will be made to conserve the karst formations on the side of Mt. Oyama, including the limestone caves and dolines present.

(d) Efforts will be made to conserve the forest landscape at the peak of Mt. Oyama, which has one of the few forests remaining on the island.

(v) Yoron Island

The largest characteristic of this area is the expansive lagoon that stretches out about 1 km off the island. For this reason, the scenic beauty of the entire marine area of this island shall, together with the coastlines neighboring this seascape of the lagoon, shall be protected. In addition, efforts shall be made to protect species that are main elements constituting the seascape and species that serve as habitats of fish and other marine life. Furthermore, measures shall be taken as necessary to restore coral reefs that have deteriorated due to bleaching and predation by crown-of-thorns starfish in the past.

(vi) Measures common to all of the islands

(a) The nesting and breeding of sea turtles and seabirds such as terns take place on the beaches and reefs of the coasts of Amami-Oshima Island. Protection and management shall be carried out in ways that take into consideration this nesting and breeding.

- (b) For plants that are either rare or endemic to the Amami Island Group or the Nansei-Shoto Islands, or plants that are main elements constituting the landscape of the region, their decline due to collection and other factors shall be prevented.

(3) Basic policy on use

Amami Gunto National Park features subtropical laurel forests with endemic and rare species; highly varied coasts with natural features such as rias, beaches, tidal flats, coastal cliffs, and waters with the northernmost coral reefs in the world; as well as raised terraces, limestone caves, karst topography; and diverse natural and cultural landscapes that underscore people's connections to the natural environment. One of the defining characteristics of the Park is that these features differ from island to island. In addition, in this region there is a wealth of natural and cultural resources that highlight the connections between people and nature not only within this Park, but outside of it as well, and as such the region has great potential as a site for tourism.

Nevertheless, there are many issues remaining involving tourist facilities and such, and there is much work that still has to be done in the way of extracting and polishing these potential resources. Going forward, if the Park gains more recognition and if efforts to build up the capacity for receiving tourists, there is the potential for the number of visitors to increase greatly.

Given these issues, for the purpose of giving visitors a sense of satisfaction and sparking people's interest in nature and the way nature and people interact by offering them experiences of nature in the Park that make use of its regional characteristics, namely its rich natural resources and cultural resources that underscore people's ties to nature, the proper use of the Park shall be promoted according to the following policies.

(i) Promotion of use taking advantage of features of individual islands

Use of the Park in a way that utilizes the unique features of each islands shall be promoted, and community-specific experiences of nature shall be offered to visitors, such as providing the opportunity to leisurely enjoy natural environments consisting of endemic and rare species and thereby to feel the richness of biodiversity in the Park, offering glimpses into the history of the lifestyles of the local people and thereby giving visitors the chance to sense the closeness of the people to nature in the region, etc.

(ii) Cooperation with the community outside of the National Park

On each of the islands, there are points of interest that reflect what is unique about that island, regardless of whether those points are located inside or outside of the National Park. The feeling of satisfaction felt by visitors resulting from overall acts of "travelling" and "sightseeing" is not brought to an end just by "experiencing nature" in the National Park. Rather it is something felt as a complex whole, and incorporates experiences outside the National Park as well. In addition, visitors should be able to gain a higher degree of satisfaction if they are able to interact with the rich and diverse natural and cultural elements of the Amami Island Group. For these reasons, in addition to striving to offer high-quality

experiences of nature that make use of the unique features of the individual islands and to enhance visitor satisfaction inside of the National Park, the improvement of facilities and other measures shall be promoted with a view to cooperation with the community outside of the National Park.

(iii) The balance between natural environmental conservation and the sustainable development of the community

Use of the National Park can contribute to the socioeconomic development of the community by promoting local tourism. At the same time, however, overuse or concentrated use in specific areas carries with it the risk to have a negative impact on the natural environment of the Park, decrease the quality of nature experiences, and diminish sense of satisfaction on the part of visitors.

For these reason, the balance between natural environmental conservation and the sustainable development of the community shall be ensured by promoting the use of the Park on an area-by-area bases, improving visitor facilities, establishing visitation rules, etc. More specifically, this will be achieved by zoning the areas of the Park depending on the conditions of the natural environment and level of use, namely dividing it into zones in which anyone can visit at their convenience and zones which are set aside for visits by small groups or for high-quality visits to prevent the environmental pressure.

(iv) Use by community residents and consideration of local customs and traditions

In the Amami Island Group, there are still strong bonds between people and nature in their lives. For example, one can see residents visiting the beach as part of local customs, catching aquatic animals for food in reefs and rivers, etc. Residents sometimes relax at the beach while taking in the sunset, and go to forests and shores as families to relieve the fatigue of their daily professional lives. These times and experiences are important factors for residents in perceiving the richness in their lives as well as a sense of affection for their community. Furthermore, in recent years the need and demand for local environmental studies has been increasing.

The National Park and surrounding areas are also the places where community residents live. It is not uncommon to come across traditions and customs in the community that have been observed for generations, and visitors must avoid interfering with these practices.

In promoting the use of the National Park, it is necessary not only to think about use of the Park by local residents and act in ways that contribute to the maintenance and restoration of people's interactions with nature, but also for visitors to take care not to intrude upon or violate the lives, traditions, or customs of the local residents.

Main Forms of Park Use

(i) Amami-Oshima Island

Mountain climbing (Mt. Yuwandake), sea bathing (northern beaches and elsewhere), canoeing/kayaking (Sumiyo mangrove forest, Oshima Strait), forest exploration (Kinsakubaru), wildlife observation (roads in the forests), landscape exploration (Oshima Strait, Kasari Bay), humanities research (Akina Village),

leisurely drives (throughout the island), glass-bottom boat tours (Oshima Strait), diving (Kasari Bay, Oshima Strait, etc.).

(ii) Kikai Island

Coast exploration (Araki Coast), landscape exploration (Hyakunodai), humanities research (Aden Village), leisurely drives (throughout the island).

(iii) Tokunoshima Island

Mountain climbing (Mt. Amagidake), sea bathing (Aze Coast, etc.), forest exploration (Kamuiyaki Forest, etc.), wildlife observation (roads in the forests), landscape exploration (Cape Inutabu, Innojofuta), humanities research (Kamuiyaki Forest), leisurely drives (throughout the island), diving (northern coast, etc.).

(iv) Okinoerabu Island

Sea bathing (Okidomari Beach, etc.), landscape exploration (Cape Tamina, Fucha), seeing limestone caves (Shoryu Caves), leisurely drives (throughout the island).

(v) Yoron Island

Sea bathing (Oganeku Coast, etc.), kayaking (Minata Beach), leisurely drives (throughout the island), glass-bottom boat tours (Oganeku Coast).

(4) Facility plan for use

In order for visitors to be able to gain a sense of the diversity and endemism of the natural environment, including the topography and organisms of the Amami Island Group, and the traditional ties between the people and the nature, the appropriate use of each shall be promoted as follows. In addition to establishing a facility plan for use, steps shall be taken to regulate the use of the Park.

(i) Amami-Oshima Island

- (a) Amami-Oshima Island is the island with the most visitors among the Amami Island Group and its available resources are broad in variety. As this area can be expected to see a major increase in the number of visitors, efforts shall be made to establish routes for ordinary visitors and improve visitor facilities. For areas that are important for conserving the natural environment, visitation will be regulated in a manner that strikes a balance between preventing negative impact on the natural environment and offering good visitation experiences.
- (b) For Amami Airport and areas around the downtown Naze section, which are hubs for visitors to the Park, visitation routes centering on Amami Airport and downtown Naze shall be established. Necessary facilities for visitor use will be improved including: facilities that let visitors come into contact with the forests of Amami when they first visit and obtain information on nature itself,

cautions, and other such information; and facilities that offer information on the natural features of Amami's seas and peoples relationship to them, and let visitors enjoy snorkeling, traditional fishing and such.

- (c) Overlooks shall be established for enjoying the landscapes of the northern and southern parts of the island, which are expected to be visited by ordinary visitors.
- (d) For areas of subtropical laurel forest in which endemic and rare species occur and that are particularly important in terms of their conservation, roads and their use shall be managed appropriately by, for example, putting in place restrictions on road traffic and the use of personal vehicles, operating shuttle buses, etc. Other such efforts shall be taken to prevent any negative impact on the natural environment stemming from visitation, to prevent the collection of rare plants, and to prevent the traffic accidents of rare animals.

As necessary, walkways and such shall be installed that allow visitors to get a sense of the ecosystems of the subtropical laurel forests, the lifestyles of local people, and their connections with nature, while be mindful of the impact of visitors on the natural environment. Visitor facilities shall also be established that prevent and/or inhibit any negative impact on the natural environment.

- (e) As necessary, establishing rules for visitation and use shall be studied with attention to matters of negative impact on the natural environment and wildlife. Those rules would apply to forest exploration, wildlife observation at night, and visiting or exploring mangrove forests, tidal flats, or other marine areas or canoeing or kayaking there.

(ii) Kikai Island

- (a) In this area, which features a terraced topography that shows how the island was formed, as well as landscapes created through the island residents' use of the land, the establishment of overlooks, the utilization as walkways of old roads that connect villages to overlooks, and visitation for humanities research through exploring villages, shall be promoted.
- (b) Visitor facilities shall be constructed that allow visitors to enjoy the raised coral reef fields and natural vegetation.

(iii) Tokunoshima Island

- (a) For this area, in which round tours to visitation centers scattered along the coast are expected, overlooks and such shall be established at these centers.
- (b) For areas of subtropical laurel forest in which endemic and rare species occur and that are particularly important in terms of their conservation, roads and their use shall be managed appropriately by putting in place restrictions on road traffic. Other efforts shall be taken to prevent the collection of rare plants, and to prevent the traffic accidents of rare animals.

As necessary, walkways and such shall be installed that allow visitors to learn about the ecosystems of the subtropical laurel forests which are home to endemic and rare species and about the history of the area, while be mindful of the impact of visitors on the natural environment. Visitor facilities shall also

be established that prevent and/or inhibit any negative impact on the natural environment.

- (c) As necessary, establishing rules for visitation that apply to exploring the forests shall be studied with attention to matters of negative impact on the natural environment and wildlife.

(iv) Okinoerabu Island

- (a) For this area, in which round tours to visitation centers scattered along the coast are expected, overlooks and such shall be established at these centers.
- (b) Concerning the limestone caves, which are the most notable feature of this area, walkways and other necessary facilities shall be established for ordinary visitors, while only the minimum necessary facilities will be installed for guided tours. Establishing visitation rules will be studied as necessary.

(v) Yoron Island

- (a) This area offers the most outstanding seascapes in the Amami Island Group. By establishing visitor facilities on the Oganeku Coast and leading large numbers of visitors to them, the visitation pressures on other coasts shall be reduced, and other such considerations shall be taken to allow visitors to enjoy peaceful seascapes.
- (b) For coastal areas other than the Oganeku Coast, only the minimum necessary visitor facilities shall be installed so that visitors can enjoy the scenic beauty of the natural coasts.

(vi) Measures common to all of the islands

- (a) Efforts will be made to collect information on the natural and cultural resources of the region, and visitation programs will be developed that will allow visitors to experience the region's ecosystems and the interactions between its people and nature.
- (b) Proactive effort will be made to provide visitors and the public at large with information about the region.

2. Regulation Plan

(1) Protective regulations plans and related matters

(i) Special Protection Zone

The following zones are classified as Special Protection Zones:

(Table 3: Details of Special Protection Zones)

Name(s)	Zone overview	Area (ha)
Okawa River, Kawauchi River, and Kanekuda River upper reaches	<p>The upper reaches of the Okawa River, Kawauchi River, and Kanekuda River comprise a pristine zone of mainly old-growth laurel forests that are 80 years old or more, dominated by <i>Castanopsis</i> (<i>Castanopsis sieboldii</i>), and is a habitat for species endemic to Amami. Part of the area is a center of visitation to the Park.</p> <p>To protect endemic and rare species, efforts shall be made to stringently protect the old-growth laurel forests. For younger forests, efforts shall be made to encourage transition to older laurel forests. In addition, measures concerning use of the Park shall be taken as necessary to mitigate the impact on the natural environment.</p>	655
Sumiyo River and Kawauchi River middle reaches	<p>This zone stretches from the middle reaches of the Sumiyo River to the middle reaches of the Kawauchi River, and contains substantially large contiguous tracts of old-growth laurel forests that are 80 years old or more, dominated by <i>Castanopsis</i>. In conjunction with the mountain stream areas, it offers a pristine forest landscape.</p> <p>The zone forms one of the core areas of Amami-Oshima Island's south-central part, which has many rheophytes, epiphytes, and endemic animals, including the Amami rabbit (<i>Pentalagus furnessi</i>), the Ryukyu long-haired rat (<i>Diplothrix legata</i>), the Amami spiny rat (<i>Tokudaia osimensis</i>), the Amami thrush (<i>Zoothera dauma major</i>), the Otton frog (<i>Babina subaspera</i>), and the Amami Ishikawa's frog (<i>Odorrana splendida</i>). The habitats of these species shall be protected particularly stringently.</p>	1,219
Mt. Yuwandake	<p>This zone consists mainly of old-growth laurel forests that are 100 years old or more and wind-swept scrub forests near the mountain summit. This area contains some of the largest numbers of endemic plants and insects on Amami-Oshima Island. Together with the zone spanning the middle reaches of the Sumiyo and Kawauchi rivers, it forms a core area of the south-central part of the island. It is also a common destination for mountain climbers. This zone shall be protected particularly stringently so that conflict between protecting endemic and rare species and use of the Park.</p>	265
Yakugachi River Middle Reaches	<p>This zone consists mainly of relatively old laurel forests ranging from 50 to 80 years that grow from on both banks of the Yakugachi River from the lower to middle reaches. The forests form the roadside landscape along National Route 58, and endemic fauna such as the Amami thrush have been confirmed inhabiting them.</p> <p>Because the zone is located between the central and southern parts of the island, it is expected to serve as a corridor for wildlife.</p> <p>Efforts shall be made to protect the zone with attention to the maintenance of the landscape from the road and to the conservation of the habitats of wildlife.</p>	590

Name(s)	Zone overview	Area (ha)
Sumiyo Mangrove Forest	<p>This is a zone that has well-developed mangrove communities consisting mainly of <i>Kandelia obovata</i> located at the mouths of the Sumiyo River and Yakugachi River. The forest presents a landscape that is particularly distinctive even within the Park, and is a visitor destination for canoeing and such.</p> <p>The waters are rich in brackish fish in the Gobioidae, which are part of an extremely diverse ichthyofauna. The waters are also important as a habitat for juvenile Ryukyu ayu-fish (<i>Plecoglossus altivelis ryukyuensis</i>). For these reasons, efforts will be made to stringently protect the unique landscape and habitats for aquatic life.</p>	82
Mt. Torigamine and Mt. Higo Stretch	<p>This is an area that spans the entire area from the right bank of the Yakugachi River to Mt. Higo, Mt. Torigamine, and Mt. Kanagawadake. This zone consists mainly of relatively old laurel forests ranging from 60 to 80 years or older.</p> <p>Endemic animals, such as the Amami rabbit, Amami thrush, and Otton frog, have been found in this zone. It also has plants not seen in the central part of the island. Hence it is an important area for the protection of the endemism of Amami-Oshima Island, and for these reasons, efforts will be made to stringently protect it.</p> <p>For younger forests, efforts shall be undertaken to encourage transition to older laurel forests.</p>	761
Northern Mt. Yuidake	<p>This zone consists mainly of relatively old laurel forests ranging from 60 to 80 years or older, and comprises one of the few contiguous old-growth forests of any substantial size.</p> <p>It is home to such endemic animals as the Amami rabbit, Amami thrush, and Otton frog and as such efforts will be made to stringently protect it.</p>	233
Mt. Amagidake and Mt. Sasontsujidake	<p>This zone contains many old-growth laurel forests of 100 years old or older, and is a core area for the conservation of the forest areas of the northern part of Tokunoshima Island. In addition to featuring substantially large contiguous <i>Quercus miyagii</i> communities, it is important as a habitat for endemic species such as the Amami rabbit and Tokunoshima spiny rat (<i>Tokudaia tokunoshimensis</i>). Efforts shall be made to stringently protect this zone.</p>	582
Mt. Inokawadake and Mt. Tanpatsu	<p>This zone contains many old-growth laurel forests of 100 years old or older, and it features wind-swept scrub forests that line the ridge of Mt. Inokawadake, including its peak, as well as communities of <i>Quercus miyagii</i> at the foot of Mt. Tanpatsu.</p> <p>As a habitat for endemic species such as the Amami rabbit, Tokunoshima spiny rat, and others, it is a core area in the forest areas of Tokunoshima Island. As such, in addition to stringently protecting this zone, for younger forests and artificial forests, efforts shall be made to restore them and encourage transition to older laurel forests.</p>	842
Total		5,229

(ii) Class I Special Zone

The following zones are classified as Class I Special Zones:

(Table 5: Details of Class I Special Zones)

Name(s)	Zone overview	Area (ha)
Nagakumo Pass	<p>This zone is centered on Amami Nature Observation Forest, and is an important habitat for the Amami rabbit, Amami jay (<i>Garrulus lidthi</i>), and Amami Ishikawa's frog in the northern part of Amami-Oshima Island. In addition, the zone is a center for observing nature and exploring scenery.</p> <p>As it is a habitat for endemic species and is a good place for experiencing nature, its scenic beauty shall be maintained.</p>	39
Kinsakubaru	<p>This zone consists mainly of relatively old laurel forests ranging from about 60 to 80 years or older. It neighbors Special Protection Zone of the Okawa River, Kawauchi River, and Kanekuda River upper reaches, it helps form excellent scenic beauty. Some areas within the zone are centers of use by Park visitors.</p> <p>In addition to maintaining the scenic beauty of the old-growth laurel forests, for younger forests and artificial forests, efforts shall be made to restore them and encourage transition to older laurel forests. In addition, measures concerning Park use shall be taken as necessary to mitigate the impact on the natural environment.</p>	527
Kawauchi River upper reaches	<p>This zone comprises secondary laurel forests with Ryukyu pine (<i>Pinus luchuensis</i>) mixed in, though there are some old forests in certain localized spots. It is important as a corridor linking the core area spanning the Sumiyo River and Kawauchi River with the upper reaches of the Okawa River, Kawauchi River, and Kanekuda River.</p> <p>The Amami rabbit and Amami thrush have been found inhabiting this area, hence efforts will be made to maintain the scenic beauties of the zone as both a habitat and corridor for these animals.</p>	376
Kawauchi River basin	<p>Located at the Kawauchi River basin and neighboring the Okawa River, Kawauchi River, and Kanekuda River upper reaches Special Protection Zone and Sumiyo River and Kawauchi River middle reaches Special Protection Zone, this zone features expanses of old-growth laurel forest. The Amami rabbit and Amami thrush are confirmed in this area. It is necessary to conserve this zone as a whole in conjunction with the neighboring Special Protection Zones.</p> <p>Efforts shall be made to sufficiently maintain scenic beauty of this zone as a habitat for endemic species.</p>	156
Sumiyo River middle reaches	<p>This zone covers the middle reaches of the Sumiyo River, and features substantially large contiguous tracts of old-growth laurel forests dominated by <i>Castanopsis</i>, etc. Together with the neighboring Sumiyo River-Kawauchi River middle reaches Special Protection Zone, this zone is part of the core of the south-central part of Amami-Oshima Island.</p> <p>This zone has rheophytes, aepiphytes, and many endemic species, including the Amami rabbit, the Ryukyu long-haired rat, the Amami spiny rat, the Amami thrush, the Otton frog, and Amami Ishikawa's frog. In addition to measures to sufficiently maintain these habitats and scenic beauty, including altering forms of park use, efforts will be made to encourage transition to of younger forests to older forests.</p>	1,311

Name(s)	Zone overview	Area (ha)
Mt. Yuwandake foot and Kawauchi River upper reaches	<p>This zone stretches from the foot of Mt. Yuwandake to the upper reaches of the Kawauchi River, and includes the ridge extending to Mt. Yakugachoboshidake. It consists mainly of laurel forests that are less than 50 years old and those that are 50 to 80 years or older. Endemic species are found in this zone, including the Amami rabbit, the Amami spiny rat, and the Amami thrush. Together with the neighboring Mt. Yuwandake Special Protection Zone and the Sumiyo River and Kawauchi River middle reaches Special Protection Zone, this zone forms part of the core of the south-central part of Amami-Oshima Island. It is also of extreme importance as a corridor that connects the core areas of the middle reaches of the Sumiyo River, the Mt. Yuwandake, and the middle reaches of the Yakugachi River.</p> <p>In addition to measures, including altering forms of park use, to sufficiently maintain the scenic beauty of the zone as wildlife habitats and as a corridor linking core areas, efforts will be made to encourage transition to of younger forests to older forests.</p>	2,113
Gusuku and Wase	<p>This zone comprises mainly secondary young laurel forests with Ryukyu pine mixed in, yet it is also serves as a habitat for the Amami rabbit and Amami thrush.</p> <p>In addition to measures to maintain the scenic beauty of the zone as habitats for endemic species, efforts shall be made to restore younger and artificial forests and encourage their transition to older laurel forests.</p>	260
Santaro Pass	<p>The zone around Santaro Pass is a mixture of relatively old and young laurel forests. It serves as a habitat for animals such as the Amami rabbit and the Ryukyu long-haired rat. It is often visited by people wishing to observe the animals at night.</p> <p>As it is a habitat for endemic species and is a good place for experiencing nature, its scenic beauty shall be maintained, and efforts shall be made to encourage the transition of younger forests to older laurel forests.</p>	213
Yakugachi River lower reaches	<p>This zone consists of secondary forests with <i>Pinus luchuensis</i> mixed in. It is expected to maintain the scenic beauty of the roadside and serve as a corridor that connects the central areas with the southern areas.</p> <p>Attention will be given to maintaining the scenic beauty of the roadside and to conserving the habitats of wildlife.</p>	131
Kofukuji River basin	<p>Located at the lower reaches of the Kofukuji River, a tributary of the Yakugachi River, this zone is a secondary forest stand, and is home to the Amami rabbit, the Amami spiny rat, and frog species.</p> <p>In addition to measures to maintain the scenic beauty of the zone as habitats for endemic species, efforts shall be made to encourage the transition of younger forests to older forests. It is also expected to serve as a corridor that connects the central areas of Amami-Oshima Island with the Mt. Torigamine stretch in the southern areas of Amami-Oshima Island.</p>	204

Name(s)	Zone overview	Area (ha)
Mt. Torigamine-Mt. Kanengodake Stretch	<p>This zone stretches in stepping-stone fashion from the hinterlands of the mountainous village area to the area around Mt. Kanengodake, and consists mainly of secondary forests.</p> <p>It also has plants not seen in the central portion of the island, and in part because it neighbors Special Protection Zones, it is a very important area for the protection of the endemism of Amami-Oshima Island. For these reasons, in tandem with the stringent protection given to the neighboring Special Protection Zones, it is important to sufficiently maintain the scenic beauty of this zone. In addition, efforts shall be made to encourage the transition of younger forests to older laurel forests.</p>	724
Katoku	<p>This area consists of secondary laurel forests with old-growth forests mixed in, and is a home to the Amami rabbit and frog species.</p> <p>In addition to measures to maintain the scenic beauty of the zone as habitats for endemic species, efforts shall be made to encourage the transition of younger forests to older forests.</p>	108
Yakugachi River upper reaches and eastern Mt. Yuidake	<p>This zone consists mainly of young forests with older laurel forests aged 60 to 80 years or more mixed in. It is home to endemic species such as the Amami rabbit, the Ryukyu long-haired rat, the Amami spiny rat, the Amami thrush, the Otton frog, and others, and Ryukyu ayu-fish run up the Yakugachi River, which are reasons that it is highly important for the protection of the endemism of Amami-Oshima Island.</p> <p>This zone is also important as a corridor that links northern Mt. Yuidake Special Protection Zone and Yakugachi River upper reaches Special Protection Zone with other areas of the south-central part of the island, and as such its scenic beauty needs to be maintained.</p> <p>In addition to measures to protect the remaining old-growth forests, for younger forests and artificial forests, efforts shall be made to restore them and encourage transition to older laurel forests.</p>	1,575
Cape Tombi	<p>This is a shore of raised coral reefs (raised fringing reefs), and is notable for its bleak coastal landscape of rocks. Natural vegetation remains in the hinterland of the coast. Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty with attention to these topographical formations and vegetation.</p>	38
Hyakunodai	<p>This zone covers terraced slopes descending from the highest point on the island, which was formed from raised coral reef terraces. It consists of forests of <i>Ficus superba</i>, <i>Ficus microcarpa</i>, <i>Ficus virgate</i>, <i>Machilus thunbergii</i>, and others. One can command a view from this area of the terraced slopes, the farmland on the plain, settlements surrounded by windbreak forests, and the coast of raised coral reefs all at once, making it possible to gain an understanding of the topographical formation of the island and the way in people live. It is therefore one of the representative views in the Park.</p> <p>The scenic beauty shall be maintained with attention to these features.</p>	190
Araki Coast	<p>This zone is a coast of raised coral reefs (raised fringing reefs). On the coast of raised coral reefs and in the hinterland is natural coastal vegetation. It offers coastal landscapes distinctive of Kikai Island and not present on other islands in the Park.</p> <p>Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty with attention to these topographical formations and vegetation.</p>	33

Name(s)	Zone overview	Area (ha)
Mushiroze	This zone features a shore of exposed granite, and offers one of the more distinctive landscapes in the Park. Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty with attention to the conservation of topographical formations and coastal vegetation.	32
Mt. Amagidake foot	Located at the foot of Mt. Amagidake, this zone is important for the conservation of the forest areas of Northern Tokushima Island, which are dominated by old laurel forests. It is home to endemic species such as the Amami rabbit and the Tokunoshima spiny rat. It is necessary to conserve this zone as a whole in conjunction with the neighboring Mt. Amagidake and Mt. Sasontsujidake Special Protection Zone. Efforts shall be made to sufficiently maintain the scenic beauty of this zone as a habitat for endemic species.	70
Mt. Nesugata	This zone is covered by relatively old laurel forests, and together with the neighboring Special Protection Zones, forms part of the distinctive landscape that extends along the ridge from Mt. Amagidake. The surrounding areas are also inhabited by the Amami rabbit. Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty with attention to the conservation of forests and the landscapes.	29
Mt. Ogusuku	This zone features a mixture of old and young laurel forests. The Amami rabbit has also been confirmed here. Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty with attention to the conservation of the habitats of endemic species.	104
Innojofuta	The sea cliffs and pedestal rocks formed by the erosion of raised Ryukyu limestone make this zone most distinctive. Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty with attention to the conservation of coastal landscapes as seen from overlooks at parking lots, walkways, etc., as well as to the conservation of coastal vegetation.	29
Mt. Inokawadake foot	Located at the foot of Mt. Inokawadake, this zone consists mainly of old-growth laurel forests. It encompasses the mountain trail entrance that leads to the peak of Mt. Inokawadake. Endemic species such as the Amami rabbit and Tokunoshima spiny rat live in this zone, and it is necessary to conserve this zone as a whole in conjunction with the neighboring Mt. Inokawadake and Mt. Tanpatsu Special Protection Zone. Efforts shall be made to sufficiently maintain the scenic beauty of this zone with attention to the conservation of the habitats of endemic species as well as the forest landscapes.	86
Mt. Inutabudake and Mikyo	This zone consists mainly of secondary laurel forests but contains old laurel forests that are 100 years old or more. In addition to <i>Quercus miyagii</i> forests, the Amami rabbit and the Ryukyu long-haired rat have been confirmed in the area. Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty of this zone with attention to the conservatin of the habitats of endemic species.	592
Cape Inutabu	The sea cliffs formed by the erosion of raised Ryukyu limestone are distinctive in this zone. It also offers a landscape of the largest of sea cliffs in the Park. Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty of this zone with attention to the conservation of the landscapes of the sea cliffs from the overlooks in Cape Inutabu and the Obaru district.	66

Name(s)	Zone overview	Area (ha)
Mt. Gina	<p>This zone contains forests that are of academic importance, as one can see giant <i>Ficus microcarpa</i>, <i>Quercus glauca</i> var. <i>amamiana</i>, and <i>Machilus thunbergii</i> trees in the lowland Ryuku limestone rocks. As a lowland natural forest it is representative in the Park, and the importance of its conservation is high.</p> <p>Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty of this zone with attention to the conservation of the important lowland natural forest.</p>	14
Cape Kunigami	<p>This zone consists mainly of rocky shores of raised coral reefs, though the rock and beach vegetation and seascape of the moat are distinctive. The spouting phenomena seen at the raised coral coast at Fucha offer a particularly special landscape. Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty of this zone with attention to the conservation of these features.</p>	57
Cape Tamina and Okidomari Coast	<p>Cape Tamina features a landscape of steep sea cliffs with excellent coastal cliffs of Ryuku limestone. With its distinctive beaches underneath coastal cliffs, vegetation, and coral, the Okidomari Coast offers one of the best scenic views on Okinoerabu Island.</p> <p>Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty of this zone with attention to the conservation of the view of the bluffs seen from Cape Tamina and the coastal landscape of the Okidomari Coast.</p>	23
Yoron Coast	<p>Among the Yoron area, whose marine areas are its main feature, together with the lagoon seascapes this zone forms the core of the area's coastal landscapes. In fact, the coastal landscape here offers one of the best-known in the Park.</p> <p>The coastal landscapes of beach, rock reef of Ryukyu limestone, and the coastal vegetation, such as raised reef vegetation, is a rare natural landscape, as it is isolated from the rural landscapes farther inward on the island.</p> <p>Efforts shall be made to maintain the scenic beauty of this zone with attention to the conservation of the natural qualities of the coast and the vegetation, as well as their continuity.</p>	33
Total		9,133

(iii) Class II Special Zone

The following zones are classified as Class II Special Zones:

(Table 6: Summary of Class II Special Zones)

Prefecture	Zone	Area (ha)
Kagoshima	<p>Within Amami City: National Forest Kagoshima District Forest Office All of Compartments 214 and 215 as well as parts of Compartments 204 and 207</p> <p>Kasari Town, Amami City: Parts of Oaza Ushuku, Oaza Kasari, Oaza Kise, Oaza Sani, Oaza Suno, Oaza Sotoganeku, Oaza Tekebu, Oaza Yani, and Oaza Yo</p> <p>Sumiyo Town, Amami City: Parts of Oaza Ishihara, Oaza Ichi, Oaza Kamiya, Oaza Kawauchi, Oaza Gusuku, Oaza Nishinakama, Oaza Higashinakama, Oaza Mizato, Oaza Yakugachi, Oaza Yanma, and Oaza Wase</p> <p>Naze, Amami City: Parts of Oaza Asato, Oaza Ashikebu, Oaza Itsubu Town, Oaza Kanekucho, Oaza Koshuku, Oaza Kominato, Oaza Daikuma, Oaza Chinase, and Oaza Nishinakagachi</p>	6,932
	<p>Yamato Village, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Imazato, Oaza Oganeku, Oaza Odana, Oaza Ongachi, Oaza Shidokan, Oaza Tsunagu, Oaza Toen, Oaza Naon, Oaza Yamatohama, and Oaza Yuwangama</p>	3,693
	<p>Within Uken Village, Oshima County: National Forest Kagoshima District Forest Office All of Compartments 226 and 227 as well as parts of Compartments 228 and 229</p> <p>Uken Village, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Ashiken, Oaza Taken and Oaza Yuwan</p>	2,065
	<p>Setouchi Town, Oshima County Parts of Oaza Agina, Oaza Atetsu, Oaza Aminoko, Oaza Amurogama, Oaza Ikeji, Oaza Ikenma, Oaza Oshikaku, Oaza Kachiura, Oaza Kachiyuki, Oaza Katetsu, Oaza Katoku, Oaza Kuji, Oaza Kudaton, Oaza Kutsune, Oaza Ketten, Oaza Kedomi, Oaza Koshi, Oaza Konase, Oaza Koniya, Oaza Satsukawa, Oaza Saneku, Oaza Shinokawa, Oaza Shiba, Oaza Shokazu, Oaza Shodon, Oaza Seisui, Oaza Seso, Oaza Sekko, Oaza Sokaru, Oaza Takena, Oaza Tean, Oaza Doren, Oaza Nishiamuro, Oaza Nishikomi, Oaza Hyo, Oaza Miura, Oaza Yui, and Oaza Yoro</p>	6,828
	<p>Tatsugo Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Akina, Oaza Ashitoku, Oaza Ankiyaba, Oaza Ikusato, Oaza Ura, Oaza En, Oaza Ogachi, Oaza Kado, Oaza Kuba, Oaza Sedome, and Oaza Tatsugo</p>	2,440
	Subtotal for Amami-Oshima Island	21,958
	<p>Within Tokunoshima Town, Oshima County: National Forest Kagoshima District Forest Office Parts of Compartments from 231 to 233, 239, 255, 256, and 259</p> <p>Tokunoshima Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Inokawa, Oaza Kametsu, Oaza Kametoku, Oaza Kedoku, Oaza San, Oaza Shimokushi, Oaza Shirai, Oaza Tete, Oaza Todoroki, and Oaza Boma</p>	1,751

Prefecture	Zone	Area (ha)
Kagoshima	Within Amagi Town, Oshima County: National Forest Kagoshima District Forest Office All of Compartment 241 as well as parts of Compartments 235, 238, 242, 244, and 249 Amagi Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Amagi, Oaza Okazen, Oaza Kaneku, Oaza Tobe, Oaza Nishiagina, Oaza Matsubara, and Oaza Yonama	1,132
	Within Isen Town, Oshima County: National Forest Kagoshima District Forest Office Parts of 250 and 251 Isen Town, Amami County: Parts of Oaza Agon, Oaza Asan, Oaza Isen, Oaza Itokina, Oaza Kinen, Oaza Kinoko, Oaza Saben, and Oaza Yaezao	140
	Subtotal for Tokunoshima Island	3,023
	China Town, Oshima County Parts of Oaza Otsukan, Oaza Kamishiro, Oaza Kamihirakawa, Oaza Shimojiro, Oaza Shinjo, Oaza Sumiyoshi, Oaza Serikaku, Oaza Tamina, Oaza Tokudoki, and Oaza Yakumo	237
	Subtotal for Okinoerabu Island	237
These areas include coasts, islets, and reefs extending off the land.		
Total		25,218

(iv) Class III Special Zone

The following zones are classified as Class III Special Zones:

(Table 8: Summary of Class III Special Zones)

Prefecture	Zone	Area (ha)	
Kagoshima	Within Amami City: National Forest Kagoshima District Forest Office All of Compartment 10 Naze, Amami City: Parts of Oaza Koshuku, Oaza Chinase, and Oaza Nesebu	469	
	Yamato Village, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Kuninao and Oaza Toen	56	
	Subtotal for Amami-Oshima Island	525	
	Kikai Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Araki, Oaza Sadeku, Oaza Shitooke, and Oaza Nakasato	91	
	Subtotal for Kikaijima Island	91	
	Within Tokunoshima Town, Oshima County: National Forest Kagoshima District Forest Office Parts of Compartments 258 and 259 Tokunoshima Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Kanami, Oaza San, and Oaza Tete	193	
	Amagi Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Otsukawa, Oaza Kaneku, and Oaza Setaki	82	
	Isen Town, Oshima County: Part of Oaza Inutabu	13	
	Subtotal for Tokunoshima Island	288	
	China Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Otsukan, Oaza Sumiyoshi, Oaza Serikaku, and Oaza Tokudoki	325	
	Subtotal for Okinoerabu Island	325	
	Yoron Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Chabana, Oaza Nama, Oaza Furusato, and Oaza Mugiya	92	
	Subtotal for Yoron Island	92	
	These areas include coasts, islets, and reefs extending off the land.		
	Total		1,321

(ii) Ordinary Zone

The following zones are classified as Ordinary Zones:

(Table 13: List of Ordinary Zones)

Prefecture	Zone	Area (ha)
Kagoshima	Sumiyo Town, Amami City: Parts of Oaza Ishihara, Oaza Kamiya, Oaza Nishinakama, and Oaza Yakugachi.	250
	Setouchi Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Katoku, Oaza Saneku, Oaza Shodon, Oaza Takena, and Oaza Doren.	84
	Tatsugo Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Akina, Oaza Ankiyaba, and Oaza Ikusato.	118
	Subtotal for Amami-Oshima Island	452
	Kikai Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Aden, Oaza Urahara, Oaza Oasato, Oaza Kadon, Oaza Kawamine, Oaza Keraji, Oaza Shiramizu, Oaza Takigawa, and Oaza Nishime.	623
	Subtotal for Kikaijima Island	623
	Tokunoshima Town, Oshima County: Part of Oaza Kanami	7
	Isen Town, Oshima County: Parts of Oaza Isen, Oaza Inutabu, Oaza Omonawa, Oaza Kenbuku, Oaza Kojima, Oaza Sakibaru, Oaza Nakayama, Oaza Bane, and Ozawa Furusato.	309
	Subtotal for Tokunoshima Island	316
	China Town, Oshima County: Part of Oaza Tamina.	1
	Subtotal for Okinoerabu Island	1
	Yoron Town, Oshima County: Part of Oaza Mugiya.	1
	Subtotal for Yoron Island	1
	Total for land areas	1,393
	Parts of sea water surface adjacent to land areas of the park	31,974
	Total	33,367

iv. Breakdown of area

(i) Area by zone category and by ownership status

(Table 14: Summary of area by zone category and by ownership status)

(Island Group Overall)

Zone category		Special Zone							
Zone class		Special Protection Zones				Class I			
Ownership status		National	Public	Private	Other	National	Public	Private	Other
Kagoshima Prefecture	Area by ownership status	1,785	322	3,009	113	3,371	2,729	2,724	309
	Area by class (rate)					9,133 (21.6)			
						5,229 (12.4)			
	Area by category (rate)								

Special Zone							
Class II				Class III			
National	Public	Private	Other	National	Public	Private	Other
1,718	6,082	15,972	1,446	67	284	441	529
				25,218 (59.6)			
				1,321 (3.1)			
				35,672 (84.3)			
				40,901 (96.7)			

Ordinary Zone (On land)				Total (On land)			
National	Public	Private	Other	National	Public	Private	Other
95	135	243	920	7,036	9,552	22,389	3,317
				1,393 (3.3)			
				42,294 (100.0)			

(Units are hectares and percentages)

Ordinary Zone (Marine area)*	Marine Special Zone*	Total (Marine area)
31,974	9 sites 1,125	33,099

* Marine areas are public water surfaces that are owned by the national government. Because it is not possible to list their geometric areas by prefecture and island, the figures given here represent the Amami Gunto National Park as a whole.

(Amami-Oshima Island)

Zone category		Special Zone							
Zone class		Special Protection Zone				Class I			
Ownership status		National	Public	Private	Other	National	Public	Private	Other
Kagoshima Prefecture	Area by ownership status	429	322	2,941	113	2,533	2,669	2,497	40
	Area by class (rate)					7,739 (22.4)			
	Area by category (rate)					3,805 (11.0)			

Special Zone							
Class II				Class III			
National	Public	Private	Other	National	Public	Private	Other
821	5,642	14,275	1,220	26	194	245	60
				21,958 (63.7)			
				30,222 (87.7)			
				34,027 (98.7)			

Ordinary Zone (On land)				Total (On land)			
National	Public	Private	Other	National	Public	Private	Other
0	1	87	364	3,809	8,828	20,045	1,797
				452 (1.3)			
				34,479 (100.0)			

(Tokunoshima Island)

Zone category		Special Zone							
Zone class		Special Protection Zone				Class I			
Ownership status		National	Public	Private	Other	National	Public	Private	Other
Kagoshima Prefecture	Area by ownership status	1,356	0	68	0	838	51	67	64
	Area by class (rate)					1,020 (16.8)			
	Area by category (rate)					1,424 (23.5)			

Special Zone							
Class II				Class III			
National	Public	Private	Other	National	Public	Private	Other
897	263	1,689	174	41	42	64	141
				3,023 (49.8)			
				4,331 (71.3)			
				5,755 (94.8)			

Ordinary Zone (On land)				Total (On land)			
National	Public	Private	Other	National	Public	Private	Other
95	9	67	145	3,227	365	1,955	524
				316 (5.2)			
				6,071 (100.0)			

3. Project Plan

(1) Facility plan

i. Protective facilities plan

Plans for protective facilities are as follows.

(Table 16: List of protective facilities)

No.	Type	Location	Development policy
1	Nature restoration facilities	Amami City, and Yamato Village, Uken Village, Setouchi Town and Tatsugo Town in Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture	For younger laurel forests, efforts shall be made to restore them and encourage transition to older laurel forests.
2	Nature restoration facilities	Tokunoshima Town, Amagi Town, and Isen Town, in Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture	For younger laurel forests, efforts shall be made to restore them and encourage transition to older laurel forests.
3	Nature restoration facilities	Yoron Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture	Within barrier lagoons, efforts shall be made to restore coral communities.

ii. Facility plan for use

(i) Facility Complex Zone

Facility Complex Zones shall be as follows.

(Table 17: List of Facility Complex Zones)

No.	Name	Zone	Plan objectives
1	Sumiyo	Part of Oaza Nishinakama, Sumiyo Town, Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture	This zone neighbors mangrove forests that have developed at the mouths of the Sumiyo River and Yakugachi River, and is located off National Route 58, making it a good location as a center of visitation. The facilities shall be established in an integrated manner as a center to promote the proper use of the Park, such as nature exploration of the mangrove forests and subtropical laurel forests.

Planned zones and core facilities	Development policy			Area (ha)
Sumiyo Planned Zone	To maintain the distinctive landscape of the neighboring mangrove forest and to encourage the proper use of the Park, such as nature exploration by canoeing, core facilities, including museum-like exhibits, shall be developed. At sites suited to taking in scenic views, overlook facilities, recreation areas, etc. shall be put in place, and parking lots and toilets will be established of an appropriate scale taking into account the degree of visitation, etc. In developing these facilities, in addition to ensuring harmony with the scenic beautyaround, universal design principles shall be adopted.			11.0
Total area	National	Public	Private	Other
	0.0	0.9	0.6	9.5
				11.0

(ii) Individual facility

The individual facilities are described as follows:

(Table 18: List of individual facilities)

No.	Type	Location	Development policy
1	Recreation site	Kasari Town, Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Gamozaki)	Overlooks and paths will be developed for visitors to look out on Kasari Bay and Cape Kasarizaki and walk through coastal forests.
2	Recreation site	Kasari Town, Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Cape Ayamaru)	Overlooks, etc. will be developed—with attention to protecting the coastal vegetation—for visitors to look out on the landscape of the fringing reef that stretches from Cape Kasarizaki to Cape Ayamaru and within moats.
3	Swimming area	Kasari Town, Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Sakibaru Coast)	Toilet and shower facilities will be installed for visitors bathing at beach.
4	Recreation site	Kasari Town, Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Tomori Coast)	Toilet and shower facilities and a parking lot—with attention to protecting the breeding grounds of seabirds—will be installed for visitors bathing at beach.
5	Accommodations	Kasari Town, Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Tomori Coast)	For visitors to the Tomori Coast and other coasts in the northern part of Amami-Oshima Island, accommodations will be developed, with attention to sea turtle habitats.
6	Recreation site	Kasari Town, Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Ose Coast)	Toilets and a parking lot will be constructed for those observing seabirds that come to the tidal flats.
7	Recreation site	Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Ohama)	For the visitor facility that is closest to the downtown area, toilets, a parking lots, a rest area, etc., will be developed with attention to sea turtle habitats.
8	Campsite	Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Ohama)	For visitors bathing or day-camping, a kitchen, outdoor fireplace, toilets, etc. will be developed, with attention to sea turtle habitats.
9	Exhibition facility	Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Ohama)	To help visitors to the Park at Ohama gain a better understanding of natural environments, interpretation/exhibition facilities will be developed, with attention to sea turtle habitats.
10	Recreation site	Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture (Kinsakubara)	Paths, etc., will be developed—with attention to wildlife habitats—so that visitors can get an up-close look at the natural features of subtropical laurel forests.
11	Recreation site	Yamato Village, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Fukumotokita)	Observation deck facilities will be developed so that visitors can look out on the expanse of subtropical laurel forest.

No.	Type	Location	Development policy
12	Recreation site	Yamato Village, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Fukumoto)	Facilities will be developed—with attention to wildlife habitats—to serve as a center for visitors to experience natural features at Mt. Yuwandake and the surrounding forests and rivers, and as facilities that allow visitors to easily interact with the forest areas of Amami.
13	Campsite	Yamato Village, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Fukumoto)	Facilities will be developed—with attention to wildlife habitats—so that visitors can spend time relaxing in the middle of the forest.
14	Recreation site	Uken Village, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Mt. Yuwandake)	As a starting point for climbing Mt. Yuwandake, toilets, a rest area, etc., will be developed with attention to wildlife habitats.
15	Recreation site	Setouchi Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Mt. Yuidake)	An observation deck, toilets, etc., will be installed to serve as an overlook to view the Oshima Strait.
16	Recreation site	Setouchi Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Mt. Kochi)	An observation deck, toilets, etc., will be installed to serve as an overlook to view the Oshima Strait.
17	Recreation site	Setouchi Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Honohoshi Coast)	A parking lot, toilets, paths, etc. for visitors to the Honohoshi Coast will be installed with attention to the protection of coastal vegetation.
18	Accommodations	Setouchi Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Yadori Beach)	Accommodations will be developed for Park visitors to the southern part of Amami-Oshima Island and other such areas.
19	Swimming area	Setouchi Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Yadori Beach)	Toilet and shower facilities will be installed for visitors bathing.
20	Recreation site	Kakeroma Island, Setouchi - Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Ankyaba)	An observation deck, toilets, etc., will be installed to serve as an overlook to view the Oshima Strait.
21	Recreation site	Kakeroma Island, Setouchi - Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Cape Machamizaki)	An observation deck, toilets, etc., will be developed to serve as an overlook to view the Oshima Strait.
22	Recreation site	Tatsugo Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Nagakumo Pass)	Paths, an observation deck to view the Kasari Bay, etc. will be installed with attention to wildlife habitats.

No.	Type	Location	Development policy
23	Exhibition facility	Tatsugo Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Nagakumo Pass)	Facilities will be constructed where visitors can learn about the natural features of subtropical laurel forests. They can also serve as the “entranceway to the forests of Amami,” providing cautions and other such information concerning forest use and visitation.
24	Recreation site	Kikai Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Shitooke Beach)	Toilets and other such facilities will be installed for Park visitors to the Shitooke Beach and other coastal areas in the northern part of the island.
25	Recreation site	Kikai Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Hyakunodai Park)	An observation deck, toilets, and similar facilities will be installed so that visitors can look out to see terraced slopes, farmland, settlements, and coasts of raised fringing reefs.
26	Recreation site	Kikai Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (ArakiCoast)	Toilets and other such facilities will be installed to serve as a midpoint rest area along the Araki Coast Road (walkway).
27	Recreation site	Kikai Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Nakanishi Park)	An observation deck, toilets, a grass-covered open space, etc. will be developed so that visitors can look out to see terraced slopes, farmland, settlements, and coasts of raised fringing reefs.
28	Recreation site	Tokunoshima Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Cape Kanemizaki)	An observation deck, paths, etc. will be installed so that visitors can enjoy viewing the <i>Cycas revoluta</i> communities and looking out from the northernmost point of Tokunoshima Island.
29	Recreation site	Tokunoshima Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Aze Coast)	A parking lot, a grass-covered open space, paths, etc. will be developed for visitors bathing at beach or observing nature at the moats.
30	Campsite	Tokunoshima Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Aze Coast)	For visitors bathing, a kitchen, outdoor fireplace, toilets, etc. will be developed.
31	Recreation site	Amagi Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Mushiroze)	Paths, toilets, etc. will be installed so that visitors can look out on the coastal landscape of exposed granite.
32	Recreation site	Amagi Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Innojofuta)	Paths, toilets, etc. will be installed so that touring sightseers can look out on the landscape of coastal cliffs and other coastal features.
33	Recreation site	Isen Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Kobaru Coast)	Garden paths, toilets, etc. will be installed so that touring sightseers can look out on the limestone caves, coastal cliffs, and other features.
34	Recreation site	Isen Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Cape Inutabu)	An observation deck, toilets and other such facilities will be installed so that touring sightseers can look out on the landscape of coastal cliffs and other coastal features.
35	Recreation site	Isen Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Mt. Gina)	Paths, toilets, etc. will be installed so that visitors can observe the natural features of the forest areas of the southern part of Tokunoshima Island.

No.	Type	Location	Development policy
36	Recreation site	Isen Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Kinen Beach)	A parking lot, garden paths, etc. will be developed for visitors bathing at beach or observing nature at the moats.
37	Campsite	Isen Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Kinen Beach)	For visitors swimming at the beach, a kitchen, outdoor fireplace, toilets, etc. will be developed.
38	Recreation site	Wadomari Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Fucha)	Paths, toilets, etc. will be created for touring sightseers.
39	Recreation site	China Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Cape Tamina)	Paths, toilets, etc. will be created for touring sightseers.
40	Campsite	China Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Okidomari Coast)	For visitors who wish to bathe leisurely at beach or observe nature at the moats, a kitchen, toilets, showers, open spaces, etc. will be developed.
41	Recreation site	China Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Shoryudo Caves)	A parking lot and other such facilities will be developed to visitors to the limestone caves.
42	Recreation site	China Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (YakomoBeach)	Toilets, a gazebo, and other such facilities will be installed for touring sightseers.
43	Recreation site	Yoron Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Oganeku Coast)	A parking lot, information center, etc. will be developed for visitors to the Oganeku Coast and Yurigahama Beach.
44	Campsite	Yoron Town, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture (Oganeku Coast)	For visitors to the marine areas of Yoron Island, tent sites (which include simple accommodation facilities), toilets, showers, etc. will be developed.

(iii) Roads

a. Roads allowing vehicle access

The roads allowing vehicle access are described as follows:

(Table 19: List of roads (vehicle access))

No.	Name	Section	Major site on the course	Development policy
1	Cape Kazarizaki Route	From: Amami City (Boundary between Yo, Kasari Town and National Park limits), Kagoshima Prefecture To: Amami City (Cape Kazarizaki), Kagoshima Prefecture	Yo Coast	As a route that extends to Cape Kazarizaki, the northernmost point on Amami-Oshima Island, and the Yo Coast, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to preserving the scenic beauty of the coastal area.
2	Ohama Beach Park Route	From: Amami City (Boundary between Naze-Ohama and National Park), Kagoshima Prefecture To: Amami City (Ohama), Kagoshima Prefecture	Ohama Beach	As a route that extends from Naze, which is an urban area, to Ohama, which is the closest center of visitation, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to maintain the scenic beauty of the coastal area.
3	Kinsakubaru Route	From: Amami City (Boundary between Chinase and National Park), Kagoshima Prefecture To: Amami City (Boundary between Sato and National Park), Kagoshima Prefecture	Kinsakubaru	As a route that extends to Kinsakubaru, which is a major center of visitation to forest area, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and operate this route, with attention to the wildlife habitats and to the proper accommodation of rational automobile use.
4	Asato-Aminoko Route	From: Amami City (Boundary between Asato and National Park), Kagoshima Prefecture To: Amami City (Boundary between Wase, Sumiyo Town and National Park), Kagoshima Prefecture From: Amami City (Boundary between Mizato, Sumiyo Town and National Park), Kagoshima Prefecture To: Setouchi Town (Boundary between Aminoko and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture	Sumiyo mangrove forest	As a route that joins the forest areas of the central and southern parts of the island, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to the wildlife habitats.
5	Yuwandake-	From: Sumiyo Town		As a route that joins the Pacific

No.	Name	Section	Major site on the course	Development policy
	Shinmura Route	(National Route junction), Amami City, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Uken Village (Boundary between Yuwan and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture		side with the East China Sea side, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to the landscapes as seen from the shoulder of the road, and to the wildlife habitats.
6	Fukumoto Route	From: Yamato Village (Boundary between Odana and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Yamato Village (Fukumoto), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture	Mt. Ogawadake	As a route that extends to the Amami Forestpolis, which is a center of use, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to the view from the roadside, and to the wildlife habitats.
7	Odana-Yuwandake Route	From: Yamato Village (Boundary between Odana and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Yamato Village (Boundary between Odana and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Uken Village (Mt. Yuwandake trail starting point), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Uken Village (Boundary between Yuwan and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture	Mt. Yuwandake	As a route that extends to Mt. Yuwandake, which is a center of visitation to the forest areas, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to the wildlife habitats.
8	Shinokawa-Shimofuku Route	From: Setouchi Town (Prefectural Route 85 junction), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Setouchi Town (Boundary between Shinokawa and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture		As a route that joins the forest areas of the south-central part of the island with the Oshima Strait area, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to the habitats of rare species.
9	Mt. Yuidake-Mt. Kochi Route	From: Setouchi Town (Boundary between Jizo Pass and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Setouchi Town (Mt. Kochi), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Setouchi Town (Mt. Yuidake), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture	Mt. Yuidake, Mt. Kochi	As a route that extends to Mt. Yuidake, which is a major overlook for the Oshima Strait, and to Mt. Kochi, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to scenic view as seen from the overlook on the shoulder of the road.

No.	Name	Section	Major site on the course	Development policy
10	Amami Nature Observation Forest Route	<p>From: Tatsugo Town (Boundary between Sedome and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p> <p>To: Tatsugo Town (Amami Nature Observation Forest), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p> <p>From: Tatsugo Town (Boundary between Kado and National Park limits), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p> <p>To: Tatsugo Town (Boundary between Kuba and Nagakumo Pass crossroads), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p>	Amami Nature Observation Forest	As a route extending to Amami Nature Observation Forest, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to the wildlife habitats.
11	Hyakunodai Route	<p>From: Kikai Town (Boundary between Kawamine and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p> <p>To: Kikai Town (Boundary between Takigawa and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p> <p>Starting point - Kikai Town (Boundary between Keraji and National Park limits), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p> <p>To: Kikai Town (Nakanishi Park Junction), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p>	Hyakunodai	As a route that extends to centers of visitation such as the observation deck above the terraced slopes of Hyakunodai and to areas of interest such as the “Husband-and-Wife <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> ” trees, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route, with attention to the view from the overlook.

b. Walkways

The walkways are described as follows:

(Table 20: List of roads (walkways))

No.	Name	Section	Major site on the course	Development policy
1	Kinsakubaru Route	From: Amami City (terminus of Chinese Forest Access Road), Kagoshima Prefecture To: Amami City (Kinsakubaru), Kagoshima Prefecture	Kinsakubaru National Forest	This is a route that crosses through core areas of subtropical laurel forest in the south-central part of Amami-Oshima Island. Efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route as a walkway in which visitors can enjoy the landscapes of subtropical laurel forests, with attention to the wildlife habitats. [Walkway Category: Nature Trail]
2	Cape Miyakozaki Route	From: Yamato Village (Boundary between Kuninao and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Yamato Village (Cape Miyakozaki), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture		As a route that extends from Kuninao Village to Cape Miyakozaki, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this walkway, with attention to landscapes of the dwarf bamboo fields in Cape Miyakozaki. [Walkway Category: Nature Trail]
3	Mt. Yuwandake Trail Route	From: Uken Village (start of mountain trail), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Uken Village (Mt. Yuwandake summit), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Uken Village (start of mountain trail), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture	Mt. Yuwandake	As a route for climbing Mt. Yuwandake, one of the core forest areas of Amami-Oshima Island, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route as a walkway in which visitors can enjoy and learn about the natural features of the forest areas of Amami-Oshima Island, with attention to the protection of wildlife habitats. [Walkway Category: Mountain Trail, etc.]
4	Araki Coast Route	From: Kikai Town (Nakasato), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture To: Kikai Town (Boundary between Araki Village and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture	Araki Coast	As a walkway that passes through the raised coral reef fields of the Araki Coast as well as coastal hinterland vegetation, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route as a walkway, with attention to the protection of the coastal topography and vegetation of Kikai Island. [Walkway Category: Nature Trail]

No.	Name	Section	Major site on the course	Development policy
5	Matsubara Route	<p>From: Amagi Town (Boundary between start of mountain trail and National Park), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p> <p>To: Amagi Town (side of Mt. Amagidake), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p>		<p>As a route for exploring the mountainside of Mt. Amagidake, which is one of the core forest areas of Tokunoshima Island, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route as a walkway in which visitors can enjoy and learn about the natural features of the forest areas of Tokunoshima Island, with attention to the protection of wildlife habitats. [Walkway Category: Mountain Trail, etc.]</p>
6	Mikyo Route	<p>From: Amagi Town (entrance Mikyo National Forest), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p> <p>To: Amagi Town (Mikyo National Forest), Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture</p>		<p>As a route for exploring old subtropical laurel forests consisting mainly of <i>Quercus miyagii</i>, efforts shall be made to establish, maintain, and manage this route as a walkway, with attention to the protection of habitats of wildlife species. [Walkway Category: Nature Trail]</p>