



Hakone & Fuji volcanoes

Item Mountain	Altitude	Volcano shape	The beginning of volcano	Lave	The recognition	Remarks
Hakone	1,438 m(4,718 ft) (Mt.Kamiyama)	Multiple stratovolcanoes	Around 400,000 years ago	Basalt → Andesite, Rhyolite→ Andesite	Sep. 24,2012 Japanese Geoparks Committee	Caldera size East ~ West: 8km, South ~ North: 12km
Fuji	3,776m(12,388 ft)	Single stratovolcano	Around 100,000 years ago	Basalt	Jun. 22,2013 UNESCO	Symbol of Japan

A Natural Road Connecting North and South

The Hakone area is located in a boundary zone between the Izu-Bonin Islands (the Izu-Bonin arc) and the main island of Japan (the Honshu arc). The Hakone volcanoes, located at the center of that area, run north to south and form a boundary that divides Japan into east and west.

The Hakone volcanoes are part of an arc that connects the Fossa Magna rift area in the Tanzawa mountains in the north to the Izu Peninsula and the Izu-Bonin Islands in the south.

A Historical Road Connecting East and West

The Tokaido is the main artery connecting east and west Japan, and has played a major role in Japanese history.

During the Warring States Period of the Middle Ages, Odawara-jo and other castles were built. A quarry was opened in this area to meet the demand for stone to build the castles, and mining flourished in the Edo period. Even during the peaceful Edo era, inspection booths (such as the Hakone Sekisho) were placed in this area to protect the city of Edo.

The Hakone Geopark, located on the historical Tokaido road, was a region of cultural exchange between east and west.



Here we provide a review of the Hakone Geopark from a geological viewpoint—based on resources that describe the nature, history, and culture of the area—to promote interest and awareness among local residents. We also hope to generate an exceptional experience for those who visit this area.



Hakone Geopark

Hakone Geopark