Beautiful views and culture created by the Sea of Japan
~Ria Coast that gave birth to the culture of Kitamaebune (commercial ships)~

Takeno Kaigan Coast courses

Takeno Kaigan Coast has long flourished as an ideal location for fishing ports and ports to wait out storms. As such, the area has served as a base for commercial and cultural exchange. In this course, visitors can enjoy quaint townscape, beautiful scenery created by the Sea of Japan, diverse geological features and fossilized animal footprints.

Kitamaebune ships traveled between ports on the coast of the Sea of Japan and the Seto Inland Sea from the Edo period (1603-1868) to the Meiji period (1868-1912). As a result, Takeno flourished as a port of call. Ship owners could generate huge sums of money in one voyage, but on the other hand, they took the significant risk of losing everything if their ships were wrecked.

Basic Course
- Time on foot
  - JR Takeno Station
  - 10min ~ About 500m
- The source of Takeno Hot Springs
  - 15min ~ About 600m
- Around Kashima Park
  - 10min ~ About 1km
- Takeno Shrine
  - 10min ~ About 500m
- Oyoji-kan Museum
  - 15min ~ About 1km
- Takeno Beach
  - 2min ~ About 50m
- Kitamaebune Commercial Fishing Ships
  - Redica in the Kitamaebune Museum
  - 10min ~ About 300m
- Jaya Station
  - 10min ~ About 50m
- Takeno Beach
  - 2min ~ About 50m
- Kitamaebune Museum
  - One of the Geopark’s major facilities
  - 15min ~ About 1km
- Around Kashima Park
  - 10min ~ About 500m
- Takeno Shrine
  - 15min ~ About 1km
- Oyoji-kan Museum
  - 5min ~ About 300m
- Takeno Beach
  - 2min ~ About 50m

To preserve these beautiful natural assets, please leave stones and plants as they are. Keep out of dangerous places and do not go off-limits. What you can bring home with you are happy memories, photos and local souvenirs!

Quiz
1. The name "Hasakaribiwa Rock" comes from the Japanese verb "hasakaru." What does this verb mean? Try to guess from the position of the rocks!
2. This cave is thought to have been formed by marine erosion, but it is a little bit far from the sea for this to be the case. How was it formed? (The answer is on the back)
**Takeno Kaigan Coast’ Many Places of Interest**

1. **The source of Takeno Hot Springs**
   - Takeno hot springs are slightly alkaline, containing sodium, calcium, and chloride. Its main health benefits are relieving neuralgia as well as muscle and joint pain. The hot spring water is drawn from a depth of 1,000 m.

2. **Large garden lantern**
   - Takeno was once called “Takeno no Ohashi (Takeno long beach).” Nourishing as a typical fishing village of the Tajima region, the large garden lantern, donated by a Kitamaebune ship owner, is a symbol of its prosperity.

3. **Jiyayama Cave**
   - It is thought that this cave, located at a height of 4.5 m from the surface of the sea, was formed during a period when the sea level was higher than it is now, about 6,000 years ago. The rocks forming the cave are conglomerate that was made by the accumulation of stones carried by rivers to the Holocene Age (the time when the Sea of Japan, a large body of water, was formed, about 20,000 years ago).

4. **Takeno Beach**
   - Takeno Beach is a sandy beach with clear water and white sand that is selected as one of the “100 Best Beaches in Japan” by the Ministry of the Environment, as well as one of the “100 Best Beaches in the World” by the BBC. Seasonal winds from the Sea of Japan and coastal currents connected an ancient, formerly called Kishima, with the mainland.

5. **Kitamaebune Museum**
   - Takeno was a period of Kishima Shibu (1796-1807), a period of cultural development, and the “Kishima Shibu” fishing industry. The museum introduces these period materials and exhibits, (Nov) 0708-357-2020

6. **Around Kashima Park View of Tanjo-ko-ura**
   - Tanjo-ko-ura, where a monument of Kitamaebune Shibu (1796-1807), is a period of cultural development, and the “Kian Kanto” fishing industry. The museum introduces these period materials and exhibits, (Nov) 0708-357-2020

7. **Takeo Shrine**
   - This shrine is dedicated to a God called “Takeo, a god of the sea,” who became a God of Kashima Shrine after coming to the town of Takeno. The shrine is located in the Kitamaebune area, south of the Takeno town, and the garden and sacred lanterns remind people of the golden era of Kitamaebune. Asakusa Park and the old-fashioned townscape give us a glimpse of the atmosphere of times gone by.

8. **Oyoji-kan Museum**
   - Oyoji-kan is a historic museum that was constructed using the restored inn, “Takeo no Kura,” where Tatsukane Hiromitsu (1745-1798) stayed as a period of cultural development. The building is called by Torii Shiroi, who stayed in the room during his stay. A great bath in this room is famous as a bathhouse in the town.

9. **Suwa Shrine**
   - Suwa Shrine is dedicated to a deity transferred from a powerful shrine near Lake Suwa. The shrine has a serene corridor, and a path of stone, and the Shinto dog is formed of Kinsai-uchi, a type of sandstone found only in Shikoku Prefecture. It is a shrine in the town, suggesting that it was carried to this location with Kitamaebune ships.

10. **View from Oura Kaigan Coast**
    - This spot offers a splendid view from the area to the National Park along the coast. The view from this location is a magnificent view of the sea, and it is recommended to visit in the morning.

11. **Oura Kaigan Coast & Takeno Snorkel Center**
    - This facility provides access to the excellent natural resources of the San’ in Kaigan National Park, up-to-date information about the coastline and other natural features of the Takeno region, as well as the relationship between coastal topography and marine ecosystems. It also offers various water-related activities such as snorkeling in summer, allowing visitors to experience marine life.

12. **Yodo Sea Cave**
    - This sea cave is located at the northern edge of Kitamaebune. Scuba diving and snorkeling are recommended to see the unique marine life.

**Geo-COLUMN 1**

**Complicated coastal topography created by geological diversity**

Volcanic rocks (hard) & Crush stone

Differential Erosion

Sea level rise 3,000-5,000 years ago

Sea level rise 3,000-5,000 years ago

Sedimentary rocks (brittle) & More durable to erosion

Coves & Ports of call

Submergence of valleys

Coves and peninsulas served as shelter from seasonal winds and port towns, as well as ports to wait out storms, developed in this area.

**Quiz: Answer**

1. The surface of the sea continued to rise and sink. Long ago, it came up to this height.
2. Due to the sedimentation of sand caused by coastal currents and seasonal winds, a sandbar developed and connected the island with the mainland.
3. In the local dialect, “Hasakari” means “to get caught in something.” The name “Hasakari Rock” is derived from this word because the big round rock looks like it is caught between two rocks.

**Geo-COLUMN 2**

**Fossils discovered around the Takeno Kaigan Coast**

- Fossilized oysters and mammal footprints can be observed in the sandstone and mudstone strata around the area of Nezakai Peninsula. They are the traces of living things in low-lying areas which were formed due to the process of the formation of the Sea of Japan, the age when the edge of the Asian continent began to split.

- The place where the vicinity of Takeno has been located.

**Snow Crab dishes (Info) Takeno Tourism Association TEL 0796-47-1080**

**Live squid sashimi (Info) Kitamaebune Museum TEL 0796-47-2020**