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Global Geopark

Izu Peninsula UNESCO Global Geopark

Master Plan
and
Action Plan

2021-2025

伊豆半島ジオパーク
IZU PENINSULA GEOPARK

Izu Peninsula UNESCO Global Geopark
Master Plan and Action Plan 2021-2025

Izu Peninsula Geopark Promotion Council
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Contents

Chapter 1 Foundation of the Plans

1. What is a UNESCO Global Geopark

- Celebrating Earth Heritage, Sustaining Local Communities –

In 2004, the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) was founded with the support of UNESCO. The GGN exists to allow regions recognized within the UNESCO Global Geoparks Network to share information and operational know-how. At the UNESCO General Conference in November 2015, geoparks became an official UNESCO program, under the management of the Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences. As of April 2021, 169 Geoparks in 44 countries, centered on Europe and China, are recognized as UNESCO Global Geoparks.

UNESCO Global Geoparks aim to promote sustainable development and the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature. They do this by protecting geological heritage of international significance, deepening the understanding of natural environments and local cultures linked to that heritage, and promoting scientific research, education, and local development. The program is carried out as part of the International Geoscience and Geoparks program, and applies the following criteria for the recognition of geoparks.

CRITERIA FOR UNESCO GLOBAL GEOPARKS

(i) UNESCO Global Geoparks must be single, unified geographical areas where sites and landscapes of international geological significance are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education, research and sustainable development. A UNESCO Global Geopark must have a clearly defined border, be of adequate size to fulfil its functions and contain geological heritage of international significance as independently verified by scientific professionals.

(ii) UNESCO Global Geoparks should use that heritage, in connection with all other aspects of that area's natural and cultural heritage, to promote awareness of key issues facing society in the context of the dynamic planet we all live on, including but not limited to increasing knowledge and understanding of: geoprocesses; geohazards; climate change; the need for the sustainable use of Earth's natural resources; the evolution of life and the empowerment of indigenous peoples.

(iii) UNESCO Global Geoparks should be areas with a management body having legal existence recognized under national legislation. The management bodies should be appropriately equipped to adequately address the area of the UNESCO Global Geopark in its entirety.

(iv) In the case where an applying area overlaps with another UNESCO designated site, such as a World Heritage Site or Biosphere Reserve, the request must be clearly justified and evidence must be provided for how UNESCO Global Geopark status will add value by being both independently branded and in synergy with the other designations.

(v) UNESCO Global Geoparks should actively involve local communities and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders in the Geopark. In partnership with local communities, a co-management plan needs to be drafted and implemented that provides for the social and economic needs of local populations, protects the landscape in which they live and conserves their cultural identity. It is recommended that all relevant local and regional actors and authorities be represented in the management of a UNESCO Global Geopark. Local and indigenous knowledge, practice and management systems should be included, alongside science, in the planning and management of the area.

(vi) UNESCO Global Geoparks are encouraged to share their experience and advice and to undertake joint projects within the GGN. Membership of GGN is obligatory.

(vii) A UNESCO Global Geopark must respect local and national laws relating to the protection of geological heritage. The defining geological heritage sites within a UNESCO Global Geopark must be legally protected in advance of any application.

(viii) These criteria are verified through checklists for evaluation and revalidation.

2. The Purpose of the Revised Plans

When Global Geoparks became an official UNESCO program in November 2015, ahead of the Izu Peninsula Geopark's global designation, appropriate goals for Global Geoparks were set out.

The Izu Peninsula Geopark is revising its Master Plan in order to reaffirm the significance of being part of a UNESCO program, and to establish policies for its continuing activities as a UNESCO Global Geopark. The specific goals of the revision are as follows.

1) To clearly set out the importance of being part of a UNESCO program and the purposes of a Geopark, and explicitly specify the basic principles through which the Izu Peninsula Geopark acts in accordance with the goals and significance of UNESCO Global Geoparks. It will provide general guidelines for the basic principles and policies through which we will seek the sustainable development of the region.

2) To serve as a strategy document clearly describing the activities through which we will get the understanding and support not only of local communities and businesses, but also of tourists and other visitors, and of anyone with an interest in the rich nature, culture, and history of the Izu Peninsula. It will systematically describe the activities of the Geopark across a variety of fields and groups.

3) To outline a plan by which the bodies that compose the Izu Peninsula Geopark Promotion Council (private sector bodies, 15 municipalities, Shizuoka Prefecture) will share an understanding of how the Geopark's activities are managed, and of how the prefecture, municipalities, businesses, and local communities can take the initiative in these activities while feeling pride in the wonders of the Izu Peninsula, as both residents and visitors contribute to the revitalization of the region through the Geopark's activities.

3. Past Achievements and Outstanding Issues

The Izu Peninsula Geopark began working towards gaining the status of a Global Geopark based on a Master Plan and Action Plan formulated in the 2013 fiscal year. We trained geoguides and promoted geotourism, and published pamphlets to make the attractions of the geopark easily accessible to visitors. We also established a central facility and set up information boards around the area. By offering opportunities to study the geopark, we encouraged the development of commitment to the local area. As a result of this range of activities in the local area, the Izu Peninsula Geopark was,

in 2018, designated the ninth UNESCO Global Geopark in Japan.

The investigative report issued by the Japan Geopark Committee in autumn 2020 drew attention to a number of achievements. They approved of our plan to gain corporate status for the Promotion Council through a merger with The Izu Peninsula Tourist Bureau (a general incorporated association under Japanese law). They also praised our work with licensed geoguides, who are active in education, the management of facilities, and the promotion of Geopark activities in the region as a result of the training we have offered. The report also spoke highly of the geotours available without advance reservation at Dougashima, Cape Iro, Joren Falls, and other areas, and of the measures taken to ensure that people could fully enjoy the geopark no matter what their level of background knowledge. Looking at our facilities, they also noted that, in addition to the GEORIA central facility, the fifteen visitor centers established as activity hubs in the various municipalities were playing an important role in raising awareness of the geopark across the whole region.

The report also drew attention to a number of issues that need action in the future. They pointed to the need to revise the Master Plan and Action Plan to support sustainable development through the geopark's activities, and to strengthen collaborative activities with the Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces, a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site. The report also recommended the promotion of geopark-based educational programs across the whole region, and co-operative activities through a partnership strategy and the conclusion of collaboration agreements. Internally, they pushed for the improvement of the exhibits at GEORIA, and for strengthened co-operation between that facility, AmaGEO, and the fifteen visitor centers. Finally, they called on us to improve our gender balance.

Since it began its activities, the Izu Peninsula Geopark has engaged in a wide range of programs to make the most of the unique features of each area in cooperation with local communities, schools and private corporations. Today, we are still involved in many activities driven by the initiative of local communities, such as the cooperation between the Promotion Council and the Izu Peninsula Geoguide Association. This geopark's greatest attractions are its people and the diversity of its regions. It covers fifteen municipalities and 2027 km^2 (of which 1585 km^2 are on land), and so we face the responsibility of bringing all areas and groups together in comprehensive activities that promote the sustainable development of the region in accordance with the UN's SDGs, and nurture the distinctive characteristics of each locality. We hope that,

Timeline of Geopark Activities

Feb 2010	A meeting of 12 heads of municipalities in the Izu Peninsula agrees to promote the “Izu Peninsula Geopark Plan”
Mar 2011	Founding General Meeting of the Izu Peninsula Geopark Promotion Council
Jun 2011	First geoguide training course held (Held roughly once every two years)
Jul 2011	Official website established to distribute information
Oct 2011	Geo Course held at Tsukigase elementary school, Izu City (Geo Courses are held at elementary and junior and senior high schools across the region over the following years, up to the present)
Apr 2012	Applies to join Japan Geopark Network
Aug 2012	Izu GeoTest first held (subsequently held every year)
Aug 2012	Izu Peninsula Geoguide Association founded
Sep 2012	Admitted to Japan Geopark Network
Oct 2013	Application to expand area by admitting Nagaizumi Town and Shimizu Town submitted
Dec 2013	Japan Geopark Committee approves the expansion (15 municipalities make up the Geopark)
Dec 2013	Begin work on Master Plan. Carry out a web questionnaire for residents of the 15 municipalities
Jan 2014	Workshop on the future shape of the Izu Peninsula Geopark
Mar 2014	Submit application dossier to World Geopark Network
Jun 2014	Izu Peninsula Geopark Master Plan and Action Plan finalized
Jul 2015	Field evaluation by World Geopark Network
Aug 2015	Corporate supporter and geosupporter systems established
Sep 2015	Admission to World Geopark Network deferred
Nov 2015	Geoparks designated an official UNESCO program
Dec 2015	Survey on public awareness of Izu Peninsula Geopark
Apr 2016	GEORIA, the central facility of the Izu Peninsula Geopark, opens
Oct 2016	7th Japan Geopark Network Izu Peninsula Conference held
Nov 2016	Submit application dossier for designation as a Global Geopark to UNESCO
Jul 2017	UNESCO field evaluation as a Global Geopark
Jul 2017	Geopark Children’s Picture Contest held for elementary and junior high school students
Feb 2018	First GeoCafé (held regularly thereafter)
Apr 2018	Izu Peninsula Geopark designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark
Jun 2018	Work begins on “Overall Concept for Promoting Ecotourism”
Dec 2018	Symposium held to mark designation as a UNESCO Global Geopark
Apr 2019	Collaborative research facility AmaGEO established with Shizuoka University
Jul 2019	Izu Bay Seafloor Eruption 30th Anniversary Symposium held
Oct 2019	Sumo Local Tournament Izu Geopark (cancelled due to typhoon)
Nov 2019	MoU on mutual cooperation signed with Chiletuh-Parabuhanratu UNESCO Global Geopark in Indonesia
Sep 2020	Long term partnership agreement signed with Shizuoka Gas Group
Nov 2020	Opening of a joint special exhibition with Nirayama Reverberatory Furnace, a UNESCO World Heritage Site
Mar 2021	10th anniversary of Izu Peninsula Geopark Promotion Council

through this revision of our Master Plan, we will be able to move forward with local residents and other groups.

4. Period of the Plans

The Master Plan and Action Plan make clear the future direction of the Izu Peninsula Geopark. The plans will constitute guidelines for the comprehensive and connected development of the Geopark while further deepening cooperation between the residents, educational institutions, civic groups, regional groups, private companies, and municipal governments of the Izu Peninsula. The two plans further set out a unified long-term vision for the community of the Izu Peninsula, and are seen as core strategic activities within the "Izu Peninsula Grand Design", which sets out a strategic vision for resolving short and medium term problems and bringing increased prosperity to the region. The Master Plan and Action Plan are both five-year plans, from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2025, based on a vision of what the Izu Peninsula should look like in ten years' time. The Action Plan will be revised as necessary to ensure that it remains appropriate to society's needs and in accordance with the applicable laws.

5. The Izu Peninsula Geopark and the SDGs

The Izu Peninsula UNESCO Global Geopark aims to be a sustainable region in which people will want to put down roots, band which people will always want to visit. These revised plans aim to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs through engagement with concrete targets for sustainable development.

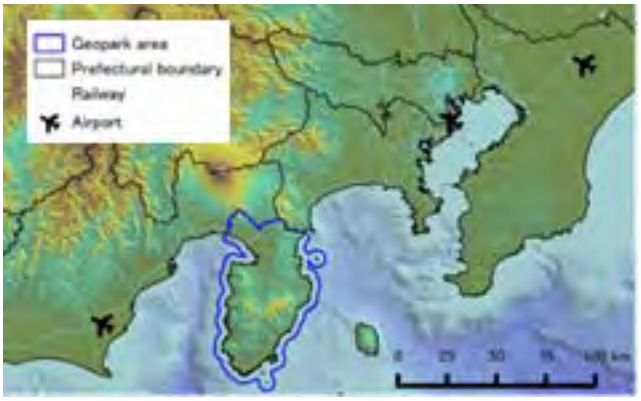
Fig.1-1 Achievements of SDGs' Goals

Chapter 2 Overview of the Izu Peninsula Geopark

1. The Name of the Izu Peninsula Geopark

The unique characteristics of the Izu Peninsula were created by the collision of submarine volcanoes, moving north on the Philippine Sea Plate, with the island of Honshu, and the related vulcanism and crustal movement. This geopark aims to sustainably revitalize the region, and ensure that the rich natural environment, culture, history, industries, towns, and people remain for the next generation. For this reason, the geopark has adopted the name “Izu Peninsula Geopark” and is active as one of the UNESCO Global Geoparks.

2. The Location of the Izu Peninsula Geopark



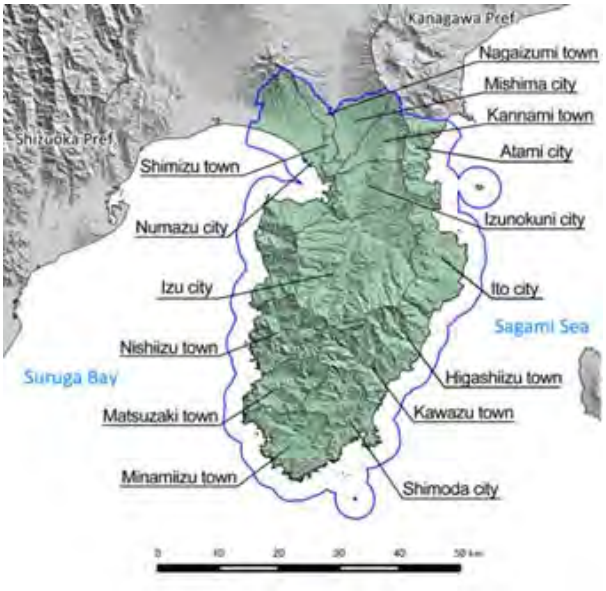


Fig. 2-1 Locality and territory of Izu Peninsula Geopark

The Izu Peninsula is located between the latitudes of 34º 32’ 42.4” and 35º 13’ 16.3” north, and longitudes 138º 42’ 18” and 139º 12’ 32.4” east, 100 km WSW of Tokyo. By train, it takes about 40 minutes from Tokyo, and about one hour from Haneda airport.

The geopark’s extent is defined as the land area of the 15 constituent municipalities (Atami City, Ito City, Izu City, Izunokuni City, Mishima City, Numazu City, Shimoda City, Higashiizu Town, Kannami Town, Kawazu Town, Matsuzaki Town, Minamiizu Town, Nagaizumi Town, Nishiizu Town, Shimizu Town) and the sea to a distance of 3 km from the coast, while its northern boundary is defined by the boundaries of the municipalities. Two inhabited islands, Hatsushima Island (Atami City) and the southernmost point of the geopark, Mikomoto Island (Shimoda City) are also included. (See Fig. 2-1)

3. The Area of the Izu Peninsula Geopark

The surface area of the geopark is about 2027 km², of which about 1585 km² is on land. This area is almost identical with both the "Izu" defined by the geological zone of the impact of the Philippine Sea Plate with Honshu, and the "Izu" defined as a cultural and tourist area.

4. Overview of the Geology of the Izu Peninsula Geopark

Fig. 2-2 Geological history of Izu Peninsula

4-1 Volcanic Islands from the South

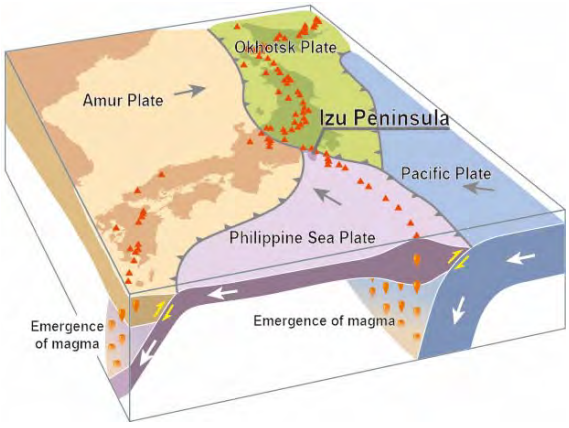


Fig. 2-3 Plates configuration in the vicinity of Japanese Archipelago

The unique geology of the Izu Peninsula arises from its status as the only part of Honshu on the Philippine Sea Plate, and its origin as a chain of volcanic islands. A range of evidence allows us to trace this process. The eruptions of submarine volcanoes that formed most of the rocks of the peninsula were largely completed by two million years ago, and the strata formed by the accumulation of volcanic ash and lava can mainly be seen in the south of the peninsula. The fossils found in those strata are of shellfish and corals that live in the warm waters of the southern seas, showing that Izu was, at this time, far south of its current location, and that it moved north with the plate.

4-2 A Museum of Volcanoes

Fig. 2-4 Omuroyama Volcano

The past 20 million years of repeated volcanic activity that formed the Izu Peninsula have made it into a natural museum of volcanoes. It is one of the few places in the world where cross-sections of submarine pillow lavas and accumulations of volcanic ash can be seen on land. It is also the only location in Japan both

polygenetic and an independent group of monogenetic volcanoes can be seen in the same area, and the activity of differing types of volcano has created a landscape rich in variety. Among these, the monogenetic volcanoes of the eastern Izu volcano group, such as Omuroyama Volcano and the Jogasaki Coast, are emblematic of the Izu Peninsula. There are dozens of small volcanoes, mainly in the eastern region of the peninsula. The scoria cone of Omuroyama and the maar of Lake Ippeki do not merely teach the mechanisms of vulcanism, they are also treasured for their glorious scenery.

Fig. 2-5 Mine Geyser

The high temperatures generated by volcanic activity have blessed Izu with ore deposits and hot springs. The gold and silver of the Toi Gold Mine and the silica stone of the Ugusu Mine are famous, but gold, silver, copper, and manganese were also found across the peninsula. The Izu Peninsula also includes famous hot springs, such as the Atami and Ito hot springs. These hot springs are formed when underground water is heated by the remnant heat of magma.

4-3 Diversity of Geomorphology Resulting from the Collision

The global uniqueness of the Izu Peninsula is found in the ongoing collision of two active volcanic arcs. This has formed many active faults through crustal deformation, and repeated earthquakes, such as the 1930 Kitaizu earthquake, and the 1974 Izu Peninsula earthquake, have caused a lot of damage. Further, as both the east and west sides of the peninsula are plate subduction zones, a major earthquake strikes the area every one or two centuries, and the coastal regions have been struck by tsunami many times. The Geopark has designated sites such as the Tanna Fault Park as “Disaster sites”, to ensure that future generations remember what happened.

Fig. 2-6 Surface displacement along Tanna Fault

5. The Natural Geography of the Izu Peninsula Geopark

A number of plants, ecosystems, and wild animals in the Izu Peninsula are registered on the national list of natural monuments: 11 by the nation, 32 by the prefecture, and 63 by the municipalities.

As the Kuroshio warm current flows along the coast of the Izu Peninsula, it is warm for its 35º latitude. For example, its southern tip, Cape Iro, has an average annual temperature of 16.6ºC (1981–2010). This means that the peninsula is the northern edge of the range of many plants that live in the warm temperate zone. The juniper forest at Cape Ose in Numazu City has outstanding value by their ancient community, and the peninsula is also the northern limit for many ferns.

On the other hand, the central Mt Amagi mountain range has an average annual rainfall of 4000 mm, and supports a diverse natural environment. The beech forests found on the ridges are a Special Protection Area within the National Park. Similarly, a beech forest in Kannami Town is preserved as an old-growth forest that has not been logged for centuries. During the ice age, when temperatures were six to seven degrees lower than today, beech forests covered the peninsula, but as the temperature rose they retreated areas of high elevation, like Mt Amagi and Kannami Town, creating relict old growth forests.

The sea also displays the special characteristics of the Izu Peninsula. Uchiura Bay in Numazu City is the northern limit of the range of staghorn coral, while many deep sea fish live in the subduction zone in Suruga Bay, along with the world's largest arthropod, the giant crab.

Fig. 2-7 Juniper forest in Cape Ose

Fig. 2-8 Primeval beech forest at Mt. Amagi

6. The Human and Cultural Geography of the Izu Peninsula

6-1 Population

The total population of the 15 municipalities composing the Izu Peninsula Geopark is 667,000, in 312,000 households. (see Table 2-1) The population is characterized by a concentration in the urbanized plains of the northern region, and a central and southern region where mountains and coast limit the area suitable for residential use. While the population of Nagaizumi Town is increasing, the populations of all the other municipalities are falling. Nishiizu Town has the highest proportion of the elderly, at 48.5%, followed by Atami City (45.5%) and Minamiizu Town (44.1%), much higher than the average for Shizuoka Prefecture (28.2%).

Table 2-1 Population and number of households in Izu Peninsula Geopark territory by municipal

	Population	Household
Numazu City	195,039	91,624
Atami City	36,848	21,496
Mishima City	109,965	49,145
Ito City	68,861	35,292
Shimoda City	21,492	10,786
Izu City	30,678	13.390
Izunokuni City	48,686	21,234
Higashiizu	12,162	6,221
Kawazu	7,228	3,325
Minamiizu	8,268	3,904
Matsuzaki	6,602	2,976
Nishiizu	7,872	3,787
Kannami	37,772	16,266
Shimizu	32,510	14,023
Nagaizumi	43,523	18,199
Total in Izu Peninsular Geopark	667,456	311,656

Table 2-2 Number of employee by industries in the municipals in the Izu Peninsula Geopark territory

	Total	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Unclassified	
	Number	Number	Ratio (%)	Number	Ratio (%)	Number	Ratio (%)	Number	Ratio (%)
Numazu City	96,826	2,516	2.6	28,739	29.7	60,766	62.8	4,805	5.0
Atami City	16,566	265	1.6	2,045	12.3	14,120	85.2	136	0.8
Mishima City	54,290	1,240	2.3	14,532	26.8	36,726	67.6	1,792	3.3
Ito City	30,836	789	2.6	3,966	12.9	24,762	80.3	1,319	4.3
Shimoda City	10,453	568	5.4	1,349	12.9	8,395	80.3	141	1.3
Izu City	15,798	1,197	7.6	3,539	22.4	10,786	68.3	276	1.7
Izunokuni City	24,009	1,433	6.0	6,043	25.2	15,925	66.3	608	2.5
Higashi-Izu	6,243	510	8.2	692	11.1	5,022	80.4	19	0.3
Kawazu	3,598	469	13.0	486	13.5	2,639	73.3	4	0.1
Minami-Izu	3,620	344	9.5	468	12.9	2,794	77.2	14	0.4
Matsuzaki	3,126	222	7.1	531	17.0	2,350	75.2	23	0.7
Nishi-Izu	3,616	189	5.2	683	18.9	2,741	75.8	3	0.1
Kannami	18,336	688	3.8	5,080	27.7	12,344	67.3	224	1.2
Shimizu	16,174	166	1.0	4,952	30.6	10,452	64.6	604	3.7
Nagaizum	21,098	421	2.0	7,107	33.7	12,622	59.8	942	4.5

6-2 Economy and Industry

If we look at the economy of the Izu Peninsula as a whole, it is dependent on services,

but the northern area differs from the central and southern areas in detail. Manufacturing industry, for artificial fibers, paper and pulp, and electrical appliances, and an urban economy have developed in the northern region, while the central and southern regions are dominated by tertiary industries, particularly medicine, social care, and tourism.

Table 2-2 shows the number of people employed in different sectors by municipality. As we can see, secondary industries employ 29.2% of the population, about 60,000 people, in the five northern municipalities (Numazu City, Mishima City, Kannami Town, Shimizu Town, and Nagaizumi Town), while in the other eleven municipalities they only account for about 16.8%, 20,000 people. The national average is 25%, indicating that manufacturing industry is well-developed in the northern region. Employment in the tertiary sector is 85.2% in Atami City, 80.4% in Higashiizu Town, and 80.3% in Ito City and Shimoda City, higher than the national average of 71.0%.

6-3 Tourism

The Izu Peninsula is a tourist destination visited by about 40 million people per year, and it is a popular destination for short trips among people living in the Greater Tokyo area. If we look at trends in the number of overnight stays, we see that the peak was around 20 million people in 1991, falling to a low of around 9.8 million in 2008, after which there was a slow climb to around 11 million in 2017. According to the "Survey of Tourist Movement and Satisfaction in Shizuoka Prefecture, FY 2018", 63.7% of tourists in the Izu Peninsula came from the the Greater Tokyo Area in their own cars. If we look at how much an individual tourist spends, transport, accommodation, food, and shopping take up a high proportion, while entrance fees and other expenditures are relatively low.

6-4 Agriculture and Forestry

The Izu Peninsula is mountainous, and outside the northern Tagata plain, few areas are suited to rice agriculture, but the areas do have their own agricultural specialties. The volcanic ash of the Hakone Volcano SW slope is suited to root vegetables and watermelons, which are sold as premium products. The sea-facing slopes of the northern part of the peninsula are used to grow citrus fruits. Dairy farming is practiced in the Tanna Valley and Nishiamagi highland. Ornamental flowers are grown in the warm climate, and the heat of hot springs is used to raise melons. Mt

Amagi is blessed with a lot of ground water, and the Tatamiishi (piled stones) style of wasabi agriculture that was developed 130 years ago is still practiced. As the method does not rely on fertilizers or agrochemicals, it was registered as the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System "Traditional WASABI Cultivation in Shizuoka" in 2018. Representative sites have been registered as ecological sites within the geopark, due to their distinctive appearance.

The Izu Peninsular, sandwiched between the Suruga and Sagami Bay subduction zones, is blessed with a wide variety of fish close to the coast. Heda port town in Numazu City on the west coast is a base for fishing for giant crabs, while red snapper, which lives at depths of over 200 m, is caught off the east coast. In addition, seaweed is gathered off the coast, and the area is one of the main centers in Japan for the manufacture of agar-agar.

6-5 History

Evidence for human occupation of the Izu Peninsula goes back 37,000 years to the middle paleolithic. Hunter-gatherer sites dating from the paleolithic to the Jomon period are found at the foot of Mt Ashitaka and the western foothills of Hakone, and a great deal of obsidian from Kozu Island has been found. The Kashiya and Ema Cave Tombs are important remains from the Kofun (tumulus) period (4th to 8th centuries CE). In the Asuka period of the 7th century, the Jori grid system was applied to the land around Mishima and Numazu, and the layout of agricultural land and roads in the Tagata plain still follows those lines today. The founder of the Kamakura Shogunate, Minamoto Yoritomo, was exiled to Izu after the Heiji Rebellion of 1160, and started his rise to power there, and the Shimoda Treaty between the US and Japan that marked the opening of the country in the mid 19th century was signed in Izu. Many historical sites survive, such as Hirugakojima, where Yoritomo is said to have spent 20 years, Ganjojuin Temple, the birthplace of his wife, Hojo Masako, Nirayama reverberatory furnace, where artillery was made in the mid 19th century and which is largely intact today, and Gyokusenji Temple, the site of the first US consulate in Japan.

Chapter 3 Sites of the Izu Peninsula Geopark

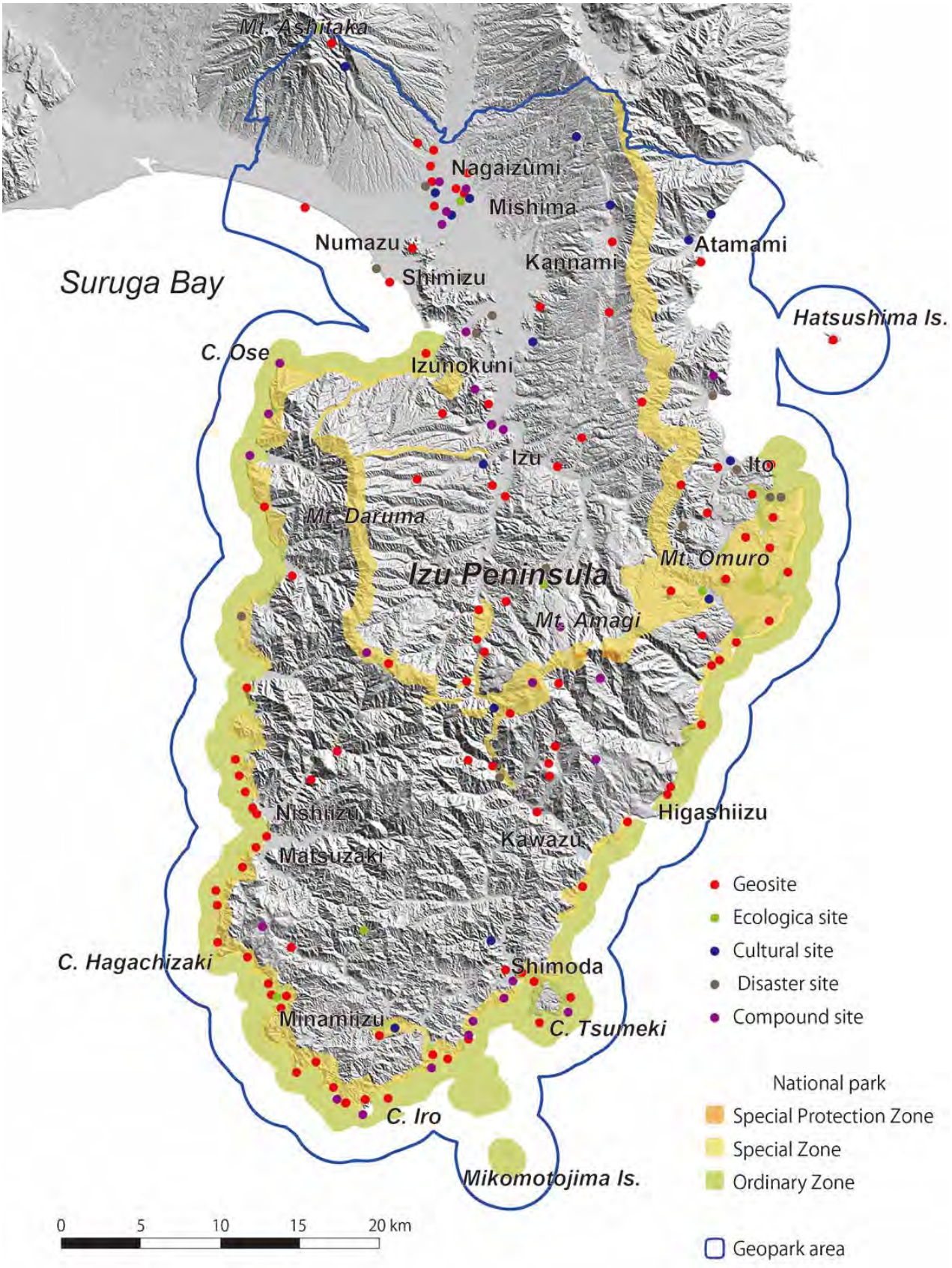
1. Reclassification of Sites

Previously, we used a hierarchical classification, from Izu Peninsula Geopark to Area to Geosite to Geopoint. In 2019, we abandoned this classification, and, in line with the UNESCO Global Geopark standard, organized the resources of the Geopark simply as "sites". The basic types of site are "Geosite", "Ecological site", and "Cultural site", but as it is not possible to account for all of the sites in the Izu Peninsula Geopark in these categories, we added three additional classifications: Lookout site, Disaster site, and Research site. Research sites are registered to record sites at which academic research has been carried out, and it is not intended that they should be used or opened to the public. Further, we are in the process of reevaluating the use, preservation and importance of the sites, and intend to complete this reevaluation in the medium term.

Geosite	Sites whose main value is geological or geomorphological	**UNESCO Standard Categories**
Ecological site	Sites whose main value is biological. Plant communities etc. May include sites with no connection to geology	
Cultural Site	Sites whose main value is cultural. Temples, landscapes, etc. May include sites with no connection to geology	
Lookout Site	The site itself has no particular value, but it has value as a viewpoint	**Additional Categories**
Disaster Site	Sites connected to disasters. Disaster scars, commemorative monuments, disaster mitigation facilities	
Research Site	Has academic value, but access and comprehension are difficult. Not open to the public in general	
In some cases, sites share features of several categories (Compound Sites)		

Site Type		**Site Numbers**	
Geosite			94
Cultural Site			18
Ecological Site			5
Lookout Site			13
Disaster Site			13
Research Site			93
Compound Sites	Geo/Disaster	1	31
	Geo/Ecological	12	
	Geo/Ecological/Cultural	1	
	Geo/Ecological/Cultural/Disaster	1	
	Geo/Ecological/Cultural/Lookout	1	
	Geo/Lookout	1	
	Geo/Cultural	11	
	Lookout/Ecological	1	
	Lookout/Cultural	1	
	Cultural/Disaster/Lookout	1	
		Total:	**275**
	Sites including "Geo" (so-called Geosites)		122

2. Site Distribution Map



3. Site List

	Site name	Site category	Description	Location municipality	Heritage designation	Number of Interpritation Panel	Scientifically importance	Use for education	Use for geotourism
1	Bomb shelter of Daitokan Inn	Geosite	Scoria deposit from Hachigakubo and Babadaira Volcanos	Ito					
2	Joboshi Volcanic Crater	Geosite	Joboshi volcanic crater, civic field, and Minami elementary school	Ito					
3	Cape Shiofuki	Geosite	Cape Shiofuki area and the parking lot	Ito					
4	Komuro Volcano	Geosite	Komuroyama Scoria Cone and its lava. The territory is inside the National Park area	Ito		5			
5	Lake Ippeki	Geosite	Ippekiko Maar and its surroundings	Ito		2			
6	Futo Coast	Geosite	Futo Coastal area	Ito		1			
7	Jogasaki Coast	Geosite	Jogasaki Coast and its beach ridge	Ito	Municipal	5			
8	Iwoyama Volcano	Geosite	Iwoyama Scoria Cone	Ito					
9	Ipponmatsu Parking Lot	Geosite	Exposure of the Iwo Volcano lava	Ito		1			
10	Akasawa Fishery Port	Geosite	Exposure of the Iwo Volcano lava in the vicinity of Akazawa	Ito					
11	Cape Nakanosaki	Geosite	Toe of the lava flow	Ito					
12	Babanotaira Volcano	Geosite	Grassland area of Babanotaira	Ito					
13	Chigogafuchi Valley	Geosite	Chigogafuchi Valley	Ito		1			
14	Omuro Volcano	Geosite	Omuroyama Scoria Cone and Iwamuro Volcano	Ito	National	5			
15	Yahazu Volcano	Geosite	Yahazu Volcano and Kounoyama Volcano	Ito					
16	Umenokidaira Volcano	Geosite	Crater of Umenokidaira Volcano	Ito					
17	Mt. Joyama	Geosite	Mt. Joyama	Izunokuni		2			
18	Ukihashi Active Fault Landforms	Geosite	Civic forest park territory	Izunokuni					
19	Fudo Falls	Geosite	Fudo Falls and the temple	Izunokuni					
20	Sukumo Volcano	Geosite	Sukumo scoria cone but higher than skyline road	Izu					
21	Asahi Falls	Geosite	Asahi Falls and Odaira Shrine	Izu		1			
22	Okunoin Platy Joints	Geosite	Okunoin Temple	Izu					
23	Lepidocyclina Fossils at Shimoshiraiwa	Geosite	Registered area of the natural monument	Izu	Prefectural	1			
24	Nakaizu Winery Peneplain	Geosite	Cultivation field of the wineery	Izu					
25	Seko Valley	Geosite	Seko Valley	Izu					
26	Joren Falls	Geosite	Joren Falls and lava plateau of Kayano. The territory is inside the National Park area	Izu		1			
27	Hachikubo Vocano	Geosite	Hachikubo Scoria Cone	Izu		1			
28	Namesawa Valley	Geosite	Lava of Namesawa Volcano and lahar exposure	Izu		1			
29	Nagano	Geosite	Lava plateau of Nagano and rice terrace of Arahara	Izu					
30	Toi Goldmine	Geosite	Mine pits area and mining museum	Izu		1			
31	Gantsuki Tensho Goldmine	Geosite	Mine territory	Izu					
32	Yuhi Falls	Geosite	Yuhi Falls and its vicinity	Izu					
33	Kajiyamama Turbidite	Geosite	Exposure of the turbidite	Izu		1			
34	Lake at the top of Mt. Nekkc	Geosite	Lake and its surroundings	Izu / Nishiizu		1			
35	Takamba Coast	Geosite	Takamba coast and its vicinity	Shimoda					
36	Ebisu Island	Geosite	Ebisu Island area	Shimoda		3			
37	Mt. Nesugata	Geosite	Upper mountain of Nesugatayama	Shimoda					
38	Mt. Shimoda-fuji	Geosite	Mount Shimoda-fuji	Shimoda					
39	Bentenjima Cape at Kakizaki	Geosite	Bentenjima Cape area	Shimoda		1			
40	Ryugu Sea Cave	Geosite	Ryugu Sea Cave and its surrounding trail	Shimoda		2			
41	Lava Flow from Numanokawa-higashi Volcano	Geosite	Lookout area	Kawazu					
42	Lava flow from Kanten forestry road volcano	Geosite	Lava flow area	Kawazu					
43	Kawazu Seven Falls	Geosite	Surrounding area of the roop bridge to sarutahuch	Kawazu					
44	Hachinoyama Volcano	Geosite	Scoria cone of Hachinoyama Volcano	Kawazu					
45	Scoria Road Cutting at Hachinoyama Volcano	Geosite	Road cutting path area	Kawazu					
46	Sagano River Trail	Geosite	Vicinity of Sagano river	Kawazu		1			
47	Shobuzawa Coast	Geosite	Shobuzawa coast and neiboring reefs	Kawazu					
48	Sandantaki Falls	Geosite	Vicinity of Sandandaki Falls	Kawazu					
49	Lake Komoike and Shirataki Park	Geosite	Lake Komoike, Shirataki Park, and connecting Sakura River	Mishima		2			
50	Lava of Mishima Station North Entrance	Geosite	Lava exposure nearby the Station	Mishima		1			
51	Ayudome Falls	Geosite	Area of ayudome Falls, lowe left bank exposure, and right bank lookout	Mishima					
52	Cape Bentenjima	Geosite	Area of Cape Bentenjima	Matsuzaki		1			
53	Muroiwa Quarry	Geosite	Quarry and the parking lot	Matsuzaki		4			
54	Mt. Eboshi at Kumomi	Geosite	In the vicinity of Mt. Eboshi, Cape Omoide, and Ushituki Rock	Matsuzaki		4			
55	Senganmon Rock	Geosite	Vicinity of Senganmon Rock	Matsuzaki		2			
56	Iwachi	Geosite	Bay area of Iwachi	Matsuzaki		1			
57	Senbon Coast	Geosite	Numazu City territory of Senbon Coast	Numazu					
58	Mt. Ushibuse	Geosite	Area of Mt. Ushibuse	Numazu		1			
59	Awashima Island	Geosite	Awashima Island and its vicinity	Numazu					
60	Mt. Kanuki	Geosite	Upper mountain of Kanukiyama	Numazu		1			
61	Funayama	Geosite	Funayama hamlet and sea cliff	Numazu		1			
62	Ayutshubo Falls	Geosite	Mishima Lava at the Ayutubo Falls	Numazu/ Nagaizumi	Prefectural	2			
63	Pillow Lava at Ishiki	Geosite	Pillow lava exposure	Nishiizu		2			
64	Cape Kogane	Geosite	Cape Kogane	Nishiizu	Prefectural	2			
65	Futo Coast	Geosite	Dykes, tuff, and land-tied island	Nishiizu		2			

	Site name	Site category	Description	Location municipality	Heritage designation	Number of Interpritation Panel	Scientifically importance	Use for education	Use for geotourism
66	Dougashima Coast	Geosite	Dougashima Coastal area	Nishiizu	National	4			
67	Sawada Park	Geosite	Sawada Park	Nishiizu					
68	Karuno Park	Geosite	Karuno Park	Nishiizu		1			
69	Cape Ajo	Geosite	Cape Ajo	Nishiizu					
70	Cape Tomyo and Tago Area	Geosite	In the vicinity of Cape Tomyo to Sonnoshima Island	Nishiizu					
71	Deai Turbidite	Geosite	Exposures of nannoplanktons and turbidites	Nishiizu					
72	Kubo-no-yusui Spring	Geosite	Dry detention park area	Nagaizumi		1			
73	Yoroigabuchi Falls	Geosite	Falls surroundings	Nagaizumi		1			
74	Ushigabuchi Falls	Geosite	Falls surroundings	Nagaizumi		1			
75	Yatsu-no-yusui Spring	Geosite	Natural spring area	Nagaizumi					
76	Tsurubeotoshi Falls	Geosite	Falls surroundings	Nagaizumi		1			
77	Cape Kurone	Geosite	Cape surroundings	Higashiizu					
78	Hasami Rocks	Geosite	Rocks surroundings	Higashiizu					
79	Lava Outcrop from Amagi Volcano	Geosite	Lava outcrops including columanr pillars	Higashiizu					
80	Shirata Sulfur Mining Site	Geosite	Sulfur mining site	Higashiizu					
81	Anagiri Coast	Geosite	In the vicinity of the coast	Higashiizu					
82	Cape Hakachi	Geosite	Cape Hakachi and Akakabe sea cliff	Minamiizu		1			
83	Jaishi	Geosite	Jaishi site	Minamiizu					
84	Ihama	Geosite	Ihama hamlet area	Minamiizu					
85	Ochii	Geosite	Sea cliff at the south of Ochii hamlet	Minamiizu					
86	Mera	Geosite	Mera Bay area	Minamiizu					
87	Shirazaki Coast	Geosite	Sea cliff at Shirasaki	Minamiizu					
88	Ryuzaki Dyke	Geosite	Jakudari Dyke and neiboring sea cliff	Minamiizu					
89	Iruma	Geosite	Normal fault, monument, and sand bank at Iruma	Minamiizu					
90	Iruma-senjojiki	Geosite	Coastal area between Senjojiki and Cape mituish where including dyke	Minamiizu					
91	Columnar Joints at Nakagi	Geosite	Coastal area between parking lot and Togai Coas	Minamiizu		1			
92	Outcrop of Minamizaki Volcano	Geosite	Sea cliff locates at the south of the Yusuge Park	Minamiizu					
93	Irozaki Fishery Port	Geosite	Irozaki Fishery Port surrounding area including the	Minamiizu					
94	Kano	Geosite	Quarry area	Minamiizu					
95	Yumigahama Coast	Geosite	Yumigahama Coast	Minamiizu		1			
96	Ounohama Coast	Geosite	Coastal area between Ounohama Coast and Cape	Minamiizu	Municipal				
97	Minokake Rocks	Geosite	Rock reefs of Minokake Rocks and surrouding sea	Minamiizu					
98	Nishikigaura Coast	Geosite	West coast of Akao Hotel	Atami					
99	Hatsushima Island	Geosite	Hatsushima Island area	Atami					
100	Tanna Fault Park	Geosite	Fault Park area	Kannami	National	1			
101	Tsunami Boulders at Nabeta Beach	Geo/Disaster	Nabeta Beach	Shimoda					
102	Lake Haccho	Geo/Ecological	National park special protection zone	Izu		1			
103	Kawagodaira Lavas	Geo/Ecological	Lava area	Izu					
104	Cape Tsumeki	Geo/Ecological	Greater Cape Tsumeki	Shimoda	Prefectural	2			
105	Kisami-ohama Beech	Geo/Ecological	Sea caves in the vicinity of the Kisami-ohama	Shimoda					
106	Touji Sand Dune	Geo/Ecological	Sand dune and vicinity outcrops	Shimoda		1			
107	Sakai River and Kiyozumi Green Area	Geo/Ecological	Park territory	Mishima					
108	Cape Ose	Geo/Ecological	Cape Ose including Minami dyke	Numazu	National	1			
109	Ita	Geo/Ecological	Beach ridge, Lake Myojin and the sea cliff of northern	Numazu		1			
110	Kakita River Natural Springs	Geo/Ecological	Kakita river from riverhead to nearby Shizimizu Elementary School	Shimizu	National	1			
111	Hosono Highland	Geo/Ecological	Mountain-burning area	Higashiizu	Prefectural	2			
112	Lake Shiranuta	Geo/Ecological	Lake and the trail	Higashiizu					
113	Yusuge Park	Geo/Ecological	Yusuge park area	Minamiizu		1			
114	Suishozan mound	Geo/Ecological/ Cultural	Mt. Suishozan and Ohito Bridge	Izunokuni		1			
115	Heda Town and Cape Mihama	Geo/Ecological/ Cultural/Disaster	Greater Heda Bay including terrestrial area	Numazu		3			
116	Mt. Katsuragi	Geo/Ecological/ Cultural/Lookout	Upper mountain of Katsuragi	Izunokuni		2			
117	Nishiamagi Highland	Geo/Lookout	Greater Nishina Pass	Nishiizu / Izu					
118	Futo Fortification Stone	Geo/Cultural	Coast area around fortification stone	Ito		1			
119	Mt. Nakou	Geo/Cultural	Cultural property area	Ito					
120	Kitaema Cave Tombs	Geo/Cultural	Greater cave area	Izunokuni		1			
121	Mine Geyser	Geo/Cultural	Area of Geyser park	Kawazu					
122	Rakujuen Park	Geo/Cultural	Rakujuen Park area	Mishima	National	1			
123	Warikozukainarizuka Shrine	Geo/Cultural	Shrine territory	Nagaizumi		1			
124	Teishi Mida Cave	Geo/Cultural	Cape area including Mida Cave	Minamiizu	National				
125	33 Deities of Mercy at Koura	Geo/Cultural	Viscinity of 33 Deities of Mercy	Minamiizu		1			
126	Cape Iro	Geo/Cultural	Cape Iro from cape toe to the Ocean Park	Minamiizu		1			
127	Karai Shrine	Geo/Cultural	Area of the shrine	Kannami	Municipal	1			
128	Kashiya Cave Tombs	Geo/Cultural	Designated area of the caves	Kannami					
129	Ike Valley Village Forest Landscape	Ecological	Ike hamlet territory	Ito		1			
130	Ikadaba Wasabi Terrace	Ecological	Ikadaba valley	Izu					
131	Premeival forest at Mt. Amagi	Ecological	Area of special protection zone	Izu / Kawazu	National				
132	Genbei River	Ecological	Genbei River from headstream to Hirokoji street	Mishima	**World Water System Heritage**	1			
133	Beech Forest at Mt. Ashitaka	Ecological	Around the top of Mt. Ihai	Nagaizumi					
134	Kamper Forest in ARI-UTF	Ecological	Kamper Forest in ARI-UTF	Minamiizu					
135	Quercus phillyraeoides Community at Koura	Ecological	33 Deities of Mercy at Koura area	Minamiizu	Prefectural				

	Site name	Site category	Description	Location municipality	Heritage designation	Number of Interpritation Panel	Scientifically importance	Use for education	Use for geotourism
136	Tenjinbara	Ecological/ Lookout	Tenjinbara area including Chojagahara Mountain	Minamiizu		1			
137	Townscape of Ito Hotsprings	Cultural	Registered cultural property "Tokaikan Inn" and its surroundings	Ito		1			
138	Ike Discharge Tunnel	Cultural	Entrance of the tunnel	Ito					
139	Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces	Cultural	Territory of the furnaces and guidance center	Izunokuni	**World Cultural Heritage**				
140	Shuzenji Hotsprings	Cultural	Main area of Shuzenji hotspring townscape	Izu		1			
141	Old Amagi Tunnel	Cultural	Tunnel and its vicinity	Izu					
142	Shirahama Shrine	Cultural	Shrine area	Shimoda		1			
143	Rendaiji Hotesprings	Cultural	Rendaiji hotspring townscape	Shimoda					
144	Stone Buddha Statues at Mt. Kan'non	Cultural	Vicinity of stone statues	Kawazu					
145	Mishima Taisha Shrine	Cultural	Territory of the shrine	Mishima		1			
146	Yamanaka Castle Park	Cultural	Territory of the castle	Mishima					
147	Lake Maruike	Cultural	Park territory	Shimizu					
148	Harabun Ancient Burial Mound	Cultural	Ancient burial mound park area	Nagaizumi		1			
149	Ashitakasuijinsha Temple	Cultural	Suijinja Temple territory	Nagaizumi		1			
150	Hokkawa Fortification Stone Park	Cultural	Park territory	Higashiizu					
151	Shimogamo Hotsprings	Cultural	Main area of hotspring wells	Minamiizu		1			
152	Hashiriyu Hotspring	Cultural	Hotspring site	Aami		1			
153	Atami Townscape	Cultural	Center of Atami town and Tanna Tunnel entrance	Atami					
154	Karuisawa	Cultural	Active fault exposure	Kannami					
155	City of Shimoda	Cultural/Disaster /Lookout	Old town area of Shimoda	Shimoda		1			
156	Oratche Dairy Farm	Cultural/Lookout	Farm territory	Kannami					
157	View from Darumayama	Lookout	Top and neiboring parking lot of Mt. Daruma	Izu					
158	View from Darumayama Resthouse	Lookout	Resthouse area	Izu		1			
159	Agricultural Landscape at Hakone Volcano West Flank	Lookout	Lookout area of the west slope	Mishima					
160	Ishibu Rice Terraces	Lookout	Rice terrace area	Matsuzaki					
161	Kumomi Yuhito-shioisainomisaki Auto Camp Site	Lookout	Lookout sites in the camping ground	Matsuzaki					
162	View from Mt Ashitaka Southern Flank	Lookout	Parking lot area	Numazu					
163	View from Mt. Kinkan	Lookout	Around the top of Mt. Kinkan	Numazu					
164	Viwe from Mt. Honjo	Lookout	Around the top of Mt. Honjo	Shimizu		5			
165	View from Surugadaira Hill	Lookout	Greater hill top area	Nagaizumi		1			
166	View from Mt. Sengen	Lookout	Around the top of Mt. Sengen	Higashiizu					
167	View from Yogai Bridge	Lookout	Vicinity of the bridge	Higashiizu					
168	Viwe from West Tanna Parking	Lookout	Parking lot area	Kannami		1			
169	View from Jikkoku Pass	Lookout	Top area of the Jikkoku Pass	Kannami		1			
170	Gyorenji Temple	Disaster	Gyorenji Temple territory	Ito					
171	Butsugenji Temple	Disaster	Temple territory	Ito					
172	Kaizoji Temple	Disaster	Temple territory	Ito					
173	Keikyoin Temple	Disaster	Temple territory	Ito					
174	Lake Matsukawa/Okuno Dum	Disaster	Lake Matsukawa/ Okuno Dam	Ito		2			
175	Eartquake Striation	Disaster	Sellter of property	Izunokuni	National	1			
176	Kanogawa Flood Control Channel	Disaster	Kanogawa Flood Control Channel territry	Izunokuni		1			
177	Kanogawa Memorial Park	Disaster	Park territory	Izu					
178	Landslide at Ikadaba	Disaster	landslide area	Izu					
179	Mishima Shrine	Disaster	Shrine territory	Izu					
180	Kawazu Nanadaru Roop	Disaster	Area of roop bridge	Kawazu					
181	View-O Sluice	Disaster	Greater View-O	Numazu		2			
182	Ohira	Disaster	Ohira hamlet area including Kanogawa riverbank and lockages	Numazu					
183	Kawakubo Earthquake Depression	Disaster	Landslide area	Numazu					

4. Representative Gesites Dougashima: Submarine Volcano

Fig. 3-1 Dougashima

The Shirahama Group of strata (from 10 to 2 Ma) were formed by submarine eruptions in shallow seas around the volcanic arc. They overlie the Yugashima Group (from 15 to 11 Ma) and are characterized by a variety of facies that record the eruptions of submarine volcanoes.

In the area around Dougashima in Nishiizu Town, the coastal cliffs show continuous strata of submarine debris flows associated with eruptions, strata of pumice and volcanic ash that settled on top of them, and hyaloclastite, which flowed along the seabed. The period of the eruptions, the stratigraphy, and the sedimentary environment have been determined, and so a lot of international research on submarine eruptions and sedimentation mode has been done here. On the southern coast of Dougashima the upper layer of the submarine debris flow merges into cross-bedded tuff, demonstrating that it was part of a single volcanic event. These strata also include volcanic bombs with chilled margins. These favorable research conditions contributed to the formation of initial theories of explosive submarine eruptions.

Fig. 3-2 Omuro Volcano

Omuro Volcano: An Active Monogenetic Volcano Group

After colliding with Honshu and becoming a peninsula, eruptions that formed large terrestrial volcanoes continued. However, about 150,000 years ago, an independent monogenetic volcano group, the Eastern Izu Volcano Group, became active. Such volcano groups are unusual in the Japanese archipelago, and this one is still active today.

Omuro Volcano is the largest scoria cone in the Eastern Izu Volcano Group, and was formed in an eruption about 4,000 years ago. From its peak, you can look out over Ito City and see the many

Fig. 3-3 Omuro Volcano and Jogasaki C.

volcanoes and the landscape produced by their ejecta, allowing you to feel how widespread the monogenetic volcano group is. The eruption of Omuro Volcano produced a large volume of lava, creating the gentle slopes of the Izu highlands, and the complex forms of the Jogasaki Coast where it reached the sea. The beautiful upturned-bowl shape of Omuro Volcano has been preserved by an annual burning of vegetation, and the whole volcano is a nationally designated natural monument.

The Tanna Fault: Continuing Crustal Deformation and Active Faults

Fig. 3-4 Lateral displacement along the Tanna Fault

After the collision of Izu with Honshu, the north-south compression of the peninsula drove crustal deformation across the whole region. As a result, many active faults developed, and some of them have given rise to earthquakes of M6 to 7 in recorded history. In the early hours of November 26th, 1930, strike-slip faulting of about 2 m occurred along the existing Tanna Fault, giving rise to the M7.3 Kitaizu Earthquake. The total displacement of the Tanna Fault has added up to about 1 km horizontally and about 100 m vertically.

At the Tanna Fault, which caused the Kitaizu Earthquake and its southwestern extension, and at the Himenoyu Fault to the southeast, the horizontal slip at the surface is still visible, and the Tanna Fault Park is a nationally designated natural monument. A pioneering trench survey revealed evidence of repeated faulting, inspiring global faulting research.

5. Representative Cultural Sites

World Heritage Site: Part of “Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining” – Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces

Nirayama Reverberatory Furnace was listed as a World Heritage Site in 2015 as part of “Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution: Iron and Steel, Shipbuilding and Coal Mining”, and designated as a cultural site in the Geopark in 2020. It was a foundation stone of Japan’s modernization, and is the only surviving reverberatory

furnace in Japan that actually cast artillery. Reverberatory furnaces are melting furnaces that convert pig iron into high-quality iron. The molten iron is poured into molds to create artillery pieces. The furnace was constructed in the mid 19th century at the urging of Egawa Hidetatsu, who was the Nirayama Governor and the officer responsible for the coastal defense of Edo (now Tokyo.) The furnace was used to cast guns for the Shinagawa emplacement.

Fig. 3-5 Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces, World Heritage Site

Shuzenji Hot Spring Town: Hot Spring Culture of the Izu Peninsula

The Izu Peninsula is blessed with many hot springs, and many tourists come to enjoy them. Shuzenji is one such destination, and one of the few locations in the Izu Peninsula where a hot spring town has grown up. The town contains many important historical locations, such as Shuzenji Temple, from which it takes its name, Tokko-no-yu hot spring, which is said to have been discovered by the eminent Buddhist monk Kukai in 807, a single outdoor bath, Hakoyu public bath, Hie Jinja and Shigetsudo, which are connected to a tragedy of the Minamoto clan, and a Russian Orthodox Church. It also has many connections to authors, such as Natsume Soseki, Izumi Kyoka, and Akutagawa Ryunosuke, all important figures of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, who all enjoyed long stays in this hotspring.

Fig. 3-6 Shuzenji Hotspring Townscape

6. Representative Ecological Sites

Wasabi Terraces in the Ikadaba Valley

Wasabi cultivation flourishes in the Izu Peninsula. In order to grow wasabi, a lot of running water is needed, and that water should be pure and at a temperature of around 15ºC. The high rainfall experienced by Mt Amagi in the central region of the peninsula is behind this supply of spring water. The rainwater penetrates cracks and fissures in the volcanic rock of the mountains to become ground water, and as the

aquifers are exposed in the foothills of the mountains the area is blessed with many springs. At Ikadaba in Nakaizu, the wasabi fields making use of the ground water that wells up at the edge of Mt Amagi's Kawagodaira lava extend to the bed of the Omi River, creating an emblematic landscape of Shizuoka wasabi cultivation.

Fig. 3-7 Wasabi cultivation landcape in Ikadaba

As wasabi cultivation uses almost no fertilizer or agrochemicals, and the terraces calm the flow of the water, a characteristic ecosystem develops in wasabi fields, securing biodiversity. It has little environmental impact and is a sustainable production system. Based on these characteristics, it has been designated as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System.

The primeval forest of Mt Amagi

The Mt Banjiro and Mt Banzaburo peaks of Mt Amagi, along with the area around Lake Haccho, are designated as a Special Protection Zone within the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. Within this area, people have not replanted the vegetation, and an extremely valuable example of the indigenous plant life has been preserved.

Fig. 3-8 Beech tree primeval forest at Mt.Amagi

Particularly important among these plants are the beech trees, which are survivals from the ice age, and only flourish at elevations of over 700 m. It is also valuable as a beech forest on the Pacific side of Japan, which sees little snow. In addition to the beech trees, Amagi rhododendron and Amagi azaleas grow naturally. It is also designated by the Forestry Agency as the Lake Haccho and Kawagodaira Biotic Community Protection Forest.

7. Representative Lookout Site

View from Darumayama Rest House: The South Sea Volcanic Island that Collided

with Honshu

Fig. 3-9 Northward landscape viewing from Darumayama and formation of mountain ranges

There is a site in the north of the Izu Peninsula from which there is a good view of the collision between the Izu-Bonin Arc and Japanese Island Arc. The Darumayama Rest House is on the ridge of the Darumayama Volcano, formed by the Izu Peninsula Collision, at an elevation of 630 m. It overlooks Suruga Bay, and beyond that you can see Mt Fuji and Hakone, and further in the distance the pair of folding mountains created by the collision between the two arcs, the Akaishi Mountains and Tanzawa Mountains. Of these, the rocks and strata that make up the Tanzawa Mountains were originally part of the Izu-Bonin Arc, and collided with and became part of Honshu before the collision with the Izu Peninsula.

8. Representative Disaster Site

Kaizoji Temple

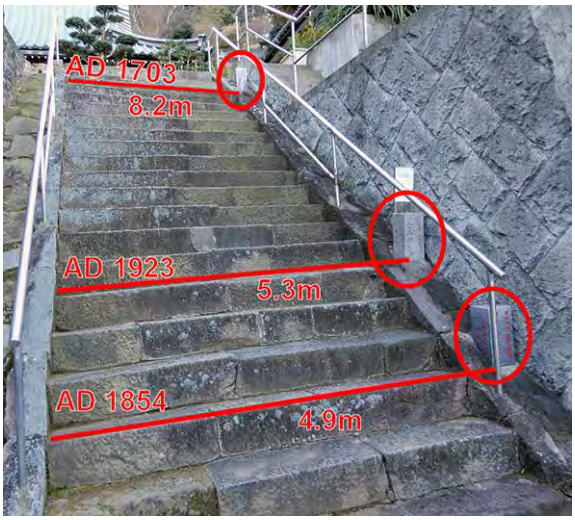


Fig. 3-10 Tsunami height monuments at Kaizoji Temple stairs

At this temple near Kawana Port in Ito City, the height reached by historical tsunami is marked by stone monuments along the side of the stone steps leading to the temple within the precincts. From the top, they mark the heights reached by the tsunami associated with the 1703 Genroku Earthquake, the 1923 Great Kanto Earthquake, and the 1854 Ansei-Tokai Earthquake. As Ito City is on Sagami Bay, it has been struck by tsunami generated by earthquakes on the Sagami Trough many times throughout history. Thus, we can expect it to be struck by similar tsunami in the future as well. It is important for everyone in the region to know what to do in the

event of an earthquake. The Tsunami Height Monuments at Kaizoji Temple, by being part of everyday life, create an awareness that, if there is a large earthquake, people need to evacuate to somewhere that is, at least, higher than those markers, and are a symbol of the way the lessons of the past can be handed on to the future.

9. Authors and Izu

Izu, with its many hot springs, has been a popular place for authors to stay while writing their works, and it appears with particular frequency in works of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Inoue Yasushi, who is famous for his autobiographical novel *Shirobanba*, grew up in Amagi-yugashima, and Kawabata Yasunari, the Nobel Laureate and author of *The Dancing Girl of Izu,* spent long periods staying in the area. Dazai Osamu wrote his major works *The Setting Sun* and *No Longer Human* while staying at inns in Atami and Numazu, and Mishima Yukio, author of the novel *The Frolic of the Beasts,* also had connections to the area. Many other authors also loved Izu, and since 2018 we have held "Geo Literati Salons" to discuss the connections between their works and the environment of Izu.

10. Intangible Cultural Assets

There are 58 registered Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Izu Peninsula, one national, ten prefectural, 46 municipal, and one that is both national and prefectural. The cultural assets are mainly seasonal festivals, Shinto rites, and local performing arts, and they are all protected by law. Among these, Mishima Daimyojin, the kami (deity) of Mishima Taisha shrine, the premier Shinto shrine of the ancient Izu province and a national Important Cultural Asset, received an increase in rank every time a volcanic island erupted in the south, demonstrating the deep connection between Izu and volcanoes. There is also a deep connection to damage from water, and a traditional ceremony known as "Kawakanjo" is held at the Kano River every August to pacify the kami of the river and pray for the peace of victims of flooding and similar disasters. In addition, there are many shrines that were venerated by people who made their living on the sea as guardian kami of mariners, such as Iro Jinja shrine at the end of Cape Iro. This veneration continues to this day.

Important Sites Other Than Geosites and Their Connection to the Geopark

Category	Site Name	Description
Water and Forests	Kannami Primeval Forest	A beech forest protected for over two centuries
	Cape Ose	Sacred spring and pool, northernmost stand of juniper
	Amagi Primeval Forest	Special Protected Area within the National Park. Surviving primeval beech and tall stewartia forest
Natural Disaster	Earthquake striations	Striations from the Kitaizu earthquake are visible on the side of a torpedo. Nationally designated natural monument.
	Kano River flood control channel	Kano River typhoon, flooding and local history
	Tsunami memorials and tsunami height monuments	Memorials to and lessons from the Meio and Keicho earthquakes, Genroku earthquake, Ansei-Tokai earthquake, and Great Kanto Earthquake
History	Obsidian	Stone tools made with obsidian from the Kashiwa Pass are found throughout the central region
	Nirayama Reverberatory Furnace	Reverberatory furnace for metal casting built by Egawa Hidetatsu in the mid 19th century. Parts of it use Izu stone (tuff). The bricks are made from Kawazu clay. Part of the Word Heritage Site “Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution”.
	Shuzenji Temple Hot Springs and Temple	Legend of Kukai, Tales of Yoritomo and the Hojo, hot springs with literary connections
	Former Amagi Tunnel	Difficult mountain crossing on the Shimoda road, setting for the novel *The Dancing Girl of Izu*
	Shimoda Port	Port on the Edo shipping route, Commodore Perry’s arrival, Ansei tsunami and the Diana (Russian naval ship), Izu stone and plaster wall construction
	Matsuzaki	Irie Chohachi’s frescoes, plaster wall buildings
Specialties and Industry	Izu Stone	Stone for Edo Castle and Odaiba Gun Emplacement, material for Nirayama Reverberatory Furnace and Shimoda townscape
	Gold mines	Toi and Nawaji gold mines. In Edo period, second most productive in Japan, behind Sado.
	Silica Stone mine	Ugusu silica (previously largest source of raw material for glass manufacture)
	Wasabi	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System. Highest production in Japan (2018), natural environment and springs
	Dairy Farming in Tanna	Switch to dairy farming after opening of Tanna tunnel
	Izu Agar-agar	Harvest red seaweed (*tengusa*) from shallow warm currents, artisanal *tokoroten* manufacture.
	Deep sea products	Fisheries exploiting the closeness of the Suruga and Sagami troughs to harvest deep sea animals such as giant crab and red snapper
	Tago Salted Bonito	Town, made by marinating bonito in salt and drying it in A traditional preserved food of the Tago area of Nishiizu the wind. The tradition is preserved in the creation of an auspicious fish for New Year.

Religion	Shirahama Jinja/ Mishima Taisha	Volcanic eruptions and ancient prayers
Hot springs	Hot springs of the Izu Peninsula Scenery of Ito Hot Spring Town	The large scale terrestrial volcanism that continued until a couple of hundred thousand years ago left geothermal energy in the rocks under the Izu Peninsula, and springs heated by this energy well up across the peninsula. In Ito Hot Spring Town it is still possible to see many inns that are registered as cultural properties.
Literature	Izu Modern Literature Museum Yasushi Inoue Literary Museum	Authors who stayed long-term in Izu described the scenery of the area and used it as a metaphor for their characters' psychology. Yugashima Hot Springs are the setting for Inoue Yasushi's *Shirobanba*, and it is also where Kawabata Yasunari wrote *The Dancing Girl of Izu.* The Izu Modern Literature Museum holds manuscripts and personal possessions of 120 authors with links to Izu, and the Yasushi Inoue Literary Museum in Nagaizumi Town is an important center for publicizing the literary associations of Izu.
Intangible Heritage	Kawakanjo Bon festival dance in Mera	A rite to appease the spirit of the Kano River and victims of drowning, it almost died out but has been preserved by locals. The women of the area form a circle and dance slowly in time to drums, flutes and shamisen. It derives from the 15th century culture of Kyoto, the old capital.

Chapter 4 The Izu Peninsula Geopark Vision

1. Forward to a Shining Future with the Izu Peninsula

The Izu Peninsula Geopark aims to realize its value as a Global Geopark and create a sustainable and active Izu Peninsula that moves into a shining future through the following principles:

1) The value of the landscape and geology as they reflect the globally unique origins of the Izu Peninsula.
2) Advanced disaster mitigation measures that utilize the consciousness of nature and regional heritage of people who live on this moving landscape.
3) Sustainable actions in which local people take the lead.

Chapter 5 Activity Policy and Action Plans

1. Research and Conservation

1-1 Basic Principles

The secretariat of the Izu Peninsula Geopark Promotion Council includes three researchers, who carry out research across many fields in the Izu Peninsula. Further, as the area has been designated a UNESCO Global Geopark due to its globally valuable geoheritage, research appropriate to this status is being undertaken. A research grant system has been established, to promote research at the global forefront and encourage publication in English-language peer-reviewed journals. The results of this research are put to work in the region every year, in the interpretation of sites and the activities of guides. The area of the Izu Peninsula Geopark includes several university campuses, and the geopark dispatches its scientists to co-teach courses and lay the foundations for collaborative research concerning the peninsula. As part of this, Shizuoka University's research facility and AmaGEO, the geopark's research hub, were set up and research into the ecosystem was added to the existing geological projects. Through these activities we hope to not only accumulate new knowledge across a range of fields, but to also use it for the benefit of the geopark and the wider region.

Concerning conservation, many areas within the Izu Peninsula Geopark are protected under the National Parks Act and related ordinances, the Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties, and Regional Forestry Plans, but there are still some sites without legal protection. To address this, the geopark is working to develop an Ecotourism Promotion Concept under the Ecotourism Promotion Act. Once that Concept has been approved by the Ministry of the Environment, the geopark will be able to work with the municipalities that make up the area to improve the conservation measures for any sites that are under threat.

1-2 Towards the SDGs

The geopark's fundamental role is to conserve and make use of the heritage that captures "the unique value of the Izu Peninsula". At the same time, however, we will strengthen our cooperation with the municipalities, Geoguide Association and other bodies to raise awareness and provide education across a range of contexts so that all activities in the peninsula will be sustainable across the generations. Through our

conservation and research activities, we will manage the sites appropriately, and pass the wealth of the land and sea of the Izu Peninsula on to the future.

1-3 Conservation Policy

As described in Chapter 2, the appeal of the Izu Peninsula arises from a geological history with no parallel elsewhere in the world, and the currently ongoing volcanism and crustal deformation. Part of the region is a National Park, and many of the sites are protected under one or more of the National Parks Act, the Nature Conservation Act, the Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties, the Forests Act, the Coasts Act, the Rivers Act, the Land Use Ordinances, and other laws and ordinances. However, some sites still have no legal protection, and the Izu Peninsula Geopark will develop conservation policies and plans for the sites so that we can sustainably conserve and use the natural heritage of the peninsula and hand it on to the future. The concept of geoheritage is founded on the idea that the land is the basis for ecosystems, landscapes, and culture.

At the Izu Peninsula Geopark, we are working to create ways to evaluate sites that are always conscious of the links between geoheritage and society, and modes of conservation of that heritage that build on those evaluations. As the first step, in 2015 we received the support of the Ministry of the Environment to carry out a Natural and Cultural Resources Survey, which created an inventory of the geosites and related natural and cultural resources (including intangible heritage, religion, and so on). Since 2020, the Izu region has been a case study for the development of an evaluation system for sustainable tourism. Further, as guidelines are necessary if government agencies, businesses, and local residents are to protect and conserve the sites of the park in a systematic manner, we are creating an Izu Peninsula Ecotourism Promotion Concept, and drawing up guidelines for the conservation and use of the sites.

For the future, we want to create a system that draws everyone into a process of continuous improvement of our conservation practice, based on past conservation successes and guidelines. First, we will take the results of research to the people of the region and visitors from both within and outside Japan. Then, we will constantly accept feedback on how to resolve issues and improve the system from residents, researchers, and government agencies, ensuring that they can act on their own initiative at every stage. The Izu Peninsula Geopark will work in close alliance with the municipalities, its members, organizations, and local residents to conserve the

environment and the landscape.

1-4 Conservation and Sustainable Management of the Sites

We will present data and examples of the conservation and preservation management of the sites in the Izu Peninsula Geopark under three categories: 1) Legal restrictions; 2) Natural regeneration and de-facto protection; 3) Geopark and other.

1-4-1 Legal Restrictions: Conservation under the National Parks Act, Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties, and other ordinances

The Izu Peninsula Geopark includes the Izu Peninsula region (22 km^2) of the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. This region is mainly composed of coastline and mountains, including Mt Amagi with its important beech forests and endemic plants, and of the 159 geosites, 80 are protected as part of the National Park.

Of those, 72 are in the Protected Zone, and two (Lake Haccho and the primeval woods of Mt Amagi) are in the Special Protected Zone. (See the list of sites for more detail.) Strict regulations apply within the National Park, limiting development, construction, logging, and so on.

Further, more than 750 locations within the geopark are protected as Cultural Properties under the Act on the Protection of Cultural Properties and similar local ordinances, if we add up all national, prefectural, and municipal properties. Forty of these are geosites, and there are many other examples of important stands of vegetation that are protected as natural monuments. Further, many other areas are effectively protected under ordinances for landscape and streetscape (Shimoda, Atami, Izunokuni, and others), outdoor advertising (Mishima etc.), and the environment (Nagaizumi etc.), or as part of Coastal Conservation Plans and Regional Forestry Plans.

1-4-2 Natural Regeneration and De Facto Protection in Local Society

Natural regeneration projects have been carried out under local leadership in the Izu Peninsula since before anyone thought of calling it a geopark. In this section, we introduce examples of major natural regeneration projects and de facto protection.

Natural Regeneration Projects

People across the Izu Peninsula aimed to regenerate degraded landscapes and

ecosystems applying appropriate methods step by step over time. These activities are supported by the active participation and basic attitudes of the local society, and ultimately contribute to the geopark's diverse conservation activities from the perspectives of landscape and ecosystems.

Fig. 5-1 Examples of Natural Regeneration Projects: water-crowfoot (L) and rice terrace in Ishibu (R)

Kakitagawa River (Shimizu Town)	A 1.2 km long river entirely formed from spring water from Mount Fuji, habitat for a unique biota. The freshwater environment had deteriorated during the years of economic growth, but it was restored by activities that also pioneered National Trusts for the environment in Japan. Today, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is continuing the restoration of the Kakitagawa natural environment through a plan established in 2011. Restoration activities are coordinated with experts and conservation groups.
Mishima Springs (Mishima City)	As with Kakitagawa River, the springs in Mishima City are being restored through the passionate and painstaking efforts of local residents and conservation groups. Through the efforts of NPO Groundwork Mishima, the Genpei River was designated a World Water System Heritage Site in 2018.
Rice Terraces in Ishibu (Matsuzaki Town)	In the Ishibu region of Matsuzaki Town, in the mountains, there are about 370 rice terraces supported by stone walls, covering around 4.2 ha. Fully 90% of the fields had been abandoned, but with the help of locals and volunteers the farmers were able to bring them all back into operation, restoring the beautiful scenery. The circle of cooperation has been widened to include visitors from Greater Tokyo, corporations, and universities in Shizuoka through the Rice Field Owner and Trust Member systems, and it is now a vital part of the village revitalization.

Traditionally Protected Landscapes

Since far back in history, the people of Izu have used some of its natural resources in common, and preserved the landscapes and ecosystems associated with them. This may have been to make use of resources, as with controlled burns on mountains, or for customary or religious reasons. Such traditionally preserved landscapes can be said to have de facto protection. These long-preserved landscapes contribute to the conservation of many sites of the Izu Peninsula Geopark.

Examples of Traditionally Protected Landscapes

Site	Description
Omuro Volcano (Ito City)	One of the largest scoria cones in Japan, this volcano was formed by an eruption 4,000 years ago, and for about 700 years it has been subjected to controlled burns so that it can be used for straw (kaya) production. The burning has suppressed the growth of forest and preserved the beautiful shape of the cone.
Mt Mishuji, Hosono Highlands (Higashiizu Town)	Mt Mishuji once formed part of Mt Amagi, a large terrestrial volcano, and a landslide on its southeast slope formed the Hosono Highlands. In autumn, the area is covered by eulalia. As with Omuro Volcano, the development of forests has been suppressed by controlled burning since ancient times, and the shape of the volcano slope has been preserved.
Ancient Trees	Many ancient trees remain across the Izu Peninsula. Many of these have preserved as sacred groves, and mark the northern edge of the range of many species. These plants, preserved by ancient religion and culture, illustrate the natural environment of the Izu Peninsula.
Shiranuta Pond (Higashiizu Town)	Shiranuta Pond is on the upper reaches of the Kawakubo River, and fills a depression caused by a landslip on Mt Amagi, which erupted between 800,000 and 200,000 years ago. It is surrounded by primeval forest, and home of the forest green treefrog, a natural monument. Human intervention has been very limited due to the difficulty of reaching it, and as a result it has de facto protection.

Conservation Through Geopark Activities

As a result of the establishment of the Izu Peninsula Geopark Promotion Council, and the designation the peninsula as a geopark both domestically and internationally, people have reassessed the value of the landscapes with which they are familiar and taken action on conservation. Examples include the conservation of outcrops and the preservation of surface peel specimens.

Further, we are carrying out training for civil works staff at the prefectural and municipal levels, explaining the value of the geology exposed during construction work to the geopark. This further supports conservation.

Examples of Conservation Efforts as Geopark Activities

Site	Description
Conservation of Pillow Lava in Ishiki (Nishiizu Town)	This is an outcrop of pillow lava from the oldest stratum in the Izu Peninsula, the Nishina Group. The local residents' association became aware of the outcrop's value through geopark activities and took steps to effectively protect it. Since the international designation of the geopark, this has been continued by the science club and Matsuzaki High School and geoguides.
Training Prefectural Construction Officers	Geological heritage, including geosites, is sometimes lost to construction work. The council has carried out training sessions for the officials responsible for construction in Shizuoka Prefecture and the municipalities, to prevent the loss of heritage through ignorance, and to promote its conservation and understanding of the landscape. As a result of ten years of training, outcrops that are exposed during construction work have surface peels taken, or are preserved in 3D digital data.

In addition to the activities described above, stakeholders within the area of the geopark are independently engaged in activities that conserve and preserve the area, cleaning and preparing particular locations. These activities make a direct contribution to the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of the geopark.

Examples of Other Conservation Activities

Activity	Description
Beach Cleaning (Ito City, Shimoda City)	The Izu Peninsula Geomarine Club is made up of several diving shops. Several times a year, they collect rubbish from the sea around Yawatano and the Futo Coast in Ito City. Further, the Shimoda coast is cleaned by local geoguides. They invite elementary school children to participate and combine it with beachcombing to make it an enjoyable activity.

1-5 Research Activities

The geopark began supporting young researchers in FY2015 in order to raise the general level of academic research in the Izu Peninsula. From FY2018, when the geopark was designated a UNESCO Global Geopark, we changed the policy to provide grants for research at a global level leading to English-language publications in peer-reviewed journals. Further, by publicizing the research grant system to researchers at many institutions, we broadened the range of fields covered by the research. Grant recipients give presentations on their results for the general public, avoiding technical terms. The system has contributed both to advancing the frontiers of global research, and to sharing the results of that research with the community. For the future, we shall secure high-quality understanding of individual sites by taking studies, particularly on the research sites, forward, and making full use of AmaGEO, our research hub.

Table 5-1 Number of adoption by science field of Izu Peninsula Research Grant

	Earth Sciences	Life Sciences	Humanities and Social Sciences
2017	2	1	
2018	2	2	
2019	2	1	
2020	1	1	1

As well as continuing the research grant system, we also aim to put the research material we have already gathered to active use. Further, we will continue our support for high schools within the geopark, for example by creating opportunities to share the results of research.

1-6 Future Plans

In the immediate future, we aim to develop the geopark in three ways. First, the Geopark Promotion Council itself will conduct research, support world-leading researchers, and, based on the knowledge thus gained, become a center for conservation. Second, we will work on effective conservation with the participation of a range of stakeholders, based on indegenious knowledges.Finally, we will establish a conservation plan based on our Ecotourism Promotion Concept.

Action Plan 2021~2025

Activity	Implementing Body	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 Numerical Targets
Site Conservation and Management	Constituent Municipalities Assistance: Promotion Council	Conservation and Management	Conservation and Management	Conservation and Management	Site Reevaluation	Site Reevaluation	Rationalize sites based on reevaluation (aiming for a total of about 100)
Training for Prefectural and Municipal Construction Officers	Shizuoka Prefectural Construction Oversight Center	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Hold Annually
Effective conservation by residents, schools, and interested parties	Promotion Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Proposals for new locations	Implementation in new locations	Ongoing	Implementation at 2 or more new sites
Research activities at AmaGEO	Promotion Council, Shizuoka University, Residents	Research	Writing up papers	Research	Writing up papers	Research	Research publications from every researcher
Revision and use of Geological, Natural, and Cultural Databases	Promotion Council	Create Cultural Database	Create Natural Database	Database implementation	Database implementation	Begin Database Revision	Create 3 new tours based on the database
Research Grants of the Izu Peninsula UNESCO Global Geopark	Promotion Council	Implementation	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	At least three successful examples

2. Educational Activities

2-1 Basic Principles

The geopark's education activities are not just about spreading knowledge of rocks and strata. Rather, they educate people about the links between the origins of the land and people's history, industry, and culture, and cultivate their love for their hometown by helping them realize its good points and attractions. In this way, it molds people who can act to conserve nature and solve the area's problems, securing sustainable development for the region. This activity is defined as "Education for Sustainable Development" in the new national curriculum guidelines.

Beyond compulsory education, social education and research activities in high schools and universities are also very important. If people across the region learn about the links between the earth and both industries and the economy, this will build pride in their region, encouraging them to remain in the area and work towards its sustainable development.

In addition, in the Izu Peninsula it is also essential to pass on the lessons of the past for mitigation of natural disasters, including earthquakes, volcanoes, and typhoons. To support these activities, we have already created a text for "GeoStudies for Elementary and Junior High Schools" and worked on GeoStudies through efforts such as the Geopark education newsletter. However, these activities have been limited to particular areas, and so we plan to work closely with schools, Education Boards, and lifelong learning centers to bring GeoStudies to all fifteen municipalities within the park.

2-2 Education Working Group

The education working group is made up of geoguides involved in educational activities, schoolteachers, educational researchers, and members of educational support organizations (ESD Resource Center of Japan, Asia-Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO). Since 2017, the Education Working Group has been the mainstay of educational activities, devising and validating policies, preparing an educational comic, "Secrets of the Izu Peninsula", aimed and elementary and junior high school students, and investigating training possibilities for geoguides in education. In 2019, it produced the text "GeoStudies for Elementary and Junior High Schools". This text has been

distributed to all elementary and junior high schools, and to education boards within the park. It is used not only in environmental education, but also in local education and disaster mitigation education programs that make use of the geopark. It was designed to support active learning and is particularly popular in elementary school GeoStudies. The group will work to further develop educational materials so that pupils up to junior high school level can enjoy studying the geopark, and work with high schools and universities to enable deeper study of the region.

2-3 Elementary Schools

In elementary schools, GeoStudies are taught in science classes in fifth and sixth grades. They are also widely put to use as a part of integrated study program. People are apt to think that "geo" means rocks and strata, but the industries, culture, and history that are deeply rooted in the land are also an important part of GeoStudies, and the children learn what sort of place their home, Izu, is. Actually visiting locations and studying their geological history has a strong impact on children, and nurtures a love of their hometown, as can be seen in the feedback from one of them: "Through this lesson, the way I look at this familiar scenery has changed. I live in a town I can be proud of, don't I."

At elementary school, GeoStudies are an opportunity for children to get to know the Izu Peninsula, their home, and take more pride in their hometown. At the moment, the program is still restricted to particular areas, but we will develop material that integrates with the school curriculum, and which can be used across the whole of the Izu Peninsula.

2-4 Junior High Schools

At junior high school, GeoStudies are a direct part of several science topics. In the first year, these are "Geological forms and strata around us", "Layers of strata and the past shape of the land", "Volcanoes and earthquakes", and "The blessings of nature and disasters due to volcanoes and earthquakes", while in the second year, it is "The blessings of nature and weather disasters". In addition, they are covered in both the geographical and historical parts of social studies, through tying the relationship between the natural environment, resources and energy to the characteristic features of industry in regions of Japan and the rest of the world. We also hold lessons in the general education period that give the pupils the opportunity to apply this knowledge

to personal experience and problem solving.

However, with the exception of regional studies and disaster education at a few schools, junior high schools do not carry out active learning that links the studied material to hometown pride and local problem solving through the geopark. In the future, we will increase the number of schools engaged in ESD through the use of the text “GeoStudies for Elementary and Junior High Schools”, using the schools that are already passionately involved as a springboard.

2-5 High Schools

In high schools, the geopark is incorporated into studies in a variety of ways. Concrete examples of the use of specialized knowledge of the geopark include Nirayama High School, which researched issues in earth studies, Atami High School, which held a workshop about evacuation routes with residents, and Numazu Commercial High School, which developed a product based on the geopark with local companies. In addition, some high school students have engaged with the geopark through club activities, such as the photography clubs at Nirayama High School and Izu Sogo High School, which collaborated with Izu Hakone Railway to decorate a “GeoTrain” with photographs and explanations of geosites.

In this way, at high school level we do not stop with learning about the geopark, but go on to inform and contribute to the local community based on what has been learned. The Izu Peninsula Geopark supports collaborative endeavors between high schools and community. We will continue to flexibly offer specialist knowledge in lessons, support exploratory activities and cross-disciplinary study, and promote ESD.

2-6 Universities

Our existing activities with universities have covered both cooperation with lessons and research that draw on the Izu Peninsula Geopark, and support for fieldwork that makes use of geosites to uncover local issues and develop the practical abilities needed to tackle them through participation in the Consortium of Universities & Communities in Shizuoka. We will continue our cooperation with universities within the park’s area, and work to build strategic partnerships.

2-7 General Public

Awareness of the “Izu Peninsula Geopark” has increased through activities such as

the GeoCafé, Izu GeoTest, and workshops, as well as through geotours. The geopark is sustained through the participation of individual residents. Thus, it is important to make this circle of people wider and ensure that such participation continues. Accordingly, we aim to further publicize the activities of the geopark and provide more opportunities for residents to get involved.

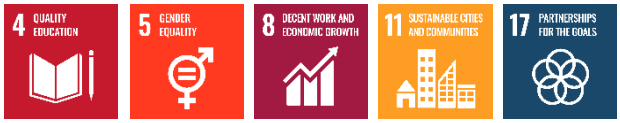
2-8 Future Vision

We will provide education about the Izu Peninsula that starts in pre-school and continues throughout life, nurture a love for the land of Izu that supports them as they are born and raised there, and develop the abilities needed to solve regional problems. At the same time, we will secure an understanding that the origins of the Izu Peninsula inevitably bring the risk of natural disasters and ensure the mitigation of the disasters that are sure to come. Finally, through life-long learning we will offer ESD to all generations.

Action Plan 2021~2025

Activity	Implementing Body	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 Numerical Targets
GeoStudies training for teachers	Promotion Council Municipal Education Boards	Once per year	Once per year	Once per year	Once per year	Once per year	At least five times over five years
Life-long learning courses	Promotion Council Municipal Education Boards	1 or more per year	2 or more per year	2 or more per year	3 or more per year	3 or more per year	At least 11 over five years
Collaborative projects with high schools and universities	Promotion Council High Schools and Universities	1 or more schools per year	1 or more schools per year	1 or more schools per year	2 schools per year	2 schools per year	At least 7 schools over 5 years
Geopark study visits	Promotion Council Geoguide Association	–	2 or more	3 or more	4 or more	4 or more	At least 13 over 5 years
Creating contents for educational website	Promotion Council	Create new contents		Create new contents		Create new contents	10% increase in website views over previous year
Visiting courses outside geopark area	Promotion Council	1 per year	1 per year	1 per year	1 per year	1 per year	At least 5 over 5 years

Lessons at elementary and junior high schools within the park area	Municipal Education Boards Promotion Council Geoguides	1 new municipality	1 new municipality	1 new municipality	1 new municipality	1 new municipality	Implemented in all 15 municipalities



3. Tourism & Local Development

3-1 Basic Principles

In order to promote geotourism, the Izu Peninsula Geopark has designated elements of the natural environment, including geoheritage, and regional history and culture as geopark sites, and worked to uncover the historical and cultural resources of the region by conserving geoheritage, training certified geoguides, establishing local hubs, spreading information, and holding GeoCafés.

The various geotours conducted by certified geoguides and regional geoguides are organized around tourism facilities and visitor centers. During the COVID-19 pandemic, we are taking careful precautions to avoid infection. In the future, we hope to introduce appealing geotours that combine the conservation and use of geosites, at places such as Omuro Volcano. By adding ecotourism, which is being promoted by the Ministry of the Environment, as a partner to geotourism, we aim to develop the area by creating a sustainable tourism region.

3-2 Towards the SDGs

As we promote geotourism and ecotourism, we will work even harder to conserve the natural and cultural resources of the region and hand them on to future generations. To achieve sustainable tourism, we will work closely with the Izu Peninsula Tourist Bureau to improve the efficiency of tourism service provision and strengthen our cooperation with all actors to create a strong tourism region.

The goal of the activities of the Izu Peninsula Geopark is “the creation through sustainable development of a region where everyone would like to continue living”. We are working to achieve the SDGs through strengthening networks and partnerships both inside and outside the park, training and developing certified geoguides, holding events such as GeoCafés that are rooted in the local community, reassessing regional resources, and developing new geotours that anyone can enjoy.

3-3 Geoguide Training

The Izu Peninsula Geopark started training geoguides immediately after the establishment of the Promotion Council in 2011. Training sessions are now held every

other year, and 194 people have been certified as geoguides. They work to bring the geopark to people through various interpretative, educational, and promotional activities. Geoguides do not work exclusively on geotourism, but are also involved in educational activities in schools, in the management of GEORIA and the visitor centers, and the promotion of geopark activities within the area. Their activities have garnered praise from across the country.

Building on their existing activities, we will work to raise the level of the geoguides through further training and interaction with geoguides from other regions. In particular, future training and recertification courses will focus on improving the capacity of geoguides to interpret sites, with a particular eye on foreign tourists and the practical aspects of the SDGs.

3-4 Guided Tours Based at Visitor Centers

The appeal of the Izu Peninsula Geopark and the points of attraction in each area are introduced by the visitor centers established in each of the fifteen constituent municipalities, and these centers contribute to making the geopark visible across the peninsula.

Visitor centers that are permanently staffed by geoguides hold individual exhibitions and offer geotours without reservations. This enables people who know nothing about the geopark when they arrive to fully enjoy it, and these centers are popular. There are needs to strengthen the connections between the centers, to create a network of synergistic effects.

3-5 Overall Concept for Promoting Ecotourism

In response to increasing awareness of the need to protect familiar environments and increased needs for direct experiences of nature, the Ecotourism Promotion Act came into force in April 2008. The aim of this act is for tourists to deepen their knowledge and understanding of natural resources through direct experience coupled with concern for their conservation, under the guidance of people who know about them. As this is a perfect fit with the aims of the Izu Peninsula Geopark, the Promotion Council is working to develop an Overall Concept for Promoting Ecotourism. The foundations of the concept are as follows:

- Ecotourism that everyone can enjoy.
- Ecotourism that balances conservation and use.

- Ecotourism that deepens the links and understanding between people and the natural world.

At present, this concept is undergoing prior review with the relevant ministries. In preparation for the formal application for recognition of the concept, we are studying areas that are further along in the process, and working with the municipalities, geoguides, activity providers, transport companies, and tourism workers to make everyone's roles clear. In this way, we will contribute to new developments in tourism across the region.

3-6 Future Vision

The Izu Peninsula Geopark is making use of the Regional Circular and Ecological Sphere program adopted by the Ministry of the Environment in FY2019 and 2020 to promote sustainable tourism in the Izu Peninsula. As part of that, we prepared a draft of a specific "Sustainable Tourism Policy and Vision".

The geopark will work particularly on the following four points.

1 Respect for the living things and culture nurtured on the volcano-born land of the Izu Peninsula

This means that everyone who lives on or visits the Izu Peninsula should show respect for its natural environment and regional culture. This is to avoid any damage to the value of either.

2 Conserve the nature of the Izu Peninsula and pass on its culture

The guards against the destruction of the natural environment or the loss of culture as the result of development. While emphasizing the importance of environmental conservation, we will also carefully manage all resources. This is because tourism depends essentially on those resources.

3 Promote the circulation of people, goods, money, and information within the area

We will encourage interaction and exchange between the urban northern areas of the Izu Peninsula and the tourist locations of the central and southern region. As a new project, we will hold Geotours for residents of the peninsula and promote microtourism, encouraging development by and for the region.

4 Offer time and space for responsible travelers to fully enjoy the nature and culture of the Izu Peninsula

Tourism pollution is a problem that contemporary tourism must solve. The Izu Peninsula Geopark will encourage responsible travelers who can act with consideration for the natural environment, local culture, and local economy, and develop travel products that target them.

Action Plan 2021~2025

Activity	Implementation Body	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 Numerical Targets
Offering Geotours	Promotion Council Geoguides Private companies	12,000 participants	13,000 participants	14,000 participants	15,000 participants	16,000 participants	16,000 participants
Site Conservation and Use, Interpretation and Facilities (Improving visibility of the signages, Installing Multilingual signages)	Municipalities Private companies Local groups (Support from Promotion Council)	New facilities or refurbishment in 3 locations	New facilities or refurbishment in 3 locations	New facilities or refurbishment in 3 locations	New facilities or refurbishment in 3 locations	New facilities or refurbishment in 3 locations	New facilities or refurbishment at 15 or more locations in 5 years
Environment Ministry's Overall Concept for Promoting Ecotourism Program	Promotion Council	Formal application / Recognition	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	Implementation	10% increase in participating tourists over previous year
Geoguide training	Promotion Council (through Geoguide Association)	Hold course	Renewal training	Hold course	Renewal training	Hold course	300 certified geoguides
Long-term Geotourism products	Promotion Council Geoguide Association Geoguides Tourist Bureau		Product development and promotion	Product development and promotion	Product development and promotion	Product development and promotion	Develop 10 products in 5 years

Creating valuable brands through Geostories	Promotion Council/ Geoguide Association Geoguides/ Tourist Bureau			Product development and promotion	Product development and promotion	Product development and promotion	Develop 10 products in 5 years
Production and revision of official guidebook	Publisher (Supervised by Promotion Council)				Publication of revised edition		2000 sales
Development and promotion of new geo products	Promotion Council Member Companies			Development and promotion	Development and promotion	Development and promotion	10 products in 5 years

4. Disaster Risk Reduction

4-1 Basic Principles

The Regional Disaster Management Plans for Shizuoka Prefecture, Ito City and Izu City explicitly say, “In cooperation with the Izu Peninsula Geopark, we will work to give tourists and others a broad and accurate understanding of potential disasters arising from volcanoes, and of how to respond to them”. The scars and records of past disasters are reckoned among the sites of the geopark as “disaster sites”. The geopark is also engaged in concrete disaster risk reduction activities. It is a member of a newly established group for responding to disasters due to the Izutobu volcano group, and arranges for disaster response officers in local governments to view disaster sites. In addition, we held a symposium in July 2019 to mark the 30th anniversary of the Izu Submarine Volcano Eruption and keep the memory of the disaster alive. With the large number of natural disasters that have occurred across the nation in recent years, the importance of ensuring that disasters are not forgotten and their lessons are learned has only increased.

The Izu Peninsula Geopark has designated 14 sites as disaster sites under one of its additional categories, and has worked on disaster mitigation education that uses experiences of real disaster scars, tsunami inundation monuments, and disaster mitigation facilities. In order to continue developing both knowledge of all types of disaster risk and the capacity to foresee possible future disasters, we will cooperate with other organizations to make use of disaster sites in the promotion of disaster awareness, and work to build a disaster mitigation culture.

4-2 Towards the SDGs

The Izu Peninsula is located close to plate boundaries, and its history is marked by repeated earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Tokai and Tonankai earthquakes have occurred in the past and may well do so in the future, causing a great deal of damage, and there is also the possibility of earthquake clusters around the Eastern Izu active volcano group. Further, the possibility of tsunami due to sea-floor earthquakes is also real, and communities on the coasts of the Izu Peninsula are engaged in town planning for disaster mitigation. Further, while the peninsula has a rich natural environment,

it also has rugged topography and high rainfall, so that floods and landslides are a frequent occurrence.

People can learn about the formation of this land through geopark activities. In this way, they can learn about past disasters and prepare for future ones. If people from elementary school to adulthood can get accurate information about disaster mitigation through geopark activities, this will contribute to disaster risk reduction. In cooperation with the disaster mitigation departments of the nation, prefecture, and member municipalities, we will take steps based on an awareness of the geological environment.

4-3 Future Vision

Three kinds of "help" are important to protect ourselves and our daily life from disasters: self-help, mutual help, and public help. If these three work in balance, they lead to effective disaster risk reduction. The Izu Peninsula Geopark will work towards an Izu Peninsula where everyone can live in calm security by working on disaster education, training, and the registration and use in geotourism of records of and witnesses to disasters.

Action Plan 2021~2025

Activity	Implementation Body	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 Numerical Targets
Promotion of disaster prevention study using disaster sites	Promotion Council Geoguide Association Geoguides Schools within the geopark	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	At least 1 per year, 5 or more over 5 years
Disaster mitigation events and exhibitions	Promotion Council Geoguide Association Geoguides Cooperating corporations Municipalities Visitor Centers	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	At least 1 per year, 5 or more over 5 years
Publicizing the disaster mitigation culture of the Izu Peninsula	Shizuoka Prefecture Municipalities Promotion Council	Assess track record	Prepare introduction page	Gather and disseminate information	Disseminate information International activities	Disseminate information International activities	Increase in site visitors by 10% over previous year

Create and hold tours using disaster sites	Promotion Council Geoguide Association Geoguides Izu Peninsula Tourist Bureau	Plan tours	Create tours At least 3 tours	At least 3 tours	At least 3 tours	At least 3 tours	10% annual increase in tour participants
Digitalization and publication of disaster records	Shizuoka Prefecture Municipalities Promotion Council Geoguide Association Geoguides Residents	Preparations	Gather data	Construct database	Publication Operation	Operation	10% annual increase in recorded data
Support model disaster education schools	Promotion Council Schools Residents Shizuoka University	Survey for participant schools	Designate 1 school	Designate 1 school	Designate 1 school	Designate 1 school	Designate 1 school every year

5. Strengthening Management Structures

5-1 Basic Principles

The Promotion Council, which is made up of 76 groups, including the 15 constituent municipalities, transport companies, and local media, was established in order to provide sustained management for the Izu Peninsula Geopark, and enable it to carry out its plans. (See the separate listing of members.) The member organizations will continue to consider their role and appropriately distribute duties.

The geopark's activities are based on bottom-up projects led by local residents. Bearing this in mind, we must create structures for resident participation and provide fora where people can debate a wide range of topics. By establishing a management structure for geopark activities that are supported by residents of the Izu Peninsula, we will work to promote their tireless efforts to revitalize the region.

5-2 Management Structures: Izu Peninsula Geopark Promotion Council

The Promotion Council is made up of a General Meeting, Executive Board, Secretariat, and working groups. The General Meeting normally meets once per year. It gathers representatives of all the member organizations and discusses and makes decisions on important issues such as the establishment, revision, and revocation of the Council's rules, plans for major activities, and budgets. The Executive Board prepares proposals for the General Meeting and implements strategic activity plans, while the Secretariat manages day-to-day activities and serves as a contact point for the Geopark. Working groups are established when there is a need for support for these activities from people with specialist knowledge.

The Secretariat is headquartered in the center of the peninsula, in Shuzenji, Izu City, and as of June 2021 has ten staff members. The Secretariat employs three scientific specialists (geology, physical geography, human geography) as dedicated research staff. These staff members, in addition to carrying out research in the Geopark, are responsible for preparing scientific interpretations of the Geopark and engaging in educational and outreach activities.

UNESCO requires that the management of UNESCO Global Geoparks be carried out by a body with legal status under the laws of the relevant country. At present, the Promotion Council is a voluntary organization, but it plans to merge with the Izu

Peninsula Tourist Bureau, a general incorporated association. In December 2020, the Izu Peninsula Mayors' Meeting approved the plan for the merger to happen from FY 2022.

After the merger, the Izu Peninsula Geopark Promotion Council will become the Geopark Promotion Division of the Izu Peninsula Tourism and Geopark Bureau, but it will continue to employ specialists to carry out its research and international activities, and continue wide ranging activities within the geopark through its partnership agreements with transport, accommodation and activity businesses within the area.

5-3 Organizations Supporting the Promotion Council

The Izu Peninsula Geopark receives support from Shizuoka University in areas such as geoguide training and open geology lectures, and we are working to initiate cooperation with other universities. We will strengthen the support for the geopark's activities through mutual cooperation on research, conservation, education, tourism development and disaster mitigation, and through bottom-up resident-led activities.

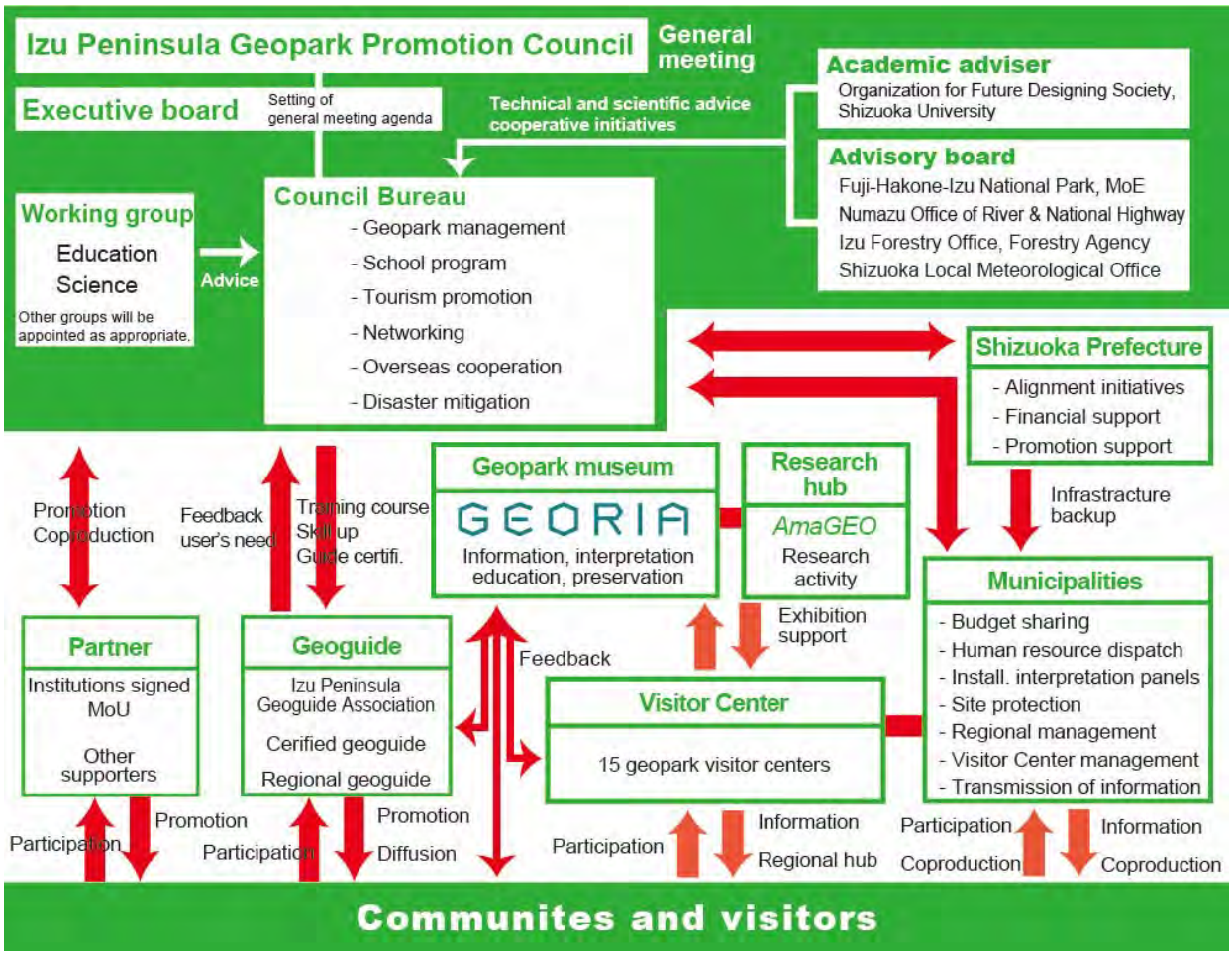


Fig. 5-3 Relationship between Izu Peninsula Geopark Promotion Council and the stakeholders

5-4 Towards Gender Equality

When the Izu Peninsula Geopark was designated a Global Geopark in 2018, we were urged to strengthen the role of women. The staff of the Secretariat rotate out on an annual basis, and at one point almost half the staff were female, but as of April 2021 only one of the ten Secretariat staff was a woman. Thus, in order to improve the gender balance of the staff, we have asked the municipalities dispatching the staff to particularly consider dispatching women. On the other hand, there are many female geoguides active in the Geoguide Association, which is the force behind most of the park's activities. We will continue to enhance the role of women in a wide range of activities, until we achieve gender parity.

5-5 Financial Planning

The Promotion Council establishes budgets and manages its funds independently. The main sources of income are membership fees from the members of the council (primarily the fifteen local municipals) and grants from Shizuoka Prefecture, which support operating expenses such as the training of geoguides, publicity activities, and administrative expenses such as the salaries of direct employees. Physical infrastructure such as the visitor centers, information boards, walking paths, toilets, and car parks has, since 2011, been provided by the 15 municipalities and private sector companies with the support of grants from Shizuoka Prefecture.

Promotion Council Operating Budget

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Budget (¥)	147,840,000	76,680,000	77,700,000	72,591,000	81,494,000	81,557,000

"GEORIA", our central facility, was established in 2015. We will continue to ask Shizuoka Prefecture and the constituent municipalities for a stable budget sufficient to set up information boards at all sites and maintain a steady contribution to our networks and other activities.

Promotion Council Projected Operating Budget

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Budget (¥)	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000
Municipal Contributions	36,350,000	36,300,000	36,250,000	36,200,000	36,200,000
Prefectural Grant	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000

5-6 Securing an Independent Financial Base

Until now, the geopark's activities have been funded by Shizuoka Prefecture and the constituent municipalities. It is, however, necessary to secure an independent financial base in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the geopark. In order to do this, it is important that the positive impact on the region of the geopark's activities under its Master Plan and Action Plan is obvious.

We will undertake measures to secure capital for our activities and strengthen our financial base. Further, we will also look, through our alliance with the Izu Peninsula Tourist Bureau, to make use of the corporate Hometown Tax system, through which businesses can donate part of their corporation tax liability to local authorities of their choice, to secure capital to support the geopark's activities.

5-7 Facilities Management

5-7-1 Central Facility "GEORIA"

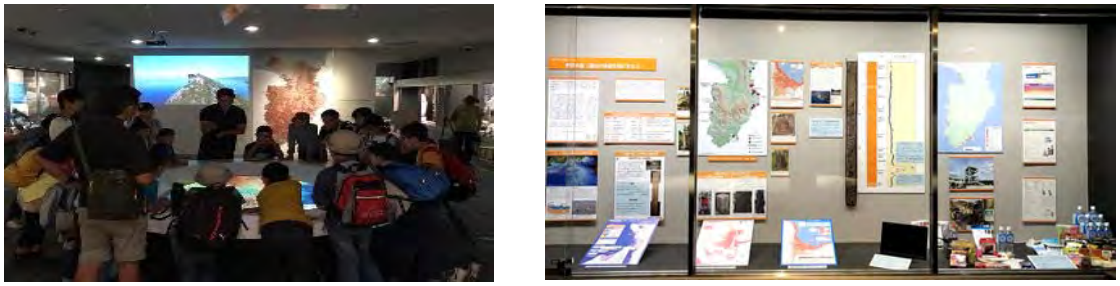


Fig. 5-4 Elementary school Geo-study at GEORIA (L), Rotating exhibition on tsunami in 2021 (R)

The Izu Peninsula Geopark Museum "GEORIA" opened in April 2016 as the central facility of the geopark. It is used to introduce the park to visitors, explain sites, and carry out educational activities. GEORIA collects information for distribution to the visitor centers, not just from the Izu Peninsula but from other geoparks around the country and across the world. It also serves as a hub to gather information from the visitor centers on the regions of the geopark.

GEORIA is permanently staffed by geoguides, and has educational facilities, such as a library, offices, and a guide hub, in addition to its exhibition space. In addition, it has facilities to examine rock samples (such as a rock cutter), and these are used to regularly refresh the exhibitions and carry out collaborative research with both internal and external scientists. We are managing the center so that people who are interested in the geopark will find it useful as they participate in its activities and build the geopark with us. As the central facility, it holds regular workshops aimed at all age groups that provide a variety of entry points to the study of the Izu Peninsula.

We will continue to strategically revise the regular exhibits and hold special exhibitions to meet the goal of GEORIA, to offer a journey back to the birth of the planet 4.6 billion years ago, and through the volcanic and plate activity that shaped the Izu Peninsula to the present day, that anyone can understand and enjoy.

5-7-2 Visitor Centers as a Network

The Izu Peninsula covers a wide area and can be entered at many points: Atami, Kannami, Mishima, Nagaizumi, or Numazu, and by sea at Atami, Ito, and Izu. The central facility, GEORIA, could not cater to all visitors by itself. Thus, we have established visitor centers across the peninsula. As a basic rule, there is one visitor center in each municipality, and they focus on information about their local area. We are developing these centers into a network so that we can offer visitors to any part of the geopark the opportunity to enjoy learning about it, and so that the visitor centers can share information and divide functions as makes most sense. The Izu Peninsula Geopark is particularly large, and the multiple visitor centers both help to make it visible and increase awareness of it by taking active steps to disseminate information.

5-7-3 Plans for AmaGEO

In April 2019, the former Yugashima Elementary School was reborn as the Amagi-Yugashima Community Complex. Within this complex, AmaGEO was established as a hub for collaborative research between Shizuoka University and the geopark. Shizuoka University also plans to use it as a hub for research within the geopark and for sharing the results of collaborative research with the geopark. We will use it as a research hub to study the geology, ecology, and culture of the Izu Peninsula, and make use of the open space to help visitors to appreciate the appeal of the geopark.

Fig. 5-5 Visitor Centers and other geopark facilities network in the peninsula

Action Plan 2021~2025

Action	Implementing Body	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 Numerical Targets
Legal incorporation - merger with Izu Peninsula Tourist Bureau	Decision making: Mayors' Council, Izu Peninsula Tourist Bureau, Promotion Council	Preparations	Incorporation				Management as a Legal Corporation
GEORIA Management	Promotion Council (Geoguide Association)	Execution	Execution	Execution	Execution	Execution	Increase number of visitors by 5% over previous year
GEORIA Exhibitions	Promotion Council	3 exhibitions per year	3 exhibitions per year	3 exhibitions per year	3 exhibitions per year	3 exhibitions per year	Hold 15 special exhibitions over 5 years
Visitor Center Management	Municipalities, management bodies (Support from Promotion Council)	Management	Management	Management	Management	Management	Increase target number of visitors by 5% over previous year
Multilingual information in Visitor Centers	Municipalities, management bodies (Support from Promotion Council)	Establish guidelines	Translation	Translation	Translation	Translation	All information available in multiple languages
Cooperation between visitor centers	Constituent municipalities Management Bodies Promotion Council	1 travelling exhibition (incl. unstaffed VCs) 1 shared workshop 1 informal gathering	1 training program 1 travelling exhibition 1 shared workshop	1 travelling exhibition 1 shared workshop	1 training program 1 travelling exhibition 1 shared workshop	Create VC network across whole peninsula Raise standard of VCs	1 training program per year Joint special exhibition at staffed VCs every year 1 joint workshop per year

6. Networks and Partnerships

6-1 Basic Principles

Network activities are one of the distinctive features of the geopark's program. They include networks linking different sites, GEORIA and the individual visitor centers, and residents and regional resources. The Izu Peninsula Geopark established a Corporate Supporter system and an individual supporter system (Geosupporters) in 2015, which formed the starting point for further collaboration. In addition, the geopark is bringing together examples of and ideas for projects from the various regions so that they can learn from each other, encourage each other's activities, and create new value.

6-2 Contributions to Global Geoparks

Fig. 5-6 Oral presentation at GGN Conference by the President

Since participating in the 6th International Conference on UNESCO Global Geoparks in 2014, we have attended every such conference and all Asia-Pacific Geopark Network (APGN) symposia. At these meetings, we have given presentations on our efforts in the Izu Peninsula, shared case studies, and reported on our research as a Geopark. As one example, Mr Kikuchi, President of the Geopark Promotion Council (and the mayor of Izu City), gave a speech at the 8th International Conference, held in the Adamello Brenta Geopark in Italy. He reported on a case in which the city had intended to preserve geological heritage, but the results had destroyed its value so that it could not be recognized as a Geo Site. In this presentation, he spoke as one of the people responsible for this, with a strong element of self-criticism. The attendees strongly commended him for presenting an example of failure. Further, in 2017 we sent scientific specialists to the Lesbos Intensive Course, held by UNESCO. We were proactive in discussions with the UNESCO/GGN advisory council, and took away some ideals that were shared across the Izu Peninsula after we got home. We also talked to aspiring Geoparks about what the Izu Peninsula had done, creating some ongoing

relationships.

As a responsible member of the global geoparks network, we will not only tell others about good examples from the Izu Peninsula Geopark, but also strengthen the systems that enable us to learn from the good examples of other global geoparks. In addition, we will dispatch our scientists as evaluators to potential geoparks and for revalidation of geoparks, based on the principle of learning from each other. We will establish systems that ensure that we can continue to dispatch scientists for these tasks.

6-3 Geopark Activities in the Asia Pacific Region

6-3-1 Links with Ciletuh-Parabuhanratu UNESCO Global Geopark, Indonesia

The Ciletuh-Parabuhanratu UNESCO Global Geopark, which was recognized at the same time as the Izu Peninsula Global Geopark, is located in Indonesia's West Java province, which has a sister agreement with Shizuoka Prefecture. We have invited the management of their Geopark to Izu for skills training, where we engaged in technology transfer for interpretation boards, the creation of electronic maps, and the conservation of sites, with careful attention to techniques that could be implemented in Indonesia. In 2019 we exchanged a memorandum of understanding about the cooperation between the two Geoparks. We will continue to deepen and develop this cooperation.

Fig. 5-7 Sign off of the MoU between Chiletuh-Parabuhanratu UNESCO Global Geopark, Indonesia

6-3-2 Activities to Spread Geoparks in the Asian Region

We sent an instructor to a Geopark training session for staff of National Commissions of UNESCO, held by the UNESCO Jakarta office, which focused on practical measures to make Geoparks valuable in education. We have taken numerous opportunities to work with government officials and academics from Nepal who are interested in Geoparks, providing advice on how to introduce a Geopark and concrete technology and skill transfer training for conservation measures. We have also sent certified geoguides to an aspiring Geopark in South Korea, to provide examples of how

geoguides can work in practice. Since our designation, we have welcomed inspection teams from several countries.

Through promotion activities and capacity building that meets the needs of the other parties, we will strengthen our presence as a geopark in the Asia-Pacific Region.

6-4 Contributions to the Japan Geoparks Network

The Izu Peninsula Geopark sends scientists, staff, and geoguides to the National Conference of the Japan Geoparks Network and the central area regional training course every year. There, they participate actively and give presentations on our geopark's projects. We plan to continue contributing to the activities of geoparks across Japan and of the whole network of geoparks in this way.

6-5 Strengthening Partnerships

The fundamental policy guiding the Izu Peninsula Geopark's partnerships is to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs through the basic activities of research, conservation, education, and regional development, as called for in UNESCO Global Geoparks. In 2020, the geopark concluded a 10-year comprehensive cooperation agreement with the local gas company to contribute to the revitalization and development of the Izu Peninsula, and to the achievement of the SDGs. This partnership aims to promote understanding of the foods and food culture of the Izu Peninsula, encourage local production and consumption, spread understanding of the environment and disaster mitigation, and boost the regional economy. We currently sign individual partnership agreements that have a ripple effect on the wider region.

The geopark also has a Corporate Supporter system. The requirement for membership is support of the geopark's goals, and the aim of the system is to create a sustainable Izu Peninsula. We have de facto partnerships with the corporations and groups that have joined this scheme. In addition, we have developed an overall framework for geotourism, and we are strengthening our cooperation with groups inside the park in preparation for opening a portal site to allow reservations for geoguide activities and with corporations offering sustainable tourism. We are working to strengthen our partnership network through closer cooperation with the Nirayama Reverberatory Furnace World Heritage Site, and by concluding partnership agreements with corporations and educational and research bodies, such as universities and high schools, within the geopark, and with groups concerned with

developing the region and with environmental protection both inside and outside the area.

Partnership Agreements

Partnership agreements include the following basic principles.

- Contributes to conservation, education, or regional development
- Contributes to achieving the SDGs
- Sustained, not one-off, cooperation
- Merits for both parties

Network Activities

We are encouraging network activities with corporations, groups, educational and research institutions, and groups engaged in regional development or environmental conservation, regardless of whether we have a formal partnership agreement. The principles listed above for partnership agreements are also applied in these cases.

Action Plan 2021~2025

Action	Implementing Body	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 Numerical Targets
Contributions to Global Geoparks Participation in international conference Presentations Dispatch of evaluator	Promotion Council	Participation Dispatch	Participation Dispatch	Participation Dispatch	Participation Dispatch	Participation Dispatch	Dispatch 2 UNESCO evaluators in 2025
Cooperation with Ciletuh-Parabuhanratu UNESCO Global Geopark (Indonesia)	Promotion Council	Exchange exhibitions in museums	Cooperation in school education	Mutual training visits	Negotiations on extension of agreement	Cooperation in school education	Revision and extension agreement based on achievements
Capacity building and cooperation in Asian region	Promotion Council	APGN Activities	APGN Activities	Mutual Visits	Mutual Visits	Mutual Visits	Welcoming inspection tours every year
Contributions to Japan Geoparks Network	Promotion Council	Participation	Participation	Participation	Participation	Participation	Hold a national training meeting

Conclude cooperation agreement with Nirayama Reverberatory Furnaces and activities based on it	Promotion Council Izunokuni City	Special exhibitions Joint efforts for conservation, promotion, and education	Special exhibitions Joint efforts for conservation, promotion, and education	Special exhibitions Joint efforts for conservation, promotion, and education	Special exhibitions Joint efforts for conservation, promotion, and education	Special exhibitions Joint efforts for conservation, promotion, and education	Complete 10 joint projects by 2025
Activities based on partnership agreements with corporations and private sector bodies	Shizuoka Gas Corp. Private sector bodies	5 projects	5 projects	5 projects	5 projects	5 projects	25 projects in 5 years
Cooperative activities and agreements with universities	Shizuoka University Universities in the prefecture	Conclude agreements	Cooperative projects	Conclude agreements	Cooperative projects	Conclude agreements	Conclude agreements with 3 or more universities 5 cooperative projects over 5 years

7. Publicity and Information Strategy

7-1 Basic Principles

We will continue to actively disseminate information through a wide range of media, including social media, to deepen residents' understanding of the geopark, and, through making it more visible to visitors, raise awareness of it more generally.

7-2 Visibility (Information & Interpretation Boards)

We can say that the starting point of geopark activities is visitors' awareness that "I am in the geopark now". Thus, it is necessary to set up signs that say "this is the geopark", so-called "welcome boards", at the entrances to the geopark. At Mishima Station, the main entrance to the Izu Peninsula, we have set up interpretation boards that introduce the whole Izu Peninsula UNESCO Global Geopark at the north and south exits, and these serve the role of welcome boards. In addition, the Rotary Club has set up roadside welcome boards in Atami, Ito, and Shimoda. However, it cannot be denied that more work is still needed on visibility, and as the Japan Geopark committee recommended, it is important to increase visibility at the Atami gateway.

Fig. 5-8 Roadside welcome sign

The most important of the other tools for visibility are the interpretation boards set up at each of the sites. These boards have been set up by municipalities, local companies, and non-profits, and are designed to work with pre-existing tourist information boards. They carry simple explanations in both Japanese and English, and as of March 2021, 141 have been set up. The content is written by the Promotion Council's scientists, based on the latest scientific research. The interpretation boards have a common design, which takes account of their impact on the landscape, and the content is written to be accessible to older elementary school students. The boards also carry QR codes that link to the appropriate page on the Promotion Council's website, thus leading people towards further information.

All interpretation boards are in Japanese and English, and make use of photographs, illustrations and maps to minimize the amount of text and offer an easy-to-understand

Fig. 5-9 Application logos (left-to-right; Izu Peninsula Geopark, UNESCO linked-logo, Global Geoparks Networks, Asia Pacific Geoparks Networks, Japan Geoparks Networks)

introduction. The interpretation boards can also be viewed on the website. Since the global designation of the geopark in 2018, the Promotion Council has been revising the existing interpretation panels to include the UNESCO logo. As a UNESCO Global Geopark, it is important to include UNESCO-linked logos on information and interpretation boards to make it clear that the geopark has been designated by UNESCO.

Further, as a result of becoming a UNESCO Global Geopark, the geopark joined the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) and Asia Pacific Geoparks Networks (APGN), and so those logos are also included.

Basic Principles for Private Sector Interpretation Boards

When private organizations set up interpretation boards, the Promotion Council provides support based on the following principles, paying attention to the importance of having the boards seen by many people, and being used in GeoStudies and Geotours.

Expenses: The costs of setting up and maintaining the boards should be borne by the organization that sets them up.

Oversight and Support: The Promotion Council provides advice based on scientific knowledge on the design and creation of easy-to-understand interpretation boards.

Refurbishment of Old Interpretation Boards

Some of the interpretation boards that are exposed to the elements have deteriorated. We are working, in concert with the groups who set the boards up, to ensure that this problem is addressed.

Calls to Set Up Interpretation and Welcome Boards

If interpretation or welcome boards are set up at important sites or in places that will draw a lot of attention, it can be very effective in raising awareness. We encourage the people responsible for such locations to set up boards there.

7-3 Using the Web to Amplify our Voice

The Izu Peninsula Geopark website was thoroughly revised in 2017. The new website serves all the fundamental publicity functions: providing basic information, introducing points of interest and activities, advertising events, and making the park's literature and publications available for download. One distinctive feature of the website is that it is set up to link points of interest. Rather than displaying them individually, each point is tagged with its area, the phenomena that are visible there, theme, geological period, and so on. This means that visitors to the site can easily find all the points of interest that match up with the topics they want to learn more about. The page for each point of interest includes not only access information and an interpretation of the site, but also "Hazard Information" to enable people to view it safely, and "Academic Information", linking to academic papers including research on the site. Finally, in times of natural disaster, such as typhoons, information about the damage is also published on the site.

The website is visited by an average of around 1,000 users per day. This puts it among the top tourism websites in Shizuoka Prefecture, and it is contributing to increased awareness of, and visits to, the Geopark. We also maintain a presence on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube, where we publish updates on events and day-to-day activities, focusing on more casual and immediate topics than the website.

In 2020, we set up special pages through which people can experience a virtual tour of the Izu Peninsula and past events. We plan to continue developing the website to include a kids' site, support GeoStudies and Geotourism, and cover regional activities.

7-4 Production and Revision of Printed Materials

Production and Supervision of Printed Materials

The Promotion Council produces two varieties of map. The first, aimed at both visitors and local residents, is the Izu Geo Map. This map, which is available in five languages (Japanese, English, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Korean), describes the overall structure of the Izu Peninsula, and introduces the main sites, along with the nature, food, and history of the area. The second, aimed at visitors, is a set of four Driving Maps, one for each of the northern, southern, eastern, and western areas. These maps

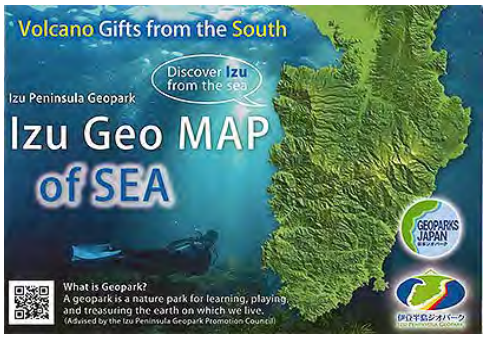


Fig. 5-10 Izu Geo Map of the SEA

are constantly updated in cooperation with certified geoguides, and are distributed to visitor centers, roadside stations, and tourist and accommodation facilities. They have proved to be a powerful tool for raising interest in the Geopark.

Fig. 5-11 A clip of the DVD "An Introduction to Izu"

We have also created a Footpath Map, which allows people to guide themselves on hiking tours that take in the geology and flora of the area, and introduces places related to literature. Collaborating with marine activity companies, we have also produced Izu Geo Map Sea, which is modelled on the Izu Geo Map but focuses on geological features in the sea. These two activity maps are available in both Japanese and English, so that visitors from overseas can also enjoy Izu activities.

We are also producing educational materials. We have created a comic, *Secrets of the Izu Peninsula,* aimed at children, and it is distributed every year to all children in the fifth year of elementary school (ages 10-11) within the area of the park. It is also used in study activities that utilize the park. In 2020, we created a DVD that provides a comprehensive overview of the Izu Peninsula based on a narration of the essay "An Introduction to Izu" by Yasunari Kawabata, a literature Nobel laureate. The prime purpose of this DVD is to support local area studies, and it has been distributed to all schools within the park, where it is widely used to enhance students' understanding of the area where they live.

The popular Izu Geo Map and Driving Maps do a lot to raise awareness of the geopark, and we will continue to keep them in print. We will also monitor the needs of residents and visitors and produce material that answers those needs in a timely manner.

Books

We also produce books, aimed at a wider audience. In 2017, Professor Masato Koyama of Shizuoka University, an academic advisor to the Promotion Council, published a book entitled *Through the Eyes of Drones: The Izu Collision.* In this book, he analyzed the geology and geomorphology of the Izu Peninsula based on aerial drone photography. In 2019 Atelier Rocky published a collection of aerial drone photographs of the Izu Peninsula Geopark for a general audience, entitled *Divine Geology.* In 2020, the Center for Integrated Research and Education of Natural Hazards, Shizuoka

University, another academic adviser to the geopark, published *The Science of Major Natural Disasters in Shizuoka*, in which many pages are devoted to features of the geopark.

In March 2021, Shizuoka Shimbun, under the supervision of the Promotion Council, published a revised version of the official guidebook, *Izu Geo 100*. This book introduces the main features, origins, history, and cultural background of 100 geosites.

We will continue to work to produce high-quality books, while also supporting universities, research institutes, and private companies that are publishing such books about the geopark. We will not simply "publish-and-forget", but work to get the books wide distribution, for example by having them published by large publishers.

7-5 Private Sector Collaboration

From summer 2018, we have been working with the Kannami East Agricultural Cooperative on a project to print short stories on 200 ml Tanna Milk packs. Around 10 million of these 200 ml packs are produced every year, mainly for school lunches in the Izu area. As a result, their educational impact is remarkably strong. For the second edition, starting in 2019, we called for submissions from people over 70 years of age. At the same time, we set up a system through which facilities for the elderly could arrange for visits from certified geoguides to help with the creation of the manuscripts. In this way, the project has promoted the Geopark and knowledge of the local area not only to schools, but also to the elderly.

Izukyu Railway Corporation is continuing to run a GeoTrain in which photographic posters of Geo Sites from across the peninsula are displayed, introducing the Geopark to visitors. In 2019 and 2020, the Izu Hakone Railway also ran a single train as a GeoTrain. This train displayed posters designed by local high school students to introduce Geo Sites, and was made a reality through the cooperation of the railway company, high schools, and the Geopark Promotion Council. These posters provided timely information to people using the train.

We hold a picture contest for elementary and junior high school students who either live in the Izu Peninsula or go to school there. The call for entries is made over a period including the summer holidays, and we ask for pictures of Geo Sites. The aim is to get children to visit the Geo Sites with their families, learn more about the area, and feel pride in it. The contest was first held in 2017, and the number of entries has increased year by year, reaching nearly 200 in 2019. We hold an exhibition of winning entries,

which visits GEORIA, visitor centers, and supporting corporations.

Milk Stories

For the third edition of the milk stories, starting in 2019, Ohki Milk is also participating, so the stories will also appear on “Izu Milk” cartons. As a result, all school lunches across the Izu region will include milk cartons printed with Geo Stories. The plan is to revise the contents every two to three years in the future.

Izukyu GeoTrain

The photograph posters in the trains need to be replaced about once every three years. This project seems to have been effective in appealing to visitors to the region, so we will work with Izukyu Railway Co. Ltd. to update it.

Izu Hakone GeoTrain

Fig. 5-12 A sample sticker of Geosite information made by high school students (L) and GeoTrain (R)

While the Izukyu GeoTrain is focused on appealing to tourists, the Izu Hakone GeoTrain is rather a place for local high school students to present their work. The Promotion Council will continue to secure the cooperation of Izuhakone Railway Co. Ltd. and act as a link between schools and the company.

Geopark Children’s Picture Contest

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we did not hold the picture contest. Instead, we organized “Our Home, the Izu Peninsula Geopark”, a desktop calendar project for which people could submit pictures every month. This was supported by Mishima Shinkin Bank, and the submitted pictures were displayed at its branches in the peninsula. We also organized exhibitions with them. We will continue the Geopark Children’s Picture Contest in the future, but we are looking into themes that do not insist on pictures of Geo Sites.

Other Projects

There are many other places where posters or stickers could be displayed. However, creating and displaying them costs money. It is very important to carefully weigh up

the costs and benefits when considering possible projects.

7-6 Cooperation with the Mass Media

We strategically issue press releases to media organizations. For example, in fiscal 2018 we issued 101 press releases, the most of any UNESCO Global Geopark. These press releases have been sent to the 78 organizational members of the council, 150 corporate supporters, the publicity departments of the prefecture and the cities and towns making up the park, 77 media organizations, 51 travel companies, 230 individual Geosupporters, and 189 certified geoguides, creating our own routes for disseminating information. Information is delivered directly to interested residents, and its frequent appearance in the media has raised awareness of the Geopark. As people become more aware of the park, we receive more requests to appear in various media. For example, a popular national television program on NHK, the national broadcaster, explained the Izu Peninsula, allowing us to achieve our goal of reaching the whole country.

When a project is reported in the national media, this not only helps to give the participants a sense of achievement, but also serves as inspiration for others. We will continue to take positive steps for publicity.

7-7 GeoCafé and other local events

The level of awareness of the Izu Peninsula Geopark has risen through events such as GeoCafé, the Izu GeoTest, and workshops. As the geopark is built on the participation of individuals, it is important to expand the range of people involved and develop long-term connections. It is also critical to provide many different ways to begin involvement with the geopark. Activities such as GeoCafé will continue to broaden the activities of the Geopark beyond a pure focus on geology, and support an Izu Peninsula in which inspiring all residents to make the Geopark part of their own plans for the area.

Action Plan 2021~2025

Action	Implementing Body	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2025 Numerical Targets
Provision of interpretation boards at sites (Visibility) (Resubmission)	Constituent Municipalities Private companies Local groups (Support from Promotion Council)	New establishment or refurbishment at 3 locations	New establishment or refurbishment at 3 locations	New establishment or refurbishment at 3 locations	New establishment or refurbishment at 3 locations	New establishment or refurbishment at 3 locations	New establishment or refurbishment at 15 or more locations over 5 years
Multilingual pamphlets	Promotion Council	Preparation	Produce 1 pamphlet	Preparation	Produce 1 pamphlet		Produce 2 new pamphlets over 5 years
Creation and revision of printed material	Promotion Council	Preparation	Creation of new material	Preparation	Creation of new material	Revision	Creation of 2 new items
Cooperation with private and public sector bodies	Transport companies Private sector bodies Promotion Council	2 projects	2 projects	2 projects	2 projects	2 projects	10 or more projects over 5 years
Strengthening links to mass media	Promotion Council	100 press releases per year	100 press releases per year	100 press releases per year	100 press releases per year	100 press releases per year	500 or more press releases over 5 years
Information provision on the web	Promotion Council	35,000 visitors over the year	36,000 visitors over the year	37,000 visitors over the year	38,000 visitors over the year	39,000 visitors over the year	At least 185,000 site visitors over 5 years
GeoCafé	Promotion Council Constituent municipalities Researchers Geoguides	Hold 6 in the year	Hold 6 in the year	Hold 6 in the year	Hold 6 in the year	Hold 6 in the year	Hold at least 30 over 5 years, covering all the municipalities

Chapter 6 Activities & Evaluation

1. Basic Principles of Activity Evaluation

The evaluation of activities is indispensable to the revision of plans and the creation of strategic plans. Based on the targets that have been established for 2025 in this Action Plan, we will regularly validate the content and achievements of our activities and work to improve them, including tackling any new problems that arise, with the cooperation of the people directly involved in implementing them.

On the other hand, we will also receive external evaluations from the Japan Geopark Committee (JGC) and UNESCO revalidation assessments.

2. Evaluation by the JGC and UNESCO

The Izu Peninsula Geopark is assessed once every four years by the JGC and UNESCO. The JGC carries out a Preparatory Inspection the year before UNESCO revalidation. The geopark is assessed according to the statutes and guidelines of the International Geoscience and Geoparks Program (IGGP). The Izu Peninsula Geopark will be reevaluated by UNESCO in 2021 to assess its structures and programs for the conservation and use of geoheritage, and the development and improvement of its activities since the designation

3. Global Geoparks Network Annual Report

Every year, we summarize the previous year's activities in the prescribed format (3 pages of A4) and submit it to the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) in English. This annual report forms part of the basis for the four-yearly revalidation.

4. Revalidation by UNESCO (Once in 4 Years)

We summarize four years' activity in the prescribed format (25 pages or fewer of A4) and submit it in English. It is submitted to UNESCO through the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO by the JGC, which is the Japanese Committee for the UNESCO Global Geoparks Program. After UNESCO and the GGN assess the documents, they carry out an on-site inspection, before issuing its results and recommendations. These recommendations should be implemented before the

following revalidation.

5. Assessment by Users

The use and awareness of the geopark is constantly monitored through questionnaires and statistics gathered at various facilities and forms an important part of the evaluation of specific activities.

6. Measuring the Results of Sustainable Tourism

We have determined benchmarks by which to measure the effectiveness of our efforts to promote sustainable tourism in the Izu Peninsula Geopark. We have set environmental, social, economic and SDG benchmarks to make our progress towards sustainable development through tourism visible, and gather basic data for the development of programs through PDCA to resolve issues that arise.

Izu Peninsula UNESCO Global Geopark

Master Plan and Action Plan

2021-2025

Documentary Appendix

Inventory of the cultural heritage which protected cultural property designation

National level designation

	National Category	Type	Name and description	Location
1	Cultural Property of National Importance	Historical architecture	The residence of Matsushiro family, seven builidngs	Numazu City
2	Cultural Property of National Importance	Monumental books	Illustrated narrative hand-scrolls, tale of the genuine treasure (with original cover)	Numazu City
3	Designated Folk Cultural Property	Tangible	Archaic fishing gears from Uchiura, Shizuura, and nabouring settlements (2,539 items)	Numazu City
4	Designated Historical Site		Yasumiba Archeological site	Numazu City
5	Designated Historical Site		Former site of Nagahama Navy Fort	Numazu City
6	Designated Historical Site		Former site of Koukokuji Fort	Numazu City
7	Designated Scenic Beauty		Gardens of Numazu Imperial Villa	Numazu City
8	The National Treasures	Painting	Two Beauties(Drawn by Katsushika Hokusai, A colour painted drawing on silk canvas)	Atami City
9	The National Treasures	Painting	Red and White Plum Floors (Drawn by Ogata Korin, a color painted drawing on a gold-ground folding screen, a pair of works.)	Atami City
10	The National Treasures	Craft	Tea Jar with Wisteria Motif (a work of Nonomiya Jinsei)	Atami City
11	The National Treasures	Caligrahy	Caligraphy by Priest Seikan - the poem inscribed on the Brahma gong at Great Budha Pavilion of Hokouji(temple).	Atami City
12	The National Treasures	Caligrahy	Segments of notes on Suravana Prabhasa Sutra	Atami City
13	The National Treasures	Caligrahy	Caligraphy by Muan Funei the Priest	Atami City
14	The National Treasures	Caligrahy	Caligraphy by Kino Tsurayuki(Alleged) ; a part of Kanbokujo (a compilation of authentic caligraphies)	Atami City
15	The National Treasures	Painting	Basement of the Atami villa of Huga family	Atami City
16	The National Treasures	Painting	Segments of Celestrial Sphere Mandala (Monotonous)	Atami City
17	The National Treasures	Painting	A compilation of monotonous Mandalas	Atami City
18	The National Treasures	Painting	Image of Navagrapha (Ink-drawing on paper canvas)	Atami City
19	The National Treasures	Painting	Image of Thirty Six Deities (Ink drawing on a scroll of paper)	Atami City
20	The National Treasures	Painting	Progenitors and the lineage of the patriaches of Buddhism	Atami City
21	The National Treasures	Painting	Portrait of Iwasa Katsui, his letters, and genelogy of the Iwasas (Painted drawing on paper)	Atami City
22	The National Treasures	Painting	Twelve volumes of illustrated scrolls (Tale of Tokiwa, allegidely a manuscript of a puppet play)	Atami City
23	The National Treasures	Painting	Dharma Humane King Sutra	Atami City
24	The National Treasures	Painting	Tale of Tokiwa in Yamanaka (12 scrolls of texts and colored drawings. Allegedly, a manuscript of a puppet play)	Atami City
25	The National Treasures	Painting	Prostitutes and waiteresses of a bathhouse (A colour paiting on paper canvas)	Atami City
26	The National Treasures	Painting	Four seasons of a mountain and stream (Drawn by Kaihoku Yousho, light colour painting on a eight-hold folding)	Atami City
27	The National Treasures	Painting	Coloured segments of Calma Sutra (A part of the fourth volume)	Atami City
28	The National Treasures	Painting	A coloured portray of Kaneatsu the poet (a piece of work from 'The portrays of the thirty-six great poets', a heritage of the Satake Clan)	Atami City
29	The National Treasures	Painting	A beauty under a Tree (Colour painting; allegedly from Turpan, PRC)	Atami City
30	The National Treasures	Painting	Joy in a spring; falchonry and picnic under cherry-blossom (Clour paintig drawn on a six-hold folding)	Atami City
31	The National Treasures	Painting	An European band (Colour paintig, drawn on a six-hold folding)	Atami City
32	The National Treasures	Painting	A colour portray of Minamoto Shigeyuki (from 'the portrays of the thirty-six great poets')	Atami City
33	The National Treasures	Painting	Mountain and stream (drawn by Kaihoku Yusho, monotonous ink painting on a six hold folding).	Atami City
34	The National Treasures	Painting	Image of Avolokiteshvara in white attire (drawn by Mincho, light colour painting)	Atami City
35	The National Treasures	Painting	Portrays of ancient poets laureates; Kakinomoto Hitomaro and Kino Tsurayuki (drawn by Iwasa Katsumochi, Monotonous ink painting on paper canvas)	Atami City
36	The National Treasures	Painting	Image of Atavaka(monotonous ink painting on paper canvas)	Atami City
37	The National Treasures	Painting	Image of Budai (drawn by priest Mokuan, monotonous ink drawing on paper canvas)	Atami City
38	The National Treasures	Painting	Mahasri Mandala (colour painting on silk canvas)	Atami City
39	The National Treasures	Painting	Eight devine events at the moment of the Nirvana (colour painting on silk canvas)	Atami City
40	The National Treasures	Painting	Snow, the moon, and flowers (drawn by Katsukawa Shunshou, colour painting on silk canvas)	Atami City
41	The National Treasures	Painting	Life of women in twelve months (ten pieces of colour paintings on silk canvas)	Atami City
42	The National Treasures	Painting	Mountain and stream (allegedly, a work of Ma Yuan, monotonous ink-drawing on silk canvas)	Atami City
43	The National Treasures	Painting	An idyllist under moonlght (light colour painting on silk canvas)	Atami City
44	The National Treasures	Painting	Image of Amithabha Trinity (colour painting on silk canvas)	Atami City
45	The National Treasures	Painting	Image of Ragaraja (colour painting on silk canvas)	Atami City
46	The National Treasures	Painting	Solidary angler on bleak river (colour panting on silk canvas)	Atami City
47	The National Treasures	Painting	Devine patron of children Mandala (colour painting on silk canvas)	Atami City
48	Cultural Property of National Importance	Painting	Image of Manjusri and eight young attendats (colour panting on silk canvas)	Atami City
49	Cultural Property of National Importance	Painting	Image of Acalanatha and two boy attendants (colour paint on silk canvas)	Atami City
50	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Bronze statue of standing Avalokitesvara	Atami City
51	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Avalokitesvara and flankng attendants	Atami City
52	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Avalokitesvara	Atami City

National level designation

	National Category	Type	Name and description	Location
53	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Arya Avalokitesvara	Atami City
54	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Vaishravana	Atami City
55	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Wooden statue of a standing male deity	Atami City
56	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Wooden statue of standing Ekadasamukha	Atami City
57	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Black-lacquered enchantment platform (decorated with mother-of-pearl inlay)	Atami City
58	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Guilded Khakkhara (Buddist crosier)	Atami City
59	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Black-glazed bowl (gold leaves of auspicious floors motif)	Atami City
60	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Painted circular drawings	Atami City
61	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Nickle water carrier	Atami City
62	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Six-legged chest (acrobatics motif, colour painting)	Atami City
63	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Lacqured inkstone box (metal-powder sprinkle decoration, woodcutter motif)	Atami City
64	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Lacqured tool box (metal powder sprinkle decoration, serene seanary motif)	Atami City
65			NIL	
66	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Lacqured box(mother-of-perl inlay; cross, swastika, and oriental plant motif)	Atami City
67	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Nabeshima ware platter (peach motif)	Atami City
68	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Imari ware bottle (blue-glazed porcelain, plant motif)	Atami City
69	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Tea cup (a work of Nonomura Ninsai, decorated with gold and silver, Tiapa motif)]	Atami City
70	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Embroidery (symbolic letters representing Amithabha Trinity)	Atami City
71	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Square platter (a work of Ogata Kenzan, motif of floors and birds of twelve months representing twelve archaic poems)	Atami City
72	Cultural Property of National Importance	Caligraphy	Heart Sutra (autographed letter of Emperor Gonara, writen on indigo ground paper with golden pigment)	Atami City
73	Cultural Property of National Importance	Caligraphy	Caligraphy by eminent priest Chu Sui Fan Qi (dated in 1353)	Atami City
74	Cultural Property of National Importance	Caligraphy	Notes on Suvarna Prabhasa Sutra (the sixth segment of the second volume)	Atami City
75	Cultural Property of National Importance	Caligraphy	Caligraphy by priest Seikan【the poem inscribed on the Brahma gong at the Great Budha Statue Hall of Hokoji(temple), Kyoto】	Atami City
76	Cultural Property of National Importance	Caligraphy	Lotus Sutra, six volume; nirvana acknowledgement. (written on decorared roll paper)	Atami City
77	Cultural Property of National Importance	Caligraphy	Caligraphy by Wuzhun, Zen master priest	Atami City
78	Cultural Property of National Importance	Caligraphy	Caligraphy by Gulin Gingmao, Zen master priest (A gatha on a farewell, dated on 10 March 1321, with encomium by Takuwan)	Atami City
79	Cultural Property of National Importance	Caligraphy	Caligraphy (Allegedly by Ono Toufu)	Atami City
80	Cultural Property of National Importance	Historical Documents	Letter of Fujiwara Toshinari (A masterpiece of Kana caligraphy)	Atami City
81	Cultural Property of National Importance	Archeological artifacts	Three ancient bronze mirrors (auspicious animal motif, triangle edge).	Atami City
82	Cultural Property of National Importance	Archeological artifacts	Terracotta tumulus figure; a standing soldier	Atami City
83	Designated Historical Site		Historical quarry for the stone wall of the Edo Grand Castle	Atami City and Ito City
84	The National Treasures	Craft	Lacqured box（golden plum motif）	Mishima City
85	The National Treasures	Craft	Pole sword with insrciption of Bizen Osafune Nagamitsu	Mishima City
86	Cultural Property of National Importance	Architecture	Buildings of the Mishima Grand Shrine (the main edifice and two pavillions for worshipers)	Mishima City
87	Cultural Property of National Importance	Painting	Portrait of Priest Nichiren (colour painting on silk canvas)	Mishima City
88	Cultural Property of National Importance	Painting	Mandala of devines invoked from ten realms	Mishima City
89	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Mahavarirocana	Mishima City
90	Cultural Property of National Importance	Historical Documents	Historical documents of Yatabe family, the hereditary chief priest of the Mishima Grand Shrine	Mishima City
91	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Sword (with an inscription by Munetada the swordsmith)	Mishima City
92	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Short sword (its inscription denotes that Akiyoshi from Sagami province (swordsmith) devoted this sword to the Mishima Grarand Shrine)	Mishima City
93	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Sword (with an inscription by Munetada the swordsmith)	Mishima City
94	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Long Sword【Black-lacquered case, motif of wild plants in autumn, with an inscription of Yukihira from Bungo Province(swordsmith) 】	Mishima City
95	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Sword "Yoshiro" (also known as "Matsuigou the masterpiece", with certification of a professional appraisal by Honami Koujo)	Mishima City
96	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Short sword (with an insription of Kunimitsu the swordsmith)	Mishima City
97	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Sword 【Golden inlay. Inscription of Kanemitsu from the Bingo Province(Kanemitsu the great swordsmith), professionally appraisal by Honami	Mishima City
98	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Sword (without inscription, known as "Masamune").	Mishima City
99	Cultural Property of National Importance	Caligraphy	Five volumes of Senjisho (the original by Priest Nichiren).	Mishima City
100	Designated Historical Site	Caligraphy	Ten volumes of Loutus Sutra and two subsidiary sutra with original notes by Priest Nichiren	Mishima City
101	Designated Historical Site	Caligraphy	Heart Sutra (an original transcription written by Minamoto Yoriie)	Mishima City
102	Cultural Property of National Importance		Former site of Yamanaka fort	Mishima City and Kannami Town
103	Designated Historical Site		Former site of the Izu Provincial Monastery	Mishima City
104	Designated Historical Site		Hakone historical road	Mishima City and Kannami Town
105	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Statue of sitting Amithaba	Shimoda City
106	Designated Historical Site		Gyokusenji (temple)	Shimoda City
107	Designated Historical Site		Ryosenji (temple)	Shimoda City
108	Designated Historical Site		Historical lighthouse in Mikomoto island	Shimoda City

National level designation

	National Category	Type	Name and description	Location
109	Cultural Property of National Importance	Sculpture	Wooden statue of sitting Mahavairocana	Izu City
110	Designated Historical Site		Kamishiroiwa archeological site	Izu City
111	The National Treasures	Sculpture	Wooden statue of sitting Amithabha (by Unkei), Wooden statue of standing Acalamatha and flanking boys(by Unkei). Wooden statue of standing Vaisravana (by Unkei) Wooden tag in the shape of five ring pagoda	Izunokuni City
112	Cultural Property of National Importance	Architecture	Residence of Egawa family (the herefitary govonor of Nirayama region).	Izunokuni City
113	Cultural Property of National Importance	Historical Objects	Historical pictures pertaining to Egawa family (the herefitary govonor of Nirayama region).	Izunokuni City
114	Cultural Property of National Importance	Historical Objects	Historical documents and materials (compiled by Egawa family, the herefitary govonor of Nirayama region).	Izunokuni City
115	Designated Folk Cultural Property	Tangible	Relics of ancient household goods and farm implements from Yamaki archeological site.	Izunokuni City
116	Designated Historical Site		Nirayama reverberatory furnace	Izunokuni City
117	Designated Historical Site		Former site of Ganjojuin(temple)	Izunokuni City
118	Designated Historical Site		Cave tombs in Northern Ema region	Izunokuni City
119	Designated Historical Site		Former site of Horigoe Court(the residence of a branch of the Ashikaga Shogunate family).	Izunokuni City
120	Designated Historical Site		Former site of Enjoji (a historical residence of Hojo kinsmen)	Izunokuni City
121	Designated Historical Site		Former site of Nirayama feudal administration office	Izunokuni City
122	Cultural Property of National Importance	Architecture	The old Amagi pass tunnel	Kawazu Town
123	Cultural Property of National Importance	Architecture	Old building of Iwashina elementary school.	Matsuzaki Town
124	Cultural Property of National Importance	Craft	Blonze mirror with auspicious motif (pine, wistaria and a couple of cranes)	Matsuzaki Town
125	Designated Historical Site		Cave tombs in Kasuya region	Kannnami Town

Prefecture level designation

	Type of item	Name and description	Location
1	Painting	Self portrait of Priest Hakuin	Numazu City
2	Historical Documents	Compilation of th notes on dialogue with priest Nichiren (two core volumes and two subsidiary volumes) and its originl containar with a signiture of Priest Nichiben	Numazu City
3	Archeological artifacts	A thorny comma-shaped bead and other subsidary items for ancient rites (332 small white beads, 4 mortar-shaped beads, 2 round beads, 2 cylindrical beads, 3 slates with holes, 4 comma-shaped slates, 2 sword-shaped slates and 6 other slates)	Numazu City
4	Historical artifact	Embroidered roll of the Loutus Sutra	Numazu City
5	Folk Cultural Property	32 model ships for ritual of the Ose Shrine	Numazu City
6	Folk Cultural Property	Archaic farming implements from Ukishima marsh region (28 types, 106 items)	Numazu City
7	Intangible Folk Heritage	Dances and ditties of fishermen in Heda port	Numazu City
8	Intangible Folk Heritage	Water ablution in Eura, a celebration for grooms	Numazu City
9	Historical site	Tomb of Priest Hakuin	Numazu City
10	Historical site	Western style shipyard, Temporal residence of Captain Putjatin, and 45 relevant items	Numazu City
11	Historical site	Cave tombs of Eura region	Numazu City
12	Historical site	23 ancient burial mounds in Ita Sungou settlement	Numazu City
13	Historical site	Nagatsuka ancient burial mound	Numazu City
14	Sculpture	Bronze statue of the Deity of Running Hot Spring (considered to be a form of incarnation of Sahasrabhuja).	Atami City
15	Caligraphy	A scroll of sutra from Tripitaka【Originally compiled at Chyusonji (temple), gold and silver font on indigo-ground paper】	Atami City
16	Archeological artifacts	Archeological objects from the sutura mound in Izuyama 【12 bronze sutura cases (one of the cases had an iscription dated in 1117), 5 clay sutra cases, a bronze statue of Avalokitesvara, a bronze mirror of a couple of herald birds motif, and 2 other bronze mirrors and a nickle mirror.	Atami City
17	Intangible Folk Heritage	Sacared dances of Kurumiya Shrine under auspicious of the Kashima Grand Shrine	Atami City
18	Monumental book	Shubun Inryaku (a book on Chinese phonology as a reference for poets)	Mishima City
19	Monumental book	Japan Annals and subsidary books (6 scrolls)	Mishima City
20	Intangible Folk Heritage	Thanks-giving dances of rice farmers (Devoted to the Mishima Grand Shrine)	Mishima City
21	Intangible Folk Heritage	Flute tunes for the festival of the Mishima Grand Shrine	Mishima City
22	Historical site	Ancient burial mounds in Mukaiyama	Mishima City
23	Architecture	Buildings of Kinomiya Shrine (the main building and two annexes)	Ito City
24	Intangible Folk Heritage	Celemonies on occasion of the festival of Arai Shrine	Ito City
25	Architecture	Memorial tower pagoda in Kawachi	Shimoda City
26	Craft	Hollow metal gongs (with an inscription dated in 1424)	Shimoda City
27	Craft	Hollow metal gongs (with an inscription dated in 1422)	Shimoda City
28	Craft	A temporal residence of Yoshida Shouin	Shimoda City
29	Architecture	Shuzenji Kharistos Orthodox Church (with its two historical record books)	Izu City
30	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Gautama Siddhartha (Sakyamuni)	Izu City
31	Monumental book	Prajana Sutra (its postscript denotes "For salvation of Yoriie's soul, devoted by the Abess")	Izu City
32	Archeological artifacts	Mortuary urn of Priest Zengan	Izu City
33	Architecture	The residence of Ueno family	Izunokuni City
34	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Amitabha	Izunokuni City
35	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Amitabha	Izunokuni City
36	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Ksitigarbha	Izunokuni City
37	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Ksitigarbha	Izunokuni City
38	Craft	Embroidered tapestry with auspicious motif (pheonix, animals, and paeony).	Izunokuni City
39	Caligraphy	Ten scrolls of the Loutus Sutra (golden font on indigo-ground paper)	Izunokuni City
40	Intangible Folk Heritage	Sacred dances of Ohnabe Komori Shrine	Kawazu Town
41	Craft	Hollow metal gong	Minamiizu Town
42	Craft	Brahma gong	Minamiizu Town
43	Monumental book	Great Prajna Sutra (500 scrolls)	Minamiizu Town
44	Intangible Folk Heritage	Soul-reposing dances of Mera region	Minamiizu Town
45	Intangible Folk Heritage	Tiger dance in Koine region (inspired by Joruri puppet play, also known as 'dance of a tiger and a dragon')	Minamiizu Town
46	Architecture	Five buildings of Yoda family's residence (Main building, annex, storage, rice granary, and miso brewery)	Minamiizu Town
47	Painting	Three paitings on the ceiling and walls of Jokoji (with a ridge board dated on March 1847 and a wooden container dated on 15 December, 1846)	Matsuzaki Town
48	Sculpture	Wooden statue of sitting Amitabha and flanking attendants Wooden statue of Vaisravana	Matsuzaki Town
49	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Gautama Siddhartha (Sakyamuni), Wooden statue of Amitabha, Wooden statue of sitting Bhaisajyaguru	Nishiizu Town
50	Intangible Folk Heritage	Sambanso (auspicious ritual dance) with puppets	Nishiizu Town
51	Intangible Folk Heritage	Sambanso (auspicious ritual dance) with puppets in Nishina region	Nishiizu Town
52	Sculpture	Sambanso (auspicious ritual dance) with puppets in Kaina Shinmei Shrine	Nishiizu Town
53	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Bhaisajyaguru	Kannami Town
54	Sculpture	Wooden statues of the Twelve Invincible Generals	Kannami Town
55	Sculpture	Wooden statue of standing Vaisravana	Kannami Town
56	Sculpture	Wooden statue of Arya-Avalokitesvara Wooden statue of Avalokitesvara	Kannami Town

Inventory of the natural heritage which protected by natural monument designation

	Name of natural monument	Designated by	Location
1	Juniper Forest at Cape Ose	Ministry	Numazu City
2	A camphor tree in Kinomiya Shrine	Ministry	Atami City
3	Orange sweet tea trees in Mishima Shrine	Ministry	Mishima City
4	A camphor tree in Kuzumi Shrine	Ministry	Ito City
5	Yawatano Hachimangu-kinomiya Shrine Forest	Ministry	Ito City
6	Candleberry trees in Renchaku Temple	Ministry	Ito City
7	A Distylium racemosum in Hachiman Shrine	Ministry	Shimoda City
8	Chinese parasol habitat in Ikona-himenomikoto Shrine	Ministry	Shimoda City
9	Cycad at Shinmachi	Ministry	Kawazu Town
10	A camphor tree in Sugihokowakenomikoto Shrine	Ministry	Kawazu Town
11	Norhtern limit habitation of fern family	Ministry	Kawazu Town
1	A camphor tree in Okanomiya-sengen Shrine	Prefectural	Numazu City
2	Podocarpus macrophyllus habitat at Cape Mihama	Prefectural	Numazu City
3	A large cedar treee at Kochi	Prefectural	Numazu City
4	Date palm trees at Atami	Prefectural	Atami City
5	Cleyera parents in Ontake Shrine	Prefectural	Mishima City
6	Tensho-kotai Shrine Forest	Prefectural	Ito City
7	Wisteria trees in Rinsen Temple	Prefectural	Ito City
8	Quandong trees in Hihayo Shrine	Prefectural	Ito City
9	Crinum habitat at Toji	Prefectural	Shimoda City
10	Junipers trees in Shirahama Shrine	Prefectural	Shimoda City
11	A michelia compressa tree in Houhonji Temple	Prefectural	Shimoda City
12	A Japanese maple tree in Aohani Shrine	Prefectural	Izu City
13	A cedar tree names Taro in Amagi	Prefectural	Izu City
14	A camphor tree in Anrakuji Temple	Prefectural	Izu City
15	A Japanese Judas tree in Shuzenji Temple	Prefectural	Izu City
16	Chain fern habitat at Joren Fall	Prefectural	Izu City
17	Podocarpus macrophyllus tree at Tazawa	Prefectural	Izu City
18	Quercus gilva tree in Hie Shrine	Prefectural	Izu City
19	A weeping cherry tree in Housenji Temple	Prefectural	Izu City
20	A large maple tree in Mashiyama Temple	Prefectural	Izu City
21	A Japanese nutmeg tree in Saikoji Temple	Prefectural	Higashiizu Town
22	Biota in and around Shiranuta Pond	Prefectural	Higashiizu Town
23	Hosono Marsh	Prefectural	Higashiizu Town
24	Quercus phillyraeoides forest at Koura	Prefectural	Minamiizu Town
25	A Junipers tree in Shiratori Shrine	Prefectural	Minamiizu Town
26	Camphor trees in Mishima Shrine	Prefectural	Minamiizu Town
27	A wilt tree in Matsuzaki-inashimo Shrine	Prefectural	Matsuzaki Town
28	A wilt tree in Eimeiji Temple	Prefectural	Nishiizu Town
29	A camphor tree in Tenchi Shrine	Prefectural	Kannami Town
30	A camphor tree in Kasuga Shrine	Prefectural	Kannami Town
31	Mishima water crowfoot	Prefectural	Shimizu Town
32	A wilt tree in Shimotogari	Prefectural	Nagaizumi Town

	Name of natural monument	Designated by	Location
1	Kuzura Shrine Forest	Municipal	Numazu City
2	A Japanese nutmeg tree in Akeno-kannon Temple	Municipal	Numazu City
3	A cedar tree at Kochi	Municipal	Numazu City
4	Camphor trees in Imamiya Shrine	Municipal	Numazu City
5	Imamiya Shrine Forest	Municipal	Atami City
6	A prunus zippeliana tree at Izusan	Municipal	Atami City
7	A camphor tree in Yuzen Shrine	Municipal	Atami City
8	A wisteria tree at Wadaki	Municipal	Atami City
9	Shimotaga Shrine Forest	Municipal	Atami City
10	A rhododendron oomurasaki tree at Tosawa	Municipal	Atami City
11	Shinmeigu Shrine Forest	Municipal	Mishima City
12	A Japanese emperor oak tree at Naka	Municipal	Mishima City
13	Camphor trees in Ganjoji Temple	Municipal	Mishima City
14	A castanopsis sieboldii tree in Mimiishi Shrine	Municipal	Mishima City
15	Mishima-taisha Shrine Forest	Municipal	Mishima City
16	A cedar tree at Yatate	Municipal	Mishima City
17	Daphniphyllum macropodum habitat	Municipal	Ito City
18	A Machilus tree in Otonashi Shrine	Municipal	Ito City
19	A Japanese sago palm tree in Saisei Temple	Municipal	Ito City
20	Aphananthe aspera habitat in Yama Shrine	Municipal	Ito City
21	Ibuki Junipers trees	Municipal	Ito City
22	Beech tree of genus castanopsis at Takami	Municipal	Ito City
23	Beech tree of genus castanopsis in Otonashi Shrine	Municipal	Ito City
24	Nesting site of swifts at Tsubakuro Is. of Jogasaki Coast	Municipal	Ito City
25	Beach silvertop forest	Municipal	Shimoda City
26	A large gingko tree	Municipal	Shimoda City
27	A weeping cherry tree	Municipal	Shimoda City
28	A wild cherry blossom	Municipal	Shimoda City
29	An endemic species of snail in Shimoda	Municipal	Shimoda City
30	Cape Tsumeki - Tawaraiso Coast (Ajania habitat)	Municipal	Shimoda City
31	A species of golden alga	Municipal	Shimoda City
32	A large wilt tree in Mashiyama Temple	Municipal	Izu City
33	Omiya Shrine Forest	Municipal	Izu City
34	A large camphor tree in Hakusan Shrine	Municipal	Izu City
35	A cedar tree at Hatsuma-kinomiya Shrine gate	Municipal	Izu City
36	Edo higan cherry trees at Kayano	Municipal	Izu City
37	Litsea coreana and neolitsea sericea trees in Hachiman Shrine	Municipal	Izu City
38	A slice of buried cedar stem	Municipal	Izu City
39	A large wilt tree in Myosenji Temple	Municipal	Izu City
40	Japanese nutmeg trees in Oshiro residence	Municipal	Izu City
41	A Japanese nutmeg tree in Myokokuji Temple	Municipal	Izu City
42	A Podocarpus macrophyllus tree of Oei Era besides the gate	Municipal	Izu City
43	Beech tree of genus castanopsis in Amagi Shrine	Municipal	Izu City
44	A castanopsis sieboldii tree at Jizougadaira	Municipal	Izu City
45	A pine tree at Yokogasaka	Municipal	Higashiizu Town
46	A pine tree of Yamadano-oya	Municipal	Higashiizu Town
47	A pine tree at Inatori	Municipal	Higashiizu Town

	Name of natural monument	Designated by	Location
48	A weeping cherry tree at Okawa	Municipal	Higashiizu Town
49	A large cedar tree at Shiranuta	Municipal	Higashiizu Town
50	A quandong tree at Inatori	Municipal	Higashiizu Town
51	A redvein enkianthus azalea habitat at Mt. Banjiro	Municipal	Higashiizu Town
52	A original tree of Kawazu Cherry	Municipal	Kawazu Town
53	Quercus phillyraeoides habitat in Kodai Is.	Municipal	Matsuzaki Town
54	A camphor tree in Kunihashirano-mikoto Shrine	Municipal	Matsuzaki Town
55	A zelkova tree in Hachiman Shrine	Municipal	Matsuzaki Town
56	A pussy willow in Shinmei Shrine	Municipal	Nishiizu Town
57	A castanopsis sieboldii tree in Tenjija Shrine	Municipal	Nishiizu Town
58	A large camellia tree at Shirakawa-miyashita	Municipal	Nishiizu Town
59	Quercus phillyraeoides and beach silvertop forest	Municipal	Nishiizu Town
60	A conifer tree in Jinden Shrine	Municipal	Nishiizu Town
61	Karai Shrine Forest	Municipal	Kannami Town
62	A camphor tree in Chikata Shrine	Municipal	Shimizu Town
63	A litsea coreana at Tokura	Municipal	Shimizu Town

Inventory of National Park designation protection

	National park special protection area	Locality
1	Mountain ridge of Mts. Banjiro and Banzaburo	Izu City/Higashiizu Town
2	Lake Haccho	Izu City

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