白神山地世界遺産地域管理計画

前文

白神山地世界遺産地域（以下「遺産地域」という。）のブナ林は、純度の高い将来の原生環境の保存、植物種の多様性で世界的に特異な森林であり、氷河期以降の新しいブナ林の変遷においての代表的なものである。また、種々な群落型、更新のステージを示している存在している生態学的、地形学的、生物多様性のある見本であると考えられる。こうした自然環境は、「保護地域、沿岸・海洋の生息環境、生物多様性」において重要な経験を提供している。

世界遺産登録の過程においては、平成五年六月、世界遺産委員会と максポール論文から、①推進地域の拡大、②法的隱性の位置、③管理体制の改善を含む倫理計画の策定（推進）等の改善が求められている。これを受け、平成五年十二月、世界遺産条約に基づき、推進地域の拡大を決定した。}

日本政府のこの対応を評価し、一覧表への登録が認められた場合、以下の議論を踏まえ、地元の意見を聴くと、文書による意見の受け付けを行った。

なお、本管理計画の策定に当たっては、平成七年九月、骨子案を公表し、地元の意見を聴くと、文書による意見の受け付けを通じて、出された関係者の意見等を参考にしつつ計画の策定を行った。
1. 目的
本管理計画は、遺産地域の保全に係る各種制度を
所管する関係政機関（環境庁、林野庁、文化庁、
青森県、秋田県を含む）という関係機関、ならびに
計画を実施する地方公共団体を含む関係機関との
連携を図ることを目的として、各制度の運用及び各
事業の推進に関する基本的方針を明らかにするもの
dである。

2. 遺産地域の概要
白神山地は、青森県南部と秋田県北部の県境
にまたがる標高1000メートルから1300メートル余
に至る標高帯において、その自然環境が保全されて
いる地域を指す。白神山地は、日本海側に近いために
寒冷な気候をもつが、それでも温暖な気候帯の一部
である。白神山地は、森林を含む自然生態系を保全
している地域であり、多様な生物多様性を有している。

3. 位置
遺産地域は、秋田県北部と青森県南部を含む区域
である。（図1）

2. 面積
遺産地域は、標高1000メートルから1300メートルに
至る標高帯において、その自然環境が保全されている
地域を指す。白神山地は、日本海側に近いために
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している地域であり、多様な生物多様性を有している。

3. 位置
遺産地域は、秋田県北部と青森県南部を含む区域
である。（図1）
動物相

動物相についても、遺産地域には豊かなブナ林を主な生息地としており、多くの哺乳類、鳥類、昆虫類等が生息している。

地形的特徴

地形的特徴については、多くの哺乳類、鳥類、昆虫類等が生息している。地形の特徴は、地元の自然環境に適応しているものである。

管理区分

管理区分は大別して、自然保護区、特別保護区、無保護区、自然保護地、自然遺産区、特別自然保護区、特別自然遺産区の7つに分けられる。なお、管理区分は、地域の自然環境、生物多様性、文化遺産の保護に配慮したものである。

保護対象

保護対象は、自然環境、生物多様性、文化遺産の保護に配慮したものを含む。また、管理区分は、地域の自然環境、生物多様性、文化遺産の保護に配慮したものである。

特別保護地

特別保護地は、自然環境、生物多様性、文化遺産の保護に配慮したものを含む。また、管理区分は、地域の自然環境、生物多様性、文化遺産の保護に配慮したものである。
自然記念物

文部大臣は文化財保護法に基づき、動植物（生息地、繁殖地、渡来及び生地及び生地、地質及び植物、地質及び植物）を包括的に記念物に指定することを要請している。

遺産地は、全国の森林生態系の保護区域を建設するための地域を含め、森林の機能を活用し、自然環境の変化を始めとする各種の対策を行う。

管理の方策

基本方針

世界遺産としての価値を損なうことのないよう、連絡会議を経て、連絡会議の場を経て、連絡会議に努める。

4. 管理の方策

の一方、世界遺産としての価値を損なうことのないよう、連絡会議を経て、連絡会議の場を経て、連絡会議に努める。
トを踏まえ、既存の歩道を利用して登山を忍び、地域への立ち入は規制するものとする。なお、規制の面面については、入り込みの状況、地域の意見等を踏まえ、更に検討を進める。

イ 緩衝地域

管理区に分けて、各制度に基づく動物の保護の徹底を図る。特に、地域域の自然環境に影響を及ぼす行為については、厳正に規制する。

II マinski地域

既存の道路を利用した登山における動物の捕獲を図る。ただし、地元の理解、地域の視点を考慮に入れて、適切な規制を実施する。

III 野外地理的環境

地域域の管理の一環として、地域域内における管理を行うにあたり、地元の理解、地域の全体の保護を念頭に置きながら、適切な管理の実施を図る。
情報提供、環境調査活動

環境に関する情報提供、環境調査活動

情報提供、環境調査活動

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情報提供、環境調査活動

情報提供、環境調査活動
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>制度名</th>
<th>目的等</th>
<th>地域区分及び面積</th>
<th>管理区分</th>
<th>規制内容等</th>
<th>備考</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>自然環境保護地域 (自衛所環境保護地域)</td>
<td>すぐれた自然林など一定の要求を満たす区域のうち、自然再生の条件を整備し、一定の植林が可能な地域を保護することを目的とする特別地域</td>
<td>特別地域 8,544ha (上記と同じ区域)</td>
<td>核心地域</td>
<td>環境庁令内の許可必要な行為（第25条）①工事等の新築・改築・増築、②土地の形態の変更、③土石の採取、④水路の建立、⑤河川等の水位・水量の増減、⑥木竹の伐採、⑦指定植栽区域への移植等の抹入れ</td>
<td>自然環境保護法</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>自然公園 (水公園)</td>
<td>植物の保護とともに、その利用の増進を図り、もって国民の保育、休憩及び教化に資する公園</td>
<td>特別地域 824ha</td>
<td>核心地域</td>
<td>環境庁令内の許可が必要な行為（第28条）①工事等の新築・改築・増築、②土地の形態の変更、③土石の採取、④水路の建立、⑤特別地域内の河川等の水位・水量の増減</td>
<td>自然公園法</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>森林生態系保護地域 (自然森林生態系保護地域)</td>
<td>原生自然林を保護することにより、森林生態系かわる自然環境の維持、動植物の保護、遺伝資源の保存、森林施設管理技術の発展、学術研究等に関する地域</td>
<td>特別地域 344ha</td>
<td>核心地域</td>
<td>環境庁令内の許可が必要な行為（第28条）①工事等の新築・改築・増築、②土地の形態の変更、③土石の採取、④水路の建立、⑤特別地域内の河川等の水位・水量の増減</td>
<td>自然森林生態系保護地域</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天然記念物 (指定理由)</td>
<td>動物、植物及び地質栽培類で、国家に学術的に価値の高いもの</td>
<td>特別天然記念物 110種</td>
<td>核心地域</td>
<td>現状を変更し又は其の保存に影響を及ぼす行為は文化庁令の許可が必要（第66条）</td>
<td>自然森林生態系保護地域</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

野生動植物保護地区において保護すべき野生動植物の種類

| ヒヨクザラ、エゾフユガクワラビ、リシリンソブ、ミヤマシマキャグサ、ホテイソウ、ハイマツ、キャラボク、 ミツモリミミナサ、セジュングサビ、アオミカンタイマ、キザキサイチリソウ、サリンソウ、ミヤマシマショウソウ、 ミツバショウ、ミヤマキシボウ、サラネオイ、サランコヨ、キバサイサカリソウ、トガシショウマ、イワオカリ、 オオミツギモ、エゾノウハタザサ、ミヤマグララン、ツガルセバヤ、ミヤマナザサ、ウメライソウ、 ヤシャビソウ、シコタンソウ、ウチワダイエンジソウ、フキユキノシタ、イワキバヤ、ミヤマキノツク、ネザクラ、 マルバツモ、エゾノロバツモツソウ、イワオウギ、ツガルツブ、チフマウロ、オオイキヨミス、ミヤマスミレ、 ミヤマポポス、ゴゼンチャンパ、ハクサンサイコ、メラネシバ、イワケリモ、イワケリウ、ウィナシ、 ウラジロコウソウ、ウラジロホソウ、ララサキショウ、ミヤマシマキャグサ、ミヤマホシツジ、イワキツジ、コケモ、 オオサクラソウ、ツマトリソウ、エリトリソウ、ウエノヤマリソウ、オオバニツバマグラ、エゾヨハナソウ、 タテヤマウツボソウ、エイキヨボソウ、オオバニツバマグラ、エゾヨハナソウ、タキオガトラソウ、 マルバツモン、サイギリソウ、オオナツガリ、ミズナガガ、トガヒゴタイ、ミヤマキアキチリソウ、シロウマサツク、 ミヤマラッキョウ、ツメツネソウ、タカツ、チッコツケソウ、クルマユリ、ヒノウキソウ、ラオチョロモ、キタハツソウ、 タタガウトロギ、エンレゾウ、コーライソウ、オガラインチゴツバナ、サシマバナ、サギノ、 コアツチソウ、サルメンエビネ、イチヨウラン、コイチョウラン、アケボノシシュラン、フロハツシシュラン、 ノピネドリ、フジドリ、フガクスズム、ジャパンソウ、クモキリソウ、アリドオシラン、ハクサンドリ、 ウチウラン、コケイラン、ジンバイソウ、ヤマサギソウ、キソウドリ、オオヤマサギソウ、ショウウラン |
管理体制の概要

（目的）

第一条 会議は、世界遺産の観光に登録された白神山地の適正な保全管理の推進を図るため、関係機関相互の連絡調整を行うことを目的とする。

第二条 会議は、次に掲げる機関を以て組織する。

○ 秋田県教育委員会
○ 東北地区国立公園・野生生物事務所
○ 青森県環境保育部
○ 田村郡
○ 秋田県教育委員会
○ 青森県環境保育部

（幹事）

幹事は、次の者をあてる。

○ 会議に幹事をおおく。

第五条 会議の運営を円滑に進めるため、必要に応じ幹事会を開催する。
世界遺産条約の概要

1 名称
世界の文化遺産及び自然遺産の保護に関する条約

2 目的
世界の文化遺産及び自然遺産を保護するため、保護を図るべき遺産をリストアップし、締約国の提出金からなる世界遺産基金により、各国が行う保護対策を援助する。

3 概要
採択年月日…一九七三年十二月十六日（パリ、UNESCO第十七回総会）発効年月日…一九七五年十二月十七日締約国数…百四十二か国（九九五年五月一日現在）主な締約国…アメリカ合衆国、イギリス、フランス、ドイツ、イタリア、ロシ

4 世界遺産の定義
世界遺産…歴史的、美術的、科学上の傑出した、一般に普遍的な価値を有する記念的、考古学的、文化的遺産。自然遺産…自然環境の重要な、現地調査にとられる。「自然遺産」は厳格な自然の保護にさらされている動植物の種の生息地、自然の風景地等。

5 白神山地の世界遺産登録に関する経緯
一九九〇年三月、白神山地森林生態系保護地域の設定
一九九二年六月、白神山地森林生態系保護地域の指定
一九九三年五月、世界遺産委員会に推薦
六月、世界遺産委員会ビューロー会議（三項目の勧告）
九月、日本政府としてビューロー会議への回答
十月、自然遺産の候補国として「白神山地」と「屋久島」を世界遺産登録決定
Dendrocopos martins
ウチクラン
Orchis graminea

イネ科の仲間
POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)

アオモリマンテマ
Silene aizoon

モリアオガエル
Rhinophrynus arborius
図1 白神山地位置図
Location Diagram

凡例
- 国道national road
- 県道local road
- その他の道路other roads
- 沿線Japanese railways
- 私鉄private railways
- 車路route
- 辺境border of prefecture
- 空港airport
- 市町村役場prefectural office
- 市町村役場city hall
- 町村役場town office

「この地図は、建設省国土地理院発行の50万分の1地方図東北を使用したものである。」
図2 白神山地世界遺産地域管理区分図
Management classification of the World Heritage Area

「この地図は、建設省国土地理院発行の5万分の1地形図を使用したものである。」
図3 白神山地世界遺産地域 地域指定区域図

Designation Division Map

Legend

| タイプ  | 自然環境 | 国指定公園 | 県立公園 | 県営公園 | 森林系
<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Area</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>○</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buffer Area</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zones</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
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<td>○</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

○：特別地区
○：特別保護地区
○：保存地区
○：特別地区

(A) Conservation Area
(B) Quasi-National Park
(C) Prefectural Park
(D) Forest Ecosystem Reserve

1000m 0 1 2 3 km
Outline for the World Heritage Convention

1 Designation:
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

2 Aim:
To list the heritage sites that need protection and, to assist each nation's measures to protect heritage sites with the World Heritage Fund made up of donations from member countries, in order to protect cultural and natural heritage around the world.

3 Summary:
Date of Adoption: 16 November 1972 (7th UNESCO General Conference in Paris)
Effective Date: 17 December 1975
Member States: 142 nations (as of 1 September 1995)
Major Signatories: United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, People's Republic of China, Japan
World Heritage Sites: Currently, there are 440 properties (95 Natural, 326 Cultural, 17 Combined) such as Yellowstone National Park (USA) and the Pyramids (Egypt), etc., listed on the 1994 UNESCO World Heritage List.
Secretariat: UNESCO

4 Definitions of World Heritage:
Cultural heritage: architectural works; monuments (sculpture and paintings); elements or structures of an archaeological nature, etc. which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science.

Natural heritage: natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants, natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the perspective of aesthetics, science, conservation, or natural beauty.

5 The details of the events surrounding the inscription of Shirakami-sanchi on the World Heritage List:
March 1990 Shirakami-sanchi Forest Ecosystem Reserve established.
July Designation of Shirakami-sanchi as a Nature Conservation Area.
September The above Convention came into effect in Japan.
October The Government nominated Shirakami-sanchi and Yakushima as candidates as Natural Heritage sites to the World Heritage Committee.
May 1993 IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) conducted an area study.
June The Bureau Session of the World Heritage Committee (Three recommendations given.)
September Japanese Government responded to the recommendations from the session of the Bureau.
December Decision at the World Heritage Committee meeting in Colombia to inscribe Shirakami-sanchi and Yakushima on the World Heritage List.

This English translation is preliminary. Any reader who seeks to understand formal policy and measures, should refer to the Japanese original text.
Outline of the Management Position

1. The rules of the Shirakami-sanchi World Heritage Area Liaison Committee (Excerpts)

(Aim)
Article 2: This committee seeks to promote the appropriate conservation and management of the World Heritage List inscribed Shirakami-sanchi. To this end, we aim to facilitate mutual communication and coordination among the organizations concerned.

(Composition of the Committee)
Article 3: The Committee shall be comprised of the following organizations:
- Tohoku District National Parks and Wildlife Office
- Aomori Regional Forestry Office
- Akita Regional Forestry Office
- Aomori Prefecture
- Aomori Prefecture Board of Education
- Akita Prefecture
- Akita Prefecture Board of Education

(Matters of the Committee)
Article 4: To achieve the aims set out in Article 2, this committee shall discuss and coordinate the following particulars:
1. Matters that are necessary to facilitate cooperation among the organizations concerned with regard to the implementation of conservation and management measures.
3. Other matters that are deemed necessary by the Committee to facilitate the smooth implementation of conservation and management measures.

(Secretaries)
Article 5: Secretaries shall be set up in the Committee.
1. The following will be eligible to be a secretary:
   - Chief, National Parks Management Section, Tohoku District National Parks and Wildlife Office
   - Director, Guidance Division, Forestry Management Department, Aomori Regional Forestry Office
   - Director, Guidance Division, Forestry Management Department, Akita Regional Forestry Office
   - Director, Nature Conservation Division, Environment and Health Department, Aomori Prefecture
   - Director, Forestry Administration Division, Agriculture and Forestry Department, Aomori Prefecture
   - Director, Culture Division, Board of Education, Aomori Prefecture
   - Director, Nature Conservation Division, Life and Environment Department, Akita Prefecture
   - Director, Forestry Administration Division, Forestry Department, Akita Prefecture
   - Director, Culture Division, Board of Education, Akita Prefecture

2. The Secretaries shall, in order to facilitate the smooth operation of the meeting whenever necessary, and shall facilitate communication and coordination among the organizations concerned.

2. Responsible Central Government Agencies
Planning Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Environment Agency
Planning Division, Private Forest Department, Forestry Agency
Management Planning Division, National Forest Management Department, Forestry Agency
Monuments and Sites Division, Cultural Properties Protection Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs
**List of animals and plants which needs protection in the Wildlife Protection Zone.**

Selaginella skakotanensis, Betula multifida var. robusta, Cryptogramma crispa, Struthiopteris castanea, Lepisorus annuifrons, Pinus hamilti, Texas gusstricta var. nana, Lychmis gracillima, Silene armeniacus, Deeringia amaranthoides, Anemone stolonifera, Clematis alpina sp. ochotensis var. fujiiensis, Coptis trifolia, Romanckia acris var. nipponica, Gleacoaeanum palmatum, Diphylla gravi, Epimedium hensanum, Ranunculus japonicus, Hypericum hamatococcus var. hondoensis, Hypericum valencianum, Arabis sarrata var. glauca, Barbarea ochracea, Hylotelephium tiansuense, Sedum japonicum var. sensuense, Parnassia palustris var. multiloba, Ribes ambiguum, Saxifraga chelkhoides var. rhumbariensis, Saxifraga foriania var. obtusocuama, Saxifraga japonica, Potentilla dichotoma, Potentilla matsunurigata, P. nipponica, Spiraea betulifolia f. glaucescens, Spiraea nipponica, Hedyshymum vicioides, Villa forierii, Gernium erianthum, Viola brevispathata, Viola selkirkii, Viola waterescom var. fribrolosa, Cornus wiiiniana, Bupleurum nipponicum, Tiltingia ajamans, Sciocodon soldanelloides, Moutropastrum humile, Epigaea atrata, Menziesia multiflora, Rhododendron albrechti, Rhododendron braschycarpum, Tripetala braeostata, Vaccinium praestans, Vaccinium xiliosis, Primula jessoana, Trientalis europaea, Gentiana triflora var. japonica,

Gelium kamehamaense var. acutifolium, Polémonium coeruleum sp. yezoensis, Prunella punctiflora, Thymus serpyllum sp. quinquecostatus, Mimulus sessilifoliis, Pedicularis yezoensis, Pseudolysimachium schmidtianum sp. sensuense, Veronicastrum japonicum, Patrinia gibbosa,

Ariensia schmidtiana, Cirrus boralisvar. nipponica, Cirrus inulatum sp. alpica, Scutellastra nipponica var. marnamatsi,

Solidago variegata var. leucosperma, Allium schoenoprasum var. orientale, Clintonia uniflora, Erythronium japonicum, Litium meleagroides,

Narthecium asiaticum, Tuffelia coccinea var. hondo, Tricyrtis latifolia, Trillium smithii, Veratrum stamineum, Lycoris tardii,

Lysichiton camtschaticus, Symphoricarpos foetida var. latissimus, Eriophorum gracile, Amorostigma hissokitae, Calthace tricoloratia,

Dactylorhiza rigescens, Epipactis pluriflora, Goodyera foliosa var. majolica, Goodyera pendula var. brachyphylla,

Gymnadenia cymbalca, Gymnadenia fujisanensis, Liripis kramerii, Liripis kamoi, Orchis aristata, Orchis graminea, Osteochlas paetus, Platattera floribunda, Platanthera mandarinorum var. brachycarpia, Platanthera obryoides var. monophylla, Platanthera schalchiniensis,

Yoma japonica, Myroclis japonica, Liripis fujisanensis, Allium splendens, Menziesia hamatae Mochitsuki, Anemone pseudo-atlantica,

Poa agemontana Mochitsuki, Gentiana triflora var. montana (Hara) Hara, Cerastium arvense var. asatsum
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of systems</th>
<th>Aims, etc.</th>
<th>Zonings and each area</th>
<th>Management classification</th>
<th>Details of the restrictions, etc.</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nature Conservation Area (Shirakami-sanchi Nature Conservation Area)</td>
<td>An area that fulfills a specific criteria such as an extraordinary natural forest, which is specially required to conserve its natural environment in light of natural and social conditions.</td>
<td>Special Zone, 8,844 hectares</td>
<td>Core Area</td>
<td>Activities which need the approval of the Director-General of the Environment Agency. (Article 25) (1) Construction, reconstruction or extensions of buildings, (2) alteration of land shape, (3) mining and quarrying, (4) reclamation, (5) alteration of the water level or water volume in rivers, etc., (6) felling of trees or bamboo, (7) discharging waste water or sewage into designated lakes, marshes, rivers, etc., (8) use of vehicles or horses in the designated zone.</td>
<td>Nature Conservation Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Protection Zone, 8,844 hectares (Same area as Special Zone).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Core Area</td>
<td>Restriction on the collection of and damage to 108 species of plants. (Species that are protected are listed separately on an attached sheet.) (Article 26)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Zone, 4,191 hectares</td>
<td></td>
<td>Buffer Area</td>
<td>Activities that need written notification to the Director-General of the Environment Agency (Article 28) (1) Construction, reconstruction or extensions of buildings, (2) alteration of land shape, (3) mining and quarrying, (4) reclamation, (5) alteration of the water level or water volume in rivers, etc.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quasi-National Park (Tsugaru Quasi-National Park)</td>
<td>A park that contributes to people's health, recreation and enlightenment by protecting scenic beauty and also promoting its use.</td>
<td>Special Zone, 924 hectares</td>
<td>Buffer Area</td>
<td>Activities that need the approval of the Aomori Prefectural Governor (Article 17). (1) Construction, reconstruction or extensions of buildings, (2) felling trees or bamboo, (3) mining and quarrying, (4) alteration of the water level or water volume in rivers, etc., (5) discharging waste water or sewage into designated lakes, marshes, rivers, etc., (6) installation of advertisements, (7) reclamation, (8) alteration of land shape, (9) collection of designated plants, (10) changing the color of the surface of buildings, etc., (11) use of vehicles or horses in the designated zone.</td>
<td>Natural Parks Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Protection Zone, 344 hectares</td>
<td></td>
<td>Core Area</td>
<td>Buffer Area</td>
<td>Activities that need the approval of the Aomori Prefectural Governor (Article 18). Along with (1) through (8) and (10) and (11) listed above, (12) damage to trees or bamboo, (13) planting of trees or bamboo, (14) grazing livestock, (15) accumulation of things, (16) setting a fire, (17) collection of fallen leaves or branches, (18) capturing animals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akashi Keiryu-Ammon no Taki Prefectural Natural Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special Zone, 1,952 hectares</td>
<td>Buffer Area</td>
<td>Activities that need the approval of the Aomori Prefectural Governor. (Activities the same as those regulated in Quasi-national Park Special Area.)</td>
<td>Aomori Prefecture Natural Parks Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinimachizaka Fujiisatokyo Prefectural Natural Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special Zone, 8 hectares</td>
<td>Buffer Area</td>
<td>Activities that need the approval of the Aomori Prefectural Governor. (Activities the same as those regulated in Quasi-national Park Special Area.)</td>
<td>Akita Prefecture Natural Parks Ordinance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
population activities by the Regional Forestry Offices and its branch offices, and also at the Fujisato Forest Center.

-3- To create posters and leaflets that disseminate and promote a sense of conservation, and as appropriate, to distribute to bulletins and visitors. And to construct directories, explanations, signs, etc.

-4- To study and develop a program on environmental education activities. And to discuss what should proper guidance for observers, researchers and mountain-climbers within the Heritage Area.

(6) Research and Monitoring
Since there remain many unknown aspects of the natural environment in the Heritage Area, academic research and long-term monitoring will be conducted for collection of basic data. There will be long-term monitoring especially of the natural environment and the impact of humans on the Heritage Area.

Furthermore, base facilities for research and monitoring will be created. The facilities will conduct activities such as the collection and distribution of data, and storage of samples. Special emphasis will be placed on the construction of base research facilities such as the Shirakami-sanchi World Heritage Conservation Center.

There will also be active coordination and cooperation on the research and monitoring with concerned organizations.

5 Implementation of the Plan, and Other Items
Concerning details for hunting, harvest of edible wild plants, fishing, outdoor recreation, etc., there will be proper confirmation of the details through the Liaison Committee, based on this management plan and considering when necessary opinions of the local people, etc.

Furthermore, this management plan shall be reviewed as the necessity arises responding to changes of social conditions etc. At such time, opinions of the local people will be taken into consideration.
conservation.
For animals such as the Asian black bear, studies on
natural environment as well as monitoring of the animals' activities will be implemented. According to the results of those studies, there will be an appropriate implementation of conservation measures such as establishment of the Wildlife Protection Area based on the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law.

A. Core Areas
The felling of trees or bamboo and the collection of plants will be strictly restricted, except in the cases of academic research and other special circumstances. There will also be strict restrictions on the capturing of or other acts preventing the breeding of animals designated as Natural Monuments. There will be strict restrictions on activities that may have an adverse effect on the habitat or breeding grounds of animals or plants such as alteration of the land shape, etc.

B. Buffer Areas
To promote the conservation of animals and plants, there will be regulation on acts that may have a negative effect on the habitat or growth environment of plants or animals, such as alteration of the land shape.

(3) Outdoor Recreation
To prevent loss of the value of natural environment of Shirakami-sanchi as a World Heritage Area, effort will be made to appropriately guide outdoor recreation, according to the policies of each management classification. For forest roads around the Heritage Area which may affect entry of people to the Core Area, there will be discussions on possible measures for proper access such as regulation of transportation by private passenger vehicles.

A. Core Areas
The use of already-existing pathways for mountaineering and hiking will be appropriately guided to prevent negative impact on the plants and animals. There will be regulation on other outdoor recreation activities.

B. Buffer Area
Use of the forests for cultural and educational purposes, creation of simple recreation spaces, and an area to get in contact with the pristine nature will be admitted, to the extent that it does not infringe upon the intent of the conservation systems in place.

(4) The Implementation of Management Programs
On management of the Heritage Area, there will be appropriate implementation of management programs promoting local understanding and cooperation.

A. Patrol
The Environment Agency and the Forestry Agency, while coordinating with each other, will implement suitable patrol activities within the Heritage Area by District Forestry Officers and others. To support these activities, public volunteers will be commissioned to patrol the Area. The Aomori and Akita Prefectures will each commission Nature Conservation Leaders to implement patrol activities on the issue of managing the Heritage Area.
Aside from systematizing these patrol policies, to promote the more effective patrol mechanisms in the entire area, there will be increased coordination between the related organizations through the Liaison Committee. For those District Forestry Officials etc. that possess legal and law enforcement qualifications as police, to swiftly enforce the regulations, there will be an implementation of patrol and inspection activities. There will also be a strengthening of communication mechanisms among the organizations concerned when illegal activities are found out.

B. Management Facilities
To promote appropriate management of the Heritage Area, necessary signs, patrol paths, etc., will be set up with consideration to the effects that may have on the natural environment.

(5) Information and Environmental Education Activities
It is important to promote the understanding and the cooperation of the people on the value of the Heritage Area and the necessity of its conservation through such means as the dissemination of information and environmental education. To achieve these goals, there is a need to create a mechanism that disseminates information on the nature and culture of the Heritage Area and the available facilities, etc. There is also a need to explain the value that the natural setting of Shirakami-sanchi holds, and to actively provide opportunities and places for visitors to learn on their own. Specifically, these are measures that will be considered for the present.
- To construct a facility that can display and explain the concept of the World Heritage Area at suitable sites.
- To provide information on the forest system, its workings and the proper manner in which people should get in contact with the forest through enlightenment and
primeval state of the forest in the reserve and that needs strict maintenance of the forest ecosystem. Besides academic research and emergency measures taken during times of natural disaster, changes are basically left up to natural succession, without human disturbance. In the Conservation and Utilization Zone, which serves as a buffer to prevent the environmental change to outside the reserve from directly affecting the forests in the Preservation Area, no forestry operations for the purpose of timber production are conducted. Yet, according to the natural conditions, the educational use or recreational use that does not accompany large-scale development is to be conducted. The whole Heritage Area overlaps with the Forest Ecosystem Reserve, and its Preservation Area coincides the area of the “Core Area,” and the Conservation and Utilization Zone does the area of the “Buffer Area.”

D. Natural Monuments (Protected Species)
The Minister of Education, under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, can designate certain animals and plants (including habitat areas, breeding grounds, migration grounds and natural habitats) and geological minerals (including areas that have extraordinary natural phenomenon) that are of high academic interest in Japan and are particularly important as “Natural Monuments.” Of these natural monuments, those of particular importance can be designated “Special Natural Monuments.”

Of the animals and plants inhabiting or growing in the Heritage Area, *Capricornis crispus* has been designated as a Special Natural Monument. Furthermore, *Dysoxylon matsun*, *Aquila chrysaetos japonica* and *Cirrusus japonicus* have been designated as Natural Monuments. It is therefore necessary to have approval of the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs to change the current habitat of these species or to take action that would have an effect on the preservation of these species.

(3) Management Structure
The Heritage Area will be managed through close collaboration among the administrative bodies concerned with the systems of aforementioned: the Environment Agency, the Forestry Agency, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Aomori Prefecture, and Akita Prefecture.

To promote more effective cooperation and collaboration for the management of the Heritage Area, the “Shirakami-sanchi World Heritage Area Liaison Committee” (henceforth the “Liaison Committee”) will be established as a forum for coordination and communication among the administrative bodies. This committee will promote mutual cooperation and collaboration, as well as manage the Heritage Area in an unified, appropriate and smooth manner. Since it is essential to enhance understanding and cooperation of the local people, effective management of the Heritage Area, the Liaison Committee will seek to promote cooperation with the local municipalities and organizations concerned.

4 Management Measures
(1) Basic Policy
The Heritage Area will be appropriately conserved according to the delineation of the Core and Buffer Areas to prevent loss of the value of the area as a World Heritage.

From the perspective of implementing unified, efficient and effective management of the area, the administrative bodies concerned will promote smooth collaboration, and encourage coordination through forums such as the Liaison Committee, etc.

A. Core Area
Fundamentally, this area will be left up to natural changes without artificial intervention. Acts such as the construction of buildings, collection of soil, stones and rocks, and other acts that may threaten the conservation of the natural environment (unless it is for special purposes such as academic research, etc.) will be strictly regulated based on the aforementioned conservation systems in place.

Because of the widespread publicity of the area due to its inscription on the World Heritage List, there has been an acute increase in the number of people who enter some parts of the Heritage Area, possibly causing negative effects on natural environment of the area. There will be regulation on entry into this area, except entry such as mountaineering through already-existing foot paths. There will be further discussion to set modes of the regulation based on state of the entry, opinions of the local people, etc.

B. Buffer Area
As necessary to conserve the current situation, there will be regulation on certain types of activities. There will be special regulation particularly on activities that may have an adverse effect on the natural environment of the Core Area. Forestry operation for the purpose of timber production will not be conducted. The exiting artificial forests in the area will, through uneven-aged forest works etc., be transformed into natural forests in the future.

(2) The Protection of Animals and plants
According to the management classifications, necessary measures to conserve the animals and plants in the area will be taken based on the aforementioned systems for the
The Heritage Area is divided into two management classifications: 1) the core area (hereinafter referred to as “Core Area”) that has especially high-grade vegetation, and has had little human impact; and 2) the area that surrounds the Core Area and serves as a buffer zone (hereinafter referred to as “Buffer Area”). This is the nominated area that was expanded on the recommendation of the World Heritage Committee Bureau Session. The management of the Heritage Area will be conducted according to this management classification.

The area of each management classification:
- Core Area: 10,139 ha
- Buffer Area: 6,832 ha
- Total area: 16,971 ha

(2) Outline of the Designation Systems for Conservation
For the Core Area, there is strict enforcement of conservation under the jurisdiction of several rules: the Special Zone and Wildlife Protection Zone of the Nature Conservation Area, the Special Protection Zone of Quasi-national Park, and the Preservation Area of the Forest Ecosystem Reserve.

For the Buffer Area, conservation measures take place under the jurisdiction of the Ordinary Areas of the Nature Conservation Area and the Conservation and Utilization Zone of the Forest Ecosystem Reserve. Within the Buffer Areas are included parts of Quasi-national Park and Prefectural Natural Parks. (See Diagram - 3 Designation Division Map)

A. Nature Conservation Area
The “Nature Conservation Area” is an area that fulfills a certain number of criteria, such as having extraordinary natural forests, and specifically needs to have the natural environment conserved. The Director-General of the Environment Agency designates and manages these regions in accordance with the Nature Conservation Law.

The core parts of Shirakami-sanchi were designated as “Shirakamisanchi Nature Conservation Area” under the aforementioned law in July of 1992. In this area, there are 9,844 hectares designated as a “Special Zone” that should have special conservation measures implemented. Activities such as the construction of buildings, alteration of the land shape, mining, felling trees or bamboo, etc., need the approval of the Director-General of the Environment Agency. The same district is designated as a Wildlife Protection Zone, and the collection of or damage to 108 species of protected plants is prohibited. These zones are completely included in the Core Area.

An area that is not designated as a “Special Zone” is an "Ordinary Zone" and written notification to the Director-General of the Environment Agency is required for the construction of buildings that are over a certain size, alteration of the land shape, etc. All Ordinary Zone is included in the Buffer Area of the Heritage Area.

B. Natural Parks (Quasi-National Park, Prefectural Natural Park)
The aim of Natural Parks is to protect the scenic beauty and also to promote the use of the area, and to simultaneously contribute to people’s health, recreation and enlightenment. Three types of parks are designated, based on the National Parks Law: “National Park,” “Quasi-National Park,” and “Prefectural Natural Park.”

The Heritage Area includes the Tsugaru Quasi-National Park (managed by the Aomori Prefectural Governor upon the designation of the Director-General of the Environment Agency in accordance with the aforementioned law), Akashi-Keiryu-Ammon-No-Taki Prefectural Natural Park (designated and managed by the Aomori Prefectural Governor based on the ordinance) and the Kimimichizaka-Fujisato-kyo Prefectural Natural Park (designated and managed by the Akita Prefectural Governor based on the ordinance). Within the Tsugaru Quasi-National Park, there are two distinct zones. Within the “Special Zone,” because of due consideration to the protection of the park as well as the importance of the continued access to its use, the approval of the Prefectural Governor is necessary for the construction of a building, felling trees, etc. Within the “Special Protection Zone,” the Prefectural Governor’s approval is required for acts such as the aforementioned construction and felling, the collection of animals and plants, the collection of fallen leaves and branches, and bonfires. Restrictions are enforced in each area. Within the Prefectural Natural Parks in both prefectures, a “Special Zone” has been established, and similar regulations are enforced.

C. Forest Ecosystem Reserve
The “Forest Ecosystem Reserve” is an area established and managed by the Forestry Agency in accordance with the National Forest Management Rules. Its goals are to maintain natural environment consisting of forest ecosystem, protect plants and animals, to preserve gene pool, to advance technology of forest management and to contribute to academic research in core parts of Shirakami-sanchi, etc. through conserving as a area with a substantial size of old growth forest that represents forest zones in Japan. An area around Japanese beech forests was established as the “Shirakami-sanchi Forest Ecosystem Reserve” in March, 1990, based on the aforementioned Rules. The Preservation Area is an area that shows the most
1 Aim
This management plan aims for appropriate and smooth management of the Heritage Area through fostering a close relationship among the administrative bodies concerned (i.e., the Environment Agency, The Forestry Agency, The Agency for Cultural Affairs, Aomori Prefecture and Akita Prefecture). It also clarifies basic policy for application of the various systems, promotion of various programs, etc.

2 Outline of the Heritage Area
Shirakami-sanchi is a general name for the mountainous area extending from 100 to 1,200 meters above sea-level and straddling the prefectural border between south-east Aomori and north-west Akita Prefectures. The basic geology is mainly made up of granite-type rocks formed during the Cretaceous Period of the Mesozoic Era, and sedimentary and intrusive rocks that date from the mid-new era of the third new period of the Cenozoic Era. The geography shows full maturity with deep, densely interlaced valleys. Over half the Area is covered with steep slopes over 30 degrees. In Japanese beech (Fagus crenata) forest in this area, diverse plant communities coexist and abundant animal groups live. This region therefore presents a museum-like landscape of forest mainly of Japanese beech trees which are indigenous to Japan.

The Heritage Area is located in the core part of Shirakami-sanchi, far away from urban areas, and with its steep slopes few trees have never been felled in the forest. There has been some traditional usage, such as collecting edible wild plants, by a small number of local people, but these activities have had minimal impact. This has left the Heritage Areas with wild Japanese beech forests that have hardly been affected by human activities.

Regarding rivers, there are dams in some parts, but the river features have been well preserved within the Heritage Area. The history of conservation in this area is relatively new. The first clear systematic conservation measures were implemented with the establishment of a Forest Ecosystem Reserve in 1990, and the designation as a Nature Conservation Area in 1992.

The outline of the Heritage Area is as follows.

(1) Location
The Heritage Area is located in a mountainous area that straddles the prefectural border between south-west Aomori and north-west Akita prefectures, between latitude 40 degrees 22 minutes and 40 degrees 32 minutes North, longitude 140 degrees 2 minutes and 140 degrees 12 minutes East, extending from 300 to 1,243 meters above sea-level, ranging over Mukai-Shirakami-dake. The towns and villages concerned are: In Aomori Prefecture: Aigasawa-machi, Fukaura-machi, and Iwasaki-mura in Nishi-Tsugaru-gun, and Nishimeya-mura in Naka-Tsugaru-gun. In Akita Prefecture: Fujisato-machi, Yamamoto-gun. (See Diagram 1 - Location Diagram)

(2) Area
The total area of the Heritage Area is 16,971 hectares. The entire area is national forest under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Agency.

(3) Flora
In the Heritage Area, Japanese beech tree forest in primeval state remains as the climatic climax in Japan's cool temperate zone. Over 500 different species have been confirmed in the forests, and at taluses, rocky areas, and wind-swept sites around the peaks. Included within this number are plants endemic to this region, such as Silene aomoriensis, and plants that have an extremely limited range of habitats such as Ranania japonica, species that are in their northernmost and southernmost occurrence, and other valuable plants such as alpine flore.

(4) Fauna
There are many types of mammals, birds, insects, reptiles, amphibians, fresh-water fishes and other animals that live in the rich beech forest as their habitats. Of the 16 species of medium to large mammals known to inhabit the Tohoku Region of Japan, 14 species -excluding only Sus scrofa and Cervus nippon whose inhabitation are difficult due to heavy snowfall- are known to inhabit the Region. Included within this number are Macaca fascata, Ursus thibetanus, and the Special Natural Monument Capricornis crispus.
Eighty-four species of birds, including Aquila chrysaetos japonica and Dryocopus martius, both of which are designated as Natural Monuments, as well as other rare species, including Spizaetus nipalensis orientalis and Hirundo histrionica have been confirmed to inhabit the Area. Insects are most abundant, with approximately 2,000 species confirmed to inhabit the Area. Within this number are those within the northernmost and southernmost occurrence of their habitat.

3 Framework of Management
(1) Basic Framework
For the purpose of maintaining the value of the area as a World Heritage, there will be unified management of the whole Heritage Area, while keeping in mind the aims of individual systems for conservation.
Preface
The Japanese beech (Fagus crenata) forest in the Shirakami-sanchi World Heritage Area (herein after referred to as “Heritage Area”), is unique among world forests because of its high purity, preservation of old growth trees and diversity of plants and animals. It is representative of new beech forest that appeared in East Asia after the Ice Age. Furthermore, it is a salient example of an on-going ecological process with various community types and stages of regeneration.

The natural environment in this area has been deemed “An outstanding example representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems, and communities of plants and animals.”

The Area was inscribed on the World Heritage List in December 1993, based on the World Heritage Convention.

The following is the process by which the inscription on the World Heritage List took place. In June of 1993, three recommendations were given by the Bureau Session of the World Heritage Committee. They were: 1) the expansion of the nominated area, 2) upgrading its legal status, and 3) completion of the management plan improving the administrative structure of the site.
To respond to these recommendations, the Japanese Government gave the following answer in September of the same year: 1) a decision to expand the nominated area, 2) confirmation that this area is strictly conserved under the current systems, and 3) a commitment to establish a liaison committee with the agencies and the two prefectures concerned, and to enhance well-collaborated management by formulating a management plan.

The World Heritage Committee evaluated the Japanese Government response and decided in favor of the inscription on the List. Following these events, this management plan was formulated.

In the course of the formulation, an outline of the draft management plan was publicized in September 1995, and the final plan was formulated considering opinions expressed through a public meeting and letters.
Shirakami-sanchi
World Heritage Area
Management Plan

The Environment Agency
The Forestry Agency
The Agency For Cultural Affairs