



1 Makioka Kyoho hill route

Itinerary : approx. 12 km
Time required : approx. 4 hours (by car, including visit time and lunch)

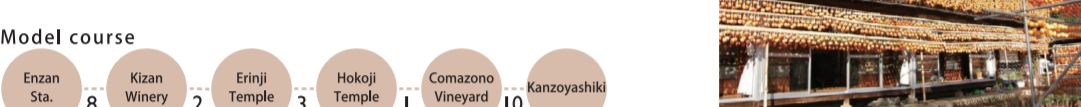
Makioka is a region known for its production of Kyoho grapes. It is located at an altitude of 700 to 800 m, where the magnificent scenery of Mt. Fuji, vineyards, and old Koshu gabled houses spreads out. An area rich in nature, it is the gateway to the Crystal Line to Mt. Kinpu, Mt. Kokushigatake, Nishizawa Valley and Otome-kogen in Chichibu-Tama-Kai National Park.



2 Enzan · Matsusato Medieval city route

Itinerary : approx. 10 km
Time required : approx. 5 hours (by car, including visit time and lunch)

One of the most historical areas in the prefecture where many cultural assets such as shrines and temples related to Takeda Shingen and treasures remain. In autumn, dried persimmons called korogaki are hung from the eaves of farmhouses as a seasonal tradition.



3 Yamanashi Fuefuki River and Fruit Line route

Itinerary : approx. 21 km
Time required : approx. 5 hours (by car, including visit time and lunch)

A route filled with diverse sites including the Nezu Memorial Museum former home of the businessman and "Railway King" Kaichiro Nezu, the Fruit Park, a winery, and a sake brewery. From the Fruit Line in this area, you can see the fruit-harvesting villages of Yamanashi city, the Kofu basin, Mt. Fuji in front, and the mountains of the Southern Alps on the right.



4 Katsunuma Home of the grape route

Itinerary : approx. 12 km
Time required : approx. 7 hours (by car, including visit time and lunch)

The birthplace of grape cultivation and the largest winery area in Japan. You can walk around many wineries and enjoy a stroll through the vineyards while experiencing the history of wine.



5 Ichinomiya Kyodo River alluvial fan route

Itinerary : approx. 20 km
Time required : approx. 7 hours (by car, including visit time and lunch)

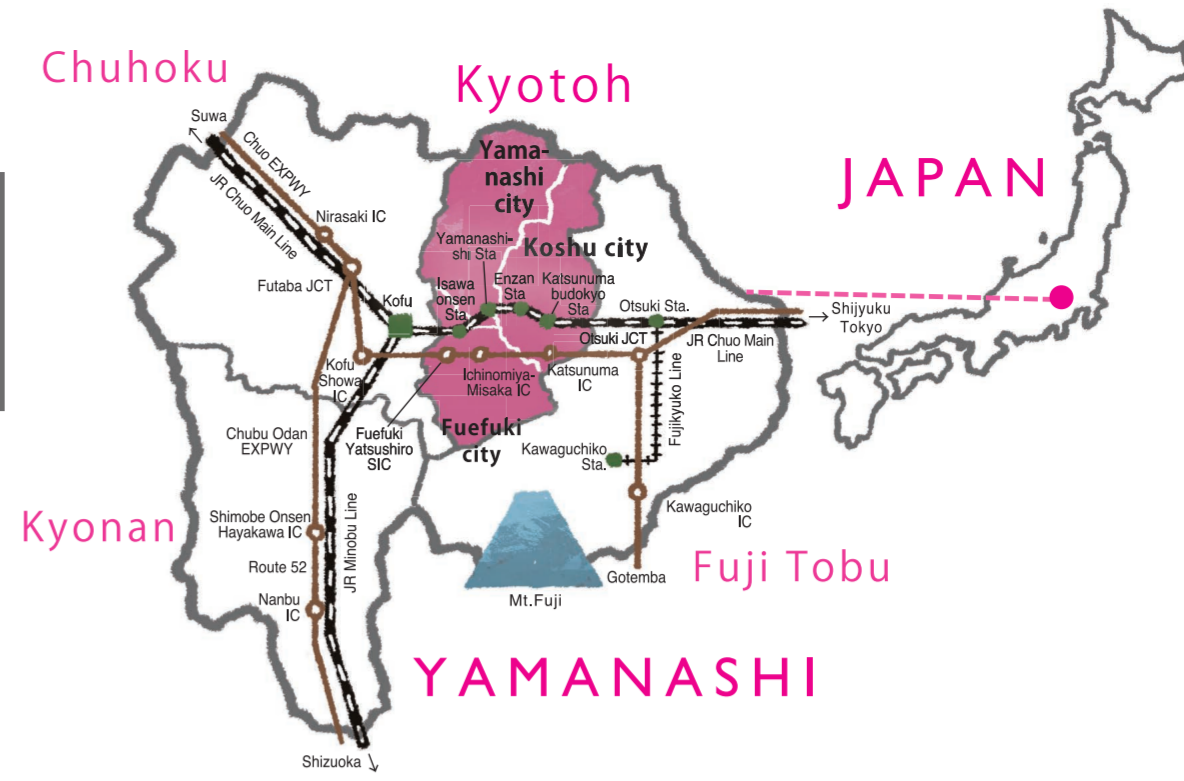
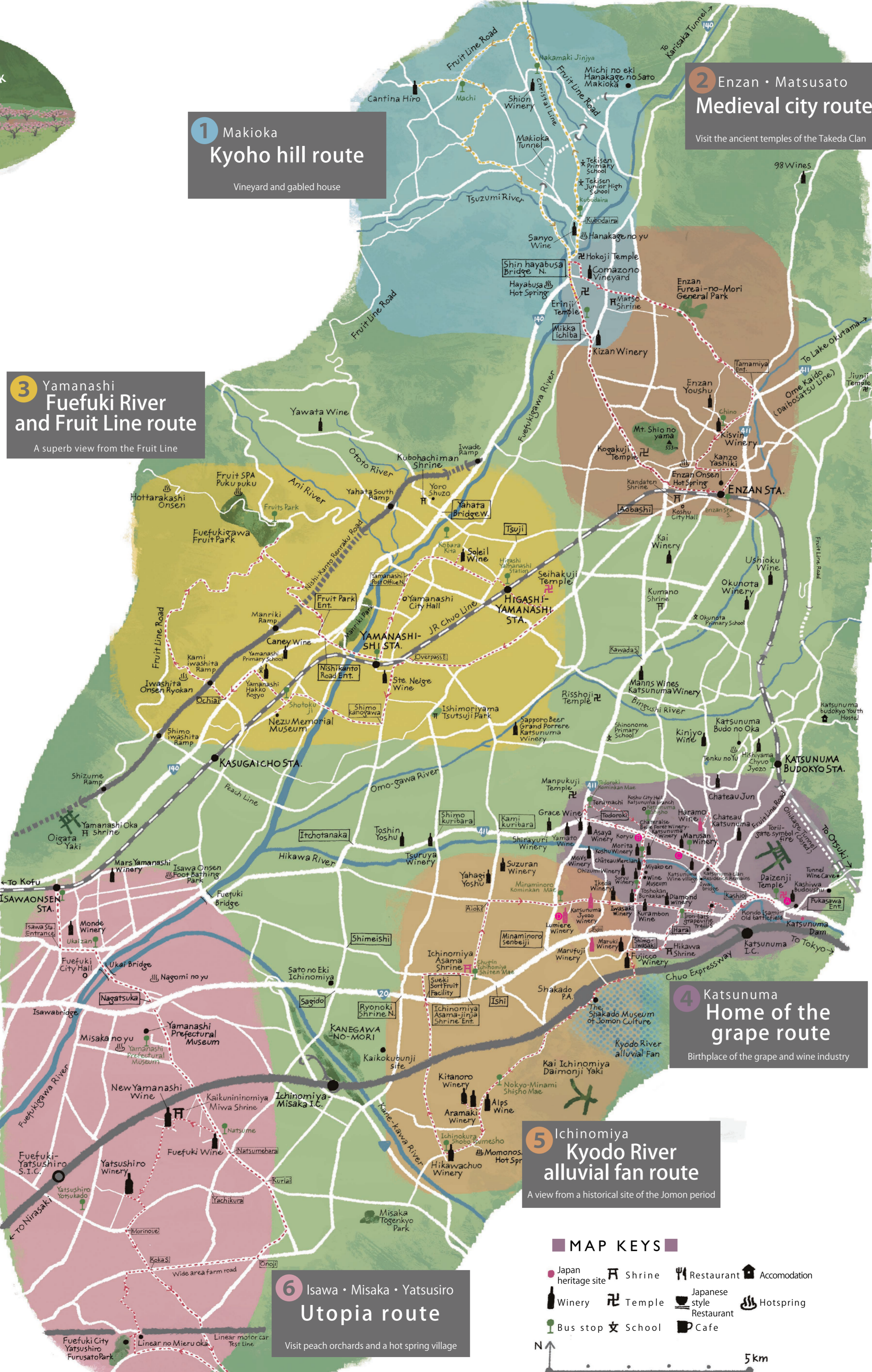
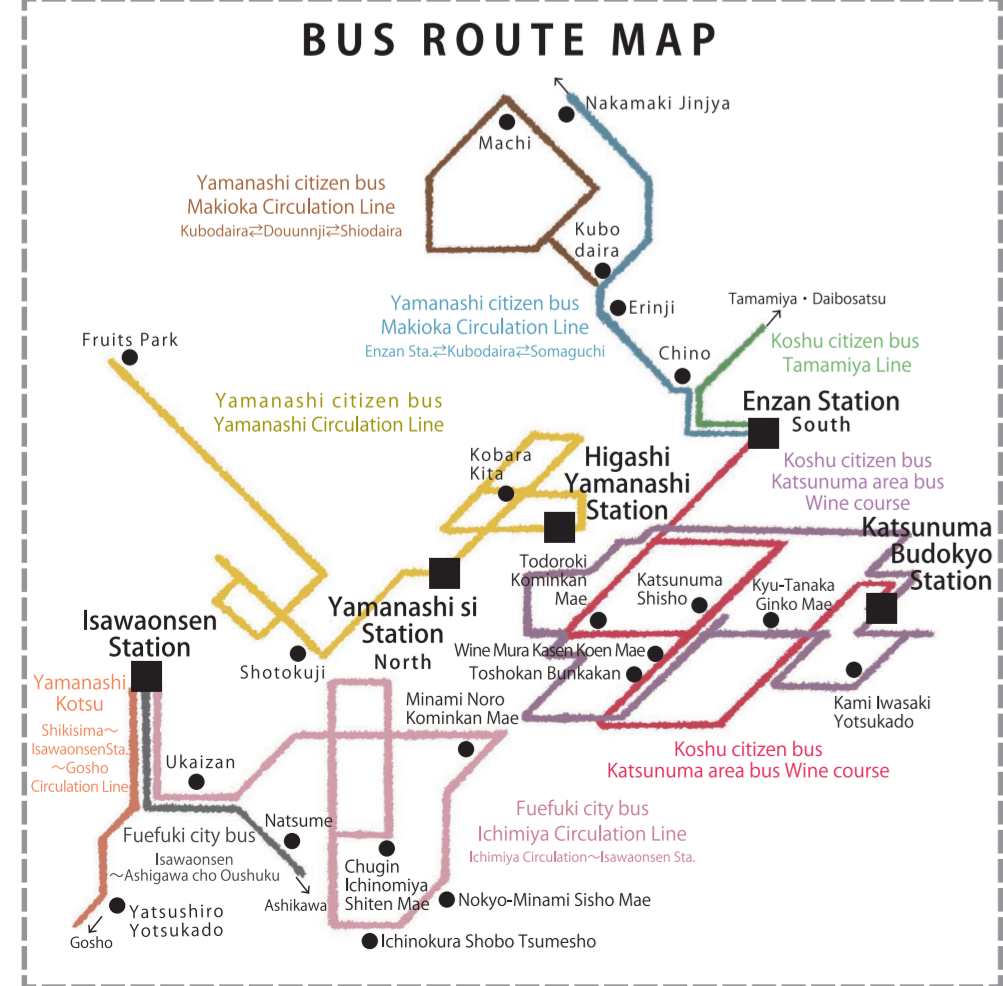
A route along an alluvial fan where you can enjoy the scenery of the peach blossoms and vineyards. The alluvial fan is dotted with ruins from the Jomon period and burial mounds. At the local museum, you can see many clay figurines and highly artistic earthenware excavated from the Shakado ruins, one of the representative archaeological sites in the Central Highlands.



6 Isawa · Misaka · Yatsusiro Utopia Route

Itinerary : approx. 20 km
Time required : approx. 7 hours (by car, including visit time and lunch)

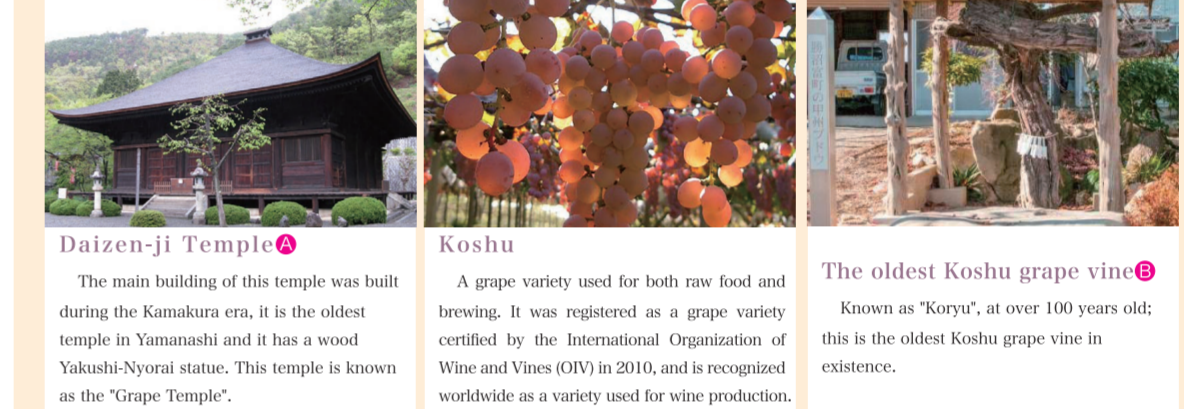
In spring, these peach blossoms boast the largest acreage in Japan, and the area around them becomes a pink-colored peach paradise. The area has many attractions such as winery tours, hot springs, and gourmet spots with a spectacular view of the Southern Alps.



S T O R Y

The Origin of Grape Cultivation

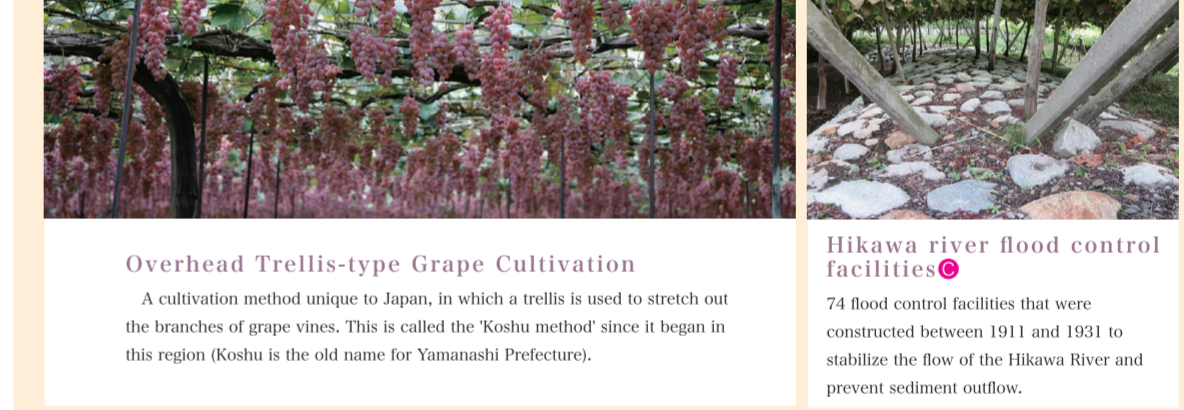
The Katsunuma, Koshu City has long been used for grape cultivation and it is an area of traditions in connection to grapes. The area is estimated to have been involved in such cultivation for 1300 to 800 years. There are theories that believe the cultivation practices originated from the monk Gyokui who founded the ancient Daizen-ji Temple, or that they were started by Katsunuma's Amemiya Kageyu.



Daizen-ji Temple: The main building of this temple was built during the Kamakura era, it is the oldest temple in Yamanashi and it has a wood Yakushi-Nyoir statue. This temple is known as the "Grape Temple".
Koshu: A grape variety used for both raw food and brewing. It was registered as a grape variety certified by the International Organization of Wine and Vines (OIV) in 2010, and is recognized worldwide as a variety used for wine production.
The oldest Koshu grape vine: Known as "Koryu", at over 100 years old; this is the oldest Koshu grape vine in existence.

The Formation of vineyards by the wisdom and ingenuity of our predecessors

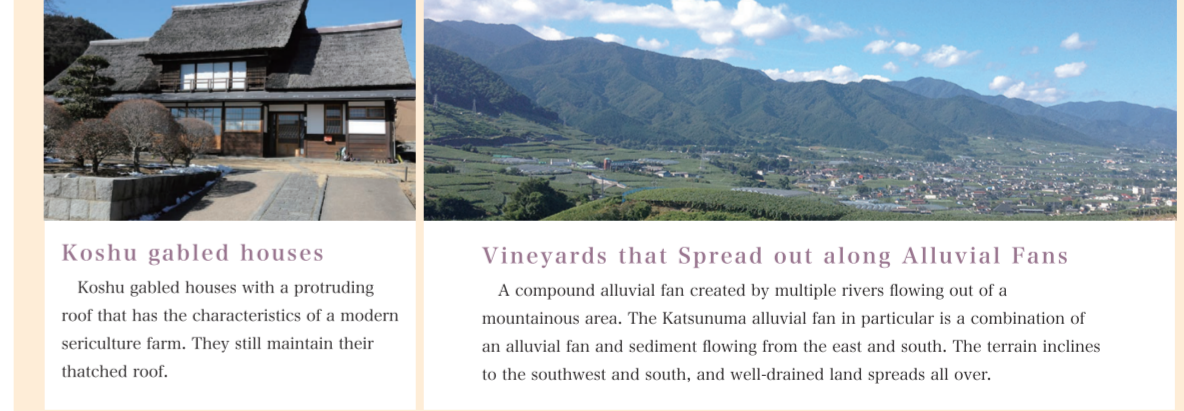
Invented in the early Edo period (1603-1868), shelf cultivation, in which grapes are hung on bamboo shelves, provided excellent ventilation, was suitable for growing grapes, and went on to become the prototype of grape cultivation in Japan. In the Meiji period, when bamboo replaced wire, it became possible to make shelves regardless of the terrain, and vineyards spread from the flatlands to the slopes of mountains.



Overhead Trellis-type Grape Cultivation: A cultivation method unique to Japan, in which a trellis is used to stretch out the branches of grape vines. This is called the "Koshu method" since it began in this region (Koshu is the old name for Yamanashi Prefecture).
Hikawa river flood control facilities: 74 flood control facilities that were constructed between 1911 and 1931 to stabilize the flow of the Hikawa River and prevent sediment outflow.

Vineyards that have expanded through the changing times

In the Kyotoh region during the Meiji period, sericulture silk production became popular in homes with roofs containing windows that were raised up in the central part of the building to let in light which were known as Koshu gables. In the mid-1950s, the sericulture industry fell into decline due to the popularity of synthetic fibers, and sericulture farmers switched over to fruit cultivation, including that of highly profitable grapes.



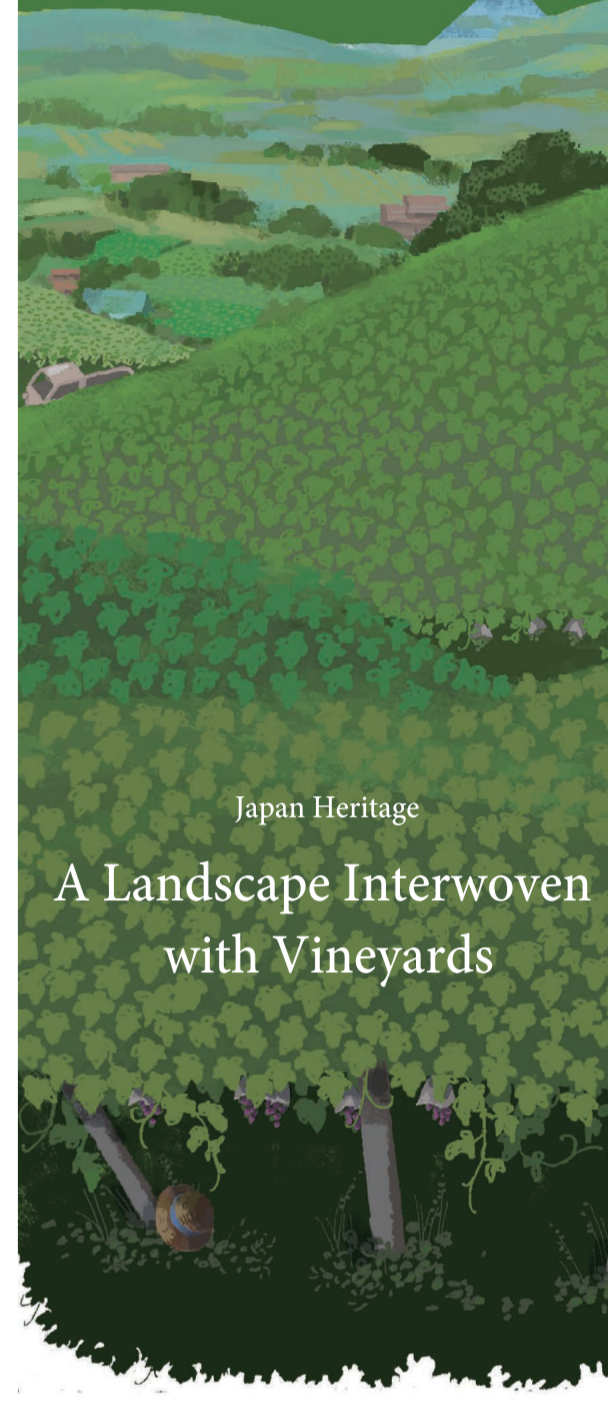
Koshu gabled houses: Koshu gabled houses with a protruding roof that has the characteristics of a modern sericulture farm. They still maintain their thatched roof.
Vineyards that Spread out along Alluvial Fans: A compound alluvial fan created by multiple rivers flowing out of a mountainous area. The Katsunuma alluvial fan in particular is a combination of an alluvial fan and sediment flowing from the east and south. The terrain inclines to the southwest and south, and well-drained land spreads all over.

Wine culture starting from the vineyard

In the Meiji period (1868-1912), wine production became part of the government's industrial promotion policy, and the first wine brewery in the country was opened in Yamanashi Prefecture in 1877. The first privately-owned wine making company in Japan was also established in Katsunuma and it worked in full swing. With time and through repeated trial and error, the wine culture of the area was formed and established by people who put everything into wine making and promotion.



Koshu wine: A general term for wines made from the grapes of Koshu, which is native to Japan. It continues to evolve through the efforts of producers and is highly evaluated both at home and abroad.
Traditional wineries: Historic wineries use the same Japanese architecture that was used since ancient times.
Underground wine fermentation tank: A stone fermentation tank built in 1901. It is still used to make wine today at Lumiere Winery.



A Landscape Interwoven with Vineyards

The eastern part of the Kofu Basin, north of Mt. Fuji (aka the Kyotoh region), is filled with vineyards and provides a beautiful landscape that changes with each season. The cultivation of grapes, which has been going on for over 1,300 years, has continued through the wisdom and ingenuity of past generations. The wine made with these grapes has been enjoyed as a part of daily life in the region, and is also gaining world recognition for its fine quality.



What is Japan Heritage...

Stories that pass down regional culture and traditions through cultural properties are recognized by the country as "Japan Heritage." In May of 2018, it was recognized that "A Landscape Interwoven with Vineyards -Kyotoh-Yamanashi Wine Country-" provided such a story through its rich cultural stories and beautiful vineyards.

MAP KEYS

- Japan heritage site
- Shrine
- Restaurant
- Accommodation
- Winery
- Temple
- Japanese style Restaurant
- Hot spring
- Bus stop
- School
- Cafe

Makioka Kyoho hill route

1 Vineyard and gabled house

It is called the Kamakura of Koshu, you can see many of the shrines, temples, and other historical treasures related to lord Takeda Shingen.

Private house with a roof
Among the Koshu gabled houses, is a private house with a roof that has the characteristics of a modern sericulture farmhouse. Surrounded by vineyards, this building shows the transition from sericulture to grape cultivation.

Good VIEW

GOOGLE MAP

Enzan・Matsusato Medieval city route

2 Visit the ancient temples of the Takeda Clan

During the Edo period (1603-1868), medicinal licorice herb plants were grown and delivered to the Shogunate. Houses with a raised roof that lifted in the center of the ridge are known as Koshu gable style.

GOOGLE MAP

3 Yamanashi
Fuefuki River and Fruit Line route

A superb view from the Fruit Line

GOOGLE MAP

Yamanashi Fuefuki River and Fruit Line route

A superb view from the Fruit Line

4 Todoroki-Teramachi

Nine temples line up in a vineyard across an area of approximately 300 m. The origin of these temples dates back to 1648, when 9 of the 12 Buddhist temples at Mangukoji Temple of the Jodo Shinshu sect changed to the Otani sect and moved independently to Todorokihara, making up the area which was called Bozu Teramachi.

4 Katsunuma
Home of the grape and wine industry

Birthplace of the grape and wine industry

GOOGLE MAP

4 Nagata Tokuhon of Kai Province Monument

It is said that Nagata Tokuhon of Kai Province visited Kamiwasaki Katsunuma Town Koshu city in the early Edo period (1603-1868) and devised a cultivation method to make shelves from bamboo.

4 Ichinomiya Asama Shrine

A winery in the prefecture dedicates a bottle of wine in the middle of March when farming begins, as Konohanasakuyahime no mikoto, the deity of the Ichinomiya Asama Shrine, is the god of sake brewing.

5 Ichinomiya
Kydo River alluvial fan route

A view from a historical site of the Jomon period

GOOGLE MAP

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6 Isawa・Misaka・Yatsusirho
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Visit peach orchards and a hot spring village

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Yamanashi City

A town where the blessings of the headwaters nurture a beautiful natural landscape

Yamanashi City is surrounded by the mountains of Chichibu-Tama Kai national parks, it is a nice and beautiful city along Fuefuki-river.

GOOGLE MAP

Fuefuki City

A town rich in blessings, also known as an earthly paradise and hot spring village

Fuefuki City has the largest peach cultivation in Japan. When three hundred thousand peach trees start blooming all together, there is an utopian view. Also, Isawa hot spring town is the best hot spring town in Yamanashi.

GOOGLE MAP

Koshu City

A winery town of long history related to the Takeda Clan

Koshu City is an attractive city that has vast mountain ranges, valleys, orchards and farms. Historical buildings and cultural resources harmoniously meld together within the city.

GOOGLE MAP

Access

Hatsudai IC	Shinjyuku	Tokyo
Expreway	Chuo Line	Shinagawa
Hachioji IC	Expreway	Shinjyokohama
Otsuki IC	Hachioji	Fujisan
Katsunuma IC	Otsuki	Super Expreway Azusa
Ichinomiya/Misaka IC	Katsunuma	Expreway Azusa
Hakko/Tsuzumi IC	Enzan	Expreway Azusa stop at
Kofu/Shiojiri IC	Yamanashi-shi	Station of the Super
Shiojiri IC	Yamanashi-shi	Expreway Azusa stop at
Matsumoto IC	Yamanashi-shi	Station of the Super
	Kofu	Expreway Azusa stop at
	Shiojiri	Station of the Super
	Matsumoto	Expreway Azusa stop at
		Station of the Super

The Yamanashi Wine Taxi

The Yamanashi Wine Taxi is available for touring the wineries.

GOOGLE MAP

Kyotoh Area Wine Resort Promotion Council

1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture 400-8501

Yamanashi Prefecture Cultural Department
Tourism Resources Division

TEL 055-223-1573
https://wineresort.jp/

Project for the Promotion and Comprehensive Utilization of Regional Cultural Property
Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan