

ITURUP / ETOROFU-TŌ

エツ ヲロプシリ

ОСТРОВ ИТУРУП

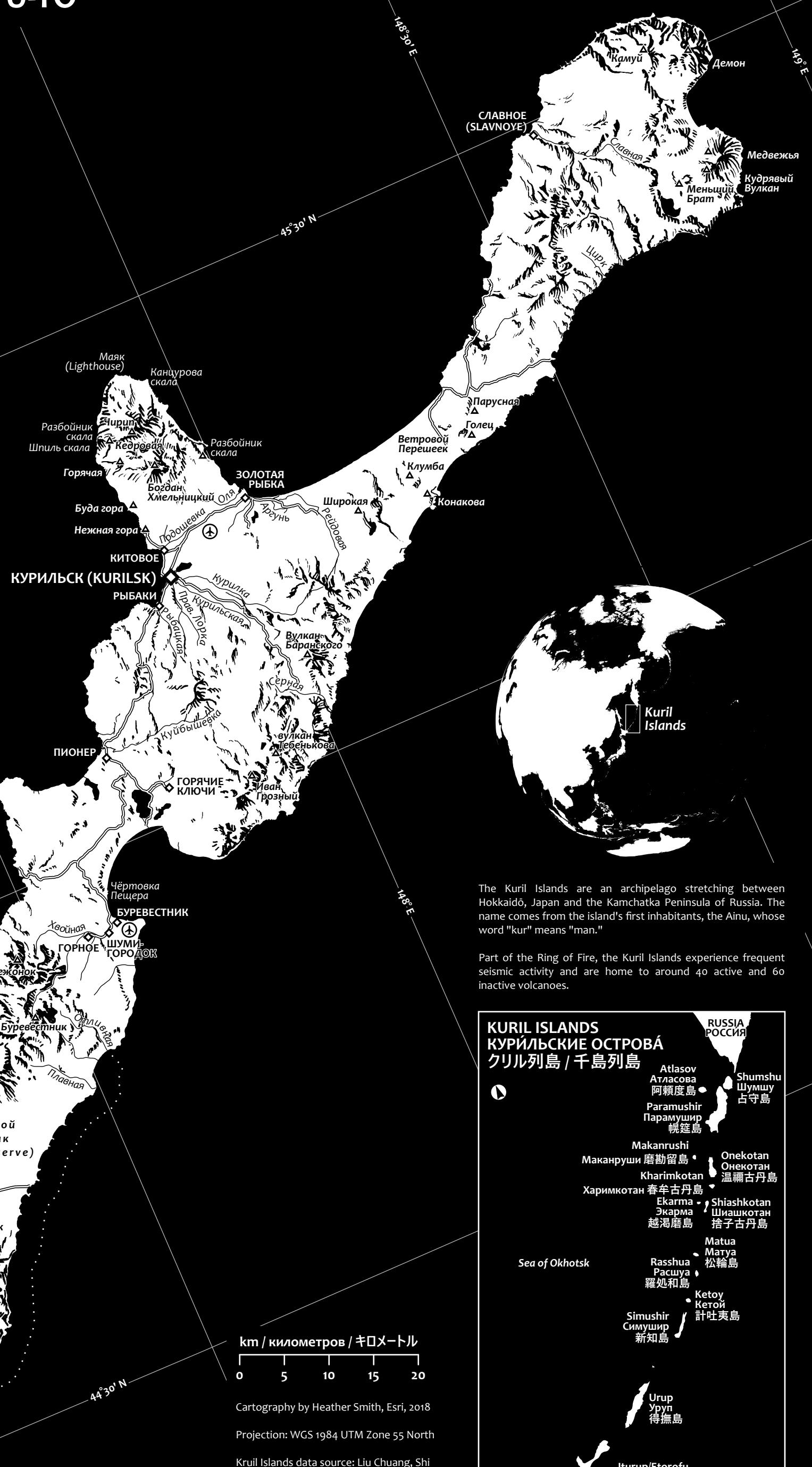
択捉島

Iturup is the largest of the Kuril Islands, with an area of 3,139 square kilometers and a population of 7,500.

The island was first inhabited by the Ainu, who named it エツ ヲロプシリ / Etuworop / Place possessing many capes.

The Japanese arrived in 1661 and the Russians in the late 18th century. In 1855 The Treaty of Shimoda ceded the island to Japan, but in 1945 control of the Southern Kurils was lost to the Soviet Union. Japan still claims these islands as part of its territory, but they are administered by Russia.

Iturup has volcanoes, high white cliffs and waterfalls. Most of the island is forested, with spruce, larch, pine, fir, alder, liana and bamboo.



Cartography by Heather Smith, Esri, 2018

Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 55 North

Kuril Islands data source: Liu Chuang, Shi Ruixiang, Zhu Yunqiang. 2016. Boundary Data of Kuril Islands (BNDKurilislands), Global Change Research Data Publishing & Repository, DOI:10.3974/geodb.2016.04.08.V1 (<http://www.geodoi.ac.cn/weben/doi.aspx?Id=463>)

Other data sources: OpenStreetMap, Esri Terrain Basemap, Natural Earth (naturalearthdata.com)