

Access

○To JR Tottori Station

[By Rail(Using the limited express train)]

From JR Kyoto Station	About 3h
From JR Osaka Station	About 2h 30m
From JR Sannomiya Station	About 2h 10m

[By Expressway Bus]

From the terminal in Kyoto Station	About 3h 30m
From Umeda Terminal	About 2h 50m
From Sannomiya Terminal	About 2h 40m

[By Air]

○To Tottori Sakyu Conan Airport

Time required from Haneda Airport to Tottori Sakyu Conan Airport: About 1h 10m

○To Kounotori Tajima Airport

Time required from Itami Airport to Kounotori Tajima Airport: About 35m

○To JR Toyooka Station

[By Rail(Using the limited express train)]

From JR Kyoto Station	About 2h 20m
From JR Osaka Station	About 2h 30m
From JR Sannomiya Station	About 2h 20m

[By Expressway Bus]

From the terminal in Kyoto Station	About 3h 40m to Kinokasa Onsen Station
From Umeda Terminal	About 3h 30m to the Kinokasa Hot Spring
	About 3h 5m to the Yumura Hot Spring
From Sannomiya Terminal	About 3h 20m to Kinokasa Onsen Station
	About 3h 20m to the Yumura Hot Spring

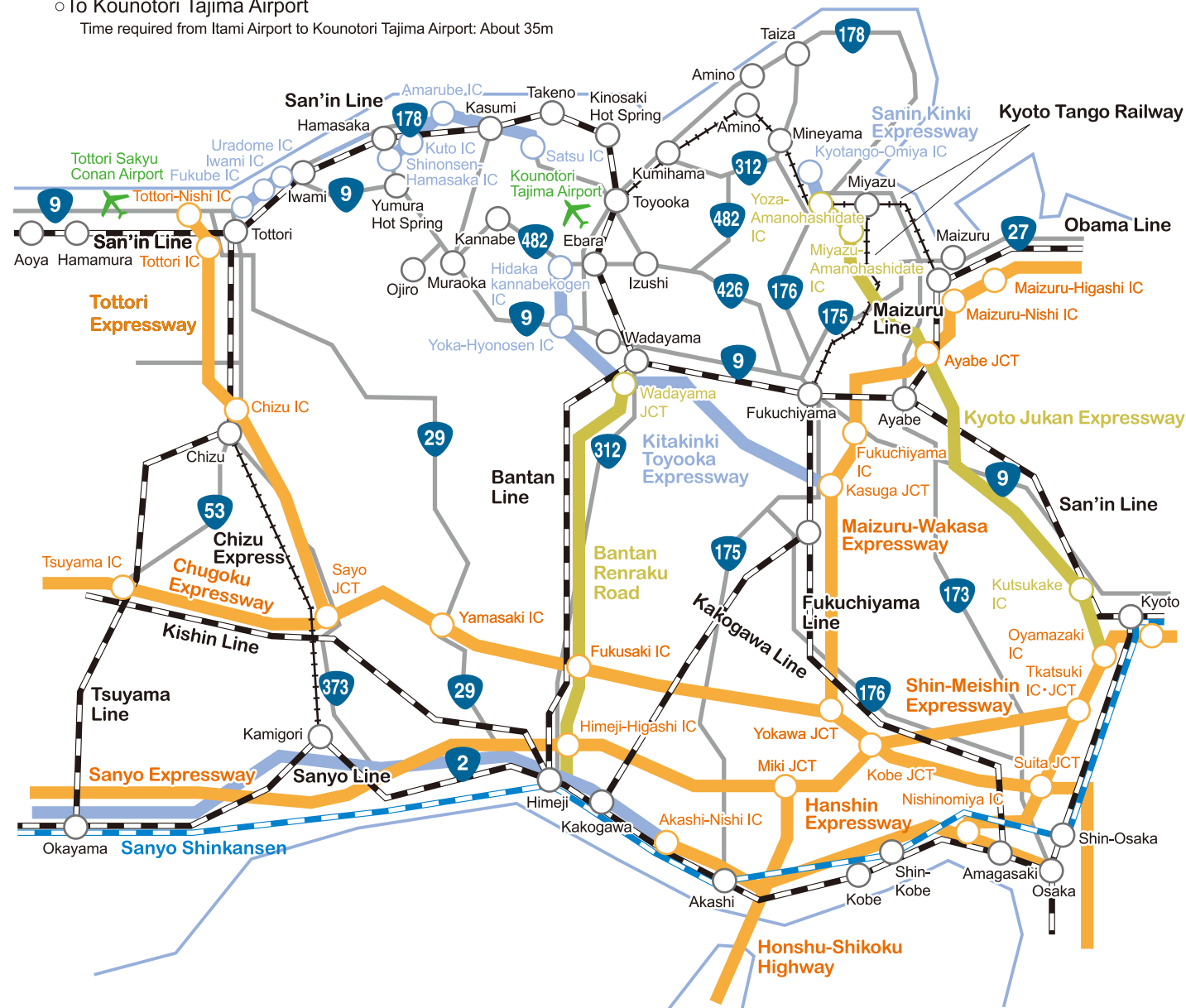
○To Mineyama Station (Kyoto Tango Railway)

[By Rail(Using the limited express train)]

From JR Kyoto Station	About 2h 30m
From JR Osaka Station	About 3h
From JR Sannomiya Station	About 3h

[By Expressway Bus]

From the terminal in Kyoto Station to Taiza:	About 3h 30m
From Umeda Terminal to Mineyama:	About 3h 30m



[Contact]

San'in Kaigan Geopark Promotion Council

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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



San'in Kaigan
UNESCO
Global Geopark

UNESCO Global Geopark



San'in Kaigan UNESCO Global Geopark

Geological features, the natural environment,
people's lives, and the formation of the Sea of Japan



What is a Geopark?

-It is a type of natural park that conserves the remains of the scientifically important or beautiful geological activities on earth.

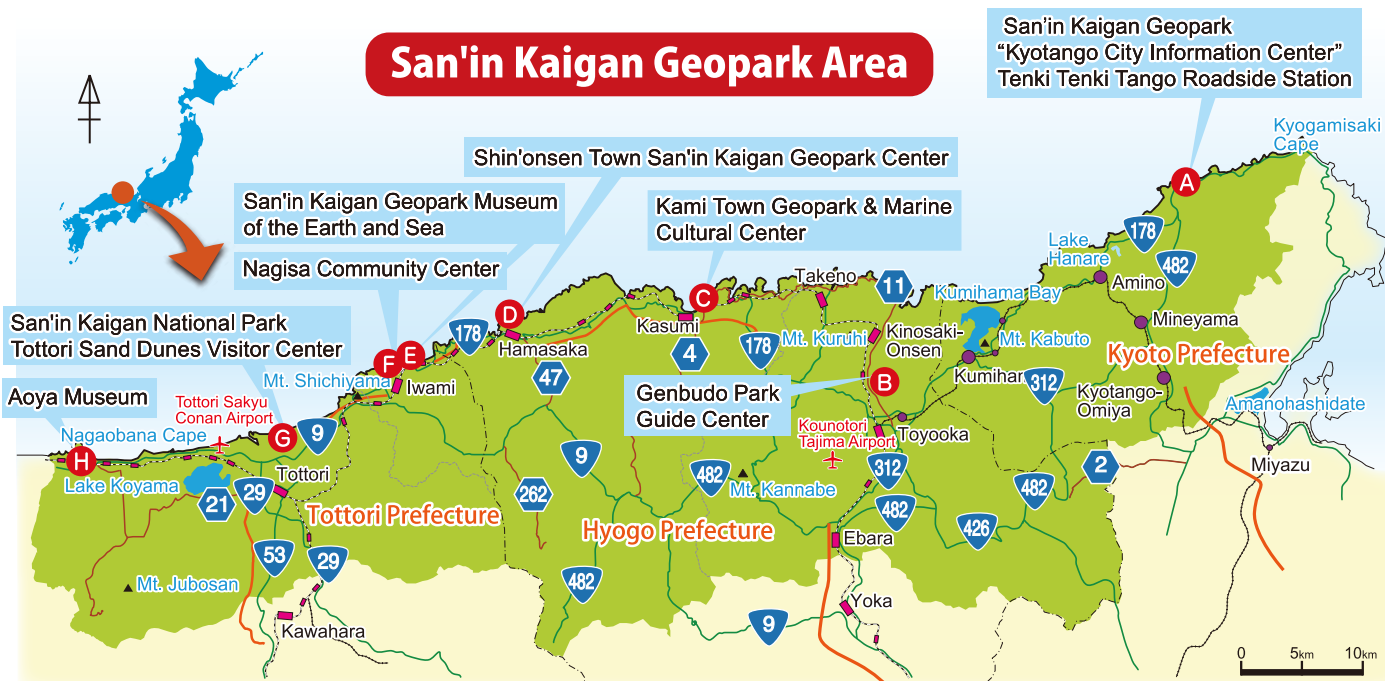
-It is aimed at revitalizing the local community by using precious geological remains for education, tourism, industry, etc.

The Global Geoparks Network (GGN) was established in 2004 with support from UNESCO. Geoparks in countries around the world such as European countries, China, Japan, etc. are members of this network. San'in Kaigan Geopark was certified as a member of GGN in October 2010, and in September 2014, the park expanded its area and was certified again. In 2015, Global Geoparks became one of UNESCO's official project.

San'in Kaigan Geopark

Theme: The Diverse Geographical Formations, Geological Conditions, and Climate Associated with the Formation of the Sea of Japan and How These Factors Have Impacted People's Ability to Earn Their Livelihoods

In San'in Kaigan Geopark, diverse geological conditions and geological formations, which were formed when the Japanese archipelago was part of the Asian Continent and the Sea of Japan was formed, still exist. People's cultures and history developed against the backdrop of this multihued nature, and were affected by natural conditions and formations.



San'in Kaigan Geopark's Base Facilities

A San'in Kaigan Geopark "Kyotango City Information Center" Tenki Tenki Tango Roadside Station

This is a roadside station with a view of Tateiwa. San'in Kaigan Geopark "Kyotango City Information Center" was established here.

B Genbudo Park Guide Center

Exhibits materials on the origin of the Genbudo Cave and the basalt formations.

C Kami Town Geopark & Marine Cultural Center

Introduces the charms of a Geopark in Kami Town and culture of the people who have lived with the blessing of the Sea of Japan.

D Shin'onsen Town San'in Kaigan Geopark Center

Geological layers/rocks are exhibited and various kinds of learning experiences are implemented.

E San'in Kaigan Geopark Museum of the Earth and Sea

An exhibition facility for nature in San'in Kaigan Geopark.

F Nagisa Community Center

A facility that allows visitors to experience nature through activities such as sea kayaking and snorkeling.

G San'in Kaigan National Park Tottori Sand Dunes Visitor Center

Teaches visitors about the origins of the coastal dunes and explains phenomena created by the sand and wind such as wind ripples.

H Aoya Museum

Exhibits history, culture, etc. and allows visitors to experience the charms of nari-suna (singing sand), Inshu Japanese paper, fishing by female divers, etc.

Precious and Beautiful Geological Formations/Conditions

In San'in Kaigan Geopark, you can observe precious and beautiful geological formations and conditions such as a wide variety of rocks and geological layers, multihued coastal formations, falls, gorges, etc.

○ **Sand Dunes, Sandbars, and Lagoon**
Tottori Sand Dunes, Idegahama Beach, Shotenkyo Sandbar, Kotohikihama Beach, etc.



Shotenkyo and Kumiham Bay (Kyotango City)

○ **Abrasion Platforms**
Kasumi Kaigan, Tajima-Mihonoura Inlet, Uradome Kaigan, etc.



Uradome Kaigan (Iwami Town)

○ **Sea Caves**
Yodo Sea Cave, Asahi Sea Cave, Shitaara Sea Cave, etc.



Shitaara Sea Cave (Shinonsen Town)

○ **Coastal Terraces**
Sodeshi, Fudeshi, Tango Matsushima, Kyogamisaki Cape, etc.



Tango Matsushima (Kyotango City)

○ **Volcano, Mountain District, and Highlands**
Kannabe Volcano Group, Mt. Hachibuse, Mt. Oginosen, etc.



Kannabe Volcano (Toyooka City)

○ **Strata**
Nekosaki Peninsula, Matsugasaki-Hyakusogai (Cliff eroded by waves), etc.



Matsugasaki Hyakusogai (Kami Town)

○ **Terrace Paddy Field**
Wasabu, Nukida, Yokoo, Tando, etc.



Terraced paddy fields in Ueyama (Kami Town)

○ **Faults**
Gomura Fault, Shikano Fault, etc.



Shikano Fault (Tottori City)

○ **Waterfalls**
Saruo-aki Waterfalls, Kirigataki Waterfalls, Amedaki Waterfalls, Yoshitaki Waterfalls, etc.



Amedaki Waterfalls (Tottori City)

International Significance



Overseas visitors have also visited Genbudo Cave.

"Genbudo Cave" is the place that led to the discovery of geomagnetic field reversal in the Quaternary period (From about 2.6 million years ago to the present).

In 1926, Dr. Motonori Matsuyama discovered that the rocks in Genbudo Cave formed by volcanic activity about 1.6 million years ago became magnetized in the opposite direction of the earth's current magnetic field. This discovery indicated that there was a period when the direction of the earth's magnetic field was the opposite of its current direction. The period was called the "Matuyama chron" (About 2.6 million years ago – about 800,000 years ago) and this discovery significantly contributed to the building of the plate tectonics theory. In June 2009, it was internationally agreed that the Matsuyama Period of Reversed Polarity was one of the rough indications of when "The Quaternary Period" began; it and is now used as one of the indices to determine the span of the present geological age.

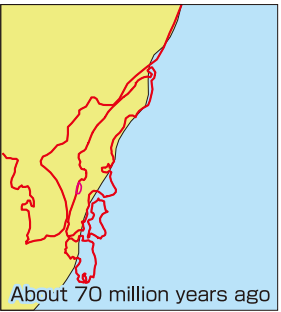


Dr. Motonori Matsuyama

Separation of the Japanese Archipelago from Asian Continent

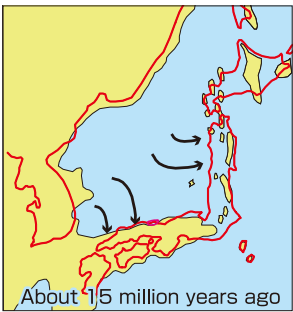
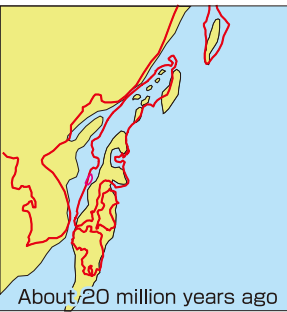
The Period of the Continent

In the distant past, the Japanese archipelago was part of the continent. There was volcanic activity and pyroclastic flows on the land's surface, and deep under the ground, magma slowly cooled down and became granite.



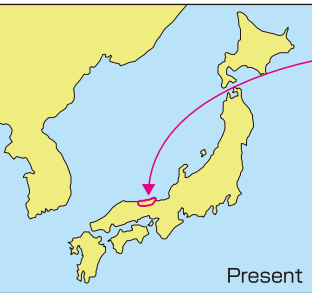
The Formation of the Sea of Japan

The continental margin started to break up. Depressions created when the continent broke up became rivers and lakes and animals such as elephants, deer, etc. lived near these areas. Later, these depressions expanded and became the Sea of Japan. Volcanic activity created many volcanic rocks.



Geological Activities in the Japanese Archipelago and the Present Landscape

The original shape of the Japanese archipelago was almost the same as its present shape. Geological activities continued on the continent: multiple volcanoes were active, and at the same time, rias and terraces were created along the sea coasts and deep valleys and beautiful falls were created in the mountains. Plains, basins, and sand dunes were created and people started to live in these areas.



San'in Kaigan Geopark



Volcanic rocks erupted during the volcanic activity that occurred after the formation of the Japanese archipelago and Waterfalls were created by the subsequent erosion. (Kirigataki Waterfalls in Shinonsen Town)

Outcrops that you can identify as stratigraphy just by looking



Yoroi no Sode (Kasumi Kaigan)

The Japanese archipelago used to be part of the continent but separated from the continent about 20 million years ago, which was when the Sea of Japan was created. In San'in Kaigan Geopark, various geological conditions and geological formations still remain from the period in which the Sea of Japan was created until the present day.



Granitic rocky coast (Uradome Kaigan in Iwami Town)



Granite from the time of the continent's formation (Taino-hama Shore in Shinonsen Town)



A Fossil of the footprint of an elephant (Takeno Kaigan in Toyooka City)



Volcanic rocks in the beginning of the formation of the Sea of Japan (lava) (Shishinokuchi in Shinonsen Town)



Volcanic rocks in the latter period of the formation of the Sea of Japan (Bedrock) (Tateiwa in Kyotango City)



Sand carried to the Sea of Japan by rivers was gathered by tidal currents and wind and formed sand dunes. (Tottori Sand Dunes in Tottori City)

Biodiversity

Diverse geological formations/conditions-nurtured rich ecosystem



Veronica ornata leaf



Oriental White Stork



Golden eagle



Japanese Beech Trees



Baikamo (Ranunculus nipponicus)



Japanese Giant salamander

Gift of Culture and Life

Diverse cultures have been preserved and industries specific to San'in Kaigan have been used as tourism resources.



Kitamae-bune Ship



Rice Terraces



Hot springs



Fishery



Ski resort

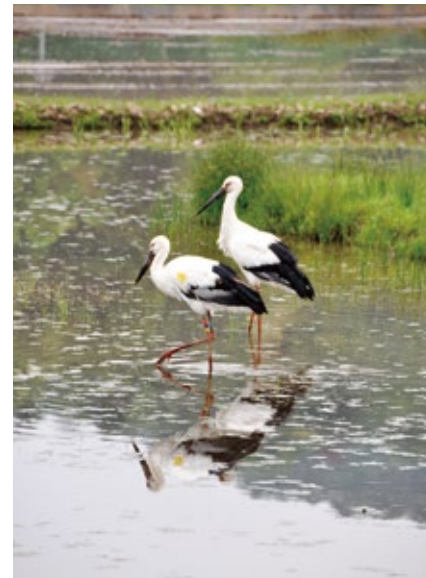


Gourmet food

Protection and Preservation

~Nature Protection~

- Nature Protection-
- Protection and preservation of the precious geological formations/conditions
- Protection of and enlightenment about rare animals and plants
- Sustainable use of geo sites
- Protection and breeding of storks, etc.



Activities for the protection of Oriental White Storks

~Environmental Preservation~

- Raising residents' awareness on the environment
- Vitalization of local cleaning activities by volunteers
- Preservation of sand dunes through weeding and other activities



Cleaning activities along the beach



Weeding activities in the sand dunes

Local Industries



Chinese scallion field

Laver picking



Terracing paddy fields using the coastal terrace



Kazemachi-ko Port using the ria coast



Auctioning crabs caught off the coast of Sanin



San'in Kaigan Geopark's logo-certified products

Toward Becoming a Sustainable Local Community

Education

~School Education~

- Visiting elementary schools, etc. to teach classes and conduct experience-based study meetings
- Development of learning materials for children
- Research, educational activities, etc. through cooperation with universities

~Lifelong Learning~

- Local field trips and geo tours
- Holding of seminars and geo forums
- Holding of experience-based events, etc.



Study meeting for elementary school students

Geo caravan



San'in Kaigan Geopark Teenagers High School Policy Proposal / Practice Contest



Comic brochure for children

Tourism

Gourmet food



Japanese black beef

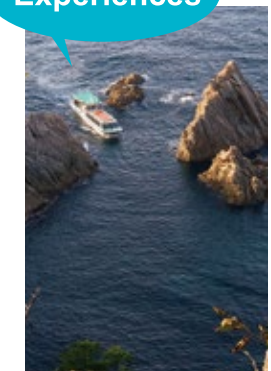


Snow crab

Experiences



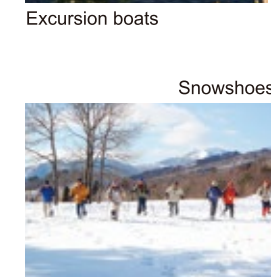
Guided tour



Excursion boats



Hot springs

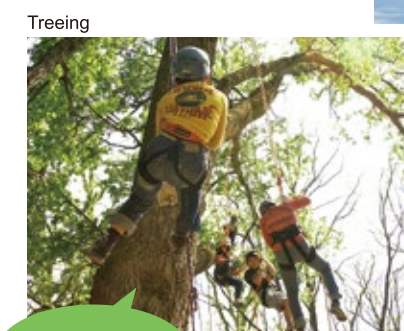


Snowshoes



Snorkeling

Guide



Treeing

Activities



Geo canoeing