





# A total of 35 sites in 5 areas

<b>Area A</b> <b>Horomankyo Area</b>	<b>A1 Geological</b> Power Station No. 2 <b>A2 Geological</b> River Beach near the Old Quarry <b>A3 Geological</b> Japanese White Pine Monument <b>A4 Geological</b> Fudo-no-sawa <b>A5 Geological</b> Dam of Power Station No. 2 <b>A6 Geological</b> Horoman-gawa Inari Shrine <b>A7 Geological</b> Horoman Dam (dam of Power Station No. 3)
<b>Area B</b> <b>Mt. Apoi Area</b>	<b>B1 Ecological</b> Rest Spot No. 4 <b>B2 Ecological</b> Alpine Plant Restoration Test Site <b>B3 Geological</b> Fifth-stage mountain lodge <b>B4 Geological</b> Sixth to seventh stages <b>B5 Geological</b> Umanose flower fields <b>B6 Ecological</b> Mt. Apoi <b>B7 Ecological</b> The former Horoman flower fields <b>B8 Geological</b> Mt. Apoi to Mt. Yoshida <b>B9 Geological</b> Mt. Yoshida <b>B10 Geological</b> Mt. Pinneshiri
<b>Area C</b> <b>Samani Coast Area</b>	<b>C1 Geological</b> Shiogama Tunnel and Rosoku-iwa <b>C2 Geological</b> Oyako-iwa and Sobira-iwa <b>C3 Geological</b> Cape Enrumu <b>C4 Geological</b> Mt. Kannon <b>C5 Historical</b> Tojuin Temple <b>C6 Geological</b> Byobu Cliff in Hirau <b>C7 Geological</b> Old quarry behind Samani Elementary School <b>C8 Historical</b> Okada District cise (traditional Ainu dwelling)
<b>Area D</b> <b>Hidaka Yabakei Area</b>	<b>D1 Geological</b> Ana-iwa in Fuyushima <b>D2 Geological</b> Fault at the Higashi Fuyushima Tunnel <b>D3 Geological</b> Metagabbro at the Kotonai Tunnel <b>D4 Geological</b> Taisho Tunnel <b>D5 Geological</b> Geological fold at the Ruranbetsu Tunnel <b>D6 Historical</b> Samani Mountain Path and Wasuke Jizo <b>D7 Geological</b> Former Plate Boundary at the Fuyushima Ooma
<b>Area E</b> <b>Shintomi Area</b>	<b>E2 Geological</b> Lenticular sandstone at the Samani Dam <b>E3 Geological</b> Chert in Shintomi <b>E4 Geological</b> Limestone blocks in Matsuokazawa


Sites refer to the Geopark's highlights, which include Geological, Ecological and Historical sites.

Check out the sites using a smart phone or tablet PC. Free app "Geopark"



This free app shows pictorial map information and present location using the GPS function of the mobile device. The app displays an overview and photograph of each site, tourist spot, restaurant, accommodation facility and the like in Mt. Apoi Geopark.

The Geopark app can be downloaded free of charge from the Apple App Store or Google Play Store, or via the QR code below.

App Store [iPhone]      Google Play [Android]



This map data is based on topographic maps published by Geospatial Information Authority of Japan with its approval. (Approval Number JYOU-SHI No.419-GISMAP40298 2017)

## A gorge of peridotites Horomankyo Area



The Horomankyo Gorge, which is made up of peridotites, stretches approximately 8 km to the east of Mt. Apoi where unspoiled mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forests extend along the mountainside. In particular, the predominant spread of Kitago (P. parviflora var. pentaphylla) trees here at the northern limit of their habitat creates unique scenery that led to the area's designation as a Natural Monument of Japan in 1943. Locally known as a favorable late-October autumn foliage spot. The area is also home to hydroelectric power facilities that paved the way for the development of electricity sources in the Hidaka region in the early years of the Showa period (1926-1989), thus creating an air of industrial heritage. Although the forest road here is narrow and unpaved, the presence of evacuation spaces at key points allows vehicular passage. The Horomankyo Gorge, which is located within the 10km<sup>2</sup> Horoman peridotite complex, provides insights into the world of the earth's deep mantle. The area is dotted with sites that allow researchers to observe various types of peridotite.



Kitago evergreens (a Natural Monument of Japan) and autumn leaves      Man-made Lake Horoman      Hydroelectric power plant with a history of over 70 years

## Endemic alpine plants supported by peridotite Mt. Apoi Area



Mt. Apoi is relatively easy to climb because no heavy gear is required. However, climbers need a certain level of fitness to negotiate the 700 m-long medium-gradient approach to the trailhead, which is at an elevation of 80 meters about a kilometer inland. After the trailhead is a stretch of mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forests that are home to a variety of herbaceous plants. Near the fifth-stage mountain lodge is the forest limit, where a dwarf stone pine zone extends over rugged peridotite ground. Colorful alpine plants also begin to stand out in this area. The trail here provides panoramic views of the Pacific Ocean on clear days, and the Umanose area also affords spectacular views of the Hidaka Mountains and other sights. It takes between 2.5 and 3.5 hours to reach the summit, and 4.5 to 6 hours for the round trip. Mt. Apoi — a rich habitat for flowers — is made up of peridotites from deep in the earth's mantle. Climbers flock there year after year to enjoy its precious natural environment.



Mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forests extend to the fifth stage of the mountain      A natural rock garden on the ridge      Exposed peridotite along the ridge

## A trading center known for its unusually shaped coastal rocks Samani Coast Area



In contrast to the geology of the towering Apoi Mountains, the area to their west is characterized by gently sloping terrain, with Samani Town center located on the coastline. Along with the Apoi Mountains, rocky peaks of varying sizes flanking the sea characterize the region's landscape. The unique scenery here is associated with numerous legends of the Ainu, who have lived in harmony with the natural environment for hundreds of years. One of these rocky mountains is Mt. Kannon, thought to have previously been the site of a chashi (fort). At a height of only 100 meters or so, this peak overlooks Samani Fishing Port and has an observatory that affords sweeping views of rock formations in the sea as well as Mt. Apoi and other local icons. Cape Enrumu on the coast east of Samani Fishing Port is an island connected to the mainland by a sandbar. The 1799 establishment of the Samani Kaisho outpost office by the Edo shogunate at the base of Cape Enrumu provided significant support for Samani's development. The observation platform here is an ideal spot from which to view Mt. Apoi Geopark.



Oyako-iwa — the subject of a sad Ainu legend      Tojuin Temple — one of the Three Government Temples of Ezo and a structure that has witnessed the history of Hokkaido's development      Pity joints at Cape Enrumu, a land-tied island

## Geosite of colliding plates, and an ancient route Hidaka Yabakei Area



Hidaka Yabakei is a 7 km stretch of precipitous cliffs along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, into which the foot of Mt. Apoi plunges. It is believed to mark the place where the Eurasian Plate and the North American Plate once collided. Part of the boundary (the Hidaka Main Thrust) between the plates remains in this area. Located at the southern end of the Hidaka Mountains along with National Route 336 (also known as the Golden Road) in Erimo Town, this area used to be notoriously difficult to pass. The Samani Mountain Path was built on the cliffs around 200 years ago to facilitate passage, and is now used as a footpath. At the bottom of the cliffs, high-quality Hidaka Kombu kelp (also known as Mitsuishi Kombu or Laminaria angustata Kjellman) thrives on nutrients from the region's peridotite. Surf boats harvesting kelp, and locals sun-drying the crops are typical summer scenes in this area.

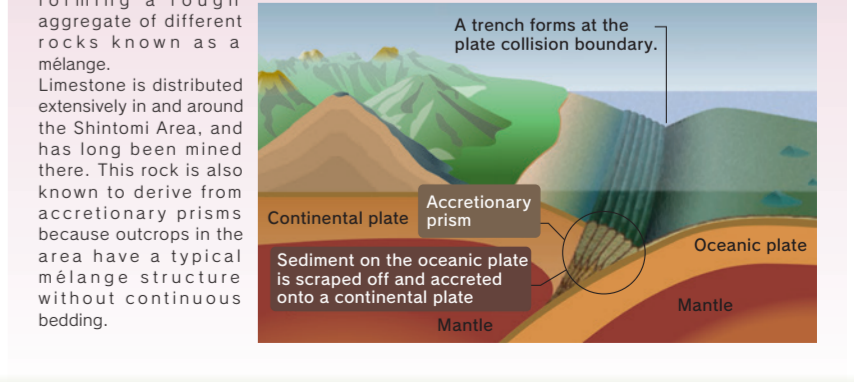


Ana-iwa sea cave in Fuyushima      Frozen Ononai Waterfall in winter      Wasuke Jizo statue at the Samani Mountain Path east trailhead

## Rocks from far-off southern seas Shintomi Area



The Japanese archipelago is an aggregation of accretionary prisms. These are formed from the surface layer of an oceanic plate that is scraped off and accreted onto a continental plate when the two collide, and the former subducts beneath the latter in a trench on the ocean floor. Sandstone and mudstone or sediment from the overriding plate as well as limestone, chert and basalt from southern seas thousands of kilometers away are mixed and undergo deformation, forming a rough aggregate of different rocks known as a mélange.



Limestone is distributed extensively in and around the Shintomi Area, and has long been mined there. This rock is also known to derive from accretionary prisms because outcrops in the area have a typical mélange structure without continuous bedding.

# SITE MAP