



Title	-3 エコキャンパスの植物資源を利用した国際教育への貢献 : 北大短期留学生コース(HUSTEP)学生用の樹木ガイド作成
Author(s)	小池, 孝良; 秋林, 幸男; 間宮, 春大; 菅田, 定雄; 市川, 一; 常田, 益代
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II-3 エコキャンパスの植物資源を利用した国際教育への貢献 —北大短期留学生コース(HUSTEP)学生用の樹木ガイド作成—

小池孝良¹, 秋林幸男², 間宮春大³, 菅田定雄⁴, 市川一⁴, 常田益代⁵

¹農学研究院 ²南管理部 ³森林圏管理技術室 ⁴南管理部技術室 ⁵留学生センター

はじめに

森林圏ステーション札幌研究林の実験苗畠（札幌試験地）は各種樹木が季節を彩り、学内の憩いの場所にも成っている。特に国際交流会館から留学生センターを結ぶ通学路は札幌研究林・実験苗畠を横断する。そこで、東アジアは世界でも最も生物多様性に富む地域であることを留学してきた学生に紹介するために講義資料を高度化する試みを続けている（小池ら2006）。昨年度に引き続き実験苗畠内の樹木に英訳付きの樹名看板を追加設置し、その解説書の作成を行った。そこでは、通学路に見られる樹木の名前とその由来、特に先住民族アイヌ人の樹木の高度な利用方法を紹介することによって、単一民族国家と思われがちな我が国は、先人の知識を基礎にして、その生活を高度化してきたことを紹介している。

また、現在、北方生物圏フィールド科学センターでは、Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S；サスティナビリティー科学を推進するための総合研究システム) をキーワードにしたサスティナビリティー学(拠点校：東京大学)に参画している。その森林域を対象とした実践例を国際教育の視点から再編紹介するために、実験苗畠に奥谷昭技官が2003年頃に設計した稀少植物の集植地を「ユーラシアの森」構築（笹・小池 2002）の一環としても位置づけてきた。この場所を中心に、植物名プレートと解説書を作成した。

植物名プレートと樹名看板の作成

植物名プレートの主な対象地は実験苗畠の稀少植物集植試験地である。内容は、学名、和名、和名のローマ字表記、原産地、科名の順で、サイズは80×50mm、地色は濃緑色、文字は白色である（写真1）。また、基礎になる種名情報と英文の解説は付表とした。



写真1. 稀少植物集植試験地と植物名プレート

Photo. 1. Location of the bank of shrubs and mountain herbs including endangered species and their name plates.

樹名看板は昨年度作成した看板と同様の仕様で23樹種（表1）を追加作成し設置した（位置図 図1）。植物名、生態特性、利用方法を紹介したことが、この看板の特徴である。内容は、和名（英通称名）、学名、名前の由来、生態と利用、原産地の順番で、分類はエングラー（伊藤1972）に従った。看板のサイズはA4縦、地色は濃緑色、文字は白色である。上部は和文、下部は英文の記述とした（写真2）。参考資料としては、通常の植物図鑑のほかにアイヌの木の文化に関する文献（更科・更科1976）などを参考にした。



図1. 樹木看板追加設置木と稀少植物集植試験地の位置図

Fig. 1. Location of trees, the bank of shrubs and herbs including endangered plant species and their name plate.

表1. 樹木看板追加設置木リスト
Table 1. List of trees with name plate

No.	和名 Japanese name	英名 English name	No.	和名 Japanese name	英名 English name
1	ネムノキ	Mimosa tree	13	オニグルミ	Japanese walnut
2	アカナラ	Northrn red oak	14	ギンドロ	Silverleaf poplar
3	ストローブマツ	Eastern white pine	15	ルブルムカエデ	Red maple
4	サトウカエデ	Sugar Maple	16	エゾノウワミズザクラ	Bird-cherry
5	テウチグルミ	Persian walnut	17	ヤマクワ	Mulberry
6	ケヤキ	Japanese zelkova	18	ミズキ	Table dogwood
7	アメリカカキササゲ	Southern catalpa	19	ヨーロッパクロマツ	Austrian pine
8	コナラ	Konara-oak	20	アズキナシ	Korean mountain ash
9	ズミ	Toringo crab	21	クリ	Japanese chestnut
10	ユリノキ	Tulip tree	22	ヨーロッパアカマツ	Scots pine
11	スギ	Japanese red cedar	23	チョウセンヤマナラシ	Chinese aspen
12	ドロノキ	Japanese poplar			



写真2. 樹名看板と設置例（オニグルミ）

Photo. 2. An example of name plate on Japanese walnut (Oni-gurumi) (*Juglans ailanthifolia*).

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資料 樹名看板の内容と稀少植物集植試験地の植物リスト

資料1. 樹名看板の内容

1 ネムノキ (*Albizia julibrissin*)

名前の由来： 夜または酷暑になると相対する小葉が合わさる就寝運動することから。
生態・利用： 陽性の先駆木本種、根粒菌と共に共生、花は夕方から開花。葉から抹香、樹皮は生薬。
原産地： 本州以南

2 アカナラ (*Quercus rubra*)

名前の由来： 葉が赤く紅葉する「ナラ」の意。
生態・利用： 落葉高木、原産地では40mに達するものもある、肥沃な水はけの良いところを好む。公園・街路樹、建築・合板材、生垣など。
原産地： 北アメリカ

3 ストローブマツ (*Pinus strobus*)

名前の由来： 「ストローブ」は学名の種小名。
生態・利用： 常緑高木、原産地では70mに達するものもある。公園・街路樹、建築・器具材。
原産地： 北アメリカ

4 サトウカエデ (*Acer saccharum*)

名前の由来： 樹液が甘いことから付けられた名前。
生態・利用： 落葉高木、耐寒性が高い。原産地では樹液を採取しメープルシロップを生産、日本では主に公園・街路樹、葉はカナダ国旗に描かれている。
原産地： 北アメリカ

5 テウチグルミ (*Juglans regia* var. *orientis*)

名前の由来： 手で打って（道具を使わずに）割ることができるクルミ。
生態・利用： 落葉高木、果樹として栽培、種子を食用、材は家具・器具用。
原産地： イラン

6 ケヤキ (*Zelkova serrata*)

名前の由来： 「けやけき木（特にきわだつ木）」に由来。
生態・利用： 落葉高木、幹の上方に大きな樹冠、渓谷沿いや水分条件の良い平野に生える。庭園・公園・街路樹、建築・器具・家具材。
原産地： 本州以南、東アジア

7 アメリカキササゲ (*Catalpa bignonioides*)

名前の由来： アメリカ原産のキササゲ。キササゲは、その実がマメ科の「ササゲ」に似ることから。
生態・利用： 落葉高木、幹は短く通常稍屈曲する、日本には明治末に渡来、主に花木として植栽。庭園・公園樹、薬用。
原産地： 北アメリカ

8 コナラ (*Quercus serrata*)

名前の由来： 小さい葉の「ナラ」の意。

生態・利用：落葉高木、日当たりの良い山野に生育。器具材、椎茸原木。
原産地：日本、朝鮮半島

9 ズミ (*Malus sieboldii*)

名前の由来：漢字では「酸実」と書くが、樹皮から染料を作るため「染み」と呼んだため。
別名コリンゴ。

生態・利用：落葉小高木、雑木林や林縁、湿原の縁などに生育。庭園・公園・街路樹、生垣、盆栽。

原産地：日本

10 ユリノキ (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

名前の由来：花の形がユリに似ていることが和名の由来。英名はチューリップにたとえている。
別名、葉の形から半纏木。

生態・利用：落葉高木、蜜源植物、原産地では山地の渓谷や斜面に生える、明治初期に渡来。
公園・街路樹、建築・器具・楽器材など。

原産地：北アメリカ東部

11 スギ (*Cryptomeria japonica*)

名前の由来：「直ぐい木」(真っ直ぐな木)が転訛したため。

生態・利用：日本を代表する針葉樹(常緑高木)、植林の主要樹種、適潤地からやや過湿な立地、花粉アレルギーの原因。公園、社寺林、建築・器具材。

原産地：本州以南

12 ドロノキ (*Populus maximowiczii*)

名前の由来：材が泥のように柔らかで役に立たない。あるいは、幹や枝に白っぽい泥をなすりつけたように見えることから。別名ドロヤナギ。

生態・利用：落葉高木、典型的な陽樹、葉中の窒素やリンなどの濃度が高いので、昆虫による食害が多いが落葉の分解が早い。公園樹、器具材、パルプ材など。

原産地：東北アジア

13 オニグルミ (*Juglans ailanthifolia*)

名前の由来：種子の皺が深く「鬼」を連想したもの。「クルミ」は、皮から黒い染料が作られたため、黒む実(くろむみ)から転訛。アイヌ語名：ネシコ(nesko)。

生態・利用：落葉高木、河岸や平地の湿潤な肥沃地を好む、果皮に含まれるユグロンという物質により下層に植物は少ない。家具材、銃床、公園樹、種子は食用。

原産地：日本、サハリン

14 ギンドロ (*Populus alba*)

名前の由来：葉の裏側が銀色に見えることから。「ドロ」はドロノキだと思われる。

生態・利用：落葉高木、葉の裏面に白毛が密生しているため銀色に輝いて見える。公園樹、マッチの軸、パルプ材など。

原産地：中央アジア、ヨーロッパ

15 ルブルムカエデ (*Acer rubrum*)

名前の由来：「ルブルム」は学名の種小名。「カエデ」は葉の形がカエルの手(足)に似ているから。別名アメリカハナノキ、ベニカエデ。

生態・利用：落葉高木、雌雄異株、葉が出る前に真紅色の花が咲き特に雄花は美しい。公園・街路樹、生垣など。
原産地：北アメリカ東部

16 エゾノウワミズザクラ (*Prunus padus*)

名前の由来：昔、この木の上に溝を彫って占いに用いたことから「ウワミゾ」が転訛した。
「エゾ」は北海道の古い地名。アイヌ語名：キキンニ (kikinni)。
生態・利用：落葉高木、平地や山地の湿ったところに生育。樹皮を染料、公園樹など。
原産地：北海道、サハリン、朝鮮半島など

17 ヤマグワ (*Morus bombycina*)

名前の由来：養蚕で蚕（カイコ）の餌となる。カイコ（Silk worm）が「食う葉（くうは）」から「クワ」。
生態・利用：落葉高木、同じパターンの葉形をもたない異葉性(heterophyllous)、養蚕の餌。
公園・街路樹、器具材、葉を養蚕の餌、果実は食用。
原産地：日本、朝鮮半島、中国、ヒマラヤ

18 ミズキ (*Cornus controversa*)

名前の由来：漢字で書くと「水木」で、春に枝を切ると切り口から樹液がたくさん出ることから。
生態・利用：落葉中高木、陽樹、山腹の斜面下部や緩斜面の土壤の深い肥沃地を好む。公園・街路樹、正月飾り、器具材、こけしなど。
原産地：日本、朝鮮半島、中国

19 ヨーロッパクロマツ (*Pinus nigra*)

名前の由来：ヨーロッパ原産の葉が黒い松。
生態・利用：常緑高木、川沿いや湿り気のある森林に生える、原産地では20~40mになる。
公園・街路樹、建築・器具材など。
原産地：ヨーロッパ

20 アズキナシ (*Sorbus alnifolia*)

名前の由来：果実の形が梨に似て大きさがアズキくらいだから。別名カタスギ。
生態・利用：落葉中高木、山地の尾根などに生える。ナナカマドと自然交雑する。公園・街路樹、器具材など。
原産地：日本、朝鮮半島、中国

21 クリ (*Castanea crenata*)

名前の由来：落ちた実が小石のようであることから、小石を意味する古語「くり」から。
生態・利用：落葉高木、実（種子）が古くから食用とされている。果樹、庭園樹、建築・彫刻・器具材など。
原産地：日本、朝鮮半島、中国

22 ヨーロッパアカマツ (*Pinus sylvestris*)

名前の由来：ヨーロッパ原産の樹皮が赤い松。
生態・利用：常緑高木、針葉から上質のアロマオイルを抽出する。公園・街路樹、建築・器具材など。

原産地：ヨーロッパ、シベリア

23 チョウセンヤマナラシ (*Populus tremula* var. *davidiana*)

名前の由来：朝鮮半島のヤマナラシの意。「ヤマナラシ・山鳴らし」葉柄が平たいのでわずかな風でもサラサラと音を立てることから。別名エゾヤマナラシ。

生態・利用：根萌芽(Root sucker)でも増殖。落葉高木、山中の日当りの良い荒地に生える。マッチの軸、パルプ材など。

原産地：北海道、サハリン、朝鮮半島など

資料2. 稀少植物集植試験地の植物リスト

プレート作成と合わせて、稀少植物集植試験地の植物リストを作成した。

資料2. 稀少植物集植試験地の植物リスト

和名	学名	科名	名の由来	生態	原産地
ミニハラ キキヨウ	<i>Rosa</i> sp. <i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	バラ科 ききょう科	矮小性の、一定の小ささを持つバラの総称。 漢名の音読み。枯梗。	園芸用として多数の種類がある。分類が困難。 日当たりのよい山地、草地に生える。	中国 東アジア、日本
トイエジエンレインツワ キキヨウ	<i>Trillium serratum</i> f. ssp. <i>album</i> <i>Tricyrtis macrantha</i> var. <i>macranthopsis</i>	ゆり科 ゆり科	軽井沢市の磁石山で発見されたため。 じょうろうく宮中に奉仕する貴婦人の美しさから。	エンドレイクのアルビノ変種。エンドレイク群落中に稀に見つかる。 紀伊の深山の崖に生。環境省指定絶滅危惧 II類。	北海道 日本(紀伊)
コロライデンナンショウウ ヤマシタクヤク	<i>Arisaema peninsulare</i> <i>Paeonia japonica</i>	さといも科 きんぽうげ科	高麗天南星。天南星は漢方生薬の名。 山に自生する芍藥。	山地の林内に生える。多年草。	日本
コケモモ ガソウラン	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> <i>Empetrum nigrum</i> v. <i>japonicum</i>	ツブジ科 めざみ科	苔の上に小さく、甘酸っぱい実をつける。 岩高蘭。高地の岩の上に生えるためか。	高山帯に生える小低木。 高山の露地、岩躑躅に生える。常緑小低木。	日本(寒帯) 日本(北海道、本州)
アメリカタツツウ チヨウセンゴミシ	<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i> <i>Schizandra chinensis</i>	まづぶさ科	アメリカに産する竜舌草。	日本では普見られない。	北アメリカ
ルイヨンショウマ ムラサキ	<i>Actaea asiatica</i> <i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	きんぽうげ科 むらさき科	果実の部位によつて合計5つの味があり、五味子。 葉がショウマイに似ていることから。	山地に自生する。つる性落葉樹。	朝鮮半島、中国、日本
リカツギ タニウツギ	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i> <i>Wigelia hortensis</i>	ゆきのいた科 すいかずら科	根を紫色の染料として使つたため。 幹の内皮で製紙用の紙を作つたため。	山地の樹下など陰地に生える。多年草。 山地や草原に生える多年草。環境省指定絶滅危惧 I B類。	アジア(日本含む) 日本、中国、アムール 日本、サハリン、中国
サササトダウダン ヒネチドリ	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i> Nichols. <i>Gymnadenia camtschatica</i>	つつじ科 ラン科	ふつう谷間に多いため。 花冠に重染色の模様があることから。	日当たりのよい山野に生える。 花が伸びる千鳥草。	北海道、本州(主に日本海側) 日本、カムチャツカ半島
ハクサンチドリ ヤボコウジ	<i>Orchis aristata</i> Fisch.	ラン科	石川県の白山に生えることから。	高山帶の森林内に生える。多年草。	北海道、本州中部以北
ハイメイズイ オオオサカラウカ	<i>Andisia japonica</i> <i>Polygontum humile</i> Fisch.	やぶばじ科 ゆり科	藪の中に生える柱子(ミカンの一類)。	高山、丘陵地の木陰に生える。常緑小低木。	日本、東アジア
シラネアオイ シキゴロモ	<i>Primula fescaana</i> <i>Glucularia palmatum</i>	さくらう科 きんぽうげ科	イヌイはアマドコロ。小型のアマドコロの意。 サクラソウは桜に似た花形に基づく。	山地や海岸の草原に生える。多年草。	日本(主に本州中部以北)
ニシキギスグ キヨシキヤニンニク	<i>Ajuga yesensis</i> <i>Hemerocallis fistuliflora</i> Trautv.	そそけ科 ゆり科	橋本県の白根山に多くあり、タチアオに似る。 鱗衣、葉が美しいので。	高山の日当たりのよい温地に生える。多年草。	北海道、本州中部以北
リュウキュウツツジ カハシシング	<i>Althaea victorialis</i> var. <i>platyphyllum</i> <i>Rhododendron mucronatum</i>	つつじ科	修行中の行人が食用にしたためといふ。	低地、山地の林内に生える。 キツツジとモチツツジの雑種による園芸品種とされる。	日本(關東以北) 北海道、本州中部以北
マツムシソウ カタクリ(黄)	<i>Rhododendron mucronatum</i>	つつじ科	不明。	(園芸)	
シコタンハコベ ツツジカラマツ	<i>Scabiosa japonica</i> var. <i>japonica</i> <i>Erithronium japonicum</i>	まつむしそそく科 ゆり科	レンゲツツジの帶紅黄色のものをこう呼ぶ。 松虫草。どちらが詳説あり、詳細は不明。	高原、平地に生える。觀賞用として広く栽培される。 日当たりのよい山地に生える。	北海道南部、本州、九州、四国
ヤマツバハコ ハギ	<i>Stellaria pusilla</i> <i>Thalictrum kiusianum</i>	なでこ科 きんぽうげ科	片栗。鱗茎の澱粉を「片栗粉」として使つていた。	低地、低山の林など、いたるところに生える。	日本
エソシオガマ カハシシング	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> <i>Leptidea sp.</i>	まめ科 ごまのいはぐさ科	初めて千島の色丹島で採取されたため。 紫蝶草と書くが詳細は不明。	高山、海岸の岩場に生える。環境省指定絶滅危惧 II類。	千島、北海道、本州中部の高山
ヒメシャガ シャガ	<i>Pedicularis yezoensis</i> <i>Salpiglossis corrugifolia</i>	さくらんぼ科 アマリillis科	花弁が「人の字」に似る。	山地、谷間に生える。多年草。	不明 日本(関東以西、四国、九州) 北米、アジア
シヤクナゲ ホタルブクロ(白)	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> <i>Rhododendron degranatum</i> ssp. <i>heptamerum</i>	まめ科 ききょう科	山の母子草。頭花の冠毛が「はなけり」として使つたため。 生え芽(キ)から。古い株から芽を出すため。	道端など、いたるところに生える。	山野に生え乾燥や荒地に強いものが多い。フロンティア植物。
	<i>Campandula punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i> <i>Campandula punctata</i> var. <i>alba</i>	子供がこの花で虫を包むため。	「監鑑」は葉まで虫(?)の跡があるという洒落から。	高山帶の草地に生える。	本州中部、北部、北海道南部
				山地の斜面に生える。環境省指定準絶滅危惧種。	九州、関西以東の日本海側
				葉の状態を陰鬱にたとえ、その漢名「射干」から。	湿った林床にはえ。3倍体で種子をつくらず、時に群をなす。
				山野に生え乾燥や荒地に強いものが多い。フロンティア植物。	中国
				深山の渓流、や溪側に生える。常緑の低木。	中国、日本
				山野に生える多年草。山や高に生える変種がある。	東アジア、日本

A contribution of the University Forests to a lecture for HUSTEP
(Hokkaido University Short-Term Exchange Program) on forest biodiversity
—Further development of Eco-Campus through creating name plates of trees,
shrubs and herbs including endangered species—

KOIKE Takayoshi¹, MAMIYA Haruhiro², SUGATA Sadao³, ICHIKAWA Kazu³,
TOKITA Masuyo⁴ and AKIBAYASHI Yukio³

¹ Research Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-8589

² Forest Research Station, Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere (FSC),
Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0809

³ Southern Forestry Research and Development Office, FSC, Hokkaido University

⁴ International Student Center, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0808

Introduction

Many tree species have been planted in experimental nursery belonging to the Sapporo Experimental Forest (Sapporo Experimental Site). Most of these trees unfold spring foliage and change the leaf color in fall and provide a home place in our campus. The pathway from the International Student Center to the campus dormitory passes through the experimental nursery. Therefore, we have improved our teaching materials particularly for international students by providing information on different tree species to understand the high biodiversity in East Asia (Koike et al. 2006). We made and set visible name plates of trees planted along the pathway and provided the leaflet with the description of traits of trees. For further development of our teaching materials (i.e. name plates), we add more name plates for the rest trees, shrubs and herbs in the nursery and its vicinity.

The name plates are characterized by the description of the origin of species name in relation to the methods for their utilization. These name plates provide important information to readers and recognize that Japanese are consists of several races (Koike et al. 2006). For example, we have improved the style of our daily life based on the idea of Ainu people, the former residents of Hokkaido Island. We learn that the Ainu culture is devoted to conserve natural resources as far as possible and live together with nature.

University Forests of the Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere (FSC) of Hokkaido University have working on the “SGP; Sustainable Governance Project” as a part of the educational project of “Sustainability Science” of the Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S) organized by the University of Tokyo. With the activities on forest science in the SGP, we have established an arboretum in the Sapporo Experimental Forest based on the plan of creating “Eurasian Forests” (Sasa and Koike 2002). Name plates and this guide leaflet are dedicated to the arboretum that had built by Mr. A. Okuya, a technical officer of University Forests by 2003.

Name plates, plant species and their explanation

We made name plates for trees, shrubs and endangered herb species in the arboretum and roadside trees in the Sapporo Experimental Forest (Photo. 1). Moreover, we added more name plates of 23 tree species (as listed in below) to the former name plates in the fiscal year of 2005 (Position is shown in Fig. 1). Listed tree species and their explanation method are as follows: Common name of Japanese, Roman characters and English in parenthesis, Latin name, origin of common name in Japanese, their growth and reproductive characteristics, utilization of them and native place. Order of listed name of trees was followed and idea of Dr. Engler (Ito 1972).

Color of background of name plates is dark green and explanation writing both Japanese and English was white in color (Photo. 2). Size of nameplates was the A4 type (20 x 29cm) for trees and the B7 (5 x 8cm) type for shrub and herbs including endangered species. They were attached to stem of trees with special coil, which may have no negative effect on tree growth (Koike et al. 2006) or attached to a small pole inserted to soil for herbs. We set these name plates for trees along the road in the experimental nursery between International Student Center and dormitory for overseas students and a part of Experimental Farm (near the bust of late Prof. I. Nitobe) under the regulation of the idea of “Campus Plan of Hokkaido University 2006”.

Moreover, we set name plates for shrubs and herbs in the arboretum for mountain herbs and shrubs including endangered species (Fig. 1). As for the references, we list the tables of Japanese and English,

including Japanese and Latin name of shrub and herbs, origin of their name, ecology and their utilization (appendix).

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Appendix

List of the name plates of plants raised in the arboretum of mountain herbs and shrubs including endangered species.

Appendix 1. Tall Trees

1 ネムノキ Nemu-no-ki; Mimosa tree (*Albizia julibrissin*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Nemunoki means “tree that sleeps” since, at night or in severely hot weather, pairs of its facing leaflets droop down and touch each other as if they fell asleep.

Ecology/utilization:

Intolerant, pioneer tree. Lives symbiotically with rhizobia. Blossoms bloom in the evening. Incense is produced from the leaves and a crude drug from the bark. /Japan and China

2 アカナラ Aka-nara; Northrn red oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Oak (*nara*) with leaves that turn red (*aka*).

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Some of trees in its place of origin reach 40 meters tall. Prefers fertile, well-drained lands. Planted in parks and roadsides. Used for buildings, plywood and hedges. /North America

3 ストローブマツ Sutorobu-matsu; Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobes*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Sutorobu is the Japanese pronunciation for the specific epithet *strobes*. *Matsu* means “pine.”

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Evergreen tree. Some of trees in its place of origin reach 70 meters tall. Planted in parks and roadsides. Used for buildings and tools. /North America

4 サトウカエデ Satoh-kaede; Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Satoh (sugar) and *kaede* (maple) as it produces sweet sap.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Highly hardy. Maple syrup is produced from the sap in its place of origin. Planted in parks

and roadsides in Japan. The leaf is the symbol on the national flag of Canada. /North America.

5 テウチ-グルミ Teuchi-gurumi; Persian walnut (*Juglans regia* var. *orientis*)

Origin of Japanese name:

“Walnut” (*k(g)urumi*) that can be cracked by “hitting with hands” (*teuchi*), without using any tools.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Grown for its nuts for food. The wood is used for furniture and tools. /Iran

6 ケヤキ Keyaki; Japanese zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Keyaki derives from *Keyakeki-ki*, which means “especially noticeable tree.”

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Big canopy on top of the trunk. Grows along valleys and on plains with good soil and water conditions. Planted in gardens, parks and roadsides. Used for buildings, tools and furniture. /East Asia, Honshu and southwest Japan.

7 アメリカ-キササゲ Amerika-kisasage; Southern catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Amerik(c)a is its place of origin. It’s called *kisasage* because the tree (*ki*) produces pods that look like those of *sasage* (Cowpea).

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Short and usually a slightly bent trunk. Introduced in Japan at the end of Meiji Era as an ornamental plant. Planted in gardens and parks. Used for medicine. /North America

8 コナラ Ko-nara; Konara-oak (*Quercus serrata*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Nara (oak) with small (*ko*) leaves.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Grows in sunny mountains and fields. Used for tools. Shiitake mushrooms are grown on its logs. /Japan and Korean Peninsula

9 ズミ Zumi; Toringo crab (*Malus sieboldii*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Changed from *somi* (to dye) as dye is made from the bark. Also known as *koringo* (small apple).

Ecology/utilization:

Small deciduous tree. Grows in a mixed forest as well as on the edges of forests and marshes. Planted in gardens, parks and roadsides. Used for hedges and *bonsai*. /Japanese origin.

10 ユリノキ Yuri-no-ki; Tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Means “lily tree” as its flower looks like that of the lily. Also known as *hantenboku* (*hanten* tree) because the leaves are shaped like a Japanese coat.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Honey plant. Grows in the valleys and mountainsides in its place of origin. Introduced in Japan in the early Meiji era. Planted in parks and roadsides. Used for buildings, tools and musical instruments. /Northeast America

11 スギ Sugi; Japanese red cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Changed from *suguiki*, which meant “straight tree.”

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Common evergreen conifer in Japan. Major tree for afforestation. Grows in moderately or slightly more wet soil. Major source of pollen for allergy sufferers. Planted in parks and woods around temples and shrines. Used for buildings and tools. /Honshu and south Japan

12 ドロノキ Doro-no-ki; Japanese poplar (*Populus maximowiczii*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Means “mud tree” because the wood is as soft as mud and useless, or because it looks as if white mud is smeared on its trunk and branches. Also known as *doroyanagi* (mud willow).

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Intolerant, deciduous tree. As the leaf contains plenty of nitrogen and phosphorus, it is frequently eaten by insects, and decomposes quickly after falling. Planted in parks. Used for tools and pulps. /Northeast Asia

13 オニグルミ Oni-gurumi; Japanese walnut (*Juglans ailanthifolia*)**Origin of Japanese name:**

Oni (ogre) because its nut has a hard shell and deep wrinkles. *K(g)urumi* (walnut) derives from *kuromumi* (black nut) as black dye was made from the shell. *Nesko* in the Ainu language.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Prefers wet, fertile soils along rivers and on the plains. *Juglone* in the nuts’ shell prevents other plants from growing under the tree. Planted in parks. Used for furniture and gunstocks. Nuts for food. /Japan and Sakhalin-Russia

14 ギンドロ Gin-doro; Silverleaf poplar (*Populus alba*)**Origin of Japanese name:**

Gin means “sliver.” The back side of the leaf looks silver. *Doro* is supposed to be the abbreviation of *doronoki* (Japanese poplar).

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Thick white bristles make the backside of the leaf shine like silver. Planted in parks. Used for matchsticks and pulps. /Central Asia, Europe

15 ルブルム-カエデ Ruburumu-kaede; Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)**Origin of Japanese name:**

Ruburumu is the Japanese pronunciation for the specific epithet *rubrum*. *Kaede* (maple) derives from *kaeru* (frog) and *te* (hand) because of the shape of the leaf. Also known as *Amerikahananoki* (American flower tree) or *benikaede* (red maple).

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Dioecious. The scarlet flowers bloom before the leaves sprout. The male flower is especially beautiful. Planted in parks and roadsides. Used for hedges. /North America

16 エゾノ-ウワミズザクラ Ezo-no-uwamizu-zakura; Bird-cherry (*Prunus padus*)**Origin of Japanese name:**

Ezono means “of Ezo (old name of Hokkaido)”. *Uwamizu* derives from *uwamizo* (grooves on the surface). People told fortunes by carving grooves in the tree. *S(z)akura* means “cherry.” *Kikinni* in the Ainu language.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Grows in wet plains and mountains. Planted in parks. Dye is made from the bark. /Hokkaido, Sakhalin, Korea Peninsula

17 ヤマグワ Yama-guwa; Mulberry (*Morus bombycina*)**Origin of Japanese name:**

Yama means “mountain.” *K(g)uwa* derives from *ku* (eat) and *ha* (leaf). The leaves are fed to silkworms.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Heterophyllous (having dissimilar leaves on one plant). Planted in parks and roadsides. Used for tools. Leaves fed to silkworms. Berries for food./Japan, China, Korea and Himalaya

18 ミズキ Mizu-ki; Table dogwood (*Cornus controversa*)**Origin of Japanese name:**

Mizu (water) and *ki* (tree) as plenty of sap comes out if a branch is cut in Spring.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Medium-height, intolerant, deciduous tree. Grows on lower or gentle mountain side with thick fertile soil layer. Planted in parks and roadsides. Used for tools, *kokeshi* dolls and Japanese New Year, decorations. /Japan, Korea, China

19 ヨーロッパ・クロマツ Yoroppa-kuro-matsu; Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Means “European black pine” as it is originally from Europe and the needles are black.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Evergreen tree. Grows along rivers and in damp forests. Reaches 20-40 meters tall in its place of origin.
Planted in parks and roadsides. Used for buildings and tools. /Europe.

20 アズキナシ Azuki-nashi; Korean mountain ash (*Sorbus alnifolia*)

Origin of Japanese name:

The fruit is like a pear (*nashi*) in shape and as small as an azuki bean. Also known as *katasugi*.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Medium-sized deciduous tree. Grows on mountain ridges. Naturally hybridize with mountain ashes.
Planted in parks and roadsides. Used for tools. /Japan, Korea and China

21 クリ Kuri; Japanese chestnut (*Castanea crenata*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Kuri is the archaic word for “small stone” as the fallen nut looks like one.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. The nuts have been eaten since ancient times. Grown in orchards and gardens. Used for buildings, carvings and tools. /Japan, Korea and China

22 ヨーロッパ・アカマツ Yoroppa-aka-matsu; Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Means “European red pine” as it is originally from Europe and the bark is red.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Evergreen tree. Quality aroma oil is extracted from the needles. Planted in parks and roadsides. Used for buildings and tools. /Europe and Siberia-Russia

23 チョウセンヤマナラシ Chousen-yama-narashi , Chinese aspen (*Populus tremula* var. *davidiana*)

Origin of Japanese name:

Means “Korean (*chosun*) mountain (*yama*) rustler (*narashi*)” as the flat leaves rustle even in slight breeze.
Also known as *Ezoyamanarashi*.

Ecology/utilization/origin:

Deciduous tree. Also propagates by root suckers. A ruderal species that grows in sunny mountainsides.
Used for matchsticks and pulp. /Hokkaido, Sakhalin and Korea

Appendix 2. Shrubs and herbs including engendered species

We made name plates and show tables of the list of shrubs and herbs planting in the arboretum experimental nursery.

List of shrubs and herbs including engendered species

Japanese name	Family	Latin name	Origin of Japanese name	Ecology and habitat	Origin
Tsurukijimuro	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla stolonifera</i>	Kijimusiro means "pheasant (kijii)" sitting on a "rush mat (mushiro)."	Perennial, found in the mountains.	Siberia, Korea, Japan
Lavender	Labiatae	<i>Lavandula Angustifolia</i>	Comes from the Latin word lavanda, which means "to wash."	Evergreen shrub. Used for perfume.	Europe
Tattaso	Berberidaceae	<i>Jeffersonia Dubia</i>	The crew of the warship Tatta brought this plant to Japan.	Found sparsely in fields and mountains. Perennial.	China, Korea
Fukujuso	Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis amurensis</i>	Means "the plant of happiness and long life" as the flower is used to celebrate New Year's Day.	Grows on bright forest floors. Perennial. Endangered species II (Vulnerable).	Japan except Shikoku & Ryukyu
Ikariiso	Labiatae	<i>Epinedium grandiflorum</i>	The flower of this plant looks like an anchor (ikari).	Grows under trees on hills. Perennial.	Japan
Unran	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Linaria japonica</i>	Means "sea orchid."	Grows on sandy beaches. Perennial.	East Asia
Daimonjiso	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga fortunei</i> var. <i>incisolobata</i>	Its petals look like the Chinese character of "dai" (daimonji).	Grows in wet, rocky mountainous areas. Perennial.	Japan
Aubrietia	Cruciferae	<i>Aubrieta deltoidea</i>	Named after the French artist famous for his pictures of plants.	Grows in sunny, cool places. Perennial.	Italy, Greece
Niwazakisho	Iridaceae	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Grows in gardens (niwa) and looks like grassy-leaved sweet flag (sekisho).	Introduced into botanical gardens from where it escaped into the wild. Perennial.	North America
Mizuhikiso	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum filiforme</i>	Its flower stalk is similar to mizuhiki, Japanese decorative string.	Grows in fields and mountains. Perennial.	Japan, China
Sumire (yellow)	Violaceae	<i>Viola orientalis</i>	The shape of the flower is like a sumiire, the ink bottle used by carpenters.	Grows in sunny fields, in mountains and on roadsides. Perennial.	East Asia
Erinus Alpinus	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Erinus a / pinus</i>	The genus erinus plant that grows in the Alps.	Hardy and grows in high mountains. Perennial.	Alps
Niwaume	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus Japonica</i> Thunb	Planted in gardens (niwa) and produces blossoms that look like those of Japanese plums (ume).	Deciduous shrub.	China
Jako-aoi	Malvaceae	<i>Malva moschata</i>	Smells like musk (tako).	Grows on roadsides and in grasslands.	Europe
Seijo-odamaki	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Odamaki means a "ball of hemp thread."	Horticultural variety of American columbine, improved by crossing.	America, Europe
Miyama-odamaki	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aquilegia flabellata</i>	Odamaki means a "ball of hemp thread."	Grows in alpine grasslands. Perennial.	Hokkaido, Western Honshu Jpn
Okitoranoro	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i>	Grows on "hills (oka)" and its flower stalk looks like the "tail of a tiger (torano-o)."	Grows in grass on lowlands or hills. Perennial.	East Asia
Ezonegi	Liliaceae	<i>Allium Schoenoprasum</i>	The leek (negr) that grows in Ezo (the old name for Hokkaido).	A local variety of the chive. Perennial.	Hokkaido Jpn
Tsutabauunran	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	The sea orchid (unran) with ivy leaves (utsutaba).	Perennial creeper. Immigrant.	Europe
Blue cat mint	Labiatae	<i>Nepeta mussinii</i>	A relative of this mint attracts cats.	Hardy, perennial herb.	Iran
Attu-zakura	Hypoxidaceae	<i>Rhodohypoxis baurii</i>	It is believed that this plant was named to mourn the Japanese troops who fought to the death on Attu Island.	Grows in highlands. Perennial.	South Africa
Armeria	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Means "close to the sea" in the Kent language.	Grows on seashores and is resistant to arid and salty conditions. Perennial.	Europe
Christmas Rose	Ranunculaceae	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	It blooms around Christmas and looks like a rose.	Grows in badlands. Many horticultural varieties exist.	Europe, West Asia
Sansho	Rutaceae	<i>Zanthoxylum piperitum</i>	Its old name hijikami means "the leek whose fruit bursts."	Found in mountains. Also planted in home gardens.	East Asia (Japan)

Japanese name	Family	Latin name	Origin of Japanese name	Ecology and habitat	Origin
Hidakamisbaya	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum cauticolum</i>	Misebaya means "To whom to show" as its flower looks graceful.	Grows in rocky places both in mountains and on the coast. Endangered Species II (Vulnerable).	Hokkaido Jpn
Futamataichige	Ranunculaceae	<i>A. dichotoma</i>	The stem "branches into two (futamata)" and "one flower (ichige)" blooms on each branch.	Grows on wet grasslands on plains. Endangered Species II (Vulnerable).	Hokkaido Jpn, Sakhalin
Chinguruma	Rosaceae	<i>Geum pentapetalum</i>	The combination of chigo (baby) and kuruma (wheel) as its flower is small and its petals look like a wheel.	Small shrub that grows on grasslands and in wetlands in alpine areas.	Hokkaido Jpn, northern Honshu
Silene maritima	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene maritima</i>	Derived from the Greek word <i>stolon</i> (saliva) as it produces a secretion.	Imported for horticulture. Perennial.	England, North Africa
Ezohanashinobu	Polemoniaceae	<i>Polemonium yezoense</i>	The shape of the leaf is similar to that of shinobu, a kind of fern.	Grows in alpine and subalpine areas. Endangered Species II (Vulnerable).	Hokkaido Jpn
Obatakeshimara	Liliaceae	<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i> var. <i>papillatus</i>	Oba (large leaf) and takeshima (bamboo stripes) describe the appearance of the leaves.	Grows in wet places in lowlands and mountains.	Northern Japan
Lamb's ear	Labiatae	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	As it is covered with bristles.	Perennial herb. Used as an ornamental dried flower.	South Europe
Exomurasaki	Boraginaceae	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	"Purple (murasaki)" of Ezo (the old name for Hokkaido).	Grows in forests and along streams in mountains.	Europe, Asia (Japan)
Tamagawa-hototogisu	Liliaceae	<i>Tricyrtis latifolia</i>	Hototogisu means "little eucloo," which has spots similar to those of this flower. Tamagawa is the name of a place, famous for a similar yellow flower, yamabuki (Japanese rose).	Grows in wet places deep in the mountains and along valleys.	Japan
Shimotsukeso	Rosaceae	<i>Filipendula multiflora</i>	The flower is similar to that of shimotsuke (Japanese spirea).	Grows in mountains. Perennial.	Southwestern Japan
Kokuryu	Liliaceae	<i>Ophiopogon planiscapus</i>	The name means "black dragon." It is a relative of ryu-no-hige (meaning "dragon's whiskers," English name- dwarf lilyturf) and its leaves are black.	Horticultural variety of obajanohige (black mondo grass/black lilyturf).	Japan (horticulture plants)
Kogomi	Aspidiaceae	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Kogo refers to the shape of its young leaf which looks as if it is crouching, and mi perennials.	Grows in mountain forests. Deciduous perennial.	Northern Hemisphere
Lemmon balm	Labiatae	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	It smells like a lemon.	Popular herb. Perennial.	Mediterranean & Central Asia
Roman Chamomile	Compositae	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>	Chamomile comes from the Greek word meaning "ground apple."	Popular herb. Perennial.	Europe
Horse radish	Cruciferae	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Its leaves look like those of radish.	Immigrant. Found on roadsides. Perennial.	Northern Europe
Mini-bar	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	The general name for dwarf fish roses.	There are numerous horticultural varieties and it is hard to classify them.	China
Kikyo	Campanulaceae	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese name written in Chinese characters.	Grows on sunny mountainsides and in grasslands.	East Asia, Japan
Toishienreiso	Liliaceae	<i>Trillium smallii</i> f. sp. <i>album</i>	Named after its discovery on Mt. Toshi in Sapporo.	Albino of enreiso (trillium). Found only rarely in colonies of trillium.	Hokkaido Jpn
Kijitorohototogisu	Liliaceae	<i>Tricyrtis macrantha</i> var. <i>macranthopsis</i>	Its beauty was likened to that of joro, the woman working in the palace.	Appears on cliffs deep in the mountains of the Kii District. Endangered Species II (Vulnerable).	Kii Peninsula Japan
Korai-tennansho	Araceae	<i>Arisaema peninsulae</i>	Korai means "Korea" and tennansho is the name of a Chinese herbal medicine.	Grows in dark forests in mountains. Perennial.	Japan
Yamashakuyaku	Ranunculaceae	<i>Paeonia japonica</i>	"Peony (shakuyaku)" that is found in the "mountain (yama)."	Grows in mountain forests. Endangered Species II (Vulnerable).	Japan

Japanese name	Family	Latin name	Origin of Japanese name	Ecology and habitat	Origin
Kokemomo	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium Vitis-idaea</i>	It is as small as koke (moss) and bears sweet and sour fruit like a mono (peach). Gan-koran means "rock-high orchid."	Small shrub in the alpine areas. Grows in open fields and on rocks in alpine areas. Evergreen shrub.	North Northern Hemisphere Japan(Hokkaid, Honshu)
Gankoran	Empetraceae	<i>Empetrum nigrum v. japonicum</i>	Tattaso (twin leaf) produced in America. Chosen means "Korea." Gomishi means "five-flavored fruit" as it has five different tastes depending on the part of the fruit.	Rarely seen in Japan. Found in mountainous areas. Deciduous pine.	North America Korea, China, Japan
America Tattaso	Berberidaceae	<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	The name means "the leaf is similar to shoma (astilbe)." Murasaki means "purple" as purple dye used to be taken from its roots.	Grows in the shade, typically at the foot of trees in the mountains. Perennial.	Asia(Japan)
Chosengomishi	Schisandraceae	<i>Schizandra chinensis</i>		Grows in mountains and grasslands. Perennial. Endangered Spices IB (Endangered).	Japan, China, Amur
Ruiyoshouma	Banunculaceae	<i>Actaea asiatica</i>			
Murasaki	Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>			
Noritsugi	Saxifragaceae	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	The starch (not) used for paper making is made from the inner bark of its trunk.	Grows in mountains. Deciduous shrub.	Japan, Sakhalin, China
Tanitsugi	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Weigela hortensis</i>	Often found in valley's tani).	Grows in sunny fields and mountains.	Hokkaido,Honshu(Sea of Japan side)
Sarasadodan	Ericaceae	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i> Nichols.	The calico (sarasu) pattern is on the corolla.	Grows in the mountains. Deciduous shrub.	South Hokkaido, Honshu
Nobinechidori	Orchidaceae	<i>Gymnadenia cantschatica</i>	"Larkspur (chidori)" with "stretched roots (nobine)."	Grows in alpine areas and mountain forests. Perennial.	Japan, Kamchatka
Hakusanachidori	Orchidaceae	<i>Orchis aristata</i> Fisch.	Hakusan is the name of a place in the Ishikawa Prefecture, where this plant is Koji (a kind of orange) that grows in a "thicket (yabu)."	Grows in wetlands and grasslands in alpine areas. Perennial.	Northern Japan
Yabukoji	Myrsinaceae	<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Hime (princess) refers to smallness. Izui is the name for Solomon's seal.	Grows in the shade of trees on hills and low mountains. Evergreen shrub.	Japan, East Asia
Himezui	Liliaceae	<i>Polygonatum humile</i> Fisch.	Oo means "large." The shape of the flower is similar to that of cherries (sakura).	Grows in mountain grasslands and on the coast. Perennial.	Northern Japan
Oosakuraso	Primulaceae	<i>Primula jesoana</i>	Frequently found in Mt. Shirane in the Tochigi Prefecture. Looks like Tachiaoi.	Grows in sunny wetlands in alpine areas. Perennial.	Northern Japan
Shiraneaoi	Ranunculaceae	<i>Glaucidium palmatum</i>	The name means "brocaded clothes" as the leaves are very decorative.	Grows in lowlands and mountains. Endangered Spices II (Vuhrable) in Hokkaido.	Northern Japan
Nishikigoromo	Labiatae	<i>Ajuga yesensis</i>	Ki (yellow) refers to the color of the flower. The leaf is similar to that of the sedge (suge).	Grows in forests on hills and in mountains.	Japan except Shikoku and Ryukyu
Nikkokisuge	Liliaceae	<i>Hemerocallis Middendorffii</i> Trautv	Gyooya means "ascerics" and Ninniku means "garlic" ascerics in work may taste this plants for keeping health.	Grows in grasslands and wetlands in mountains and on the coast.	Northern Japan
Gyooya-ninniku	Liliaceae	<i>Allium victorialis</i> var. <i>platyphyllum</i>	Unknown.	Grows in lowland and mountain forests.	Northern Japan
Ryukyutsutsuji	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron mucronatum</i>	Crossed horticultural variety of Rhododendron ripense and Rhododendron macrosepalum.	Horticulture plant	
Kabarengi	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron japonicum</i>	Orange-flowered variety of Japanese azalea.	Cool temperate in Japan	
Matsumushiso	Dipsacaceae	<i>Scabiosa japonica</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	Matsumushi is a kind of cricket but there are several explanations for the naming of this plant.	Grows in sunny areas in the mountains.	Japan

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Katakuri(yellow)	Liliaceae	<i>Erythronium japonicum</i>	Starch is called katakuriko in Japanese as it used to be collected from the bulb of this plant.	Grows in sunny forests in lowlands and low mountains.	Japan
Shikotan-Hakobe	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria rupestris</i>	It was first gathered on Shikotan Island in the Kurils.	Grows in rocky places in high mountains and on the coast. Endangered species II (Vulnerable).	Kuril Islands, Northern Japan
Tsukushikaramatsu	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum kiusianum</i>	Unknown.	It is said to be a crossbreed of murasaki-karamatsu (<i>Thalictrum uchiyamai</i>) and Yakushima-karamatsu (<i>Thalictrum filamentosum</i> var. <i>yukisimense</i>).	Unknown
Jinjiso	Saxifrageae	<i>Saxifraga cortusifolia</i>	Jinji means "the character of jin (human)" as its petals look like the Chinese character.	Grows in mountains and valleys.	Southwestern Japan
Yamahahako	Compositae	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	It stands for hahako-gusa in the mountains (yama). Hahako describes the standing pappi.	Grows in any place, typically on roadsides.	North America, Asia
Hagi	Leguminosae	<i>Lespedeza sp.</i>	It means "growing sprout" as it sprouts out of old stubs.	Grows in mountains and fields. Resistant to dryness and exposure. Frontier plant.	Unknown
Ezoshingama	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Pedicularis yezoensis</i>	Ezo is the old name for Hokkaido, shiovana means "brine pan."	Grows in grasslands in alpine areas.	North Honshu and South Hokkaido Japan
Himeshaga	Iridaceae	<i>Iris gracilipes</i>	Hime refers to smallness. The shape of the plant looks like a shaga (crested iris) but smaller.	Grows on mountain slopes. Near threatened species.	Honshu facing to Sea of Japan
Shaga	Iridaceae	<i>Iris japonica</i>	The Chinese name for "folding fan" as the leaf resembles one.	Grows on damp forest floors. Triploid and does not produce seeds. Sometimes grows gregariously.	China
Shakunage	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron degronianum</i> ssp. <i>heptamerum</i>	The Chinese name of a different plant was given to this plant by mistake.	Grows along streams and on gorge walls deep inside mountains. Evergreen shrub.	China, Japan
Hotarubukuro(white)	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanula punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i>	It means "firefly bag" as children used the flower to wrap fireflies.	Perennial. Grows in fields and mountains. Some varieties grow on islands.	East Asia, Japan