

Let's go to the Hakusan Tedorigawa Geopark and experience "Stories of Earth."

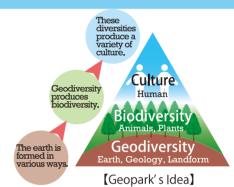


Hakusan Tedorigawa Geopa

What is a geopark?

A geopark is a place to learn about connections between "Geodiversity," "Biodiversity," and "Culture," and to enjoy them,

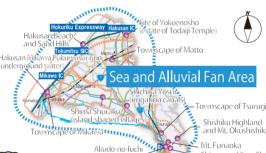
The keyword for the Hakusan Tedorigawa Geopark is "water": through Mt. Hakusan, the Tedorigawa River and the Sea of Japan. You can learn how earth was formed by "water" and "rocks," by looking at a volcano, fossils, gorges and an alluvial fan.





Water nurtures life

- on the way through the mountains, rivers, and sea.





Experience the theme

3 areas and 45 geo-sites



The utilization of "water"

The Hakusan Tedorigawa

Sea and Alluvial Fan Area

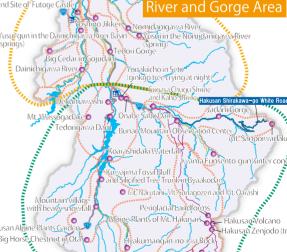
Geopark consists of 3 areas. 45 geo-sites are set up as viewpoints in these areas. You can experience stories of earth, nature and people.



The growth of "water"

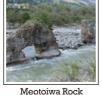
er and Gorge Area

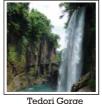
Alluvial Fan (underground water)





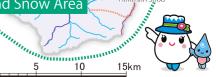








Mountain and Snow Area



Mt. Hakusan

Iwama Funsento-cun (sinter cones)

Stories of Earth, Nature and Our Life

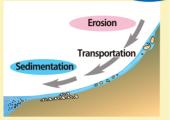
Water circulates in the geopark. Water from the Sea of Japan falls as snow onto Mt. Hakusan, and then goes back to the Sea of Japan through the Tedorigawa River. Rocks are carried by the water circulation.

Journey of "water" and "rocks"















The journey of "water" and "rocks" has been continuing over the ages

Part of the Aslan continent

1

Water eroded earth and transported rocks when Japan was a part of the Asian continent. The sediment became earth.





The eastern margin of the Asian continent started to split open, and then the Sea of Japan began to spread.

Earth which had recorded the journey of "water" and "rocks" continued to move, which contributed to the foundation of the geopark.

Step 1

There are various types of strata which were deposited over the past 300 million years in foundations of the geopark.



Step 2

The journey of "water" and "rocks" resulted in a variety of topography. In addition, the topography is intricately connected to plants and animals.



Step 3

People started to live on earth. Water has been nurturing history, culture and industry.















Step 4

On the other hand, water threatens people's lives and their properties. However, people who live in the geopark have the wisdom to protect themselves from flood damage, and have been trying to coexist with water.





[Japanese Geoparks Network]

Toya Caldera and Usu Volcano Happo-Shirakami Oga Peninsula-Ogata Mt. Apoi Shimokita Sandi Siand Sand Siand Naeba-Santoku Tokachi Shikaoi Mt. Apoi Sanriku Yuzawa Tateyama Kurobe Hausus Tedorigawa Dinosaur Valley Fukui Katsuyama Oki Islands Mt. Asama Rozth North Islands Mt. Asa

Geoparks Network

The Global Geoparks Network which UNESCO has been supporting since 2004, has 119 members in 33 countries. 8 geoparks are designated as UNESCO Global Geoparks in Japan. Japanese Geoparks Network has 35 other members. They have been promoting geoparks strongly in Japan. (as of 9th September, 2016).







Hakusan Tedorigawa Geopark Promotion Council