

## Haruo UEMATSU\* : A list of the plants distributed in the southern Japanese Alps (1)

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This floristic list comprises vascular plants including fern and fern allies which are found all over the southern Japanese Alps.

A regional floristic list provides us with basic data in the study of either plant taxonomy, phytogeography, or plant ecology. In case of the Southern Japanese Alps great difficulties are involved in our field work, because this alpine range extends 150 km north and south with its width of 70 km in the central part. Therefore, this list does not include all the species distributed in the whole range ; it does not furnish satisfactorily enough data on those species found especially in Nagano and Shizuoka Prefectures.

During this study the author got valuable suggestions and informations from Drs. F. MAEKAWA, H. HARA, T. YAMAZAKI, H. KANAI at the University of Tokyo, Drs. J. OHWI and H. OKUYAMA at National Science Museum. The author is particularly grateful to Dr. T. YAMAZAKI for his valuable remarks and suggestions. This study has also been supported by the Scientific Research Support Grant from the Ministry of Education since 1946.

The contents of the list and the procedural details of description are given as under :

1. As stated above, this list principally comprises vascular plants including fern and fern allies, which are found in the Southern Japanese Alps ranging from the Kanazawa Pass west of Lake Suwa in the northern part of the southern Japanese Alps and Mt. Nyugasa down south to Mt. Tekaridake and Mt. Akiba.

2. The plants collected, which range from *Compositae* of Spermatophyta to *Botrychiaceae* of Pteridophyta, are classified by families and then arranged in alphabetical order.

3. As for their world-wide distribution, the author used geographical designations, following the description of the *Flora of Japan* by Dr. J. OHWI.

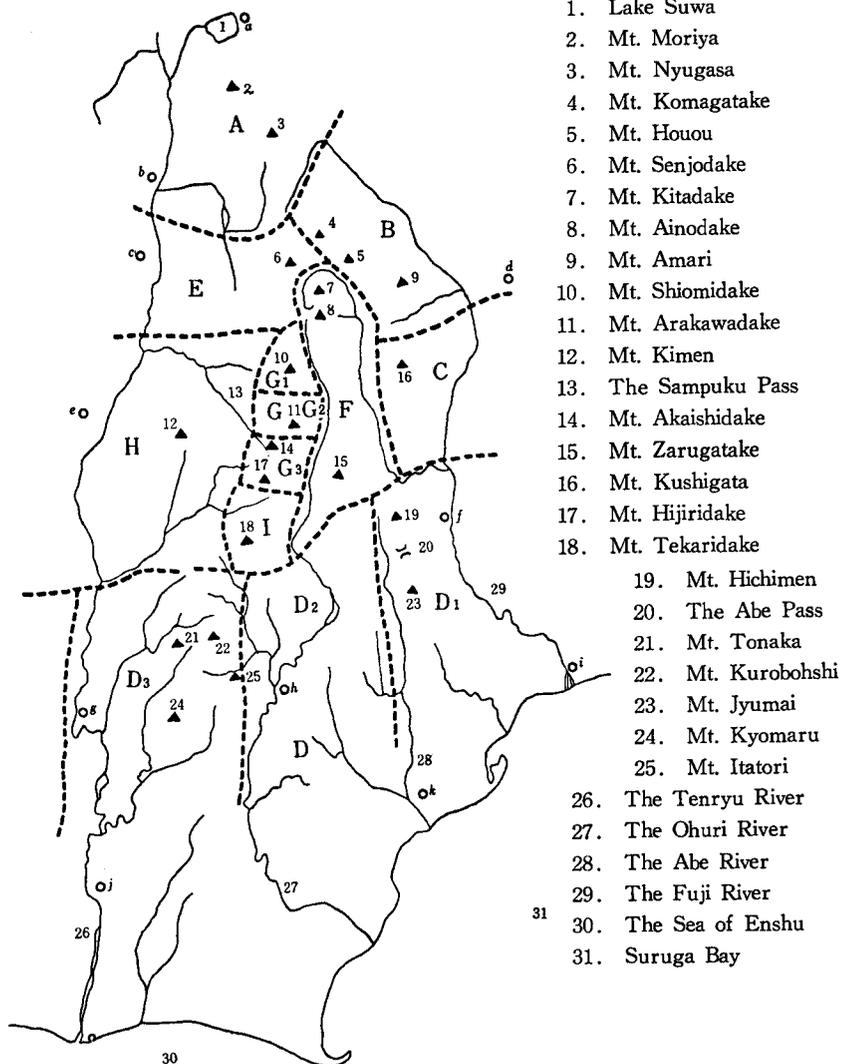
As far as their distribution patterns on the Japan Islands are concerned, the seven types of 'I-VII' adopted in the *Distribution Maps of Flowering Plants in Japan* by Drs. H. HARA and H. KANAI are used in the Roman numerals.

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## The map of floristic regions in the Southern Japanese Alps

- |                |                  |                  |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| a. Suwa City   | b. Ina City      | c. Komagane City |
| d. Kofu City   | e. Iida City     | f. Minobu Town   |
| g. Sakuma Town | h. Senzu Town    | i. Fuji City     |
| j. Tenryu City | k. Shizuoka City |                  |



1. Lake Suwa
2. Mt. Moriya
3. Mt. Nyugasa
4. Mt. Komagatake
5. Mt. Houou
6. Mt. Senjodake
7. Mt. Kitadake
8. Mt. Ainodake
9. Mt. Amari
10. Mt. Shiomidake
11. Mt. Arakawadake
12. Mt. Kimen
13. The Sampuku Pass
14. Mt. Akaishidake
15. Mt. Zarugatake
16. Mt. Kushigata
17. Mt. Hijiridake
18. Mt. Tekaridake
19. Mt. Hichimen
20. The Abe Pass
21. Mt. Tonaka
22. Mt. Kurobohshi
23. Mt. Jyumai
24. Mt. Kyomaru
25. Mt. Itatori
26. The Tenryu River
27. The Ohuri River
28. The Abe River
29. The Fuji River
30. The Sea of Enshu
31. Suruga Bay

In description of the distribution areas of the southern Japanese Alps, the author divided the alpine range into nine regions of 'A-I', which he published in his *Vascular Flora of the Southern Japanese Alps* in 1967, to substitute the nine floristic regions for geographical designations respectively for less complexity.

4. The vertical distribution is indicated both by the altitude (for instance, 1,000—1,500m) and by the names of the vertical distribution zones (from the lower : *Machilus*-Zone, *Castanea*-Zone, *Fagus*-Zone, *Abies*-Zone and *Pinus pumila* Zone).

5. The frequency of distribution is shown as : very common, common, rere, very rare or endemic.

6. The flowering time is shown as 'I-XII', which correspond to the names of the months respectively.

7. As for scientific names, most of them follow those of the *Flora of Japan*, while some follow those of *Nomina Plantarum Japonicarum* by Dr. M. HONDA and the *Coloured Illustrations of the Japanese Pteridophyta* by Dr. M. TAGAWA.

The seven floristic regions of the southern Japanese Alps established by the author are as follows (See the map on p. 47)

A : The floristic region of Mt. Nyugasa, Mt. Kamanashi and Mt. Shiroyama.

B : The floristic region of Mt. Komagatake, Mt. Houou, Mt. Amari and the Yashajin Pass.

C : The floristic region of Mt. Kushigata, the Donokoya Pass, Narada and vicinity, Nishiyama Spa and the Ashinarashi Pass.

D : The floristic region composed of the lower reaches of the Fuji, the Ohwi and the Tenryu River.

(D<sub>1</sub>) : The subfloristic region of the Fuji lowland.

(D<sub>2</sub>) : The subfloristic region of the Ohwi lowland.

(D<sub>3</sub>) : The subfloristic region of the Tenryu lowland.

E : The floristic region of Mt. Senjodake, the Sensui and the Kitazawa Pass.

F : The floristic region of Mt. Kitadake, Mt. Ainodake, Mt. Nohtori, Mt. Hirokouchidake and Mt. Zarugatake.

G : The floristic region of Mt. Shiomidake, Mt. Arakawadake, Mt. Akaishidake and Mt. Hijiridake.

(G<sub>1</sub>) : The subfloristic region of Mt. Shiomidake.

(G<sub>2</sub>) : The subfloristic region of Mt. Arakawadake.

(G<sub>3</sub>) : The subfloristic region of Mt. Akaishidake and Mt. Hijiridake.

H : The floristic region of the Sampuku Pass and Mt. Toyoguchi.

I : The floristic region of Mt. Tekaridake.