

Access

By Tokyo Metropolitan Bus
Take the Tokyo Metropolitan Bus route 01 from Rinkai Line "Tokyo Teleport Station" bound for Umi-no-Mori Suijo Kyogijo, and get off at "Umi-no-Mori Park." The park entrance is immediately nearby.

By Car
Exit the Shuto Expressway Daiba Line at Daiba IC, and drive towards the Ferry Terminal for approximately 15 minutes.
(Parking is available.)

By Shuttle Bus
A shuttle bus operates between Shin-Kiba Station and Umi-no-Mori Park.
(For details, please see our website.)

Official Website


Tokyo Metropolitan Government Official Website

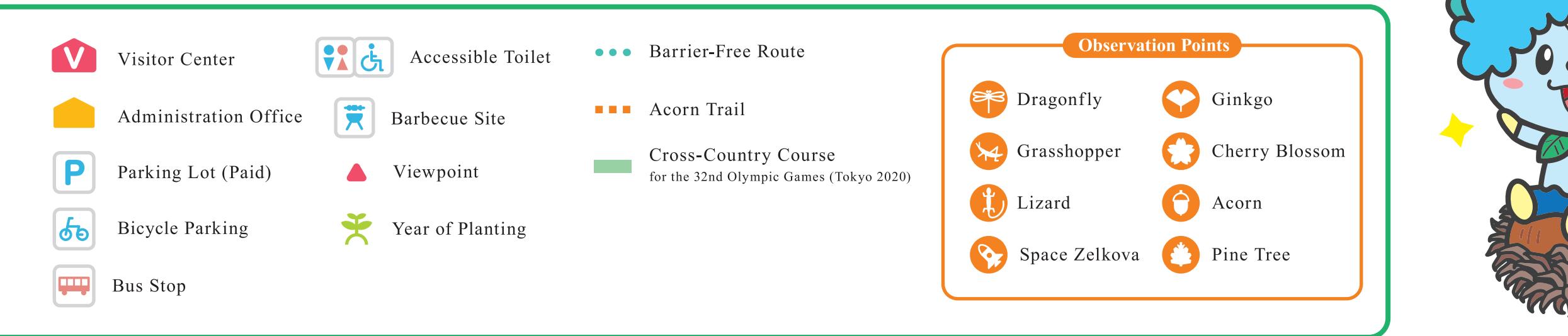



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みどりと生きるまちづくり
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Waterfront Development Division

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<https://www.kouwan.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/kanko/park/uminomori>

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A Forest on the Sea Created by Everyone

Umi-no-Mori Park is being developed as part of a project that transforms a "mountain of waste"—an area reclaimed with waste and construction soil floating in Tokyo Bay—into a beautiful forest by planting saplings. The Umi-no-Mori Project is based on two core concepts:

1. Resource-Circulating Forest Creation

We are committed to creating a forest with a focus on recycling, such as producing compost from branches and leaves pruned from trees within Tokyo, promoting a sustainable cycle of resources.

2. Collaborative Forest Creation with Citizen Participation

From nurturing saplings to planting and cultivating the forest, our approach emphasizes collaboration with Tokyo residents and local businesses, encouraging active public participation in the creation of the forest.



Umi-no-Mori Park Official Mascot Character
Umi-no-Mori

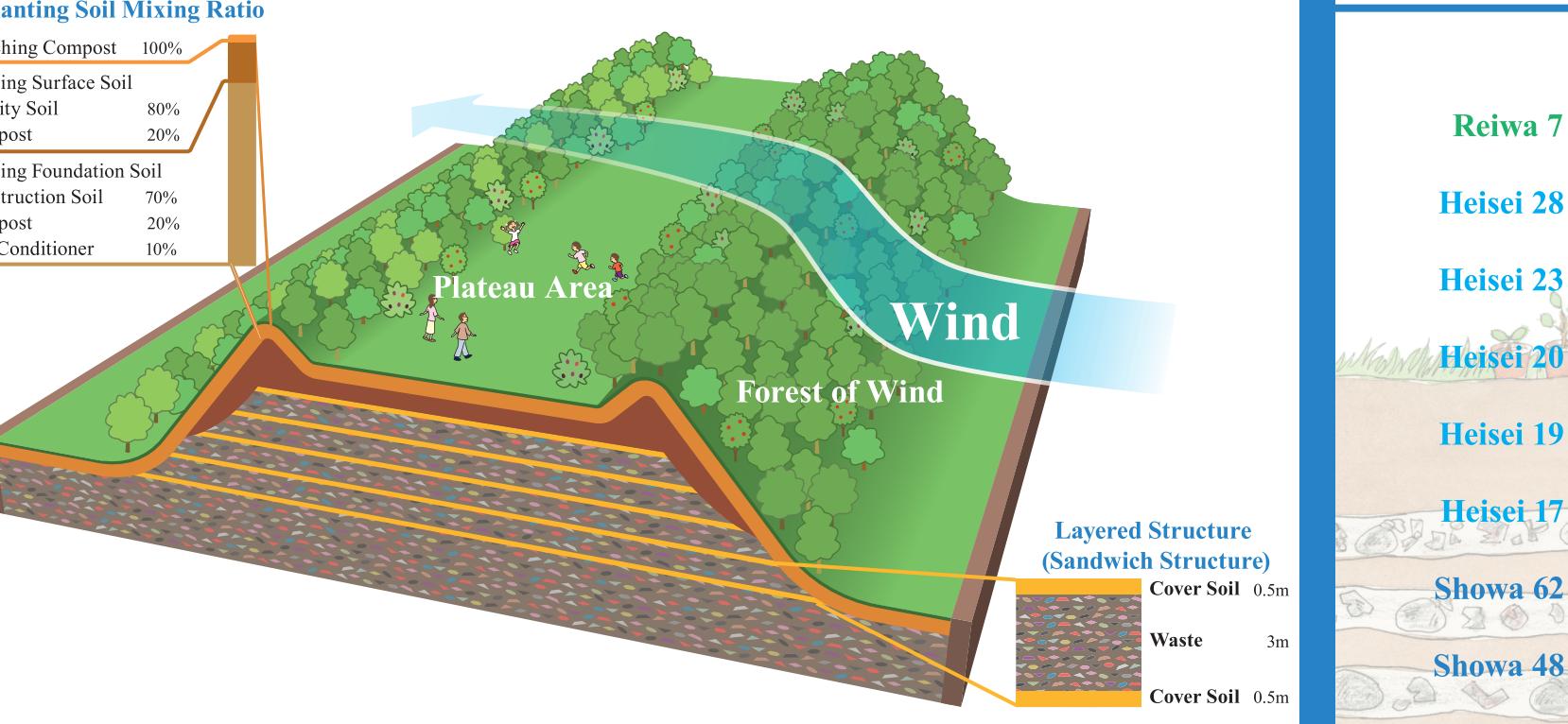
Transforming a Mountain of Waste into a Beautiful Forest

The creation of Umi-no-Mori Park has involved a variety of initiatives over the years.

Planting Foundation Soil

The mountain of waste, reaching a height of 30 meters and totaling 12.3 million tons, was created using a "sandwich structure"—alternating layers of waste and construction soil. This structure helps prevent the spread of odors and waste. To convert the landfill into a forest, a planting foundation was established using surface soil blended with compost, soil conditioners, quality topsoil, and construction soil. The compost was produced from branches and leaves generated by the pruning of street trees in Tokyo.

Planting base structure cross-section



Origins of Umi-no-Mori Park

As Tokyo developed, land reclamation along the bay progressed to accommodate ports and factories. With rapid urban growth, the amount of waste generated increased dramatically, leading to the establishment of landfill sites. One such site, the "Inner Central Breakwater Landfill," was filled with approximately 12.3 million tons of waste and construction soil between 1973 and 1987. Later, efforts began to transform this area into a forest through collaborative tree planting activities involving Tokyo residents and local businesses.

Developing Forests to Protect Against Sea Breezes

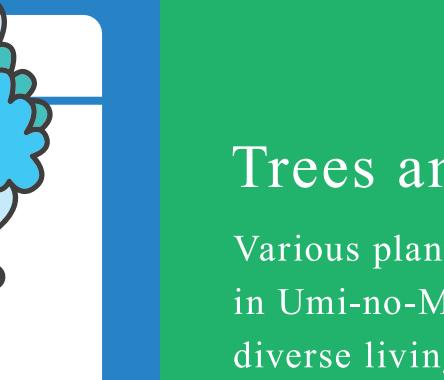
At the center of Umi-no-Mori Park are the "Gathering Meadow," a venue for events and relaxation, and the "Friendship Forest," an area for recreation among the trees. During the foundation development, earthen embankments were constructed and wind- and salt-tolerant evergreen trees were planted to shield these spaces from strong sea breezes and salty winds. Priority was given to establishing the "Forest of Wind," which serves as a windbreak and coastal protection forest. By fulfilling this protective role, the Forest of Wind helps safeguard the vegetation and environment of the park's open spaces, making it easier to host events and encouraging participation from Tokyo residents.

Collaborative Forest Creation

The creation and cultivation of Umi-no-Mori Park is carried out in cooperation with Tokyo residents and local businesses, from growing saplings to planting and nurturing the forest. Saplings have been purchased using donations from the "Green Tokyo Fund," contributed by citizens and companies. In addition, acorns grown into saplings by elementary school students in Tokyo and volunteer sapling growers have been planted in the park. After planting, ongoing forest management activities such as pruning, thinning, and mowing are conducted to foster the growth of the forest. These efforts are also supported through collaboration with residents and companies.

Tokyo Umi-no-Mori Club

The Umi-no-Mori Club was established in 2013 with member organisations and companies supporting the Uminomori Project. To disseminate information about Uminomori widely even before the park opened, and to provide opportunities for Tokyo residents to participate in forest creation, members organise diverse and engaging events.



Trees and Wildlife

Various planting techniques have been employed in Umi-no-Mori to create a rich forest where diverse living creatures can thrive.



Planting Concept

The "Forest of Wind," which encircles the central plateau of the park, is primarily composed of species resilient to sea breezes, such as Japanese persimmon (*Machilus thunbergii*), Japanese black pine (*Pinus thunbergii*), and Japanese stone Oak (*Quercus myrsinifolia*). Over a period of eight years beginning in 2008, approximately 23,000 citizens and corporate volunteers participated in tree planting activities. As a result, around 240,000 trees, encompassing 50 different species, have been planted.

To preserve genetic integrity and support biodiversity, all saplings used for planting were sourced from within the Kanto region. As the trees of the Forest of Wind mature, they provide shelter for understorey and plateau vegetation, which in turn fosters the arrival of a diverse array of insects, birds, and other wildlife.

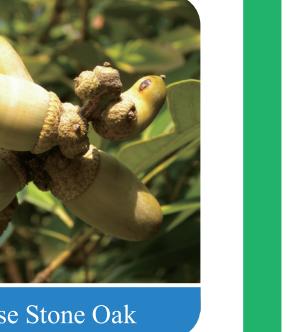


Main Tree Species

The forest is a mixed woodland, composed of multiple tree species. Evergreen trees such as Japanese chinquapin (*Castanopsis*) and Japanese black pine (*Pinus thunbergii*), which are resistant to sea breezes, form the core. Deciduous trees, including Oshima cherry (*Prunus speciosa*) and Chinese mulberry (*Morus australis*), are also planted together to enhance biodiversity.

Flowers and fruits produced by species like Japanese Camellia (*Camellia japonica*) and Chinese bayberry (*Myrica rubra*) serve as important food sources for birds and insects, playing a vital role in nurturing the ecosystem of Umi-no-Mori.

Trees resistant to sea breezes



Flowering trees



Fruit-bearing trees



Insects



Wildlife

Thanks to ongoing forest development efforts, Umi-no-Mori Park now offers a lush green environment where



Black Kite



Eurasian Skylark



Bull-headed Shrike



Large-billed Crow



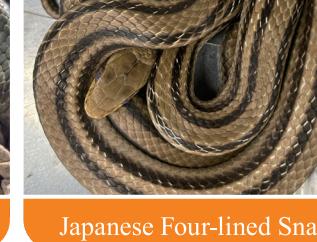
Japanese Grass Lizard



Japanese Rat Snake



Japanese Four-lined Snake



East Japanese Common Toad



Butterfly Dragonfly



Shio-Kara Dragonfly



Lesser Emperor Dragonfly



Iris Flower Cicada



Please refrain from introducing crayfish, fish, or other animals into the park artificially.



Straight Swift



Blue Triangle



Migratory Locust



Tuyumushi