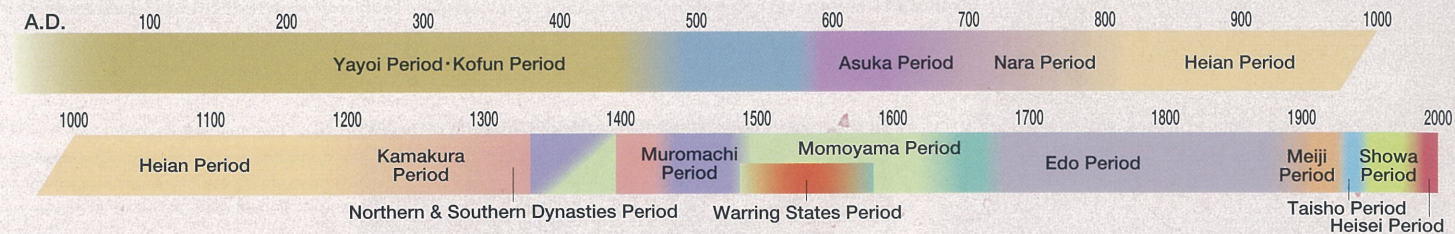
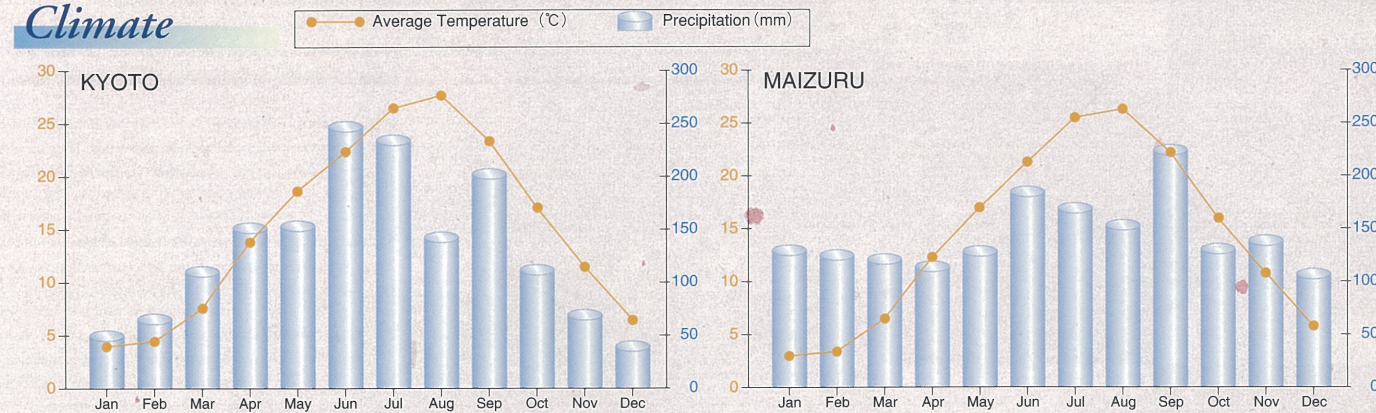


Tourist Information

A Chronology



Climate



Tourist Information Centers

Japan National Tourist Organization Overseas Office

Office	TEL
New York	1-212-757-5640
Los Angeles	1-213-623-1952
Toronto	1-416-366-7140
London	44-20-7398-5670
Paris	33-1-42-96-20-29
Frankfurt	49-69-20353
Bangkok	66-2-261-3525
Beijing	86-10-5971-2736
Shanghai	86-21-5466-2808
Hong Kong	852-2968-5688
Seoul	82-2-777-8601
Singapore	65-6223-8205
Sydney	61-2-9279-3177
Taipei (Interchange Association)	886-2-2713-8000

Kyoto Tourist Information Center (Kyo-navi)

Kyoto Station Bldg. 2F TEL 81-75-343-0548

Tourist Information Center (other areas)

JNTO TIC (Tokyo) TEL 81-3-3201-3331

Kansai International Airport TEL 81-72-456-6025

Narita International Airport
Terminal 2(main) TEL 81-476-34-5877
Terminal 1(branch) TEL 81-476-30-3383

Tokyo International Airport-Haneda
International Terminal TEL 81-3-6428-0653

Useful Websites

Kyoto Prefecture Website <http://www.pref.kyoto.jp/visityoto/en>

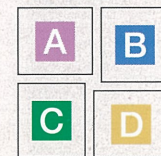
Kyoto Prefecture Tourism Guide <http://www.kyoto-kankou.or.jp/english>

Kyoto Travel Guide www.kyoto.travel

Kyoto Visitor's Guide <http://www.kyotoguide.com>

JNTO Website <http://www.jnto.go.jp/eng>

Cover Photo



A Amanohashidate (Bridge to the Heavens)

Known as one of the three most famous sightseeing locations in Japan. From the top of the mountains, the path of pine trees planted along the ocean shore look as if they form a bridge leading into the heavens.

C Joruri-ji Temple

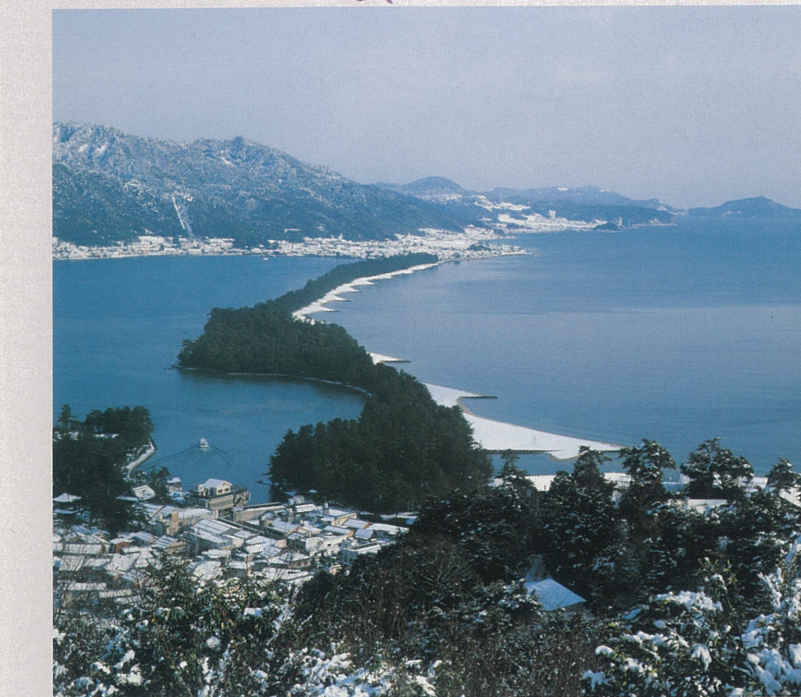
The main hall which enshrines images of Buddha (in a nine-piece manifestation of the Amida Nyorai) and the three-storied pagoda are classed as national treasures. At the center of the temple grounds is a pond that represents the Buddhist paradise.

B Gion Festival

This festival was first held to expel the plague like disease epidemics that spread during the mid 19th century. On July 17th every year thirty-two magnificently decorated floats are carried around Kyoto City.

D Village with thatched roofs

Thatched roofs harmonize with the natural landscape, providing a calming and tranquil feeling for the spirit. The scenery is as it was years ago in Japan.



For further information, please contact:
Tourism Division,
Kyoto Prefectural Government
Shinmachi Nishiiru, Shimodachiuri-dori,
Kamigyo-ku Kyoto Japan
TEL. 81-75-414-4838
FAX. 81-75-414-4870

2013

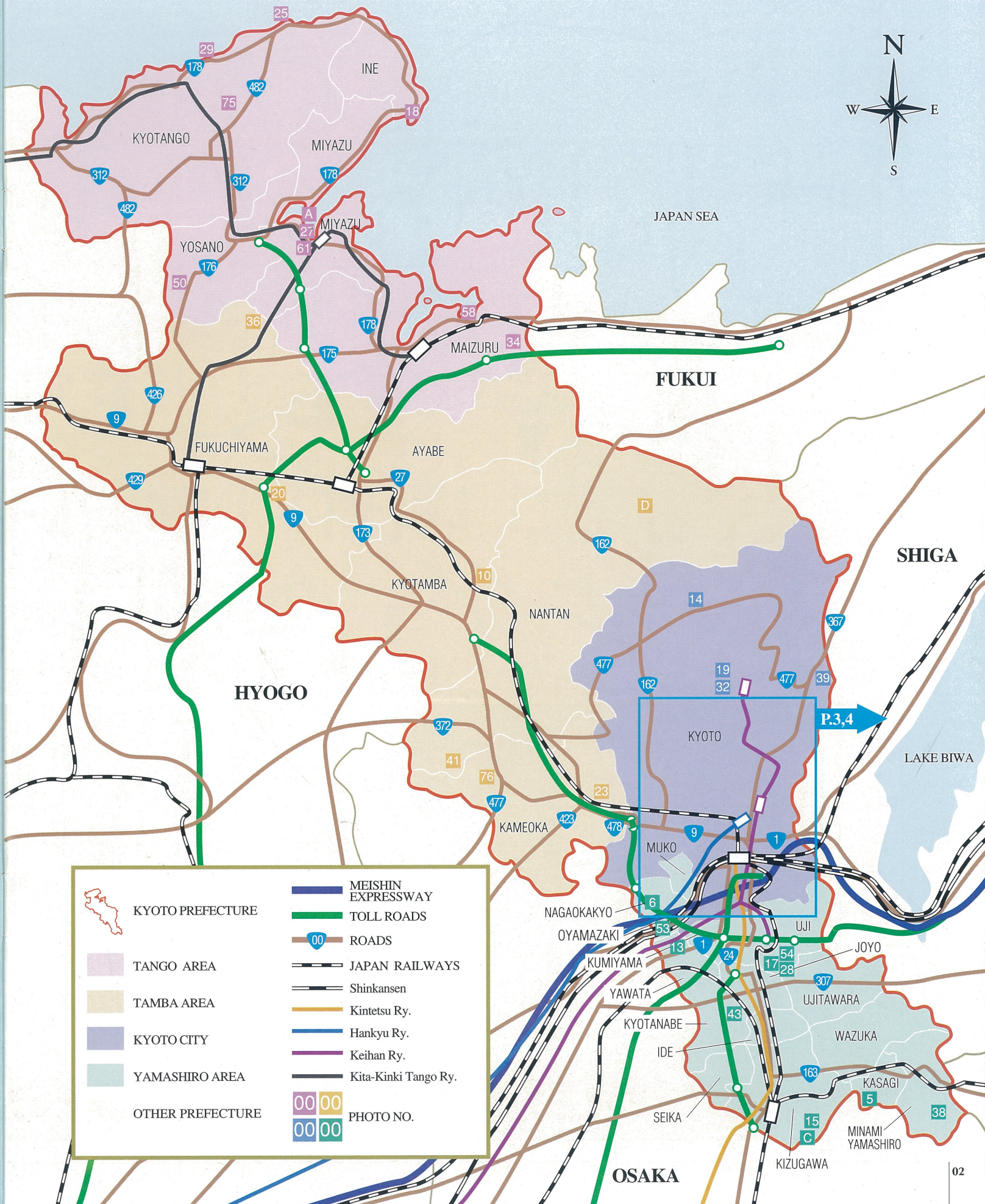


Introduction

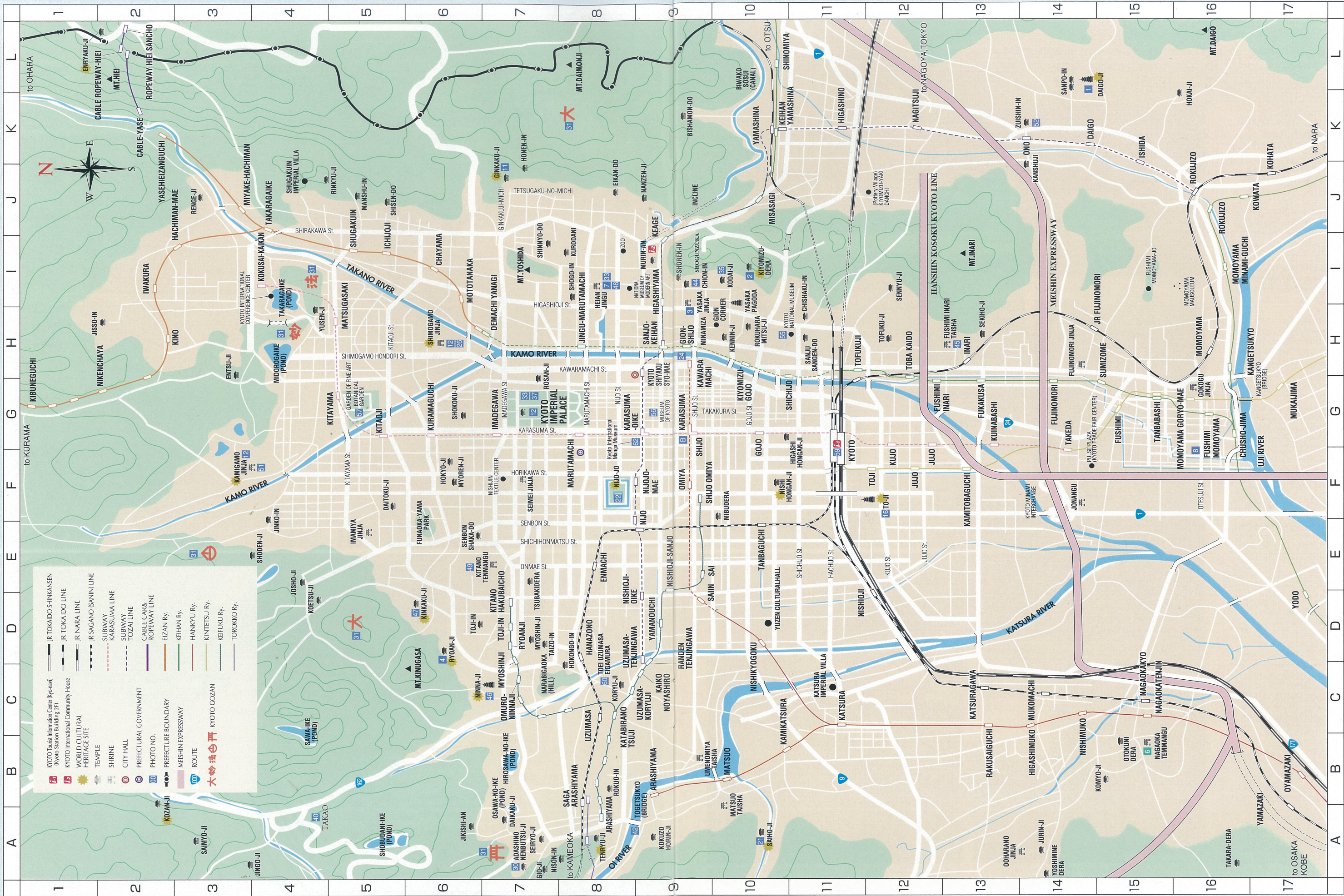
Kyoto Prefecture is located in the center of western Honshu, Japan's main island and is neighbored by Nara and Osaka Prefectures in the south, Mie and Shiga Prefectures in the east, Fukui Prefecture in the north, and Hyogo Prefecture in the west. Even with all these neighbors, Kyoto Prefecture's northern border forms part of the Japan Sea coastline. Kyoto Prefecture with a population of 2,600,000 people, covers an area of approximately 4600 square kilometers from its core in the center of the Kinki District, and stretches northward to the Japan Sea. Kyoto Prefecture's northern coastline, with its protruding cliffs, is called the Tango Region. Central KyotoPrefecture is known as the Tamba Highlands because of its mountains and ravines. Further south the alluvial delta that fans out into rolling hills and valleys formed from the meeting of the Katsura, Uji and Kizu Rivers is called the Yamashiro Region. The ancient city of Kyoto, a tourist mecca steeped in over a thousand years of history, lies in a valley protected by mountains. It can be reached in two and a half hours from Tokyo by the JR Tokaido Shinkansen (Japan Railways east-coast bullet train), or in approximately one hour by bus from Osaka International Airport and also in approximately one and a quarter hours by JR Express Railway from Kansai International Airport.



Simplified map of Kyoto Prefecture



	KYOTO PREFECTURE		MEISHIN EXPRESSWAY
	TANGO AREA		TOLL ROADS
	TAMBA AREA		ROADS
	KYOTO CITY		JAPAN RAILWAYS
	YAMASHIRO AREA		Shinkansen
	OTHER PREFECTURE		Kintetsu Ry.
			Hankyu Ry.
			Keihan Ry.
			Kita-Kinki Tango Ry.
			PHOTO NO.



Spring

Spring is the most beautiful season of the year. In Japan, spring indicates the beginning of both the academic and fiscal years. The blooming of the cherry blossoms inspire people to start the new year afresh.

1 Daigo-ji Temple

Sitting at the foot of the mountain range, Gojyu-no-to or the five-storied pagoda is the oldest building in Kyoto. This is a World Cultural Heritage Site which is home as well to an abundance of national treasures and cultural properties.

2 Kiyomizu-dera Temple

By utilizing the peak and foot of the Higashiyama mountains, its natural beauty is reflected in the temple. It consists of the Nioumon Gate, three-storied pagoda, Amida-hall and the main hall. 15 stories high and built without use of any nails, a superb view of the City is possible in the many halls at the temple's top level.

3 Yasaka-jinja Shrine

Located at the east end of Shijo-dori street is the red painted west gate of the Shrine. The host of the annual Gion festival, Yasaka Shrine was first built in order to expel the disease epidemics of the mid seventh century. It is now praised as a charm, protecting people from illness and bringing business prosperity.

4 Ryoan-ji Temple

The surrounding walls are made of clay and enclose a simple scene of fifteen rocks sitting in a white-sand covered rectangular garden. Containing no trees or water, this World Cultural Heritage Site creates a feeling of unlimited space.

5 Kasagi-yama Mountain

Since long ago this area has served as a place for meditation and Gyo (physical training) for the "Yamabushi" shrine priests. On the rocks of the 10 meter high cliff is the carved stone Buddha statue known as Kokuzou Bosatsu.

6 Nagaoka-tenmangu Shrine

This shrine holds religious service for Michizane Sugawara, the god of scholars. Blooming vividly in red, beautiful Azalea plants line the path around the Hachijo-ike pond that leads to the shrine.

7 Heian Jingu Shrine

This Shrine was rebuilt in 1894 during the 1100th anniversary of the 794 transfer of Japan's capital to Heian (Kyoto), and foundation of Heiankyo (Capital of Japan). The Daigoku-den Hall, with its white-sand garden and the Roukaku Tower, stand in symmetry with the central main tower.

8 Sakagura in Fushimi (Sake Cellar in Fushimi)

Fushimi is a region well known for its sake brewing and for the Miya Spring Water, which is considered well suited for brewing sake.

9 Kyo-no-odori (Kyoto Dance)

A traditional art form from Kyoto's days as the capital. Dressed in beautiful Kimono, geiko and maiko perform an amazing dance to the accompaniment of shamisen, drums and singing.



1 醍醐寺



2 清水寺



3 八坂神社



4 龍安寺



5 笠置山



6 長岡天満宮



8 伏見の酒蔵



9 京のおどり



7 平安神宮



11 銀閣寺



13 三室戸寺



14 常照皇寺



17 石清水八幡宮



18 伊根の舟屋



19 竹伐り会式 鞍馬寺



In this season, trees and flowers are inspired to take on new life, while the mountains are veiled with lush greenery. Around the season when rice growing farmers have completed their planting, the long spell of rainy weather sets in.



10 御田祭 尾長野八坂神社

12 葵祭



15 野仏の里



16 東寺

20 観音寺



10 Ondasai Festival, Onagano Yasaka Jinja Shrine

Before time comes for the planting of rice in the fields, seedlings are planted at the shrine in a ceremony to pray for a rich and successful harvest.

11 Ginkaku-ji Temple (Silver Pavilion)

Built in 1482 during the Muromachi period by the 8th Shogun Yoshimasa Ashikaga, Ginkakuji is a national and World Cultural Heritage Site. The temple is a simple two storied pavilion, covered in a lacquer paint.

12 Aoi Matsuri (The Hollyhock Festival)

This festival keeps alive the elegant manners and customs of the ancient court of the Heian period. It is named the Aoi Festival, as the Imperial ox-carts are decorated with hollyhock leaves called Aoi in Japanese.

13 Mimuroto-ji Temple

It is believed that Mimuroto-ji Temple was built in the 8th century. In the beautiful gardens, azaleas blossom in May and hydrangeas in June. Also within the temple grounds is the monument for the heroine, "Ukifune," who is featured in one of the ten chapters of Uji in the Tale of Genji.

14 Joshoko-ji Temple

The nearby waterfall and entire mountain range is considered to be part of the temple's garden. Within the immediate area of the temple is a nine-petaled cherry tree, designated a natural monument.

15 Nobotoke-no-sato (the hometown of unknown Buddha statues)

Stone statues of Buddha are scattered around the farm lands and mountains in the area. Left exposed to the elements for many years, the famous facial expressions were formed. Pieces of note are the Warabotoku (laughing Buddha) and the Amida (savior).

16 To-ji Temple

Since the time of the transfer of the nation's Capital to Kyoto in 794, To-ji has always received special protective treatment from respective political leaders. The five-storied pagoda, Gojyu-no-to is the highest in Japan and a World Cultural Heritage Site.

17 Iwashimizu Hachimangu Shrine

This shrine was rebuilt by the third Tokugawa Shogun Iemitsu in 1634. The buildings are decorated entirely with ornate carvings.

18 Ine no Funaya Houses (Ine Boat Houses)

These are examples of houses rarely seen in Japan. Lining the coast of Ine Bay on the sea of Japan side they have a boathouse on the ground level and living area above.

19 Kuramadera Temple Takekiri-e-shiki (Bamboo-cutting ritual)

In this rite which aims to represent the coming year's harvest, two groups compete, with sharp blades to sever long bamboo poles, which represent huge serpents.

20 Kannon-ji Temple

This temple built in 720 is also known as Aji-sa-dera (Hydrangea Temple) due to the more than ten thousand hydrangea plants in its garden.

Kyoto City

Yamashiro Area

Tamba Area

Tango Area

Summer

When the rainy season is over, there come days of abundant sunshine, with high humidity. There are many summer events and festivals including fireworks and cormorant fishing. Bathing in the sea is also a summer attraction.

21 Saiho-ji Temple

Often known as Koke-dera or moss temple, due to its garden being fully covered, as if carpeted, by moss. As a World Cultural Heritage Site, it is held in extremely high regard amongst Kyoto's Gardens.

22 Nijo-jo Castle

The founder of the Tokugawa Government, Shogun Ieyasu Tokugawa, directed the building of the castle in 1603 in order to display his collection 16th century paintings and sculptures. The Ninomaru-goten Hall, with its beautiful all year round flower garden, is also a national treasure and World Cultural Heritage Site.

23 Torokko Railway and Hozugawa River Trip

Excellent sightseeing is provided by the antique Torokko railway as it zig-zags through the mountain gorge. A splendid trip in any season, the return trip on a flat bottomed boat along the Hozugawa river provides plenty of thrills.

24 Nouryo-yuka Floor

A balcony floor, built right above the Kamogawa River that runs through central Kyoto, provides the perfect dining space for authentic Japanese dishes as the breeze from the river adds to the elegance.

25 Tango Matsushima

Called Tango Matsushima because of its similarity to one of Japan's three most famous scenic spots, Matsushima in Tohoku. In the light of the rising sun the small islands mysteriously appear to be linked together.

26 Shimogamo-jinja Shrine

One of the most ancient shrines of Kyoto. The two main shrines in the east and west are national treasures. Fifty three shrine pavilions are designated as important cultural properties. The shrine is located within Tadasu no Mori forest, where the precious nature of the primeval Yamashiro Forest still remains.

27 Miyazu Toro Nagashi (Lanterns Display) and Fireworks Display

Lanterns are floated on the sea to console the spirits of ancestors. The fireworks that are launched from the sea-shore signify summer.

28 Cormorant Fishing on the Uji River

Using trained cormorant (shags) to catch fish is an ancient Japanese method. Fisherman hang small fires from the fronts of their boats with metal frames and use the light to aid in handling the birds.

29 Korobiki Beach

A rare beach famous for its "talking sand", as you walk over it, the sand produces a noise said to resemble that of a Koto being plucked. During summer vacations the beach is packed.

30 The Thousand-Candle Mass in Adashino Nenbutsu-ji Temple

About 8,000 stone pagoda and statues of Buddha lay within the temple grounds. On the 23rd and 24th of August a service called Sento Kuyo is held, where a candle is lit on each stone statue for departed souls.

31 Kyoto Gozan Okuri-bi (Five Mountains Send-off Bonfire)

This traditional event represents the end of summer in Kyoto. On August 16th, at five mountain locations, Japanese letter shaped areas are set alight to guide spirits back after visiting their old homes.



21 西芳寺



22 二条城



23 保津川下り・トロッコ列車



24 鴨川納涼床



25 丹後 松島



26 下鴨神社



27 宇治川の鵜飼



28 琴引浜



29 宮津燈籠流し 花火大会



30 千灯供養 化野念仏寺



33 時代祭



35 高台寺

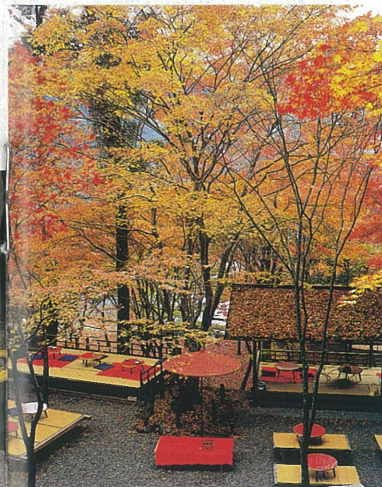
34 舞鶴 金剛院



37 京都御所



38 田山花踊り



40 高雄の紅葉



41 るり溪



39 三千院



42 嵐山

Autumn

Autumn is the season for harvesting. Golden-colored rice plants make up the typical pastoral scenery in Japan. Kyoto is famous for the scenic beauty of its autumnal foliage. Trees tinged with red and yellow indicate the seasonal transition.

32 Kurama Fire Festival

With spark scattering torches blazing, over a hundred loin cloth clad young men run up the mountain in this heroic festival.

33 Jidai Matsuri (Festival of Ages)

This festival was inaugurated to commemorate the 1100th anniversary of the transfer of the capital to Kyoto. A procession of people wearing costumes of every age from the Ancient Heian to the modern Meiji parade through the City.

34 Kongo-in Temple

Lining the side of the mountain, buildings such as the three storied pagoda (said to date back to 829) look as if they are part of the natural scenery.

35 Kodai-ji Temple

Founded by Kita-no-Mandokoro in 1606 in dedication to the souls of her late husband, Hideyoshi Toyotomi (warlord). Night views of cherry blossoms and maple leaves lit by spotlights can be enjoyed in spring and autumn respectively.

36 Sea of Clouds at Mt. Oe

On cold mornings in late autumn to early winter river fog forms and streams down from the mountains. The whole landscape looks as if it is covered in a fluffy blanket.

37 Kyoto Imperial Palace

The Imperial Palace served as the center of Japanese politics for over one thousand years. The area of the place is 700 meters (East to West) by 1,300 meters (North to South). Inside the grounds there are many spots of beauty where cherry, plum and peach blossoms attract many wild birds to the garden.

38 Tayama Hanaodori (Flower Dance)

A rain-festival which takes the form of a graceful flower dance performed by dancers with flowers worn about their heads, preceded by prayers for a good harvest.

39 Sanzen-in Temple

Built late in the 8th Century in a small village area outside of the City Center surrounded by cedar trees. Seasonal attractions in and around the area include rhododendron in spring, hydrangea in the rainy season, and maple leaves in the autumn.

40 The maple leaves of Takao

Located in a mountain valley, a little out of the center of Kyoto, this spot is noted for its autumn foliage. Large differences in temperature between day and night make the maple leaves in autumn especially vivid.

41 Rurik Valley

A designated national park, the steep-sided valleys hold numerous beautiful waterfalls that run for kilometers. Hiking can be enjoyed here all year round.

42 Arashiyama

A noted spot for the beauty of both its spring cherry blossoms and autumn maple leaves. It has been famous since the Heian period when it was popular with the aristocracy. The bridge that crosses the river here is named "Togetsukyo" as it looks as if the moon actually does cross the bridge.

Kyoto City

Yamashiro Area

Tamba Area

Tango Area

Winter to early spring

In the winter, snow falls silently, blanketing the ground in white. As the cold lessens day by day, the spring starts to creep in and flowers start preparing to blossom in the fields.

43 Ikkyu-ji Temple

Ikkyu, a monk well known as being quick witted, established this temple. The subtle flavor of the temple's natto (fermented beans) is well known.

44 Jyoyano-Kane (The Watch Night Bell) at Chion-in Temple

On New Year's Eve each year the new year is brought in by the traditional 108 bell rings. In the case of this bell, at 70 tons (the heaviest in Japan) 17 priests are needed to ring it.

45 Hatsumode (The First Visit for Praying) at Fushimi-inari-taisha Shrine

Every new year over a million people visit to pray for a good year to come. This shrine is very popular, as it is the head shrine of the 40,000 Inari Shrines located around the country.

46 Ninna-ji Temple

The 100,000 square meter grounds houses many kinds of buildings, including the Golden Hall of national treasures, the five-storied pagoda (Goju-no-to) and the Nioumon gate, where the Kongouriki statue is found. This area is also famous for having the latest blooming cherry blossoms in Kyoto.

47 Kinkaku-ji Temple (Golden Pavilion)

Founded by the third Muromachi shogunate Yoshimitsu Ashikaga in 1397, this gold-plated temple is located next to the pond in the middle of a beautiful garden.

48 Setsubun Festival at Heian Jingu Shrine

To protect their households from troubles, Japanese people chase out demons by throwing beans and shouting "Demons out, good luck in".

49 Kitano Tenmangu Shrine

The country's main Tenmangu shrine built in the honor of Michizane Sugawara. The splendorous main shrine and the worshippers' hall are designated national treasures. There are 2,000 deep-pink blossom and white-blossom plum trees in the grove.

50 Thousand-year-old Camellia Tree

Blooming from winter to spring with purple flowers, at 1200 years old it is Japan's largest Camellia-tree.

51 Kamigamo-jinja Shrine

The oldest shrine in Kyoto. The main shrine and the Gon-den hall, designated as national treasures, were rebuilt in 1863. The traditional buildings that are resided in by families of Shinto priests serving the shrine are located in nearby areas.

52 Hanezu Dance at Zuishin-in Temple

Girls dance, sing children's songs and dress in traditional pale red-plum colored robes in remembrance of the Heian period female tanka poet Onono Komachi.



44 除夜の鐘 知恩院



45 初詣 伏見稲荷大社



46 仁和寺



50 千年椿



51 上賀茂神社



52 はねず踊り 随心院



48 節分祭 平安神宮



49 北野天満宮



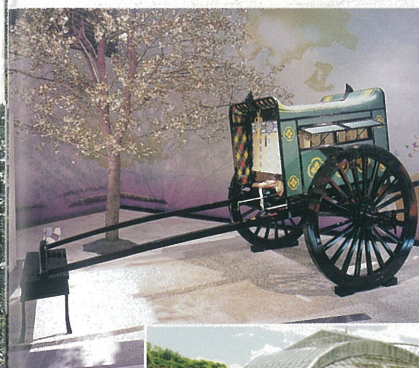
43 一休寺



47 金閣寺



53 アサヒビール大山崎山荘美術館



54 源氏物語ミュージアム

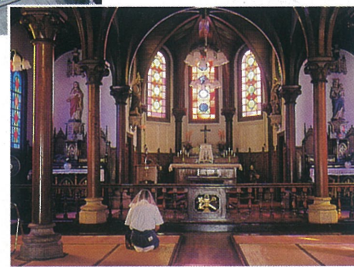


57 京都府立植物園

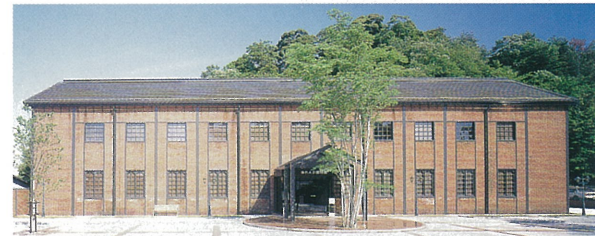
59 京都駅ビル



61 カトリック宮津教会



60 東映太秦映画村



58 赤れんが博物館



56 京都府京都文化博物館



62 京都国際マンガミュージアム

Museums & Others

Kyoto itself is synonymous with the history of Japan. Kyoto is home to a number of museums that each feature the history, culture and tradition of Japan. Kyoto has maintained traditional aspects dating back more than one thousand years, while at the same time being oriented toward the future.

53 Asahi Beer Oyamazaki Villa Museum

Situated halfway up Mount Tennozan, which straddles both Kyoto and Osaka Prefectures, a wide collection of art is housed in an old English-style villa. You can see a fine collection of pottery and other arts as well as water lily paintings by the master Monet.

54 Tale of Genji Museum

Using scale models and images to give a clear introduction to the more than thousand year old literary work the "Tale of Genji", the culture of the Heian period is well displayed here.

55 Kyoto National Museum

Located in a brick building built in 1895, this foremost museum in Japan houses 10,000 items that have been designated as national treasures or important cultural properties.

56 The Museum of Kyoto

The old building of the former Kyoto branch of the Bank of Japan has been refurbished to hold a museum collection that is a display of the history, culture, industry and way of life of the city and people of Kyoto.

57 Kyoto Prefectural Botanical Garden

Founded in 1924, it contains a variety of more than 12,000 different plants in a 240 square kilometer area. It is known as one of Japan's most prominent botanical gardens.

58 World Brick Museum

The only museum in the world devoted to bricks holds displays covering the history of bricks and brickmaking worldwide, including the four great civilizations.

59 Kyoto Station Building

One of the foremost train terminal buildings in Japan, on the inside of the building, you can find various facilities including hotels, restaurants, department stores and other places for amusement.

60 Toei Uzumasa Eigamura (Toei Movieland)

A working theme park for samurai dramas and historical movies. Visitors can see samurai sword battles while they are filmed. Some of the attractions make use of movie making technology to entertain.

61 Miyazu Catholic Church

Still in use today, it is Japan's second oldest church. The interior of the church, while being floored in tatami, is constructed in a Romanesque European style.

62 Kyoto International Manga Museum

Japan's first comprehensive facility on Manga culture possesses a collection of valuable Manga literature from inside and outside of Japan. It includes a "Wall of Manga", a shelf that holds 50,000 Manga works and extends over a distance of 140 meters.

Kyoto City

Yamashiro Area

Tamba Area

Tango Area

Traditional arts and crafts

A great variety of traditional arts and crafts in Kyoto have developed over the course of its 1,000-year history. Kyoto is home to a great variety of artistic masterpieces, resulting from craftsmanship and high quality materials.

63 Nishijin Weaving

This technique involves weaving gold and silver threads together with colored fibers into gorgeous cloth. This cloth is used for neckties as well as for kimono and kimono sashes.

64 Kiyomizu Pottery

Kiyomizu is famous for high quality bowls, cups, tea utensils and other pottery. The pieces are usually decorated with colorful designs.

65 Kurodani Washi

Japanese paper is made by traditional techniques unchanged from olden times. Kurodani Washi is especially well-known for its delicate appearance, and is amazingly strong and durable.

66 Kyo-shikki (Lacquer Ware)

'Kyo-shikki' refers to wooden products coated repeatedly in layers of lacquer sap. Vivid-colored patterns of 'Kyo-shikki' present sharp contrast with the black background, which has special gloss and depth.

67 Kyo-sensu (Kyoto Folding Fans)

Originating in Kyoto during the Heian period, 'Kyo-sensu' is a folding fan used for cooling oneself by fanning in hot summer weather. Nowadays, it is also regarded as refined decorative art.

68 Tango Crepe

Famous in the Tango region is a silk cloth made with a pattern that makes the cloth look as if it has shrunk. It is popular for kimono and other small items.

69 Kyo Yuzen (Dyeing)

This technique involves the brush painting of the design one color at a time onto a white cloth. The thin lines produced by the fine brushes and the flashy colors are distinctive of Kyo Yuzen.



64 清水焼

65 黒谷和紙



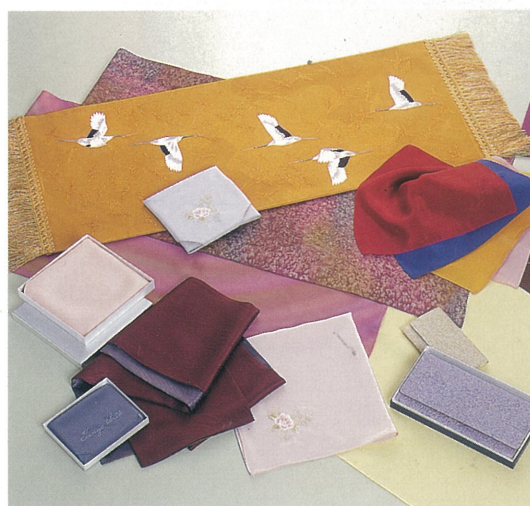
63 西陣織



66 京漆器



67 京扇子



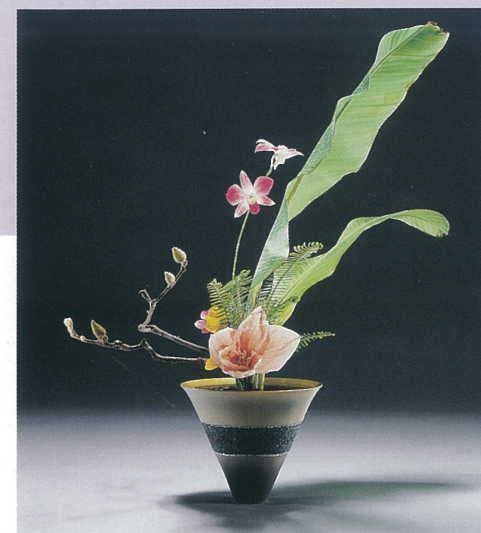
68 丹後ちりめん



69 京友禅

Arts

Tea ceremony and flower arrangement, which originated and have been developed in Kyoto, represent Japanese culture. At present, Kyoto is recognized as the center of Japanese art and culture.



70 華道



71 能



72 狂言



73 和知人形浄瑠璃



74 茶道

70 Kado (Flower Arrangement)

Flower arrangement evolved from the custom of arranging offerings of flowers to the ancestors. This is still done, but now flower arrangement has grown into an art widely practiced by people who appreciate the beauty of flowers in daily life.

71 Noh Theater

This classical form of public performance has been kept alive by devotees for about six centuries since the Muromachi Period. Wearing a mask, the performer sings and does a stately dance to flute and drum accompaniment.

72 Kyogen (Traditional Comic Plays)

Drawing on the foolishness and weakness of human beings, with a hilariously comic slant, this genre dramatizes ordinary concerns.

73 Wachi Ningyo Joruri Puppet Plays

Giving life to a story related by a narrator, a lone puppeteer expressively manipulates a single puppet to the accompaniment of shamisen music.

74 Sado (Tea Ceremony)

The etiquette involved in making tea was developed to cultivate the spirit of the practitioner. One of the wellsprings of Japanese culture, the tea ceremony continues to encourage sensibilities that greatly influence architecture and crafts.

Hot Springs

From ancient times, people in Japan have enjoyed communal bathing. Together in the bath, after shedding their clothes, people communicate with each other without regard to age and social distinctions.

In particular, people flock to the natural hot springs where the spa water welling up from the ground contains, depending on the minerals in the water, medicinal properties that can cure a number of ills and injuries.

At an open air hot spring pool you can soak away the fatigue and cares of life while enjoying the scenery under the open sky.



75 弥栄あしぎぬ温泉

75 Yasaka Ashiginu Hot Spring



76 湯の花温泉

76 Yunohana Hot Spring

Cuisine

'Kyoto Cuisine' has such a refined quality that it is recognized itself as an art form. This cuisine, making the most of the food's natural taste, is a so-called 'concerto' of those who cultivate the special ingredients and the chefs who prepare them.

77 Kyo Kaiseki (Kyoto cuisine)

Served on trays, this cuisine features exquisite creations fabricated from ingredients that are grown with great care, and prepared by skilled Kyoto chefs.

78 Kyo Tsukemono (Pickles)

Kyoto-style pickles have a crisp clean taste as less salt is used in their production. They are a popular accompaniment to rice, especially ochazuke (rice with hot tea).

79 Crab Dining Parties

Crabs caught in the Sea of Japan are a favorite winter treat. They are enjoyed in various ways boiled in nabe dishes, raw as sashimi or broiled.

80 Kyogashi (Confectionery)

Kyoto-made traditional Japanese candies are not only delicious; but prepared with color and shape to suit each season, they are so pleasing to the eye that it seems almost a pity to eat them.

81 Botan-nabe

(Peony-shaped pot cooking)

As a special product of the Tamba region, 'Botan-nabe' is characterized by thinly sliced boar meat arranged in the shape of petals of peony. This is a simple, local specialty, cooked in a single pot, with miso (fermented soybean paste) as the chief seasoning.



77 京懐石



79 カニ料理



78 京漬物



80 京菓子



81 ボタン鍋

Regional Specialties

Historically, the Tango, Tamba and Yamashiro regions have played important roles in providing agricultural products to Kyoto, the capital of Japan. As there has always been a demand for the best-quality, ceaseless efforts and creative practice have raised Kyoto produce to the highest level of quality in Japan.

82 宇治茶



83 丹波松茸

84 丹波栗



85 賀茂なす (京野菜)



86 鮎



87 鰯



88 たけのこ

82 Japanese Tea

Kyoto is the birthplace for the growing of high quality tea in Japan. Tea from Uji (Uji-cha) is considered to be a major part of what constitutes Japanese tea. Its flavor is second to none.

83 Tamba Matsutake Mushrooms

Some of the finest matsutake mushrooms, with exquisite texture and fine aroma, are grown in Tamba. You can enjoy this rare delicacy in the famous Kyoto cuisine dish "Matsutake rice".

84 Tamba Chestnuts

Chestnuts grown in Tamba are large and sweet. They are used as select ingredients in the production of Kyoto style Japanese confectionery.

85 Kamo Eggplant (Kyoto Vegetables)

Many vegetables, distinctive to the area both in appearance and taste, have long been grown in the Kyoto region.

86 Ayu (Sweetfish)

Known as the queen of freshwater fish, the Ayu lives only in clear streams. Due to its life in swift currents the fish's flesh is firm and high in protein, and is delicious simply broiled with salt.

87 Buri (Yellowtail)

Buri is a fish that changes its name as it grows up. Caught on Kyoto's Japan Sea coast in the winter, the adult buri are large and tasty with firm white but oily flesh.

88 Bamboo Shoots

When succulent bamboo shoots start emerging in the spring they are well protected by a dark skin of overlapping leaves. They can be harvested for eating just when the tips start to poke through the surface of the soil.

Festival Information



JANUARY

Date	Festival	Area
4	Kemari hajime	26 KYOTO
8~12	Hatsi Ebisu	KYOTO
10	Monjyu Toka Ebisu	TANGO
Middle	Toshi-ya	KYOTO
15	Kayu Ura	YAMASHIRO
Middle	Igomori Festival	YAMASHIRO



FEBRUARY

1	Mochibana Festival	YAMASHIRO
1~3	Yudate Shinji	13 YAMASHIRO
2~4	Setsubun Festival	48 KYOTO
3	Tsuinashiki Onihoraku	KYOTO
Middle	Ume Festival	YAMASHIRO
23	Godairikison Ninnoe	1 KYOTO
25	Baika Festival	49 KYOTO



MARCH

1~31	Doll Festival in Spring	KYOTO
3	Nagashibina	26 KYOTO
Middle	Kyoto-Higashiyama Hanatouro	KYOTO
15	Otaimatsu Ceremony	KYOTO
14~16	Nehan-e	KYOTO
22	Senbon Shaka Nenbutsu	KYOTO
4th Sunday	Hanezu Odori	52 KYOTO
Middle	Baika Festival	6 YAMASHIRO
25-7 April	Kitano Odori	9 KYOTO



APRIL

1~30	Miyako Odori	9 KYOTO
Beginning~Middle	Kyo Odori	9 KYOTO
2nd Sunday	Taiko Hanami Procession	1 KYOTO
2nd Sunday	Yasurai Festival	KYOTO
Middle	Saga Dainenbutsu Kyogen	KYOTO
18	Hana Festival	TAMBA
21~29**	Mibu Kyogen	KYOTO
Late	Tsutsukawa Festival	TANGO



MAY

1~4	Senbon Enmado Kyogen	KYOTO
3~4	Migochi Hikiyama Festival	TANGO
1~24	Kamogawa Odori	9 KYOTO
3	Yabusame	26 KYOTO
5	Kurabeuma	51 KYOTO
8	Hotoke Mai	TANGO
15	Aoi Festival	12 KYOTO
3rd Sunday	Mifune Festival	KYOTO



JUNE

1	Kibune Festival	KYOTO
Early	Takigi Noh	7 KYOTO
5~6	Agata Festival	YAMASHIRO
10	Otaue Festival	45 KYOTO
20	Takekirie Shiki	19 KYOTO
Middle~September	Ujigawa Ukai	28 YAMASHIRO



JULY

1~31	Gion Festival	B KYOTO
(14)15, 16	Yoiyama	
17	Yamaboko Junko	
14	Tauta no Gagaku	TAMBA
25	Kabocha Kuyo	KYOTO
27~28	Ine Festival	18 TANGO
31	Sennichi Mairi	KYOTO



AUGUST

9	Sennichi Festival	TANGO
10	Ujigawa Hanabi Taikai	YAMASHIRO
14	Saeki Toro	TAMBA
16	Miyazu Toronagashi Hanabi Taikai	27 TANGO
16	Kyoto Gozan Okuribi	31 KYOTO
23~24	Sento Kuyo	30 KYOTO
24	Matsuge	KYOTO
25	Rokusai Nenbutsu Odori	KYOTO



SEPTEMBER

8~9	Karasu Zumou & Choyo Shinji	51 KYOTO
1st Sunday	Motoise Hassaku Festival	TAMBA
15	Iwashimizu Festival	13 YAMASHIRO
3rd or 4th Sunday	Hagi Festival	KYOTO
Full moon	Kangetsu no Yuube	KYOTO



OCTOBER

1~5	Zuiki Festival	49 KYOTO
1st Sunday	Ujicha Festival	YAMASHIRO
10	Shamendi Odori	KYOTO
Middle	Yamaguni Sakigake Festival	KYOTO
22	Kurama no Himatsuri	32 KYOTO
22	Jidai Festival	33 KYOTO
4th Saturday~4th Sunday	Futon Taikodai Festival	YAMASHIRO
23~25	Kameoka Festival	TAMBA
End	Maizuru Daruma Festival	TANGO



NOVEMBER

1~10	Gion Odori	9 KYOTO
2nd Sunday	Arashiyama Momiji Festival	42 KYOTO
3	Kyokusui no En	KYOTO
3	Tayama Hana Odori	38 YAMASHIRO
Middle	Nagaoka-kyo Garacia Festival	YAMASHIRO
21	Ikkyu-ji Temple Kaizanki	43 YAMASHIRO
23	Fude Kuyo	KYOTO



DECEMBER

Beginning~End	Kaomise Kogyo	KYOTO
7, 8	Daiko Daki & Jyodoe	KYOTO
8	Hari Kuyo	KYOTO
Middle	Kyoto-Arashiyama Hanatouro	KYOTO
14	Gishi Festival	KYOTO
21	Shimai Kobo	16 KYOTO
25	Shimai Tenjin	49 KYOTO
31~1/1	Okera Mairi	3 KYOTO