

Teruizeki Irrigation Canal

[Iwate Prefecture / Hiraizumi-cho, etc.]

- The historical center of Oshu Fujiwara culture, which has been registered as a World Cultural Heritage site.
- During the Heian era (about 850 years ago), Terui Taro Takaharu, a vassal of Hidehira Fujiwara, the guardian general of the Tohoku region, completed an irrigation canal in this area and beautified the downstream paddy fields, which is why the canal was named "Teruizeki".
- This drawn water is not only used to irrigate paddy fields, but also as key water for daily life in the area as well as water for the Moutsuji Temple Paradise garden.



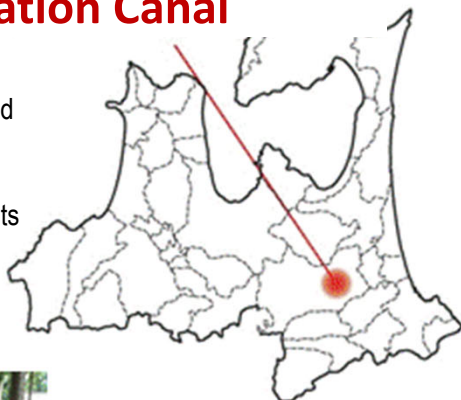
Paddy fields shining in golden color



Moutsuji Temple "Wind Stream Party"
(Top left: Water control gate to the Paradise Garden)

Teruizeki Irrigation Canal

An irrigation facility still protected by generations of children and grandchildren to this day, who have been inheriting the thoughts of the ruler of each era, for 850 years



Masonry canal with pure flowing water



Canal repair work in 1954



Midori Walk at the Teruizeki-yousui Irrigation Canal

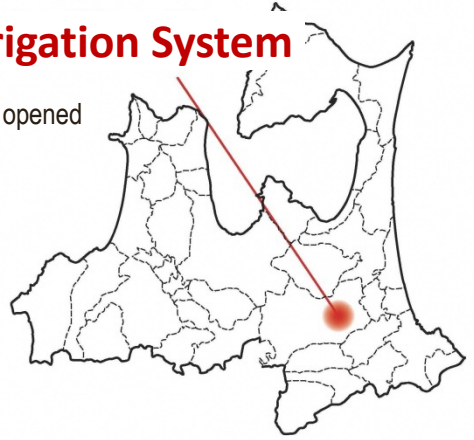
Asakasosui Irrigation System

[Fukushima Prefecture /
Koriyama City, etc.]



Asakasosui Irrigation System

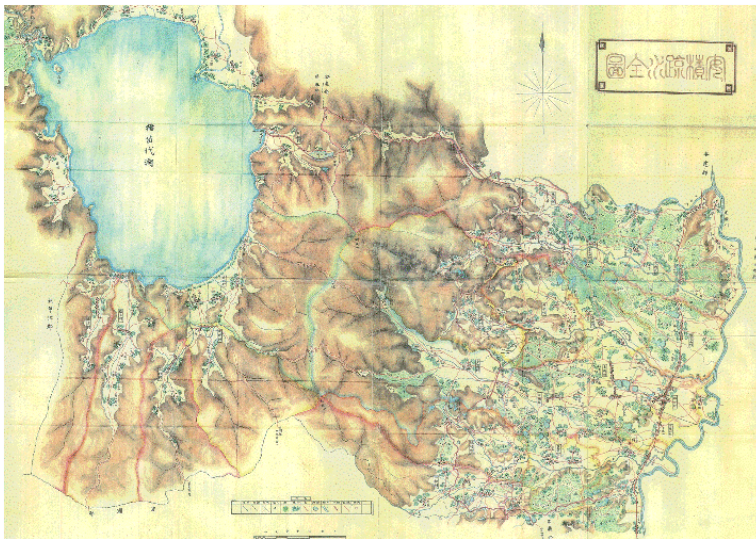
"One Canal" that opened
up the future



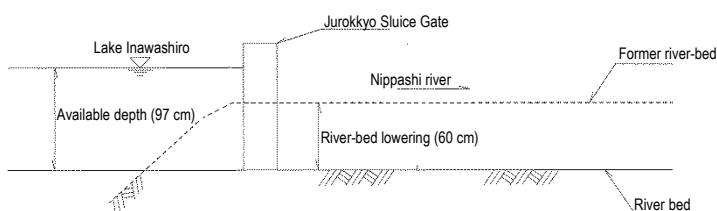
Current Jurokkyo Sluice Gate



- One of the leading paddy farming areas in Fukushima Prefecture, which extends virtually right to the center of the prefecture.
- The Meiji government started constructing the Lake Inawashiro project in the Asaka uncultivated field in 1879 to draw water as the first state-owned agricultural irrigation initiative to bolster the assets of the samurai and consolidate national prosperity and defense. A total of 127km of canals was completed in just three years.
- By constructing the Jurokkyo Sluice Gate, which is the key facility of this project, Lake Inawashiro became a dam and helped improve the way its water was used.
- Jurokkyo Sluice Gate is the oldest concrete structure remaining in operation in Japan.



"Asakasosui Irrigation System Complete Drawing" prepared in 1882



Cross-sectional view of Jurokkyo Sluice Gate, designed to be a dam



Former Jurokkyo Sluice Gate



Current intake [Joko Head Work]

World Heritage Irrigation Structures

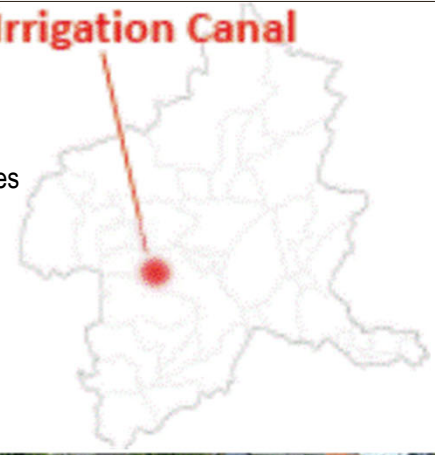
Naganoseki Irrigation Canal

[Gunma Prefecture /
Takasaki City]

- In 1814, an underground gutter (siphon) was newly constructed in the present-day Harunashira River, 50 m wide and 2 m from the river bed. Unsurprisingly, it constituted what was high-level agricultural civil engineering technology at the time for large-scale construction such as temporary control structures.
- Subsequently, a tunnel and simple water supply were installed, whereupon up to 1,700 ha of paddy fields were irrigated. This helped feed 50,000 people, provide drinking water for 100,000 and supply water to the moat of Takasaki Castle, as well as helping improve hygiene and boosting the quality of life for citizens.

Naganoseki Irrigation Canal

Siphon work carried out two centuries ago and making a multifaceted contribution to the community



A cylindrical diversion weir installed in 1962



A canal bringing citizens fun and moisture



Head work installed on the left bank of the Karasugawa which is the water source



Naganoseki Irrigation Canal in the harvest season



Lake Haruna Tunnel completed in 1904

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