

# 1. NATURAL PARKS

## 2. PUBLIC PARKS

### 1. Natural Parks

Natural parks are those parks which have been designated under the provisions of the Natural Park Law.

Natural parks are classified by the degree and scale of the scenic beauty of the scenic location into national parks, quasi-national parks and prefectural natural parks. As of April 1, 1974, 26 national parks covering an area of 1,990,000 ha. and 50 quasi-national parks covering an area of 1,180,000 ha. were designated. As of March 31, 1973, prefectural parks were designated in all prefectures, except the three prefectures of Gunma, Ōsaka and Kagawa, consisting of 287 locations and covering an area of 2,000,000ha. In Kagawa Prefecture, three natural protection areas are designated; and in Gunma Prefecture, there are four prefectural parks which are not based on the Natural Park Law.

The Natural Park Law designates a part of the natural park as a special protection area (in the national or the quasi-national park) or a special area (Grades I to 3) and strengthens the control of various activities in such an area, in order to protect particularly the scenic beauty of scenic locations of natural parks. The law also designates marine parks in national or quasi-national parks, strengthening the control of various activities in marine parks in order to preserve the excellent scenic marine beauty.

Since natural parks are designated regardless of the ownership of land, private land in the special protection area and Grade 1 protection area, where particularly stringent land-use control is enforced, is purchased and made into government land in order to attain thoroughgoing protection, and for preventing various utilization facilities from being disorderly set up in the park area, a group facility area is established.

Users of natural parks are increasing yearly. Both the number of users of national and quasi-national parks per park and the number of users per 1,000 ha. continued to increase until 1973, but slightly decreased in 1974, and

the total number of users also tapered off. The number of users of national parks in 1974 included 82 million persons for the Huzi-Hakone-Izu National Park, being the largest in number, followed by 52 million persons for Seto Naikai National Park and by 29 million persons for Zōsaiin'etu Kōgen National Park. The number of users of quasi-national parks included 38 million persons for Biwa Ko Quasi-National Park, 27 million persons for Kongō-Ikoma Quasi-National Park and 21 million persons for Mikawa Wan Quasi-National Park.

#### Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the scope of national and quasi-national parks as of April 1, 1974 and prefectural natural parks as of March 31, 1973. Prefectural natural parks measuring less than 2,000 ha. each are also shown with small symbols regardless of their topographical shapes.

Special protection areas in national and quasi-national parks are shown with the actual topographic shape of the area having a larger area and with small symbols for areas each having a small area.

#### Sources

1. Data from the Environment Agency.
2. Environment Agency, Natural Parks Using Condition Survey, 1974
3. Data from Prefectural Governments.

### 2. Public Parks

Public parks are parks or green zones which are generally established by local public entities under the provisions of the Public Parks Law in City Planning Areas designed under the provisions of the City Planning Law. Public parks are broadly classified into basic parks, buffer green zones, special parks and large-scale parks etc.

Setting-up of public parks is aimed at preventing the bad effects of

excessive urban centralization of the population and industries and improving the living environments of cities. For this reason, the Public Parks Law stipulated that the construction areas of buildings which were to be constructed within the park area as park facilities should not exceed two-hundredth of the park site area.

As of March 31, 1973, there were 1,079 City Planning Areas, and local public entities contained in these areas are 1,716 Si, Mati and Mura. The total area of the City Planning Areas was 79,900 km<sup>2</sup> which accounted for about 20% of the total area of Japan, and the population in these areas amounted to 87,960,000 persons which account for about 80% of the total population of Japan.

The established standard for public parks was 6 m<sup>2</sup> and above per inhabitant of the City Planning Area or 3 m<sup>2</sup> and above per inhabitant of the urban district in the City Planning Area. As of March 31, 1973, however, the number of public parks was 13,534, their total area was 25,265 ha., and the actual area of public parks per inhabitant within the City Planning Area was, on the average, 2.9 m<sup>2</sup>.

The area of public parks per inhabitant of the City Planning Area classified by Si, Mati and Mura was as follows: 10 m<sup>2</sup> and above for 5.5% of above-mentioned Si, Mati and Mura, 6 to 10 m<sup>2</sup> for 5% of above-mentioned Si, Mati and Mura, 3 to 6 m<sup>2</sup> for 11.5% of above-mentioned Si, Mati and Mura and below 3 m<sup>2</sup> for 32% of above-mentioned Si, Mati and Mura. There are 793 Si, Mati and Mura which have no public parks, although such local communities have City Planning Areas.

Of parks and green zones which constitute City Planning Areas, those which have been established by the Government included the following: national parks (the former gardens and estates of the Imperial Household such as the Outer Garden of the Imperial Palace, the Sinzūku Imperial Gardens, the Kyōto Imperial Gardens, Kitanomaru Park, and the Sirogane Imperial Estate), Kasumigaseki Park, Musasi Kyūryō Natural Park, Asuka Government-operated Park and Yodogawa Riverside Government-operated Park.

Beside the parks, there are historical natural features preservation districts and suburban green zone preservation districts, as districts under the provisions of the City Planning Law.

#### Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the area of public parks classified by Si, Mati and Mura, the area of the public park per inhabitant in the City Planning Area, and Si, Mati and Mura which come under the City Planning Law as of March 31, 1973.

The City Planning Area is not designated for each Si, Mati and Mura, but a part of the administrative areas of Si, Mati and Mura are sometimes shown. In this map, however, the scope of the City Planning Area is not indicated, but each Si, Mati and Mura which come under the provisions of the City Planning Law are separately shown in a uniform color.

#### Source

1. Data from the Ministry of Construction

### PRESENT SITUATION OF DESIGNATION OF NATURAL PARKS

(National Parks: As of May 17, 1975. Quasi-National Parks: As of May 1, 1975. Prefectural National Parks: As of March 31, 1975.)

	Number of parks	Area of parks	Special protection areas	Special areas				Common areas	Marine Parks		
				1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Total		Number of parks	Number of areas	Area
National Parks	27	2,012,189.7 ha	234,423.0 ha (11.7%)	59,151.5 ha (2.9%)	840,175.6 ha (41.7%)	254,779.8 ha (12.7%)	1,154,106.9 ha (57.3%)	623,659.8 ha (31.0%)	19	53	798.0 ha
Quasi-National Parks	50	1,127,059.2	42,875 (3.8)	104,964.1 (9.3)	359,612.1 (31.9)	515,809.6 (45.8)	980,385.8 (87.0)	103,797.7 (9.2)	21	56	909.7
Prefectural Natural Parks	290	2,014,392	—	—	—	—	524,028 (26.0)	1,490,364 (74.0)	—	—	—

(Compiled from Environment Agency data)

### NATIONAL PARKS IN JAPAN

(As of May 17, 1975)

Name of national parks	Date designated	Area (Excluding sea area)
Risiri-Rebun N.P.	Sept. 1974	21,222 <sup>ha</sup>
Siretoko N.P.	June 1964	41,375
Akan N.P.	Dec. 1934	87,498
Daisetsu Zan N.P.	Dec. 1934	231,929
Sikoto-Tōya N.P.	May 1949	98,660
Towada-Hatimantai N.P.	Feb. 1936	83,351
Rikuyū Kaigan N.P.	May 1955	12,348
Bandai-Asahi N.P.	Sept. 1950	189,699
Nikkō N.P.	Dec. 1934	140,698
Zyōshin'etu Kōgen N.P.	Sept. 1949	188,915
Tōtō-Tama N.P.	July 1950	121,600
Ogasawara N.P.	Oct. 1972	6,099
Huzi-Hakone-Izu N.P.	Feb. 1936	123,253
Tyūbu Sangaku N.P.	Dec. 1934	169,768
Minami Alps N.P.	June 1964	35,799
Hakusan N.P.	Nov. 1962	47,402
Ise-Sima N.P.	Nov. 1946	52,036
Yosino-Kumano N.P.	Feb. 1936	56,023
San'in Kaigan N.P.	July 1963	8,996
Daisen-Oki N.P.	Feb. 1936	31,927
Setonaikai N.P.	Mar. 1934	63,118
Asizuri-Uwakai N.P.	Nov. 1972	10,907
Aso N.P.	Dec. 1934	73,060
Unzen-Amakusa N.P.	Mar. 1934	25,665
Saikai N.P.	Mar. 1955	24,324
Kirisima-Yaku N.P.	Mar. 1934	54,012
Iriomote N.P.	May 1972	12,506

(Compiled from Environment Agency data)

### QUASI-NATIONAL PARKS IN JAPAN

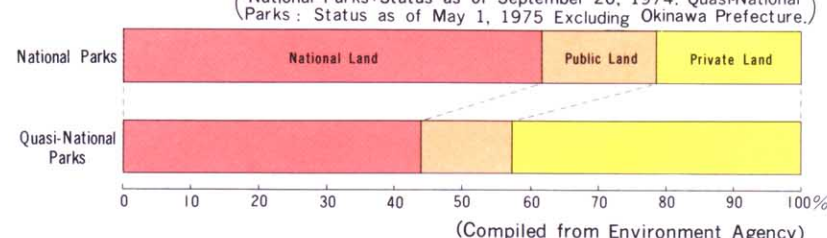
(As of May 1, 1975)

Name of quasi-national parks	Date designated	Area (Excluding sea area)	Name of quasi-national parks	Date designated	Area (Excluding sea area)
Abasiri Q.N.P.	July 1958	37,412 <sup>ha</sup>	Suzuka Q.N.P.	July 1968	29,893 <sup>ha</sup>
Niseko-Syakotan-Otaru Kaigan Q.N.P.	July 1963	19,338	Murō-Akame-Aoyama Q.N.P.	Dec. 1970	26,308
Ōnuma Q.N.P.	July 1958	9,469	Biwa Ko Q.N.P.	July 1950	98,144
Simokita Hantō Q.N.P.	July 1968	18,704	Meizonomori Mino Q.N.P.	Dec. 1967	963
Tugaru Q.N.P.	Mar. 1975	26,032	Yamato-Aogaki Q.N.P.	Dec. 1970	5,742
Oga Q.N.P.	May 1973	81,564	Kongō-Ikoma Q.N.P.	Apr. 1968	15,625
Kurikoma Q.N.P.	July 1968	77,137	Kōya-Ryūzin Q.N.P.	Mar. 1967	19,213
Tyōkai Q.N.P.	July 1963	28,373	Hyōno San-Utsuro Yama Q.N.P.	Apr. 1969	40,507
Zaō Q.N.P.	Aug. 1963	40,089	Hiba-Dōgo-Taisyaku Q.N.P.	July 1963	7,808
Sado-Yahiko Q.N.P.	July 1950	27,035	Nisityūgoku Santsi Q.N.P.	Jan. 1969	28,553
Etigo Sanzan-Tadami Q.N.P.	May 1973	86,129	Kitanagato Kaigan Q.N.P.	Nov. 1955	8,030
Suigō-Tukuba Q.N.P.	Mar. 1959	35,302	Akiyosi Dai Q.N.P.	Nov. 1955	4,534
Minami Bōsō Q.N.P.	Aug. 1958	5,670	Turugi San Q.N.P.	Mar. 1964	21,197
Meizonomori Takao Q.N.P.	Dec. 1967	770	Muroto-Anan Kaigan Q.N.P.	June 1964	7,216
Tanzawa-Ōyama Q.N.P.	Mar. 1965	26,345	Isizuti Q.N.P.	Nov. 1955	10,683
Noto Hantō Q.N.P.	May 1968	9,790	Kitakyūsi Santsi Q.N.P.	Oct. 1972	8,249
Etizen-Kaga Kaigan Q.N.P.	May 1968	8,992	Genkai Q.N.P.	June 1956	11,138
Myōgi-Arahune-Saku Kōgen Q.N.P.	Apr. 1969	13,123	Iki-Tusima Q.N.P.	July 1968	12,625
Yatugatake-Tyōdin Kōgen Q.N.P.	June 1964	39,857	Yaba-Hiba-Hiko San Q.N.P.	July 1950	85,154
Tenryū-Okumikawa Q.N.P.	Jan. 1969	25,756	Nippō Kaigan Q.N.P.	Feb. 1974	8,506
Ibi-Sekigahara-Yōrō Q.N.P.	Dec. 1970	18,920	Sobo-Katamuki Q.N.P.	Mar. 1965	22,000
Hida-Kiso Gawa Q.N.P.	Mar. 1964	18,199	Nitinan Kaigan Q.N.P.	June 1955	4,643
Mikawa Wan Q.N.P.	Apr. 1958	8,198	Amami Guntō Q.N.P.	Feb. 1974	7,861
Āiti Kōgen Q.N.P.	Dec. 1970	21,721	Okinawa Kaigan Q.N.P.	May 1972	6,701
Wakasa Wan Q.N.P.	June 1955	21,898	Okinawa Sensaki Q.N.P.	May 1972	3,083

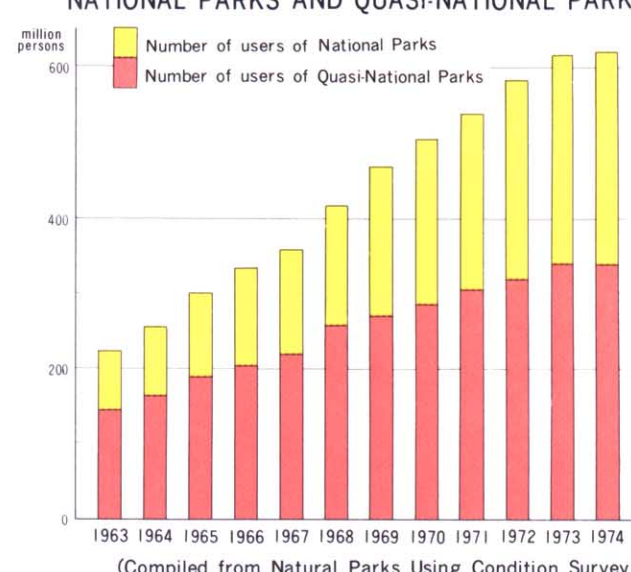
(Compiled from Environment Agency data)

### RATIO OF NATIONAL PARKS AND QUASI-NATIONAL PARKS BY OWNERSHIP

(National Parks: Status as of September 20, 1974. Quasi-National Parks: Status as of May 1, 1975 Excluding Okinawa Prefecture.)



### CHANGES IN NUMBER OF USERS OF NATIONAL PARKS AND QUASI-NATIONAL PARKS



### PRESENT SITUATION OF PUBLIC PARKS

(As of March 31, 1974)

Kind of parks	Number of parks	Area	
Parks in residential area	Children's Parks	15,077	3,362.06 ha
	Neighborhood Parks	1,433	2,441.42
	Area Parks	479	1,958.1
Parks in urban areas	General Parks	427	7,185.02
	Athletic Parks	447	4,117.81
Special Parks	Parks in scenic zones	273	5,102.40
	Zoological and Botanical Parks	23	406.74
	Historic site Parks	63	610.20
	Graveyard Parks	135	1,389.33
Large-Scale Parks	Regional Parks	31	1,865.29
	Government-operated Parks	3	370.0
Buffer green zones	32	527.79	
City green zones	70	228.97	
Green roads	73	76.32	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,586</b>	<b>29,641.45</b>	

(Compiled from Ministry of Construction data)

### CHANGES IN AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS AND AREA OF PUBLIC PARKS PER INHABITANT

