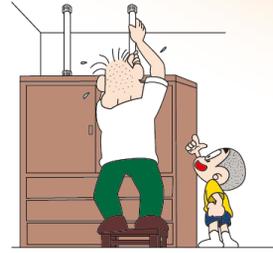


# Disaster Prevention Guide



English Version



Be prepared! In order to help live a safe, happy & healthy life in Miyakonojo, please take a look and use this guide to help you prepare for common disasters before they strike.



Miyakonojo City Hall Internationalisation Promotion Office  
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## Information From City-run Organisations

### Miyakonojo City Hall



Miyakonojo City issues disaster-related advisories and warnings.



### Miyakonojo International Association (MIA)



MIA posts translations of advisories in English, Chinese and Mongolian on their Facebook page.



## Other Sources of Information



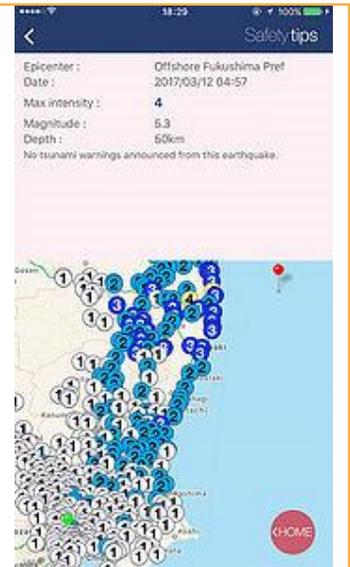
"Safety tips" is a free application that notifies users with Earthquake Early Warnings, Tsunami Warnings, Volcanic Warnings, Weather Warnings, Heat-related illness Warnings and Civil Protection Information issued in Japan. It is available in multiple languages.



For Android



For iPhone



## NHK WORLD JAPAN

In addition to being a major source of news, NHK World provides emergency advisories and disaster-related information on the national level. You can watch NHK World for free online.



## Earthquake Warnings for Mobile Phones

In the event of a major earthquake, your mobile phone and television will alert you with a notice and loud siren. Ensure that you are in a safe location, and prepare for strong tremors. More information on actions to take during an earthquake can be found on page 7.



Check that you have prepared these things.

## Inside the Home

Create a Safe Space Inside the Home

Protect Against Falling Furniture



Avoid Leaving Items In Hallways and Entryways

Avoid Furniture in Bedrooms

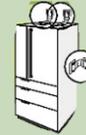


## Affixing Furniture

Cabinets & Bookcases: Metal L-Clips



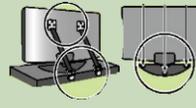
Fridge: Affix to Wall (Metal L-clips)



Lights: Hooks & Chains



Television: Bolt Down Low



## Around the Home

Secure Antenna or other items on the Rooftop

Make repairs to cracked or rusted parts of walls



Apply protective film to window glass

Inspect regularly, do not place items where they may fall.

Ensure gas canisters are affixed to the wall.

## Disaster Prevention Goods



Japan sells a variety of “Disaster Prevention Goods” (防災グッズ、Bōsai Guzzu). These can be found online, or at home building centers. The national fire department has made a video regarding the installation of these goods, which can be found by following this QR Code:



# Emergency Pack Preparation & Checks

Regularly check that the following items are ready for use in case of an emergency. Always keep your emergency goods stocked!



## Emergency Travel Pack (Example)

These items should be prepared in a backpack/carry bag to take with you.

### Portable Radio

- Radio
- Batteries



### Medical Supplies

- Digestive Medicine
- Masks
- Disinfectant
- Painkillers
- Plasters/Band-aids
- Bandages



### Valuables

- Money
- Bank Book
- Inkan
- Driver's License
- Health Insurance
- Residence Card
- My Number Card
- Passport



### Electric Torch

- Torch (1 per person if possible)
- Batteries



### Foodstuffs

Only include items that do not require heating up!

- Food
- Paper Plates & Cups
- Canned Goods
- Mineral Water



### Other

- Clothing
- Sanitary Products
- Wet Tissues
- Blankets/Mats
- Food wrap/film
- This Guide Book
- Towels
- Lighter
- Slippers
- Spare Battery
- Towel Blanket
- Rainwear



## Emergency Supplies (Example)

These items should be stored in a safe place at home. Keep at least 3 days worth in stock!

### Drinking Water

- Drinking water, stored in plastic or other bottles (3L per person per day)
- Water storage tank



### Emergency Food Supplies

- Rice (Including canned/quick re-heat rice)
- Canned or Microwavable Food
- Dried Fruit and condiments
- Other dried food, chocolate, sweets, etc.



### Cooking Equipment

- Tabletop Stove
- Gas Burner



### Other

- Water for daily use (bathing, etc.)
- Blankets, Sleeping Bags, Toiletries, etc.
- Cookware (pot, kettle, etc.)



## Disaster Prevention with the Family

You never know when a disaster may strike. When it happens, in order to reduce casualties, day by day preparedness is vital. Ask your family the following:

- Where in our house is safe?
- If we evacuate, where do we go, and how do we get there?
- When we evacuate, who will bring what?
- How will we get in contact with each other?
- Where do we meet?

## Rolling Stock



Examples of Rolling Stock: Food, Water, Portable Gas Canisters, etc.

# Typhoons & Storm Damage

Japan experiences heavy rain and typhoons each year. Watch the weather, and be ready to help each other out when it comes time to evacuate!

## Heavy Rain Information! What can we do at home?



Accurate information is vital! Follow up with swift action!

- Advisory
Issued whenever flooding or landslides from heavy rain is expected.
- Warning
Issued whenever major flood damage or landslides from heavy rain is expected.
- Emergency Warning
Issued whenever once-in-a-decade levels of concentrated rain or catastrophic damage is expected.

※Record-breaking amounts of rain have been reported by the Bureau of Meteorology in recent years. For Miyazaki Prefecture, up to 120mm in one hour has been reported.

Rain Amount & Strength	Rain/hour	10-20mm	20-30mm	30-50mm	50-80mm	80mm+
	Phrases used on Television and Radio	つよ あめ やや強い雨 Yaya Tsuyoi Ame	つよ あめ 強い雨 Tsuyoi Ame	はげ あめ 激しい雨 Hageshii Ame	ひじょう はげ あめ 非常に激しい雨 Hijōni Hageshii Ame	もうれつ あめ 猛烈な雨 Mōretsuna Ame

Proper preparation and following official advisories is critical to your safety and well-being.

Typhoon Size & Strength	Size/Area (Windspeed > 15m/s)	500-800 km	800km+	Strength (Maximum Windspeed)	33-44 m/s	45-54 m/s	55m/s+
	Phrases used on Television and Radio	おおがた 大型 Ōgata	ちようおおがた 超大型 Chō Ōgata	Phrases used on Television and Radio	つよ 強い Tsuyoi	ひじょう つよ 非常に強い Hijōni Tsuyoi	もうれつ 猛烈な Mōretsuna

### Strong Concentrated Rain

Towards the end of the rainy season, strong concentrated rain is common, but it is difficult to predict exactly when it will occur. They occur suddenly, and over short periods of time. Strong concentrated rain is often the cause of river overflow, landslides, and other natural disasters. Pay close attention to weather reports, and be well prepared for their eventual occurrence.

**Regarding Underpasses**  
Underpasses are roads that pass underneath railroads. They are dangerous to use during periods of heavy rain. **There are underpasses at Nishimachi, Yamado-cho nakakirishima, Yamanokuchi-cho hananoki, and Minamitakao.**

# Floods & Water Damage

## Flooding & Inundation

There are two major types of flooding: Inundation (river overflow) and inland flooding (failure to drain away water).

### Flooding by Inundation

Caused by a sudden increase in river water levels, resulting in overflow.



### Inland Flooding

Caused by concentrated rain in surrounding areas that cannot drain away.



## River Water Levels & Warnings

Rivers become dangerous as their water level rises. When there is a danger of flooding, Miyakonojo City will send out alerts and evacuation notices.

Detailed information on Oyodo River is available here (Japanese Only):

国土交通省「川の防災情報」  
 Kokudo Kōtsūshō “Kawa no Bōsaijōhō”  
 Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) River Observations  
<https://www.river.go.jp/portal/?region=80&contents=multi>



Information on all rivers is available here (Japanese Only):

宮崎県の雨量・河川水位観測情報  
 Miyazaki-ken no Uryō Kasen Sui'i Kansokujōhō  
 Miyazaki Prefecture Rain & River Observations  
<http://kasen.pref.miyazaki.jp/index.html>



Name	Observatory	Watergate Adjustment Standby Level	Overflow Warning Level	Evacuation Decision Level	Overflow Danger Level
Oyodo River	Takeshita (National)	3.20	3.70	4.10	4.80
Okimizu River	Okimizu-bashi	2.50	3.20	4.10	4.40
Marutani River	Koshu-bashi	2.20	3.30	3.30	3.60
Takasaki River	Takasaki-bashi	0.10	0.90	0.90	1.20
Higashidake River	Oide-bashi	2.00	2.30	2.30	2.50
Hagiwara River	Eigenji-bashi	0.20	1.70	1.70	2.50

(Units: Meters)

Heavy rains are often followed by landslides, causing major damage where they occur.

## Landslide Disaster Warning (Level 4 Warning)

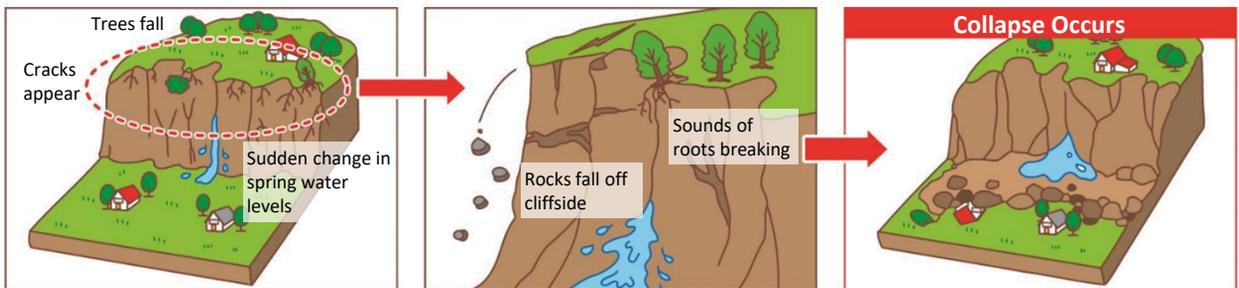
A “Landslide Disaster Warning” is issued whenever there is immediate concern of a landslide occurring. These are often issued after heavy rain warnings.

## Precursors to various forms of Landslides

If you notice changes in the environment around you, immediately move to a safe location. Regularly confirm which areas are dangerous, and what route to take when evacuating.

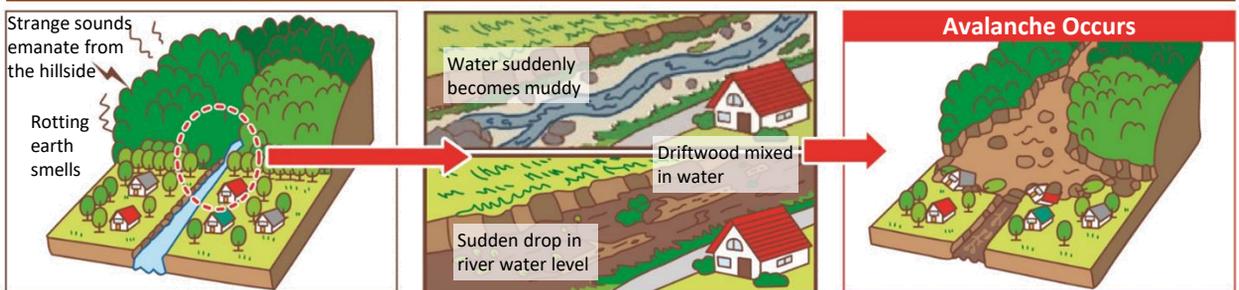
### Collapse

The earth quickly falls out from underneath you. These types of landslides occur suddenly. Due to this, people are often late to evacuate, and many suffer as a result.



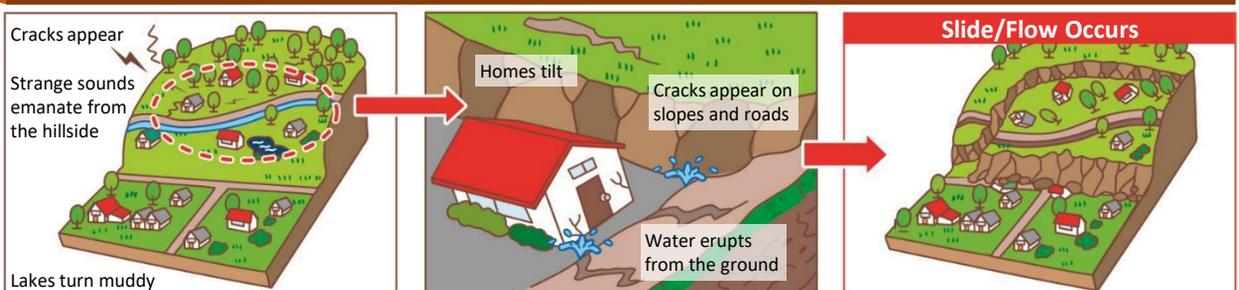
### Avalanche

Large amounts of rain can cause rocks and earth to tumble downhill. These often fall at around 20-40 km/h, and can quickly destroy fields and houses.



### Slide/Flow

The ground and earth slowly falls away. However, due to the large amount of earth that moves, there are a large number of victims across a large area.



## Earthquake Flow Chart



Earthquake!

1-2  
Minutes

3  
Minutes

5  
Minutes

10  
Minutes+

The first big quake lasts for around 1 minute.

- Make sure you protect your body, especially your head.
- Put out sources of fire.
- For particularly strong earthquakes, quickly head outside and search for a safe place to take shelter.



Once the shaking stops:

- Check sources of fire once more. Extinguish if necessary.
- Check that your family is safe and sound.
- Put shoes on, even inside, to protect your feet (glass may be on the ground)

If you decide to evacuate, check for danger around you before you go.

Check everyone is safe. Stop fires from starting (P.8).

- Be prepared for aftershocks to occur at any time.
- Check in on your neighbours and make sure they are okay.
- Confirm the safety of people you know, and help those around you.



Listen out for accurate information.

- Confirm all information you receive using official sources (P.1).
- Don't get swept up in rumors or gossip.
- Avoid using the phone, except for emergency purposes.



Work together to put out fires & help each other.

- Continue to gather information about the earthquake.
- Do not enter into any damaged or fallen houses.



### When Inside

#### Tall Buildings

- Open doors and windows to make a pathway to escape.
- Do NOT use the elevator.
- Use the stairs to descend and escape.

#### Malls, Theaters, etc.

- Keep away from glass.
- Stay close to the wall or pillars.
- Follow the directions of staff

#### Elevators

- Press all floor buttons, and get off on the nearest floor.
- Press the call button and call for assistance.
- As you may be trapped for a long time, conserve energy until help arrives.

### When Outside

#### Walking

- Keep your distance from glass, signboards and concrete walls.
- Head to an open space or a park (away from buildings)
- Take care to avoid fallen or damaged power lines.

#### When Driving

- Slow down, park on the left hand side, and turn the engine off.
- Leave room for ambulances, etc.
- Wait until the quake stops.
- If you leave your vehicle, leave it unlocked with keys inserted.
- Take important documents (car registration, etc.) with you.
- Escape on foot.

#### On the Coastline

- There is a chance that a tsunami may occur after an earthquake.
- Head for high ground, or a tsunami evacuation tower.
- Listen out for further information.
- Even should the warning be lifted, do not return to the coastline.

#### On a Train, etc.

- Hold on to hand rails or supports firmly with both hands.
- Follow the guidance of nearby staff members.
- Even should the vehicle come to a halt, do not leave of your own accord through windows or other means unless instructed.



Don't think to put it out yourself; call 119 and alert your neighbours.  
If the fire grows out of control, escape!

## First Steps for Fighting Fires

1

### Call For Help

Alert your neighbours by calling out “**火事だ!!** (Kaji da!)”.  
If you cannot speak due to smoke, bang on a pot or pan.  
Always call 119!

2

### Extinguish the Fire

When there is no water or fire extinguisher, you can use cushions to beat the fire down, or blankets to smother it.  
If you find the fire, deal with it, ask others nearby to call 119.

3

### Escape Danger

- Fires that extend to the roof are extremely dangerous.
- Do not hesitate when it is time to escape.
- Close windows and doors when leaving to reduce air flow to the fire.



## When There is no Fire Extinguisher

### Oil Fires

Do not throw water on the fire in panic.  
Drape a large, moistened towel over the fire starting near to you, and smother the fire.

### Stovetop

Similar to oil fires, drape a large, moistened towel over the fire starting near to you, and smother the fire.

### Your Clothing

Stop, Drop & Roll to put out the fire.  
If your hair has caught fire, cover your head with a towel or similar item.

### Bathroom

Don't immediately throw open the door.  
Shut off any source of gas, slowly open the door, then put out the fire.

### Electric Stove

Do NOT use water. Remove the power cord from the wall outlet, and throw the breaker switch.

### Curtains & Bedding

Pull on them, remove them, or kick them. Try and ensure that flames do not reach the room.

## Using a Fire Extinguisher

① Pull the pin



② Point the hose



③ Squeeze the lever



An instructional video with examples of usage can be found on Miyakonojo City's official YouTube channel.  
<https://youtu.be/TOABPxIP1w>

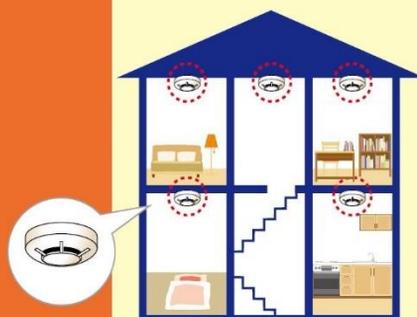


## Smoke Alarms

The installation of smoke alarms in your home is required by law. Smoke alarms will sound a siren to alert you to fires in the home, giving you and your family time to safely escape if necessary. Smoke alarms must be installed in:

- All bedrooms
- All stairwells

Smoke alarms must be inspected once per year, to ensure they are in working order.



## Volcanic Eruptions & Warnings Near Miyakonojo

Mt. Kirishima has erupted a number of times in the past, and is still active now. Ensure that you are prepared for an eruption in the future.

Type	Phrases used on Television and Radio	Affected Areas	Warning Levels	Volcanic Activity	Action to Take	
Emergency Warning	Eruption Warning (Residential Area) OR Eruption Warning	ふんかけいほう 噴火警報 (居住地域) Funka Keihō (Kyoju Chi'iki)	To nearby residential areas and beyond	<b>Level 5</b> Evacuate 	An eruption damaging the nearby residential area will, or is expected to, occur.	Listen to advisories from the city. Turn off gas. Help your neighbours. Do not panic. Lock your doors, and go to the evacuation point.
		ふんかけいほう 噴火警報 Funka Keihō		<b>Level 4</b> Evacuate the Elderly 	An eruption damaging the nearby residential area is expected to occur.	
Warning	Eruption Warning (Caldera Area) OR Caldera Vicinity Warning	ふんかけいほう 噴火警報 (火口周辺) Funka Keihō (Kakō Shūhen)  かこうしゅうへん 火口周辺 けいほう 警報 Kakō Shūhen Keihō	From the Caldera to nearby residences  Around the Caldera	<b>Level 3</b> Entry Restrictions 	An eruption damaging near to residential areas may or will occur.	Listen for accurate information, and be wary of false information. Prepare to evacuate. Be careful of small rock falling through the air. Approaching at this level may lead to your death!
				<b>Level 2</b> Caldera Closure 	An eruption affecting the area around the caldera may or will occur.	
Advisory	Eruption Advisory	ふんかよほう 噴火予報 Funka Yohō	Within the Caldera	<b>Level 1</b> Beware of Volcanic Activity 	The volcano is at rest. Volcanic ash may be expelled at times.	Prepare for Level 2 & above.

\*The following information is a translation of JMA's (Japan Meteorological Agency) chart: [https://www.data.jma.go.jp/svd/vois/data/tokyo/STOCK/kaisetsu/level\\_toha/level\\_toha.htm](https://www.data.jma.go.jp/svd/vois/data/tokyo/STOCK/kaisetsu/level_toha/level_toha.htm)

\*Additional Level 1 Actions to consider taking: Confirm your route to your evacuation center. Check your emergency travel pack (Page 3).

# Evacuation Information & Warning Levels

Once a disaster comes, it's time to consider evacuating to avoid danger.

Whenever a landslide or flooding occurs (as mentioned on pages 4-6), the city will announce "evacuation information" and a "warning level". There are a total of 5 different warning levels. You should evacuate before level 5 is reached. Preparations can be made for typhoon and heavy rain ahead of time. Ensure you know what to do when it comes time to evacuate.

Warning Level (Situation)	Notices & Information ① From the City ② Regarding Floods ③ Regarding Heavy Rain/Landslides			Evacuation Preparation and things to confirm	What should our family do?
	English	Japanese	Romaji		
<b>Level 1</b> (Weather expected to worsen)	① - ② - ③ Early Warning System Notice	① - ② - ③ 早期 注意報 （そうき ちゅういほう 注意報）	① - ② - ③ Sōki Chūihō	Take a look at this guide or the online disaster prevention map, and prepare for emergencies.	Eg. Prepare and check evacuation supplies and travel pack.  _____
<b>Level 2</b> (Weather has worsened)	① - ② Potential Flood Alert ③ Heavy Rain/Flood Alert	① - ② 氾濫注意 情報 （はんらんちゅうい じょうほう 情報） ③ 大雨洪水 注意報 （おおあめこうずい ちゅういほう 注意報）	① - ② Hanran Chūi Jōhō ③ Ōame Kōzui Chūihō	Take a look at this guide or the online disaster prevention map, and prepare for emergencies.	Eg. Confirm your evacuation plan. Location: _____ It will take _____ min to get there.
<b>Level 3</b> (A disaster may occur)	① Elderly Evacuation ② Flood Warning ③ Heavy Rain Warning	① 高齢者等 避難 （こうれいしやとう ひなん 避難） ② 氾濫警戒 情報 （はんらんけいがい じょうほう 情報） ③ 大雨警戒 情報 （おおあめけいがい じょうほう 情報）	① Kōreisha tō Hinan ② Hanran Keikai Jōhō ③ Ōame Keihō	Evacuate those who need time to evacuate (the elderly and children)!	Eg. Begin evacuating.  _____ _____
<b>Level 4</b> (A disaster will occur)	① Evacuation Order ② Flood Danger ③ Landslide Warning	① 避難指示 （ひなんしじ 避難指示） ② 氾濫危険 情報 （はんらんきけん じょうほう 情報） ③ 土砂災害 警戒情報 （どしゃさいがい けいがいじょうほう 警戒情報）	① Hinan Shiji ② Hanran Kiken Jōhō ③ Dosha Saigai Keikai Jōhō	Evacuate from dangerous places!  <b>Everyone should evacuate now!</b>	Eg. Once you arrive at the evacuation center, check Safety Tips for information.  _____ _____
<b>Level 5</b> (A disaster has occurred/is occurring)	① Emergency Safety Measures ② Overflow Incident ③ Heavy Rain Emergency Warning	① 緊急安全 確保 （きんきゅうあんぜん かくほ 確保） ② 氾濫発生 情報 （はんらんはっせい じょうほう 情報） ③ 大雨特別 警戒情報 （おおあめとくべつ けいほう 警戒情報）	① Kinkyū Anzen Kakuho ② Hanran Hassei Jōhō ③ Ōame Tokubetsu Keihō	All lives are in danger; protect your life where you are. Do NOT evacuate!	Eg. At your evacuation center, confirm the status of your friends and family.  _____ _____

# Your Personal Timeline

## Evacuating does not simply mean “go to an evacuation center”!

Evacuating involves moving from a dangerous location to a safer location; **when it is possible to remain safely at home, do so!** Sheltering at home, or taking shelter with friends and family when your own home is in danger, can sometimes be the best course of action.

When danger is near, ① Avoid going outside, ② Move to higher floors, and ③ Wait for aid to arrive. For example:

- At night during heavy rain, you cannot see which areas are dangerous.
- Walking through water at or above the knees is dangerous.
- Even when below the knees, fast flowing water is very dangerous.



### Always Check!

Remember to first “protect your life yourself”, consider the risk of damage to your home, and decide what course of action to take.

## Evacuation Decision Flow Chart

### Where should I go? What should I do?

### Be Prepared!

Confirm where your house is located on your hazard map, and mark it.

※Hazard maps indicate areas prone to flooding and landslides in various colours. However, non-coloured zones may also experience natural disasters.

Has the area around your house been covered by a certain advisory/colour?

No

Even if it has not, those who live in low-lying areas, or locations prone to other disasters, should follow evacuation advisories issued by the city.

Yes

When there is a potential impending disaster, as a rule, proceed to evacuate.

Exceptions

**Landslides:** When living on the upper floors of an apartment complex that can withstand a landslide impact.

#### Flooding:

1. When you live outside the area of expected damage or collapse
2. When you live at an elevation higher than the expected level of flooding
3. If you can remain indoors until waters recede, and have enough food and water to safely survive.

Do you expect yourself or anyone with you to take considerable time evacuating?

No

Yes

Do you have friends or family that live in a safe location?

Yes

Upon reaching warning level 3, **evacuate to your friend or relative's location** (consult with them about this regularly)

No

Upon reaching warning level 3, **evacuate to the city-designated evacuation center**

Do you have friends or family that live in a safe location?

Yes

Upon reaching warning level 4, **evacuate to your friend or relative's location** (consult with them about this regularly)

No

Upon reaching warning level 4, **evacuate to the city-designated evacuation center**

# Shared Living at Evacuation Centers

There is limited space at evacuation centers, so it is important to follow the rules for shared living. Protection of privacy, mutual respect and cooperation are vital.

## Shared Living: Manners & Advice

### Items Brought From Home

- Ensure that you write your name on all of your belongings.
- Ensure that all of your belonging fit into a single bag.

### Shared Living Rules

- Assist in shared living duties, such as cleaning toilets, preparing food, and managing water.
- As there may be a shortage of water, ensure that you are careful with its usage.
- Give priority and assistance to the injured, the disabled, the elderly, and pregnant women.
- Do not invade the privacy of others.
- Ensure that you correctly dispose of your garbage.
- Ensure that you dispose of toilet paper appropriately so as to avoid blockages.
- You are responsible for your own protection.
- Report any suspicious activity immediately to the police, city hall staff, and any other nearby staff.
- If you decide to go to another evacuation center, ensure that you inform city hall staff before leaving. Under no circumstances should you leave an evacuation center without first consulting staff.
- All evacuation centers are smoke-free zones. If you need to smoke, use the assigned space.



### General Manners

- Food and water will be handed out at regular intervals. Do not panic, and line up in an orderly fashion.
- Keep the spaces you use and your surroundings clean. Keep pathways clear.
- Remove your shoes while indoors.
- Remember that some people are not comfortable with pets. All pet owners must be responsible and properly attend to their pets.



### Regarding Food Poisoning

- Food poisoning can happen at any time. Ensure that you maintain proper hygiene practices, and regularly wash your hands.
- Ensure that utensils are thoroughly washed after use.



### Avoiding the Spread of Disease

- Avoid the three C's (Closed spaces, Crowded places, and Close-contact settings)
- Wash your hands, rinse your mouth, and disinfect your hands regularly.
- When discarding used tissues and other waste products, always make use of gloves and plastic bags
- If you are suffering from a fever or diarrhea, ensure that you inform a staff member immediately.



### General Health & Wellbeing

#### Regarding Economy Class Syndrome:

Long periods of time without moving can result in blood clots in your legs, which may move to your arms or brain after moving once more. Regularly move your body (even when sitting) and drink water to help avoid this condition.



#### Regarding Heat Stroke:

Heat stroke is common in the summer, resulting from excessive sweating resulting in fever. This is often accompanied by dizziness, headaches, nausea and blackouts. Consuming sufficient amounts of water and salts, as well as use of a parasol and hat outside can help to avoid heat stroke.

# Evacuation Centers

We highly recommend that you take a look at Miyakonojo City Hall's Disaster Prevention Map. Here, you can find which evacuation center is closest to your home, which locations are dangerous during various weather events, and more.

## Disaster Prevention Map & Evacuation Centers

English



Chinese



Vietnamese



Japanese



## Useful Phrases

### Earthquakes

Japanese	Romaji	English
しんど 震度	Shindo	Earthquake Strength
とうかい 倒壊	Tōkai	Collapsed Building
た い きんし 立ち入り禁止	Tachi Iri Kinshi	Do Not Enter
だんすい 断水	Dansui	No Flowing Water
ていでん 停電	Teiden	Power Failure
ガス漏れ	Gasu More	Gas Leak
ふつきゅう 復旧	Fukkyū	Restored to Normal

### Evacuation Centers

Japanese	Romaji	English
きゅうすいしゃ 給水車	Kyūsuisha	Water Distribution Vehicle
きゅうすいばしょ 給水場所	Kyūsuibasho	Location of Water Distribution
ひさいしや 被災者	Hisaisha	Victims of Disasters
きゅうごしょ 救護所	Kyūgosho	Medical Bays
しょくりょうはいきゅう 食糧配給	Shokuryō Haikyu	Distribution of Food
たきだし 炊き出し	Takidashi	Making & Distribution of Food

### Typhoons

Japanese	Romaji	English
たいふう 台風が じょうりく 上陸する	Taifū ga Jōrikusuru	Typhoon will make landfall
たいふう つうろ 台風の通路	Taifū no Tsurō	Path that the typhoon takes
かせん ぞうすい 河川の増水	Kasen no Zōsui	Increase in River water levels
かせん はんらん 河川の氾濫	Kasen no Hanran	River overflow
ていぼう けつがい 堤防の決壊	Teibō no Kekkai	Embankment Collapse
きけんすい 危険水位	Kiken Sui't	Dangerous Water Level
しんすい 浸水	Shinsui	Flooding

### Traffic

Japanese	Romaji	English
うんきゅう 運休	Unkyū	No Service (Bus & Train)
けっこう 欠航	Kekkō	No Service (Boat & Plane)
つうこうど 通行止め	Tsūkō Dome	Road Closure
うかいろう 迂回路	Ukairo	Diversion
うんでん みあ 運転見合わせ	Unten Miawase	Suspension of Service (Bus & Train)