

Guide Map of the Botanical Gardens, Nikko, Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo (Nikko Botanical Gardens)

[Entrance Information]

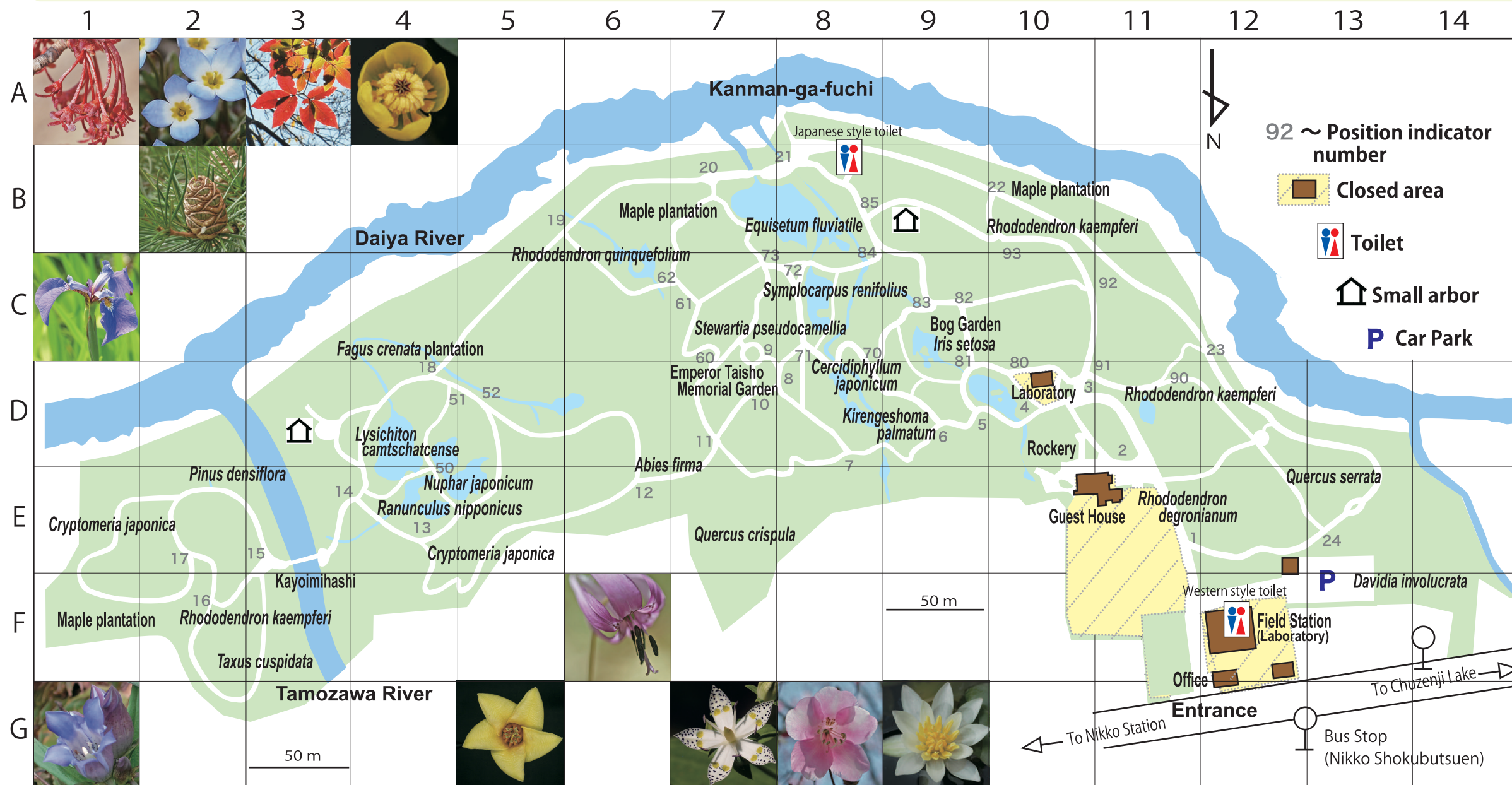
Opening period: 15 April to 30 November
 Opening hours: 9:00 to 16:30 (admission ends at 16:00)
 Garden closing: Monday (if Monday is a national holiday,
 the gardens is closed on following Tuesday)

[Notice]

Wild animals appear frequently. Please keep away from them.
 Do not take any plants and animals.
 Please bring back your garbage.
 Please refrain from bringing in pets.
 No smoking.

[Excursion]

You can see Kanman-ga-fuchi from the botanical Garden
 but can not go across the river.
 You can find numbers on standing stones in the guide map.
 There is no other gate.
 It will take about one hour for an excursion.



100 species of Japanese alpine plants, including *Pulsatilla cernua*, *Saxifraga fortunei* var. *alpina*, *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Gaultheria miqueliana*, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, *Aquilegia flabella* var. *pumila*, and *Artemisia kitadakensis*, are grown in the rockeries. Plants from other countries, such as *Bergenia purpurascens* from the Himalayas, *Mukdenia rosii* from Korea, are also cultivated here.

Such aquatic plants as *Equisetum fluviatile* (B8), *Menyanthes trifoliata* (D4), *Primula japonica* (C9), *Lobelia sessilifolia* (C9), *Alisma canaliculatum* (C9), *Calla palustris* (C9), *Lysichiton camtschatcense* (C8, D4), and *Typha latifolia* (E4) are grown in the bog gardens. In parts of this area are provided artificial raised bogs with bog mosses where the characteristic bog plants *Drosera rotundifolia* (C9), *Andromeda polifolia* and *Vaccinium oxycoccos* (C9), *Potentilla palustris* (C9), *Caltha palustris* (C9), *Gentiana triflora* var. *japonica* (C9), *Nephrophyllidium crista-galli* subsp. *japonicum* (C9), *Iris ensata* (C9), and *Platanthera hologlottis* (C9) are cultivated.

Plant collection

The Botanical Gardens stand on a slope facing the Daiya River. The highest point in the gardens is 647m above sea level so that the climate is considerably cooler than in Tokyo, where the main Botanical Gardens is located. The Nikko Botanical Gardens is situated on rolling terrain with streams and ponds and is mostly covered by woody plants. Most of the trees are indigenous to Japan and were planted in their present site as early as the foundation of the Botanical Gardens and have now reached a size where they present the appearance of natural vegetation.

There are good collections of woody representatives of the Japanese temperate flora. *Sciadopitys verticillata* (D10), *Abies firma* (D6), *Tsuga sieboldii* (D9), *Cryptomeria japonica* (E5), *Fagus crenata* (D7), *Fagus japonica* (C6, D7), *Trochodendron aralioides* (D10), *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* (D8) and *Aesculus turbinata* (E13), are typical examples. *Betula* [birch] (E4), *Carpinus*, *Acer* [maple], *Cerasus* [cherry tree] and *Rhododendron* are especially well diversified in Japan. Within the gardens, there are 22 of the 24 indigenous Japanese species of *Acer* including *A. nikoense* (B9), *A. cissifolium* (D5), *A. amoenum* (B5), *A. japonicum* (C9),

A. sieboldianum (B6), *A. diabolicum* (C8), *A. shirasawanum* (C5), *A. distylum* (E2), *A. carpinifolium* (D9), and *A. pycnanthum* (F11). More than nine species of Japanese *Cerasus* such as *C. sargentii* (C7), *C. jamasakura* (D11), *C. leveilleana* (D7), *C. incisa* (B7) and *C. apetala* (E13) are cultivated. Eighty species of evergreen and deciduous rhododendrons collected from Japan and abroad are planted in various places in the gardens.

The five rockeries (D10) in the gardens were the first of their kind to be built in Japan when the Botanical Gardens were founded at the present site in 1911. About