

Significant Protected Species include:



Kawajisha
(*Veronica undulata*; Species of Speedwell)

[JEGS]	N/A
[MOE]	NT
[YRDB]	N/A



Common Shelduck/Tsukushigamo
(*Tadorna tadorna*)

[JEGS]	N/A
[MOE]	VU
[YRDB]	VU



Chestnut-eared Bunting/Hoaka
(*Emberiza fucata*)

[JEGS]	N/A
[MOE]	N/A
[YRDB]	NT



Jukuhoshi-tento
(*Anisosticta kobensis*; Species of Lady Bug)

[JEGS]	N/A
[MOE]	N/A
[YRDB]	NT



Kuruma-hiramakigai
(*Hippeutis cantori*; Species of Freshwater Snail)

[JEGS]	N/A
[MOE]	VU
[YRDB]	VU

Significant Protected Species

Criteria of Significant Protected Species

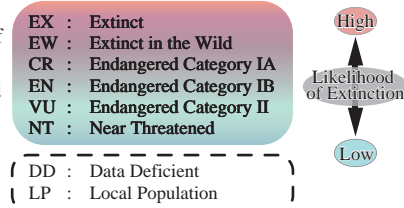
Significant Protected Species are species which are listed as threatened and/or endangered by U.S. Forces Japan and Government of Japan.

Criteria

Applicable to the following:	[Acronym]
① Species listed in Japan Environmental Governing Standards (Listed in Chapter 13, Table C13.T1 and/or Table C13.T2)	[JEGS]
② Listed in the Red Data Book of Japan published by the Ministry of the Environment	[MOE]
③ Listed in the Yamaguchi Prefecture Red Data Book	[YRDB]

Different rarity categories exist within the Red Data Book (MOE) (YRDB)

The rarity categories of the Red Data Book are based on the likelihood of extinction.



Protecting Significant Protected Species

As a general rule, Significant Protected Species should not be captured and/or harmed. Their habitats should also be left alone and preserved in the natural state. However, some species require the periodic habitat maintenance efforts by humans, such as the clearing (mowing) of its habitat. Therefore, management policies must accommodate the specific needs of each Significant Protected Species.

Examples of Protection Measures

A. Close-off Breeding Sites

After the confirmation of breeding activities, the breeding site of Little Tern was closed-off to minimize human impacts (2017).

B. Maintain Existing Habitats

Kokerindo (Species of Gentian) is distributed in cleared grasslands and its habitats are maintained at optimal conditions through periodic clearing (mowing).



Significant Protected Species Identified on MCAS Iwakuni





[JEGS]	Table C13.T1	
[MOE]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	
[YRDB]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	

Little Tern/Koajisashi (*Sterna albifrons*)

Little Tern is a summer visitor in Japan south of Honshu and its distribution range extends across the temperate to tropical zones of the world. Total length is approximately 30cm. The species will feed on small fish and hunting consists of plunge-dives into the water. Breeding activities on MCAS Iwakuni were confirmed in 2017.



[JEGS]	N/A	
[MOE]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	
[YRDB]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	

Kokerindo (*Gentiana squarrosa*; Species of Gentian)

The distribution range of Kokerindo includes Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu and the species is commonly found in sunny lawns and grasslands. It is a biennial plant. Plant height is roughly 3-10cm. Flowering season is March through May. Small, light turquoise purple-colored flowers will form at the end of branching stems. Kokerindo is found in cleared grasslands on MCAS Iwakuni.



[JEGS]	N/A	
[MOE]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	
[YRDB]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	

Kiashihanadakabachimodoki (*Stizus pulcherrimus*; Species of Sand Wasp)

The distribution of Kiashi-hanadakabachimodoki includes Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu in Japan. The species is also distributed in countries such as China and Russia. Body length is approximately 2cm. It will hunt grasshoppers and stock its prey inside the nest as larval food sources. Breeding activities are presumably carried out on MCAS Iwakuni.



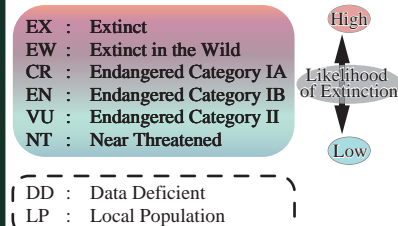
[JEGS]	N/A	
[MOE]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	
[YRDB]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	

Osprey/Misago (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Osprey is a resident bird in Japan and breeding activities are carried out north of Kyushu. The breeding range also extends across the Northern Hemisphere and includes the coastal areas of Australia. Total length is approximately 50-60cm. The species will feed on small to medium-sized fish and hunting consists of dives into the water. Breeding activities have been recorded on Airfield-related structures on MCAS Iwakuni.

Significant Protected Species identified on MCAS Iwakuni

A total of 54 species have been identified thus far and this brochure presents 13 representative species.



[JEGS]	Table C13.T1	
[MOE]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	
[YRDB]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	

Peregrine Falcon/Hayabusa (*Falco peregrinus*)

Peregrine Falcon is nearly cosmopolitan and its breeding range extends across continents such as Eurasia and the Americas. The species is a resident bird in Japan and its distribution range includes Hokkaido through Kyushu. Total length is approximately 40-50cm. It will predate on small to medium-sized birds. Breeding activities have not been identified on MCAS Iwakuni.



[JEGS]	N/A	
[MOE]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	
[YRDB]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	

Southern Medaka/Minamimedaka (*Oryzias latipes*)

The distribution range of Southern Medaka includes parts of Tohoku Region on the Pacific Side and south of southern Honshu. Total length of adults is approximately 4cm. The species will feed on plankton and small insects. Southern Medaka is distributed across ditches and water channels on MCAS Iwakuni and breeding activities have been confirmed.



[JEGS]	N/A	
[MOE]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	
[YRDB]	EX	EW
	CR	EN
	VU	NT
	DD	LP
	N/A	

Uminina (*Batillaria multiformis*; Species of Mudcrawler)

Uminina is a mollusk distributed in Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu, with a more prominent distribution occurring at the Pacific side. The species is commonly found in muddy tidal flats and intertidal zones of large bays. Shell length is approximately 3-5cm. It will feed on organic matter within the soil. Breeding activities are presumably carried out on MCAS Iwakuni.