

Morphometric Features and the Classification of all the Lakes in Japan

By

Shôji HORIE

Otsu Hydrobiological Station, University of Kyoto
(Osborn Zoological Laboratory, Yale University)

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Introduction

The Japanese Islands which consist of four main parts, namely Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, stretch from approximately 46°N to 24°N along the eastern margin of the Eurasiatic continent. Geologically speaking, this part of the globe is one of typically unstable crust, hence the Japanese often experience severe earthquakes. Besides, the western part of the Peri-Pacific Volcanic Zone runs from the Kamchatka Peninsula via the Kuriles, Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Ryukyu and to the Phillipine Islands. Both the presence of the earthquake zone and severe vulcanism, together with the steep slopes of the mountains which occupy almost all of the country, have resulted in many lakes and ponds in the Japanese Islands. The total number of them is about 600 in this small insular country, which is almost equal in area to the State Montana of the United States.

They are, moreover, not only numerous but some are very important lakes from the viewpoint of both limnology and geology. As the writer indicated briefly¹⁾, Biwa-ko, which is situated in a tectonic basin, is the largest and the oldest lake in Japan. Nobody has really studied the geologic history of Biwa basin, but it is probable that the lake appeared during the Miocene-Pliocene. This lake has a large number of endemic species of animals and plants, which indicate the exceptional oldness of the lake. So far as the writer's investigation is concerned, the Japanese Islands have never been covered by the ice sheet, so the lake must preserve the evidence of whole Pleistocene (at least) ecology in the sediments of the lake bottom. It seems reasonable to the writer to add Biwa-ko to the group of ancient lakes in the world, such as Lake Baikal, the Caspian and Aral Seas, Lakes Tanganyika, Titicaca and the two smaller lakes, Ohrid and Prespa in the Balkan Peninsula.

1) HORIE, S., 1961. Paleolimnological Problems of Lake Biwa-ko. Mem. Coll. Sci. Univ. Kyoto, (B), 28 : 53-71.

As afore-mentioned, the Japanese lakes are related with vulcanism in general. Among them, Kata-numa is particularly interesting.²⁾ The pH of the water of that lake has been given as 1.4, though a value of pH 1.8 is apparently at present more correct. It is the most acid lake in the world. In spite of such a high acidity, the diatom *Pinnularia Braunii* var. *amphicephala* (A. MAYER) HUSTEDT exists in this lake.³⁾ Some other lakes also have interesting chemical characters. Aka-numa (Fukushima Prefecture, 800 m in altitude) and O-kama (Miyagi Prefecture) are remarkable as typical siderotrophic lakes which contain over 10 mg/l of iron. Limnologically, another important lake is Mashû-ko which has remarkably clear water, showing the transparency of 41.6 m in 1931; it was apparently the highest figure in the world. It is, however, said that the transparency has decreased during recent years.

These examples emphasize the importance of limnological investigations of Japanese lakes. Japanese limnology actually began in 1899 when A. TANAKA sounded Yamanaka-ko.⁴⁾ Since that time many Japanese limnologists have been engaged in the study of lakes and the results of their works have made clear the outline of the limnological nature of Japanese lakes. In most of their works, the morphometric features of the lakes are mentioned. These data are, however, still incomplete, when we consider all the lakes of the country, and also such figures are not reported systematically. It is therefore difficult to appreciate the morphometric features of Japanese lakes as a whole. From this point of view, the work done by HALBFASS is remarkable, but his work has no data obtained by himself; there are some mistakes not only in the names of lakes but in the actual numerical data.

For this reason the writer has engaged in the study of morphometric features of Japanese lakes since 1953, and has made measurement and calculation from already published limnological works. The majority of the data in this study were already published in Japanese⁵⁾ but some of them are corrected with new data in this paper.

In 1956 the writer left Japan for the United States to study paleolimnology at Yale University. Paleolimnology is quite a new subject of study in Japan, and the writer hopes to develop this new field of study in this country. After arrival at Yale the writer considered again the necessity of compiling the mor-

2) YOSHIMURA, S., 1934. Kata-numa, a very strong acid-water lake on Volcano Kata-numa, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan. *Archiv f. Hydrobiol.*, **26**: 197-202.

3) NEGORO, K., 1941. Ueber die allgemeine Verbreitung und das massenhafte Vorkommen von *Pinnularia Braunii* var. *amphicephala* (A. MAYER) HUSTEDT in den mineralogen-azidotrophen Gewässern Japan. *Proc. Imp. Acad. Japan*, **17**: 425-428.

HORIE, S., 1956. Lacustrine terraces around Lake Kata-numa as an indicator of recent climatic change in Japan. *Kagaku, Tokyo*, **26**: 365.

4) UÉNO, M., 1954. 75 years in the study of limnology in Japan. *Jour. Geogr.*, **63**: 145-150.

5) HORIE, S., 1956. Morphometry of Japanese lakes. *Jap. Jour. Limnol.*, **18**: 1-28.

phometric data of the lakes of Japan. In order to establish the chronological time table of eastern Asia by Japanese lake sediments compared with other chronological evidence, the closed lake has particular important position, as indicated by HUTCHINSON and others in their earlier study.⁶⁾ The writer also suggested the importance of such a closed lake in the study of climatic change⁷⁾: he intends to study in future the sediments of Japanese closed lakes, and in particular in the viewpoint of the history of closed lake chemistry which may largely be affected by the oscillation of lake level. But no one has ever tried to make classification of open and closed lakes in Japan. Hence, in addition of usual parameter of morphometric study, the writer has divided all the Japanese lakes into these two classes. The new classification of the origin of lakes according to HUTCHINSON's definition⁸⁾ though it is still incomplete for the lack of data, is another new systematization of Japanese lakes done at Yale University.

In addition, the Geographical Survey Institute of Japan is working on new soundings of the large Japanese lakes. Thereby, much detailed information concerning the morphometric features of such lakes may be expected in the future. The writer hopes later to give the morphology of such lakes on the basis of new data, after that institute has finished its work. The writer hopes also to show the parameters of other morphometric data such as the development of volume, relative depth, mean slope, rate of change of area with respect to volume, and insulosity in future.

Acknowledgement

As stated before, the writer began this study in 1953 under the supervision of Professor M. UÉNO, Otsu Hydrobiological Station, who recommended the writer to complete this morphometric work and encouraged him continuously. Since 1956 the writer continued his limnological study at Osborn Zoological Laboratory, and this paper was submitted to the Graduate School of Yale University for his Master's degree. Professor G. E. HUTCHINSON kindly read through the manuscript and gave valuable suggestions. The writer is much

6) HUTCHINSON, G. E., A. WOLLACK and J. K. SETLOW, 1943. The chemistry of lake sediments from Indian Tibet. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, **241**: 533-542.

7) HORIE, S., 1956. On the lacustrine terraces around Lake Kuttara-ko, big closed lake in Hokkaido. *Rep. Hokkaido Branch INQUA*, **6**: 8-11.

————— 1956. Lacustrine terraces around Lake Kata-numa as an indicator of recent climatic change in Japan. *Kagaku*, Tokyo, **26**: 365.

————— Late Pleistocene glacial fluctuations and sea level changes in the Japanese Islands and tentative correlation with these oscillations in North America and Europe. *Actes du VI Congrès International du Quaternaire* (Unpublished).

8) HUTCHINSON, G. E., 1957. *A Treatise on Limnology*. 1: 1-1015. Geography, Physics and Chemistry., New York, John Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London, Chapman and Hall, Ltd.

indebted for their kindness and wishes to express his best thanks to them. The writer's particular thanks are offered to Professor E. S. DEEVEY, Jr. who aroused the writer's interest in the study of paleolimnology and gives continual guidance to the writer in order to complete the intercontinental work of paleolimnology.

The Main Points and Explanation of the Table Following

1) The table includes all the lakes (626 in total) in the present Japanese territory which were recognized on the map of 1/200,000 published by the Geographical Survey Institute of Japan. The writer excludes many lakes in the former Japanese territory, such as the Kuriles, Saghalin, Formosa, and Korea as well as Manchuria, even though they are particularly interesting for the study of limnology. He also excludes a large number of tiny ponds on the flood plains of large rivers, for instance the Ishikari River in Hokkaido, and the buried lakes such as Aka-numa (Akadoro-numa, 37°37'N, 140°04'E at an altitude of 1088 m before burial), which was buried by the landslide of 1954, on the flank of Mt. Bandai, Fukushima Prefecture. This table moreover does not contain artificial lakes, the number of which has greatly increased after the Second World War, for the purpose of both water-power and irrigation. On the other hand, some lakes have drained completely, again notably after the war, in order to increase the area of cultivated land. The writer has excluded them according to the data presently available.

2) As stated before, the writer classified the Japanese lakes in both closed (without outlet) and open (with outlet) types. An asterisk indicates a closed lake and no asterisk means an open lake. In addition, he indicated brackish water lake by two asterisks. Since the sedimentary study of the coastal lakes such as brackish water lakes is of interest not only limnologically but geologically, because such sedimentary records may be useful for determining the fluctuation of sea level caused by extension and recession of Pleistocene glaciers in the world. But this classification is less complete on account of the paucity of studies of brackish water lakes. It would probably be possible to increase the number of such brackish water lakes in the future.

As the result of the writer's classification the total number of each group is as follows:

Closed lakes	234
Open lakes	392
Brackish water lakes	37

Shin-miyo is an exceptional case. It is a closed lake of volcanic origin but it is likely that the lake has a connection with the sea under the volcanic material separating lake basin and the Pacific Ocean. Therefore, the writer has shown this with three asterisks.

3) The arrangement of the lakes begins in the northernmost district of

the country and moves toward west and south. The last three lakes of two islands of Okinawa Prefecture (Ryukyu) are the southernmost lakes in Japan. The writer places the lakes alphabetically⁹⁾ in each prefecture and indicates the name of prefecture at the head of each lake group.¹⁰⁾ Occasionally, the writer has given an alternative name of the lake, or the name of particular district in which the lake is situated, in parentheses.

It seems better to summarize all the names that may mean lake in Japanese, i.e., *ko*, *numa*, *tô*, *ike*, *gata*, *ura*, *kai*, *umi*, *go*, *kama*, *ji*, *ana*, *no*, *miyo*, *jigoku*, *fuchi* and *da*. Among these the most common name is *ko* which means lake. *Numa* usually means shallow swamp but some exceptions exist such as Numazawa-numa (Fukushima Prefecture), having a maximum depth of 96 m. *Tô* is the Ainu name for lake in Hokkaido, and *gata*, *ura*, *kai* and *umi* generally mean lagoon along the sea coast.

4) The writer has denoted latitude, longitude, altitude, length, maximum breadth, length of shoreline, and area from the maps of the Geographical Survey Institute, which is the most exact map service in Japan. The maps generally used were of the reduced scale of 1/50,000, but some large lakes were measured on the maps of reduced scale of 1/200,000. The writer used some maps of small reduced scale, practical maps for use of limnologists and engineers, and also aerial photographs whenever possible. The maximum depths and other information have been obtained from such bathymetric maps as have been published. It should be noticed that some volcanic lakes have changed their figure after recent eruptions and in some swamps on flood plains we can recognize the variation of shape following artificial drainage and burial. For this reason the choice of data may in some cases be subjective. On the basis of the available figures the writer calculated shore development, volume, and mean depth. Needless to say measurements from general maps include some errors. Hence, a shore development of 1.0 does not necessarily imply a true circle.¹¹⁾

9) Some people used to pronounce the name of a lake in a voiced sound. For instance, Miyagawa-ike is voiced sound while Miyakawa-ike is not voiced sound. Another example is Ôdaki-numa while Ôtaki-numa is not.

A few lakes which have no own name were newly named by the writer. Most of these lakes are located in Hokkaido.

10) There are some lakes which are situated on the boundary of prefectures such as Towada-ko (Aomori and Akita), Oze-numa (Gunma and Fukushima), Chû-kai (Shimane and Tottori), and Ko-ike (Kagoshima and Miyazaki).

11) Numerals in parentheses of both Lakes Ikeda-ko and Shikotsu-ko show the estimated figure before the artificial change of lake level. Old figures of length, maximum breadth, length of shoreline, area, and shore development of Shikotsu-ko are almost equal to the present ones. Some other lakes such as Akimoto-ko, Hibara-ko, Maru-numa, Nozori-ike, Ôjiri-numa, Onogawa-ko, Suge-numa have also changed their natural parameters owing to human activities but the older figures are impossible to tabulate since the morphology of these lake basins is not simple like Ikeda-ko and Shikotsu-ko.

The standards of each item are as follows :

a) The figures of the latitude and longitude of each lake are taken in the center of lake.

b) Sometimes, the writer simply expressed length, maximum breadth, length of shoreline, as <0.2 km, and area as <0.01 km², when he was unable to get exact figure on the map owing to the smallness of lake. But even among such small lakes, if reasonable figures were published already, the writer gives such data.

c) For some lakes which have remarkable islands, such as Biwa-ko, Chūkai, Kutcharo-ko, Tōya-ko, and Rokkaku-numa, the writer showed the area excluding islands. In such cases, the length of shoreline of the islands was included in the total length of shoreline.

d) It should be mentioned that some lakes that originated by lava flow or mudflow in the volcanic region as well as the closed lakes, show some amount of difference in lake level depending the season of observation. Well-known examples are Motosu-ko, Nishi-no-umi and Shōji-ko at the northern foot of Mt. Fuji, as well as Sai-no-ko and Taishō-ike.

5) As mentioned already, the writer classified the origin of lake. The summary of the HURCHINSON's definition is given below :

Type 2. Newland lakes formed after epeirogenetic uplift of marine surface on which there were irregularities due to uneven sedimentation.

Type 4. Lakes formed by upwarping all around a basin.

Type 9. Basins in grabens between faults.

Type 11. Maars. Lakes in basins formed by single explosive eruptions.

Type 12a. Single crater lakes in stratovolcanoes modified during the terminal phases of eruption.

Type 13. Caldera lakes, in large basins due to collapse of the central part of a volcano after the ejection of magma.

Type 15. Lakes between secondary peaks filling a caldera.

Type 16. Lakes in volcano-tectonic basins comparable to calderas or conche but with the plan of the lake determined by pre-existing faults.

Type 17. Lakes on collapsed lava flows. Lake basins may form as the lava solidifies superficially while the lower layer tends to flow under the influence of gravity. Confluence of two lava streams or irregularity of flow consequent on pre-existing topography may also produce depressions on lava fields.

Type 18a. Lakes formed by a barrier constituted by a volcano or group of volcanoes across a valley.

Type 19a. Lakes formed by damming of a valley by lava flows.

Type 19b. Lakes formed by damming of a valley by volcanic mudflows or lahars.

- Type 20a. Lakes held by rockslide dams.
- Type 20b. Lakes held by mudflow dams.
- Type 21. Lakes on the irregular surface of landslides.
- Type 32a. Lakes formed in lateral valley by terminal moraine in main valley.
- Type 33. Lakes between parallel recessional moraines.
- Type 43a. Doline lakes in simple circular depressions due to solution of limestone by water.
- Type 45. Lakes forming in caves by solution and deposition of calcareous sinter.
- Type 49. Fluvial dams holding lakes, due to deposition by a lateral tributary, either temporarily or perennially, of more sediment than the main stream can remove.
- Type 52. Lateral lakes, formed when the sediments of the main stream deposited as levees, back water up a tributary stream.
- Type 56. Lakes in depressions formed on flood plains by uneven aggradation during floods.
- Type 58. Lateral levee lakes lying between a levee and the scarp defining the flood plain.
- Type 62. Lakes between well-oriented sand dunes.
- Type 64. Maritime coastal lakes, ordinarily in drowned estuaries.
- Type 65. Lakes inclosed by two tombolos or spits joining an island to the mainland.
- Type 66. Lakes cut off from larger lakes by a bar built across a bay.
- Type 68. Lakes formed behind cusped spits or double tombolos.
- Type 69. Phytogenic dams, formed by dense growth of plants.
- Type 70. Closed phytogenic basins.

Some lakes, however, exist that do not accord with these definitions. For instance, Goshiki-numa (Tochigi Prefecture), Haruna-ko and O-no, all of which belong to the type 15, were filled up by the eruption of central cones in the caldera. Aka-numa (Tochigi Prefecture) is a relic feature of the type 18a. Ashi-no-ko appeared in damming up of the atrio by a mudflow in a caldera. Kizaki-ko is a transition type between the types 49 and 52. Kōtoku-numa was dammed up by a fan, but not a lateral tributary fan; the water of the lake is held by the advance of main fan towards a mountain flank. Oppori formed by the sudden erosion by river-flood represents a type common in Japan, it has been included in type 56. In the type 70 are included those ponds which are left by the advance of peat. It seems difficult to distinguish them from ponds which were formed entirely by peat.

In addition, the writer has mentioned "V" (vulcanism) in some lakes. Most of these lakes have connection with recent vulcanism although the exact origin of each lake is still unknown. Thereby, rest of lakes which have not been classified by the HUTCHINSON'S definition and "V" is not related directly to

the Pleistocene vulcanism in any way.

6) The writer has tried to use newly revised maps as far as possible. Almost but not quite all maps have been republished since 1926. The publication year of each map has been indicated.

7) The writer wishes to point out lakes which obviously originated during historic time, because such exact data concerning the appearance of a lake must be of interest from the various viewpoints of limnology. The figures in parentheses indicate the dates, at which the lakes came into existence.

a) Lakes formed by an earthquake

Type 20a

Waku-ike (1847)

Yanakubo-ike (1847)

Tsubokawa-no-ike (Probably 20a, 1847)

Type 20b

Shinsei-ko (1923)

b) Lakes formed by simple landslide

Type 20a

Bushû-ike (1590)

c) Lakes formed by landslide connecting with volcanic activity¹²⁾

Type 20a

Akimoto-ko (1888)

Hibara-ko (/)

Onogawa-ko (/)

Type 21

Aka-numa (/)

Ashio-numa (/)

Benten-numa (/)

Bishamon-numa (/)

Fukazawa-numa (/)

Kawakamiao-numa (/)

Koyanagi-numa (/)

Kurodoro-numa (/)

Midoro-numa (/)

Naka-ike (/)

Nishiyanagi-numa (/)

Ôsawa-numa (/)

Ruri-numa (/)

Sobara-ko (/)

Tatsu-numa (/)

Yanagi-numa (/)

12) SEKIYA, S., and Y. KIKUCHI, 1890. The eruption of Bandai-san. Jour. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo, 3: 91-172.

- Yaroku-numa (1888)
- d) Lakes formed by volcanic activity
- Type 18a
- Taishō-ike (1915)
- e) Lakes formed by flood
- Type 56
- Gonzaemon'ura Oshikiri-numa (1875)
- Naka-numa (Ibaraki Prefecture, 1910)
- Shindenmae Oshikiri-numa (1899)
- Takasuka-numa (1786)

8) For the important lakes, the writer showed the rank order of altitude, length, maximum breadth, length of shoreline, area, shore development, maximum depth, mean depth, volume, and cryptodepression.

9) The writer gives typical bathymetric maps of lakes of each origin as far as possible according to the HUTCHINSON'S definition. It is unfortunate that the bathymetric maps of some lakes which are not drawn as yet can not be given. But aerial and ground level photographs and outline maps of lakes in such cases are given instead of bathymetric maps.

10) For convenience, the writer has prepared an index of lakes, in which the name of prefecture of each lake is indicated.

11) The total of 345 bibliography in the end of this paper, most of which have been consulted in Professor UENO'S extensive library, indicates the reference concerning only for morphometric data. Original English titles are given except where there are apparent mistranslation into English. Hence the Roman spellings are not uniform, since some Japanese used to use the Hepburn system while others follow so-called Japan system. When books and periodicals have no official English title, the writer adds original Japanese names.

Numerical Table

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
Sōya													
Ashi-no-numa	45°18'	142°11'	3	0.9	0.5	2.4	0.33	1.19	0.5			64	1923
*Hime-numa	45°14'	141°15'	130	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.05	1.03	4.3			V	1923
Kimona-numa	45°17'	142°11'	5	0.8	0.5	2.5	0.28	1.33				64	1923
Ko-numa (Koetoi)	45°24'	141°45'	5	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.13	1.02	1.3	0.8	0.0001		1948
Kushu-ko	45°26'	141°02'	5	1.5	0.6	3.0	0.5	1.21				64	1923
Mekuma-numa	45°24'	141°49'	5	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.23	1.18				70	1948
Moikeuni-numa	45°12'	142°16'	3	1.4	0.9	3.5	0.78	1.12				64	1923
Ô-numa (Shupun-tô, Koetoi)	45°23'	141°45'	1	3.1	2.5	10.0	4.93	1.27	1.0			64	1923
Otatomari-numa	45°07'	141°17'	10	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.18					1923
Pon-numa	45°10'	142°16'	3	1.1	0.3	3.0	0.28	1.6				64	1923
Poro-numa	45°17'	142°12'	3	2.2	1.4	6.0	2.25	1.13	0.5			64	1923
Sarukotsu-numa	45°18'	142°11'	3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—					1923
**Tonbetsu-numa	45°09'	142°20'	1	11.4	2.6	29.3	14.3	2.19	2.5			64	1923
Abashiri													
**Abashiri-ko	43°57'	144°10'	5	12.0	4.0	44.0	32.8	2.18	16.0	6.1	0.2	64	1949
Chimikeppu-ko	43°38'	143°52'	307	2.3	0.8	6.5	0.98	1.85	21.3	12.2	0.012		1950
**Komuke-numa	44°16'	143°30'	3	8.0	2.5	21.0	5.03	2.64	2.5	1.2	0.006	64	1950
**Mokoto-numa	43°57'	144°19'	10	2.2	1.1	5.5	1.13	1.46	5.7	1.8	0.002	64	1949
Niruku-numa	43°55'	144°33'	7	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.05	1.28				64	1944
**Notoro-ko	44°03'	144°09'	0	11.8	8.0	32.0	58.0	1.19	21.2	8.6	0.5	64	1944
Onishi-numa	44°30'	143°05'	0	1.0	0.4	2.5	0.18	1.68				64	1923

Onne-numa (Notoro)	44°06'	144°07'	5	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.18	1.21	1.1	0.4	0.00008	64	1944
Pon-tô (Yûbetsugawa)	44°13'	143°39'	3	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.13				64	1950
Riyaushi-ko	44°00'	144°10'	5	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.38	1.14	4.5	2.6	0.001	64	1949
**Saroma-ko	44°09'	143°48'	0	25.4	9.4	72.0	149.2	1.66	19.5	8.7	1.3	64	1949
Shibunotsunai-numa	44°15'	143°33'	3	2.6	1.9	9.5	2.98	1.56	6.0			64	1950
**Tofutsu-ko	43°56'	144°24'	0	10.0	1.9	30.0	9.0	2.82	2.5	1.1	0.01	64	1949
Tôtsuru-tô	43°55'	144°34'	3	1.9	1.1	5.0	1.1	1.41				64	1944
Nemuro													
Chimishibetsu-numa	44°00'	145°07'	230	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.05	1.92					1944
Chôboshi-ko	43°15'	145°33'	2	1.5	0.7	4.0	0.53	1.54	7.1			64	1944
**Furen-ko	43°17'	145°21'	0	20.0	6.0	58.0	52.0	2.27	11.0			64	1949
Ko-numa (Nishibetsu)	43°22'	145°15'	5	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.15	1.3				70	1944
Nanbu-numa	43°19'	145°37'	7	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28				64	1944
Ô-numa (Nishibetsu)	43°23'	145°13'	3	0.9	0.6	2.5	0.35	1.2				70	1944
**Onne-tô	43°15'	145°31'	0	6.5	1.7	15.0	4.93	1.91	7.0	1.2	0.006	64	1944
Onne-tô (Habomai)	43°20'	145°38'	2.7	1.1	0.8	3.0	0.55	1.14	1.5			64	1944
Parasan-tô	43°25'	145°15'	7	1.5	0.4	3.5	0.3	1.8				70	1944
Rausu-numa	44°02'	145°04'	730	1.3	0.8	3.0	0.43	1.28	2.1			V	1924
Shikuisu-numa	43°20'	145°43'	3	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.1	1.64				64	1944
*Shiretoko-numa	44°11'	145°18'	290	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28					1924
Tanne-numa	43°20'	145°38'	3	1.5	0.3	4.0	0.33	1.98	3.5			64	1944
Kushiro													
Akan-ko	43°27'	144°06'	419	7.0	4.5	22.5	11.8	1.77	36.6	17.8	0.21	18a	1953
**Akkeshi-ko	43°03'	144°54'	0	8.5	5.5	25.5	31.7	1.28	6.9			64	1944
*Hanrakoroshu-tô (Okurushibe-tô, Hyotan-numa)	43°25'	144°11'	430	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.08	1.51	4.5			17	1953
**Harutori-ko	42°58'	144°24'	5	2.0	0.5	5.5	0.38	2.5	8.5	3.4	0.0013	64	1952
Hichirippu-numa	43°03'	145°01'	5	2.8	1.6	9.5	2.05	1.87	1.0			64	1944

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
*Jirō-ko	43°26'	144°09'	420	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	3.0			17	1953
*Junsai-numa	43°26'	144°10'	430	0.2	<0.2	0.6	0.02	1.2	5.5			17	1953
Kitafutago	43°27'	144°13'	530	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	7.0			18a	1953
Kutcharo-ko	43°37'	144°20'	121	18.0	8.0	57.0	77.5	1.83	120.0	28.4	2.2	16	1949
*Mashū-ko	43°35'	144°33'	351	6.8	4.4	20.0	20.0	1.24	212.0	137.5	2.75	13	1949
Minamifutago	43°27'	144°13'	530	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	7.0			18a	1953
Mochirippu-numa	43°01'	145°01'	5	1.5	0.7	4.0	0.4	1.79	1.0			64	1944
Ō-numa	43°06'	145°05'	5	1.2	0.2	2.5	0.13	1.96				64	1944
Onne-tō (Akan)	43°23'	143°58'	610	1.0	0.4	2.5	0.25	1.41	9.8	2.8	0.0007	V	1949
Panke-ko (Akan)	43°29'	144°11'	461	4.0	1.6	11.5	2.8	1.94	48.8	23.9	0.067	18a	1953
Pashikuru-numa	42°55'	144°00'	5	1.5	1.0	6.0	0.35	2.87				70	1944
Penke-ko (Akan)	43°27'	144°13'	510	1.5	0.9	4.0	0.43	1.71	39.4	14.0	0.006	18a	1953
Shirutoro-numa	43°11'	144°30'	9	3.8	0.7	9.0	1.83	2.44	2.3			70	1928
Takkobu-numa	43°06'	144°29'	5	2.5	0.7	5.0	1.38	1.2				2	1951
*Tarō-ko	43°26'	144°09'	419	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	8.6			17	1953
Tokotan-ko	43°00'	144°52'	5	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.21	3.5			64	1944
Tokotan Ko-numa	43°00'	144°52'	5	0.1	0.04	0.3	0.005	1.21	3.5	1.6	0.000008	64	1944
Tōro-ko	43°09'	144°33'	8	8.0	1.5	17.5	6.53	1.93	7.0	3.1	0.02	2	1944
Kamikawa													
*Hyō-numa	43°37'	142°47'	930	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.0			70	1921
Kita-no-numa (I)	43°42'	142°49'	1370	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.8			70	1921
Kita-no-numa (II)	43°42'	142°49'	1370	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.5			70	1921
*Ko-numa (Numa-no-hara)	43°32'	142°57'	1450	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17				70	1921
*Kuma-ga-ike	43°40'	142°52'	2130	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.05	1.03	1.0			V	1921
Minami-no-numa (I)	43°41'	142°49'	1550	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.1			70	1921
Minami-no-numa (II)	43°41'	142°49'	1550	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	0.3			70	1921

Naka-no-numa (I)	43°42'	142°49'	1410	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	0.3	70	1921
Naka-no-numa (II)	43°42'	142°49'	1410	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	1.1	70	1921
Naka-no-numa (III)	43°42'	142°49'	1410	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	0.3	70	1921
*Nutupayanbetsu-numa	43°35'	142°57'	1295	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	—	V	1921
*O-numa	43°41'	142°49'	1390	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.05	1.03	—	V	1921
*O-numa (Numa-no-hara)	43°32'	142°57'	1450	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	—	70	1921
Piukenai-numa (I)	43°41'	142°50'	1580	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	70	1921
Piukenai-numa (II)	43°41'	142°50'	1580	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	70	1921
Ponrubeshibe Higashi-numa	43°56'	142°59'	785	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.15	—	70	1949
Ponrubeshibe Minami-numa	43°55'	142°59'	785	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.15	—	70	1949
Ponrubeshibe	43°56'	142°58'	805	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.15	—	70	1949
*Sugatami-ike	43°40'	142°50'	1630	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	4.5	V	1921
*Yuô-numa	43°31'	142°46'	1330	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.08	1.31	—	V	1921
Tokachi											
Chôbeshi-numa	42°39'	143°37'	5	2.3	1.0	7.0	0.93	2.06	2.0	64	1944
*Chôjô-numa (Tomuraushi-numa)	43°32'	142°51'	2060	<0.2	<0.2	0.33	0.008	1.03	3.5	V	1921
*Henen-numa (Hyôtan-numa)	43°33'	142°53'	1630	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	5.7	V	1921
Horokayandô-numa	42°32'	143°28'	5	1.7	0.6	6.0	0.6	2.2	—	64	1944
Kimontô-numa	42°36'	143°29'	10	1.5	0.5	3.8	0.6	1.39	—	70	1944
Ko-numa (Kimontô)	42°36'	143°29'	10	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.15	1.09	—	70	1944
*Ko-numa (Shikaribetsu)	43°15'	143°06'	870	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.05	1.03	5.0	11	1949
Oikamanae-numa	42°33'	143°30'	5	2.1	1.8	7.5	1.83	1.57	0.7	64	1944
Shikaribetsu-ko	43°17'	143°07'	797	4.5	3.0	13.5	3.5	2.04	99.0	18a	1949
*Uoppu-tô (Shikaribetsu)	43°16'	143°08'	810	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.05	1.03	57.1	0.2	11

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
**Yuuntō-numa	42°36'	143°32'	5	5.5	1.9	17.5	3.73	2.56	3.5	1.3	0.005	64	1944
Rumoi													
Kabuto-numa	45°13'	141°42'	5	2.8	2.0	10.0	1.83	2.09	2.9			2	1950
Naga-numa	45°01'	141°44'	1	1.0	0.2	3.0	0.23	1.76				70	1928
Panke-tō (Teshio)	45°02'	141°43'	1	2.4	2.0	7.5	3.48	1.13	1.7			2	1928
Penke-tō (Teshio)	45°04'	141°43'	1	2.4	1.6	6.5	2.68	1.12	1.6			2	1928
Sarakishi-tō	44°51'	141°47'	5	3.7	2.0	10.0	3.83	1.44				64	1928
Sorachi													
Junsai-numa (Horomui)	43°13'	141°40'	10	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.1	1.15	1.5			70	1935
Miyajima-numa	43°20'	141°43'	13	1.0	0.7	3.0	0.38	1.36				70	1935
Miyakita-numa	42°55'	141°40'	7	2.5	0.7	5.5	0.73	1.83				70	1935
Naga-numa	43°12'	141°41'	10	0.9	0.3	1.8	0.1	1.59	1.0			70	1935
Shiratori-numa	43°02'	141°36'	6	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.13	1.02				70	1951
Tsuru-numa	43°01'	141°37'	6	3.0	0.7	7.0	1.38	1.67	0.7			52	1951
Umaoi-numa	42°55'	141°42'	8	3.2	1.1	8.5	1.95	1.71	1.1			70	1935
*Uryū-numa	43°42'	141°37'	870	2.2	1.2	6.0	1.55	1.35	4.5			V	1918
*Uryū Ko-numa	43°41'	141°37'	890	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.18	1.21				V	1918
Hidaka													
Toyoni-ko (Batei-ko)	42°05'	143°17'	310	0.3	<0.2	0.8	0.03	1.33	18.6				1945
Ishikari													
*Fure-numa	42°47'	141°13'	970	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28					1935
*Masu-numa	42°52'	141°15'	1050	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.08	1.01				V	1935
*Naga-numa	42°53'	141°15'	950	0.3	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17					1952

Okadama-numa (Moere-numa)	43°07'	141°26'	5	4.0	0.2	7.5	0.38	3.42	2.0					1952
Okotanpe-ko	42°48'	141°16'	572	1.0	0.7	3.0	0.38	1.37	20.5	7.9	0.003	19a		1954
Osatsu-numa	42°54'	141°41'	7	4.5	1.6	14.3	3.5	2.16	1.5			70		1935
*Panke-numa (Mankei-numa)	42°53'	141°16'	910	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17						1952
Shikotsu-ko	42°45'	141°20'	248 (241)	12.2	8.4	40.0	76.2	1.29	363.0 (356.0)	255.9 (249.3)	19.5 (19.0)	13		1949
*Sora-numa	42°51'	141°16'	1010	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17						1952
Iburi														
Asahi-numa	42°40'	141°50'	5	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.05	1.28						1949
Benten-numa	42°39'	141°46'	5	1.8	1.2	5.5	1.65	1.2				70		1949
Kaba-numa	42°38'	141°28'	30	0.2	<0.2	0.5	0.01	1.43						1935
*Kuchinashi-numa	42°42'	141°28'	165	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28				V		1954
*Kuttara-ko	42°30'	141°11'	260	2.8	2.5	8.5	4.34	1.15	147.5	105.1	0.456	13		1935
Nega-numa	42°38'	141°54'	5	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.13	1.57				70		1949
Ô-numa	42°38'	141°54'	5	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	1.34				70		1949
Porô-tô	42°34'	141°22'	10	1.2	0.5	3.0	0.38	1.37	8.6			64		1935
*Tachibana-ike (Karurusu-numa, Upashian-tô)	42°31'	141°08'	430	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.05	1.03	13.2	6.0	0.0003	12a		1935
Tarumae-numa	42°36'	141°25'	35	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.15	1.3				64		1935
Toasa-numa	42°43'	141°47'	5	3.1	0.6	7.0	1.4	1.67				70		1951
Tôya-ko	42°36'	140°51'	83	11.0	9.8	45.5	70.0	1.53	179.2	117.0	8.19	13		1949
Utonai-numa	42°42'	141°43'	4	4.5	1.8	14.0	2.83	2.35	1.0			70		1944
Yu-numa (Ôyu-numa)	42°30'	141°09'	250	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.05	1.03	28.0	6.0	0.0003	11		1935
Shiribeshi														
*Hangetsu-ko	42°51'	140°45'	270	0.45	0.15	0.9	0.045	1.21	18.2	4.4	0.0002	11		1931
Kokkuri-ko	42°53'	140°26'	575	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.08	1.21	8.0	2.5	0.0002	V		1917

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
*Naga-numa (Sankaku Kōzan-numa, Iwaonupuri)	42°54'	140°35'	770	0.8	<0.2	1.5	0.06	1.76	5.3	1.7	0.0001	V	1917
*Naka-numa (Iwaonupuri)	42°54'	140°35'	770	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	2.0	—	—	17	1917
*Ō-numa (Iwaonupuri)	42°54'	140°37'	850	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	15.0	5.0	0.00025	11	1917
*Shingetsu-ko	42°51'	140°45'	260	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	—	—	—	1931
Tōmaru-numa	43°12'	140°32'	610	0.3	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	—	—	—	—	1917
Tōmaru Ko-numa	43°11'	140°30'	190	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	—	—	—	—	1917
Oshima													
*Aka-numa	41°54'	140°47'	530	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	—	—	—	1945
Junsai-numa	41°59'	140°38'	150	1.5	1.2	7.3	0.8	2.31	4.6	2.5	0.002	18a	1948
Ko-numa	41°58'	140°40'	130	4.5	2.3	16.3	3.8	2.36	5.0	2.1	0.008	18a	1948
Maru-numa	42°00'	140°40'	135	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.15	—	—	—	17	1950
Ō-numa	42°00'	140°41'	130	5.5	1.3	20.4	5.1	2.55	13.6	5.9	0.03	18a	1948
Aomori													
*Aka-numa (Ruri-ko)	40°36'	140°56'	730	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	17.8	—	—	V	1933
*Akakura-numa	40°40'	140°53'	1530	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	2.3	—	—	V	1933
Ane-numa	40°43'	141°19'	3	2.8	0.9	7.3	1.53	1.66	4.3	1.3	0.002	64	1953
Ao-ike	40°34'	139°59'	243	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.001	1.36	9.0	5.0	0.000005	—	1939
Bense-numa	40°52'	140°18'	13	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	1.23	7.6	3.0	0.000006	62	1939
*Chidori-ike	40°33'	139°58'	247	0.09	0.04	0.2	0.002	1.25	—	—	—	V	1939
*Futako Higashi-numa	40°40'	140°16'	665	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	—	—	V	1939
*Futako Nishi-numa	40°40'	140°16'	665	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	—	—	V	1939
Futatsume-no-ike	40°34'	139°58'	175	0.1	0.09	0.3	0.006	1.1	8.0	5.0	0.00003	—	1939
*Gobō-no-ike	40°33'	139°58'	247	0.3	0.07	0.7	0.009	2.06	10.5	4.4	0.00004	—	1939

Hakketi-no-ike	40°33'	139°58'	155	0.2	0.09	0.6	0.012	1.71	12.8	4.2	0.00005	1939
Hakkô-no-ike	40°34'	139°58'	250	0.04	0.03	0.1	0.0006	1.11				1939
Hattarô-numa	40°33'	141°30'	5	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.13	1.56			62	1933
Hiemizu-numa	40°49'	140°17'	15	2.0	0.6	4.0	0.43	1.71			62	1939
*Higurashi-ike	40°34'	139°58'	205	0.3	0.09	0.5	0.011	1.41	15.9	6.9	0.000076	1939
*Hiki-numa (Momiji-ike)	40°34'	139°59'	230	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.0002	1.63				1939
Hirataki-numa	40°53'	140°18'	13	1.5	0.7	4.7	0.6	1.72			62	1939
Hotoke-numa	40°49'	141°23'	3	2.5	1.4	6.5	2.43	1.18	1.4	0.8	0.002	1953
Hyôtan-numa	40°38'	140°54'	990	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.0003	—	1.4		70	1933
Ichiyonagi-numa	40°54'	141°21'	5	2.3	1.3	6.0	1.65	1.31	4.0	1.2	0.002	1944
*Ikarigama-no-ike	40°33'	139°59'	245	0.1	0.03	0.2	0.001	1.82	5.0	3.0	0.000003	1939
Imôto-numa	41°20'	141°25'	23	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.05	1.28			64	1944
*Ishigara-no-ike	40°33'	139°59'	240	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.0003	1.5				1939
Itako-numa	40°58'	141°14'	5	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.13	1.56				1944
*Irohata-no-ike	40°33'	139°59'	247	0.5	0.17	1.2	0.03	2.0	17.0	7.7	0.00023	1939
**Jasan-gata	41°01'	140°22'	0	7.8	4.8	25.0	20.8	1.55	3.0		64	1949
*Kagami-numa	40°39'	140°53'	1550	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.0		V	1933
Kagami-numa	40°36'	140°57'	530	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—			V	1933
Kage-no-saka-no-ike	40°33'	139°58'	210	0.08	0.05	0.2	0.0025	1.11	3.8	2.0	0.000005	1939
*Kanayama-no-ike	40°33'	139°59'	247	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.033	1.56	15.5	6.1	0.0002	1939
Kari-numa	40°50'	140°18'	10	1.3	0.3	2.8	0.2	1.75			62	1939
*Kayahara-no-ike	40°33'	139°58'	255	0.06	0.03	0.14	0.001	1.27				1939
Ketoba-no-ike	40°34'	139°59'	243	0.4	0.18	1.1	0.04	1.55	21.9	10.6	0.000425	1939
Kita-numa	40°33'	141°29'	5	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.13	1.56			62	1933
Ko-numa	41°21'	141°26'	7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17			64	1944
Kôda-numa	40°45'	141°15'	5	1.0	1.0	3.5	0.78	1.12	3.0	1.0	0.0008	1953
*Kodakara-no-ike	40°33'	139°59'	245	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.0003	1.33				1939
Koshiguchi-no-ike	40°34'	139°58'	202	0.3	0.27	0.9	0.05	1.15	23.3	14.0	0.0007	1939
*Kurobô-numa	40°41'	140°15'	450	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28			V	1939
*Menkozaka-no-ike	40°33'	139°58'	247	0.3	0.16	0.9	0.031	1.5	15.5	7.7	0.00024	1939

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*Michishiba-no-ike	40°33'	139°59'	245	0.09	0.04	0.2	0.0013	1.54					1939
*Naga-ike	40°33'	139°59'	245	0.7	0.06	1.5	0.034	2.34	7.6	4.4	0.00015		1939
Naga-numa (Koshimizu)	40°48'	140°16'	20	1.5	0.3	3.5	0.1	3.09				62	1939
Naga-numa (Shimokita)	41°20'	141°25'	17	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.13	2.19				62	1953
Naga-numa	40°36'	140°56'	550	0.3	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17				V	1933
Naga-numa	40°38'	140°54'	990	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.002	—	2.5			70	1933
Naka-no-ike	40°34'	139°59'	207	0.25	0.1	0.6	0.013	1.71	14.4	7.7	0.0001		1939
**Nakamichi-no-ike	40°34'	139°58'	255	0.1	0.04	0.3	0.002	1.88	1.8	1.0	0.000002		1939
Nigori-ike	40°33'	139°59'	233	0.2	0.15	0.6	0.02	1.2	5.6	4.0	0.00008		1939
Noushi-numa	41°22'	141°22'	5	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.08	1.21				64	1944
Ō-ike	40°34'	139°58'	195	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.054	1.92	24.0	10.7	0.00058		1939
Ō-ike	40°32'	139°58'	232	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.09	1.6	27.3	12.2	0.0011		1939
Ō-numa (Shimokita)	41°19'	141°25'	7	1.5	0.3	4.5	0.28	2.4				64	1953
Obuchi-numa	40°57'	141°21'	5	5.3	1.5	13.0	3.68	1.91	5.0	2.4	0.009	64	1944
Ochikuchi-no-ike	40°34'	139°59'	213	0.3	0.17	0.8	0.03	1.33	20.3	10.0	0.0003		1939
Ogawara-numa (Kogawara-numa)	40°47'	141°20'	1	19.0	5.6	52.0	64.8	1.82	25.0	10.5	0.68	64	1948
Osoresan-ko	41°19'	141°05'	214	2.1	2.0	6.5	2.5	1.16	15.8			13	1929
Ōtaki-numa	40°52'	140°17'	13	0.8	0.5	2.4	0.3	1.23				62	1939
Sakyō-numa	41°15'	141°24'	15	0.8	0.5	2.3	0.1	2.04	6.3	4.0	0.0004	64	1953
*Sanzō-no-ike	40°33'	139°58'	247	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.0003	1.33	4.7	3.3	0.000001		1939
Sayo-numa	40°34'	139°58'	235	0.05	0.04	0.14	0.0007	1.52					1939
*Shigoro-no-ike	40°33'	139°59'	245	0.09	0.06	0.3	0.004	1.36					1939
Suiren-numa	40°38'	140°54'	990	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.0007	—	1.5			70	1933
**Takahoko-numa	40°56'	141°20'	5	8.5	1.2	20.0	6.78	2.17	7.0	2.9	0.02	64	1944
Tamoki-numa	40°52'	141°21'	5	3.8	0.9	8.5	1.5	1.95	7.0	3.3	0.005	64	1944

Tappi-numa	40°54'	140°21'	1	2.3	1.0	5.0	1.3	1.24						64	1953
Tsuki-numa	40°38'	140°54'	990	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.0002	—	1.0					70	1933
Tsuki-numa	40°36'	140°57'	510	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—						V	1933
Tsuta-numa (Yu-numa)	40°36'	140°57'	450	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.08	1.11	15.7	6.3	0.0005			V	1933
Towada-ko	40°28'	140°53'	401	11.0	9.4	44.0	59.05	1.62	334.0	71.0	4.19			13	1952
Uchi-numa	40°51'	141°19'	1	2.5	1.0	8.0	0.85	2.45	5.6	2.4	0.002			64	1944
Unari-numa	40°48'	140°17'	20	1.0	<0.2	2.0	0.1	1.76						62	1939
Wakitsubo-no-ike	40°34'	139°59'	225	0.05	0.02	0.12	0.00058	1.41	3.1	1.7	0.000001				1939
Yabure-ike	40°33'	139°58'	150	0.1	0.08	0.3	0.006	1.11	6.7	3.3	0.00002				1939
*Yachi-numa	40°39'	140°51'	900	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	0.15					V	1933
*Yoko-numa	40°38'	140°51'	1130	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.08	1.31	15.5					V	1933
Iwate															
Gozaisho-numa	39°57'	140°56'	880	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17						70	1939
*Hachirō-numa	39°10'	140°54'	810	0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.01	1.14							1934
*Hiki-numa	39°56'	140°59'	610	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17						V	1939
*Hiragakura-numa	39°48'	140°53'	770	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28							1939
Kurakake-numa	38°56'	140°53'	530	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.15							1934
*O-kama	39°51'	140°59'	1460	0.2	<0.2	0.5	0.02	1.0	13.0					11	1939
*Ō-numa	39°56'	140°58'	630	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28						V	1939
*Onawashiro-ko	39°51'	140°59'	1460	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.05	1.28	9.0					11	1939
*Sankaku-numa	39°12'	140°55'	770	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17							1934
*Tsubekura-ike	40°01'	140°51'	760	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17							1931
Yoru-numa	39°56'	140°54'	1190	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.08	1.21						V	1939
Akita															
Asauchi-numa	40°09'	140°00'	5	2.1	0.9	5.5	1.28	1.38							1953
Chi-numa (Ake-numa)	38°59'	140°45'	1030	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17						V	1934
*Chibu-numa	39°01'	140°37'	550	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.32	20.7	10.0	0.001				1934
**Hachirō-gata	40°00'	140°00'	0	26.2	12.8	77.5	220.4	1.48	5.0	2.7	0.6			65	1948

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
Hatahoko-numa	38°59'	140°45'	1050	<0.2	<0.2	0.55	0.02	1.1				V	1934
Hirumo-numa	39°21'	140°34'	90	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.08	1.21					1939
*Hoso-numa	39°03'	140°37'	310	0.5	<0.2	1.0	0.03	1.66	4.0	2.3	0.00007		1934
*Ichinome-gata	39°57'	139°44'	88	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.28	1.06	43.0	17.9	0.005	11	1939
*Itado-numa	39°02'	140°36'	450	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.09	1.51	21.0	11.1	0.001		1934
*Kai-numa	39°03'	140°37'	310	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.09	1.51	11.0	5.6	0.0005		1934
*Kara-numa (Kawara-numa)	38°56'	140°42'	550	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17					1934
*Karasu-numa	39°44'	140°05'	25	0.5	0.13	1.1	0.03	1.82	5.0	4.0	0.00012		1948
*Ketakura-numa	39°00'	140°38'	548.4	0.8	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.36	8.1	2.3	0.0007		1934
*Koke-numa	39°01'	140°38'	550	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28					1934
Kowakubi-numa (Otogoe-numa)	39°33'	140°18'	30	1.5	0.4	4.0	0.15	2.05					1938
Me-gata	39°49'	140°04'	7	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.18	1.34				64	1948
Naga-numa	39°59'	140°50'	1110	0.3	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17				V	1939
*Ninome-gata	39°57'	139°44'	41	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.06	10.5	5.0	0.0005	11	1939
O-gata	39°49'	140°04'	7	0.9	0.6	3.0	0.25	1.69				64	1948
*O-numa	39°59'	140°48'	930	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17				V	1939
*O-numa (Numazawa-numa)	38°55'	140°42'	610	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.08	1.21					1934
Ômaki-numa	39°33'	140°19'	30	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.18	1.34				11	1938
*Ôyanagi-numa	39°06'	140°42'	500	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28					1934
Sakusawa-ike	40°03'	140°47'	730	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17					1931
*Sannome-gata	39°57'	139°43'	40	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.13	1.02	31.0	15.4	0.002	11	1939
*Tatetsugu-numa (Tate-ji)	39°50'	140°31'	770	0.4	<0.2	0.8	0.03	1.33	15.2			V	1939
Tazawa-ko	39°43'	140°40'	250	6.6	5.8	20.0	25.7	1.11	425.0	280.2	7.2	13	1949

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shore- line (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore develop- ment	Maxi- mum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publi- cation year of map
*Katakai-numa	38°10'	140°25'	1350	0.15	0.1	0.6	0.02	1.20				V	1931
Koke-numa (Shirataka)	38°14'	140°12'	640	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.053	1.46	4.4	2.1	0.00011	V	1931
*Magari-numa (Shirataka)	38°14'	140°12'	620	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.03	1.33	1.0	0.3	0.00001	V	1931
Misumi-ike (Ōtori)	38°22'	139°50'	1060	0.08	0.03	0.3	0.0015	2.14	2.8	1.3	0.000002		1931
*Nabekoshi-numa	38°36'	140°33'	450	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.05	1.67	14.5				1931
*Numazawa-numa	38°23'	140°30'	530	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.32	5.6				1931
*Ō-numa (Aka-numa, Ukishima)	38°20'	140°07'	300	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17					1931
Ō-numa (Numayama)	38°25'	140°06'	410	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.075	1.88	29.0	10.4	0.00078		1931
*Ō-numa (Shirataka)	38°14'	140°12'	570	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.09	1.79	5.7	2.7	0.00024	V	1931
Ōtori-ike	38°22'	139°50'	963	1.0	0.5	2.8	0.37	1.3	65.0	35.1	0.013		1931
*Oyatsu-numa	38°12'	140°21'	450	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—				V	1931
*Sanbongi-numa	38°11'	140°21'	510	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.06	1.11	3.8	1.3	0.00008	V	1931
*Sara-numa	38°11'	140°21'	530	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.036	1.04				V	1931
*Shigi-no-yachi-numa	38°10'	140°23'	830	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—				V	1931
*Tade-numa	38°12'	140°21'	430	0.1	0.1	0.35	0.007	1.17	2.2	1.0	0.000007	V	1931
Takayuhai-ko	38°10'	140°24'	850	0.3	<0.2	0.7	0.02	1.4	3.8			V	1931
*Tamaki-numa	38°03'	139°57'	510	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17					1941
*Tamamushi-numa	38°16'	140°13'	457	0.5	0.3	2.0	0.1	1.77	1.0			V	1953
*Tori-no-umi	39°06'	140°01'	1575	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.05	1.15	1.0			V	1934
*Tsuruma-ike	39°03'	140°04'	780	<0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.01	1.14				V	1934
*Ukisu-numa	38°12'	140°21'	450	0.08	0.06	0.27	0.004	1.23	3.4	2.0	0.000008	V	1931
*Wakahata-numa	38°36'	140°33'	470	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	11.8				1931
Fukushima													
Aka-numa	37°39'	140°05'	800	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.002	—	4.0			21	1948
Akimoto-ko	37°39'	140°08'	725	4.6	1.7	19.9	3.9	2.83	33.2	12.8	0.05	20a	1948

Ashio-numa	37°41'	140°05'	830	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.5		21	1931
Benten-numa	37°39'	140°05'	810	<0.2	<0.2	1.0	0.03	1.67	7.9		21	1948	
Bishamon-numa	37°39'	140°05'	770	0.8	0.4	2.8	0.15	1.97	13.0	3.3	0.0005	21	1948
*Dakekazeon-numa	37°11'	139°55'	900	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.08	1.21					1933
Fukazawa-numa (Ao-numa)	37°39'	140°05'	830	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.006	—	5.7		21	1948	
*Goshiki-numa	37°45'	140°15'	1750	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	9.0		V	1931	
Hibara-ko	37°41'	140°03'	819	10.5	2.8	37.5	10.83	3.22	31.0	12.0	0.13	20a	1931
Inawashiro-ko	37°28'	140°06'	514	14.2	9.8	49.0	104.8	1.36	94.6	51.5	5.4	18a	1945
*Kagami-numa	37°36'	140°05'	1360	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.002	—	2.0		V	1948	
*Kagami-ga-numa	37°09'	139°58'	1550	0.2	<0.2	0.6	0.03	1.0					1933
*Kama-numa	37°44'	140°14'	1770	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	1.0		V	1931	
Kawakamiao-numa	37°38'	140°06'	730	<0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.01	1.14	6.2		21	1948	
*Ko-ana (Azuma)	37°44'	140°15'	1710	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—			V	1931	
Koyanagi-numa (Jimusho-numa)	37°39'	140°04'	830	0.2	<0.2	0.5	0.006	1.83	2.7	0.9	0.0000054	21	1948
*Kurodoro-numa	37°41'	140°04'	830	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—			21	1931	
**Matsukawa-ura	37°48'	140°59'	0	7.0	1.5	19.0	6.33	2.13	5.5		64	1933	
*Me-numa	37°42'	140°19'	530	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.08	1.21	8.7		V	1949	
Midoro-numa	37°39'	140°05'	790	<0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.01	1.14	5.8		21	1948	
Naka-ike	37°41'	140°05'	830	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—			21	1931	
Nishiyanagi-numa	37°39'	140°04'	830	<0.2	<0.2	0.3	0.003	1.54	3.5	1.2	0.0000035	21	1948
Numajiri-ko	37°37'	140°12'	730	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28					1948
*Numao-numa	37°20'	139°53'	930	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28					1933
Numazawa-numa	37°27'	139°35'	474	2.4	1.6	7.5	2.98	1.22	96.0	60.4	0.18	13	1947
*O-ana (Azuma)	37°44'	140°15'	1710	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—			V	1931	
*O-ike	36°58'	139°19'	1470	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.05	1.28			V	1931	
*O-numa	37°41'	140°19'	650	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.05	1.03	9.8		V	1949	
Odaira-numa	37°45'	139°51'	458	0.8	0.2	2.5	0.15	1.81	35.5	13.3	0.002		1947
Oguni-numa	37°37'	140°00'	1089	1.3	0.6	4.0	0.48	1.64	4.5		V	1948	
*Oke-numa	37°43'	140°15'	1590	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	13.0		V	1949	

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
Onogawa-ko	37°40'	140°06'	794	4.0	1.1	9.8	1.4	2.34	21.0			20a	1931
Ôsawa-numa	37°41'	140°05'	830	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.08	1.21	1.5			21	1931
Ruri-numa	37°39'	140°05'	820	<0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.02	1.4	11.0			21	1948
Shin-numa (Handa)	37°53'	140°30'	419	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.06	1.53	23.2	8.3	0.0005		1931
Sobara-ko	37°41'	140°04'	830	1.5	0.4	3.5	0.35	1.67	12.0	5.1	0.0018	21	1931
Tatsu-numa (Ryû-numa)	37°39'	140°05'	790	<0.2	<0.2	0.5	0.01	1.43	9.1			21	1948
*Togenomori-numa	37°23'	140°43'	790	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28					1933
Yanagi-numa	37°39'	140°04'	830	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.02	1.4	12.2	4.5	0.00009	21	1948
Yaroku-numa	37°39'	140°04'	830	0.28	0.15	1.0	0.02	2.0	7.8	2.5	0.00005	21	1948
Yukunaki-numa	37°42'	139°56'	430	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	17.5	8.0	0.0004		1947
Ibaraki													
Daijû-numa	35°55'	140°26'	2	1.1	0.4	3.0	0.25	1.69	1.8				1952
Gô-no-ike	35°54'	140°41'	3	2.3	2.1	6.5	3.03	1.05	2.3	1.3	0.004		1952
Haga-numa	35°56'	140°18'	5	1.5	0.7	3.5	0.68	1.2					1952
Hi-numa	36°17'	140°30'	3	11.0	1.8	22.0	12.0	1.79	3.5			64	1945
Ichinotani-numa	36°05'	139°49'	5	2.0	0.7	4.5	0.43	1.92					1953
Kasumi-ga-ura	36°02'	140°24'	1	32.0	12.0	138.0	178.0	2.93	7.0	3.4	0.6	64	1945
Kita-ura	36°01'	140°34'	1	24.0	3.6	54.0	40.0	2.41	10.0	4.5	0.18	64	1945
Kuguido-numa	36°03'	139°52'	5	5.0	1.1	12.0	2.1	2.33					1953
Naka-numa (Nagaoki)	35°53'	140°10'	15	0.15	0.1	0.4	0.01	1.14	13.2	6.0	0.00006	56	1952
Ô-numa	36°14'	140°29'	27	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.18	1.34					1940
Rokkaku-numa	35°55'	140°26'	2	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.1	1.77	6.0				1952
Sotonasaka-ura	35°55'	140°36'	1	3.5	2.4	15.0	6.13	1.71	8.9			64	1952
Sugau-numa	36°00'	139°55'	5	7.0	0.7	15.0	2.48	2.68					1951
Suna-numa	36°11'	139°57'	25	1.5	0.3	3.5	0.38	1.59	2.7				1934
Ushiku-numa	35°57'	140°08'	5	3.5	1.5	7.5	2.0	1.5	1.0			52	1953

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
O-no (Akagi)	36°33'	139°11'	1345	1.5	0.7	4.5	0.88	1.35	16.5	9.1	0.008	15	1952
Ōjiri-numa	36°49'	139°21'	1406	1.0	0.4	2.3	0.19	1.47	25.0	13.2	0.0025	19a	1952
Ōmine-numa	36°43'	138°56'	970	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.08	1.21					1952
Oze-numa	36°56'	139°18'	1665	2.5	1.1	7.0	1.6	1.56	9.5	4.1	0.0066	18a	1931
Suge-numa	36°50'	139°22'	1735	3.0	0.5	6.5	0.63	2.32	74.5	38.1	0.024	19a	1952
Tatara-numa	36°15'	139°30'	25	1.2	0.5	2.5	0.25	1.41	2.0				1952
*Yu-gama (Kusatsu Shirane)	36°38'	138°32'	2050	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.04	1.13	17.7	12.5	0.0005	12a	1929
Chiba													
Abe-numa	36°00'	139°51'	5	1.7	0.4	3.9	0.45	1.64					1951
Godá-numa	36°00'	139°50'	5	1.5	0.2	3.5	0.23	2.06	1.2				1951
Higusa-numa	35°40'	140°32'	7	4.0	0.5	10.0	1.05	2.74					1934
Inba-numa	35°46'	140°13'	0.8	25.0	4.5	60.0	21.25	3.67	1.8			52	1951
Marue-ko	35°55'	140°31'	1	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.1	1.33	2.5				1952
Naga-numa	35°50'	140°19'	3	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.89					1952
Omigawa-ura	35°51'	140°39'	1	7.5	0.8	22.0	2.5	3.93	4.0			58	1952
Tega-numa	35°51'	140°05'	3	16.5	1.1	34.0	10.0	3.04	2.9			52	1951
Wada-numa	35°54'	139°59'	5	1.2	0.7	3.5	0.55	1.34					1951
Yoda-ura	35°55'	140°33'	1	8.0	1.9	21.5	4.2	2.96	3.0			64	1952
Zaō-numa	35°57'	139°51'	5	2.0	0.4	6.7	0.95	1.95	1.5				1951
Saitama													
Bessho-numa	35°51'	139°39'	5	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17					1952
Isa-numa	35°55'	139°31'	7	1.3	0.4	3.0	0.35	1.44					1952
Shibayama-numa	36°02'	139°37'	10	1.5	0.2	3.5	0.15	2.53	3.7				1934
Takasuka-numa	36°06'	139°43'	16	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.03	1.5	6.0	3.0	0.00009	56	1934

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
*Sankyo-ike	38°17'	138°28'	330	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.05	1.03		1.0	0.000002	V	1934
*Shinabachi-ike	36°49'	137°50'	1800	0.06	0.06	0.17	0.002	1.06	3.0	1.0	0.000002	V	1948
*Shiro-ike	36°51'	137°50'	1050	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.08	1.21	2.0	2.0		V	1948
*Takanami-ike	36°55'	137°50'	530	0.3	0.19	0.9	0.04	1.27	12.9	5.0	0.0002		1948
Toyanogata	37°53'	139°03'	1	3.5	1.1	8.0	1.75	1.71	4.7	4.7		62	1952
U-no-ike	37°13'	138°21'	5	2.5	0.3	5.5	0.3	2.82	1.8	1.8		62	1952
Uwazeki-gata	37°47'	138°52'	5	1.4	0.4	3.0	0.43	1.28	64	64		64	1931
Yoroi-gata	37°46'	138°56'	2	2.7	2.2	9.0	4.0	1.27	1.5	1.5		64	1931
Nagano													
*Ama-ike	36°05'	138°21'	2070	0.36	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	2.0	1.2	0.00006	V	1948
Aoki-ko	36°37'	137°51'	822	2.0	1.5	6.5	1.86	1.35	58.0	29.0	0.054	20a	1931
*Biwa-ike	36°43'	138°29'	1390	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.15	1.45	22.0	5.3	0.0008	V	1937
*Chaya-ike	36°59'	138°24'	1075	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.032	1.56	8.2	4.7	0.00015	17	1952
*Chō-ko (Matsubara)	36°03'	138°28'	1126	0.4	0.14	1.3	0.03	2.17	3.6	2.3	0.00007	17	1948
*Fukami-ike	35°19'	137°49'	490	0.26	0.14	0.7	0.022	1.32	9.3	5.0	0.00011		1933
Furu-ike	36°47'	138°06'	1180	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28				V	1931
Happō-ike	36°42'	137°47'	2070	0.07	0.05	0.2	0.002	1.26	4.4	2.5	0.000005		1948
*Hasu-ike	36°43'	138°30'	1490	0.3	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	1.2	0.3	0.00001	V	1937
Hokuryū-ike	36°54'	138°25'	500	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.189	1.32	8.0	4.6	0.00086	11	1952
*Hyōtan-ike	36°42'	138°30'	1730	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	2.5	2.5		V	1937
Hyōtan-ike (Oni-ga-sensui)	36°07'	138°10'	1635	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.0	1.0		70	1947
*Ichi-numa	36°43'	138°29'	1410	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	5.7	5.7		V	1937
*Ina-ko (Matsubara)	36°03'	138°27'	1123	0.5	0.35	2.0	0.12	1.61	7.7	4.8	0.00058	17	1948
*Kama-ike	36°52'	137°58'	1190	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.03	1.33	18.0	7.7	0.00023		1948
Kama-ga-ike (Yashimadaira)	36°07'	138°10'	1635	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	0.5	0.5		70	1947

*Katsura-ike	36°55'	138°21'	745	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.034	1.41	9.0	5.3	0.00018	17	1952
*Kido-ike	36°42'	138°30'	1630	<0.2	<0.2	0.6	0.02	1.2	6.0	2.0	0.00004	V	1937
*Kikko-ike	36°06'	138°19'	2030	0.1	0.07	0.3	0.006	1.11	1.0	0.3	0.000002	V	1948
Kizaki-ko	36°33'	137°50'	764	2.6	1.0	7.0	1.4	1.67	29.5	17.9	0.025	49	1931
*Ko-ike (Kami)	36°42'	138°29'	1550	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	4.9	—	—	V	1937
*Ko-ike (Shiga)	36°42'	138°30'	1940	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.9	—	—	V	1931
*Ko-ike (Shimo)	36°43'	138°29'	1550	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.1	—	—	V	1937
*Kojiki-ike	36°49'	137°50'	1780	0.1	0.07	0.27	0.004	1.23	2.6	0.8	0.000003	V	1948
*Kurohime-ike	36°42'	138°31'	1940	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	1.5	—	—	V	1931
*Maru-ike	36°43'	138°29'	1430	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	18.3	6.7	0.0002	V	1937
*Matashiro-ike	36°17'	137°40'	2450	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	0.0006	—	2.0	—	—	V	1930
*Mesu-ike (Futago)	36°06'	138°20'	2010	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.02	1.2	5.1	2.5	0.00005	V	1948
*Midori-ike	36°02'	138°23'	2090	0.1	0.07	0.3	0.003	1.58	2.5	1.3	0.000004	V	1948
*Misuma-ike	36°42'	138°30'	1570	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.008	1.25	8.5	3.8	0.00003	V	1937
Miyakawa-ike I (Myōjin-ike I)	36°15'	137°40'	1550	0.13	0.13	0.4	0.01	1.14	2.1	1.2	0.000012	V	1930
Miyakawa-ike II (Myōjin-ike II)	36°15'	137°40'	1550	0.09	0.08	0.3	0.005	1.2	—	—	—	V	1930
Miyakawa-ike III (Myōjin-ike III)	36°15'	137°40'	1550	<0.2	<0.2	0.3	<0.01	—	3.0	—	—	V	1931
*Moto-ike	36°41'	138°30'	1800	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	9.0	—	—	V	1937
*Naga-ike	36°42'	138°30'	1570	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	5.0	2.7	0.000038	17	1952
*Nakaburo-ike	36°55'	138°21'	740	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.014	1.16	12.0	5.7	0.0008	20a	1931
Nakatsuna-ko (Nakazuna-ko)	36°36'	137°51'	815	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.14	1.14	0.5	—	—	V	1948
*Nata-ike	36°52'	137°58'	1190	0.15	0.05	0.4	0.005	1.6	3.5	1.0	0.00002	V	1950
*Ni-no-ike (Kiso Ontake)	35°54'	137°29'	2910	0.2	0.14	0.6	0.02	1.2	1.0	—	—	33	1952
*No-ga-ike	35°47'	137°49'	2630	0.07	0.04	0.16	0.0015	1.16	37.5	20.8	0.081	19b	1931
Nojiri-ko	36°49'	138°13'	654	3.3	2.6	13.0	3.9	1.85	5.8	2.9	0.00046	17	1952
*Numa-no-ike	36°52'	138°18'	875	0.7	0.3	2.1	0.16	1.48	—	—	—	V	1931
Ô-ike (Iizuna)	36°43'	138°10'	908	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.06	—	—	—	V	1931

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*Ō-ike (Kazefuki)	36°49'	137°50'	1778	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.09	1.42	5.5	2.2	0.0002	V	1948
*Ō-ike (Shirouma)	36°47'	137°48'	2379	0.4	0.25	1.1	0.06	1.29	13.5	6.7	0.0004	V	1948
Ō-ike (Ubasute Kami)	36°29'	138°05'	830	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.06	1.06	3.8	1.3	0.000076		1937
Ō-ike (Ubasute Shimo)	36°29'	138°05'	830	0.14	0.1	0.45	0.013	1.16	2.0			V	1937
*Okama-ike	36°42'	138°30'	1945	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	6.0			V	1937
Ōnuma-ike	36°42'	138°31'	1694	0.8	0.4	2.3	0.23	1.35	26.2	13.0	0.003	V	1931
*Osui-ike (Futago)	36°06'	138°20'	2010	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.02	1.2	7.7	3.5	0.00007	V	1948
*Sakasa-ike	36°43'	138°30'	1600	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	3.0			V	1937
*San-no-ike (Kiso Ontake)	35°54'	137°29'	2710	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.02	1.4	13.3	5.0	0.0001	V	1950
*Sarugabanbatōge-no-ike	36°29'	138°04'	950	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.06	1.29	3.5	1.7	0.0001		1937
*Shibu-ike	36°41'	138°30'	1790	0.16	0.06	0.36	0.004	1.61	1.5	1.0	0.000004	V	1931
*Shirokoma-ike	36°03'	138°22'	2115	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.11	1.2	8.6	4.2	0.00046	V	1948
Suwa-ko	36°03'	138°05'	759	5.6	4.1	17.0	14.5	1.26	7.0	4.1	0.06	9	1947
Taishō-ike	36°14'	137°37'	1490	1.5	0.2	2.4	0.15	1.74	4.0	2.3	0.00035	18a	1930
Tashiro-ike	36°14'	137°37'	1510	0.2	0.16	0.6	0.013	1.54	1.1	0.4	0.000005		1930
Tengubara-no-ike	36°19'	137°40'	2500	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	2.0			33	1952
Tsubokawa-no-ike	36°34'	137°58'	710	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—				1931
*Tsuga-ike	36°46'	137°48'	1850	0.2	<0.2	0.5	<0.01	—	—				1948
*Usugo-ike	36°03'	138°28'	1110	0.1	0.08	0.3	0.006	1.07	3.7	2.5	0.000015	V	1948
*Uzuratori-ike	36°03'	138°28'	1130	0.07	0.06	0.2	0.003	1.13	2.8	1.3	0.000004	V	1948
Waku-ike	36°35'	138°04'	590	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.023	1.13	10.8	7.0	0.00016	20a	1950
*Washiba-no-ike	36°24'	137°37'	2700	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17					1930
*Yakebitayama-no-ike (Chigo-ga-ike)	36°46'	138°31'	2000	0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.01	1.14	0.8	0.3	0.000003	V	1931
Yanakubo-ike	36°34'	137°57'	630	0.8	0.17	1.7	0.073	1.77	38.0	19.2	0.0014	20a	1931
Yashima-ga-ike	36°07'	138°10'	1635	0.1	0.07	0.4	0.005	1.6				70	1947

Yamanashi	Kagami-no-ike	35°22'	138°21'	1690	0.2	<0.2	0.5	0.01	1.43						1928	
	*Kawaguchi-ko	35°31'	138°45'	822.4	6.2	1.6	17.4	6.1	1.99	15.4	9.8	0.06		18a	1928	
	*Motosu-ko	35°28'	138°35'	902	4.1	2.0	10.4	4.9	1.33	126.0	65.3	0.32		18a	1928	
	*Nishi-no-umi	35°30'	138°41'	898.2	4.0	1.1	9.5	2.1	1.85	66.5	34.8	0.073		18a	1928	
	*Shibire-ko	35°32'	138°31'	860	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	9.5					1929	
	*Shōji-ko	35°29'	138°37'	896.2	2.8	0.6	7.0	0.65	2.46	11.2	3.7	0.0024		18a	1928	
	*Yamanaka-ko	35°25'	138°52'	982	6.0	2.0	13.5	6.5	1.49	13.2	9.2	0.06		18a	1929	
	Shizuoka	**Hamana-ko	34°45'	137°35'	0	20.5	10.0	92.0	73.5	3.03	16.6	4.8	0.35	64		1927
		*Hatchō-ike	34°51'	138°58'	1170	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	2.5			V		1944
		Inohana-ko	34°47'	137°33'	0	3.8	2.8	11.0	5.43	1.33	7.0	4.6	0.025	64		1927
*Ippeki-ko (Yoshida Ō-ike)		34°56'	139°07'	190	0.8	0.4	2.3	0.23	1.35	7.0	2.2	0.0005	17		1944	
*Nita-ike		35°22'	138°08'	2510	<0.2	<0.2	0.2	<0.01	—	0.8					1930	
Sanaru-ko		34°43'	137°41'	5	2.3	0.6	5.5	1.23	1.4	3.9			64		1927	
Takatsuka-ike		34°41'	137°41'	2	1.8	0.2	4.0	0.2	2.5	1.2					1927	
*Warusawa-no-ike		35°30'	138°11'	2910	<0.2	<0.2	1.0	<0.01	—	2.0					1930	
Aichi		**Abura-ga-fuchi	34°54'	137°01'	3	2.5	1.0	7.0	0.63	2.5	4.5	1.5	0.0009			1930
		Toyama	*Gorō-ike	36°26'	137°38'	2530	0.2	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17				33	
Hoshiotsu-gata	36°46'		137°06'	0	2.3	1.0	6.0	1.78	1.27	3.6			64		1951	
Ikenodaira-ike	36°38'		137°39'	1990	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—				32a		1953	
Jūicho-gata	36°50'		136°59'	4	2.0	1.0	6.0	0.3	3.08	1.1			64		1948	
Karigome-ike	36°33'		137°34'	1610	0.1	0.08	0.32	0.0075	1.04	11.2	5.9	0.000044	11		1953	
Matsuo-ike	36°33'		137°33'	1340	0.2	0.1	0.54	0.02	1.09	2.8	2.0	0.00004	V		1953	

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Midori-ga-ike	36°35'	137°36'	2430	0.14	0.04	0.3	0.004	1.35	1.6	0.5	0.000002	11	1953
*Mikuri-ga-ike	36°35'	137°36'	2410	0.15	0.1	0.4	0.01	1.13	14.5	8.0	0.00008	11	1953
*Sennin-ike	36°38'	137°39'	2070	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	—	—	—	1953
*Suzuri-ga-ike	36°36'	137°37'	2880	<0.2	<0.2	0.04	<0.01	—	—	—	—	—	1953
Tashihara-ike	36°32'	137°33'	1450	0.2	0.1	0.49	0.013	1.26	6.6	3.1	0.00004	V	1953
Gifu													
*Go-no-ike	36°07'	137°33'	2690	0.07	0.04	0.17	0.002	1.07	1.0	0.5	0.000001	V	1931
*Gongen-ike	36°06'	137°33'	2810	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.04	1.27	5.6	2.3	0.00009	V	1931
*Ichi-no-ike	36°07'	137°33'	2690	0.05	0.03	0.12	0.0009	1.09	—	—	—	V	1931
*Kame-ga-ike	36°07'	137°33'	2660	0.2	0.06	0.5	0.01	1.43	6.2	2.0	0.00002	V	1931
*Kiezu-no-ike	36°07'	137°33'	2730	<0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.01	1.14	—	—	—	V	1931
*Midori-ga-ike	36°09'	136°46'	2570	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	—	—	V	1930
*Nigori-ga-ike	36°08'	137°29'	1470	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.15	—	—	—	V	1930
*Ni-no-ike	36°07'	137°33'	2690	0.07	0.04	0.17	0.001	1.55	—	—	—	V	1931
*Ontu-ike	36°08'	137°33'	2470	0.14	0.07	0.4	0.007	1.33	3.0	1.0	0.000007	V	1931
*Sakurane-ike	36°08'	137°29'	1430	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.15	—	—	—	V	1930
*San-no-ike	36°07'	137°33'	2690	0.1	0.01	0.2	0.001	1.82	—	—	—	V	1931
Shi-no-ike	36°07'	137°33'	2690	0.1	0.05	0.3	0.004	1.36	—	—	—	V	1931
*Sugoroku-ike	36°22'	137°36'	2530	<0.2	<0.2	0.1	<0.01	—	—	—	—	V	1930
*Tsuchitoi-ike	36°08'	137°32'	2370	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17	—	—	—	V	1931
*Tsuru-ga-ike	36°07'	137°33'	2700	0.5	0.14	1.1	0.03	1.83	4.4	1.7	0.00005	V	1931
Ishikawa													
*Abura-ga-ike (Aburayajigoku)	36°09'	136°46'	2590	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	—	—	V	1930
*Goshiki-ga-ike	36°09'	136°46'	2520	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	—	—	V	1930

Imae-gata	36°23'	136°26'	0.8	2.2	1.9	8.3	2.38	1.52	1.9	64	1948
**Kahoku-gata	36°40'	136°41'	0.8	10.0	4.2	26.0	26.0	1.44	2.0	64	1949
Kiba-gata	36°22'	136°27'	1	2.4	0.7	7.0	1.2	1.8	3.0	64	1948
Ōchi-gata	36°55'	136°49'	1.1	5.3	1.7	13.0	5.0	1.64	1.9	64	1948
*Senja-ga-ike (Chitose-ike)	36°09'	136°46'	2590	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—		V	1930
Shibayama-gata	36°21'	136°23'	1	6.0	2.0	17.0	5.0	2.14	2.8	64	1948
Fukui											
Bushū-ike	36°01'	136°01'	270	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.77	19.8	20a	1948
**Hiruga-ko	35°36'	135°53'	0	1.4	1.0	4.0	0.9	1.19	38.0	64	1951
Kan-ko	35°35'	135°54'	0	1.7	0.8	4.5	0.9	1.34		64	1951
**Kitagata-ko	36°16'	136°14'	5	4.0	1.2	15.5	2.0	3.1	3.0	64	1949
Kukushi-ko	35°36'	135°54'	0	3.0	0.8	7.0	1.38	1.67	2.5	64	1951
**Mikata-ko	35°34'	135°53'	0	3.3	1.7	10.0	3.6	1.48	5.8	64	1951
**Sugetsu-ko	35°35'	135°53'	0	3.5	2.9	10.0	4.3	1.36	34.0	64	1951
*Yasha-ga-ike	35°40'	136°17'	1110	0.2	<0.2	0.4	0.01	1.14			1933
Shiga											
Biwa-ko	35°15'	136°05'	85	68.0	22.6	188.0	674.4	2.04	104.0	4	1949
Ibanai-ko	35°11'	136°07'	85	8.0	5.0	22.0	15.1	1.6	2.5	66	1948
Omatsunai-ko	35°14'	135°58'	85	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.1	1.76		68	1950
Sone-numa	35°14'	136°11'	86	1.7	0.9	9.5	1.0	2.68	2.2	66	1950
Yogo-ko	35°31'	136°12'	134	2.3	1.2	6.0	1.63	1.32	14.5	4	1948
Kyoto											
Ari-ga-ike	35°04'	135°45'	90	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28			1931
Asamo-ko	35°41'	135°01'	5	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.08	1.51	0.8	64	1951
**Kohama-ko (Hanare-ko)	35°41'	135°03'	5	1.5	0.5	4.0	0.4	1.79	6.8	64	1951
**Kumihama-ko	35°38'	134°54'	0	4.4	4.4	20.0	7.25	2.1	20.0	64	1950

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
Mizoro-ga-ike	35°03'	135°46'	70	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.08	1.51	3.5				1981
**Yosa-nakai (Aso-ko)	35°34'	135°11'	0	5.0	1.9	14.0	5.18	1.73	14.0	5.8	0.03	64	1950
Mie													
Ôta-numa	34°08'	136°15'	10	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.18	1.68				52	1948
Shiraishi-ko	34°07'	136°15'	0	1.7	0.6	3.5	0.45	1.47				64	1948
Hyōgo													
Okuyama-ike	34°46'	135°18'	490	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.05	1.79					1950
Tottori													
**Koyama-ike	35°30'	134°09'	2	4.0	2.5	14.5	6.93	1.56	6.6	2.9	0.02	64	1949
Mizujiri-ike	35°31'	134°06'	5	0.8	0.5	2.2	0.25	1.24	3.0			64	1949
Nikkō-ike	35°21'	134°04'	3	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—					1949
Tane-ga-ike	35°32'	134°14'	10	0.8	0.5	2.5	0.2	1.56	13.3	7.0	0.0014	64	1949
**Tōgō-ike	35°28'	133°53'	4	3.8	2.3	11.5	4.1	1.6	5.2	1.5	0.006	64	1953
Shimane													
Banyū Sei-ko	34°41'	131°48'	12	0.9	0.4	3.3	0.1	3.11	10.5	3.0	0.0003		1948
Banyū Tō-ko	34°41'	131°48'	12	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.08	1.51					1948
**Chū-kai (Naka-no-umi)	35°29'	133°11'	0	20.2	10.8	83.5	104.0	2.31	9.0	3.8	0.4	64	1949
Ja-ike	35°18'	132°39'	10	0.6	0.6	2.6	0.1	2.3	10.0				1982
Jinzai-ko	35°20'	132°42'	3	2.2	1.3	5.5	1.35	1.34	2.2	1.5	0.002	64	1982
Me-ike	36°12'	133°22'	0	0.3	<0.2	0.7	0.03	1.17				64	1984
O-ike	36°12'	133°22'	0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28				64	1984
**Shinji-ko	35°27'	132°58'	0.7	18.0	6.2	50.0	80.0	1.58	6.4	3.4	0.27	64	1949
*Ukinuno-ike	35°08'	132°36'	380	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.1	1.77				V	1948

Yamaguchi Chimachi-da (Senchô-da)	34°14'	131°18'	100	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	45	1940
Tokushima Ebi-ga-ike	33°37'	134°23'	0	1.5	0.4	3.0	0.18	2.01	—	—	64	1949
Nagasaki Ô-ike	32°37'	129°50'	10	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.13	1.18	—	—	64	1945
Ôita *Odano-ike	33°12'	131°18'	770	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.19	—	—	V	1952
*Shidaka-ike	33°16'	131°27'	550	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.08	1.52	—	—	V	1952
*Tateishi-ike	33°12'	131°17'	870	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.05	1.03	—	—	V	1952
Kumamoto Kami Ezu-ko	32°47'	130°44'	10	1.0	0.4	2.5	0.15	1.81	—	—	52	1947
Shimo Ezu-ko	32°46'	130°45'	10	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.35	1.2	—	—	52	1942
Suizenji-ike	32°47'	130°44'	10	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.01	—	—	—	—	1947
Miyazaki *Byakushi-ike (Shiratori-ike)	31°57'	130°50'	1250	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.15	—	—	V	1954
*Fudô-ike	31°57'	130°51'	1250	0.15	0.13	0.5	0.017	1.08	—	—	V	1954
*Mi-ike (Kirishima)	31°53'	130°58'	305	1.1	1.0	3.5	0.65	1.22	—	—	V	1954
*Ôhata-ike	31°56'	130°54'	1250	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.08	1.01	—	—	V	1954
*Rokkannon Mi-ike	31°57'	130°51'	1200	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.17	1.03	—	—	V	1954
Kagoshima *Ikeda-ko	31°14'	130°34'	66 (96)	4.7 (5.5)	3.4 (4.5)	14.5 (19.5)	11.0 (13.55)	1.23 (1.49)	233.0 (263.0)	125.5 (136.5)	16	1955

Name of Lake	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Altitude (m)	Length (km)	Maximum breadth (km)	Length of shoreline (km)	Area (km ²)	Shore development	Maximum depth (m)	Mean depth (m)	Volume (km ³)	Origin of Lake	Publication year of map
*Imuta-ike	31°49'	130°28'	295	1.1	0.8	3.0	0.63	1.07	2.7	0.8	0.0005	V	1948
*Kagami-ike	31°13'	130°33'	40	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.03	1.0	13.5	9.3	0.00028	11	1935
**Kai-ike	31°51'	129°53'	0	0.7	0.4	3.0	0.2	1.88	11.5	5.0	0.001	64	1936
*Ko-ike (Kirishima)	31°52'	130°57'	430	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	12.3			V	1954
**Kuwarzaki-ike	31°51'	129°53'	0	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.18	1.34	6.0	2.8	0.0005	64	1936
**Namako-ike	31°52'	129°52'	0	2.5	0.5	6.0	0.43	2.57	21.3	9.3	0.004	64	1936
*Onami-ike	31°55'	130°51'	1239	0.7	0.6	1.9	0.25	1.07	11.6			12a	1954
*Shinmoe-ike	31°55'	130°53'	1234	0.15	0.15	0.44	0.015	1.04				12a	1954
Suguchi-ike	31°51'	129°54'	0	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.32	1.0			64	1936
*Sumiyoshi-ike	31°46'	130°35'	38	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.13	1.09	31.5	23.1	0.003	64	1936
**Taira-ike	31°48'	129°51'	0	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.05	1.28	8.0			64	1919
Uchi-no-umi	28°17'	129°27'	0	1.0	0.8	4.0	0.6	1.47				13	1935
*Unagi-ike	31°13'	130°36'	126	1.3	1.1	4.5	1.15	1.19	56.5	34.8	0.04		
Okinawa													
*Aka-ike	25°56'	131°18'	1.2	0.1	0.09	0.3	0.006	1.1	2.5	1.0	0.000006	43a	1935
*O-ike	25°56'	131°18'	7	0.1	0.09	0.4	0.009	1.2	3.9	1.1	0.00001	43a	1935
*O-ike	25°51'	131°15'	7	1.2	0.6	3.1	0.35	1.48					1935

Rank Order of the Altitude (>2500 m)*

Ni-no-ike (Kiso Ontake)	2910 m	Go-no-ike	2690 m	Senja-ga-ike (Chitose-ike)	2590 m
Warusawa-no-ike	2910	Ichi-no-ike	2690	Midori-ga-ike	2570
Suzuri-ga-ike	2880	Ni-no-ike	2690	Gorô-ike	2530
Gongen-ike	2810	San-no-ike	2690	Sugoroku-ike	2530
Kiezu-no-ike	2730	Shi-no-ike	2690	Goshiki-ga-ike	2520
San-no-ike (Kiso Ontake)	2710	Kame-ga-ike	2660	Nita-ike	2510
Tsuru-ga-ike	2700	Nô-ga-ike	2630	Tengubara-no-ike	2500
Washiba-no-ike	2700	Abura-ga-ike (Aburayajigoku)	2590		

* All high mountain lakes over 2500 m above sea level are situated in central Japan.

Rank Order of the Length (>10 km)

Biwa-ko	68.0 km	Fûren-ko	20.0 km	Notoro-ko	11.8 km
Kasumi-ga-ura	32.0	Ogawara-numa (Kogawara-numa)	19.0	Tonbetsu-numa	11.4
Hachirô-gata	26.2	Kutcharo-ko	18.0	Hi-numa	11.0
Saroma-ko	25.4	Shinji-ko	18.0	Towada-ko	11.0
Inba-numa	25.0	Tega-numa	16.5	Tôya-ko	11.0
Kita-ura	24.0	Inawashiro-ko	14.2	Hibara-ko	10.5
Hamana-ko	20.5	Shikotsu-ko	12.2	Kahoku-gata	10.0
Chû-kai (Naka-no-umi)	20.2	Abashiri-ko	12.0	Tôtutsu-ko	10.0

Rank Order of the Maximum Breadth (>5 km)

Biwa-ko	22.6 km	Tôya-ko	9.8 km	Shinji-ko	6.2 km
Hachirô-gata	12.8	Saroma-ko	9.4	Fûren-ko	6.0
Kasumi-ga-ura	12.0	Towada-ko	9.4	Tazawa-ko	5.8
Chû-kai (Naka-no-umi)	10.8	Shikotsu-ko	8.4	Ogawara-numa (Kogawara-numa)	5.6
Hamana-ko	10.0	Kutcharo-ko	8.0	Akkeshi-ko	5.5
Inawashiro-ko	9.8	Notoro-ko	8.0	Ibanai-ko	5.0

Rank Order of the Length of the Shore Line (>40 km)

Biwa-ko	188.0 km	Inba-numa	60.0 km	Inwashiro-ko	49.0 km
Kasumi-ga-ura	138.0	Fûren-ko	58.0	Tôya-ko	45.5
Hamana-ko	92.0	Kutcharo-ko	57.0	Abashiri-ko	44.0
Chû-kai (Naka-no-umi)	83.5	Kita-ura	54.0	Towada-ko	44.0
Hachirô-gata	77.5	Ogawara-numa (Kogawara-numa)	52.0	Shikotsu-ko	40.0
Saroma-ko	72.0	Shinji-ko	50.0		

Rank Order of the Area (>50 km²)

Biwa-ko	674.4 km ²	Chû-kai (Naka-no-umi)	104.0 km ²	Tôya-ko	70.0 km ²
Hachirô-gata	220.4	Shinji-ko	80.0	Ogawara-numa (Kogawara-numa)	64.8
Kasumi-ga-ura	178.0	Kutcharo-ko	77.5	Towada-ko	59.05
Saroma-ko	149.2	Shikotsu-ko	76.2	Notoro-ko	58.0
Inwashiro-ko	104.8	Hamana-ko	73.5	Fûren-ko	52.0

Rank Order of the Shore Development (<1.02)

Kagami-ike	1.0	Masu-numa	1.01	Sannome-gata	1.02
Kagami-ga-numa	1.0	Ôhata-ike	1.01	Shiratori-numa	1.02
O-kama	1.0	O-kama (Zaô)	1.01	Tanjô-ike (Danjô-ike)	1.02
Ko-no (Akagi)	1.01	Ko-numa (Koetoi)	1.02		

Rank Order of the Shore Development (>2.8)*

Omigawa-ura	3.93	Naga-numa (Koshimizu)	3.09	Jô-numa	2.87
Inba-numa	3.67	Junichô-gata	3.08	Pashikuru-numa	2.87
Okadama-numa (Moere-numa)	3.42	Tega-numa	3.04	Akimoto-ko	2.83
Hibara-ko	3.22	Hamana-ko	3.03	Tofutsu-ko	2.82
Banryû Sei-ko	3.11	Yoda-ura	2.96	U-no-ike	2.82
Kitagata-ko	3.1	Kasumi-ga-ura	2.93		

* Among them Omigawa-ura, Inba-numa and Okadama-numa are shallow and easily change their lake level following little flood and drought. In addition, their shapes are simple but elongated. If we choose the most complicated shoreline, alternating bay and head, Hibara-ko is the best example, though this lake and Akimoto-ko have had their original lake basins deformed since 1919 after the lake levels were raised several meters artificially. It has been said that Suge-numa has the largest amount of shore development of 4.355 but according to the writer's calculation it is 2.32 (2.51 during some artificial control of lake level).

Rank Order of the Maximum Depth (>100 m)

Tazawa-ko	425.0 m	Mashû-ko	212.0 m	Motosu-ko	126.0 m
Shikotsu-ko	363.0	Tôya-ko	179.2	Kutcharo-ko	120.0
Towada-ko	334.0	Chûzenji-ko (Chûgûji-ko)	161.5	Biwa-ko	104.0
Ikeda-ko	233.0	Kuttara-ko	147.5		

Rank Order of the Mean Depth (>30 m)

Tazawa-ko	280.2 m	Towada-ko	71.0 m	Suge-numa	38.1 m
Shikotsu-ko	255.9	Motosu-ko	65.3	Ôtori-ike	35.1
Mashû-ko	137.5	Numazawa-numa	60.4	Nishi-no-umi	34.8
Ikeda-ko	125.5	Mi-ike (Kirishima)	57.7	Unagi-ike	34.8
Tôya-ko	117.0	Shikaribetsu-ko	57.1	Maru-numa	31.1
Kuttara-ko	105.1	Inawashiro-ko	51.5		
Chûzenji-ko (Chûgûji-ko)	94.6	Biwa-ko	41.2		

Rank Order of the Volume (>1 km³)

Biwa-ko	27.8 km ³	Inawashiro-ko	5.4 km ³	Ikeda-ko	1.38 km ³
Shikotsu-ko	19.5	Towada-ko	4.19	Saroma-ko	1.3
Tôya-ko	8.19	Mashû-ko	2.75	Chûzenji-ko (Chûgûji-ko)	1.1
Tazawa-ko	7.2	Kutcharo-ko	2.2		

Rank Order of the Cryptodepression (>50 m)

Tazawa-ko	175.0 m	Shikotsu-ko	115.0 m
Ikeda-ko	167.0	Tôya-ko	96.2

Figures

- Figure 1. Type 4. Biwa-ko in Shiga Prefecture, drawn by HORIE (Isobath interval is 10 m ; recent sounding discovered the maximum depth of 104.0 m).
- Figure 2. Type 9. Suwa-ko in Nagano Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by TANAKA (1918).
- Figure 3. Type 11. Kagami-ike in Kagoshima Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by YOSHIMURA (1930).
- Figure 4. Type 12a. Kata-numa in Miyagi Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by YOSHIMURA (1933).
- Figure 5. Type 13. Tazawa-ko in Akita Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by YOSHIMURA (1938).
- Figure 6. Type 15. Haruna-ko in Gunma Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by Gunma Fishery Experiment Station (1932).
- Figure 7. Type 16. Kutcharo-ko in Kushiro Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by TAKAYASU and SAWA of Hokkaido Fishery Experiment Station (1933)*
- * Maximum depth of 120 m seems to be true (HORIE, S., 1957. A Topographic Study of Lacustrine Terraces and Crustal Movements around Lake Kutcharo, Hokkaido. Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 28: 1-10).
- Figure 8. Type 17. Chaya-ike in Nagano Prefecture, drawn by HORIE (in UENO, 1958).
- Figure 9. Type 18a. Inawashiro-ko in Fukushima Prefecture, drawn by HORIE (1953).
- Figure 10. Type 19a. Suge-numa in Gunma Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by YOSHIMURA (1937).
- Figure 11. Type 19b. Ashi-no-ko in Kanagawa Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by Kanagawa Prefectural Office (in YOSHIMURA, 1942).
- Figure 12. Type 20a. Akimoto-ko in Fukushima Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by YOSHIMURA (1932).
- Figure 13. Type 21. Bishamon-numa in Fukushima Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by YOSHIMURA (1936).
- Figure 14. Type 33. Nô-ga-ike in Nagano Prefecture, drawn by IMAMURA (1937).

Figure 15. Type 43a. Aka-ike and Ô-ike in Okinawa Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by YOSHIMURA (1938).*

* These two lakes seems to be solution lake on the coral reef deposits, which is very scarce in Japanese territory. But there may be found more solution lakes in Japan proper. For instance, the so-called Tsugaru 12 lakes (Jûni-ko) in Aomori Prefecture, which consist actually more than 30 lakes locating $40^{\circ}34'N-40^{\circ}32'N$ and $139^{\circ}59'E-139^{\circ}58'E$, probably owe their origin to solution though no one has confirmed this.

Figure 16. Type 49. Kizaki-ko in Nagano Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by TANAKA (1930).

Figure 17. Type 52. Inba-numa in Chiba Prefecture, drawn by TÔKI (1928).

Figure 18. Type 56. Takasuka-numa in Saitama Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by SUGAWARA (1939).

Figure 19. Type 64. Hamana-ko and Inohana-ko in Shizuoka Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from the original bathymetric map by Shizuoka Fishery Experiment Station (in Shinkô-sha, 1929).

Figure 20. Type 65. Hachirô-gata in Akita Prefecture, redrawn by HORIE from an unpublished bathymetric map.

Figure 21. Type 66. Sone-numa in Shiga Prefecture, drawn by TANAKA *et al.* (in UÉNO & HORIE, 1955).*

* In this figure, unit is centimeter.

Figure 22. Type 2. Panke-tô in Rumoi Prefecture (*Phot.* U. S. Air Force).

Figure 23. Type 20b. Shinsei-ko in Kanagawa Prefecture (*Phot.* U. S. Air Force).

Figure 24. Type 32a. Ikenodaira-ike in Toyama Prefecture (*Phot.* S. HORIE).

Figure 25. Type 45. Chimachi-da in Yamaguchi Prefecture (*Phot.* Mr. KATORI, by courtesy of Prof. M. UÉNO).

Figure 26. Type 58. Omigawa-ura in Chiba Prefecture (*Phot.* U. S. Air Force).

Figure 27. Type 62. Hirataki-numa, Bense-numa and Ôtaki-numa in Aomori Prefecture (*Phot.* U. S. Air Force).

Figure 28. Type 68. Omatsunai-ko in Shiga Prefecture (*Phot.* U. S. Air Force).

Figure 29. Type 69. Shakujii-ike in Tokyo (Prefecture) (*Phot.* U. S. Air Force).

Figure 30. Type 70. Utonai-numa in Iwate Prefecture (*Phot.* U. S. Air Force).

Figure 31. Distribution map of all the lakes in Japan, drawn by HORIE.

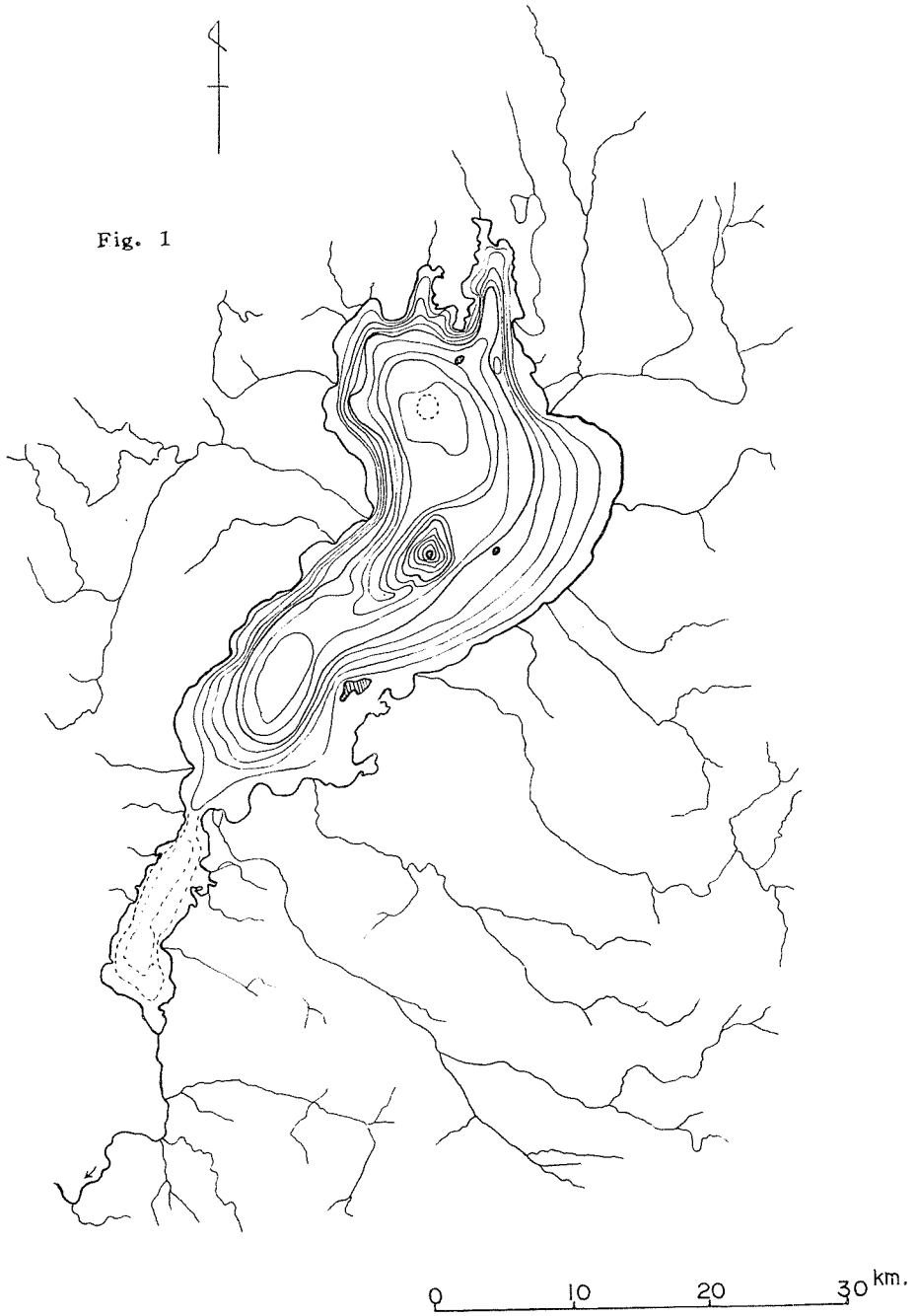
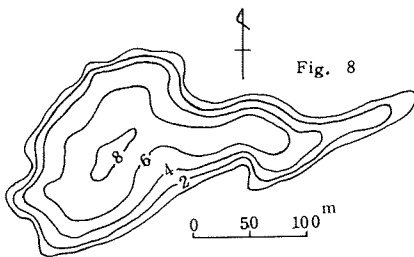
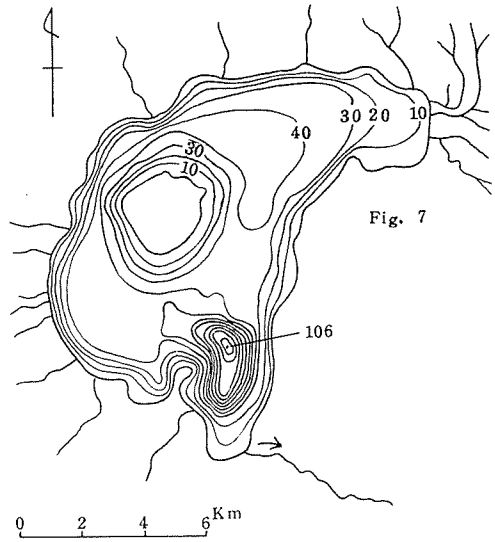
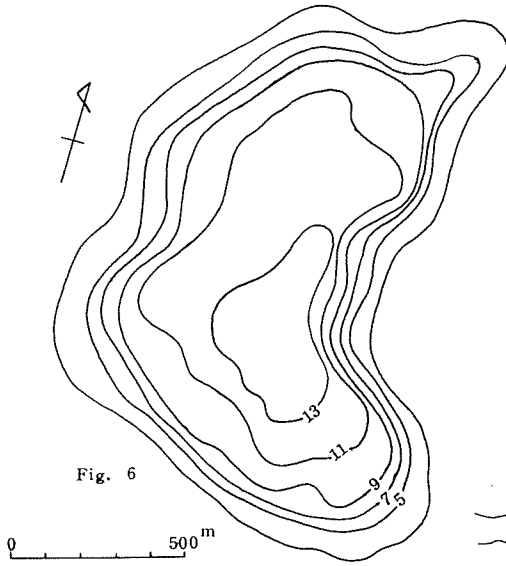
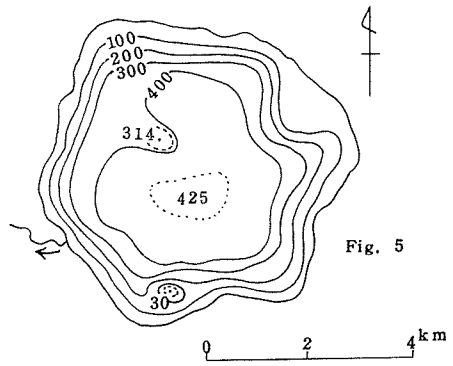
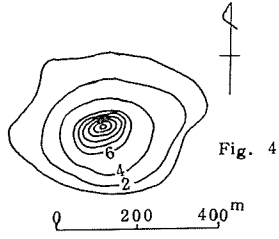
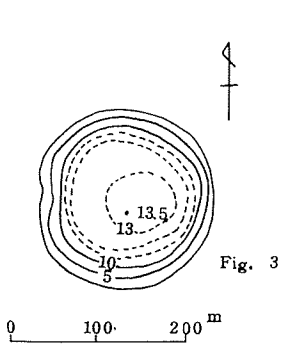
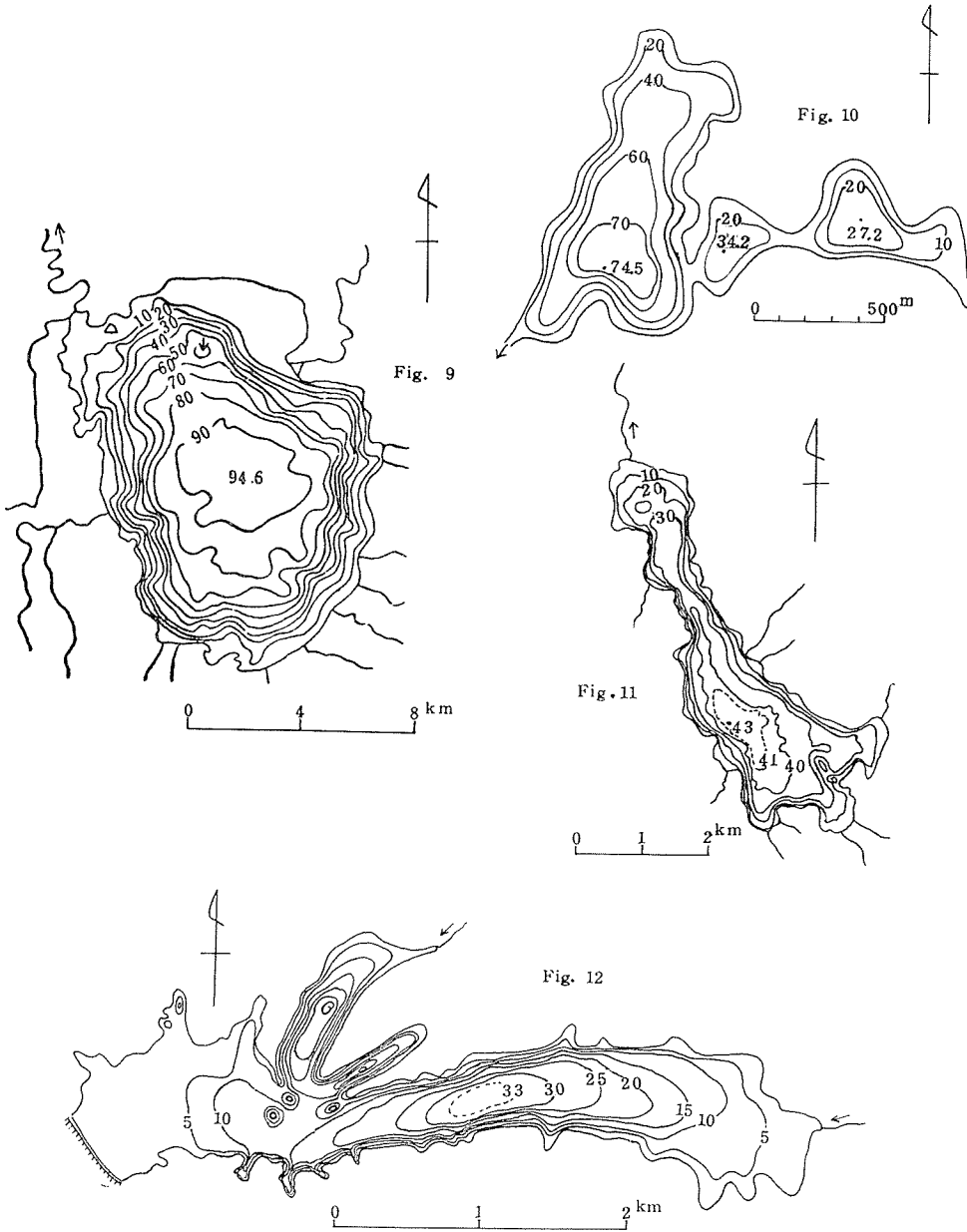
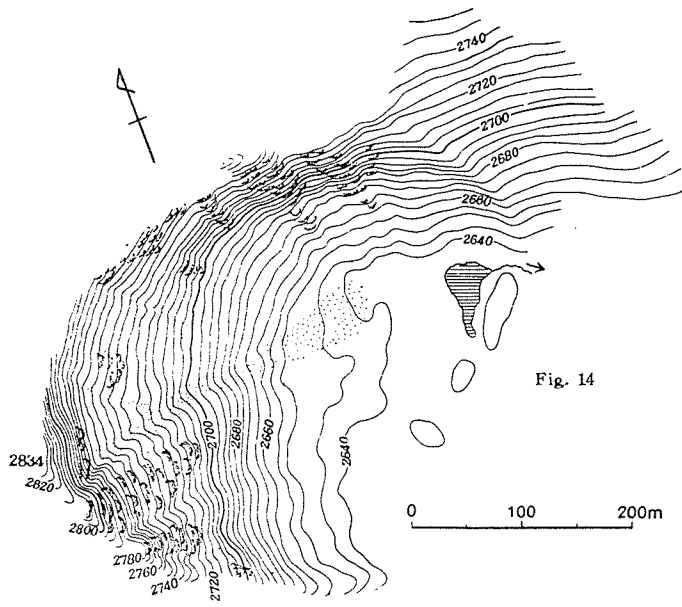
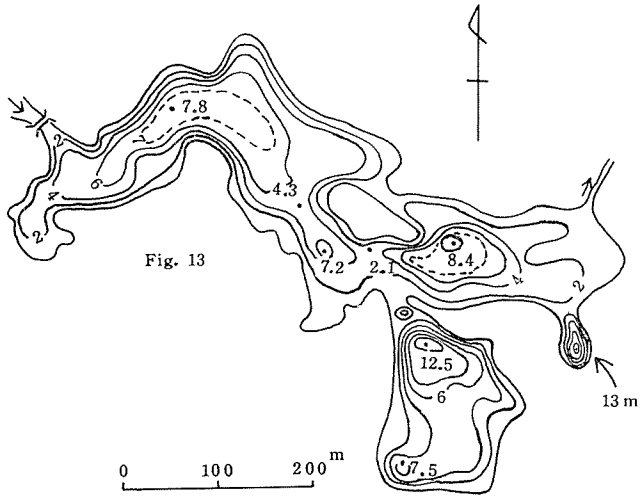




Fig. 2







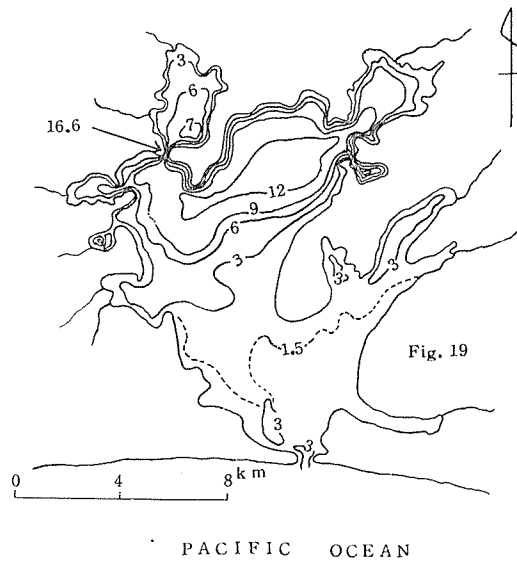
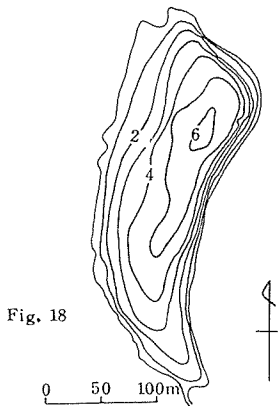
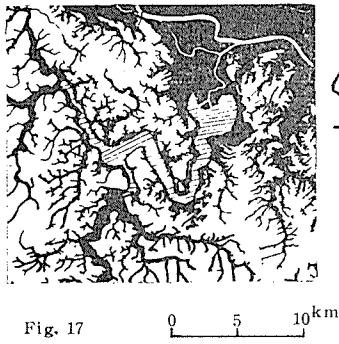
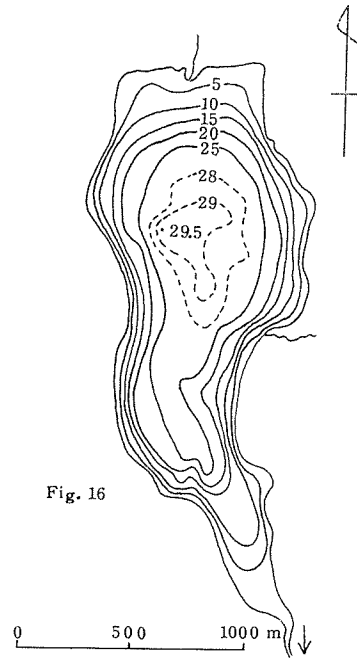
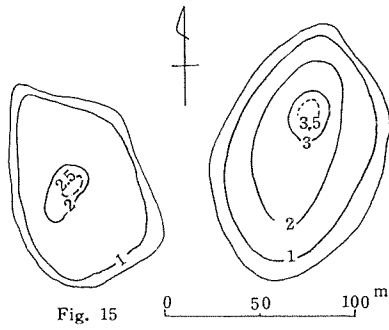
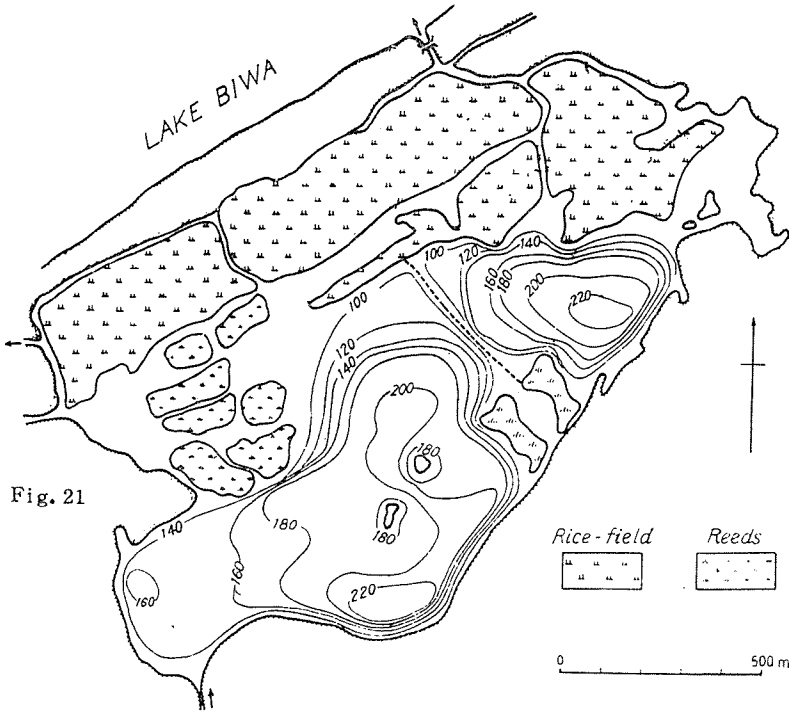
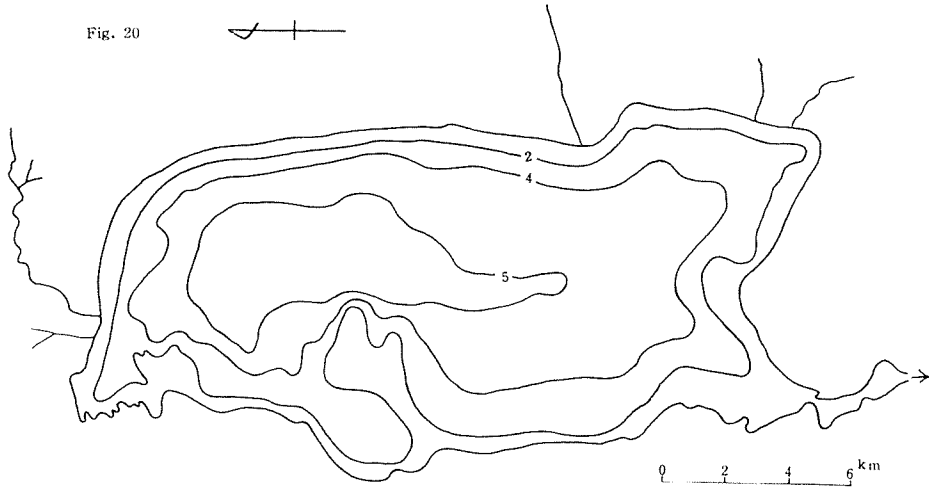


Fig. 20



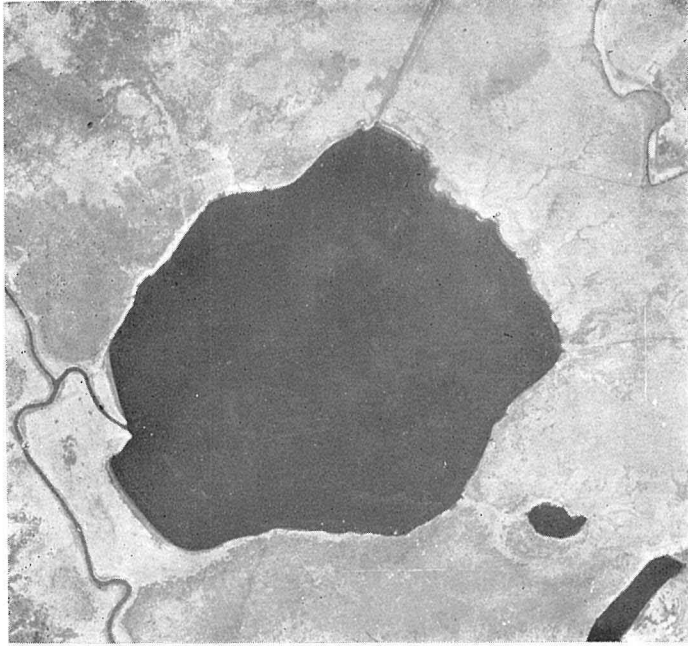


Fig. 22

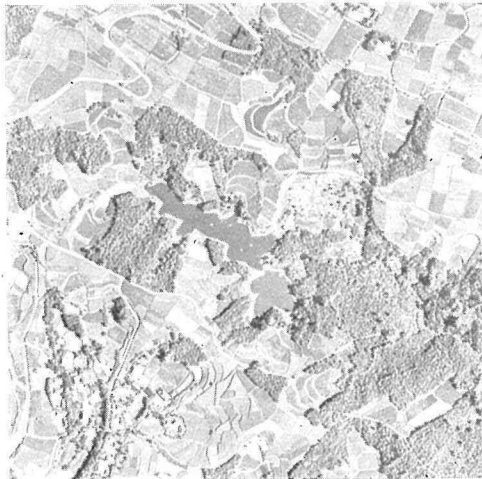


Fig. 23



Fig. 24



Fig. 25



Fig. 26



Fig. 27



Fig. 28



Fig. 29



Fig. 30

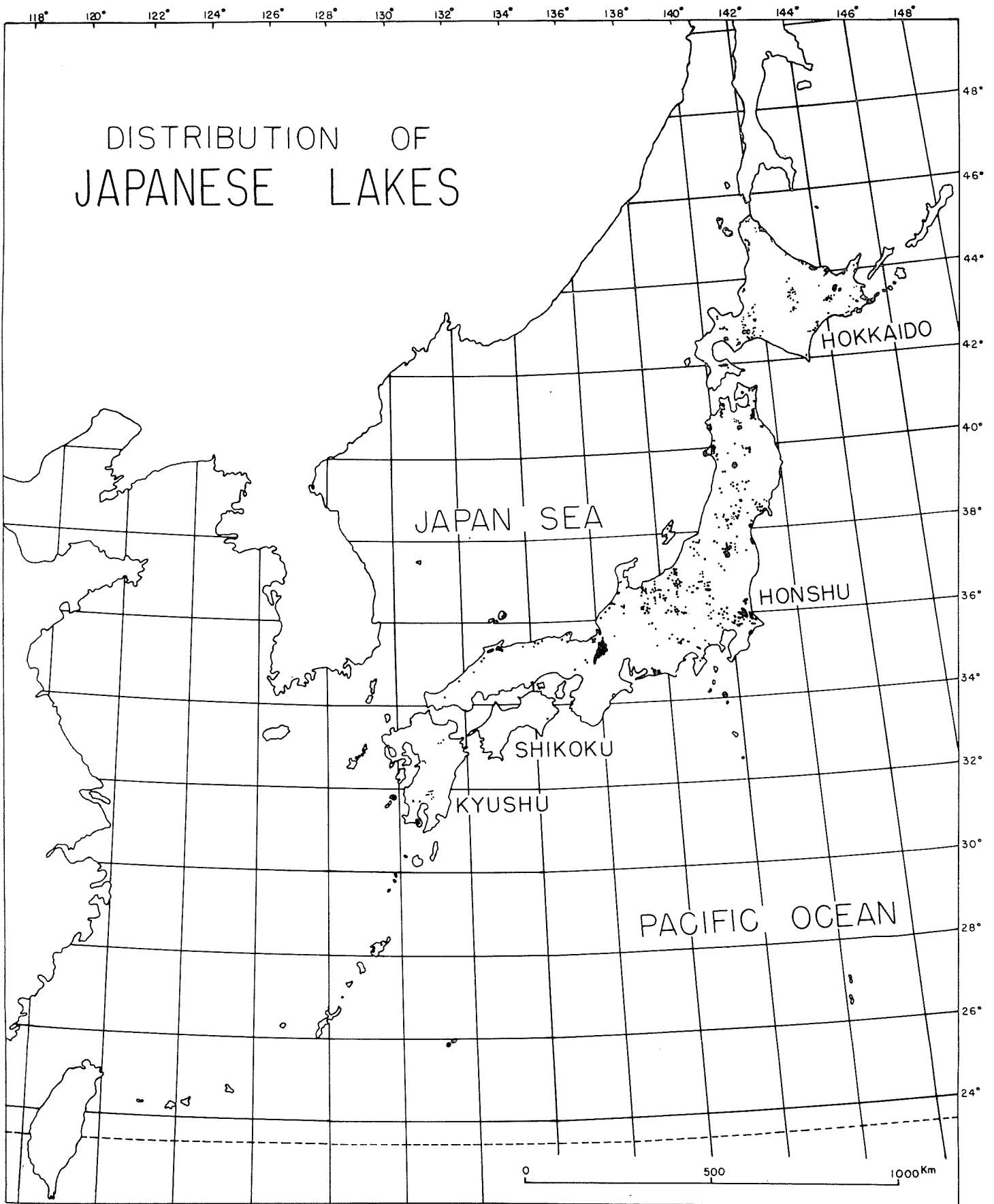


Fig. 31

Index of Lakes

Name of Lake	Prefecture	Name of Lake	Prefecture
A		Banryū Tō-ko	<i>Shimane</i>
Abashiri-ko	<i>Abashiri</i>	Batei-ko (Toyoni-ko)	<i>Hidaka</i>
Abe-numa	<i>Chiba</i>	Bense-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
Abura-ga-fuchi	<i>Aichi</i>	Benten-numa	<i>Iburi</i>
Abura-ga-ike (Aburayajigoku)	<i>Ishikawa</i>	Benten-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>
Aino-numa	<i>Miyagi</i>	Bessho-numa	<i>Saitama</i>
Aka-ike	<i>Okinawa</i>	Bishamon-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>
Aka-numa	<i>Oshima</i>	Biwa-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Aka-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>	Biwa-ko	<i>Shiga</i>
Aka-numa	<i>Tochigi</i>	Bō-ga-ike (Kushi-ike)	<i>Niigata</i>
Aka-numa (Ō-numa, Ukishima)	<i>Yamagata</i>	Bushū-ike	<i>Fukui</i>
Aka-numa (Ruri-ko)	<i>Aomori</i>	Byakushi-ike (Shiratori-ike)	<i>Miyazaki</i>
Akakura-numa	"	C	
Akama-numa (Ishikawa-numa)	<i>Tochigi</i>	Chaya-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Akan-ko	<i>Kushiro</i>	Chi-numa (Ake-numa)	<i>Akita</i>
Ake-numa (Chi-numa)	<i>Akita</i>	Chibu-numa	"
Akimoto-ko	<i>Fukushima</i>	Chidori-ike	<i>Aomori</i>
Akkeshi-ko	<i>Kushiro</i>	Chigo-ga-ike	
Ama-ike	<i>Nagano</i>	(Yakebitayama-no-ike)	<i>Nagano</i>
Ama-ga-ike	<i>Niigata</i>	Chimachi-da (Senchō-da)	<i>Yamaguchi</i>
Ane-numa	<i>Aomori</i>	Chimikeppu-ko	<i>Abashiri</i>
Ao-ike	"	Chinishibetsu-numa	<i>Nemuro</i>
Ao-numa (Fukazawa-numa)	<i>Fukushima</i>	Chitose-ike (Senja-ga-ike)	<i>Ishikawa</i>
Aoi-ike	<i>Niigata</i>	Chō-ko (Matsubara)	<i>Nagano</i>
Aoki-ko	<i>Nagano</i>	Chōboshi-ko	<i>Nemuro</i>
Are-numa (Shirataka)	<i>Yamagata</i>	Chōboshi-numa	<i>Tokachi</i>
Ari-ga-ike	<i>Kyoto</i>	Chōjō-numa	
Asahi-ike	<i>Niigata</i>	(Tomuraushi-numa)	"
Asahi-numa	<i>Iburi</i>	Chū-kai (Naka-no-umi)	<i>Shimane</i>
Asamo-ko	<i>Kyoto</i>	Chūzenji-ko (Chūgūji-ko)	<i>Tochigi</i>
Asauchi-numa	<i>Akita</i>	D	
Ashi-no-ko	<i>Kanagawa</i>	Daijū-numa	<i>Ibaraki</i>
Ashino-numa	<i>Sōya</i>	Dakekanzeon-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>
Ashio-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>	Danjō-ike (Tanjō-ike)	<i>Kanagawa</i>
Aso-ko (Yosa-naikai)	<i>Kyoto</i>	Dokko-numa	<i>Yamagata</i>
B			
Banryū Sei-ko	<i>Shimane</i>		

Name of Lake	Prefecture	Name of Lake	Prefecture
	E	Happō-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Ebi-ga-ike	<i>Tokushima</i>	Haruna-ko	<i>Gunma</i>
	F	Harutori-ko	<i>Kushiro</i>
Fudō-ike	<i>Miyazaki</i>	Haryū-numa	<i>Yamagata</i>
Fuji-numa	<i>Miyagi</i>	Hasu-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Fukami-ike	<i>Nagano</i>	Hatahoko-numa	<i>Akita</i>
Fukazawa-numa (Ao-numa)	<i>Fukushima</i>	Hatchō-ike	<i>Shizuoka</i>
Fukushima-gata	<i>Niigata</i>	Hattarō-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
Fure-numa	<i>Ishikari</i>	Henen-numa (Hyōtan-numa)	<i>Tokachi</i>
Fūren-ko	<i>Nemuro</i>	Hi-numa	<i>Ibaraki</i>
Furu-ike	<i>Nagano</i>	Hibara-ko	<i>Fukushima</i>
Furu-ike (Shin-miyo)	<i>Tokyo</i>	Hichirippu-numa	<i>Kushiro</i>
Futako Higashi-numa	<i>Aomori</i>	Hiemizu-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
Futako Nishi-numa	"	Higurashi-ike	"
Futatsume-no-ike	"	Higusa-numa	<i>Chiba</i>
	G	Hiki-numa	<i>Iwate</i>
Go-no-ike	<i>Gifu</i>	Hiki-numa (Momiji-ike)	<i>Aomori</i>
Gō-no-ike	<i>Ibaraki</i>	Hime-numa	<i>Sōya</i>
Gobō-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>	Hiragakura-numa	<i>Iwate</i>
Goda-numa	<i>Chiba</i>	Hirataki-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
Gongen-ike	<i>Gifu</i>	Hiruga-ko	<i>Fukui</i>
Gonzaemon'ura Oshikiri-numa	<i>Miyagi</i>	Hirumo-numa	<i>Akita</i>
Gorō-ike	<i>Toyama</i>	Hokuryū-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Goshiki-ga-ike	<i>Ishikawa</i>	Horokayandō-numa	<i>Tokachi</i>
Goshiki-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>	Hōshiotsu-gata	<i>Toyama</i>
Goshiki-numa (Shirane)	<i>Tochigi</i>	Hoso-numa	<i>Akita</i>
Gozaisho-numa	<i>Iwate</i>	Hotoke-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
	H	Hyō-numa	<i>Kamikawa</i>
Hachirō-gata	<i>Akita</i>	Hyōtan-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Hachirō-numa	<i>Iwate</i>	Hyōtan-ike (Oni-ga-sensui)	"
Haga-numa	<i>Ibaraki</i>	Hyōtan-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
Hakkei-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>		I
Hakkō-no-ike	"	Ibanai-ko	<i>Shiga</i>
Hakuryū-ko	<i>Yamagata</i>	Ichi-no-ike	<i>Gifu</i>
Hamana-ko	<i>Shizuoka</i>	Ichi-numa	<i>Nagano</i>
Hanare-ko (Kohama-ko)	<i>Kyoto</i>	Ichinome-gata	<i>Akita</i>
Hangetsu-ko	<i>Shiribeshi</i>	Ichinotani-numa	<i>Ibaraki</i>
Hanrakoroshu-tō (Hyōtan-numa, Okurushibe-tō)	<i>Kushiro</i>	Ichiyana-gi-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
		Ikarigama-no-ike	"
		Ikeda-ko	<i>Kagoshima</i>
		Ikenodaira-ike	<i>Toyama</i>

Name of Lake	Prefecture	Name of Lake	Prefecture
Imae-gata	<i>Ishikawa</i>	Kagami-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>
Imôto-numa	<i>Aomori</i>	Kagami-ga-numa	"
Imuta-ike	<i>Kagoshima</i>	Kage-no-saka-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>
Ina-ko (Matsubara)	<i>Nagano</i>	Kahoku-gata	<i>Ishikawa</i>
Inawashiro-ko	<i>Fukushima</i>	Kai-ike	<i>Kagoshima</i>
Inba-numa	<i>Chiba</i>	Kai-numa	<i>Akita</i>
Inohana-ko	<i>Shizuoka</i>	Kama-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Inokashira-ike	<i>Tokyo</i>	Kama-ga-ike (Yashimadaira)	"
Ippeki-ko (Yoshida Ô-ike)	<i>Shizuoka</i>	Kama-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>
Isa-numa	<i>Saitama</i>	Kame-ga-ike	<i>Gifu</i>
Ishigara-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>	Kami Ezu-ko	<i>Kumamoto</i>
Ishikawa-numa (Akama-numa)	<i>Tochigi</i>	Kamo-ko	<i>Niigata</i>
Itado-numa	<i>Akita</i>	Kan-ko	<i>Fukui</i>
Itako-numa	<i>Aomori</i>	Kanayama-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>
Itakura-numa	<i>Gunma</i>	Kara-numa (Kawara-numa)	<i>Akita</i>
Itohata-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>	Karasu-numa	"
Izu-numa	<i>Miyagi</i>	Kari-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
Izumikado-ike	<i>Tochigi</i>	Karigome-ike	<i>Toyama</i>
	J	Karigome-ko	<i>Tochigi</i>
Ja-ike	<i>Shimane</i>	Karurusu-numa (Tachibana-ike, Upashian-tô)	<i>Iburi</i>
Jimusho-numa (Koyanagi-numa)	<i>Fukushima</i>	Kasumi-ga-ura	<i>Ibaraki</i>
Jinzai-ko	<i>Shimane</i>	Kata-numa	<i>Miyagi</i>
Jirô-ko	<i>Kushiro</i>	Katakai-numa	<i>Yamagata</i>
Jizeimu-ike	<i>Gunma</i>	Katsura-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Jô-numa	"	Kawaguchi-ko	<i>Yamanashi</i>
Jûnichô-gata	<i>Toyama</i>	Kawakamiao-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>
Junsai-numa	<i>Kushiro</i>	Kayahara-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>
Junsai-numa	<i>Oshima</i>	Ketakura-numa	<i>Akita</i>
Junsai-numa (Horomui)	<i>Sorachi</i>	Ketoba-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>
Jûsan-gata	<i>Aomori</i>	Kiba-gata	<i>Ishikawa</i>
	K	Kido-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Kaba-numa	<i>Iburi</i>	Kiezu-no-ike	<i>Gifu</i>
Kabukuri-numa	<i>Miyagi</i>	Kikkô-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Kabuto-numa	<i>Rumoi</i>	Kimoma-numa	<i>Sôya</i>
Kagami-ike	<i>Niigata</i>	Kimontô-numa	<i>Tokachi</i>
Kagami-ike	<i>Kagoshima</i>	Kinu-numa	<i>Tochigi</i>
Kagami-no-ike	<i>Yamanashi</i>	Kirigome-ko	"
Kagami-numa	<i>Aomori</i>	Kita-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
Kagami-numa	"	Kita-no-numa (I)	<i>Kamikawa</i>
		Kita-no-numa (II)	"
		Kita-ura	<i>Ibaraki</i>

Name of Lake	Prefecture	Name of Lake	Prefecture
O-gata	<i>Akita</i>	Odano-ike	<i>Ôita</i>
Ô-ike	<i>Aomori</i>	Ogawara-numa	
Ô-ike	"	(Kogawara-numa)	<i>Aomori</i>
Ô-ike	<i>Fukushima</i>	Oguni-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>
O-ike	<i>Niigata</i>	Ôhata-ike	<i>Miyazaki</i>
Ô-ike	"	Oikamanae-numa	<i>Tokachi</i>
O-ike	<i>Shimane</i>	Ôjiri-numa	<i>Gunma</i>
Ô-ike	<i>Nagasaki</i>	Okadama-numa(Moere-numa)	<i>Ishikari</i>
Ô-ike	<i>Okinawa</i>	Okama-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Ô-ike	"	Oke-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>
Ô-ike(Iizuna)	<i>Nagano</i>	Okotanpe-ko	<i>Ishikari</i>
Ô-ike(Kazefuki)	"	Okurushibe-tô(Hanrakoroshu-tô,	
Ô-ike(Shirouma)	"	Hyôtan-numa)	<i>Kushiro</i>
Ô-ike(Ubasute Kami)	"	Okuyama-ike	<i>Hyôgo</i>
Ô-ike(Ubasute Shimo)	"	Ômaki-numa	<i>Akita</i>
Ô-ike(Yoshigadaira)	<i>Niigata</i>	Omatsunai-ko	<i>Shiga</i>
O-kama	<i>Iwate</i>	Omigawa-ura	<i>Chiba</i>
O-kama(Zaô)	<i>Miyagi</i>	Ômine-numa	<i>Gunma</i>
O-no(Akagi)	<i>Gunma</i>	Ônami-ike	<i>Kagoshima</i>
Ô-numa	<i>Kushiro</i>	Onawashiro-ko	<i>Iwate</i>
Ô-numa	<i>Kamikawa</i>	Onishi-numa	<i>Abashiri</i>
Ô-numa	<i>Iburi</i>	Ôniu-ike	<i>Gifu</i>
Ô-numa	<i>Oshima</i>	Onne-numa(Notoro)	<i>Abashiri</i>
Ô-numa	<i>Iwate</i>	Onne-tô	<i>Nemuro</i>
Ô-numa	<i>Akita</i>	Onne-tô(Akan)	<i>Kushiro</i>
Ô-numa	<i>Miyagi</i>	Onne-tô(Habomai)	<i>Nemuro</i>
O-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>	Onogawa-ko	<i>Fukushima</i>
Ô-numa	<i>Ibaraki</i>	Ônuma-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Ô-numa		Osatsu-numa	<i>Ishikari</i>
(Aka-numa, Ukishima)	<i>Yamagata</i>	Ôsawa-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>
Ô-numa(Iwaonupuri)	<i>Shiribeshi</i>	Osoresan-ko	<i>Aomori</i>
Ô-numa(Nishibetsu)	<i>Nemuro</i>	Osu-ike(Futago)	<i>Nagano</i>
Ô-numa(Numa-no-hara)	<i>Kamikawa</i>	Ôta-numa	<i>Mie</i>
Ô-numa(Numayama)	<i>Yamagata</i>	Ôtaki-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
Ô-numa(Numazawa-numa)	<i>Akita</i>	Otatomari-numa	<i>Sôya</i>
Ô-numa(Shimokita)	<i>Aomori</i>	Otogoe-numa	
Ô-numa(Shirataka)	<i>Yamagata</i>	(Kowakubi-numa)	<i>Akita</i>
Ô-numa(Shupun-tô, Koetoi)	<i>Sôya</i>	Ôtori-ike	<i>Yamagata</i>
Obuchi-numa	<i>Aomori</i>	Ôyanagi-numa	<i>Akita</i>
Ôchi-gata	<i>Ishikawa</i>	Ôyatsu-numa	<i>Yamagata</i>
Ochikuchi-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>	Ôyu-numa(Yu-numa)	<i>Iburi</i>
Ôdaira-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>	Oze-numa	<i>Gunma</i>

Name of Lake	Prefecture	Name of Lake	Prefecture
	P	(Naga-numa, Iwaonupuri)	<i>Shiribeshi</i>
Panke-ko (Akan)	<i>Kushiro</i>	Sankyo-ike	<i>Niigata</i>
Panke-numa (Mankei-numa)	<i>Ishikari</i>	Sannome-gata	<i>Akita</i>
Panke-tô (Teshio)	<i>Rumoi</i>	Sanzô-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>
Parasan-tô	<i>Nemuro</i>	Sara-numa	<i>Yamagata</i>
Pashikuru-numa	<i>Kushiro</i>	Sarakishi-tô	<i>Rumoi</i>
Penke-ko (Akan)	"	Saroma-ko	<i>Abashiri</i>
Penke-tô (Teshio)	<i>Rumoi</i>	Sarugabanbatôge-no-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Piukenai-numa (I)	<i>Kamikawa</i>	Sarukotsu-numa	<i>Sôya</i>
Piukenai-numa (II)	"	Sayo-numa	<i>Aomori</i>
Pon-numa	<i>Sôya</i>	Senchô-da (Chimachi-da)	<i>Yamaguchi</i>
Pon-tô (Yûbetsugawa)	<i>Abashiri</i>	Senja-ga-ike (Chitose-ike)	<i>Ishikawa</i>
Ponrubeshibe Higashi-numa	<i>Kamikawa</i>	Sennin-ike	<i>Toyama</i>
Ponrubeshibe Minami-numa	"	Senzoku-ike	<i>Tokyo</i>
Ponrubeshibe Nishi-numa	"	Shakujii-ike	"
Poronuma	<i>Sôya</i>	Shi-no-ike	<i>Gifu</i>
Poron-tô	<i>Iburi</i>	Shibayama-gata	<i>Ishikawa</i>
	R	Shibayama-numa	<i>Saitama</i>
Rausu-numa	<i>Nemuro</i>	Shibire-ko	<i>Yamanashi</i>
Riyaushi-ko	<i>Abashiri</i>	Shibu-ike	<i>Nagano</i>
Rokkaku-numa	<i>Ibaraki</i>	Shibunotsunai-numa	<i>Abashiri</i>
Rokkannon Mi-ike	<i>Miyazaki</i>	Shidaka-ike	<i>Ôita</i>
Ruri-ko (Aka-numa)	<i>Aomori</i>	Shigi-no-yachi-numa	<i>Yamagata</i>
Ruri-numa	<i>Fukushima</i>	Shigoro-no-ike	<i>Aomori</i>
Ryû-numa (Tatsu-numa)	"	Shikaribetsu-ko	<i>Tokachi</i>
	S	Shikiusu-numa	<i>Nemuro</i>
Sa-gata	<i>Niigata</i>	Shikotsu-ko	<i>Ishikari</i>
Sai-ga-ike	"	Shimo Ezu-ko	<i>Kumamoto</i>
Sai-no-ko	<i>Tochigi</i>	Shimogôri-numa	<i>Miyagi</i>
Sakasa-ike	<i>Nagano</i>	Shin-miyo (Furu-ike)	<i>Tokyo</i>
Sakata-ike	<i>Niigata</i>	Shin-numa (Handa)	<i>Fukushima</i>
Sakurane-ike	<i>Gifu</i>	Shinabachi-ike	<i>Niigata</i>
Sakusawa-ike	<i>Akita</i>	Shindenmae Oshikiri-numa	<i>Miyagi</i>
Sakyô-numa	<i>Aomori</i>	Shingetsu-ko	<i>Shiribeshi</i>
San-no-ike	<i>Gifu</i>	Shinji-ko	<i>Shimane</i>
San-no-ike (Kiso Ontake)	<i>Nagano</i>	Shinmoe-ike	<i>Kagoshima</i>
Sanaru-ko	<i>Shizuoka</i>	Shinsei-ko	<i>Kanagawa</i>
Sanbongi-numa	<i>Yamagata</i>	Shiraishi-ko	<i>Mie</i>
Sankaku-numa	<i>Iwate</i>	Shirarutoro-numa	<i>Kushiro</i>
Sankaku Kôzan-numa		Shiratori-ike (Byakushi-ike)	<i>Miyazaki</i>
		Shiratori-numa	<i>Sorachi</i>
		Shiretoko-numa	<i>Nemuro</i>

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