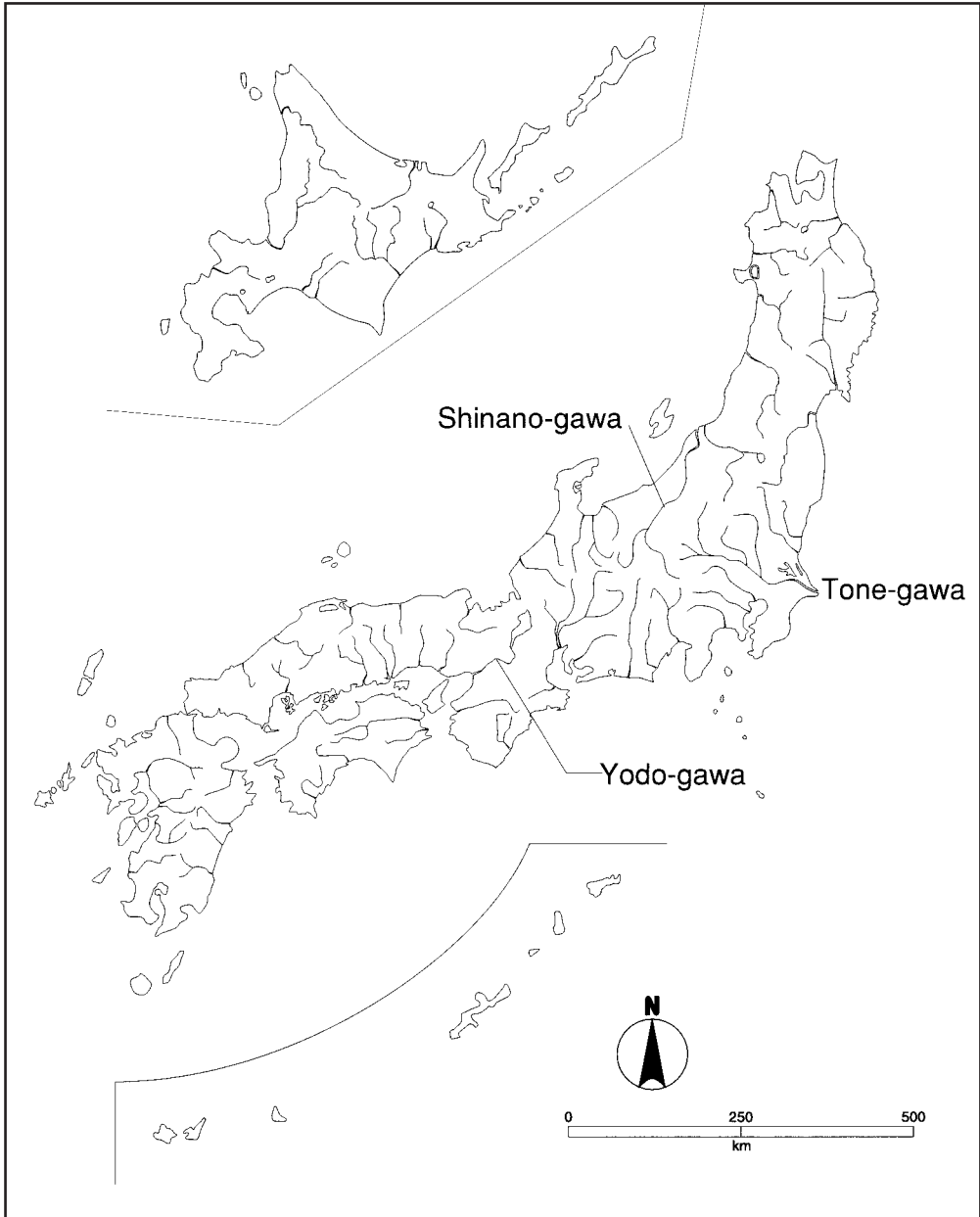


# Japan

**Japan-10: Shinano-gawa**

**Japan-11: Tone-gawa**

**Japan-12: Yodo-gawa**



## Introduction

The three rivers compiled into this volume are: the Shinano-gawa, the Tone-gawa and the Yodo-gawa, all of which are in Honshu Island. These rivers have very long histories especially in terms of the politics, economy and culture of Japan.

The Shinano-gawa is famous for its length (367 km) as the longest river in Japan. The river originates from a high mountainous area (often referred to as the Japanese Alps) in the centre of Honshu Island. Its plentiful waters flow to the Echigo Plain, where rich rice paddy fields have been developed. The basin is famous for its agricultural production of rice and apples. Hydro-electric power is generated from many dams in the mountainous headwaters.

The Tone-gawa, which flows through the north of the Tokyo Metropolitan area, is a major water resource for the city. The catchment area is the largest in Japan (16,840 km<sup>2</sup>) and its population is said to be 12 million. However, 30 million people, including the residents in the Tokyo Metropolitan area, are primarily dependent on the water resources of the Tone-gawa.

The Yodo-gawa flows through the Kansai region, a political and cultural centre of Japan for more than 15 centuries. The famous ancient capitals of Nara (710-784) and Kyoto (784-1868) are located in the river's middle reaches, while Osaka, a modern industrial and commercial city of Japan is at the river mouth. In the upper reaches of the river is Lake Biwa, the biggest lake in Japan. Lake Biwa is a significant water resource, helps to mitigate downstream flooding, and is an area of natural beauty with many tourist resorts. The historical characteristics of the river basin give it much cultural heritage.

All three rivers have been modified in their downstream reaches and river mouth areas to mitigate flood damage to important cities such as Tokyo, Osaka and Niigata.

## Acknowledgements

The information on the three rivers was compiled by voluntary members of the IHP Working Group of the Japanese National Committee for UNESCO's International Hydrological Programme (IHP), which is chaired by Dr. TAKEUCHI Kuniyoshi, Yamanashi University. Generous assistance from governmental organizations is acknowledged. Contributors are listed as follows:

**Shinano-gawa:** UJIHASHI Yasuyuki, Fukui University of Technology; and Hokuriku Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT); YOKOYAMA Syouichi, Research and Design Division, Shinano-gawa Downstream Office, YASUHARA Tatsushi and UMEMURA Koichiro, Shinano-gawa Office, YOKOYAMA Yoshio and TANAKA Yoshitaro, Chikuma-gawa Office.

**Tone-gawa:** KONDOH Akihiko, Chiba University; and Kanto Regional Development Bureau, MLIT: HARA Toshihiko and GOCHO Hiroshi, River Planning Division.

**Yodo-gawa:** TACHIKAWA Yasuto, Kyoto University; and Kinki Regional Development Bureau, MLIT: HOSOKAWA Masaru, River Planning Division, KUBOTA Keijiro, Investigation Division, Yodo River Office, and KITANO Masaakira and FUJII Setsuo, Wide Area Water Control Division, Yodo River Dams Integrated Control Center.

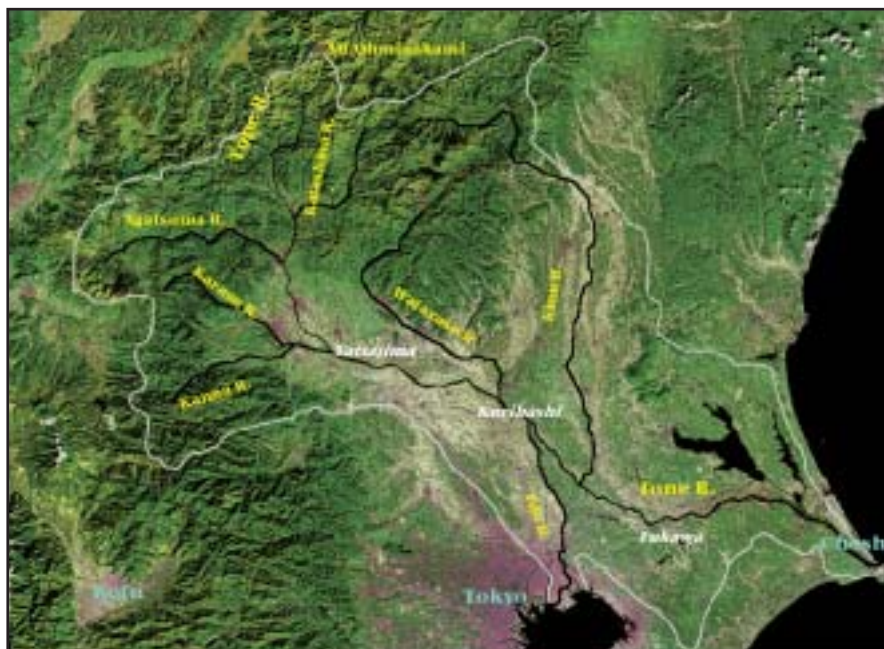
The manuscripts were reviewed by TAKARA Kaoru, Kyoto University, and Richard Ibbitt, NIWA, New Zealand. Liaison with government organizations was done by INOUE Tomoo, River Planning Division, River Bureau, MLIT.

Financial support was provided by:

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), and The Infrastructure Development Institute (IDI) of Japan.

# Tone-gawa

## Map of River



## Table of Basic Data

<b>Name:</b> Tone-gawa		<b>Serial No.:</b> Japan-11
<b>Location:</b> Central Honshu, Japan	N 35° 32' - 37° 5'	E 138° 24' - 140° 51'
<b>Area:</b> 16,840 km <sup>2</sup>	<b>Length of main stream:</b> 322 km	
<b>Origin:</b> Mt. Ohminakami	<b>Highest point:</b> 1,834 m (trunk of Tone-gawa)	
<b>Outlet:</b> Pacific Ocean	<b>Lowest point:</b> River mouth (0 m)	
<b>Main geological features:</b> Mountain area: sandstone, slate, limestone from the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras, and volcanic rock, Plain area: Pleistocene and alluvium		
<b>Main tributaries:</b> Katashina-gawa (676.1 km <sup>2</sup> ), Agatsuma-gawa (1,355.2 km <sup>2</sup> ), Kanna-gawa (417.6 km <sup>2</sup> ), Kabura-gawa (632.4 km <sup>2</sup> ), Karasu-gawa (759.1 km <sup>2</sup> ), Watarase-gawa (2,621.4 km <sup>2</sup> ), Kokai-gawa (1,043.1 km <sup>2</sup> ), Kinu-gawa (1,760.6 km <sup>2</sup> )		
<b>Main lakes:</b> Kazumigaura, Kitaura, Chuzenji-ko, Imba-numa, Tega-numa, Ushiku-numa		
<b>Main reservoirs:</b> Yagisawa (115.5 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , 1967), Naramata (85.0 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , 1991), Hujiwara (31.0 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , 1958), Aimata (20.0 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , 1959), Sonohara (13.2 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , 1966), Shimokubo (120.0 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , 1969), Ikari (32.0 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , 1956), Kawamata (73.1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , 1965), Kawaji (76.0 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , 1983)		
<b>Mean annual precipitation:</b> 1162.6 mm at Maebashi, 1580.1 mm at Choshi (1971 - 2000).		
<b>Mean annual runoff:</b> 165.2 m <sup>3</sup> /sec at Yattajima, 220.6 m <sup>3</sup> /sec at Kurihashi (1960 - 2000)		
<b>Population:</b> about 12,000,000	<b>Main cities:</b> Maebashi, Takasaki, Saitama, Tsukuba Utsunomiya	
<b>Land use:</b> Forest (45.5%), Paddy field (18.2%), Cropland (11.2%), Orchard (3.3%), Urban (3.7%), Residential area (6.4%), Water surface (5.1%), Other (6.6%)		

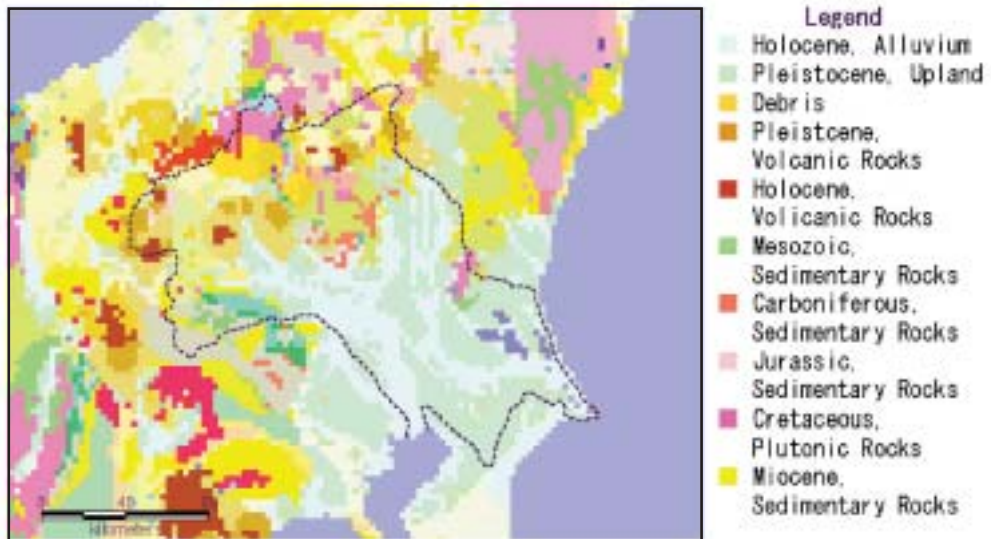
## 1. General Description

The Tone River (Tone-gawa) has the largest catchment area (16,840 km<sup>2</sup>) and the second longest main river channel (322 km) in Japan. The river originates at Mt. Ohminakami in the Echigo Mountains and runs across the Kanto Plain, the largest plain in Japan. The ancient Tone River flowed to Tokyo Bay. During the “Eastward Transfer Project” carried out by the Tokugawa Shogunate in the Edo era (1603-1867) its course was shifted during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The present Tone River flows out to the Pacific Ocean at Choshi City. The Kanto Plain includes the capital of Japan, Tokyo, and the Tokyo Metropolitan area has been expanding into the plain. Although the catchment area of the Tone River occupies only 4.5% of the land area of Japan, about 10% of the Japanese population live in the catchment. The high population density of the basin increases the importance of the Tone River in Japan.

Modern river management in the basin started in the Meiji era (1868-1912). Since then there have been unprecedented floods in the basin, and the design flood flow has been revised several times after large floods. In 1947, Typhoon Kathleen brought heavy rainfall, and embankments broke in the middle reaches of the Tone River. The resultant flooding extended to Tokyo, and caused great damage to the Tokyo Metropolitan area. One of the causes of the flooding is urbanization of the Tokyo Metropolitan area. The population of Tokyo and the prefectures in Kanto District was about 10,000,000 in the Meiji era. However, since then it has increased to about 30,000,000, and property values have increased very much. Demand for the available water resources has also increased, and recent droughts have caused serious social problems.

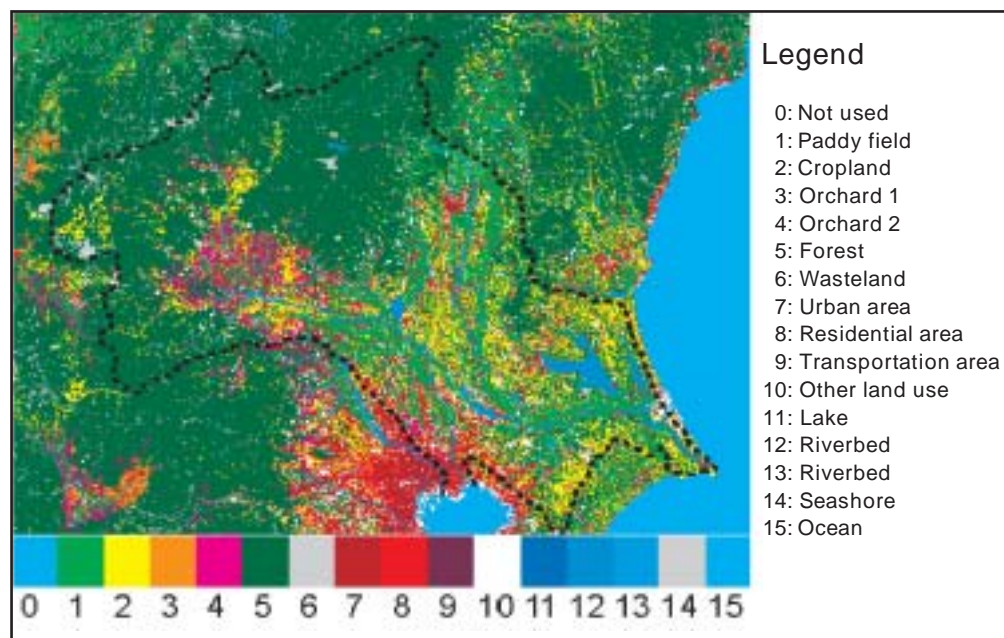
## 2. Geographical Information

### 2.1 Geological Map



\* Based on the Geological Map of Japan 1:1,000,000, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition CD-ROM, Geological Survey of Japan.

## 2.2 Land Use Map

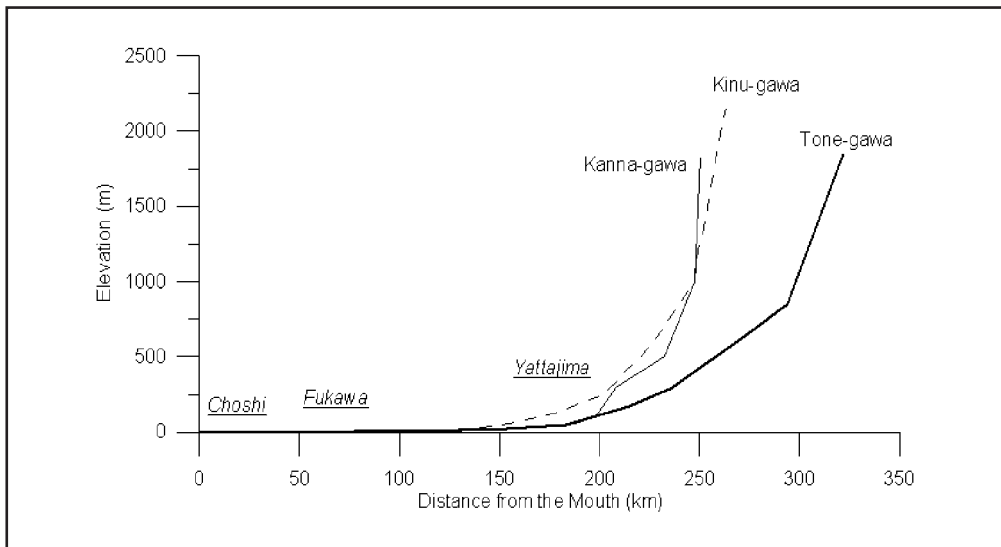


\* Based on the National Land Information, National Land Agency, Japan

## 2.3 Characteristics of River and Main Tributaries

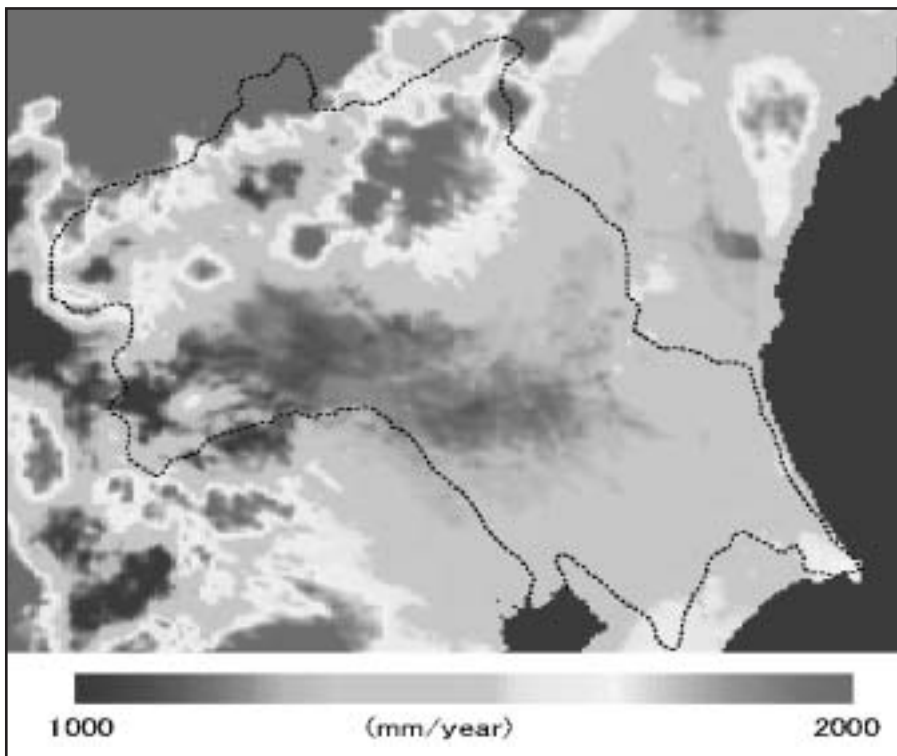
No.	Name of river	Length [km] Catchment area [km <sup>2</sup> ]	Highest peak [m] Lowest point [m]	Cities Population (1997)
1	<b>Tone</b> (Main river)	322 16,840	1834 0	Ohmiya, Tsukuba (435,463), (150,351)
2	<b>Katashina</b> (Tributary)	60.8 673.3	2163 288.5	Numata (47,378)
3	<b>Agatsuma</b> (Tributary)	76.2 1,352	1362 169.9	Shibukawa (48,385)
4	<b>Karasu</b> (Tributary)	61.8 470	1654 56.6	Takasaki (238,228)
5	<b>Kanna</b> (Tributary)	87.4 407	1818 64	Fujioka (63,516)
6	<b>Watarase</b> (Tributary)	107.6 2,621.4	2144 13	Kiryu, Ashikaga (119,559), (164,841)
7	<b>Kinu</b> (Tributary)	176.7 1,760.6	2141 7	Utsunomiya, Nikko (434,770), (18,837)
8	<b>Kokai</b> (Tributary)	111.8 1,043.1	185 5	Shimodate, Mouka (66,125), (61,754)

## 2.4 Longitudinal Profiles



## 3. Climatological Information

### 3.1 Annual Isohyetal Map and Observation Stations



\* Based on the National Land Information, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan

### 3.2 List of Meteorological Observation Stations

No.	Station	Elevation [m]	Location	Observation period	Mean annual precipitation [mm]	Mean annual temperature [°C]	Observation items <sup>1)</sup>
42046 *	Fujiwara	700	N 36° 51.9' E 139° 3.8'	21	1,801.7	8.7	A
42091 *	Minakami	520	N 36° 47.8' E 138° 59.7'	103	1,692.3	10.2	A
42121 *	Kusatsu	1,230	N 36° 36.9' E 138° 35.6'	103	1,689.7	7.4	A
42146 *	Numata	430	N 36° 39.0' E 139° 3.9'	103	1,084.8	11.4	A
42221 *	Tashiro	1,230	N 36° 27.6' E 138° 27.9'	21	1,482.7	7.1	A
42286 *	Kamisatomi	180	N 36° 22.5' E 138° 53.9'	21	1,329.2	13.3	A
47624 **	Maebashi	112.1	N 36° 24.1' E 139° 3.8'	30	1,162.6	14.2	M
47626 **	Kumagaya	30.0	N 36° 8.8' E 139° 23.0'	30	1,243.2	14.6	M
47615 **	Utsunomiya	119.4	N 36° 32.8' E 139° 52.3'	30	1,443.4	13.4	M
47648 **	Choshi	20.1	N 35°44.2' E 140° 51.6'	30	1,580.1	15.3	M

\* Serial Number used by JMA (Japan Meteorological Agency).

\*\* Serial Number used by WMO (World Meteorological Organization).

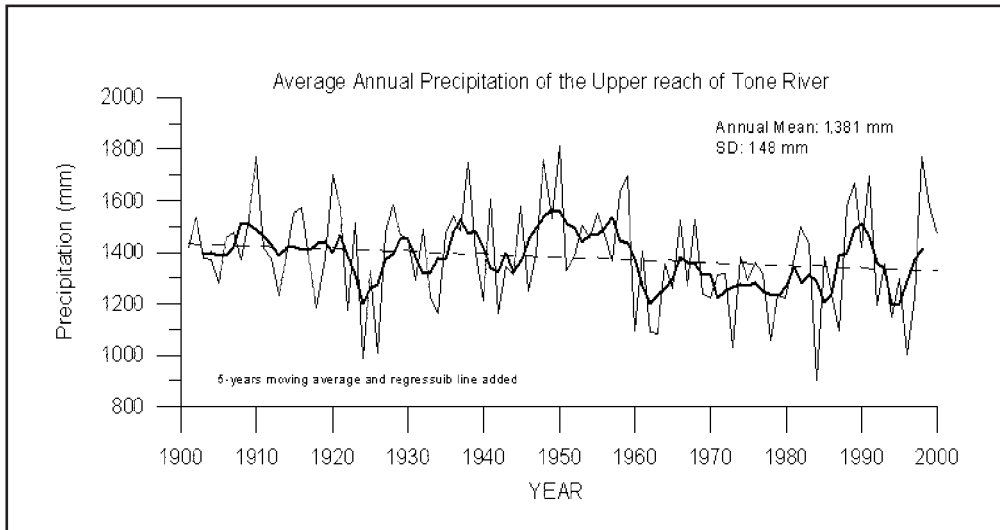
1) A: The AMeDAS (Automatic Meteorological Data Acquisition System) established in 1979. Some stations have long term records before the installation of the AMeDAS system. The observation items are precipitation, air temperature, wind speed, wind direction and sunshine duration.

M: Meteorological Observation, JMA, records 14 items including precipitation, air temperature, sunshine duration, solar radiation, wind speed, wind direction.

### 3.3 Monthly Climate Data

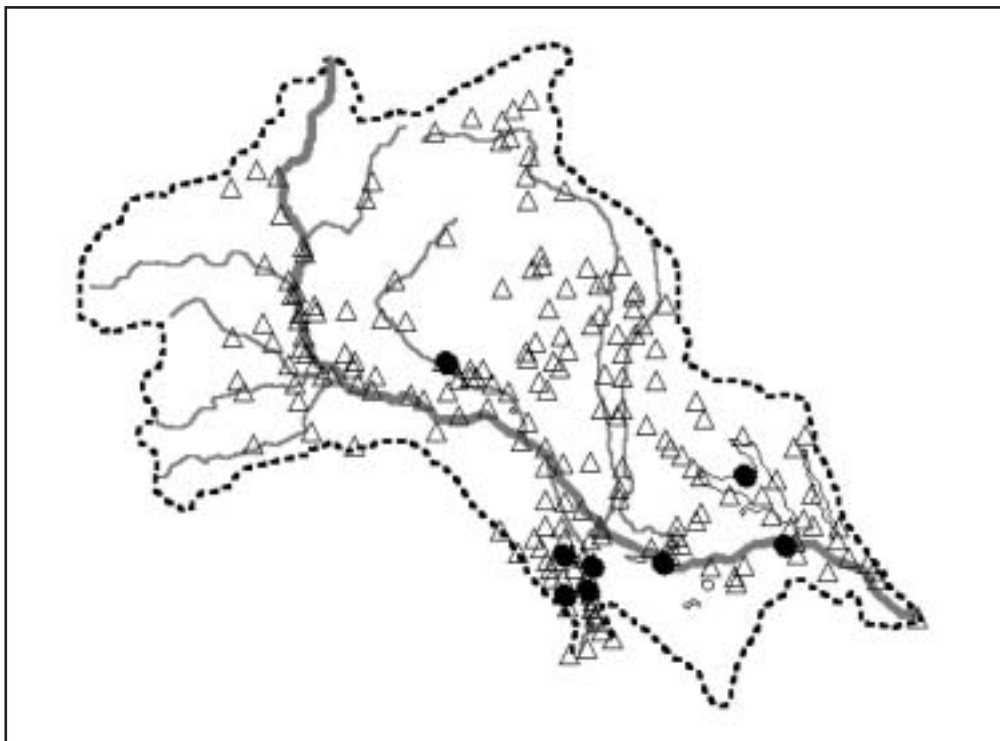
Observation Item	Observation station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	Period for the mean
Temperature [°C]	Maebashi	3.3	3.6	6.9	12.9	17.7	21.2	24.7	26.1	21.9	16.1	10.5	5.8	14.2	1971 - 2000
Precipitation [mm]	Maebashi	20.8	33.0	56.3	78.7	90.7	151.4	183.0	184.7	214.8	93.4	42.7	13.2	1,162.6	1971 - 2000
Solar radiation [MJ/m <sup>2</sup> /d]	Maebashi	9.4	11.7	14.4	16.1	17.3	13.9	14.4	14.8	11.1	10.5	9.0	8.4	12.6	1971 - 2000
Duration of Sunshine [hr]	Maebashi	203.9	186.1	202.8	187.4	193.7	119.0	135.2	162.8	116.8	158.1	173.3	198.6	2,037.7	1971 - 2000

### 3.4 Long-term Variation of Monthly Precipitation



## 4. Hydrological Information

### 4.1 Map of Streamflow Observation Stations



Locations for the telemetric water level (open triangle) and water quality (filled circle) stations were chosen by the Foundation of River and Basin Integrated Communications (FRICS). The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport operates 355 water level stations in the Tone River Basin. Some of small stations are not included in the above diagram.

## 4.2 List of Selected Hydrological Observation Stations

No.*	Station	Location	Catchment area (A) [km <sup>2</sup> ]	Observation period	Observation items <sup>1)</sup>
30302	Yakatabara	N 36° 37' 02" E 139° 02' 39"	980.9	1954 - present	Q
30306	Yattajima	N 36° 15' 37" E 139° 12' 37"	5,150.0	1951 - present	Q
30404	Kurihashi	N 36° 08' 25" E 139° 42' 20"	8,588.0	1938 - present	Q
30506	Fukawa	N 35° 50' 59" E 140° 08' 31"	12,458.0	1938 - present	Q, WQ
30602	Noda	N 35° 56' 08" E 139° 51' 18"	8,687.9	1955 - present	Q

No.*	$\bar{Q}$ <sup>2)</sup> [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Qmax <sup>3)</sup> [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	max <sup>4)</sup> [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	min <sup>5)</sup> [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Q/A [m <sup>3</sup> /s/100km <sup>2</sup> ]	Qmax/A [m <sup>3</sup> /s/100km <sup>2</sup> ]	Period of statistics
30302	40.62	1,120	1,254.16	0.02	4.14	114.18	42
30306	158.91	17,000	9,222.35	24.20	3.09	3,300.97	46
30404	250.50	13,000	11,443.50	6.10	2.92	1,513.74	60
30506	221.88	8,170	7,559.39	1.64	1.78	65.58	55
30602	109.93	3,700	1,271.55	23.93	1.27	42.59	44

\*: Serial number used by The River Bureau, Ministry of Construction

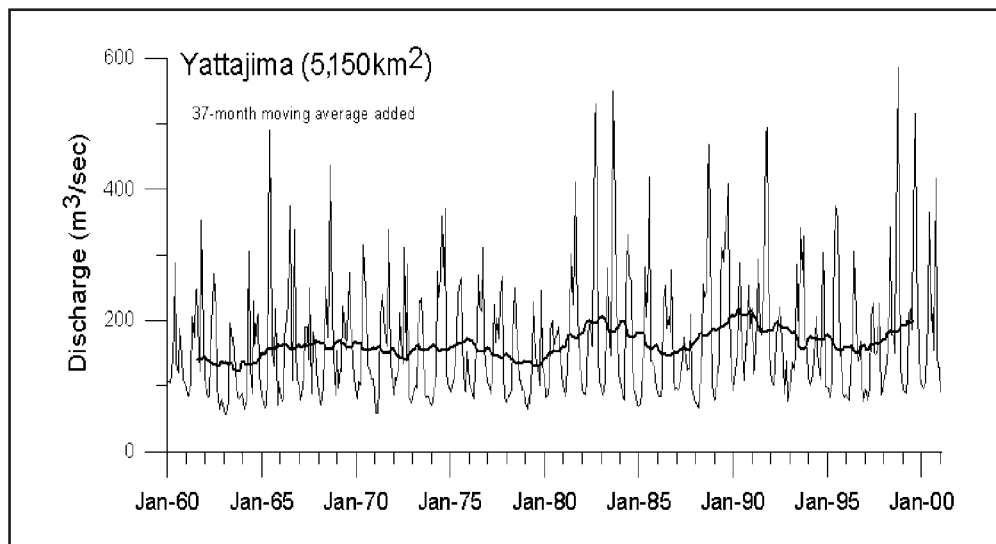
1) Q: Discharge, WQ: Water quality 4) Mean maximum discharge

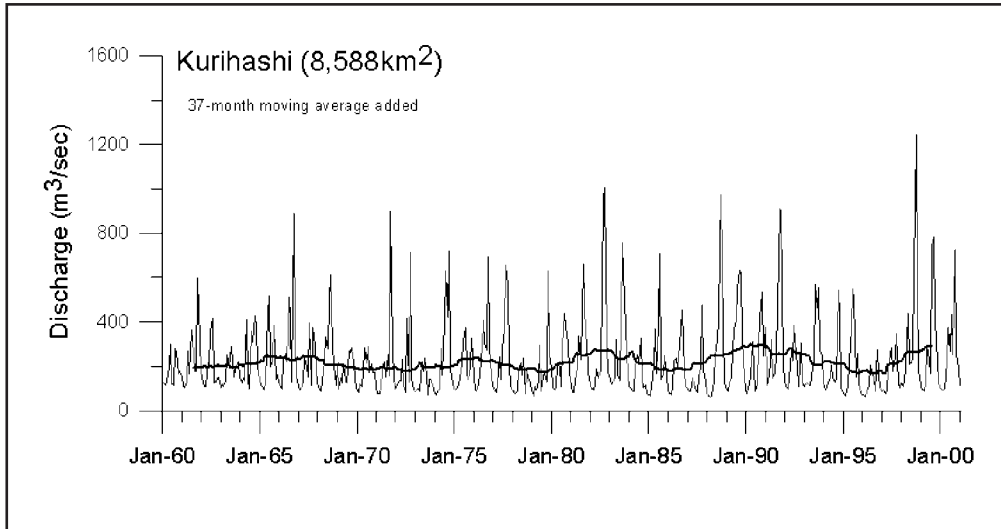
2) Mean annual discharge

5) Mean minimum discharge

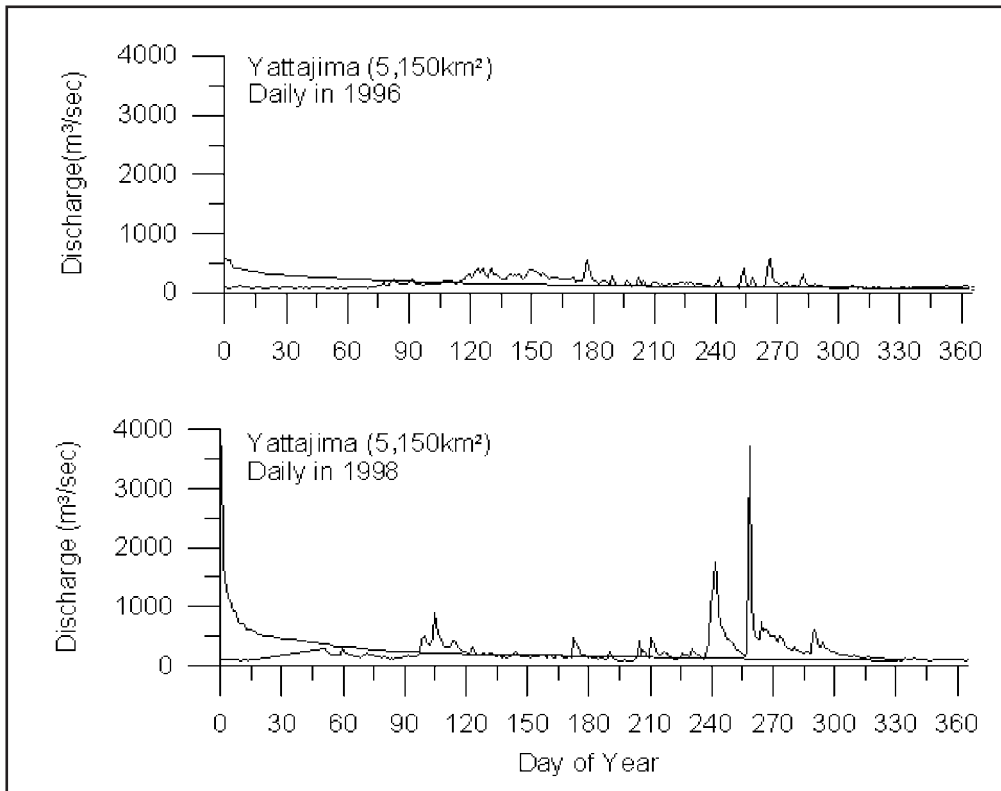
3) Maximum discharge

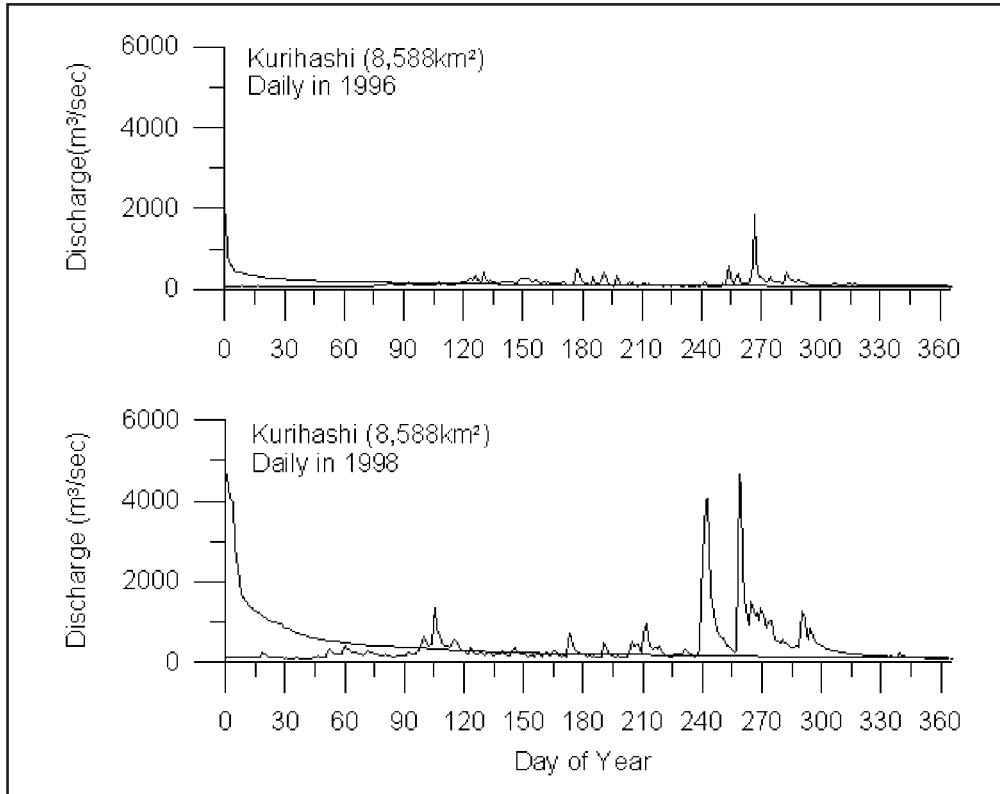
## 4.3 Long-term Variation of Monthly Discharge





#### 4.4 Annual Pattern of Discharge





#### 4.6 Annual Maximum and Minimum Discharges

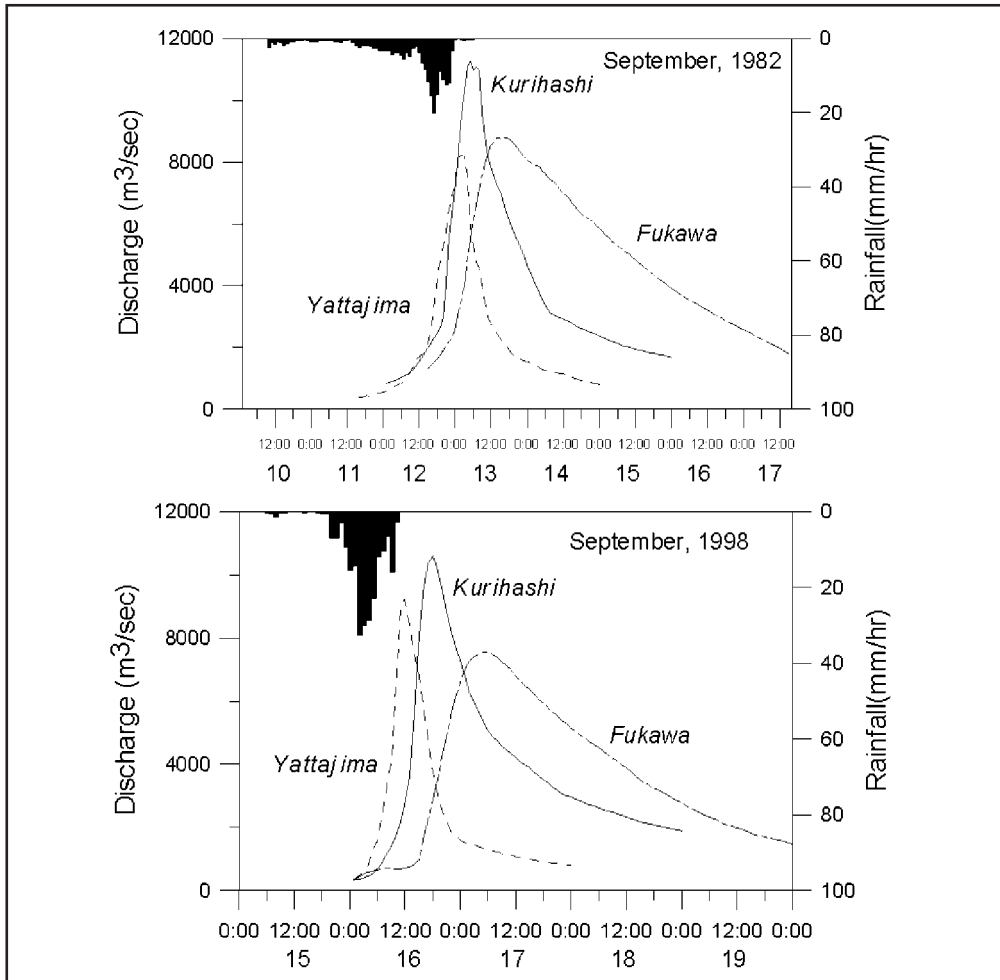
Station: Yattajima [5,150 km<sup>2</sup>]

Year	Maximum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Minimum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Year	Maximum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Minimum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Year	Maximum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Minimum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]
1970	1,043	26.8	1980	793	59.1	1990	2,841	57.9
1971	2,562	24.2	1981	7,690	62.4	1991	4,589	84.1
1972	5,370	44.1	1982	8,192	59.0	1992	946	42.7
1973	808	36.1	1983	4,267	60.6	1993	1,623	-
1974	5,553	48.9	1984	-	-	1994	2,758	65.2
1975	1,169	47.3	1985	4,077	43.5	1995	1,209	47.2
1976	1,876	31.1	1986	4,454	55.8	1996	1,079	54.8
1977	2,240	52.1	1987	781	46.2	1997	1,203	55.0
1978	630	44.5	1988	3,047	32.0	1998	9,222	-
1979	1,738	43.3	1989	2,990	43.0	1999	5,202	67.5

Station: Kurihashi [8,588 km<sup>2</sup>]

Year	Maximum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Minimum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Year	Maximum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Minimum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Year	Maximum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Minimum [m <sup>3</sup> /s]
1970	859	52.1	1980	1,094	54.7	1990	4,472	30.8
1971	3,878	46.9	1981	7,940	58.1	1991	6,543	75.5
1972	6,709	33.2	1982	11,444	65.1	1992	1,207	67.6
1973	579	37.4	1983	5,938	36.1	1993	2,583	73.9
1974	4,926	52.6	1984	-	-	1994	3,157	55.0
1975	1,258	51.1	1985	5,648	36.4	1995	2,074	43.7
1976	2,107	62.5	1986	4,062	50.4	1996	2,217	47.2
1977	3,506	61.3	1987	1,861	28.3	1997	2,176	55.6
1978	1,666	27.0	1988	2,368	35.4	1998	10,577	71.8
1979	3,631	25.1	1989	3,065	55.3	1999	6,608	59.1

4.7 Hyetographs and Hydrographs of Major Floods



## 5. Water Resources

### 5.1 General Description

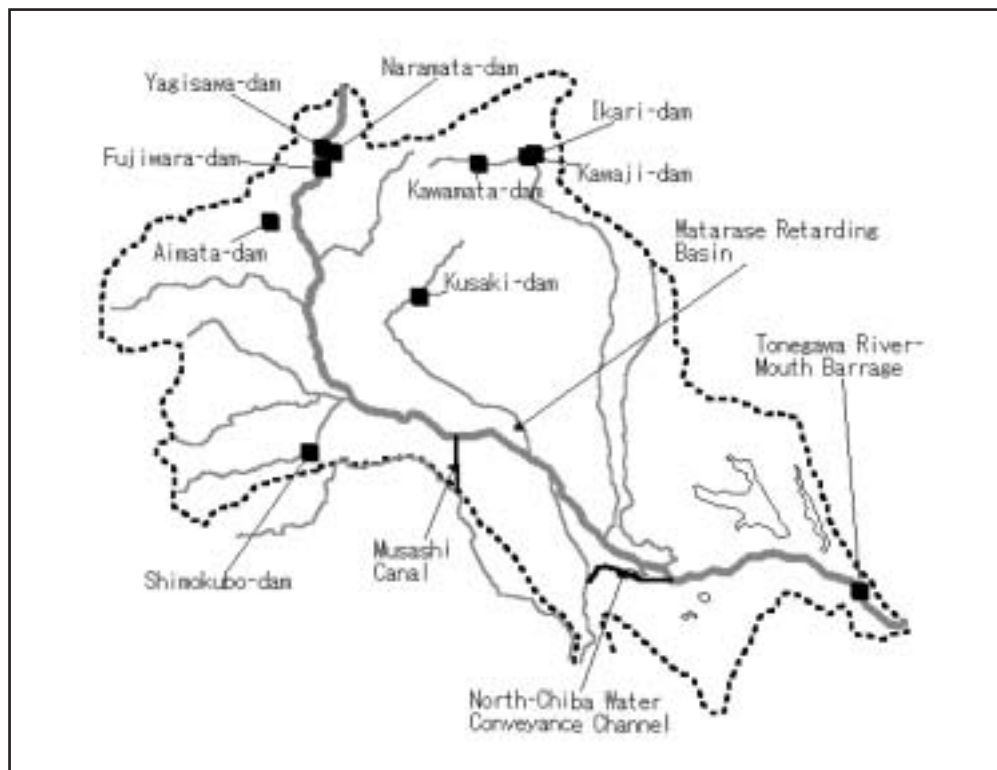
Takasaki City, in 1887, was the first city to use the water resources of the Tone River for domestic water supply. The Tokyo Metropolitan government began by exploiting the water resources of the Tama River catchment. The development of this water resource approached its limit with the completion of Ogouchi Dam in 1957 and so Tokyo had to increase its dependence on the Tone River basin for domestic water. Today, seventy five percent of Tokyo's water comes from the Tone River.

Some 88% of the domestic water supply comes from dams located in the upper reaches of the Tone River and its main tributaries. There are eight dams in the headwater regions of the Tone River, and three dams in the Kinu River basin, with a total combined capacity is 642,730,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

The water produced from the dams in the Tone River is transferred to the Ara River through the Musashi Canal located in the middle reach of the Tone River, and is then supplied to the Tokyo Metropolitan area for domestic use. Water transferred to the Edo River is taken to the Kanamachi water purification plant, and is used to supply domestic water to the eastern part of Tokyo. The North-Chiba Water Conveyance Channel was constructed to carry water from lower reaches of the Tone River when there is a shortage of water in Tokyo.

The amount of water supplied from the Tone River is about 6,500,000 m<sup>3</sup> per day. The population using Tone water is about 12,000,000. About 250,000 ha of land are irrigated in the Tone River basin. There are about 4,600 water intake facilities, and water rights for agricultural use total 1,320 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

### 5.2 Map of Water Resource Systems



### 5.3 List of Major Water Resources Facilities

#### Major Reservoirs

Name of river	Name of dam (reservoir)	Catchment area [km <sup>2</sup> ]	Gross capacity [10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ]	Effective capacity [10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ]	Purposes <sup>1)</sup>	Year of completion
Tone	Yagisawa	167.4	204.3	175.8	F, A, P, W	1966
Tone	Fujiwara	401.0	52.5	35.9	F, A, P	1957
Naramata (Tone)	Naramata	60.1	90.0	85.0	F, A, W	1991
Akatani (Tone)	Aimata	110.8	110.8	20.0	F, A, P	1958
Katashina (Tone)	Sonohara	493.9	493.9	14.1	F, A, P	1965
Kanna (Tone)	Shimokubo	3229	130.0	120.0	F, A, P, W, I	1966
Kinu	Ikari	271.2	55.0	46.0	F, A, P	1956
Kinu	Kawamata	179.4	87.6	73.1	F, A, P	1965
Kinu	Kawaji	323.6	83.0	76.0	F, A, W, I	1983
Watarase	Kusaki	254.0	60.5	50.5	F, A, P, W, I	1976

#### Major Interbasin Transfer

Name of transfer line		Name of rivers and places connected		Length [km]	Maximum capacity [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Purpose <sup>1)</sup>	Year of completion
		From	To				
Tone Diversion	Musashi Canal	Tone-gawa	Ara-kawa	14.52	50.0	I, W	1968
	Saitama Canal	Tone-gawa	(Agricultural field)	16.68	34.0	A	1968
	Minumadai Canal	Tone-gawa	(Agricultural field)	102.9	43.4	A, W	1968
North-Chiba Water Conveyance Channel		Tone-gawa	Edo-gawa	28.5	40.0	F, W, N	1995

1) A: Agricultural use F: Flood control I: Industrial use N: Maintenance of normal flows P: Hydro-power  
W: Municipal water supply

## 5.4 Major Floods and Droughts

### Major Floods at Yattajima and Kurihashi

Date	Peak discharge at Yattajima [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Peak discharge at Kurihashi [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Rainfall [mm] Duration	Meteorological cause	Dead and missing	Major damages**
1947.9	17,000	-	300.5*	Typhoon "Catherine"	104 15	IAF: 121,762 IBF: 45,902
1948.9	-	6,640	203.0*	Typhoon "Ion"	36 7	IAF: 5,497 IBF: 2,861
1949.8	9,680	7,180	186.2*	Typhoon "Kitty"	83 6	IAF: 27,338 IBF: 19,508
1950.8	6,320	7,530	180.0*	Stationary Depression	8 14	IAF: 2,327 IBF: 3,848
1958.9	9,730	7,340	174.3*	Typhoon-22 "Kanogawa"	14 14	IAF: 970 IBF: 19,908
1959.8	9,070	10,050	217*	Typhoon-7	14 2	IAF: 984 IBF: 2,591
1966.6	5,880	5,490	170.1*	Typhoon-4	53 2	IAF: 1,561 IBF: 18,815
1971.8	2,460	3,940	166.4*	Typhoon-20	-	N.A.
1972.9	4,380	7,020	199.2*	Typhoon-20	-	N.A.
1977.8	-	3,621	over 300 mm (22 days)	Continuous Rain	-	N.A.
1979.10	1,756	3,572	300 mm at Watarase area	Typhoon-20	-	N.A.
1981.8	7,367	8,174	300-500 mm in mountain area	Typhoon-15	-	IAF: 78 IBF: 20
1982.8	7,529	11,118	-	Typhoon-18	- -	IAF: 1
1982.10	8,007	11,606	-		-	IAF: 1,268 IBF: 408
1991.9	-	4,688	-	Typhoon-18	- -	N.A.
1998.9	9,770	10,430	-	Typhoon-5	-	Inundated Area 182 ha

\* Whole Tone basin, three day total precipitation.

\*\* IAF: Inundation above floor, IBF: Inundation below floor in number of houses.

### Major Droughts

Period	Affected areas	Major damages and counteractions
1964.5 - 1964.7	Kanto district	So called Olympic drought
1987.6 - 1987.8	Kanto district	Maximum cut ratio 30%
1994.7 - 1994.9	Kanto district	Maximum cut ratio 30%
1995.8 - 1995.9	Kanto district	Maximum cut ratio 30%

## 5.5 River Water Quality

### River Water Quality<sup>1)</sup> at Kurihashi in 2000

Date	1 Jan	1 Feb	1 Mar	18 Apr	30 May	21 Jun	25 Jul	24 Aug	5 Sep	11 Oct	7 Nov	7 Dec
pH	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5
BOD [mg/l]	2.6	2.4	2.7	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	3.1
DO [mg/l]	11.8	12.5	12.2	10.7	9.6	8.0	7.7	6.6	7.6	8.2	8.1	11.0
SS [mg/l]	5	9	7	10	17	17	27	100	21	9	15	8
Coliform group <sup>2)</sup> [x10 <sup>3</sup> MPN/100ml]	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	3.3	2.8	23.0	4.9	13.0	0.0	3.3
Discharge <sup>3)</sup> [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	90.40	86.07	82.11	125.82	245.53	121.58	161.1	229.29	132.5	223.5	212.6	109.5

### River Water Quality<sup>1)</sup> at Fukawa in 2000

Date	1 Jan	1 Feb	1 Mar	18 Apr	30 May	21 Jun	25 Jul	24 Aug	5 Sep	11 Oct	7 Nov	7 Dec
pH	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6
BOD [mg/l]	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.9
DO [mg/l]	6.1	11.9	12.4	10.1	8.4	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.7	9.3	11.5
SS [mg/l]	4	8	6	13	12	16	12	13	23	14.5	11.5	7
Coliform group <sup>2)</sup> [x10 <sup>3</sup> MPN/100ml]	1.1	1.3	2.3	4.9	7.9	7.0	4.9	11.0	1.2	7.9	7.0	1.3
Discharge <sup>3)</sup> [m <sup>3</sup> /s]	122.8	73.6	93.8	84.5	195.6	85.2	161.0	196.1	131.2	294.7	242.1	151.6

1) Observed once a month on a dry day normally several days after rainfall.

2) Measurement method: BGLB (brilliant green lactose bile) culture MPN (most probable number) method.

3) Discharge on the water quality observation date.

## 6. Socio-cultural Characteristics

The sea surface level is estimated to have fallen by over 100 m at the last glacial maximum some 20,000 years ago. The sea surface then started to rise in the inter-glacial stage, and about 5,000 years ago, reached a level several metres higher than the present level. At that time, the Kanto plain was a bay. When the sea level was falling, the ancient river course of the Tone was created. About 1,000 years ago the Tone River flowed to Tokyo bay, but about 300 years ago the course was diverted to the Pacific Ocean by the Tokugawa Shogunate.

The “Eastward Transfer of the Tone River” project was begun by Ieyasu Tokugawa, the first Shogun of the Tokugawa Shogunate in the Edo era. The purposes of the project were to protect the capital of Edo (the present day Tokyo) from floods, and to develop agriculture in the middle reaches of the Tone River. The project also provided the capital with a defensive barrier against attack by the kingdom of northern Japan.

The first western style flood control scheme was introduced in 1897. The design flood flow was set at 3,750 m<sup>3</sup>/s at Kurihashi. In the severe flood of 1910, the estimated peak flow was about 7,000 m<sup>3</sup>/s at Kurihashi, about twice the size of the design flood. This event led to a revision of the flood control scheme in the Tone River. However, since then the design flood flow has had to be revised several

times because of floods that have exceeded the previous design values.

Edo, the capital of Tokugawa Shogunate, was renamed to Tokyo in the Meiji era, and continued to grow as the capital of Japan. The Tone River basin is located upstream of the Tokyo Metropolitan area, and rapid changes in land use have led to the need for repeated revisions of the design flood flow.

After the serious flooding caused by Typhoon Catherine in 1947, the Tone River has not experienced any breach of its embankments in spite of several major rainfall events. The Kanto Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport, has a responsibility for river management and continues to maintain this valuable water resource, to prevent flood disasters, and to preserve the nature and environment of the Tone River.

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