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

[Entrance Information]
Opening period: 4 January to 28 December
Opening hours: 9:00 to 16:30 (admission ends at 16:00)
Closed days: Mondays (if Monday is a national holiday, the gardens are closed on the following Tuesday)
Glasshouse opening hours: 10:00 to 15:00
Shibata Memorial Hall is closed on Thursdays

[Notice]
Do not take any plants or animals.
Do not feed animals.
Please bring back your garbage.
Please do not bring in pets.
No drinking or smoking.
No playing with balls or other equipment.
Please park bicycles in the space near the gate.
No car parking is available.

Japanese woody species
Camellia japonica cv. B7-9 C10
Celtis sinensis var. japonica B3 F7
Crypsomeria japonica B2-3
Ilex integra D6 F15
Ilex rotunda B6 C6
Lithocarpus edulis E8 E15
Machilus thunbergii D7 F6
Magnolia obovata D6 D7
Magnolia praecoxissima C4 C5
Michelia corpesa B8
Myrica rubra B5
Phelodendron amurense C5 C6
Pinus densiflora E4 E5
Prunus serrulata E10 F10
Prunus jamasakura D10
Quercus dentata B3 F11
Quercus myrsinaefolia C3 E15
Sciadopitys verticillata D14
Terstroemia gynanthra C12 F5
Torreya macrophylla C3

Korean & Chinese woody species
Abeliophyllum distichum D10
Acer buergerianum D5
Ailanthus altissima C8 F16
Celtis biondii F7
Cornus officinalis B6 E5
Corylopsis goyazana var. coreana F12
Eucommia ulmoides E12
Hamamelis mollis F15
Liquidambar formosa C7
Liriodendron chinense D7 F15

Loropetalum chinense C5 C6
Michelia figo C6
Pinus massoniana E5
Piatania chinensis C4
Pseudocyara stenoptera C5
Rhododendron yedoense 1, poukhanense F10
Sapindus sebiferum E6
Sophora japonica B6 B9
Thuja orientalis C3
Trachycarpus wagnerianus D14

Floral calender
- January & February
  Hamamelis japonica (B7)
  Prunus mume (E5)
  Prunus × kanzanaka (D9)
- March
  Camellia japonica (C10)
  Cornus officinalis (B6 C5 E5)
  Forsythia viridissima (F12)
- Early April
  Cytisus scoparius (E11)
  Prunus jamasakura (D12 E14)
  Prunus speciosa (C10)
  Rhododendron sect. Brachycaulos (E9)
- Late April
  Davidia involucrata (D8)
  Kerria japonica (E12)
  Rhododendron obtusum (C10 D10)
- Early May
  Ceris chinensis (E6 F7)
  Loropetalum chinense (C6)
  Wisteria floribunda (C12)
- Late May
  Deutzia crenata (E5)
  Michelia figo (C6)
  Syringa obassia (E11)
- June
  Hydrangea macrophylla (E13)
  Rhododendron indicum (E14)
  Stewartia monadelpha (D4)
  Stewartia pseudocamellia (E13)
- July
  Albizia julibrissin (F9)
  Clethra barbinervis (E10)
  Nerium indicum (E10)
- August
  Hibiscus mutabilis (D11)
  Hibiscus syriacus (C6 F10)
  Lagerstroemia indica (D3 D4)
  Sophora japonica (B7 B9)
- September
  Lepedea thunbergii (E6)
  Lycoris radiata (D14)
  Prunus serrulata (D14)
- October
  Osmanthus fragrans (F4 F5)
  Prunus spinulosa (P9)
  Yucca recurvifolia (D14)
- November & December
  Camellia sasanqua (E4 E15)
  Camellia sinensis (D4)
  Fatsia japonica (D14)
  Illicium anisatum (B6)
The “Life in Green” Project is an innovative plan to renovate the Koishikawa Botanical Gardens and the Nikko Botanical Gardens as world-class research facilities for plant diversity and to develop them further with a wider access to the community.

The 2nd phase of the Project aims to promote plant science study and education, and conservation work, utilizing the facilities provided during phase 1 of the project. We believe that each of your support and contribution will make it possible, just like how thousands of young tree seedlings make a wonderful forest.

Our acknowledgement to those who donate more than 100,000 yen will be expressed with a nameplate showing their names in the Shibata Memorial Hall in the Koishikawa Botanical Gardens.

Koishikawa Botanical Gardens
3-7-1 Hakusan, Bunkyoku, Tokyo 112-0001
TEL: 03-3814-0294  FAX: 03-3814-0139

Outline
The Botanical Gardens, Graduate School of Science, University of Tokyo have facilities and wild plant collections for botanical education and research. The Botanical Gardens, Koishikawa, located in midtown of Tokyo, are open to the public and are sometimes referred to as the Koishikawa Botanical Gardens.

The Koishikawa Botanical Gardens are not only the oldest in Japan, but also have a prominent and long history by worldwide standards. The Botanical Gardens originated as the Koishikawa Medicinal Herb Garden, which was established in 1684 by the Tokugawa Shogunate. There are many historic plants and ruins that indicate the long history of the Botanical Gardens.

The Koishikawa Botanical Gardens were the birthplace of modern scientific research in botany in Japan after the Meiji Restoration. At present, research activities are focused on the diversity, evolution and phylogenetic systematics of vascular plants and also plant morphology. Field studies are carried out in Japan and abroad, including east and southeast Asia. Besides the living plant collection, connected to the Botanical Gardens are a herbarium with 1.4 million specimens (including those of the associated University Museum) and a library of 20,000 books and journals.

Greenhouse (under construction)
Over 1,500 wild tropical and subtropical, woody and herbaceous plants collected in Asia, Africa, and America, are grown in the greenhouse.

Systematic Garden (DE10, 11)
This garden is useful in explaining the biodiversity and classification systems of vascular plants. About 500 species native to eastern Asia are represented. The planting arrangement generally follows Engler’s classification system.

Medicinal Herb Garden (E12)
This garden exhibits about 120 species of medicinal herbaceous plants that were cultivated in the Koishikawa Medicinal Herb Garden, the forerunner of the Botanical Gardens, during the Edo era. The Botanical Gardens also maintain many of the original woody medicinal species in the arboretum area. In parts of the Botanical Gardens, there still remain flat stones, which were used for drying medicinal herbs.

Fern Garden (C14)
The fern flora of Japan is exceptionally rich, compared to other temperate regions. The Fern Garden exhibits some 130 species, showing the morphological and evolutionary diversity of Japanese ferns. Among the collections, the genus Dryopteris, a well known representative of the temperate northern hemisphere, is represented by the greatest number of species.

Japanese Garden (E2-7)
The traditional Japanese Garden is derived in part from a garden of the Hakusan Palace, the residence of the 5th Shogun, Tsunashoyi Tokugawa, during his youth. The landscape is skillfully designed to utilize the natural topography and preserves very stylish examples of garden art during the Edo era. Surrounding the Garden for ornamentation are 50 ume trees (Prunus mume), representing various races, and about 100 cultivars of Japanese irises.

In the northwestern part of the Garden, there is a wooden building designated an Important Cultural Property. This was a main building of the former Tokyo Igakko (Tokyo Medical College) and the oldest among existing buildings in the University of Tokyo. It was removed from the Hongo campus in 1969.

Well of former Koishikawa Hospital (D9)
A fine well, still drinking water from the well was of high quality and was therefore used for curing in the Koishikawa Yojosho (Hospital), which was opened to the public in 1722 and closed during the Meiji Restoration.

Experimental breeding of sweet potatoes (D10)
Kon-ya Aoki conducted breeding experiments of sweet potatoes in 1735, the first trial of its kind in the Tokyo area. His success initiated sweet potato cultivation throughout Japan and is commemorated by a stone monument resembling a sweet potato.