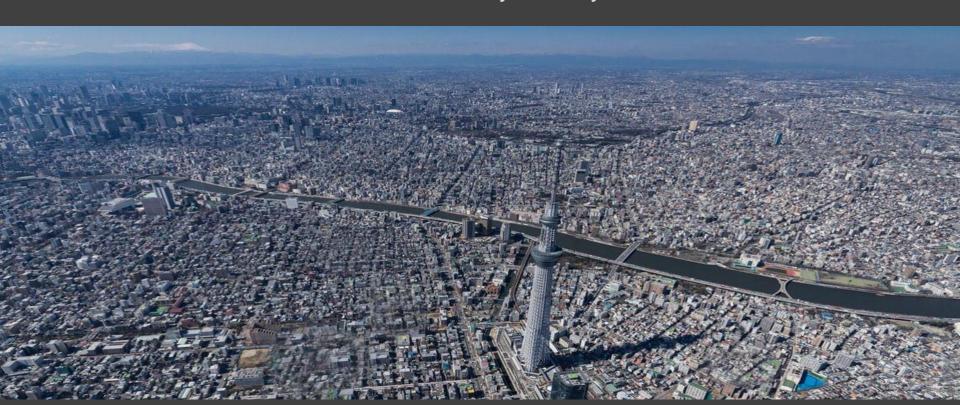


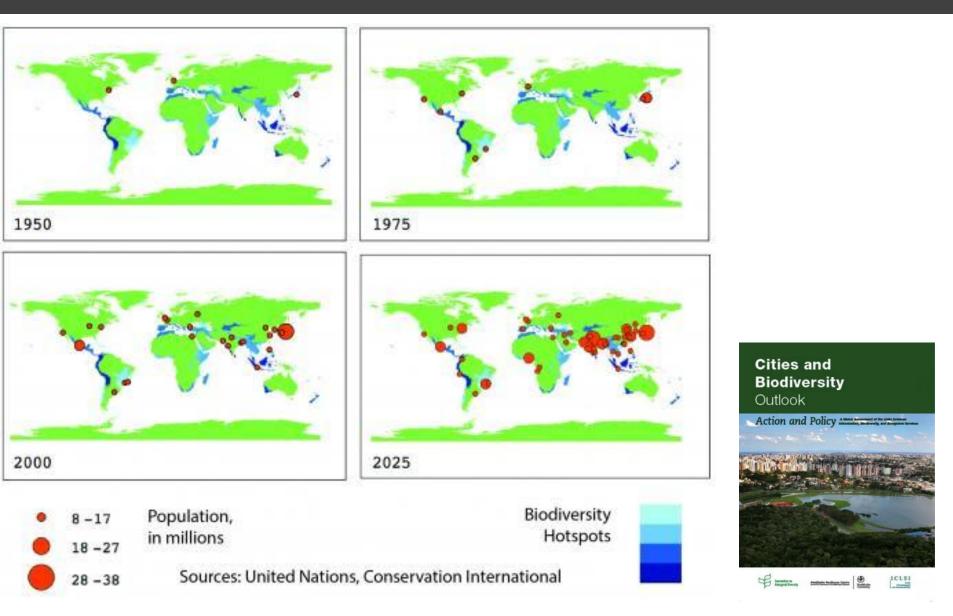
How far should we go "native"?

Re-conceptualizing biodiversity restoration in urban forests

Makoto YOKOHARI The University of Tokyo



Cities and biodiversity





Khew, J (2014)

Vancouver (Cool temperate)



Tokyo (Temperate)





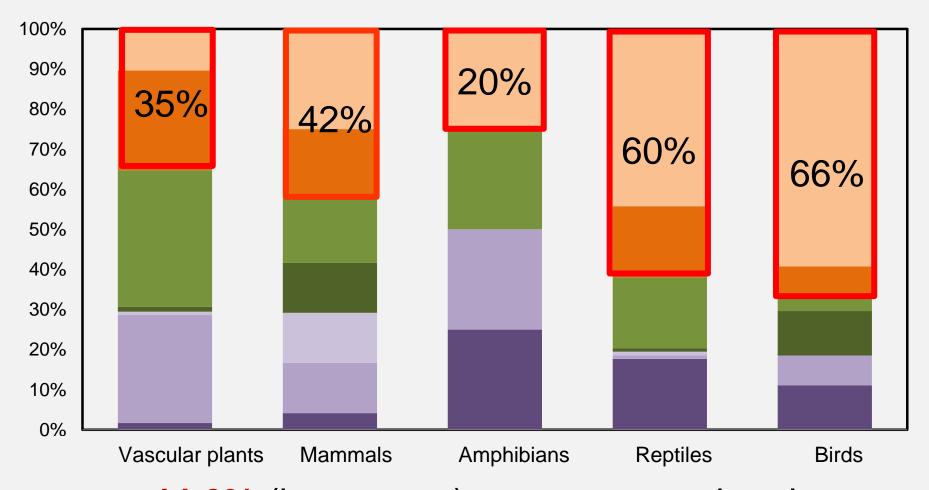
Singapore (Tropical)





Proportion of species listed on the Red Data Book accommodated in urban parks and open spaces Vancouver (Cool temperate)

Khew, J (2014)

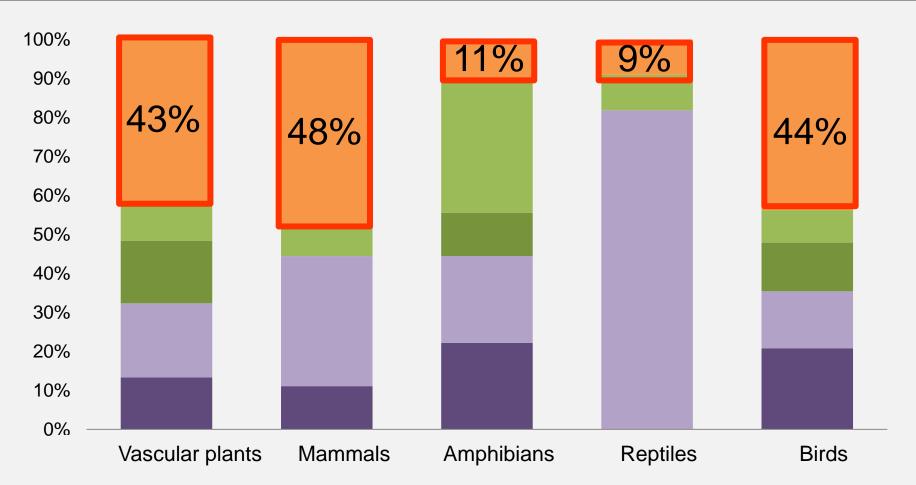


44.6% (in average) are accommodated in urban greens

Proportion of species listed on the Red Data Book accommodated in urban parks and open spaces

Tokyo (Temperate)

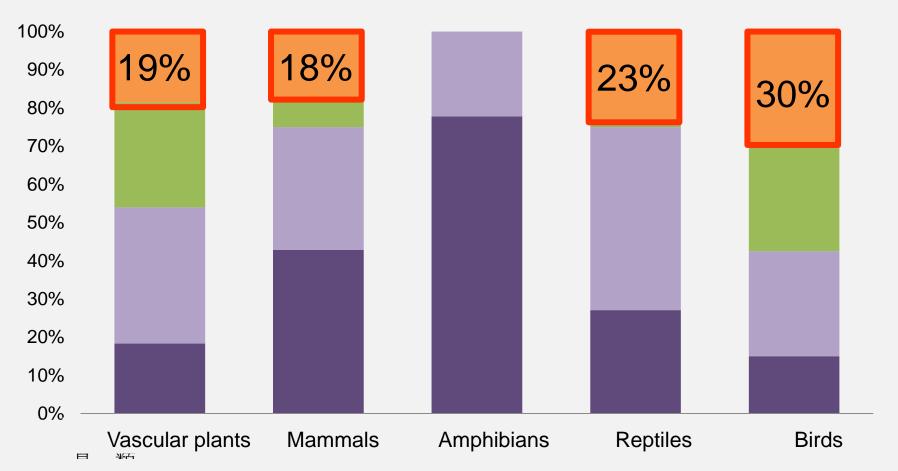
Khew, J (2014)



31.0% (in average) are accommodated in urban greens

Proportion of species listed on the Red Data Book accommodated in urban parks and open spaces Singapore (Tropical)

Khew, J (2014)

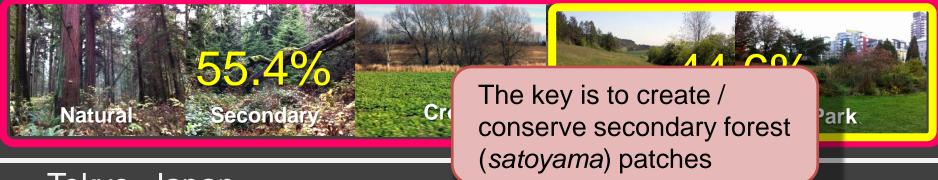


18.0% (in average) are accommodated in urban greens

How to balance human comfort and biodiversity

Khew, J (2014)

Vancouver, Canada



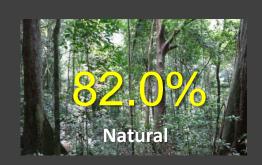
Tokyo, Japan







Singapore

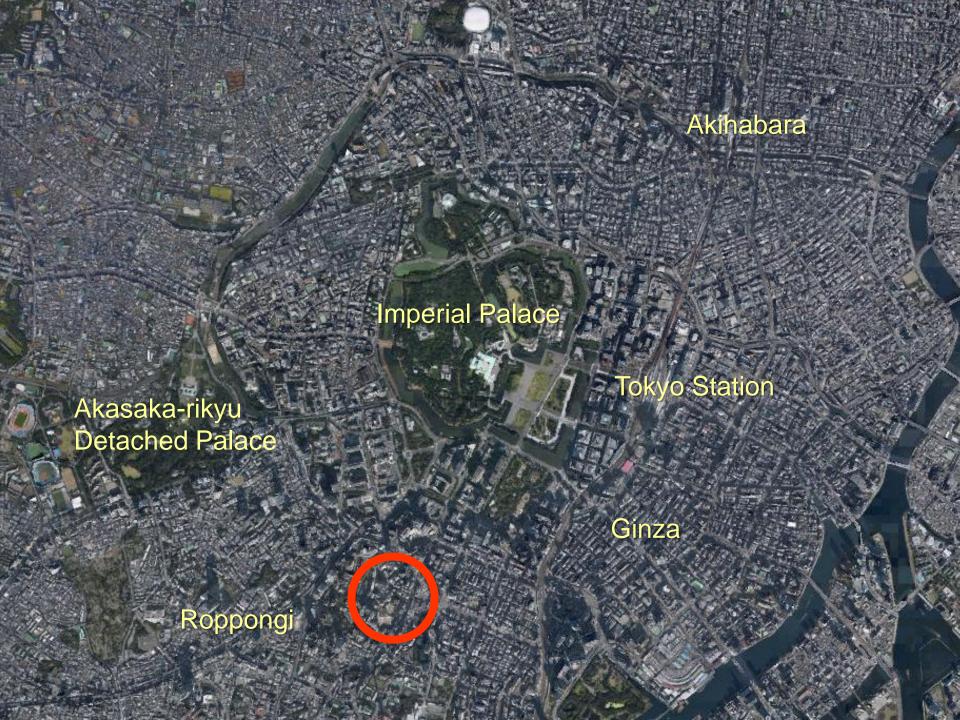






Latest open space projects in Tokyo with secondary forest (satoyama) patches for biodiversity conservation





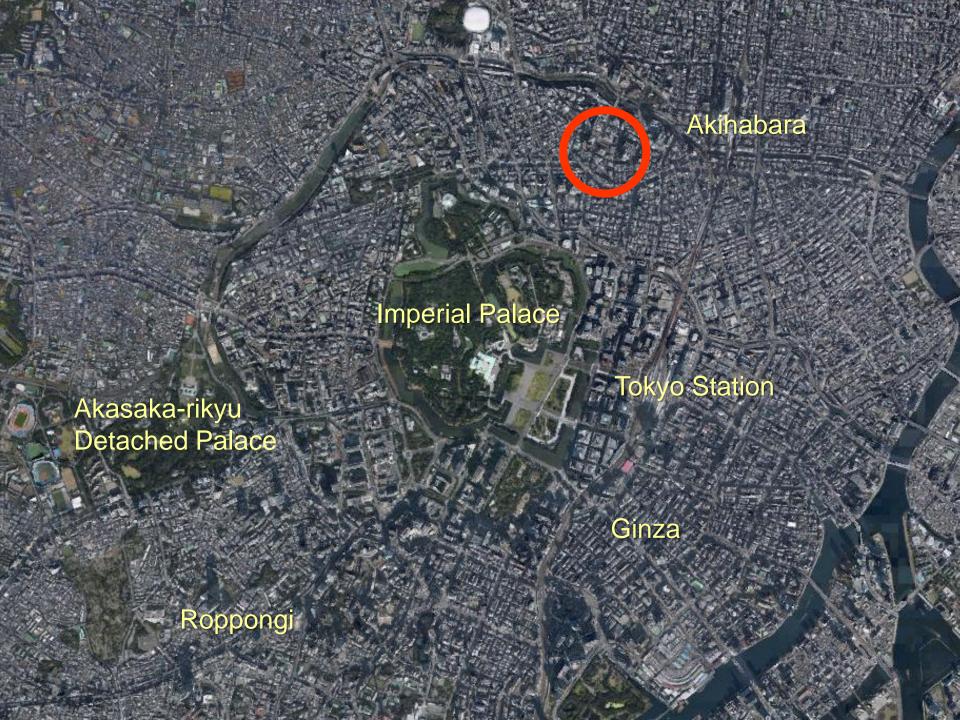




ARK Hills Sengokuyama Mori Tower



green sengokumoritower2.pdf





■様々な緑化の取り組み

■様々な緑化の取り組み Biodiversity 生物多様性 駿河台新館敷地で約30%、駿河台ビル敷地で約43%という高い緑化率を有する 駿河台新館は、緑の料

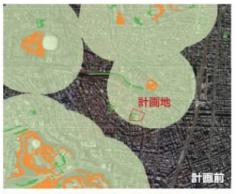
一体的な緑化計画としている。



- ① · · · 地下鉄出入口壁面緑化
- ②···北側壁面緑化
- ③・・・屋上緑化
- 4・・・レインガーデン
- ⑤・・・駿河台ビル屋上庭園
- ⑥・・・駿河台ビル屋上緑化

駿河台新館は、緑の拠点として皇居と上野公園を つなぐエコロジカル・ネットワークを形成する。 また、生物多様性に配慮した計画としている。

- ・敷地内の植物は在来種を中心に構成
- ・鳥や蝶などが好む樹種を採用
- ・バードバスの設置









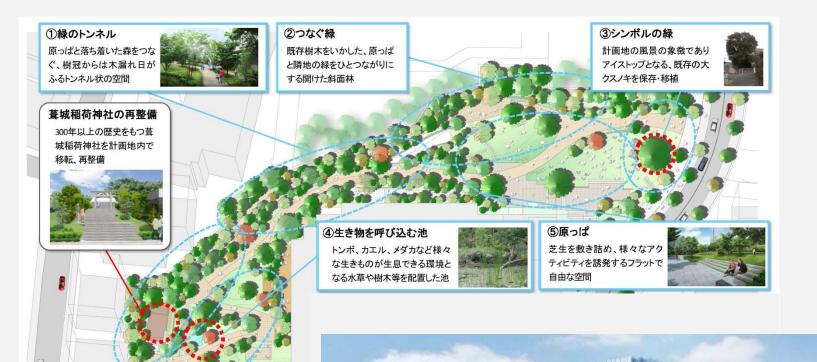
Ecological network

樹木銘板

バードバス

駿河台ビル屋上庭園







地形をいかし、生物多様性に配慮した約3,000㎡の緑地の整備

■ 整備方針

- 斜面地の地形をいかした、地域に根付いた「蔓城稲荷神社」の名を冠する緑地「(仮称)葺城の森」を整備
- 地域の在来種を用いた植栽と多様な動物の生息空間の創出による生物多様性の保全・回復
- ▼ アークヒルズ、芝公園などの近傍の緑とネットワークした、広域な緑地帯を形成

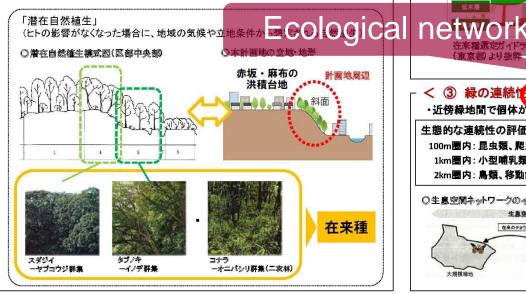
■ 生物多様性に配慮した本計画の取組

生物多様性に配慮した植栽とは

- ① 地域固有の在来種を用いることで在来の動物の生息空間をつくる

地域固有の在来種(「潜在自然植生」等)を用いる>

・「スダジイーヤフコウン群集(常緑)」、「ッノノキーイノデ群集(常緑)」及びその 二次林群落である「コナラーオニバシリ群集(落葉)」等の在来種中心に展開



く ② 階層構造の発達した森林群落とする>

高木~中木~低木、草本層など多階層の森林をつくり、多様な生物の生息を可能 とすると共に、丸太積みなどのエコスタックを設け生物の「すみか」を提供

○階層の多い樹林のイメージ





林冠部: メジロなど



高~低木層 コゲラなど



草本層: バッタなど

< ③ 緑の連続性と生態的ネットワークを形成する>

・近傍緑地間で個体が移動し、交流が促されることで生物多様性を高めることができる

生態的な連続性の評価

100m圏内: 昆虫類、爬虫類等の移動

1km圏内: 小型哺乳類・鳥類の移動

2km圏内: 鳥類、移動能力の高い昆虫の移動

○生息空間ネットワークのイメージ



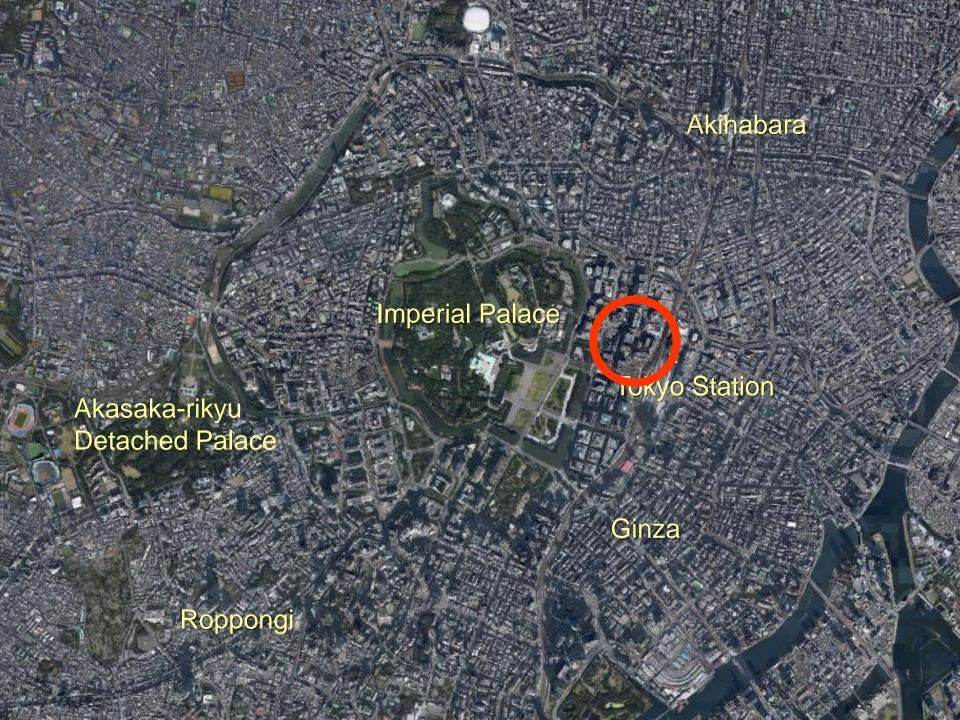
〇 近傍の緑地と距離

日比谷公園(約1.1km)

アークヒルズ(約0 4km)



芝公園(約0.5km)





Ohtemachi-no-mori by Tokyo Tatemono Co, Ltd.

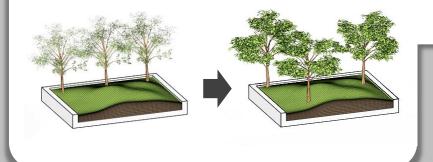


Pre-forest

Built a platform in the satoyama in Kimitsu, Chiba the same shape with the building site in Ohtemachi, Tokyo

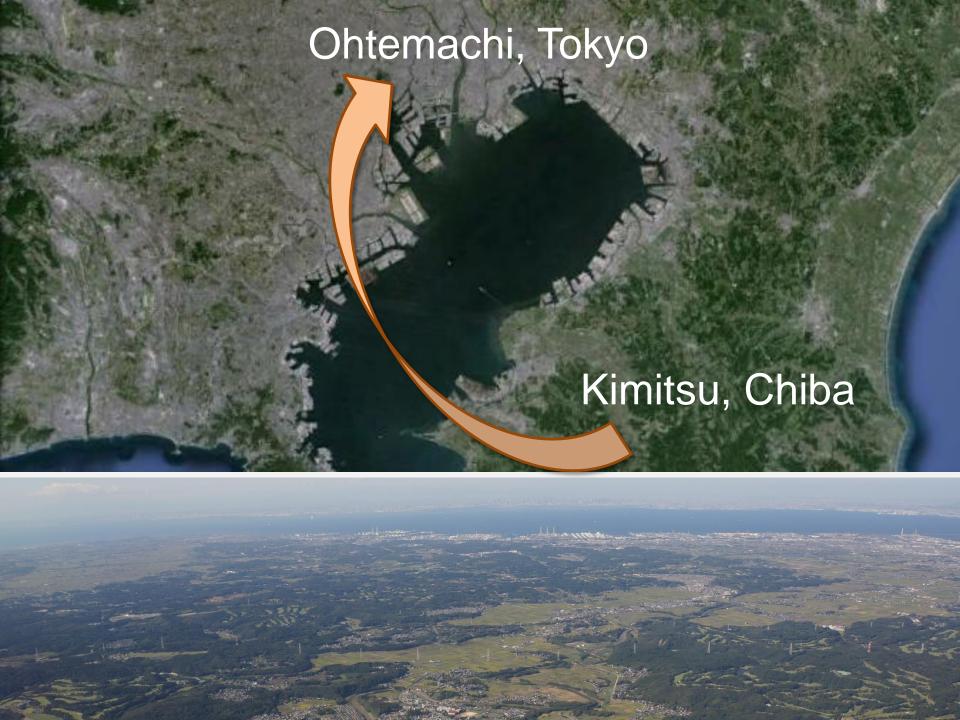


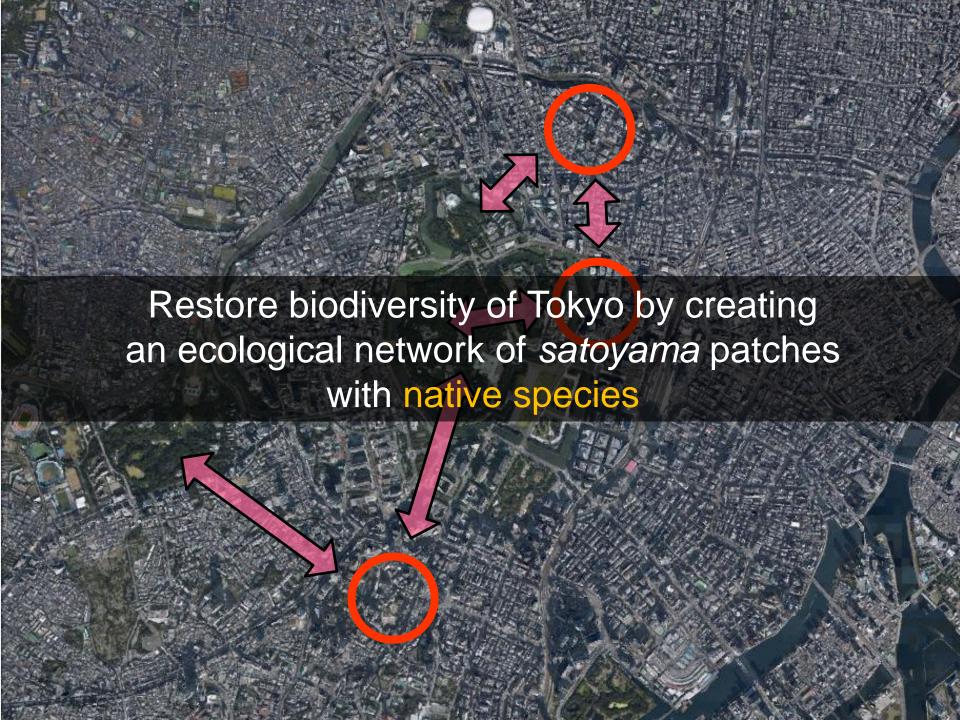
Nursed trees and grasses for three years





http://pdf.irpocket.com/C8804/kzOO/ruGN/B4aZ.pdf





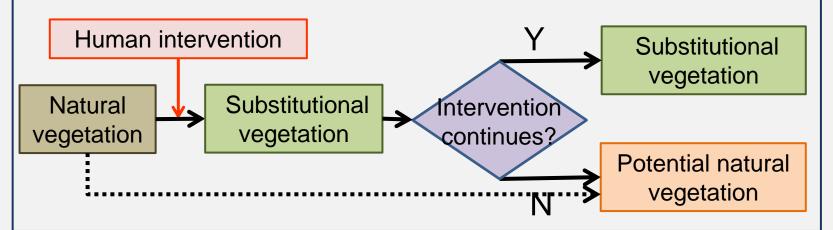


Native species

- ☐ Species naturally growing in the area
- ☐ Indispensable for conserving vernacular landscapes
- □ Potential natural vegetation as a reference

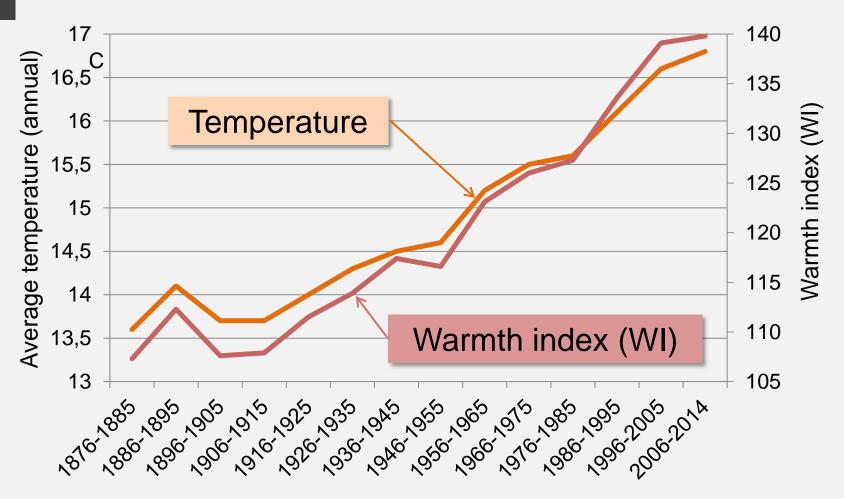
Potential natural vegetation

- Vegetation that would be expected under given environmental constraints without human intervention
- ☐ Estimated by climate, geomorphology, and geology





Tokyo is becoming hotter



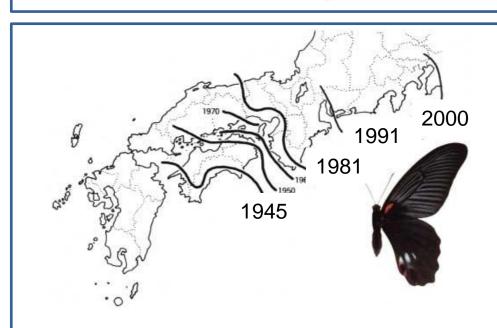
WI = Σ (Monthly ave temp – 5) when monthly ave temp exceeds 5C

How Tokyo has been travelling south in Japan within 130 years

1986-2985 U**taliya**ya

From Southern Tohoku to Kanto within 100 years

From Kanto to Kyushu within 30 years



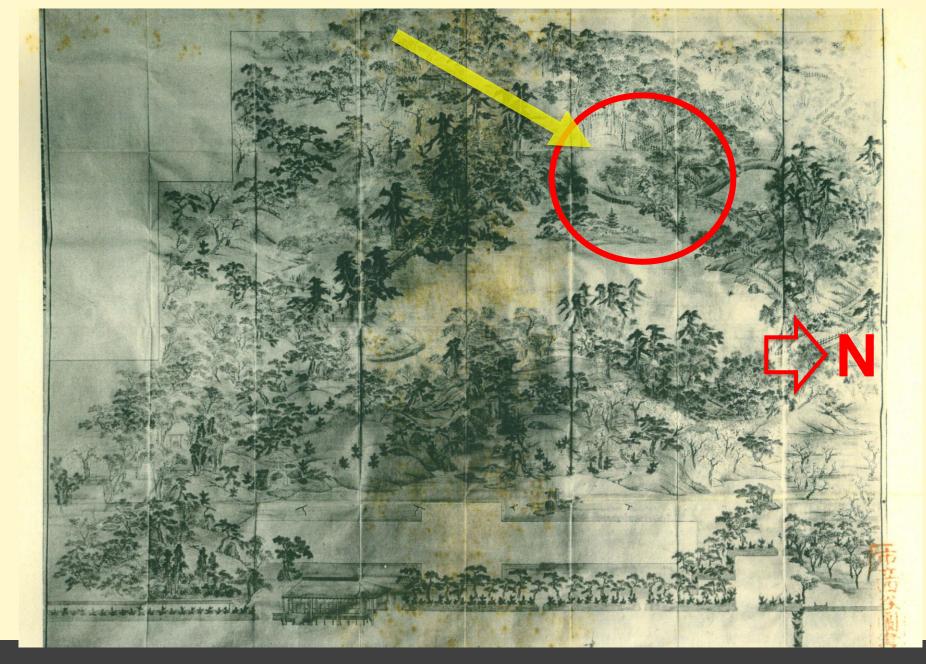
Distribution changes of butterfly spp. (*Papilio memnon*)

http://www.museum.kyushu-u.ac.jp/publications/annual_exhibitions/INSECT2009/0301.html

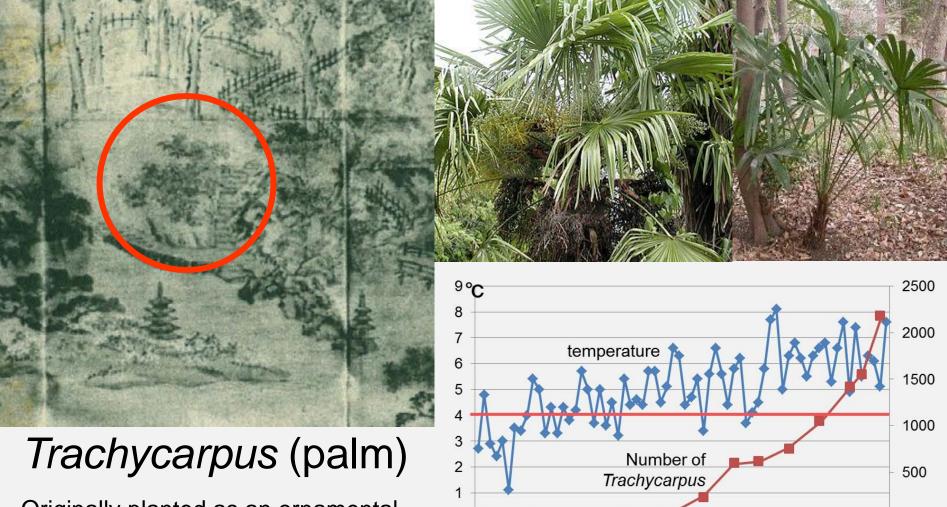








Ikutoku-en Garden (Sanshiro Pond) in Edo Era



Originally planted as an ornamental species now spreading out in the garden

Number of Trachycarpus in Nature Education Center (Meguro) and the average temperature of Tokyo in January

Hagiwara, S

Changing urban climate

Native species in the too

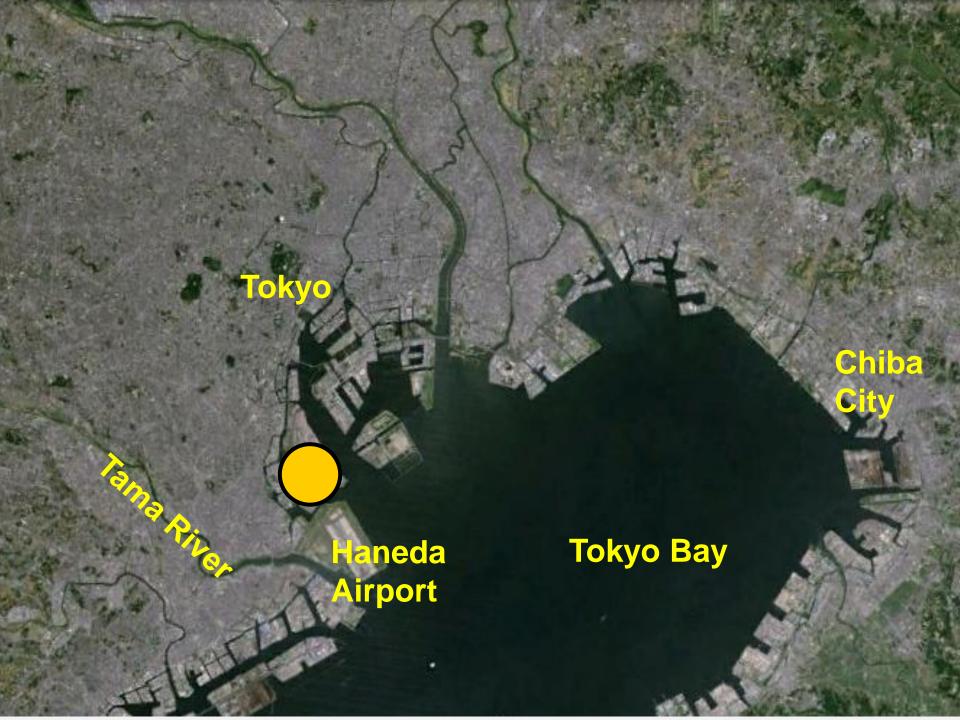
No "native" fundamentalism!

Introduced species and horticultural species suit better to the urban environment today?

Need to relativize the concept of "native" species



Tokyo Bay Bird Sanctuary Park







Landfill operation took place to relocate fish market (Tsukiji market)

The plan failed, and the land was abandoned

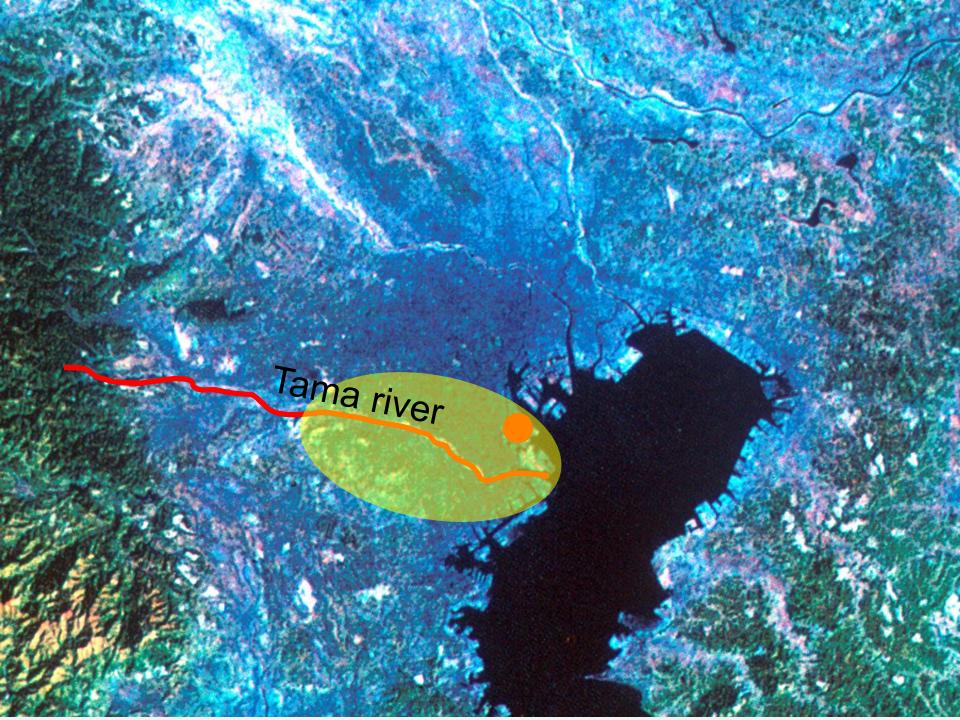
Wildlife, especially birds, started to migrate during the abandonment

The plan was renewed to have a bird sanctuary park





Restore ecosystems along Tama River







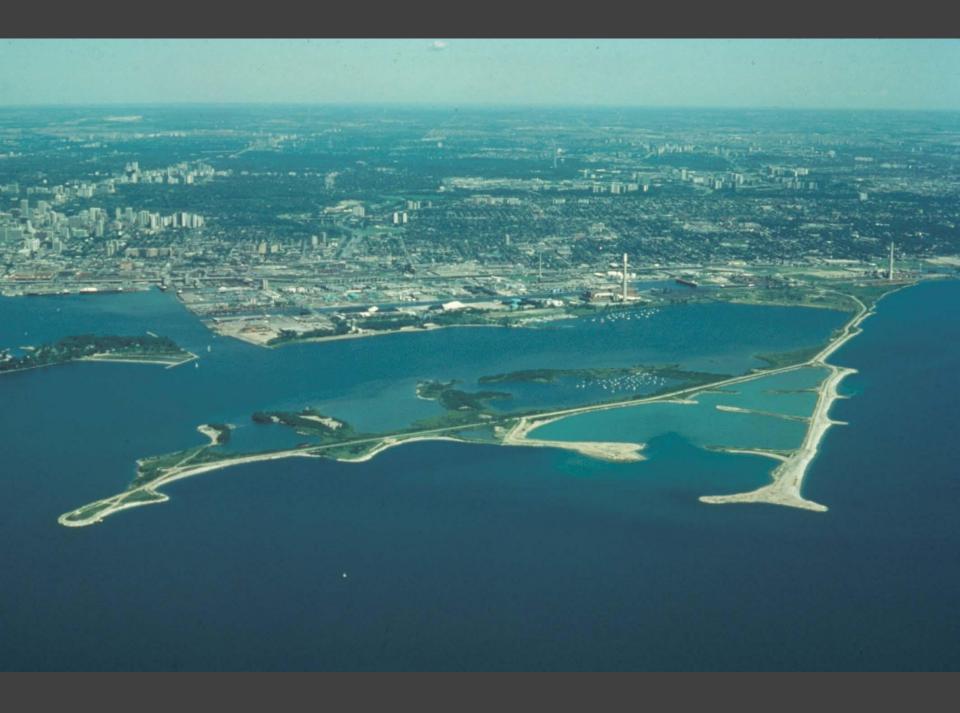
Restore ecosystems which *used to* exist along Tama River



Can ecosystems in the past be the references when restoring nature under the changing urban climate?

Tommy Thompson Park

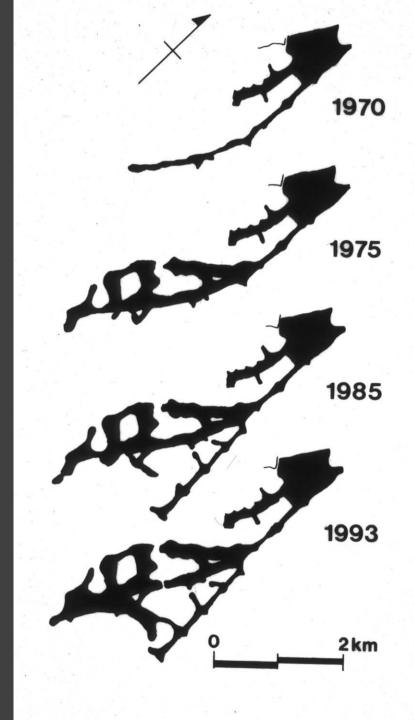




Landfill operation started in late 1950s to expand the port of Toronto

The plan to expand the port had been terminated but the landfill operation continued

And then what happened was...

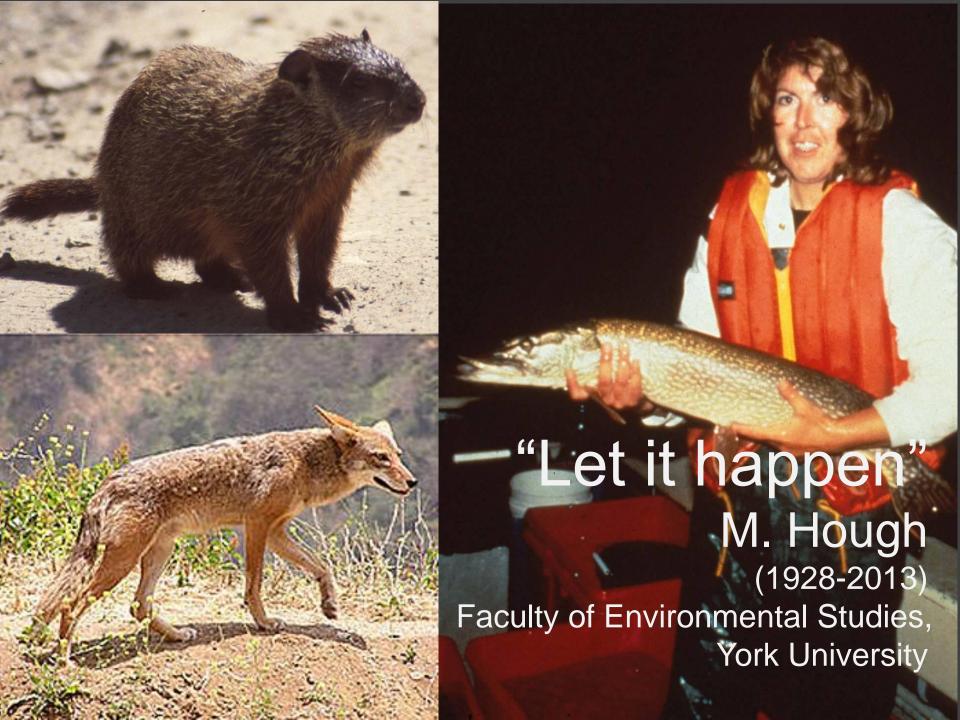














Duisburg Nord, Germany











Die zwei wesentlichen Standorttypen ehemaliger Industrieflächen im Ruhrgebiet – eine Übersicht:

Brachen der Hüttenindustrie

Ouendel-Sandkraut

Überwiegend Schlacken aus Hochöfen und Stahlwerken

basisch, kalkhaltig, grobkörnig

Grau- und Brauntöne

Unterbrochener-Windhalm

Standorttyp Substrat

Eigenschaften

Typische Pflanzen

Brachen des Steinkohlebergbaus

Karbongestein ("Berge"), Sand-, Silt-, und Tonstein, Kohlegestein

nährstoff- und basenarm, pH-neutral bis sauer, schnell verwitternd

Grau- und Schwarztöne

Klebriger-Alant Färber-Rässede

Industrienatur – Wildpflanzen auf ehemaligen Industriestandorten

Auf Ihrem Weg durch den Park werden Sie an vielen Stellen Pflanzen bemerkt haben, die es in keinem Gartencenter zu kaufen gibt. Es sind Wildpflanzen, die sich hier im Laufe der Jahre angesiedelt haben. Mittlerweile haben mehr als 400 Arten im Landschaftspark einen Platz gefunden. Das sind etwa 25% aller in Nordrhein-Westfalen verbreiteten Pflanzenarten – und das alles, ohne einen Gärtner bemüht zu haben.

Ursache dieser Vielfalt sind die unterschiedlichen Standorteigenschaften, vor allem die unterschiedlichen Böden auf dem Gelände. So gibt es nährstoffarmes Bergematerial und kalkreichen Bauschutt, stickstoffarme Schlacken und sogar fette Gartenböden. Daneben gibt es stillgelegte und noch betriebene Gleisanlagen, ehemalige Kokslager und über Jahrzehnte brachliegende Zechengelände.

Die Gleis- und Lagerflächen an dieser Stelle sind typisch für Hüttenwerksbrachen. Die dunklen Schlackeflächen erwärmen sich rasch und vermögen wegen ihrer groben Struktur kaum Wasser zu halten. An diesem Standort gibt es im Hochsommer wüstenähnliche Verhältnisse: Es ist sehr heiß und trocken. Hier finden sich besonders häufig Pflanzen, die früh im Jahr ihre Fruchtreife erreichen. Große Bestände beispielsweise des Finger-Steinbrechs, des Scharfen Mauerpfeffers und des Quendelblättrigen Sandkrauts sowie einige Gräser. z.B. die Dach-Trespe oder der Unterbrochene Windhalm sind für Brachen ehemaliger Hüttenwerke charakteristisch.



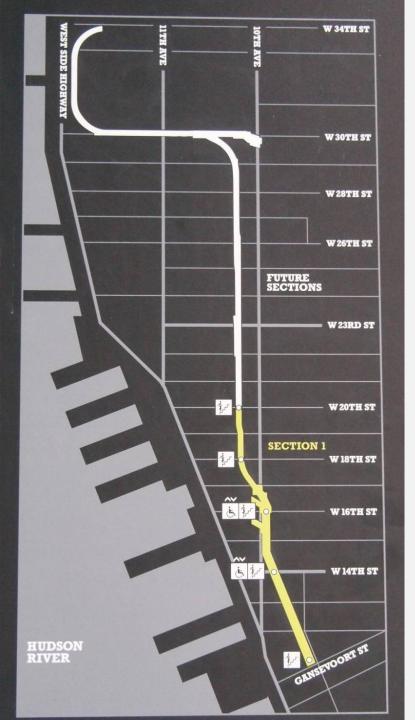






Industrienatur (Industry nature)

Nature spontaneously developed on heavily disturbed (contaminated) land



The High Line

Manhattan

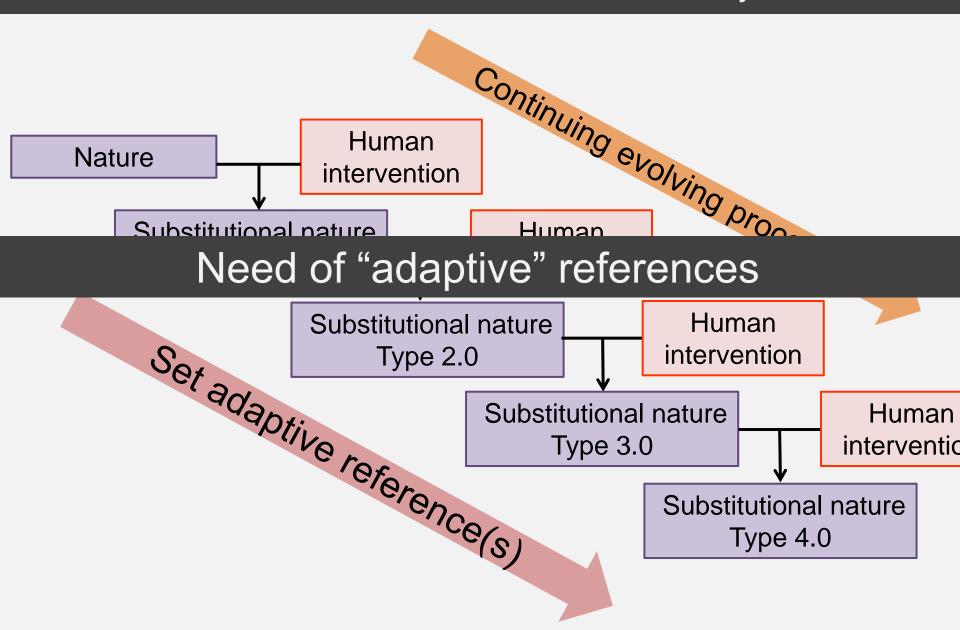
New York







Need to redefine nature in the city



Novel Ecosystems

Intervening in the New Ecological World Order

Edited by Richard J. Hobbs, Eric S. Higgs and Carol M. Hall



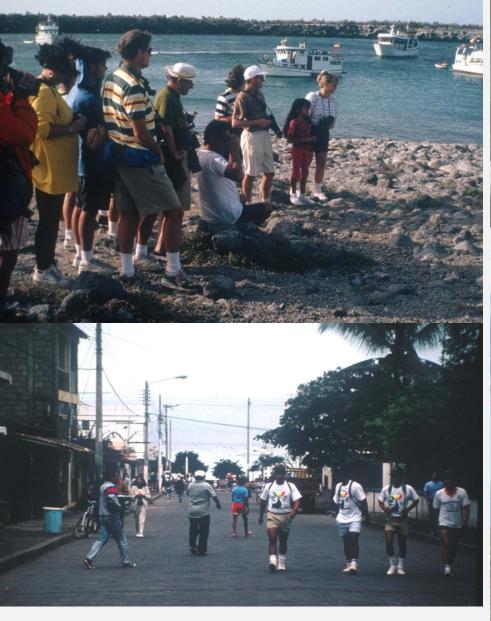
On Santa Cruz island in the Galapagos Islands, management of the humid highlands taken a different path from what we might imagine for ecosystems celebrated for their role in bringing awareness of evolutionary processes.

. . .

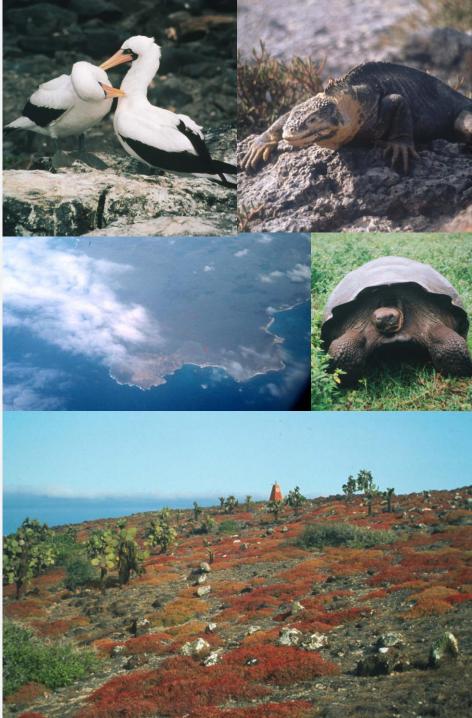
It is simply impossible to recover historical ecosystems. The focus of goals now rests on key species of conservation interest and involves a constantly adaptive approach to control invasive species without any realistic intention of eliminating them. Here is a novel ecosystem.

Hobbs, R. et.al. (2013)





Galapagos Islands



"NOVEL ECOSYSTEMS" ARE A TROJAN HORSE FOR CONSERVATION

They provide a license to trash nature if they provide ecosystem services





The argument that novel ecosystems can serve our purposes better can only lead policy-makers to be more willing to allow environmentally damaging projects.

(Simberloff, D, et.al.)

Native species: Species naturally growing in the area

Species naturally growing in the new environment: Neo-native species

Conservation of neo-native species leads to new man-nature relationships in the city

