

Kumano Kodo



The Kumano Kodo(ancient trails) are pilgrimage routes that connect Kumano Sanzan(three grand shrines of Kumano) and Koyasan. Since ancient times, Kumano has been regarded as a sacred site that has fostered various forms of religions such as nature-worshiping Shinto, Buddhism that showed its own development in Japan after having been introduced from China, and Shugendo that combined both of them. For more than 1000 years, from retired emperors, nobles and samurais to ordinary people, so many have traveled on these routes, wishing to receive protections from kami (deities). The line of pilgrims was so long that it was likened to "Kumano visit of ants". Today, many people from all over the world walks on the trails to reach the Sacred Kumano.

- People who visit the history and the romance The Kumano Kodo are the pilgrimage routes to Kumano Sanzan that are the center of the Kumano worshiping, and are historical routes. On the way, there are many historical sites scattered, and visitors can imagine the old times.
- 2 People who seeks healing powers Kumano has been regarded as a place for recovering, and even today, some people seek refreshing powers of walking on the ancient trails surrounded by the deep forests.

Why don't you join the walk on Kumano Kodo trails that lead you to the mystic history of Japan?

Miura pass

Hatenashi pas

Gyuba-doji statue Funatama-iinia Akagi-goe Section



Takijiri-oji

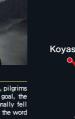




Hosshinmon-oil



Fushiogami-oji



Kumano Kodo (Kohechi Route)

Mikoshi-toge

Wakayama Prefecture

Kumano Kodo (Nakahechi Kohechi Route)

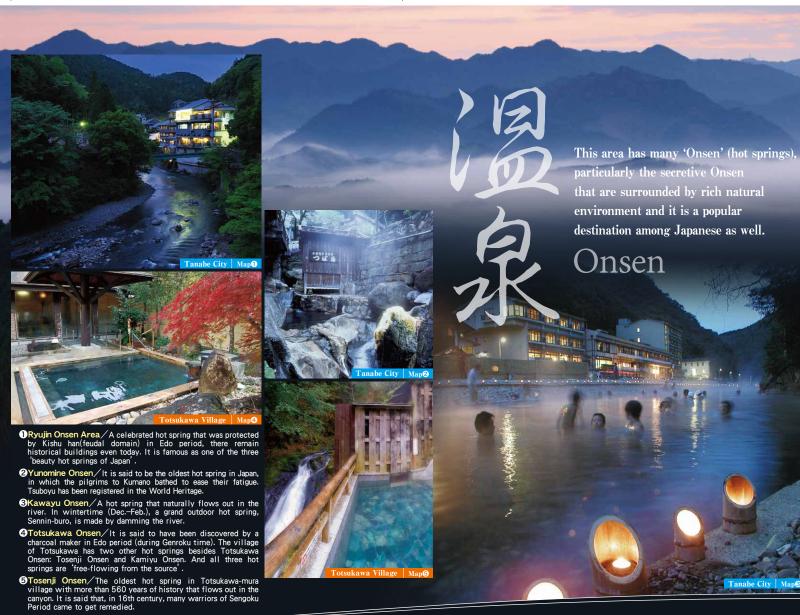
Nara Prefecture



Kumano Hongu Taisha Grand Shrine



Mie Prefecture



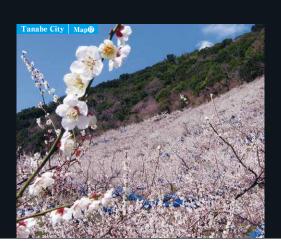






Flower & Events

This area boasts beautiful flowers from spring to fall. There also are many matsuri -festivalsheld that can be unforgettable experiences for those who visit them.



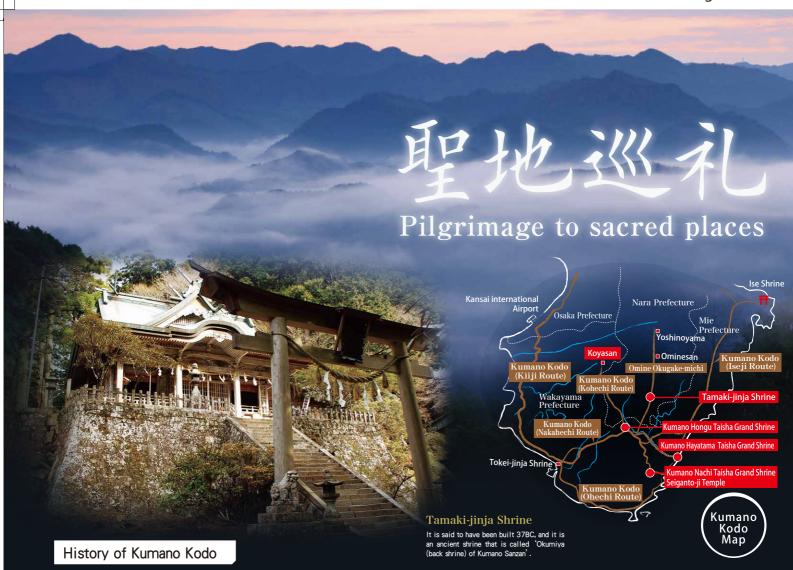


(B) Yaen/It is a man-powered ropeway that has been used to carry people and goods to/from the other side of the river since more than 100 years ago. Currently it can be seen in the only village Totsukawa.
(B) Jibiki-ami/On the shoaling beaches of Sennan, you can try 'jibiki-ami' – beach seining. Afterwards, enjoy your own catch on barbeque.

- Wisterias of Shindachi-Juku An inn town of Kumano Kodo, old townscape still remains today around JR Izumi-Sunagawa station. One of the old inns has a spectacular rack of Japanese Wisterias. The best time to see them is middle to the end of April. Wisteria Festival is scheduled to be held in the end of April.
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 (DKishu Ishigami Tanabe Bairin Ume Orchard / Tanabe city and surrounding areas are the No.1 Ume(Japanese apricot) producing area in Japan, and it was registered on the World Heritage in 2015. In Kishu Ishigami Tanabe Bairin Ume Orchard, said-to-be 300,000 Ume trees bloom from the end of February to the beginning of March every year.

 (DRhododendrons of Tamaki-jinja Shrine / Tamaki-jinja Shrine that stands near the top of Tamaki-san mountain of altitude of 1000m (3300 feet) is colored by beautiful rhododendrons in its precinct.



Kumano has been regarded as a place for recovery. Pilgrimage to Kumano that is Yominokuni (Hades, the next world after death) cleanses your soul, and when you come out of it, you would have a second life. Based on the theory of Honii sujiaku that explains Buddhist deities appeared as Japanese native kami in order to save Japanese people, the main enshrined deities of Kumano Sanzan were regarded as Amida-nyorai (Kumano Hongu Taisha Grand Shrine), Yakushi-nyorai (Kumano Hayatama Taisha Grand Shrine) and Senju-Kannon (Kumano Nachi Taisha Grand Shrine), and attracted the worshipers. Kumano Kodo prospered as the destination of Kumano pilgrimage.

During the 11th to 13th centuries, Kumano was visited by many members of the imperial family and nobles, and from the 14th to the 16th century, it spread to samurais and ordinary people, and it became a destination of many people. There are several routes in Kumano Kodo, but along Kiiji Route, child deities called "Kumano Ninety-nine Oji" are enshrined, and it is the route that starts from Kyoto and Osaka, via Sennan, and at Tanabe, it goes into the Kii mountains to become Nakahechi Route that leads to Kumano Hongu Taisha Grand Shrine, Meanwhile,

Kohechi Route is the route that starts from the sacred ground of Shingon esoteric Buddhism, Koyasan, via Totsukawa to Kumano Hongu Taisha Grand Shrine, and it is the shortest route to connect Kovasan and Kumano. These sacred sites in Kii peninsula and the pilgrimage trails that connect them were registered on UNESCO's World Heritage list as "Sacred Sites and Pilgrimage Routes of the Kii Mountain Range" in 2004. Only two pilgrimage routes that span several hundred kilometers in distance are registered in the World Heritage: Way of St. James (in Spain) and Kumano Kodo. In 2011, it was given with three stars by Michelin Green Guide Japan as a place "worth traveling to" , and today many tourists from Japan and elsewhere travel on Kumano Kodo's Nakahechi and Kohechi Route to visit Kumano.

Kumano Kodo of climate Nakahechi (Kurisugawa)

	From the Japan Meteorological Agency HP											
By month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Spt	Oct	Nov	Dec
The average maximum temperature (C)	7.5	9.1	12.9	18.3	22.8	25.5	29.2	30.4	27.1	21.8	16	10.2
The average minimum temperature (°C)	-1.6	-1.1	1.4	6	11.2	16	20.1	20.5	17.4	11.2	5.1	0.2
Precipitation (mm)	102.7	114.3	205.1	216.1	280.6	405.1	461.5	284.6	260.3	209	125.5	85.6

Model Course





