Ex. 2 Steep River Management Course

(For Foreign Participants ：40 , For Japanese Participants ：40)

1. Overview of the Inspection Course

The course includes visits to the Tateyama Caldera Sabo Museum, which has displays and exhibits on the nature, history, and sabo projects centering on the Tateyama Caldera; inspection of facilities in the midstream reach such as the Hongu Sabo Dam, Yokoe Headworks, and the downstream facilities; and discussion on measures for steep river management of the Joganji River.

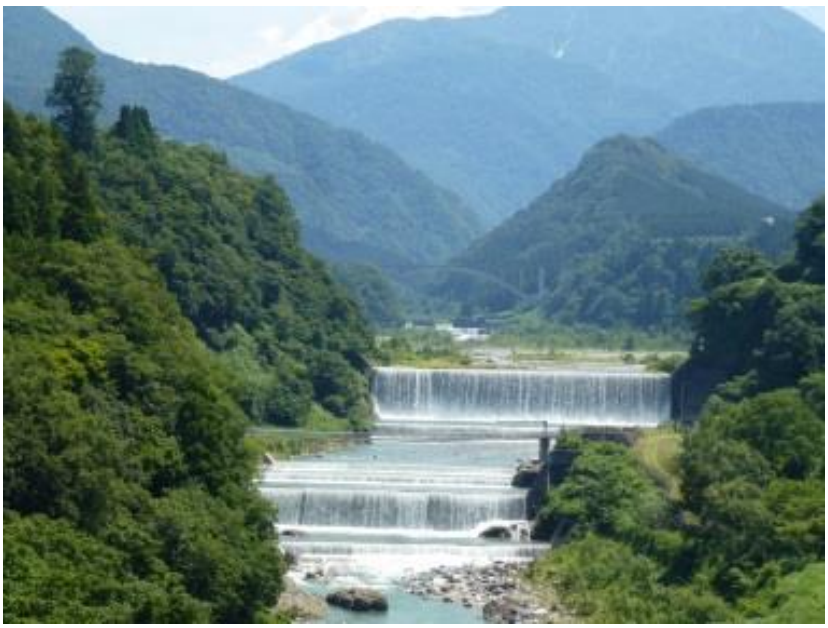
2. Visit Locations

(1) Major visit locations

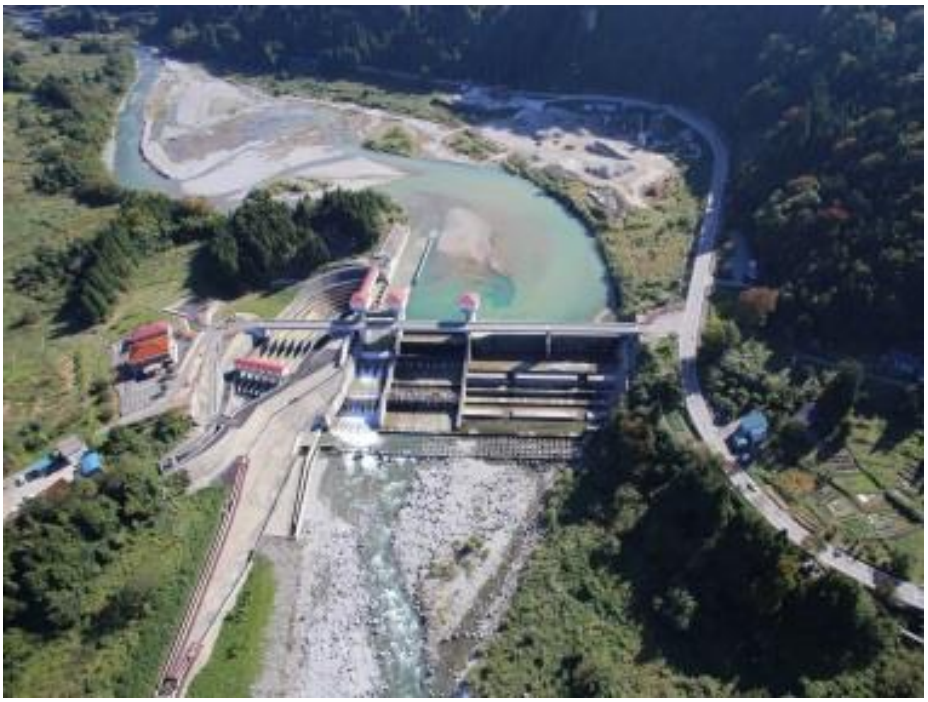
- Tateyama Caldera Sabo Museum: This museum presents Japan's first practice of "sabo" or sediment or erosion control. Participants will be shown the severe nature of the Tateyama Caldera, located at the headwaters of the Joganji River and formed by erosion, as well as sabo projects conducted to protect prefectural land.
- 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.
- Yokoe Headworks: This headworks has functions in both sediment control and intake of agricultural water. It is an important intake facility for supplying water to farmland covering an area of about 7,900 ha in Toyama City, Tateyama Town, and Funahashi Village.
- Kamidaki Groundsill: A flood control facility constructed at the top of the alluvial fan of the Joganji River.

(2) Other

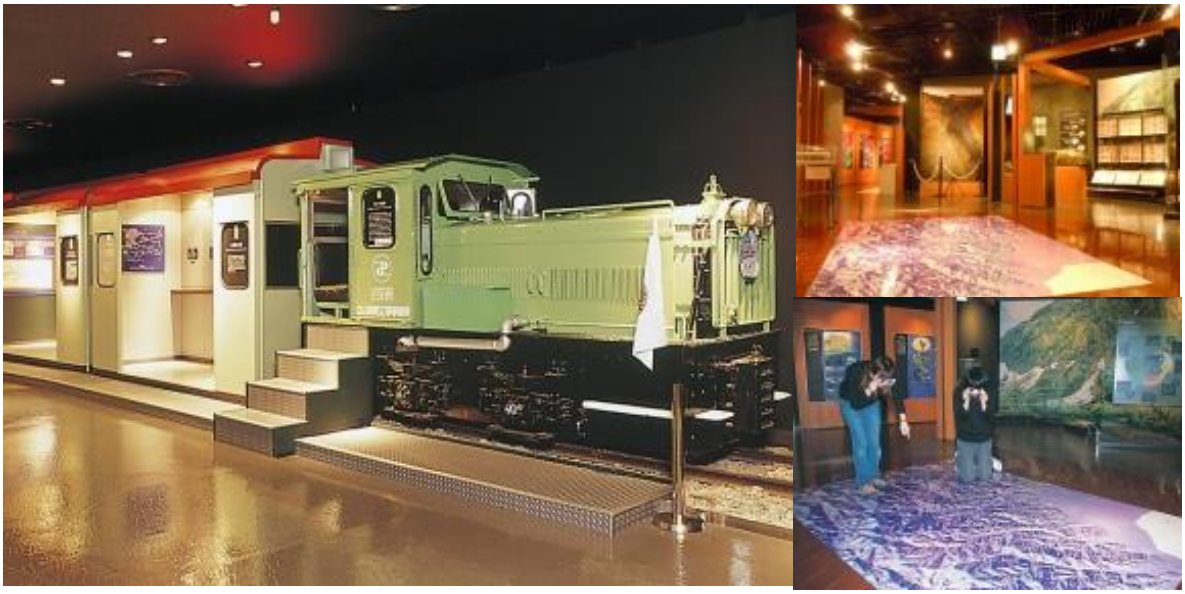
- Shomyodaki Falls: This four-staged waterfall boasts a 350 m drop, the largest in Japan.



Hongu Sabo Dam ; National Registered Tangible Cultural Properties



Yokoe Headworks



Tateyama Caldera Sabo Museum