



駿河湾の漁師の信仰の象徴である大瀬神社は海の守護神として知られています。毎年4月4日には、大漁・航海安全を祈願し「大瀬まつり」が行われ、女装した青年たちが踊り船の上で「勇み踊り」を繰り広げます。

Ose shrine, a symbol of faith for fishermen in Suruga Bay, is known as the guardian of the sea.

"Ose Matsuri (Ose festival)" is held on April 4 every year to pray for a good catch and navigational safety. Young people who dress like women perform a unique dance called "Isami Odori" on a fishing boat.

するがわん おせざき
駿河湾に突き出した大瀬崎は、海岸沿いの海流によって運ばれた岩や土砂が帯状にたまって出来た「砂嘴」という地形です。砂嘴に守られた穏やかな海では、マリレジャーもさかんです。

岬の中の荒れた岩場には、自然の群生地としては日本最北端にあたるビャクシン樹林がひろがっています。なかには推定樹齢 1000 年を超える巨木もあり、厳しい自然環境や何度もの津波に耐えてきました。

岬の先端にある神池は、海に囲まれた海拔約 1m の淡水池（海水でなく真水の池）です。伊豆の七不思議にも数えられるこの池に、なぜ淡水がたまっているのかはわかっていません。

Cape Osezaki extending into the Suruga Bay is geologically called "Sashi (sand spit)". It was created by the scraped rocks and dirt, carried by the current along the coast. These materials accumulated in a bandlike shape to create the Cape Osezaki. The calmness of the sea bounded by this Sashi is ideal for a variety of leisure activities.

The forest of Junipers that extends in the rough rocky inland part of the cape is recognized as the northernmost natural cluster of Junipers in Japan. One giant Juniper tree is estimated to be over 1,000 years old, and it has survived the harsh natural environment and tsunami many times in the past.

Kamiike pond located at a head of the cape is a freshwater pond surrounded by the sea, located at an elevation of about one meter above MSL. This pond has been named as one of the seven wonders in Izu area because of the mystery surrounding the question of how freshwater could accumulate here.

