1. LANDFORM CLASSIFICATION

2. NAMES OF NATURAL REGIONS

1. Landform Classification

The Japanese Islands have a rugged topography, and the area of mountains, including volcanoes and hills, accounts for about 77% of the total national land. The mountains are sharply cut by valleys and the mountainsides face steep slopes. Some of the mountains in the Tottori Region are more than 3,000 m in height. Glacial landforms, very small in scale, are sporadically observed only in the Hida Mountains (Hida) and the Hida Mountains (Hida-Hida).

Tablelands and terraces are distributed in various areas, and are used for upland fields. Many pyroclastic talus deposits are distributed in Hachijojima and Kyushu, and those in Kyushu are known as fumus tablelands.

Many of the plains and basins, small in scale, are scattered between mountains. Most of the plains and basins were formed by the sedimentation of rivers. Where a river flows away from mountains and bends toward a lowland, sand and gravel accumulate forming a crescent-shaped alluvial fan.

This type of alluvium is widely distributed in Tottori and Tottori regions. The sandy sediments that overlie the lower reaches of a river due to a flood form land which is slightly higher than its surrounding area, and this land is known as a natural levee. The levees and roads are established on this land.

Lowlands are very important for developing production activities. In many instances, they are artificially changed, such as for river improvement, housing development, and land reclamation.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

- **Mountains and Hills**: Strong relief mountains - Mountains with peaks that exceed 300 m in relief.
- **Hillylands and hillyland zones**: Mountains with peaks 200 m or less in relief.
- **Low relief mountains and hills**: Mountains and hills with peaks less than 150 m in relief.

The slight relief, as referred to here, is the difference in altitude between the highest and lowest points within section 1 in the east-to-west direction and 1/3 in the north-to-south direction. Reference was made to the Relief Map of the Economic Planning Agency.

2. Names of Natural Regions

- **Spectral Points of the Legend and Map Compilation**
  - **Physical geography**: A particular prominent array of mountains.
  - **Kii Peninsula**: A flat-surfaced mountain without prominent relief but with well-developed valleys.
  - **Kii Peninsula**: Flat-surfaced mountain without prominent relief. Valleys are not well-developed.
  - **Kii Peninsula**: Mountains whose ridgeline is generally constant with well-developed valleys and with a round top. The relative height is less than 300 meters.

- **Hachijojima**: The land which features an expanse of flat lowland with practically no relief.
  - **Hachijojima**: A flat land bordered by mountains or hills on all sides.
  - **Hazumi**: The land bordered by an expanse of flat lowland.
  - **Hazumi**: A land containing a sea on two sides and bordered by the land on one side.
  - **Kii Peninsula**: An expanse of two islands. Islands that are formed in a row are called islands.

The names which end with the suffixes implying the types of natural regions, such as No-tate, flat (tableland), or a flat (alluvial fan) are not followed by such name as District/allotment or terrain.

**References**