

## Park Rules

### 1. Protect the natural environment.

Daisetsuzan National Park's primitive natural environment is a valuable asset that must be preserved for the enjoyment of future generations. Please do everything you can to protect this rich environment.

### 2. Do not pick or gather plants or animals or feed the wildlife.

Daisetsuzan's is a national park, and therefore all plants and animals in the park are designated as protected species. Accordingly, the picking or gathering of plants and animals is prohibited by law. Additionally, to avoid causing adverse effects on the ecosystem, do not feed wildlife or bring in pets or engage in other behavior that may threaten wildlife.

### 3. Stay on hiking trails and within designated campsites.

Plants in alpine regions are easily damaged if stepped on and require long periods of time to recover when weakened. To protect the park's vegetation, do not go outside of hiking trails and designated campsites.

### 4. Watch out for brown bears! Know what to do to avoid bears and remember to be cautious.

Because brown bears live in all parts of Daisetsuzan National Park, an encounter with them could occur at any time. In preparation for such an encounter, learn about the bears' behavior and what to do if you see one, and remember to be cautious when in the mountains.

### 5. Help keep Daisetsuzan clean. Take all trash home with you.

Under its "Clean Daisetsu Campaign," Daisetsuzan National Park asks you to "take home everything that you brought with you, and take nothing home that you did not." Be sure to take all of your trash home with you.

### 6. Use portable toilets.

Toilets are available only in limited locations within the park. To minimize your impact on the environment and prevent water pollution, carry and use portable toilets. Take used toilets (together with used toilet paper) home with you. (Portable toilets may be purchased at the Visitor Center or at stores that sell mountain-climbing supplies.)

### 7. Use protective caps on the tips of trekking poles.

More climbers have been using trekking poles in recent years. Unfortunately, the sharp tips of these poles can damage vegetation and cause greater wear on hiking trails. If you will be using trekking poles, be sure to attach protective caps to their tips.

### 8. The basic rule of mountain climbing is to take responsibility for your own safety. Gather all necessary information beforehand and take steps to prevent accidents.

The ultimate responsibility for any accidents you may have on the mountain rests with you. Gather all information that you will need on the weather, hiking course conditions, and so on before you depart, and climb safely by bearing your own skill level and physical stamina in mind.

### 9. Be sure to carry a map and compass as a precaution, and submit a climbing plan or climbing registration form before setting out.

The number of climbers who become lost in the park has been climbing in recent years. Be sure to have a map and compass when climbing, and at the very least carry raingear, protection against cold, and an emergency food supply. Also fill out and submit a climbing plan or climbing registration form as an extra precaution.

10. Climb with a spirit of sharing, and avoid causing nuisance to other climbers.

Share narrow hiking trails and small rest spaces with others, and avoid disturbing others when using refuge huts and designated campsites. Particularly when climbing as a group, take care to avoid making excessive noise and preventing others from using spaces.

11. Refrain from climbing during the snowmelt season and when rain is falling.

The hiking trails can be eroded by snowmelt and heavy rain. Using trails during such times can accelerate the damage. Thus, in the interest of preventing accidents, climbers are asked to refrain from climbing during the snowmelt season and stormy weather.

12. Observe instructions issued by park managers (e.g., nature conservation officers, forest officers, etc.).

Daisetsuzan National Park is patrolled by nature conservation officers of the Ministry of the Environment, forest officers of the Forestry Agency, nature conservation observers, forest rangers, and others who manage the mountains. Immediately follow any guidance or instructions that you receive from these managers.