



additional formal protection and providing ecotourism opportunities for economically declining rural areas. Though the threats to *A. japonicus* are serious, the implementation of these mitigation measures and continual monitoring can allow this remarkable species to thrive.

#### KEYWORDS

*Andrias*, conservation needs, policy recommendation, habitat connectivity, giant salamanders, Japan, population monitoring, water pollution

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Species introduction

Amphibians are declining globally (Bishop et al., 2012; Wake, 2012; Green et al., 2020; Luedtke et al., 2023), with more than 41% of species now listed as threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, mostly because of habitat loss (IUCN, 2023). Almost two-thirds of salamander species (Caudata) are under threat (57.8%; IUCN, 2023), a trend resulting principally from invasive and other problematic species, genes and diseases; agriculture and aquaculture; residential and commercial development; and biological resource use (IUCN, 2023). Threats are area- and species-specific, and the ecology of each species best predicts the threats to this species, and the steps necessary for their conservation. However, a point shared among all Giant Salamander (Cryptobranchidae) species, the Asian Giant Salamanders (*Andrias* spp.) and North American Hellbenders (*Cryptobranchus* spp.), is the population decline (Browne et al., 2020).

Japanese Giant Salamanders (*Andrias japonicus*) are an aquatic species of Cryptobranchid found only on three of Japan's main islands of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku with the population on Honshu only in the south-west of the island and much of their habitat being highly fragmented (Browne et al., 2020). As breeding habitat, the sites where spawning nests and juveniles are most common tends to be in relatively small and lotic habitats in the upper tributaries of streams (Okada et al., 2008) these habitat are especially sensitive to change from construction and modification. The Japanese Giant Salamander is a key umbrella species currently listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the population size of the species has been declining for close to a century, with the peak in decline between the 1950s and 1970s (IUCN SCC Amphibian Specialist Group, 2022). The population density is currently estimated to be between 40 and 69 individuals per km of river length in good quality habitat with little water pollution, few or no barriers to movement and suitable banks with cavities for nests (Taguchi and Natuhara, 2009; Taguchi, 2009a). Habitat loss was the principal threat until the mid-2000s, and it remains the case for some sub-populations (Ota, 2000; Kaneko and Matsui, 2004), although hybridization with the introduced Chinese

Giant Salamanders (*Andrias davidianus* and *Andrias sligoi*) is increasingly prevalent (Matsui et al., 2008; Matsui, 2017; IUCN SCC Amphibian Specialist Group, 2022; Hara et al., 2023; Nishikawa et al., 2024). Specifically, the construction of obstructions along waterways and artificial banks are the main threats (IUCN SCC Amphibian Specialist Group, 2022), resulting in habitat fragmentation and the loss of breeding habitat respectively (Wakabayashi et al., 1976; Matsui, 2000; Taguchi and Natuhara, 2009; Yamasaki et al., 2013; Matsui, 2014). Constructions, like dams and weirs, can modify in-stream habitat and flow regime, disrupt animal behavior, decrease gene flow, alter water-quality parameters, increase sediment deposition, habitat fragmentation, the loss of breeding habitat, and ultimately result in direct displacement and mortality of individuals (Cole and Landres, 1995; Watters, 1999; Matsui, 2000; Bunn and Arthington, 2002; Lessard and Hayes, 2003; Matsui, 2014). Especially, the removal of valuable refugia such as cobble shelters can greatly alter habitat characteristics required by aquatic organisms, including fish, macro-invertebrates, and aquatic (juvenile) salamanders (Kondolf, 2000; Milner and Piorkowski, 2004; Diaz et al., 2015).

Recent research shows that, against original expectations, small streams and tributaries are critical to the development of giant salamander larvae (Bjordahl et al., 2020), and conservation plans must therefore be adjusted to include small streams and tributaries. In addition, small streams and tributaries are also beneficial for the development of larvae and juveniles, two age groups hard to find, as the species takes about 15 years to reach sexual maturity (IUCN SCC Amphibian Specialist Group, 2022).

Conservation actions for the Japanese Giant Salamanders have so far included listing the species as a Special Natural Monument under the Act on Protection of Cultural Properties in Japan, resulting in Federal protection from collection and killing, and the protection of some small sections of the species' range, including some of the breeding and non-breeding habitat (Okada et al., 2008; Saitoh et al., 2014). However, this act is limited in that it does not request conservation actions to be taken to improve the situation for wildlife by either national or local government (Saitoh et al., 2014). Much of their habitat outside of these few reserves remains unprotected (Kobara et al., 1980; Okada et al., 2008). Japanese Giant Salamanders are also included in CITES Appendix I, and in addition collection is completely forbidden throughout the range of

the species (Matsui and Hayashi, 1992), therefore collection for food, medicine and the pet trade is forbidden and it is now expected to have stopped. In addition, salamander meat is not considered a delicacy worth facing the steep punishments of a fine of up to 300,000 yen and up to 5 years in prison for killing or collecting a Natural Monument (Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties, 1950). Although the threats from collection within Japan are low, the dangers presented from hybridization with other species of Giant Salamanders originating from China are high and should the Japanese Giant Salamander be delisted and commercially traded, further pressure would be put on the few populations without hybrids. It is thus one of the key reasons that the species is listed as CITES Appendix I (CITES, 2009).

Japanese Giant Salamanders are not only a Natural Monument due to their endemism to Japan but also their cultural significance to Japanese culture, they are inspiration for monsters both old and new and a common mascot throughout the country. The legendary Kappa, a Japanese monster or yokai in the form of a half human half monster water demon is supposedly inspired by the Japanese Giant Salamander (Browne et al., 2020) whilst the modern-day monster, the Pokemon Quagsire is also drawing on the Japanese Giant Salamander for its appearance. Japanese Giant Salamanders are not just seen as monsters though, they are also used as symbols and mascots with Ou-Chan being a mascot in the shape of a giant salamander being used to teach people about the value of clean rivers in Toyooka City in Hyogo Prefecture (Leveille, n.d.). In some parts of Japan, the Japanese Giant Salamanders are celebrated with a festival called the Hanzaki Matsuri held annually in the village of Yubara Onsen in Okayama Prefecture where they are venerated (Browne et al., 2020).

The species is being supported through ex situ conservation such as captive breeding (Kobara et al., 1980) with the first breeding being recorded at the Amsterdam Zoo in 1904 (Kerbert, 1904) and it has been reliably bred at the Asa Zoological Park in Japan since 1979 (Kubawara et al., 1989; Murphy and Gratwicke, 2017), although re-introductions have not yet been conducted. Current in situ support is focused on the development and installation of ladders and artificial nests to help Japanese Giant Salamander traverse dams and weirs to improve movement, connectivity and gene flow between populations (Hara, 2021; IUCN SCC Amphibian Specialist Group, 2022).

Little data are available about the population of Japanese Giant Salamanders in the Nawa River Basin area in Tottori Prefecture, but the perceived absence of Chinese Giant Salamanders, the distance from the main urban areas and the comparatively lower pressure due to a lower human density suggests a comparatively stable population. For these populations, conservation actions can have a strong benefit in terms of the number of individuals protected and the conservation of the species in the long run.

## 1.2 Risks resulting from obstruction of waterways

Caudata are threatened globally by obstruction to waterways such as dams and weirs (Gratwicke, 2008; Unger et al., 2017; Browne

et al., 2020). These structures present obstacles to upstream or downstream movement during the life cycle of salamanders (Jackson, 2003; Taguchi, 2009a), resulting in habitat fragmentation and the loss of genetic connectivity (Blank et al., 2013). The obstruction of waterways through dam building has already contributed to the extinction of other vertebrates, such as the Chinese Paddle sh (Psephurus gladius; Scarnecchia, 2023), and these obstructions are resulting in the decline of freshwater megafauna such as the Russian sturgeon (Acipenser gueldenstaedii; Gesner et al., 2010; He et al., 2017), the Chinese sturgeon (A. sinensis; Wu et al., 2015; He et al., 2017), and the Gharial (Gavialis gangeticus; He et al., 2017; Lang et al., 2019). It is not only freshwater megafauna that are affected but potentially of greater concern is the impact these dams are having on the stocks of diadromous sh; those which require to live in both marine and freshwater habitats to complete their life histories (Tamario et al., 2019). Many of these species are of significant economic value to humans, such as salmon and shad, with the current stocks of many of these species in North America 90% below historical levels due to the loss of habitat connectivity through dam building (Limburg and Waldman, 2009).

The development of embankments, generally through concrete layering presents another threat to many freshwater vertebrates and results in the loss of habitat, prey and pollution (He et al., 2017). Giant salamanders are especially impacted by bankside damage, channelization, dams, and sedimentation (Browne et al., 2020). While some environmental damage can be mitigated, the impact of dams is generally irreversible (Liu and Lu, 2007; Dai et al., 2009; Browne et al., 2020). For Japanese Giant Salamanders, these waterway alterations have resulted in population fragmentation, followed by an increased risk of extinction because of the absence of genetic exchange (Wakabayashi et al., 1976; Matsui and Tominaga, 2007; Taguchi and Natuhara, 2009). In addition, damages of natural banks impact the breeding habitat and daytime refuge habitat of the species (Tochimoto, 1995, 1996; Takahashi et al., 2016; Browne et al., 2020).

The main threat to the Japanese Giant Salamanders in the Nawa River Basin area is related to habitat connectivity due to the numerous obstructions to the waterway (Figure 1). During the development of the region for agricultural purposes, the riverbeds were straightened so that the rice fields that flank them could be made uniform in size and shape, and to facilitate their flooding for agricultural purposes. Once canalized, the rivers needed to be slowed down and rice paddies flooded so weirs and dams were added. In places, there are as many as 15 weirs within a 1 km stretch, obstructing the migration of Japanese Giant Salamanders, their access to mates, and adequate habitat for shelter, breeding and development, as well as direct impacts on their prey (Figure 2).

## 1.3 Risks due to pollution

Pollution is among the top five threat categories impacting amphibians (IUCN, 2023), and its impacts on populations can be critical, especially when coupled with other separate threat factors, such as habitat destruction (Perelman et al., 2021). As a result, numerous caudate species are threatened by water pollution,

FIGURE 1

Visible anthropogenic impacts upon habitat and water quality within the Nawa River, Tottori Prefecture, Japan which could impact the survival of the Japanese Giant Salamander population within the river. Concrete weirs (A) form impassable barriers that severely restrict salamander movement compared to natural habitat (B). The water quality in streams impacted directly by runoff (C) compared to those not (D) is starkly different.

including the Western Chinese Mountain Salamander (*Batrachuperus pinchonii*) (Fei and Ye, 2004), the Chinese Warty Newt (*Paramesotriton chinensis*; Gu et al., 2004), and the Wanggao Warty Newt (*Paramesotriton fuzhongensis*; Zhao and Yuan, 2004). Pollution can have multiple origins, for example the development of land for residential, urban and agricultural use is a well-known source of pollution in the form of fine sediment which can pose major challenges to aquatic species, and have significant negative impacts on population dynamics (Sutherland et al., 2002; Li, 2004; Zhou et al., 2021). More specifically, activities related to cattle farming have a demonstrated negative impact on amphibian populations (Schmutzer et al., 2008) and their impact does not need to directly result in the reduction of water quality to levels deadly to amphibians as this pollution can act in synergy with other threats such as disease to have a greater negative impact on amphibians (Preuss et al., 2020).

The genus of Giant Salamanders (*Andrias* spp.), in China, is also impacted by water pollution (Shu et al., 2021). While there is little published research on the impact of pollution on Japanese Giant salamanders (*A. japonicus*), the ranges of the species in this genus in China have contracted in part, due to habitat loss and degradation, including water pollution and obstruction of waterways that result in changes in flow regimes and increase in turbidity along with severe overexploitation (e.g. Liang et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2004; Dai et al., 2009; Tapley et al., 2021). In addition, other pollutants yet to be investigated for the genus are expected to negatively impact the survival of individuals, for example heavy metals, phosphates, nitrates and persistent organic pollutants (Dai et al., 2009).

Among the threats to the Japanese Giant Salamanders in the Nawa River Basin, pollution is concerning. There is a large number of animal farms in the area that are positioned adjacent to waterways which could be potential sources for pollution from runoff. In particular, animal farms that are positioned next to small tributaries or near the sources of the rivers are of particular concern given that effluence can impact habitats much further down river (Figure 3).

The legal and illegal discarding of animal waste in fields close to waterways can result in the waste being washed into the watercourse later on, ensuing in an increase in salinity, phosphate and nitrate, and a decrease in dissolved oxygen (Table 1 with sampling details here-in) that potentially impacts Japanese Giant Salamanders, despite being below the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment of the Government of Japan for waters related to the protection of the living environment (Government Ordinance No.363, 1974; [www.env.go.jp/en/water/wq/nes.html](http://www.env.go.jp/en/water/wq/nes.html)). In the Nawa River basin, we recorded such variations at several locations, with for instance an increase in salinity, conductivity, pH, phosphate, nitrate and ammonium, and a decrease in dissolved oxygen downstream of a tributary running along a pig farm; and also an increase in nitrate and ammonium, and a decrease in dissolved oxygen downstream of a tributary running along a poultry farm, in comparison with water parameters recorded from samples taken right before the tributaries (Table 1). As the successful hatching of amphibians is impacted by high values in ammonia, phosphate and biological oxygen (De Solla et al., 2002), further understanding on the impact of farming on Japanese Giant Salamanders throughout all life stages is required as the levels of nutrient and chemical



pollution entering the waterway from farms may be above the threshold tolerated by the focal species and numerous other aquatic species (Muenz et al., 2006), including some present in the food chain below the Japanese Giant Salamanders and therefore directly or indirectly impacting the species. In the context of Hellbenders, the loss of forest cover upstream stands out as a significant factor. This loss often leads to changes in stream habitat, including siltation and alterations in water chemistry. For instance, increased dissolved ions can elevate conductivity and salinity, which are commonly linked to declines in Hellbender populations (Hopkins et al., 2023).

## 2 Policies and practices

While Japanese Giant Salamanders are threatened, conservation actions can have a positive outcome, on all species in the river basin. Possible interventions include the restoration of natural breeding habitat (Joly and Grolet, 1996; Kinne, 2004), the translocation of

individuals under controlled conditions (Smith et al., 2020), and the provisioning of adequate artificial breeding habitat such as nest boxes (Hara, 2021; Suzuki, 1999; Kuwabara et al., 2005; Jonas et al., 2020).

The Japanese Giant Salamander urgently requires the restoration of its habitat, and the re-establishment of connectivity across stream segments, such as through the installation of ladderways (Hara, 2021; Takahashi et al., 2016; Hara, 2021). Other beneficial interventions include the creation of nesting and sheltering areas, and population supplementation in some specific areas (Browne et al., 2020). Examples of supplementary breeding habitats are available from the Intraregional Breeding Program in Asa Zoological Park (Browne et al., 2020; Hara, 2021), and several types of spawning areas are known to be successful for aiding reproduction in the species (Tochimoto, 1995, 1996).

Specific to the Nawa River Basin area, and upon confirmation of the absence of invasive Chinese Giant Salamander basin through broadly sampling methods such as eDNA analyses, the

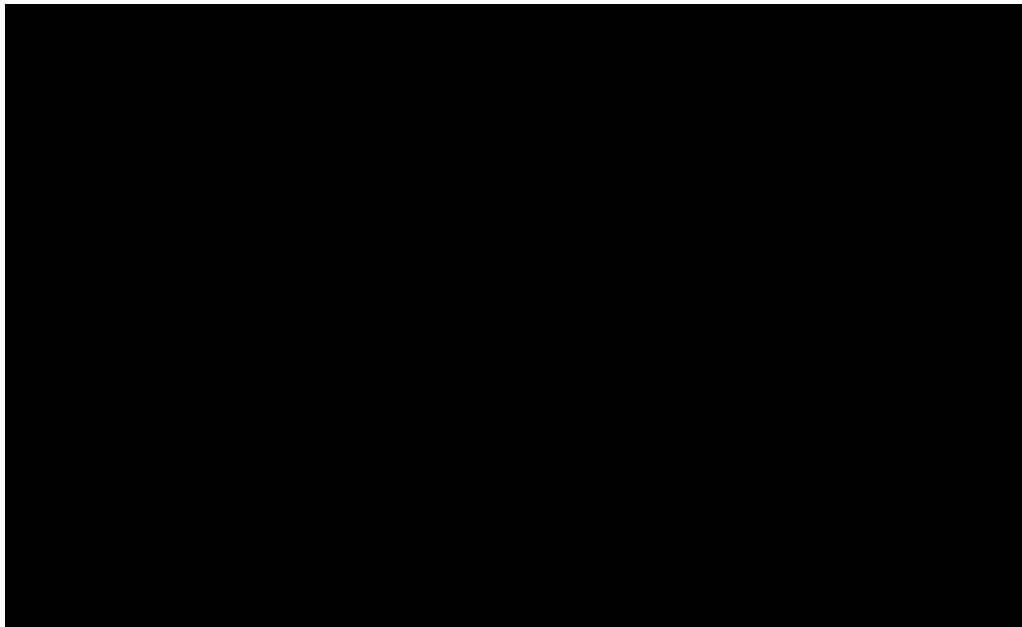


FIGURE 3

Hydrological basin of the area. The Nawa River is highlighted in dark blue and the range of *Andrias japonicus* is indicated by the light orange shaded area on the inset map (IUCN and NatureServe, 2008). The area with the dam in the earlier section is highlighted as the local area. A very high number of animal farms is directly adjacent to small streams, ponds and larger rivers which could be potential sources of pollution into these streams.

implementation of bypass slopes and fish ladders for each obstruction of the river course will help alleviate their impact and restore connectivity. Such contraptions, or small structural changes to water obstructions, are likely to have near-perfect success rates based on field observations (Taguchi, 2009b) and experiments with prototypes (Takahashi et al., 2016). Importantly, this restoration of connectivity should be conducted for all obstructions of the waterway, as dispersion must be facilitated across all habitat types for all life stages to effectively protect the species, but also in a way that enables protection of the food chain that giant salamanders rely upon at all life stages. This habitat restoration can be supplemented by the deployment of nest boxes in suitable portions of the streams. To complement these actions, surveys should be conducted to determine the need for population supplementation, and to determine the effectiveness of any interventions as soon as possible to avoid further decline. Finally, regular monitoring of water quality, especially focused on pollution originating from farming activities, at several locations along the waterway is needed, along with the enforcement of penalties when required. Once protected, the conservation action can be boosted by the establishment of official sanctuary areas recognized as important breeding areas for the Japanese Giant Salamander. This sanctuary area will need to match with some of the critical habitat for the species, such as breeding grounds, but also areas needed to maintain connectivity between breeding and non-breeding areas. In addition, the presence of such a sanctuary will provide important data on carrying capacity of the habitat. Habitat protection, monitoring and sanctuaries may provide a base for the development of conservation projects, which may be funded through ecotourism. Ecotourism is not only a source of funding for conservation but also an

opportunity to revitalize the countryside of Japan, which has experienced depopulation, and ecotourism could instead bring people back to these areas. Many local and national government policies incorporate ecotourism as a tool to tackle problems facing rural communities such as those living around the Nawa basin (Sakuma, 2018).

### 3 Conclusion

In conclusion, while there are known threats to Japanese Giant Salamanders, a number of important details require confirmation in the Nawa River Basin area, and these can be addressed through research. However, multiple known threats can already be alleviated with adequate conservation actions, which can be implemented by the GOs and NGOs active in the regions. In addition, citizen science monitoring such as the project set-up through iNaturalist (<https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/biodiversity-of-the-nawa-river-basin>) could help provide the data needed to further understand the ecology of the species in the area. The primary risks are linked to habitat destruction and loss of connectivity, which can be re-established through appropriate bypass slopes. Once reconnected, populations can also be supplemented to preserve genetic diversity, and their survival supported by the management of the food chain, and provision of shelters. These actions should be implemented following science-based data. Finally, water quality monitoring and maintenance will facilitate continued protection of the species, a monitoring that can be conducted by GOs or NGOs. Although these recommendations are specific to the Japanese Giant Salamanders of the Nawa River Basin area, numerous aquatic

TABLE 1 Water quality upstream and downstream of animal farms in the Nawa River Basin, Tottori.

	Water temp. (°C)	pH	Cond (mS)	TDS (ppm)	Salinity (%)	DO (range in mg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	Phosphate (mg/L)	Nitrates (mg/L)	Ammonium (mg/L)
Down-stream pig farm	22.4	8.07	385	197	0.02	2.6-2.7	61.2	2.40	0.203	6.83
Up-stream pig farm	22.8	7.76	126	61	0.00	4.6-5.5	4.8	0.50	0.000	3.57
Down-stream poultry farm	21.5	7.73	144	72	0.00	8.8-9.1	1.9	0.01	0.050	4.87
Up-stream poultry farm	23.9	7.73	169	82	0.00	10.9-12.5	5.1	0.12	0.010	2.25

Readings were taken by the authors on 22 and 23 August 2023 (point 1 and 2 respectively) at a single point between one and two meters before and after the tributary for each measurement. Cond stands for Conductivity, TDS for Total Dissolved Solids, NTU for nephelometric turbidity units and DO for Dissolved Oxygen. Water measurements taken with a Lohand LH-M900 multimeter (Hangzhou Lohand Biological Co., Ltd. China).

species will be protected along this key umbrella species given appropriate interventions and subsequent monitoring, and guidelines can also be transferred to other landscapes.

Data availability statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material. Further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding authors.

Ethics statement

Ethical approval was not required for the study involving animals in accordance with the local legislation and institutional requirements because no animals were handled or observed for this study.

Author contributions

AB: Conceptualization, Data curation, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Project administration, Resources, Validation, Visualization, Writing ½original draft, Writing ½review & editing. AA: Conceptualization, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. HM: Conceptualization, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. YT: Conceptualization, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. JG: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. DK: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. JA: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. SO: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. KM: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. KH: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. LW: Data curation, Investigation, Project administration, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. TU: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. XZ: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. YS: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. YB: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. ZW: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. ZQ: Data curation, Investigation, Validation, Writing ½review & editing. RP: Data curation, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Resources, Supervision, Validation, Visualization, Writing ½review & editing.

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