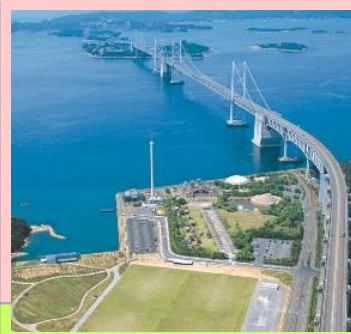


① THE SETO OHASHI BRIDGE (瀬戸大橋)

At the cost of 11 billion and 338 million yen (7 billion US dollars at that time) for its construction, the Seto Ohashi Bridge (the Great Seto Bridge) opened to traffic in 1988. This long-span bridge of 9.4 km (5 mile) long connects the mainland of Japan to Shikoku Island, stretching over the Seto Inland Sea and its scattering of islands. The Seto Ohashi Bridge is a collective term for four viaducts and six long span bridges consisted of three suspension bridges, two cable-stayed bridges and one truss bridge. The Bridge is the world's largest two-tiered, combined road and railway bridge, with road traffic on the upper deck and railway track on the lower deck.



② SETO OHASHI COMMEMORATIVE PARK (瀬戸大橋記念公園)

Seto Ohashi Commemorative Park was constructed in commemoration of the completion of the Seto Ohashi Bridge. In the grounds of 10.2 ha (25.2 acre), there is the Seto Ohashi Commemorative Hall, the Marine Dome, the Kuguri Waterfall, the Oni Folding Screen Rocks, the Henro Pilgrimage Gallery, the Water Corridor, and the Children's Plaza. The park is popular with families as well as tourists.

③ HIGASHIYAMA KAI SETOUCHI ART MUSEUM (東山魁夷せとうち美術館)

Higashiyama Kai is Japan's representative landscape artist. Since Hitsuishi Island in Sakaide was the home of Kai's grandfather, Kai's wife donated his prints to Kagawa Prefecture and this led to the opening of the art museum in 2005. You can enjoy the picturesque view of the Seto Ohashi Bridge from the seaside lounge. This museum is abundantly surrounded with beautiful nature that will heal and soothe your heart.



④ SHAMIJIMA ISLAND (沙弥島)

Shamijima Island was once a small island off the Sakaide port, measuring 160 meter (524 feet) wide from east to west and 930 meter (3,051 feet) long from north to south. Although it has been connected to the mainland of the city after the Bannosu reclamation project in 1967, it is still called Shamijima "Island." With its long history, this island has been famous for the monument of "Manyo Poet," Kakinomoto no Hitomaro and the old ruins related to Priest Rigen Daishi, one of the "Great Five Daishi Priests in Sanuki (Kagawa)." When joined the Setouchi Triennale (art festival) 2013 as one of the venues in the spring term, this place marked the highest numbers of visitors in the term. Here you can indulge yourself in the four seasons of the Seto Inland Sea and you can enjoy the historical and literary walks with the Seto Ohashi Bridge in your back.



⑤ MT. SHOTSUJI PARK (TOKIWA PARK) (聖通寺山公園(常盤公園))

Mt. Shotsuji Park is located near the summit of Mt. Shotsuji and straddles the border between Utazu town and the northwest part of Sakaide. The park commands a view of the Seto Ohashi Bridge and the Shiwaku Islands. About 500 cherry blossoms come into full bloom in the park every spring, which makes this park the best spot for cherry blossom viewing in Sakaide.



⑥ KAWATSU IRIS GARDEN (かわつ花菖蒲園)

Kawatsu Water Purification Plant plants irises in the four unused filter basins and opens itself to public from the beginning to the middle of June when flowers are blooming. About 66 thousand irises of 72 species occupy the purification plant and many people visit to see the elegant figures during the period.



⑦ SACRED WELL AT YASOBA (八十場の霊泉)

It is believed that the dead body of the Emperor Sutoku, who passed away at Tsuzumigaoka (present Fuchucho in Sakaide) in 1164, was soaked in this well to prevent it from decaying until the Imperial Court ordered the burial maneuver. This well also appears in the legend of Evil Fish Buster. According to the legend, 88 soldiers collapsed by the poison of the fish but revived soon after drinking water of the well. This legend makes the well dubbed as water to revive 88 people (Yaso). Many people visit this place looking for the cool in summer and Tokoroten, a local specialty originated from the Edo Period.



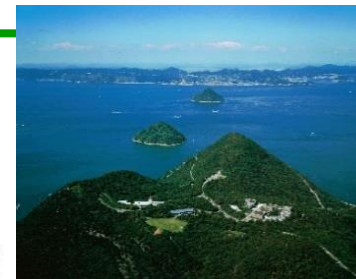
⑧ THE REMAINS OF THE SANUKI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT (讃岐国府跡)

The government of Sanuki Province (the old name of Kagawa) was believed to have been located somewhere in Sakaide and the place was the center of the Sanuki's politics. Sugawara Michizane, the patron of scholarship, was transferred to this place as the officer of the government in the Heian Period. Academic research was undertaken to locate the site of the government. In 2013, the research concluded that the Fuchucho area was the site of the old government.



⑫ GOSHIKIDAI PLATEAU (五色台)

Straddling both Sakaide and Takamatsu, the Goshikidai (five colors) Plateau is a lava plateau jutting out to the Seto Inland Sea. Goshikidai consists of Aka mine (red ridge), Ki (yellow) mine, Kuro (black) mine, Ao (blue) mine, and Shiro (white) mine, all of which are the origin of the name Goshikidai. Most of the plateau is designated as being part of the Seto Inland Sea National Park. Goshikidai is one of the scenic spots that commands a panoramic view of the Seto Inland Sea at the observation deck and the skyline stretching from north to south.



⑪ BUDDHIST MONK SAIGYO'S TRAIL (西行法師の道)

Having been banished from the court following his defeat in the Hogen Rebellion, the Emperor Sutoku died in exile in Sanuki (the old name of Kagawa). A Buddhist monk named Saigyo is believed to have taken this road to appease the soul of Sutoku, who had been laid in the Shiramine Mausoleum. This well-maintained mountain path runs for about 1.34km (4,396 feet) to the 81st station of Shikoku Temple pilgrimage at Shiromineji Temple. The trail is lined with 88 stone markers inscribed with poems composed by Saigyo and the Emperor Sutoku, along with 93 stone lanterns. The atmosphere around the area takes visitors back to the Heian Period.



⑩ NATIONAL TREASURE KANDANI SHRINE (国宝 神谷神社)

Kandani Shrine, at the foot of Mt. Shiramine, was rebuilt in 1219 (early Kamakura Period) and was designated as a national treasure in 1955. Dedicated to many deities, this shrine is dubbed as "the valley of deities" because the dieties are believed to gather and play in this valley.



⑨ LAKE FUCHU (府中湖)

Sakaide had long been suffered from water shortages caused by insufficient rainfall and the lack of big rivers. In 1966, however, Lake Fuchu was constructed as a multi-purpose dam in order to supply industrial water to the Bannosu Industrial Complex. The lake was used as the venue for the canoe competition when the East Shikoku National Sports Festival was held in 1993, and many national competitions of canoe often take place there. Designated as one of the "100 New Sanuki Scenery Spots," Lake Fuchu has gained new notoriety as a new scenic spot.

