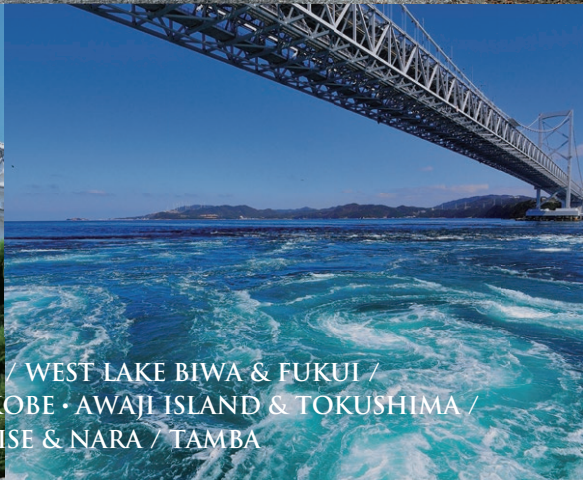
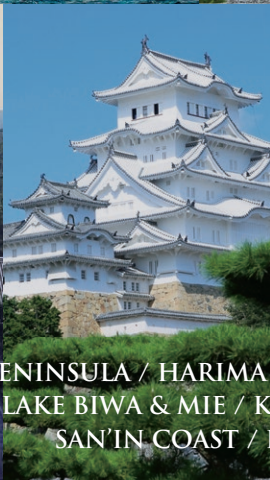




The KANSAI contains
the real undiscovered
Japan.

THE EXCITING KANSAI



KII PENINSULA / HARIMA / WEST LAKE BIWA & FUKUI /
FUKUI · EAST LAKE BIWA & MIE / KOBE · AWAJI ISLAND & TOKUSHIMA /
SAN'IN COAST / ISE & NARA / TAMBA



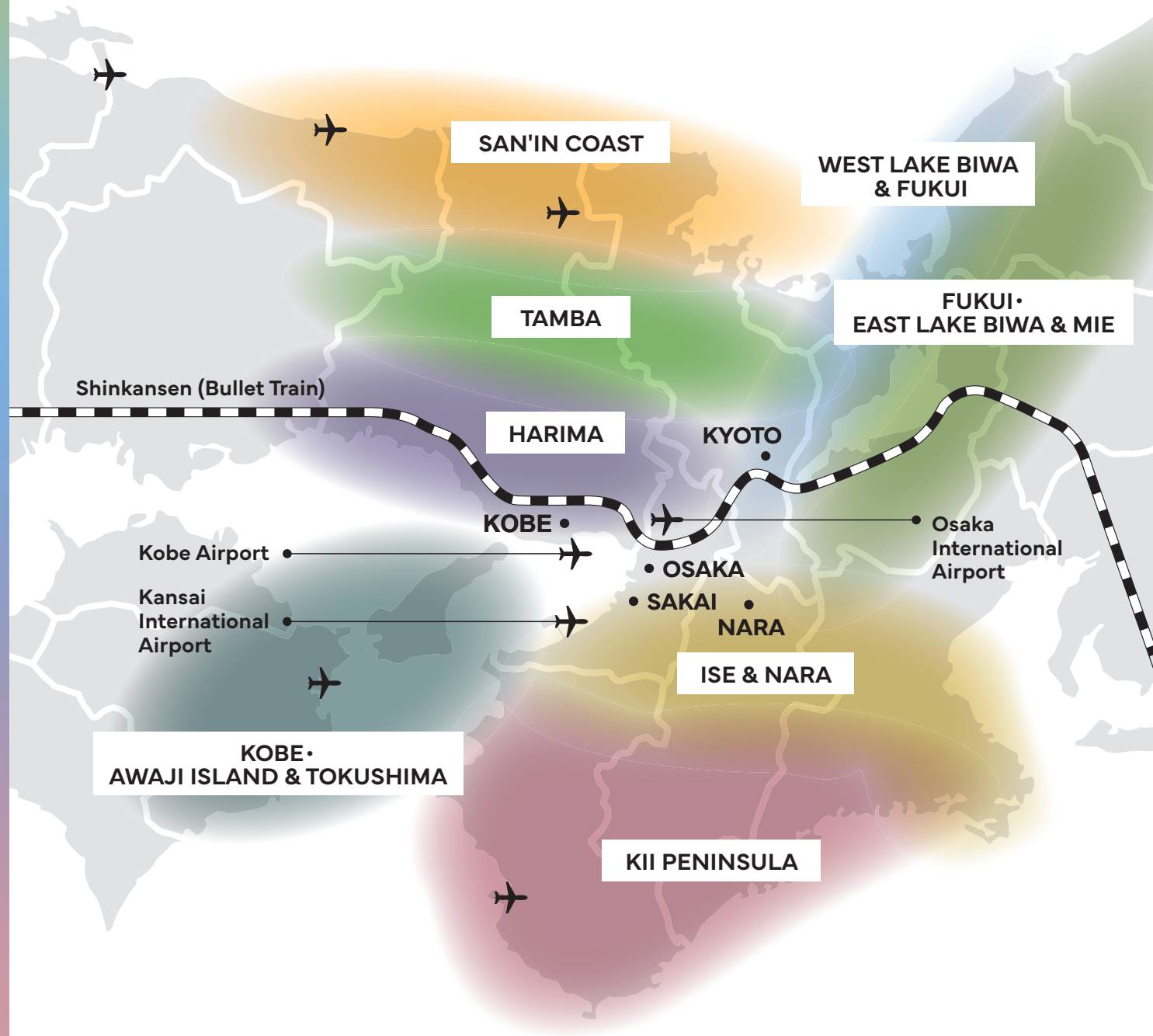
THE KANSAI CONTAINS THE REAL UNDISCOVERED JAPAN.

Think Kansai, and you'll probably think of the central areas of Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, and Nara. But Kansai has many more attractive and exiting areas besides. Areas where you can discover the traditions, myths, culture, and cuisines long nurtured and long cherished by Kansai locals. Take a step outside central Kansai culture and stay for a while. New and unprecedented discoveries are waiting: all you have to do is immerse yourself in the unique experiences and cuisine of Kansai. Here, we introduce eight areas guaranteed to inspire and ignite wanderlust.



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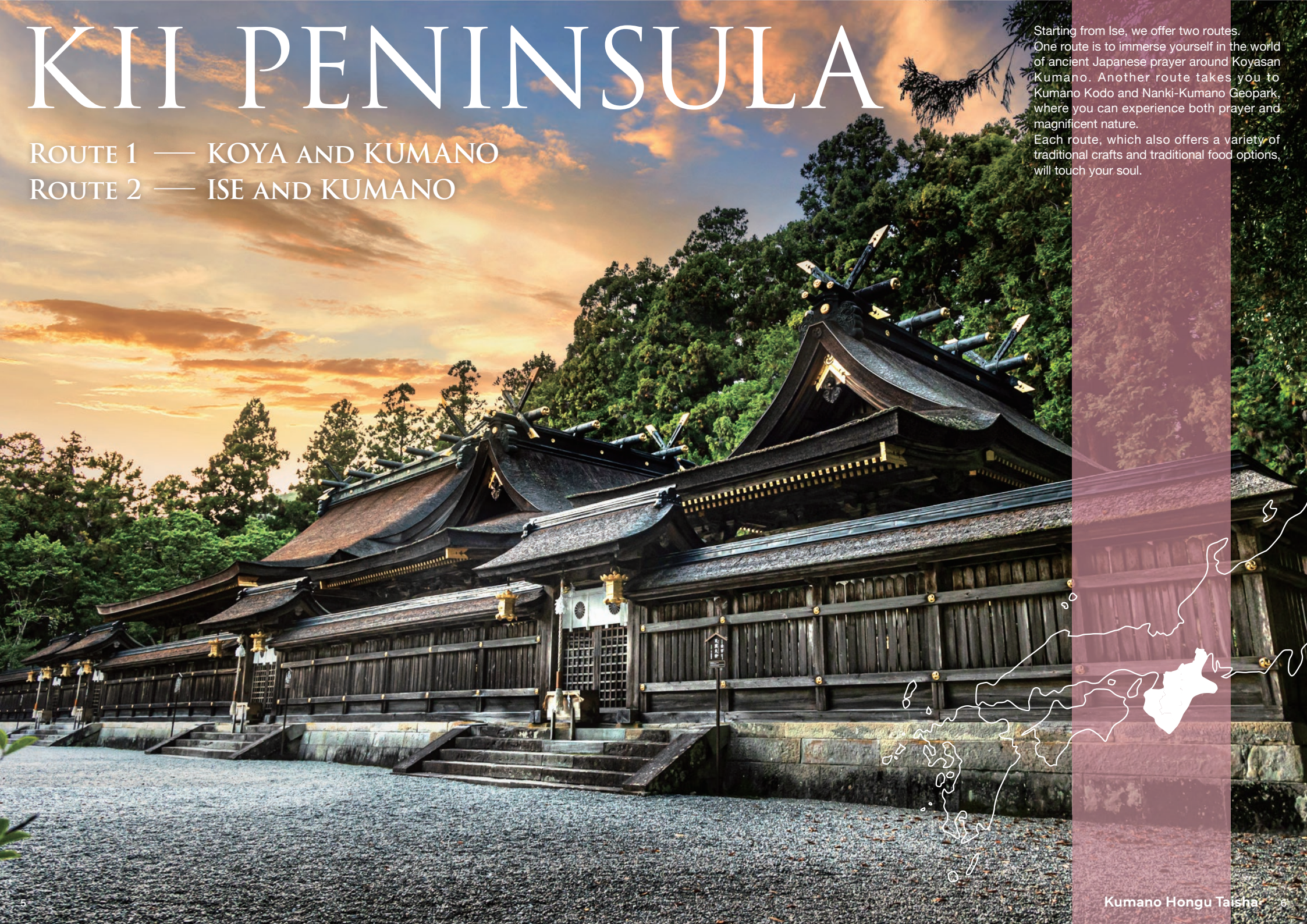


KII PENINSULA

ROUTE 1 — KOYA AND KUMANO

ROUTE 2 — ISE AND KUMANO

Starting from Ise, we offer two routes. One route is to immerse yourself in the world of ancient Japanese prayer around Koyasan Kumano. Another route takes you to Kumano Kodo and Nanki-Kumano Geopark, where you can experience both prayer and magnificent nature. Each route, which also offers a variety of traditional crafts and traditional food options, will touch your soul.



KOYA AND KUMANO

EXPLORE THE SPIRITUAL ORIGIN OF JAPAN
AND THE SOURCE OF ITS POWERFUL AND MYSTICAL ENERGY



04 Kumano Nachi Taisha

The sacred sites and pilgrimage routes running through the Kii Mountains are renowned as some of the most powerful spiritual spots in Japan: places where you can feel in harmony with some of the country's most awe-inspiring nature. The Kumano Kodo pilgrimage routes have inspired pilgrims for millennium. They lead to three sacred sites, offering them a chance to sense the very origins of spirituality in Japan, connecting the Kumano Sanzan, the three Grand Shrines at the heart of Japan's spiritual culture—harmoniously blending the indigenous Shinto beliefs and Buddhism. The Kumano Kodo passes through lush forests and isolated villages with panoramic mountain vistas. Sites such as the Hana-no-iwaya shrine and the Daimonzaka stone staircase which overflow with spiritual energy. In the Kii Peninsula you can trace the steps of pilgrims past. Travelers can soothe their mind, body, and soul in the unique onsen (hot springs) along the way. These thermal springs are a source of purification and miraculous healing powers.



Danjo Garan (Koyasan)

01

Danjo Garan is a temple complex revered alongside Okunoin as one of the great sacred sites of Koyasan. First established by Kobo Daishi, it is home to 19 buildings including the Konpon Daito Pagoda and the Golden Hall. The Konpon Daito Pagoda is especially remarkable. The inside is decorated with the 16 Bodhisattvas — a sight that must be seen.

<https://www.koyasan.or.jp/en/zentop/>

Kongobuji (Koyasan)

01

Koyasan is a sacred site for Japanese Buddhism established by Kobo Daishi. The name Kongobuji refers not only to the main temple, but also to the entirety of the Koyasan temple complex. It covers an expansive area of 159,373.5 m² and contains 117 temples, of which 51 are used as quarters and offer lodging to all visitors to the temple.

<https://www.koyasan.or.jp/en/zentop/>



Okunoin (Koyasan)

01

Okunoin is a sacred cemetery in Koyasan. Along the main path, you will find the tombstones of daimyo of the Warring States period, such as Oda Nobunaga, Takeda Shingen, and Toyotomi Hideyoshi. As it is a sacred site, photography is forbidden beyond the Gobyobashi Bridge. Please ensure you are dressed appropriately and bow before crossing. Awaiting you is Torodo Hall, or the Hall of Lamps. It has more than 20,000 lanterns, and some eternal flames which are said to be burning more than 1000 years. Deeper within the grounds of Okunoin is the Mausoleum of Kobo Daishi, who is believed to rest there in eternal meditation. You can watch the offering ritual, which is performed twice per day and has been continued for over a thousand years.

<https://www.koyasan.or.jp/en/zentop/>



Kumano Hongu Taisha 02

Kumano Hongu Taisha Grand Shrine seems to be hiding in the surrounding forest. This remarkable wooden Shinto shrine was built without any nails, instead relying only on intricate joint work to connect the wooden building materials. It is a historic religious site, rooted in more than two thousand years of nature worship. Walk some five minutes from the shrine and you will find a giant torii (shrine gate), at Oyunohara, where Kumano Hongu Taisha was originally located and the deities enshrined here are believed to have first descended to earth.

<http://www.hongutaisha.jp/english/>



Kumano Hayatama Taisha 03

Kumano Hayatama Taisha Grand Shrine is located near the mouth of the Kumanogawa River in Shingu city. Established almost 1900 years ago, its striking vermilion main building enshrines the deities of a married couple. In ancient times, it was widely known as a sacred site of healing and revival that pilgrims would journey arduously to reach. Within the shrine grounds stands the Nagi, a thousand-year-old sacred tree believed to protect worshippers.

<https://kumanohayatama.jp/>

Kumano Nachi Taisha

Kumano Nachi Taisha Grand Shrine can be accessed by climbing a cobbled shrine approach, after climbing the moss-covered stone staircase known as Daimonzaka. The shrine, sitting midway up Mt. Nachi, offers panoramic views of the surrounding mountains and the Pacific Ocean. It is highly photogenic: the vermilion of its torii shrine gate and buildings contrasts beautifully with the green mountain foliage. Nearby Nachi Falls, a waterfall with a drop of some 133 m, is a tangible reminder of how nature can be both awesome and sacred.

<https://kumanonachitaisha.or.jp/>

04





Kumano Kodo

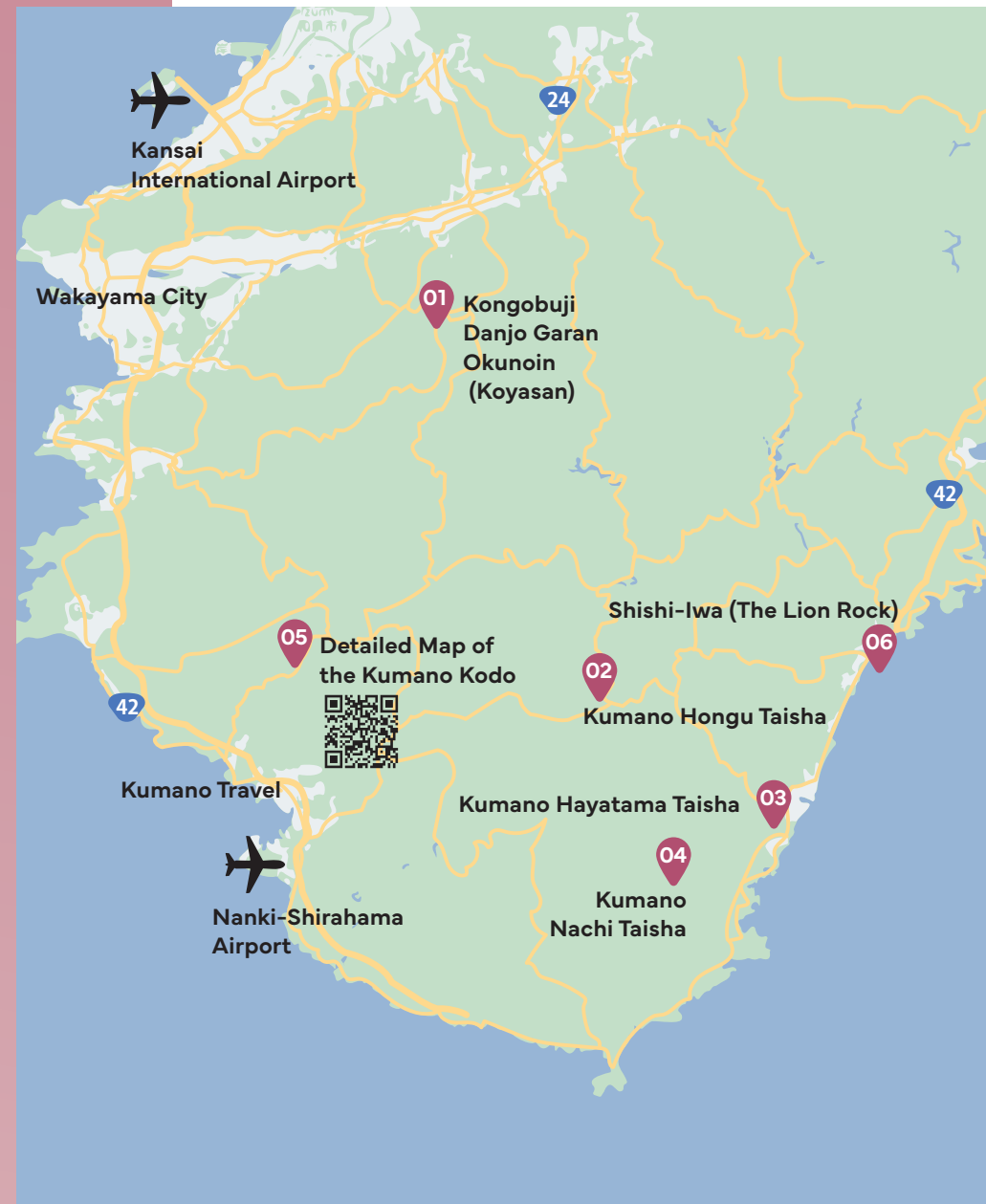
05

The Kumano Kodo pilgrimage routes are located in the forest-shrouded Kii Peninsula, which are inextricably connected to Japan's ancient mythology. These trails have been walked by pilgrims for over a thousand years, connecting different sacred sites including the Kumano Sanzan Grand Shrines (Kumano Hongu Taisha, Kumano Nachi Taisha, and Kumano Hayatama Taisha), Mt. Koya, and Mt. Yoshino. In 2004, Kumano Kodo was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, and today is experienced by pilgrims from around the globe. Immersing oneself by trekking these ancient routes one can intimately connect to Japan's spiritual origins.



Shishi-Iwa (The Lion Rock) 06

So-called because it resembles a lion roaring as it faces out to sea, this incredible 25m-high rock is both inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List and designated as a natural monument of Japan. It is also revered as the “komainu” (guardian lion-dog) of Oma Jinja Shrine, located towards the source of the Ido River.



ISE AND KUMANO

TRACE THE PATH OF PRAYER AND EXPERIENCE THE GRANDEUR OF NATURE,
THE SOURCE OF FAITH, AND TRADITIONAL CRAFTS



The Ise Pilgrimage to Ise Jingu Shrine and the Kumano Pilgrimage to Kumano Sanzan (Kumano great three shrines - Kumano Hongu Taisha, Kumano Hayatama Taisha, and Kumano Nachi Taisha) used to attract many worshippers, as the saying goes, “Seven times to Ise, three times to Kumano (Frequent visits to Ise Jingu Kumano. A deep piety, and a metaphor for the fact that no matter how deep one’s piety is, it is unlimited)”.

This is because Ise Jingu was a “once in a lifetime” place to visit to worship Amaterasu, the ancestral goddess of the emperor, while Kumano was considered a sacred place for “revival,” and the hot water of Kumano was believed to cure illness.

Ise and Kumano were connected by the “Kumano Kodo Ise Road,” and many people passed through that prayer path. In Kumano, there is a shrine said to be the oldest in Japan, where the goddess Izanami, who ruled the realm of the dead, is enshrined.

In Buddhism, on the other hand, it is believed that the pure world of Fudaraku, ruled by Bodhisattvas, is located in the Southern Ocean, and many of the vessels, which aimed single-mindedly to the south, set out from Kumano.

Despite differences in beliefs, Kumano was positioned as “the gateway between this world and the other world”.

On this journey, along with the original landscape of such Japanese “prayer”, you can visit and experience traditional crafts such as Owase wappa, sword smithing, and Kumano Otonashigami (paper-making) workshop, and immerse yourself in the magnificent nature of the Nanki-Kumano Geopark. Enjoy the relationship between the three types of land created by the subduction of plates, the unique landscapes they created, the wide variety of flora and fauna brought about by the warm and humid climate, and the Kumano worship born from them.



Ise Jingu

01

With a history of approximately 2,000 years, it is the largest sanctuary among the 80,000 shrines in Japan. The Jingu consists of 125 shrines in addition to the Naiku (Kotajingu - the shrine dedicated to Amaterasu-Omikami) and the Geku (Toyo'ukedajingu - the shrine dedicated to Toyo'ukedaimyojin). During the Edo period (1603-1868), when the pilgrimage to Ise was popular, it was difficult to pass the checkpoints at the border of the region. However, visits to temples and shrines were often permitted, and the Ise Jingu in particular was a "once in a lifetime" place to visit.

A solemn air lined with ancient trees, and Amaterasu, who resides there, is the ancestral deity of the emperor and is still loved in the hearts of the Japanese people. It is also believed that the gods of Ise allow people to travel, and the pilgrimage to Ise is also known as "Okage-mairi" (pilgrimages to extend thanks for the deities' blessing).

<https://www.isejingu.or.jp/en/>

© Ise City Tourism Association



Owase Wappa Hands-on Workshop at Nushikuma

03

Established in 1887, the traditional craft of "Owase Wappa (bentwood craft)" has been handed down from the founder, Mr. Kumaichi. You can make your own "Owase Wappa" here. Owase Wappa are made of Owase cypress with beautiful grain and were originally used as lunch boxes for mountain workers, but are now only made here. All are made from natural materials, and the antibacterial and sterilizing effects of the cypress and lacquer keep meals safe and secure. It is also so durable and heat-resistant that it can be used even 100 years to come by re-coating with lacquer. Finished wappa can be coated with lacquer and shipped later.

<https://kumanokodo-iseji.jp/en/feature/special-products/>



Oharai-machi, Okage Yokochi

01

It is a single town with more than 50 stores. The local people have been entertaining worshippers to the Ise Jingu since ancient times, and their hospitality has been passed down to the present.

Enjoy the local cuisine and taiko (Japanese drum) performances as you stroll through the historic townscape.

https://okageyokochi.com/main/en_okage/

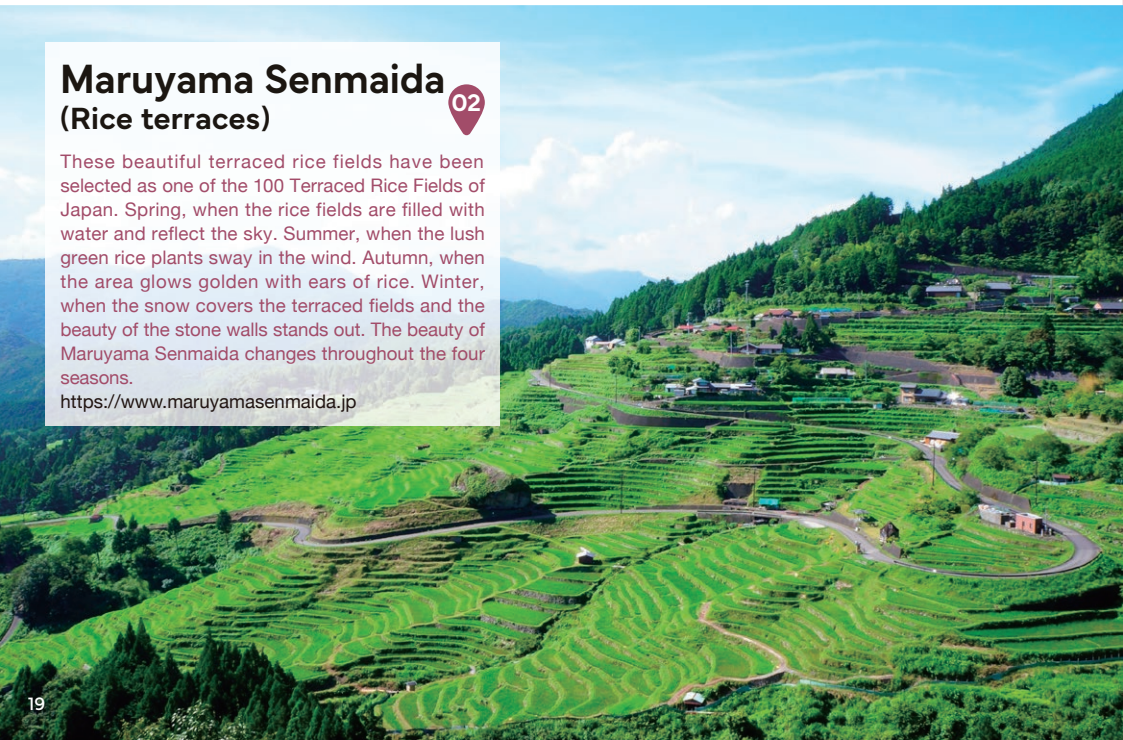
© Ise City Tourism Association

Maruyama Senmaida (Rice terraces)

02

These beautiful terraced rice fields have been selected as one of the 100 Terraced Rice Fields of Japan. Spring, when the rice fields are filled with water and reflect the sky. Summer, when the lush green rice plants sway in the wind. Autumn, when the area glows golden with ears of rice. Winter, when the snow covers the terraced fields and the beauty of the stone walls stands out. The beauty of Maruyama Senmaida changes throughout the four seasons.

<https://www.maruyamasenmaida.jp>



Swordsmith Chikage

04

This is a rare and valuable experience where you will be given a lecture on the fascination of Japanese swords by the only qualified swordsmith in Higashi-Kishu region whose workshop is located in a village deep in the mountains of Kumano. You can observe the traditional technique called "Tatara," in which iron sand is melted in a furnace to produce iron, as well as the place where Japanese swords are made. Visitors can also do the quenching process, in which beautiful "Hamon (temper pattern of a sword blade)" are made on the blade, with their own hands. The series of processes of making the blade pattern with mud, burning it in a flame, and dipping it in water is an invaluable experience for both those who love swords as works of art and those who love swords as a martial art.



Kumano Kodo Matsumoto-Toge Pass

05

Kumano Kodo is a rare "World Heritage of Roads" in the world. The cultural landscape that fostered various forms of beliefs such as Shintoism, Buddhism, and Shugen-do (mountaineering asceticism) is registered as a World Heritage Site as "Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes in the Kii Mountain Range". Matsumoto-Toge Pass is mysterious with its beautiful moss-covered stone pavement and many scenic viewpoints from which you can see the blue sea and the sacred land of Kumano. Onigajo, located down the mountain road, is a natural artwork created by uplift, weathering, and wave erosion, and is a National Special Place of Scenic Beauty and natural monument that stretches for 1 km facing the Kumano Sea. It invites you into a dynamic and impressive world of oddly shaped rocks.

<https://kumanokodo-iseji.jp/en/kumanokodo-iseji/root12/>

Shishi-Iwa (The Lion Rock) and Hana-no-iwaya Shrine (Cave of Flowers)

06

Izanagi and Izanami, the husband and wife gods who created Japan. When Izanami lost her life due to a burn that gave birth to the god of fire, she became a goddess who ruled over the realm of the dead. The Hana-no-iwaya is said to be the oldest shrine in Japan dedicated to Izanami. The cave shrine has no temple, and its deity is a huge rock facing the Kumano Sea, not far from Shishi-Iwa, a strange rock that looks like a giant lion roaring toward the sea. The shrine is said to have divine powers of resurrection and reincarnation, and during the semi-annual festival, a "sacred rope hanging ceremony" is held in which a large rope is passed from the top of the rock to the sacred pine tree in the southern corner of the shrine grounds.

https://hananoiwaya.com/hananoiwaya/iwaya_index.html



Hand Papermaking Experience at Kumano Washi Paper Workshop Otonashi

07

The paper made in this experience is called "Otonashigami (Otonashi paper)" and is a traditional Japanese paper produced in Kumano Hongu / Hongu-cho area. It was originally used for Kumano's famous paper talisman, "Kumano Gooushinpu". Otonashi paper is made from only natural materials, mainly plants native to the local mountains, and is said to retain its paper appearance even after 1,000 years. The tradition of Otonashi paper was once lost due to the disappearance of its manufacturer, but was revived in 2009. You can also decorate it with Japanese flowers and make your own unique washi paper. At Kumano Hongu, you can also receive a goshuin (red seal) on the washi paper you have made.



Kumano Hongu Taisha

07

The center of the Kumano Sanzan (Kumano great three shrines), it is the head shrine of more than 4,700 Kumano shrines throughout Japan, and the main deity is Ketsumiko (Susanoo-no-mikoto). Kumano's deities were initially rooted in nature worship, and during the Nara and Heian periods, Kumano became a sacred place for Buddhism, esoteric Buddhism, and Shugen-do (mountaineering asceticism), as the deities were considered to be Buddha. By the end of the Heian period, Kumano was worshipped by many members of the royal family and aristocrats as a "gateway to the Jodo (Pure Land)". The site is still widely worshipped as a "sacred place of resurrection" because visiting the Pure Land and returning from there signifies death and rebirth. The three-legged crow that can be seen everywhere is Yatagarasu (three-legged crow), who is believed to be a god of guidance unique to this area.

<http://www.hongutaisha.jp/english/>



Dorokyo gorge River Boat Cruise

08

Dorokyo is a grand canyon designated as a National Special Place of Scenic Beauty. You can take a Japanese-style boat and listen to the boatman's guide as you cruise through the beautiful scenery. Feel the ancient nature of the cliffs, huge rocks, crystal clear water, and majestic mountains.

<https://kawabune.info>



Kumano Villa Nakanoshima

09

A secluded resort surrounded by the sea, accessible only by private boat. After relaxing in the open-air bath with the sounds of the waves, enjoy kaiseki cuisine (multi-course traditional Japanese cuisine) using local, seasonal ingredients. Please enjoy this special time away from everyday life.

<https://kb-nakanoshima.jp/en/>



Special

Fudarakusan-ji Temple (Hidden Buddha, Illustration)

10

Fudarakusan-ji Temple is the departure point for Buddhist monks seeking to enter the "Fudaraku-Jodo (Pure Land)" where Buddhas and Bodhisattvas reside. In the precincts of the temple, a reconstructed "Tokaubune (Boat crossing the sea)" that the monks are said to have boarded is on display. The principal image of the Senju Kannon (Goddess of Mercy) is designated as a national important cultural property and is usually opened only three times a year, but it will be specially displayed during the tour. Inside the temple, there is a demonstration of the pictorial explanation of the Nachi Pilgrimage Mandala, which depicts Kumano Nachi Taisha Shrine and its surroundings. Visitors can experience how nuns introduced Nachi as a sacred place in order to propagate Kumano worship throughout Japan.

<https://seigantoji.or.jp/fudarakusanji/>



Daimonzaka Slope

11

Daimonzaka Slope, with its beautiful stone pavements, moss-covered stone steps, and old cedar trees that are over 800 years old, is one of the places along the Kumano Kodo that retains a strong trace of its ancient past. Daimonzaka Tea House offers rental and dressing in Heian-style costumes, allowing visitors to enjoy walking around in their ancient attire.

Nachisan Seiganto-ji Temple

11

This Tendai sect temple is recognized as a Japanese Heritage site. It is the first stop on the pilgrimage to the 33 sacred sites of the Kannon in the western part of Japan, where visitors pay homage to 33 statues of the Kannon. It is said that the temple was founded in the reign of Emperor Nintoku (313-399), when a priest named Ragyoshonin, who came to Nachi from India, sensed Kannon Bosatsu at Nachi Falls and built a hermitage at the present location. Until the new Meiji government ordered a strict separation of Buddhism and Shintoism, the temple was united with the neighboring Kumano Nachi Taisha Shrine. Since the vestiges of the syncretism of Shintoism and Buddhism can be seen around the Nachi Falls, the area has become a center of Kumano worship and a place of deep devotion.

<https://seigantoji.or.jp>

Kumano Nachi Taisha Shrine / Nachi Falls

11

Kumanomusubi, the principal deity, is also said to be Izanami, the goddess of the creation of Japan, and is revered as the guardian deity of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and fishery. It is also called "Musubinomiya," derived from the name of the god (Musubi means relationship, unity), and has been worshipped not only as a place for human connections, but also as a shrine for the bringing together of various wishes. The origin of Kumano Nachi Taisha is the nature worship of Nachi Falls, which is considered sacred. Nachi Falls is one of the three most famous waterfalls in Japan, with a drop of 133 meters and a depth of 10 meters at the waterfall basin. It is said that an elixir of immortality is submerged in the waterfall basin, and since ancient times, the water of Nachi Falls has been known as the water of long life and longevity, and many people still visit the shrine to seek the water.

<https://kumanonachitaisha.or.jp>





Nanki-Kumano Geopark / Nanki-Kumano Geopark Center

12

The Nanki-Kumano Geopark features three different geological bodies created as a result of plate subduction. The unique landscapes created by these geological bodies, the wide variety of flora and fauna due to the warm and humid climate, and the Kumano worship that was born from these landscapes, allow visitors to experience a great deal of nature and culture. At the Nanki-Kumano Geopark Center, visitors can enjoy learning about the formation of the land and the wonders of nature in Nanki-Kumano through projection mapping, which projects powerful images of volcanic eruptions and other phenomena onto a large three-dimensional model of the Kii Peninsula, and through hands-on equipment that reproduces how the earth was formed.



Engetsuto Island

13

The official name of the island is "Takashima," but it is popularly called "Engetsuto Island" because of the engetsu-shaped (fullmoon-shaped) sea-eroded cave in the center of the island. The sunset over Engetsuto Island has been selected as one of the "100 best sunsets in Wakayama Prefecture," and the beauty of the sunset is exceptional.

©Wakayama Tourism Federation



Senjojiki Rock Plateau

14

The vast rock plateau, created approximately 18 to 15 million years ago, is the result of erosion of sandstone by waves over a long period of time. It stretches out into the blue sea, and the beauty of the dynamic scene of waves breaking on the rocks and the evening view tinted in madder colors is spectacular.

©Wakayama Tourism Federation



Sandanbeki Cliff

14

A 50-meter-high cliff towering over the southern coast of Senjojiki. The dynamic sight of the Kuroshio Current crashing violently against the rock face is a powerful sight. Legend has it that the Kumano Suigun Navy, known for the Genpei War, hid their ships in the caves below the cliff.

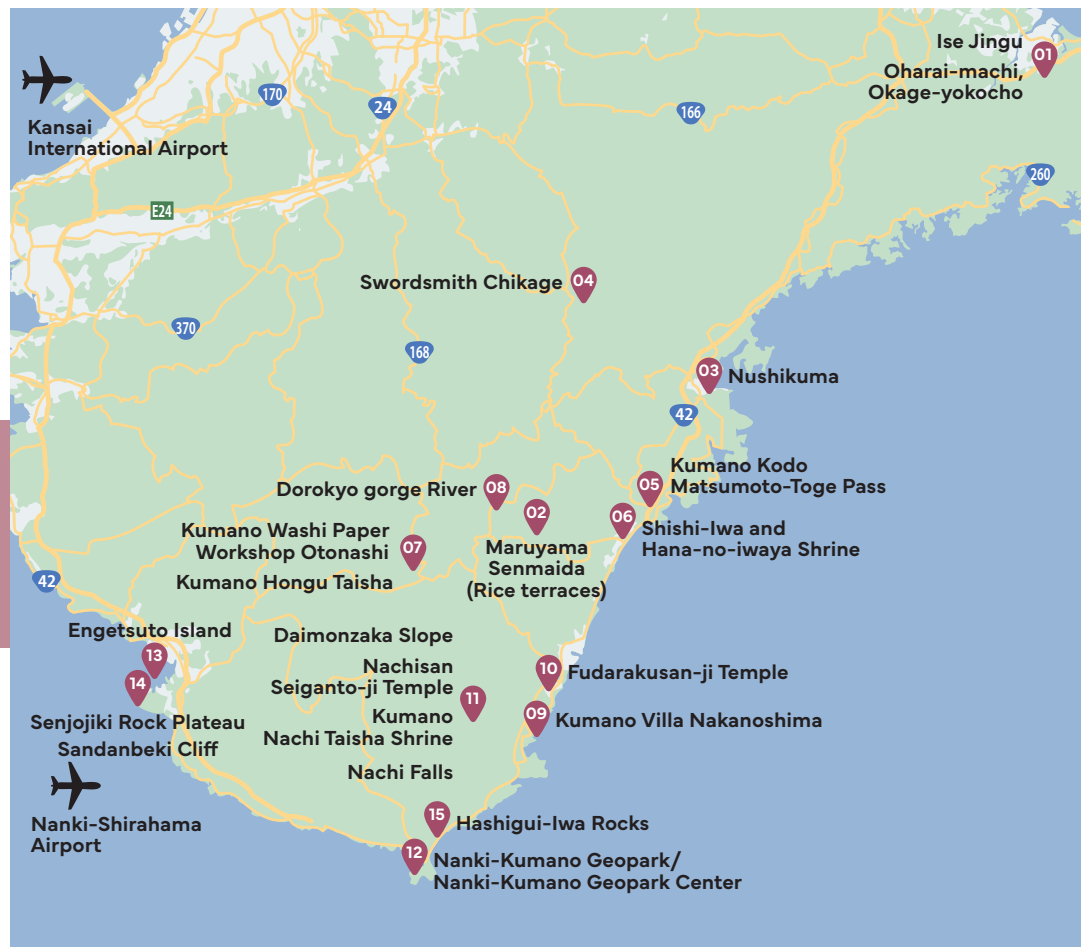
©Wakayama Tourism Federation



Sea kayaking

15

Enjoy sea kayaking, a popular ocean activity, at the best location overlooking "Hashigui-iwa Rocks," which is designated as a National Natural Monument of Scenic Beauty / Sea kayaks are designed to be less affected by waves, wind, and currents, and can be easily enjoyed by adults and children alike after a lecture. After getting used to sea kayaking, snorkeling (summertime) and playing on the shore are also available. In addition to sea kayaking, you can also try SUP, where you stand on a surfboard and paddle a single paddle through the water.



The area of Harima faces directly onto the Seto Inland Sea, a critical sea route for Japan since ancient times. Here, it is still possible to sense a culture that remains deeply rooted in medieval Japan. Harima is the starting point of a route leading to the former capital city of Kyoto.

Midway along this route stands Himeji Castle, a key defensive military presence. This area retains a strong sense of the culture of the warring states period, as well as samurai culture.

Visitors can encounter traditional swordsmiths, while further inland you will find onsen (hot springs), the remains of castles on the hills, as well as visit old temples and shrines. It is here that Miyamoto Musashi, said to have been Japan's most masterful swordsman, is believed to have practiced his "musha shugyo" (warrior pilgrimage), undertaken in order to improve his sword skills.

Shoshazan Engyoji is a mountain-top complex of temples with a history of more than a thousand years; it is a treasure trove of traditional Japanese architecture and design.

Moving further east you will find Mt. Rokko and Arima Onsen. Renowned as one of Japan's so-called three ancient hot springs, Arima Onsen was once used by travelling monks, aristocrats, and samurais. To this day, the region between Harima and Kobe continues to play a vital role in transport and trade both domestically and internationally, and has incorporated diverse cultures as it has developed.

TRAVEL BACK IN TIME TO ENJOY THE BEAUTY OF HIMEJI CASTLE
AND SAMURAI CULTURE SURROUNDING IT

HARIMA





Himeji Castle

01

Himeji Castle is also known as the White Heron Castle, thanks to the beauty of its white-plastered walls. It was the first site in Japan to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, alongside Nara's Hōryū-ji. It is one of only 12 remaining original castles (castle towers) in Japan; the current castle tower was built in the early 17th century. The castle has been governed by such renowned military commanders as Toyotomi Hideyoshi and Ikeda Terumasa, and its charming cityscape still conveys a sense of the samurai culture from past times.



Otokoyama Haisuiike Park

01

This park, situated north-west of Himeji Castle, offers a wonderful view, taking in the principle castle tower and the west, northwest, and east small towers all at once. The park sits at the top of some 198 stairs. This ultra-scenic spot, spectacular yet secret, is much loved by locals.

! Visit after dark for incredible views of Himeji Castle illuminated. You can also look out over the street lamps of Himeji from nearby the stairs.

Myochin Honpo

02



Myochin Hibashi (charcoal-handling chopsticks) are a traditional handicraft made by the Myochin family, which served successive Himeji lords as armorers. These hibashi, made possible by the family's legacy of armor-forging techniques, passed down through many generations, are used in wind chimes for their mystical, beautiful tone.

©MYOCHIN HONPO

Shoshazan Engyoji

03

Shoshazan Engyoji, situated at the 371 m peak of Mt. Shosha, is an ancient temple of the Tendai school of Buddhism, built in 966. It is considered to be one of Japan's three famous Tendai sect Buddhist temples, alongside Enryakuji and Daisen-ji. From the cable car that leads up to the temple, you can enjoy views stretching as far as the Akashi Strait and the island of Shikoku. Nestled in the densely forested temple grounds are multiple precious temple buildings, which take around 2 hours to walk around. http://www.shosha.or.jp/_en/

! Training experience lengths vary, from those that run for around an hour to more in-depth sessions that run across two days.






Kikyo Hayamitsu Japanese Sword Factory

04

The factory of Hayamitsu Kikyo, a traditional swordsmith dedicated to passing on authentic swordmaking techniques to the present day. Here, you can observe the processes involved in crafting authentic Japanese swords. Red-hot sparks will literally fly as you observe the hammering and drawing out of steel that has been heated to 800 degrees.

Volunteers are also given a chance to hammer the steel. Taking a beautifully shaped and sharpened Japanese sword in your hand gives a unique glimpse into an aesthetics long-cherished by the Japanese.

 *Try your hand at making an authentic knife. The finished item will be packaged in a leather sheath and can be taken out of Japan as checked baggage.*

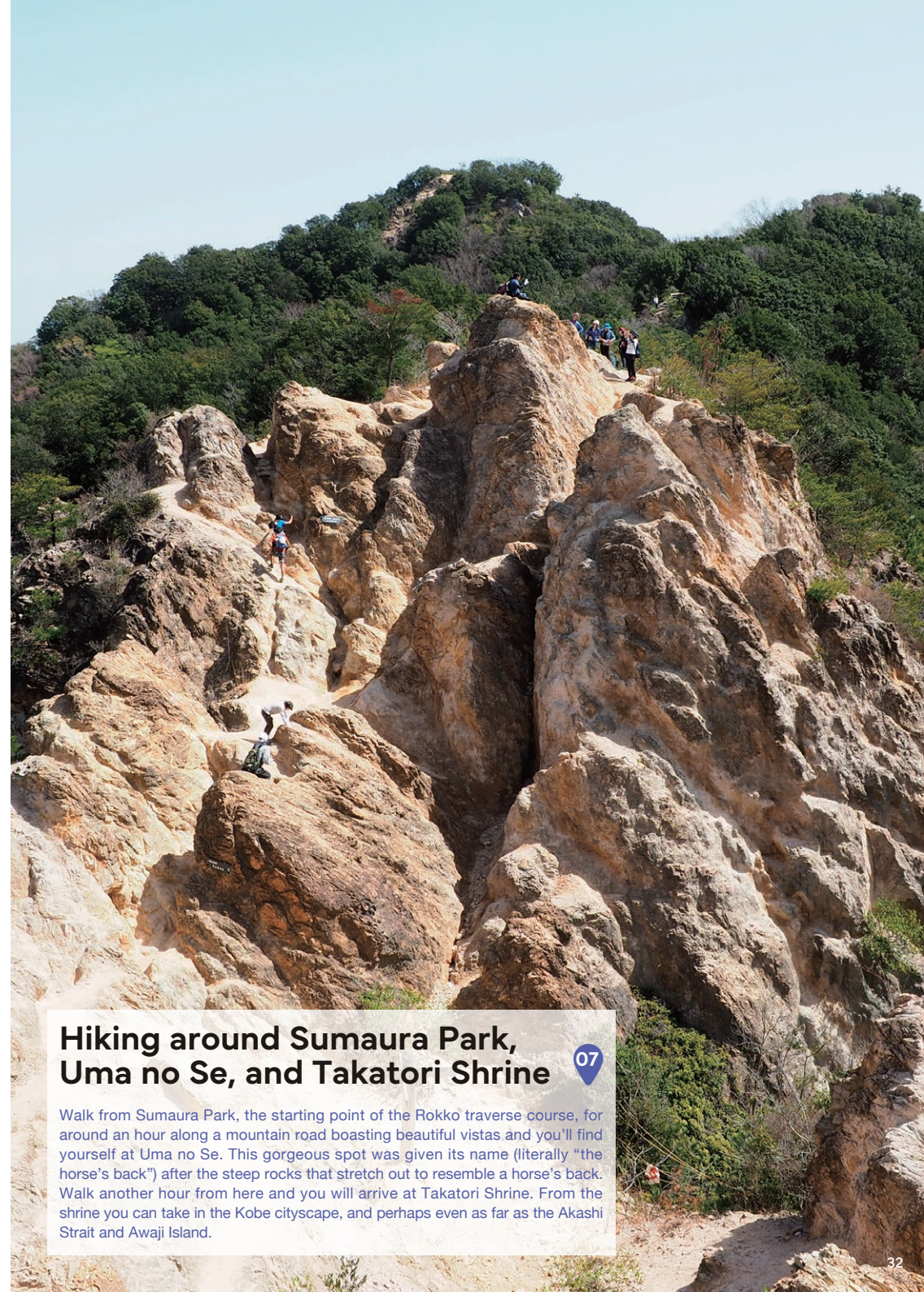


Castle Town Strolls in Tatsuno and Ako

05 06

Tatsuno is a castle town, famous for its vintage streetscape lined with traditional townhouses and brewery storehouses. It also developed as the birthplace of “usukuchi” (light-colored) soy sauce. Ako

used to be home to a castle, and traces of its former glory can be glimpsed in the stone walls and other remains found in the town.



Hiking around Sumaura Park, Uma no Se, and Takatori Shrine

07

Walk from Sumaura Park, the starting point of the Rokko traverse course, for around an hour along a mountain road boasting beautiful vistas and you'll find yourself at Uma no Se. This gorgeous spot was given its name (literally “the horse’s back”) after the steep rocks that stretch out to resemble a horse’s back. Walk another hour from here and you will arrive at Takatori Shrine. From the shrine you can take in the Kobe cityscape, and perhaps even as far as the Akashi Strait and Awaji Island.



Nada Gogo Sake Breweries

08

Nada Gogo is one of the preeminent areas of sake production in Japan. Since the heyday of traditional sake production, it has been considered a top-three area. Nada Gogo has the rare blessing of being equipped with all three elements key to incredible sake: great water, great rice, and great technique. The five areas that make up Nada Gogo (“Gogo” literally

means “five villages”) are home to a plethora of sake breweries, including such nationwide favorites such as Kikumasamune, Hakutsuru, Ozeki, and Nihonsakari.



Several sake breweries offer retail sales of sake made on-site, and have displays about the brewery. Some breweries also offer site tours and sample tastings.

<http://www.nadagogo.ne.jp.e.agg.hp.transer.com/>



Takenaka Carpentry Tools Museum

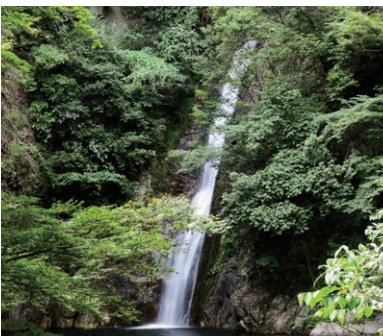
09

The only museum in Japan dedicated to carpentry tools, with around a thousand carpentry tools on display. The atrium displays include a model of Toshodaiji’s Kondo (Golden Hall) and a structural model of a teahouse which allows you to view the intricacies of Sukiya-style architecture. The museum offers a wide variety of exhibits which speak to all five senses, through video, audio guides, and the scent of wood. Here you can truly feel the richness of traditional Japanese craftsmanship.

<https://www.dougukan.jp/?lang=en>



Experience wood shaving with a “kanna” (traditional hand plane) alongside a master carpenter. The museum also offers demonstrations of ancient woodworking tools including other kanna and the “yariganna” (spear plane). (Contact directly for details)



Hiking from Shin-Kobe to Kobe Nunobiki Herb Gardens

09

This is a popular hiking course suitable for everyone from beginners onwards. Walk some 10 minutes from Shin-Kobe station and you will arrive at Nunobiki Falls, a beautiful spot with four interweaving waterfalls. Kobe Nunobiki Herb Gardens is one of Japan’s largest herb gardens, boasting 75,000 flowers and herbs of around 200 different kinds. Enjoy a gentle swing in a hammock in the gardens while gazing down at the Kobe cityscape.

<https://www.kobeherb.com/en/>



Take a Herb Guided Tour to discover ways to use herbs, using freshly picked herbs. You can also watch free demonstrations on how to make a pomander ball using lemon and spices.



Hiking in Kobe Rokko Mountain Range 10

Mt. Rokko's popularity as a hiking destination is down in part to its proximity to both Osaka and Kobe. It is well served by public transport options, including train and bus, so is readily accessible. Trail signposts are well-maintained, meaning that even beginners have plenty of options for making it right up to the top of the mountain. From the peak of Mt. Rokko, you can enjoy sweeping views of the Kobe and Osaka cityscapes, and perhaps even catch a glimpse of the Seto Inland Sea.

! Don't miss the mountain range's most scenic viewpoints, including Kikuseidai view point on Mt. Maya and the Tenran Observatory at Rokko Cable Sanjo Station. There are also several incredible viewpoints on the way up (or down) the mountain.



Arima Onsen 11

Arima Onsen is said to be one of Japan's oldest onsen (hot spring) villages. It is mentioned in Nihon Shoki (the Chronicles of Japan), an early text setting out Japan's creation story: it was apparently discovered by the ancient deities. There are seven natural hot spring sources in the village and the streets are always misty with steam. Arima Onsen has been a beloved therapeutic hot spring town for Kansai residents since times long past, and its streets are lined with historic ryokan (traditional inns). The village also offers public bathing facilities and a free public footbath, or "ashiyu".

! Arima Onsen is close to Mt. Rokko, and visitors are often at the end of a day of trekking or hiking. Soakweary feet in the footbath located outside of Kin no Yu Onsen.





Biwa-ko (Lake Biwa) is Japan's largest lake. Its abundant water resources enabled communities to spring up around its shores and fostered distinctive regional cultures and landscapes. Its surrounding mountains have attracted spiritual interest, and came to be a center for Shugendo (mountain asceticism). Water has long been used in the region to brew sake, which in turn prompted the development of a fermented food culture. Mt. Hiei, located in this area, is home to a group of significant Buddhist temples, collectively known as Enryakuji. That same mountain was the heart-land of the Tendai school of Buddhism, which was established in the eighth century by the monk Saicho. It subsequently became a site of pilgrimage for many notable monks, including Dogen Zenji, who founded the Soto school of Zen Buddhism. He chose to establish Eihei-ji, nestled in the mountains of Fukui prefecture, as the head temple for his new school. Here, monks would dedicate themselves entirely to Zazen meditation, a practice cherished by Dogen. Still today, many monks practice Zazen meditation at Eihei-ji, in the hope of better understanding Dogen's teachings. The four seasons are quite distinct in the mountains of Shiga and Fukui prefectures. In winter, snowfall is plentiful and pure spring water forms streams which flow into the Sea of Japan and Lake Biwa. This landscape is what prompted the formation of local communities: centered around pure water, with uniquely honed cultured and townscapes. Picturesque scenes of this area, such as the one depicted in this painting, have long been used as settings for noteworthy artistic and literary works.

WEST LAKE BIWA & FUKUI



SHUGENDO (MOUNTAIN ASCETICISM), SAKE, AND FERMENTED FOOD CULTURE
BORN IN A "CITY OF WATER" BLESSED WITH ABUNDANT MOUNTAINS AND LAKES

Lake Biwa

01

Biwa-ko (Lake Biwa) is an ancient lake, formed some 4.4 million years ago, and has the largest area of any lake in Japan. The richness of its fishing resources enabled the development of unique fishing methods and a distinctive local food culture. The surrounding area is home to many historic shrines and temples. Since ancient times, the scenic beauty of Lake Biwa has been celebrated in poetry, and it continues to captivate visitors to this day.



There are many beaches and promenades around the shores of Lake Biwa. You can also enjoy a wide range of leisure activities, including lake swimming, lake sports, and bass fishing.



Lake Biwa Cruise

02

One popular option is to take a boat cruise around Lake Biwa to enjoy spectacular panoramic views. Boats departing from Takashima, Nagahama, and Hikone will take you to the sacred island of Chikubushima, while cruise boats with food available onboard depart from Otsu.



Seta no Karahashi Bridge

02

To reach Kyoto from the Eastern side of Japan, it was once necessary for travelers to cross the Seta River that flows from Lake Biwa, unless they crossed Lake Biwa or went around it via the north. Until 1889, the Seta no Karahashi Bridge was the only bridge that spanned the Seta River. As an important point for trade and the defense of Kyoto, the bridge has seen many battles throughout Japan's history.



Hieizan Enryakuji

03

Enryakuji is the head temple of the Tendai school of Buddhism, founded more than 1,200 years ago by the monk Saicho. It is located on Mt. Hiei, a particularly sacred mountain for Japanese Buddhism. Temples are dotted across the entire mountain, and together this complex is called the Hieizan Enryakuji. The complex was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1994 as part of the Historic Monuments of Ancient Kyoto listing. The complex is beautiful in every season, but particularly breathtaking in the fall, when the turning foliage colors everything crimson. You can also enjoy panoramic views, with Kyoto to the west and Lake Biwa to the east.

<https://www.hieizan.or.jp/>



Try Zazen meditation or calligraphy at a temple nestled in a dense forest. By turning your gaze inwards upon yourself, you can experience a wealth of realizations. (Contact directly for details)



Hiking in Mt. Horai

04

Considered one of Japan's 300 most famous mountains, Mt. Horai is situated in the majestic Hira Mountain range, which lies on the west side of Lake Biwa. It has been designated as part of Lake Biwa Quasi-National Park, and you can enjoy a truly spectacular view of the lake

from the peak. Hiking up the mountain is made easy by a well-maintained path, and a cable car is also available for the descent. Biwako Valley and other famous tourist locations can also be found in the area surrounding the mountain.



Harie

05

The Harie district is an unusual place where water from the Hira Mountains wells up from underground into local homes. This spring water is used for cooking and drinking; it has become an integral part of everyday life. The townscape, centered around this spring water, is steeped in nostalgia.



Take a walking tour, led by a guide, around this town of spring water. There are two tours a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, each lasting an hour at a leisurely pace. (Reservations required)

<http://harie-syozu.jp/>



Walking Kumagawa-juku Town along Wakasa Saba Kaido (Mackerel Highway) 06

The route connecting the sea-facing Wakasa area with Kyoto is known as the “saba kaido”, or mackerel highway. Since ancient times, this route has been used to transport mackerel and other marine products to Kyoto. The town of Kumagawa-juku has always been an important stop on that route. Today it offers overnight accommodation and museums

complete with “bansho” (watch houses) and built in the “machiya” (town house) style. Nearby there is also a resource center (Shiryokan), where visitors can learn about the history of the mackerel highway, as well as a Michi-no-Eki rest stop where you can enjoy local food and pick up local products.

Eiheiji 07

Eiheiji is one of the main temples of the Soto school of Zen Buddhism, which was founded in the 13th century by Dogen Zenji. Nestled deep in the mountains, among rich natural surroundings, this temple is known as the “dojo of Zen” (place of Zen training). On the vast grounds of the complex, you will find over 70 historic wooden buildings of various sizes. The many centuries-old trees growing in the temple grounds lend an aura of solemnity.

<https://daihonzan-eiheiji.com/en/>

! *Three sessions of Zazen meditation are held each day, and visitors can also participate in morning “o-tsutome” chanting. This is a chance to quieten your mind and have an authentic Zen experience.*



Kippoji Temple 07

Nestled between mountains, Kippoji Temple has a sacred atmosphere. Zen Master Dogen traveled from Kyoto to stay and train at the temple. A stone, said to have been used by Dogen for seated meditation, can be found on the temple's grounds, and you can catch a glimpse of life during his time.



Walking from Kippoji Temple to Eiheiji 07

You can walk the same mountain path that Dogen took between Kippoji Temple and Eiheiji. The track is surrounded by trees and remains unpaved. Roughly 7.5 km long, it can be completed in four and a half hours. The perfect chance to let your mind be at ease, you can feel the devotion of Dogen's time as you walk the trail.





FUKUI • EAST LAKE BIWA & MIE

SAMURAI, NINJA, BUSHIDO
THE CULTURE OF REMAINS OF THE WARRING STATES PERIOD
AND TRADITIONAL TECHNIQUES PASSED DOWN BY CRAFTSMEN

This area is rich with traces of warring states' era culture, as well as of samurai and ninja from that time. There is a long history of trade and exchange with the ancient capital of Kyoto, and many craft traditions continue to be passed down. The area boasts many onsen (hot springs), countless waterfalls, multiple rivers. These abundant water resources encouraged the development of a rich variety of traditional crafts. The wisdom of master craftspeople continues to be passed down here, in this region of water, warriors, and tradition, including: armor-making, pottery, Shigaraki ware, Echizen washi paper, Echizen knives, Echizen lacquerware, and Sabae eyeglasses. Many castles and remains are dotted around Lake Biwa. Among them is Hikone Castle. The culture and the moral choices of ninja, samurai, and of Bushido (the way of the warrior) continue to be learned about and passed down here. While samurais were warriors who followed Bushido, dedicating themselves to serving a single lord, ninjas were more akin to mercenaries, willing and able to work as spies. In Koka and Iga, both formerly home to ninja clans, you can discover ninja culture through museums, traditional houses fitted with typical ninja booby-traps, and live-actions performances.

11 The Ichijōdani Asakura Family
Historic Ruins



Shichiri Ferry Remains and Banryu Yagura

01

In the Edo period, Kuwana was the 42nd post station town of the Tokaido, a major route that connected East and West Japan. The Shichiri Ferry once departed from Kuwana on the Tokaido. Its name means "7 ri" (27.5 km), which is the distance the ferry traveled. In those days, a tower was used to keep watch of the ferry, and it has been restored to its original appearance and size.



Sekijuku

02

At Sekijuku, you will find over 200 traditional townhouses that were constructed between the end of Edo period and the Meiji period. Its road preserves the atmosphere of its time, and there are many interesting sights to see. The town has been designated as an Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings and one of the 100 Best Roads of Japan. It is especially popular as a spot for photos.



Iga Ueno Castle

03

Iga Ueno Castle boasts a stone wall with a height of roughly 30 m, one of the highest in Japan. The white wall of the castle contrasts remarkably with the scenery of changing seasons. Inside the castle, which is comprised of three floors, you can view various exhibits, including weapons and armor. http://igaueno-castle.jp/?page_id=196

Iga-ryu Ninja Museum

03

It has long been held that ninjas originated in the mountainous region that stretches from Iga City in Mie Prefecture to Koka City in Shiga Prefecture. Ninjas were believed to have a strong connection with mountain worship, and during the era of the samurai were active as "secret agents" skilled at enemy infiltration. Here you can visit a ninja house, so-called because of all the hidden tricks and devices, such as rotating doors, hidden staircases, and booby-trapped doors. https://www.iganinja.jp/?page_id=837

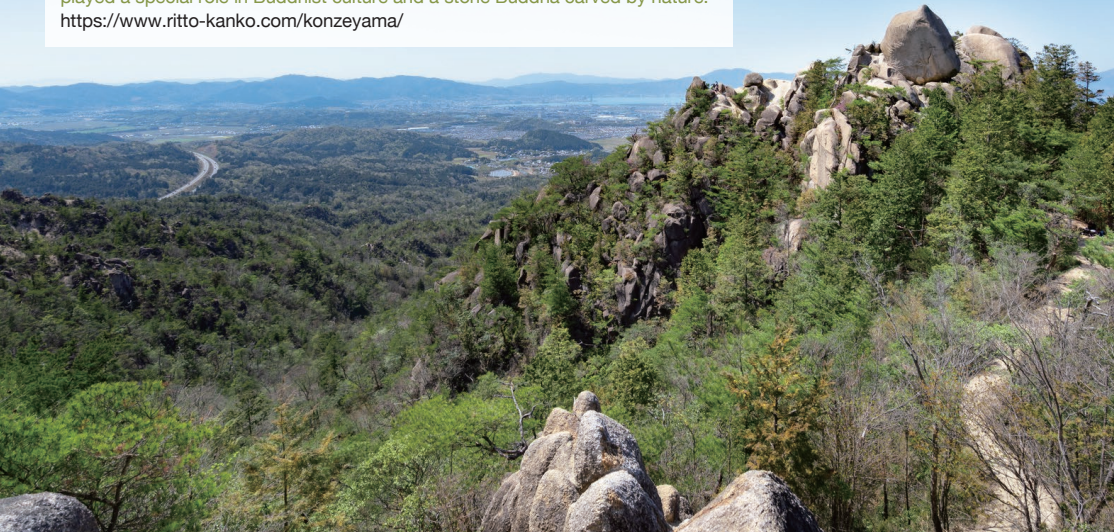
! Be awe-struck by the "ninjutsu" (ninja skills) on display at the ninja showcase. Try your hand at striking the target using authentic "shuriken" (hidden hand blade) throwing stars. (Additional fees apply).



Hiking Mt. Konzeyama

04

The Mt. Konzeyama Hiking Course takes you over the peak of Mt. Ryuo, which sits at an altitude of 605 m. The course is surrounded by greenery, with beautiful trees and waterfalls. You will also encounter mysterious rocks, shaped by nature into the form of an ear and tengu (long-nosed goblin). From the latter, you can enjoy a spectacular view. Along the trail, you will discover a temple that played a special role in Buddhist culture and a stone Buddha carved by nature. <https://www.ritto-kanko.com/konzeyama/>



Hachiman-bori Moat

05

Hachiman-bori is a man-made canal that was constructed in the Warring States period. It served as an important artery that supported the development of the castle town. White-walled storehouses and old-style homes line the moat, allowing you to feel the vibrant atmosphere of its time. You can also take a boat around the town, and the cherry blossoms in spring are especially beautiful.



Hikone Castle

06

Hikone Castle, completed in 1622, is one of Japan's only 12 remaining original castles (castle towers). It is also known as Konki-jo, or Golden Turtle Castle, a name which comes from the fact that a statue of the goddess Kannon riding a golden turtle had formerly stood at the peak of Mt. Hikone, where the castle was built. The castle tower itself is a designated National Treasure, and multiple buildings on the castle grounds are also registered as Important Cultural Properties, such as the Tenbin Yagura turret and the Taikomon Yagura turret. The castle is a must-see in any season, whether flanked by cherry blossom, the lush green foliage of summer, the changing leaves of fall, or wintry snow. <https://visit-omi.com/poi/article/hikone-castle/>

Azuchi Castle Ruins

05

Azuchi Castle was established by Nobunaga Oda, a military general who had nearly subjugated the whole of Japan when he lost his life. The castle is said to have embodied the highest craftsmanship and art of its time. Although the castle has been lost, its stone stairs still remain, and from the summit of the site where its tower once stood, you will find a magnificent view of Lake Nishinoko, one of the subsidiary lakes of Lake Biwa.




Echizen Washi Village

07

Echizen boasts the biggest share of the luxury handmade washi (Japanese paper) market of any city of Japan. In particular, the Goka area of Echizen is home to many traditional paper-makers. The Echizen Washi Village is a 15 minutes walk from Goka and has much to offer: the Paper & Culture Museum, where visitors can learn about the history and significance of Echizen washi; the Udatsu Paper & Craft Museum, where visitors can watch craftspeople making washi; and Papyrus House, where visitors can try making traditional washi.

<https://www.echizenwashi.jp/english/>

 Have a go at making your own washi paper using a tool called a “keta” (frame). You’ll use pressed flowers and dyes to create an original motif and the paper will be ready to use once dried.



Megane Museum

09

This unique museum enables visitors to learn about the history of “megane” (eyeglasses) in Japan. More than 90% of eyeglasses produced in Japan are made in Sabae City in Fukui Prefecture. The museum showcases eyeglass production and how the shape of eyeglasses has changed over the past century. There are interactive elements too, such as eyeglass-making workshop experiences and hands-on areas.

The museum also houses a shop which only stocks made-in Japan eyeglasses.

<https://www.megane.gr.jp/museum/>

 One of the most popular and hands-on experiences offered by the museum enables participants to choose a material to then cut, shape, and finish into their very own eyeglasses.* Reservation is required.



eto e

08

A multi-functional place where you can discover the traditional handicrafts of Echizen. Dive into the worlds of crafting wooden handles for Echizen forged knives and of “maki-e” lacquer art, a technique used for decorating Echizen lacquerware. In the gallery and the shop, you can purchase items including kitchen knives and lacquer accessories. Collaborative workshops are also held periodically, including with knife-makers Ryusen Hamono and Takefu Knife Village (workshop schedule is irregular).

<https://etoe2020.com/en/>




Echizen Lacquerware Cooperative

10

Echizen lacquerware has a history of more than 1,500 years, and has been designated as a traditional craft product by the Japanese government. Echizen lacquerware is characterized by the subtle sheen of its lacquer and the use of deep, rich tones. It has long been prized by Japanese people as ideal for use at weddings and celebrations. Visitors to the Echizen Lacquerware Cooperative can learn about the history of lacquerware in the area, watch the production process, and browse through more than 1,000 superlative lacquerware items on sale.

<https://www.echizen.or.jp/>

 Available workshops include the “e-tsuke” (drawing) workshop, where you can create your own designs by copying your sketch and coloring it in gold using lacquer paint, and the “fuki-urushi” (lacquer applying and wiping) workshop, where you can learn how to apply lacquer to raw wood.



Ichijodani Walking

The ruins of a town, dubbed “Little Kyoto of the Hokuriku region”, that flourished during the Muromachi Period. The town was razed to the ground in the battles between the ruling Asakura clan and Oda Nobunaga, but was later excavated and is now designated a Special Historical Site. The site includes the ruins of the Asakura clan’s

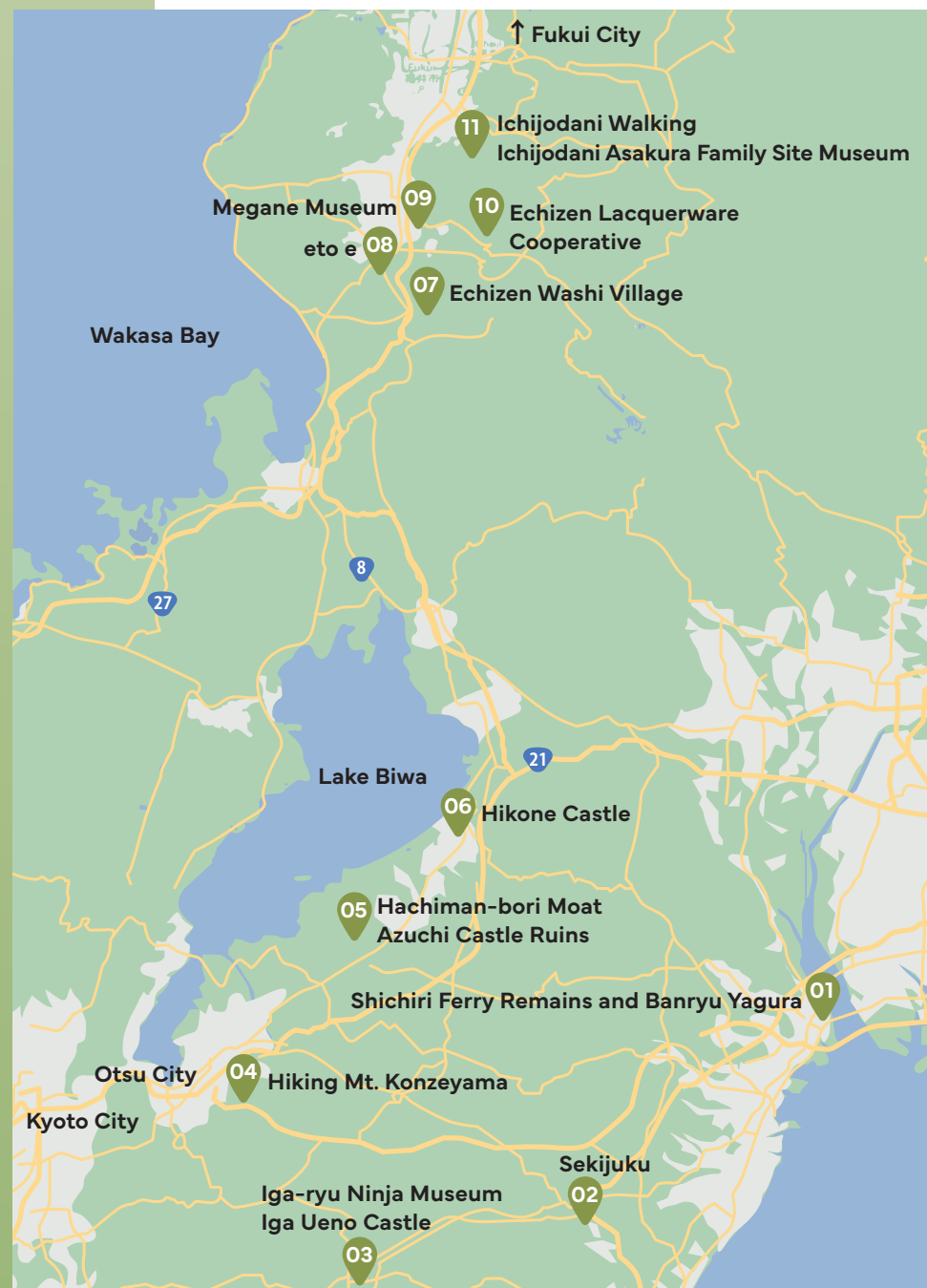
residence and of rock gardens, as well as streetscapes which give a glimpse into the lives of the samurai and townspeople who once resided there. Enjoy the sense of having travelled through time as you stroll through the idyllic scenery surrounded by beautiful mountains.
<http://fukuisan.jp/en/asakura/index.html>



Ichijodani Asakura Family Site Museum

At this museum you can sense the power and prosperity of the Asakura clan, a daimyo family in the Warring States period that was based in the castle town of Ichijodani in Echizen. Through various exhibits, you will see that the area was once a leading city and learn

about how its residents lived, as well as the battles that took place, and its ruins. You can also see closely the remains of stone paving discovered when the museum was constructed.
<https://asakura-museum.pref.fukui.lg.jp/en/>





The sea in this region is quite different to oceans or beach resorts. As an inland sea it is dotted with island silhouettes and alive with swirling tidal currents; calm yet vast and rich with changes. The climate here is warm, similar to that of the Mediterranean Sea, and the region is blessed with the bounties of both sea and mountain. Also distinct is its richness in both history and culture. Awaji Island is the island of the Kuniumi creation myth, which tells of the birth of ancient Japan. Around the Yoshino River basin, which is the second widest stretch of river in Japan, indigo cultivation and indigo dyeing industries developed as local people made good use of the soil, made fertile by river flooding. The wealth that these industries brought led in turn to the development of folk culture such as Ningyo Joruri and Awa Odori. Kobe developed as a global trading port, becoming a gateway for diverse cultures. By travelling from south to north as you take in this panoramic seascape, these many and varied stories will enable you to deepen your understanding of the local people, their history, cuisine, and everyday culture.

ENJOY THE SCENERY OF AWAJI ISLAND, THE SETTING OF THE MYTHICAL BIRTHPLACE OF JAPAN,
AND THE SUN RISING AND SETTING OVER THE SEA

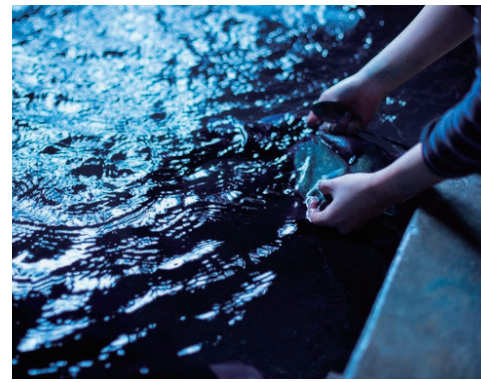
KOBE • AWAJI ISLAND & TOKUSHIMA



Awaodori Kaikan (Awa Odori Festival Hall) 02

This facility is dedicated to the preservation and the continuation of the tradition of Awa Odori, which has more than four centuries of history. Here, you can enjoy Awa Odori all year round. In addition to watching Awa Odori, you can get up on stage and dance with the dancers. There's a museum where you can learn about the history of Awa Odori, and a souvenir shop. You can also access the ropeway to Mt. Bizan; the ride to the summit starts here.

<https://awaodori-kaikan.jp/en/>



Indigo-dyeing Experience

The distinct color of indigo dye, known to the world as “Japan Blue”, is special to Japanese people. Way back when, the popularity of “ai-zome”, or indigo-dyeing, turned the whole of Japan blue. Tokushima was at the very heart of that trend, as a place where high quality indigo was produced, as well as the home of sukumo, a fermented indigo dye. The knowledge and expertise of Tokushima’s indigo producers and dye masters played a major role in the popularization of indigo, and it continues to be passed on to this day. Here, you can use authentic Awa-ai (Awa-grown indigo) to dye fabric using traditional techniques.

<http://www.indigo-dyeing.sakura.ne.jp/>

<https://www.entwo.com/>



Tokushima Joruri Cruise

Awa Ningyo Joruri is said to have developed as a result of the great wealth generated by the high quality indigo that resulted from soil made fertile by the Yoshino River. Take a small pleasure boat along the beautiful waterways that run through the heart of Tokushima City, then cross Yoshino River to make your way to the Awa Jurobe Yashiki (Puppet Theater and Museum). After watching Ningyo Joruri, you can enjoy a lunch made with ingredients local to Tokushima.

<https://www.east-tokushima.jp/feature/detail.php?id=10>

Mt. Bizan Hiking

02

Mt. Bizan is one of Tokushima’s leading tourism spots. The entrance to the route leading up Mt. Bizan is just a 10 minute walk from Tokushima station. Mt. Bizan peaks at 290m above sea level. The 400-odd stone steps up the mountain, steep inclines, and mountain paths running along the ropeway route are lined with old stone Buddhas, making for a visually enriching, authentic hiking experience. From the observation deck at the summit, you can take in a view encompassing the townscape of Tokushima, the Yoshino River, Awaji Island, and even far-off Wakayama. The view at night is just as stunning. The summit of Mt. Bizan can also be reached by ropeway or by car.

<https://www.awanavi.jp/site/midokoro/bizan.html>

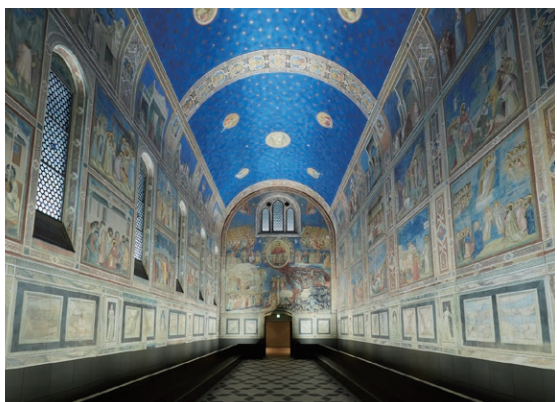




Whirlpool Sightseeing Boats

03

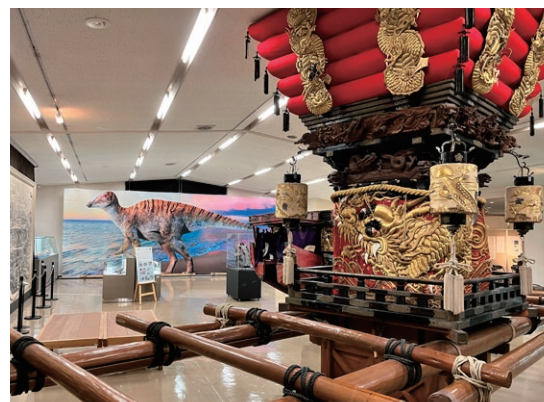
The “uzushio” (whirlpools) of Naruto are the largest in the world. During spring tides, which occur in spring and autumn, the diameter of these whirlpools can reach up to 20m. Whirlpool Sightseeing Boats are able to pass closely by the areas where whirlpools occur. Seeing swirling whirlpools with your own eyes highlights their power. You can choose to view these whirlpools from a large sightseeing boat, stable with little rocking, or from the window of a small underwater sightseeing boat (reservations required for small underwater sightseeing boats).
<https://www.uzushio.com/en/>



Otsuka Museum of Art

03

This museum is home to around a thousand life-size ceramic reproductions of masterpieces of Western art, housed in museum collections in 26 countries around the world. Here you can enjoy famous paintings from around the world, all while remaining in Japan. Along the 4 km long viewing route you'll see works by da Vinci, Monet, and van Gogh. Particularly spectacular among the exhibits are the reproductions of Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling and murals and Picasso's Guernica.
<https://o-museum.or.jp/en/publics/index/>



Awajishima Museum

04

This museum introduces visitors to the history and culture of Awaji Island, from ancient times to the present day. On the first floor you'll find the Historical Gallery, which introduces the history of Awaji, and the Large Gallery which features dinosaurs, fossils, decorative portable shrines, and more. The second floor is home to the Folk Gallery, which displays everyday, agricultural, and fishing tools, as well as the Art Gallery. The third floor is a memorial gallery dedicated to Gyokusei Jikihara, a master of Nanga (Southern Chinese style brush painting).
<https://awajishimamuseum.com/>

Hiking to Sumoto Castle Ruins 04

Sumoto Castle Ruins is among the largest of such sites in western Japan. The castle complex runs some 800m east to west and 600m north to south, when the lower castle is included. On the site you can find the remains of uphill stone walls (“nobori-ishigaki”), which are rarely found in such good condition. From the main castle tower, you can take in panoramic views of the townscape, pine fields in Ohama, and Osaka Bay. This stunning scenery is one of the so-called “Eight Views of Sumoto”.

<https://www.city.sumoto.lg.jp/site/360panorama/7841.html>



Kamikatsu Zero Waste Center 05

In Kamikatsu, each person strives to reduce their own waste, and the town has achieved a recycling rate of over 80%. Kamikatsu Zero Waste Center is the hub of this zero-waste philosophy, where the local residents bring and carefully sort their waste. There is also a shared office and accommodation on site, and visitors who wish to learn about the town’s zero-waste way of life can connect with others.

<https://why-kamikatsu.jp/en/>



Kamikatsu Kayabuki School 05

Experience cooking with building a fire by yourself and farming at a traditional thatched-roof farmhouse (kayabuki) that has been maintained by the local residents using an original technique. The residents also give talks about the various practices at the farm, and you can experience the traditional way of life while sharing conversation with them.

<https://kayabukischool.localinfo.jp>



Hiking Mt. Yamainudake 05

Mt. Yamainudake is a natural sanctuary covered with giant stones and moss. As you hike the mountain path through a virgin deciduous forest, you will reach Buddhist Hall and Ryuo-zan Tokoji Temple, which is surrounded by giant cedar trees. You will also encounter Buddha statues, and the mountain offers spectacular views to the south. You can look out over the forest, which is particularly beautiful in autumn.

05





Walking at Kada

06

With its vintage streetscape, Kada embodies the authentic charm of a small Japanese port town. It takes roughly 20 minutes to walk from the train station to the port. The route is full of shrines, temples, shops, and homes, and you can get a sense of the local way of life. There is also plenty of accommodation available, making it perfect for overnight stays.



Tomogashima Island Adventure Cruises

07

Tomogashima Island is a small island off the coast of the town of Kada. As it was previously a military outpost, the ruins of artillery batteries still remain. Its scenery is reminiscent of a famous Japanese animation, making it a popular photo spot. You can also take a high-speed cruise on a rigid inflatable boat, experiencing the island's nature and history as you feel the ocean wind.




奥 OKU JAPAN
Travel off-the-beaten-track



nti
NANKAI TRAVEL INTERNATIONAL CO., INC.





The San'in coastal region runs alongside the Sea of Japan, stretching from the Tango Peninsula in northern Kyoto across Hyogo Prefecture to Tottori Prefecture. This region, inscribed on the list of UNESCO Global Geoparks as San'in Kaigan UNESCO Global Geopark, has developed a terrain, a natural environment, and a way of living which are all entirely unique. The weather along the San'in coastal region is so characteristically changeable, there's even a saying about it: "Don't forget to bring an umbrella with you even if you forget your lunch box". Its natural circumstances, namely a high level of rainfall as expected from a region facing the Sea of Japan and a terrain that enabled the creation of open harbors, fostered—and continue to foster—the development of a silk manufacturing industry, as well as unique forms of culture such as Kagura, a form of ritual dance. The region is also home to ports which traded with the continent, and even had its own flourishing ancient kingdom. Walk along the coastline and you will encounter a myriad of beautiful natural features, including cliffs, sandy beaches, pine forests, and sand dunes. There are multiple walking courses which allow you to experience the local nature and everyday life. The San'in coastal region is also renowned for its abundant and delicious seafood, the result of fertile waters from the mountains that run alongside the coastline and the intricate coastal terrain. The region is home to many onsen (hot springs), so visitors can experience both the sheer indulgence of bathing in hot spring waters and the simple charm of the associated accommodation. Winter brings crab season and with it many tourists, who come to enjoy the local crab dishes and hot springs.

WALK ALONG THE DISTINCTIVE COASTLINE
AND ENJOY THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT MARITIME EXCHANGE,
HOT SPRINGS, AND SEAFOOD

SAN'IN COAST

Cycling around Mikata-goko (GOKOICHI)

02

This cycling course goes around the so-called Mikata-goko (Mikata Five Lakes), which are located next to the Sea of Japan and to the northwest of Lake Biwa. Mikata-goko is the collective name for five lakes which are spread out between the towns of Mihama and Wakasa. A circuit of the lakes can be completed in around 3 hours. The lakes have, variously, fresh, brackish, and saline waters, and each is a slightly different color.

<http://www.wakasa-mikatagoko.jp/en/>



Meditation and Breakfast at National Treasure Myotsu-ji

03

An overnight stay completes with eight-course “shojin ryori” (vegan temple cuisine) evening meal, breakfast, and a Buddhist meditation experience. Myotsu-ji, located in Matsunaga village, is an ancient temple that has been designated a National Treasure. After staying in the Matsunaga Rokkan Fujiya ryokan (traditional inn) in Matsunaga village, guests first experience Ajikan meditation (comprising breathing techniques and meditation techniques from Shingon Buddhism) at Myotsu-ji in the early hours of the morning. Here you will cleanse yourself, correct your posture, regulate your breathing, and take the time to turn your gaze inwards. After meditation, you can try a traditional breakfast of rice gruel and boxed meal of shojin ryori dishes.

<https://www.tenawan.ne.jp/lodgment/rec/007/611/pcpl.asp>



Obama Fish Market Auction

04

Obama is an iconic port city in Wakasa Bay known for its delicious seafood and fish market. In the early hours of the morning, boats return to the port with fish, which are then laid out at the market for auction. Especially known for Echizen crab and tilefish, the market boasts a rich variety of fish and other seafood that varies with the seasons. You can experience the intense atmosphere at the auction as you watch the professionals size up the best catch and make their bids.



Cycling and Walking in Obama

04

Obama is the starting point of the “Saba Kaido”, or Mackerel Highway. Many marine products, including of course mackerel, are landed at Obama port, from where they can be transported along established routes to major cities such as Kyoto and Osaka. From Obama Station, head towards the port to find the fish market, where you can buy super-fresh fish and shellfish. You can also enjoy a trip around the port on a tour boat. The townscape to the west of Obama Station retains the look of some 150 years ago, with its old temples, long-established restaurants, and atmospheric cafes.

<https://www.wakasa-obama.jp/modelroute/cycling/>



Wakasa Fisherman's Wharf

04

Take a cruise around Sotomo Arch. This 60-minute cruising experience allows you to enjoy a dynamic landscape, carved out by the rough waves of the Sea of Japan. The boat trip will take you along 6 kilometers of history and romance, interwoven from beautiful cliffs, uniquely-shaped rocks, and cave entrances. Make sure to enjoy the pleasures of cruising to the full as you take in this work of ocean art, crafted by the surging waves.

<https://www.wakasa-fishermans.com/en>



Kabukusikki-ten Lacquerware

04

This store features Wakasa-nuri lacquerware made using a traditional technique known as “togidashi.” Dozens of coats of top-grade lacquer are applied to pieces before creating patterns with shells, eggshells, and gold leaf and polishing with stone or charcoal. Taking many months to complete, the finished works boast a characteristic sturdiness and elegance. Kabukusikki-ten offers a rich array of traditional Wakasa-nuri available for you to purchase.

<http://kabukusikki.sakura.ne.jp>



Miketsukuni Wakasa Obama Food Culture Museum (Cooking and Chopstick Making)

04

Still a treasure trove of food today, the Wakasa area was known in ancient times as a “Miketsukuni” — a region that provides food to the imperial court. At the museum, you can experience the local food culture firsthand. Opportunities are provided to learn about the history and traditional culture of Japanese cuisine, and various workshops are available, including for cooking and craft making. You can also participate in chopstick making, where you will polish lacquered chopsticks with sandpaper to create your own unique pair.

<http://www1.city.obama.fukui.jp/obm/mermaid/en/>



Amanohashidate / Nariai-ji Course

05 06

It only takes around 4 minutes to get from the north bank of the Amanohashidate Sandbar to Kasamatsu Park. From there, walk the mountain path for some 20 minutes to reach Nariai-ji, an ancient temple founded in 704. The “honzon” (principal image of worship) is the Kanzeon Bodhisattva (Goddess of Mercy), known as the Self-Sacrificing Kannon, who grants wishes. Take a short walk from the temple grounds to find a panoramic viewing spot from which you can take in a view of all of Amanohashidate.
<https://www.nariaiji.jp/>



Moto Ise Naiku Kotai Shrine Hiking

07

This is one of three shrines known collectively as the Moto Ise Sansha. Said to have been founded before the dawn of the common era, it is dedicated to Amaterasu Sume-Okami. Within the shrine grounds stand giant cedar trees over a thousand years old, and the surroundings are thickly forested. Nearby you will find a place of worship overlooking Himurogatake, a mountain where deities are said to have descended to earth. This is a place where you can truly sense the origins of religious devotion in Japan.
<http://motoise-naiku.com/>



Kinosaki Onsen

08

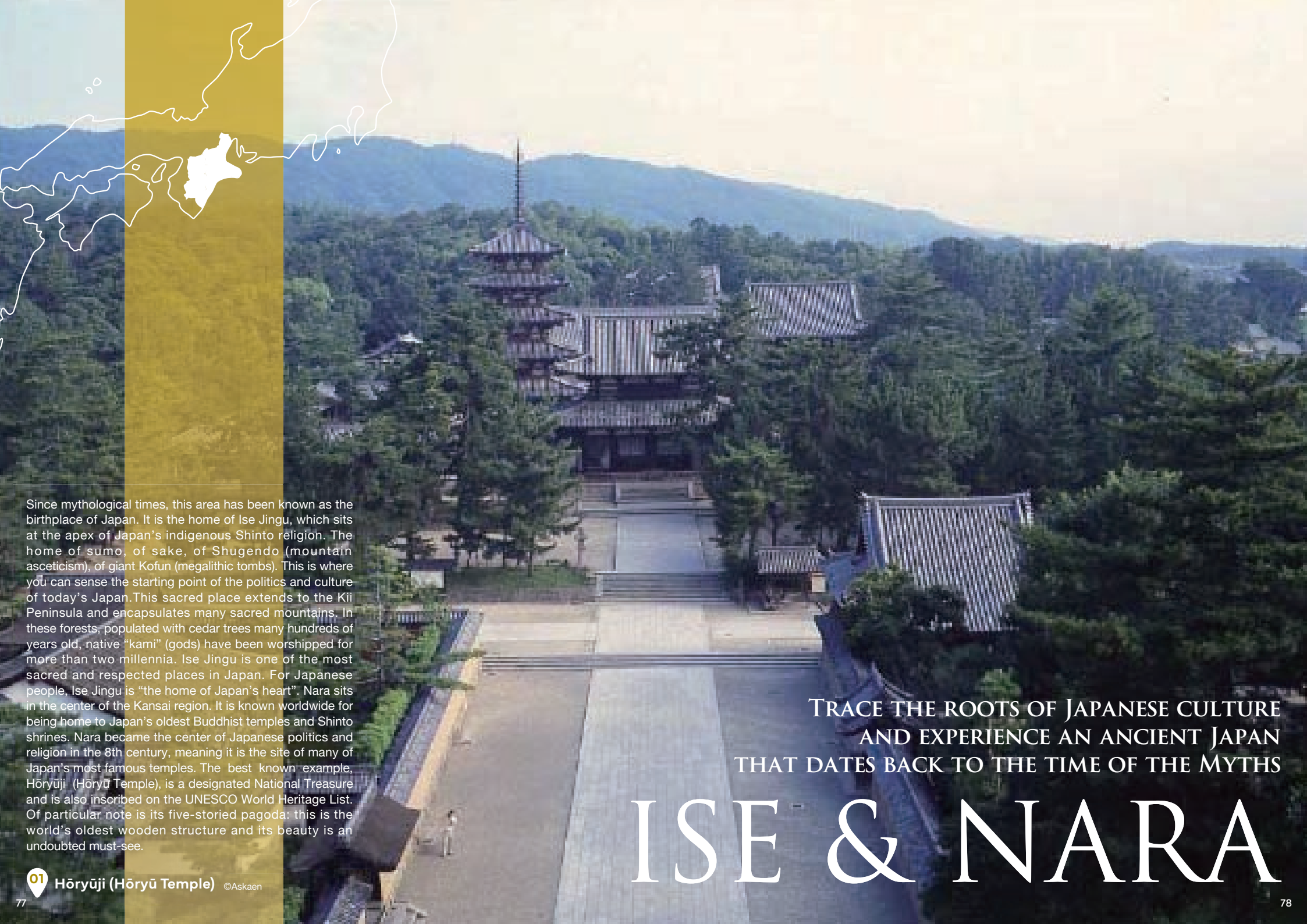
This onsen village has a 1,300 year history and is one of the most popular onsen destinations in western Japan. Being close to the sea means you can enjoy fresh marine products. The area has seven hot spring facilities and many traditional onsen hotels. The “Yu-meguri” tour is particularly popular, since it allows you to visit several of the onsen in a single day. The “onsengai”, or main village street, is lined with multiple restaurants and souvenir shops. Slip on your yukata cotton robe, pack your towel in your wicker hand basket, and set off for a stroll and a browse around the shops.
<https://kinosaki-spa.gr.jp/>

San'in Kaigan UNESCO Global Geopark

Stretching from the eastern edge of Kyotango City to the western edge of Tottori City, this geopark measures some 120 km from east to west. Here you can observe diverse coastal terrain, such as ria shorelines and sand dunes, shaped by fluctuating sea levels and crustal movements. Walking courses traverse each area of the geopark. You can also take marine tours which offer spectacular views of the Geopark's uniquely shaped rock formations and giant boulders from the water, or take in the sights along one of multiple driving courses. This is nature at its most powerfully spectacular.

<https://geopark.sakura.ne.jp/en/>





Since mythological times, this area has been known as the birthplace of Japan. It is the home of Ise Jingu, which sits at the apex of Japan's indigenous Shinto religion. The home of sumo, of sake, of Shugendo (mountain asceticism), of giant Kofun (megalithic tombs). This is where you can sense the starting point of the politics and culture of today's Japan. This sacred place extends to the Kii Peninsula and encapsulates many sacred mountains. In these forests, populated with cedar trees many hundreds of years old, native "kami" (gods) have been worshipped for more than two millennia. Ise Jingu is one of the most sacred and respected places in Japan. For Japanese people, Ise Jingu is "the home of Japan's heart". Nara sits in the center of the Kansai region. It is known worldwide for being home to Japan's oldest Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines. Nara became the center of Japanese politics and religion in the 8th century, meaning it is the site of many of Japan's most famous temples. The best known example, Hōryūji (Hōryū Temple), is a designated National Treasure and is also inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Of particular note is its five-storied pagoda: this is the world's oldest wooden structure and its beauty is an undoubted must-see.

TRACE THE ROOTS OF JAPANESE CULTURE
AND EXPERIENCE AN ANCIENT JAPAN
THAT DATES BACK TO THE TIME OF THE MYTHS

ISE & NARA



Hōryūji (Hōryū Temple)

01

The grounds of Hōryūji (Hōryū Temple) house the world's oldest surviving wooden structures, conveying images of Japan as it existed more than 1,300 years ago, during the Asuka Period (A.D. mid 6th – beginning of 8th c.). Hōryūji boasts an illustrious 14 centuries of continuous observance of tradition since established by Prince Shōtoku, the great statesman and founder of Buddhism in Japan. Hōryūji contains over 2,300 important cultural and historical structures and articles, including nearly 190 that have been designated as National Treasures or Important Cultural Properties. In December of 1993, Hōryūji, as a unique storehouse of world Buddhist culture, became the first treasure of any kind in Japan to be selected by UNESCO as part of the World Heritage.

<http://www.horyuji.or.jp/en/>

©Askaen



Shigisan Chogosonshi-ji Temple

03

Shigisan Chogosonshi-ji Temple was established in 587, serving especially as a place of worship for samurai. It sits on the side of 437-meter-high Mt. Shigi and is dedicated to Bishamonten, the god of good fortune. The devotion is still strong among the local people today. Legend has that when Prince Shotoku visited the mountain around 1,400 years ago to pray for battle, Bishamonten appeared before him, teaching him the secrets for victory. As Bishamonten appeared at the hour, day, and year of the tiger, many tiger monuments can be found on the temple grounds.

<https://www.sigisan.or.jp/en/>



Kichidenji Temple (Goshuin Stamp Book Making)

02

Traditionally thought to be a record of one's relationship the gods and Buddha, a goshuin is a red stamp that proves you visited a certain temple or shrine. At Kichidenji Temple, visitors can make their own goshuin stamp book. You can choose your preferred traditional Japanese paper, and the chief priest will guide you in making the book and attaching the front and back covers. You can also visit the Amitabha Nyorai statue in the main hall, and pray and sound the "mokugyo" — a fish-shaped wooden temple drum.

<http://kichidenji.com>



Gyokuzoin

03

Gyokuzoin is a temple of prayer located on Mt. Shigi. Contained within its grounds is a temple lodging called a shukubo. A prayer ritual that visitors can attend takes place every day in the early morning. Training experiences are also available as part of both day trips and overnight stays, and visitors can participate in healing, prayer, and spiritual cultivation. Sessions follow a schedule and cover meditation as well as sutra chanting and transcription.

<https://gyokuzo.com/en/>



Mt. Yoshino

06

Kinpusenji is the head temple of Shugendo and the symbol of Mt. Yoshino. Shugendo, or mountain asceticism, was founded in the second half of the seventh century by En no Gyoja. It has developed into an unique religion, one which brings together elements from ancient Japanese mountain worship with aspects of Shinto, Buddhism, and Taoism. The temple's main hall, the Zaodo, houses a number of precious Buddhist images and is the second largest wooden building in Japan after Tōdai-ji's Great Buddha Hall in Nara.

! *In spring, the mountain comes alive with color with the blossoming of about 30,000 cherry trees, planted as symbols of worship for the Shugendo religion. It is spectacular in every season, be it the lush green foliage of summer, the crimson leaves of fall, or the kiss of snow in winter.*



Kashiharajingu Shrine

04

Kashiharajingu Shrine is said to be located where Japan's first emperor, Jimmu, founded the country and ascended the throne. Let your mind be at ease as you walk around the extensive shrine grounds surrounded by nature. Mt. Unebi, where the shrine is situated, is also designated as a National Place of Scenic Beauty and known as one of the "Three Mountains of Yamato." From the temple, visitors can access the path up the mountain. It takes around 30 minutes to reach the summit, which has an altitude of 199.2 m.
<https://kashiharajingu.or.jp>



Cycling in Asuka

05

Enjoy some time cycling around Asuka, which is said to be the ancient capital of Japan. Ancient tombs, ruins, temples, and shrines are scattered throughout the town, supporting the belief that it was a major city in the 7th century that played a role in the creation of Japan's unique culture. Take a bicycle and feel the wind as you experience this unique, spiritual homeland of Japan.



Kinpusenji Temple

06

Located at an altitude of 300 m, the World Heritage-listed Kinpusenji Temple is the head temple of Shugendo (mountain asceticism). Surrounded by mountains, it has a dignified atmosphere and still represents a place of spiritual training. With the sound of prayers and the smell of incense, you can truly sense the ancient devotion that continues to this day.

<https://www.kinpusen.or.jp/english/>

Yoshimizu Shrine

06

Yoshimizu Shrine is one of the constitute elements of a world heritage site, has the oldest shoin, or drawing room, for a residence in Japanese history. Designated as an Important Cultural Property of Japan, the shoin was used throughout history by Japan's samurai and even an emperor. Open to the public, visitors can view its precious architecture and furnishings. Mt. Yoshino, which can be seen from the grounds of the shrine, is covered with some 30,000 cherry blossoms of 200 different varieties. Cherry blossoms are protected as sacred trees by the practitioners of Shugendo and have been planted here for hundreds of years. Enjoy the stunning view.

<https://www.yoshimizu-shrine.com>



Ise Jingu

07

Ise Jingu has a history of some two thousand years. It comprises Kotai Jingu, also known as Naiku (the inner shrine), which sits on the bank of the Isuzu River, Toyou'ukedajingu, also known as Geku (the outer shrine), and some 125 other shrines of various sizes besides. Kotai Jingu is dedicated to Amaterasu-Omikami, and is held beloved in the hearts of Japanese nationwide. The grounds of the temple are home to vast swathes of untouched woodland. The approach to the temple, lined with ancient, giant trees, has an unmistakably sacred atmosphere.

<https://www.isejingu.or.jp/en/>

! Both Naiku and Geku open at 5am. In these early morning hours, visitor numbers are still low and the temple grounds are quiet. You can enjoy listening to gentle sounds of bird song and footsteps on gravel.



©Jingushicho

Okage Yokocho

07

The town of Okage Yokocho is home to over 50 traditional stores. Since ancient times, the local people have provided warm hospitality to the visitors of Ise Shrine, and continue to do so today. As you explore its main street lined with traditional buildings, you will encounter specialty products, local cuisine, and even taiko drum performances. Enjoy a leisurely stroll and immerse yourself in the town's special atmosphere.

https://okageyokocho.com/main/en_okage/

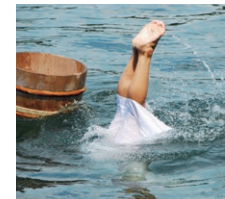


Mikimoto Pearl Island (Ama Diving)

08

The sea around Shima is one of the largest pearl producing areas. At Mikimoto Pearl Island, you can learn many things about pearls and also purchase beautiful pearl items from the store. It also offers an invaluable chance to watch a diving demonstration by "Ama" (traditional female skin divers), who once played a vital role in the cultivation of pearls. Enjoy watching them collect oysters from the seafloor in their traditional white diving costume.

<https://www.mikimoto-pearl-island.jp/en>



Ama Hut Hachiman

09

A seafood barbecue is provided by Ama divers who catch fish and shellfish by skin diving. You can listen to their stories as they cook fresh seafood on hot coals, such as Ise Lobster, abalone, and turban shell. Enjoy not only the delicious meal, but also lively conversation with the Ama divers. Bookings are required.

<https://amakoya.com/english-page/>





Yokoyama Tenku Cafe Terrace Mirador Shima 10

Mirador Shima is an observation deck that provides a panoramic view of Ago Bay, which is situated in a peninsula dotted with roughly sixty islands. A popular spot for photos, visitors can enjoy the spectacular sight of the ria coast from an elevation of 140 meters. The site has well-maintained promenades making it ideal for walks, and you can also relax and take in the view while enjoying yourself at its cafe.



Katsuo no Tenpaku "Katsuo Ibushi Goya" 12

Katsuoibushi, or dried bonito flakes, are an indispensable ingredient for Japanese dashi (soup broth) and are a preserved food made by drying boiled bonito. At Katsuo no Tenpaku, you watch a demonstration of the traditional hand-made production method, and also enjoy trying katsuoibushi-garnished rice cooked in an earthenware pot.

<https://katuobushi.com>



Pearl Harvesting Experience 11

At Shinju no Sato you can harvest pearls yourself and make accessories. You begin by choosing an Ayoka pearl oyster. After harvesting the pearl from the oyster, you polish it and set the pearl in the accessory of your choice. As the pearls are produced naturally inside the oysters, they form various unique shapes. Enjoy creating your very own souvenir.

<http://s-tamachan.net>

近畿日本ツーリスト



TAMBA

TOUCH THE ORIGINAL LANDSCAPE OF JAPAN IN A FERTILE LAND
WHERE THE CASTLE TOWN AND POTTERY CULTURE
PRESERVE THE APPEARANCE OF 400 YEARS AGO

Satoyama, also known as managed countryside / community forests, is one of Japan's traditional landscapes. Among Japan's satoyama, the Tamba area is particularly noteworthy, as it still produces unique crops and harvests to this day. Renowned as a place of rich harvest, Tamba is located around 30 minutes from central Kyoto by train. For more than a millennium, this mountain-encircled area has been delivering both building timber to the capital Kyoto and agricultural products vital to the diets of its dwellers. Various highways ran through Tamba and it was a key route for delivering harvested goods to the capital; this brought great prosperity to the area. At Miyama, formerly a waypoint on the highway along which seafood was transported from the Sea of Japan, you can still see thatched-roof houses from some two centuries ago, and experience everyday satoyama life. At Tamba Sasayama, you can catch a glimpse of what Japan would have looked like four centuries ago, including samurai houses, a castle town—still with its castle—as well as local nature and a pottery village from the Edo period. Tamba-yaki (traditional Japanese pottery) is a renowned style of pottery which began here in the 12th century, making it one of Japan's oldest pottery styles. As of today, there are some 60 kilns working in the pottery village that nestles in the mountain foothills. Here you can enjoy a very special experience: a visit to the studio of a local potter, where you can view pottery pieces and talk to the artist.



Cycling in Kameoka

02

Kameoka, around 30 minutes from Kyoto Station by train, is a rural town in a wide basin encircled by mountains. Running near the town is a river that flows to Kyoto. Its abundant waters have enabled Kaemoka to be a leading producer of vegetables and cause dense fog to enshroud the town in autumn. Cycling in this rural landscape alongside the mountains and river will give you a sense of how agriculture is embedded in local life.



Farmhouse NaNa

03

A farmhouse lodging set in an authentic Japanese house nestled in a satoyama village. Guests are limited to just one group per day. The main house aside, the site has a warehouse and a barn, enabling guests to get a sense of what life was like in Japan in times gone by. The guest rooms overlook a beautiful Japanese garden. Time your visit right and you can experience harvesting vegetables from the farmhouse garden. If in season, you can also try freshly-picked “Kyo-yasai”, or Kyoto heirloom vegetables. Year-round you can enjoy making rice balls with rice cooked on a traditional wood-fired “kamado” stove, or try making stone-baked honey pizza.

<https://farmhousenana.wixsite.com/hozu/home>



Masahiro Sword Smith Knife Making

04

Run by one of the few active swordsmiths even in Kyoto, a city of such tradition and history. The forge offers a small blade forging experience, designed to enable visitors to understand the allure of swords. Visitors will make their own knife with a blade length of around 10cm in 3-4 hours. These knives are made from the same material used for Japanese swords: “tamahagane”, made from iron sand. As such, the more you polish the blade, the more defined its “hamon” edge pattern may become. Challenge yourself to create your very own, one-of-a-kind knife.

<https://morinokyoto.jp/masahiro/>





Miyama's Thatched Village (Kayabuki no Sato)

01

A village lined with traditional thatched-roof houses, Miyama is designated a nationally significant Important Preservation Districts for Groups of Traditional Buildings. The idyllic satoyama landscape, when glimpsed from the surrounding hills, seems like something out of a folktale. The village is beautiful in every season, thanks to cherry blossom in spring, the lush green of summer, the changing foliage of fall, and winter's snow. Take a stroll through the village with your camera and you're sure to come across many photogenic scenes.

<https://miyamanavi.com/en/>



Tautasya Farm

05

Enjoy lodgings, dining, and outdoor experiences. The vast Tautasya site encompasses lodgings and a restaurant, both self-built using local timber. The farm is primarily self-sufficient in terms of essentials such as food, water, and firewood. As well as wild deer and boar caught by staff who are also skilled hunters, visitors can try "sansai" (naturally growing, mountain vegetables), fungi, and vegetables and rice grown on the farm.

<https://www.tautasya.jp/>



Re-thatching Experience

01

Experience the traditional Japanese technique of thatching, honed in Miyama over many generations. The re-thatching is carried out on a roof frame set up on the ground, so it's perfectly safe. You'll watch video footage taking you through all the processes involved, then learn about the structure of thatching using the roof frame model. Next you'll get changed into traditional "happi" work gear and experience what it's like to re-thatch a roof. Veteran thatchers will talk you through the process, so beginners are welcome. The experience ends with a commemorative photograph and certificate of completion.

<https://www.veltra.com/jp/japan/kyoto/a/168460>



Kurotani Washi Kaikan

06

Kurotani Washi is said to be Japan's strongest paper, passed down through an 800-year-old tradition. Produced mainly by hand, craftsmen carefully create each piece of paper. At Kurotani Washi Kaikan, you can purchase authentic Japanese paper products, experience papermaking (bookings required), and view the workshop and archive.

<https://kurotaniwashi.kyoto/en/>



Inakaya Sorashido Okudo-san (local cooking) Experience

07

Inakaya Sorashido is a Japanese farmhouse that has stood for over 100 years. You can experience cooking with a traditional kamado stove and hibachi (charcoal brazier), once commonly used in daily life. In the surrounding fields, delicious rice and vegetables are grown through natural no-till farming and without pesticides. Enjoy the homely and authentic Japanese country life experience.

<https://kyoto.i-sorashido.com>



Kiln Tour in Konda, Tamba Sasayama

08

The village of Konda has a history of making Tamba-yaki for more than 800 years, and is home to one of Japan's so-called Six Most Ancient Kilns. Today, there are some 60 pottery studios in the village, out of which a diverse range of Tamba-yaki, both traditional and modern, is being produced. Go for a wander around the studios in search of a bowl or plate that catches your eye. You can also enjoy pottery experiences at either the Museum of Ceramic Art or Tamba Traditional Craft Park "Sue No Sato". You should also take a leisurely stroll around the town: historic old temples and hot springs are to be found among the abundant nature.



Ichino Denichi Kiln

Most pieces feature motifs of plants, flowers, and nature. Offers a wide range of beautifully produced plant pots and planters.

<http://denichigama.com/>



Gen-emon Kiln

The most popular pieces produced by this kiln are polka-dotted dishes with a nostalgic yet unique style. Most items are intended for use in day-to-day life, where they will add a touch of color and beauty.

<https://www.gen-emon.co.jp/english/>



Taiga Kobo

A richly varied line-up of Tamba-yaki pieces. Most designs are modern: pop-in-spired and colorful, in bold tones such as blue and yellow.

<http://taigakobo.com>



Fukusumi Strolling

09

Fukusumi is a post town situated on the route to Kyoto from Sasayama Castle. Since ancient times, it has been a key stop on the San'in Road: during the Edo period, it was called the "Kyokaido", or "road to Kyoto". Today, the town is designated an Important Preservation District for Groups of Traditional Buildings. The streets, still lined with "hatago" inns and merchant houses, offer a glimpse into how it would have looked back then. It is also home to several shrines, including Maruyama Inari and Sumiyoshi Shrine. The rustic feel of the town makes it perfect for a stroll.



Magnum Coffee

A roastery and cafe offering specialty organic coffee. All of their food is also non-GMO.

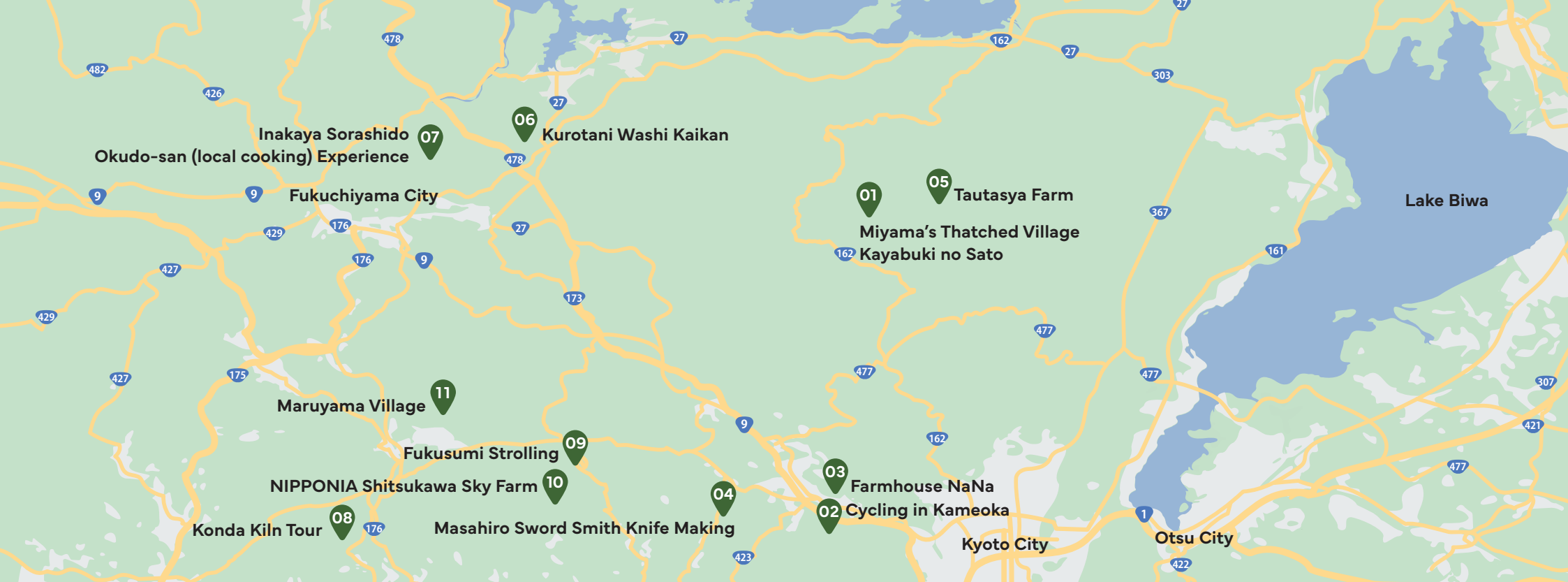
<https://magnumcoffee.thebase.in/>



Tabijino Brewery

A craft beer brewery located in Fukusumi. The beer, made with local ingredients, is rooted in the local community.

<http://t-brewery.jp/>



NIPPONIA Shitsukawa Sky Farm 10

A guest house standing at the top of a terraced rice field, in a spot formerly held by a traditional thatched-roof house. This space offers a blend of old-time living and comfort. It is the perfect place to spend some quiet and private time, surrounded by nature. Guests are supplied with locally-produced breakfast ingredients, to be prepared following recipes supplied by a chef from a high-end Kyoto restaurant. The rice—the first crop of the season, harvested from the terraced rice fields and prepared in a clay pot—is impressively delicious. Shitsukawa has its own local variety of green tea, and guests can try tasting fresh tea leaves during the harvesting season.

<http://tenkunouen.tanbasayasama.com/>



Maruyama Village 11

Previously unused old homes in this village have been refurbished into guest houses, around which are dotted traditional-style village homes. Here you can stroll through a village surrounded by unspoiled nature, while getting a sense of how carefree life might have been in the Japan of old. You can also make use of the rental bicycles available. Try your hand at making toys from wood or bamboo or at wood-chopping, and, if you come in the right season, at harvesting black beans and watching fireflies. The village has a French restaurant and a soba restaurant.

<https://maruyama-v.jp/>



THE EXCITING KANSAI Tour Map

01 Kii Peninsula



07 Tokushima & Wakayama



02 Harima



08 Western San'in Coast



03 West Lake Biwa & Fukui



09 Eastern San'in Coast



04 Fukui, East Lake Biwa & Mie



10 Ise & Nara



05 Shiga and Mie (Tokaido)



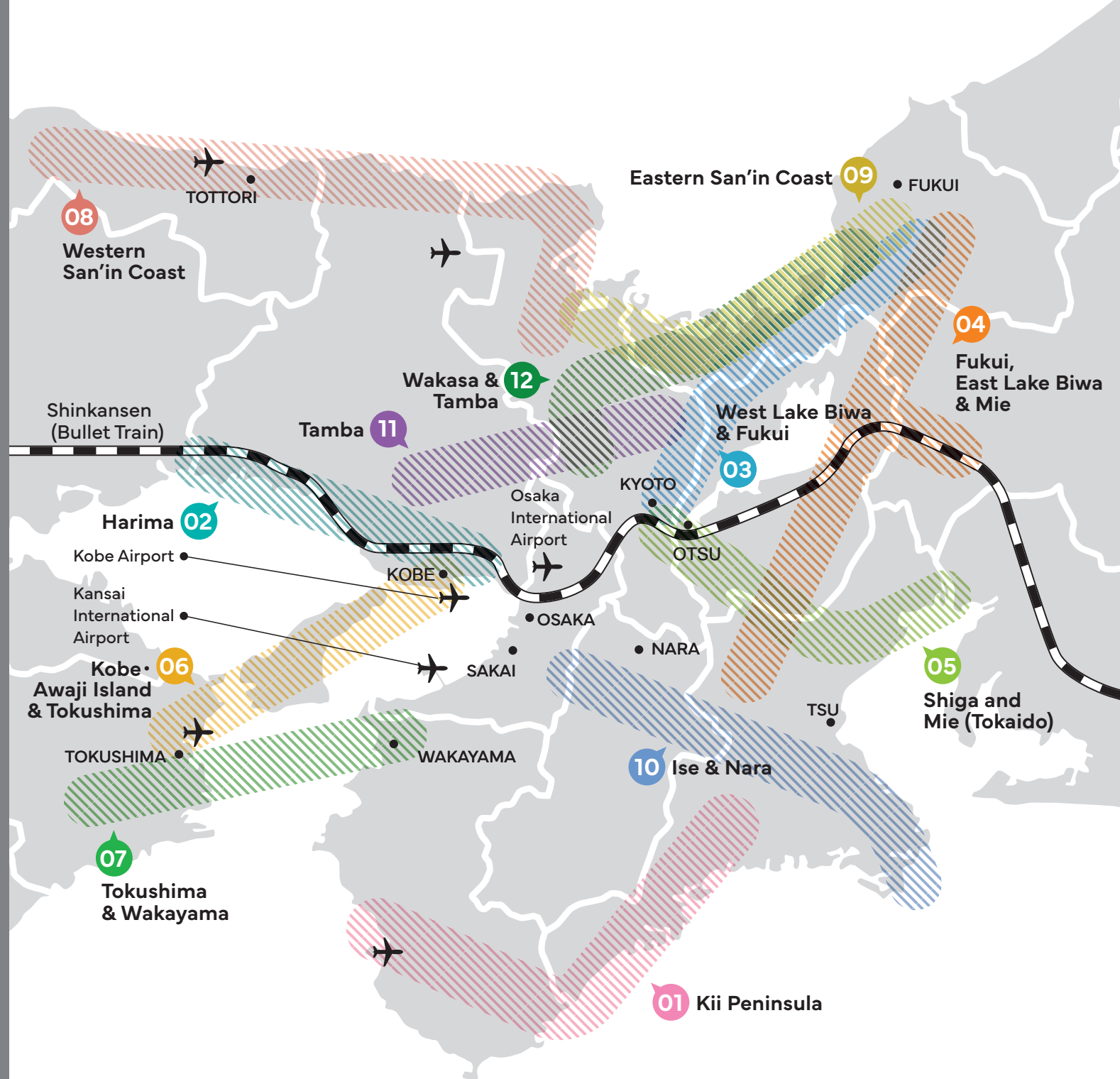
11 Tamba



06 Kobe · Awaji Island & Tokushima



12 Wakasa & Tamba



THE EXCITING KANSAI

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the real undiscovered
Japan.



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