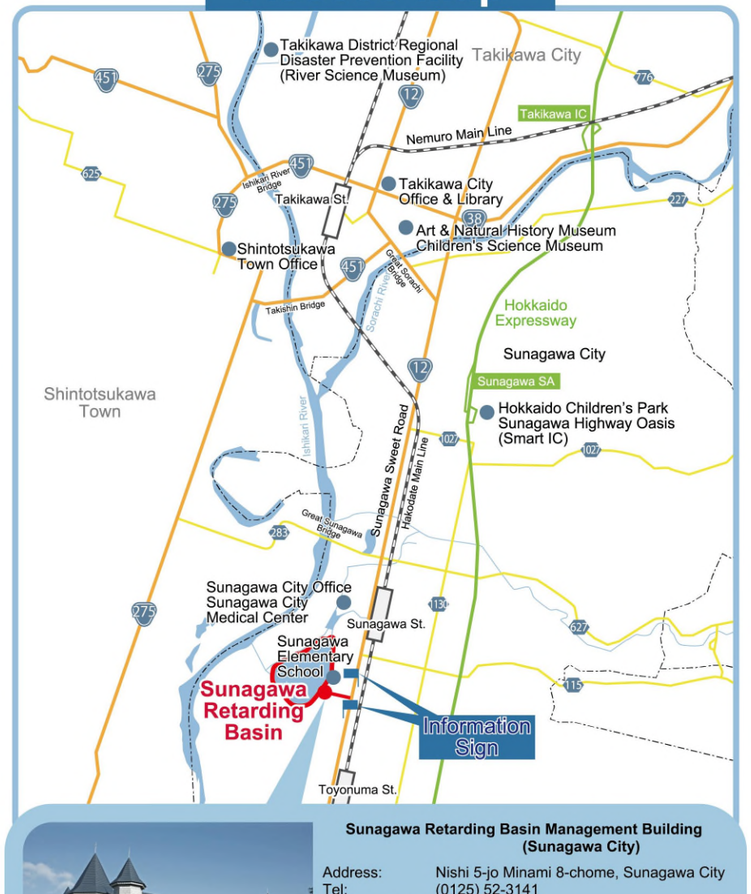
Access Map



Sunagawa Retarding Basin Management Building (Sunagawa City)

Address:	Nishi 5-jo Minami 8-chome, Sunagawa City
Tel:	(0125) 52-3141
Business hours:	9:00 to 17:00
Admission:	Free
Open:	From the beginning of April to the end of March
Closed:	Mondays (If Monday is a national holiday, closed the following day), Year End and New Year holidays

* The facility is fully equipped for disabled people. Toilets are provided in two locations.

"Sunagawa Retarding Basin"
or
"Ishikari River Watershed Learning Center"

Search

Useful websites for disaster information

Hazard map portal site provided by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
http://disapotal.gsi.go.jp/

Mobile phone QR access code

Disaster response information from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
http://www.river.go.jp/

Japan Meteorological Agency Website
http://www.jma.go.jp/

Disaster communications and survivor inquiries

Disaster emergency message dial

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* After a disaster, we host a Disaster Message Board you can access from your mobile phone to inquire about survivors.

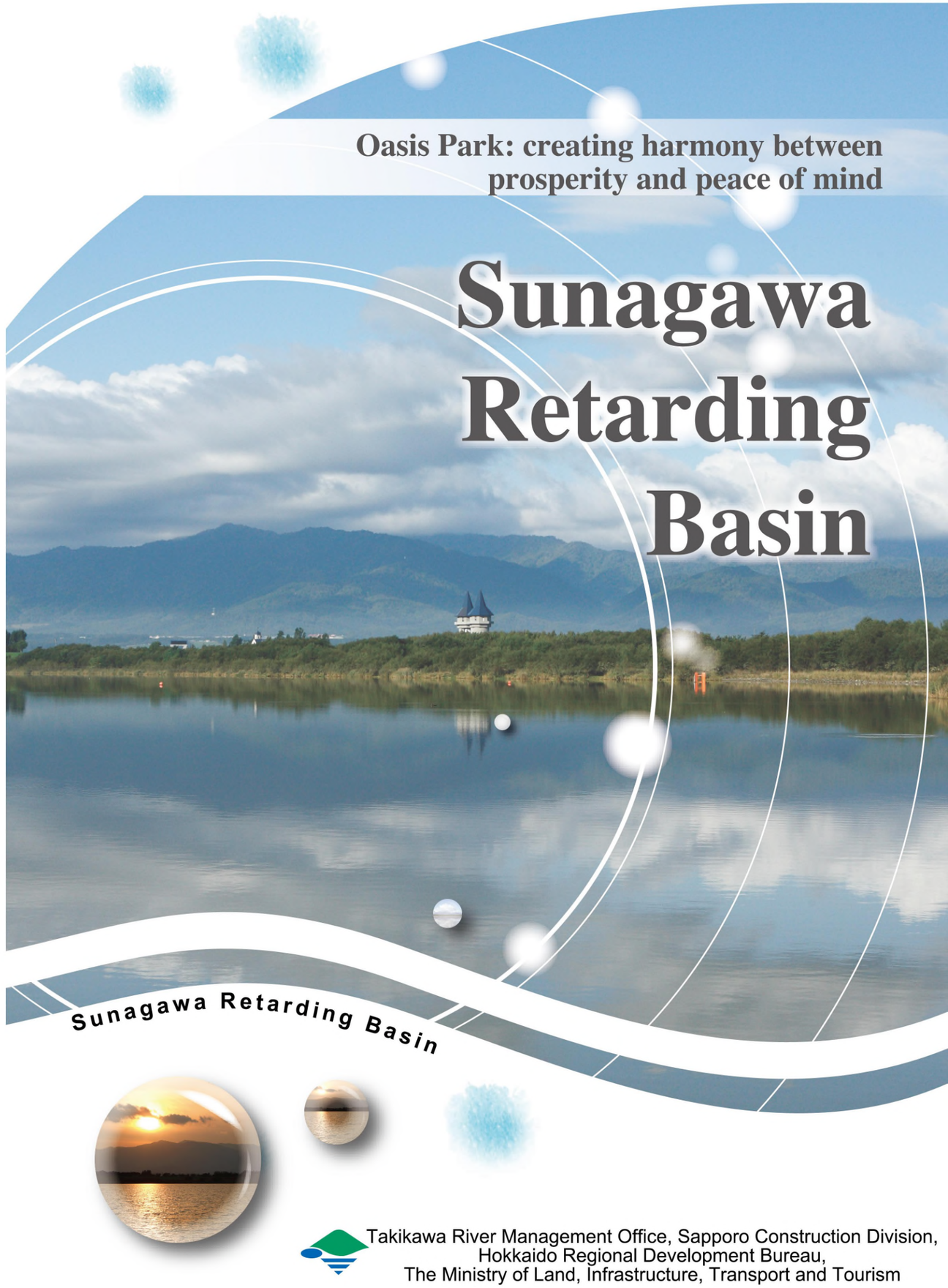
Wisdom from the North - Creating Tomorrow
Hokkaido Regional Development Bureau

Sapporo Construction Division
Takikawa River Management Office
89, Chu-oh, Shintotsukawa Town, Kabato Gun Tel: 81-125-76-2211

Created in October,2020

Oasis Park: creating harmony between prosperity and peace of mind

Sunagawa Retarding Basin



Takikawa River Management Office, Sapporo Construction Division,
Hokkaido Regional Development Bureau,
The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

History of Flooding and Water Control on the Ishikari River

Floods that are still engraved in the memories of the residents of the valley ...

Ishikari River, Sunagawa City (September 1898)

Near Sunagawa Kita High School (the 1962 flood)

National Route 12, near Kita 3-chome, in front of the Sunagawa Post Office (the March 1962 flood)

Great Naie Bridge at Naie Town, Ishikari River (the August 1981 flood)

Stacking sandbags at the Sunagawa City Central Market (the August 1981 flood)

Flood conditions in the Sunagawa City area, on the left bank of the Ishikari River (the August 1981 flood)

Flood conditions in the Sunagawa New Water Channel, the Ishikari River (the August 1981 flood)

Outline of major flood damage occurring on the Ishikari River

Month and year of flooding	Meteorological causes	Rainfall at representative points (mm / three days)	Observed flow rate at the Great Ishikari Bridge (m³/S)	Damage sustained
September 1898	Typhoon	Sapporo 158 Asahikawa 163	Unknown	Houses: approx. 18600 Area flooded: approx. 1500km²
July 1904	Typhoon, front	Sapporo 177 Asahikawa 152	8350 (Note 1)	Houses: approx. 16000 Area flooded: approx. 1300km²
August 1922	Typhoon	Sapporo 66 Asahikawa 105	Unknown	Houses: approx. 9200 Area flooded: Unkown Deaths: 7
July 1961	Low pressure, front	Sapporo 140 Asahikawa 125	4515	Houses: approx. 23300 Area flooded: approx. 523km² Deaths: 11
August 1962	Typhoon, front	Sapporo 203 Asahikawa 95	4410	Houses: approx. 41200 Area flooded: approx. 661km² Deaths: 7
August 1966	Front	Sapporo 58 Asahikawa 62	4529	Houses: approx. 9600 Area flooded: approx. 260km² Deaths: 5
August 1975	Typhoon, front	Sapporo 175 Asahikawa 193	7533	Houses: approx. 20600 Area flooded: approx. 292km² Deaths: 9
Early August 1981	Low pressure, front, typhoon	Sapporo 294 Asahikawa 296	11330	Houses: approx. 22500 Area flooded: approx. 614km² Deaths: 2
August 1988	Stationary front	Sapporo 66 Asahikawa 119	5759	Houses: approx. 2000 Area flooded: approx. 65km²
September 2001	Front, typhoon	Sapporo 153 Asahikawa 169	6598	Houses: approx. 70 Area flooded: approx. 38km²

Note 1: Quoted from the Ishikari River Flood Control Project Survey Report (1909)

The future of Hokkaido fests within the Ishikari River watershed region

The majestic flow of the Ishikari River. This magnificent flow is the mother stream that supports the daily lives of Hokkaido' s residents and industries. Approximately 3 million people, about half of Hokkaido' s population, live in its watershed. The plain through which this river flows is a vast low wetland. Therefore, floods used to occur frequently in the Ishikari River watershed.
The rehabilitation of the River during the Taisho and Showa eras (1912 to 1989) gradually decreased the number of floods. The engineering projects included stream bypasses and the construction of banks. On the other hand, engineering and river rehabilitation could not keep pace with the rapid development and urbanization that was taking place in the watershed region. Residential areas extended closer and closer to the River and into the low wetlands, and the volume of water flowing into the river increased. When flooding occurred, more damage was inflicted on human infrastructure. The August 1981 flood caused over 100 billion yen in damage.

The comprehensive flood control project included …

As the modern age advanced, the region around the Ishikari River watershed matched its pace, with settlements sprouting up day by day. Flood control focused only on river modifications, including digging water bypass channels and reinforcing the banks, but these could not cope with the rapid development of and changes in human activities occurring within the watershed region.
This was the background when, in March 1982, the previous flood control plan was reviewed and the Basic Ishikari River Engineering Execution Plan was revised.
This new basic plan is comprehensive, combining various flood control measures, including widening the river, constructing dams, creating drainage basins and discharge channels, as well as reinforcing the banks. The Sunagawa Retarding Basin was constructed as part of this comprehensive plan. It is a revolutionary flood control measure that significantly enhances the safety of the Ishikari River watershed.

● **The original shape of the Ishikawa River channel**
As the River had large meanders, the Sunagawa City area sustained a great deal of flood damage through the years. (Taken in 1959)

● **The current Ishikari River still shows traces of the old meanders**
The bypass greatly reduced flooding. The Sunagawa Retarding Basin was constructed using an old meander. It enhanced the safety of the River watershed, and created new spaces for recreation and relaxation. (Taken in 1977)

An Outline of the Sunagawa Retarding Basin

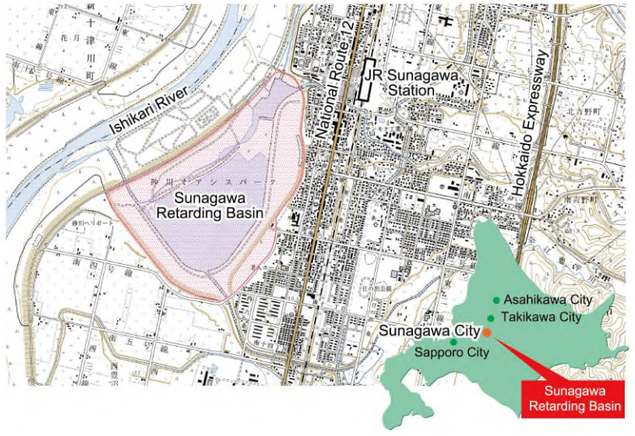
The huge reservoir stores away all the overflow water in one fell swoop

An outline of the Sunagawa Retarding Basin

● Construction was started in 1987, and operation commenced in 1995.

Residential areas and building construction were concentrated in the middle and downstream portions of the Ishikari River. Drainage basins were created in low flat areas in these sections of the rivers and streams to protect the watershed region from floods. These are able to control water that cannot be controlled by dams constructed upstream. The Sunagawa Retarding Basin was created near the place where the middle stream of the Ishikari River and the Sorachi River meet. It can store 10,500,000m³ of water, and is very effective at lowering the water level in the River' s downstream watershed.
The Sunagawa Retarding Basin was planned and constructed with a comprehensive set of goals. Of course, the primary targets were providing safety for people and making space for the growth of towns that would be free from the threat of disastrous floods. But also important were the concepts of enjoying the blessings provided by a riverside site and creating an environment where natural water-loving life could thrive, where there would always be plenty of water to nourish lush recreational areas.

● Location views of the Sunagawa Retarding Basin

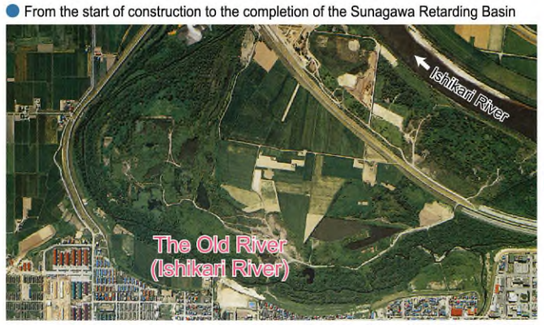


● Sunagawa Retarding Basin general plan drawing

Planned specifications of the Sunagawa Retarding Basin

Section	KP85.00 to KP86.75, extended by 1.75km
Planned bank height	EL26.15m
Planned maximum water height	H.W.L24.15m
Overflow spillway height	21.65m
Effective water storage	Approx. 10,500,000m³
Drainage Basin area	Approx. 180ha
Drainage Basin flood area	Approx. 160ha
Normal flood area	Approx. 70ha
Overflow spillway	One
Drainage gate	One
Water gate	One
Gutter gate	One

● From the start of construction to the completion of the Sunagawa Retarding Basin



Before construction of the Sunagawa Retarding Basin started (Taken in 1985)

Current Sunagawa Retarding Basin (Takein in 2011)

The Sunagawa Retarding Basin System, its functions and effects

Clean water always flows into the Drainage Basin and the Ishikari River

During a flood, the Sunagawa Retarding Basin stores water from the Ishikari River in a huge reservoir. This prevents the River from overflowing because of a typhoon or heavy rain. Another feature of this facility is that in normal times people can use the Basin and the surrounding land.

How the Sunagawa Retarding Basin works

When the Ishikari River approaches the flood stage, the basin holds the water that rises above and goes over the Overflow Spillway, and this reduces the flow into the Ishikari River. After the flood recedes, the drainage gate is opened, releasing the water stored in the Basin to flow downstream slowly and safely.

Normal use

The Basin is open to the public for recreational use. People can enjoy fishing, jet skiing, and various public events.

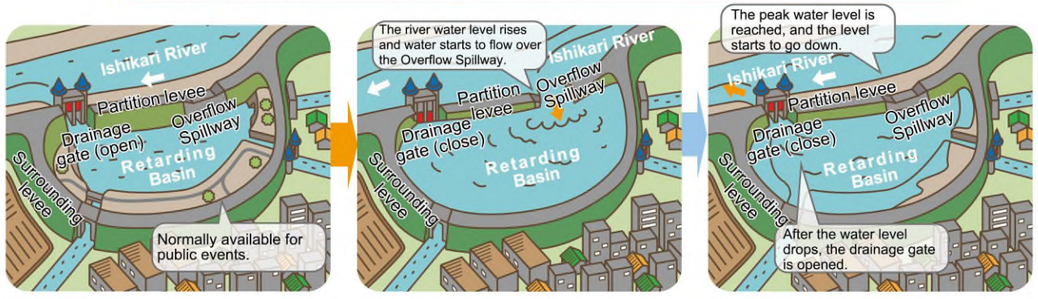
During a flood

The water goes over the Overflow Spillway into the Drainage Basin, lowering the level of the Ishikari River.

After the flood

After the flood recedes, the drainage gate is opened, releasing the water stored in the Basin downstream slowly and safely.

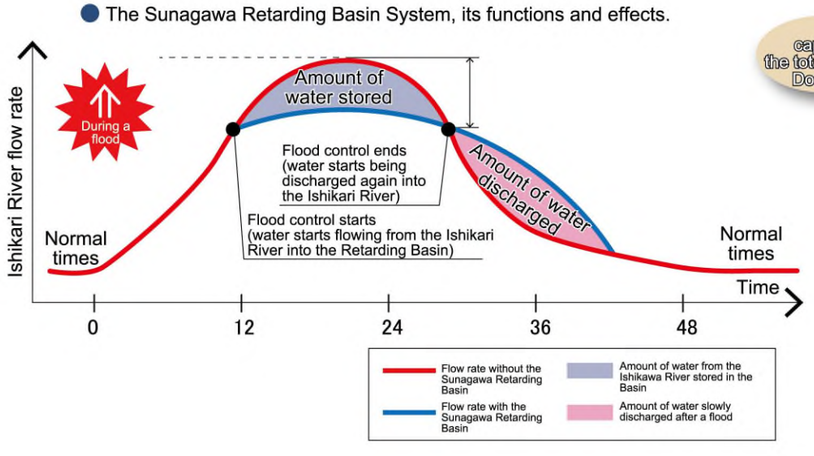
The Basin holds the excess water flowing in the Ishikari River during a flood, keeping the region surrounding the River safe and secure.

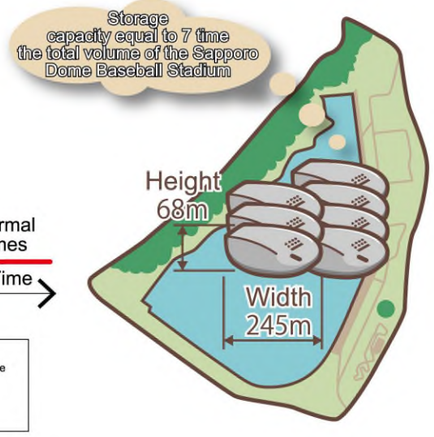


Details of the Sunagawa Retarding Basin's Effects

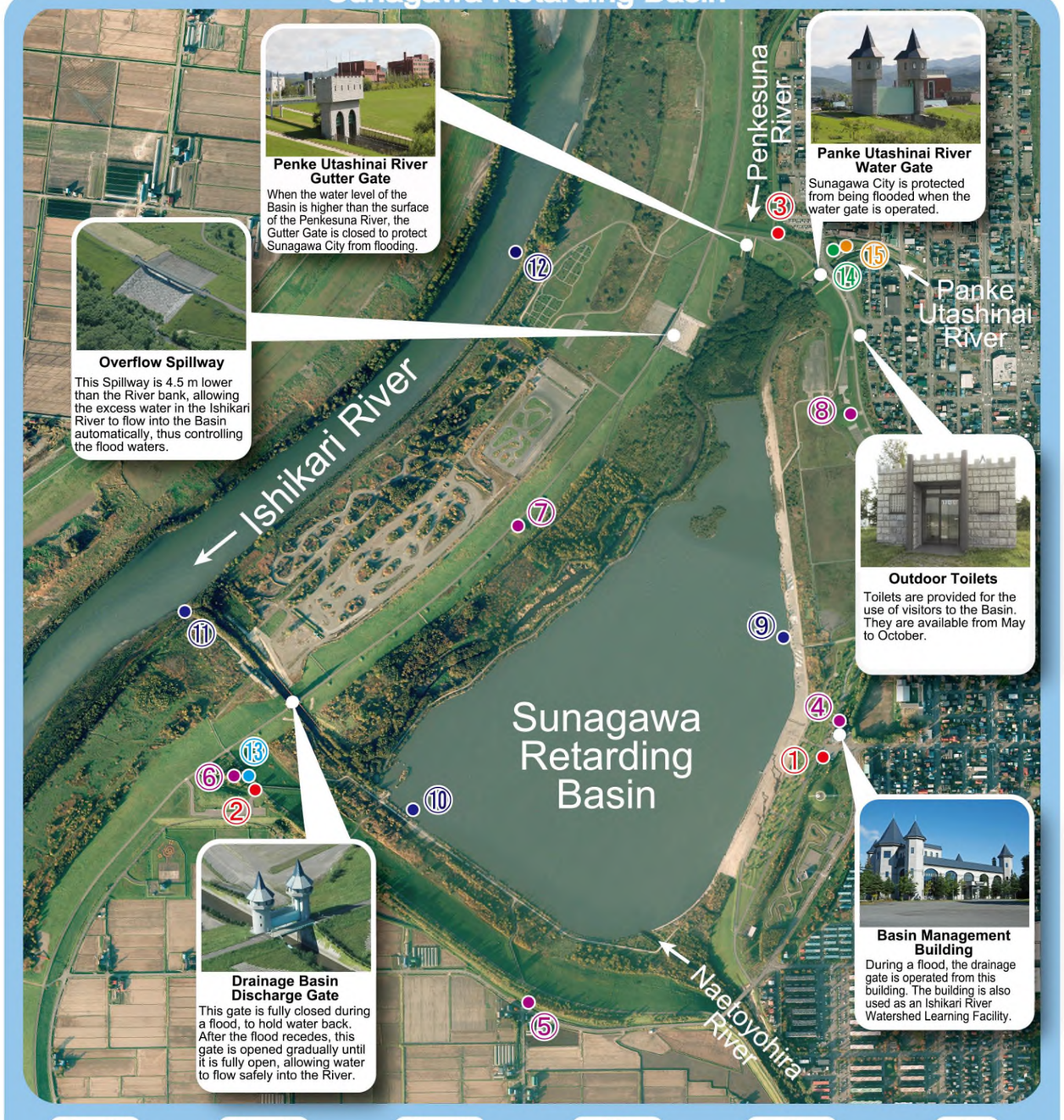
The Basin can store 0.5 million m³ water from the River, and reduces the amount of water flowing in the Ishikari River to keep the surrounding region safe and sound.
It can hold as much water as approximately 7 times the total capacity of the Sapporo Dome Baseball Stadium (1.58 million m³).

● The Sunagawa Retarding Basin System, its functions and effects.





Map of the facilities located in the Sunagawa Retarding Basin



Penke Utashinai River Gutter Gate
When the water level of the Basin is higher than the surface of the Penkesuna River, the Gutter Gate is closed to protect Sunagawa City from flooding.

Panke Utashinai River Water Gate
Sunagawa City is protected from being flooded when the water gate is operated.

Overflow Spillway
This Spillway is 4.5 m lower than the River bank, allowing the excess water in the Ishikari River to flow into the Basin automatically, thus controlling the flood waters.

Outdoor Toilets
Toilets are provided for the use of visitors to the Basin. They are available from May to October.

Drainage Basin Discharge Gate
This gate is fully closed during a flood, to hold water back. After the flood recedes, this gate is opened gradually until it is fully open, allowing water to flow safely into the River.

Basin Management Building
During a flood, the drainage gate is operated from this building. The building is also used as an Ishikari River Watershed Learning Facility.

①～③ River Information Bulletin Board
During a flood, this board provides information to local people and those outside the Basin.

④～⑧ Alarm Station
During a flood, this station sends out hazard alarms to people in and around the basin.

⑨～⑫ Water Level Gage
This gage measures the water level, providing information for controlling floods and safe use of the Drainage Basin.

⑬ Drainage Basin Discharge Gate Electricity Room
Electricity is generated here to operate the Discharge Gate if a power outage occurs.

⑭ Panke Penke Electricity Room
Electricity is generated here to operate the Penke Utashinai River Gutter Gate and Panke Utashinai River Water Gate if a power outage occurs.

⑮ Radio Tower
This is a proprietary communication facility to maintain communication between the Takikawa River Office and the Sunagawa Retarding Basin Administration Building.

Guide Map for the Sunagawa Oasis Park and Surroundings

A beautiful facility creates an attractive waterside space

The leisurely flow of water past the banks of the Ishikari River. The “Sunagawa Retarding Basin” was conceived of as a setting for the beautiful town of Sunagawa. It removes the threat of floods from the minds of watershed residents. At normal times many people, and especially Sunagawa City and other local people, pitch in to make the Basin a great recreational facility. Residents from all around use this area during their leisure time for activities like fishing, sailing small boats, and riding water bikes.

Tree Planting Campaign

A local organization holds a tree-planting activity to help conserve the natural environment.

Festival Events: Early July

Members of Yosakoi Soran Dance performance groups from around Japan concentrate their power and give their all to energize the festival. Their vigorous dancing is spectacular.

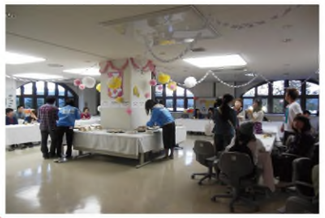
Every year, a local organization releases Japanese pond smelts into the Basin.

Smelt Fishing: January to February

You can try smelt fishing for free in the Sunagawa Oasis Park.
The Administration Building is even open in the winter and is crowded with many people every year.

Citizens Exchange Meetings

Local people hold exchange meetings to publicize the charm of Sunagawa.



Disaster-Mitigation Festival: Late July

At these events, you can attend lectures, use disaster simulation facilities, and play games to experience and learn about countermeasures to disasters. There is also other free festival for you to participate in.

Fountain Pond at the Administration Building: July to August

A lot of children from all around come to play there at the fountain pond next to the Administrative Building.

Ishikari River Kudarankai: Middle July

This river rafting competition is a great way to create happy summer memories while giving a public relations boost to the welfare of the river drainage basin.
There are many other events, such as drum performances and Yosakoi Soran dancing.

The Love River Sunagawa Summer Festival: EarlyAugust

The “Love River Sunagawa Summer Festival” is a traditional summer feature of Sunagawa Oasis Park. At this festival, various elaborate events are performed, including carrying the andon mikoshi (portable shrine lit by oil lamps), drum performances, popular song performances, and exciting summer fireworks. Crowds of citizens gather there from Sunagawa City and all around the area.

Free Bicycle Rides: May to October.

You can borrow a bicycle free of charge at the Administration Building. This program is sponsored by Sunagawa City.