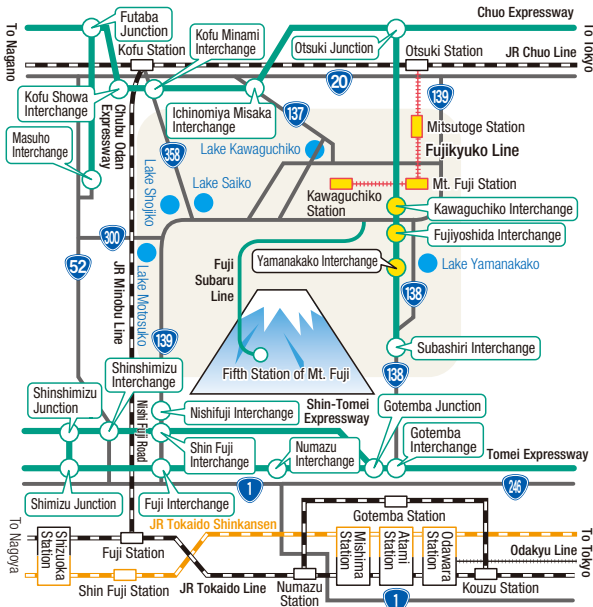
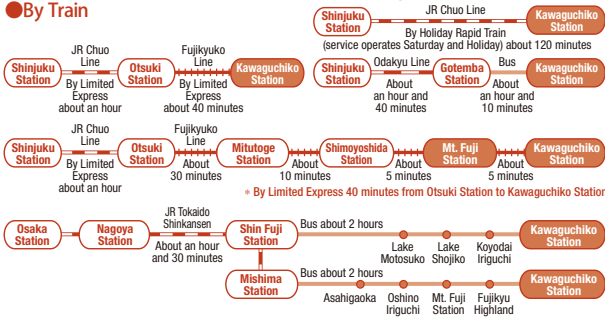


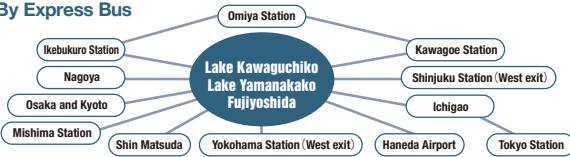
ACCESS INFORMATION



● By Train



● By Express Bus



◎ Year Round Operating

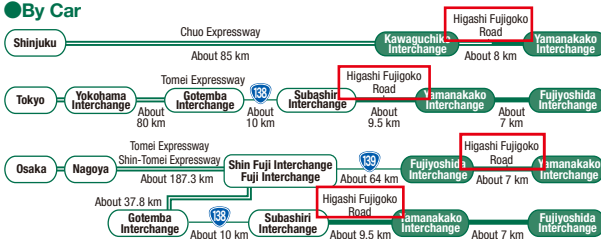
Departure and arrival at Shinjuku Station	Fujikyuko Highland/Kawaguchiko Station 1,750yen	Lake Yamanakako (Asahigaoka) 2,050yen
Departure and arrival at Tokyo Station	Lake Yamanakako/Kawaguchiko Station/Fujikyuko Highland 1,750yen	
Departure and arrival at Yokohama Station	Lake Yamanakako/Kawaguchiko Station/Fujikyuko Highland 2,060yen	
Haneda Airport	Kawaguchiko Station/Fujikyuko Highland 2,470yen	
Departure and arrival at Osaka and Kyoto Station	Lake Yamanakako/Kawaguchiko Station /Fujikyuko Highland	Arrive and depart at Osaka 8,700yen Arrive and depart at Kyoto 8,200yen
Departure and arrival at Mishima Station Express Mishima Liner	Fujikyuko Highland/Kawaguchiko Station 2,260yen	

Reservation ☎055-83-8181

◎ Seasonally Operating



● By Car



◆ Transportation Information ◆

Train
Fujikyuko Line Mt. Fuji Station TEL 0555-22-7133

Bus
Fujikyuko Yamanashi Bus TEL 0555-72-6877

◆ Tourist Information ◆

Fuji Visitor Center TEL 0555-72-0259
 Fujikawaguchiko Tourist Information Center TEL 0555-72-6700
 Fujiyoshida Tourist Information Center TEL 0555-22-7000
 Yamanakako Tourist Information Center TEL 0555-62-3100

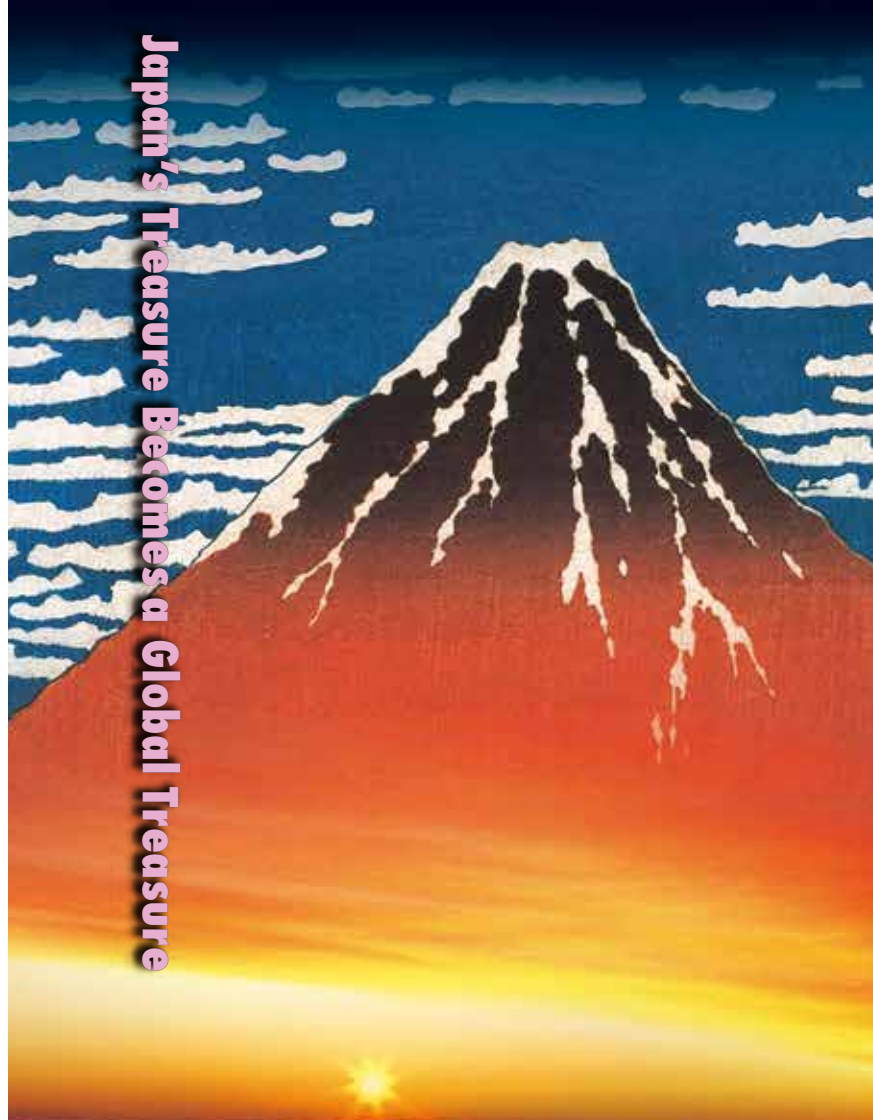


Fujigoko Tourism Association
<http://www.mt-fuji.gr.jp>

Head Office | 5-2-1 Shinnishihara FujiyoshidaCity Yamanashi Prefecture
 TEL 0555-22-7102 販 0555-22-7142

2015.8.10 K 株式会社 K2・ONE

Japan's Treasure Becomes a Global Treasure



World Heritage Site

Mt. FUJI 富士山

A Guide Book to Areas Around Mt. Fuji

The Northern Base Area of Mt. Fuji



Fujigoko Tourism Association

Mt. Fuji, the Pride of Japan and a Worldwide Treasure.



Around the worldwide treasure,
Mt. Fuji Guide Map

Passing along the spirituality and culture of Mt. Fuji; a mountain that has special meaning to Japanese people of all walks of life.

From ancient times, the Japanese people have revered and respected Mt. Fuji and have dedicated daily prayer and gratitude to the Goddess thought to preside over it. They have always been in awe of Mt. Fuji, the mountain that soars high above the natural world. This has transformed into a form of religious worship for the malevolent mountain God that is believed to have caused frequent eruptions. Thus, Mt. Fuji has taken on a major presence as a holy mountain.

Its violent eruptions combined with its divine and majestic beauty have always spurred the creativity of the Japanese people. During the *Edo* Period, Mt. Fuji inspired numerous works of art, including the famous *ukiyo-e* woodblock prints; making it a worldwide symbol of the Japanese culture.

Mt. Fuji serves as a source of culture and spirituality and has been a constant feature at the core of the Japanese heart since historic times. It has been an iconic figure and a central theme to Japanese aesthetics.



Depiction of the Fujisan Kitaguchi Chinka-sai (Fire Extinguishing) Festival. (From the Fujisan Museum Collection)

The Origin of Mt. Fuji

The current form of Mt. Fuji comes from a former volcano referred to as “Ko-Fuji” or “Old Mt. Fuji.” It was located on the mountainside of another volcano, known as Mt. Komitake, approximately 100,000 years ago. The current Mt. Fuji came into existence by lava flows that accumulated and covered these two mountains throughout a series of eruptions. It took on its current beautiful conical shape approximately 10,000 years ago.



Mt. Fuji, a holy mountain

Our ancestors feared while admiring

Mt. Fuji's malevolence its spiritual beauty.

The Sacred Mt. Fuji – a Look at Japanese Faith

The people of Japan have long been in awe of the repeatedly erupting *Fujisan* (Mt. Fuji). Believing that gods resided within the mountain, the **Sengen Jinja Shrines** were built at *Fujisan*'s base in order to quell eruptions.

Around the 12th century, *Fujisan*'s volcanic activity subsided and it became a center for the "Shugen-do" religion, which was an amalgamation of ancient Japanese mountain worship, esoteric Buddhism, and other religions.

A priest named *Matsudai* who was active in the early 12th century built the *Dainichiji* Temple at the summit. In the 15th or 16th

century, ordinary people as accompanied by *Shugen-do* practitioners began to make worship-ascents of the mountain, and it is thought that *Hasegawa Kakugyo* (1541-1646?), who appeared from the 16th to the 17th centuries, shaped a new *Fujisan* worship into a doctrine.

Kakugyo's teachings were passed on to his disciples. His "Fuji-ko" sect of worship became extremely popular primarily in the Kanto region in the mid-18th century, and many people began to make worship-ascents of *Fujisan* or make pilgrimages to spiritual spots in areas such as *Fujigoko* (Fuji Five Lakes).

In the late 19th century the prohibition on women climbing to the summit was lifted, and trains and road networks developed, resulting in many people aiming to climb to the summit.

© Shizuoka-Yamanashi Joint Council for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Inscription



"Fuji-ko" Pilgrims (devotional Mt. Fuji confraternity) (about 1910)
(From the Fujisan Museum Collection)



Statue of *Konoanasakuya Hime* (around the 19th century)
(From the Fujisan Museum Collection)



The *Chinowa-Kuguri* (walking through a straw circle) ritual during the festival on the eve of the opening of the Mt. Fuji Climbing Season. (*Kitaguchi Hongu*, **Fuji Sengen Jinja Shrine**)



Fuji Mandara Painted on Silk (around the 16th century)
Designated as an Important Cultural Asset by the Japanese Government
(From the *Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine* Collection)

Artists throughout
magic of Mt. Fuji as

history were inspired by the
it kindled their imagination.

The Mountain that Gave Birth to Japanese Art that Transcended Oceans

Because of its beautiful form, *Fujisan* (Mt. Fuji) has been the subject matter for various creative activities. “*Man-yoshu*,” the oldest existing collection of Japanese poetry compiled in the 8th century, contains works that used *Fujisan* as a theme, and one of those works says that *Fujisan* is Japan’s serene goddess and treasure. The volcanic smoke that arose at that time was depicted in many literary works as a symbol of passionate love. *Fujisan* also appeared in classic works such as “*Taketori Monogatari* (The Tale of the Bamboo Cutter),” “*Kokinwakashu*,” and “*Ise Monogatari*,”



Katsushika Hokusai, “*Sanka Haku*” (Thunderstorm beneath the Summit) from “*Thirty-six Views of Mt. Fuji*” (From the Yamanashi Prefectural Museum Collection)



Okada Koyo, “*Kohan no Haru*” (Lakeside Spring) from the autobiography “*Fuji-koso Waga Inochi*” (Mt. Fuji is My Life)

as well as the *haiku* of Matsuo Basho (1644-1694) and Yosa Buson (1716-1784) and the works of Natsume Soseki (1867-1916) and Dazai Osamu (1909-1948).

Some of the most famous representations of *Fujisan* are the *ukiyo-e* printed from the 18th to the 19th centuries. Among those *ukiyo-e*, Katsushika Hokusai (1760-1849) depicted *Fujisan* as seen from various places in such works as “*Thirty-Six Views of Mt. Fuji*,” and Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858) did the same in his “*Thirty-Six Views of Mt. Fuji*,” and “*Fifty-Three Stations of the Tokaido*.” *Ukiyo-e* also influenced impressionist artists such as Van Gogh and Monet.

In modern Japanese painting, artists such as Yokoyama Taikan (1868-1958), who is known for “*Gunjo Fuji* (*Fujisan* Dyed Ultramarine),” are creating many works that include *Fujisan*.

Because of such factors, it can be said that as a source of artistic inspiration *Fujisan* has a value appropriate for a World Cultural Heritage.

© Shizuoka-Yamanashi Joint Council for Fujisan World Cultural Heritage Inscription



Katsushika Hokusai, “*Great Wave Off Kanagawa*” from “*Thirty-six Views of Mt. Fuji*.” (From the Yamanashi Prefectural Museum Collection)



Yokoyama Taikan, “*Gunjo Fuji*” (Dyed Ultramarine). Illustrated on six folding screens. (From the Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art Collection)



Dazai Osamu, “*A Hundred Views of Mt. Fuji*”
The “*Literature Monument*” of Dazai Osamu located on Misaka Pass with a view of Mt. Fuji engraved with a passage that reads, “*Evening primroses complement Mt. Fuji beautifully.*” It is located near *Tenkachaya*, the setting for one of his novels.



Utagawa Hiroshige, “*Kai Misaka-goe*” (Misaka Pass in Kai Province) from “*Thirty-Six Views of Mt. Fuji*” (From the Yamanashi Prefectural Museum Collection)



Distribution Map of Designated Sites

Although Mt. Fuji has been the main influence in creating religious and artistic influence, it's only part of the overall landscape of cultural properties that surround its base area. There are also shrines, ascending routes, a wind cave, lava tree molds, lakes, etc. These cultural properties have been preserved and passed down as designated assets that contribute to Mt. Fuji's overall value.

- Yamanashi Prefecture sites of designated cultural or natural value
- Yamanashi and Shizuoka Prefectural sites of designated cultural or natural value
- Shizuoka Prefecture sites of designated cultural or natural value



Mt. Fuji area

The essential asset range of Mt. Fuji is the area located approximately 1,500 meters above sea level. This includes everything located above "Umagaeshi," which is considered a sacred border of Mt. Fuji. It also includes the 8th Station, where *Asama no Okami* is enshrined and the "Ochudo" trail, which is a spiritual training path for *Fuji-ko* (devotional Mt. Fuji confraternity) followers. The view from Lake Motosuko is also included in this area. It is illustrated on the Japanese one thousand yen note.

Yamanashi Pref.

Minobu Town

Mt. Fuji overview

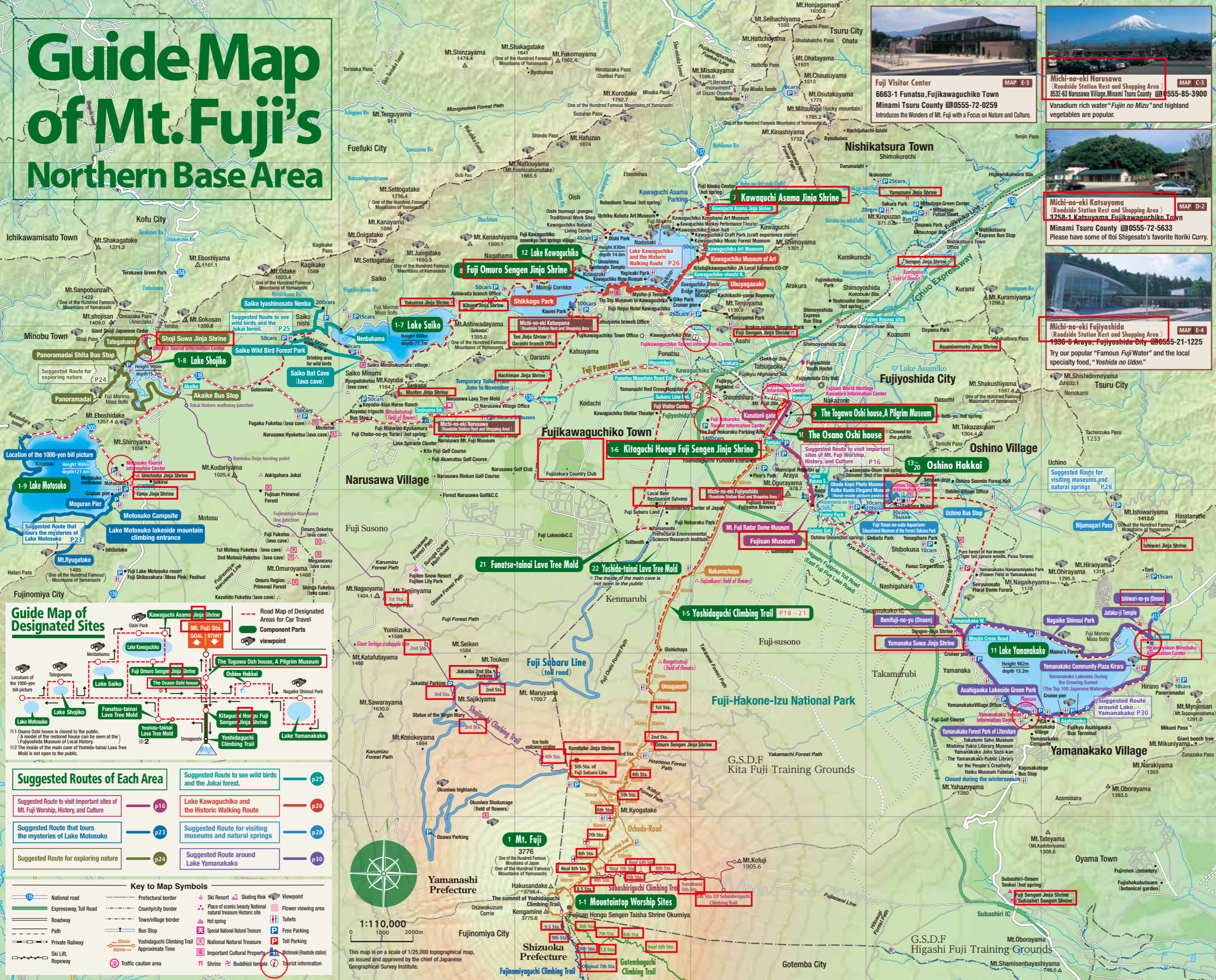
Height : 3,776m
 Diameter : North/south axis 37km
 East/west axis 39km
 Erupting portion of Mt. Fuji
 (*Dainai-in*)
 Crater depth: About 237m
 Summit crater diameter : 780m
 Summit circumference : About 3km
 Crater bottom diameter : 130m



Mt. Fuji area Yamanashi and Shizuoka Pref.				
1-1	Mountaintop Worship Sites Yamanashi and Shizuoka Pref.			
1-2	Omiya-Murayamaguchi Climbing Trail (present Fujinomiya-guchi Climbing Trail) Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Pref.	2	Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Pref.	10
1-3	Suyamaguchi Climbing Trail (present Gotembaguchi Climbing Trail) Gotemba City, Shizuoka Pref.	3	Yamamiya Sengen Jinja Shrine Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Pref.	11
1-4	Subashiriguchi Climbing Trail Oyama City, Shizuoka Pref.	4	Murayama Sengen Jinja Shrine Fujinomiya City, Shizuoka Pref.	12
1-5	Yoshidaguchi Climbing Trail Fujiyoshida City and Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Pref.	5	Suyama Sengen Jinja Shrine Susono City, Shizuoka Pref.	13
1-6	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Jinja Shrine Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Pref.	6	Fuji Sengen Jinja Shrine (Subashiri Sengen Jinja Shrine) Oyama Town, Shizuoka Pref.	14
1-7	Lake Saiko Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Pref.	7	Kawaguchi Asama Jinja Shrine Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Pref.	15
1-8	Lake Shojiko Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Pref.	8	Fuji Omuro Sengen Jinja Shrine Fujikawaguchiko Town, Yamanashi Pref.	16
1-9	Lake Motosuko Minobu and Fujikawaguchiko Towns, Yamanashi Pref.	9	The Togawa Oshi house, A Pilgrim Museum Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Pref.	17
				18
				19
				20
				21
				22
				23
				24
				25



Guide Map of Mt. Fuji's Northern Base Area



Designated Sites around Mt. Fuji's Northern Base Area

	Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Jinja Shrine P16
	Michi-no-eki Narusawa (Roadside Station Rest and Shopping Area) MAP C-3 832-63 Narusawa Village, Minami Tsuru County ☎0555-85-3900 Vanadium rich water "Fujin no Mizu" and highland vegetables are popular.
	The Togawa Oshi house, A Pilgrim Museum P16
	Yoshidaguchi Climbing Trail P18
	Michi-no-eki Katsuyama (Roadside Station Rest and Shopping Area) MAP D-2 3758-1 Katsuyama, Fujikawaguchiko Town Minami Tsuru County ☎0555-72-5633 Please have some of Itoi Shigesato's favorite Itoriki Curry.
	Mountaintop Worship Sites P20
	Funatsu-tainai Lava Tree Mold / Yoshida-tainai Lava Tree Mold P22
	Lake Motosuko P23
	Lake Shojiko P24
	Lake Saiko P25
	Lake Kawaguchiko P26
	Kawaguchi Asama Jinja Shrine P27
	Fuji Omuro Sengen Jinja Shrine P27
	Oshino Hakkai P28
	Lake Yamanakako P30

Guide Map of Designated Sites

Legend for Designated Sites:

- Red dashed line: Road Map of Designated Areas for Car Travel
- Green line: Component Parts
- Green circle: viewpoint

Key Sites:

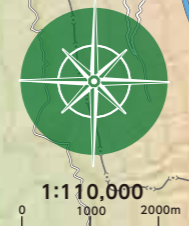
- 1-9 Lake Motosuko
- 1-8 Lake Shojiko
- 1-6 Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Jinja Shrine
- 1-5 Yoshidaguchi Climbing Trail
- 1-4 Lake Saiko
- 1-3 Lake Shojiko
- 1-2 Lake Motosuko
- 1-1 Mountaintop Worship Sites
- 1-10 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-11 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-12 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-13 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-14 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-15 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-16 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-17 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-18 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-19 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-20 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-21 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-22 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-23 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-24 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-25 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-26 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-27 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-28 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-29 Lake Yamanakako
- 1-30 Lake Yamanakako

Suggested Routes of Each Area

- Suggested Route to see wild birds and the Jukai forest.** P25
- Suggested Route to visit important sites of Mt. Fuji Worship, History, and Culture.** P16
- Suggested Route that tours the mysteries of Lake Motosuko.** P23
- Suggested Route for exploring nature.** P24
- Suggested Route around Lake Yamanakako.** P30
- Suggested Route for visiting museums and natural springs.** P28
- Lake Kawaguchiko and the Historic Walking Route.** P26

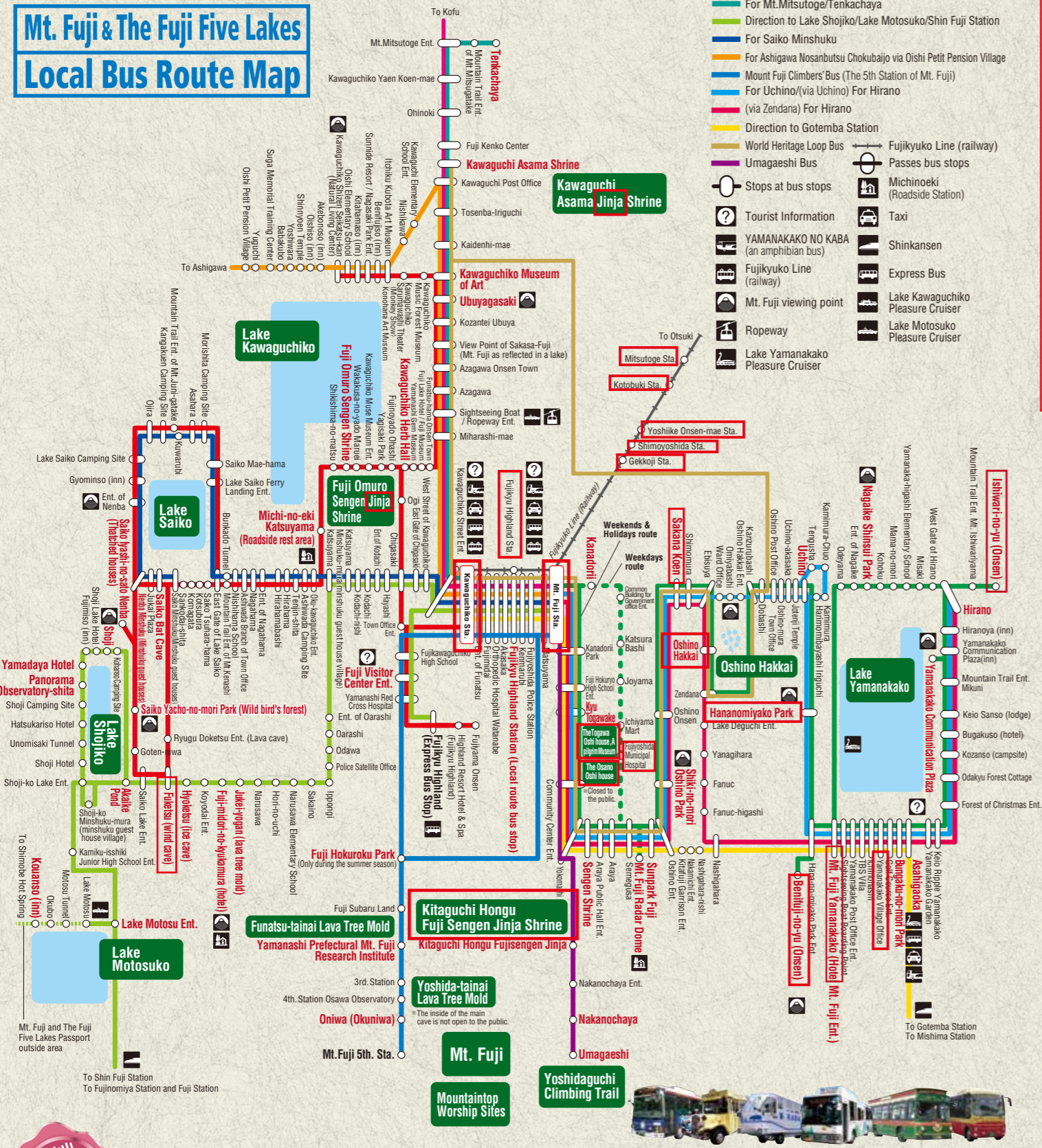
Key to Map Symbols

	National road		Ski Resort		Viewpoint
	Expressway, Toll Road		Place of scenic beauty		Flower viewing area
	Roadway		Historic site		Toilet
	Path		Hot spring		Free Parking
	Ski Lift, Ropeway		Special National Natural Treasure		Toll Parking
	Prefecture border		Important Natural Treasure		Toll Parking (Roadside station)
	County/city border		Important Cultural Property		Shrine
	Town/village border		Buddhist temple		Tourist information
	Bus Stop		Approximate Time		
	Yoshidaguchi Climbing Trail				
	Traffic caution area				



Take an environmentally friendly eco-bus and enjoy a comfortable trip around the designated sites.

Mt. Fuji & The Fuji Five Lakes Local Bus Route Map



	Price		Term of validity	Availability					
	adult	child (6-12y)		Kawaguchiko Saiko Sightseeing Bus	Fujikkogo	World heritage Loop Bus	Local Buses Fuji 5 Lakes area	Mt.Fuji Sta ~Enzan Sta	Fujikyuko Line (Railway)
Mt.Fuji Fuji Five Lakes Passport	2,550yen	1,280yen	2 days	○	○	○	○	○	△
Mt Fuji Fuji Five Lakes Passport [Fujikyuko Railway Included]	3,550yen	1,780yen		○	○	○	○	○	○

△ : Available between Kawaguchiko Sta. - Shimo Yoshida Sta. on Fujikyuko Line
 ※ NOT Available: Express buses (ex:Mishima-Kawaguchiko Liner), Fuji-Yoshida Community Bus, Umagaeshi Bus, Mount Fuji Climbers'Bus
Unlimited use of local route buses and cruise buses around Mt. Fuji and The Fuji Five Lakes area!!

Inquiry ●Fujikyuko Yamanashi Bus Co., Ltd. ☎0555-72-6877

Sacred Land of the Mt. Fuji Religion

Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Jinja Shrine

Designated sites MAP E-3
 1-6 Fujiyoshida City



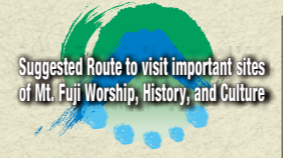
The shrine moved to its current location in 788AD, a result of eruptions that continued to cause fear and unease throughout the region, as a place to worship the then volatile Mt. Fuji from a distance. Owing to the expansive popularity of Fujiko religious associations during the Edo Period (1603-1868), the shrine, alongside the Oshi religious guides at the northern base of Mt. Fuji, rose to prominence and continues its legacy as the center of Mt. Fuji worship to this day. The dense grove that surrounds the magnificent shrine continues to tell the tale of its significance in spreading Mt. Fuji worship.



Fujisan Otorii This is the largest wooden torii gate in Japan, and was built to worship Mt. Fuji from afar. The gate is reconstructed every 60 years and was most recently rebuilt in 2014.



Sacred Trees There are three 1000 year old trees; designated as natural monuments.



- 5 min. to walk: Kanadorii (Kanadorii Bus Stop)
- 5 min. to walk: Oshi house (Kyu Togawake Bus Stop)
- 15 min. to walk: Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Jinja Shrine (Sengen Shrine Bus Stop)
- 30 min. to walk: Fujisan Museum (Sunpark Fuji Bus Stop)
- 5 min. to walk: Mt. Fuji Radar Dome Museum (Mt. Fuji Radar Dome Bus Stop)

Kanadorii
 This marks a border between Mt. Fuji's spiritual and secular worlds. This symbol of Mt. Fuji worship stands at the entrance to the Kamiyoshida Oshi priest village. Mt. Fuji's Ichino Torii or First Gate.

The Togawa Oshi house, A Pilgrim Museum*
 The main building was constructed in 1768. This is one of the oldest existing remnants of the Oshi/Pilgrim's houses. Visitors can learn about the Oshi/Priests' way of life and how they taught the tenets of Mt. Fuji worship.
 ☎0555-22-1101
 MAP E-3

The Osano Oshi house *10
 Fujiyoshida City
 This building is a shrine and a house, which is very rare throughout Japan.
 ※Closed to the public.
 MAP E-3

Mt. Fuji Radar Dome Museum
 Showcases historic accounts from monitoring weather phenomena at Mt. Fuji's summit for 35 years.
 ☎0555-20-0223



Front Shrine / Hall of Worship (Designated Cultural Property of Yamanashi Pref.)
 A large scale renovation of the site including the offerings hall, purification hand-rinsing basin, and the "kaguraden" stage took place in 1730 thanks to the dedication of Murakami Kosei, a central figure in the proliferation of Fujiko religious associations.

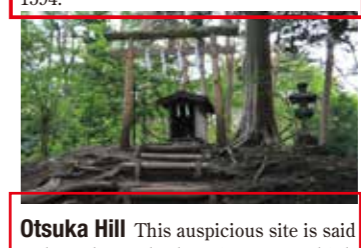
Main Shrine *
 (Designated Cultural Property of National Importance)
 The shrine's main deity, Konohanasakuyahime-no-Mikoto, is the goddess of Mt. Fuji, safe childbirth, conception, and fire prevention. The shrine was founded in 1615 and reflects the magnificent architectural aesthetic of the Momoyama Period (approx. 1573-1615).



Main Hall of the West Shrine *
 Built by Asano Saemonnosukeujishige in 1594.



Main Hall of East Shrine *
 Rebuilt in 1561 by Takeda Shingen.



Otsuka Hill This auspicious site is said to have been the location from which Prince Yamato Takeru worshiped Mt. Fuji.



Opening of the Mt. Fuji Climbing Season
 The "Oyama-biraki" or "Kaizan-sai" (Mountain Opening Festival) is held annually on June 30th, the eve of the first day of the climbing season, to pray for tranquility on Mt. Fuji and the safety of all climbers. A large "shimenawa" rope strung across the torii gate at the entrance to the Yoshidaguchi Climbing Trail is severed with a wooden mallet by "Tajikara-O-no-Mikoto," a mythical god representing great physical strength, as the ceremonious "opening" of the trail and start of the climbing season.

Fujisan Museum
 Displays cover four main themes: Mt. Fuji worship, local textiles, Fujiyoshida's history, and folk customs. Visitors are able to see and experience the fully restored Osano Oshi House. ☎0555-24-2411



One of the Three Most Unique Festivals in Japan The Yoshida Fire Festival
 (An 'Intangible Folklore Cultural Asset' of National Importance)



The Yoshida Fire Festival or "Chinkasa" (Fire Extinguishing Festival) is held annually on August 26th and is also known as the ceremonial end to the climbing season. Once the two "mikoshi" (portable shrines) are paraded throughout town on the eve of the 26th, the large "Myojin-mikoshi" taking the lead and the red, Fuji-shaped "Mikage-mikoshi" following close behind, approximately 80 grand 3-meter torches are set ablaze along the main thoroughfare, the climax of the event.

* = Designated an Important Cultural Asset by the Japanese Government

The Main Mt. Fuji Climbing Route (From Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Jinja Shrine to 5th Sta.)

Yoshidaguchi Climbing Trail

Designated sites
 MAP E-3·4 D-4·5·6
 1-5 Fujiyoshida City
 Fujikawaguchiko Town



Umagaeshi of Yoshidaguchi Climbing Trail

This historic path is the only route leading from the foot of the mountain to the summit. Pilgrims and *Fuji-ko* practitioners donned white religious apparel and sedge hats and headed for the summit with *kongozue* walking staffs. Through the dense primeval forests at the mountain's base, they walked along heavy foliage, wild birds, and historic markers as they made their way up to the **5th Sta.**



Gozaishi Sengen Shrine (4.5th Sta. Area, 2,150m)

Religious training grounds of *Hasegawa Kakugyo*, the father of the *Fuji-ko* religion.



Nyonin Tenjo (2nd Sta. Area, 1,800m)

A religious monument built because women were forbidden above this area until the *Edo* Era.



Nakanochaya (1,100m)

Groves of *Fuji Zakura* (*Fuji* Cherry Blossoms) and Japanese azaleas scattered around the *Oishichaya*.



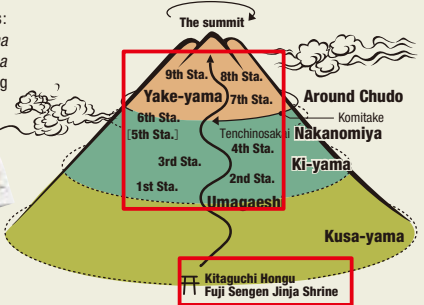
Umagaeshi (1,450m)

This is the boundary between *Kusa-yama* (grassy area of Mt. Fuji) and *Ki-yama* (wooded area of Mt. Fuji). Horses (*uma*) were sent back (*gaeshi*) at this point because the mountain above this area was considered holy sanctuary and because the terrain becomes too steep for horses.

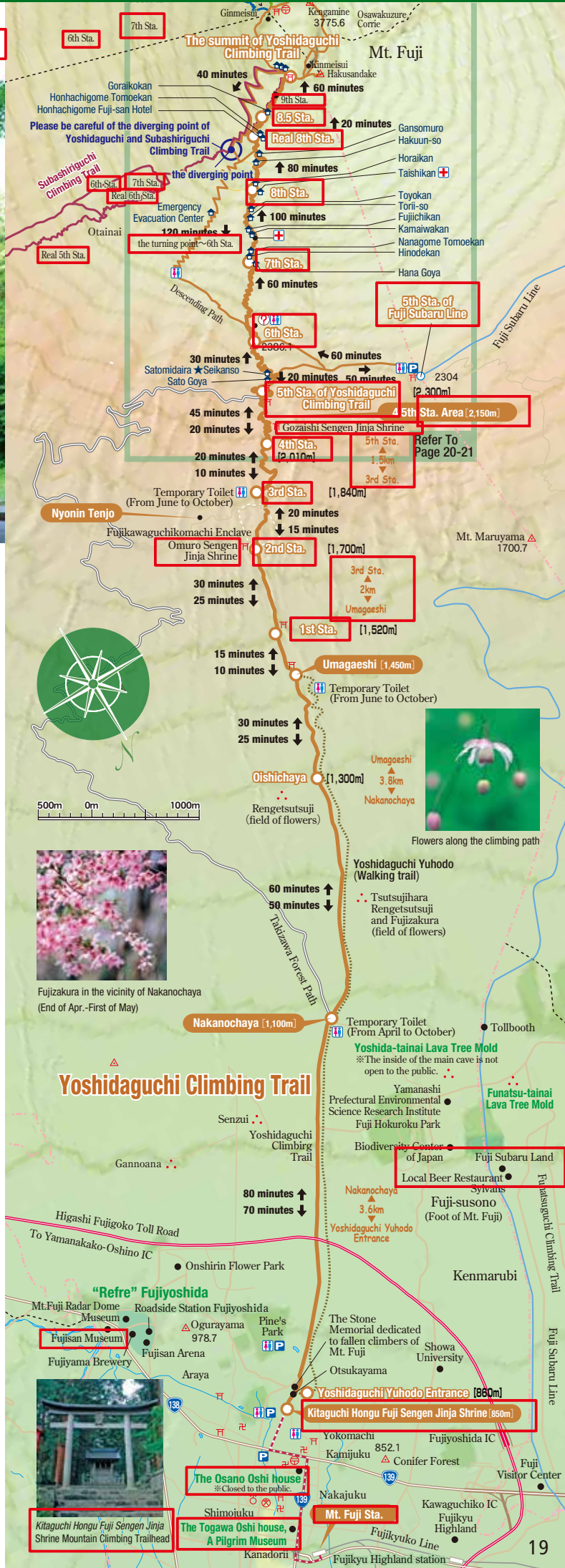
Mt. Fuji Conceptual Diagram

Mt. Fuji is divided into three parts: *Kusa-yama* (grass mountain), *Ki-yama* (wood mountain), and *Yake-yama* (burnt mountain). The ritual of climbing from the base to the summit symbolized cleansing away the sin and impurity of the world.

Hike around the summit crater (Ohachi Meguri)



White-clad *Fuji-doja* (senior ascetics)



The Main Mt. Fuji Climbing Route (From 5th Sta. to the summit)

Yoshidaguchi Climbing Trail

Designated sites
MAP E-3·4 D-4·5·6
1-5 Fujiyoshida City
Fujikawaguchiko Town

The 5th Sta. is called "Tenchinosakai" or the boundary between heaven and earth. It is located at timberline, where the view suddenly opens up to look upon the vast world below. The further you climb, the more clouds begin to pass below you. The area above *Oikiai* (the original 8th Sta.), where the *Yoshida* and *Subashiri* Routes converge, is religious land overseen by the *Okumiya Fuji Sengen Taisha Shrine*.



8th Sta. Area (3,100m)

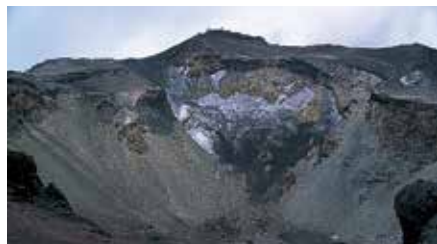


View of the summit from 6th Sta. (2,390m)

Praying on Mt. Fuji's summit, the boundary between heaven and earth

Mountaintop Worship Sites

Designated sites MAP D-6
1-1 Yamanashi and Shizuoka Pref.

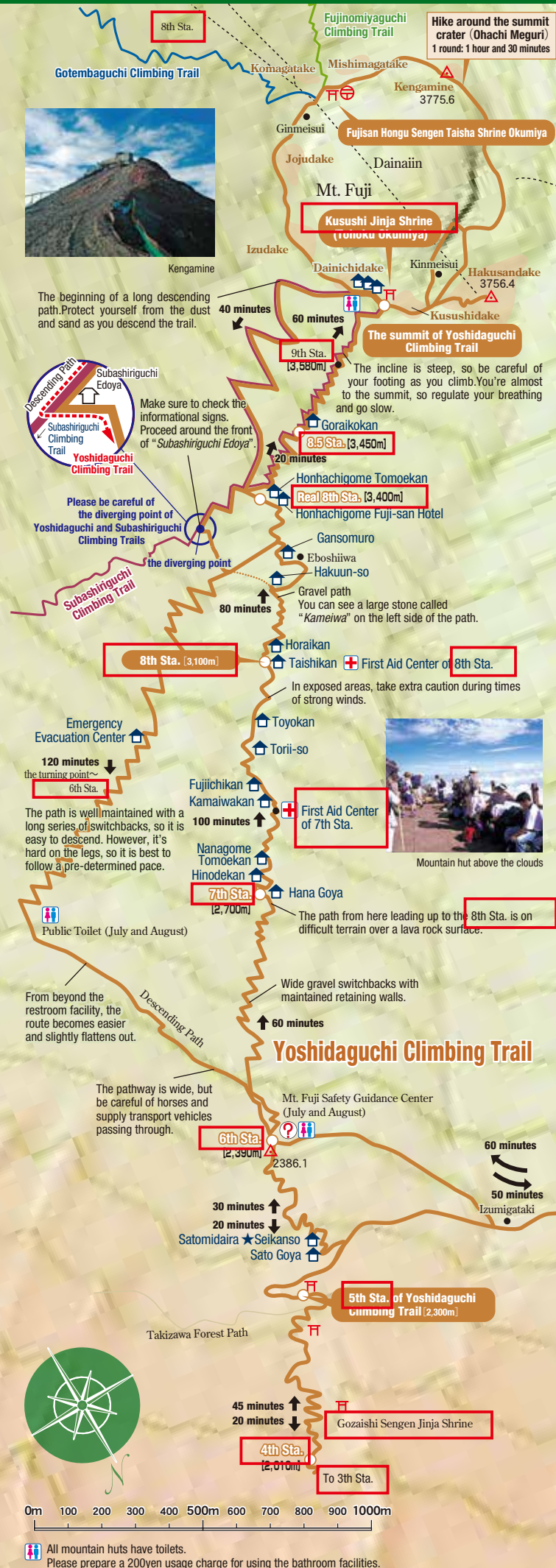


Fujisan Hongu Sengen Taisha Shrine Okumiya

From the time when *Matsudai Shonin* constructed the *Dainichi-ji* temple in the mid-12th century, the summit has been home to many religious activities. Other temples and Buddhist effigies have been built. Religious pilgrims climbed to praise *goraiko* (the sunrise at Mt. Fuji), worshiped the deities and Buddhas enshrined in the *Naiin* (crater), and gone on *Ohachi Meguri* walks around the summit's crater. Many climbers still carry on these traditions today.

Hike around the summit crater (Ohachi Meguri)

It is common to walk around the summit crater one time in a clockwise direction. There are eight peaks seen from the summit, so the summit was often called "*hachiyo*" (eight petals) to symbolize the lotus flower, or the seat upon which the Buddha sits.



The Fuji Five Lakes, Natural Springs, and the Jukai Forest.

Lakes containing hidden mysteries were created as well as a network of strange natural springs.

Mt. Fuji's eruptions brought many wonders

About fifteen thousand years ago, water seeped into the caved-in area created by an eruption of "Ko-Fuji" or "Old Mt. Fuji" volcano and created the four lakes: Lake Utsuko, Lake Senoumi, Old Lake Kawaguchiko, and Lake Asumiko. Each time an eruption occurred, the number and shapes of the lakes changed. Lava flow coming from the eruptions divided Lake Utsuko into Lake Yamanakako and Lake Oshinoko. It created Lake Kawaguchiko and cut Senoumi. It also created Lake Motosuko. After that, Lake Oshinoko mostly dried up which left the Oshino Hakkai (eight ponds of Oshino).

The major Jogan eruption of 864 split Senoumi into Lake Saiko and Lake Shojiko. The three lakes: Saiko, Shojiko, and Motosuko share a consistently fixed water level, so it's assumed that they are all connected by an underground water vein. The expansive Aokigahara Jukai primeval forest has spread out over a long period of time over a lava field on the skirts of the mountain. Lava caves and tree molds created by eruptions are scattered throughout the area.



Aokigahara Jukai and Mt. Fuji seen from Odake

Natural wonders created by volcanic eruptions



Aokigahara Jukai Nature Guide Tour Reservations: ☎ 0555-82-3111



Narusawa Hvaketsu (ice cave) (Japanese Natural Monument) ☎ 0555-85-2301



Fugaku Fuketsu (wind cave) (Japanese Natural Monument) ☎ 0555-85-2300

Yoshida-tainai Lava Tree Mold 22 (Japanese Natural Monument) Fujiyoshida City
Designated sites MAP D-4

※The inside of the main cave is not open to the public.

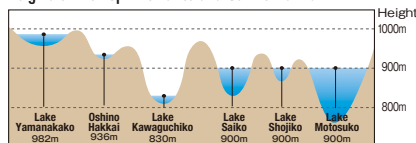
Funatsu-tainai Lava Tree Mold 21 Fujikawaguchiko Town
Designated sites MAP D-4

Discovered by a *Fuji-ko* worshiper. *Konohanasakuya Hime no Mikoto* is enshrined here. ☎ 0555-72-4331



(Japanese Natural Monument)

Heights of the Fuji Five Lakes and Oshino Hakkai



This view of Mt. Fuji and the sapphire-colored lake is depicted on the 1000 yen bill



A view of Mt. Fuji and the lake from *Koanso Mae*

Motosuko is the deepest and clearest of the Fuji Five Lakes. The view from the northwest bank is illustrated on the 1000 yen bill. It's known as *Kohan no Haru* or Lakeside Spring (photo taken by *Okada Koyo*). *Nanasha Daimyojin* and several other historical spots still remain. Fresh water scuba diving, sockeye salmon fishing, and camping are popular here.

(Area : 4.70km², Depth : 121.6m, Circumference : 11.82km, Height : 900m)



View as depicted on the 1000 yen bill

Many come to enjoy the same view that is seen on the 1000 yen bill.



The beautiful sunrise from Lake Motosuko

Enjoy seeing *Goraiko* (the sunrise) over Mt. Fuji from the northwest bank.

Suggested Route that tours the mysteries of Lake Motosuko

Location of the 1000yen bill picture (Kouanso Inn) Bus Stop

90 min. to walk
Lake Motosuko's south bank
Vehicular traffic is prohibited throughout the winter season

Lake Motosuko lakeside mountain climbing trailhead

80 min. to walk
Mt. Ryugatake

100 min. to walk
Motosuko Campsite (Lake Motosu Ent. Bus Stop)

10 min. to walk
Moguran Pier (Lake Motosu Ent. Bus Stop)

10 min. to walk
Moguran Pier (Lake Motosu Ent. Bus Stop)

¥ Fee P Free Parking

Mt. Ryugatake

One of the Hundred Famous Mountains of Yamanashi (Height : 1,485m)

Famous spot called "Diamond Fuji" for viewing *Goraiko* (the sunrise) over Mt. Fuji's summit throughout the end of the year and into the New Year season.



Motosuko Campsite

Popular and spacious campsite located only one minute from the shore. (July and Aug) ☎ 0555-87-2306

Submarine Shaped Tour Ship "Moguran!"

30 minute tour with an underwater view from the bottom of the ship. ☎ 0555-72-0029



Majestic scenic view of Mt. Fuji, known as the “Asian Switzerland”

A mysterious lake surrounded in an ancient natural setting

Lake Shojiko

Designated sites MAP A·B·3

1-8 Fujikawaguchiko Town



Mt. Fuji and cherry blossoms as seen from Tategohama

This is the smallest of the Fuji Five Lakes. In 1895, a British man named Harry Stewart Whitworth established this location as having the best view of Mt. Fuji and built the first hotel in the Fuji Five Lakes Area here. From the nature observation route, you can trace the movement of the Aokigahara lava flow. This is also considered a fishing mecca throughout the Kanto Region for its herabuna fishing.

(Area: 0.50km², Depth: 15.2m, Circumference: 6.80km, Height: 900m)



Kodaki Fuji (Mt. Fuji cradling a child)

The view from “Tategohama” is famous because it looks like Mt. Fuji is cradling Mt. Omuro.



Lake Shojiko from Shoji pass

A view over Lake Shojiko at “Kodaki Fuji” (Mt. Fuji cradling a child) from above the Aokigahara Jukai forest.

Lake Saiko

Designated sites MAP B·C·2·3

1-7 Fujikawaguchiko Town



Mt. Fuji as seen from the northern bank of the lake

This indigo-colored lake is the second deepest of the Fuji Five Lakes and serves as a habitat to *Fuji Marimo* moss balls. *Kunimasu*, a type of sockeye salmon, had not been seen for about 70 years, but they were discovered here in 2010. This amazing find garnered considerable attention. On the west bank are the primeval woods called the Aokigahara Jukai forest, where you can see lava caves like the *Ryugu Doketsu*, *Fugaku Fuketsu*, and the *Narusawa Hyoketsu*.

(Area: 2.10km², Depth: 71.7m, Circumference: 9.85km, Height: 900m)



A young *kunimasu* salmon
Held captive at the Yamanashi Prefectural
Fuji Yusui-no-sato Aquarium

The kunimasu salmon are not extinct after all!

Kunimasu salmon is a freshwater fish that is indigenous to Lake Tazawako in Akita Prefecture and was thought to have become extinct in the 1940s. But *kunimasu* salmon were discovered living in Lake Saiko in 2010.



Lake Recreation & Camping

Enjoy a full array of lake activities like sockeye salmon and black bass fishing, board sailing, and canoeing.

Suggested Route for exploring nature

Shoji Suwa Jinja Shrine
(Shoji Bus Stop) P

5 min.
to walk

Tategohama
(Yamadaya Hotel Bus Stop)

15 min.
to walk

Panorama Observatory-shita Bus stop P

Nature
observation
route

50 min.
to walk

Panoramadai

65 min.
to walk

Akaike Pond Bus Stop

60 min.
to walk

¥ Fee P Free Parking

Shoji Suwa Jinja Shrine

This area is home to the 1,200 year old “*Sennen*” or Thousand-Year Giant Cedars.



Giant Shoji
Japanese Cedar
(Japanese Natural
Monument)



Fuji Marimo moss balls could also be found in Lake Shojiko

We've known that *Fuji Marimo* moss balls grew in Lakes Yamanakako, Kawaguchiko, and Saiko, but it was just discovered in June 2012 that they also grow in Lake Shojiko.



Panoramadai On a good day, not only can you see Mt. Fuji, you can also see the peaks of the Japanese Southern Alps.

Suggested Route to see wild birds and the Jukai forest

Nenbahama
(Nenba Minshuku Bus Stop) P

15 min.
to walk

Saiko Iyashinosato Nenba
(Saiko Iyashi-no-sato Nenba Bus Stop) P

25 min.
to walk

Saiko Wild Bird Forest Park
(Saiko Yacho-no-mori Park Bus Stop) P

Jukai forest walkway

30 min.
to walk

Saiko Bat Cave (lava cave) ¥ P

(Saiko Bat Cave Bus Stop)

¥ Fee P Free Parking



Mt. Fuji as seen from Nenbahama

The best lakeside view of Mt. Fuji. Located on the border of the Aokigahara Jukai Forest.

Saiko Iyashinosato Nenba

Re-creations of a thatched roof settlement of early Japan.
☎ 0555-20-4677



Saiko Wild Bird Forest Park

There is a wild bird observation room with a telescope in the Aokigahara Jukai forest.
☎ 0555-82-2160



The Saiko Bat Cave was created by lava flow

(Japanese Natural Monument)
Extending over 350 meters, this is the largest lava cave in the base area.
☎ 0555-82-3111

A scene of "Sakasa Fuji" (Mt. Fuji with its reflection on the lake) boasting Mt. Fuji's beautiful symmetry

Lake Kawaguchiko

Designated sites MAP C·D·E-2

12 Fujikawaguchiko Town



Mt. Fuji seen from Ubuyagasaki

The northern shoreline is rugged, providing many great viewpoints of Mt. Fuji from the lakefront. With cherry blossoms in the spring, lavenders in the early summer, autumn leaves in the fall, and snowy landscapes in the winter, each of the four seasons has its own special must-see scenic view. Sightseeing areas line this lakeside leisure paradise that offers marine sports, cycling, and bass fishing.

(Area : 5.70km², Depth : 14.6m, Circumference : 20.94km, Height : 830m)



Lavenders of Oishi Park

Herb Festival (Late June - Mid July)
Perfect location to see lavender flowers stretched out along the lakeside and great views of Mt. Fuji in the summer.



Lake Kawaguchiko north bank autumn leaves viewing location

See the "Maple Corridor" lined by some 60 giant trees and the natural "Maple Tunnel."

Pacifying Mt. Fuji eruptions

Kawaguchi Asama Jinja Shrine

Designated sites MAP E-2

7 Fujikawaguchiko Town



Nanahon Sugi

(Designated as a prefectural Natural Monument)
Sacred trees over one thousand years old. The "two pillar cedar" is a believed to be a spiritual hot spot for attracting new relationships.



Chigo no Mai (Children's Dance)

(Prefecturally-Designated Important Intangible Cultural Property)

Little girls perform dances to honor the *Magomi* Festival (April 25) and *Daidai Okagura* Festival (July 28).

The *Chinkasai* (Fire Extinguishing Festival) is said to have once been held here to worship *Asama Myojin* in 865, the year after the Great *Jogan* Eruption. As the center of Mt. Fuji worship, the streets were lined with *Kawaguchi Oshi* pilgrim's inns. ☎0555-76-7186

The Oldest Mt. Fuji Shrine

Fuji Omuro Sengen Jinja Shrine

Designated sites MAP E-2

8 Fujikawaguchiko Town

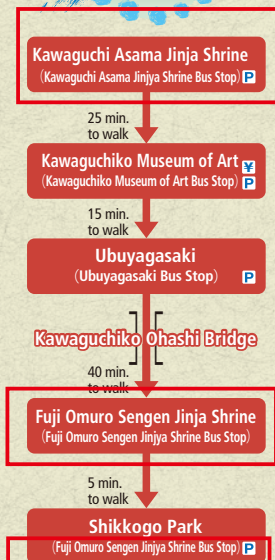


Takeda school horseback archery

This tradition started in 940 as a religious ritual to offer prayers for battle victory. *Yabusame Matsuri* (Horseback Archery Festival) (April 29, Place: Shikkogo Park).

The *Hongu* (main shrine) was built in 699 at Mt. Fuji's 2nd Sta., and then moved to the Lake Kawaguchiko shoreline area and became the *Satomiya* (Village) Shrine in 958. (Designated as an Important Cultural Asset by the Japanese government). Many historical documents still remain. ☎0555-83-2399

Lake Kawaguchiko and the Historic Walking Route



Kawaguchiko Museum of Art

Works and biographies about influential Mt. Fuji artists such as *Adachi Genichiro* and *Okada Koyo* are on exhibition. ☎0555-73-2829



Ubuyagasaki and Stone Monuments

The cape jutting out from the east bank of Lake Kawaguchiko is famous for cherry blossoms and the view of "Sakasa Fuji" (Mt. Fuji with its reflection on the lake), which was captured by *Okada Koyo*. Many stone monuments that praise the scenery by numerous literary icons like *Matsuo Basho* are also located here. A portable shrine is carried to the *Ubuyagasaki Shrine* in the annual *Kawaguchi Asama Jinja Shrine Festival*.



Monument of the famous photographer Okada Koyo



Monument inscribed with Haiku poems by Matsuo Basho



Monument dedicated to Nakamura Selko, a local writer and artist.



Traditional nihonga painter Shunko Mochizuki's paintbrush burial mound

Lakeside literary monuments

There are two literary monuments along the lakeside walkway that extend from *Katsuyama's Shikkogo Park* to Kouni Park.



Monument for Tanizaki Junichiro

A passage is engraved from the novel "*Sasameyuki*" when he stayed here during the autumn of 1942.



Literary monument of Tanaka Fuyuji

This monument was designed based on a poem written by *Tanaka Fuyuji* when he visited in 1943.



The view of Mt. Fuji and Lake Kawaguchiko from Misaka pass

Misaka Pass

Monument for Dazai Osamu

The passage, "Evening primroses complement Mt. Fuji very well," is engraved from the novel "*Fugaku Hyakkei*" (One Hundred Views of Fuji). It documents a three-month stay at the "*Tenkachaya*" teahouse from Sept. 1938. The teahouse's second floor has a collection of his work.



Dazai Osamu



Mt. Fuji purification water for worshipping the *Hachidai Ryuo* (Eight Dragon Kings)

Oshino Hakkai

Designated sites MAP F-4

13-20 Oshino Village



Wakuike Pond The 5th Sacred Place

The eight ponds of Mt. Fuji underground water are included in the "Top 100 Spring Waters of Japan." It travels many years to reach the surface and was considered a holy spot for Mt. Fuji worshippers. Beautiful village scenery also covers the area. A local photographer, *Okada Koyo*, made scenes from this village, known as "*Oshino Fuji*," famous worldwide.



Shinnashogawa River



The snowy landscape of Mt. Fuji and Oshino



Deguchiike Pond The 1st Sacred Place



Okamaike Pond The 2nd Sacred Place



Sokonashiike Pond The 3rd Sacred Place



Choshiike Pond The 4th Sacred Place



Nigoriike Pond The 6th Sacred Place



Kagamiike Pond The 7th Sacred Place



Shobuike Pond The 8th Sacred Place

Visiting the springs of Oshino Hakkai

(Japanese Natural Monument)

These eight spring ponds, which have been revered since historic times as the "Springs of God," have been the source of many legends. The "Oshino Hakkai Festival" is held on August 8.



Suggested Route for visiting museums and natural springs



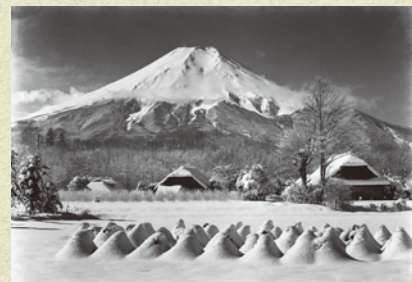
Shikinomori (forest of four seasons) Oshino Park

Combined museums showing works by Mt. Fuji photographer *Koyo Okada* and ☎ 0555-84-3222

Okada Koyo Photo Museum



With the philosophy that "*Fuji koso Waga Inochi*" (Mt. Fuji is My Life), *Okada* took up to 400,000 photos over the course of sixty years. These photos fascinated the world by depicting the landscape of the Japanese heart.

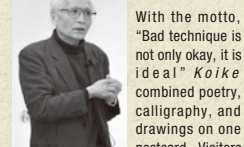


"*Fuyu no Nauson*" (farm village in winter) from the autobiography "*Fuji koso Waga Inochi*" (Mt. Fuji is My Life).

"picture letter" artist *Kunio Koike*.

Koike Kunio Etegami Museum

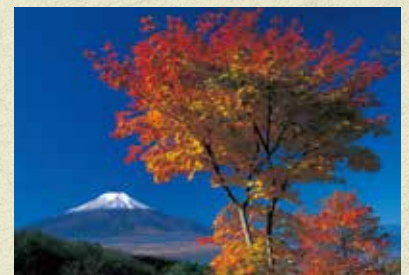
(Hand-made picture postcard)



With the motto, "Bad technique is not only okay, it is ideal" *Koike* combined poetry, calligraphy, and drawings on one postcard. Visitors can make illustrated letters here. (Reservations required)



Annually publishing 60,000 picture letters in magazines launched a boom in this art form.



Mt. Fuji seen from Nijumagari Pass

A favorite Mt. Fuji viewing location of *Okada Koyo*. Trailheads for climbing Mt. Shakushiyama and Mt. Ishiwariyama are also located here.



Fuji Yusui-no-sato Aquarium Educational Museum of the Forest

Visit the clear freshwater aquarium that uses spring water and an educational museum with a crafts workshop. ☎ 0555-20-5135 (Aquarium) ☎ 0555-84-7261 (Educational museum)

Located on a 1000 meter high plain, this is the closest lake to Mt. Fuji

Lake Yamanakako

Designated sites MAP F-G-4-5

11 Yamanakako Village



Mt. Fuji with a family of swans

The largest of the Fuji Five Lakes, Lake Yamanakako, is a high plains lake that ranks as the third highest lake in Japan. As a summer resort, the east bank is alive with young people enjoying tennis. Numerous literature and art museums dot the area around the south bank near Asahigaoka. This is the southern limit of *marimo* (moss balls), which were first discovered in the Fuji Five Lakes in 1956. It is known as "Swan Lake" where Whooper Swans reside throughout the winter.

(Area: 6.80km², Depth: 13.2m, Circumference: 13.87km, Height: 982m)



Diamond Fuji

Lake Yamanakako is located on the east side of Mt. Fuji and is a sacred spot where the phenomenon called "Diamond Fuji" can be seen as the sun sets over the summit. This phenomenon can be viewed from early November through early February.



Beni Fuji / Aka Fuji

"Beni Fuji" (Crimson Mt. Fuji) refers to the view of a snow-covered Mt. Fuji on a winter morning. "Aka Fuji" (Red Mt. Fuji) refers to the view of Mt. Fuji on a mid-summer and early autumn morning.

Yamanakako Hananomiya Park (Flower Field)

This park has expansive seasonal flowers that are viewed against a Mt. Fuji backdrop. It also has greenhouses with flowers that bloom throughout the year. Nature observing and crafting workshops are also available.
☎ 0555-62-5587



Yamanakako Forest Park of Literature

Monuments for *haiku* poets and literary icons with connections to the Lake Yamanakako Area are located around the literature museum devoted to *Mishima Yukio* (who is recognized as one of the world's greatest writers) and the *Tokutomi Soho* (a famous journalist) Memorial Museum.

Mishima Yukio Literary Museum

This museum explores the essence of *Mishima's* literature and exhibits special artifacts such as the author's notebook for the posthumously published "*Hojo no Umi*" (Sea of Fertility).
☎ 0555-20-2655



Mishima Yukio

Pure forest of Harimomi (Tiger tail spruce woods, Picea Torano)

(Japanese Natural Monument)

A pristine tiger-tail spruce forest with 250 year old trees growing out of Takamarubi lava flow.



Tokutomi Soho Museum

Tokutomi Soho was deeply attached to the natural beauty of Lake Yamanakako. He coined the name "Asahigaoka" and the fireworks festival named "*Hokosai*."
☎ 0555-20-2633



Tokutomi Soho

Jutoku-ji Temple



Miura Tamaki

Miura Tamaki's Gravesite

Resting place of "Madame Butterfly"

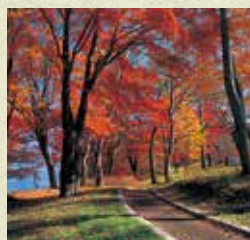
Lake Yamanakako's only historical temple, *Jutoku-ji*, flourished as a place for battle prayers for *Takeda Shingen* (a famous warlord). This is also *Miura Tamaki's* gravesite. She was known worldwide as "Prima Donna" in the "Madame Butterfly" opera.

Suggested Route around Lake Yamanakako



Yamanaka Suwa Jinja Shrine

The shrine's main deity is *Toyotama Hime no Mikoto*, a Goddess of safe childbirth. The main hall features a sculpture of a baby being held.



Asahigaoka Lakeside Green Park

(Yamanakako Lakeside During Sunset)

Selected for inclusion in "The Top 100 Japanese Waterside Locations." This is an incredible location to view the sunset and Mt. Fuji. In the fall, the autumn leaf corridor is beautifully illuminated.



Mikuni-Pass Panoramadai Expansive view of Mt. Fuji and Lake Yamanakako



Yamanakako Community Plaza Kirara

An expansive multi-purpose park with an amphitheater and great views of Mt. Fuji. It also has a hydra-arch flower garden for visitors to learn about the environment.
☎ 0555-20-3111



Yamanakako Onsen Benifuji-no-yu

This spot offers a beautiful view of Mt. Fuji during the early morning sunrise on clear winter days.
☎ 0555-20-2700

Praying for conception and safe childbirth

Yamanaka Myojin Anzan Festival

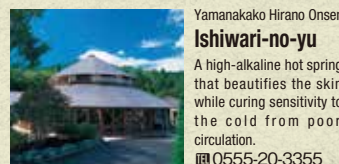


A unique festival where newlywed and pregnant women carry a portable shrine and pray for conception and safe delivery. (September 4- 6)

Nagaike Shinsui Park

A unique viewing location where people can see the "Double Diamond Fuji" phenomenon, when the sun sets behind the real Mt. Fuji and its reflection on the lake.

Lakeside's Hot Springs



Yamanakako Hirano Onsen
Ishiwari-no-yu
A high-alkaline hot spring that beautifies the skin while curing sensitivity to the cold from poor circulation.
☎ 0555-20-3355