JAPAN



Source: esri

General

Japan is an island nation in East Asia. Located in the Pacific Ocean, it lies off the eastern coast of the Asian mainland and stretches from the Sea of Okhotsk in the North to the East China Sea and China in the Southwest. The area of Japan is 37.8 Mha (million hectares) with, in 2022, a population of 124 million, or 3.28 persons per ha (Wikipedia and United Nations, 2022).

Climate and geography

The climate of Japan is predominantly temperate, but varies greatly from North to South. Japan's geographical features divide it into six principal climatic zones: Hokkaido, Sea of Japan, Central Highland, Seto Inland Sea, Pacific Ocean, and Ryukyu Islands. The northernmost zone, Hokkaido, has a humid continental climate with long, cold winters and very warm to cool summers. Precipitation is not heavy, but the islands usually develop deep snowbanks in the winter. In the Sea of Japan zone on Honshu's west coast, northwest winter winds bring heavy snowfall. In the summer, the region is cooler than the Pacific area, though it sometimes experiences extremely hot temperatures because of the foehn. The Pacific coast features a humid subtropical climate that experiences milder winters with occasional snowfall and hot, humid summers because of the southeast seasonal wind. The Ryukyu Islands have a subtropical climate, with warm winters and hot summers. Precipitation is very heavy, especially during the rainy season. The average winter temperature in Japan is 5.1 °C and the average summer temperature is 25.2 °C. The main rainy season begins in early May in Okinawa, and the rain front gradually moves north until reaching Hokkaido in late July. In most of Honshu, the rainy season begins before the middle of June and lasts about six weeks. In late summer and early autumn, typhoons often bring heavy rain (source: Wikipedia).

With its large population and relative small agricultural area (only 15 to 20%), Japan's land reclamation through impoldering has always played an important role. However, little is known about the origins. Around 1200 (the Minamoto Shogunate) there was not much need for reclaiming tidal foreland and coastal marshes. This changed when Tokugawa Ieyasu established the Tokugawa Shogunate in 1603. It marked the end of a long period of unrest and local wars between the feudal lords (dyamyos). Hidoshi, who was a feudal lord himself, unified and pacified Japan. From then on, the feudal lords could only increase their power by peaceful conquest of land on the sea. A famous engineer of that time was Kato Kyomasa, who is well known in Japan's history as a general and an architect of castles. He built the dikes of his polders like castle walls with a steep facing. In 1639 the Tokugawa Government closed the country for foreigners and Japan went into a period of nationalisation. Only the Dutch were permitted to maintain a trading station at Nagasaki. Yet the Japanese polder technology developed independently of the west. An example of the reclamation of an inland marsh of that period is the drainage and irrigation of the Minumadai Area. The main problem to be solved for the reclamation of this area was the construction of drains, as the area was an inland marsh. Fortunately, the topographical features of the area allowed for natural drainage. Tamenaga Isawa supervised the works that commenced in 1727. His investigations showed that the excess water could be drained in the Ara River, by converting the Shiba River into a canal (the Shiba River was situated between the Minumadai Area and the Ara River. The reclamation of this marshy area led to the development of 600 ha of new paddy fields, whereas the water management conditions of the existing paddy area could be considerably improved. The completion of flood control works in the large rivers resulted in a rapid decline of damage caused by floods, especially in the lowlands in the midstream and downstream river reaches. The next important item was the water control of these embanked low-lying lands. With the establishment of drains, pumped drainage started. The Azumi Irrigation Project, which aimed at the development of about 5,000 ha of the Azumi Plain, can be considered the first project within this framework (Volker, personal communication) (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Agricultural Land Bureau, Land Reclamation Section, Construction Division, 1953; Shibuya, 1954; Sasaki, 1959).

As there was a strong need for more arable land, the Japanese irrigation, drainage and reclamation techniques rapidly developed during the period 1868 - 1945, and included the reclamation of tidal forelands, drainage of lakes and inland marshes, reclamation, flood protection and drainage of floodplains, enclosure of estuaries and lagoons with partial reclamation, etc. It was in this period that the western hydraulic engineering technology reached Japan; a large group of Dutch engineers stayed many years as advisors on various hydraulic projects. At the end of the 19th century more attention was paid to the drainage and irrigation conditions of existing agricultural lands and to reclamation works in new areas. Especially the areas in the proximity of large rivers were poorly drained. In the period 1923 - 1945 many activities focused on these areas, covering an area of 759,000 ha. Drainage improvements were carried out in some 25% of the existing schemes (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Agricultural Land Bureau, Land Reclamation Section, Construction Division, 1953; Shibuya, 1954; Sasaki, 1959).

From the post-war period, the Japanese Hachirogata Reclamation Project, reclaimed in 1957, must be mentioned. It is one of the most spectacular polder projects in the world (Schultz *et al.*, 2013).

Existing polders

The Group Polder Development (1982) identified 42 polders. Their locations are shown in Figure 1. The names, year of reclamation and the area are shown in Table I. Kuwano (1983) mentions that in Japan since 1958 more than 125 polders have been built.

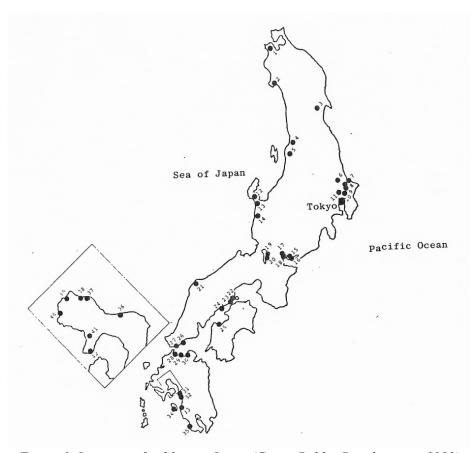


Figure 1. Location of polders in Japan (Group Polder Development, 1982)

In addition the following polders are mentioned in different sources:

- Deshima (1634, 10 ha) (Wikipedia);
- Polders in Kojima Bay (1911-1961, 51,400 ha) (Wikipedia).

Kuwano (1983) describes protection works on the dike of the Nishino Polder. In his paper also the parcellation is shown (Figure 2).

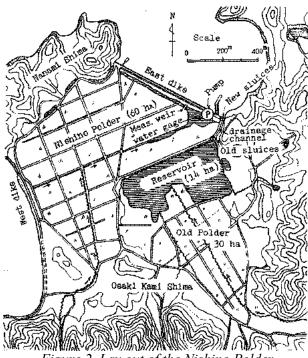


Figure 2. Lay out of the Nishino Polder

The Centre for Civil Engineering Research and Codes (CUR) and Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water management (1993) mention that the surface level in the Hachirogata polder can be 5.0 m-MSL.

Kuniyasu and Kuwabara (2007) describe the development of polders in the Kojima Bay since 1618. In 1860 about 6800 ha were reclaimed through a series of polders in the lake. During the Meijiera larger scale reclamations were implemented resulting in an additional polder area of about 3000 ha. In 1956 Kojima Bay was closed off by an enclosing dam and the saline bay became a fresh water lake.

Ota (2018) shows the reclamations in the Ariake Sea (Figure 3). He also shows in detail the development of the plans for the closing of Isahaya Bay and the reclamation of Isahaya Polder (Figure 4). In the area there is 6 m tidal range. Three Plans have been made. The third plan started in 1986. This plan has now been implemented (Figure 5) (Ota, 2016). The sea dike was closed in 1997.

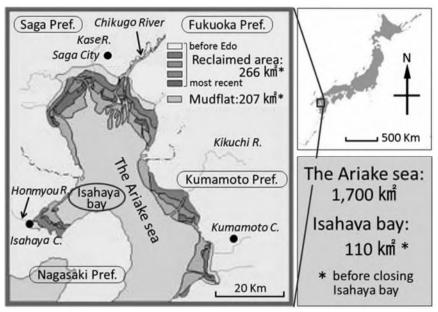


Figure 3. Reclamations in the Ariake Sea (Ota, 2018)

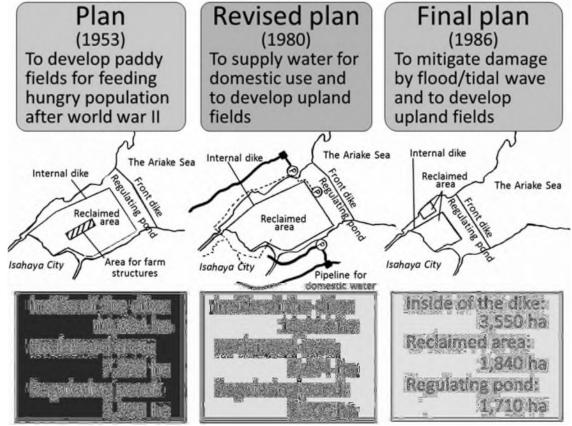


Figure 4. Development of plans for closing off of Isahaya Bay and the reclamation of Isahaya Polder (Ota, 2018)



Figure 5. Aerial view of Isahaya Polder and its surroundings (Ota, 2016)

General characteristics of the polder in Japan are shown in Table I. Table II shows the characteristics of the water management and flood protection systems of the existing polders.

Proposed polders

No proposed polders have been identified.

Location of the polders in Japan as shown on the World polder map

The location of the polders in Japan is shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6. Location of the polders in Japan (source: esri – Batavialand)

The pictures by Prof. Adriaan Volker are shown in Table III. The pictures by Prof. Bart Schultz are shown in Table IV

References

Alphen, J. van and Q. Lodder, 2006. Integrated flood management: experiences of 13 countries with their implementation and day-to-day management. *Irrigation and Drainage*. 55.S1. 159-171.

Centre for Civil Engineering Research and Codes (CUR) and Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water management, 1993. *Hydrology and water management of deltaic areas*. CUR report 93-5. Gouda, the Netherlands.

Graaf, R. de and F. Hooimeijer, 2008. *Urban water in Japan*. Taylor & Francis. London/Leiden/New York/Philadelphia/Singapore.

Group Polder Development, Department of Civil Engineering, Delft University of Technology. Polders of the World, 1982. *Compendium of polder projects*. Delft, the Netherlands.

Jansen, P.P. and A. Volker. Some remarks on impoldering in Japan.

Jansen, P.P. and A. Volker. Some remarks on impoldering in Japan. (in Japanese)

Kamibayashi, Yoshiyuki, 2000. Footprints and Achievements of J. de Rijke and G.A. Escher. University of Tokyo, Institute of Industrial Science. Tokyo, Japan.

Kitao, Yasunori, 2008. *The modern agriculture village on the Hachirogata-polder in Japan*. Paper in the 10th International Docomono Conference – The Challenge of Change.

Kitao, Yasunori. The contribution of modern architects to the village project on the polder: building a social welfare state through the rural development project.

Kumamoto Agricultural Land Bureau, 1956. Report of investigation on Nagasaki reclamation project. Kuniyasu, Norio and Kouichi Kuwabara, 2007. Management of closed-off tidal basins in Japan. In: Rijkswaterstaat. Management of closed-off tidal basins. International expert meeting 9 to 12 October 2017. The Netherlands.

- Kuwano, S., 1983. *Effective protection of polder dike*. In: Proceedings International Symposium 'Polders of the World'. International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement, Wageningen, the Netherlands.
- Mac Lean, J., 1975. De betekenis van Jan Karel van den Broek (1814-1865) t.a.v. de introductie van de westerse technologie in Japan. *De Ingenieur*. Jaargang 87, nr. 30/31. 24 juli. 594-605
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Agricultural Land Bureau, Land Reclamation Section, Construction Division, 1953. A report on the sea coast and marsh land reclamation in Japan.
- Nakayama, K., K. Onishi and Y. Sugawara, 2010. *Impact of sea level rise on inundation in the Kushiro Wetland*. In: Proceedings of the International Symposium on Coastal Zones and Climate Change: Assessing the Impacts and Developing Adaptation Strategies, 12 -13 April, Monash University Gippsland, Churchill, Victoria, Australia.
- Okuda, Setsuo, 1968. On the change in salinity distribution and bottom topography after the closing of the mouth of Kojima Bay. *Bull. Disas. Prev. Res. Inst.* Kyoto Univ. Vol. 18, Part 1. No. 132, May.
- Ota, S., 2016. *Towards sustainable land and water development. Focus on social aspects.* Powerpoint presentation. International Short Course. Resilience and adaptations to climate change for sustainable management of tidal areas. 1-5 August 2016, Tainan, Taiwan.
- Ota, S., 2018. Key factors in handling conflicts in the Isahaya Bay Land Reclamation Project, Japan: a case study focusing on social aspects. *Irrigation and Drainage*. 67.S1. 96-104.
- Sasaki, Shiso, 1959. *Land development and improvement projects in Japan*. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Productivity Conference.
- Schultz, B., L. Hayde, Park Sang-Hyun and K. Tanaka, 2013. Global inventory of closed-off tidal basins and developments after the closure. *Irrigation and Drainage*. 62 (suppl. 1) 107-123.
- Shibuya, Toshisane, 1954. *History of tidal land reclamation carried out by the Higo Clan*. Kumamoto yearbook.
- Shigeyoshi Gotoh and Hiroshi Koga, 1977. Mercury in rice soils developed on Saga polder lands, Northern Kyushu, Japan. *Plant and Soil*. Volume 47, Issue 1, pp 49–61.
- Shigeyoshi Gotoh and Hiroshi Koga, 1983. Soll organic matter and nitrogen contents of saga polder rice fields: Changes with depth and time. *Soil Science and Plant Nutrition*. Vol. 29, no. 1. 47-61.
- Tanji, Hajime, 2015. Environmental hazard in reclaimed land in Japan from the point of view of technology transfer from Holland. International Workshop of the Working Group on Sustainable Development of Tidal areas on Environmental hazards in tidal areas. 13 October 2015. Montpellier, France.
- Tohno, L., 1994. *Land subsidence problems in Japan*. In: N. Miura, M.R. Madhav and K. Koga. Lowlands Development and Management. Saga, Japan.
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. 2019. World Population Prospects, medium prognosis. The 2019 revision. New York, USA.
- Yoneda, Shigeo, 1964. *Genetic and edaphologic studies of the polder soils in Japan*. Reports of the Laboratory of Soils and Fertilizers, Faculty of Agriculture, Okayama University, Japan (in Japanese).
- Yoshihiko Ogino and Shinsuke Ota, 2007. The evolution of Japan's rice field drainage and development of technology. Irrigation and Drainage. 56.S1. 69-80.

Bart Schultz

Lelystad, October 2023

Table I. General characteristics of existing polders in Japan

F		Tuble I: Gene	rar characteris	ties of existi	ng poiders in J	арин		T
No.	Name	Reclamation	Area in ha	Type *)	Latitudes	Longitudes	Elevation in m+MSL	Land use
1	Jusanko Polder	1969	1,423	LGS	41° 00' N	140° 25' E	0	Agriculture
2	Hachirogata Polder	1957-1972	17,200	LGS	40° 00' N	140° 00' E	-1	Agriculture
3	Nagorenuma Polder	1970	66	RLL	38° 14' N	140° 59' E	-7	Agriculture
4	Fukushimagata Polder	1975	186	LGS	37° 55' N	139° 15' E	-1	Agriculture
5	Yoroigata Polder	1968	242	LGS	37° 45' N	138° 56' E	0	Agriculture
6	Takanama Polder	1970	1,272	RLL	35° 54' N	140° 20' E	1	Agriculture
7	Nobukata Polder	1966	283	LGS	35° 55' N	140° 31' E	0	Agriculture
8	Nishino Polder	1967	193	LGS	35° 57' N	140° 28' E	-2.7 to -2.0	Agriculture
							Tokyo level	
9	Morido Polder	1955	572	LGS	35° 54' N	140° 28' E	1	Agriculture
10	Inbanuma Polder	1968	781	RLL	35° 49' N	140° 16' E	-3	Agriculture
11	Teganuma Polder	1968	435	RLL	35° 51' N	140° 05' E	-1	Urban
12	Tomochigata Polder	1968	306	RLL	36° 55' N	136° 49' E	1	Agriculture
13	Kahokugata Polder	1970	1,158	LGS	36° 41' N	136° 41' E	-2	Agriculture
14	Kagabanko Polder	1969	498	RLL	36° 30' N	136° 29' E	4	Agriculture
15	Hekinan Polder	1956	159	RLL	34° 54' N	136° 02' E	2	Multiple land use
16	Iura Polder	1962	141	LGS	34° 57' N	136° 59' E	-3	Agriculture
17	Nabeta Polder	1963	374	RLL	35° 03' N	136° 46' E	-6	Multiple land use
18	Kisozaki Polder	1970	394	LGS	35° 04' N	136° 44' E	-3	Multiple land use
19	Oonakanoko Polder	1968	1,145	RLL	35° 19' N	136° 16' E	86	Multiple land use
20	Tsudauchiko Polder	1971	119	RLL	35° 13' N	136° 09' E	91	Multiple land use
21	Nakaumi Polder	1968-2002	2,418	LGS	35° 31' N	133° 08' E	8	Rural area
22	Kojimawan Polder	1963	1,057	RLL	34° 38' N	134° 01' E	6	Rural area
23	Takanashigawa Polder	1962	443	RLL	34° 33' N	133° 54' E	6	Agriculture
24	Kasaokawan Polder	1962	1,187	LGS	34° 29' N	133° 29' E	-4	Rural area
25	Niuchinada Polder	1967	309	LGS	33° 55' N	133° 07' E	1	Urban
26	Ajisu Polder	1964	239	LGS	34° 02' N	131° 23' E	1	Rural area
27	Asa Polder	1962	144	LGS	34° 01' N	131° 08' E	-1	Agriculture
28	Sone Polder	1963	105	LGS	33° 44' N	131° 01' E	3	Rural area
29	Nakatsu Polder	1971	381	RLL	33° 36' N	131° 12' E	4	Rural area
30	Nishikunisaki Polder	1970	475	LGS	33° 35' N	131° 26' E	1	Agriculture
31	Shiranui Polder	1967	373	LGS	32° 37' N	130° 38' E	0	Agriculture
32	Kongo Polder	1961	337	LGS	32° 30' N	130° 34' E	0	Multiple land use

33	Izumi Polder	1965	291	LGS	32° 06' N	130° 17' E	0	Agriculture
34	Yokakuwan Polder		149	LGS	31° 38' N	129° 42' E	6	Agriculture
35	Ocura Polder	1972	275	LGS	31° 24' N	130° 13' E	0	Agriculture
36	Yokoshima Polder	1974	505	LGS	32° 51' N	130° 32' E	-1	Agriculture
37	Miike Polder	1967	374	LGS	33° 04' N	130° 26' E	6	Multiple land use
38	Yamato Polder	1971	271	LGS	33° 06' N	130° 24' E	6	Multiple land use
39	Saga Polder		653	LGS	33° 09' N	130° 18' E	6	Multiple land use
40	Ariake Polder	1972	1,323	LGS	33° 10' N	130° 12' E	6	Multiple land use
41	Nagasakinanbu Polder		5,573	LGS	32° 57' N	130° 12' E	2	Multiple land use
42	Isahaya Polder	2018	1,840	LGS	32°51' N	130° 10' E	3	Multiple land use
Pold	ers not shown in Figure 1							
Desh	ima Polder	1634	10	LGS	32°45' N	129° 52' E	-3	Urban
Pold	ers in Kojima Bay	1868-1961	51,400	LGS	34°46' N	134° 47' E	0	Agriculture
	Total		97,087					

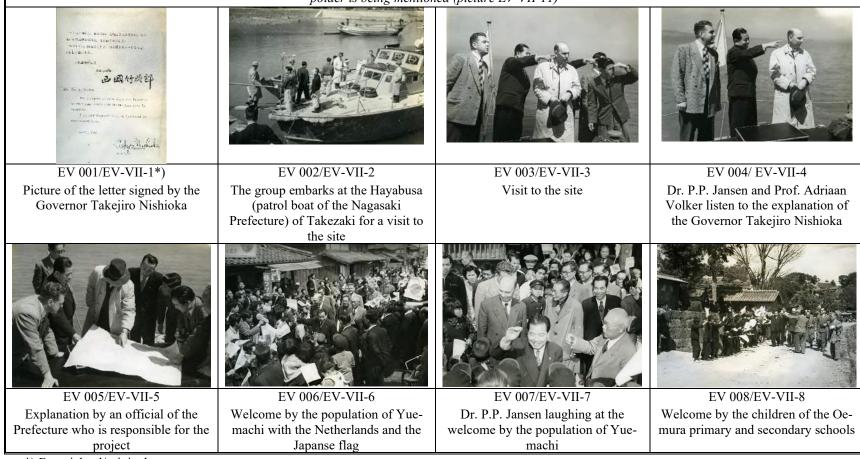
^{*)} RLL = reclaimed low-lying land; LGS = land gained on the sea; DL = drained lake

Table II. Characteristics of the water management and flood protection system of existing polders in Japan

		Design criteria in chance of occurrence/year							
	Water management						Flood pro	tection	
No.	Name	Drainage							
110.	No. Name	1	Design	Percentage	Discharg	ge capacity	Irrigation	Rural	Urban
		Type	criterion	of open water	m ³ /s	mm/day	irrigution	Tturur	
2	Hachirogata Polder	LGS			450	225			

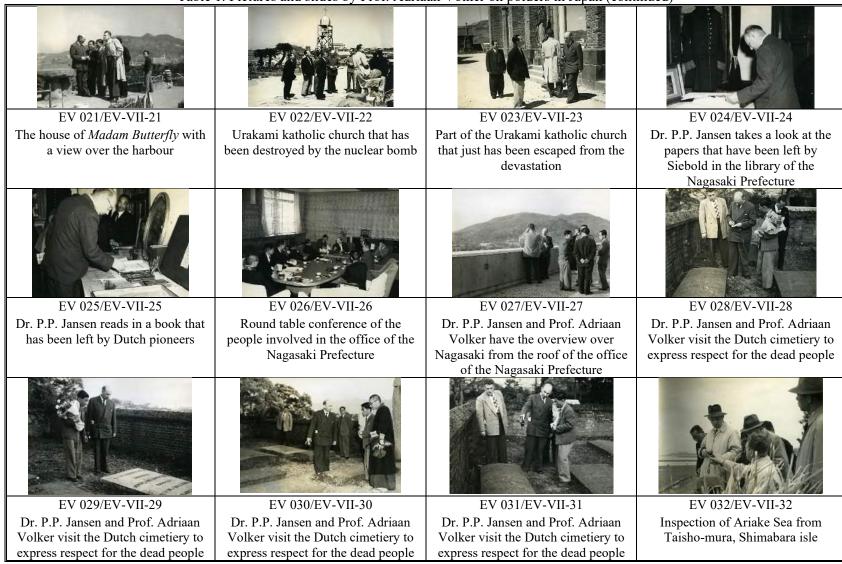
Table III. Pictures of polders and lowlands in Japan by Prof. Adriaan Volker

The pictures EV-VII-1 until EV-VII-47 come from a picture album that has been made at the occasion of the visit of Dr. P.P. Jansen and Prof. Adriaan Prof. Adriaan Volker to Nagasaki, April 1954. the book has been offered by the Governor Takejiro Nishioka. the picture album is in property of Mrs. Elsbeth Volker. Although not mentioned in the book it deals most probably with the envisaged construction of the Hachirogata Polder. However, also the Isahaya polder is being mentioned (picture EV-VII-11)



^{*)} Batavialand/original







EV 033/EV-VII-33
People of Kojiro-mura welcome Dr.
P.P. Jansen and Prof. Adriaan
Volker



EV 034/EV-VII-34 Lunch in the Kanko hotel, Unzen, that is known as the park of the world



EV 035/EV-VII-35, April 1954

Group picture in the Kanko hotel, from left to right:

- front row: Technical official Suzuki (Ministerie of Agriculture and Forestry), Prof. Adriaan Volker, Governor Takejiro Nishioka (Nagasaki Prefecture), Dr. P.P. Jansen, Chief Kiyono (Technical Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), Prof. Takada (Kyushu Univeristy);
- back row: interpreter Tazaki (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), Director Yamazaki (Agriculture Division, Government Nagasaki Prefecture), Technical official Matsuo (Government Nagasaki Prefecture), Director Oya (Planning Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), Chief Aoyama (Section Rural Area, Government Nagasaki Prefecture), interpreture Fukushima (Government Nagasaki Prefecture), Technical official Deguchi (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), interpreter Aoki (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), Chief Takahama (Secretariat, Government Nagasaki Prefecture)

Table	1. I ictures and sinces by 1101. Adria	an voiker on polders in Japan (cont	mucu)
EV 036/EV-VII-36	EV 037/EV-VII-37	EV 038/EV-VII-38	EV 039/EV-VII-39
From left to right at the entrance of the Kanko Hotel: Prof. Adriaan Volker, Governor Nishioka and Dr. P.P. Jansen.	Visit to the hot sulpher well of Unzen	Visit to the hot sulpher well of Unzen	Visit to the hot sulpher well of Unzen
BIN VOYAGE AND LAUGHAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A			
EV 040/EV-VII-40	EV 041/EV-VII-41	EV 042/EV-VII-42	EV 043/EV-VII-43
The group arrives in the harbour of Shimabara after a three day field visit	Dr. P.P. Jansen says farewell to the Governor Nishioka	Dr. P.P. Jansen receives a paper rol for the farewell	The boat departs with various paper rols in the hands
EV 044/EV-VII-44	EV 045/EV-VII-45	EV 046/EV-VII-46	EV 047/EV-VII-047
The boat departs, the paper rols become longer	Finally the boat departs straight to Misumi	Director Yamazaki, of the Agriculture Division, gives the flowers to Mrs. Matsuko, daughter of Governor Nishioka, offered by Dr. P.P. Jansen	Population along the road, last one of April 1954

Table 1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Adriaan Volker on polders in Japan (continued)						
C2 1 003/C.2.1.3	D2 1 027/D.2.1.27	D2 1 028/D.2.1.28	D2 1 029/D.2.1.29			
Hachirogata Polder, dredging of a canal, 1962	Dike, in the Nabeta Polder, 1963	Map and landscape, in the Nabeta Polder, 1963	Irrigation canal and drain, in the Nabeta Polder, 1963			
D2 1 030/D.2.1.30	D2 1 031/D.2.1.31	D2 1 032/D.2.1.32	D2 1 033/D.2.1.33			
Road an probably drain, in the Nabeta Polder, 1963	Dike, Nabeta Polder, 1963	Dike, irrigation canal and road, Nabeta Polder, 1963	Village, Nabeta Polder, 1963			
D2 1 034/D.2.1.34	D2 1 035/D.2.1.35	D2 1 036/D.2.1.36	D2 1 037/D.2.1.37			
Dike, Nabeta Polder, 1963	Dike, Nabeta Polder, 1963	Village, Nabeta Polder, 1963	Rice harvest, Nabeta Polder, 1963			

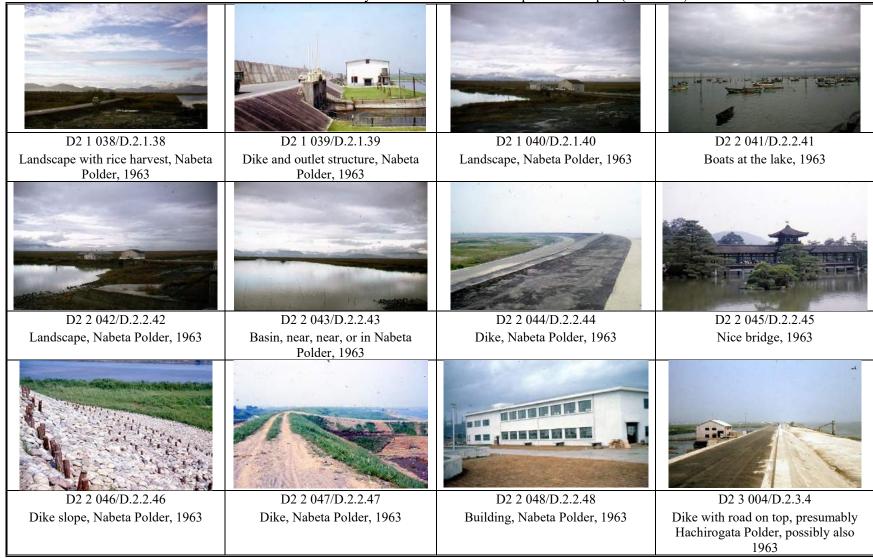
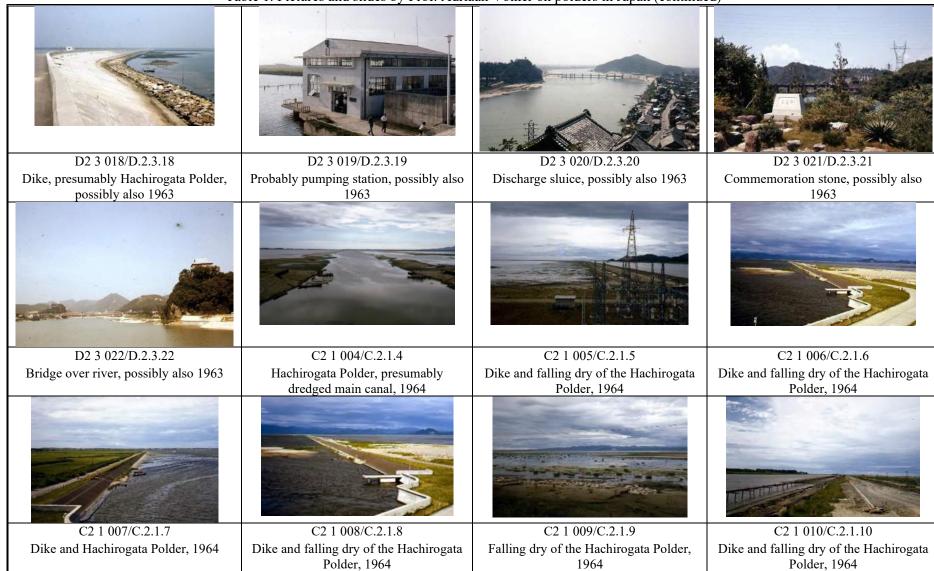


Table	1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Adria	an voiker on polders in Japan (cont	mueu)
D2 3 005/D.2.3.5	D2 3 006/D.2.3.6	D2 3 007/D.2.3.7	D2 3 008/D.2.3.8
Dike with road on top, presumably Hachirogata Polder, possibly also 1963	Bank protection along river, possibly also 1963	Dike, presumably Hachirogata Polder, possibly also 1963	Bridges over river in lowland area, possibly also 1963
D2 3 009/D.2.3.9	D2 3 010/D.2.3.10	D2 3 011/D.2.3.11	D2 3 012/D.2.3.12
View at a river, possibly also 1963	Discharge sluice, possibly also 1963	Discharge sluice, possibly also 1963	Discharge sluice, possibly also 1963
T-III-			
D2 3 013/D.2.3.13	D2 3 014/D.2.3.14	D2 3 015/D.2.3.15	D2 3 016/D.2.3.16
Discharge sluice, possibly also 1963	Discharge sluice, possibly also 1963	Discharge sluice, possibly also 1963	Discharge sluice, possibly also 1963





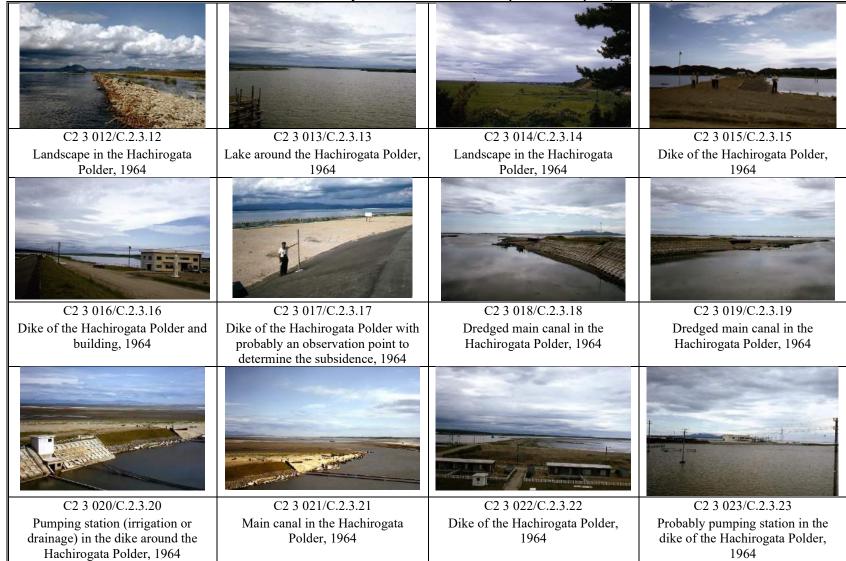
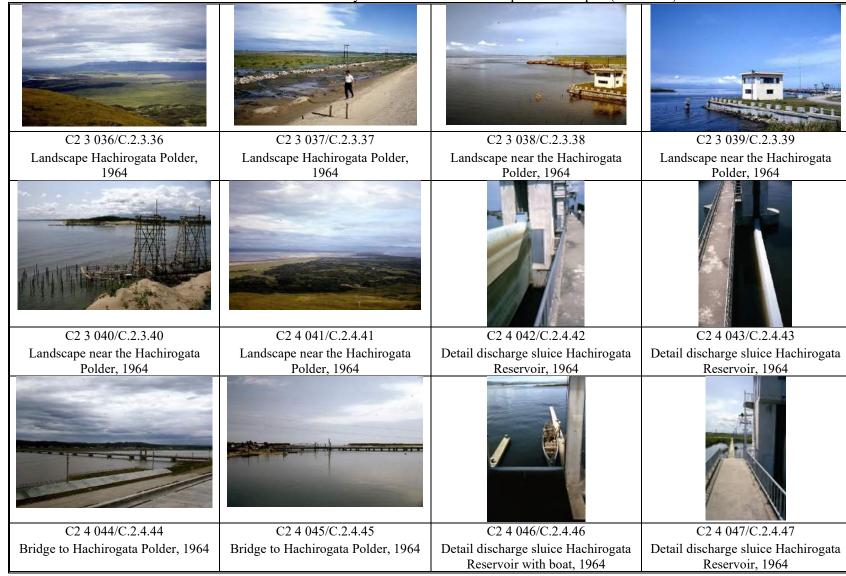
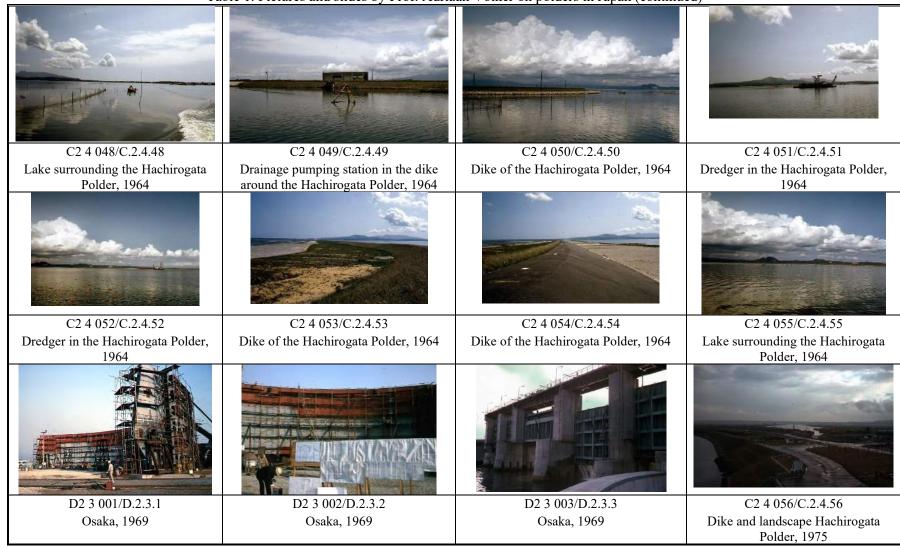
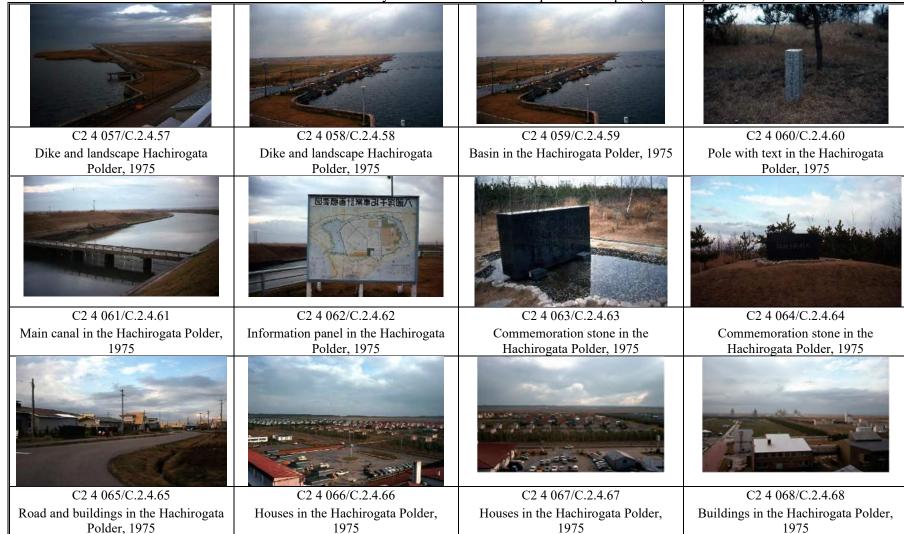


Table 1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Adriaan Volker on polders in Japan (continued)

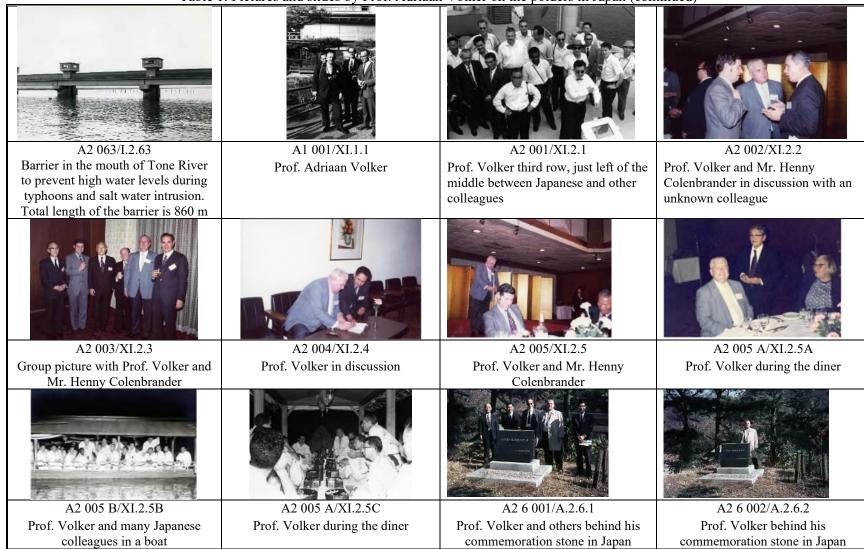












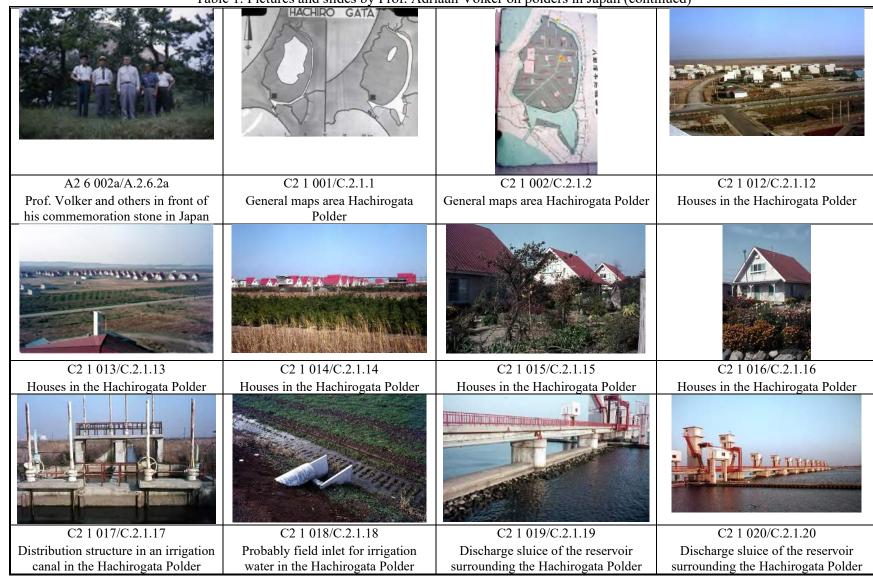
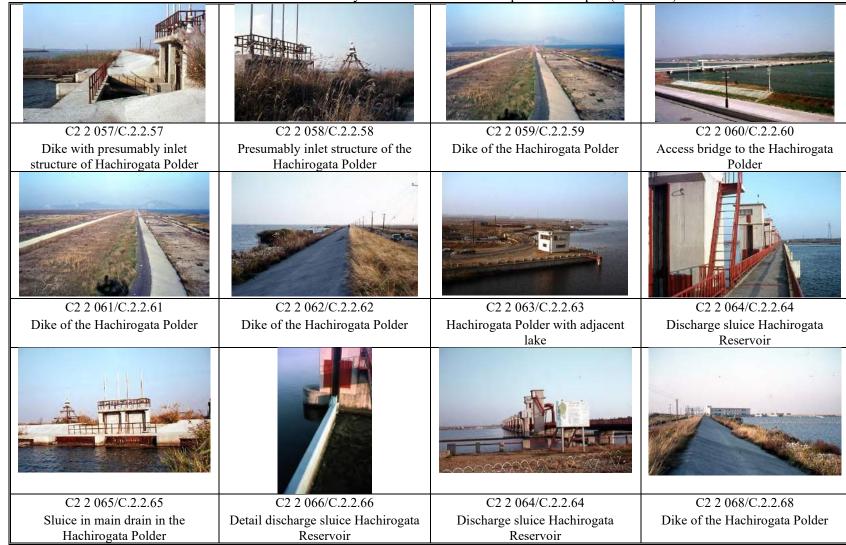


Table 1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Adriaan Volker on polders in Japan (continued)						
C2 1 021/C.2.1.21	C2 1 022/C.2.1.22	C2 1 023/C.2.1.23	C2 1 024/C.2.1.24			
Dike of the Hachirogata Polder	Possibly supply of irrigation water to the Hachirogata Polder	Irrigation canal or drain in the Hachirogata Polder	View at the Hachirogata Polder			
C2 1 025/C.2.1.25	C2 1 026/C.2.1.26	C2 1 027/C.2.1.27	C2 1 028/C.2.1.28			
Dike of the Hachirogata Polder	View at the Hachirogata Polder	Lake along the Hachirogata Polder	Bridge to Hachirogata Polder			
C2 1 029/C.2.1.29	C2 1 030/C.2.1.30	C2 1 031/C.2.1.31	C2 1 032/C.2.1.32			
Dike of the Hachirogata Polder	Road in the Hachirogata Polder	Irrigation canal in the Hachirogata Polder	Irrigation canal in the Hachirogata Polder			

	<u> </u>	an Volker on polders in Japan (conti	inaea)
C2 1 033/C.2.1.33	C2 1 034/C.2.1.34	C2 1 035/C.2.1.35	C2 1 036/C.2.1.36
Dike of the Hachirogata Polder	Inlet for irrigation water in the Hachirogata Polder	Dike crossing for the inlet of irrigation water through the dike around the Hachirogata Polder	Irrigation canal in the Hachirogata Polder
C2 1 037/C.2.1.37	C2 1 038/C.2.1.38	C2 1 039/C.2.1.39	C2 1 040/C.2.1.40
Irrigation canal in the Hachirogata Polder	Pavement in the Hachirogata Polder	Dike of the Hachirogata Polder	Collector drain in the Hachirogata Polder
C2 2 041/C.2.2.41	C2 2 042/C.2.2.42	C2 2 043/C.2.2.43	C2 2 044/C.2.2.44
Houses in the Hachirogata Polder	Field in the Hachirogata Polder	Buildings in the Hachirogata Polder	Buildings in the Hachirogata Polder





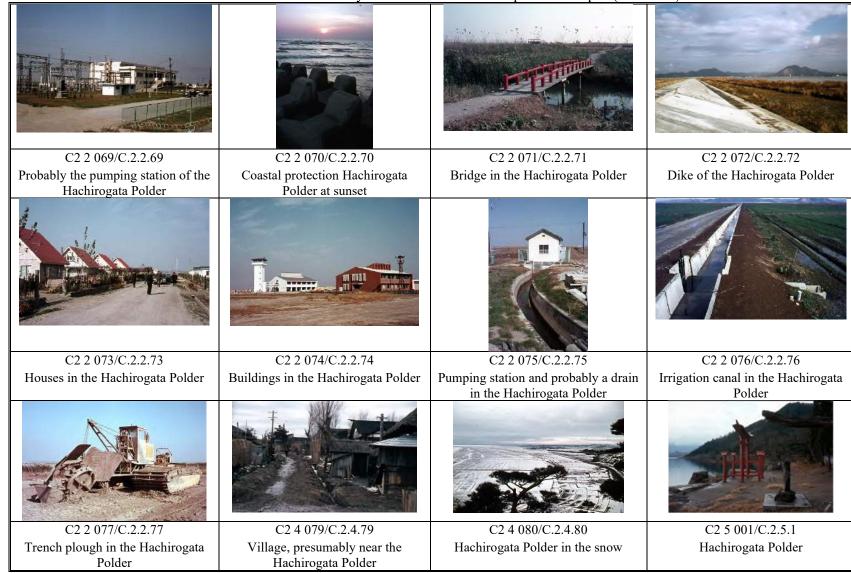


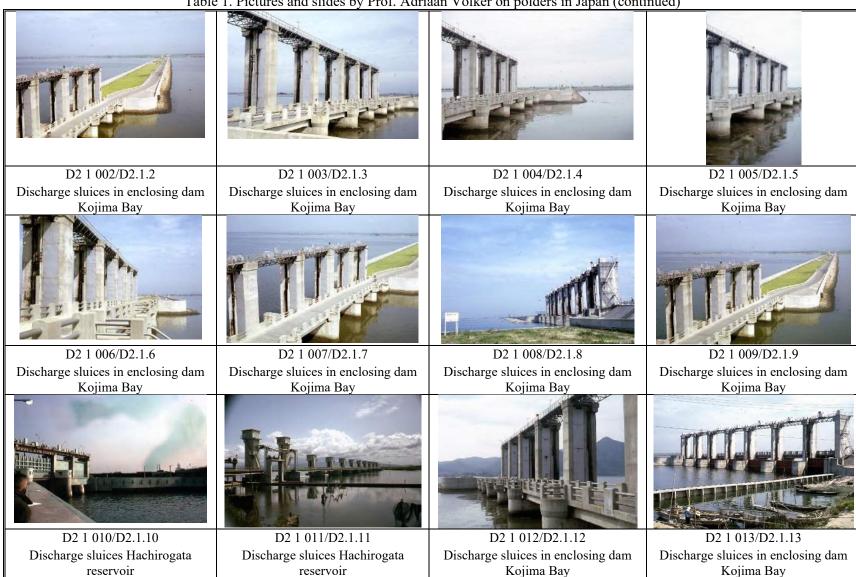
Table 1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Adriaan Volker on polders in Japan (continued)						
C2 5 002/C.2.5.2	C2 5 003/C.2.5.3	C2 5 004/C.2.5.4	C2 5 005/C.2.5.5			
Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder			
C2 5 006/C.2.5.6	C2 5 007/C.2.5.7	C2 5 008/C.2.5.8	C2 5 009/C.2.5.9			
Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder			
C2 5 010/C.2.5.10	C2 5 011/C.2.5.11	C2 5 012/C.2.5.12	C2 5 013/C.2.5.13			
Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder			





Tabl	e 1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Adria	aan Volker on polders in Japan (contir	nued)
C2 5 038/C.2.5.38	C2 5 039/C.2.5.39	C2 5 040/C.2.5.40	C2 6 041/C.2.6.41
Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder
C2 6 042/C.2.6.42	C2 6 043/C.2.6.43	C2 6 044/C.2.6.44	C2 6 045/C.2.6.45
Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder
C2 6 046/C.2.6.46	C2 6 047/C.2.6.47	C2 6 048/C.2.6.48	C2 6 049/C.2.6.49
Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder	Hachirogata Polder

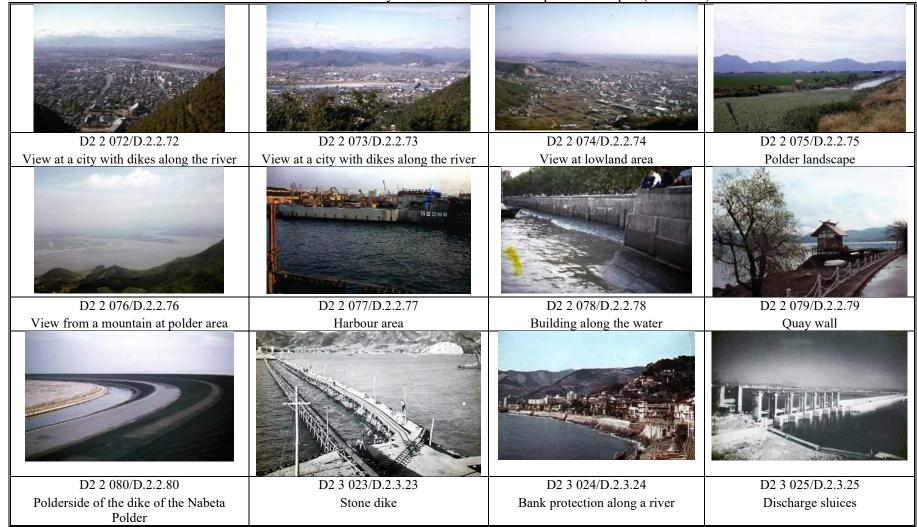


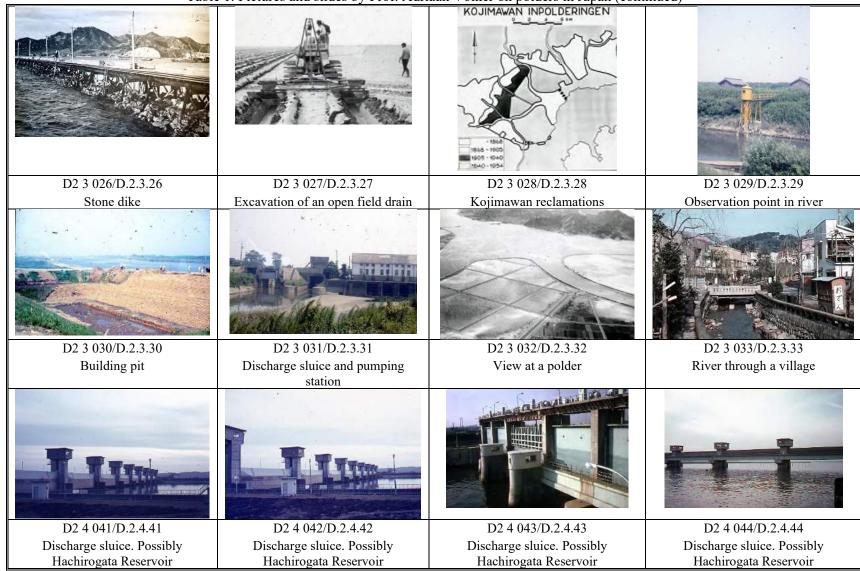


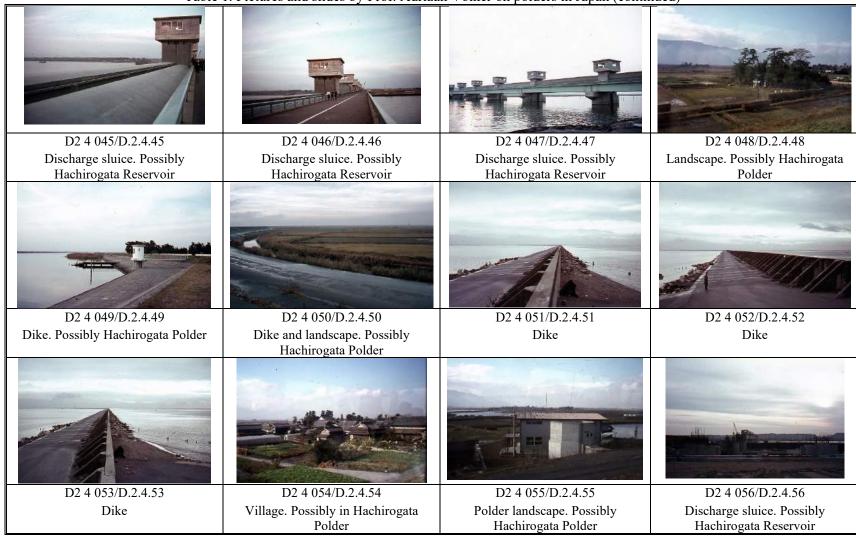


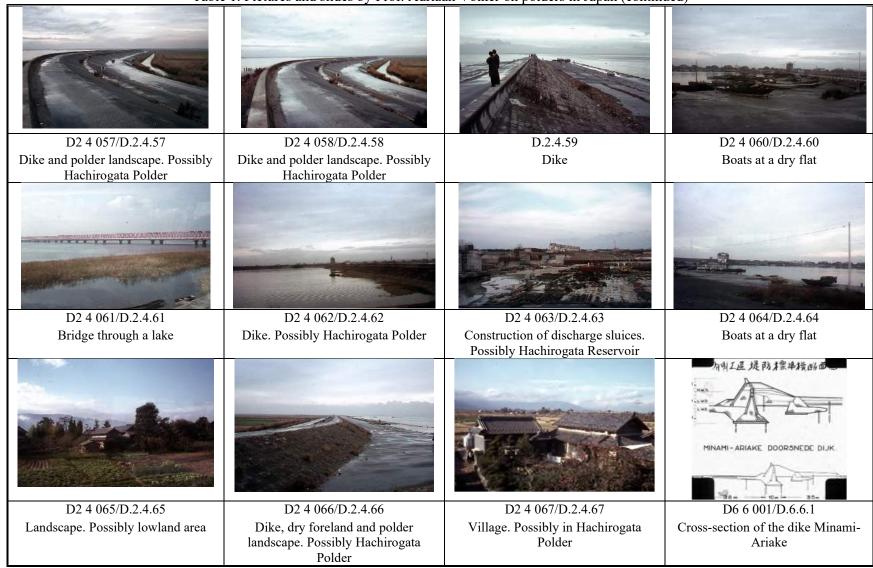


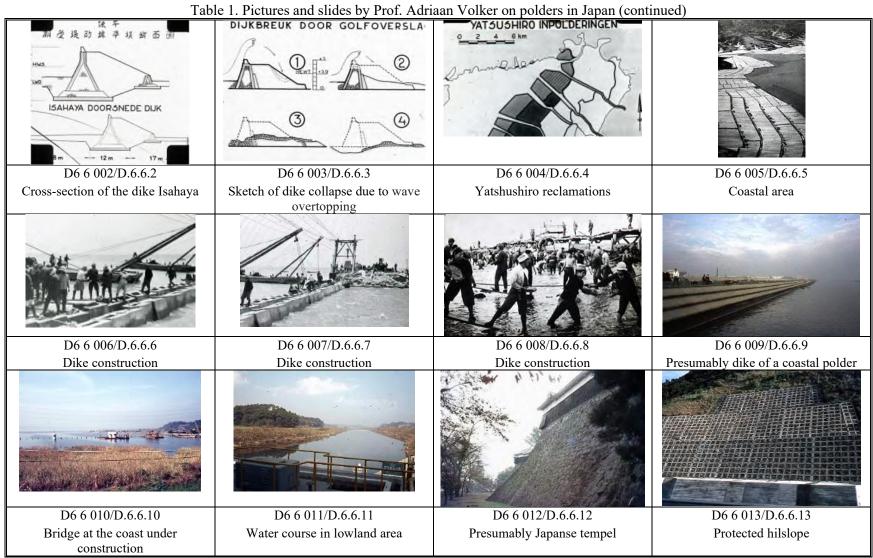


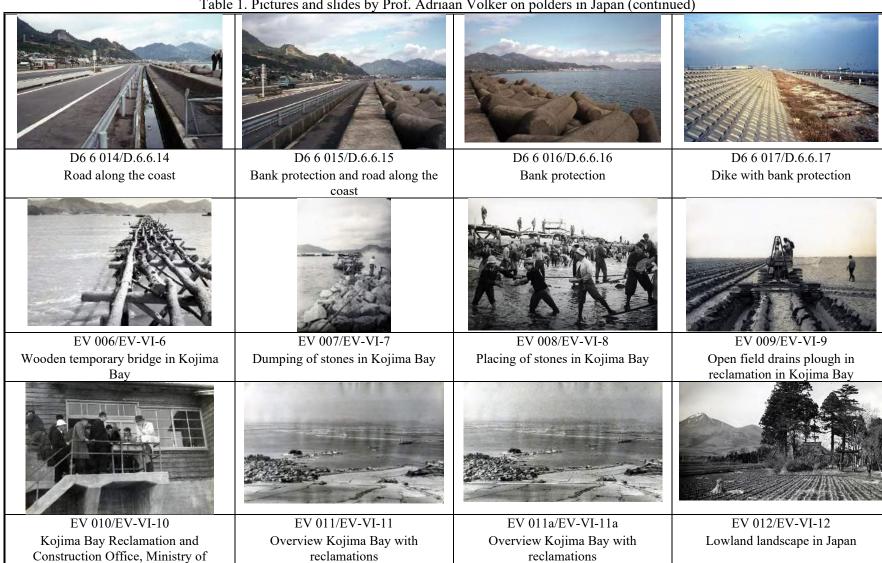












Agriculture and Forestry

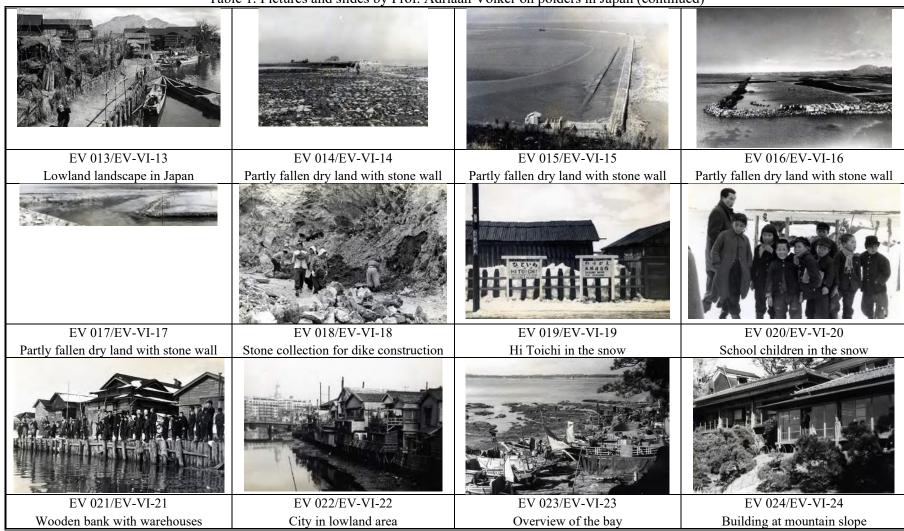


Table 1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Adriaan Volker on polders in Japan (continued)

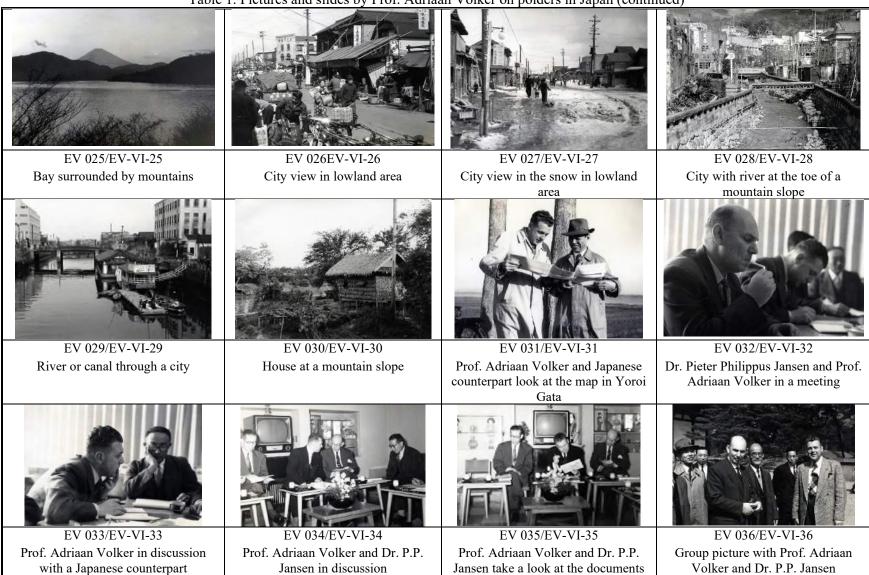


Table 1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Adriaan Volker on polders in Japan (continued)

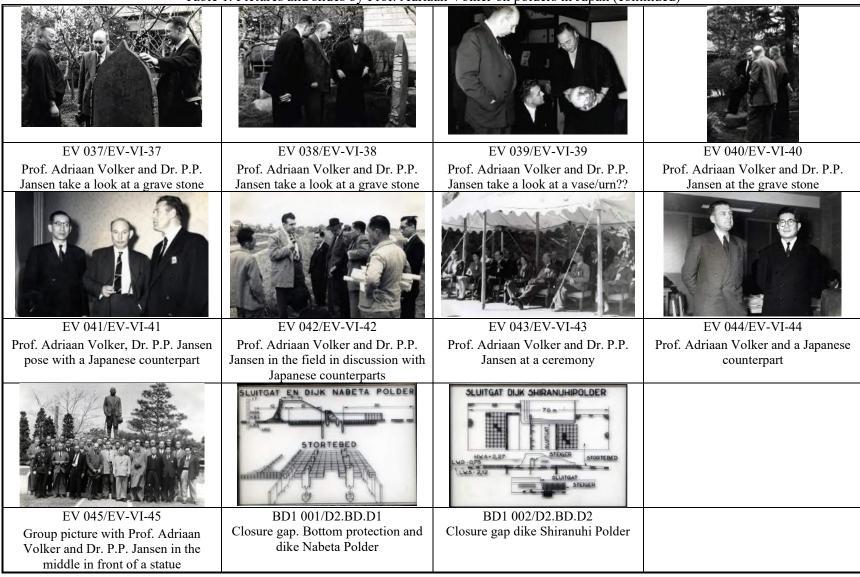
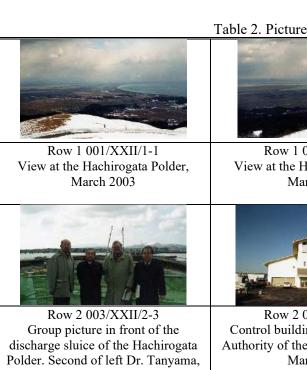


Table 2. Pictures and slides by Prof. Bart Schultz on the polders in Japan



aside of him Prof. Bart Schultz, March 2003



Row 1 002/XXII/1-2 View at the Hachirogata Polder, March 2003



Row 2 001/XXII/2-1 View at the Hachirogata Polder, March 2003



Row 2 002/XXII/2-2 Renovation activities for the discharge sluice of the Hachirogata Polder, March 2003



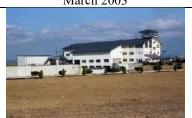
Row 2 004/XXII/2-4 Control building and office of the Authority of the Hachirogata Polder, March 2003



Row 3 001/XXII/3-1 Control building and office of the Authority of the Hachirogata Polder, March 2003



Row 3 002/XXII/3-2 Control building and office of the Authority of the Hachirogata Polder, March 2003



Row 3 003/XXII/3-3 Control building and office of the Authority of the Hachirogata Polder, March 2003



Row 3 004/XXII/3-4 Name plate of the Polder Museum of the Hachirogata Polder in Ogata Mura, March 2003



Row 4 001/XXII/4-1 Group picture in the Polder Museum of the Hachirogata Polder. Left dr. Tanyama, aside Prof. Bart Schultz, March 2003



Row 4 002/XXII/4-2 Pictures of the developers and advisors of the Hachirogata Polder. Picture right Dr. P.P. Jansen, former Chief Engineer Director of the Delta Service, March 2003

^{*)} Batavialand/original

Table 1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Bart Schultz on polders in Japan (continued)

Table 1. Pictures and slides by Prof. Bart Schultz on polders in Japan (continued)			
Learning to the second of the			
Row 4 003/XXII/4-3	Row 6 001/XXII/6-1	Row 6 002/XXII/6-2	D8 25 006/XXV-6
Picture of Dr. P.P. Jansen, former Chief Engineer Director of the Delta Service in the Polder Museum of the Hachirogata Polder, March 2003	Pumping station of the Hachirogata Polder	Pumping station of the Hachirogata Polder	Discharge sluices of the Hachirogata Reservoir
D8 25 007/XXV-7 Discharge sluices of Kojima Bay	D8 25 008/XXV-8 Discharge sluices of the Hachirogata Reservoir		