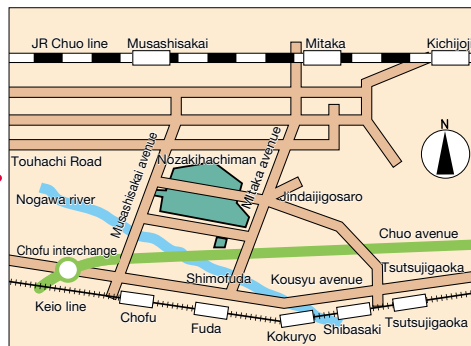


Flower-lined walking paths for fun learning

# Jindai Botanical Gardens



<p><b>Location</b> ● Jindaiji-moto-machi 2/ 5-chome, Jindaiji-kita-machi 1/ 2-chome, Jindaiji-minami-machi 5-chome, Chofu City</p> <p><b>Contact information</b> ● Jindai Botanical Gardens Service Center tel: 042-483-2300 (5-31-10 Jindaiji-moto-machi, Chofu-shi 182-0017)</p> <p><b>Transport</b> ● Jindai-Shokubutsukoen-mae bus stop on Keio Bus for Jindaiji from Tsutsujigaoka (Keio line). Jindai-shokubutsu-koen-mae bus stop on Odakyu Bus for Kichijoji or Mitaka from Chofu (Keio line). Jindai-shokubutsu-koen-mae bus stop on Keio Bus for Jindaiji from Chofu (Keio line). Jindai-shokubutsu-koen-mae bus stop on Odakyu bus for Chofu or Jindaiji from Mitaka or Kichijoji (JR line). Toll parking facilities available.</p> <p><b>Closed</b> ● Mondays (following day if Monday is a holiday or the day of the Metropolitan citizens) and New Year's (December 29 to January 1)</p> <p><b>Open</b> ● 9:30 am to 5 pm (Entry until 4 pm)</p> <p><b>Admission</b> ● General: 500 yen, Jr. high school students: 200 yen, Seniors 65 and older: 250 yen (Primary school and younger children / Jr. high school students living or studying in Tokyo: Free)</p> <p><b>Free days</b> ● Greenery Day (May 4), Tokyo Citizens Day (October 1)</p>	
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The gardens reminiscent of the Musashino region of old provide a place to enjoy the beauty of trees, grasses and flowers in all seasons. Once a nursery to raise the trees that line Tokyo streets, this area was opened as the Jindai Green Zone after the war. It became Jindai Botanical Gardens in 1961, opening as Tokyo's only botanical garden.

Today about 100,000 trees and brushes of 4,800 species are planted in the gardens. The gardens are divided into 30 blocks by plant species, including the rose garden, azalea garden, plum garden, and bush clover gardens. That way, you can learn about the plants as you enjoy the scenery. The gardens play a role in raising citizens' interest in greenery by preserving varieties of Edo garden plants and holding events on plants and gardening. A large greenhouse was completed in 1984 to hold unusual tropical and subtropical plants, allowing visitors to view colorful flowers even in the middle of winter.

The gardens celebrated their 50th anniversary in October 2011. The garden celebrated its 50th anniversary in October 2011 and more than 50 million people have visited the park in April 2012. Seasonal events are held such as Sakura Festa in spring, Rose Festa in spring and autumn and Chrysanthemum Flower Meeting in autumn.

Other projects are held to promote learning and knowledge of plants. Outside specialists hold lectures, and the garden staff holds hands-on workshops.

There are around 50 volunteer guides who explain about the plants in the park.

In April 2012, the Center for Plant Diversity was opened to maintain the diversity of plants for the next generation.

<b>Opened</b>	October 20, 1961
<b>Area</b>	488,196.52 m <sup>2</sup> (some areas are state-owned property provided under gratuitous loan)
<b>Trees</b>	Tall trees: 19,710 Shrubs: 12,400 + 24,700 m <sup>2</sup> Grass: 14,000 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Main plants</b>	Cherry, Japanese apricot, camellia, sasanqua, ornamental peaches, dogwood, rose, azalea, peony, water lily, Japanese bush clover, begonia, konara oak, Japanese zelkova
<b>Events</b>	Various plant exhibits
<b>Facilities</b>	Large greenhouse, aquatic plant garden, exhibit space, Center for plant diversity, meeting room, dog run, gymnasium (administered by Chofu City: tel: 042-481-6221)

**Rose garden** ● This symmetrically designed sunken garden is planted with 5,200 rose bushes of 400 varieties. The roses bloom twice a year, in spring and autumn. Late May is the best time to view them in the spring



and mid October in the autumn. Flower pedals are smaller in autumn, but still quite colorful.

**Giant azalea colony** ● This collection of azaleas planted from near the main gate to the pond side is one of the symbols of the park. 290 species, 12,000 plants are of a scale unmatched elsewhere.

**Lawn field** ● This spot is great for kicking out your legs and taking a rest between observing the plants or for having a picnic. The plants resembling silver grass in the middle of the field are pampas grass.



Azalea flowers in full bloom



Pampas Grass

### Jindai Botanical Gardens Flower Calendar

January -March	Christmas rose, camellia, winter sweet, Japanese apricot, witch hazel, Far East Amur adonis, Japanese cornel, flowering quince
April-June	Someiyoshino cherry, weeping cherry, sato-zakura cherry, peach, kobushi magnolia, buttercup winterhazel, dogwood, peony, Chinese peony, wisteria, Chinese redbud, rhododendron, tulip tree, water lily, rose, rhododendron obtusum, satsuki azalea
July -September	Glossy abelia, rose of Sharon, valerian, astilbe, scarlet hibiscus, Japanese bush clover, crape myrtle, orange osmanthus, silk tree, pampas grass, dahlia
October -December	Rose, sasanqua, chrysanthemum, aceraceae (changing colors), various trees (fruit and changing colors)



▲ Shop ● Restroom ★ Restroom with wheelchair access

**Japanese apricot garden** ● Some 214 trees of 72 varieties can be found here. With early and late-blooming varieties, visitors can enjoy the flowers from late January to late March. The fragrance of spring covers this area early, ahead of the other gardens.

**Cherry trees** ● Over 770 cherry trees including sato-zakura and other varieties are planted in the gardens. As many as 122 plants of 56 species are planted in the cherry garden. The lines of someiyoshino cherry trees are also located to the west of the lawn field and at the entrance to the rose garden.



Cherry trees

**Large greenhouse** ● The greenhouse is closed until spring of 2016 due to renovations. A new Ogasawara plants exhibit room and dry land vegetation exhibit room will be added to the existing tropical flowering tree room, tropical water lily room, begonia room and orchid room.

**Camellia and sasanqua garden** ● There are 260 varieties of Japanese camellias and 30 varieties of sasanquas in this park, planted mainly in the camellia and sasanqua garden. There are various shapes, colors, and designs of camellias in the garden. In particular there are varieties dating back to the Edo period, as well as varieties whose leaves actually change. From November to December sasanqua trees go into full bloom, giving off a rich, sweet fragrance. In the winter months from December all the way to April there are early and late blooming camellias that can be enjoyed by all.

**Mixed tree grove** ● This grove forms the forest behind Jindaiji temple, known as an ancient temple of Musashino. A typical Musashino mixed-tree forest of sawtooth oak, konara oak, carpinus tschonoskii, storax, Japanese red pine, and other trees grow here. They present different moods as the seasons change, from the budding leaves of spring through bare stands of winter. The center of this grove is a sanctuary, preserved in its natural form.

**Aquatic plants garden** ● The aquatic plants garden opened on June 1, 1985. Later, the adjacent Shiroyama section that holds the ruins of Jindaiji castle, a historic site designated by the Japanese Government, was also opened. Water flowing from around Jindaiji Temple collects at this aquatic plants garden to form a marsh, and this area was opened as a garden with development of city waterworks. Reed, common reed, Indian rice, broadleaf cumbungi, Japanese sweet flag, and other plants grow in the pond and waterways. Japanese water iris, Japanese iris, branched bur-reed, cow lily, floating heart, primrose, Japanese loosestrife, lobelia sessilifolia, and others have also been planted.

Children from Jindaiji Primary School grow rice in the paddy field at the aquatic plants garden. And a joint project where children raise soba (buckwheat) is held with the Jindaiji Soba Association in the Shiroyama area.



Rice harvesting by primary school students

**The Center for Plant Diversity** ● The Center for Plant Diversity was opened in April 28, 2012, and serves as a base for protecting the diversity of plant life in Tokyo. The Center is involved in "Preservation and Multiplication", "Information and Transmission" and "Education and Advocate". "Jyohokan" provides the information on various plants and "Gakusyuen" exhibits plants from Okutama, Musashino and Izu islands. At this center, visitors can learn about the strong ability to survive that wild plants possess, about how the natural environment came to be, and about various endangered plant species.



Information building entrance



Information building



Learning garden

# Biodiversity conservation and zoos/aquariums

Careful attention must be given nowadays to the environment that wildlife inhabits. In 2010 the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) for the Convention for Biological Diversity was held in Aichi Prefecture. It was here that the Aichi Biodiversity Targets were adopted as global objectives (Aichi Targets). Following this meeting, in 2012 Japan drew up the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020, in which zoos and aquariums will strive to protect and increase the population of endangered animals, as well conduct seminars and workshops in order to increase awareness about these environmental issues.



Ibis bred in the Tama Zoo



Black wood pigeon  
(Endemic bird of Ogasawara)

The zoos and aquariums in Tokyo established the Wildlife Conservation Center in 2006, which has been the center for promoting wildlife conservation efforts. Due to the active efforts and cooperation of zoos both nationally and internationally, endangered species from other countries such as the giant panda, Borneo orangutan, and western gorilla (or western lowland gorilla) have been raised and successfully bred. Working together with national and municipal governments, universities, local organizations and NPOs, zoos and aquariums in Tokyo also promote conservation of wildlife species native to Japan, such as the Tsushima cat, Ibis, and ptarmigan. Also, research is continuing for establishing effective breeding techniques for endangered species found in Tokyo such as the Japanese or black wood pigeon, Ogasawara hedge blue, and Japanese fire belly newt. Field research is also being actively conducted regarding inhabitation status.



Studying the habitat of the Japanese fire belly newt

Also, lectures and seminars are being held in order to increase awareness about biodiversity and the importance of preserving endangered animals. In addition, efforts using biotechnology are also being employed, such as cryopreservation of sperm and eggs of endangered animals and research using DNA analysis.



A symposium about wildlife in Ogasawara, "Current situation in Ogasawara"



Cryopreservation of sperm of wild animals