San'inkaigan National Park



National Parks of Japan

A national park is designated by the Japanese government as a natural landscape that represents Japan based on the

Thirty-five national parks are designated from Hokkaido in the north down to Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands in the south, and more than 300 million people visit them every year.

These national parks are full of precious treasures such as wild animals and plants, history and culture in addition to the scenic beauty. Japan's national parks are characterized by various environments such as forests, farmlands, villages, etc. While some are untouched, the local history and culture derived from nature and people's lives can be

Characteristics

Museum of Coastal Topography

San'inkaigan National Park covers the coastal areas of approximately 75 km from Kyotango City of Kyoto Prefecture in the east to Tottori City of Tottori Prefecture in the west.

It features diverse coastal landscapes which are a ria coast, where mountains lie directly adjacent to the sea (submergent coast), and the place where sea cliffs, sea caves and rock reefs have remarkably developed and integrated with waters.

Meanwhile, it also features open sand dune landscapes represented by the Tottori Sand Dunes which have been formed by wave erosion and sands brought from estuaries.

Therefore, unique landforms can be found throughout this national park, and these landforms are also referred to as a "Geological Park" or a "Park of Beautiful Rocks" since it is comprised of a variety of rocks.

The "San'in Kaigan Geopark" including mainly the San'in kaigan National Park was successfully approved as a UNESCO Global Geopark in 2010, and the value of the San'inkaigan has been recognized worldwide.

[Date of Designation] July 15, 1963 [Relevant Prefectures] Kyoto Pref., Hyogo Pref., Tottori Pref. [Area] 56,978 ha



Creatures

Culture

Many animals, including large mammals, such as Sika deer and wild boars, and medium-sized mammals such as foxes, raccoon dogs, and Japanese hares inhabit the area. In addition, Nekozaki Peninsula is an important stopover site for migratory birds, and a large number of birds can be

Further, the Maruyama River basin has become a place to release Oriental White Stork bred in captivity although they once became extinct in Japan

seen during the migration season.

- Plants -

There are many secondary forests of deciduous broadleaf trees, and a very little of primeval laurel forest remains in a small part of islands, a cape, precincts of temples and

Seaside plants such as Japanese sedge, Ixeris repens (perennial plant of the dandelion family with yellow flowers), the Beach vitex, and the American silvertop can be found in the sand dune areas including Tottori Sand Dunes and Tango Sand Dunes.

In addition, Veronica ornata (perennial plant with flower spikes bearing many small deep violet flowers) that can be found in the Tango Sand Dune area is a very rare plant.

- Marine Life -

A relatively large number of fishes of the southern ocean and small animals can be seen in the coastal area due to the impact of the Tsushima Current.

There are also many marine invertebrates such as sea slugs and sea hares in the area.

The beauty of the seaweed beds is also one of the charms of the San'inkaigan National Park with the very clear sea, and wondrous marine landscapes can be enjoyed.

- Cultural Landscape -

The land areas present distinctive landscapes of the coast of the Sea of Japan comprised of tiled roofs of fishing villages and steep cliffs in the background.

In addition, Kinosaki Onsen is known as a place where many great writers including Naoya Shiga have visited. The traditional Japanese landscape with a stream running through the onsen town with willows along the stream swaying in the wind can be appreciated.

The national park also features a characteristic landscape of Rakkyo (a type of pearl onions) fields in the vicinity of the Tottori Sand Dunes.











Natural Parks Act.

appreciated.

Come visit our national parks to fully enjoy the beautiful nature of Japan that shows off various sceneries in each















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San'inkaigan National Park Website https://www.env.go.jp/en/nature/nps/park/sanin/index.html





Please download below application in order to get information about warning for earthquake, volcanoes, tsunami and so on. Android: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=jp.co.rcsc.safetyTips.android







Supported by Japan Tourism Agency (https://www.jnto.go.jp/safety-tips/eng/app.html)



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* Please note that the highlights & guide map's purpose is to show an overview of the designated area; therefore, a margin of error shall be allowed.

Geological Features

The coast area forming the unique landscape of the San'in kaigan National Park is primarily a rocky coast.

Sea cliffs, sea caves, and rock reefs have markedly developed due to erosion and weathering by raging waves and seasonal winds of the Sea of Japan, and the coastline is a complex ria coast (submergent coast).

In addition, unique, peculiar terrains have been formed everywhere along the coast because these rocks have extensive varieties and diverse geologic structures.

In contrast to the rocky coast, sandy beaches have been formed by the sand produced by erosion or brought in from a river mouth. A unique landscape formed by the sand migration can be seen at the representative Tottori Sand

Geological features mainly consist of volcanic rocks such as basalt, andesite, rhyolite and sedimentary rocks such as conglomerate, sandstone, and mudstone, but some areas have granite as well. As for these volcanic rocks, well-developed jointing can be seen in many places.

A variety of modes of occurrence and geologic features including layers, unconformities, dikes, and jointing that have been created by such rocks can be found in the San'in kaigan National Park.

| Tottori Sand Dunes

The Tottori Sand Dunes are the largest sand dunes in Japan with an area of 16 km crosswise and 2.4 km in lengthwise. Sand, which flowed out of the Chugoku Mountains was carried to the rivers and sea and blown up by the wind, formed these sand dunes.

Beautiful sand ripples (wind ripples) created by the sand and wind as well as a slipface (concave-shaped slopes) can be seen, and such unique terrain with numerous changes, ups and downs is one of many charms of the Tottori Sand

| Tanega-ike Pond

Located on the south side of Tottori Sand Dunes, it is a natural pond with about 3.4 km in diameter and an area of

The lake surface is about 16 m higher than the sea level, and the maximum depth is about 17 m.

There is a tale of the "Legend of Otane" told of a white snake which is the guardian spirit of Tanegaike Pond.

| Uradome Coast

It is a rocky coast of 15 km in total length with "Hakusha-Seisho" where a white sand beach is surrounded by sharp cliffs, various-sized islands with lush pine trees, and a cape. This has been praised as a scenic spot, "Uradome Hakkei (Eight Best Scenery of Uradome)."

| Sengan-Matsushima Sea Cave

Sengan-Matsushima literally means one thousand gan and a pine tree island. It is a small island made of granite appearing on the sea just north of Ajiro Port. About 300 years ago, a lush, beautiful pine tree had already grown on the top, and the 2nd lord of the Tottori Domain, Tsunakiyo Ikeda, said "I will give 1,000 gan of silver (equivalent to 3,750 kg of silver) to whomever successfully brings that pine tree with the rock to my garden." This is said to be the origin of the name of the island.







| Yoroinosode

Located on the western part of the Kasumi Kaigan Coast, these enormous, sharp sea cliffs with a height of 65 m, a length of 200 m, and at a tilt angle of 70 degrees, are designated as Natural Monuments of Japan. Yoroinosode literally means "sleeves of armor."

These cliffs with columnar jointing and platy jointing crossed each other were named because they resembled a shape of sleeves of armor.

| Hasakari-iwa (Hasakari Rock)

It is located on the coastline of a zone of rock reefs formed by wave erosion of the Takeno Kaigan Coast. It is a cave created along the strata of the conglomerate.

It is thought that this shape was created when the rock ceiling of the sea cave fell and stuck between the two walls of the cave. This is designated as a scenic sport of Hyogo Prefecture

| Nekozaki Peninsula

Located at the northernmost tip of Hyogo Prefecture, and its shape resembles a cat crouching down when seen from

Although it was originally an island, it became connected with the main island by the gravel carried from the river. There is a sandy beach (Takeno Beach) on the east side.

Wave-cut platforms shaped by the rough waves of the Sea of Japan can be seen on the west side, as well as a pothole cut out by waves and gravels.

shoals formed when the sea level rose separating the

| Kumihama Bay

Genbudo Cave.

| Genbudo Cave

million years ago can be found.

seashore from the Sea of Japan, which created Kumihama Bay. Currently, the Kumihama Bay (a lagoon) measures approximately 28 km in length and is connected with the Sea of Japan with the Omukai Waterway (about 50 m in width) of the harbor district.

It is designated as a Natural Monument of Japan. Beautiful

columnar jointing and platy jointing of "Genbu rocks"

(basalts) created by volcanic activity that occurred about 1.6

Japanese name of basalts, Genbu rock, is derived from this

After the last glacial period of about 20,000 years ago,

Mt. Kabuto

This is a cone-shaped mountain with an altitude of 191 m that lies in the southeast of Kumihama Bay.

It was formed from rhyolite lava, and the mineral Chalcedony can be found in its surrounding areas.

There is Kumano-jinja Shrine on the mountaintop and has been revered as an object of worship.









Park Volunteer –

- Tottori Sand Dunes Landscape Restoration Project -

At the Tottori Sand Dunes, significant infestation of

plants other than original native plants of the sand dunes

has occurred due to weakened process of migration by

erosion. This caused even less migration of the sand,

and the distinctive sand dune landscape has been

compromised, such as sand ripples which is a unique

Therefore, weeding work led by Tottori Prefecture and

Gradually, the sand migration process is recovering, and

the "live sand dunes" are literally coming back to life.

Those who can voluntarily cooperate on nature interpretation for nature observation, beautification and cleanup of the park, and various activities including simple maintenance work on park facilities in the national park are registered as park volunteers by the Ministry of Environment.

San'inkaigan National Park volunteers are mainly based at the Takeno Snorkeling Center and clean up the coastline, gather information about nature and conduct surveys on wildlife habitats. They also introduce the charms of the San'inkaigan National Park to its visitors.



Conservation Efforts

feature of sand dunes.

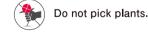
Tottori City has been conducted.

National Parks Etiquette

Please keep in mind the importance of nature and observe the following while staying in the national park so that everyone can enjoy.



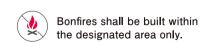
Do not litter.



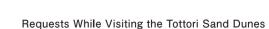
Do not feed any wildlife.



No smoking is permitted while walking.



Bonfires shall be pull with the designated area only.



Please observe the following while staying in the sand dune area to protect the beautiful sand dune landscape and nature as well as for evervone's comfort.

Do not idle your car in the park.

*No motor vehicles or motorcycles are permitted on the sand dunes. *Do not take sand out of the sand dune area *Do not draw letters or pictures on slopes of the sand dunes.

*Keep your pets on leash at all times *Do not litter *No fireworks are permitted.

*Do not camp outside of designated campgrounds *Respect others. Do not behave in a manner that bothers or