

人と地域の資源を活かし、にぎわいを生み出すまち

A Town to Utilize its Human and Regional Resources to Create Prosperity



日本一の金魚

弥富市は「金魚日本一のまち」として、広く知られています。弥富金魚の始まりは、江戸時代の終わりにさかのぼります。ある郡山の金魚商人が行商の途中、前ヶ須(弥富市)で金魚を休ませるために池に放したところ、その美しさに魅せられた寺子屋の権十郎がぜひにと購入し、飼育をしたことがきっかけとなりました。その後、明治時代には産卵・孵化が成功、本格的な養殖が始まりました。

日本一の産地を支えた要因は、弥富が木曾川下流の水郷地帯で、水量・土質共に金魚に最適だったことが由来といわれています。また、明治28年に関西鉄道が開通、翌年には尾西鉄道が設立されるなど、交通の要衝であったことも一つの要因です。昭和42年に卸売市場ができると、弥富は流通拠点としても我が国最大の市場となりました。日本観賞魚事業協同組合認定品種31種類のうち、弥富市は26種類がそろう一大産地としても有名です。

The Number One Ornamental Goldfish City

Yatomi is widely known as "Japan's number one ornamental goldfish city." The beginning of Yatomi goldfish dates back to the end of the Edo period (late 1800s). The Yatomi goldfish began when a traveling goldfish merchant stopped at Maegasu (currently a part of Yatomi City) and let his goldfish out into the pond to rest them. Seeing the beautiful goldfish in the pond, a man named Gonjuro was so fascinated that he asked if he could buy them and started taking care of the goldfish. Later on in the Meiji era, after success was achieved in the laying and hatching of goldfish eggs, goldfish farming started to grow into a serious business.

It is said that the factor that helped Yatomi become the number one goldfish city was the fact that the city was a riverside region developed along the downstream area of the Kiso River and the amount of water and soil quality were both found to be ideal for breeding goldfish. The city's strategic location in the transportation network was also another factor. The Kansai Railway started operations in 1895, and the following year, Bisei Railway was established. With the opening of the goldfish wholesale market in 1967, the city became one of the largest distribution bases in Japan. Yatomi City is also famous as the largest goldfish producing region where twenty-six out of thirty-one varieties of goldfish certified by Japan Ornamental Fish Association are available.



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1 金魚卸売市場

Goldfish wholesale market

2 金魚養殖(金魚の選別作業)

Goldfish farming (sorting process of goldfishes)

3 やとみ金魚アクアリウム

Yatomi Goldfish Aquarium



米初出荷式
Ceremony celebrating the first shipment of rice each year

農作物

木曾川の清流と肥沃な濃尾平野に広がる土壌に恵まれた弥富市では、稲作、野菜を中心とした農産物の生産が行われています。中でも市域の約4割を占める稲作が盛んで、秋にはまち全体が黄金色に輝きます。伊勢湾台風の影響を教訓として、出荷が8月上旬で愛知県下のトップを切る早場米の産地としても知られ、「コシヒカリ」「あきたこまち」「あいちのかおり」など、良質なお米が多くの消費者に支持されています。

また、野菜ではハウストマトや三つ葉の水耕栽培等の都市近郊型農業が盛んで、ほかにナス、観葉植物、鉢花、切花などの施設園芸を始め、露地栽培のカリフラワーやイチジクなどが作られており、減農薬・有機栽培など食の安全と環境に配慮した環境保全型農業の促進に努めています。



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Farm Products

In Yatomi City, a city blessed with the clear streams of the Kiso River and the fertile land spread across Nobi Plain, farm products focusing on rice and vegetables are produced. Rice farming, which occupies 40% of the city area, is especially active and the whole city shines golden in the autumn. Learning the lessons of the Isewan Typhoon, the region is famous as the fastest early rice crop region in Aichi Prefecture with rice being shipped in early August. High quality rice brands such as "Koshihikari," "Akitakomachi" and "Aichi no Kacori" are popular with many consumers.

Suburban farming is popular with vegetables, such as greenhouse tomatoes and hydroponic mitsubas (Japanese parsley). Protected horticulture systems are used for growing eggplants, foliage plants, potted flowers and cut flowers, and cauliflowers and figs are grown in open fields. The city endeavors to promote food safety and environmentally-friendly farming through the promotion of reduced fertilizer usage, organic farming and other means.



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1 ハウストマトの栽培 Greenhouse tomatoes
2 ナスの栽培 Eggplant farm



春の訪れを告げる「三花まつり」

桜の「やとみ春まつり」を始め、三ツ又池公園の約10万株もの芝桜が見ごたえの「芝桜まつり」、弥富市天然記念物である森津の藤で「藤まつり」が開催されます。

"The Three Flower Festival" to Announce the Advent of Spring

"Yatomi Spring Festival" with cherry blossoms, "Shiba-zakura Festival" with about 100,000 "ground pink" flowers at Mitsunataike Park, and "Fuji Festival" with wisterias designated as Yatomi City Natural Monument at Morizu-no-Fuji Park.

