Overview of "UMI-NO-MORI"

■Collaboration to create a forest

Composting

Pruned leaves and branches from landscaping work performed in the parks and for roadside trees in Tokyo's 23 wards are turned into the compost needed as the foundation to plant Umi-no-Mori. This makes effective use of resources and cuts costs.

Tree planting

Image of project completion

Saplings founded by contributions

Growing saplings from acorns

Donations and applications to raise saplings are no longer being accepted. Thank you for your support!

■Plan Overview

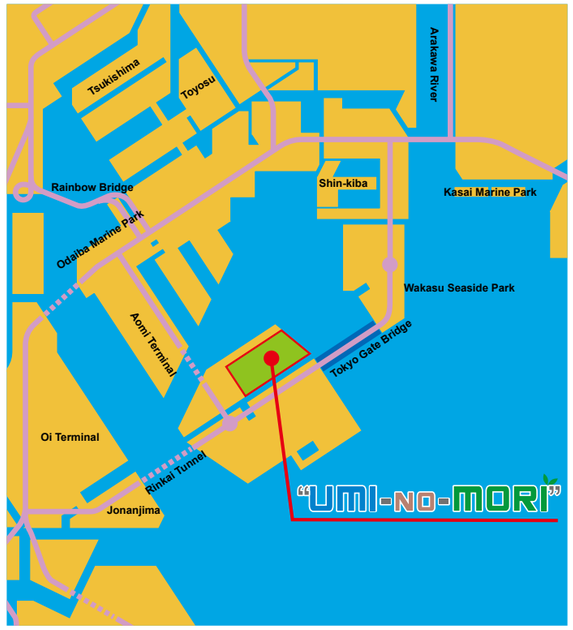
Location：Eastern section of the inner Central Reclamation Area
Area：Approximately 88 hectares(about 5.5 times the size of Park in central Tokyo)
Types of plants：Japanese Chinquapin, Machilus, Enoki nettle, and more.(480.000 seedlings)
※~~Work is progressing with the goal of opening a portion of the park in fiscal 2016~~

■Background

February 2005: Formulating the concept of building "Umi-no-Mori" Park by developing the area reclaimed inside the Central Seawall in the Bay of Tokyo. The Tokyo Port and Harbor Council submitted the idea to the Governor
February 2007: "Umi-no-Mori" Development Project was officially adopted
July 2007: A fund-raising campaign started to supplement public funds to carry out the Project
May 2008: Spring and Autumn Tree Planting Events started as part of the Project activities
March 2011: The fund-raising campaign successfully completed with cumulative donations amounted to 500 million Japanese yen
December 2013: The Tokyo Government formed "Tokyo Umi-no-Mori Club"

■Umi-no-Mori Club

Umi-no-Mori Club is made up of members, including companies, that support the Umi-no-Mori project.
Through a diverse array of exciting events held by members, Umi-no-Mori is introduced to the many who attend.



Inner Central Breakwater Reclamation Area, site in front of Aomi, Koto Ward, Tokyo
Please note that as the Umi-no-Mori site is currently being developed, public entry is prohibited.

TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT

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"UMI-NO-MORI"
(Groves on the Ocean)

"Umi-no-Mori" Project in Progress

"Umi-no-Mori" Project is restoring nature turning a garbage dump in the Tokyo Bay – the heaps of trash and dirt from construction sites – into beautiful groves and forests. The following represent the Project Concept.

Forestation making use of recycled natural resources:

Branches and leaves produced in thinning and trimming of trees in parks and streets in Tokyo, are composted, mixed with the earth brought in from construction sites and utilized in forestation

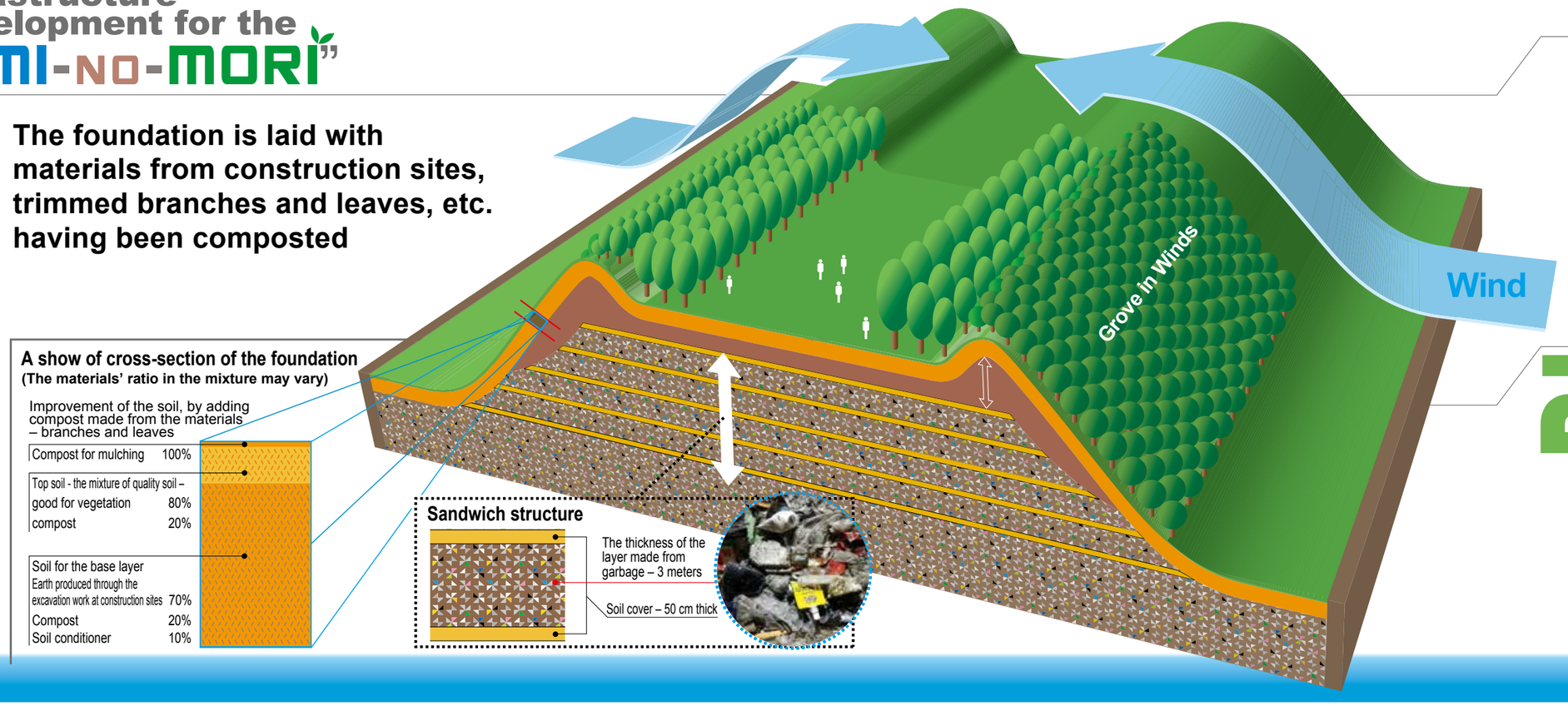
Creating new groves involving citizens:

Raising tree seedlings, planting them and caring planted trees involving citizens and corporations – a participatory project

BUREAU OF PORT AND HARBOR, TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.

Infrastructure Development for the "UMI-NO-MORI"

The foundation is laid with materials from construction sites, trimmed branches and leaves, etc. having been composted



1 The foundation of "Umi-no-Mori"

"Umi-no-Mori" are built on the garbage dump of 12,300,000 tons of trash separated by the layers of the soil from construction sites forming the sandwich structure, extending to about 88 hectares. On top of the heap of the trash is a 1.5 meter layer of specially prepared soil – the mixture of compost, soil conditioners, quality soil, and dirt from construction sites. The compost is made from twigs, leaves and other materials that have been turned out in the trimming of trees in parks and roadside trees. Recycling of resources has enabled the cost reduction in the afforestation.

2 Forests Against Winds

Establishment of forests exposed to winds blowing from the sea takes precedence over other groves. In the center of "Umi-no-Mori" are grassland for get-together and groves for friendship. In addition to the windbreaks, bulwarks to break salty winds are constructed. Forests Against Winds are planted with trees, particularly evergreen trees resistant to strong winds and damages from salty winds. They do substantial roles as windbreaks, protecting the shoreline as well as plants, and thus providing for events, celebration and learning.

"UMI-NO-MORI" ~Trees and other living organisms~

Planting trees

The majority of the species planted on the slopes facing the ocean are Japanese Chinquapin and *Machilus* – resistant to the harsh natural conditions on the seashores – Indigenous varieties have been selected for the planting.
Once afforestation with species resistant to the salt sea breezes is a success, other plants protected by them might naturally be taking roots, and inviting diverse living forms to belong in the forest. We have already observed many living beings inhabiting the area.

Main tree species

Other than *Machilus*, which are strongly unsusceptible to briny air, Oshima cherry and Mulberry, deciduous trees are also planted to make "a mixed forest." In the Forest for Observation and Conservation are planted bayberry and other trees that can provide feeds to birds and insects. One of the attractive features in "Umi-no-Mori," is biological diversity created artificially but with the help of nature.

▶Species resistant to briny air

▶Species that provide flowers to birds

▶Species that provide fruits to birds

Living beings found in "Umi-no-Mori"

Tree planting in cooperation with corporations and citizens

We plant trees, rear them and create groves in cooperation with companies and citizens. Seedlings are prepared with the fund – Tokyo Fund for Afforestation – donated by people and companies. Volunteers and schoolchildren plant acorns and raise seedlings. Many volunteers join in planting and looking after the planted trees.