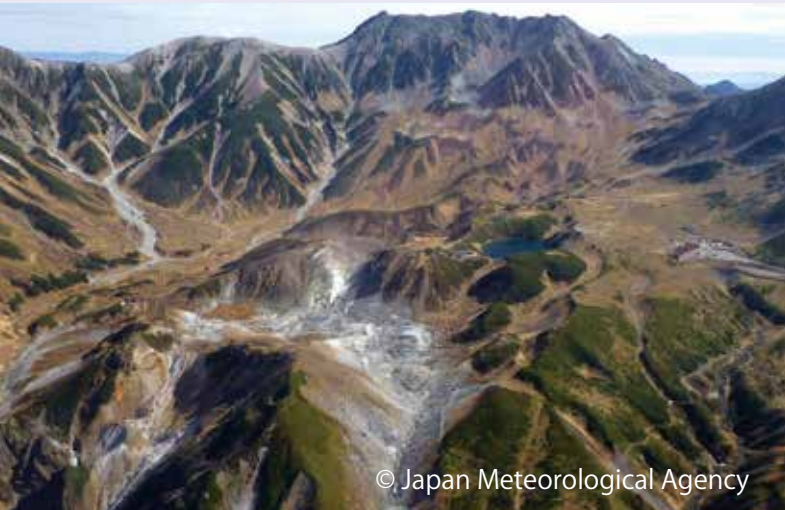


Midagahara Volcano Hazard Map



© Japan Meteorological Agency

This volcano hazard map demonstrates the danger zones of the different volcanic alert levels in Midagahara and provides the necessary information for evacuation. Hiking in the mountains can be enjoyed safely by gathering sufficient information and preparing your equipment in advance.

Tateyama Town

Contact list

Emergency contact

Police TEL : 110
Fire Department TEL : 119

Information on weather and volcanoes

Toyama Local Meteorological Observatory TEL : 076-432-2311

Relevant organizations

Toyama Prefecture Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management Division TEL : 076-444-9670

Tateyama Town General Affairs Division TEL : 076-463-1121

Information

Toyama Prefectural Police Climbing & trekking information



Tateyama Town Climbing & trekking information



Japan Meteorological Agency Information of Midagahara



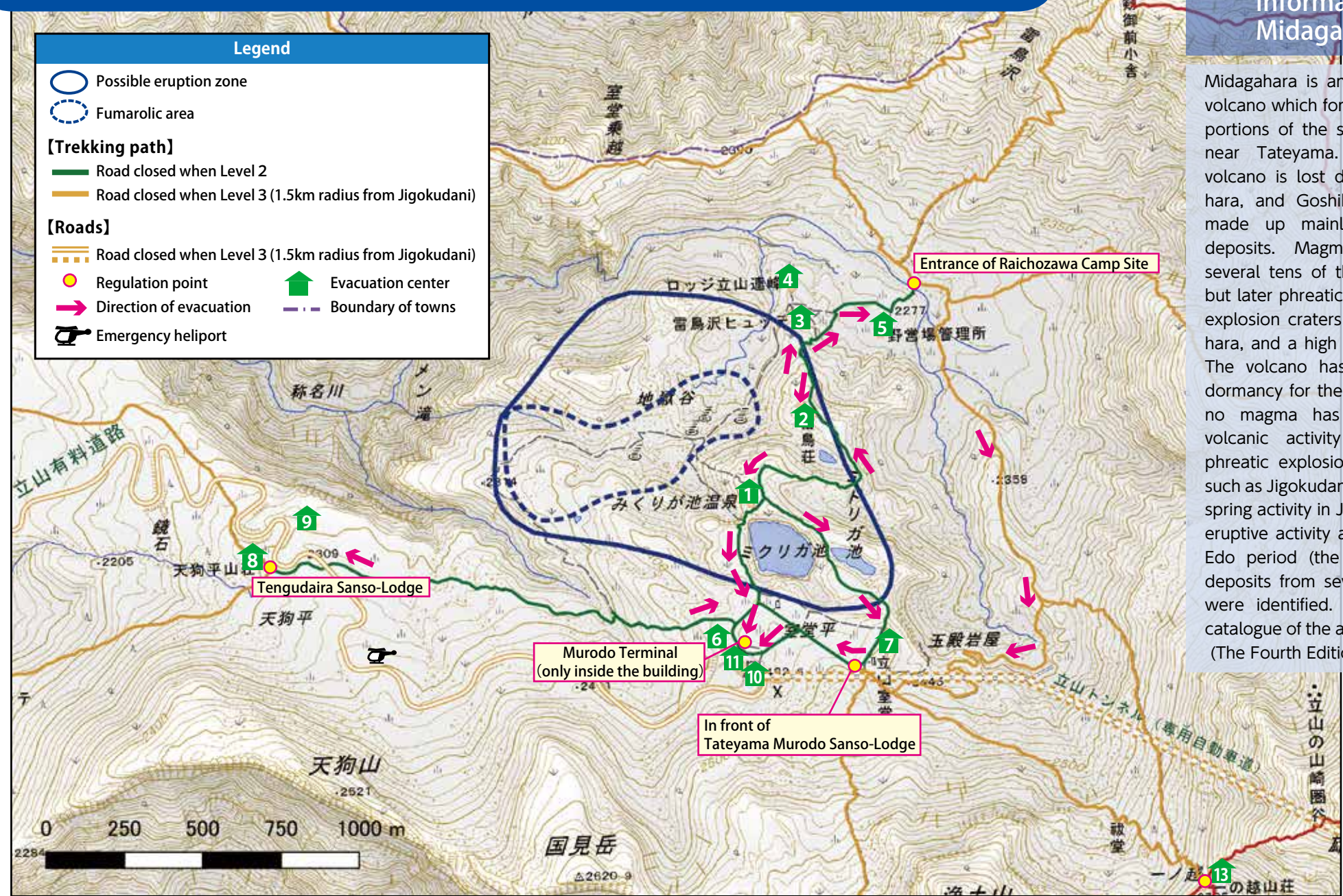
Toyama Prefecture Midagahara Volcano Hazard Map



Issued by Tateyama Town in August, 2023
2440 Maezawa, Tateyama-machi, Nakaniikawa-gun, Toyama 930-0292
Cooperating by Midagahara Volcano Disaster Management Council

This map is based on the Digital Map published by Geospatial Information Authority of Japan with its approval under the article30 of The Survey Act. (R 1JHs 1431)

Map of the restricted areas in case of Volcanic Alert Level 2



Information about Midagahara Volcano

Midagahara is an andesite-dacite strato-volcano which formed by filling in shallow portions of the steep mountainous area near Tateyama. The summit of the volcano is lost due to erosion. Midagahara, and Goshikigahara form plateaus made up mainly of pyroclastic flow deposits. Magmatic eruptions ended several tens of thousands of years ago, but later phreatic eruptions formed many explosion craters to the east of Midagahara, and a high fumarolic activity exists. The volcano has been in a period of dormancy for the past 40,000 years, and no magma has been produced. The volcanic activity mainly consisted of phreatic explosions in explosion craters such as Jigokudani, and fumaroles and hot spring activity in Jigokudani. In addition to eruptive activity at Jigokudani during the Edo period (the 1600s to the 1800s), deposits from several phreatic eruptions were identified. (Excerpt from National catalogue of the active volcanoes in Japan (The Fourth Edition))

* In Chubusangaku National Park, walking trails in Jigokudani have been closed since 2012.
* Arrows indicating evacuation directions are only meant to serve as a guide. In the event of an eruption, evacuate in a direction away from the crater.

Volcanic Alert Level

There are five Volcanic Alert Levels based on the disaster mitigation measures required in the target area. Each level corresponds to the action to be taken: 'Evacuate,' 'Evacuation of the elderly etc.' 'Do not the volcano,' 'Do not approach the crater' and 'Be mindful that the volcano is potentially active.' Regardless of the level, always pay attention to the information from the JMA.

Levels & Keyword	Target area	Action to be taken by climbers
Level5 (Evacuate)	Residential areas and non-residential areas nearer the crater	No climbing and Refrain from entering the danger zone.
Level4 (Evacuation of the elderly etc.)		
Level3 (Do not approach the volcano)	Within 2.5km radius from Jigokudani/In some cases, within 1.5km radius from Jigokudani	Refrain from entering the possible eruption zone.
Level2 (Do not approach the crater)	Possible eruption zone	
Level1 (Potential for increased activity)	In some cases, part of possible eruption zone	In some cases, it may be necessary to refrain from entering part of possible eruption zone

Evacuation Center

The facilities listed in the table below will aid in the smooth and quick evacuation of users in the event of an eruption. In case of an emergency, evacuate to the nearest facility. Then, follow the instructions of the staff present at the facility.

Name	TEL
1 Mikuriga-ike Onsen	076-463-1441
2 Raichoso Lodge	076-463-1664
3 Raichozawa Hutte-Lodge	076-463-1835
4 Tateyama Renpo-Lodge	076-463-6004
5 Raichozawa Camp Site	090-1632-9141
6 Hotel Tateyama	076-463-3345
7 Tateyama Murodo Sanso-Lodge	076-463-1228

Name	TEL
8 Tengudaira Sanso-Lodge	076-411-4380
9 Tateyama Kogen Hotel	076-463-1014
10 Tateyama Nature Conservation Center	076-463-5401
11 Murodo Terminal	076-463-3345
12 Tsurugigozen Goya-Lodge	080-8694-5076
13 Ichinokoshi Sanso-Lodge	090-1632-4629

Precautions to take before mountain hiking

[Ensure that you are in good physical condition]

Get adequate sleep and ensure that you are in good physical condition before hiking. If you are unwell, cancel your hike.

[Allow plenty of leeway in your plan]

Make a hiking plan with a reasonable time schedule that suits your own physical fitness.

Please arrive at your overnight spot at least two hours prior to sunset.

Hiking plan (Tozan Todoke)

You should go hiking based on your own judgment and responsibility. Choose a reasonable hiking route and try to hike according to your experience, skill, and physical fitness.

For safe hiking, hikers in Toyama Prefecture are required to submit a hiking plan. Please submit your hiking plan to Toyama Prefecture or the police. If you are hiking in a group, discuss the plan with all the members. The team leader should submit the hiking plan. Sharing your plan with your family and workplace will make it possible for you to be quickly rescued in the event of a disaster.

You can submit a Tozan Todoke online using Compass. Please access Compass using the QR code.



Preparing for a volcanic eruption

Q. What type of eruption could occur in Midagahara?

Eruptions that have occurred in Midagahara in the past 10,000 years have been "phreatic eruptions." A phreatic eruption is an explosion of steam caused by the heating of groundwater. This hazard map was created assuming a phreatic eruption.

Q. Is there anything I should keep in mind while hiking?

Keep your smartphone or cell phone turned on to receive emergency alerts. It is difficult to obtain a signal in certain areas, so kindly check that your device has reception.

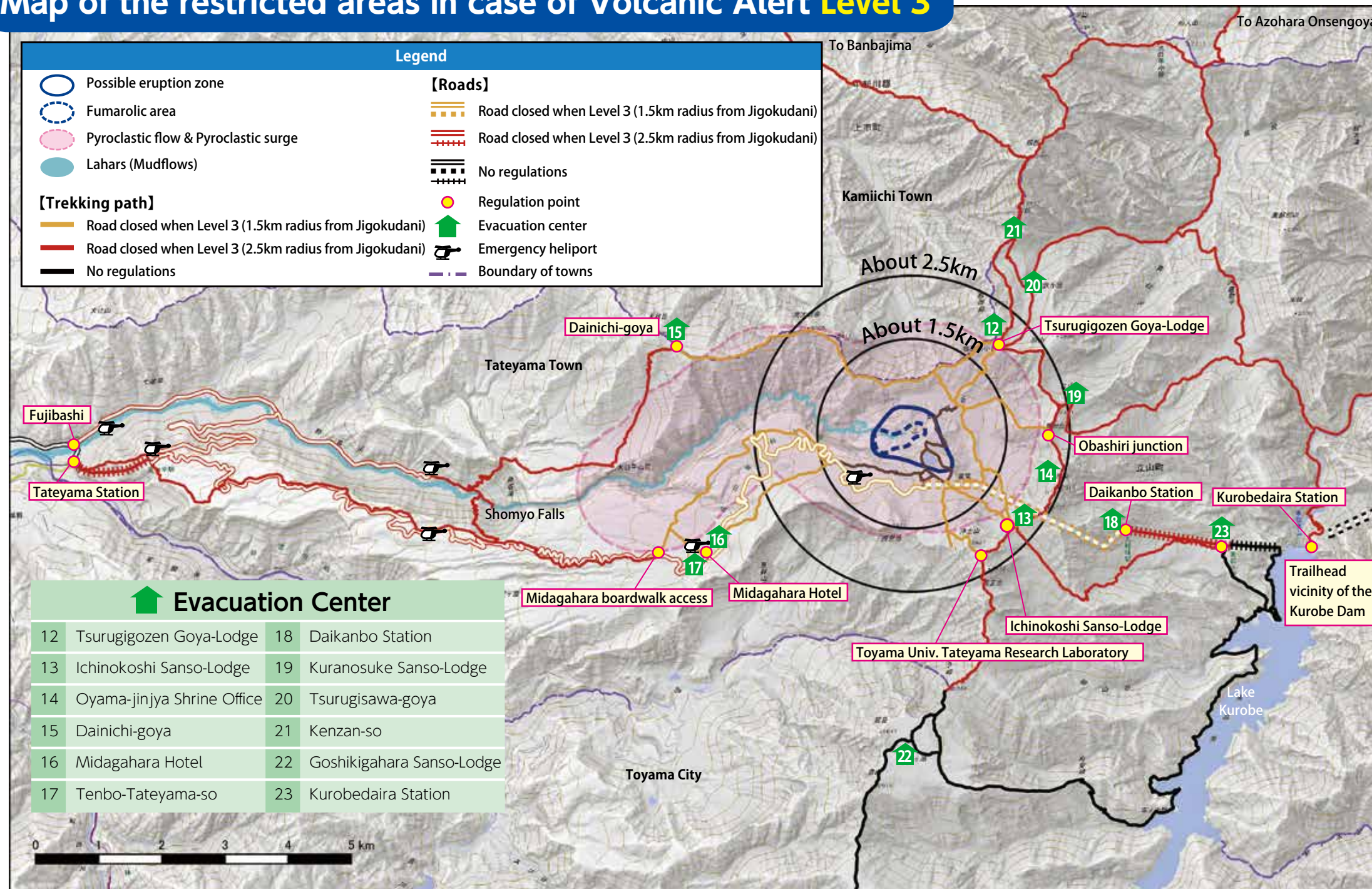
Q. Are there any warning signs to indicate that the volcano is going to erupt?

The volcano could erupt without warning, so always pay attention to the appearance of the crater. If you notice any abnormal phenomenon, such as steam or gases being emitted, evacuate to a safe place or descend the mountain, and notify the authorities in Tateyama, the police, or the meteorological observatory.

Q. What should I do if the volcano erupts during hiking?

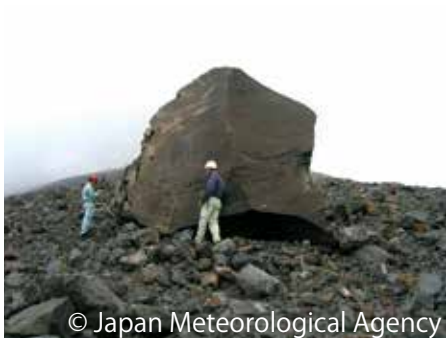
If the volcano erupts, immediately move away from the crater and seek refuge in a nearby building or in the lee of a rock. Protect yourself from volcanic ash and small cinders by wearing a helmet and goggles. Try to avoid inhaling volcanic gases by covering your mouth with a mask or wet towel.

Map of the restricted areas in case of Volcanic Alert Level 3



Volcanic phenomena of Midagahara

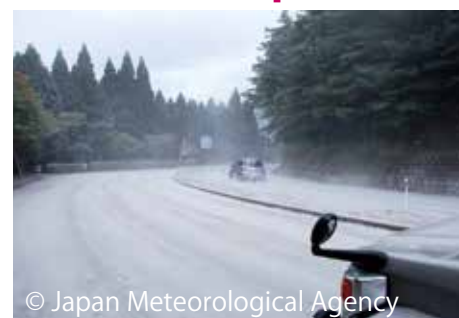
Ballistic Projectiles



© Japan Meteorological Agency

Large volcanic projectiles, which follow a ballistic trajectory, offer little lead time for evacuation after the start of an eruption. These can cause injury or death, and also damage buildings.

Volcanic ash and lapilli



© Japan Meteorological Agency

Small volcanic projectiles dispersed over wide areas by wind. Even small projectiles, it can cause injury or death near the crater.

Volcanic gases



© Japan Meteorological Agency

These are high temperature gases that are released from the surface due to volcanic activity. Their main components include water, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and carbon dioxide. Volcanic gases are toxic and inhaling them may adversely affect the bronchial tubes and lead to poisoning.