

Ex. 1 Earthquake, Sediment Disaster, and Historical Sabo Course

(For Foreign Participants: 42 , For Japanese Participants : 14)

In case of rain, the course will be switched to Ex. 2.

1. Overview of the Inspection Course

This course includes inspection visits of sediment-related disasters caused by earthquakes in the Joganji River, sabo projects, and historical sabo facilities, such as the Shiraiwa Sabo Dams, centering on the Tateyama Caldera.

The visit will include riding a tramcar, which was originally used to transport materials for the Tateyama sabo works.

The course includes a visit to the Tateyama Caldera Sabo Museum, which has displays and exhibits on the nature, history, and sabo projects of the upper reaches of the Joganji River centering on the Tateyama Caldera.

2. Visit Locations

(1) Major visit locations

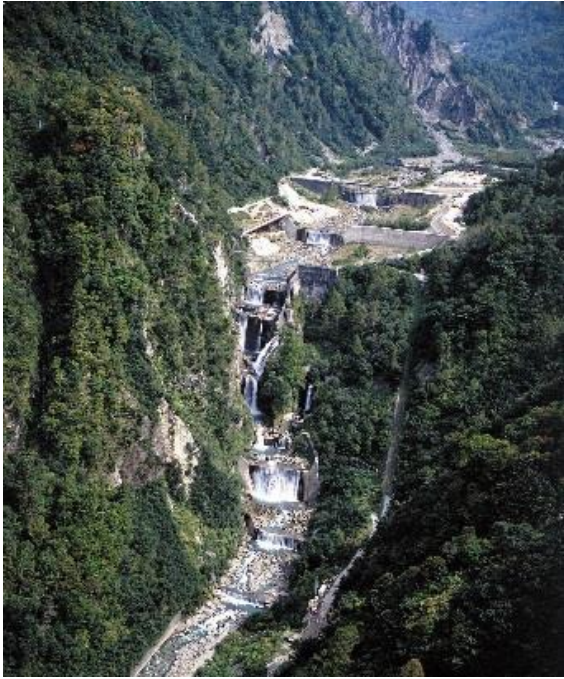
- Tateyama Caldera Sabo Museum: This museum presents Japan's first practice of "sabo" or sediment or erosion control. Participants will be shown the severe nature of the Tateyama Caldera, located at the headwaters of the Joganji River and formed by erosion, as well as sabo projects conducted to protect prefectural land.
- Dorotani Sabo Dams: These sabo facilities are structures with stepped dams constructed in series, which prevents the erosion of collapsed soil or the expansion of collapse, and effective in promoting mountainside greening. They were designated as a national important cultural property in 2017.
- Shiraiwa Sabo Dam: One of Japan's greatest sabo dams. Its total head including the main dam and auxiliary dam is 108 m, the largest in the country. It is also the first sabo facility to be designated as a national important cultural property.
- Hongu Sabo Dam: A sabo dam that boasts the largest sediment storage in Japan. This dam catches sediment that cannot be held inside the Tateyama Caldera to prevent sediment disasters, and controls the rise of the riverbed in the downstream reaches. It was designated as a national important cultural property in 2017.
- Observatory in the Caldera: Commands a view of the Great Tonbiyama Collapse that occurred due to the Hietsu Earthquake in 1858.

(2) Other

- Ruins of the Tateyama hot spring: A secluded hot spring in the Tateyama Caldera. This hot spring was first discovered in around 1580. The area was a popular spot for Tateyama worshippers in the Edo period. However, the sediments of Mt. Ohtonbi and Mt. Kotonbi collapsed due to the Hietsu Earthquake in 1858, and some 30 people were buried alive in the hot spring.
- Dojo-ike: A lake created by river closure following the Tonbiyama Collapse in 1858. The lake was stocked with crucian carp and rainbow trout, released by hot spa operators of the Tateyama Hot Spring, which no longer exists today. Today, the lake supports a rich variety of wildlife, as wild birds and animals come to fish.

3. Notes (clothes/equipment and other matters that need to be confirmed in advance)

- Participants will be divided into four groups (20 each) in this leg of the course to accommodate for the capacity of the tramcars.



Shiraiwa Sabo Dam;
Nationally designated
important cultural properties

Myo-Jyu Sabo Dam
with movable “shutter”
Gate SABO Dam



Dorodani Sabo Dam Group
Revitalizing the Greens