



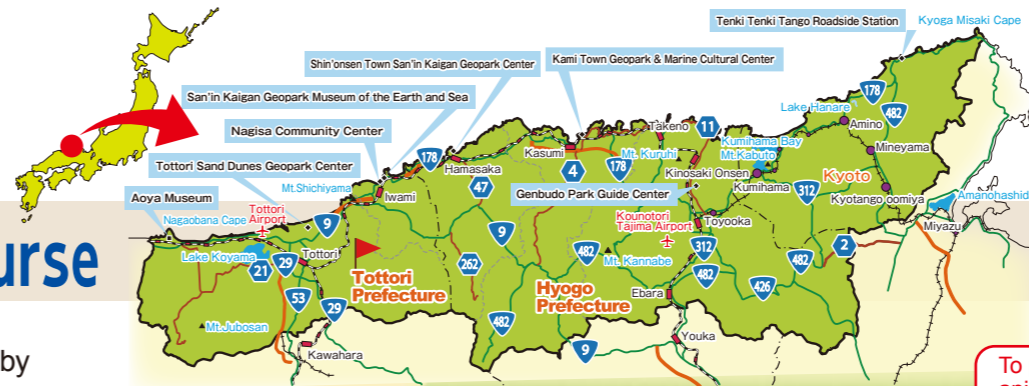
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



San'in Kaigan
UNESCO
Global Geopark

Featuring lava flows, waterfalls,
and the history of religious faith

Kachibe-Fudodaki Waterfall course



San'in Kaigan Geopark Walk Model Course

First edition 2016.3.31

Kachibe and the surrounding area feature a plateau formed due a huge amount of lava flows caused by volcanic activity. The lava plateau has eroded into valleys, whose cliffs are washed with many waterfalls. Among the falls, Fudo-daki Falls, Yubara-daki Falls, and Myoen-daki Falls look completely different due to the forms of lava joints that shape the falls and the amount of water. In addition, these waterfalls have long been known as sacred places, which still attract many pilgrims. The waterfalls are surrounded by a well-conserved natural environment. With colonies of many kinds of ferns, these spots are ideal for observing plants.

The precincts of Komori Shrine in the Hasshoji area have a large rock cave bored in the bottom of a sheer cliff. This rock cave and a large ginkgo tree in the precincts are designated as natural monuments by Tottori City. This geomorphological feature, rare in the prefecture, has long been renowned as an extraordinary landscape.



To preserve these beautiful natural assets, please leave the sand, animals 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!



Fudo-daki Falls Course

Start! #Estimated walking time

- ① Kachibe Denshokan Hall
15 min. ↓ about 600m
- ② Fudo-daki Falls (Ichinotaki)
7 min. ↓ about 350m
- ③ Yubara-daki Falls (Ninotaki)
3 min. ↓ about 150m
- ④ Myoen-daki Falls (Sannotaki)
20 min. ↓ about 1,000m
- ① Kachibe Denshokan Hall

Total traveling time: 45min.
Total distance: about 2.1km

Hasshoji Course

Start! #Estimated walking time

- ① Kachibe Denshokan Hall
2 min. ↓ about 200m
- ② Quarry remains
10 min. ↓ about 450m
- ③ Tateyama Shrine
15 min. ↓ about 830m
- ④ Komori Shrine
18 min. ↓ about 950m
- ① Kachibe Denshokan Hall

Total traveling time: 45min.
Total distance: about 2.4km

Legend

- Toilet
- Parking
- Route
- Fudo-daki Falls Course
- Best photo spot
- Rice paddy
- Hasshoji Course

① Kachibe Denshokan Hall

② Fudo-daki Falls (Ichinotaki)

③ Tateyama Shrine

④ Myoen-daki Falls (Sannotaki)

③ Yubara-daki Falls (Ninotaki)

② Quarry remains (large andesitic outcrop)

Hasshoji Course

Hasshoji Firefly Park

④ Komori Shrine

Gorinto pagodas in Hasshoji

Spring in Taharatani

Daizen'in Temple

Paddy field stone walls in Hasshoji

START

To Mt. Hachibuse

200m

! Entry into the quarry remains is strictly prohibited. Observe the spot from the road.

! There is no sidewalk. Be careful of traffic.

Quiz 1
The carved dragon deity at Komori Shrine has a prominent feature. What feature is that? (For the correct answer, see the reverse of this map.)

Quiz 2
How old is the large ginkgo tree in the precincts of Komori Shrine thought to be? (For the correct answer, see the reverse of this map.)

Kachibe's many places of interest

Fudodaki Waterfall Course

① Kachibe Denshokan Hall of Tradition and Experience




The Kachibe Denshokan Hall of Tradition and Experience, opened in 1998, provides you with the experience of activities in a farming village. You can use the park on the bank of the Fudo River flowing next to the hall as the starting point for your visit around nearby waterfalls, including the Fudo-daki Falls, and stroll around surrounding areas with a rich natural environment.
Phone: 0857-87-0515 (8:30-17:15)
Closed: Mondays; New Year holidays(Dc.29-Jan. 3)

② Otakisan Daizen'in Temple & Fudo-daki Falls (Ichinotaki)




Otakisan Daizen'in Temple is affectionately called "Ofudo-san in Taharatani." The Fudo-daki Falls in the temple's sanctuary is called "Ichinotaki," that is, "Falls No. 1." Here, an ascetic exercise called Yuzanmai is performed on the first Sundays of June and August, and the Saito Goma ritual takes place on the first Sunday of July. In Yuzanmai, hot water boiled in a cauldron on *goma(homa)* firewood is sprinkled onto ascetics' bodies with bamboo leaves. The Saito Goma ritual is performed to burn away misfortune on *goma* firewood with words of prayer written on it.

③ Yubara-daki Falls (Ninotaki)




The Yubara-daki Falls, also called "Ninotaki" ("Falls No. 2"), pours about 20 m down into the bottom in a flash. When the amount of water is larger than usual, the falls has two lines of water. You can find regular columnar joints in the lava around the falls.

④ yoen-daki Falls (Sannotaki)



The Myoen-daki Falls, also known as "Sannotaki" ("Falls No. 3"), pours about 20 m down over rock joints. Among the three falls, this waterfall is known for a beautiful pattern that the water creates on the rock surface. It demonstrates how waterfalls vary in their appearance according to various factors, such as the degree of the cliff, the form of joints, and the amount of water.


Our recommendation: Mt. Hachibuse



Mt. Hachibuse(513.9m) is located on the border between Tottori City and Yurihama Town. It is thought that the mountains in the Kachibe area were formed by lava that flowed from the prefectural border in the central part of the prefecture and the area around Mt. Hachibuse toward the Japan Sea. The rock is called "Mt. Hachibuse platy andesite"(see Geo-Column ①). On the top of Mt. Hachibuse are TV and radio antennas, and an observatory.


Hasshoji Course

② Large andesitic outcrop in quarry remains




In front of the Kachibe Denshokan Hall are the remains of a large quarry. The rock there is lava called "Mt. Hachibuse platy andesite." A volcanic eruption some million years ago caused a massive lava flow to fill a valley, resulting in the soil around the lava being eroded to form a valley, and unerodible hard lava being left in a hill form. The cliff in the quarry remains shows the overwhelming amount of lava that filled the former valley. (See Geo-Column ①.)
[Caution] No entry into the quarry remains.

③ Tateyama Shrine




A steep flight of 171 steps, which starts between two large cedar trees, leads to Tateyama Shrine. The shrine is said to have been established at its current location in 608. Mt. Tateyama, in which the shrine is located, is mentioned in legends about the comparison of heights between Mt. Jubo and Mt. Daisen. (See Geo-Column ②.)

④ Komori Shrine




Komori Shrine, deemed to date back to 1262, was relocated to its current location in 1868. An outer shrine is embedded in a cave on a 30-meter-tall lava cliff. About 20 m above the outer shrine is a small shrine dedicated to the deity Gongen, whose branch was, according to a legend, granted to the local community by Kumano Taisha Shrine in Kishu Province(present-day Wakayama Prefecture). The large ginkgo tree and rock cave in the precincts are designated as Natural Monuments by Tottori City.

Our recommendation: Stonewalls in Hasshoji



Walking along the valley of the Hasshoji River in the upstream direction and passing by Komori Shrine, you can find the Hasshoji hamlet. Here are many well-maintained stonewalls made with stone pieces widely different in size. These stones are pieces of Mt. Hachibuse platy andesite, which forms the nearby mountains. The complexly built stonewalls are ideal subjects for photographers.

Our recommendation: Fireflies above the Hasshoji River

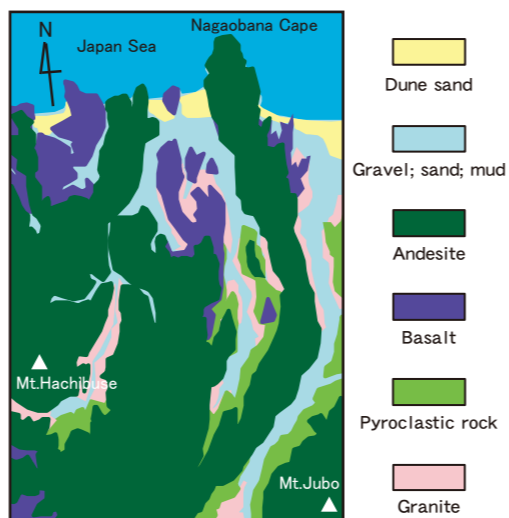


From mid-June to early July, wild Japanese fireflies fly around above the Hasshoji River, a branch of the Kachibe River. Although the number of fireflies is smaller than in olden times, this is one of the most favorable spots for looking at beautiful fireflies in Tottori City. Around the precincts of Komori Shrine is Hasshoji Firefly Park. Photo: From the Kachibe Area Excursion Map

Geo-Column ①

Volcanic activity that formed geomorphological features in the Kachibe area

Andesitic lava widely spread over the area from Misasa Town to the western part of Tottori Prefecture from east to west, from the Japan Sea to the Chugoku Mountains from north to south (indicated in dark green on the map on the right). This lava is thought to have flowed from a volcano that existed in the Chugoku Mountains some million years ago. The lava flowed down to fill a valley that existed at that time. After that, the soil around the lava was eroded for a long time to form the current valley, and the unerodible hard lava has remained in the form of gentle plateaus 200 to 300 m above sea level. You can see many waterfalls pour down over the cliffs of the plateaus. Andesitic lava in Aoya-cho, Tottori City, which includes the Kachibe area, is unique for platy joints, and is called "Mt. Hachibuse platy andesite" because its layer is thickest around Mt. Hachibuse.



Geological map of the area around Aoya-cho in the western part of Tottori City (Ref.: Tottori Prefecture Hydrogeological Map)

Geo-Column ②

Comparison of heights between Mt. Jubo and Mt. Daisen

Many legends about the comparison of heights between Mt. Jubo (920m) in Shikano-cho, Tottori City, and Mt. Daisen (1,729m) in the western part of Tottori Prefecture have been handed down in this area. One of them says as follows:
On their way back home from an event in Izumo Province, where deities came together from around Japan, the deities of Mt. Jubo and Mt. Daisen entered into a dispute as to which of them were taller, and compared heights with each other, ending in Mt. Jubo's victory. The defeated deity of Mt. Daisen got annoyed and removed a scoop of soil from the top of Mt. Jubo, fueling the fierce anger of Mt. Jubo's deity. When the deity of Mt. Daisen tried to escape from the rival's anger in a hurry, soil remaining in the scoop dropped down to form Mt. Tateyama in present-day Aoya-cho, Tottori City. Furthermore, when the deity of Mt. Jubo shouted, "Does no soil remain any longer?" the deity of Mt. Daisen waved its sleeves, from which a large amount of soil dropped down to form Mt. Furisode in present-day Hokuei Town.



Quiz Answers

- ① It does not have a left eye. (Legend about the dragon deity without a left eye)
- ② About 500 years old