

Attractive Yodogawa River Landscape Map 1

Legend ○ : Nature/Life ○ : Cities/Infrastructure ○ : History/Culture ○ : Activities/Liveliness

1 Shin-Denpo Ohashi Bridge Completed in 1969 (L=about 860m)

2 Denpo Ohashi Bridge Completed in 1942 (L=about 765m)

3 Otsuka Gire Flood Monument
In 1917, the embankment broke in Otsuka, Takatsuki City, causing serious damage downstream to Osaka City. In order to drain the flooded water, a cut was made in the embankment in Nishiyodogawa Ward.
Photo Credit: Osaka City Nishiyodogawa Ward Office

4 Ebie Mudflat

5 Yodogawa Ohashi Bridge Completed in 1926 (L=about 724m)

6 Ebie Emergency Wharf Near the 5.1 km mark on the left bank. Berth length about 70m/apron length about 13.0m

7 Hanakawa Mudflat

8 Oyodo Mudflat

9 Naniwa Yodogawa Fireworks Festival Since 1989. Name changed from Heisei Fireworks Festival in 2006
In the beginning of August, viewing is held at the Yodogawa Riverside Park Nishinakajima, Juso and Oyodo grass areas. The festival is planned and executed by the Naniwa Yodogawa Fireworks Organizing Committee, and is funded by donations from local businesses and residents.
Photo Credit: Naniwa Yodogawa Fireworks Organizing Committee

10 Shin-Kitano Emergency Wharf Near the 6.3 km mark on the right bank. Berth length about 60m/apron length about 7.0m

11 Shin-Juso Ohashi Bridge Completed in 1966 (L=about 792m)

12 Juso no Watashi Boat Route

13 Shin-Juso Ohashi Bridge Completed in 1932 (L=about 681m)

14 Umeda Sky Building
The sunset seen from the observatory has become a familiar view. Inside, there are features to enjoy the natural scenery such as the posting the sunset time. The building itself has become a landmark due to its characteristic design.
Photo Credit: Sekisui House Umeda Operation Co., Ltd. Taken on: 2018/5/16 at 10:58am

15 Skyscrapers
The Umekita 2nd phase development is taking place in the center of Osaka city. The landscape seen from the opposite bank is unique to the Yodogawa, where the contrast between the quiet water surface and the liveliness of the big city is beautiful.
Taken on: 2017/12/23 at 6:49pm

16 Nakatsu Reed Beds
Reed beds slow water flow in addition to proving a place for creatures to live and hide from predators. Reed also absorbs phosphorus and nitrogen, which cause water to become dirty. They help keep the water clean and protect the natural environment of the Yodogawa.
Photo Credit: Osaka-city Fisherman's Cooperative Association

Yodogawa Fishing
Fishing in the Yodogawa estuary area still takes place at mudflats such as the Juso Mudflat. The eels, freshwater clams and bass fished here help sustain Osaka's food culture.
Photo Credit: Osaka City Yodogawa Ward Office

Mudflats
Mudflats are places where sand appears after a tide has receded. Seawater and freshwater mix and many creatures live in the nutrient rich sand. There used to be many mudflats along the Yodogawa, but most of them are gone due to development of the river and its surroundings. In recent years, they have been reinstated to conserve conservation.
⇒ See : [4](#) [7](#) [8](#) [17](#) [20](#)

17 Juso Mudflat
Juso Mudflat is the largest natural mudflat on the Yodogawa and many people come to dig for freshwater clams.
Photo Credit: Osaka City Yodogawa Ward Office

18 Yodogawa Urban Camp (since 2015)
The urban camp allows people to feel nature while being in the city. There are waterside activities or nature experience programs to enjoy the beauty of the Yodogawa. The program itself is a new scenery of the Yodogawa.
Photo Credit: Yodogawa River Office

20 Kunijima Mudflat

21 Nagarabashi Bridge Completed in 1983 (L=about 656m)
The center has arch shape and is called a Nielsen Lohse bridge. It has been selected as one of the 50 best Naniwa bridges. Illuminated at night, the bridge matches the vast Yodogawa landscape.
Photo Credit: Osaka City Construction Bureau

22 Old Kema No.1 Lock Gate Completed in 1907
The lock was built during the flood control works in the Meiji period to secure traffic between the former and new Yodogawa rivers. It is a historical and important cultural property. Comparing it to the airplanes that fly overhead to Itami Airport is an interesting way to enjoy this gap.
Taken on: 2018/9/24 at 1:15pm

23 Kemabashi Bridge Completed in 1960, expanded in 1979 (L=about 150m)

24 Harukazebashi Bridge Completed in 1981 (L=about 105m)

25 Hishobashi Bridge Completed in 1984 (L=about 103m)

26 Miyakojimabashi Bridge Completed in 1956, expanded in 1979 (L=about 145m)

27 Genpachibashi Bridge Completed in 1936, expanded in 1971 (L=about 201m)

28 Sakuranomiyabashi Bridge Completed in 1930 (L=about 189m)

29 Azaleas Around the Mint
With the decline in the early Meiji Period, Toshimichi Okubo is said to have made part of his residence into a Mint in order to help revitalize Osaka. The famous cherry blossoms can be viewed even today.
The riverside along the Okawa (old Yodogawa) is famous for the Mint and its cherry blossoms, but during the azalea season (spring-rainy season), it is perfect for taking walks to enjoy the riverside atmosphere.
Taken on: 2017/4/30 at 10:36am

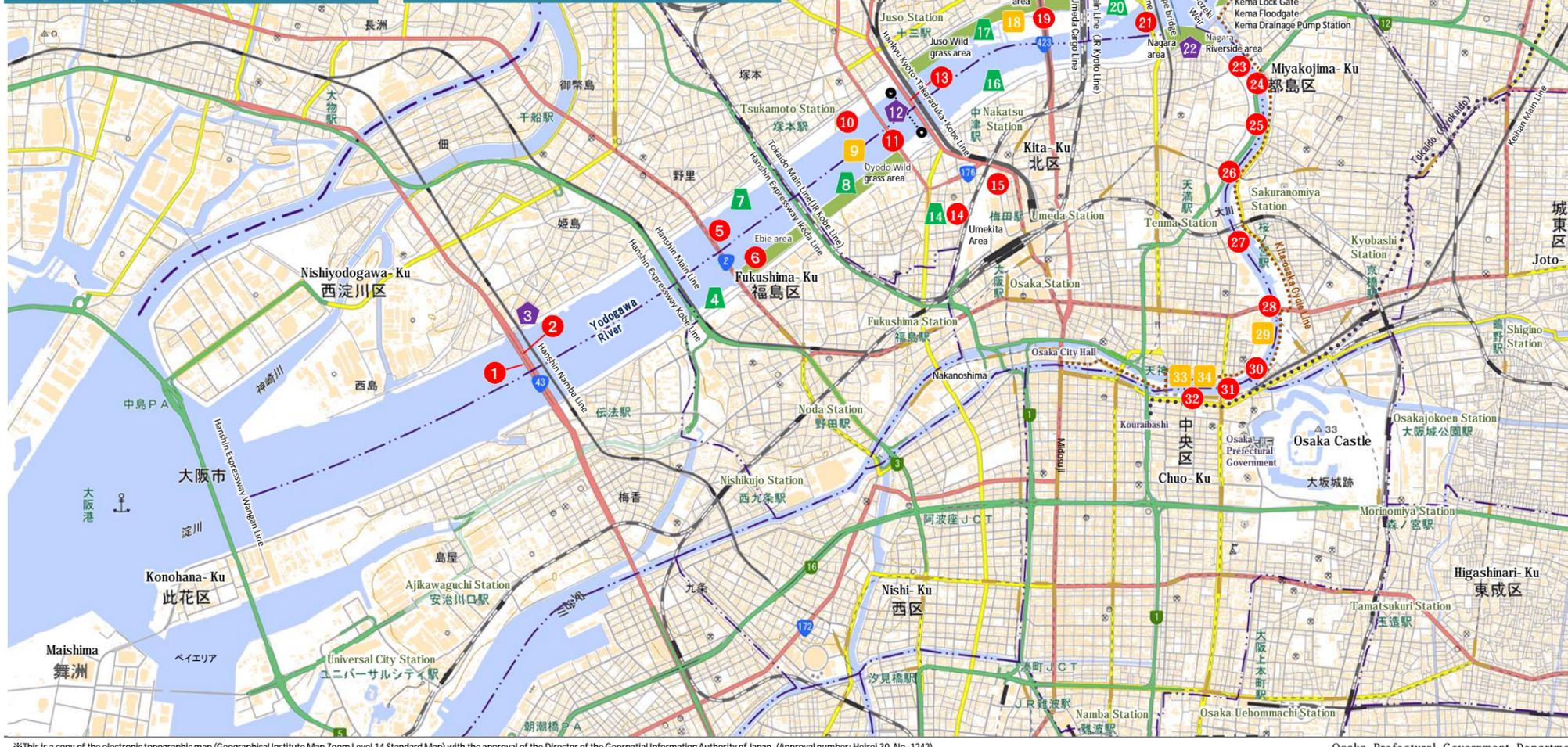
30 Kawasakibashi Bridge Completed in 1978 (L=about 129m)

31 Temmabashi Bridge Completed in 1935 (L=about 151m)

32 Hachikenyahama Emergency Wharf/Hachikenya River Station

33 Sightseeing Ship (Hachikenyahama Emergency Wharf area)
The Hachikenyahama ship terminal flourished as a base for connecting the Setouchi Bay and Yodogawa during the Heian period, and a port for passenger ships that connected Kyoto and Osaka in the Edo period. Even today, it is very lively as a base for Osaka, the water capital.
Taken on: 2018/4/1 at 11:00am

34 Reiwa Osaka Amanogawa Legend (since 2009)
The Okawa River which flows west through Osaka City is called "Temmagawa," starlight reflected on the water surface gave the name of "the milky way on earth." An event is held on the night of Tanabata to recreate this fantastic imagery.
Taken on: 2017/7/7 at 7:53pm



※This is a copy of the electronic topographic map (Geographical Institute Map Zoom Level 14 Standard Map) with the approval of the Director of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan. (Approval number: Heisei 30, No. 1242)
※This map was created with the approval of the Director of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan. To reproduce it in any way, permission from the Director of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan is required.

1 Kema Lock Gate/Kema Floodgate/Kema Drainage Pump Station



Drainage Pump Station
Water Gate
Lock Gate
Okawa River

The water of the Yodogawa usually flows from the floodgate to Okawa River. The water level rises during high tides and floods, so the Drainage Pump Station is designed to drain water downstream from the Yodogawa-ozeki Weir. It is one of the sightseeing highlights of the Yodogawa cruise.

2 Yodogawa-ozeki Weir Completed in 1984



The dam is usually closed to prevent salt water from going upstream and to secure household water. During floods, water is released directly downstream. The silhouette of the towers reflected on the water are beautiful and can be enjoyed at various times of the day.

Taken on: 2015/4/28 at 7:05pm

3 Kema Emergency Wharf Near the 10.5 km mark on the left bank. Berth length about 60m/apron length about 7.5m

4 Yodogawa Riverside Park (Kema Area)



The city buildings seen in the far distance from the vast Yodogawa open spaces seem as if they are touching the sky.

5 Kunijima Emergency Wharf Near the 10.3 km mark on the right bank. Berth length about 70m/apron length about 10m

6 Kunijima Water Treatment Plant

7 Akagawa Cove Near the 11.0-11.4km mark on the left bank

8 Osaka Higashi Line Yodogawa Bridge Completed in 1929 (L=about 615m)



The bridge survived WWII and was used as a road for local residents until the Osaka Higashi railway lines started in 1913. It is called "Akagawa Tekkyo" by the locals.

9 Toyosato Cove Near the 11.8-12.0km mark on the right bank

10 Sugahara Shirokita Ohashi Bridge Completed in 1989, toll-free since 2014 (L=about 1,356m)

11 Shirokita Cove Near the 11.4-13.0km mark on the left bank



Located near Shirokita Park, the cove has a diverse ecosystem and is a habitat for the natural treasure, Iasenspara. There are various activities to protect the cove's environment.

Taken on: 2018/6/9 at around 12 noon

12 Heita no Watashi Boat Route (stopped in 1970)

13 Toyosato Ohashi Bridge

14 Daido Cove Near the 14.6km mark on the right bank.

15 Shimoshima Cove Near the 14.8km mark on the left bank.

16 Intake Tower (Hitotsuya Intake Facility)



The intake tower takes water from the Yodogawa and supplies it to the water treatment plant. The facility helps us realize that we live with the water from the Yodogawa.

17 Miyanoshita Watashi Boat Route (stopped in 1954)

18 Niwakubo Cove Near the 16.4-17.2km mark on the left bank.

19 Niwakubo Water Treatment Plant

20 Torikai Ohashi Bridge



Consisting of 4 bridges including 2 prefectural roads, the Kinki Expressway and the Osaka Monorail, it serves as a transportation hub. The reeds that grow in the vicinity change color in the autumn, allowing visitors to feel the seasons of the Yodogawa.

Photo Credit: Moriguchi City

21 Sata Emergency Wharf Near the 17.6 km mark on the left bank. Berth length about 70m/apron length about 10m

22 Torikai no Watashi Boat Route (stopped in 1975)

23 Torikai Cove Near the 18.8-19.2km mark on the right bank.

24 Torikai Emergency Wharf Near the 19.6km mark on the right bank. Berth length about 70m/apron length about 10m

25 Yodogawa Waiwai Gayagaya Festival (Since 2012)



This annual festival is hosted by the Yodogawa Waiwai Gayagaya Festival Organizing Committee. Participants can enjoy the Yodogawa through raft making, cruises, water motorcycles, kid's boats, etc.

Taken on: 2018/6/3 at around 1pm

26 Torikainiwaji Ohashi Bridge Completed in 1987 (L=688m) ※Toll for bicycles is 10 yen



This cable-stayed bridge blends in well with the surrounding landscape. Completed as a toll road, it is popularly called the "100 yen bridge" by the locals.

27 Shimeno Cove Near the 20.6km-20.8km mark on the left bank.



Citizens groups conduct cleaning activities to conserve the natural environment. Elementary schools in the area also conduct nature education activities.

Photo Credit: Neyagawa Mizube Club

28 Yodogawa Marugoto Taikenkai



Participating citizens groups actively continue to protect and restore and regenerate the waterfront environment.

Photo Credit: Neyagawa City

29 Shimeno Emergency Wharf Near the 21.3km mark on the left bank. Berth length about 70m/apron length about 10m

30 Yodogawa Shinbashi Bridge Completed in 1973



31 Kurawankabune Birthplace Monument



Kurawankabune were small boats that rowed close to the sanjikkokubune to sell food or drinks. A monument was erected on the Yodogawa embankment in Hashiramoto where the boats originated. Currently, water transportation on the Yodogawa is active with regular tour boats between Hachikenya and Hirakata.

32 Mishimae Cove The 23.2km mark on the right bank.

33 Akutagawa River Junction



This is the view of the junction from a boat. The Akutagawa can be enjoyed by looking at the beautiful contrast of the blue sky, mountains, greenery and water surface.

34 Flood Control Activities



The flood control group actively practices to protect lives and property from floods due to heavy rain and high tides. The largest training organized by the Yodogawa Sagan Subou Jimukumiai is the "Yodogawasuji/Bohosuji Joint Flood Control Drill" held in Sanya, where about 400 people participate.

Photo Credit: Yodogawa Sagan Subou Jimukumiai

35 Hirakata Ohashi Bridge Completed in 1930 (L=689m)

36 Otsuka Emergency Wharf Near the 26.0km mark on the right bank. Berth length about 70m/apron length about 10m

37 Otsukagire



The water level of the Yodogawa increased during a storm in 1917, and the Akutagawa river embankment and Otsuka embankment of the Yodogawa main river collapsed. The muddy waters swallowed towns, causing great damage.

Photo Credit: Takatsuki City

38 Hirakata Water Level Observatory



The Hirakata Water Level Observatory is a new symbol of the Yodogawa. It is designed to extend straight up to the sky, similar to the reeds that have grown along the riverside from ancient times. Water levels are observed here and evacuation information is provided to help protect the lives of residents.

Taken on: 2018/9/23 at around 12 noon

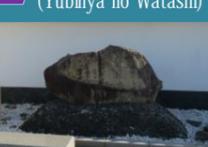
39 Canoeing



The Hirakata area of the Yodogawa Riverside Park has a large grass area where it is possible to take a walk while experiencing the Yodogawa River. There are events unique to this area such as canoeing.

Taken on: 2017/9/10 at 10 am
⇒ See: **41**

40 Hirakata (Otsuka) no Watashi Boat Route (Yubinya no Watashi) (stopped in 1930)



In Mitsuya in Hirakata, the most popularly used boat crossing route was also used to deliver mail to Takatsuki train station on the other side of the river.

41 Hirakatahuku Minato Gorokuichi (since 2017)



At the location of the old Hirakatahuku, the Hirakatahuku Kurawanka Gorokuichi market is held on the second Sunday of every month. There is also a Minato Gorokuichi market that is held in the Yodogawa Riverside Park on the same day.

42 Hirakata Emergency Wharf Near the 26.0 km mark on the left bank. Berth length about 70m/apron length about 1.2-5.2m



Emergency wharfs are facilities that can be used for restoration of rivers and alternative transportation routes for emergency supplies when a disaster such as a large-scale earthquake occurs.

⇒ See: **3** **5** **21** **24**
36 **42**

Since September 2017, regular ship routes are also available (Hachikenyahama to Hirakata) using the ship landings.

43 **43** Kagiya Bekkan



The Kagiya Bekkan, located next to the Kagiya Museum, is a 4-story building that has cafés and stores. Visitors can enjoy the view of the Yodogawa natural landscape from the top floor.

Photo Credit: Hirakata City

44 **44** Hirakata Park Ferris Wheel



This popular landmark is 80m tall, and one can enjoy the vast landscape of the Yodogawa while riding it. The Ferris wheel can also be seen from the river boat tours.



1 Yodogawa Riverside Park (Otsuka Area)

A spacious park where you can relax both physically and mentally, it is especially recommended during the spring when cute wild grasses such as the white clover cover the ground. There are also beautiful sandy banks that worthy of a sightseeing spot.

Photo Credit: Takatsuki City

2 Ioshima Shusuiko Intake

3 Karasaki Cove Near the 24.2 km mark on the right bank

4 Maeshima no Norimen

Every spring, yellow mustard flowers bloom from Kanmaki to Hashiramoto along the Yodogawa riverbed. People take walks and cycle along the riverbed, take pictures, and enjoy the calm spring weather.

Photo Credit: Takatsuki City

5 Maeshima Watashi Boat Route

6 Makino Cove Near the 30.8 km mark on the left bank.

7 Udono no Yoshihara Reed bed

The largest reed bed along the Yodogawa river, the field is burned in early spring in order to eliminate harmful grasses/pests and to prevent accidental fires. Many tourists visit to see the yoshiyaki (reed burning). Udono reed was invaluable as it was used to make the mouthpiece of the hichiriki (flute) in gagaku (court) music. The reed was presented to the imperial court during the Edo period and was also introduced in the "Settsu Meisho Zue," which describes famous locations in Settsu.

Photo Credit: Takatsuki City

8 Hinoue Cove Near the 31.4 km mark on the left bank.

9 Kuzuha Cove Near the 33.4 km mark on the left bank.

10 Yamazaki (Hashimoto) Watashi Boat Route

Toyotomi Hideyoshi had constructed Yamazaki Bridge but it was not maintained. This boat route connected the present day Yawata city and Shimamoto town areas. It was the main route to Iwashimizu Hachimangu shrine from the Saigoku Kaido (west road), so it was very lively as a port area.

11 Yamazakitsu Ato

The Yamazakitsu Ato is the place where Yamazaki harbor, an important location in water transport on the Yodogawa, existed. Since the Heian period, "Yodo" and "Yamazaki" have been important gateways to the south and west, transporting various supplies to the capital.

12 Suntory Whisky Yamazaki Distillery

Photo Credit: Suntory Whisky Yamazaki Distillery

The founder of Suntory, Torii Shinjiro, selected Yamazaki in Shimamoto town because it met the essential requirements needed for whiskey ripening. The construction of the distillery started in 1923.

This area is rich in high-quality groundwater suitable for whiskey making, and has a humid climate that is important for aging whiskey. The Yamazaki distillery is known as the home of Japanese whiskey.

13 Sewartei

Photo Credit: Yawata City Tourism Association

This levee is part of the right bank of the Kizu River, which was reconstructed in the Taisho period. There is a splendid view of cherry blossom trees that extend for 1.4km. Originally, pine trees were planted and it was called Yamashiro Hashidate, but they were replaced with cherry blossom trees in 1978 due to problems with pests. During the cherry blossom season, festivals are held and the area is crowded with tourists.

⇒ See: **14**

14 Sewartei Cherry Blossom Festival

Name changed from Yawata Cherry Blossom Festival in 2018.

Photo Credit: Kyoto Prefecture

People can walk or sit down to enjoy the cherry blossom lined paths from various angles. The area is lively with tourists in cherry blossom season.

15 View from Tennozan Mountain

Photo Credit: Oyamazaki Town

The Yodogawa (three river confluence) can be seen from Tennozan, the closest mountain to the Yodogawa, in addition to the old battlefield where Akechi Mitsuhide was defeated by Hashiba Hideyoshi on June 2, 1582, eleven days after Akechi caused the Honnoji Incident.

16 Gokobashi Bridge

First completed in 1913
Rebuilt and completed in 1930
Yodogawa Gokobashi Bridge completed in 2003.
Kizugawa Gokobashi Bridge completed in 2010.

17 Sakura-deai Visitor Center Completed in 2017

Photo Credit: Yawata City

Photo Credit: Yodogawa Riverside Park Administration Center

The Sakura-deai Visitor Center at the Yodogawa Riverside Park Sewartei Service Center is located in the region where three rivers meet. At a height of 25m, it is possible to get a view of the surrounding landscape. Many people stop by to rest while cycling or to enjoy an event.

18 View from Iwashimizu Hachimangu Shrine

One of the three major Hachiman shrines in Japan, Iwashimizu Hachimangu has an observation deck where you can see the Sewartei or Sakura-deai Visitor Center. The main hall was built in the middle of the Edo period and was designated a national treasure in February 2016.

19 Yodoohashi Bridge Completed in 1932 (L=about 267)

20 Kumiya Drainage Pumping Station

21 Oguraike Drainage Pumping Station

22 Uji River Ohashi Bridge Completed in 1966 (L= about 546m)

23 View from Ogura Ohashi Bridge (morning river fog)

Uji's riverbeds look different depending on the season and time. Underneath the river fog, one can almost imagine the once existing Oguraike pond.

Taken on: 2017/11/27 at 7:30am

24 Misu Lock Gate Completed in 1929 Closed in 1964

The lock gate was built to adjust the water level difference between the Uji and Horikawa rivers resulting from the embankment between the gate and Kangetsukyo Bridge, and contributed greatly to economic and cultural development. Jikkokubune boats have been revived since 1998 and the area is lively particularly in the cherry blossom season.

Taken on: 2018/3/30 at 11:21am

※This is a copy of the electronic topographic map (Geographical Institute Map Zoom Level 14 Standard Map) with the approval of the Director of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan. (Approval number: Heisei 30, No. 1242)
※This map was created with the approval of the Director of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan. To reproduce it in any way, permission from the Director of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan is required.