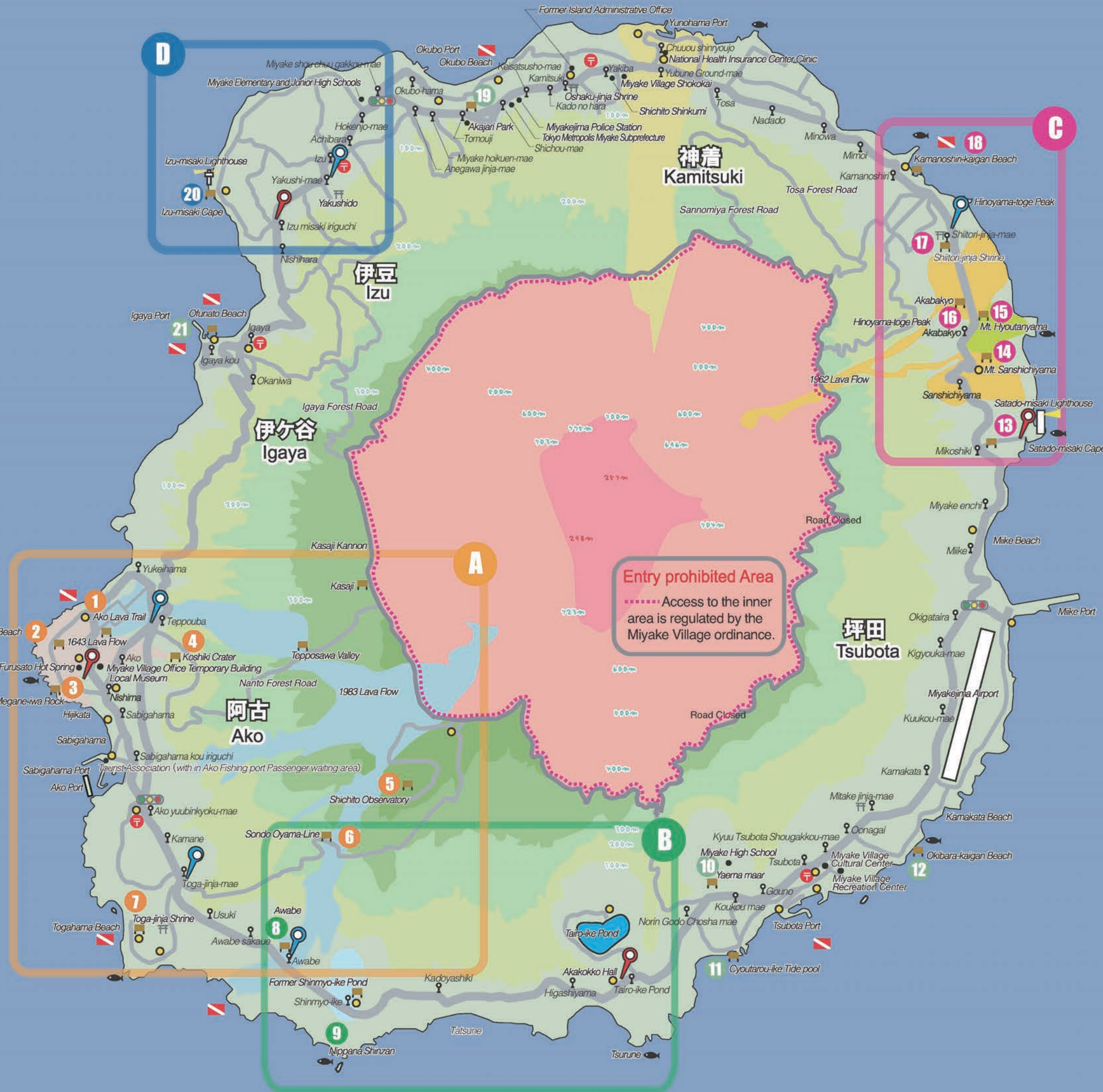


MIYAKEJIMA

Miyakejima is a volcanic island located 180 km south of Tokyo and almost in the center of the Izu Islands, with a circular shape having a diameter of 8 km, a circumference of 38.5km and an area of 55.26km². The island offers a maritime climate with warmth and heavy rain. The annual rainfall is approximately 3,000 mm; the average annual temperature is approximately 18°C. The population is a little more than 3,000.

Another world 180 km from Tokyo. Welcome to the volcanic island of Miyakejima!

GEO
MIYAKEJIMA



21 Igaya



Volcanic ash spewed out by an eruption 30,000 years ago was found here.

▼Nearest bus stop: Igaya

20 Izu-misaki Cape



Learn the history of past eruptions by seeing the layers here.

▼Nearest bus stop: Izu-misaki inguchi

19 Akajari Park



Miogataira basalt lava is called Akajari (red gravel) due to its red basalt lava.

▼Nearest bus stop: Yuchi

18 Kamanoshiri-kaigan Beach



See peridot (olivine) on the beach.

▼Nearest bus stop: Kamanoshiri

17 Shiitori-jinja Shrine



See the regeneration of the forest that withered due to the 2000 eruption.

▼Nearest bus stop: Shiitori-jinja

16 Akabakyo



A cinder cone and lava flow from submarine eruption in 1940

▼Nearest bus stop: Akabakyo

15 Mt. Hyotanyama



A cinder cone formed overnight from the eruption in 1940

▼Nearest bus stop: Akabakyo

14 Mt. Sanshichiyama



A cinder cone formed from the eruption in 1962

▼Nearest bus stop: Sanshichiyama

13 Satado-misaki Cape



A superb view of the steep cliffs, the flowing lava and volcanic bombs.

▼Nearest bus stop: Okojid

12 Okibara-kaigan Beach



Coast formed by lava flow. Watch sea turtles here.

▼Nearest bus stop: Onagai

Tairoike Observatory



Wood observation deck that overlooks a beautiful view of Tairoike Pond, Mikurajima Island, etc.

▼Nearest bus stop: Norin Godo Chosha-mae

Tairo-ike Pond



Tairo-ike Pond is the largest freshwater pond in the Izu Islands, in a crater created by an eruption about 2,500 years ago. Rare wild birds such as the national natural treasure Akakokko thrush and Iijima's least warbler live in the surrounding laurel forest, which is Japan's No. 1 twitter pathway. Also, a giant Castanopsis sieboldii tree called Maigoji, about 700 years old, stands on the side of Tairo-ike Pond and shows its beautiful shape.

▼Nearest bus stop: Tairo-ike Pond
Akakokko Hall: Closed on Mondays
Open on Monday and closed on Tuesday if the Monday is a public holiday.

1 Ako Lava Trail



Ruins of elementary and junior high schools buried under the lava from a 1983 hillside crack eruption.

▼Nearest bus stop: Yukehama

2 Imasaki-kaigan Beach



Traces of lava that flowed out to the sea when the volcano erupted in 1943.

▼Nearest bus stop: Nishima

3 Megane-iwa Rock



An arch-shaped rock crushed by lava. Also a scenic spot to see the sunset.

▼Nearest bus stop: Nishima

4 Koshiki Crater



Walk through the crater from the 1643 eruption.

▼Nearest bus stop: Teppoba

5 Shichito Observatory



Basalt lava hills that were created by the 1983 eruption. View the panorama of Izu Seven Islands.

▼Nearest bus stop: Toga-jinja-mae

6 Oyama-Line



See the hillside crack and lava trees that were made by the 1983 eruption.

▼Nearest bus stop: Toga-jinja-mae

7 Togahama Beach



See a series of layers on the coast that were formed by several eruptions; feel the history of the island eruptions.

▼Nearest bus stop: Toga-jinja-mae

8 Awabe



Lava that flowed out from Mt. Ninan to the sea in the 1983 eruption.

▼Nearest bus stop: Awabe

9 Nippana Shinzan



Nippana Shinzan was formed overnight due to the submarine eruption in 1983.

▼Nearest bus stop: Shin-myo-ike-ato

10 Yaema maar



Metropolitan Miyakejima High School is located in the crater of the Yaema eruption.

▼Nearest bus stop: Koko-mae

11 Chotaro-ike Tide Pool



A large tidal pool surrounded by the lava that flowed out due to an eruption long ago.

▼Nearest bus stop: Norin Godo Chosha-mae

MIYAKEJIMA Geo Map
Experience! Volcanic Island
Walk in Miyakejima!

Photo courtesy of the Tourist Association



Akakokko Hall

Closed on Mondays

Opening hours: 9:00 - 16:30

Usage fee: 200 yen

Junior high school students and younger

and 65 and older are free



Furusato Hot Springs

Closed on Wednesdays

Opening hours

April to September: 11:00 - 21:00

October to March: 11:00 - 20:00

Usage fee: 500yen (250yen for elementary

school students, free for children under

5 years old) No holidays in August



Miyake Village Recreation Center

Closed on Thursdays

Opening hours: 13:00 - 19:00

Usage fee: 500yen (200yen for entry only)

Free for children under elementary school

age (Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays

from 10:00 to 16:00)

How to reach Miyakejima

■ By Sea

The Tokai Kisen

Tokyo Takeshiba Terminal 22:30 → 05:00 Miyakejima

Miyakejima 13:45 → 19:50 Tokyo Takeshiba Terminal

■ By Air

NCA Shin chuo koukui

Chofu Airport ↔ Miyakejima

For further information, see the following website.



Transport by both sea and air is subject to cancellation or time changes in case of bad weather or other conditions. Please check with the operator prior to departure.

Miyakejima Contact Information

■ When an accident occurs

Miyakejima Police Station

110

■ In emergency

Miyake Village Fire Department

119

Miyake Village Insurance Center Clinic

04994-2-0016

■ Information

Tokai Kisen Ferry Sabigahama Beach Office

04994-5-0221

Miike Port

04994-6-1131

Igaya Port

04994-2-1422

Miyakejima Airport

04994-6-0006

Helipoint (In Miyakejima Airport)

04994-8-5720

Miyake Village Office

04994-5-0981

Local Museum

04994-5-1454

Akakokko Hall

04994-6-0410

Furusato Hot Springs

04994-5-0426

Miyake Village Recreation Center

04994-8-5682

Published:

Miyake Village Office

Tourism Industry Section

Cooperation:

Miyakejima Tourist Association

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A

Koshiki Crater, Ako Lava Field – Furusato Hot Springs

A short hiking course that takes you through the Edo and Showa lava flows
Total 2.5 km 2.5 hours

Walk along the lava flow from the mountain to the sea, and then soak in a hot spring, a blessing of the volcano.

Topobas Bus Stop 700m 20min
Koshiki Crater Entrance 700m 20min
Topobas Bus Stop 800m 20min
Ako Lava Trail 800m 20min
Megane-Iwa Rock 50m 5min
Furusato Hot Springs

1 School buried from the 1983 eruption
2 Geo Signboard Inasaki-kaigan Beach
3 Furusato Hot Spring
4 Koshiki Crater
5 Furusato Hot Springs

Oyama Forest Road – Shichito Observatory – Kanjo Forest Road – Furusato Hot Springs

A long hiking course that takes you through the Edo and Showa lava flows
Total 14.6 km 8 hours

Walk along the dynamic Oyama mountainside, Koshiki Crater, Ako Lava Field and Megane-Iwa Rock, then soak in a hot spring with a view of the sunset.

Togajima-mae Bus Stop 1600m 40min
Shinmyo Viewpoint 2000m 60min
Sando Oyama-Line End 1700m 30min
Shichito Observatory 2400m 50min
Nanto Rindo Course End 600m 20min
Barn Ruins 3600m 80min
Koshiki Crater Entrance 700m 20min
Topobas Bus Stop 800m 20min
Ako Lava Trail 800m 20min
Megane-Iwa Rock 50m 5min
Furusato Hot Springs

1 Lava Trees along Oyama Forest Road
2 Shichito Observatory
3 Shichito Observatory
4 Shichito Observatory
5 Barn damaged by eruption

Imasaki-kaigan Beach
1983 Lava Flow
Koshiki Crater
Local Museum
Miyake Village Office
Temporary Building
View Ako Village
Koshiki Crater
Walk through the crater from the 1643 eruption
Nanto Forest Road
Huge cage?
Tapposawa Valley
Forest Loop Road
Gully is prominent
Oyama Viewpoint
1983 Lava Flow
The world's northernmost table Coral Colony
View the former pasture and Mt. Oyama
You can see Hachikijima and Mt. Fuji on a sunny day
Shichito Observatory
Sando Oyama-Line
Withered trees stand out
Shinmyo-ike Pond Viewpoint
The uphill road continues up to Forest Loop Road
1983 Lava Flow
Awabe sakae
Usuki
Toga Hama
Layers
Toga-jima
Awabe

0 500 1000m

B

Awabe, Shinmyo-ike Pond, Nippana Shinzan – Tairo-ike Pond

A course to stroll around two crater lakes formed by phreatomagmatic eruption
Total 6.4 km 2.5 hours

Explore around the crater lakes formed by eruptions and feel the energy from the volcano!

Awabe Bus Stop 250m 10min
Volcanic Bombs 450m 15min
Shinmyo-ike Pond 400m 15min
Nippana Shinzan 1700m 30min
Tachino-bashi Bridge 2100m 40min
Meigoji 400m 10min
Tairo-ike Pond North Pier 400m 20min
Tairo-ike Pond South Pier 600m 20min
Akakido Hall

1 1983 Awabe Lava Flow
2 Preserving 1983 damage
3 Shinmyo-ike Pond along the prefectural street
4 Geo Signboard at Shinmyo-ike Pond
5 Nippana Shinzan Crater
6 Mikurajima Viewpoint
7 Tairo-ike Pond, a crater lake formed 2,500 years ago
8 Akakido Hall

1983 Lava Flow
Awabe
Lava flow that reached the sea
Volcanic Bombs
A water in the pond disappears from the steam explosion in 1983
Shinmyo-ike Pond
Viewpoint
Shinmyo-ike Pond
Stone wall using cinders from the 1983 steam explosion
Sand ripples formed by basalt lava
Nippana Shinzan
A cinder cone formed from the eruption in 1983
Preserving cinders from the 1983 eruption
Dam and bridge that were built against the mudflow of the 2000 eruption
Tachino-bashi Bridge
Yamamoto Crater
Higashiyama
Mikurajima Viewpoint
Tairo-ike Pond Viewpoint
Tairo-ike Pond North Pier
Tairo-ike Pond South Pier
Akakido Hall
Tairo-ike Pond

0 250 500m

C

Kamanoshiri-kaigan Beach – Shitori-jinja Shrine – Mt. Sanshichiyama – Satado-misaki Cape

A course to feel the repeated eruptions and reviving green
Total 4.9 km 2 hours

Feel the strength of green reviving in the field denuded by the eruption!

Kamanoshiri Bus Stop 500m 10min
Shitori-jinja-mae Bus Stop 30m 5min
Buried Torii Gate 300m 15min
Shitori-jinja Shrine Church 1200m 30min
Akabakyo 700m 20min
Mt. Hyotan-yama 800m 20min
Mt. Sanshichiyama 1000m 30min
Onogiri Bus Stop 400m 10min
Satado-misaki Cape

1 Kamanoshiri-kaigan Beach Panorama
2 Shitori-jinja Shrine after the 2000 eruption
3 Shitori-jinja Shrine Church
4 Castanopsis sieboldii tree with the upper part withered by gas
5 1940 coastline trace: Red Wall
6 View from Mt. Sanshichiyama
7 Basalt lava near Mt. Sanshichiyama

Kamanoshiri-kaigan Beach
See peridot (olivine) on the beach.
Shitori-jinja-mae Bus Stop
Buried Torii Gate
Shitori-jinja Shrine Church
Reviving Castanopsis sieboldii, a species of evergreen, forest with the upper parts withered
Bridge built after elevating the road to pass the 2000 mudflow
1982 Lava Flow
Akabakyo
Akabakyo
1940 Crater
Sea turtle watching point
Volcanic Bombs
Mt. Hyotan-yama
1940 coastline trace: Red Wall
1940 Lava
Mt. Sanshichiyama
1962 Crater
Basalt lava layers continue
Lava and Volcanic Bombs
Satado-misaki Lighthouse
Satado-misaki Cape Cliff
Mikoshiki Bus Stop

0m 250m 500m

D

Yakushido – Izu-misaki Cape

A course to touch the ancient forest and explore the volcanic history of various ages
Total 9.5 km 2.5 hours

Explore the volcanic history where the layers speak to you and refresh yourself in the ancient forest!

Yakushima Bus Stop 200m 10min
Yakushido 800m 30min
Hakonejima Bus Stop 400m 20min
Memorial Tower Viewpoint 1300m 50min
Izu-misaki Lighthouse 800m 30min
Izu-misaki Iguchi Bus Stop

1 Memorial Tower Viewpoint
2 Memorial Tower Viewpoint
3 Izu-misaki Cape Lighthouse offering a sunset view
4 Layers containing fossils from thousands of years ago
5 Layers of Izu-misaki Cape containing key beds

You can view the panorama of Mt. Oyama.
You can view the islands in the order of Kozushima, Shikojima, Niijima, Toshima and Oshima.
You can view the panorama of Mt. Oyama.
You can view the panorama of Mt. Oyama.

0m 250m 500m

Experience! Walk on volcanic Miyakejima Island!

Geo means relating to the earth or ground. All the Izu Islands are volcanic islands. In particular, Miyakejima, as well as Izu Oshima, is a live volcanic island with many eruptions in the past. When you stroll around Miyakejima, you can see past eruption sites everywhere. You can witness wonders, glories, beautiful landscapes and more on the live volcano.

Eruptions in the last 150 years

In Miyakejima, 15 eruptions have been recorded since the 11th century. The eruptions occurred in a 20-to-50-year cycle. The last 150 years witnessed the 1874, 1940, 1962, 1983 and 2000 eruptions. The following outlines the eruptions of 1874 and later.

▲1874 eruption
A hillside crack erupted in the northern part of the island and a large amount of basalt lava spewed out in Tosa and forts (Sannomiya).

▲1940 eruption
A hillside crack erupted in the north-eastern part of the island, which filled Akabakyo Bay, and Mt. Hyotan was formed due to an underwater eruption. After that, the erupting shifted to the summit eruption. The erupting continued for approximately one month, which killed 11 people.

▲1962 eruption
A hillside crack erupted in the north-eastern part of the island, which formed several basalt lava mountains such as Mt. Sanshichiyama. The eruption ended 300 hours later, but perceptible earthquakes frequently occurred, which forced the school children to evacuate. No human injuries were reported.

▲1983 eruption
A hillside crack erupted in the south-western part of the island and lava flowed in three directions. The westward one flowed into Ako Village and buried approximately 400 buildings including the elementary and junior high schools. In the southern part where the cracked crater reached the coast, the violent phreatomagmatic eruption blew out Shinmyo-ike Pond and formed the Nippans Shinzan cliff.

▲2000 eruption
An eruption started out of the blue in June 2000. The volcanic activity started in late June. Over the next two months, people needed to evacuate every time they faced a large eruption or mudflow. In September, it was an unusual situation and all the islanders were evacuated from the island. They were forced to live as refugees for four and a half years before returning to the island.

Frequently used terms for volcanoes in Miyakejima

▲Phreatomagmatic eruption
When a large amount of steam is abruptly generated and an explosion is caused by magma coming into contact with groundwater, seawater, etc.

▲Hillside crack eruption
An eruption where lava is emitted from multiple craters or a series of cracks on a hillside. In many cases, fluid basaltic lava flows out.

▲Lava tree
The flowing high temperature lava surrounded a tree and solidified; then the shape of the burned tree became a cavity.

▲Gully
V-shaped terrain formed with the ground surface scraped by concentrated water flow due to rainfall.

▲Volcanic ash
A volcanic effusion less than 2 mm in diameter. Fine pieces made mainly by magma foaming.

▲Volcanic rock
Mainly a volcanic clast. A rock that was reshaped by an explosive eruption, flew through the air and fell.

▲Volcanic bomb
A dense lava block of magma blown out by the eruption and solidified as egg-shaped while flying.

▲Basalt lava
Magma blew out as a fire pillar, splashed, cooled and solidified.

▲Mudflow
The volcanic ash piled up on the mountain flows down due to rainfall and crushes the trees, destroying buildings and roads.

▲Volcanic gas
Gas that spouts from the crater. In Miyakejima, it contains steam, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, etc. The ejection volume has been decreasing since 2000.