

# 2008 Yamanashi Facts and Figures

*Yamanashi Facts and Figures*



Towards the inscription of Mt. Fuji as a World Cultural Heritage Site



# The Four Seasons of Yamanashi

The Four Seasons of Yamanashi



## A Word from the Governor

Yamanashi Prefecture is blessed with the geographical advantage of being both rich in nature and adjacent to the large metropolitan areas in and around Tokyo.

It is imperative that the prefecture vitalize its industry and economy by making full use of these advantages, actively attracting companies to the region and promoting tourism and agriculture. And we must also strengthen our financial base of tax revenue, so that we can in turn strengthen our medical, welfare, educational, and cultural infrastructure, guaranteeing the establishment of safe, sound, and livable communities.

Since my inauguration as Governor of Yamanashi, I have multilaterally and comprehensively researched the possibility of a speedy realization of the 7 main objectives and fundamental principles that can change Yamanashi, and my 127-Item Policy Proposal is a concrete step towards these goals. Using this research, and together with the invaluable opinions of many prefectural citizens, I have drafted the Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan.

This plan delineates the content, schedule, and quantitative indicators of the 307 measures and programs to be implemented in the four years from 2007 to 2010, all towards the realization of the 7 Basic Objectives such as "Yamanashi Changing," etc.

I ask for the cooperation of local citizens in the promotion of the Action Plan as we try to make Yamanashi the "most livable prefecture in Japan."

This pamphlet introduces the facts and figures of Yamanashi from a variety of viewpoints. I hope that through the data contained herein you will truly get a feel for our prefecture's potential, and I hope that you will find this pamphlet useful as a reference about Yamanashi.

Shomei Yokouchi  
Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture

## CONTENTS

■ The Four Seasons of Yamanashi	1
■ Yamanashi Facts and Figures	
Geographical Features	3
Area and Population	5
History	7
Industry	9
Data File	13
International Exchange	17
■ The Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan	19
■ Prefectural Government Administrative Organization	25
■ Prefectural Budget	27
■ Facilities Guide	29
■ Telephone Inquiries	31
■ The Charms of Yamanashi	
Festivals with Local Flavor	33
National Treasures	34
The Tastes and Crafts of Yamanashi	35
A Stroll through Yamanashi	37

■ "The Four Seasons of Yamanashi" Photographs  
Spring — Peach Field in Shimpu with the Ho'o Mountains in the background  
Summer — Sunflower field in Akeno  
Autumn — Erin Temple with autumn leaves  
Winter — Oshino Hakkai and Mt. Fuji

■ Cover Photograph  
Mt. Fuji and Aokigahara Forest | Main Hall of the Kitaguchi Hongu Fuji Sengen Shrine  
Main Hall of the Fuji Omuro Sengen Shrine | Womb-Like Yoshida Tree Cavern



Spring



Summer



Winter

Autumn



# Geographical Features

Looking north from the Kofu Basin



This photograph was taken near the Chubu-Odan Expressway's Shirane Interchange.

Yamanashi Prefecture is surrounded by steep mountains: to the northeast is the Chichibu Mountain Range; the Akaishi Mountains (Southern Alps) lie to the west at approximately 3,000 meters above sea level. In the south is Mount Fuji, Japan's highest mountain at 3,776 meters; and finally, vast plains spread out to the bases of Mount Yatsugatake and Mount Kayagatake in the north. Many of these mountainous regions—rich in exquisite forest, lake, and ravine sceneries—have been designated as Natural Parks, such as the Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park.

**Principal Rivers:** The Fuji River is one of the three most rapid rivers of Japan

	Length		Length
Fuji River <small>(including the Kamanashi River)</small>	122.40km	Hi River	28.40km
Haya River	61.00km	Tsuru River	24.05km
Katsura River	52.85km	Ashi River	23.64km
Fuefuki River	46.50km	Doshi River	20.00km
Ara River	34.00km	Tama River	19.74km
Shio River	33.06km		

Note: Distances are only for the portion of the river within Yamanashi Prefecture  
Source: River Data Chart

**Principal Lakes:** The Fuji Five Lakes are some of the largest lakes in Japan

	(Circumference)	(Area)	(Depth)	(Altitude)
Lake Yamanaka	13.87km	6.80km <sup>2</sup>	13.3m	980.5m
Lake Kawaguchi	20.94km	5.70km <sup>2</sup>	14.6m	830.5m
Lake Motosu	11.82km	4.70km <sup>2</sup>	121.6m	900.0m
Lake Sai	9.85km	2.10km <sup>2</sup>	71.7m	900.0m
Lake Shoji	6.80km	0.50km <sup>2</sup>	15.2m	900.0m
Lake Shibire	1.20km	0.08km <sup>2</sup>	11.0m	885.5m

Source: Geographical Survey Institute

**Principal Mountains:** Mt. Fuji is one of the three most famous mountains of Japan

	Height above sea level		Height above sea level
Mt. Fuji	3,776m	Mt. Komagatake	2,967m
Mt. Kitadake	3,193m	Mt. Akadake	2,899m
Mt. Ainodake	3,189m	Mt. Kannondake	2,840m
Mt. Senjogatake	3,033m	Mt. Yakushidake	2,780m
Mt. Notoridake	3,026m	Mt. Jizogatake	2,764m

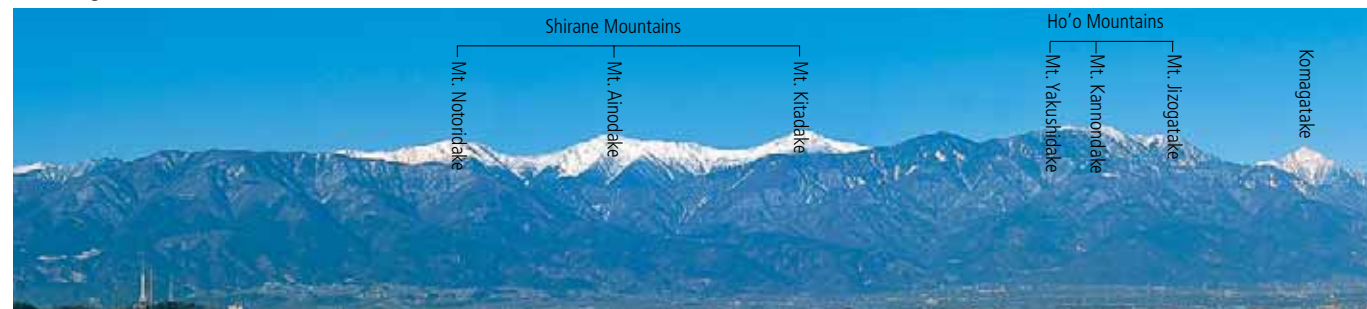
Source: Geographical Survey Institute

**Natural Parks:** These six natural parks take up approximately one third of the prefecture's land area

	(Area)	(Municipalities within the park grounds)	(Date of designation)
Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park	36,742ha	Fujiyoshida City and 6 other municipalities	1936.2.1
Minami Alps National Park	18,285ha	Nirasaki City and 3 other municipalities	1964.6.1
Chichibu-Tama-Kai National Park	46,834ha	Kofu City and 6 other municipalities	1950.7.10
Yatsugatake-Chushin-Kogen Quasi-National Park	4,088ha	Hokuto City	1964.6.1
Minami Alps Koma Prefectural Natural Park	14,841ha	Nirasaki City and 6 other municipalities	1966.4.1
Lake Shibire Prefectural Natural Park	362ha	Ichikawa-Misato Town	1959.4.2

Source: Yamanashi's Environment 2006

Looking west from the Kofu Basin

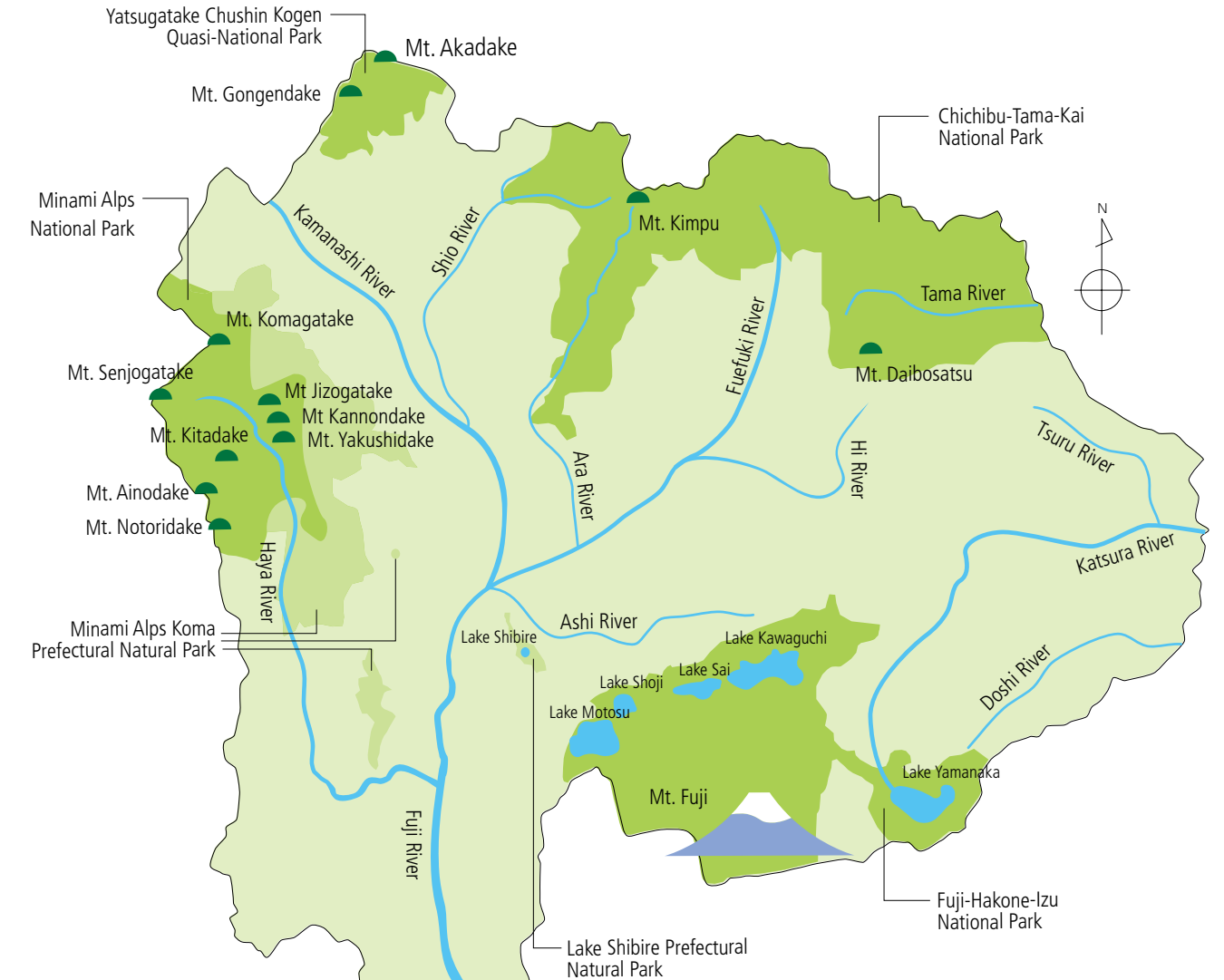


This photograph was taken from the Yatsushiro Furusato Park in Fuefuki City.

Looking northeast from the Kofu Basin



This photograph was taken near the Chubu-Odan Expressway's Shirane Interchange.



Looking southeast from the Kofu Basin

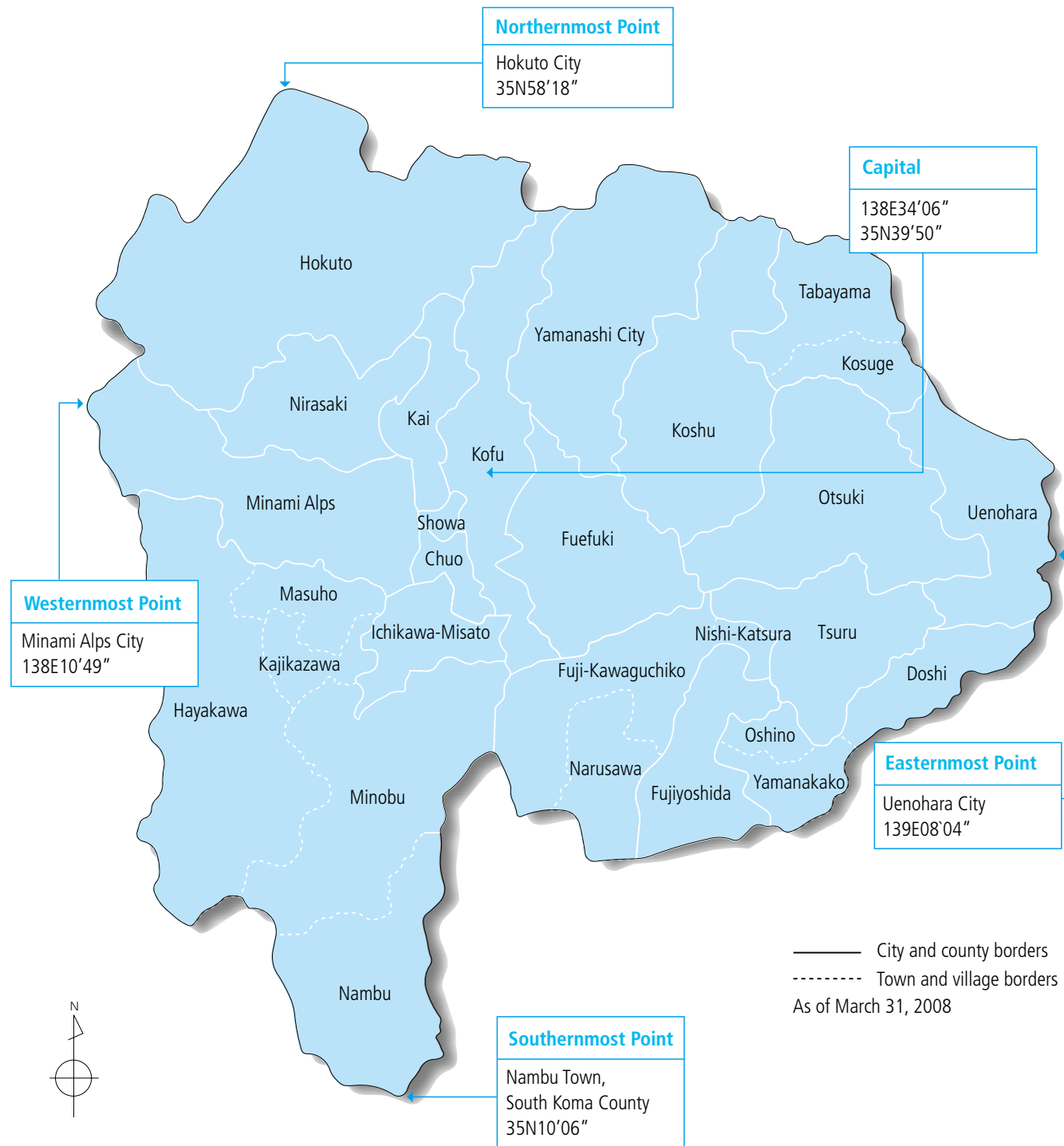


This photograph was taken near the Chubu-Odan Expressway's Shirane Interchange.

# Area and Population

Yamanashi Prefecture is positioned roughly in the center of the Japanese archipelago. Yamanashi makes up nearly one percent of Japan's total area of 377,929.99 km<sup>2</sup> (as of October 1, 2007) and 78% of the prefecture is covered by forests.

**Total Area: \* 4,465.37km<sup>2</sup>** Ranked 32nd in the nation (As of October 1, 2007)



**Total Population: 877,835** (As of October 1, 2007)

## Population and Number of Households in each Municipality

There are a total of 28 municipalities (13 cities, 9 towns, and 6 villages) in Yamanashi Prefecture (As of March 31, 2008).

Municipality	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) (2007/10/1)	Population (2007/10/1)			Number of Households (2007/10/1)
		Total	Male	Female	
Yamanashi Prefecture	*4,465.37	877,835	429,930	447,905	325,347
All cities	*2,817.00	748,165	366,207	381,958	279,782
All counties	*1,648.37	129,670	63,723	65,947	45,565
Kofu	212.41	199,324	97,905	101,419	84,194
Fujiyoshida	*121.83	51,970	25,362	26,608	17,774
Tsuru	161.58	34,453	16,517	17,936	13,293
Yamanashi City	289.87	38,273	18,360	19,913	13,312
Otsuki	280.30	29,987	14,582	15,405	10,601
Nirasaki	143.73	33,673	16,735	16,938	11,754
Minami Alps	*264.06	72,200	35,572	36,628	23,821
Hokuto	602.89	47,807	23,316	24,491	17,320
Kai	71.94	74,023	36,709	37,314	28,088
Fuefuki	201.92	71,165	34,178	36,987	25,564
Uenohara	170.65	28,341	14,208	14,133	10,305
Koshu	264.01	35,109	16,862	18,247	11,771
Chuo	31.81	31,840	15,901	15,939	11,985

Municipality	Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) (2007/10/1)	Population (2007/10/1)			Number of Households (2007/10/1)
		Total	Male	Female	
Nishi Yatsushiro County	75.07	17,596	8,520	9,076	5,964
Ichikawa-Misato	75.07	17,596	8,520	9,076	5,964
Minami Koma County	a)984.47	43,915	21,162	22,753	15,494
Masuho	65.17	12,929	6,308	6,621	4,367
Kajikazawa	46.81	4,130	1,944	2,186	1,422
Hayakawa	369.86	1,409	662	747	687
Minobu	a)302.00	15,545	7,409	8,136	5,838
Nambu	200.63	9,902	4,839	5,063	3,180
Naka Koma County	*9.15	17,171	8,682	8,489	6,741
Showa	*9.15	17,171	8,682	8,489	6,741
Minami Tsuru County	*a)420.78	49,321	24,550	24,771	16,647
Doshi	79.57	1,999	980	1,019	600
Nishi-Katsura	15.18	4,795	2,346	2,449	1,470
Oshino	25.15	8,652	4,690	3,962	2,799
Yamanakako	*52.81	5,460	2,647	2,813	1,741
Narusawa	*89.56	2,981	1,448	1,533	988
Fuji-Kawaguchiko	a)158.51	25,434	12,439	12,995	9,049
Kita Tsuru County	154.20	1,667	809	858	719
Kosuge	52.65	946	465	481	384
Tabayama	101.55	721	344	377	335

■ Population and household figures are estimates from the October 1, 2007 Yamanashi Prefecture Permanent Population Survey. They were estimated by adjusting the definite figures from the October 1, 2005 National Census, taking into account trends in population change.

■ Area figures are from the Geographical Survey Institute's "Survey of the Areas of the Municipalities of Japan." Figures marked with an asterisk (\*) are approximates used as a matter of convenience taken from the National Municipality Handbook published by the Local Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. Area figures of Minobu Town in Minami Koma County and Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town in Minami Tsuru County marked with "a)" do not include the 4.70 km<sup>2</sup> surface area of Lake Motosu, as the municipality of Lake Motosu has yet to be determined. However, figures for the total area of prefectural and county land do include the surface area of Lake Motosu.

## Municipality Mergers

Name Post-Merger	Date of Merger	Merged Municipalities
Kofu City	March 1, 2006	Kofu City, Nakamichi Town, Kami-Kuishiki Village (Northern region)
Yamanashi City	March 22, 2005	Yamanashi City, Makioka Town, Mitomi Village
Minami Alps City	April 1, 2003	Hatta Village, Shirane Town, Ashiyasu Village, Wakakusa Town, Kushigata Town, Kosai Town
Hokuto City	November 1, 2004	Akeno Village, Sutama Town, Takane Town, Nagasaka Town, Oizumi Village, Hakushu Town, Mukawa Village
Hokuto City	March 15, 2006	(Re-merger) Hokuto City, Kobuchizawa Town
Kai City	September 1, 2004	Ryuo Town, Shikishima Town, Futaba Town
Fuefuki City	October 12, 2004	Isawa Town, Misaka Town, Ichinomiya Town, Yatsushiro Town, Sakaigawa Village, Kasugai Town
Fuefuki City	August 1, 2006	(Re-merger) Fuefuki City, Ashigawa Village
Uenohara City	February 13, 2005	Uenohara Town, Akiyama Village
Koshu City	November 1, 2005	Enzan City, Katsunuma Town, Yamato Village
Chuo City	February 20, 2006	Tamaho Town, Tatomi Town, Toyotomi Village
Ichikawa-Misato Town	October 1, 2005	Mitama Town, Ichikawa-Daimon Town, Rokugo Town
Minobu Town	September 13, 2004	Shimobe Town, Nakatomi Town, Minobu Town
Nambu Town	March 1, 2003	Nambu Town, Tomizawa Town
Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town	November 15, 2003	Kawaguchiko Town, Katsuyama Village, Ashiwada Village
Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town	March 1, 2006	(Re-merger) Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town, Kami-Kuishiki Village (Southern region)



# History

History

## Ancient Times

The arrival of the first inhabitants to the Yamanashi region has been traced back to nearly 30,000 years ago. Members of this primitive society survived by means of hunting, fishing, and gathering fruit. Eventually, they progressed to rice production and village settlements were established, leading to the formation of an ancient province.

By the end of the fourth century, the Omaruyama, Choshizuka, and Maruyamazuka burial mounds had been built in the Sone-Kyuryo region of Nakatomi in Kofu City, which suggests that this region was a seat of power at the time.

By the eighth century Yamanashi was known as "Kai no Kuni," or Kai Province, and was comprised of four districts: Yamanashi, Yatsushiro, Koma and Tsuru. It is believed that the ancient provincial center was located near the areas of Kasugai, Misaka, and Ichinomiya, given the connotative place names of the region, and the fact that the Provincial Temple was located here.

From the beginning of the twelfth century the power of the ancient regime in the imperial court began to weaken, and military families started to gain strength. In 1131, Yoshikio Minamoto and his son Kiyomitsu came to the province and started the Kai-Genji clan.

## Middle Ages

The Takeda, Ogasawara and Nambu Families were the most prosperous families of the Kai-Genji clan, and remained prosperous until the end of the fifteenth century.

In the following century it was the Takeda clan who made a great deal of progress under the status of daimyo (warlord). Responsible for the construction of the two headquarters, Tsutsujigasaki Pavilion and Yogai Castle, the Takeda clan then attempted to take possession of neighboring prefectures.

During the Edo Period, which followed the decline of the Takeda clan in 1582, Kai Province was successfully dominated by the Oda, Toyotomi and Tokugawa families. Under the Edo Shogunate (military government) two main clans, Kofu and Yamura, were formed, but in 1724 Kai Province was put entirely under the control of the Edo Shogunate. With the development of the Koshu Kaido Route and the Fuji River Transport System, a steady flow of goods and culture from other regions was introduced to the province.

Clashes with the military government led to the corrosion of the clan system, and Kai Province took part in the outbreak of resistance that followed,

such as the Tempo Uprising. Also during this time, Japan was forced out of isolation by the United States and Europe, starting a long journey towards modernization.

## Modern Times

In March of 1868—the first year of the Meiji Era—the military government took hold of Kofu Castle, and Kai Province became Kofu Prefecture, later becoming Yamanashi Prefecture on November 20, 1871. Today, November 20 is known as Prefectural Citizens' Day.

The industrial promotion policies of Governor Fujimura during the early years of the Meiji Era led to the development of both the silk and wine-making industries here. The latter half of the era saw the opening of the Chuo Railway Line—enabling further development of industry and culture. Throughout the Meiji and Taisho eras the percentage of tenanted land increased, and the farmers of Yamanashi faced hardships such as tenancy disputes. The opening of the Chuo Railway Line led to the rapid decline of the Fuji River Transport System, which saw its end with the opening of the Minobu Railway Line at the beginning of the Showa Era.

As a result of agrarian land reform carried out during the occupation after World War II, the number of farms increased and agricultural activities became focused on fruit production. During the ensuing period of high economic growth, industry and commerce in Yamanashi Prefecture also developed considerably. The opening of the Chuo Expressway in 1982 led to much growth in the tertiary sector—a trend which continues today.



Maruyamazuka Burial Mound

## Meiji Era

- 1868: Imperial forces take hold of Kofu Castle, but Kai Province's government remains in place.
- 1869: The government of Kai Province is abolished and Kofu Prefecture is established.
- 1871: Kofu Prefecture becomes Yamanashi Prefecture, and Sanemasa Dohi is chosen as governor.
- 1873: Shiro Fujimura, Councilor of Osaka Prefecture, becomes supervisor of prefectural ordinances. (In the following year Fujimura is made governor)
- 1876: The Prefectural Hospital opens.
- 1877: The first prefectural assembly members are elected, and the first assembly is then held at Ichiren Temple in Otomachi. The Prefectural Office Building is completed.



The Prefectural Office upon its completion in 1877.

- 1889: The "cities, towns, and villages" system is established.
- 1890: Promulgation of the prefectural system throughout Japan. Founding of the Prefectural Police Department.
- 1891: Enforcement of the gun (district) system throughout the prefecture. Yamanashi instates the prefectural system.

- 1894: A meteorological station is established in Nishi Aonuma, Kofu.
- 1897: Kofu Fish Market opens.
- 1899: A system of direct voting for general assemblies is established. Kaikoku Bridge opens.
- 1900: Yamanashi Prefectural High School is rebuilt in its new location, the old site of Kofu Castle. Kofu Electrical Company starts generating electricity.
- 1902: Opening of Yamanashi Prefectural All Girls High School in the Kotobuki district. The Chuo Railway Sasago Tunnel opens, and the Chuo Railway Line extends to Otsuki station. The following year, the line extends to Nirasaki Station.
- 1904: Kofu Castle, located in Maizuru Park, is opened to the public.
- 1905: Telephone service between Tokyo and Kofu is installed.
- 1909: Organization of cultivated land begins.
- 1911: Yamanashi Prefectural Government is granted ownership of the imperial forests. The Chuo Railway line from Shinjuku to Nagoya is completed.

## Taisho Era

- 1912: Rules are established regarding the administration of those prefectural assets that were received as imperial gifts.
- 1916: Refurbishment of the Yamanashi Prefectural Hospital finished.
- 1920: A tower is erected in Maizuru Park to commemorate imperial gifts received. The first prefectural census is conducted, and Yamanashi's population is 583,453. Ukai Bridge, the first bridge in the prefecture made of reinforced concrete, is built over Fuefuki River.
- 1923: A sea plane is commissioned between Kajikazawa (near the Fuji River) and Minobu.
- 1925: A cattle farm owned and operated by the prefecture opens in Yatsugatake.

## Showa Era

- 1927: Mt. Fuji Weather Station established.
- 1928: Fuji-Minobu Railway Line completed.
- 1930: The new prefectural government building is finished. Production of

- silk cocoons reaches 4,630,000 kan (1 kan = 3.75 kg)—the highest number since the Meiji Era.
- 1931: The Chuo Line between Kofu and Shinjuku is electrified.
- 1935: Japan National Railways' Koumi Line is fully opened.
- 1936: The Fuji-Hakone-Izu Park is designated as a national park.
- 1941: The Fuji-Minobu Railway is nationalized, becoming the Japan National Railways' Minobu Line.
- 1944: Consumption of grapes is banned because tartaric acid is needed for the production of medicine for the war. Damage from the Great Tokai Earthquake reaches as far as Kofu.
- 1945: Nearly three-quarters (74%) of Kofu is reduced to ashes by air raids.
- 1948: The Yamanashi Prefectural Board of Education is established. The first Prefectural Arts Festival is held.
- 1949: Yamanashi University opens.
- 1950: Yamanashi's prefectural song is chosen. The first National Tree Planting Festival is held in Kofu.
- 1954: Under the Municipality Merger Promotion Law, the first merger takes place between Enzan Town and Okunoda Village.
- 1957: The Prefectural Nishiyama Power Plant starts generating electricity.



Opening of the Shin-Sasago Tunnel

- 1958: Shin-Sasago Tunnel opens on National Route 20.
- 1959: The Prefectural Agriculture Fruit Research Station successfully cultivates seedless grapes using the Gibberellin Process.
- 1960: Sister-state relations are started with the state of Iowa, USA.
- 1962: The first sewers are opened in Kofu City.
- 1964: Mount Fuji Subaru Line Toll Road opens.
- 1965: Weather radar is put into operation at the summit of Mount Fuji—one of the most sophisticated of its kind at that time.
- 1966: The first Shingen-Ko Festival is held in Kofu. The Northern Prefectural Hospital opens.
- 1967: Shin-Misaka Tunnel is opened.
- 1969: Opening of the Yamanashi Prefectural Public Corporation.
- 1970: The Prefectural Central Hospital opens.
- 1971: Mt. Atago's "Children's World" play area is opened. A bridge is built over Lake Kawaguchi.
- 1972: The "Green Line" access route to Shosenkyo is opened to the public.
- 1973: The Kofu Shojiko Toll Road is opened. Opening of the Prefectural Welfare Center for the Disabled, as well as a rehabilitation and consultation bureau. Sister state relations are started with Minas Gerais, Brazil.
- 1974: Construction is completed on both the Yamanashi Prefectural Wine Center and the Hirose Dam.
- 1977: The Prefectural Commercial Distribution Center is opened in Tatomi Town (now part of Chuo City).
- 1978: The Prefectural Museum of Art is opened.
- 1979: The Southern Alps Forest becomes vehicle accessible. In Nakamichi Town (now part of Kofu City), a quadrilateral formation of ancient tombs is excavated.
- 1980: Opening of the Yamanashi National Medical College.
- 1981: The entire Kofu Northern Bypass is opened, as is the Institute of Gemology and Jewelry Arts.
- 1982: The Kanegawa Sone Agricultural Road is opened. The Prefectural Archeology Museum is opened, and the Prefectural Culture Hall is completed. The Chuo Expressway is opened.
- 1983: Completion of the Prefectural Asahi Work Home (center providing employment for the disabled).
- 1984: The Yamanashi Women's Center is completed. Regulations are made concerning the prefecture's historical and cultural parks. A refurbished Kofu Station is opened.
- 1985: An ordinance concerning the preservation of alpine plants is passed. Friendship ties are established between Yamanashi and Sichuan Province, China. The Yamanashi Local Industry Center is opened.
- 1986: A public information disclosure system is started. Oka Park and Kiyosato-no-Mori Park are opened. The Kaiji National Athletics Meet is held, as is the First Annual Prefectural Citizens' Day.

- 1987: The Fureai Yamanashi Kotobuki Festival is organized in honor of the elderly.
- 1988: The First Annual National Sports and Recreation Festival is held.

## Heisei Era

- 1989: Yamanashi is chosen as the site for the Maglev Test Line. Opening of the Higashi-Fujigoko Toll Road, providing access to Mt. Fuji and the Five Lakes. The Prefectural Museum of Literature opens.
- 1990: Yamanashi holds two festivals: the 14th National High School Cultural Festival and the 14th Arboriculture Festival. The International Center opens.
- 1991: Ordinance is passed concerning Yamanashi's scenic sites.
- 1992: Sister relations are started with Chung Cheong Buk Province, South Korea. The Prefectural Industrial Center is opened, as well as the Center for Education and Information.
- 1993: The Environmental Charter is established, along with a system permitting motorists to use the Fuji Toll Road. Regulations are set in place to try to improve the quality of life for the disabled in Yamanashi.
- 1994: Final draft of the Yamanashi Kofu Ken Plan is drafted. Charter is drawn up listing measures to be taken in an effort to increase the life expectancy of Yamanashi's citizens. Completion of the Yamanashi Prefectural Junior College of Nursing.
- 1995: "Akafuji" helicopters, used for fighting fires, are put into service. The Aimesse Exhibition Hall is opened. The 6th annual International Junior Canoeing Competition is held. Fuefukigawa Fruits Park opens.
- 1996: Eradication of intestinal parasites is declared. Fuji Welfare Center opens its doors to the public. The National Inter-High School Athletic Championships are held in Yamanashi.
- 1997: The 100 Famous Mountains of Yamanashi are chosen. The Prefectural Environmental Research Center opens. August 8th is declared Yamanashi Mountain Day.
- 1998: The Karisaka Tunnel, Prefectural Nursing University, Prefectural Science Center, and Prefectural Flower Center open. The Mount Fuji charter is drafted.
- 1999: An outline for new administrative reform is drafted. The Yamanashi Industrial Technology Junior College opens, as well as the Prefectural Information Plaza.
- 2000: Sister relations are made with Saône-et-Loire, France. The Kose Sports Park Ice Arena opens.
- 2001: The Kaiji Kirameki National Athletic Meet is held. The 52nd annual National Tree Planting Festival takes place, and a refurbished Prefectural Central Hospital opens.
- 2002: The Chubu-Odan Expressway opens from the Shirane Intersection to the Futaba Junction. A Jean-François Millet exhibition is held between Yamanashi and Boston, USA. The 2002 Japan Flower Festival in Yamanashi is held.
- 2003: The "Great Heisei Mergers" begin in Yamanashi with the formation of the new Nambu Town. The road connecting Uenohara Interchange with Otsuki Junction along the Chuo Expressway is expanded. The Administrative and Financial Reform Program is drafted.
- 2004: Creation of "Creation/Kai Plan 21," Yamanashi's long-term general plan. A reconstruction of the Inari Turret in Maizurujo Park opens. Opening of the Fuji-no-Kuni Yamanashi Center in Tokyo. Opening of a new exhibit hall at the Yamanashi Prefectural Museum of Art.
- 2005: Holding of the Yamanashi Yumefuji National Athletic Meet. The Prefectural Central Hospital is completed and opened. The Prefectural University and Prefectural Museum open.
- 2006: The portion of the Chubu-Odan Expressway from the Tomizawa Interchange to the Rokugo Interchange (both tentative names) is decided to be constructed under the New Direct Control Method. Start of a large-scale tourism campaign, and opening of the Akebono Medical Welfare Center.
- 2007: Mt. Fuji is inscribed on the Tentative List of World Cultural Heritage Sites. Drafting of the Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan, and start of construction of the Chubu-Odan Expressway south of Masuho.



Groundbreaking of the Chubu-Odan Expressway from the Rokugo IC (tentative name) to the Masuho IC



■ Inquiries: Administrative Division for Agriculture, Tel: 055-223-1583

Yamanashi Prefecture takes full advantage of its favorable natural environment and its close proximity to Tokyo by producing and selling a distinct variety of fruit, rice, vegetables, flowers, and livestock. Thanks to the untiring efforts of its farmers and the implementation of high-class production techniques, Yamanashi is one of the top prefectures in Japan in terms of agricultural productivity.

Fruits make up over half of the prefecture's gross agricultural production, and Yamanashi is the number one producer of grapes, peaches, and plums in Japan.

Towards the goal of a "sustainable and vibrant agricultural sector," a variety of general measures are being implemented, such as the improvement of farmers' management skills, the strengthening of production infrastructure, and the widening of distribution routes. And with the help of local citizens and innovative thinking, we can promote the full utilization of agricultural resources, so that both residents and visitors can enjoy the charms of Yamanashi's agricultural areas.

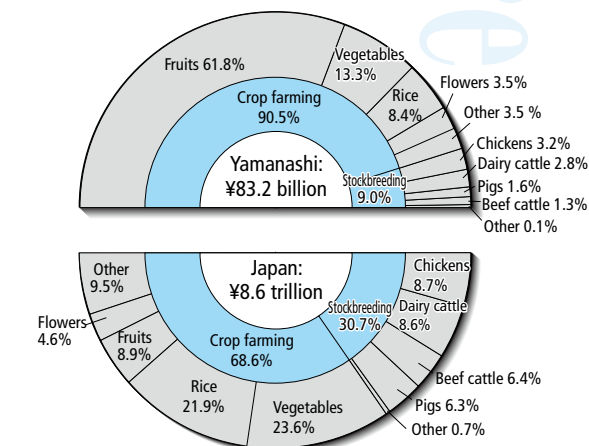


Fruit field (Fuefuki City)



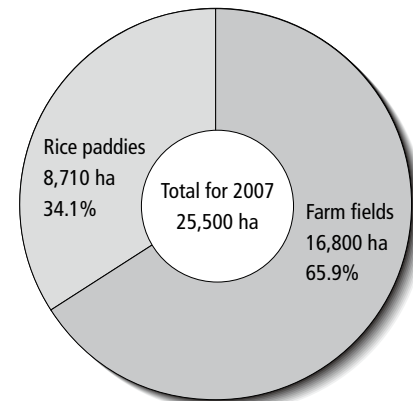
Grape cultivation (Yamanashi City)

### ■ Gross Agricultural Output (2006)



Note: Figures are rounded based on statistical regulations, and thus may not add up to the totals shown.  
Source: Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2006

### ■ Cultivated Acreage (as of July 15, 2007)



Note: Figures are rounded based on statistical regulations, and thus may not add up to the totals shown.  
Source: Cropping Acreage Data Report

### ■ National Rankings of Land Productivity (agricultural income produced per 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> of farmland, 2005)

1st	Yamanashi Prefecture	150,000 yen
2nd	Aichi Prefecture	148,000 yen
2nd	Kanagawa Prefecture	148,000 yen

Source: Agricultural Productivity Data Report All Japan: 70,000 yen

### "Yamanashi Fruits" with the #1 Production Volumes in Japan

#### ■ Grape Production (2007)

1st	Yamanashi	51,400t
2nd	Nagano	30,700t
3rd	Yamagata	21,500t
4th	Okayama	14,400t
5th	Hokkaido	9,530t

National Total: 209,100t

#### ■ Peach Production (2007)

1st	Yamanashi	54,100t
2nd	Fukushima	27,800t
3rd	Nagano	18,100t
4th	Wakayama	12,200t
5th	Yamagata	9,360t

National Total: 150,200t

#### ■ Plum Production (2007)

1st	Yamanashi	6,660t
2nd	Wakayama	3,280t
3rd	Nagano	3,140t
4th	Yamagata	1,850t
5th	Fukushima	1,040t

National Total: 21,900t  
Source: Agriculture, Forestry and Water Statistics Report

■ Inquiries: Forest Planning and Silviculture Division, Tel: 055-223-1646

78% of Yamanashi Prefecture is covered by forests, making it one of the most densely forested prefectures in Japan. Prefectural forests have received international accreditation from the Forest Stewardship Council. Artificial forests of Japanese cedar, larch, cypress, and red pine alone make up 44% of the forestland and cover an area of roughly 150,000 hectares.

The Yamanashi Prefectural Government has established three major centers for log distribution to promote sustainable forest management that has a low impact on our environment. The government is also working towards an increase in the demand of lumber, such as by promoting the use of thinned wood.

Likewise, the government hopes to encourage the various workings of our forestland through the planting of multi-storied and broad-leaved forests, the implementation of long-term cutting, and the planting of special-use forest products such as shiitake mushrooms, bamboo shoots, and wasabi.

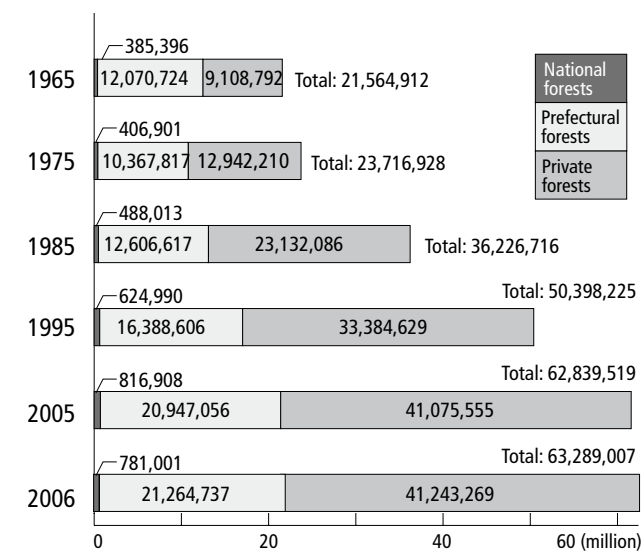


Thinned forest



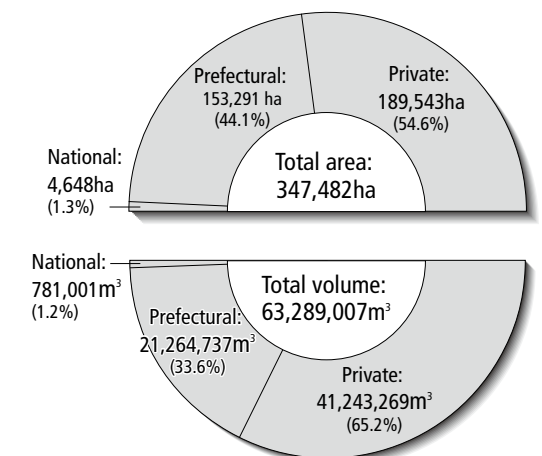
Effective use of thinned wood

### ■ Increase in Forest Volume (m<sup>3</sup>)



Source: Figures are from respective years' Yamanashi Prefectural Forestry Statistics Report  
\*Forest volume is defined as the total cubic volume of all standing trees within the forest.

### ■ Forest Area and Volume by Type of Ownership



Source: 2006 Yamanashi Prefectural Forestry Statistics Report  
\*Prefectural forestland for rent is included under private forests

### ■ Forest Area and Percentage of Total Land Area

Japan		Yamanashi	
37,792,000 ha	Total area	446,537 ha	
25,121,000 ha	Forest area	347,482 ha	
66.5%	Percentage of forestland	77.8%	

Sources: National Area Published Value (2006), 2007 Directory of Forest and Forestry Statistics (National), 2006 Yamanashi Prefectural Forestry Statistics Report

### ■ Artificial Forest Area and Percentage of Total Forestland Area

Japan		Yamanashi	
10,361,000 ha	Total area of artificial forestland	153,388 ha	
41.2%	Percentage of forestland that is artificial	44.1%	

Source: 2007 Directory of Forest and Forestry Statistics (National), 2006 Yamanashi Prefectural Forestry Statistics Report



■ Commerce inquiries: Commercial Promotion and Business Finance Division, Tel: 055-223-1535  
 Statistics inquiries: Statistics and Survey Division, Tel: 055-223-1343

Yamanashi's developed commercial sector supports citizens' lifestyles and plays a key role in the prefectural economy.

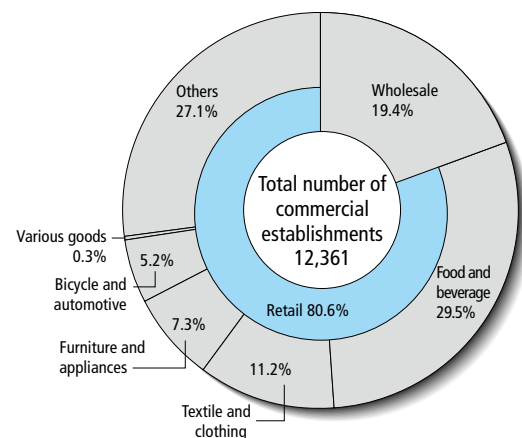
Yamanashi's commercial environment has recently been undergoing significant changes—such as the diversification of consumer needs, the transformation of commercial zones, an increasing dependence on automobiles and the ensuing opening of large-scale stores in city outskirts, and responses to the population decrease.

In an effort to adapt to the changing times, Yamanashi is aiming at constructing more aesthetically pleasing shopping centers and stores, full of liveliness and vitality.

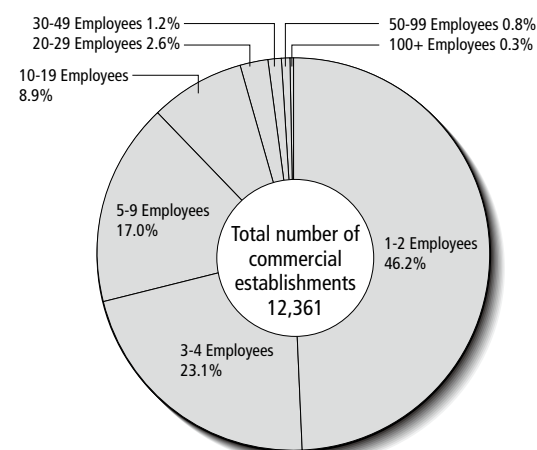


Kasuga Shopping District (Kofu)

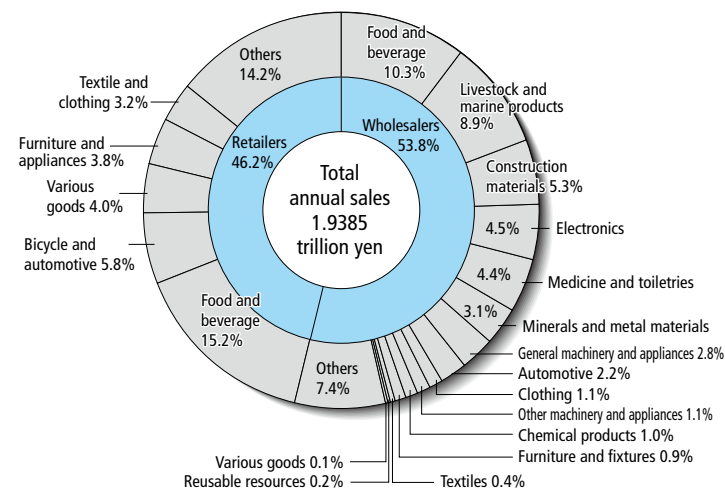
### ■ Percentage of Commercial Establishments by Industry (2004)



### ■ Percentage of Commercial Establishments by Number of Employees (2004)



### ■ Percentage of Annual Sales by Industry (2004)



(Figures for percentages have been rounded to the first decimal place, and thus may not add up to totals shown).

Source: Commercial Statistics Research Findings Report

■ Manufacturing inquiries: Industrial Promotion Division, Tel: 055-223-1543  
 Statistics inquiries: Statistics and Survey Division, Tel: 055-223-1343

Jewelry, wine, silk, ink seals, washi paper, and other nationally-renowned local industries of Yamanashi are deeply rooted in the prefecture's culture.

Industrial activity has increased at an impressive rate over the years as cutting-edge business sectors such as electronics and mechatronics have moved into the region.

The value of locally manufactured goods has also been increasing, and the manufacturing industry has become one of the driving forces of Yamanashi's economy.



Uenohara Industrial Park (Uenohara City)



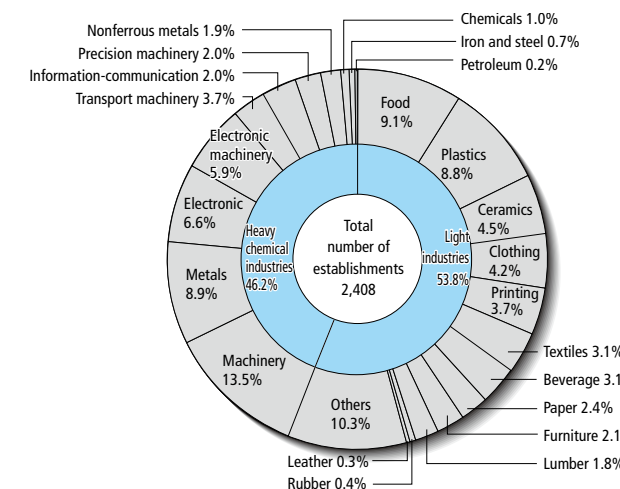
Cutting-Edge Industries (Hokuto City)

### ■ Main Industries with Top-Ranked Shipment Values (2005)

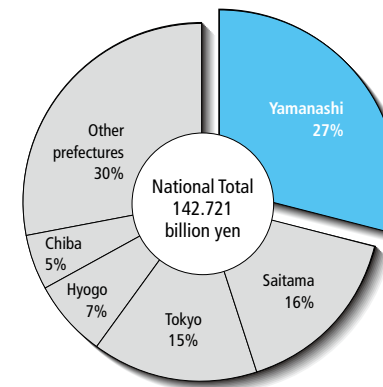
Product name	Shipment value	National share	National rank
	(millions of yen)	%	Rank
Jewelry	39,170	27.4	1
Wine	14,082	26.8	1
Equipment to make electronic circuits*	101,967	15.7	2
Pieces, attachment tools, and accessories for semiconductor manufacturing equipment	27,574	5.7	4
Mineral water	14,766	23.5	1
Paper for sliding doors and calligraphy	1,336	18.3	2

\*For semiconductor manufacturing equipment  
 Source: Industrial Statistics Report—Manufactured Items  
 Note: National ranking is calculated based on the shipment values of those prefectures with publicized values.

### ■ Percentage of Commercial Establishments by Industry (2006)

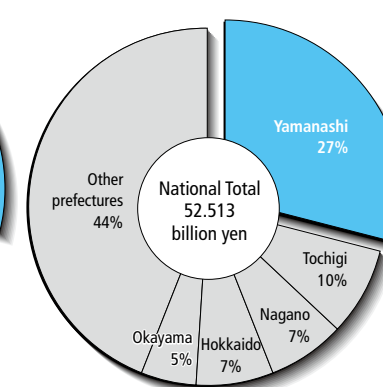


### ■ Percentage of National Shipment Value of Jewelry Products by Prefecture (2005)



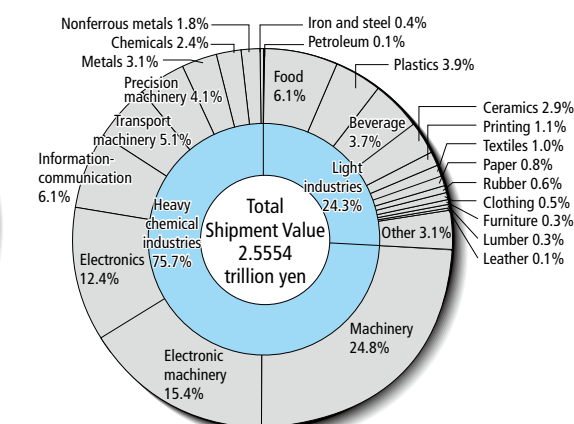
Source: Industrial Statistics Report—Manufactured Items

### ■ Percentage of National Shipment Value of Wine by Prefecture (2005)



Source: Industrial Statistics Report—Manufactured Items

### ■ Shipment Value of Manufactured Goods by Industry (2006)



(Figures for percentages have been rounded to the first decimal place, and thus may not add up to totals shown).  
 Source: Industrial Statistics Research Findings Advance Report  
 Figures based on businesses with 4 or more employees.

## Yamanashi Prefecture by the numbers.

### Yamanashi's National Rank

Category	Year	Unit	Yamanashi		National Statistics			
			Value	National Rank	Highest Value	Lowest Value		
Annual hours of sunlight	2006	Hours	1,961	3	Kochi	2,034	Aomori	1,465
Annual rainfall	2006	mm	1,112	47	Kochi	3,213	Yamanashi	1,112
Number of clear days per year	2006	Days	30	11	Miyazaki	47	Okinawa	2
Number of rainy days per year	2006	Days	95	46	Toyama	180	Saitama Yamanashi	95
Number of snow days per year	2006	Days	11	40	Hokkaido	135	Okinawa	0
Average annual temperature	2006	°C	15.1	28	Okinawa	23.5	Hokkaido	9.1
Highest <small>monthly average of daily high temperatures</small>	2006	°C	33.2	18	Osaka	35.0	Miyagi	28.5
Lowest <small>monthly average of daily low temperatures</small>	2006	°C	-2.5	9	Okinawa	15.6	Hokkaido	-6.8
Average annual relative humidity	2006	%	64	42	Toyama	80	Tokyo	61

Category	Year	Unit	Yamanashi		National Statistics				
			Value	National Rank	Highest Value	Lowest Value	National Value		
Population density <small>(per km<sup>2</sup> of habitable land)</small>	2006	People	926.3	18	Tokyo	9,066.7	Hokkaido	255.7	1,052.5
Percentage of habitable land	2006	%	21.3	44	Osaka	69.5	Kochi	16.4	32.6
Percentage of forest land	2000	%	77.8	4	Kochi	83.3	Osaka	30.5	65.7
Percentage of natural park land	2006	%	27.1	7	Shiga	37.3	Kyoto	1.9	14.4
Per capita urban park land area	2005	m <sup>2</sup>	7.74	34	Hokkaido	21.89	Tokyo	4.01	8.44

Source: Social Indicators by Prefecture (Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication)

### Per Capita Income (in millions of yen)

Year	National value (growth rate)	Yamanashi value (growth rate)	Percent of national value
2000	2,929 (1.8)%	2,949 (3.1)%	100.7
2001	2,840 (-3.0)	2,693 (-8.7)	94.8
2002	2,791 (-1.7)	2,696 (0.1)	96.6
2003	2,804 (0.5)	2,673 (-0.9)	95.3
2004	2,841 (1.3)	2,649 (-0.9)	93.2
2005	2,878 (1.3)	2,729 (3.0)	94.8

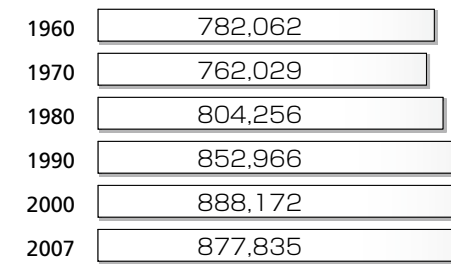
Source: Prefectural Citizen's Economic Yearly Report

### Shipment Value of Manufactured Goods (in millions of yen)

Year	Total Shipment Value	National Rank	Growth rate from previous year	National rank of growth rate
2001	2,301,258	31	-12.5%	45
2002	2,115,477	31	-8.1	34
2003	2,239,228	31	5.8	6
2004	2,399,669	31	7.2	9
2005	2,446,860	32	2.0	28
2006	2,555,418	33	4.4	30

(Figures based on businesses with four or more employees) Source: Industrial Statistics Report, Industrial Statistics Research Findings Report  
2006 figures are from the Advance Report

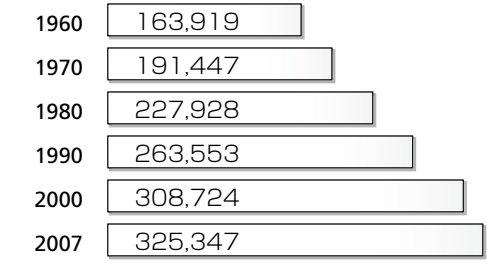
### Population



2007 **877,835 People** (as of October 1, 2007)

Source: Yamanashi Prefecture Permanent Population Survey

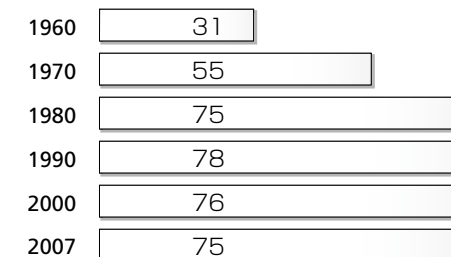
### Number of Households



2007 **325,347 Households** (as of October 1, 2007)

Source: Yamanashi Prefecture Permanent Population Survey

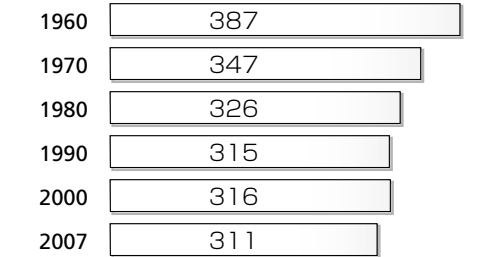
### Number of Kindergartens



2007 **75 Kindergartens** (as of May 1, 2007)

Source: Basic Survey of Schools Report

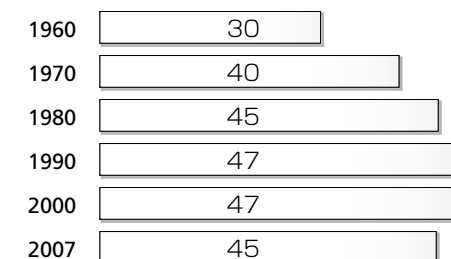
### Number of Elementary and Junior High Schools



2007 **311 Elementary and Junior High Schools** (as of May 1, 2007)

Source: Basic Survey of Schools Report

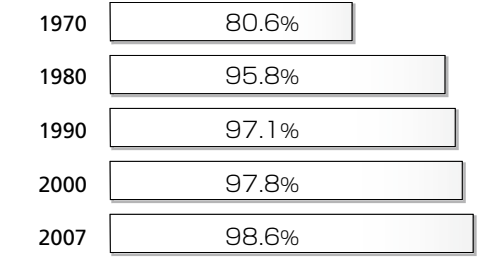
### Number of Senior High Schools



2007 **45 Senior High Schools** (as of May 1, 2007)

Source: Basic Survey of Schools Report

### Percentage of Students who Advance to Senior High School

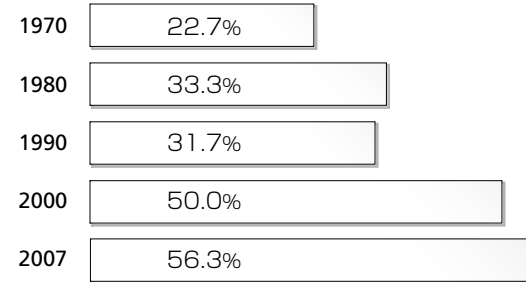


2007 **98.6%** (as of May 1, 2007)

Source: Basic Survey of Schools Report



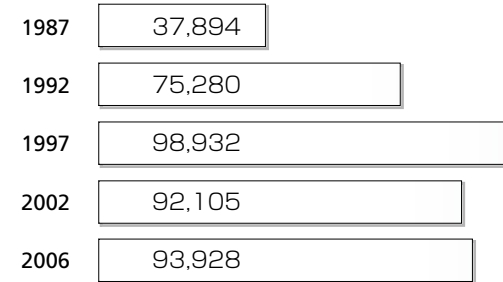
**Education and Culture** Percent of Students who Advance to Higher Education



2007 **56.3%** (as of May 1, 2007)

Source: Basic Survey of Schools Report

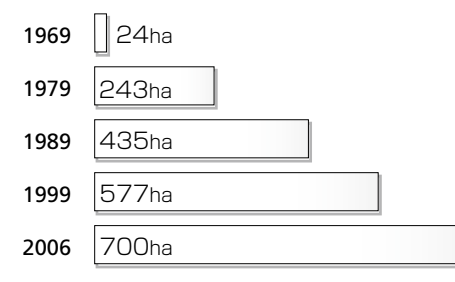
**Education and Culture** Number of People with Experience Abroad



2007 **93,928 People** (as of December 31, 2006)

Source: Immigration Control Yearly Statistics Report

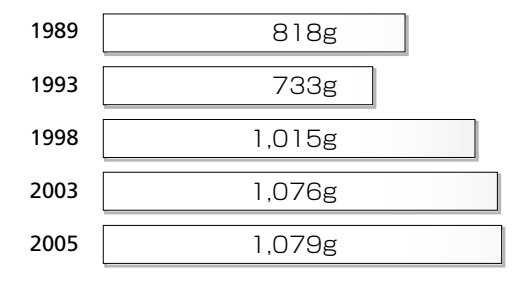
**Living Environment** Area of Urban Parks



2006 **700 ha** (as of March 31, 2007)

Source: Survey of Current Urban Park Facilities

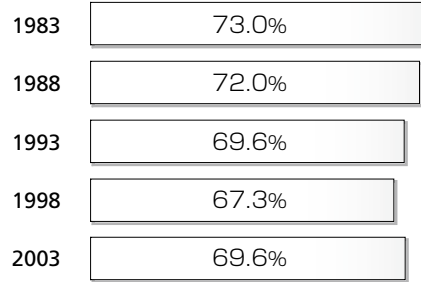
**Living Environment** Amount of Garbage Produced per Capita per Day



2005 **1,079 g** (as of March 31, 2006)

Source: Domestic Waste in Yamanashi

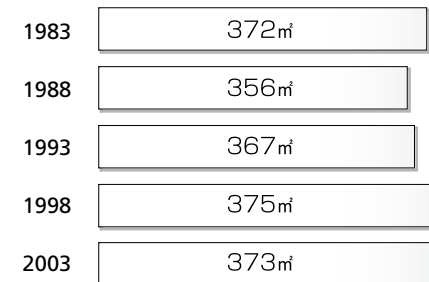
**Living Environment** Percentage of Homeowners



2003 **69.6%** (as of October 1, 2003)

Source: Housing and Land Survey Report

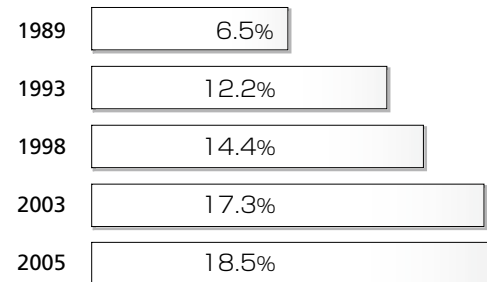
**Living Environment** Average Lot Area of Single-Family Homes



2003 **373 m<sup>2</sup>** (as of October 1, 2003)

Source: Housing and Land Survey Report

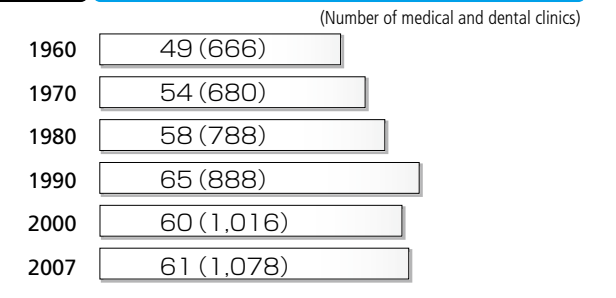
**Living Environment** Percentage of Garbage that is Recycled



2005 **18.5%** (as of March 31, 2006)

Source: Domestic Waste in Yamanashi

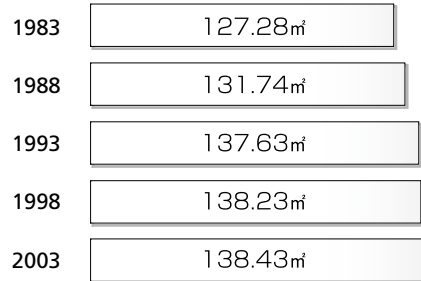
**Medical Care and Welfare** Number of Hospitals



2007 **61 Hospitals and 1,078 medical and dental clinics** (as of October 31, 2007)

Source: Medical Establishment Census Monthly Report (Estimated figures)

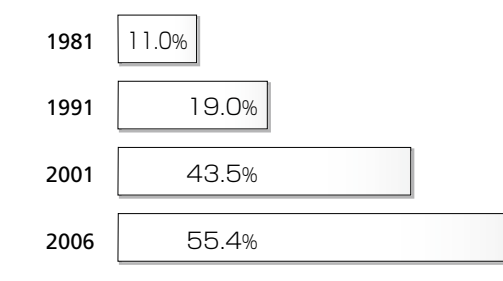
**Living Environment** Average Total Area of Homes



2003 **138.43 m<sup>2</sup>** (as of October 1, 2003)

Source: Housing and Land Survey Report

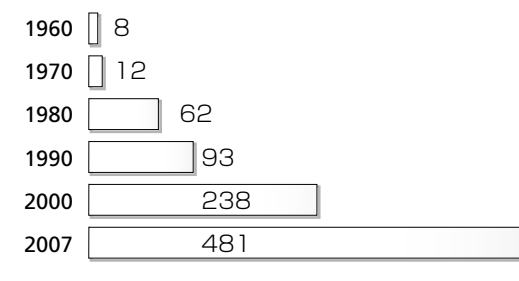
**Living Environment** Diffusion Rate of Underground Sewage Systems



2006 **55.4%** (as of March 31, 2007)

Source: Yamanashi Sewers Division

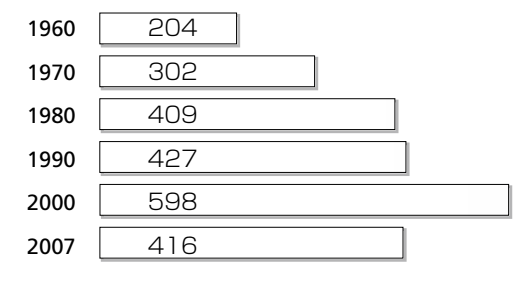
**Medical Care and Welfare** Number of Welfare Facilities for the Elderly



2007 **481 Facilities** (as of November 1, 2007)

Source: Yamanashi Senior Citizen Welfare Division

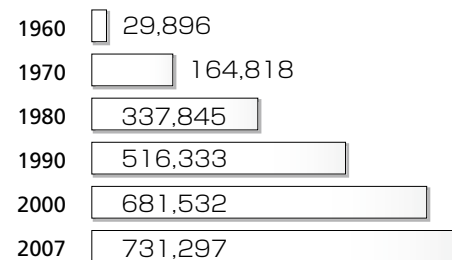
**Safety** Number of Fire Disasters



2007 **416 Fires** (as of December 31, 2007)

Source: Fire Report

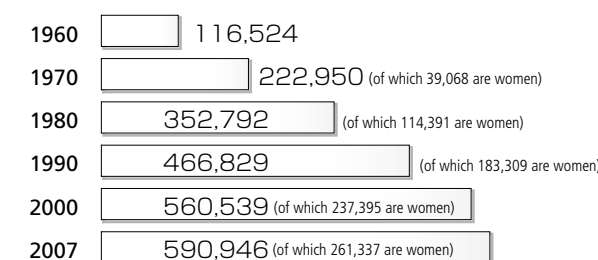
**Living Environment** Number of Registered Automobiles



2007 **731,297 Automobiles** (as of December 31, 2007)

Source: Yamanashi Living Affairs Division

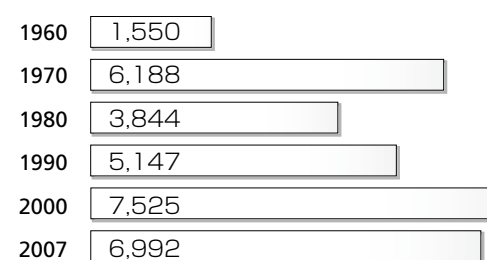
**Living Environment** Number of Residents with a Driver's License



2007 **590,946 people, of which 261,337 are women** (as of December 31, 2007)

Source: Yamanashi Driver's License Division

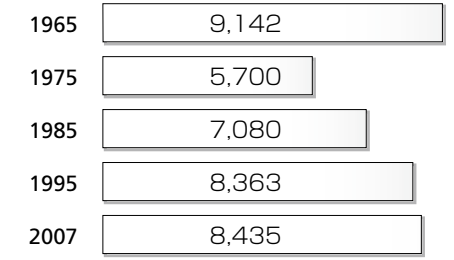
**Safety** Number of Traffic Accidents



2007 **6,992 Traffic accidents** (as of December 31, 2007)

Source: Yamanashi Traffic Planning Division

**Safety** Number of Penal Code Offenses Known to Police



2007 **8,435 Offenses** (as of December 31, 2007)

Source: Yamanashi First Investigative Division



# International Exchange

In 1960, Yamanashi became the first prefecture in Japan to establish a sister state relationship with the United States, becoming a sister prefecture to the state of Iowa. This led to similar ties with the State of Minas Gerais in the Federative Republic of Brazil, Sichuan Province in the People's Republic of China, and Chung Cheong Buk Do in the Republic of Korea. In addition, as a means of initiating exchange with Europe, a sister state relationship was started with the department of Saône-et-Loire in the French Republic. Henceforth, Yamanashi plans to increase exchanges with its sister cities and states, and hopes to see significant developments in active international exchange while working towards "regional construction that promotes internationalization."

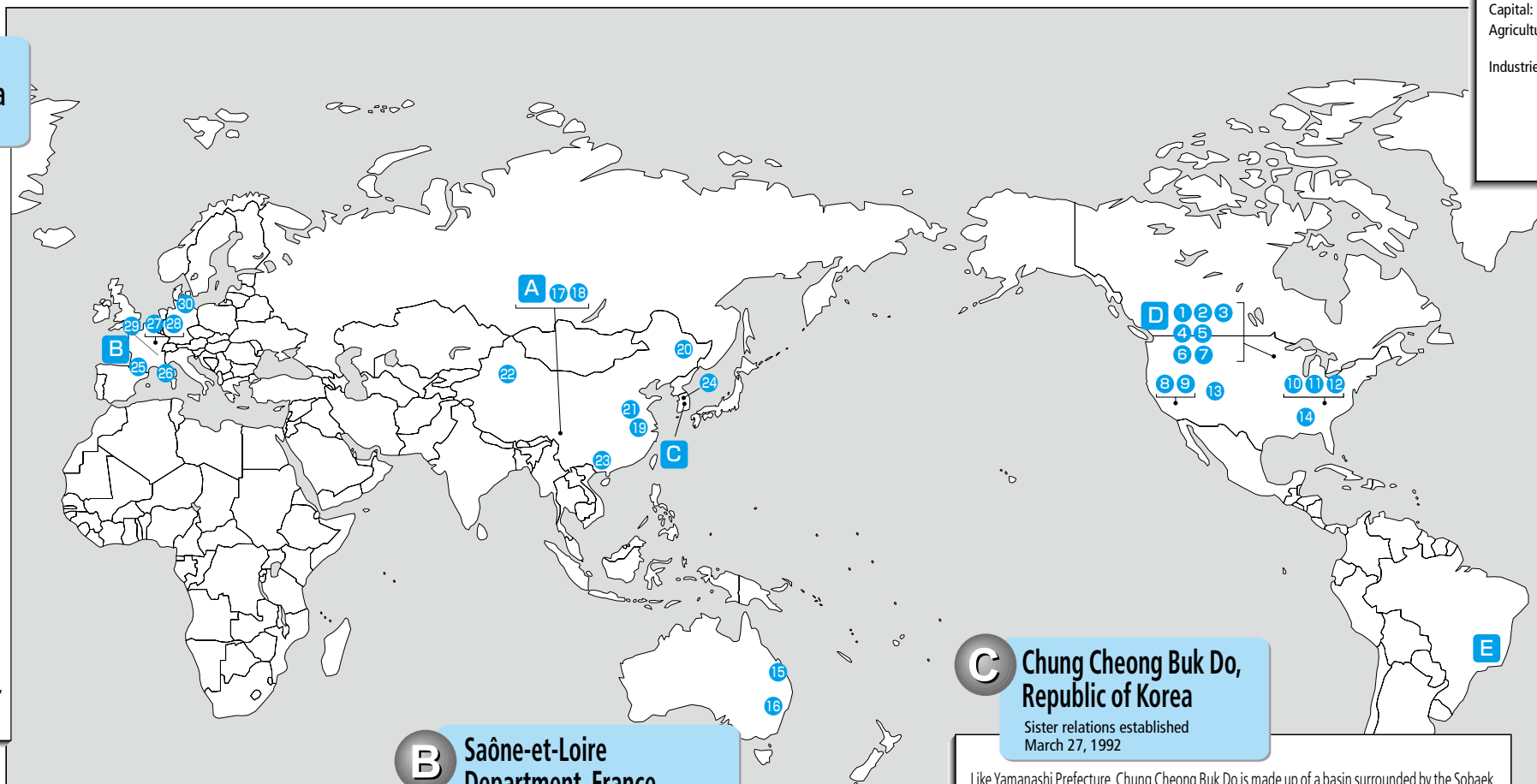
## A Sichuan Province, People's Republic of China

Friendship tie established June 18, 1985



Sichuan is a vast inland Chinese province with a basin in its center. The similarities to Yamanashi do not end there: Sichuan—once known as the prosperous Kingdom of Shu during the Three Kingdoms period—was home to the warlord Liu Bei and Chancellor Zhuge Liang, and the province is also known for its traditional arts such as embroidery and lacquer ware.

Population: 87,000,000  
 Area: 485,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Capital City: Chengdu (pop. 11,000,000)  
 Agriculture: Rice, rapeseed, silk, citrus fruits, pig farms, tea, herbal medicine  
 Industries: Steel, chemical engineering, machinery



## B Saône-et-Loire Department, France

Sister relations established April 7, 2000



Yamanashi's exchange with Europe is based in its sister relationship with Saône-et-Loire. Located in southern Bourgogne—one of the most famous wine-producing regions of France—Saône-et-Loire boasts an impressive landscape that includes the Saône and Loire Rivers flowing peacefully through a hilly, rich countryside.

Population: 540,000  
 Area: 8,600 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Capital City: Mâcon (pop. 36,000)  
 Agriculture: Wine, Charolais Beef, Bresse farm-raised chickens, cheese  
 Industries: Manufacturing of photographic products, machinery and appliance manufacturing, furniture production, transportation equipment, textiles, metal, pharmaceuticals, food processing, plastics processing

## D Iowa, United States of America

Sister state relations established March 14, 1960

Population: 2,950,000  
 Area: 145,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Capital: Des Moines (pop. 200,000)  
 Agriculture: Corn, soybeans, pigs, eggs, cattle  
 Industries: Machinery, food, chemicals, biotechnology



The sister state relationship between Yamanashi and Iowa was established after Iowa sent a variety of agricultural products and livestock to Yamanashi as aid to the prefecture, which was struck by a typhoon in 1959. Iowa and Yamanashi's sister state relationship was the first of its kind in Japan.

## C Chung Cheong Buk Do, Republic of Korea

Sister relations established March 27, 1992



Like Yamanashi Prefecture, Chung Cheong Buk Do is made up of a basin surrounded by the Sobaek and Charyeong Mountain Ranges. Chung Cheong's natural beauty is illustrated by a local saying: Fresh like the wind and clear like the moonlight. The region is also home to many modern industries and a lively economic sector, made possible by the 1997 opening of an international airport in the capital city of Cheongju.

Population: 1,510,000  
 Area: 7,400 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Capital City: Cheongju (pop. 630,000)  
 Agriculture: Grapes, ginseng, shiitake mushrooms, dried persimmons, aquarium fish, processed livestock products, red pepper, tobacco, apples  
 Industries: Semiconductors, electronics, leather, chemical products, VCR tape

## E Minas Gerais State, Federative Republic of Brazil

Sister relations established July 25, 1973



While Yamanashi is famous for its gem polishing and jewelry-making industries, Minas Gerais is renowned for its reserves of raw precious metals—thus providing the perfect connection for both regions to establish sister relations. Located on the opposite side of the globe from Yamanashi, Minas Gerais acts as a base for the promotion of exchange with Central and South America.

Population: 19,000,000  
 Area: 588,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
 Capital City: Belo Horizonte (pop. 2,400,000)  
 Agriculture: Livestock farming, coffee, soybeans, pineapple, corn  
 Industries: Iron, steel, cement, automobiles, pulp

### International Exchange at the Municipal Level

Kofu	1	USA	Iowa	Des Moines
Koshu	2	"	"	Ames
Yamanashi City	3	"	"	Sioux City
Minami Alps	4	"	"	Marshalltown
Minami Alps	5	"	"	Winterset
Kai	6	"	"	Keokuk
Ichikawa Misato	7	"	"	Muscatine

Kofu	8	USA	California	Lodi
Nirasaki	9	"	"	Fairfield
Hokuto	10	"	Kentucky	Berea
Hokuto	11	"	"	Madison County
Hokuto	12	"	"	Richmond
Fujiyoshida	13	"	Colorado	Colorado Springs
Tsuru	14	"	Tennessee	Hendersonville
Otsuki	15	Australia	Queensland	Hervey Bay
Minami Alps	16	"	New South Wales	Queanbeyan

Kofu	17	China	Sichuan	Chengdu
Minami Alps				
Kai				
Chuo	18	"	"	Dujiangyan
Showa				
Yamanashi City	19	"	Zhejiang	Xiaoshan District of Hangzhou
Nirasaki	20	"	Heilongjiang	Jiamusi
Fuefuki	21	"	Shandong	Feicheng
Koshu	22	"	Xinjiang	Turfan

Nishikatsura	23	China	Guangxi	Lingchuan County of Guilin
Hokuto	24	South Korea	Gyeonggi	Pocheon
Kofu	25	France	Aquitaine	Pau, Pyrénées-Atlantiques
Fujiyoshida	26	"	Rhône-Alpes	Chamonix-Mont-Blanc, Haute-Savoie
Fuefuki	27	"	Bourgogne	Nuits-Saint-Georges, Côte-d'Or
Koshu	28	"	"	Beaune, Côte-d'Or
Narusawa	29	"	Franche-Comté	Sellières, Jura
Fuefuki	30	Germany	Baden-Württemberg	Bad Mergentheim



# The Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan

## ● Purpose behind the Action Plan

The Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan was drafted so that new measures and programs could be speedily enacted—measures and programs that would let Yamanashi citizens know true affluence, and make their prefecture the most livable in Japan.

## ● The Nature and Role of the Action Plan

This Action Plan acts as a basic guideline towards new prefectural administrative management, putting forth guidelines based on current trends, while making clear the content, quantitative indicators, and schedules of upcoming, priority measures and programs.

The Plan also acts as a guideline towards the prefecture's cooperation and collaboration with prefectural citizens and a variety of other actors, such as national and municipal governments, volunteer groups, and NGO's—all towards the creation of a better Yamanashi.

## ● The Framework and Timeframe of the Action Plan

Category	Plan Contents	Goal Year
Looking Forward	While going along with the tides of time, make clear both the Plan's basic guidelines and the vision of our prefecture by the year 2025, at the end of the first quarter century of the 21st Century.	Approx. 2025
Action Plan	Set the content and quantitative indicators for the measures and programs towards making Yamanashi "the most livable prefecture in Japan," that will be initiated in the four years from 2007 to 2010.	2010

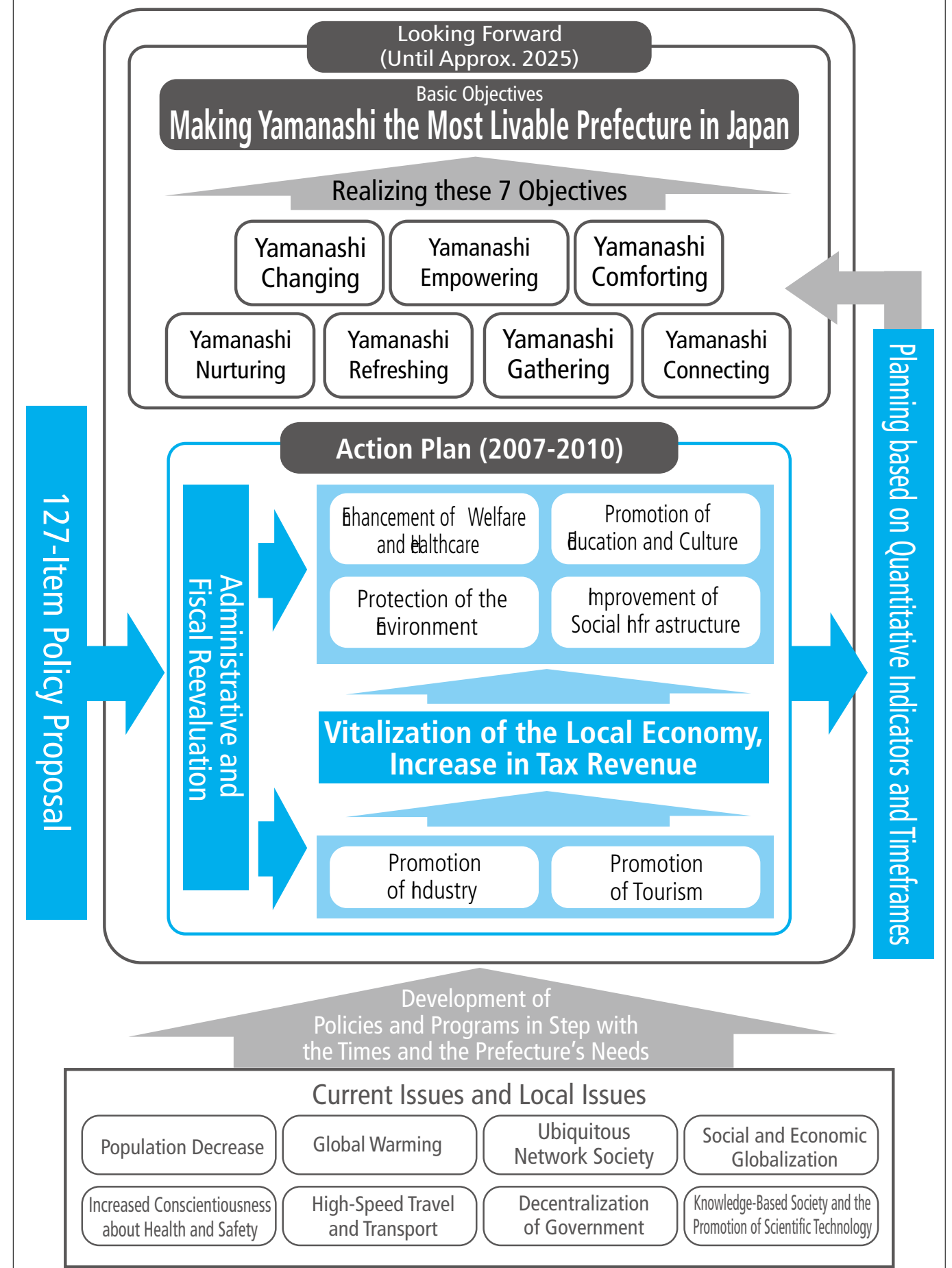
## ● Basic Guidelines of the Action Plan

### Making Yamanashi the Most Livable Prefecture in Japan

A Yamanashi that allows anyone to feel true affluence.

- Aim for a Yamanashi that is the "most livable prefecture in Japan," a place that combines both the convenience of bordering the Tokyo Area and the natural splendor of a pastoral landscape—a perfect balance of both the fast life, and the slow.
- Make the creation of the "most livable prefecture in Japan" a top priority through the vitalization of the local economy. By activating local industries, tax revenue will increase, solidifying the financial base necessary for the enhancement of policies in fields such as welfare, healthcare, education, culture, community development, safety, and peace of mind.
- Make full use of Yamanashi's geographical advantage as a prefecture next to the Tokyo Area, inviting high-tech industries and tourists to the area, and strategically developing new distribution routes for prefectural goods.

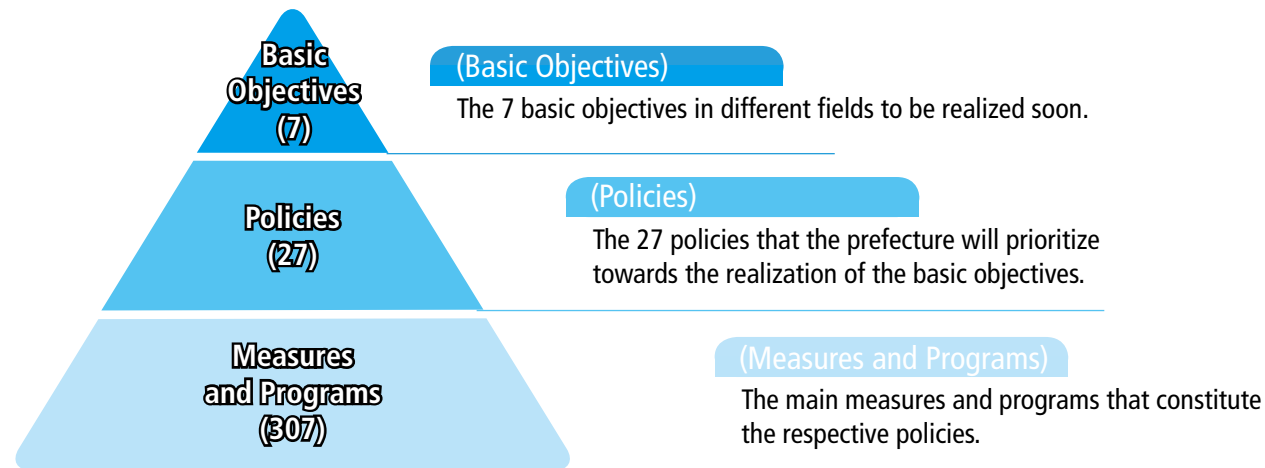
## Conceptual Diagram of the Challenge Yamanashi Action Plan





## Measures and Programs

Initiatives towards the creation of Yamanashi as the “most livable prefecture in Japan” have been systematized into a three-tiered pyramid (Basic Objectives—Policies—Measures and Programs) so that they may be carried out effectively and efficiently.



## Seven Main Objectives

These are the main objectives that Yamanashi Prefecture aims to realize, in fields such as **administrative reform, industrial vitalization, the enhancement of healthcare and welfare, the promotion of education and culture, environmental protection, increasing exchanges, and the improvement of social infrastructure.**

## Main Objective 1 Yamanashi Changing

—To neither flinch nor fear, but rather to put forth the reforms that will give our home prefecture a better tomorrow—

As government grows more decentralized, local governments need to act with more self-selection, self-determination and self-responsibility to vitalize their communities. The prefectural government must aggressively take on a variety of issues with originality and ingenuity. We must boldly advance all types of reforms, neither flinching nor fearing the wide-sweeping reforms that will give our home prefecture a better tomorrow.

### (Policies)

1. Promotion of a prefectural administration that can take on issues with originality and ingenuity
2. Promotion of a speedy and simplified prefectural administration
3. Promotion of a prefectural administration open to and created by its citizens
4. Promotion of government decentralization and responding to a new regional system



1st Direct Talk with Local Government

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Number of new proposals by prefectural employees	29 (2006)	300 (2010)
New income from introduction of naming rights	- (2006)	¥400,000/Year (2010)
Reduction of prefectural debt (does not include Bonds for Extraordinary Financial Measures)	¥863.1 Billion (2006)	¥8,250 Billion (2010)
Rate of reduction of total number of prefectural employees	- (2007/4/1)	4.2% (2011/4/1)
Average number of days to respond to citizens' queries to the Prefectural Administration Quick Answer Service	7.2 Working Day (2006)	5.0 Working Day (2010)

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Percentage of biddings of public construction projects with estimated values of more than ¥10 Million that are open to general public bidding	26.0% (2006)	100.0% (2010)
Level of information disclosure	Low National Ranking (2006)	High National Ranking (2010)
Number of documents viewable without the need for a request for information disclosure	0 (2006)	40 (2010)
Number of duties and entities transferred to municipalities as part of the Transfer of Power Promotion Plan	0 Duties or Entities (2006)	216 Duties or Entities (2009)

## Main Objective 2 Yamanashi Empowering

—Breathing life and energy into the Yamanashi economy—

The vitalization of the Yamanashi economy is the key to increasing tax revenue and strengthening the prefecture's financial base, which can be utilized to enhance measures for healthcare, welfare, education, culture, community development, wellbeing, and peace of mind. By promoting a wide variety of industries—from agroforestry to cutting-edge technologies—new energy and life can be breathed into the economy of Yamanashi.

### (Policies)

1. Establishment of “Yamanashi Brand” products, and an increase in their distribution
2. Promotion of a dynamic and forward-thinking agriculture industry
3. Promotion of sound forestation and a strong forest industry
4. Promotion of small and medium-sized businesses that can enrich local livelihood
5. Assistance in the establishment of new industries
6. Promotion of a competitive commercial sector



Japan Wine Competition Judging Panel

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Value of wine production	¥28.2 Billion (2005)	¥30.8 Billion (2010)
Value of Yamanashi-produced fruit exports	¥177 Million (2006)	¥380 Million (2010)
Number of new farmers	71 (2006)	100 (2010)
Value of sales from produce stands	3.5 Billion (2006)	5.0 Billion (2010)

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Amount of materials produced	56,000m³ (2005)	73,000m³ (2010)
Shipment value of manufactured products per employee (for businesses with 4-299 employees)	¥22.58 Million (2006)	¥25.42 Million (2010)
Number of invited industries (Total sum during the Action Plan Period)	-	50 (2010)
Number of shopping areas that have an increase in annual product sales	27 Areas (2004)	32 Areas (2009)

## Main Objective 3 Yamanashi Comforting

—Building active and secure communities for all—

The greatest mission of our administration is to protect the safety and peace of mind of our citizens. Through the establishment of a crisis-management system, we can respond to crises such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, crimes, and infectious diseases. And by improving childcare assistance programs and welfare services for the elderly and handicapped, we can create communities in which everybody can lead active lives with peace of mind.

### (Policies)

1. Establishment of a crisis-management system and the strengthening of local disaster prevention infrastructure
2. Caring and variegated childcare assistance programs
3. Promotion of secure community welfare
4. Enhancement of a healthcare system that can protect citizens' high quality of life.



On-the-job medical training (Yamanashi Prefectural Central Hospital)

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Percentage of earthquake-resistant houses	72.3% (2005)	81.0% (2010)
Number of nurseries offering overtime childcare	126 (2006)	162 (2010)
Percentage of municipalities with Family Support Centers	21.4% (2006)	39.2% (2010)
Percentage of physicians who can treat dementia	25.0% (2006)	75.0% (2010)

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Extension and improvement of the flat sidewalk network (for prefectural roads)	54.0 km (2006)	67.3 km (2010)
Number of new physicians in the prefecture	- (2006)	48 (2010)
Percentage of deployable emergency life saving technicians	74.0% (2006)	98.0% (2010)



Main Objective  
**4**

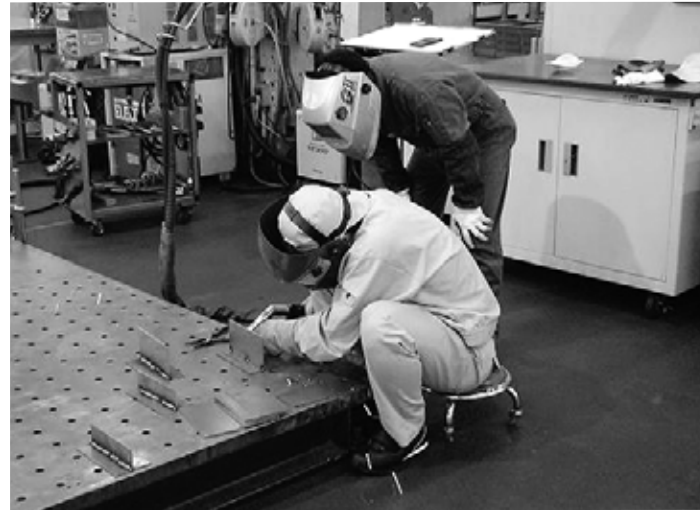
## Yamanashi Nurturing

—Promoting the cultivation of worldly citizens who love their hometown—

The cultivation of a humane populace is the fundamental principle of prefectural administration. By improving the educational environment and promoting culture and sports, the children who will carry Yamanashi into the future will not only be able to obtain academic and physical skills, but also learn to love their home prefecture as they set off for the world.

(Policies)

1. Improvement of the educational environment that supports abundant learning
2. Enhancement of school education that can foster individuality and open up a child's future
3. Promotion of cheery and energetic participation in sports
4. Passing on local culture and traditions, and improving cultural and educational awareness
5. Improvement and utilization of prefectural cultural facilities



Hands-on manufacturing experience for high school students

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Percentage of prefectural schools that conduct external evaluations based on the school's self-evaluation results	35.0% (2006)	100.0% (2010)
Percentage of recognized cases of bullying at public elementary and middle schools that are resolved	75.0% (2006)	80.0% (2010)
Percentage of 5th and 6th-graders that exercise or play sports outside of class at least 3 days a week.	48.1% (2006)	62.1% (2010)
Percentage of municipalities with local, comprehensive sports clubs	17.9% (2006)	82.1% (2010)

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Number of participants in "Yamanashi Local Learning" programs	- (2006)	2,150 (2010)
Number of museums participating in "Museum Kai Network" meetings	76 (2006)	120 (2010)
Number of visitors to prefectural cultural facilities (Museum of Art, Prefectural Museum, Archeological Museum, and Museum of Literature)	568,391 (2006)	575,000 (Average for 2007-2010)

Main Objective  
**5**

## Yamanashi Refreshing

—Protecting the most beautifully abundant waters, greenery, and scenery of Japan—

By protecting the prefecture's rich nature—which includes the most beautiful and abundant waters, greenery, and natural sceneries in all of Japan—we can ensure that these are passed down to future generations. We can also inhibit illegal industrial dumping through the promotion of sustainable programs and proper waste disposal, and aim to construct a sustainable society.

(Policies)

1. Protection and passing on of our rich natural environment
2. Establishment of a sustainable society system



Katsura River Wellness Park (Satoyama Exchange Center)

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by forests, as part of the Forests as a CO <sub>2</sub> Sink Initiative	676,000 t of CO <sub>2</sub> (2005)	864,000 t of CO <sub>2</sub> (2010)
Number of participants per year in environmental education programs (such as school forest trips and environment classes)	61,449 (2006)	73,000 (2010)

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Amount of garbage disposed per capita per day	1,017g (2005)	937g (2010)
Amount of industrial waste	1,492,000 t (2005)	1,297,000 t (2010)

Main Objective  
**6**

## Yamanashi Gathering

—Utilizing the Yamanashi brand-name so that people from near and far gather here, a leading "healing" prefecture—

From beautifully abundant nature and high-quality hot springs, to fresh and delicious fruits, our prefecture is rich in the regional resources that can fulfill people's needs of health and healing. By utilizing this "Yamanashi Brand," we can create a leading prefecture where locals and visitors can come to find healing, relaxation, and peace of mind.

(Policies)

1. Domestic and international publicizing of the charms of Yamanashi
2. Promotion of the various types of tourism in demand in the modern age



Furinkazan Pavilion

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Number of films and television programs filmed in the prefecture	129 (2006)	180 (2010)
Number of Yamanashi Supporters (Yamanashi Ambassadors and Yamanashi Messengers)	1,307 (2006)	3,000 (2010)

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Number of tourists to the prefecture	44.04 Million (2006)	50.0 Million (2010)
Number of overseas tourists to the prefecture	689,000 (2006)	1.0 Million (2010)

Main Objective  
**7**

## Yamanashi Connecting

—Connecting regions and peoples through networks of interchange—

Creating inter-regional and inter-personal networks is important—especially for a prefecture that is surrounded by steep mountains. While always having international exchange in our sights, we will improve the transportation networks of highways, railways, and airports, and the information networks indispensable in an advanced information society.

(Policies)

1. Improvement of the basic road network that makes up the prefecture
2. Improvement of railway convenience, and investigating the construction of a local airport
3. Utilization of information networks
4. Promotion of international exchanges in a variety of fields



The Masuho Interchange of the Chubu-Odan Expressway

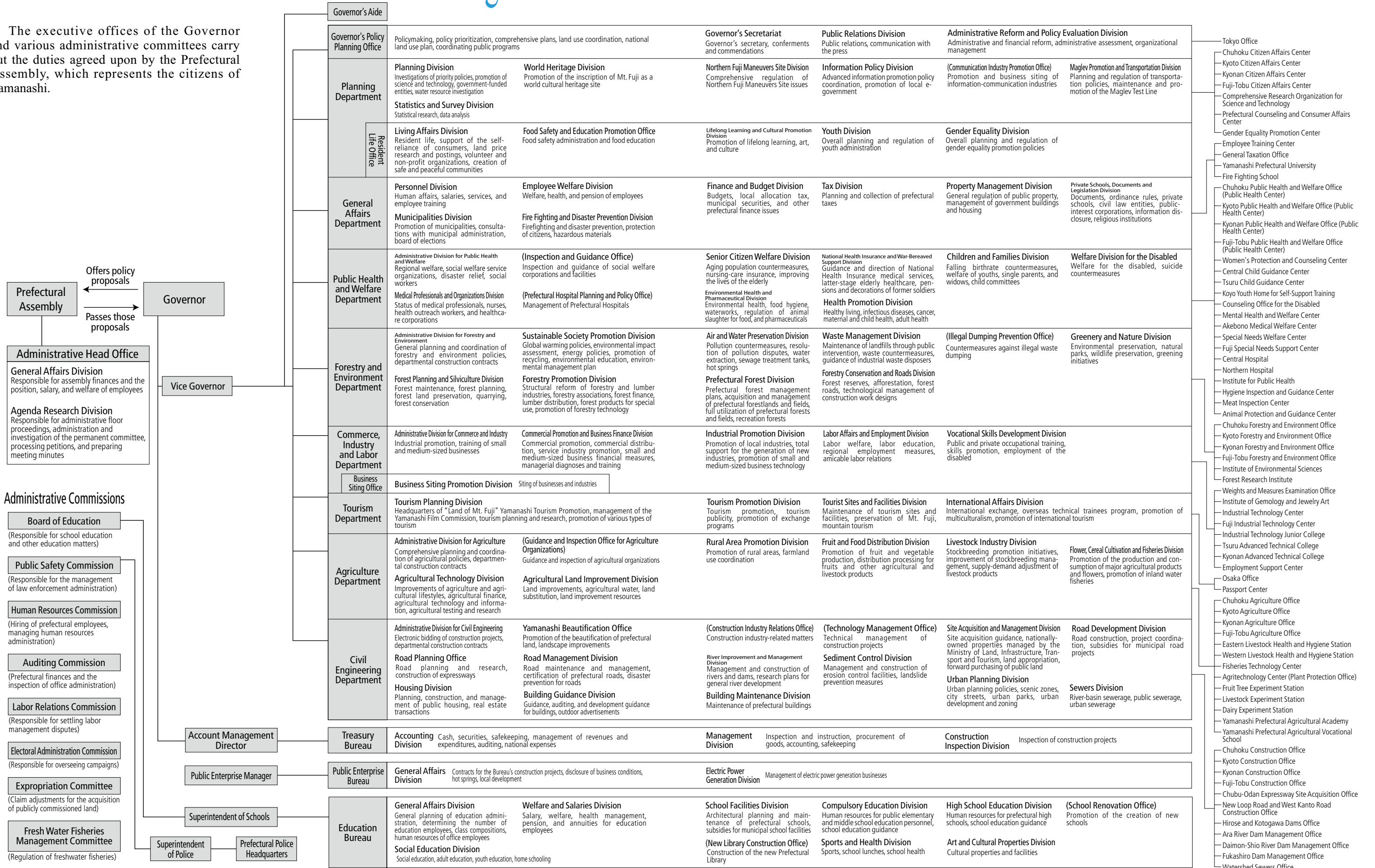
Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Percentage of traffic jam spots (4n total) that are improved	42.6% (2006)	55.3% (2010)
Number of Yamanashi Maglev Club Members	12,135 (2006)	15,000 (2010)

Major Quantitative Indicators	Current Value	Goal Value
Number of connections to the underground fiber-optic information highway	16 (2006)	55 (2010)
Percentage of municipalities engaged in multicultural programs to support foreign-born residents	46.4% (2006)	85.7% (2010)



# Prefectural Government Administrative Organization

The executive offices of the Governor and various administrative committees carry out the duties agreed upon by the Prefectural Assembly, which represents the citizens of Yamanashi.



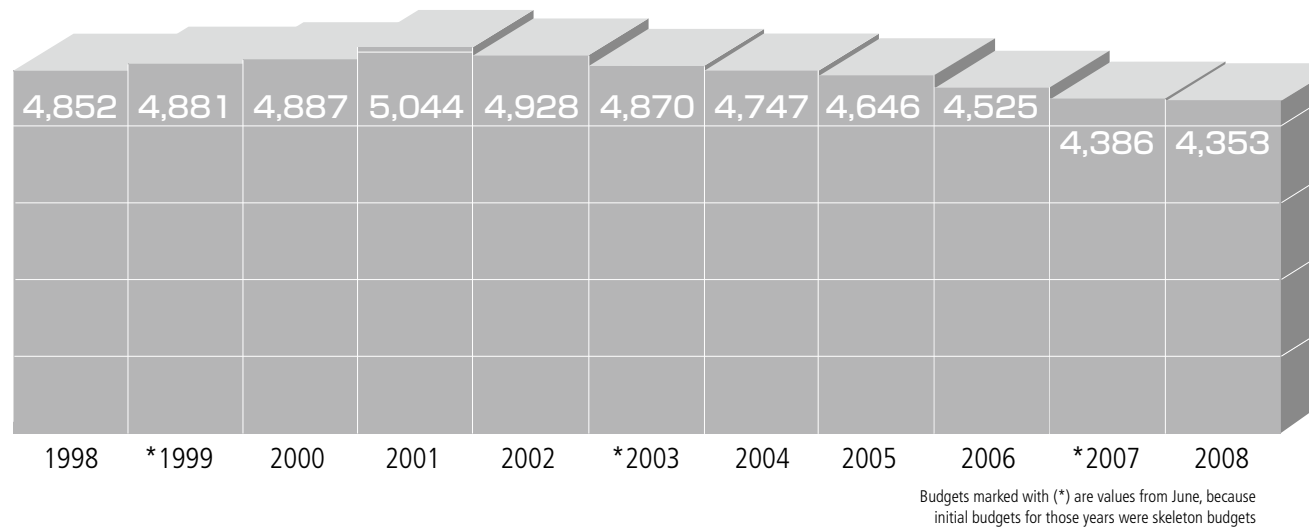


# Prefectural Budget

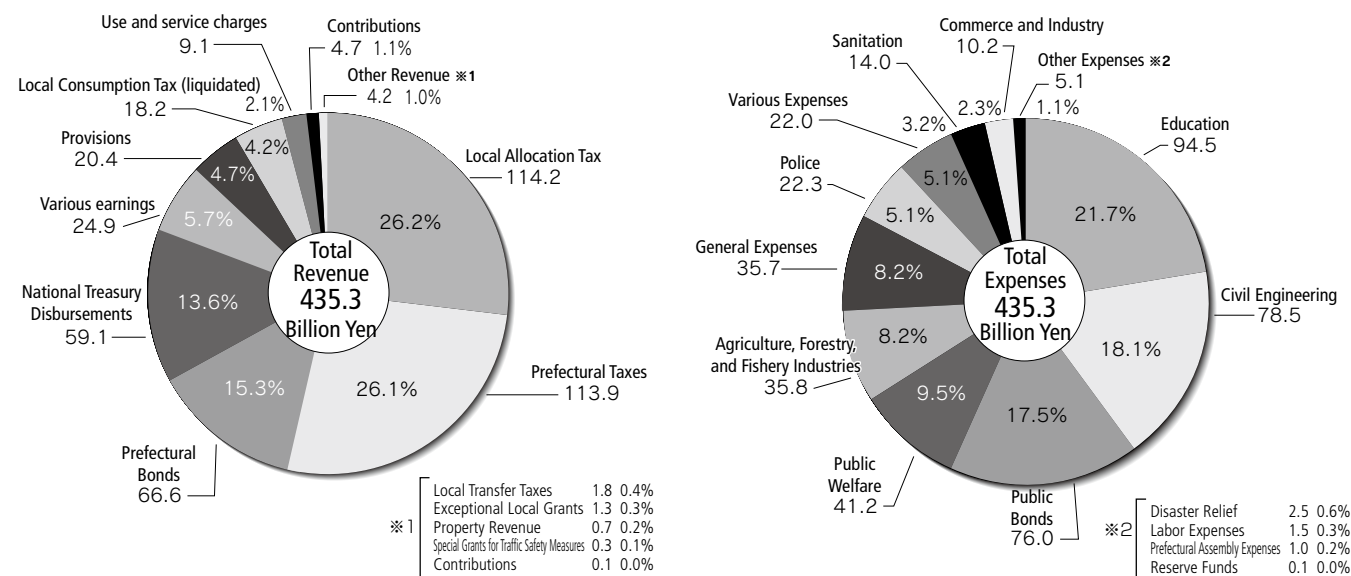
The Yamanashi Prefectural Government actively carries out a variety of policies in an effort to improve the welfare and lives of citizens.

## Yamanashi's General Account Budget for Fiscal Year 2008: 435.3 Billion Yen

### Changes in Initial General Account Budgets (in billions of yen)

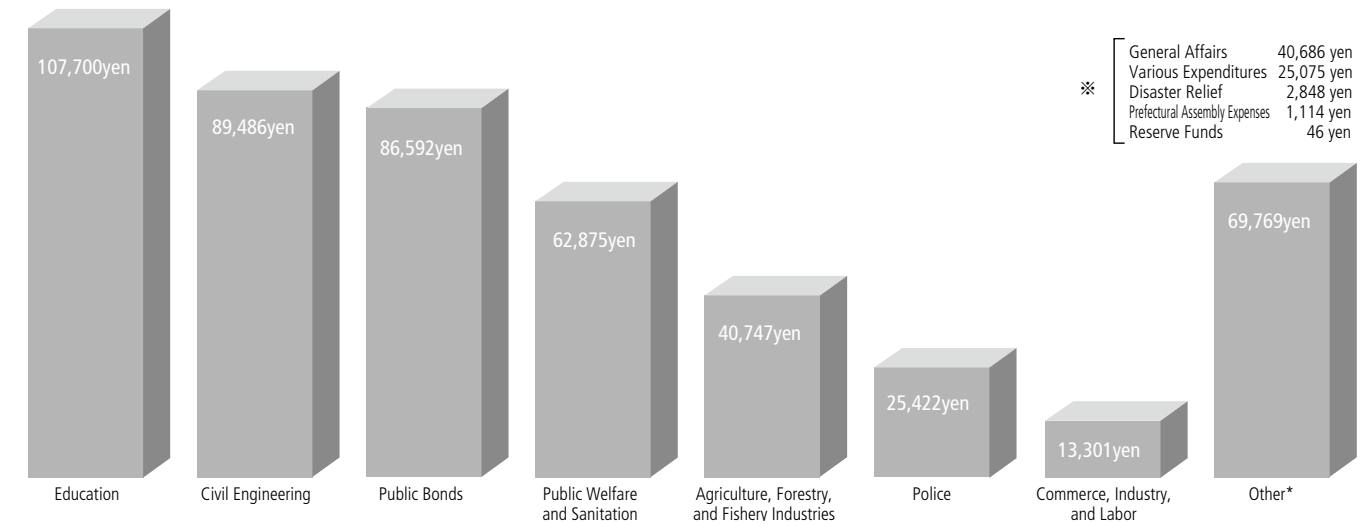


### Annual Revenue and Expenditures (in billions of yen)



<b>Initial Budget</b>	Set in the beginning of the fiscal year, during prefectural assemblies held between February and March, to enable the carrying out of basic projects and operations.
<b>Local Tax Allocations</b>	A portion of national taxes (income tax, corporation tax, alcohol tax, consumption tax, tobacco tax) allocated to local governments in need of funds to ensure a set administrative standard.
<b>Prefederal Bonds:</b>	Money borrowed from the national government, banks, etc. in order for the prefecture to obtain budgetary funds.
<b>National Treasury Disbursements</b>	Subsidies disbursed for nationally-sponsored programs or other designated projects.

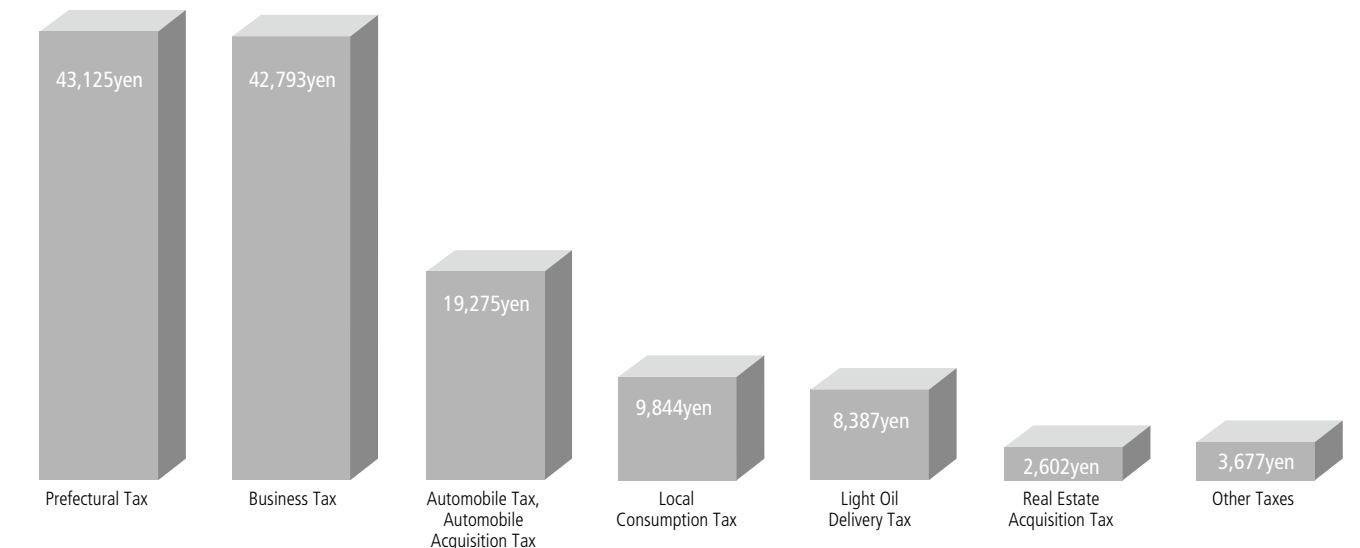
### Budget Allocations per Citizen



<b>Education Expenses</b>	Used for the improvement and maintenance of educational facilities, etc.
<b>Civil Engineering Expenses</b>	Used for the maintenance of roads and bridges, etc.
<b>Public Bond Repayment Expenses</b>	Used for the repayment of the principal and interest of prefectural bonds
<b>Public Welfare and Sanitation Expenses</b>	Used for assisting the impoverished, elderly, and disabled.
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Industry Expenses</b>	Used for the promotion of the agriculture, forestry, and fishery industries.
<b>Police Expenses</b>	Used to ensure public safety and wellbeing.
<b>Commerce, Industry, and Labor Expenses</b>	Used to promote commerce and industry.

(Figures are rounded to the nearest yen. Population is based on the estimated figure of 877,835 persons from the October 1, 2007 Yamanashi Prefecture Permanent Population Survey)

### Prefectural Tax Burden per Citizen



<b>Prefectural Tax</b>	Applies to individuals or organizations with addresses in Yamanashi.
<b>Business Tax</b>	Applies to incomes of private business owners and the incomes, added value, capital, revenue, etc. of corporations.
<b>Automobile Tax</b>	Applied to automobile owners.
<b>Automobile Acquisition Tax</b>	Applied when acquiring an automobile.
<b>Local Consumption Tax</b>	One fifth of the 5% Consumption Tax is defined as Local Consumption Tax, and becomes revenue for the prefecture.
<b>Light Oil Delivery Tax</b>	Applied when delivering light gas oil, etc.
<b>Real Estate Acquisition Tax</b>	Applied when acquiring land, residential buildings, etc.

(Figures are rounded to the nearest yen. Population is based on the estimated figure of 877,835 persons from the October 1, 2007 Yamanashi Prefecture Permanent Population Survey)

# Facilities Guide

Facilities Guide



## Look, Listen and Learn!

### Prefectural Museum of Art

Tel: 055-228-3322 Kugawa 1-4-27 Kofu-shi 400-0065

Exhibits of works such as those by Millet (The Sower, The Gleaners, The Return of the Flock, Woman Feeding Chickens) and other painters of the Barbizon School.

### Prefectural Museum of Literature

Tel: 055-235-8080 Kugawa 1-5-35 Kofu-shi 400-0065

Displaying the works and other documents of authors connected to Yamanashi Prefecture, such as Ryunosuke Akutagawa and Dakotsu Handa. A reading room and video booth are also available.

### Prefectural Archaeology Museum

Tel: 055-266-3881 Shimosone 923 Kofu-shi 400-1508

The Archaeology Museum houses some of the ancient ruins which were excavated at Kaifudoki-no-Oka in Sonekyuryo Park, as well as examples of culture from settlements in ancient times.

### Yamanashi Prefectural Museum

Tel: 055-261-2631 Narita 1501-1 Misaka-cho, Fuefuki-shi 406-0801

Showcasing the "Nature and People of Yamanashi"—the history of the people who live amidst the various natural environments of Yamanashi—through easy-to-understand videos, sounds, and dioramas. There are also many hands-on historical exhibits.



"Life and Culture in Yamanashi" Educational Exhibit at the Yamanashi Prefectural Museum

### Prefectural Science Center

Tel: 055-254-8151 Atago-cho 358-1 Kofu-shi 400-0023

Visitors can enjoy learning about and experiencing science through exhibits, videos, and computers in this building modeled after a "Science Ship."

### Prefectural Library

Tel: 055-226-2586 Marunouchi 2-33-1 Kofu-shi 400-0031

The Prefectural Library collects books, magazines, DVDs, databases, and other documents and information that can assist your life and work. Librarians can assist you at finding necessary documents and information.

### Prefectural Lifelong Learning Center

Tel: 055-223-1853 Marunouchi 1-6-1 Kofu-shi 400-8501 (In South Annex 2 of the Prefectural Offices)

The Prefectural Lifelong Learning Center offers courses about various subjects, educational information and consultations, and social programs for educational groups and organizations. Facilities include a seminar room and an exchange room.

### Fuefukigawa Fruit Park

Tel: 0553-23-4101 Ezohara 1488 Yamanashi-shi 405-0043

An urban park based on the theme of "the fruits of Yamanashi, a kingdom of fruit." In the 3-domed Fruit Museum guests can discover interesting facts about fruit.

### Fuji Spring Water Aquarium

Tel: 0555-20-5135 Shibokusa 3098-1 Oshino-mura 401-0511

This aquarium showcases the fish that live in the lakes and rivers of Yamanashi. Its double-layered water tank, in which large and small fish swim in the spring waters of Mt. Fuji, and large screen theatre hall enable guests to learn about the biology of freshwater fish.

### Fuji Visitor Center

Tel: 0555-72-0259

Kenmarubi 6663-1 Funatsu Fujikawaguchiko-cho 401-0301

The Fuji Visitor Center is a tourist information center at the northern base of Mt. Fuji that provides information about climbing Mt. Fuji and learning about the nature and culture of both Mt. Fuji and the Fuji Five Lakes.

### Yamanashi Institute of Environmental Sciences

Tel: 0555-72-6211

Kenmarubi 5597-1 Kamiyoshida Fujiyoshida-shi 403-0005

This facility carries out a wide variety of research related to the environment. Along with learning through computers and videos, guests can also take advantage of the diverse range of seminars held here.

### Forestry and Forest Products Research Center

Tel: 0556-22-8001 Saishoji 2290-1 Masuho-cho 400-0502

This center experiments, educates, and trains in such fields as forests, forestry, and lumber. Visitors can deepen their knowledge about forests and forestry at the adjacent Forest Classroom, which includes exhibits, woodworking rooms, and hands-on events.

### Tree Planting Center

Tel: 055-276-2020 Shinohara 7-1 Kai-shi 400-0115

This center aims to familiarize people with the knowledge and skills related to forestation. Visitors are able to see sapling nurseries and ask questions, and also learn about tree varieties and growing techniques.

### Bird and Animal Center

Tel: 055-252-9161 Wada-machi 3004-1 Kofu-shi 400-0001

This center acts as a sanctuary shelter for those birds and animals of Yamanashi's forests and natural environment that are wounded or unable to move. Within the facility is an area to view the animals and birds of Yamanashi's forests, mountains and waters, as well as slides and books in a display area for those eager to learn.

### Citizen's Culture Hall

Tel: 055-228-9131 Kotobuki-cho 26-1 Kofu-shi 400-0033

This arts and culture center is comprised of a main hall (seating capacity of 1,989), a smaller hall (seating capacity of 700), meeting rooms, rehearsal rooms, a restaurant, etc.

### Linear Study Tour Center

Tel: 0554-45-8121 Ogatayama 2381 Tsuru-shi 402-0006

This Center introduces maglev "linear" train technology, and includes a viewable maglev test line, models, and informative panels.



Linear Study Tour Center

## Getting to Know Local Industries

### Aimesse Yamanashi

Tel: 055-243-1811 Otsu-machi 2192-8 Kofu-shi 400-0055

This industrial exhibition and convention center holds exhibitions and meetings for the promotion of new products, large-scale trade fairs, concerts, lectures, and other events.

### Kai Terrace Yamanashi Local Industry Center

Tel: 055-237-1641 Tokoji 3-13-25 Kofu-shi 400-0807

Kai Terrace displays and sells local products in order to introduce people to and inform them about Yamanashi's local industries.

### Gunnai Local Industry Center

Tel: 0555-24-4406 Kamiyoshida 2277-3 Fujiyoshida-shi 403-0005

Gunnai textiles and many other local items are both on display and for sale here. Visitors can also take a hand weaving class.

### Fujikawa Local Crafts Center

Tel: 0556-62-5424 Shimoyama 1578 Minobu-cho 409-2522

Visitors here can make their own craft creations while learning about Yamanashi's local products. Original local goods are also available for purchase.



Fujikawa Local Crafts Center

## Getting in Touch with Nature

### Atago Youth Nature Camp

Tel: 055-253-5933 Atago-machi 358-1 Kofu-shi 400-0023

Visiting children are enriched by time spent surrounded by nature and cooperating in a group. Facilities include overnight accommodations, a main hall, and an outdoor stage.

### Nakatomi Youth Nature Center

Tel: 0556-42-3181 Hirasu 306 Minobu-cho 409-3313

This center instills in youth a love for Yamanashi through activities relating to nature observation and local history, culture, and industry. A gymnasium and a ceramics studio are among the facilities available.

### Yatsugatake Youth Nature Park

Tel: 0551-48-2306 Kiyosato 3545 Takane-cho Hokoto-shi 407-0301

This nature park set against the great outdoors of the Kiyosato highlands ensures the healthy development of children through group lodging and outdoor activities like adventure hiking, Kawamata River hiking, and celestial observation. Fully-equipped camping facilities are open from June to September.

### Yuzurihara Youth Nature Village

Tel: 0554-67-2333 Yuzurihara 13880 Uenohara-shi 409-0111

Visitors can enjoy a variety of interactive, outdoor activities such as camping and orienteering, as well as cultural activities such as local foods and handicrafts making, and group lodging.

### Takeda Health Forest

Tel: 055-251-8551 Katayama 1748 Haguro-cho Kofu-shi 400-1112

A great place to get healthy and experience nature! Enjoy nature trails, a Forest Learning Pavilion, campgrounds (open May to October), open plaza, barbeque facilities (open April to November), and more. The open plaza is wheelchair-accessible from Parking Lot 1.

### Kanegawa Forest

Tel: 0553-47-2805 Kokubu 1162-1 Ichinomiya-cho Fuefuki-shi 405-0074

Guests at this flat forest park can feel each of the four seasons as they enjoy a swimming pond, adventure playground, nature trails, target bird golf, gateball court, mountain bike trails, dog run, and rentable bicycles and cyclecars.



Ride Plaza, Kanegawa Forest

### Kenmin no Mori

Tel: 055-283-5718 Kamiichinose 1760 Kushigata Minami Alps-shi 400-0317

This forest park includes facilities and a Forest Science Center that let visitors experience and interact with the nature of Mt. Kushigata. Rest houses, overnight facilities, the Wood Village at Inagako Lake, campgrounds, and barbeque facilities are available.

### Yatsugatake Nature Center

Tel: 0551-48-2900 Nishiide Ishido 8240-1 Oizumi-mura Hokoto-shi 407-0311

Situated at the southern foot of Mt. Yatsugatake, this center showcases information about the nature of the Kiyosato area through hand-made exhibits. Enjoy the exhibition hall, audiovisual hall, and nature observation trail.

## Take a Refreshing Break

### Fujikawa Craft Park

Tel: 0556-62-5545 Shimoyama 1597 Minobu-cho 409-2522

This is a new type of park; where visitors are able to work closely with Yamanashi's traditional handiwork and local industrial goods in addition to sports and recreation. A flower maze, canoe grounds, the Fujikawa Local Crafts Center, and other leisure facilities are also on site.

### Yatsugatake Skating Rink

Tel: 0551-36-4796 Uenohara 3989-1 Kobuchizawa-cho 408-0000

This 13m x 400m outdoor skating course is open from November 20 through February 19.

### Lake Motosu Youth Sports Center

Tel: 0555-87-2231 Motosu 210 Fujikawaguchiko-cho 401-0337

A gymnasium, sports field with a 400-meter track, soccer field, a multi-purpose plaza, campgrounds, and lodging are available.

### Makiba Park

Tel: 0551-38-0220 Nishiide Ishido 8240-1 Oizumi-cho Hokoto-shi 409-1500

People stopping at the park can spend time with various animals while enjoying the natural environment of Mt. Yatsugatake and its surroundings. A ranch, an area to interact with animals, and a forest full of different birds can all be enjoyed here.

### Heidi's Village Flower Center

Tel: 0551-25-4700 Asao 2471 Akeno-cho Hokoto-shi 407-0201

This flower center styled after the Swiss villages of the animated Heidi, Girl of the Alps includes a different array of flowers every season. Guests can even hold weddings here, surrounded by flowers. Parades with Yuki the Goat have also become a big hit.

### Katsura River Wellness Park (Western Zone)

Tel: 0554-20-3080 Torisawa 8438 Tomihama-machi Otsuki-shi 409-0502

This growing urban park takes advantage of the natural mountainside to promote health and relaxation. Here you'll find the warm Satoyama Community Center made with prefectural lumber, and a vegetable garden for hands-on agricultural experience.



# Telephone Inquiries

**Kiyosato Highland Key Station**      

**Tel: 0551-48-4811** Kiyosato 3545-5 Takane-cho Hokuto-shi 407-0301

The Kiyosato Highland Key Station includes the Aqua Resort Kiyosato and various other facilities such as a 27-hole Kiyosato Golf Course, outdoor baths, heated pool, tennis courts, miniature golf, and campgrounds. Guests can also dine at the Ranch Restaurant located inside of the Ranch Park.

**Kose Sports Park**    (Except for Baseball Stadium) 

**Tel: 055-243-3111** Kose-cho 840 Kofu-shi 400-0836

Kose Sports Park offers track and field facilities (two 400m tracks), tennis courts, baseball and other sports grounds, a pool, gymnasium, martial arts hall, ice-skating rink, climbing wall, and more.



Track and Field Stadium, Kose Sports Park

**Sone Kyuryo Park**  

**Tel: 055-266-5854** Shimomukoyama-cho 1271 Kofu-shi 400-1507

Visitors can experience ancient cultures at this educational and entertaining city park. Located inside the park are the Yamanashi Prefectural Museum of Archaeology, Fudokinooka Research Center, a large grassy area, area of tombs with square moats, a historic botanical garden, Japanese gardens, etc.

**Fuji Hokuroku Park**   (Gymnasium) 

**Tel: 0555-24-3651** Tatsuiishi 5000 Kamiyoshida Fujiyoshida-shi 403-0005

This park includes an athletic track (400m), baseball field, sports field, and gymnasium.

**Midai Minami Park**  

**Tel: 055-285-4712** Mujina 1588-2 Minami Alps-shi 400-0206

Forests for recreational activities, sports areas (rugby and soccer) and play areas for children are found throughout the park.

**Midorigaoka Sports Park**   (Except for tennis courts and sports field)

Here you'll find track and field facilities (400m track), tennis courts, a baseball field, sports field, pool, and more.

**Tel: 055-252-0121** Midorigaoka 2-8-1, Kofu-shi 400-0008

Gymnasium (large and small courts), dojo for Judo, Kendo, Kyudo, archery, and Sumo

**Tel: 055-253-1906** Midorigaoka 2-8-2 Kofu-shi 400-0008

Sports Hall (overnight facilities, training and meeting rooms, indoor pool)

**Tel: 055-253-1415** Wada-cho 2564 Kofu-shi 400-0001

## Meeting and Exchanging

**Yamanashi International Center**  

**Tel: 055-228-5419** Iida 2-2-3 Kofu-shi 400-0035

Yamanashi's International Center was founded around the principles of international exchange and international cooperation activities. Rooms for exchange purposes and a reference room are available for use.

**Prefectural Youth Center**   

**Tel: 055-237-5311** Kawada-machi 517 Kofu-shi 400-0811

The Prefectural Youth Center is a place for independent and creative activities and exchange between youth, and also a place for youth leaders to come and train. A gymnasium, training room, sports field, tennis court, heated indoor pool, research rooms, meeting rooms, overnight facilities, audiovisual rooms, music rooms, and a multi-purpose hall are among the facilities available.

■ **For inquiries about prefectural administration:**  
Prefectural Information Center (inside the Citizen's Information Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-223-1408**

■ **For consultations about prefectural administration, legal matters, consumer affairs, and labor:**  
Prefectural Counseling and Consumer Affairs Center (inside the Citizen's Information Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-223-1366** (Legal and administrative consultation)  
**Tel: 055-235-8455** (Consumer affairs consultation)  
**Tel: 055-223-1369** (Labor consultation)  
Prefectural Counseling and Consumer Affairs Center, Regional Consultation Office (Minami Tsuru Branch Office)  
**Tel: 0554-45-7843, Tel: 0554-45-5038**  
(Legal, consumer, and labor consultations, etc.)

■ **Information for crime victims:**  
Crime Victims Support Counter (inside the Prefectural Living Affairs Division)  
**Tel: 055-223-4180**

■ **Consultations about food labeling and safety**  
Food Safely 110  
(inside the Prefectural Food Safety and Education Promotion Office)  
**Tel: 055-223-1638**

■ **Gender Equality**  
Gender Equality Promotion Center  
Main Office **Tel: 055-235-4171**  
Fuji Office **Tel: 0554-45-1666**  
Kyonan Office **Tel: 0556-64-4777**

■ **Consultations about women's issues and spousal abuse**  
Women's Protection and Counseling Center (inside the Welfare Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-254-8635**

■ **Consultations for the elderly and their families**  
Counseling Center for the Elderly (inside the Welfare Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-254-0110**

■ **Consultation about the elderly with dementia**  
Dementia Care Hotline (inside the Welfare Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-251-0001** Every Friday, 9:00-16:00

■ **Consultations about care giving**  
Caregivers Training Promotion Center (inside the Welfare Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-254-8680**

■ **Consultations, advice, and support for children**  
Central Child Guidance Center (inside the Welfare Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-254-8617**  
Tsuru Child Guidance Center  
**Tel: 0554-45-7838**  
Children's Mental Health Clinic (inside the Welfare Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-254-8650**

■ **Consultations for the disabled**  
Counseling Office for the Disabled (inside the Welfare Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-254-8671**  
Support Center for the Developmentally Disabled (inside the Welfare Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-254-8631**  
Fuji Special Needs Support Center  
**Tel: 0555-72-5533**

■ **Inquiries about your health:**  
Chuhoku Public Health and Welfare Office (Chuhoku Public Health Center)  
**Tel: 055-237-1403/1420**  
Chuhoku Public Health and Welfare Office, Kyohoku Branch Office (Chuhoku Public Health Center, Kyohoku Branch Office)  
**Tel: 0551-23-3074**  
Kyoto Public Health and Welfare Office (Kyoto Public Health Center)  
**Tel: 0553-20-2752**  
Kyonan Public Health and Welfare Office (Kyonan Public Health Center)  
**Tel: 0556-22-8158**

Fuji-Tobu Public Health and Welfare Office (Fuji-Tobu Public Health Center)  
**Tel: 0555-24-9035**

■ **Medical consultations:**  
Medical Safety Consultation Corner (inside the Prefectural Medical Professionals and Organizations Division)  
**Tel: 055-223-1481**

■ **Children's Medical Emergency Hotline**  
(inside the Kofu Healthcare and Welfare Center)  
**Tel: #8000** Everyday, 19:00-23:00

■ **Consultations about women's health**  
Women's Health Consultation Center Lupinas (inside the Citizen's Information Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-223-2210** Every Thursday, 15:00-19:00

■ **Consultations about infertility**  
Infertility Consultation Center Lupinas (inside the Citizen's Information Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-223-2210** Every Wednesday, 15:00-19:00

■ **Consultations about intractable diseases**  
Intractable Disease Counseling and Support Center (Inside the Chuhoku Public Health and Welfare Office)  
**Tel: 055-223-3241**

■ **Consultations about rehabilitation**  
Regional Rehabilitation Support Center (inside the Koshu Rehabilitation Hospital)  
**Tel: 055-262-8181**

■ **Consultations about the prevention of unhealthy psychological states**  
Stress Dial (inside the Welfare Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-254-8700**

■ **Consultations about the environment**  
Chuhoku Forestry and Environment Office **Tel: 0551-23-3090**  
Kyoto Forestry and Environment Office **Tel: 0553-20-2739**  
Kyonan Forestry and Environment Office **Tel: 055-240-4141**  
Fuji-Tobu Forestry and Environment Office **Tel: 0554-45-7811**

■ **Financial consultations for small and medium-sized businesses**  
Small Business Financial Consultation Counter (inside the Prefectural Commercial Promotion and Business Finance Division)  
**Tel: 055-223-1554**

■ **Consultations about the starting up, administrative innovation, and subcontracting for small and mid-sized businesses**  
Small Business Support Center (inside the Yamanashi Industry Support Organization)  
**Tel: 055-243-1888**

■ **Consultations about trade**  
Yamanashi Trade Consultation Center (inside the Yamanashi Industry Support Organization)  
**Tel: 055-243-1888**

■ **Consultations for young job-seekers**  
Job Café Yamanashi (inside the Citizen's Information Plaza)  
**Tel: 055-233-4510**

■ **Consultation for job-seekers that are middle-aged, female, or currently living outside the prefecture**  
Recruitment Database Yamanashi (inside the Labor Affairs and Employment Division)  
**Tel: 055-223-1562**

■ **Consultations for those who want to move to Yamanashi for work**  
Yamanashi Job Hunt Support Center (inside the Yamanashi Prefecture Tokyo Office)  
**Tel: 03-5213-2890**

■ **Consultations about job training and job hunting**  
Job Hunt Consultation and Information Corner (inside the Job Placement Support Center)  
**Tel: 055-251-3210**

■ **Consultations about starting up in agriculture**  
Agriculture Startup Support Center (inside the Yamanashi Agricultural Promotion Public Corporation)  
**Tel: 055-232-2760**

■ **Consultations about earthquake-proof housing and housing reforms**  
Prefectural Building Guidance Division **Tel: 055-223-1734**  
Chuhoku Construction Office **Tel: 055-224-1674**  
Kyoto Construction Office **Tel: 0553-20-2718**  
Kyonan Construction Office **Tel: 055-240-4133**  
Fuji-Tobu Construction Office **Tel: 0554-22-7817**  
Yamanashi Pref. Association of Architects and Building Engineers **Tel: 055-233-5414**

■ **Consultations about asbestos in building materials**  
Prefectural Building Guidance Division **Tel: 055-223-1734**  
Chuhoku Construction Office **Tel: 055-224-1674**  
Kyoto Construction Office **Tel: 0553-20-2718**  
Kyonan Construction Office **Tel: 055-240-4133**  
Fuji-Tobu Construction Office **Tel: 0554-22-7817**

■ **Consultations about renting prefectural housing**  
Yamanashi Housing Providers Public Corporation  
**Tel: 055-237-1656**

■ **Consultations about children's education**  
Yamanashi Prefectural Education Center  
Telephone Hotline **Tel: 055-263-3711**  
\*National "24/7 Bullying Hotline"  
From within Yamanashi, you can also reach the above hotline by dialing **Tel: 0570-0-78310**  
Consultations about the schooling of disabled children  
**Tel: 055-263-4606**

■ **Education inquiries**  
Chuhoku Education Office **Tel: 0551-23-3008**  
Kyoto Education Office **Tel: 0553-20-2737**  
Kyonan Education Office **Tel: 0556-22-8154**  
Fuji-Tobu Education Office **Tel: 0554-45-7841**

■ **Consultations about child-rearing**  
Child-Raising Counseling Counter (Karugamo) (Inside the Gender Equality Promotion Center Main Office)  
**Tel: 055-228-4152/4153**  
Healthy Child Rearing Phone Line **Tel: 055-252-0192**

■ **Consultations about the worries of children and their guardians**  
Young Phone Line Kofu **Tel: 055-235-4444**  
Young Phone Line Yoshida **Tel: 0555-22-4444**

■ **General police-related consultations**  
Police Consultation Office  
**Tel: 055-233-9110** (#9110 on touch-tone phones)

■ **Consultations about organized crime groups**  
Citizen's Conference for the Expulsion of Crime  
**Tel: 055-227-5420**

■ **Inquiries about firearms**  
Firearms 110 **Tel: 055-231-1074**

■ **Inquiries about drugs**  
Drugs 110 **Tel: 055-228-8974**

■ **Inquiries about environmental crimes**  
Environmental Crimes 110 **Tel: 055-223-5374**

■ **Inquiries about sexual crimes**  
Sexual Offenses 110 **Tel: 055-224-5110**



# Festivals with Local Flavor

A variety of colorful festivals are held throughout all four seasons of the beautiful natural environment of Yamanashi Prefecture.

## January

7th—Pine Tree Dragging Festival (Tabayama Village)  
12th—Shimofukuzawa Dosojin Festival (Kai City)  
13th—Tano Twelve Kagura Traditional Dances (Koshu City)  
13th—Mt. Minobu New Year's Ceremony (Minobu Town)  
13th—Yamada Kagura and Lion Dance (Ichikawa-Misato Town)  
14th—Shiodaira Lion Dance (Yamanashi City)  
14th—Fujiki Dosojin Festival (Koshu City)  
14th—Manzawa Asama Shrine Boiling Water Festival (Nambu Town)  
27th—Tokuwa Tenjin Festival (Yamanashi City)  
28th—Goldmine Festival (Kai City)

## February

3rd—Daijingu Setsubun Festival (Kofu City)  
3rd—Mt. Minobu Setsubun Ceremony (Minobu Town)  
3rd—Ichinotori Festival (Ichikawa-Misato Town)  
8th—Ninomiyama Miwa Shrine Boiling Water Festival (Fuefuki City)  
10th-11th—Tokaichi Market (Minami Alps City)  
13th-14th—Evil-Expelling Jizo Festival (Kofu City)  
17th—Manrikiana Kannon Festival (Yamanashi City)  
21st—Matsumoto Tengu Festival (Fuefuki City)  
22nd—Mushono Lunar New Year Nenbutsu Prayer Ceremony (Uenohara City)

## March

17th-18th—Yatsushiro Three-Day Market (Fuefuki City)  
17th-23rd—Shofuku Temple Mushi-Kaji Ceremonies (Masuho Town)  
19th-20th—Ana Kannon Festival (Nirasaki City)  
19th—Hayabusa Giant Straw Sandal Festival (Yamanashi City)

## April

1st-15th—Peach Blossom Festival (Fuefuki City)  
4th-5th—Yamanashi Oka Shrine Daidai Kagura (Fuefuki City)  
4th—Daiseki Temple Fire Crossing Festival (Fuefuki City)  
4th-6th—Shingen-ko Festival (Kofu City)  
6th—Tenzushi Dance (Kofu City)  
6th—Kosho Temple Medicine Buddha Hall Festival (Kai City)  
6th—Miyuki Festival (Ichikawa-Misato Town)  
Early April—Oboshi Cherry Blossom Festival (Kajikazawa Town)  
Early April—Otsuki Cherry Blossom Festival (Otsuki City)  
11th—Gongen Festival (Yamanashi City)  
12th—Takeda Shrine's Annual Festival (Kofu City)  
12th—Erin Temple Shingen-ko Memorial Ceremony (Koshu City)  
13th—Minami Alps Togenkyo Half-Marathon (Minami Alps City)  
13th—Battle of Kawanakajima Picture-Scroll Reenactment (Fuefuki City)  
15th—Omiyuki-san (Kai City)  
20th—Oshimpu-san (Nirasaki City)  
25th—Kawaguchi Asama Shrine's Annual Festival (Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town)  
Mid April to Early May—Fujizakura Cherry Blossom Festival (Fujiyoshida City)  
26th-27th—Narusawa Azalea Festival (Narusawa Village)  
27th—Katsuyori Takeda Hometown Festival (Koshu City)  
29th—Chuo City Chinese Milk Vetch Festival '08 (Chuo City)  
29th—Kai-no-Katsuyama Horseback Archery Festival (Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town)

## May

2nd-5th—Shonoki Festival (Kofu City)  
3rd—Yanodo Festival (Hokuto City)  
3rd—Minami Alps Hayakawa Wild Vegetable Festival (Hayakawa Town)  
4th—Tama Riverhead Water and Fire Festival (Kosuge Village)  
5th—Sawaoku Festival and Nishijima Kagura (Minobu Town)  
8th—Wisteria Cutting Festival (Koshu City)  
17th—Motosu Court Nobles Historic Parade (Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town)  
Mid May—Shimobe Onsen Festival (Minobu Town)

## June

Early June—Kiyosato Highland Azalea Festival (Hokuto City)  
15th-17th—Nichiren's Arrival at Mt. Minobu Commemorative Festival (Minobu Town)  
30th—Kandaten Shrine Purification Festival (Koshu City)

## July

1st—Mt. Fuji Mountain Opening Festival (Fujiyoshida City)  
Saturday and Sunday in Mid July—Gion Festival (Tabayama Village)  
25th—Fuji Mountain Race (Fujiyoshida City)  
26th—Fuefuki River Summer Fireworks Festival (Yamanashi City)  
30th-31st—Wakamiya Hachiman Shrine Annual Festival (Nirasaki City)

## August

1st—Lake Yamanaka Fireworks Festival (Yamanakako Village)  
2nd—Lake Sai Dragon Palace Fireworks Festival (Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town)  
3rd—Lake Motosu Fireworks Festival (Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town)  
4th—Lake Shoji Fireworks Festival (Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town)  
4th-5th—Lake Kawaguchi Fireworks Festival (Fuji-Kawaguchiko Town)  
7th—Shinmei Fireworks Festival (Ichikawa-Misato Town)  
8th—Oshino Hakkai Festival (Oshino Village)  
15th—Nambu Fire Festival (Nambu Town)  
16th—Kai Ichinomiya Fire Letter Festival (Fuefuki City)  
16th—Mushono Nenbutsu Bon Festival (Uenohara City)  
16th—Shimoyama Atago Fireworks Festival (Minobu Town)  
17th—Iino Lantern Festival (Minami Alps City)  
19th-21st—Fuefuki City Isawa Onsen Festival (Fuefuki City)  
23rd—Shimo-Kurokoma Sekison Festival (Fuefuki City)  
26th-27th—Yoshida Fire Festival and Silver Grass Festival (Fujiyoshida City)  
Late August—Nagasaki Scarecrow Festival (Fuefuki City)  
Late August—Marishi-Ten Festival (Ichikawa-Misato Town)

## September

4th-6th—Ushikura Shrine Annual Festival (Uenohara City)  
4th-5th—Yamanaka Myojin Safe Childbirth Festival (Yamanakako Village)  
6th—Chuo City Nasu-no-Yoichi Festival (Chuo City)  
Early September—Hometown Historical Festival and Parade (Tsuru City)  
18th-19th—Horseback Archery Festival (Fujiyoshida City)  
18th-19th—Mt. Shichimen Festival (Minobu Town)  
19th-21st—Shibokusa Suwa Shrine Annual Festival (Oshino Village)  
20th-26th—Shofuku Temple Mushi-Kaji Ceremonies (Masuho Town)  
23rd—Daini Yamagata Scholastic Festival (Kai City)

## October

4th—Grape Festival (Koshu City)  
9th-10th—Futagozuka Children's Ceremony (Fuefuki City)  
Early October—Offertory Lion Dance Ceremony (Uenohara City)  
12th—Takeda's Birthplace and Shimpu Castle Festival (Nirasaki City)  
12th—Mt. Minobu Oeshiki Procession of a Thousand Lights (Minobu Town)  
13th—Hexagonal Pavilion Kiriko Festival (Minami Alps City)  
Late October—Tea Transportation Historical Parade (Tsuru City)

## November

3rd—Komekura Puppet Sanbanso Performance (Fuefuki City)  
3rd—Chuo City Rice Plant Festival '08 (Chuo City)  
9th—Koshu Masuho Festival (Masuho Town)  
22nd-23rd—Takao Night Festival (Minami Alps City)  
23rd—Kofu Ebisu Festival (Kofu City)  
23rd—Emmei Jizo Festival (Yamanashi City)  
23rd-24th—Koyasu Jizo Festival (Koshu City)

## December

22nd—Seiun Temple Star Festival (Fuefuki City)  
31st—Mt. Minobu New Year's Bell-Tolling Ceremony (Minobu Town)



Shingen-ko Festival



Yoshida Fire Festival (One of the three most curious festivals of Japan)



Takao Night Festival

# National Treasures

A plethora of historical buildings and works of art currently exist in Yamanashi Prefecture, and many of these have gained national distinction as well. Yamanashi is home to five designated national treasures, which are preserved as important cultural properties.



**Summer Landscape Painted on Silk**  
(Designated June 22, 1955)

(Collection of Kuon Temple, Minobu Town)

This piece is thought to be one of a collection of four seasonal landscape kakemono, though the Spring Landscape cannot currently be located. It is thought that the Summer Landscape, together with the Autumn Landscape and Winter Landscape currently at Konchin Temple in Kyoto, were painted by Emperor Huizong of the Song Dynasty in China. It is said to have been painted either in the early 12th or early 13th centuries, but given the personal seal of Yoshimitsu Ashikaga on the painting, we can be sure that it had already arrived in Japan by the 14th century. It is a fine work representative of the landscape paintings of the Northern and Southern Song Dynasties.

**Bodhidharma Portrait Painted on Silk**  
(designated November 14, 1953)

(Collection of Kogaku Temple, Enzan, Koshu City)

This portrait of Bodhidharma wrapped in vermilion clothes and seated in zazen above a rock is highly regarded for its lively depiction and heavy brushstrokes. The laudatory poem at the top of the portrait was written by Lanxi Daolong, a monk from China who founded the Kencho Temple in Kamakura, and who had close ties with Yamanashi Prefecture after he was sentenced to live here. It is a work from around the 13th century.



**Cherry Blossom Petal Patterned Scale Armor and Helmet, with Large Sleeves** (designated November 22, 1952)

(Collection of Kandaten Shrine, Enzan, Koshu City)

This stately set of armor from the Heian Period is commonly known to be so strong that the warriors who wear it "do not need a shield," and is one of the treasures of the Takeda Clan along with the Mihata Flag (a designated Prefectural Cultural Property currently in the collection of Umppo Temple in Enzan, Koshu City). During the reign of Shingen Takeda, the armor was kept at the Kandaten Temple to help protect against the taboo northeast direction. It is said that after Shingen's demise, the armor was buried beneath the large cedar tree of Kogaku Temple so that it would not be found by enemies, but that Ieyasu Tokugawa later dug up the armor and returned it to Kandaten Shrine.



**Main Hall of Daizen Temple** (designated June 22, 1955)

(Daizen Temple, Katsunuma, Koshu City)



Representative of the main halls of esoteric Buddhist sects of the Kamakura Period, this building has been called the most excellent example of Japanese-style architecture in Eastern Japan. It can be deduced from engravings on an interior corner post that date to the year 1286 that, after the original building was burned down in a fire in 1270, the building was reconstructed with the support of the Kamakura Shogunate, making this the oldest building in Yamanashi.

**Buddhist Sanctum of Seihaku Temple** (designated June 22, 1955)

(Seihaku Temple, Sangasho, Yamanashi City)



This Buddhist sanctum is known as a typical example of a small-scale, medieval Zen-sect Buddhist sanctum. It was thought that the sanctum dated back to the establishment of the Seihaku Temple in 1333, but ink marks discovered when the building was dismantled for repairs in 1917 place the sanctum's construction at 1415.



# The Tastes and Crafts of Yamanashi

Yamanashi products are made with traditional methods in a beautiful natural setting, each reflecting the Prefecture's individuality with an elegant simplicity.



## ■ Peaches

It is said that peaches have been grown in Yamanashi for more than 200 years. Hakuho and Asama Hakuto are both representative varieties, and are among those Yamanashi peaches which go on to be sold at the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market in July—where Yamanashi peaches make up 90 percent of those for sale. Yamanashi is the number-one peach producer in Japan in terms of both growing acreage and production output.



## ■ Plums

Yamanashi has been producing plums for more than 150 years. Oshiwase, Taiyo, and the red Soldam are representative varieties, and recently the large and very sweet Kiyo has gained popularity. Yamanashi leads Japan in terms of both plum growing acreage and plum production.



## ■ Cherries

These high-quality fruits ripen like red jewels at the beginning of summer, and hands-on cherry-picking for tourists starts at the end of May. Representative breeds include Takasago and Sato-Nishiki, and Yamanashi is said to be the southern limit for cherry cultivation in Japan.



## ■ Grapes

The history of grape cultivation in Yamanashi is an old one, which is said to have begun approximately 1,300 years ago. Yamanashi offers an abundant variety of grapes, each with a different flavor—including Kyoho, Pione, and Kaiji varieties. The large, yellowish-green Rosario Bianco has recently become increasingly popular. Yamanashi leads Japan in grape cultivation area and grape production.

# 味



## ■ Wine

Yamanashi Prefecture is the birthplace of Japanese wine, and more than 80 local wineries produce a large number of name-brand wines. Yamanashi is number one in Japan in terms of wine production, and is home to world-class wine-making techniques.



## ■ Hoto

Hoto is the local dish most closely associated with Yamanashi Prefecture. Said to have been a favorite of feudal lord Shingen Takeda and his troops, the taste of this miso-based stew full of vegetables and thick noodles is truly delicious. Anyone paying a visit to Yamanashi should definitely savor the taste of hoto!

## ■ Yoshida Udon

Yoshida Udon is a dish with much local flavor that is currently gaining in popularity. The dish consists of hard udon noodles with cabbage, horse meat, and the signature topping of ground sesame and peppers. There are over 60 Yoshida Udon restaurants at the northern base of Mt. Fuji. Most of these restaurants are family homes without outside signs, so patrons can enjoy a homelike atmosphere.



## ■ Jewelry

Yamanashi is a center for the processing of gemstones and precious metals, and it has the highest share of shipment value for polished jewelry goods in Japan. From everyday accessories to precious stone handiwork, Yamanashi offers a wide spectrum of jewelry.



## ■ Seals

Said to have begun in the 1860's by engravings in crystals, the personal seal industry in Yamanashi has grown to be number one in the nation. Today, seals are made from crystals, wild mulberry bark, buffalo horns, and other materials, and aside from those seals carved by machine, many are hand-carved. These hand-carved seals are known as Koshu Hand-Carved Seals, and have been designated as a traditional handiwork of Japan.



## ■ Inden

This style of leatherwork has attracted popularity amongst the masses since the end of the Edo period, when Inden bags began to be produced in the area outside of Kofu Castle. "Koshu Inden," which has been designated a national traditional handicraft, is made by applying lacquer to deer-skin leather using one-of-a-kind techniques.

# 技



## ■ Inkstones

Koshu Amehata inkstones, made by combining high-quality materials with top-quality luster, are often compared with the famous Chinese tankei inkstones and are thus known as the "Japanese Tankei." These inkstones are known for their proper ink placement and elegant usability, and are popular among avid calligraphers.



## ■ Textiles

Yamanashi textiles have their roots in the "Kaiki" silk that has been capturing people's hearts since the Edo period with its unique gloss and texture. Kaiki silk is put to good use in women's wear, interior accessories, and fabric linings, and holds the largest share of materials used in domestic neckties.

## ■ Washi Paper

Washi paper production in Yamanashi has a long history; records from the year 773, in the late Nara period, list the Yamanashi region as one of the washi-producing areas of Japan.

The Ichikawa Washi of Ichikawa-Misato Town and Nishijima Washi of Minobu Town were used by the ruling Takeda Clan and Tokugawa Shogunate, and they have been designated a traditional handiwork of Yamanashi Prefecture. Yamanashi is the number-two domestic producer of paper used for sliding doors, Japanese calligraphy, etc.

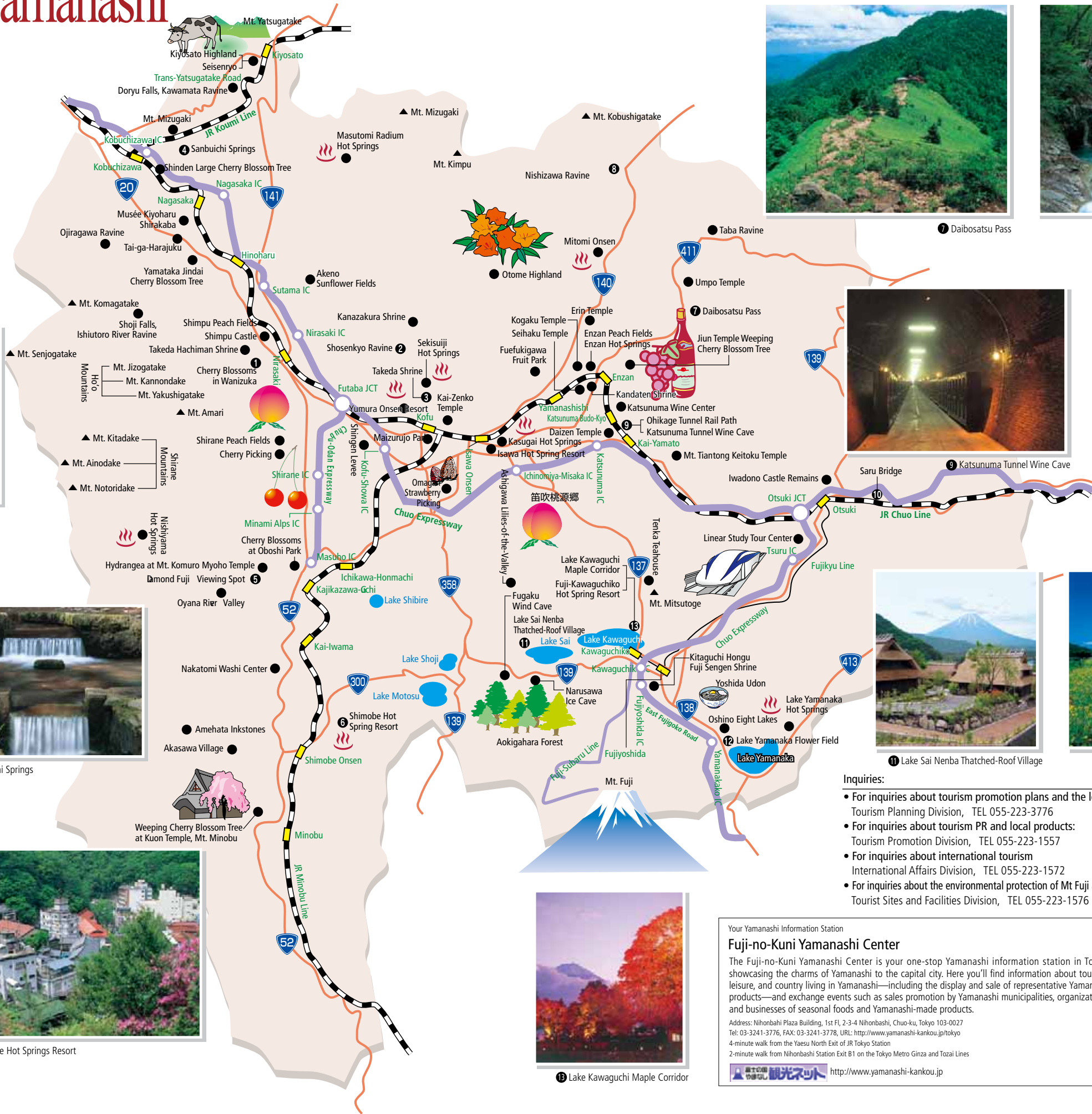




# A Stroll through Yamanashi

Yamanashi is a prefecture that, while bordering the metropolitan areas of Tokyo and Kanagawa, is full of natural places like Mt. Fuji and the Southern Alps, where you can vividly experience the changing of four distinct seasons. Yamanashi's rich mountainside forests breathe life into clear, high-quality waters, making the prefecture a true treasure trove of greens and blues.

Yamanashi is blessed with a variety of tourist attractions, such as the grapes, peaches, plums, and many other fruits produced here; onsen hot springs and wineries; and historical sites and cultural artifacts related to warlord Shingen Takeda.



1 Cherry Blossoms in Wanizuka and Mt. Yatsugatake



2 Shosenkyo Ravine



3 Takeda Shrine



4 Sanbuchi Springs



5 Diamond Fuji from Takaori in Masuho Town



6 Shimobe Hot Springs Resort



13 Lake Kawaguchi Maple Corridor



7 Daibosatsu Pass



8 Nishizawa Ravine



10 Saru Bridge



9 Katsunuma Tunnel Wine Cave



11 Lake Sai Nenba Thatched-Roof Village



12 Lake Yamanaka Flower Field and Mt. Fuji

**Inquiries:**

- For inquiries about tourism promotion plans and the local film commission: Tourism Planning Division, TEL 055-223-3776
- For inquiries about tourism PR and local products: Tourism Promotion Division, TEL 055-223-1557
- For inquiries about international tourism: International Affairs Division, TEL 055-223-1572
- For inquiries about the environmental protection of Mt Fuji and other mountains, and landscape planning: Tourist Sites and Facilities Division, TEL 055-223-1576

Your Yamanashi Information Station

**Fuji-no-Kuni Yamanashi Center**

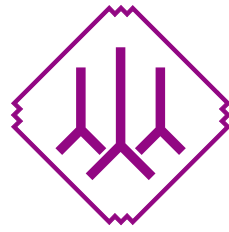
The Fuji-no-Kuni Yamanashi Center is your one-stop Yamanashi information station in Tokyo, showcasing the charms of Yamanashi to the capital city. Here you'll find information about tourism, leisure, and country living in Yamanashi—including the display and sale of representative Yamanashi products—and exchange events such as sales promotion by Yamanashi municipalities, organizations, and businesses of seasonal foods and Yamanashi-made products.

Address: Nihonbashi Plaza Building, 1st Fl, 2-3-4 Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0027  
 Tel: 03-3241-3776, FAX: 03-3241-3778, URL: <http://www.yamanashi-kankou.jp/tokyo>  
 4-minute walk from the Yaesu North Exit of JR Tokyo Station  
 2-minute walk from Nihonbashi Station Exit B1 on the Tokyo Metro Ginza and Tozai Lines

<http://www.yamanashi-kankou.jp>







### Prefectural Emblem

The surrounding frame—a fusion of the outline of Mt. Fuji and the diamond-shaped family crest of the Takeda Clan—represents the beauty of Yamanashi Prefecture, while the inner symbols—three Japanese characters for “people” in the shape of the character for “mountain”—represent peace, harmony, and cooperation. (Adopted October 1, 1966)



### Prefectural Flag

The middle symbol set against a rich, grape purple field represents citizens’ harmony and cooperation, while the surrounding image of Mt. Fuji symbolizes rectitude, purity and sincerity. Mt. Fuji’s curving lines represent fluidity and the desire of Yamanashi’s citizens for boundless improvements. (Adopted December 1, 1966)



Prefectural Flower: Fuji Zakura

This modest flower that grows amidst the harsh wind and snow of Mount Fuji represents peace and perseverance. (Established 1954)



Prefectural Bird: Bush Warbler

This friendly, loving bird is a sign of spring and has a habit of looking after the chicks of other birds. For these reasons, the Bush Warbler represents cheerfulness and charity. (Established June 1964)



Prefectural Animal: Goat-Antelope

Living in the harsh natural environment of the high mountains, the Goat-Antelope symbolizes endurance and exertion. (Established June 1964)



Prefectural Tree: Maple

Poets have long written about the maple tree, with its frosted leaves that turn red in the fall, which is depicted in Kyoshi Takahama’s haiku: “Amidst the Mountains / Behold, Masculinity! / The Autumn in Kai.” (Established September 1966)



### Origins of Yamanashi Prefecture

Kai Province—originally comprised of the four districts of Yamanashi, Yatsushiro, Koma and Tsuru—became known as Yamanashi Prefecture after the Meiji-era abolition of feudal clans in November 1871. Many explanations exist as to why the name “Yamanashi” was chosen. Some say the name was derived from the fact that mountain pears (yama nashi) were abundant in the area, while others say the name comes from the Japanese Yama narashi, meaning, “to level the land.”

<http://www.pref.yamanashi.jp/>

Published 2008

Editing and Publication: Public Relations Division, Yamanashi Prefectural Government  
1-6-1 Marunouchi, Kofu-shi, Yamanashi-ken 400-8501, Tel: 055-223-1339



This brochure has been printed on environmentally-friendly recycled paper with soy ink.

Published by Sannichi Printing