

Welcome to Mito!

Mito Kairakuen Fireworks Festival Official Program

Saturday, July 26, 2025
19:30~20:30

Program

19:30~

Opening

Rapid-fire launch, perfectly synchronized with the music.

"We Love Mito-chan!"

"Mito-chan" is the official mascot character of Mito City. Fireworks will be launched in sync with her cheerful theme song.



Part 1

Large-Scale Rapid-Fire Bursts
"Galore"

Part 2

**"Ten Exquisite Size-10 Shells
Fireworks"**

Award-winning fireworks that have received the Prime Minister's Prize will be on full display — one of the major highlights of this year's event. Please take your time and enjoy each carefully crafted work of art.

Part 3

Rapid-fire launch, perfectly synchronized with the music.
"The Beautiful World of Ice"

Part 4

What Could That Be?
"Creative Character Fireworks"

Various shapes are beautifully expressed through fireworks — a true display of master craftsmanship that requires exceptional skill. What do you see?

Part 5

Ultra-Large-Scale Rapid-Fire Bursts
"Into the Sparkling World of Stars"

Part 6

An Extra-Large Musical Star Mine Featuring 40 Rapid-Fire Size-8 Shells
"Cherished Days"

The powerful 40 consecutive shots of size-8 shells are a breathtaking sight. Please fully enjoy the collaboration of fireworks and music launched in sync with the sound.

Finale

~20:30

An Ultra-Scale Rapid-Fire Bursts, Synchronized with Music
"A Fiery Art Illuminating Senba Lake"

This is the biggest highlight of the event. The overwhelming rush of fireworks will surely leave you breathless and deeply moved.

《Event Preview》



The 65th Mito Komon Festival

Main Festival

8/2(sat) · 8/3(sun)

11:00~21:00 11:00~20:00

Parades of festival floats, mikoshi processions,
lantern parades, traditional dances, and more



Introducing the fireworks masters



Nomura Fireworks Kougyou Co., Ltd.
President and CEO
Yoichi Nomura

The history of the Mito Kairakuen Fireworks Festival dates back to the late Meiji period, originating from the “Numabiraki Fireworks” display conducted by Tameshige Nomura, the founder of Nomura Fireworks (now Nomura Fireworks Co., Ltd.), established in 1875.

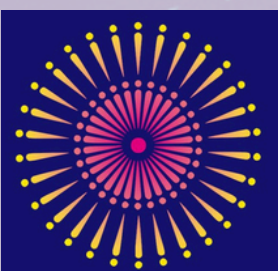
Today, the fireworks display for this festival is managed by Yoichi Nomura, the fourth generation of his family to oversee it, and a native of Mito City. He is recognized as one of Japan’s top fireworks artists and actively participates in fireworks festivals across the country. His exceptional skills and techniques have earned him several prestigious honors, including being named a “Contemporary Master Craftsman,” receiving the “Mito City Cultural Honor Award,” and winning multiple “Prime Minister’s Awards.”

The “Music Starmine,” which synchronizes fireworks with musical compositions, is widely acclaimed for its exceptional production quality and artistic merit. Furthermore, the innovatively developed blue light, referred to as “Nomura Blue,” consistently captivates onlookers.

The Mito Kairakuen Fireworks Festival is a beloved tradition of Mito, and offering a rare opportunity to enjoy Japan’s premier fireworks displays in close proximity. The event draws a significant number of visitors from across the nation.

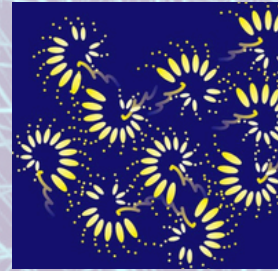
General Knowledge about Fireworks

Types of Fireworks



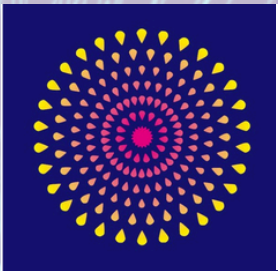
Kiku (Chrysanthemum):

A traditional Japanese firework style named for its resemblance to the chrysanthemum flower. As it bursts, brilliant trails radiate outward in a symmetrical, lingering pattern, evoking the graceful bloom of a chrysanthemum in the night sky.



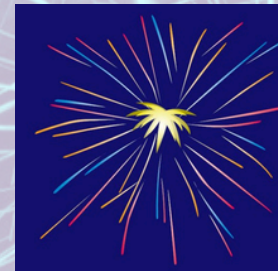
Hachi (Bee):

This firework spins with a whirring sound and moves unpredictably through the air, much like a buzzing bee—hence the name.



Botan (Peony):

Similar in shape to the chrysanthemum, the peony-style firework features spherical bursts. Unlike the chrysanthemum, however, it does not have trailing sparks—its points of light simply spread outward, resembling a blooming peony flower.



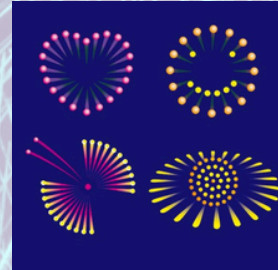
Hiyūsei (Flying Meteors):

When a paper tube filled with gunpowder bursts in the sky, it releases sparks that move in irregular and unpredictable patterns. These erratic movements of light give the firework its distinct and dynamic character.



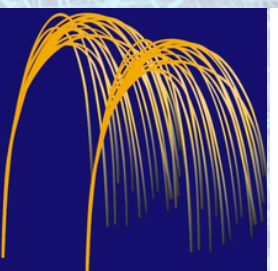
Kamuro:

This firework bursts into a rounded shape and cascades downward in long trails, disappearing near the ground. Its name comes from an old traditional hairstyle known as kamuro.



Kata-mono (Shaped Fireworks):

These fireworks create shapes such as hearts, smiley faces, butterflies, and even Saturn using points and lines of light. They’re a crowd favorite and often draw cheers from the audience.



Yanagi (Willow):

This firework features trails of light that gently fall, resembling the drooping branches of a willow tree. Some variations include color changes as the lights cascade down.



Senrin (Thousand Rings Fireworks):

A type of firework features a large shell that bursts in the sky, followed by a momentary delay before many small shells bloom in unison. When the smaller bursts form colorful chrysanthemum shapes, the display is called Senrin-giku (Thousand Chrysanthemums).

Size of Firework Shells and Their Launch Height

Firework shells in Japan are categorized by number—such as No. 3, No. 4, No. 5—and the larger the number, the bigger the shell. One of the biggest is the No. 10 shell, also called a shakudama, named after the old Japanese unit “shaku” (about 12 inches or 30 cm). These massive fireworks reach about 1,000 feet in the sky and explode into bursts nearly 1,000 feet wide—it is largest launched in today’s show.

The larger the firework shell, the wider the diameter and bigger the explosion in the sky. A No. 10 shell, for example, bursts into a dazzling sphere about 300 meters wide and reaches an altitude of around 330 meters. The larger the shell, the more space is needed for launching—and the higher it must be fired to safely and beautifully bloom in the night sky.

