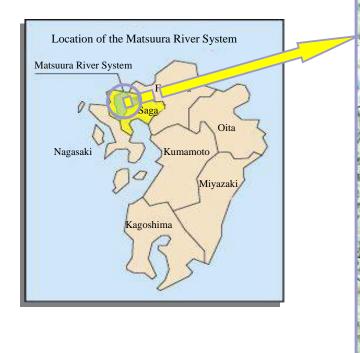


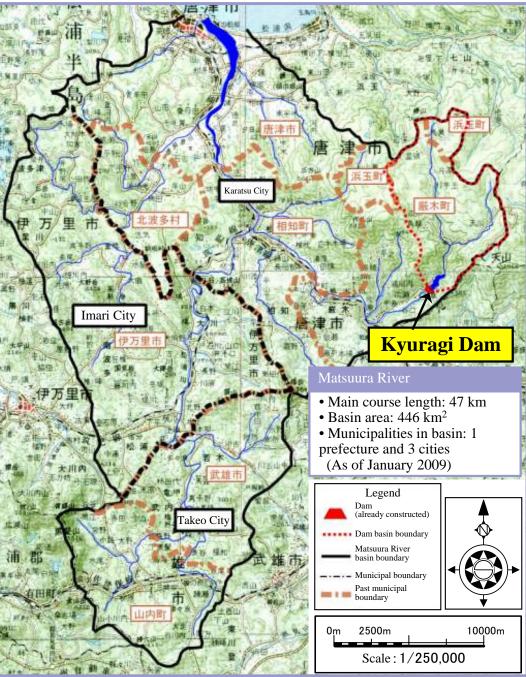
Kyuragi Dam Branch, Takeo Office of River, Kyushu Regional Bureau, MLIT

# 1. Project Summary

# Location of the Kyuragi Dam

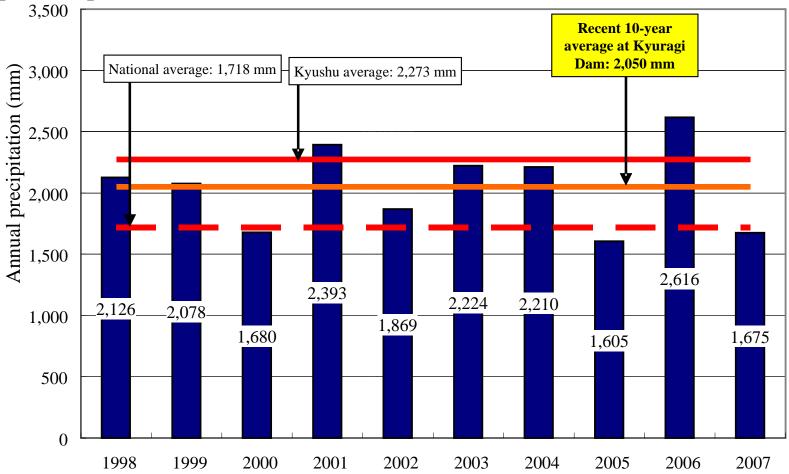
- This dam is situated on the Kyuragi River, a tributary of the Matsuura River (whose main course length and basin area are 47 km and 446 km<sup>2</sup>, respectively).
- The catchment area is 33.7 km<sup>2</sup>, which accounts for about 7.6% of the whole of the Matsuura River basin. The dam construction costs were about 61.4 billion yen.





# Precipitation

The mean annual precipitation for a recent 10-year period (1998-2007) was 2,050 mm in the upstream part of the dam.



- Note 1: The precipitation is measured at rain-gauge stations (Amagawa, Hirokawa, Hoshiryo, and Kyuragi Dam) in the upstream part of the dam.
- Note 2: The national and Kyushu averages are from 1971 to 2000 (1,300 points throughout the country) (Source: Japanese Water Resources in FY2007).

# Kyuragi Dam Construction History

1968:	Preparatory assessment start
April 1968 to March 1973:	Preparatory assessment
April 1973 to March 1975:	Construction plan survey
April 16, 1973:	<b>Opening of the Kyuragi Dam survey office</b>
April 3, 1975:	Organizational changes to the construction office
December 26, 1977:	Notice of the basic plan
October 30, 1979:	Agreement on the compensation criteria
March 29, 1982:	Notice of the second change to the basic plan
	(dam height and period)
March 30, 1983:	Notice of the third change to the basic plan (users)
August 26, 1983:	Start of concreting of the main body
October 26, 1983:	Cornerstone ceremony
June 5, 1986:	Completion of concreting of the main body
September 3, 1986:	Start of trial filling
March 15, 1987:	Completion
May 23, 1987:	Organizational changes to the management center

### As of May 2009, 22 years have passed since the completion of the Kyuragi Dam.

# Outline of the Kyuragi Dam



### Specifications

- Type: Concrete gravity dam
- Dam height: 117.0 m
- Crest length: 390.4 m
- Basin area: 33.7 km<sup>2</sup>
- Reservoir area: 0.42 km<sup>2</sup>
- Gross capacity: 13,600,000 m<sup>3</sup>

### Kyuragi Dam: MLIT Management start: FY1987

### Purpose

- Flood control
- Designed flood discharge at the dam: 660 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Flood discharge: 520 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- Flood storage: 6,200,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- Water use
- Unspecified water: 800,000m<sup>3</sup>
- Drinking water: 1,370,000m<sup>3</sup>
- Industrial water: 430,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- Power generation water: 3,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>

**Capacity for measures** 

# Reservoir Capacity Distribution Chart

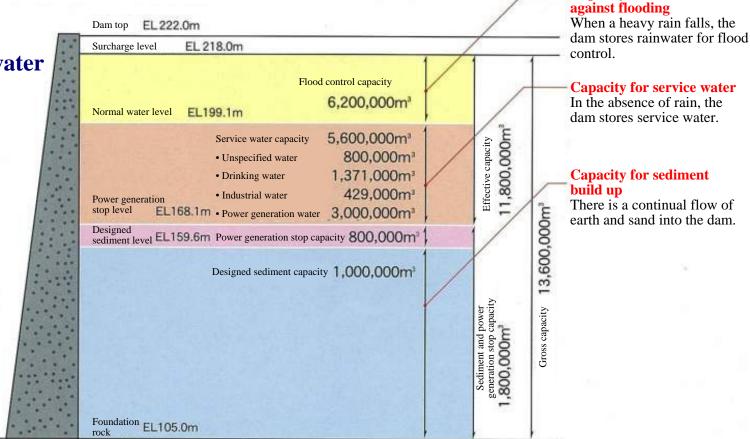
### The capacity of the Kyuragi Dam has been specified for the following purposes:

### **O Flood control**

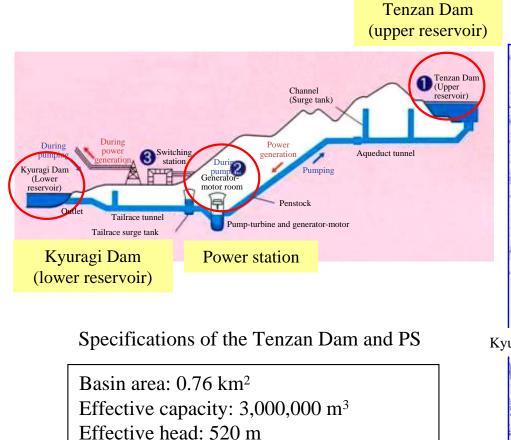
- **O** Water use
  - Unspecified water
  - Drinking water
  - Industrial water
  - Power generation water
- **O** Sedimentation

Reservoir capacity distribution chart

In order to systematically and economically use the precious water supply stored by the dam, the reservoir discharge is divided up on the basis of the application as shown in the accompanying figure.

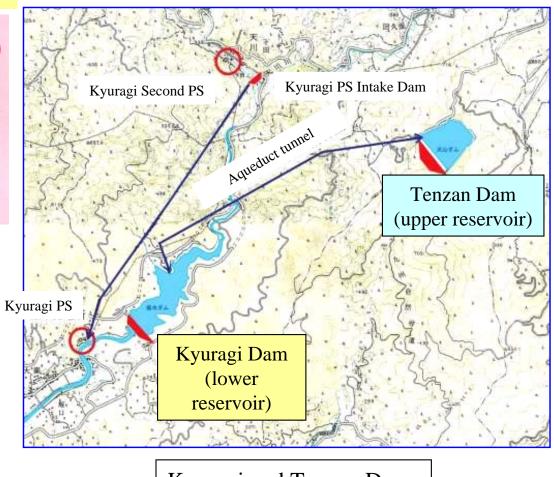


# Pumped-Storage Power Generation



Maximum power discharge: 140 m<sup>3</sup>/s Maximum power: 600,000 kW

About pumped-storage power generation

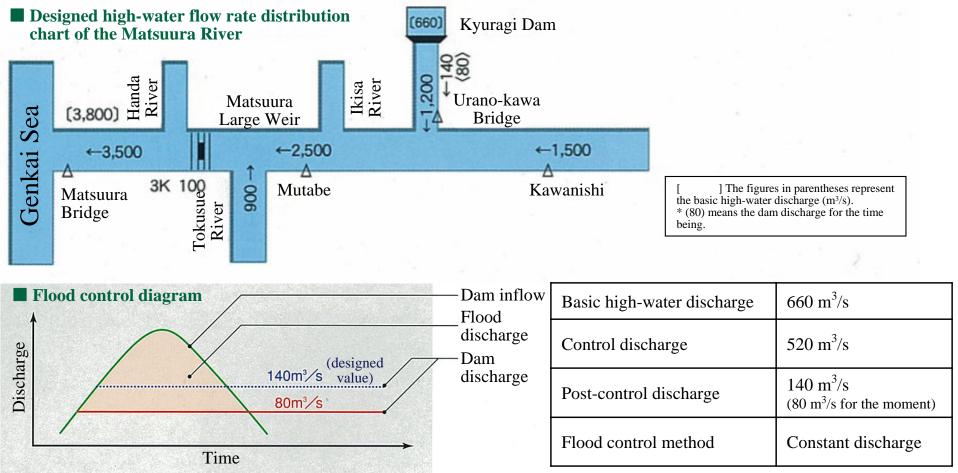


Kyuragi and Tenzan Dams

# 2. Flood Control

# Flood Control Plan

The Kyuragi Dam has been specified with a control discharge of 520 m<sup>3</sup>/s and a discharge of 140 m<sup>3</sup>/s (80 m<sup>3</sup>/s for the time being) so that the design discharge is 660 m<sup>3</sup>/s. As a result, a combination with flood control facilities in the basin of the Matsuura River attains the following specifications at Matsuura Bridge, a datum point in the downstream section: a basic high-water flow rate of 3,800 m<sup>3</sup>/s and a design high-water flow rate of 3,500 m<sup>3</sup>/s.



# Alert Announcement Criteria for the Kyuragi Dam

# Flood Alert at the Kyuragi Dam

	Alert announcement criteria	Discharge facilities	Discharge state
Advisory	<ul> <li>(1) When the Saga Weather Station issues a rainfall advisory or alert in the northern part of Saga Prefecture</li> <li>(2) When the basin's mean cumulative and hourly</li> </ul>	Branch pipe valve 0 to 2 m <sup>3</sup> /s	Inflow Outflow
(Staff collects information)	<ul> <li>rainfall has exceeded 20 mm and 5 mm, respectively</li> <li>(3) When a typhoon goes north beyond lat. 28° N within long. 126° to 134° E</li> </ul>	Main pipe valve 2 to 10 m <sup>3</sup> /s	Inflow = Outflow
Warning	(1) When water is discharged from an orifice or conduit gate	Orifice gate 10 to 30 m <sup>3</sup> /s	Until flood control Inflow = Outflow
(Half of the staff are mobilized for gate control)	are exceed 10 m <sup>3</sup> /s. (2) When the discharge exceeds the principal one	Conduit gate 30 to 80 m <sup>3</sup> /s	Flood control Maximum discharge: 80 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Emergency	<ul> <li>(1) When it is expected that the reservoir level will exceed EL. 218 m</li> <li>(2) When the dem discharge encede 80 m<sup>3</sup>/c</li> </ul>	Conduit gate 80 m <sup>3</sup> /s or over	Inflow = Outflow
(All the staff are mobilized)	1 (3) When an emergency response to a serious disaster is		(River in a natural state)

# **Recent Dam Running States**

# Recent Discharge States Number of flood alerts in the recent past

Fiscal year	Prior	i tumber of flood alerts	Number of warnings	Discharge of 10 m <sup>3</sup> /s or more after a warning		Demeder
Fiscal year	frequency	(advisory at the announcement)		Gate discharge freq.	Gate discharge days	Remarks
2002		17	2	2	3	↓ Maximum discharge: 80 m³/s September 16: Flood control
2003		27	5	4	4	July 19: Flood control
2004		43	9	5	6	
2005		21	2	2	2	
2006		24	9	6	11	July 4: Flood control September 16: Flood control
2007		21	4	3	4	August 3: Flood control
2008		29	4	2	3	
Total		182	35	24	33	Flood control frequency: 7 times
Annual average		26	5	3	5	

### **Top five inflows to the Kyuragi Dam**

	Date of occurrence	Inflow	
1	September 16 to 18, 2006	<b>316 m<sup>3</sup>/s</b>	
2	August 19 and 20, 1993	<b>198 m<sup>3</sup>/s</b>	
3	July 4 and 5, 2006	<b>195 m<sup>3</sup>/s</b>	
4	September 14 to 17, 2002	189 m <sup>3</sup> /s	
5	July 2 and 3, 1990	178 m <sup>3</sup> /s	
Info.	August 2 and 3, 2007	82 m <sup>3</sup> /s (peak in the last year)	

\* Designed high-water discharge at the Kyuragi Dam: 660 m<sup>3</sup>/s (Exceedable probability: 1/100)

# 3. Maintenance

### **Proper Maintenance of the Dam**

For proper dam control when a flood has occurred, the dam, its facilities, and the surrounding area are monitored and maintained.

(1)	Removing drifting logs and waste in the reservoir	• After a discharge, logs and waste that have accumulated in the reservoir are properly disposed of in order to protect the outflow facilities and the inner environment of the reservoir.
(2)	Supplying water to areas suffering a drought	<ul> <li>The water flow function is maintained appropriately in the event of a drought.</li> <li>A "Drought Control Meeting" is held to supply the required amount of water according to user demand.</li> </ul>
(3)	Surveying the water quality of the reservoir and taking action to deal with water quality incidents	<ul><li>The water quality of the reservoir is monitored.</li><li>Quick action is taken to deal with any water quality incidents.</li></ul>
(4)	Running the discharge facilities properly (maintenance and repair)	<ul> <li>The sediment level in the reservoir is measured.</li> <li>The slopes around the reservoir are maintained and repaired.</li> <li>The dam body (leakage, uplift pressure, and displacement) is inspected.</li> <li>The electrical and mechanical facilities are inspected and repaired.</li> <li>When opening the gate, an alert is issued and the downstream section is patrolled.</li> </ul>

### **Removing drifting logs and waste in the reservoir**

• After a discharge, the logs and waste that have accumulated in the reservoir are properly disposed of in order to protect the outflow facilities and the inner environment of the reservoir.

Waste in the reservoir is identified and collected in the early stages so as to protect the outflow facilities and to prevent the waste from flowing downstream.

After a discharge period, waste piles up in the reservoir.

If we do nothing

The waste will have an adverse effect on the outflow facilities and degrade the water quality in the reservoir.

The reservoir and its surrounding area is patrolled with a boat to find the waste in the early stages.

Waste is collected and quickly dispose of.

Waste that has accumulated in the reservoir after a discharge





### Supplying water to areas suffering from a drought

◆ If a drought requires the coordination of water use, the necessary information is provided to the users in order for them to hold talks about water demand.

• When an abnormal drought occurs, a Drought Control Meeting is held in order to ensure the supply of the required amount of water according to the user demand.

#### (1) Providing the necessary information in the event of a drought

The information concerning rivers includes precipitation, flow rates, available storage, and discharges.

#### (2) Holding a drought control meeting to have talks with the users if action to deal with a drought is necessary

When a large-scale drought occurs, the national government holds drought meetings to harmonize the various interests by reducing or stopping the intake and recommending or mediating discharges.

#### (3) Maintaining appropriate water flow functions

The standard flow rates of the Kyuragi River are 0.75 m<sup>3</sup>/s at Urano-kawa Bridge and 1.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s at Matsuura Large Weir (design datum point). If the flow rates declines, water is discharged from the dam.



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### **Running the discharge facilities properly (maintenance and repairs) (2)**

• To ensure that the dam is fully functional, a variety of observation units have been installed in the body of the dam to measure the leakage, uplift pressure, and displacement (deflection), and these instruments are inspected regularly.

• When an earthquake has occurred, the safety the dam is confirmed by making emergency inspections to check for any changes in the leakage and uplift pressure as well as any rise in the number of percolating paths.

#### Inspecting the dam body

#### Leakage

Leak detectors have been installed along the inspection gallery to monitor the amount of leakage from the body and foundation rock of the dam.

#### Displacement

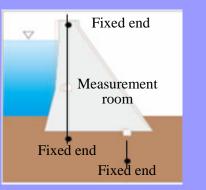
Piano wire is used to connect the top and bottom of the dam as a datum line to measure the dam displacement.

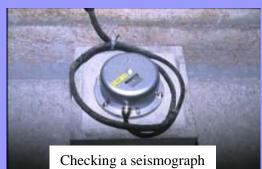
### Seismic intensity and uplift pressure

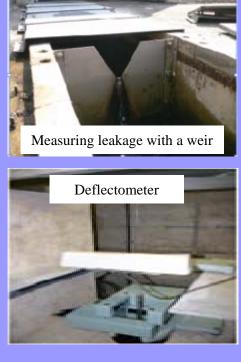
Seismographs have been installed within and outside the dam to collect seismic data on the dam if it is excited by an earthquake. Any changes in the dam are monitored by measuring the force of water maintained in the reservoir that would push the dam body upward.



Measuring leakage with a gauge









Checking an uplift pressure gauge

### **Running the discharge facilities properly (maintenance and repair) (3)**

◆ To properly maintain the discharge operation of the dam proper, the gate facilities (orifice and conduit gates), selective intake equipment, controllers for the discharge units, alarms, a variety of instruments, and electrical appliances are maintained and repaired.

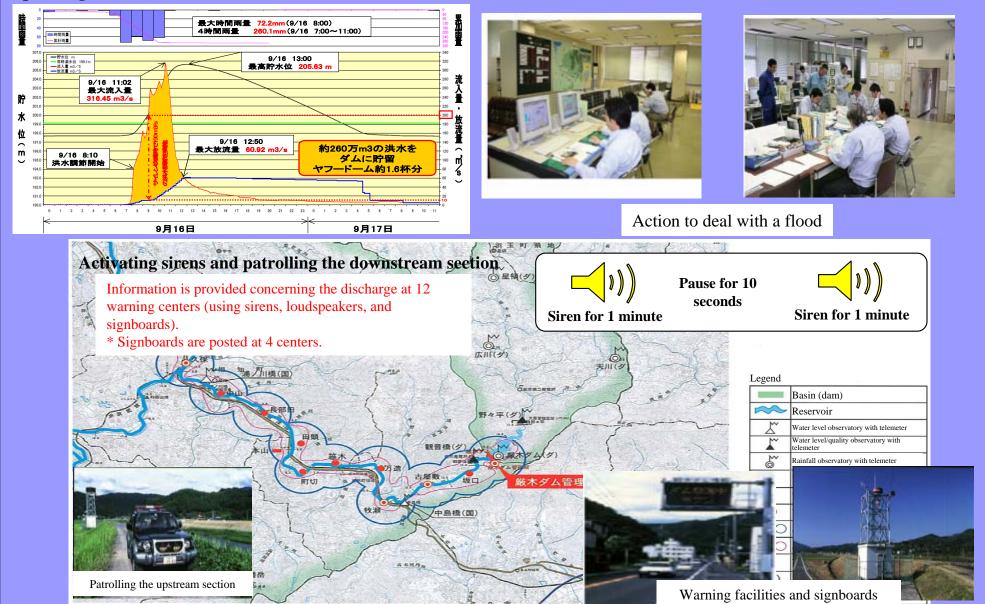
厳 木 ダ ム 点 検 整 備 基 進 (案) 厳木ダム操作編則第19条に規定する点検及び整備は、次に定める基準により行うものとする。 水叩の洗面、提体の劣化、厚料、ひびわれ、溜水、沈下、その粒、外親上の 異常を常に監視し、水叩部の洗掘調査は年1回満水前に実施すること。 毎日 41.+4 理体内監査部の各種調査、観測設備並びにこれに使用する計器、用具等は 常に機能を発揮し得るよう毎月1回点検査備すること。 1回/月 (1)外観上の目視及び聴音による点検は常に行うこと。 毎日 (2)扇体部 7 変形、損傷を目視により直接すること (3) 戸当たり部 変形、損傷を目視により直検すること、 (4)開閉装置 油圧ユニット等の油漏れ、作動状況、給油状態、変形、損傷を点核すること 主放流設備 (6)集中於油裝膏 コンジットゲート 給油装置の作動状況、グリスの補充を行うこと 6) 邊側操作祭 Inspecting the operation setup console Checking an alarm 機関操作盤の作動状況及び各ランプの点灯状況を点検すること。 (7)その他 放売管及び付属設備等の損傷、変形等を点検すること。 (8)ゲートの塗装は、7年に1回を原用とする。 1回/7年 毎日 (1)外観上の目視及び聴音による直接は常に行うこと。 (2)各部の損傷、変形、漏水、作動状況を点検すること。 (3)機関操作盤の作動状況及び各ランプの点灯状況を点検すること。 . 低水放流設備 (4)電動機、開閉器の変形、損傷を点検すること。 (5)費車等の油漏れ、作動状況、給油状態、変形、損傷等を直接すること。 (6)機関操作量の作動状況及び各ランプの点灯状況を直接すること。 (1)作動状況及び各ランプの点灯状況を目視により点検すること 雷気波道 1日/1ヶ 堡 A \* 74 8 283 SNS 81 (1)作動状況及び各ランプの点灯状況を目視により点検すること。 工業名 (2)放発設備利期装置の保守点検整備については、「連続省電気通信施設 保守要領」によるものとする。 技流設得到複数 用端末馨菁 1回/6ヶ月 支援旅行 他周辺 モの # \$. 每日 (1)作動状況及び各ランプの点灯状況を目視により直接すること。 : 通信設備 無 線 通 信 波 信 .1回/20月(2)通信設備の様々点検整備については、「九州地方就会の専用通信の単体 通 道 数 備 1回/0ヶ月の運用及び電気通信施設の保守委領(集)に準拠するものとする。 (1) 作動状況及び各ランプの点灯状況を目視により点検すること。 毎日 請見 Overhauling the generator (2)データスな、結束の有無を印字記録等により点後すること。 (2)デーシステム (3)テレメータ設備の保守点検整備については、「九州地方建設局専用通信 回線の適用及び電気通信施設の保守要領(案)」に準定するものとする。 Connecting the operation panel of the conduit gate 7。テレメータ設備 1回/2ヶ月 野女平(漢数) 銀音機(定時) (1)作職状況及び各ランプの点灯状況を目視により点検すること。
(2)操作卓にて順次点検を行い、各書報局装置の動作を直接すること。
(3)放流書報段操の保守点検査傷については、「九州地方建設局専用通信 云 础 毎日 放演警報設備 151 卸装置 |面/2ヶ 88 回線の運用及び電気通信設備の保守要領(素)」に準拠するものとする。 B 装 . 貯水油園道 週に1回および出水後において貯水池法面及び管理用道路等の貯水池商 辺を通知すること。 1回/道 (管理用道路を含く . 碧報車等 著報車を含めて自動車は、常時良好な状態に整備しておき、何時でも出動 毎日 たるようにしておくこと。 1) 試運転を行い、各部の異常の有無を確認すること 1. 作業船 1回/3ヶ月 2) 支形、損傷、漏水の点検を行うこと。 流木防熱施設 )網場及び固定アンカーは、目視による外観点検を行うこと 1日/年 (2)通船ゲートの期閉發具の直検を行うこと。 1回ノ3ヶ月 (1)外観上の自視による卓技を常に行うこと。 13. けい拾録値 Inspection and maintenance standards for Kyuragi Dam (draft)

Installing the operation panel of the conduit gate

### **Running the discharge facilities properly (maintenance and repair) (5)**

• When a flood has occurred, operation of the discharge facilities (orifice and conduit gates, and selective intake units), sirens, and patrolling of the downstream sections are carried out.

#### Operating the dam when a flood has occurred



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# 4. Water Source Area

### Events

■ The "Kyuragi River Ayu Festival" has been held at the Kyuragi Dam every July to present various events, such as an ayu catching competition and fine noodle speed-eating contest. The number of participants exceeds 3,000 every year.

In addition, a "One-day Hands-on Study of Kyuragi Dam and Tenzan Power Station" is organized and a "Boy's Soft Baseball Tournament for the Kyuragi Dam Sayonoumi Pennant" is held at the Sayonoumi Sport Park. Many teams participate in the tournament and fight a pitched battle in the rich natural environment every year.



Kyuragi River Ayu Festival



One-day Hands-on Study of Kyuragi Dam and Tenzan Power Station



Sayonoumi Lakeside Satoyama Promenade



Boy's Soft Baseball Tournament for the Kyuragi Dam Sayonoumi Pennant



Kaze-no-Furusato Festival

### Vision for the Water Source Area

■ After defining the "Vision for the Water Source Area" in FY2001, three working groups were set up: "Making a Sayonoumi lakeside satoyama promenade," "Protecting the Sayono spring," and "Becoming acquainted with Sayonoumi water" to work on what could be done concretely and to assign various roles to the residents in the water source area, Karatsu City, the organizations concerned, and the dam administrators. As a result, various activities have started to turn the vision into a reality.

