Ramsar Information Sheet

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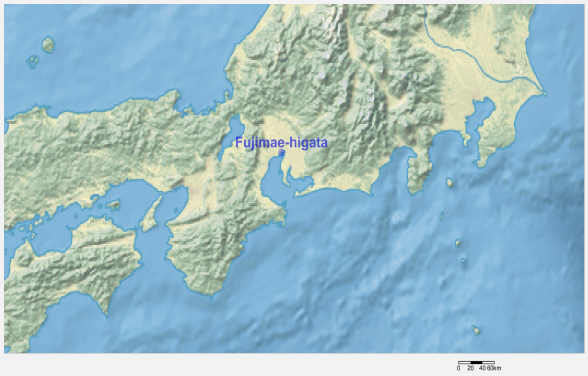
Japan

Fujimae-higata



Designation date	18 November 2002
Site number	1200
Coordinates	35°04'26"N 136°50'17"E
Area	323,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

The Site is located in an inner part of Ise Bay in Nagoya City, a metropolitan with 2.3 million people. It is a tidal flat lying at the mouths of the Shonai, Shinkawa, and Nikko Rivers, which flow into the port of Nagoya. At the lowest tide, the tidal flat covers an area of 238 hectares. 172 species of birds and 174 species of benthos (shellfishs, crabs and ragworms) have been confirmed here. The Site is one of the staging sites for migratory birds along the East Asian - Australasia Flyway and is also registered as a Flyway Site Network with the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership.

Many migratory shorebirds and Anatidae species use this Site as a feeding and resting area. Over the winter, many Anatidae species migrate to this Site from the far-east Russia, Alaska, etc. In addition, many herons, seagulls and raptors inhabit here, including threatened species such as Saundersilarus saundersi (Saunders's Gull) and Sterna albifrons (Little Term). The downstream banks of the Shonai and Shinkawa Rivers that comprises reedbeds and the connecting tidal flat areas are good habitat for birds. The lower part of the Nikko River is a habitat for grassland birds and freshwater ducks as it maintains a calm freshwater surface.

In 1981, Nagoya City announced that Fujimae-higata would be designated as a general waste disposal area. However, citizens who were aware of the importance of the ecosystem in Fujimae-higata started awareness raising activities opposing this announcement. Acknowledging these increasing public opinions, the City cancelled the plan in 1999 and started city-wide efforts to reduce waste. In 2002, Fujimae-higata was designated as a Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site). Various activities such as environmental education to students and general citizens, wetland exchange program with Geelong City of Australia, and lectures on organisms of Fujimae-higata by Nagoya Ranger Office for Nature Conservation (Ministry of the Environment), have taken place to promote public awareness. There are also other activities that are aimed to enhance citizen's involvement in the tidal flat conservation, which includes volunteer training programs for habitat conservation activities. In addition, Fujimae-higata Council was established as a forum for discussion and information exchange for conservation.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Chubu Regional Environment Office, Ministry of the Environment
Postal address	Sannomaru 2-5-2, Naka Ward, Nagoya City 460-0001 JAPAN

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment
Postal address	1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Japan

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2016
To year	2021

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Fujimae-higata

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ○ No ◉
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☐

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

Fujimae-higata is located at the far end of Ise Bay, where the Shonai, Shinkawa and Nikko Rivers meet at the south-west of Nagoya Port, in the Fujimae area of Minato Ward, Nagoya City. When the tide is at its lowest, a vast tidal flat of 238 hectares (50 times the size of the Tokyo Dome) is visible. The boundary is the same as that of the Fujimae-higata Special Protection Zone in the Fujimae-higata National Wildlife Protection Area.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Aichi Prefecture
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Nagoya City and Tobishima Village

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?	Yes ○ No ◉
b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?	Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 323

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 322.338

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	Province: Warm Temperate Northwest Pacific, Ecoregion: Central Kuroshio Current

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Optional text box to provide further information: Fujimae-higata abounds with benthos, an important source of food for migratory shorebirds. This tidal flat serves as a stopover site and occupies a vital part in the lifecycle of these shorebirds that breed in Siberia and spend the winter in Oceania. More than 20,000 waterbirds are regularly observed.

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers: 20,480

Start year: 2013

End year: 2019

Source of data: Bird Migration Research, Ministry of the Environment

Optional text box to provide further information:
Bird Migration Research, Ministry of the Environment
（https://www.env.go.jp/nature/dobutsu/bird_flu/migratory/index.html）

18 ,063 = (2016.9-2017.5),
24,475 = (2017.9-2018.5),
17,240 = (2018.9-2019.5),
22,141 = (2019.9-2020.5)
4-year average (20,480)

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla japonica*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	EN-National Red List	
Birds																	

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas acuta*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	2539	2016-2020	1.1	LC	☐	☐		Criterion 6 : 1% Pop.Size : 2400 Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1754	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas penelope*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	328	2016-2020			☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	335	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	845	2016-2020			☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas strepera*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	226	2016-2020			☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	113	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea cinerea*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	98	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	337	2016-2020		VU	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	509	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya marila*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1208	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Calidris alpina*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1330	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐	NT-National Red List	Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Calidris ruficollis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	352	2016-2020		NT	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	80	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	1484	2016-2020			☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus saundersi*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	47	2016-2020		VU	☐	☑	VU-IUCN VU-National Red List	Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus spilonotus spilonotus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	EN-National Red List Designated as National Endangered Species under the Species Conservation Law	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco peregrinus japonensis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	VU-National Red List; Designated as National Endangered Species under the Species Conservation Law	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Himantopus himantopus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus argentatus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	77	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus canus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	468	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus crassirostris*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	224	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Limosa lapponica*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	32	2016-2020		NT	☐	☐	VU-National Red List	Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius madagascariensis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	4	2016-2020		EN	☐	☑	VU-National Red List	Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius phaeopus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	123	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	6065	2016-2020	11	LC	☐	☐		Criterion 6 : 1% Pop.Size : 550 Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pluvialis squatarola*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	123	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐		Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps cristatus*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	604	2016-2020	1.7	LC	☐	☐		Criterion 6 : 1% Pop.Size : 350 Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sternula albifrons*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	29	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐	VU-National Red List;	Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tadorna tadorna*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1	2016-2020		LC	☐	☐	VU-National Red List;	Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa guttifer*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1	2016-2020		EN	☑	☑	CR-National Red List;	Criterion 4 ; see text box under Section 3.1.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The Act on the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora designates endangered species of wild fauna and flora that inhabit Japan as the 'nationally rare species of wild fauna and flora'. Capturing, breeding, and transferring, etc. of the listed species is generally prohibited according to the Act. The Ministry of the Environment conducts surveys to understand the ecological status of species in danger of extinction with the National Guidelines for the Conservation of Endangered Species under Article 6 of the Act on the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (https://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/en/laws/view/4236). Based on the results of the surveys and interviews with experts, the Ministry will ascertain the necessary information such as population numbers and distribution of target species, and conduct relevant meetings, in order to update the information on the 'nationally rare species of wild fauna and flora'.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

Fujimae-higata is the only remaining large-scale tidal flat at the mouth of the Shonai, Shinkawa and Nikko Rivers in the inner part of Ise Bay. It is an important feeding ground for migratory birds due to the abundance of benthic organisms such as crustaceans and gobies. It is used as a stopover and resting place by migratory shorebirds such as Calidris alpina (Dunlin), Calidris ruficollis (Red-necked Stint), Limosa lapponica baueri (Bar-tailed Godwit), Numenius madagascariensis (Far Eastern Curlew) and Anatidae. Grassland birds inhabit the lower reaches of each river because of the reed colonies, and freshwater shorebirds, herons and geese inhabit the lower reaches of the Nikko River because it is a freshwater area and adjacently has some low wet paddy field areas. In addition, forest birds and raptors such as Circus spilonotus (Eastern Marsh-harrier), Falco peregrinus japonensis (Peregrine Falcon) and Accipiter gentilis fujiyamae (Northern Goshawk) are found here as there are green areas such as Inane Park adjacent to the west side of the tidal flat and the Yotomi Wild Bird Sanctuary to the southwest. Anguilla japonica (Japanese Eel) has been regularly confirmed to occur at the Site.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		2		
F: Estuarine waters		1		
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		3		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
MOLLUSCA/BIVALVIA	*Corbicula japonica*				NT-National Red List
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	*Fluviocingula elegantula*				NT-National Red List
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	*Nozeba ziczac*				NT-National Red List
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Periophthalmus modestus*				NT-National Red List
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pseudogobius masago*				VU-National Red List
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	*Stenothyra edogawensis*				NT-National Red List
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gymnogobius macrognathos*				VU-National Red List
CHORDATA/AVES	*Accipiter gentilis fujiyamae*				NT-National Red List

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
ARTHROPODA/MALACOSTRACA	*Carcinus aestuarii*	Potential	unknown
MOLLUSCA/BIVALVIA	*Xenostrobus securis*	Potential	unknown

Optional text box to provide further information

Additional Animal Species.

Phylum Scientific name Position in range /endemism/other
---------- ---------- ----------
MOLLUSK Neripteron sp. A NT-National Red List
MOLLUSK Pyramidellidae gen. A. & sp. A NT-National Red List

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Cfa: Humid subtropical (Mild with no dry season, hot summer)

Temperate climate; annual mean temperature, 16.2 °C; annual precipitation; 1,578.9 mm; difference of mean temperatures for each month, 4.8-28.2 °C (average of Nagoya City from 1991 to 2020).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): -4

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 1

- [ ] Entire river basin
- [ ] Upper part of river basin
- [ ] Middle part of river basin
- [ ] Lower part of river basin
- [x] More than one river basin
- [ ] Not in river basin
- [ ] Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Shonai River, Shinkawa River and Nikko River

4.4.3 - Soil

- [x] Mineral

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change (●) Increase ( ) Decrease ( ) Unknown ( )

- [ ] No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes ( ) No (●)

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Soil type: sandy – muddy soil

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

Tidal variations: MSL +1.21 to -1.36m, affected by the above tidal variations.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- [ ] Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ( ) Increase ( ) Decrease ( ) Unknown (●)

- [ ] Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ( ) Increase ( ) Decrease ( ) Unknown (●)

- [ ] Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ◉

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☐

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ◉

Sediment regime unknown ☑

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

pH 6.8 – 8.0

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

DO 5.6 – 12.4 mg/l

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☐

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ◉

Mesotrophic ☐

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ◉

Oligotrophic ☐

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ◉

Dystrophic ☐

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ○ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ◉

Unknown ☑

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

BOD 0.7–3.4 mg/l, SS 4–16 mg/l (Reference: observed data at Shinkawa Bridge of Syonai River in 2018)

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☑

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☑

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☑

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The surrounding area is used as a harbor, industrial site, city park, agricultural field, and residential quarters.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Providing the function as an important habitat for migratory waterbirds and benthic species.

Within the site: 53,000 visitors

Outside the site: 2.3 million people

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ○ Unknown ◉

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☑

Description if applicable

In 1981, Nagoya City announced that Fujimae-higata would be designated as a final disposal site for general waste. At that time there were 3 disposal sites in Nagoya, however, the remaining landfill capacity was small and given the amount of waste it was expected to be full by 2000.

From the time that the plan was announced, citizens who knew the importance of the ecosystem in Fujimae-higata started awareness raising activities. Accepting the growing public opinions, Nagoya City abandoned the plan for the final disposal site in 1999, and declared 'Garbage Emergency' to citizens and started city-wide efforts to reduce waste. The current rule for segregating waste and resources in Nagoya city was established.

In 2002 Fujimae-higata was designated as Ramsar Site.

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☑	☑
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	☑	☐
Other public ownership	☐	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☑	☑

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

a) Within the Ramsar Site: Part of the area is private and the other is government-owned (Nagoya City and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport).

(b) Surrounding area: Parts of the area are private or public, and others are owned by the Japanese government.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Chubu Regional Environment Office, Ministry of the Environment

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Director, Akira Tsukishima

Postal address: Sannomaru 2-5-2, Naka Ward, Nagoya City 460-0001 JAPAN

E-mail address: reo-chubu@env.go.jp

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Dredging	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	unknown impact	unknown impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Household sewage, urban waste water	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Garbage and solid waste	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☐	No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	EAAFP Flyway Network Site		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Special Protection Zone of National Wildlife Protection Area			whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☑

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented

Other:

In principle, the capture of wildlife is prohibited in this area. Permission from the Minister of the Environment is required for new construction, renovation and extension of structures, reclamation of water surfaces and felling of trees

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

There are three wetland centers in Fujimae-higata. Inaei Visitor Center and Fujimae Active Center, both of which are facilities of the Ministry of the Environment, and Nagoya City Wild Bird Watching Center.
Tidal flat and bird watching events, exhibitions, photo exhibitions, tidal flat cleaning activities are organized by the Ministry of the Environment, Nagoya City and NPO.
In addition, since 2009, an environmental education program ‘Gata-Ranger Jr.’ has been implemented. The programme aims at carrying the significance of Fujimae-higata and the necessity of its conservation to the next generation. It is an opportunity for primary, secondary and high school students to get involved in the conservation activities through nature experience in Fujimae-higata and discussion on its conservation and other environmental issues throughout the year, which enables them to develop broad prospective on the environment including biodiversity conservation.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): http://chubu.env.go.jp/wildlife/fujimae/index.html

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

Tidal Flat Citizen Survey by Fujimae-higata Conservation Association:
The tidal flat is surveyed with the participation of ciitizens. This is to give opportunity for the citizens to experience in the tidal flat and enhance their interest in the creatures there, to feel familiar with Fujimae-higata. It was based on the procedure of Tidal Flat Citizen Survey, a survey program on benthic species in tidal flats conducted by Wetland International Japan.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Ministry of the Environment (2006) Master Plan of Fujimae-higata National Wildlife Protection Area

Ministry of the Environment (2002) Report on Research for promote conservation and wise use of Fujimae-higata

Nagoya City and Management Association for Port of Nagoya (1999)
Tidal Flat stands at the mouth of Syonai River, Shinkawa River and Nikko River; functions and the characteristic of geographical features of the Tidal Flat

https://www.env.go.jp/nature/dobutsu/bird_flu/migratory/index.html

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Tidal flat observation event (*Ministry of the Environment, 26-08-2018*)

Macrophthalmus japonicus feeding on the tidal flat (*Ministry of the Environment, 24-09-2017*)

Calidris alpina flying over Fujimae-higata (*Ministry of the Environment, 09-11-2019*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<no file available>

Date of Designation	2002-11-18