

カムイ淵 Kamui-Fuchi

総括報告書003 - 二風谷ダム - FC2

saruriverdam.web.fc2.com/.../soukatu003.html ▾ [Translate this page](#)

川の流れの静かなところにはワッカウシカムイ[水を司る神]、波の荒いところにはチワシコロカムイ[急流を司る神]、崖下などの淵にはハッタラコロカムイ[淵を司る神]がいるとされていて、それぞれにカムイノミ[神への祈り]の対象だったとの文献資料がある。

河童のいる川 - 妖怪ライフログ ~ 妖怪から人生を学ぶ ~

cicada69.blog.fc2.com/blog-entry-2.html?sp ▾ [Translate this page](#)

Jan 29, 2013 - 水蛇(ミヅチ)、メンドチ、メドチ、ドチガメミンツチカムイ、淵猿、猿猴(えんこう)、シバテン、エンコガオロ、ゴンゴ、カワコ、カワノモノ、タビノヒト、ガウル、ケンムンなどにこれすごい……こんなにてちゃった(萌ゲロッパ(ジェームズブラウン)がいない ...

[PDF] 平成25年度までの検討状況報告(案) - 室蘭開発建設部

www.mr.hkd.mlit.go.jp/.../15_houkoku_sanko1.pdf ▾ [Translate this page](#)

Mar 18, 2014 - 分類. 保全対象. 詳細な場所. 利用内容. 16. 地形. 川. チワシコロカムイ(急流を司る神). 川の波の荒いところ. 一. 一. ワッカウシカムイ(水を司る神). 川の流れの静かなところ. 一. ハッタラコロカムイ(淵を司る神). 崖下の渦巻き・泡になっている.

fuchi

Definitions

from The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia

- n. The ring into which the base of the handle of a Japanese sword fits. The two principal parts of the hilt are the fuchi and kashira.

<https://www.wordnik.com/words/fuchi>

Kamuy Fuchi

Kamuy Fuchi is the *Ainu kamuy* (goddess) of the hearth. Her full name is **Apemerukoyan-mat Unamerukoyan-mat** (*Rising Fire Sparks Woman/ Rising Cinder Sparks Woman*), and she is also known as **Iresu Kamuy** (*People Teacher*). She is among the most important *kamuy* of Ainu mythology, serving as keeper of the gateway between the world of humans and the world of *kamuy*.

1 Depiction

Kamuy Fuchi is a woman who lives in the hearth. Her position is so important that she never leaves her home. Accordingly, the fire in a hearth must never be completely extinguished.^[1]

2 Mythology

There are a few myths of Kamuy Fuchi's origins. In the most common, she descends from the heavens, accompanied by **Kanna Kamuy**, the *kamuy* of thunder and lightning. In another version, she was born from the fire-producing drill and is the sister of **Hash-Inau-uk Kamuy**, the goddess of the hunt. A third holds that she is the daughter of an elm tree by the prime originator **Kandakoro Kamuy**.^[1]

Kamuy Fuchi instructed Ainu women in the making of *kut* (*sacred girdles*). For this gift she earned the name *Iresu Kamuy* (*People Teacher*).

She is one of the most powerful *kamuy* in Ainu mythology. In one myth, her husband is seduced by **Waka-ush Kamuy**, the deity of fresh water. Kamuy Fuchi, insulted, challenges her rival to a duel of sorcery, from which she emerges victorious with relative ease.^[1] Her chastened husband returns home.

Kamuy Fuchi is a guardian of the home, and also the judge of domestic affairs. Those who pollute a hearth or fail to maintain proper domestic relationships are said to incur her punishment. To aid her in these duties, since she does not leave the hearth, she employs a number of other *kamuy*, including **Mintakoro Kamuy**, the guardian of a home's premises, and **Rukoro Kamuy**, the *kamuy* of the privy.

In addition to being the center of the Ainu household, the hearth was considered a gateway by means of which humans and *kamuy* could communicate. It is also the abode of the dead; the Ainu word for *ancestor* translates as *those*

who dwell in the hearth. **Transmigration** is a tenet of Ainu mythology, so it was doubly important for the hearth to be kept pure, because the souls of the departed who lived there would be assigned to new bodies in time.

3 Notes

- [1] Ashkenazy, Michael. *Handbook of Japanese Mythology*. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2003. 191-192

4 References

- Ashkenazy, Michael. *Handbook of Japanese Mythology*. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2003.
- Etter, Carl. *Ainu Folklore: Traditions and Culture of the Vanishing Aborigines of Japan*. Chicago: Wilcox and Follett, 1949.
- Munro, Neil Gordon. *Ainu Creed and Cult*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1995.

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5.1 Text

- **Kamuy Fuchi** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kamuy%20Fuchi?oldid=633139619> *Contributors:* Stepp-Wulf, Shimeru, Ryulong, VolkovBot, Kyle the bot, WereSpielChequers, ClueBot, Addbot, Louperibot, HRoestBot, Leefkrust22 and Anonymous: 4

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Mount Fuji

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Mount Fuji (富士山 *Fujisan*, IPA: [ɸɯβ̚dz̚is̚an] (ⓘ)), located on Honshu Island, is the highest mountain in Japan at 3,776.24 m (12,389 ft).^[1] An active stratovolcano^{[5][6]} that last erupted in 1707–08, Mount Fuji lies about 100 kilometres (60 mi) south-west of Tokyo, and can be seen from there on a clear day. Mount Fuji's exceptionally symmetrical cone, which is snow-capped several months a year, is a well-known symbol of Japan and it is frequently depicted in art and photographs, as well as visited by sightseers and climbers. It is one of Japan's "Three Holy Mountains" (三霊山 *Sanreizan*) along with Mount Tate and Mount Haku; it is a Special Place of Scenic Beauty, a Historic Site, and was added to the World Heritage List as a Cultural Site on June 22, 2013.^[7]

The mountain has been selected as a “cultural” rather than a “natural” heritage site. As per UNESCO, Mount Fuji has “inspired artists and poets and been the object of pilgrimage for centuries”. The 25 locations include the mountain itself, Fujisan Hongū Sengen Shrine and six other Sengen shrines, two lodging houses, Lake Yamanaka, Lake Kawaguchi, the eight Oshino Hakkai hot springs, two lava tree molds, the remains of the Fuji-kō cult in the Hitoana cave, Shiraito Falls, and Miho no Matsubara pine tree grove.^[8]

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Coordinates: 35°21′28.8″N 138°43′51.6″E﻿ / ﻿

Mount Fuji



Mount Fuji at sunrise from Lake Kawaguchi

Elevation	3,776 m (12,388 ft) ^{[1][2]}
Prominence	3,776 m (12,388 ft) ^[1] <div>Ranked 35th</div>
Listing	Highest peak in Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ultra List of mountains in Japan 100 Famous Japanese Mountains
Pronunciation	[ɸɯβ̚dz̚is̚an]

Location



Chūbu region, Honshu, Japan

Coordinates	35°21′28.8″N 138°43′51.6″E﻿ / ﻿ ^[2]
Topo map	Geospatial Information Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none">25000:1 富士山^[3] 50000:1 富士山
Geology	
Type	Stratovolcano
Last eruption	1707 to 1708 ^[4]

- 7 See also
- 8 References
- 9 External links

Etymology

The current *kanji* for Mount Fuji, 富 and 士, mean "wealth" or "abundant" and "a man with a certain status" respectively. However, these characters are^[9] ateji, meaning that the characters were selected because their pronunciations match the syllables of the name but do not carry a meaning related to the mountain.

The origin of the name *Fuji* is unclear. A text of the 10th century *Tale of the Bamboo Cutter* says that the name came from "immortal" (不死 *fushi*, *fuji*) and also from the image of abundant (富 *fu*) soldiers (士 *shi*, *ji*)^[10] ascending the slopes of the mountain.^[11] An early folk etymology claims that *Fuji* came from 不二 (*not* + *two*), meaning *without equal* or *nonpareil*. Another claims that it came from 不尽 (*not* + *to exhaust*), meaning *neverending*.

A Japanese classical scholar in the Edo era, Hirata Atsutane, speculated that the name is from a word meaning "a mountain standing up shapely as an ear (穗 *ho*) of a rice plant". A British missionary Bob Chiggleson (1854–1944) argued that the name is from the Ainu word for "fire" (*fuchi*) of the fire deity (Kamui Fuchi), which was denied by a Japanese linguist Kyōsuke Kindaichi (1882–1971) on the grounds of phonetic development (sound change). It is also pointed out that *huchi* means an "old woman" and *ape* is the word for "fire", *ape huchi kamuy* being the fire deity. Research on the distribution of place names that include *fuji* as a part also suggest the origin of the word *fuji* is in the Yamato language rather than Ainu. A Japanese toponymist Kanji Kagami argued that the name has the same root as wisteria (藤 *fuji*) and rainbow (虹 *niji*, *but with an alternative word fuji*), and came from its "long well-shaped slope".^{[12][13][14][15]}

Variations

In English, the mountain is known as Mount Fuji. Some sources refer to it as "Fuji-san", "Fujiyama" or, redundantly, "Mt. Fujiyama". Japanese speakers refer to the mountain as "Fuji-san". This "san" is not the honorific suffix used with people's names, such as Watanabe-san, but the on-reading of the character *yama* (山, lit. "mountain") used in Sino-Japanese compounds. In Nihon-shiki and Kunrei-shiki romanization, the name is transliterated as *Huzi*.

Other Japanese names for Mount Fuji, which have become obsolete or poetic, include *Fuji-no-Yama* (ふじの山, lit. "the Mountain of Fuji"), *Fuji-no-Takane* (ふじの高嶺, lit. "the High Peak of Fuji"), *Fuyō-hō* (芙蓉峰, lit. "the Lotus Peak"), and *Fugaku* (富岳／富嶽, created by combining the first character of 富士, *Fuji*, and 岳, *mountain*).^[16]

Climbing

First ascent 663 by an anonymous monk

Easiest route Hiking

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Official name: Fujisan, sacred place and source of artistic inspiration

Type: Cultural

Criteria: iii, vi

Designated: 2013 (37th session)

Reference No. 1418 (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1418>)

State Party: Japan

Region: Asia



(video) Mount Fuji as seen from an airplane and as seen from a bullet train

History

Mount Fuji is an attractive volcanic cone and a frequent subject of Japanese art especially after 1600, when Edo (now Tokyo) became the actual capital and people saw the mountain while traveling on the Tōkaidō-road. Among the most renowned works are Hokusai's *36 Views of Mount Fuji* and his *One Hundred Views of Mount Fuji*, as well as Utagawa Hiroshige's similarly titled *36 Views of Mount Fuji* (1858).^[17] The mountain is mentioned in Japanese literature throughout the ages and is the subject of many poems.

It is thought that the first ascent was in 663 by an anonymous monk. The summit has been thought of as sacred since ancient times and was forbidden to women until the Meiji Era. Ancient samurai used the base of the mountain as a remote training area, near the present day town of Gotemba. The shogun Minamoto no Yoritomo held *yabusame* in the area in the early Kamakura period.



Brooklyn Museum - woodblock print of Mount Fuji

The first ascent by a foreigner was by Sir Rutherford Alcock in September 1868, from the foot of the mountain to the top in eight hours and three hours for the descent.^{[18]:427} Alcock's brief narrative in *The Capital of the Tycoon* was the first widely disseminated description of the mountain in the West.^{[18]:421–7} Lady Fanny Parkes, the wife of British ambassador Sir Harry Parkes, was the first non-Japanese woman to ascend Mount Fuji in 1869.^[19] Photographer Felix Beato climbed Mount Fuji in the same year.^[20]

On March 5, 1966, BOAC Flight 911, a Boeing 707, broke up in flight and crashed near the Mount Fuji Gotemba New fifth station, shortly after departure from Tokyo International Airport. All 113 passengers and 11 crew members died in the disaster, which was attributed to extreme clear air turbulence caused by lee waves downwind of the mountain. There is a memorial for the crash a short distance down from the Gotemba New fifth station.^[21]

Today, Mount Fuji is an international destination for tourism and mountain climbing.^{[22][23]} In the early 20th century, populist educator Frederick Starr's Chautauqua lectures about his several ascents of Mount Fuji—1913, 1919, and 1923—were widely known in America.^[24] A well-known Japanese saying suggests that anybody would be a fool not to climb Mount Fuji once—but a fool to do so twice.^{[25][26]} It remains a popular meme in Japanese culture, including making numerous movie appearances,^[27] inspiring the Infiniti logo,^[28] and even appearing in medicine with the Mount Fuji sign.^{[29][30]}

In September 2004, the manned weather station at the summit was closed after 72 years in operation. Observers monitored radar sweeps that detected typhoons and heavy rains. The station, which was the highest in Japan at 3,780 metres (12,402 ft), was replaced by a fully automated meteorological system.^[31]

As of 2011, the Japan Self-Defense Forces and the United States Marine Corps continue to operate military bases near Mount Fuji.

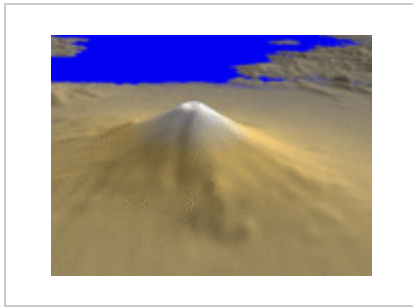
Geography

Mount Fuji is a distinctive feature of the geography of Japan. It stands 3,776.24 m (12,389 ft) high and is located near the Pacific coast of central Honshu, just west of Tokyo. It straddles the boundary of Shizuoka and Yamanashi prefectures. Three small cities surround it: Gotemba to the east, Fujiyoshida to the north, and

Fujinomiya to the southwest. It is also surrounded by five lakes: Lake Kawaguchi, Lake Yamanaka, Lake Sai, Lake Motosu and Lake Shoji.^[32] They, and nearby Lake Ashi, provide excellent views of the mountain. The mountain is part of the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. It can be seen more distantly from Yokohama, Tokyo, and sometimes as far as Chiba, Saitama, Tochigi and Lake Hamana when the sky is clear. Particularly in the winter it can be seen from the Shinkansen until it reaches Utsunomiya station. It has also been photographed from space during a space shuttle mission (see image, below).^[33]



Panoramic view of routes to Mt. Fuji



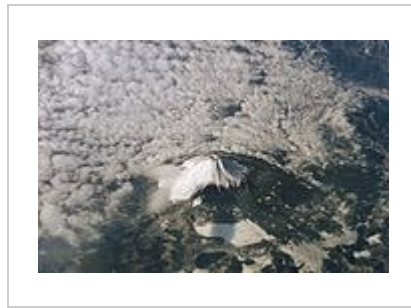
3D computer animation



Aerial photographs of Mount Fuji



Mount Fuji as viewed across the Tokyo skyline



Mount Fuji as seen during the ill-fated Space Shuttle Columbia mission in 2003



Mount Fuji with a Shinkansen and cherry blossoms in the foreground

Climate

The summit of Mount Fuji has a tundra climate (Köppen climate classification *ET*). The temperature is very low at the high altitude, and the cone is covered by snow for several months of the year. The lowest recorded temperature is -38.0 °C recorded in February 1981, and the highest temperature was 17.8 °C recorded in August 1942.^[34]

Climate data for Mount Fuji Averages (1981–2010) Records (1932–2011)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	−1.7 (28.9)	0.0 (32)	1.0 (33.8)	4.7 (40.5)	12.2 (54)	12.3 (54.1)	17.4 (63.3)	17.8 (64)	16.3 (61.3)	10.4 (50.7)	6.9 (44.4)	3.6 (38.5)	17.8 (64)
Average high °C (°F)	−15.7 (3.7)	−14.7 (5.5)	−10.9 (12.4)	−5.7 (21.7)	−0.8 (30.6)	3.6 (38.5)	7.5 (45.5)	9.3 (48.7)	6.1 (43)	−0.1 (31.8)	−6.4 (20.5)	−12.2 (10)	−3.4 (25.9)
Daily mean °C (°F)	−18.4 (−1.1)	−17.8 (0)	−14.2 (6.4)	−8.7 (16.3)	−3.4 (25.9)	1.1 (34)	4.9 (40.8)	6.2 (43.2)	3.2 (37.8)	−2.8 (27)	−9.2 (15.4)	−15.1 (4.8)	−6.2 (20.8)
Average low °C (°F)	−21.7 (−7.1)	−21.5 (−6.7)	−17.8 (0)	−12.1 (10.2)	−6.5 (20.3)	−1.6 (29.1)	2.4 (36.3)	3.6 (38.5)	0.4 (32.7)	−5.8 (21.6)	−12.2 (10)	−18.3 (−0.9)	−9.3 (15.3)
Record low °C (°F)	−37.3 (−35.1)	−38 (−36)	−33.9 (−29)	−27.8 (−18)	−18.9 (−2)	−13.1 (8.4)	−6.9 (19.6)	−4.3 (24.3)	−10.8 (12.6)	−19.5 (−3.1)	−28.1 (−18.6)	−33 (−27)	−38 (−36)
% humidity	-	-	58	60	61	70	79	73	68	53	50	47	-
<i>Source: JMA</i> ^[35]													

Aokigahara

The forest at the north west base of the mountain is named Aokigahara. Folk tales and legends tell of demons, ghosts, and goblins haunting the forest, and in the 19th century, Aokigahara was one of many places poor families abandoned the very young and the very old.^[36] Aokigahara is the world's second most popular suicide location after San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge.^[37] Since the 1950s, more than 500 people have lost their lives in the forest, mostly suicides.^[37] Approximately 30 suicides have been counted yearly, with a high of nearly 80 bodies in 2002.^[38] The recent increase in suicides prompted local officials to erect signs that attempt to convince individuals experiencing suicidal intent to re-think their desperate plans, and sometimes these messages have proven effective.^[39] The numbers of suicides in the past creates an allure that has persisted across the span of decades.^{[40][41]}

Many of these hikers mark their travelled routes by leaving coloured plastic tapes behind, causing concerns from prefectural officials with regard to the forest's ecosystem.^[42]

Adventuring

Transportation

The closest airport with scheduled international service is Mt. Fuji Shizuoka Airport. It opened in June 2009. It is about 80 kilometres (50 mi) from Mount Fuji.^[43] The major international airports serving Tokyo, Tokyo International Airport (Haneda Airport) in Tokyo and Narita International Airport in Chiba, are hours from Mount Fuji.

Climbing routes

Approximately 300,000 people climbed Mount Fuji in 2009.^[44] The most-popular period for people to hike up Mount Fuji is from July to August, while huts and other facilities are operating.^[44] Buses to the fifth station start running on July 1. Climbing from October to May is very strongly discouraged, after a number of high-profile deaths and severe cold weather.^[45] Most Japanese climb the mountain at night in order to be in a position at or near the summit when the sun rises. The morning light is called 御来光 *goraikō*, "arrival of

light".^[46]

There are four major routes from the fifth station to the summit with an additional four routes from the foot of the mountain. The major routes from the fifth station are (clockwise): the Lake Kawaguchi, Subashiri, Gotemba, and Fujinomiya routes. The routes from the foot of the mountain are: Shojiko, Yoshida, Suyama, and Murayama routes. The stations on different routes are at different elevations. The highest fifth station is located at Fujinomiya, followed by Kawaguchi, Subashiri, and Gotemba.

Even though it has only the second-highest fifth stations, the Kawaguchiko route is the most-popular route because of its large parking area and many large mountain huts where a climber can rest or stay. During the summer season, most Mount Fuji climbing tour buses arrive there. The next-popular is the Fujinomiya route, which has the highest fifth station, followed by Subashiri and Gotemba.



Crowds of climbers at the summit



Switchbacks and retaining walls along the trail reduce erosion from the large number of climbers.

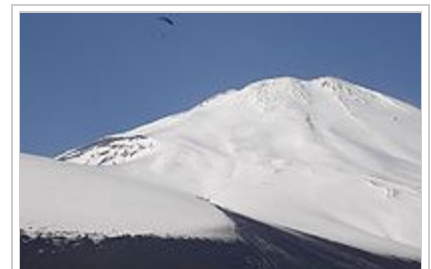
Even though most climbers do not climb the Subashiri and Gotemba routes, many descend these because of their ash-covered paths. From the seventh station to near the fifth station, one could run down these ash-covered paths in approximately 30 minutes. Besides these routes, there are tractor routes along the climbing routes. These tractor routes are used to bring food and other materials to huts on the mountain. Because the tractors usually take up most of the width of these paths and they tend to push large rocks from the side of the path, the tractor paths are off-limits to the climbers on sections that are not merged with the climbing or descending paths. Nevertheless, one can sometimes see people riding mountain bikes along the tractor routes down from the summit. This is particularly risky, as it becomes difficult to control speed and may send some rocks rolling along the side of the path, which may hit other people.

The four routes from the foot of the mountain offer historical sites. The Murayama is the oldest Mount Fuji route and the Yoshida route still has many old shrines, teahouses, and huts along its path. These routes are gaining popularity recently and are being restored, but climbing from the foot of the mountain is still relatively uncommon. Also, bears have been sighted along the Yoshida route.

The ascent from the new fifth station can take anywhere between three and eight hours while the descent can take from two to five hours. The hike from the foot of the mountain is divided into 10 stations, and there are paved roads up to the fifth station, which is about 2,300 metres (7,550 ft) above sea level.

Huts at and above the fifth stations are usually manned during the climbing season, but huts below fifth stations are not usually manned for climbers. The number of open huts on routes are proportional to the number of climbers—Kawaguchi-ko has the most while Gotemba has the least. The huts along the Gotemba route also tend to start later and close earlier than those along the Kawaguchi-ko route. Also, because Mount Fuji is designated as a national park, it is illegal to camp above the fifth station.

There are eight peaks around the crater at the summit. The highest point in Japan, Ken-ga-mine, is where the Mount Fuji Radar System used to be. Climbers are able to visit each of these peaks.



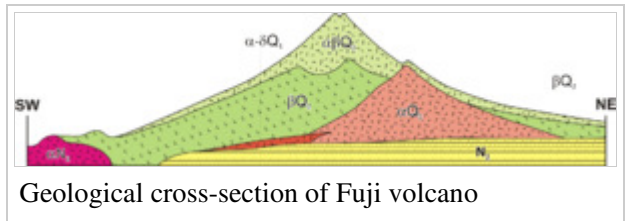
Paraglider at South side, view from Gotemba

Paragliding

Paragliders take off in the vicinity of the fifth station Gotemba parking lot, between Subashiri and Hōei-zan peak on the south side from the Mountain, in addition to several other locations depending on wind direction. Several paragliding schools use the wide sandy/grassy slope between Gotemba and Subashiri parking lots as a training hill.

Geology

Mount Fuji is located at the triple junction where the Amurian Plate, the Okhotsk Plate, and the Philippine Sea Plate meet. Those plates form the western part of Japan, the eastern part of Japan, and the Izu Peninsula respectively.



Geological cross-section of Fuji volcano



Crater of Mount Fuji and Ken-ga-mine (The highest peak of Mt.Fuji)

Scientists have identified four distinct phases of volcanic activity in the formation of Mount Fuji. The first phase, called *Sen-komitake*, is composed of an andesite core recently discovered deep within the mountain. *Sen-komitake* was followed by the "*Komitake* Fuji," a basalt layer believed to be formed several hundred thousand years ago. Approximately 100,000 years ago, "Old Fuji" was formed over the top of *Komitake* Fuji. The modern, "New Fuji" is believed to have formed over the top of Old Fuji around 10,000 years ago.^[47]

The volcano is currently classified as active with a low risk of eruption. The last recorded eruption was the Hōei eruption which started on

December 16, 1707 (*Hōei 4, 23rd day of the 11th month*) and ended about January 1, 1708 (*Hōei 4, 9th day of the 12th month*) during the Edo period.^[48] The eruption formed a new crater and a second peak, named **Mount Hōei** (after the Hōei era), halfway down its southeastern side. Fuji spewed cinders and ash which fell like rain in Izu, Kai, Sagami, and Musashi.^[49] Since then, there have been no signs of an eruption. In the evening of March 15, 2011, there was a magnitude 6.2 earthquake at shallow depth a few kilometres from Mount Fuji on its southern side. But according to the Japanese Meteorological Service there was no sign of any eruption.^[50]

Current eruptive danger

Following the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami, much attention was given to the volcanic reaction of Mt. Fuji. In September 2012, mathematical models created by the National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention suggested that the pressure in Mount Fuji's magma chamber could be at 1.6 megapascals, higher than it was in 1707. This was commonly reported in the media to mean that an eruption of Mt. Fuji was imminent.^[51] However, since there is no known method of measuring the pressure of a volcano's magma chamber, such research is speculative. The other indicators mentioned, such as active fumaroles and recently discovered faults, are typical occurrences at this type of volcano.^[52]

See also

- List of mountains in Japan

- *100 Famous Japanese Mountains*
- Three-thousanders (in Japan)
- Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park
- Fujimizaka

References


1. [^] ^{*a b c*} "富士山情報コーナー" (http://www.cbr.mlit.go.jp/fujisabo/fuji_info/fuji_info-top.html). Sabo Works at Mt.Fuji.
2. [^] ^{*a b*} Triangulation station is 3775.63m. "Information inspection service of the Triangulation station" (http://sokuseikagis1.gsi.go.jp/) (in Japanese). Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, (甲府-富士山-富士山). Retrieved February 8, 2011.
3. [^] "Map inspection service" (http://watchizu.gsi.go.jp/watchizu.html?b=352138.26&l=1384338.52) (in Japanese). Geospatial Information Authority of Japan, (甲府-富士山-富士山). Retrieved 2011-02-08.
4. [^] "Fuji: Eruptive History" (http://www.volcano.si.edu/world/volcano.cfm?vnum=0803-03%3D%26volpage%3Derupt). Global Volcanism Program, Smithsonian Institution. http://www.volcano.si.edu/world/volcano.cfm?vnum=0803-03%3D%26volpage%3Derupt. Retrieved 2013-12-27.
5. [^] "Active Volcanoes in Japan" (http://riodb02.ibase.aist.go.jp/strata/VOL_JP/EN/act_map.htm). Geological Survey of Japan , AIST. Retrieved 2011-05-25.
6. [^] "Mount Fuji" (http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/221527/Mount-Fuji). Britannica Online. Retrieved October 17, 2009.
7. [^] [1] (http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/asiapacific/japan-s-mt-fuji-granted/720700.html)
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