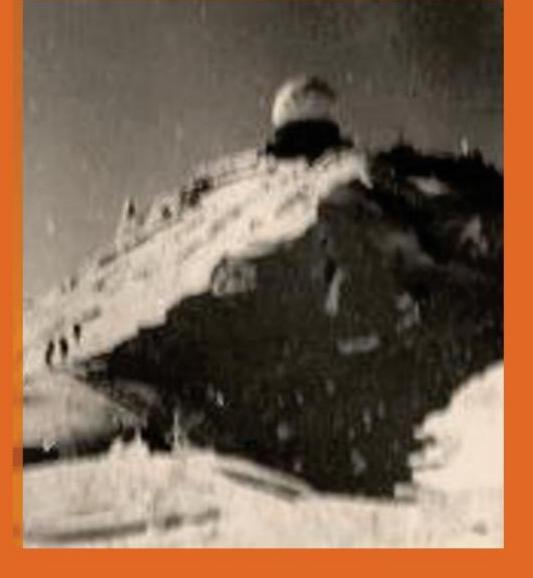
Facilities

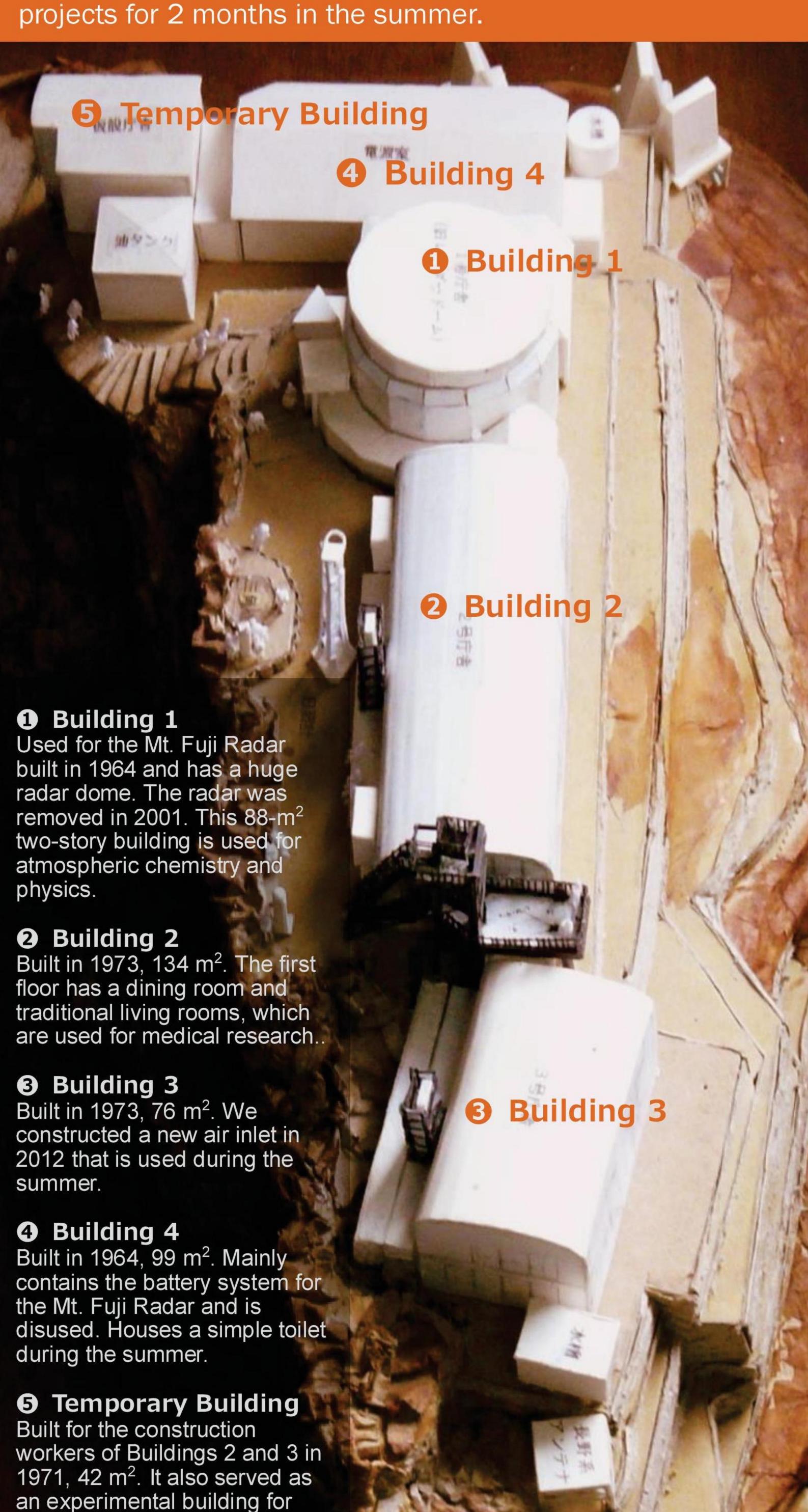
The Mt. Fuji Weather Station facilities reflect its history, which began with the pioneering observations of Itaru and Chiyoko Nonaka in 1895, followed by the midwinter observations of Jun-ichi Sato in 1931. The station was manned for 72 years by the Japan Meteorological Agency from 1932 to 2004.

The present buildings were reorganized in 1973 after decommissioning of the Mt. Fuji Radar System, which guarded 🧰 thousands of people against typhoons from the 1960s to the 1980s.



The four buildings are connected by a corridor and have a site area of more than 600 m². Buildings 2 and 3 are constructed of an aluminum alloy, similar to that used for the Shinkansen, for lightness and strength.

The Japan Meteorological Agency continues meteorological observations of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and humidity in Building 2, using batteries. We now use most of the rest of the station for various research and education



new government buildings.

during the summer.

Mountain crews stay in here

Logistics

Power Supply

Mount Fuji Research Station (Elevation: 3776 m)

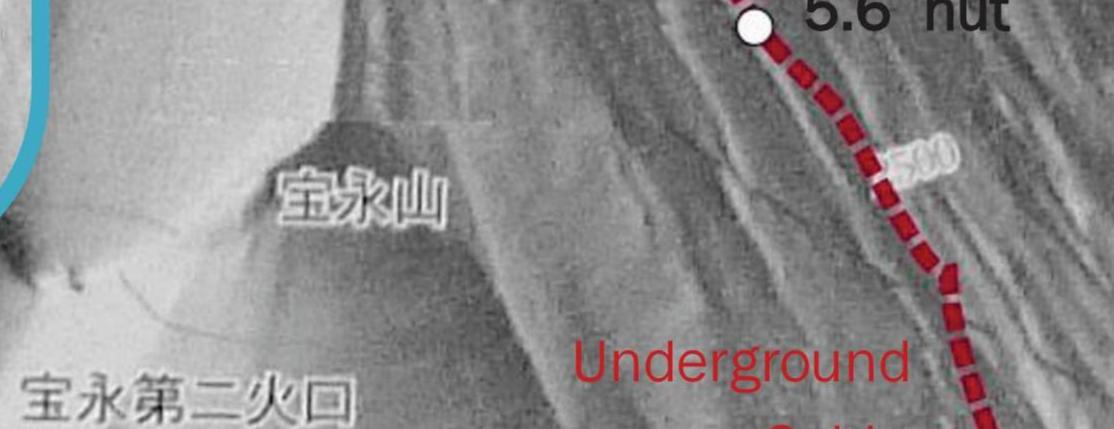
Professional climbers are employed as mountain crews during the summer season. They take care of the researchers and students who are susceptible to high-altitude sickness, which can be fatal. The climbers also install monitoring equipment and repair the power supply for the aging buildings.

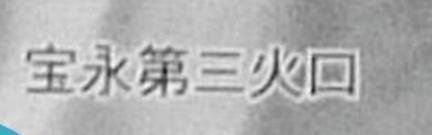












Mount Fuji Research Station

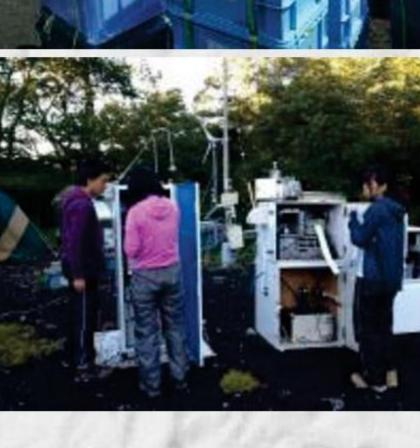
Kengamine

Tarobo Base (Elevation: 1300 m)

Tarobo at the southeast foot of Mt. Fuji is the base camp for researchers who climb to the top of the mountain. Bulldozers are used to carry large loads of equipment, food, and water.







Gotemba Base

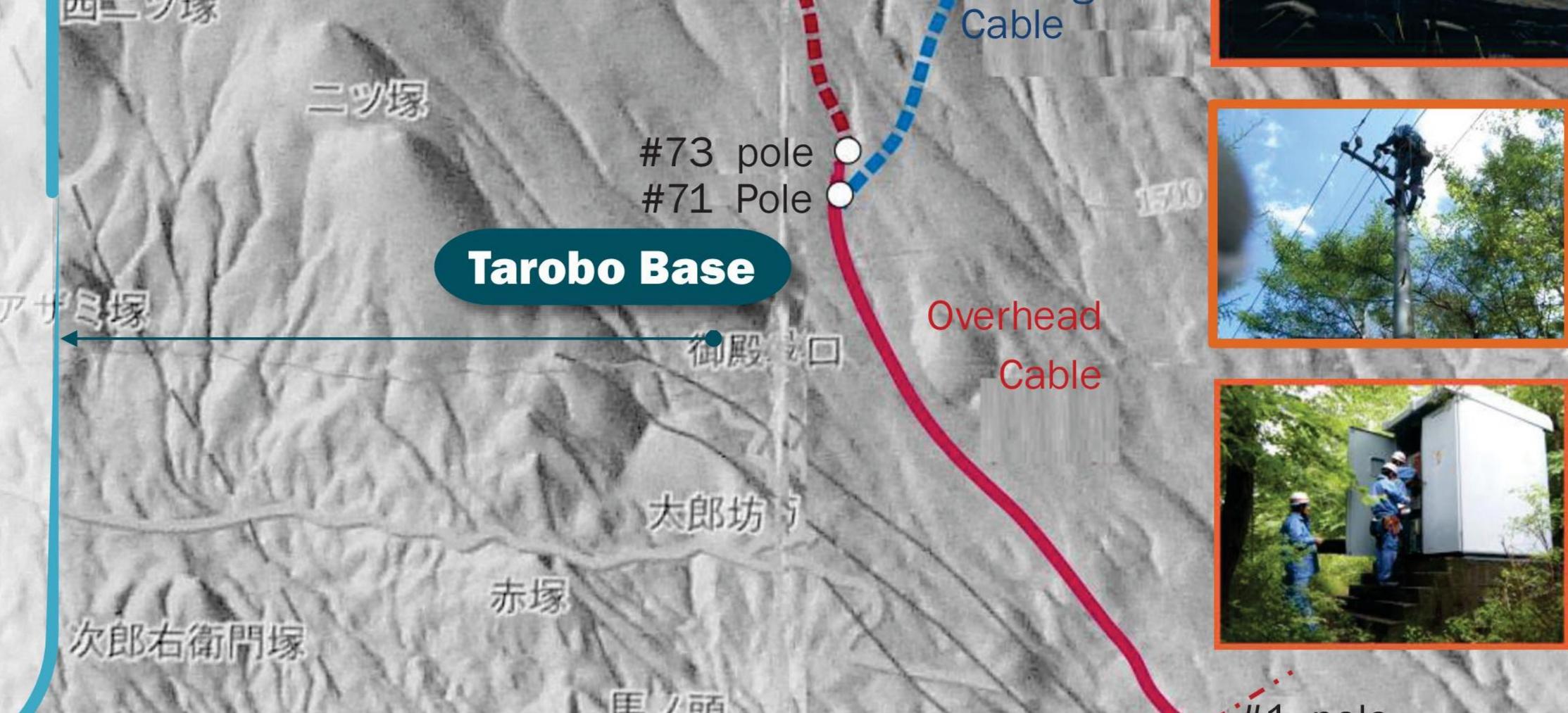
(Elevation: 450 m)

Gotemba city to provide

We rent an apartment in downtown

accommodation for researchers.





Power Transmission Line (Length: 10,903 m)

An advantage of Mt. Fuji Research Station is that its electricity supply comes from a commercial electric source through 3.8 km of overhead wires and 7.2 km of underground cables. Power is also supplied to a public toilet on the summit and to a parking area at the foot of the mountain. The overhead cables can be damaged by lightning, snow, wind, and fallen trees. Repair and maintenance are difficult at high altitudes.



ATT FOR

Underground cable.

Gotemba Base

Mount Fu Research Stat on





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