Water management

Various types of projects contribute to conservation of land and preservation of scenic landscapes.

Natural disasters are common in Japan. Urbanization has created new types of disasters (disruption of inner water, the triggering of landslides, etc.) and increased water demand. Calamities and sudden water shortages can paralyze cities and impact heavily on everyday and economic activities. We implement various projects to protect the land and people and to create safe and comfortable living environments within the active society.

● Small dams for water supply
Water shortage has been a problem in mountainous regions where there are no major rivers to supply water. Building small dams to supply water has improved the living conditions in such places.

● Hometown Rivers and Hometown Erosion Control Projects
As part of localized community development, particularization of stream improvement projects helps to preserve regional environmental characteristics.

● Avalanche control measures
In addition to the installation of fences and the like to prevent avalanches, establishment of warning and evacuation systems alleviates destruction caused by avalanches.

● Water quality improvement
Improving water quality of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs protects water resources and waterside environments.

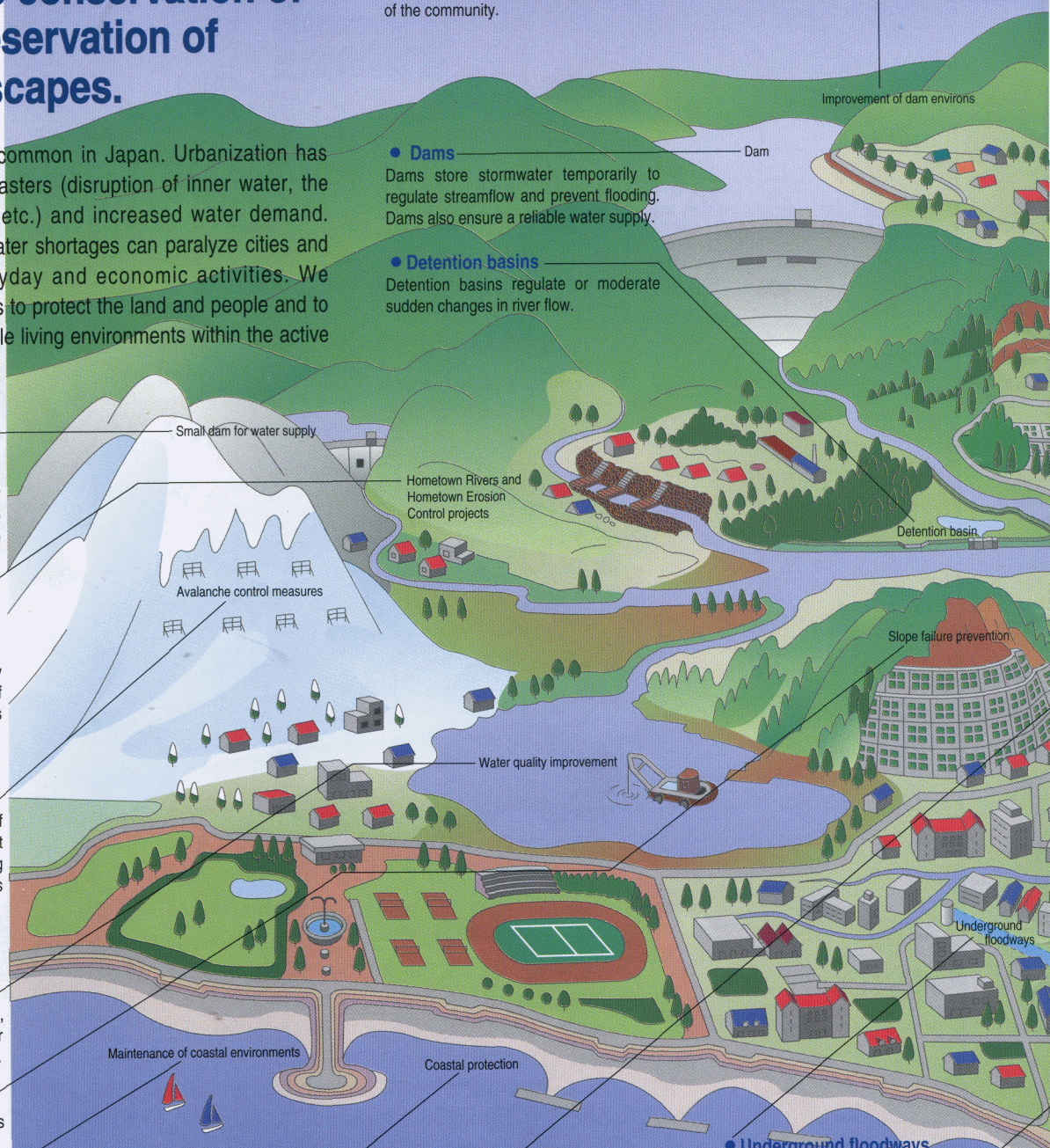
● Slope failure prevention
Slope failure prevention measures protect area residents.

● Maintenance of coastal environments
Creating promenades and planting trees on coastlines enhances parks; and coastal development provides space for marine sports.

● Improvement of dam environs
Improving dam environs preserves lush natural settings and develops space for recreational use, contributing to revitalization of the community.

● Dams
Dams store stormwater temporarily to regulate streamflow and prevent flooding. Dams also ensure a reliable water supply.

● Detention basins
Detention basins regulate or moderate sudden changes in river flow.



● Coastal protection
Coastal protection measures prevent destruction by storm surges, tsunamis, and erosion by strong waves.

● Ecological river development
Utilizing features of natural rivers such as shoals and pools and creating ecology-friendly revetments yields nature-rich scenic river environments.

● Underground floodways
Underground water channels divert flood flow to protect urban areas from floods.

● High-standard levees ("super levees")
High-standard levees ("super levees"), which are much wider than conventional embankments, strongly resist extreme flooding and earthquakes. (about 100 - 300 m)
The wide tops of the embankments provide a space that helps to integrate a community with its river.