

Your Responsibilities under the Status of Forces Agreement

The Japanese consider all natural resources whether on private hands or public, to be part of a national natural asset belonging to all the people of Japan, and have strict laws governing their management. United States Forces Japan (USFJ) has made a commitment to the people of Japan to respect Japanese natural and cultural properties. This commitment is embodied in Chapter 13 of the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS) under the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). In accordance with the JEGS, Yokota AB has implemented an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan and designated a Natural Resources Manager. To Implement this plan each member of USFJ has the following responsibilities:

1. *To take into account the impact of their actions on natural resources during their visit to Tama SA.*
2. *To protect natural properties from damage or destruction.*
3. *To prevent the disturbance or removal of natural resources without permission from Japanese authorities, and the Environmental Element.*
4. *To protect newly discovered natural resources and to report them to the Natural Resources Manager.*

Installations that have land and water areas shall take reasonable steps to protect and enhance known endangered or threatened species and GOJ-protected species and their

Visitor Information

In this pamphlet, 14 representative bird species are described. These birds are common residents for visitors to see during their bird watching at Tama SA. Some of the birds such as the Bush warbler, Great tit and Japanese green woodpecker can be seen year round. There are other migratory birds such as the Common buzzard, Black face bunting, Dusky thrush can only be seen during winter season. A series of biodiversity surveys have identified 61 species of birds in Tama SA and the list includes five species of birds protected by the Japanese Ministry of Environment (MOE). 374 CES Environmental Element has a program to monitor the MOE protected Northern goshawk that nest at Tama SA every year.



Threatened Northern goshawk
monitored since 1999

For more information, contact
Yokota AB Natural Resources Manager
374 CES/CEIE
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BIRDS at Tama Service Annex

Outdoor Recreation Area
and
Tama Hills Golf Course



374th CES
Environmental Element

Birds at Tama Service Annex



Common Buzzard
length: 55cm
Broad winged thickish hawk, frequently seen during fall to spring. Dark carpal patches are characteristic when flying. Prey on small mammals, frogs, snakes, insects and small birds.



Japanese Pygmy Woodpecker
length: 15cm
The smallest woodpecker seen at Tama SA. In winter, flies around with great tits, and white eyes. Its diet consists of insects and bugs under the bark of trees.



Dusky Thrush
length: 24cm
Winter migratory bird from Siberia. Seen loosely gathered on the ground in open spaces. Dark brown top, white streak above eye and dark brown blotches are remarkable.



Great tit
length: 15cm
Very commonly seen even at garden in residential area. The bird comes down to the ground to find prey under the fallen leaves in winter season.



Black-faced Bunting
length: 16cm
Always seen moving among lower bush. Reproduces at northern mountain forests and moves to southern areas such as Tama SA in winter.



Gray Wagtail
length: 20cm
Three types, White, Japanese and Gray Wagtails can be seen at Tama SA. The bird is called Yellow Wagtail from the color of its underside.



Japanese Green Woodpecker
length: 29cm
Greenish woodpecker with a red mark on top. Commonly seen in woody areas of Tama SA. Mountain cherry is frequently used for making nests in the spring.



Kingfisher
length: 17cm
Very beautiful fish catching bird that dives into the water. Makes a hole on the precipice as a nest. In spring, kingfishers shuttle between the Tama River and the nest at Tama SA to feed chicks.



Japanese White eye
length: 12cm
Green body with white circle around eyes. Frequently seen at gardens in urbanized areas. Feed on insects, fruits and honey from Camellia flowers.



Bamboo Partridge
length: 27cm
Relocated from China early 1900s. Prefers stay on the ground and seek food. Size is a bit smaller than a chicken. Breeds twice a year.



Japanese Bush Warbler
length: 15cm
The distinctive song typically implies the coming of spring among local residents. This bird represents spring birds in Japanese culture.



Common Pheasant
length: 80cm (male)
Designated as Japanese national bird. One of the largest birds seen at Tama SA. Usually stays on the ground, hiding in the brush. Known as a symbol of Tama Service Annex, called Kiji in Japanese.