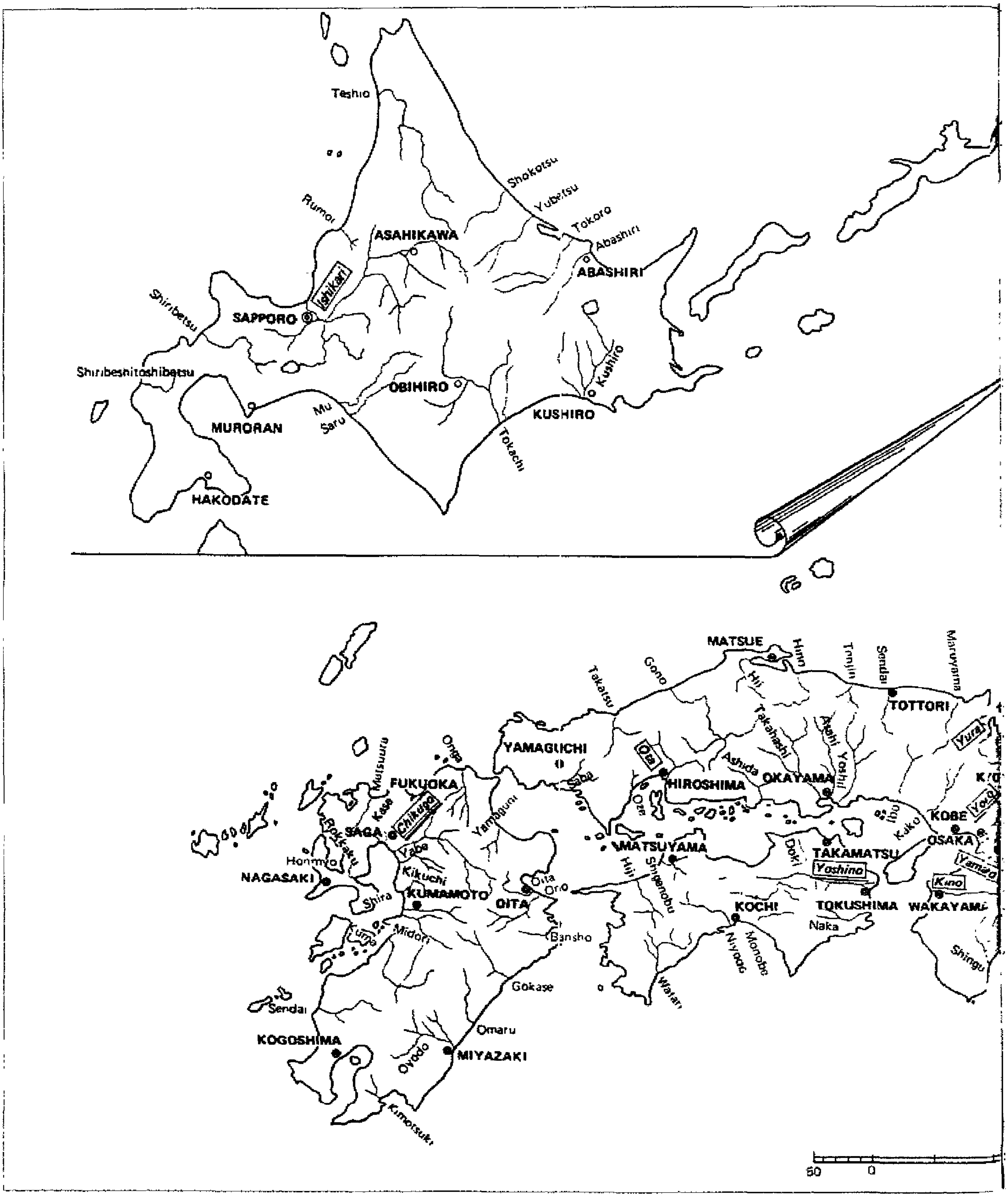
Appendix



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Kushiro
Shiribeshitoshibetsu
OBIHIRO
KUSHIRO
Mu
Saru
MURORAN
Tokachi
HAKODATE
MATSUE
Hino
Tenjin
Sendai
Maruyama
Takatsu
Gono
Hii
TOTTORI
Takahashi
Asahi
Yoshii
YAMAGUCHI
Ota
Yura
Ashida
HIROSHIMA
OKAYAMA
Matsuura
Onga
FUKUOKA
Saba
Kase
Chikugo
Yamaguni
Kako
KOBE
Yodo
SAGA
Rokkaku
Yabe
MATSUYAMA
Doki
OSAKA
Honmyo
TAKAMATSU
Kikuchi
Hiji
Yoshino
Yamato
NAGASAKI
Oita
Ono
Shigenobu
Kino
Shira
KUMAMOTO
OITA
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TOKUSHIMA
WAKAYAMA
Naka
Kuma
Midori
Bansho
Niyodo
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KOGOSHIMA
Oyodo
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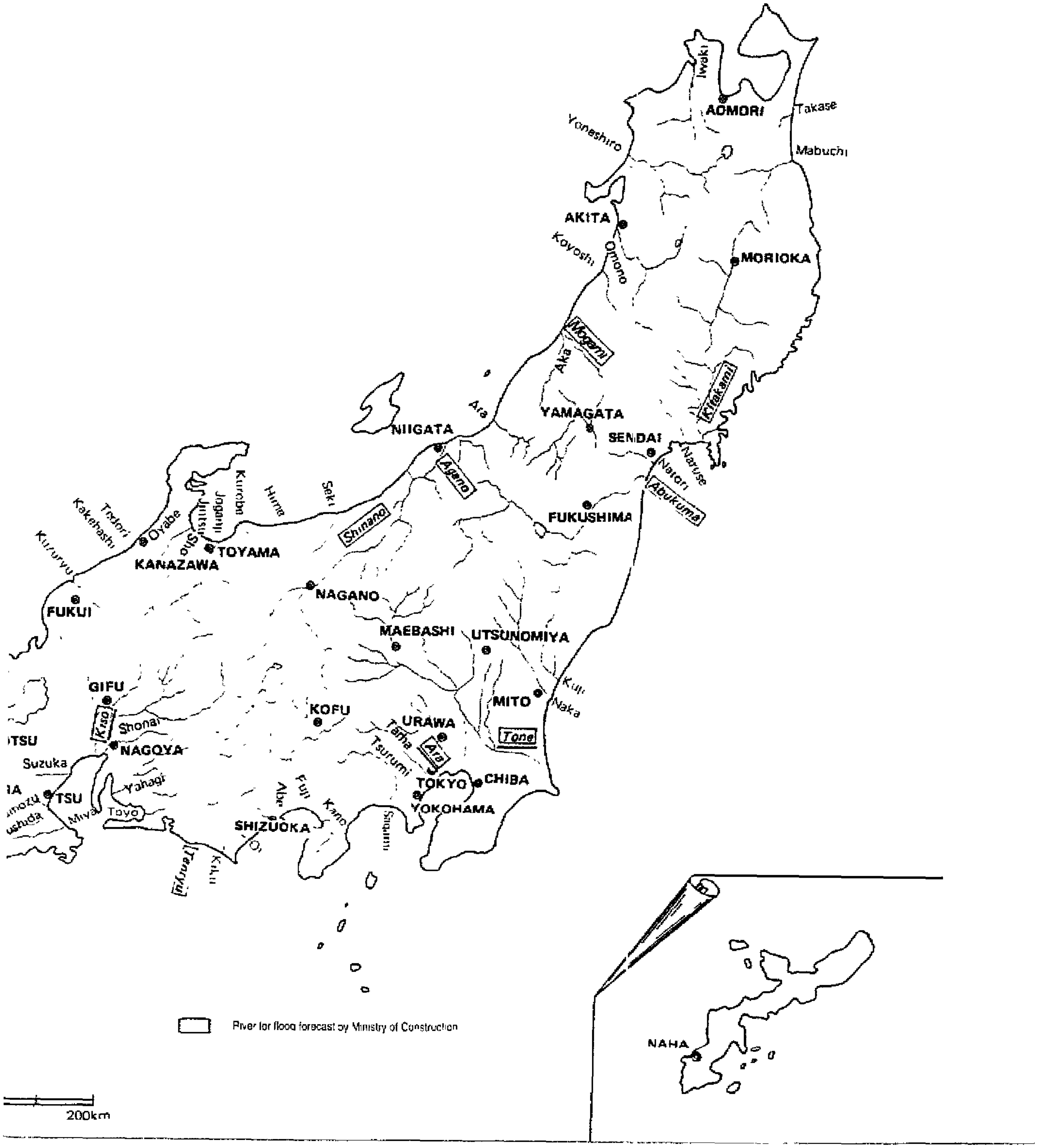

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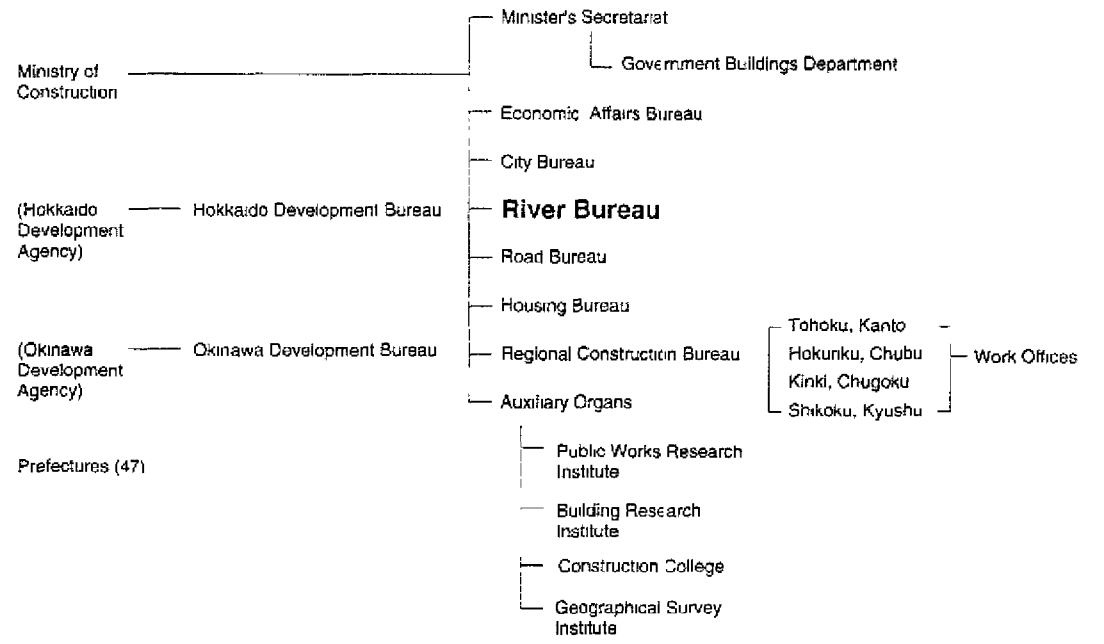
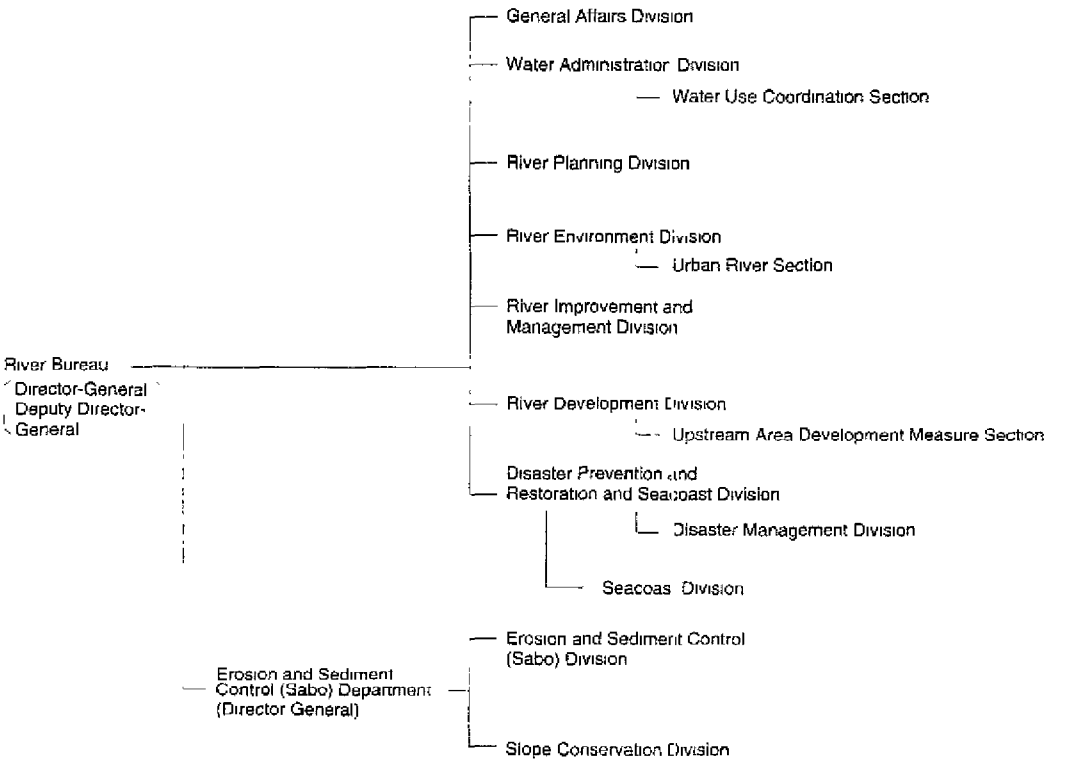
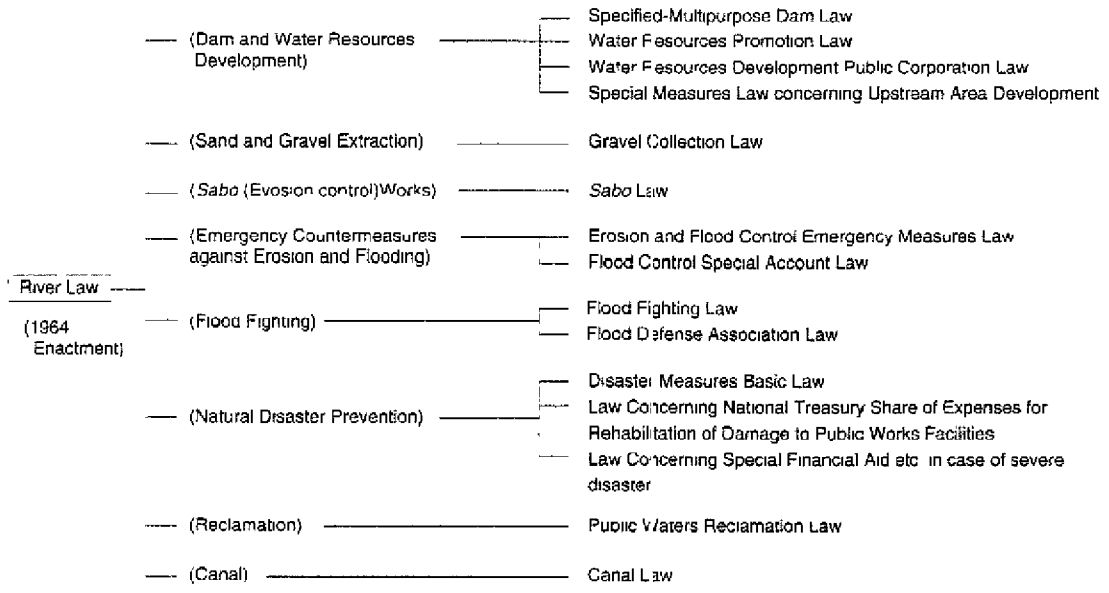
Yoneshiro
AKITA
Koyoshi
Omono
MORIOKA
Mogami
Aka
Kitakami
YAMAGATA
SENDAI
Naruse
Natori
Abukuma
NIIGATA
Ara
Agano
FUKUSHIMA
Shinano
Seki
Hime
Kurobe
Jogani
Jintsu
Sho
Oyabe
Tedori
Kakehashi
Kuzuryu
TOYAMA
KANAZAWA
FUKUI
NAGANO
MAEBASHI
UTSUNOMIYA
GIFU
Kiso
Shonai
NAGOYA
Suzuka
Yahagi
TSU
Miya
Toyo
KOFU
URAWA
Tama
Tsurumi
Ara
TOKYO
CHIBA
YOKOHAMA
MITO
Kuji
Naka
Tone
Fuji
Abe
Kano
SHIZUOKA
Oi
Tenryu
NAHA
River for flood forecast by Ministry of Construction
200km

Appendix


Ministry of Construction
Minister's Secretariat
Government Buildings Department
Economic Affairs Bureau
City Bureau
River Bureau
Road Bureau
Housing Bureau
Regional Construction Bureau
Tohoku, Kanto
Hokuriku, Chubu
Kinki, Chugoku
Shikoku, Kyushu
Work Offices
Auxiliary Organs
Public Works Research Institute
Building Research Institute
Construction College
Geographical Survey Institute
(Hokkaido Development Agency)
Hokkaido Development Bureau
(Okinawa Development Agency)
Okinawa Development Bureau
Prefectures (47)


River Bureau
Director-General
Deputy Director-General
General Affairs Division
Water Administration Division
Water Use Coordination Section
River Planning Division
River Environment Division
Urban River Section
River Improvement and Management Division
River Development Division
Upstream Area Development Measure Section
Disaster Prevention and Restoration and Seacoast Division
Disaster Management Division
Seacoas Division
Erosion and Sediment Control (Sabo) Division
Slope Conservation Division
Erosion and Sediment Control (Sabo) Department (Director General)



Landslide Prevention Law (1958)

Seacoast Law (1956)

Law for Prevention of Disasters Due to Collapse of Steep Slopes (1969)

Environment Basic Law (1994)

Water Pollution Prevention Law (1970)

Appendix

The 10 Largest Reservoirs in Japan. (Source: Development Division , Ministry of Construction)

Rank	Total Reservoir Capacity ($\times 10^6$ m^3)	Dam	*Type	Location (Prefecture)	Developer	Year of Completion
1	660	Tokuyama Dam	R	Gifu	Water Resource Development Pub Corp	Under Construction
2.	601	Okutadami Dam	G	Fukushima	Electric Power Development Co , Ltd.	1961
3.	494	Tagokura Dam	G	Fukushima	Electric Power Development Co , Ltd.	1959
4	391	Yubari Syusaro Dam	G	Hokkaido	Hokkaido Development Agency	Under Construction
5	370	Miboro Dam	R	Gifu	Electric Power Development Co , Ltd	1961
6	353	Kuzuryu Dam	R	Fukui	Electric Power Development Co , Ltd and Ministry of Construction	1968
7.	338	Ikehara Dam	A	Nara	Electric Power Development Co , Ltd.	1964
8.	327	Sakuma Dam	G	Shizuoka	Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.	1956
9	316	Sameura Dam	G	Kouchi	Water Resource Development Pub Corp.	1977
10	261	Hitotsuse Dam	A	Miyazaki	Kyushu Electric Power Co , Ltd.	1963

(as of 1994)

* Type of Dam
A arch dam G concrete gravity dam
R rockfill dam

The 10 Highest Dams in Japan: (Source Development Division , Ministry of Construction 1994)

Rank	Dam Height (m)	Dam	*Type	Location (Prefecture)	Developer	Year of Completion
1	186.0	Kurobe Dam	A	Toyama	Kansai Electric Power Co., Ltd.	1963
2	176.0	Takase Dam	R	Nagano	Tokyo Electric Power Co , Ltd	1981
3	161.0	Tokuyama Dam	R	Gifu	Water Resources Development Pub. Corp	Under Construction
4.	160.0	Kawaturu Dam	G	Gunma	Kanto Regional Construction Bureau, MOC	Under Construction
5	158.0	Naramata Dam	R	Gunma.	Water Resources Development Pub Corp.	1990
6	157.0	Okutadami Dam	G	Fukushima	Electric Power Development Co Ltd	1961
7	156.0	Miyagase Dam	G	Kanagawa	Kanto Regional Construction Bureau MOC	Under Construction
7	156.0	Urayama Dam	G	Saitama	Water Resources Development Pub. Corp	Under Construction
9	155.5	Sakuma Dam	G	Shizuoka	Electric Power Development Co , Ltd	1956
10	155.0	Nagawado Dam	A	Nagano	Tokyo Electric Power Co., Ltd	1969
10.	155.0	Nukui Dam	A	Hiroshima	Chugoku Regional Construction Bureau, MOC	Under Construction

* Type of Dam
A arch dam G concrete gravity dam
R rockfill dam

Major Rivers n Japan (Source Chronological Scientific Tables 1995)

River [1]	Catchment Area (km²)	**Total Length of Main Stream Channel (km)	Observation Point	Catchment Area Upstream of Observation Point (km²)	Discharge (m³/s)			Observation Period
					Mean Annual	Maximum	Minimum	
Tone [toh-nay]	16,840	322	Kurihashi	8,588	190	1,207	68	1938–92*
Ishikari	14,330	268	Ishikari Bridge	12,697	520	4,482	99	1954–92
Shinano	11,900	367	Ojiya	9,719	451	2,094	23	1951–92
Kitakami	10,150	249	Tome	7,868	252	1 738	252	1952–92*
Kiso	9,100	227	Inuyama	4,684	211	1,984	67	1951–92*
Tokai	9,010	156	Moiwa	8,277	206	2,938	45	1954–92
Yodo	8,210	75	Hirakata	7,281	210	2,308	58	1952–92
Agano	7,710	210	Maoroshi	6,997	328	2,200	59	1951–92
Mogami	7,040	229	Takaya	6,271	296	2,446	64	1959–92*
Teshio	5,590	256	Maruyama	4,685	223	2,302	57	1971–92
Abukuma	5,400	239	Tateyama	4,133	112	2,389	42	1956–92
Tenryu	5,090	213	Kashima	4,880	190	1,054	65	1939–92*
Omono	4,710	133	Tsubakigawa	4,035	194	1,765	67	1938–92*
Yoneshiro	4,100	136	Futatsui	3,750	183	1,609	28	1956–92*
Fuzi	3,990	128	Kitamatuno	3 536	47	619	0 [2]	1960–92

(1) Class A rivers whose catchment area is 2,000 km² or more whose main stream channel length is 100 km or more, and for which continuous discharge observation data are available Discharge values are 1992 data

(2) Rounded the actual value to the nearest integer.

(3) Others

* Data obtained during the observation period are not completely continuous.

** The length of the channel which has the greatest discharge. In Japan, this is roughly the same as the length of main stream.