



**Hakuto Kaigan Coast**

A coastal area known for the Japanese myth "the White Hare of Inaba." Hakuto Shrine, located nearby, is believed to work miracles for the skin.

**Tottori Sand Dunes**

**(Nationally Designated Natural Monument)**  
The large coastal sand dunes spanning 16 km from east to west right on the Sea of Japan. There are three lines of undulating sand dunes.

**Uradome Kaigan Coast**

**(Place of Scenic Beauty)**  
The coast is home to strangely-shaped rocks and sea caves which are composed of granite and formed by the erosion of violent waves from the Sea of Japan. The white sandy beaches with pine trees here are also very beautiful. This scenic coast was much praised by a great writer, Tōson Shimazaki.

**Moroyose Kaigan Coast**

Moroyose is a good natural harbor and a port of call for Kitamaebune (trading ships between Osaka and Hokkaido in the Edo Period) as they waited out storms. Old houses on the streets, which developed on the sandbars in Hamasaka, have been left exactly as they used to be.

**Tajimamihonoura**

Tajimamihonoura features rocky coasts replete with cliffs and sea caves that were formed by erosion due to strong waves from the Sea of Japan. It is a nationally designated natural monument and place of scenic beauty.

**Kasumi Kaigan Coast**

The Kasumi Kaigan Coast is a rocky coast with many beautiful spots, including Yoro no Sode (nationally designated natural monument).

**Imagoura Beach**

Imagoura is a cove that flourished as a port of call for Kitamaebune (commercial ships). Wave-cut benches that have developed around the seashore are ideal for playing on. The curiously shaped Frog Island and Obikinhana observatory are popular among visitors.

**Takeno Kaigan Coast**

Takeno developed as a base for Kitamaebune (commercial ships) because the Neokozaki Peninsula protected it from seasonal winds. There are many uniquely-shaped rocks, sea caves, and cliffs. Takeno Coast is selected as one of the 100 best beaches in Japan.

**Kumihama Bay & Shotenkyo Sandbar**

Sea-level changes made this beautiful lagoon, Kumihama Bay, and a sandbar known as Shotenkyo. Oyster farming is flourishing here, and oyster floats create a quaint atmosphere.

**Kotohikihama Beach**

**(Natural Monuments and a Place of Scenic Beauty)**  
Kotohikihama Beach is a sandy beach composed of "singing sand" approximately 1.8 km in length. When walking on the beach, visitors will notice the squeaking sound that the sand makes.

**Tateiwa Rock**

Tateiwa Rock is an immense monolith with well-developed andesite columnar joints. The contrast of the black rock and white beach is beautiful. There is an interesting legend about defeating ogres, related to Tateiwa.

**Kyogamisaki Cape**

"Kyogamisaki" literally means "cape of Buddhist scriptures." It is named this way because the rocks with columnar joints look like Buddhist scriptures. Kyogamisaki Lighthouse is designated as a Heritage of Industrial Modernization.

# San'in Kaigan Global Geopark Map

San'in Kaigan Geopark

山陰海岸ジオパーク

**Legend**

- Major places of interest
- Major facilities
- Major hot springs
- Parking lot

How to use this map

- Find where you want to go!
- Get information at tourist information centers, etc.
- If you find guides, ask them to show you around! Download this map and enjoy walking on the model courses!

URL of San'in Kaigan Geopark > <http://sanin-geo.jp/>

**Let's look for the wonders of the earth at San'in Kaigan Global Geopark!**



**Lake Koyama**

Lake Koyama is a lagoon formed by Koyama Sand Dunes (a part of Tottori sand dunes) that developed in the mouth of an inner bay. It is 18 km around and 6.9 square km in size with an average depth of about 2.8 m.

**Iwai Hot Springs**

Iwai Hot Springs, where the water comes directly from the source, boasts about 1300 years of history. An old custom called "Yu-kamuri," where people put a towel on their head in a bathtub and pour hot water on their own head with a dipper, has been handed down from the old days.

**Arakane Copper Mine (Iwami Mine Ruins)**

This is a vein deposit made in the following process: hot water came into the underground cracks, and then various elements from the rocks around melted into the hot water and crystallized in the cracks. Copper was the main product here.

**Rice Terraces of Yokoo**

**The 100 best rice terraces in Japan**  
The beautiful rice terraces utilize gentle slopes which were formed by landslides. There is an ownership system in place for the rice terraces.

**Amedaki Waterfalls**

The contrast of the waterfall with a height of 40 meters and the surface of the rock is truly dramatic. It is designated as one of the 100 best waterfalls in Japan. The opening festival for the falls is held every year. Traditional events, such as Umbrella Dancing, are performed as well.

**Yumura Hot Springs**

Yumura Hot Springs is a historic, quiet resort that opened in the Heian Period (848). Hot spring water of 98°C gushes out in large quantities.

**Ueyama Highlands**

Rare creatures including golden eagles and Asiatic black bears are found here. Lava as well as other solid rocks can also be seen. In addition, numerous waterfalls are dotted around.

**Yoshitaki Waterfalls**

This waterfall consists of andesitic lava. The fall is made up of two parts, and the upper one allows visitors to observe the fall from behind. There are many falls and valleys around Yoshitaki Waterfalls.

**Saroudaki Waterfalls**

It is called Saroudaki because it looks like a tail of a monkey (saru = monkey, o = tail, daki = waterfall). The height of the falls is about 60 m and it is selected as one of the 100 best waterfalls in Japan.

**Mt. Kannabe**

This is the newest volcano in the Kansai region. The crater is visible from the top of the mountain. Several events related to the lava flow are held here.

**Kinosaki Hot Springs**

It is said that Kinosaki Hot Springs has a history of about 1300 years, and was initially discovered by a priest called Dochi. Visitors can enjoy 7 public baths in Kinosaki, all the while wearing yukata, a casual summer kimono.

**Genbudo Cave**

**(Nationally Designated Natural Monument)**  
This is a great outcrop of basalt with magnificent columnar and play joints. The lava cooled down about 1.6 million years ago and formed these beautiful joints.