

FLOWER CALENDAR



SPRING Mid-March to early May
 • Rape blossom (*Brassica rapa* var. *amplexicaulis*), • Yoshino cherry trees (*Prunus X yedoensis*), • *Prunus lannesiana* (*Prunus* cvs.), Blind nettle (*Lamium album* var. *barbatum*), *Taraxacum platycarpum* (*Taraxacum platycarpum*), *Corydalis incisa* (*Corydalis incisa*), *Cerasus lannesiana* (*Prunus* "Gyoiko"), *Wisteria* (*Wisteria floribunda*), *Styrax obassia* (*Styrax obassia*), Plantain lily (*Hosta*), Peony (*Paeonia*)

SUMMER Mid-May to mid-September
 • *Crape myrtle* (*Lagerstroemia indica*), *Iris pseudacorus* (*Iris pseudacorus*), • *Iris* (*Iris ensata*), *Hydrangea* (*Hydrangea macrophylla*), *Great trumpet flower* (*Campsis grandiflora*), *Tawny day lily* (*Hemerocallis fulva*), *Coral tree* (*Erythrina crista-galli*), *Pollia japonica* (*Pollia japonica*), *Hagi* (*Lespedeza*), *Balloonflower* (*Platycodon grandiflorus*), • *Yellow cosmos* (*Cosmos sulphureus*)

AUTUMN Mid-September to late November
Valerianaceae (*Patrinia scabiosifolia*), *Hibiscus mutabilis* (*Hibiscus mutabilis* f. *versicolor*), *Lespedeza thunbergii* (*Lespedeza thunbergii*), *Fragrant olive* (*Osmanthus fragrans* var. *aurantiacus*), *Spider lilies* (*Lycoris radiata*), *Japanese maple* (*Acer palmatum*), *Chrysanthemums* (*Chrysanthemum X morifolium*), *Osmanthus X fortunei* (*Osmanthus X fortunei*)



WINTER Late November to mid-March
 • *Sasanqua* (*Camellia sasanqua*), *Japanese apricot* (*Prunus mume*), *Narcissus tazetta* (*Narcissus tazetta* var. *chinensis*), *Camellia japonica* (*Camellia japonica*), *Daphne odora* (*Daphne odora*), *Yulan* (*Magnolia heptapeta*), *Weeping golden bell* (*Forsythia viridissima*)

Inauguration as a garden: April 1, 1946

Area: 250,215.72m²

Main plants: Black pine (*Pinus thunbergii*), machilus thunbergii (*Machilus thunbergii*), Japanese Apricot (*Prunus mume*), camellia (*Camellia japonica*), Chinese nettle tree (*Celtis sinensis*), iris (*Iris ensata*), hydrangea (*Hydrangea macrophylla*), wax tree (*Rhus succedanea*), shibataea kumasaka (*Shibataea kumasaka*), azalea (*Rhododendron indicum*), Japanese flowering cherry (*Prunus* cvs.), crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), peony (*Paeonia*), cluster-amaryllis (*Lycoris radiata*), Japanese red maple (*Acer palmatum*)

Hours: Open from 9:00 to 17:00 (Entry until 16:30)

Closed: Year-end holidays (December 29 to January 1)

Entrance fee: ¥300 (65 and over: ¥150)

(No charge for primary school children or younger, and junior high school students living or attending school in Tokyo)

*20% discount for groups of 20 and more

Related facilities: Hobai-Tei (25 persons or less)

Park location: 1-1, Hama Rikyu-teien, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0046

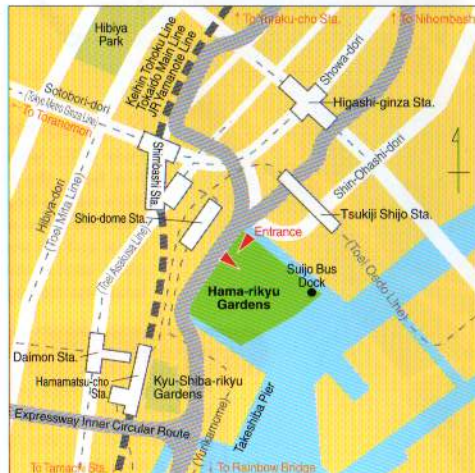
Contact: Hama-rikyu Garden Office Tel: 03-3541-0200

Access: Toei O-edo Line Shiodome Sta., Tsukiji-shijo Sta. or Yurikamome Shiodome Sta. (7 minutes on foot)

JR or Tokyo Metro Ginza Line/Toei Asakusa Line, Shimbashi Sta. (12 minutes on foot)

Boat: Suijo Bus (Asakusa→Hama-rikyu→Hinode-Sambashi)

浜離宮恩賜庭園 Hama-rikyu Gardens



Scenic Park and Special Historic

浜離宮恩賜庭園

Hama-rikyu Gardens



The family garden of the Tokugawa Shogun

The Edo Period pond was a tidal pond that depended on the intake of seawater from Edo Bay. It had two duck hunting sites within the grounds. The garden is a typical example of the famous gardens of the Edo Period



Nakajima-no-ochaya

In 1654, the younger brother of Ietsuna, the 4th Tokugawa Shogun (Matsudaira Tsunashige, the ruler of Kofu) had part of the shallows filled in and built a residence on the reclaimed land that came to be called Kofu Hama-yashiki (Kofu "beach pavilion"). Later, Tsunashige's son became the 6th Shogun, Ienobu, and this residence became the property of the Tokugawa family. On this occasion, the name of this residence and grounds was changed to "Hama Goden" (Beach Palace). From that time onward, various Shoguns made changes to the garden. The garden was finally finished at the time of the 11th shogun, Ienari, and has remained basically the same down to the present time. After the Meiji Restoration, the garden became a Detached Palace for the Imperial family and the name became the Hama Detached Palace. The Great Kanto Earthquake and World War II bombings caused a great deal of damage to a number of the buildings and trees and rendered the garden unrecognizable, but on November 3, 1945, the Imperial family gave the garden to the City of Tokyo and it became open to the public in April of 1946. On November 22, 1952, Hama Detached Palace Garden was designated a famous site as well as a site with high historical significance.

Birds play in the pond

Different seasons bring an array of different wild birds that fly in and live around the pond, making it a refuge and oasis for the creatures.

Kamoba

(Duck hunting sites in the garden)

There are two kamoba, Koshin-do Kamoba and Shinsen-za Kamoba. The first was built in 1778 and the second in 1791. The kamoba areas feature many narrow watercourses built into the garden. Duck blinds were used to observe the ducks and feed them grain. When they came too close, they were caught using nets, which was a form of duck hunting.

Kamozuka

(Duck grave mound)

In November 1935, a mound to console the spirits of the ducks that were killed was built.



300-Year Pine

At the time when the 6th Shogun, Ienobu, renovated the garden, a large pine was planted to celebrate the renovation. It has survived to the present day.



The Peony Garden and the flower field

The Peony Garden comprises 800 plants among which are 60 different types of peonies. In the spring they bloom with a great profusion of colors. In the flower field, rape flowers are also in blossom. The cosmos make for a colorful scene in the fall.

A major feature of the spring season is the field of 300,000 rape flowers. In the fall, the field is covered with blooming cosmos.

Blooms for all seasons

Waterbus landing

The Tokyo Bay waterbus system has landings in such locations as Asakusa, Hinode Pier, Ryogoku and Kasai Seaside Park, etc. Using a waterbus makes it possible to see 14 major, unique bridges that span the Sumidagawa.



Shogun O-Agariba

This was the landing where the Shogun boarded and disembarked ships. At the time of a major typhoon (named "Kitty") in 1949, part of the stair gave way and sunk into Tokyo Bay.

Shin-hino-Kuchiyama

The top of this high mound near the sluice gate that faces Tokyo Bay affords a superb view of the bay.

Tokyo Bay, right before your eyes

From "Shinhi-no-kuchiyama," one can view the Rainbow Bridge, Odaiba and other seaside facilities as well as the city center.

Shioiri-no-ike

(Shioiri: incoming tide)

The water for the pond is drawn from the bay. This pond is the only remaining seawater pond within Tokyo. With the rise and fall of the tide, the sluice gate opens and shuts to regulate the water level. There are many different types of ocean water fish in the pond, including black mullet, sea bass, gobies and eels.



O-tsutai-bashi

This 118m long bridge connects Ko-no-ji Shima with Nakajima. The entire bridge is made from "hinoki," a Japanese cedar. The bridge was completed in May 1997.

Nakajima-no-ochaya

From 1707, when this teahouse was first built, the Shoguns, and other elites such as Imperial Court nobles, who never tired of the relaxed atmosphere and the wonderful view of the place, used it continuously. The teahouse was renovated in 1983.

Would you like a cup of tea in the Nakajima-no-ochaya?

From this teahouse, you can see the reflection of green trees on the pond. Would you like to take a rest and have a cup of tea?

Set of powdered green tea and a sweet:500yen