

# The Endangered Wildlife Species Protection

-Projects of the Kanto Regional Environment Office-



**Crested Ibis**  
(*Nipponia nippon*)

トキは江戸時代までは日本全国に分布していましたが、明治時代以降の乱獲により数が減少しました。昭和以降、生息環境の悪化でさらに数が減少し、1981年に佐渡島（新潟県）に残っていた5羽を捕獲して日本の野生下では絶滅しました。その後、飼育下で人工繁殖の試みを続け、1999年に中国から譲り受けたペアで初めてヒナの孵化に成功して以来、順調に個体数を増やし、現在では約170羽を飼育しています。2008年9月には10羽を試験放鳥し、佐渡の空にトキの姿が復活しました。トキの放鳥を機に、佐渡では生物多様性の島づくりが進み、トキは人と生きものの共生のシンボルとして期待されています。

Crested Ibis has been found in across Japan, but since the 19th century, the number has decreased due to overexploitation. In the next century, numbers decreased further due to the habitat degradation, and in 1981, the last 5 remaining birds were captured in the Sado Island (Niigata Prefecture) for protection resulting in the extinction of the birds in the wild in Japan. Later, attempts at artificial breeding continued in captivity, and the first successful ibis chick hatched from a pair of ibis inherited from China in 1999. Since then, the population has increased well, and about 170 ibis are currently being in bred. In September, 2008, 10 ibis were released into the wild, and the skies of Sado were once again graced by the appearance of the Crested Ibis. Taking by the opportunity of releasing the ibis into the wild, regional management based on biodiversity has progressed in Sado, and the Crested Ibis has become a symbol of living in harmony with nature.

## 13 トキ

ミヤコタナゴは、かつては関東地方に広く分布していましたが、生息環境の悪化に伴い、生息数が激減してしまいました。現在は、関東地方のごく限られた地域にしか生息していません。

このため、生息水路の補修や草刈りなどの保安全管理、密漁防止のためのパトロール、生息状況調査、系統保存等を行っています。

Tokyo Bitterling were once widely distributed throughout the Kanto Region, but as their habitat environment has been degraded, the population drastically decreased. At present, they live only in a limited area of the Kanto Region. We are actively involved in conservation management such as the repair of habitat canals, grass cutting, patrols to prevent illegal fishing, survival situation surveys and preservation of genetic resources.

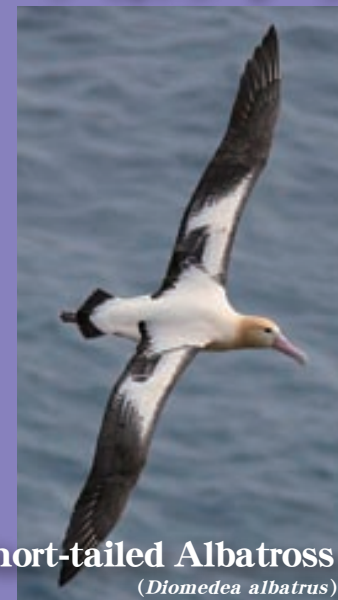
写真：栃木県なががわ水遊園 提供 Photo: Provided by Nakagawa Aquatic Park.



**ミヤコタナゴ** 14

**Tokyo Bitterling**  
(*Tanaka tanago*)

## 15 アホウドリ

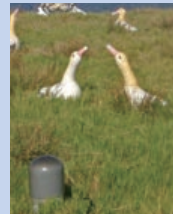


**Short-tailed Albatross**  
(*Diomedea albatrus*)

アホウドリは、かつて羽毛採取のために何百万羽も乱獲され、一時は絶滅したと思われました。1950年代に伊豆諸島鳥島において少数の生息が再確認され、その後繁殖地の環境改善など長年にわたる保護活動が行われ、2,500羽を超えるまで復活しました。

しかし、アホウドリの繁殖地は世界でわずか2箇所のみであり、かつ最大の繁殖地である伊豆諸島鳥島は火山島であるため、土砂崩落や噴火によって繁殖地が壊滅的被害を受ける危険があります。そのため、火山島ではない安全な小笠原諸島の鴛島（むこじま）にアホウドリの繁殖地を復活させるプロジェクトを、(財)山階鳥類研究所、米国魚類野生生物局と共同で実施しています。

Millions of Short-tailed Albatross had been exploited in the past for feathers and down, and once they were considered thought to be extinct. But in 1950s, a few birds were confirmed surviving in the Torishima Island of the Izu Islands and conservation activities have been ongoing for many years to improve their breeding habitats and now over 2,500 birds have recovered. However there are only two breeding sites of Short-tailed Albatross in the world, and because the largest breeding ground of the Torishima Island is a volcanic island, so there is always a risk of landslides or a catastrophic damage by an eruption. For this reason, we have started the project to restore breeding ground on non-volcanic and safe Mukojima Island of the Ogasawara Islands, as a co-operative project with the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.



デコイと音声装置  
Decoys and vocalization playback unit.

## The Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora of The Ogasawara Islands

海洋島である小笠原（東京都）では、独自の進化を遂げた数多くの固有種が生息しています。それら固有種の多くは、人間が持ち込んだ外来生物による食害等の影響を受け、個体数が激減しています。中でも特に絶滅の危機に瀕している野生動植物については、各種の状況に応じて、外来種駆除、盗掘・密猟防止のためのパトロール、生育・生息状況調査、系統保存等を行っています。

On the Ogasawara Islands (Tokyo), oceanic islands, there live many indigenous species that have achieved unique evolution. But many of these indigenous species were drastically reduced due to the impacts by alien invasive species that were brought in by humans. Especially for endangered wild fauna and flora, depending on the situation of each species, we are removing and keeping away alien species, patrolling to prevent illegal taking, surveying the population and habitat situation and preserving of their genetic resources.



アカシラカラスバト  
*Columba janthina niteris*

ホシツルラン  
*Calanthe hoshii*

オガサワラシジミ  
*Celastrina ogasawaraensis*

ハナダガトンボ  
*Rhinocypha ogasawarensis*

ウラジロコムラサキ  
*Calliicarpa parvifolia*

ヒメタニワタリ  
*Hymenaspium cardiophyllum*

オガサワラハンミョウ  
*Cicindela borina*

シマホザキラン  
*Malaxis boninensis*

## 小笠原の希少野生動植物 16

## Kitadakeso/ Atsumoriso/ Hoteiatsumori [Endangered Alpine Plants]



キタダケソウ  
*Callianthemum hondoense*

アツモリソウ  
*Cypripedium macranthum var. speciosum*

北岳（山梨県）の高山帯にしか生育していないキタダケソウや、低山帯上部から亜高山帯に生育するアツモリソウおよびホテイアツモリは、販売業者や登山客等による野生株の盗掘、踏みつけ及びニホンジカ等による食害等が原因で個体数が減少し、絶滅が危惧されています。

このため、盗掘防止のためのパトロール、立入禁止柵の設置、生育状況調査、防鹿柵の設置等を行っています。

Kitadakeso\*1 survive only in the Mount Kitadake (Yamanashi Prefecture), and Atsumoriso\*2 and Hoteiatsumori\*3 grow from the upper montane zone to sub-alpine zone. All of them are losing their population because they are the targets of illegal digging by traders and collectors and the victims of trampling by hikers and climbers. Also, eaten by Japanese deer and other animals, they are now at the brink of extinction.

We are patrolling to prevent illegal takings, setting fences to keep people and /or deer out of their habitats and surveying their growth situations.

\*1 *Callianthemum hondoense* \*2 *Cypripedium macranthum var. speciosum*  
\*3 *Cypripedium macranthum var. macranthum*

## 17 キタダケソウ・アツモリソウ・ホテイアツモリ