

World Natural Heritage

OGASAWARA ISLANDS

World Natural Heritage



World Natu

Come and See This World-Class Site

The Ogasawara Islands are Designated a World Natural Heritage Area



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OGASAWARA ISLANDS *World Natural Heritage*

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Value of the Ogasawara Islands

as a World Natural Heritage Area

In June 2011, the Ogasawara Islands were designated a World Natural Heritage Area in recognition of their incalculable natural value as a treasure to be handed down to future generations.

The Ogasawara Islands comprise a group of about 30 oceanic islands of various sizes located approximately 1,000 km south of Tokyo. The islands include the Mukojima Islands, Chichijima Islands, Hahajima Islands, Kazan (or Io) Islands, Okinotorishima, Minami-torishima, and Nishinoshima, running from north to south. As they are separated from the mainland, creatures that found their way to the islands have expanded their habitats in various parts of the islands with very few competitors. Today, 36% of all plants (vascular plants), 28% of all insects, and 94% of all land snails are endemic to the islands.

All land, excluding a settlement and part of the marine area, is designated a world natural heritage zone. In addition, 63% of the Ogasawara Islands comprise Ogasawara National Park, designated by the Natural Park Law. 53% of the Islands is designated a Forest Ecosystem Reserve by the Forestry Agency, and Minamijima and Hahajima Sekimon areas are listed as Tokyo Wilderness Preservation Promotion Areas.

Also Minami-Ioto, uninhabited by humans and whose natural environment remains intact, has been designated a Wilderness Preservation Area.

Value of the Ogasawara Islands

The Ogasawara Islands present unique ecosystems, with many endemic creatures that have evolved on these small islands isolated from the mainland.

Various creatures living on the Islands have been recognized as typical examples of the evolution of organisms on small oceanic islands.

“Adaptive radiation” is when a single species of polyphyletic organism evolves into many different organisms of varying shape and color in order to adapt to its environment.

An example of adaptive radiation is the mandarina mandarina snails that inhabit the Ogasawara Islands. *Mandarina mandarina* snails have evolved into one species with light-colored shells that live on trees and another species with dark-colored shells that live on the ground. Comparing fossils (shells) with the mandarina mandarina living today shows the history of their evolution.

Another example is the expanse of low woodland called “Sclerophyllous scrub,” which is found all across Chichijima and Anijima. As the forest adapted to the dry climate of Chichijima and Anijima, the leaves of the trees changed shape.

In addition to adaptive radiation, other characteristic examples of evolution on oceanic islands can be found, including grass that evolved into trees, and plant separating into male and female.



Dendrocaecalia crepidifolia
(Asteraceae that transformed from grass into a tree)



Callicarpa glabra
(Found around the low trees of the dry scrub forest)



Callicarpa parvifolia
(Found throughout the dry scrub forest)



Callicarpa subpubescens
(Found at the edge of the hydrarch tall tree forest and in the canopy of the dry scrub forest)



M.aureola Chiba (Lives on the ground)



M.hahajimana Pilsbry (Lives in the trees)



Ogasawara Islands



Sclerophyllous scrub



Limestone Karst Tableland (Sekimon)



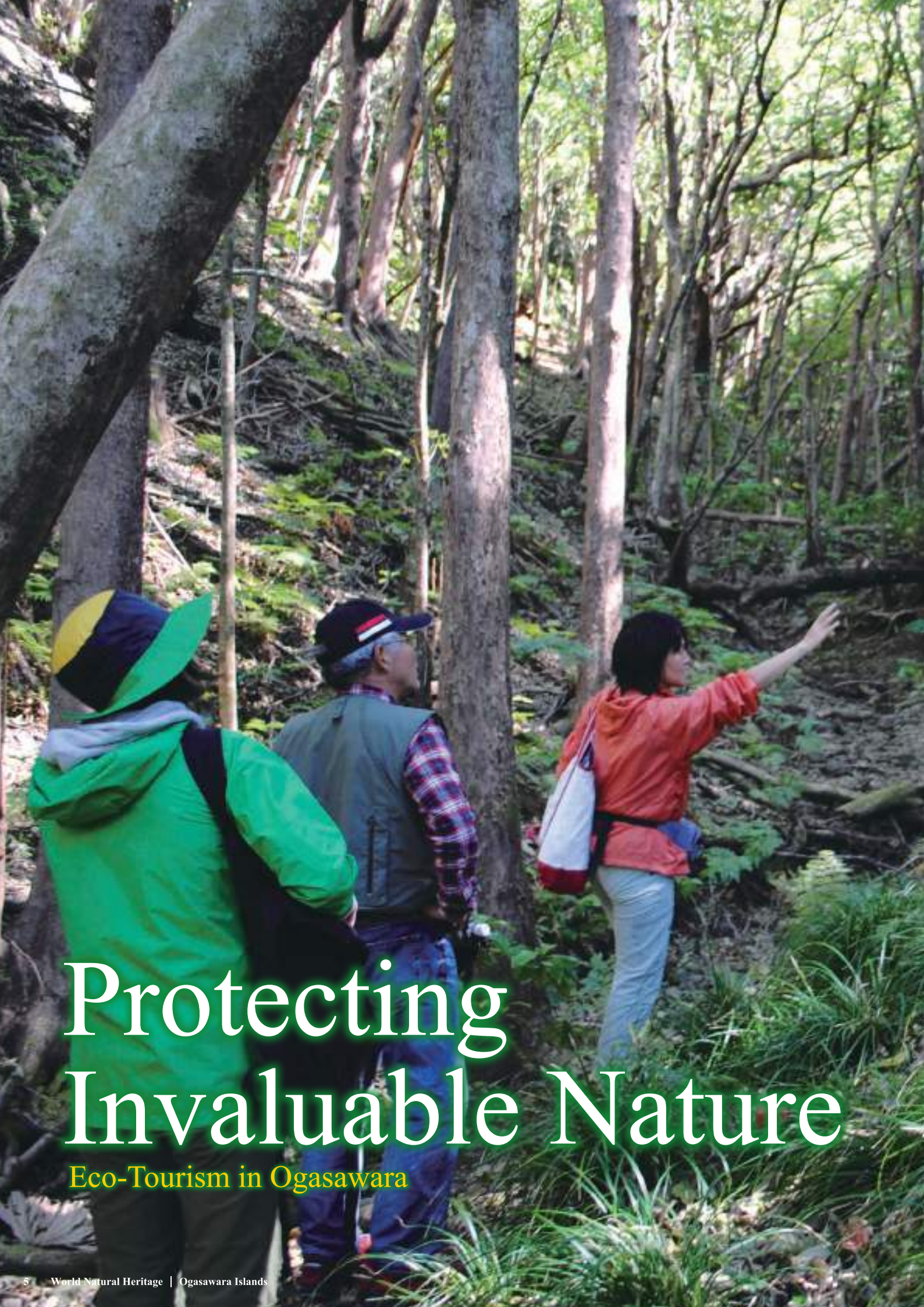
Pillow lava



Oddly-shaped limestone called Lapie



Mandarina Luhuana (Minamijima)



Protecting Invaluable Nature

Eco-Tourism in Ogasawara

Eco-Tourism in Ogasawara

Ogasawara Village offers Eco-Tourism programs to protect and make possible the continued use of local natural resources and historical culture.

Whale watching was offered as a tourist activity for the first time in Japan in 1988, and local rules were established. Today, local rules and guidelines have been set for natural treasures and endangered species in order to preserve the natural environment of the Ogasawara Islands, while still offering enjoyment to tourists. With the exception of recreational trails open to the public, tourists must be accompanied by a registered guide when visiting Minamijima, the Hahajima Sekimon area, and other designated places. To ensure that the beautiful nature of Ogasawara is preserved for everyone to enjoy, tourists are asked to adhere to all rules, keep to the designated trails, and following the instructions of the guides.

National/Municipal Laws and Programs	Local Rules
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Natural Parks Law (Ogasawara National Park) ② Forest Reserve Program (Forest Ecosystem Reserve) ③ Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Species Conservation Law) ④ Law for the Protection of Cultural Affairs (Government-designated natural treasures) ⑤ Rules for Minamijima and Sekimon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① The Ogasawara Country Code ② Rules for Whale Watching ③ Rules for Watching and Swimming with Dolphins ④ Rules for Turtle Spotting during Night Tours ⑤ Rules for the Catch & Release of Spotted and Barred Knifejaws ⑥ Rules for Watching Bonin Flying Foxes ⑦ Rules for the Higashidaira Red Headed Woodpigeon Sntuary ⑧ Rules for Green Pepes (Luminous mushrooms) ⑨ Rules for Hahajima Sekimon

Ogasawara Country Code — Ten Articles for Coexisting with Nature —

- ① Preserve Ogasawara for future generations
- ② Never discard garbage. Take it with you
- ③ Keep to the designated trails
- ④ Do not bring in, pick, capture, or remove plants or animals
- ⑤ Enjoy nature while being considerate to animal and plant life
- ⑥ Do not damage coral reefs and other unique terrain
- ⑦ Do not leave graffiti
- ⑧ No camping is allowed on any part of the island
- ⑨ Avoid driving; walk or cycle instead
- ⑩ Use water carefully and keep restrooms and other public facilities clean

Help us prevent the intrusion of nonnative species

Please do not bring in plants or animals foreign to the Ogasawara Islands. Check the soles of your shoes, clothing and belongings for seeds and insects before entering the islands.



In order to prevent the intrusion of nonnative species to the Hahajima Islands, be sure to remove any dirt or mud on your shoes upon boarding the Hahajima Maru.

[Local Measures]

The Ogasawara Islands have a natural environment recognized as a World Natural Heritage Area; however, nonnative species from other areas brought in by travelers to the Ogasawara Islands greatly impacts the native species there. Therefore, the people of Ogasawara, local nonprofit organizations, the Ministry of the Environment, the Forestry Agency and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government have worked together to implement initiatives toward eradicating nonnative species and preventing them from being brought to the Ogasawara Islands.



When traveling to small islands belonging to the Ogasawara Islands, thoroughly remove mud and seeds on the bottom of your shoes.

Humpback whale



Sperm whale

Whale Watching

As the largest animals in the world, the awe-inspiring stateliness and power of whales impresses us deeply. Tourists are treated to the sight of humpback whales between February and April, and sperm whales between May and November.

Humpback whales in particular are a popular attraction on whale watching excursions in Ogasawara. Enjoy the sight of humpback whales breaching the ocean surface and hitting it with their pectoral and tail fins. It is also possible to whale watch from land on higher ground. Sperm whales, known to be the diving champions of marine life, can be found from approximately 10 to 30 km off-shore. They hold their tail fins high above the water and dive quietly into the deep ocean.



Humpback whale



Feel the Earth in a Panor

Meet with Friends of the Earth on the Bonin Blue* Ocean

Dolphin Watching & Swimming

Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin



Spinner dolphin



Wild dolphins swim in their home waters around the Ogasawara Islands all throughout the year. Enjoy watching spinner dolphins from a shipboard vantage point. You may be treated to forward, back or side spinning jumps. If you're lucky enough to encounter Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins, you can take this opportunity to swim with dolphins. Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins are friendly and when they feel you can be trusted, they will come closer to you.

Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins



Green Turtle Spotting

The Ogasawara Islands are the largest breeding ground for green turtles in Japan. Turtles lay eggs from June to July, and the eggs hatch around August and September.



amic View of the Ocean

* Bonin Blue: The English name for the Ogasawara Islands is the Bonin Islands. The word comes from the Japanese word "Buninshima (deserted island)". The deep, dark, and clear blue color only found in the waters of the Ogasawara Islands is called Bonin Blue by the people of Ogasawara.



Diving

There are many diving spots near the Chichijima, Hahajima, and Mukojima Islands. In summer and fall in the Maguro Ana area of Yomejima, you may find yourself surrounded by a school of dogtooth tuna. In the Shihon-iwa Rock area of Hahajima, you can see the migration of large schools of these magnificent fish. Divers will want to experience the Blue Ribbon area of Imotojima, which is popular for its beautiful coral reef, and Nishibana in Mukohjima, where large migratory fish can be seen. Divers may also be lucky enough to encounter mantas and green turtles unique to Ogasawara.

Swim with Play with

Marine Activities in Ogasawara

Enjoy the dynamic scenery of Ogasawara's deep, dark, and clear blue endless ocean, with its colorful coral reefs, tropical fish, and large migratory schools. This area, which benefits from its location near the "black current" and the effect of the oceanic currents of Micronesia, offers a wealth of fun marine activities for visitors.



Scissortail sergeant

Fishing



Black jack

For amateur fishermen, fishing spotted knifejaws from the rocky shore and large greater amberjacks from a boat is dreams come true. Other fish swimming in the oceans of Ogasawara include striped jacks, yellow-edged lyretails, lavender jobfishes, and black jacks. Fishing rods are available for rental for beginners, for the leisurely fishing of big-eye scads and striped jacks from the breakwater.



Swimming & Snorkeling

There are many places to enjoy snorkeling in Ogasawara. Many fish swim near the shore, so swimming and snorkeling can be enjoyed at the same beach.

the Earth the Earth



Sea kayaks skim across the dark blue sea. Enjoy a sea adventure in an eco-friendly sea kayak and gaze down through the crystal-clear water. Kayaks are easy to ride and safe for beginners, and guides are available to help you. Explore hidden beaches that are difficult to access without a sea kayak.



Sea Kayaking



Forest and Mountain Trekking

The Ogasawara Islands have never been a part of any continent. Plants and animals carried by ocean currents, winds and birds have evolved in unique ways here. A day spent trekking and hiking in the semitropical dense fern forests and wild mountains while enjoying the unique animals, birds and plants will be filled with surprises and excitement.

Walk on the Earth Learn from the Earth

Land Activities in Ogasawara

Endemic & Rare Species



Red Headed Woodpigeon (natural treasure, rare species)
This bird is a large pigeon with a black metallic glossy body, reddish-purple head, and purplish-brown neck.



Bonin white eye (special natural treasure, endemic species, rare species)
This bird is designated as the Village Bird of Ogasawara. It has a characteristic black triangular mottle around its eyes from which its Japanese name originated.



Terrestrial hermit crab (natural treasure)
As its name suggests, this crab lives on the land. Its legs and claws are larger and more robust than other hermit crabs.



Ogasawara hedge blue (natural treasure, endemic species, rare species)
A butterfly whose beautiful wings are a glossy blue color—just like the sky of Ogasawara.



Melastoma tetramerum var. pentapetalum (endemic species, rare species)
This flower is found on Mt. Chibusa and Sakaigatake, Hahajima. The pale pink five-petal flowers bloom around July.



Melastoma tetramerum (endemic species, rare species)
This flower is a rare find on Chichijima. The white four-petal flowers bloom around August.



Calanthe hattorii (endemic species, rare species)
Its beautiful pale yellow flowers bloom around August.



Metrosideros boninensis (endemic species, rare species)
Some grow up to 6 meters high, with red flowers that bloom around September.



Dendrocacalia crepidifolia (endemic species, rare species)
This flower is found on Mt. Chibusa and Sakaigatake, Hahajima. Though it belongs to a composite family, it can grow as tall as 5 meters.



Rhododendron boninense (endemic species, rare species)
Found growing wild only on Mt. Tsutsuji, Chichijima. Blooms pure white around April.



Screw pine (endemic species)
This tree is the official tree of Ogasawara Village. The Japanese name Takonoki (octopus tree) comes from the fact that its roots spread out like the legs of an octopus.



Cyathea mertensiana Copel (endemic species)
The name of this large fern, Maruhachi (circle eight), comes from its shape resembling an upside-down kanji character for "eight" in the center of the circle.



Elaeocarpus photiniaefolius (endemic species)
This tree grows to an enormous size on Mt. Kuwanoki and Mt. Sekimon, Hahajima. Islanders call the tree Kobunoki (knot tree)



Hibiscus glaber (endemic species)
This flower blooms all year round. The flowers are yellow in the morning and slowly change to red as the day ends.



Shimausubo (endemic species)
A golden parasitic plant that sprouts around February.



Osteomeles boninensis (endemic species)
This plant grows in dry rocky areas and its small pure white flowers bloom in spring.



Schima mertensiana (endemic species)
This flower is the official flower of Ogasawara Village. The white flowers bloom all at once during early summer.



Goodyera bonin (endemic species)
These plants grow in colonies in dim moist parts of the wood. Flowers bloom around December.

Night Tour



Mikazukiyama Observation Platform (Chichijima)

Sunset



Sunset Theater (Hahajima)

A fantastic light show begins as the western sky turns red at sunset.



Old Heliport (Hahajima)

After the sun sets and night falls, the star-filled night sky appears. Under the starry sky, green pepes mushrooms glow faintly in the woods. If you're lucky you may be able to see a Bonin flying fox and other nocturnal animals.



Green Pepe (Luminous mushrooms)



Bonin Flying Fox (natural treasure, endemic species, rare species)

History



A drawing of a natural tunnel near Mt. Yagyusan, Futami Port, by W. Heine, who accompanied Commodore Perry to Japan in 1853

The Ogasawara Islands are said to have been discovered in 1593 by Sadayori Ogasawara, the great grandson of Nagatoki Ogasawara, the castellan of Shinshu Fukashi (Matsumoto.) The first immigrants to the area were five Europeans and approximately 20 Pacific Islanders who had come to Ogasawara in 1830. Ogasawara was internationally recognized as a part of Japan in 1876.



1862: Scene of Oki Village on Hahajima

The population increased to more than 7,000 people in the late 1920s, and the Islands reached the height of their prosperity, with fruits growing in the subtropical climate, bonito and tuna fishing, whaling, and coral fishing.



View of Omura on Chichijima before the war



Canoeing before the war



Islander residence before the war



Chichijima Omura townscape before the war

The impact of World War II, however, changed these rich and peaceful islands drastically. In 1944, 6,886 islanders were forced to leave the islands, leaving only 825 army personnel. Ioto became the front line for defense of the mainland, where 28,721 lives were taken, both of US and Japanese.



Ioto (Top of Mt. Suribachiyama)

After WWII, Ogasawara was placed under the rule of the U.S. Army. All citizens of the Chichijima and Hahajima Islands were permitted to return to the islands 23 years later in 1968. Permission to return to Ioto was not granted due to dangerous natural conditions such as volcanic activity, and today, only a Japan Self-Defense Forces base exists there. In April 1979, the village government was established, and they started to build a village coexisting with nature.



Humpback whale

Whaling

Foreigners settled in this area to pursue whaling in the waters near the Ogasawara Islands. In 1863, John Manjiro (Manjiro Nakahama) was the first Japanese person to conduct western-style whaling, aboard his ship the Kanrin Maru. The history of whaling, which had continued from before the war until after it, ended in 1987. In April 1988, the first whale watching tour took place on the waters of Hahajima. Today, the use of whales by humans has turned 180 degrees, from being a food resource, to a tourism resource governed by local rules.

Learn more about

Ogasawara's Village of Peace Proclamation

"We the villagers of Ogasawara, living in the midst of the peace and richness of nature, wish to share this with all people around the world.

This wish is connected to the history of our home islands. The forced evacuation from the islands during the war disconnected people from the culture that had been built by our predecessors.

Even up to this day, islanders are not allowed to return or recover the remains of the dead soldiers on Ioto, where the Japanese army suffered a crushing defeat.

As the residents of Ogasawara, we proclaim 50 years after the end of the war that Ogasawara is a Village of Peace, and we vow to pursue the end of war and the continuation of lasting peace, and to preserve our rich natural heritage for future generations."

15 August, 1995
Ogasawara Village



Steelpan

Percussion instrument made from a metallic drum, with various scales. Its unique sound suits the atmosphere of Ogasawara perfectly.

Due to the unique historical path that Ogasawara experienced, the diverse cultures of the west and south merged to create their own unique culture.

Nanyo Dance (immediately after the return of people to the islands)



Nanyo Dance & KAKA

A dance that conveys the history of the Micronesian culture that was fostered in Ogasawara, this dance that is now designated an intangible cultural asset by the Tokyo government. Dancers dance to the KAKA, a percussion instrument made by hollowing out the inside of the Calophyllum inophyllum and played with sticks made from the leucaena leucocephala.

Ogasawara

History and Culture of Ogasawara

Hula

Hula dances accompanying original Ogasawara songs were learned from Hawaiian and other Polynesian residents. They sing and dance to express their pride in their islands.



Takonoha Craftwork

Weaving work unique to Ogasawara created with the leaves of the Screw pine. Rugs and baskets that the first immigrants from Hawaii introduced were improved to become the craftwork of today.



Ogasawara Taiko

This drum was brought to the islands by immigrants from Hachijojima. The drumming style, which involves pounding on both ends of the drum at the same time, is uncommon in Japan.

Culture

January 1

Earliest opening of the beach to swimmers (Chichijima/Hahajima)

Chichijima: Beach opening Shinto ceremony, auspicious mochi making, issuance of the certificate of the first swimmer of the year, release of sea turtles, local performing art show, etc.

Hahajima: New Year's Kagami-biraki (ceremonial opening of a sake barrel), issuance of the certificate of the first swimmer of the year, canoe race, release of sea turtles, local performing art show, etc.



Late June

Return Memorial Festival (Chichijima/Hahajima)

Chichijima: Stage performance by villagers, promotion of local products, night stalls, etc.

Hahajima: Bon Dance, fireworks, performing art show, stage performance by villagers, night stalls, etc.



Late July

Ogasawara Sadayori Shrine Annual Festival (Chichijima)

Mikoshi (portable shrine), outrigger canoe race



August

Summer Festival (Chichijima)

Bon Dance, fireworks, releasing striped jack, JAMMIN (villagers' music event), release of sea turtles, Nanyo Dance & KAKA, Hula 'Ohana (Ogasawara hula performance), outdoor movie, beach volleyball game, starry sky observation, etc.



Summer Festival (Hahajima)

Star watching, Cooling Festival (Bon dance, fireworks, children's ring toss game, etc.)



November 1-3

Ogamiyama Shrine Annual Festival (Chichijima)

Dedicatory Sumo Festival, performing art (Karaoke), Mikoshi (portable shrine), etc.



November 23

Tsukigaoka Shrine Annual Festival (Hahajima)

Mikoshi (portable shrine), performing festival, Chindonya (traditional commercial performers), etc.



Enjoy

a wide variety of fun events

Watch, hear and participate to experience the culture of Ogasawara!

December

Christmas Illumination (Chichijima/Hahajima)



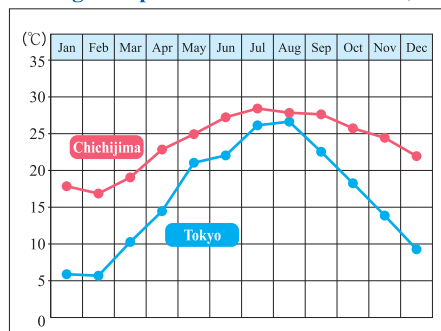
December 31

Count down (Chichijima)



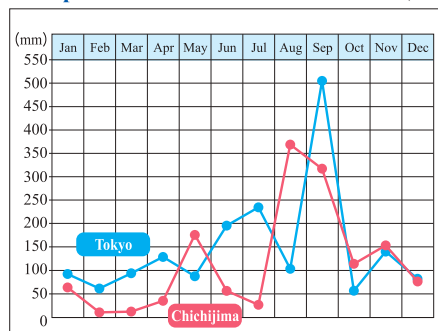
Average temperature

(2015)



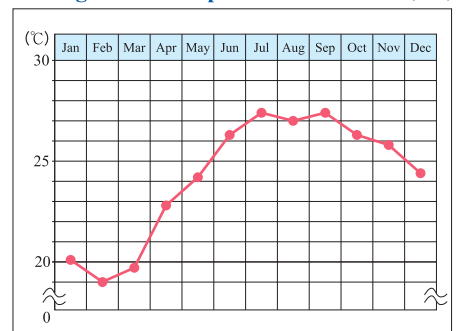
Precipitation

(2015)



Average water temperature

(2015)





Winged Bean

This bean's name comes from the its shape: the cross-section of the shell is square and there are fan-like folds at the angles. It has a simple taste and is cooked similar to green beans (tempura, sautéed, etc.)

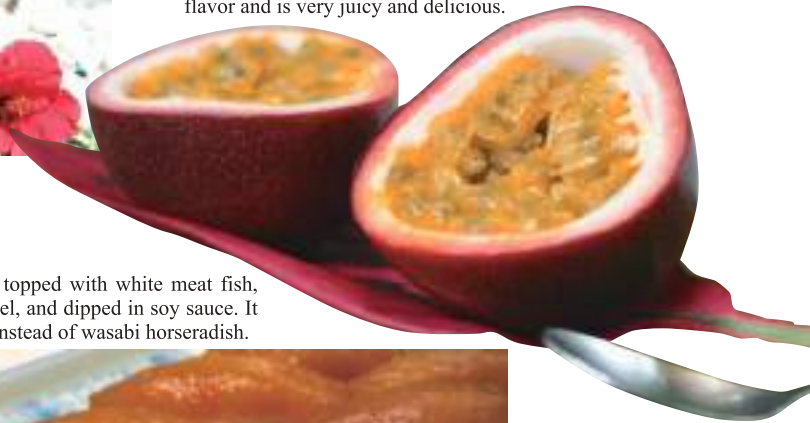


Rum

Local alcoholic beverage made from sugar cane. Passion fruit is added to make passion fruit liqueur. It is popular for its refreshing taste.

Passion Fruit

The yellow flesh of this aromatic fruit has a well-balanced sweet and sour flavor and is very juicy and delicious.



Savor

the delicious flavors of Ogasawara cuisine

In subtropical Ogasawara, the variety of foods reflects the characteristic climate and history of the region.

Shima zushi

This is a kind of sushi topped with white meat fish, such as Spanish mackerel, and dipped in soy sauce. It is served with mustard instead of wasabi horseradish.



Green Turtle

This is a traditional local dish served on happy occasions and at festivals. It is flavored with salt on Chichijima and soy sauce on Hahajima.



Tomatoes

Known as the Ogasawara tomato, it is so sweet that even those who are not too fond of tomatoes will find themselves eating it like fruit.



Ogasawara Lemons

This lemon is different from the common lemon, with a more mellow sourness and a refreshing aroma. It is best eaten when still green. Add a slice to a glass of shochu and enjoy! Jam and other processed foods made with Ogasawara lemons are also popular.



Akaba Miso Soup

A kind of blacktip grouper called Akaba by the islanders is cut into chunks and added to miso soup. The rich flavor of the fish and the sweetness of the onions are superb.

Seasonal Calendar

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December			
Major marine creatures	Green turtle														
	Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin/Spinner dolphin														
	Humpback whale			School of dogtooth tuna						Sperm whale		Humpback whale			
	Greater Amberjack			Wrought iron butterfly fish			Akaiseebi			Dance of the hatched fly			Greater Amberjack		
	Manta						Kater Island season								
Flowers of endemic species	Hibiscus glaber														
	Goodyera boninensis	Shimautsubo		Osteomeles boninensis	Schima mertensiana		Melastoma tetramerum			Dendrocacalia crepidifolia					
Fruits and vegetables	Papaya														
	Shaddock		Passion fruits						Mango		Shaddock				
	Star fruits		Tomato		Ogasawara lemon						Winged bean/gumbo				

Chichijima

Area: 23.80 km²
 Population: 2,061
 (As of April 1, 2016)

Chichijima is the gateway to the Ogasawara Islands. At the center of the island stands Mt. Chuosan, approximately 319 m high. About 1 km southwest lies the beautiful limestone island of Minamijima.

In the center of Chichijima waits the Omura area, with its local minshuku inns and shops surrounding Futami Port. Convenient means of transportation on the island include community buses, taxis, rental cars, rental motorcycles, and rental bicycles.



Ogasawara Visitor Center



Sakaiura Beach



Kominato Beach



Minamijima
 Tour routes are specified and tourists must be accompanied by a guide (no entry between November and February except during the end-of-year and New Year's holiday period)



Community Bus (The driver will be happy to provide information on bus routes)
 Operating every day, bus fare is 200 yen for adults and 100 yen for children (elementary school students and younger).



Miyahama Beach



Nagasaki Cape



Chihiroiwa (Alias: Heart Rock)



B-Ship (Commerce and Tourist Association)
 The Ogasawara Village Tourist Association, Ogasawara Whale Watching Association, and Ogasawara Village Chamber of Commerce are located in this building.

There are 63 lodging facilities available for tourists. (Maximum capacity: 1035 as of April 2016)

Inquiries
Ogasawara Village Tourist Association
TEL: 04998-2-2587
URL: www.ogasawaramura.com

Contact numbers for public facilities on Chichijima (area code: 04998)

Ogasawara Village Office	TEL: 2-3111	Ogasawara General Office (Plant Protective Inspection)	TEL: 2-2145
Ogasawara Village Clinic	TEL: 2-3800	Ogasawara Police Station	TEL: 2-2110
Medical emergency at night and on holidays	TEL: 119	Ogasawara Coast Guard Station	TEL: 2-7118
Community Bus Office	TEL: 2-3988	Agricultural Cooperative	TEL: 2-2931
Ogasawara Village Network Center	TEL: 2-3780	Shichito Shinyokumiai Ogasawara Branch	TEL: 2-7410
Ogasawara Whale Watching Association	TEL: 2-3215	Ogasawara Post Office	TEL: 2-2101
Ogasawara Islands Branch Office, Tokyo Metropolitan Government	TEL: 2-2121		

Notes

- Camping is prohibited in all areas of the village
- ATMs are available at the following locations: Ogasawara Post Office, Agricultural Cooperative, Agricultural Cooperative / Hahajima Post Office, Shichito Shinyokumiai Ogasawara Branch
- The following mobile phones can be used on the island: NTT Docomo, SoftBank, au.

Information current as of April, 2016.

Hahajima

Area: 20.21 km²
 Population: 465
 (As of April 1, 2016)

Hahajima is a long island extending south to north located approximately 50 km south of Chichijima. Mt.Chibusayama, rising 463 m above sea level, is the highest mountain on Hahajima. The island is approximately 58 km around and most of the areas are steep cliffs. Unlike Chichijima, with its Scleropyllous scrub, Hahajima is covered with a subtropical rainforest. Means of transportation on the island include walking, fare-paid transportation services, rental cars, rental motorcycles, and rental bicycles. (Bus and taxi services are not available.)



Remain of Kitamura Elementary School



Sekimon (Entrance)
 Tourists must be accompanied by a guide and reservations are required prior to arrival on the island. (No entry between October and February. Only the ridge path is open in March.)



Kitako Bay



Ogasawara Local Museum (Alias: Ross Museum)



Miyukinohama Beach



Horaine Beach



Higashizaki Bay



Ogasawara Hahajima Tourist Association is located in the Oki Port Passenger Waiting Room

There are 13 lodging facilities available for tourists. (Maximum capacity: 171 as of April 2016)

Inquiries
Ogasawara Hahajima Tourist Association
 TEL: 04998-3-2300
 URL: www.hahajima.com

Contact numbers for public facilities on Hahajima (area code: 04998)

- There are no stores or vending machines outside of the settlement area.
- Use of paths other than public roads and natural trails
 The majority of the national forests of the Ogasawara Islands are designated as forest ecosystem protection areas. Use of routes not noted on the map is prohibited and entrance to some areas requires a guide.

Ogasawara Village Office, Hahajima Branch	TEL: 3-2111	Residential Koban	TEL: 3-2110
Ogasawara Village Hahajima Clinic	TEL: 3-2115	Hahajima Post Office	TEL: 3-2332
Medical emergency at night and on holidays	TEL: 119	Agricultural Cooperative	TEL: 3-2331
Hahajima Island District Branch Office, Tokyo Metropolitan Government	TEL: 3-2121		



Ogasawara Maru

Tokyo Bay Takeshiba Passenger Ship Terminal For the Ogasawara Maru

1-12-2 Kaigan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0022
TEL: 03-3433-1251

- JR: Approx. 7-minute walk from Hamamatsucho Station North Exit
- Subway: Approx. 8-minute walk from Daimon Station
- Yurikamome: Approx. 1-minute walk from Takeshiba Station
- Tokyo Monorail: Approx. 10-minute walk from Hamamatsucho Station

Access to the Ogasawara Islands

Inquire about and purchase tickets for the Ogasawara Maru from Ogasawara Kaiun Co., Ltd.

Advance reservations are recommended for passage during spring vacation, Golden Week, July-August and the End-of-Year and New Year holiday seasons.

It takes approximately 2 hr. from Chichijima to Hahajima on the Hahajima Maru. When you arrive from Tokyo on the Ogasawara Maru, there is enough time to connect to the Hahajima Maru before it departs from Chichijima. Please inquire for timetable information.

Inquiries

Ogasawara Maru Ogasawara Kaiun Co., Ltd.
TEL: 03-3451-5171
<http://www.ogasawarakaiun.co.jp>

* Tickets are available through travel agencies and convenience store information terminals.

Hahajima Maru Izu-shotokaihatsu Corp.
TEL: 03-3455-3090

Inquiries about events and excursion tours from the mainland

Ogasawara Village Tourism Bureau
TEL: 03-5776-2422
<http://www.visitogasawara.com>

Facebook <http://www.facebook.com/visitogasawara>
twitter @theovtb

Take a trip to the Ogasawara Islands

World Natural Heritage

The Ogasawara Maru sails from Tokyo Takeshiba Pier to the Ogasawara Islands, located in the Pacific Ocean approximately 1,000 km south of Tokyo. The ship departs at 11 AM and arrives at Futami Port on Chichijima at 11 AM the following morning. Enjoy the slow flow of time on the approximately 24 hr. trip by sea.

24 hr. on the Ogasawara Maru

2 hr. on Hahajima Maru

Ogasawara Islands

kita-Ioto •
Ioto •
Minami-Ioto •

Chichijima Islands

Otojima
Anijima
Chichijima
Minamijima

Hahajima Islands

Hahajima
Mukohjima
Meijima
Anejima
Imotojima

[Photo Credit]

Ministry of the Environment
Hiroshi Sato
(Humpback whale and
pantropical spotted dolphin
on p. 7)

[Cooperation]

Ogasawara Whale Watching Association
Ogasawara Village Tourist Association
Ogasawara Hahajima Tourist Association
Ogasawara Village Tourism Bureau

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