

One-day Tour

Disclaimer

Please kindly note that the conference is only responsible for organizing the one-day tour. We do not assume any liability for the personal safety and property of individuals during the tour. It will be appreciated for your kind understanding.

Time

8:30-18:30, June 21, 2025

Gathering Time & Point

Please wait for further notice.

Classic One-day Tour Route

Ueno Park / Meigetsuin Temple / Hase-dera / Shuzenji / Mt. Omuro / Jogasaki Coast /
Tourist train(3 stations)

One-day Tour Cost

91 USD per person

Include: Transportation, Tour Guide

Exclude: Meals and Self-funded Projects

(Notice: The minimum size of our group is 7 guests. If there is less than 7 people applying to join in, we will cancel the one-day tour and you can reschedule your time.)

Itinerary

★ Ueno Park

Ueno Park is one of Japan's five oldest public parks. It's best known for Ueno Zoo, many museums. The park opened to the public in 1873, its official name is Ueno Onshi-Koen, meaning "the Ueno Imperial Gift Park."

Home to six museums, Ueno Park is one of the best places to see and study the arts and sciences in Japan. And a visit to the museums will give you a sense not just of the history, but also of the local culture of Tokyo, much of which still remains today.



Near the Shitamachi Museum is Shinobazu Pond, a very special place in Ueno Park. The most impressive sight comes in summer every year when thousands of lotus blossoms give the surrounds a sacred, magical air. The lotus flower has long been associated with purity, rebirth, and Buddhism in Japan, and the vast numbers of flowers covering the pond should not be missed.

★ Meigetsuin Temple

Meigetsuin Temple (明月院) is a temple of the Rinzai Zen Sect founded in 1160 in Kamakura. It is also known as Ajisaidera ("Hydrangea Temple") because hydrangeas bloom in abundance on the temple grounds during the rainy season around June. 95% of the hydrangeas here are of the Hime Ajisai ("Princess Hydrangea") variety, which are colored blue. The temple was originally a repose built by a son in memory of his father who had died in the struggle for power between the Taira and Minamoto clans in the late Heian Period (794-1185). It later became part of a larger temple complex called Zenkoji, which was abolished during anti-Buddhist movements soon after the Meiji Restoration of 1868, leaving only Meigetsuin to remain as an individual temple today.



★ Hase-dera

The origin of Hasedera Temple lies in the creation of a bronze plaque in 686 by a Buddhist priest named Domyo, who dedicated it to the ailing Emperor Tenmu (631–686) in the hopes of curing his illness. In 727, at the request of Emperor Shomu (701–756), the priest Tokudo erected the Eleven-Headed Kannon statue and enlarged the temple.



Though the temple has suffered several fires over the centuries, it has always been rebuilt and even expanded. Today, it contains several impressive architectural features, including the Niomon Gate, rebuilt in 1889 and housing two giant guardian statues; the Honbo, or head priest's office, built entirely of cypress in 1924 and listed as an Important Cultural Property; and the Five-Story Pagoda, completed in 1954.

Hasedera is the head temple of the Buzan branch of the Shingon sect of Buddhism. Part of the Saigoku Kannon Pilgrimage of 33 Buddhist temples of western Japan, Hasedera is dedicated to the worship of Kannon, the bodhisattva of compassion.

★ Shuzenji

Shuzenji is a tourist area centered around the Shuzenji Hot Springs, the oldest hot spring in the Izu Peninsula, located in the northern part of Izu City, Shizuoka Prefecture. Historic buildings line the hot spring town's streets and there are also various scenic spots, temples, shrines, and theme parks.



Shuzenji is cool in summer and often warm and sunny in winter, so it is easy to visit all year round.

In addition, there are things to attract tourists in every season, such as seasonal natural scenery changes, festivals, and events.

★ Mt. Omuro

At 580m above sea level, Mt. Omuro is one of the largest volcanoes of the Izu Monogenetic Volcano Group. It was formed after a large volcanic eruption



around 4,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Late Jomon Period (2470–500 BCE). The flood of lava from this eruption also created the nearby Jogasaki Coastline. Mt. Omuro's smooth, conical shape makes it a wonderful landmark for passing ships, and it has long been believed that a gentle and caring god is enshrined within the mountain. The crater at the summit of the mountain is around 300m across, with a circumference of 1000m and a depth of 70m.

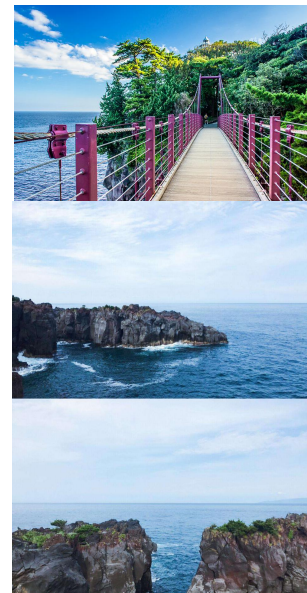
The path around the crater offers 360° panoramic views of the surrounding landscape, including Ito City, the Izu Islands and Mt. Amagi. On clear days, you can even see Mt. Fuji and the Southern Japanese Alps!

★ Jogasaki Coast

The Jogasaki Coast offers nine kilometers of spectacular coastline accessible by various walking trails, such as the Picnical Course and Nature Study Trail. It's a quiet place full of natural beauty that offers incredible views of the Pacific Ocean.

Jogasaki Coast is a rugged stretch of the Izu Peninsula formed by cooling lava flows. The whole coast is beautiful and can be walked in total or taken in small sections. Spectacular views of the sea, Oshima Island and, on clear days, the Izu Islands, draw many visitors every year.

One highlight to look for is the Kadowaki Suspension Bridge, which hangs 23 meters above an inlet of clear water and sharp rocks. The path passes holes in the ground where you can look down on the sea and rocks below. There is also a restaurant near the Boranaya parking lot, near the entrance to the course.



★ Tourist train(3 stations)

The Izukyu Railway connects Ito Station to Izukyu-Shimoda Station along the eastern coast of the Izu Peninsula, offering travelers stunning views of the Pacific Ocean and rugged coastline. This scenic route is ideal for those looking to experience the beauty of Izu's eastern coast as they journey southward.

