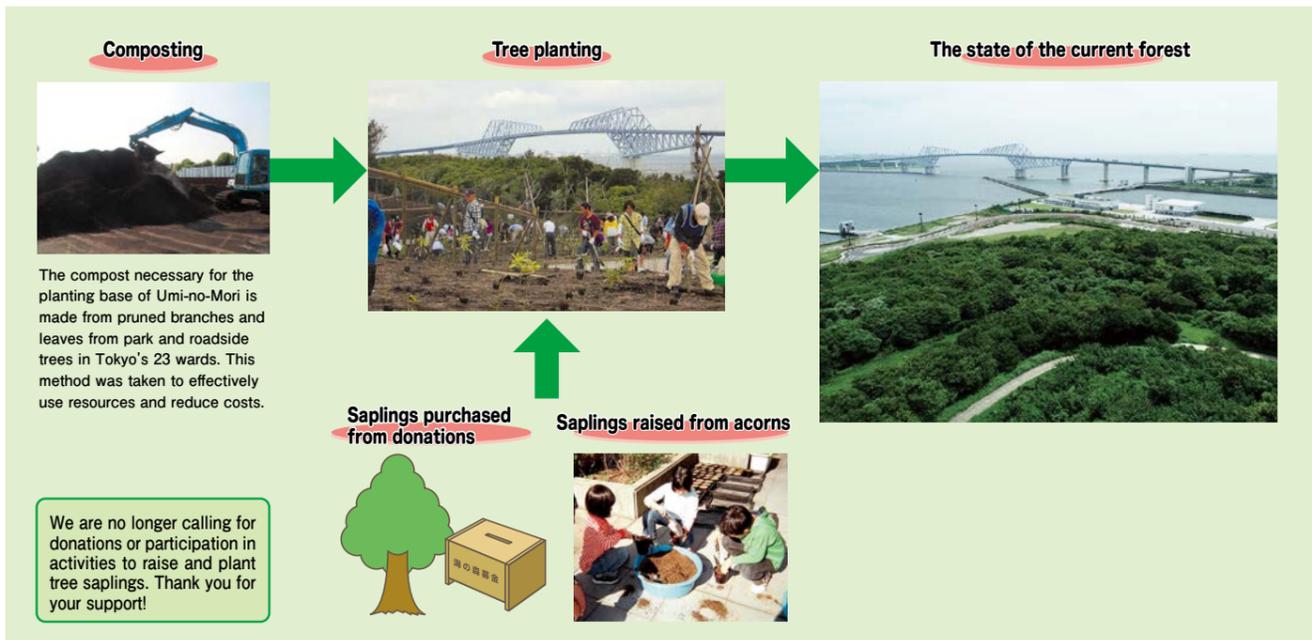


Overview of UMI-NO-MORI

Forest creation as a collaborative effort



Overview of the project

Location: Eastern section of the Inner Central Breakwater Reclamation Area
 Area: Approximately 149 hectares (95 hectares of land and 54 hectares of water)
 Approximately 58 hectares of Forest Creating Area
 Types of trees: Japanese Chinquapin, Machilus, Chinese Hackberry, and others (about 240,000 tree saplings planted)

History

Feb. 2005: "The Inner Central Breakwater Reclamation Area Umi-no-Mori Park (tentative name) project" formulated
 Feb. 2007: The marine park plan, "Umi-no-Mori Park," officially announced
 July 2007: Fund-raising campaign for Umi-no-Mori begins
 May 2008: Tree-planting event kicks off (held every spring and fall)
 March 2011: Fund-raising campaign ends (successfully raised the targeted 500 million yen)
 Dec. 2013: Tokyo Umi-no-Mori Club launched
 March 2016: Tree-planting events end

Tokyo Umi-no-Mori Club

Tokyo Umi-no-Mori Club members are companies and organizations that support the Umi-no-Mori project. Various attractive events are hosted by the members to introduce Umi-no-Mori to as many people as possible.



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“UMI-NO-MORI”



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Development is underway in Umi-no-Mori for the opening of the park

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government is turning land in Tokyo Bay, which has been reclaimed with waste and construction-generated soil, into a beautiful lush forest by planting tree saplings. Based on the following two concepts.

Creation of a forest from recycled resources

Importance is placed on maintaining a recycling perspective for forest creation; for example, pruned branches and leaves from park and roadside trees in Tokyo are turned into compost, which is then mixed with construction-generated soil to create soil for the forest.

Creation of a forest with the participation of citizens

A project is underway with Tokyo residents and private companies to raise and plant tree saplings and nurture forests.

UMI-NO-MORI's groundwork

The topography is created using mainly soil generated from construction work, and the planting base is created from a mixture of compost made from pruned branches and leaves.

Planting base cross-section

*The base mixture varies slightly from year to year.

Soil created with compost
1.5 meters deep

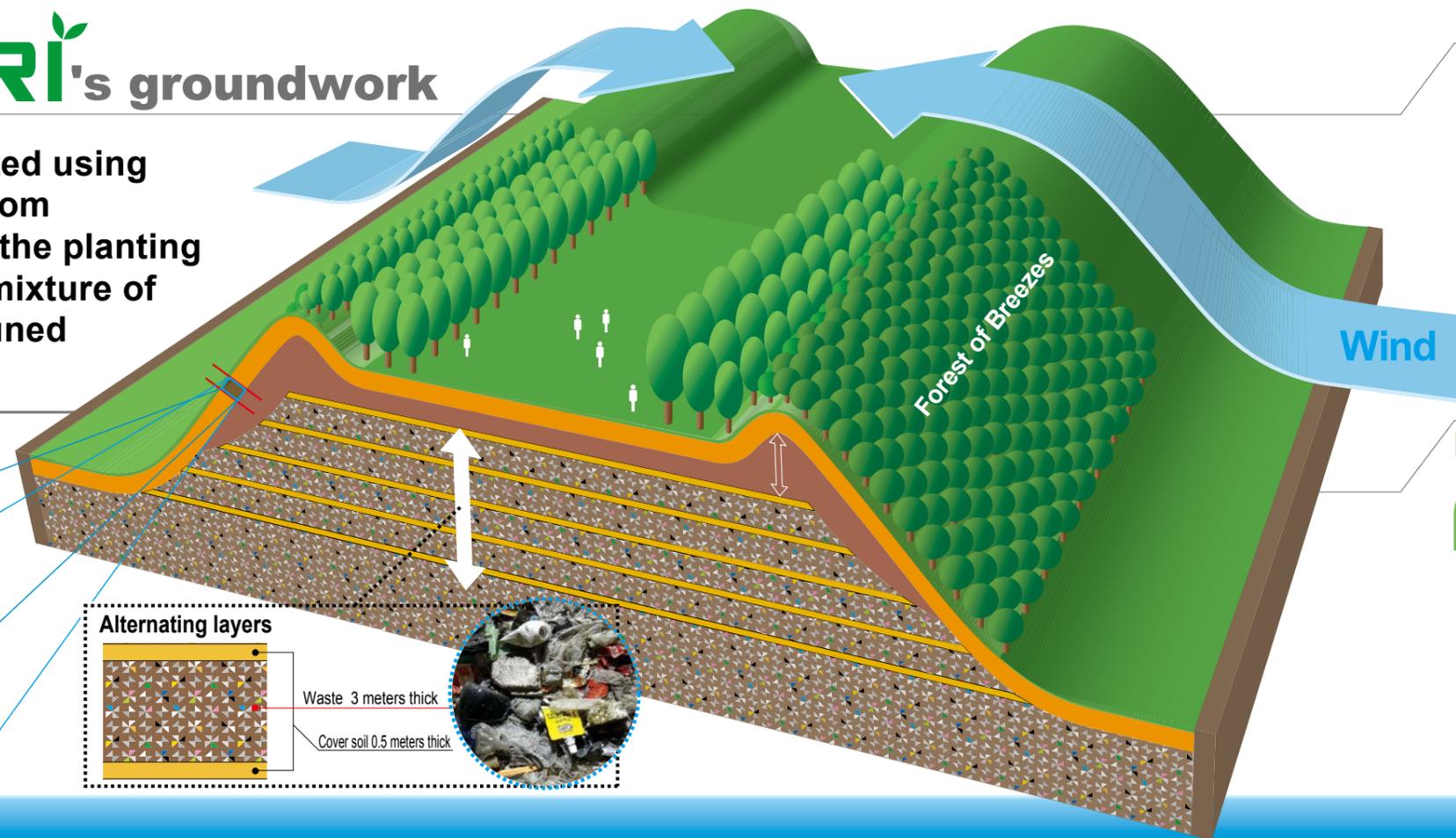
Compost for mulching	100%
Surface soil	
Quality soil	80%
Compost	20%

Planting base	
Construction-generated soil	70%
Compost	20%
Soil amendment	10%

Alternating layers

Waste 3 meters thick

Cover soil 0.5 meters thick



Umi-no-Mori planting base

Umi-no-Mori was created from 1973 to 1987 from 12.3 million tons of alternately layered waste, excess soil, and other materials. In order to turn the 30-meter high mountain of waste into a forest, a 1.5-meter deep planting base was built from top soil, which is a mixture of compost, soil amendment, quality soil, and construction-generated soil. Compost from pruned branches from roadside trees was used until completion of construction. Both resource recycling and cost reduction were achieved in this way.

2 Priority development of Forest of Breezes to protect the field from sea breezes

In the center of Umi-no-Mori is a field for various events and relaxation, and woods for enjoying outdoor recreation. As protection from the strong and salty ocean breeze, priority is placed on mounding earth around these spaces and developing the Forest of Breezes with evergreens resilient to powerful offshore wind and salt damage. Serving as a wind break and sea wall, this forest protects plants in the field and the environment, and makes it easier to hold events and facilitates citizen participation.

UMI-NO-MORI

Trees and living creatures

Tree planting

Afforestation by coastal tree species, such as Chinquapin and Machilus, is underway on the slope facing the sea, which is exposed to strong sea breezes. Only tree saplings indigenous to the Kanto region are selected to ensure genetic integrity. Once grown, salt-tolerant trees provide shelter for other plants to grow, and over time, become habitats for a variety of life, including insects and birds. The site has already attracted many living organisms, and is gradually transforming into an ecologically rich forest.

Main types of trees

The goal is a mixed forest, mainly salt-tolerant evergreens, such as Machilus, and deciduous trees, including Oshima Cherry and Mulberry. The wildlife-friendly "Woodland Sanctuary" has many trees that feed birds and insects, such as Bayberry. With the help of nature, this will become a biologically diverse forest.

Salt-tolerant trees



Flowering trees that attract birds



Fruit-bearing trees that attract birds



Wildlife

Umi-no-Mori offers habitats for a variety of life.



Forest creation activities with Tokyo citizens and private businesses

Activities from growing and planting tree saplings to nurturing forests are conducted with Tokyo citizens and private businesses. Tree saplings are purchased with donations from residents and companies. Elementary school children and volunteers raise the tree saplings from acorns. Tree planting and management are also done with the support of residents, companies, and other organizations.



Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games

In the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Umi-no-Mori was the venue for equestrian (eventing [cross country]), rowing and canoe (sprint).



Image drawing as of December 2017
(Source: Tokyo Metropolitan Government)