

## Lots of Places to Visit Ui / Takui



That Rock is actually attached to the ground because it is the part of conglomerates. The hard rocks weren't scraped off while smaller particles were. Hence the rocks pop out like this.

> and Ruins



The beach in Ui is made of small and round stones. Those stones are shaped like this because they grinded against each other while they are moved around by waves. The reason why the beach only has the stones is that smaller particles such as sand are removed by the waves. There are interesting stones such as heart shaped stones. Let's find them!

# © Boat Ho

On the Shingle Beach, you can see some houses with the entrance on the ocean side. They are "Boat Houses" to store the fishing boats. The cove of the Ria Coast is a great natural port. However, in the winter the boats and fishing equipment would be damaged when the sea gets rough. To avoid that, they built the boat houses to protect their boats and fishing equipment.

# 3 Senio

There is the flat terrain like tatami on the west side of the cove. It is called a wave-cut platform. The waves scraped the rock and formed this terrain. Those platforms are made of many large and small angular rocks. When the Sea of Japan was forming, granite or volcanic rocks were brought by the river, gathered, and then solidified here. You also can see the pattern of layering stratum called "cross-bedding."



This shrine is built on the high ground of the village. You can see the words on the stones covering the ground under the shrine. It is said that those were used to pray for the survival of young people who went to the Pacific War. People picked up the stones from the pebble beach and dedicated them to the shrine. On another high ground near the shrine there is a monument of a turtle.



When you go upstream of the village, you will find the smooth land surrounding the valley. It used to be rice paddies. There are few flat lands in the cove of the Ria, however, the lands in Ui is comparatively flat. Therefore, people were able to make the rice paddies on the land along the river. You can see the volcanic rock with beautiful pillar-like patterns (columnar joints) along the river and the paths.





There is a shrine in the huge hole in the rock. This is a very hard volcanic rock (Rhyolite), but it was weathered and eroded throughout many years. It ended up creating such a strange landscape. The torii of Bentensha is made of green tuff. It was also weathered / eroded and became a mysterious shape. In the shrine, whale bones are dedicated.





On the west side of the slope where the fishing boats are docked, you can see the green rock. In Japanese, the same word is used for both green and blue. Therefore, it is the island with the blue. That is the reason why this island is called Aoshima (Ao=blue, shima=island). This beautiful green rock is called green tuff and it is formed mostly by volcanic activity under water when the Sea of Japan expanded.



On the coast of Shippron che and Toyooka City area

On the coast of Shinonsen-cho and Toyooka City area, there is the legend. It states that the Taira clan got to run away here after losing to the Minamoto clan during the battle of Dan-no-ura. Those steep cliffs on Tajima coast probably helped them escape from Minamoto clan. It is said that the chief samurai of the Taira clan, Ecchu Jirobyoe (TAIRA no Moritsugu) landed on Takui. The monument has remained near the public hall on the high ground.



On the east side of the slope, in the middle of the village, there is the shrine of Sanpokodaijin. The front shrine, which looks like it is attached to the surface of the rock, is dark even during the day and has a unique atmosphere. The stone lanterns are made of green tuff that can be found in this area, while the lion-dog statues are made of sandstone called Kimachi stone. This can be found in Shimane Prefecture.

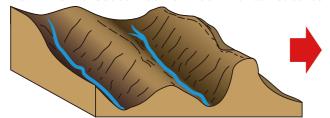


This ancient tomb is on the hill overlooking the Sea of Japan. There is a stone monument by the road. When the road was under construction, a lot of ancient potteries were found. On the right side of it, there is a path going down to the coast. On the slope, there used to be farms. The coastal landscape from the hill is so beautiful and you can see a fishing light at night.

#### GeoColumn(1)

#### The Ria Coast and People's Lives

How The Ria Coast Was Formed And Its Features



The land is scraped by the rain or the river. That creates mountains or valleys.

he cove became the great natural port.



when the sea level rises, the valley becomes a cove, and the ridge becomes a promontory. Because the promontory blocks the monsoon wind, a cove becomes the great natural port.

The Ria Coast was formed when the mountains and valleys were flooded due to the rise of the sea level. Both Ui and Takui districts are the villages in the cove of the Ria Coast. While the cove area is a great place to live, it is hit by big waves or heavy rains and winds. There are storm walls and houses that have roof stones made of tuff to prepare for the storm and big waves. In winter, Takui is usually hit by strong winds. Heat-treated wood siding (yakisugi-ita) on houses is also one of the countermeasures against them. In this way, the bottom part, which is easy to decay, would be replaceable.

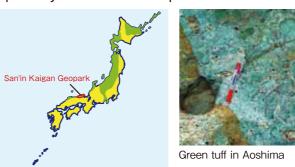


The house which has Yakisugi-ita paneled horizontally and has the roof stone made of tuff.

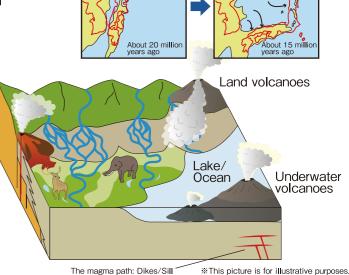
#### GeoColumn<sup>2</sup>

### The Rock Which Recorded The Expansion Of The Sea of Japan, "Green Tuff"

About 25 million-15 million years ago, while the Sea of Japan was forming, there were a lot of volcanic activity all over Japan. When it happens under the lake or the ocean, the component of the volcanic rock would be changed, and its color would possibly turn to green. (Hydrothermal alteration) Those green volcanic rocks are called "green tuff," and those can be found in various places in Japan, especially in the Sea of Japan side.



The distribution of the green tuff. (Green highlighted area)



Green tuff can be created mostly by volcanic activity under the lake or the ocean.

Produced by Ui-ku, Takui-ku, San'in Kaigan Geopark Promotion Council, Graduate School of Regional Resource Management, University of Hyogo