## **KURAGAKOI KOMBU**

Just like a mature wine, this premium, cellar conserved *kombu* offers a rich and delicate flavour and aroma.

Kuragakoi, or cellar conservation, is the name given to a process whereby dried kombu is 'laid down' for anything from one to a few years (in some cases it gets up to ten years) in a storeroom where temperature and humidity are carefully controlled. This serves not only to remove the distinctive seaweed odour that can accompany kombu, but also to increase the levels of umami taste through a process of maturation.

The technique has existed for hundreds of years, and, in someways, was born out of necessity. For centuries, kombu has been transported from the harvesting area of Hokkaido to Japan's ancient capital and culinary heartland, Kyoto. During the winter months, however, this journey, which became known as the kombu road, was simply too perilous to undertake and the kombu had to be stored

until spring came.

One of the principal exponents of the technique today is a company called Okui Kaiseido, which is based in Fukui prefecture on the northern coast of Japan's main island, above Kyoto. They use time-honoured techniques to produced kombu that has an enhanced flavour and aroma. Not all types of kombu are suitable for undergoing the process, however, and at Okui Kaiseido they only use sun-dried rishiri kombu that has been harvested off Kafuka beach on the island of Rebun, off Hokkaido. Because each piece of kombu differs according to not just the location it was harvested in but also the year, climatic conditions, ocean currents et cetera, the process has been likened to the maturation of a fine wine, with the concepts of vintage and terroir both present.



An excellent vintage: carried out in accordance with time-honoured tradition, the process of kuragakoi is carried out over a long period of time, and can be compared to the process of maturing wine in caves and cellars.



Striking difference: the picture above shows kombu dashi taken from different periods of kuragakoi maturation which have been soaked in cold water for ten hours. The one on the left has been matured for one year, middle - ten years, right - two years. The colour, taste and aroma differ considerably.



Regular rishiri kombu



Kuragakoi rishiri kombu

Outward appearance: note the difference in appearance between a regular piece of rishiri kombu (left) and one that has undergone kuragakoi for ten years.



Worth the wait: as a result of the *kuragakoi* process of maturation, the fronds of *kombu* lose any residual seaweed flavour and aroma, leaving behind a pure umami taste that results in delicious dashi.



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