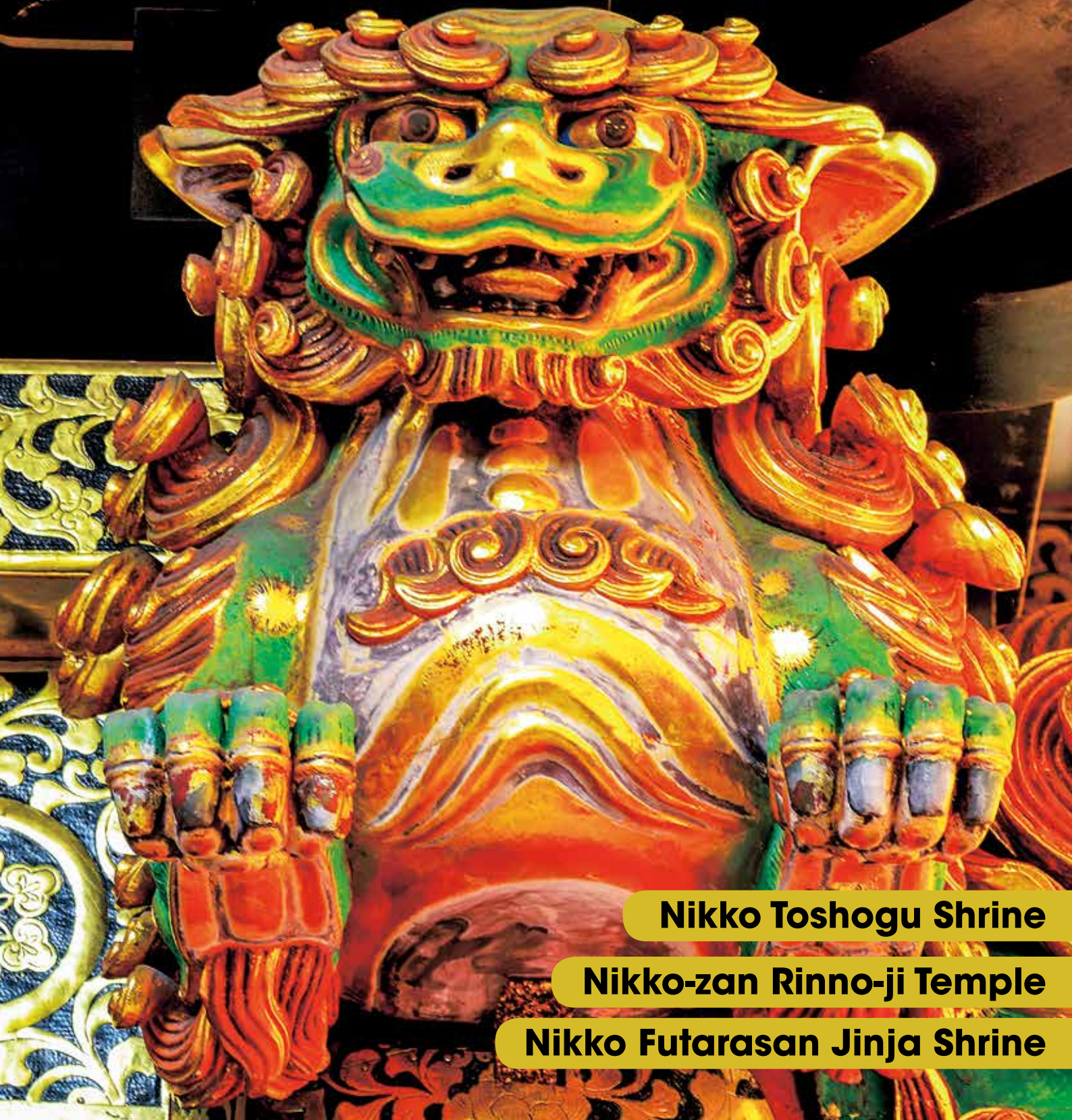


THE WORLD HERITAGE SHRINES and TEMPLES of

TAKE
FREE

NIKKO



Nikko Toshogu Shrine

Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple

Nikko Futarasan Jinja Shrine



↑ The Ichinotorii gate is the front entrance of the Toshogu Shrine and was donated by Kuroda Nagamasa, lord of the Chikuzen Domain

↓ The carvings of the of the Karako (Chinese children playing) of the Yomeimon gate were also given new life through a restoration



↑ The "Nemuri-neko" (sleeping cat) at the entrance of Tokugawa Ieyasu's tomb. The carving represents "a world as peaceful as a sleeping cat"

↓ The approximately 220 meters of corridors surrounding the Toshogu Shrine main shrine are covered in carvings of animals and plants.



↑ The Jogyo-do Hall which enshrines the only image of the Amitabha Buddha riding a peacock in Japan

↓ The brilliant vermillion painted Shinkyo Bridge which spans the Daiya River is the entry to the Shrines and Temples of Nikko



↑ The solemn beauty of the Kamishin-michi road which leads from Toshogu Shrine to Futarasan Jinja Shrine

↓ 4 colorful demons on the Taiyu-in Yashamon Gate guard the mausoleum



"The shrines and temples of Nikko"

An in-depth look at World Heritage Sites

- Nikko Toshogu Shrine
- Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple
- Nikko Futarasan Jinja Shrine

The Shrines and Temples of Nikko were registered as a UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Site in 1999. We will unravel the history and navigate the precincts of Nikko Toshogu Shrine, Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple, and Futarasan Jinja Shrine, which make up the core of the Shrines and Temples of Nikko.



→ This bronze statue was built in commemoration of the distinguished achievements of Shodo Shonin and stands in the southeast section of the Rinno-ji Temple precincts.

Two key people deeply involved in Nikko's 1,250 years of history

Nikko Toshogu Shrine, Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple, and Futarasan Jinja Shrine, which are collectively known as Nikko's two shrines and one temple, are famous as tourism destinations internationally, and have also been registered as World Heritage Sites. The origin of the site is said to lie with the Shihon Ryouji Temple (presently one of the halls of current day Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple) built in year 2 of the Tenpyo-jingo Era (766) by the monk Shodo Shonin who was born in Shimotsuke Province (present-day Moka City, Tochigi Prefecture). The Japanese have also revered and venerated mountain peaks since ancient times, and at the time, worship of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy, was

very active. Shodo Shonin thought that Kannon's paradise ("pure land") could be found on the peak of Mt. Nantai.

When he reached the dreamed of summit in year 2 of the Ten'o Era (782), he built a small shrine there (the "okumiya" or "rear shrine" of present-day Nikko Futarasan Jinja Shrine). The main shrine was said to have been constructed in year 9 of the Enryaku Era (790) which was the origin of Nikko Toshogu Shrine. The "shinbutsu bunri" (state ordered separation of Shinto from Buddhism) in the Meiji Era separated the various facilities into either Buddhist "temples" or Shinto "shrines," however the core of faith at Nikko since ancient times has always been Mt. Nantai itself, and this did not change. Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple, which had fallen into decline for a time, was restored during the Azu-

chi-Momoyama Period by Tenkai, a Buddhist Priest of the highest rank, who became the chief abbot of the temple in year 8 of the Keicho Era (1613). Tenkai was said to be a very compassionate person who was an expert in both politics and economics, and served three shoguns, Ieyasu, Hidetada, and Iemitsu, as the brain trust of the Tokugawa family. Tenkai was also closely involved in the construction of Nikko Toshogu Shrine, and it is not an exaggeration to say he was the individual who laid the foundations of what we know of today as the Shrines and Temples of Nikko.

Why was Tokugawa Ieyasu enshrined at Nikko?

It is said that Tokugawa Ieyasu never visited Nikko while he lived. However, his last will and

testament stated, "On the first anniversary of my death, construct a small hall in Nikko and re-enshrine my remains there," and in year 3 of the Genna Era (1617) he was enshrined at To-sho-sha Shrine (present-day Nikko Toshogu Shrine) as Tocho Daigongen. This was carried out by Daisojo (a Buddhist Priest of the highest rank) Tenkai, who was a master of both Onmyodo ("The Way of Yin and Yang") and Feng shui. The leading theory for the reason why Nikko was chosen is because it was located true north of Edo Castle, and so Tokugawa had the grand wish to become a "kami" (god) against the backdrop of the north star, which was revered as the center of the universe since ancient times, to allow him to heal the world. In year 13 of the Kanei Era (1636), the "great Kanei Era rebuilding" was carried out in order to realize

Ieyasu's final wishes of peace for the land and prosperity for the Tokugawa family, leading to the creation of the lavish shrine pavilions.

Important points about the two shrines and one temple

103 buildings and structures of Nikko's two shrines and one temple and surrounding ruins and relics (cultural landscapes) are registered as the Shrines and Temples of the Nikko World Heritage Site. The Toshogu Shrine Yomeimon gate, which was restored in the "great Heisei Era restoration" which took many years, and the Rinno-ji Temple Sanbutsudo (Three Buddha Hall), in particular should not be missed. The area of the Shrines and Temples of Nikko is surprisingly large, so it is recommended to

visit starting with Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple, which is closest to Nikko Station, then proceed to Nikko Toshogu Shrine, Nikko Futarasan Jinja Shrine, and Rinno-ji Temple Taiyu-in Mausoleum, in that order. You can also hire a guide from the "Nikko Tour Guide Association" (the official guides of the Shrines and Temples of Nikko; starting at ¥6,000 for 2 hours) to guide you through the area. These guides can provide detailed explanations of both architectural highlights and the history of the Shrines and Temples of Nikko. You can also rent audio guides for Nikko Toshogu Shrine (¥500 rental fee and ¥500 deposit).

Nikko Toshogu Shrine

Perpetual peace and prosperity, the famous shrine dedicated to Tokugawa Ieyasu

At a size of approximately 49,000 m², the mausoleum is one of the largest in Japan, and was a symbol of the power and authority of the Tokugawa Shogunate and served as the heart of pilgrimages to Nikko during the Edo Period. The great Heisei Era restoration restored the Yomeimon gate to its former glory and it is definitely one of the area's must-see sights.

The gorgeous and brilliantly colored shrine pavilions are a textbook of both history and morality

The splendor of the shrine pavilions of Nikko Toshogu Shrine gave rise to the proverb, "never say 'kekko' (wonderful), until you've seen Nikko," and were built during the great Kanei Era rebuilding. At current costs, the construction took a total of approximately 40 billion yen, with approximately 4,540,000 individuals involved in the construction, all in a construction period of just 1 year and 5 months. A number of experts from various

fields, including artists from the Kano School, led by the shogunate-employed artist Kano Tanyu, participated in the construction. The 5,173 carvings that decorate the site deserve special mention. The carvings included those of sacred beasts and wise men with command over peace incorporated the wishes for the permanence of the shogunate, as well as those which taught life lessons, like the three wise monkeys (see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil). It is now as adults, especially, that it is important that we meditate on the meanings and value of these teachings.



Yomeimon gate

The reborn and refreshed 508 carvings Fascinating visitors throughout time

↑ Carvings of ryu (dragons), iki (alligators or dragons with nostrils on the upper lip), ryuba (horse dragons), karajishi (Chinese lions), and other sacred beasts protect the sanctuary

← Shuko Choso, one of the carvings of hermits on the south side of the gate

→ Great care was taken with the selection of all of the materials used, including natural pigments, and native Japanese lacquers
↓ A three dimensional effect is created using a technique called "okiagezaishiki"

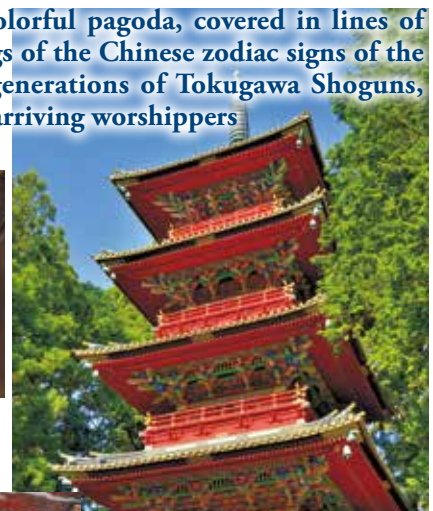
Five story pagoda

This colorful pagoda, covered in lines of carvings of the Chinese zodiac signs of the three generations of Tokugawa Shoguns, greets arriving worshippers



↑ The central pillar inside the first layer is open to the public. There is a ¥300 admission fee to see the interior.

→ The tiger of Ieyasu, hare of Hidetada, and dragon of Iemitsu line the front



↑ The pagoda was originally dedicated by Sakai Tadakatsu, and then later reconstructed by Sakai Tadayuki, both lords of the Wakasa Obama domain



Five story pagoda

Drawn from the imagination? Elephants which protect the storehouse

↑ The sketch of this carving was by Kano Tanyu. It is thought that this unique depiction of elephants was because he had never actually seen a real elephant



The imperfect design was intended to ward off evil

Omizuya

→ Part of the roof is intentionally left missing to make it imperfect because it was believed that perfect things would be destroyed



Karamon gate

The manifest of the Tokugawa Shogunate on the main gate

→ The depictions of ancient Chinese emperors and Emperor Shun express a political ambition for a peaceful world

Symmetrical towers dedicated to drums and bells



Shoro (bell tower) & Koro (drum tower)

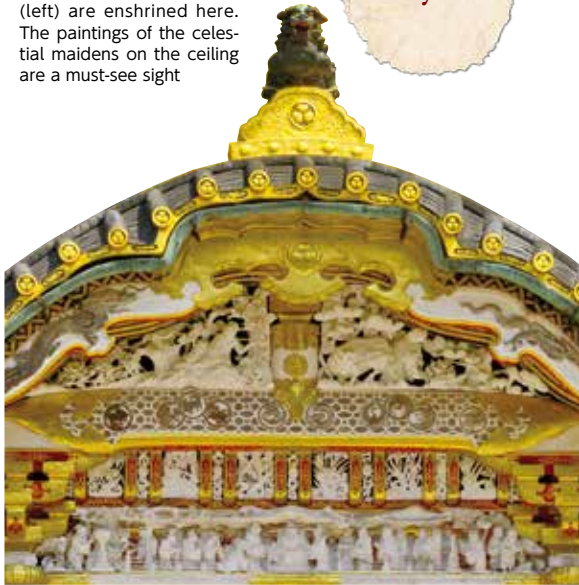
↑ The koro (drum tower) viewed from the omizuya roofed purification trough. The towers feature characteristic gable ornamentation, with the Shoro (bell tower) featuring cranes, and the Koro (drum tower) featuring turtles

The portable shrines which serve as vehicles of the gods stored in this building decorated with dancing heavenly maidens



↑ Mikoshi portable shrines for Ieyasu (center), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (right), and Minamoto no Yoritomo (left) are enshrined here. The paintings of the celestial maidens on the ceiling are a must-see sight

Shinyosha



Nikko Toshogu Shrine example course



Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple

The most sacred spot in the Kanto region, counted as one of the three great temples of the Tendai Buddhism Sect

This old temple was reconstructed under the instruction of chief monk Tenkai, and is one of the leading temples of the Tendai Sect along with Hieizan Enryaku-ji Temple and Toeizan Kanei-ji Temple. The Sanbutsudo (three Buddha hall) which enshrines the three glittering gold Buddhas, is the largest building among the Shrines and Temples of Nikko. There is also a daigomado (fire offering hall) where fire offerings are made every day.

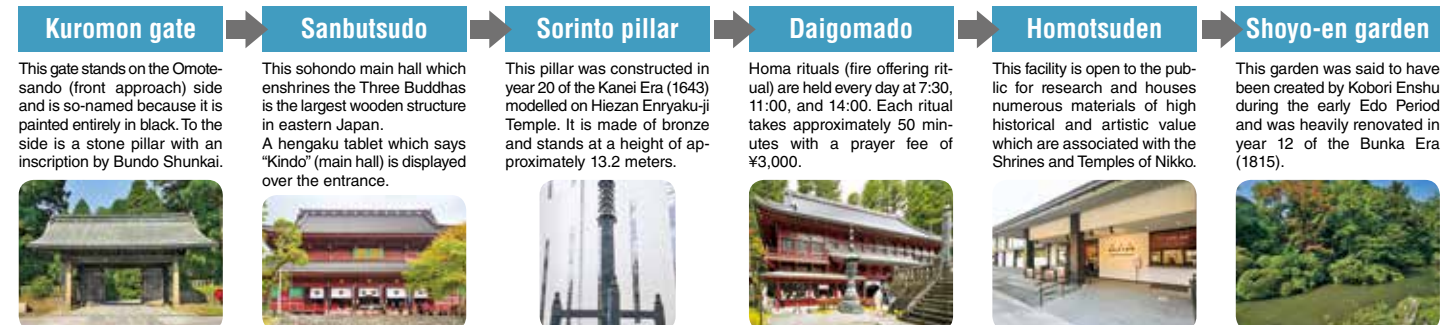
The true manifestations of the Buddha of the three mountains of Nikko. Three enshrined golden Buddha

Rinno-ji Temple is a collective name for 15 temples and other buildings scattered throughout the Nikko-zan and Oku Nikko areas. The sohondo main hall, which was constructed during the Heian Period, is the core of these buildings and is a hall built in the Esoteric Tendai style of which there are only a few examples in the entire country. The building which was constructed under Tokugawa Iemitsu in year 2 of the Shoho Era (1645) was renovated during the great Heisei Era restoration. The building is named the San-

butsudo (three Buddha hall) because its inner sanctuary enshrines Senju Kannon (Kannon with One Thousand Arms) as Nantai-san (Mt. Nantai), Amida Nyorai (Amitabha Tathagata) as Nyoho-san (Mt. Nyoho), and Bato Kannon (Horse-headed Kannon) as Taro-san (Mt. Taro), collectively revered as the "Honjibutsu" or "True Manifestations" of the three mountains of Nikko. Collectively the statues are the largest wooden sitting statues in Eastern Japan at approximately 7.5 meters each. In addition, the Kakebotoko (a round plaque carrying the image of a Buddha) called the "Tosho Sanshogongen Honjibutsu" is also jointly enshrined as the honzon (principal object of worship). In front of the hall is the Kongo

cherry tree, which is an approximately 500 year old cherry tree that has been designated a Natural Monument, and which blooms around the beginning of May each year. Rinno-ji Temple is also known as a place of prayer for the Homa ritual (fire offering ritual). Homa rituals are held 3 times a day at the Daigomado (fire offering hall) located behind the Sanbutsudo (three Buddha hall), and anyone can participate if they register in advance. After worshipping, it might also be nice to visit the Homotsuden (shrine treasure house) and adjacent Shoyo-en Japanese garden to enjoy a relaxing stroll while taking in the scenery and beauty of the season in the mountains of Nikko.

Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple example course



Sanbutsudo (three Buddha hall)

The Buddha manifestations of the three mountains of Nikko are overwhelmingly resplendent and majestic

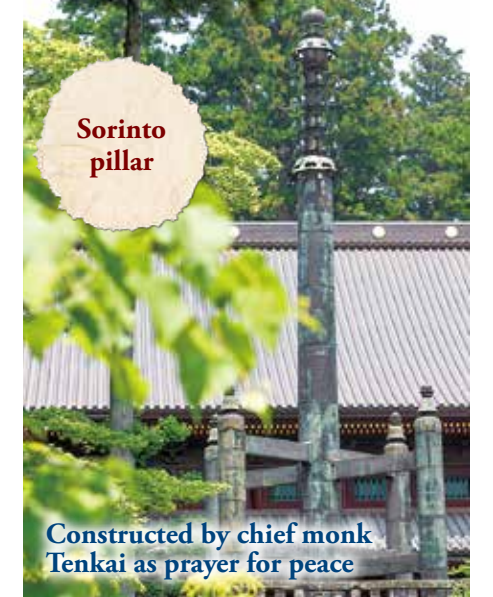


↑ You can also see a seated image of Jigen Daishi (chief monk Tenkai) in the inner sanctuary
→ The principal image of worship Kokuzo Bosatsu (Akasagarbha Bodhisattva) protector of those born in the years of the Ox and Tiger

Sorinto pillar

Constructed by chief monk Tenkai as prayer for peace

↑ 1,000 Buddhist scriptures are contained within the pillar, and on the outside are inscriptions of Saicho, founder of the Tendai Sect, and Tenkai



Daigomado (fire offering hall)

One of Japan's most prominent Homa ritual (fire offering ritual) sites with honzon (principal images of worship) of the Godaimyo-o (five great wisdom kings)



↑ The inner sanctuary enshrines sacred images of the Godaimyo-o (five great wisdom kings) with Fudo Myo-o (Acala) in the center and 30 other sacred images
← Homa sticks which represent worldly desires are burned in fire to ward away evil. Also available for general prayer

Homotsuden (shrine treasure house)

Houses numerous priceless treasures which convey the history of the Shrines and Temples of Nikko



↑ Houses approximately 30,000 items which include National Treasures, Important Cultural Properties, and Art Treasures. Approximately 50 items are exhibited at any given time
← Treasures handed down from the Tokugawa Family are also on permanent display

Shoyo-en garden

A famous garden against the backdrop of the scenery of the seasons in the mountains of Nikko

→ Late October to mid-November is the best season for viewing the autumnal changing of the leaves. During this period the area is decorated with lights for a limited time to create a truly fantastical evening



↑ A chisen-kaiyushiki style garden (a type of Japanese garden with a pond in the center)

Nitenmon gate
The two deva kings ("niten") stand guard with their gazes at the largest gate among the Shrines and Temples of Nikko



↑ A red-bodied Zochoten guards the south while green-bodied Jikokuten protects the east

Haiden, Ai no ma, Honden
The 140 ceiling paintings, said to be collaborative works from the Kano School, are truly masterpieces



↑ It is worth seeing the dragon ceiling paintings of the 64 tatami mat size haiden (hall of worship) at least once. The wall paintings of karajishi (Chinese lions) are the works of the brothers Kano Tanyu and Kano Yasunobu



↑ Depictions of a rising dragon and descending dragon clutching spheres in their claws

Rinno-ji Temple Taiyu-in

The restrained beauty of the mausoleum of Iemitsu

If you head further into the Shrines and Temples of Nikko, you will encounter the mausoleum where Tokugawa Iemitsu rests. Just ahead of the approach to the temple is the hon-den hall (main shrine) which is also known as the "Kinkakuden" (golden pavilion). This is a truly mystical place where one can see Iemitsu's respect for his grandfather in every detail.

The mausoleum is a must see example of early Edo Period architecture

"Taiyu-in" is a "shigo" or "posthumous name" granted to Tokugawa Iemitsu after his death by Emperor Go-Komyo. The mausoleum was constructed in year 2 of the Jo'o Era (1653) under the command of the 4th Shogun Tokugawa Ietsuna, son of Tokugawa Iemitsu, based on his father's dying wish that he be able serve Tokugawa Ieyasu for eternity.

Hon-den halls (main shrines) are normally constructed facing the south, however despite the belief in "kimon", meaning the "demon's gate" a superstitious belief that the northeast is unlucky, the Taiyu-in honden is built facing Toshogu to the northeast. Both the scale and decoration were kept modest so as not to encroach upon the prestige and influence of Tokugawa Ieyasu, however it does make profuse use of gold, and

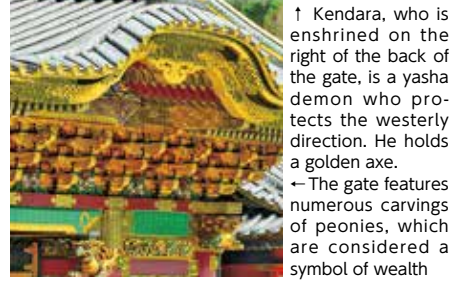
is the only building belonging to Rinno-ji Temple which is designated a National Treasure. The 5 gates on the grounds are also very impressive and worth studying down to the finest details.



Karamon gate
↑ Pay careful attention to the gable ornamentation of cranes and white dragons and side wall panel "Hyakuma Hyakutai no Hato" dove decorations

Yashamon gate

A brilliant and gaudy gate presided over by yasha demons in the cardinal directions



↑ Kendara, who is enshrined on the right of the back of the gate, is a yasha demon who protects the westerly direction. He holds a golden axe.
← The gate features numerous carvings of peonies, which are considered a symbol of wealth

Nikko Futarasan Jinja Shrine

The guardian deity of Nikko venerated as the sacred land of mountain worship

This shrine features a more reserved construction than much of the rest of the Shrines and Temples of Nikko, but the sanctuary area stretches across approximately 3,400 hectares including the Nikko mountains. The shrine has been venerated as the center of Nikko's mountain worship since ancient times, and is currently also known as place of matchmaking miracles.

The shrine is dedicated to Futara-san Okami, who is a deification of the three mountains of Nikko

The origin of the shrine name stems from when Shodo Shonin thought that Mt. Nantai, was "fudarakusan", the paradise of Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy, and so the name was taken from the name for the paradise. The objects of worship of the shrine are the three mountains of Nikko Nantai-san (Mt. Nantai), Nyoho-san (Mt. Nyoho), and Taro-san (Mt. Taro), which are enshrined as the diety Futara-san Okami. The hon-den hall (main shrine) was constructed under the patronage of the 2nd Tokugawa Shogun Tokugawa Hidetada in year 5 of the Genna Era (1619), and is the oldest building among the Shrines and Temples of Nikko and the only building which still maintains the same appearance and form as at the time of its original construction. After worshipping at the Haiden (hall of worship), visit the Shinen Garden which unfolds to the rear of the shrine grounds. This is a sacred area with several "power spots" including the Futara reisen (Futara miracle spring) filled by two pure, sacred springs.



Haiden (hall of worship), Honden (main hall)
↑ The building is coated completely in Japanese lacquer and was reconstructed during the Shoho Era (1644-1648). The general public can go up the stairs to worship at the Haiden (hall of worship)

Daikokuden (Daikoku hall)
Shake the small embossed mallets to attract luck



↑ Shake the small embossed mallets located inside to pray for luck and matchmaking
← A statue of Daikoku Tajimomori (the god of sweets) stands in front of the shrine building



↓ The principal enshrined deity, Onamuchi no Mikoto, is another name for Daikokusama (Okuninushi no Mikoto, god of magic and medicine)

Futara reisen (Futara miracle spring)

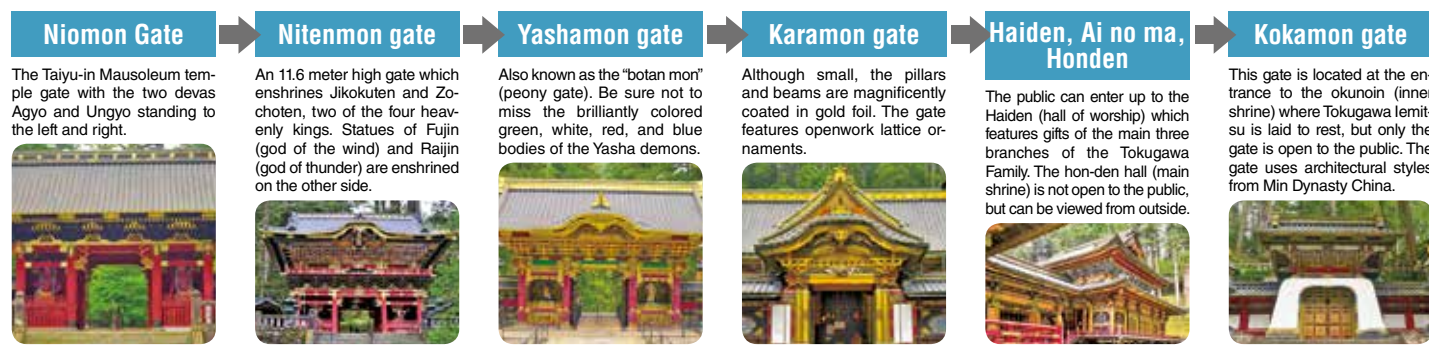
This spring is said to grant wisdom and beauty

↓ Enjoy matcha powdered green tea made with water from the famous spring at the nearby Azumaya cafe



↑ The Yakushi no Reisui (healing Buddha sacred spring) which runs from the hill behind the hon-den hall (main shrine) and Sake no Izumi (alcohol spring) which runs from Takino'o Jinja Shrine meet here

Rinno-ji Temple Taiyu-in example course



The Taiyu-in Mausoleum temple gate with the two devas Agyo and Ungyo standing to the left and right.



An 11.6 meter high gate which enshrines Jikokuten and Zochoten, two of the four heavenly kings. Statues of Fujin (god of the wind) and Raijin (god of thunder) are enshrined on the other side.



Also known as the "botan mon" (peony gate). Be sure not to miss the brilliantly colored green, white, red, and blue bodies of the Yasha demons.



Although small, the pillars and beams are magnificently coated in gold foil. The gate features openwork lattice ornaments.



The public can enter up to the Haiden (hall of worship) which features gifts of the main three branches of the Tokugawa Family. The hon-den hall (main shrine) is not open to the public, but can be viewed from outside.



This gate is located at the entrance to the okunoin (inner shrine) where Tokugawa Iemitsu is laid to rest, but only the gate is open to the public. The gate uses architectural styles from Min Dynasty China.



Futarasan Jinja Shrine example course



The Shinmon gate stands in front of the Otorii gate, and was built in commemoration of the 1,200 anniversary of the enshrinement of the okumiya (rear shrine) at the summit of Mt. Nantai.



The watari-den (water pavilion) and hon-den hall (main shrine) stand behind the haiden (hall of worship) where daily rituals, prayers, and other activities are conducted.



The lantern still bears the marks of multiple katana cuts which are said to result from when warriors standing around the lantern mistook the flames of the lantern for evil spirits and attacked it.



One of the subordinate shrines, it contains an ita'e panel painting called "Nikko of Maneki Daikoku" which depicts the gesture of drawing in luck with a hand.



This sasa bamboo grass is said to call luck for making good matches. Write your wish on a matchmaking plate (¥200) and tie it to the sasa bamboo grass.



Pure water fills this spring made from stones from the Daiya River. Take home some of the water using the dedicated PET bottles (¥300).



BASIC INFORMATION

◆ Nikko Toshogu Shrine

☎0288-54-0560 / 2301 Sannai, Nikko / Approximately 5 minutes' walk from the "Toshogu Higashisando Iriguchi Hotel Seikoen Mae" bus stop after taking the World Heritage Sightseeing Bus (Tobu Bus) from Tobu Nikko Station on the Tobu Nikko Line or JR Nikko Station / Approximately 3.8 km from the Nikko IC on the Nikko Utsunomiya Road / 9:00 to 17:00 (to 16:00 from November to March. Admission allowed up to 30 minutes before closing time) Open year-round



Price table	Adults	High school students	Elementary and junior high school students	Disability Discount
Toshogu Ticket (Covers all locations open to the public from the front gate to the okumiya rear shrine)	¥1,300	¥1,300	¥450	¥1,000
Toshogu Shrine / Museum Set Ticket	¥2,100	¥2,100	¥770	—
Museum Admission Fees	¥1,000	¥1,000	¥400	¥800
Art Museum Admission Fees	¥800	¥600	¥400	—

◆ Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple

☎0288-54-0531 / Sannai, Nikko / A short walk from the "Shodo Shonin Zo Mae" bus stop after taking the World Heritage Sightseeing Bus (Tobu Bus) from Tobu Nikko Station on the Tobu Nikko Line or JR Nikko Station / Approximately 3.6 km from the Nikko IC on the Nikko Utsunomiya Road / 8:00 to 17:00 (to 16:00 from November to March. Admission allowed up to 30 minutes before closing time) Open year-round



◆ Rinno-ji Temple Taiyu-in Mausoleum

☎0288-54-0531 (Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple) / 2300 Sannai, Nikko / Approximately 1 minutes' walk from the "Taiyu-in/Futarasan Jinja" bus stop after taking the World Heritage Sightseeing Bus (Tobu Bus) from Tobu Nikko Station on the Tobu Nikko Line or JR Nikko Station / Approximately 4.1 km from the Nikko IC on the Nikko Utsunomiya Road / 8:00 to 17:00 (to 16:00 from late November to March. Admission allowed up to 30 minutes before closing time) Open year-round

Price table	Adults/ high school students	Elementary and junior high school students
Rinno-ji Temple Ticket (Sanbutsudo (three Buddha hall)/Taiyu-in Mausoleum)	¥900	¥400
Sanbutsudo (Three Buddha hall) Ticket	¥400	¥200
Taiyu-in Mausoleum Ticket	¥550	¥250
Homotsuden (Shrine Treasure House)/ Shoyo-en Garden Ticket	¥300	¥100

◆ Nikko Futarasan Jinja Shrine

☎0288-54-0535 / Sannai, Nikko / Approximately 1 minutes' walk from the "Taiyu-in/Futarasan Jinja" bus stop after taking the World Heritage Sightseeing Bus (Tobu Bus) from Tobu Nikko Station on the Tobu Nikko Line or JR Nikko Station / Approximately 4.1 km from the Nikko IC on the Nikko Utsunomiya Road / 8:00 to 17:00 (9:00 to 16:00 from November to March. Admission allowed up to 30 minutes before closing time) Open year-round



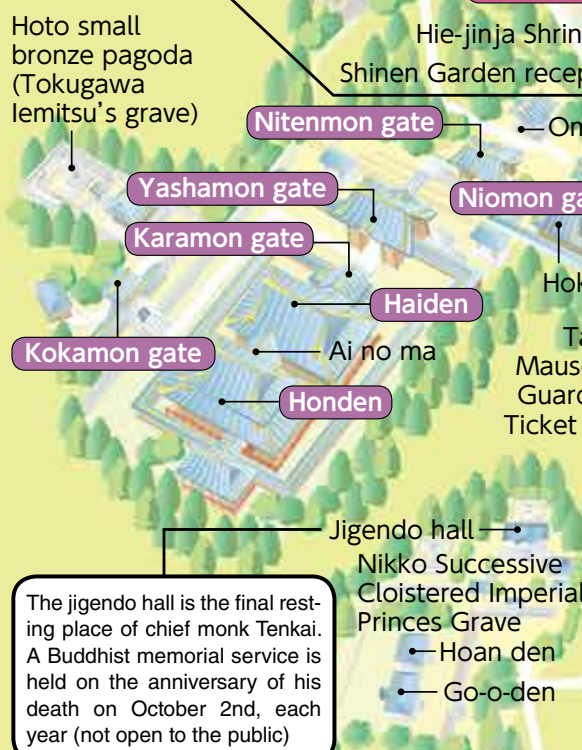
Price Table *No charge for visits for worship purposes only	Adults	High school students	Elementary and junior high school students
Shinen Garden Admission Fee	¥300	¥100	¥100
Shinkyō Bridge Admission Fee	¥300	¥200	¥100

*Some areas may be closed or restricted during some periods for festivals, events, exhibition changes, or other purposes.



Nikko Futarasan Jinja Shrine (P.9)

The "Yoi en koma inu" (good relationship guardian dog) stands at the entrance to the Shinen Garden. You may be gifted with a good relationship if you pet the dog!

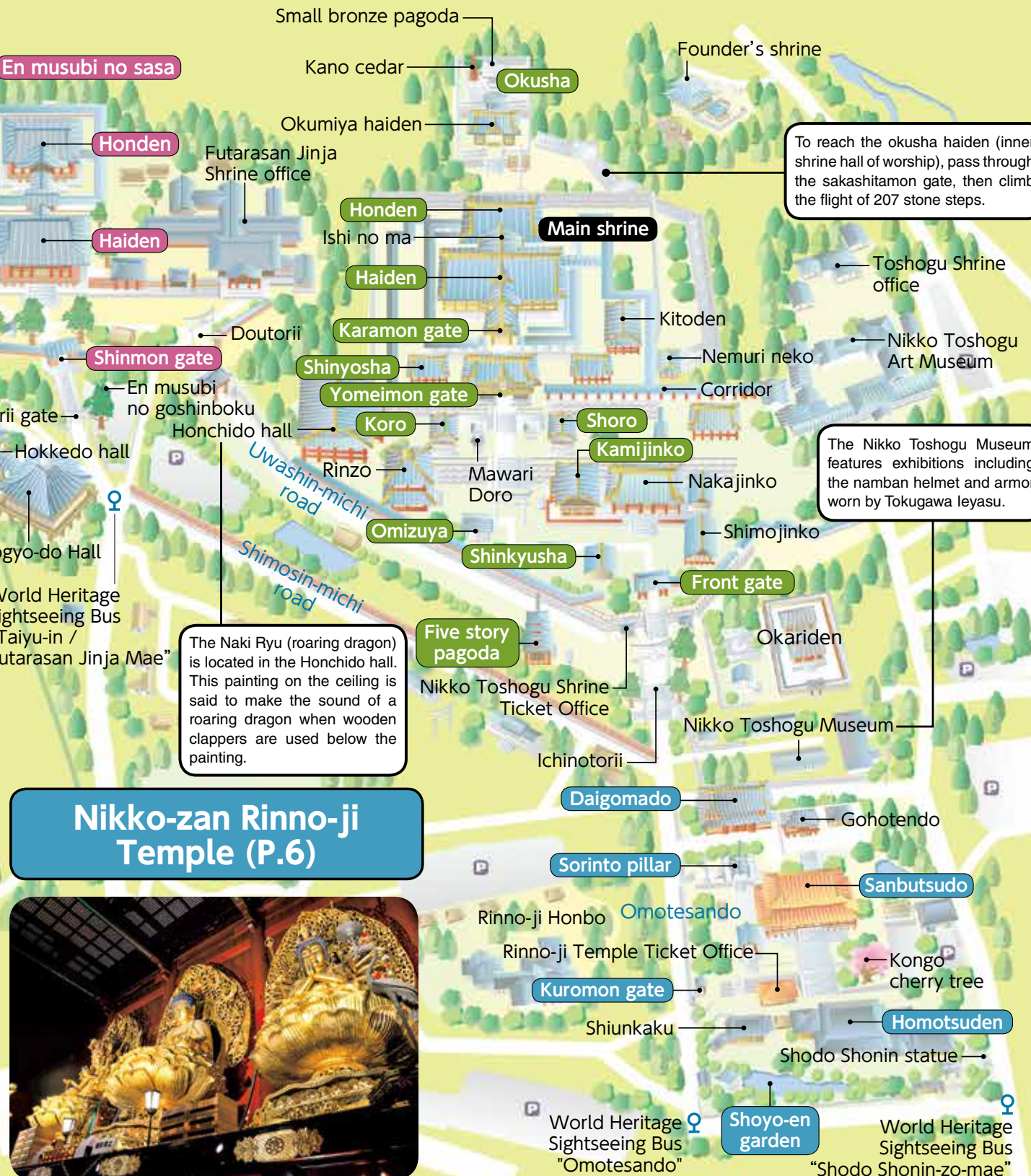


Rinno-ji Temple Taiyu-in Mausoleum (P.8)



Shrines and Temples of Nikko Guide and Map

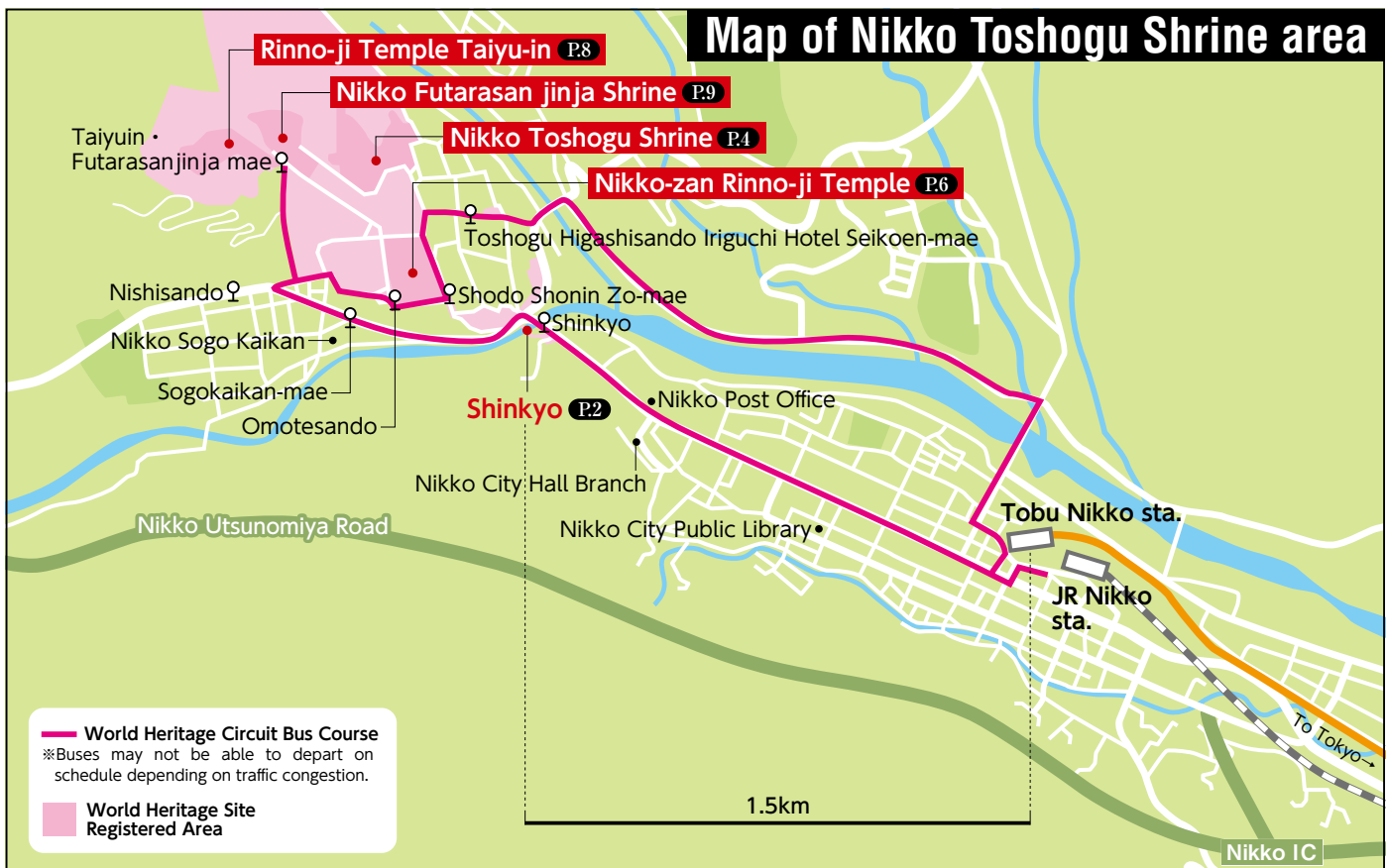
Nikko Toshogu Shrine (P.4)



Nikko-zan Rinno-ji Temple (P.6)



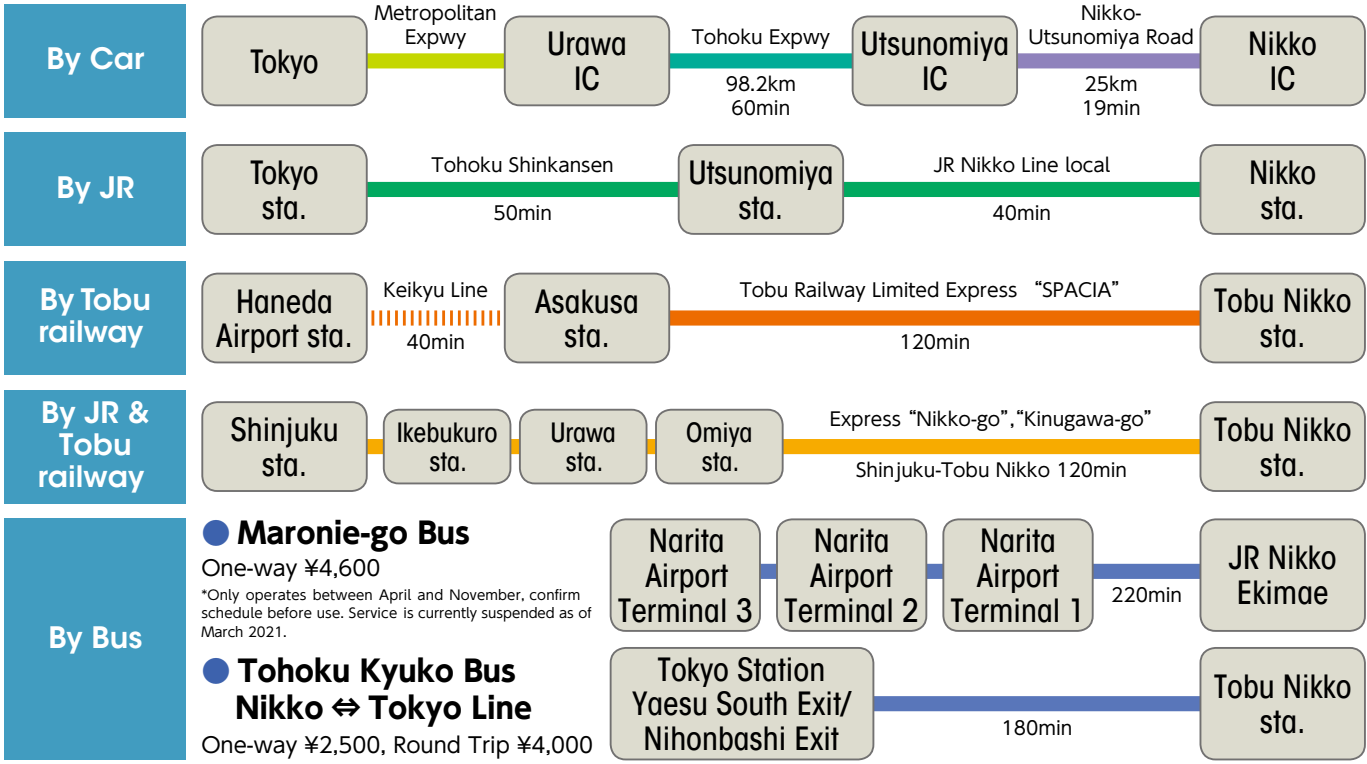
Map of Nikko Toshogu Shrine area



World Heritage Circuit Bus Course
 ※Buses may not be able to depart on schedule depending on traffic congestion.

World Heritage Site Registered Area

ACCESS Tokyo ⇒ Nikko (Tochigi prefecture)



Train Passes are available

[JR] JAPAN RAIL PASS <http://www.japanrailpass.net/>
JR EAST PASS <https://www.jreast.co.jp/e/eastpass/>
[Tobu railway] <https://www.tobu.co.jp/en/ticket/nikko/all.html>
[Tobu Bus] <https://www.tobu-bus.com/en/>

Multilingual tourist information site
Guidoor now open
 for service to make your travels more convenient and more fun!

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Details here

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 Nikko-zan Rinnō-ji Temple
 Nikko Futarasan-jinja Shrine

The prices noted in these materials are current as of March 2021 (all Prices are tax inclusive).

