

Discussion and impressions

<Problems of Shirakami Mountains>

1. Reduced guides
2. Reduced hunters
3. Deterioration of general customer manners



- 1 and 2 are related to Nishimeya village
- Difficult to solve
 - Need cooperation with other regions

We think that people who are not directly related to the Shirakami Mountains will have an awareness of protecting the environment.

Summary

We was able to learn about the flora and fauna of Shirakami Mountains and the challenges they face.

From now on

- How can we get more people to know it as a tourist destination?
- How to protect precious nature

I think it is necessary to consider these two points. We want to develop Shirakami Mountains as a famous natural place in Aomori Prefecture.

Source authority

"Shirakami public corporation"

<http://kumagera.net>

15HR Group 8

Shirakami

Mountains'



Nature

Hirosaki Minami High School

member

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Motivation

We wanted to know the typical animals and plants and the problems facing Shirakami Mountains

About Shirakami Mountains

- Registered as a World Heritage Site in December 1993.
- Also called "East Asia's largest native beech forest"



Plants

< Beech forest >

- A virgin forest
- Excellent water retention
- Supply forest nutrients

< Shiragamikunagata >

- Scrophulariaceae
- Only confirmed in Shirakami Mountains



< Aomori mantema >

- Nadesicoaceae
- Special species of Shirakami Mountains



Animals

< Fujimidori shijimi >

- Larvae eat only beech leaves
- It is not seen except in beech forest



< Kumagera >

- Body length is 45cm
- Whole body is black
- The back of the male is red and the top the female is red



< Japanese serow >

- Bovine family
- Only in Japan, it is designated as a national natural monument