

Kotohikihama Beach's many places of interest

1Kotohikihama Singing Sand Museum



Kotohikihama Singing Sand Museum is a museum centered on the theme of singing sand. The museum features singing sand from around the world, micro shells, sea turtles and other objects found along the coast. A variety of hands-on learning programs are also available. Phone: 0772-72-5511

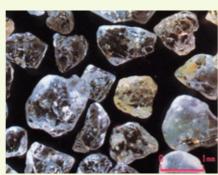
(Open 9:00~17:00 / Closed every Tuesday / Adult \300)

2 Kobama swimming beach



Amino-cho, together with Hacchohama in the west, forms a long beach with a total length of about 4 km. The beach is particularly popular with swimmers in summer, and surfers throughout the year. The sand has a high quantity of shell fragments, giving it a soft feel. Why not try comparing it with the sand on the Kotohikihama Beach?

3 Suishohama Beach



Suishohama beach features grains of euhedral quartz, formed through extreme pressures and temperatures. Euhedral quartz has an unusual bipyramidal shape, and can be seen in the strata of volcanic "tuff" rocks along the beach.

4 Shirataki Shrine



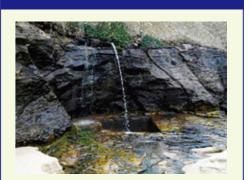
Shirataki Shrine is dedicated to Okuninushi-no-Mikoto*. According to an old legend, during a trip from the Izumo region, Okuninushi-no-Mikoto found that there was a hole in his boat. However, he was saved by a turban shell that plugged the hole just as he was about to sink. Since then, it is said that turban shells without spikes can be found in the area. A torii gate destroyed by the North Tango Earthquake has been preserved within the shrine. *A god who governed the Izumo region.

(5)Kotohikihama Beach

Kotohikihama Beach has long been famous as a singing sand beach, and was featured in poems by Tadaoki Hosokawa*1, and Tekkan and Akiko Yosano*2. At one time the condition of

the singing sand got worse. However, thanks to the devoted efforts of local people, the beach has been preserved. Visitors can enjoy its light sound by shuffling along the beach on non-rainy days. *1One of military commanders of the Sengoku period (1493-1590) who governed the Tango region. *2Famous poet-couple who were active in the late Meiji period as well as the Taisho and early Showa periods of Japan.

Shirataki Waterfalls on Kotohikihama Beach



Rainwater seeping into sand dunes on top of the rocks at the beach becomes groundwater. It flows along the rocks and over the sea cliff beneath, becoming Shirataki Waterfalls.

Open-air bath on Kotohikihama Beach



Kotohikihama Beach features an open-air bath with pure hot spring water. It is free of charge and available for use from late April to early November.

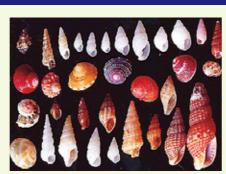
NOTES: No dressing room available. Please wear a swimsuit, this is a mixed bath. Do not use any shampoos or soaps. Please wash off sand before entering.

Taikohama Beach on Kotohikihama Beach



In the middle of Kotohikihama Beach, there is a spot on the ground where a drum-like sound can be heard when people stamp on it or pound on it with their fists. For this reason, it is known as Taikohama Beach (lit. drum beach).

Micro shells on Kotohikihama Beach



Shells that are no larger than a few millimeters in size are known as "micro shells". It is said that there are several hundred types of micro shells on Kotohikihama Beach.

Kaketsu Sand Dunes



A gentle hill can be seen to the south of Kotohikihama Beach. This hill is composed of ancient dunes formed 120,000 years ago, along with newer dunes formed in more recent times. The sand on Kotohikihama Beach comes from Kaketsu Sand Dunes.

6 Lake Hanare Park



Lake Hanare is the largest freshwater lake in Kyoto prefecture. Many historical sites have been discovered around this lake. Hanami (cherry blossom viewing) is popular here, due to the many cherry trees planted along its shores.

Quiz-Answer

 Natural monument / Place of scenic beauty
It was the first designated singing sand

②The answer is 2. Figwort

Veronica Ornate is a perennial plant which inhabits the area along the coast between Kotohikihama Beach and Tottori Prefecture. It is called toutei-ran in Japanese, which literally means "indigo blue of Lake Dongting." The flowers are lazuline in color, as beautiful as the pure water of Lake Dongting in China.

Geo-Column ①

Why do the singing sands make a sound?

The main ingredient of the sands in the Kotohikihama Beach is quartz. When quartz sand is washed well in clean water or air, its surface friction coefficient becomes extremely large.

Therefore, even though a certain force is applied to the sand by being touched or stepped on, the sand doesn' t move until a certain point. However, it moves when the force passes the physical limit. The sand comes to a standstill by setting the force free through movement. The repetition of this process makes the grains vibrate en masse, making their distinctive squeaking sound. On the other hand, the sand doesn' t make a sound when contaminated with tobacco ash and other pollutants. Common sand doesn' t make a sound because the amount of quartz in the sand is small and the surface is dirty.



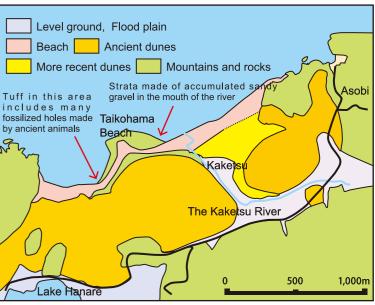
Geo-Column 2

Geological features of Kotohikihama Beach

Kotohikihama Beach spans more than 1.5 km from east to west across the seashore in front of Kaketsu village, centered around the rocky coast of Taikohama Beach.

The rocks on the Kobama side, the western margin of the area, are characterized by rhyolitic tuff and lava. On the other hand, tuff and lava are sandwiched in shallow marine strata in the eastern and southern areas of Taikohama Beach, which are indicated as "mountains and rocks" on the map. The "ancient dunes" are sand dunes that were formed during the last interglacial period (10,000-120,000 years ago). Most of the ancient dunes in this area were formed between 100,000 to 120,000 years ago. "More recent dunes" are those formed from 10,000 years ago to the present.





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