

 Promoting international exchange, international
cooperation, international understanding.

THE SASAKAWA PEACE FOUNDATION

 THE OCEAN POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Supported by
 THE NIPPON
FOUNDATION

Sustainable Management of Tokyo Bay

Keita Furukawa Dr.(Eng.)

Tokyo Bay at a Glance (Part 1:Development)

History of Development, Environmental Degradation and Its Recovery

- Geological Development and Ecosystems
 - Geological Development
 - Tidal flat (dynamics, foods, Dottari)
 - Seagrass meadows (ecosystem services)
 - Ecosystem Services / ICM / Sato-umi
- History of Tokyo Bay & Edo as a typical coastal city
 - River management (water supply, flood control)
 - Transportation (importance of sea lane, canal, port and Kashi)
 - Swage system
 - Garbage management system (collection, transportation, reclamation)
 - Edo-mae / fisheries management (Iso-netsuke, Oki-iriai)
 - Security / Daiba, Kaiho
 - Leisure: Duck ponds / Hama-rikyu, Shinhama-ko
- Development and Conservation
 - Port construction
 - Reclamation / Chuou-bouhatei
 - Pollution control / TDL management by MOE
 - Tokyo Bay Renaissance Project

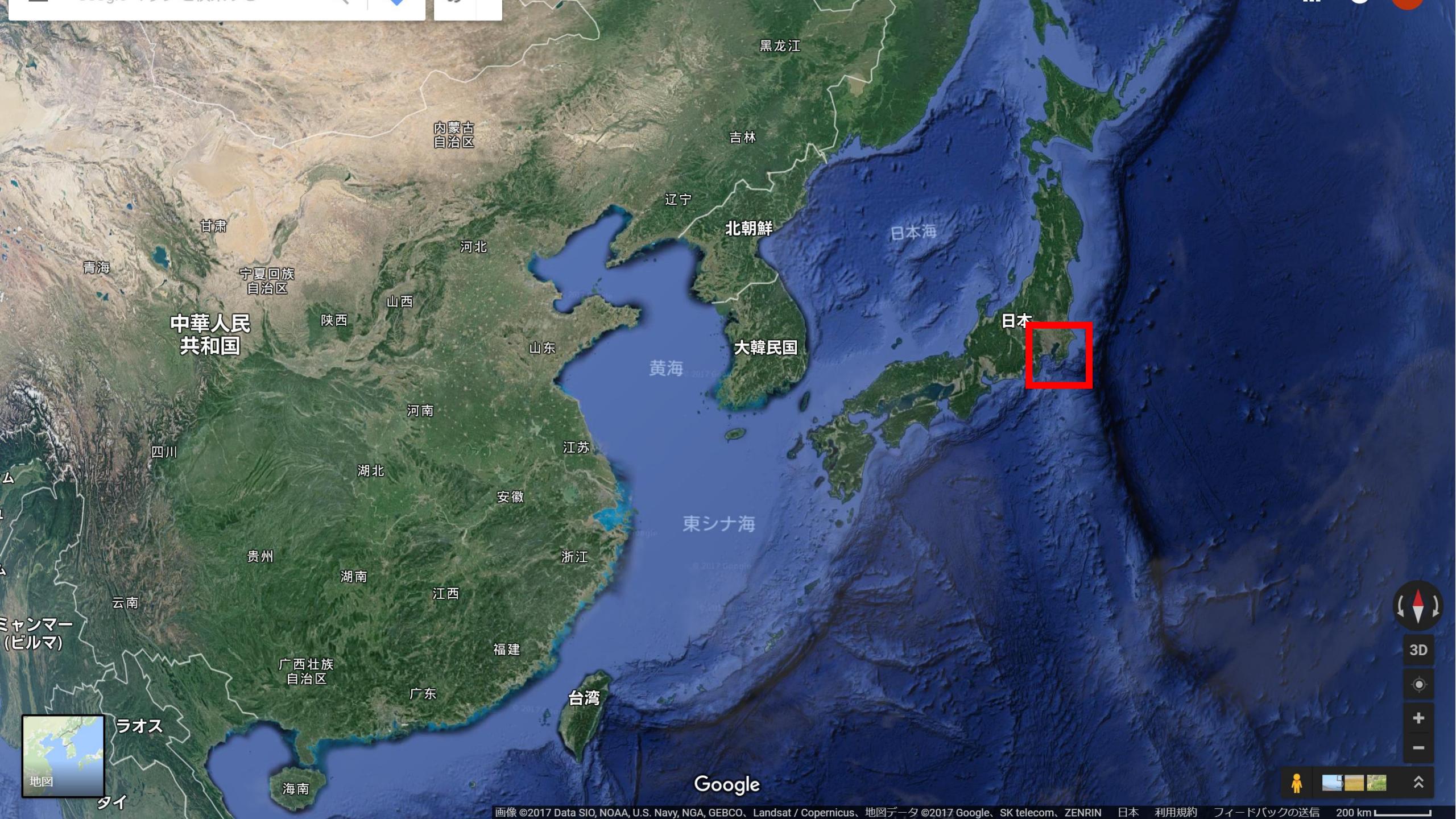
Tokyo Bay

Where it is?



Google

4



中華人民
共和国

内蒙古
自治区

甘肃

宁夏回族
自治区

青海

河北

山西

陕西

山东

河南

四川

湖北

安徽

贵州

湖南

浙江

云南

江西

福建

广东

台湾

广西壮族
自治区

ラオス

ミャンマー
(ビルマ)

海南

黑龙江

吉林

辽宁

北朝鮮

黄海

大韓民国

日本海

日本

Google



3D



Center for Coastal Developmnets



関東地方整備局：東京湾百選より

Center for Maritime Transports



関東地方整備局：東京湾百選より



Nature and Human Use



関東地方整備局：東京湾百選より

Geological Development and Ecosystems

Geological Development

Tidal flat (dynamics, foods, Dottari)

Seagrass meadows (ecosystem services)

Ecosystem Services / ICM / Sato-umi

(d)20th Centuries

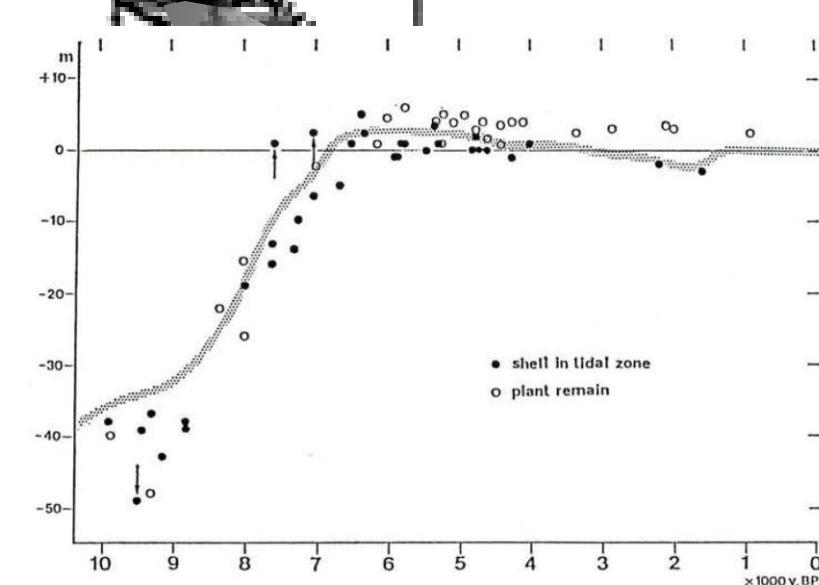
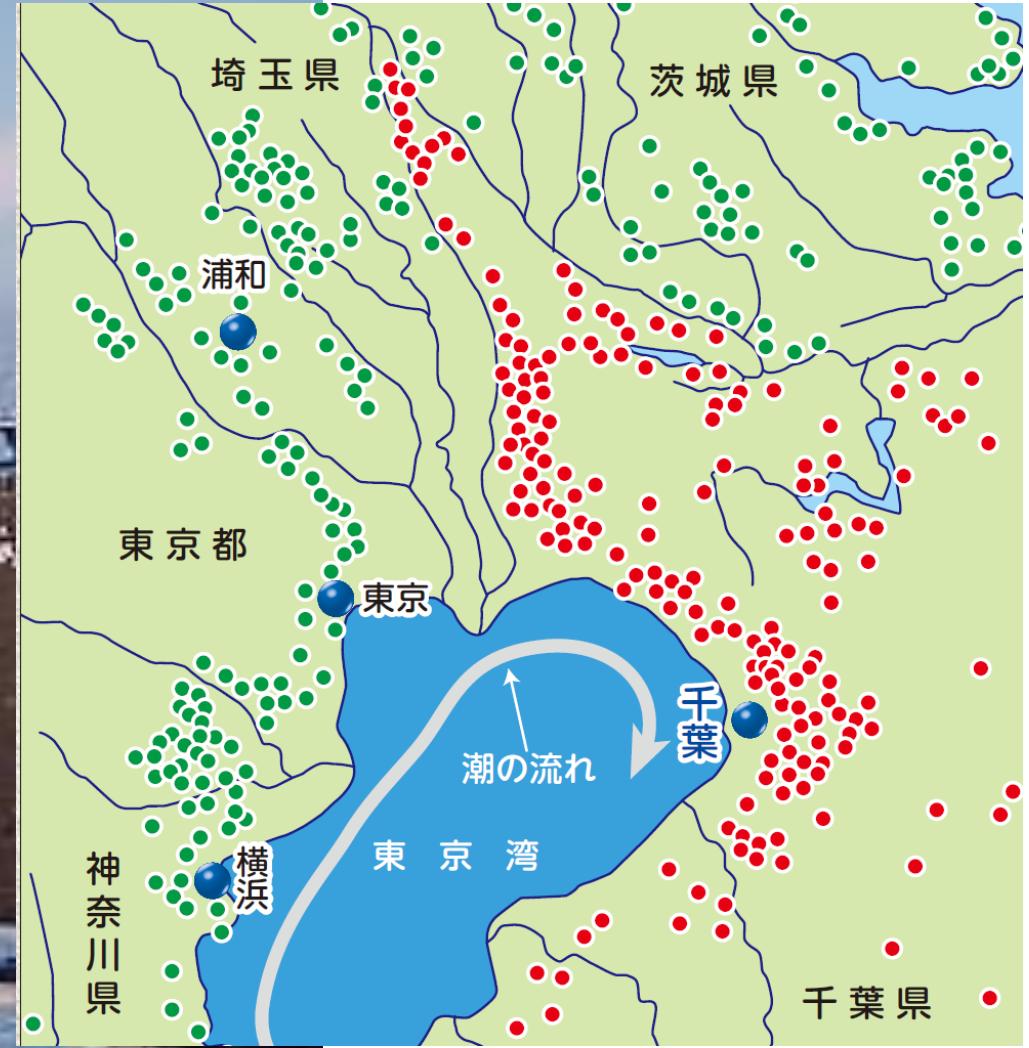


図2. 古奥東京湾周辺地域から得られた過去10000年間の相対的海水準変動曲線(遠藤ほか:投稿中)
Fig. 2. Relative sea-level change curve in past 10,000 years from the Paleo-Okutokyo bay and its surroundings.

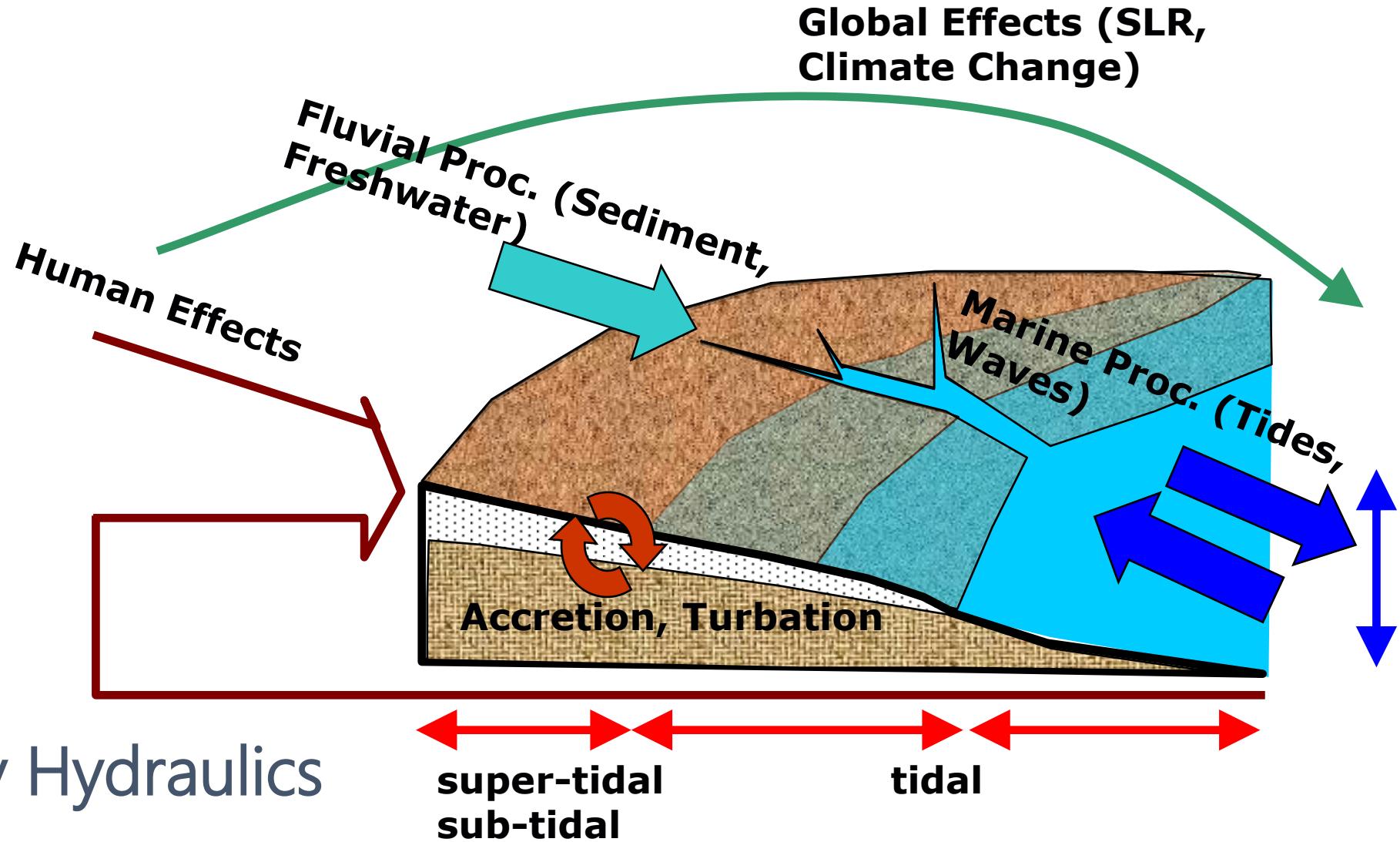
Tidal Flats as Important Assets of Tokyo Bay



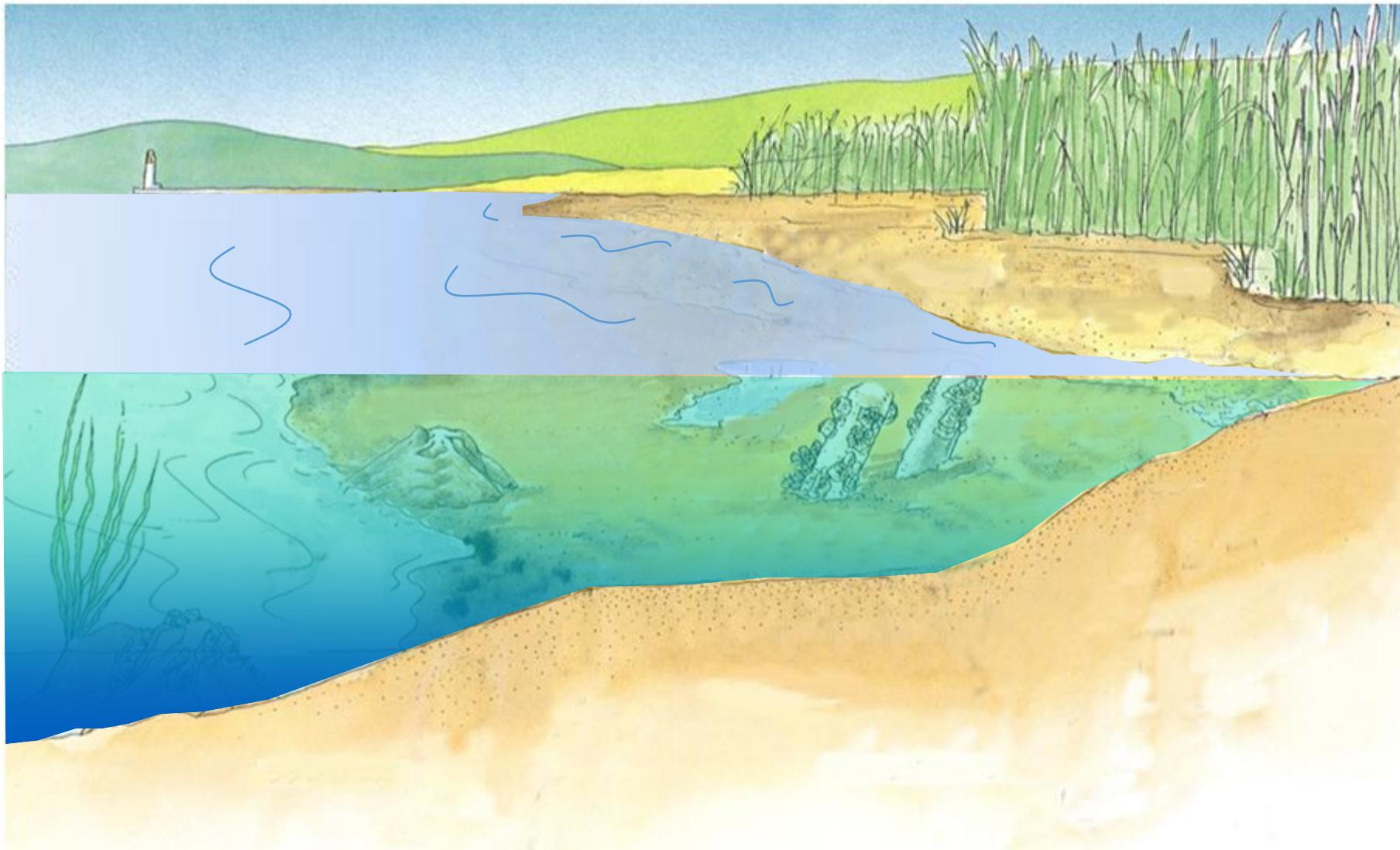
関東地方整備局：東京湾百選より

Tidal Flats have...

Coastal Ecosystem Dynamics and Flux

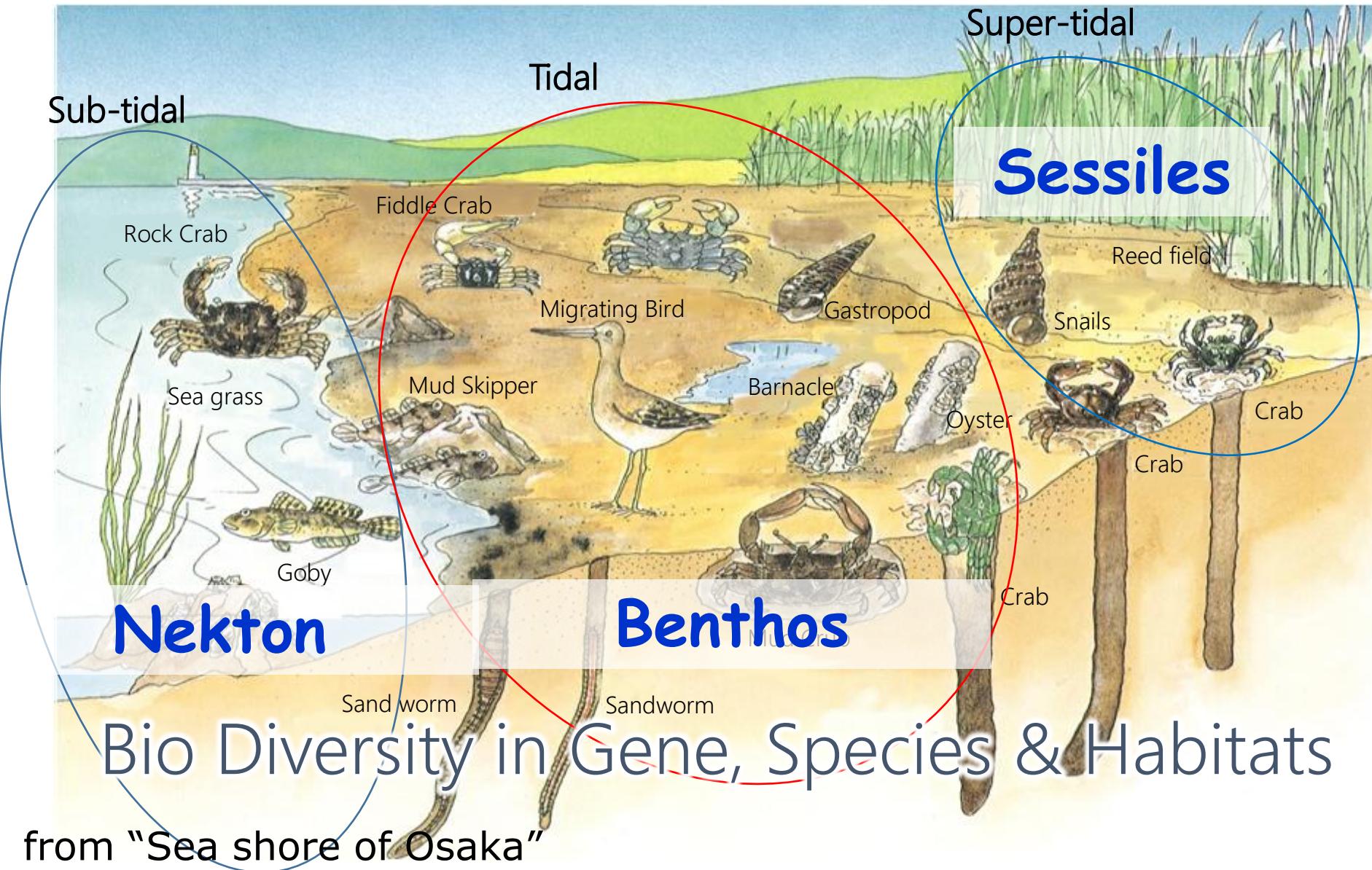


In Coastal Zone...

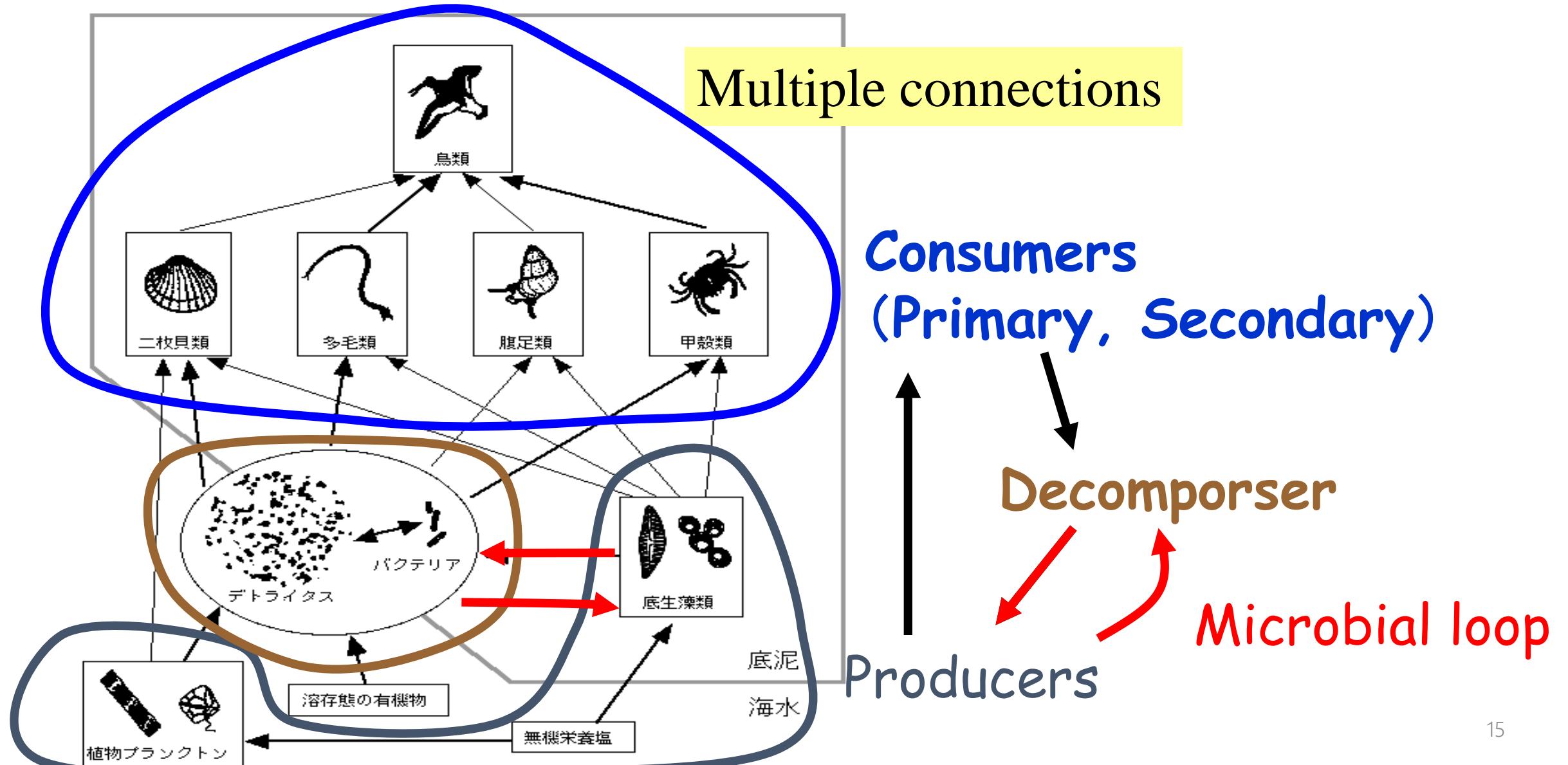


from "Sea shore of Osaka"

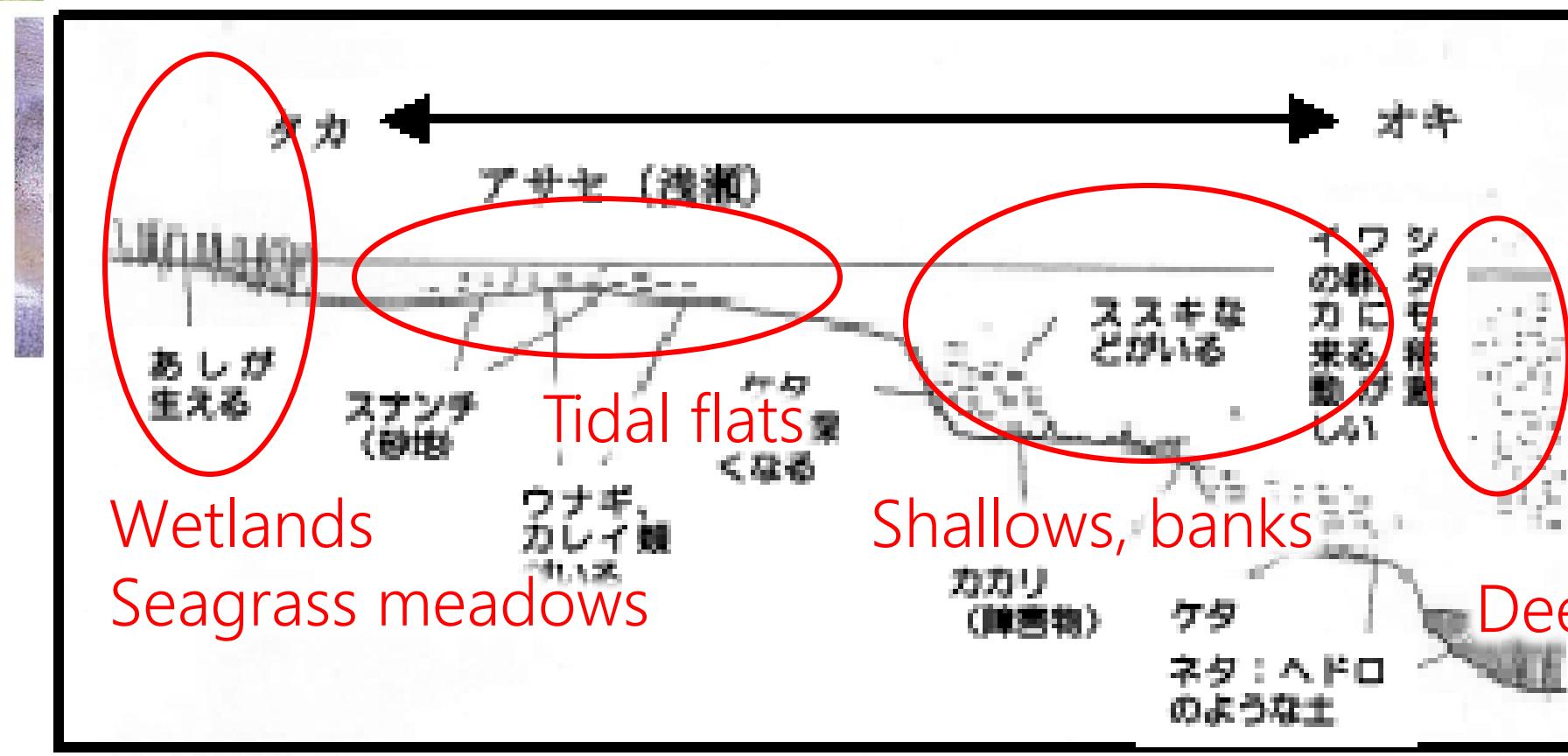
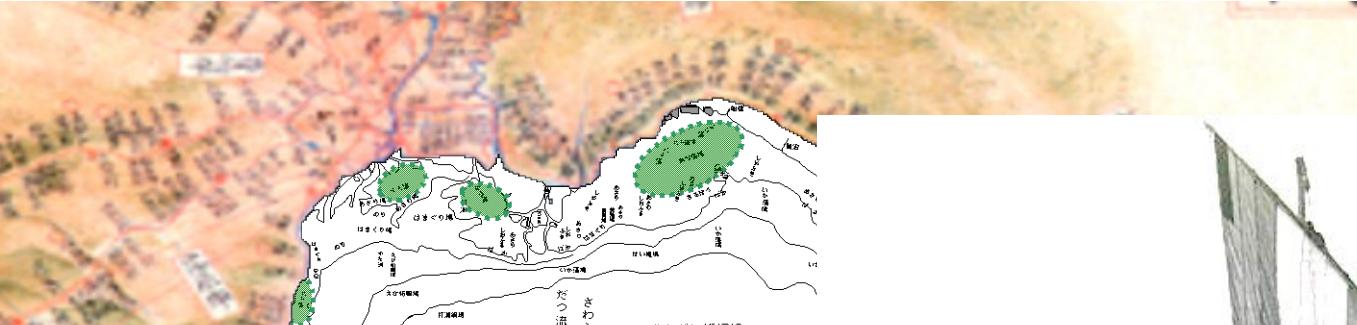
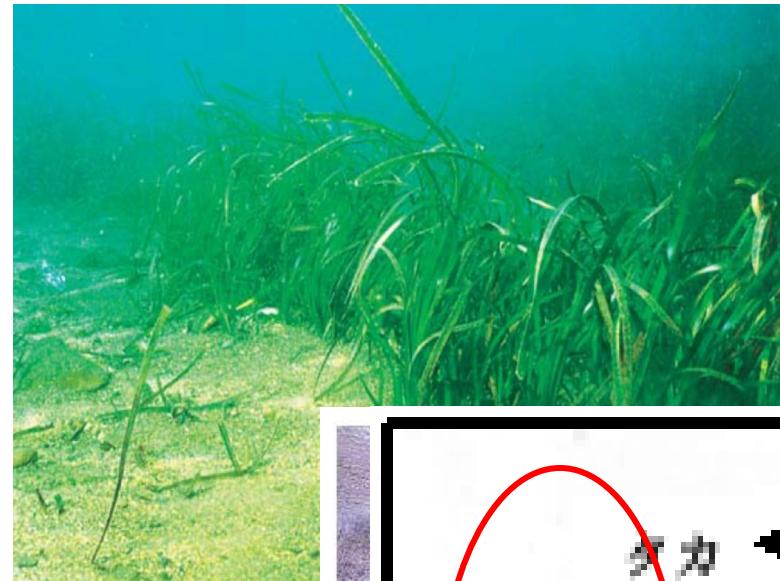
In Coastal Zone...



Network of Living Creatures (Food Web)



Wealth of Shallows



1800年代の伊能中図と明治41年（1908年）「東京湾漁場図」の重ね合わせ

Tidal Flats its Harvests and Maintenance



Dottari for maintain foreshore tidalflats, Oota-ku local history museum



アマモステッカー 福井美香
さん

Amamo

Start point for Environmental Valuation



ECOSYSTEMS AND HUMAN WELL-BEING

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:

- International Collaborative Research of WRI, UNDP and WB
- Initiated by CBD, CCD and RAMSAR
- 180 countries have been adopted



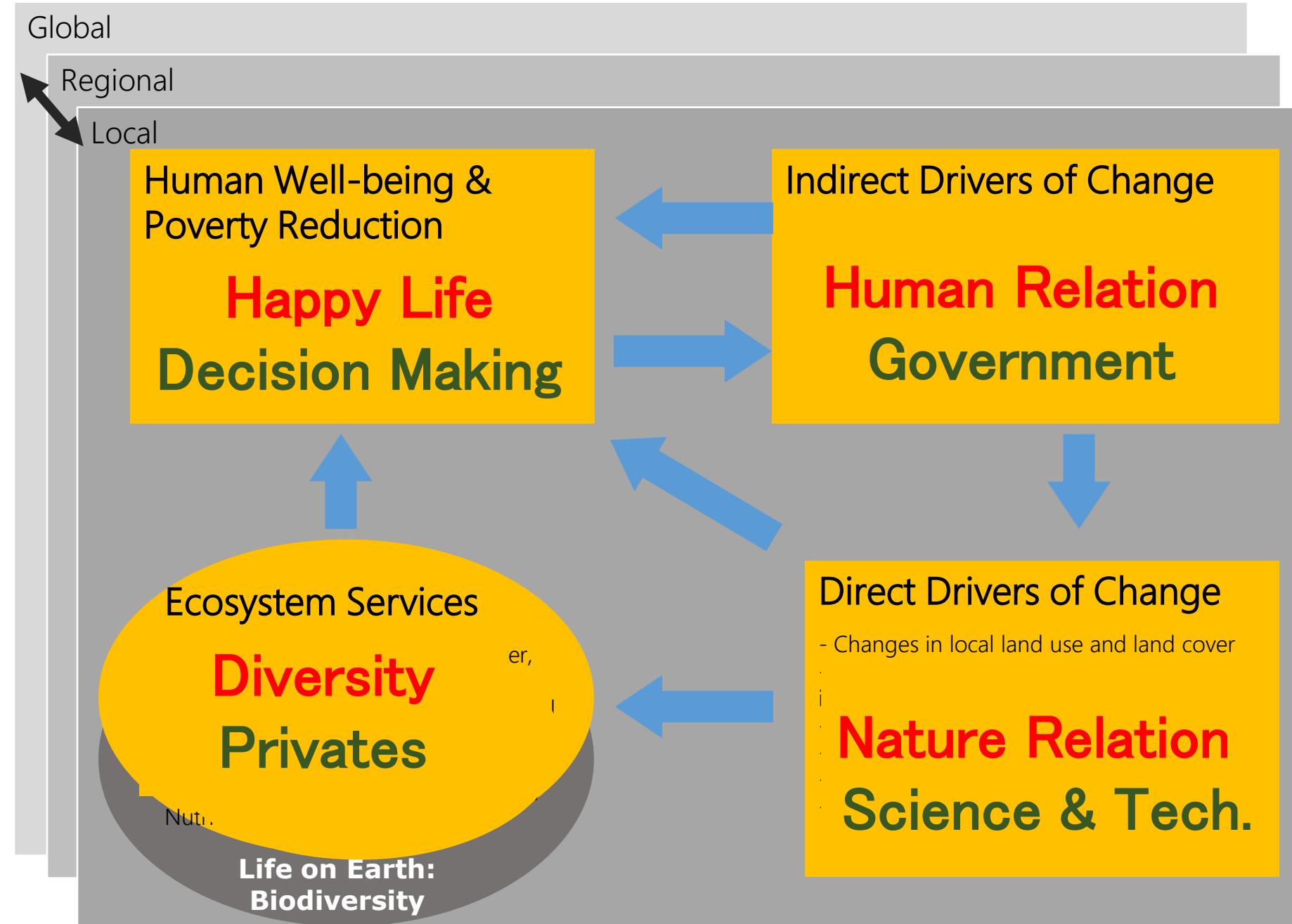
MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT

Millennium Assessment

Ecosystem Services

- Provisioning (e.g. food, fresh water, fuel, genetic resources)
- Regulating (e.g. climate, water, natural hazard mitigation)
- Cultural (e.g. spiritual, aesthetic)
- Supporting (e.g. primary production, Nutrient cycling)

Life on Earth:
Biodiversity

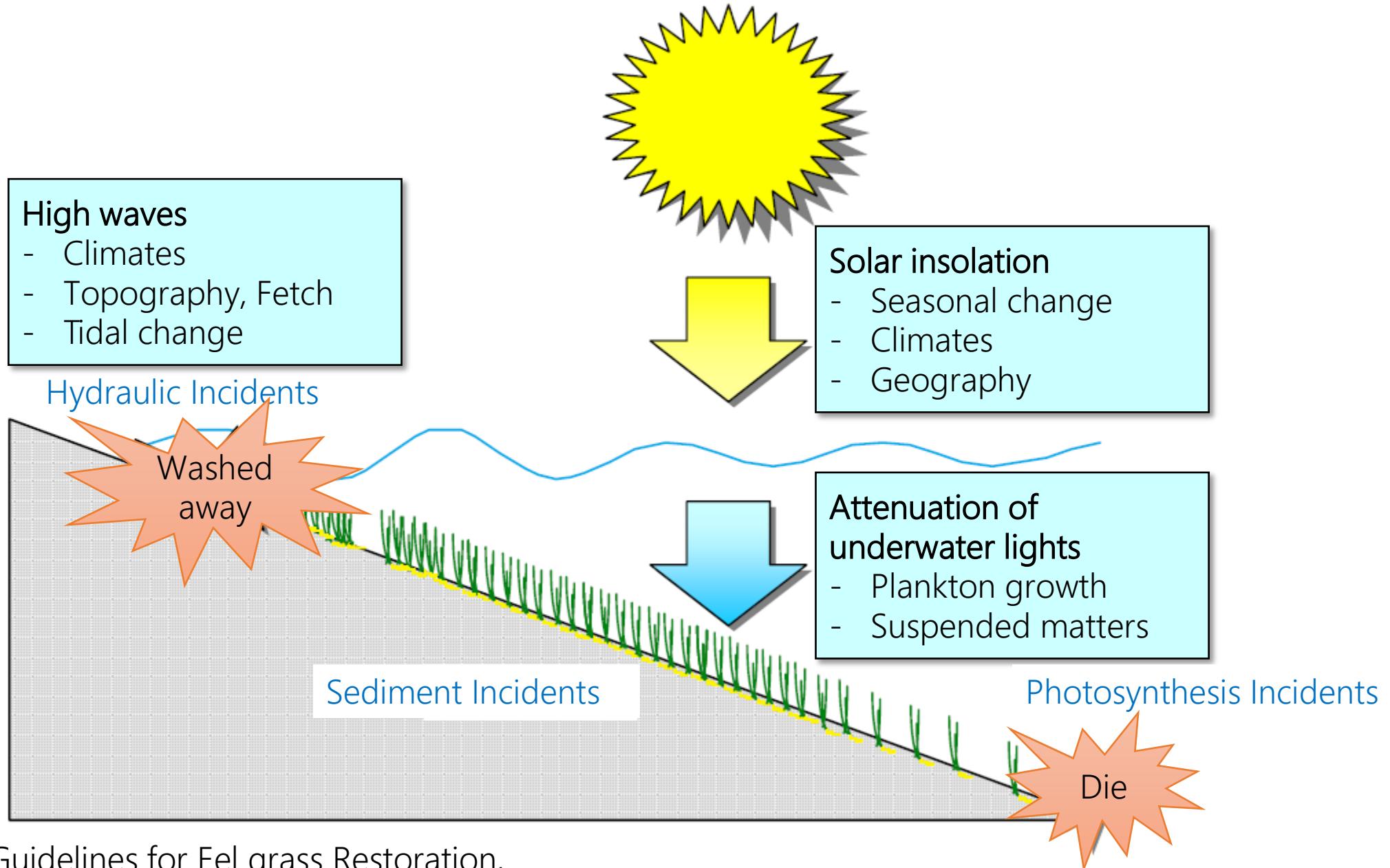




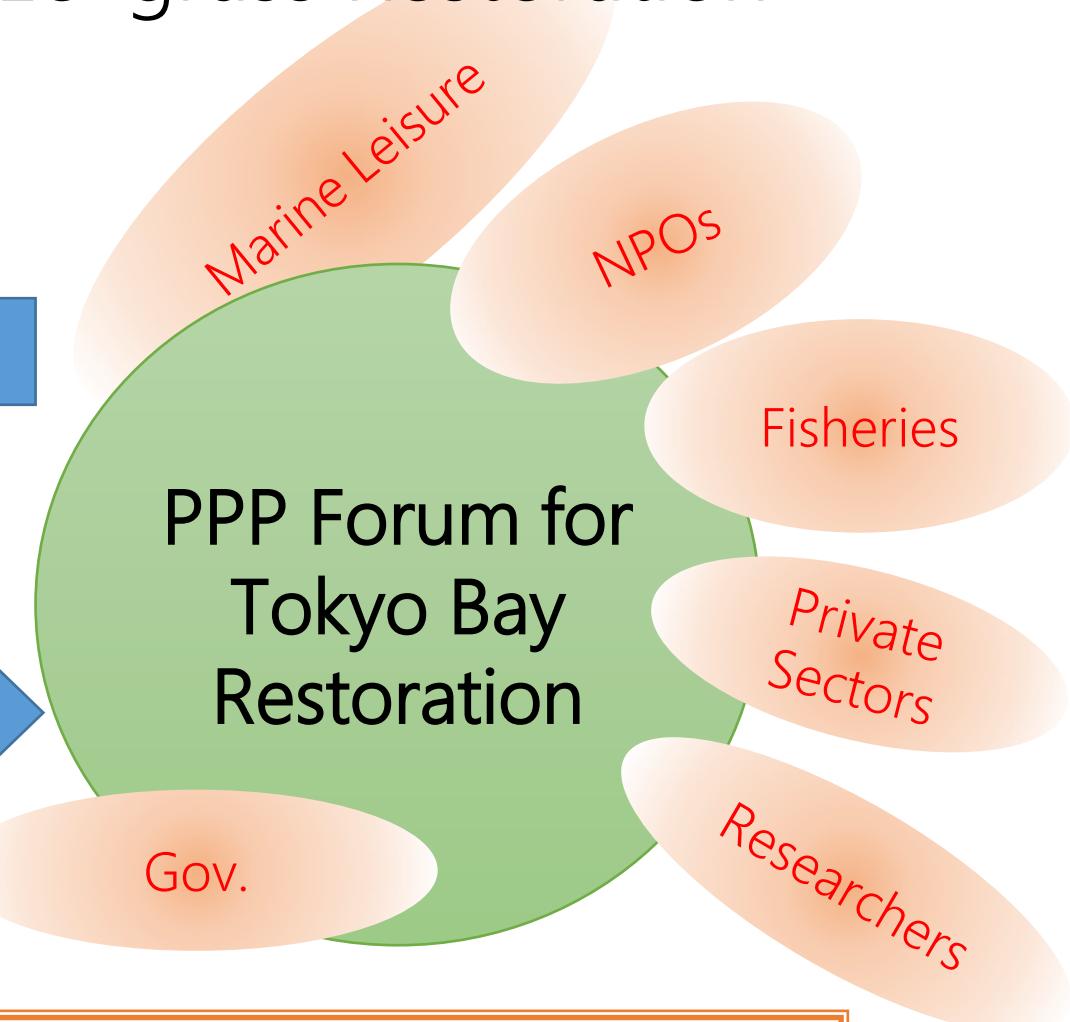
アマモス 写真・工藤孝福井美香
さん

Amaamo

Direct (Natural) Limiting Factors for Eel grass habitats



In-direct Limiting Factors for Eel grass Restoration



Tokyo Bay as Friendly, Beautiful, Rich Habitat **for *Edo-mae*** and Comfort Play ground

Diverse joy of People / Children



東京湾のよくするために行動する会HPより

Global

Regional

Local

Human Well-being &



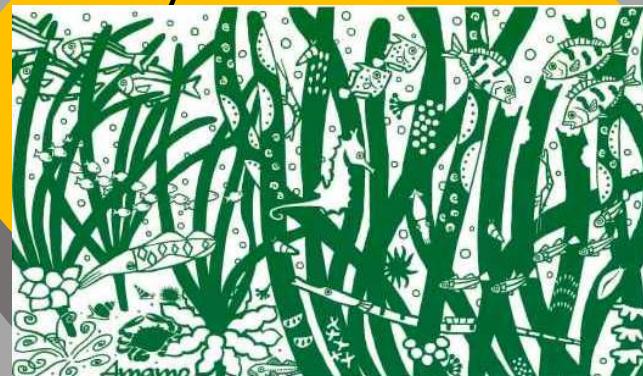
東京湾のよくするために行動する会HPより

Indirect Drivers of Change



Tokyo Bay as Friendly, Beautiful, Rich Habitat for
Edo-mae and Comfort Play ground

Ecosystem Services



Biodiversity

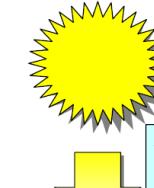
Direct Drivers of Change

High waves
- Climates
- Topography, Fetch
- Tidal change

Hydraulic Incidents

Washed away

Sediment Incidents



Solar insolation
- Seasonal change
- Climates
- Geography

Attenuation of underwater lights
- Plankton growth
- Suspended matters

Photosynthesis Incidents

Die

History of Tokyo Bay & Edo as a typical coastal city

River management

Transportation

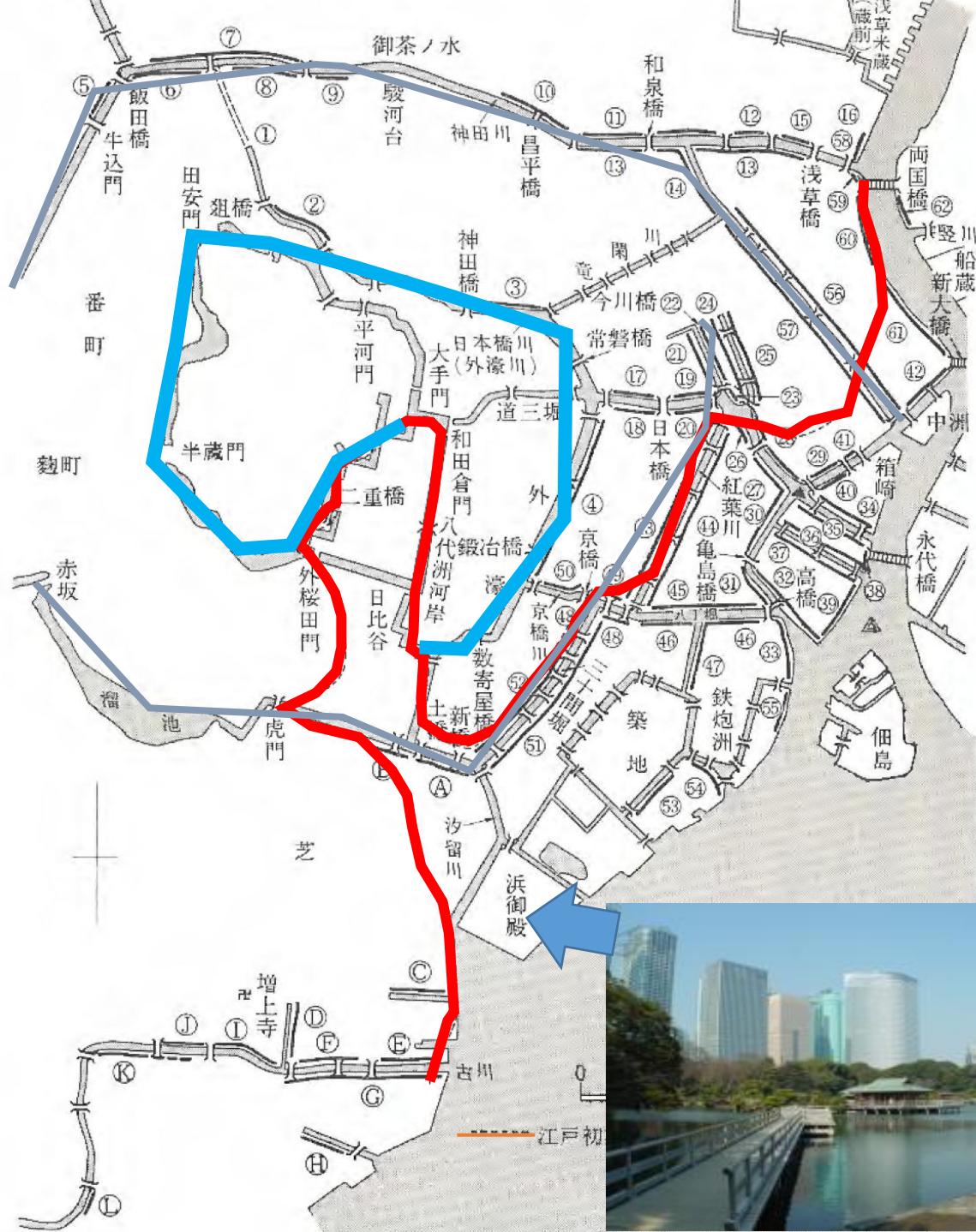
Swage system

Garbage management system

Edo-mae / fisheries management

Security / Daiba, Kaiho

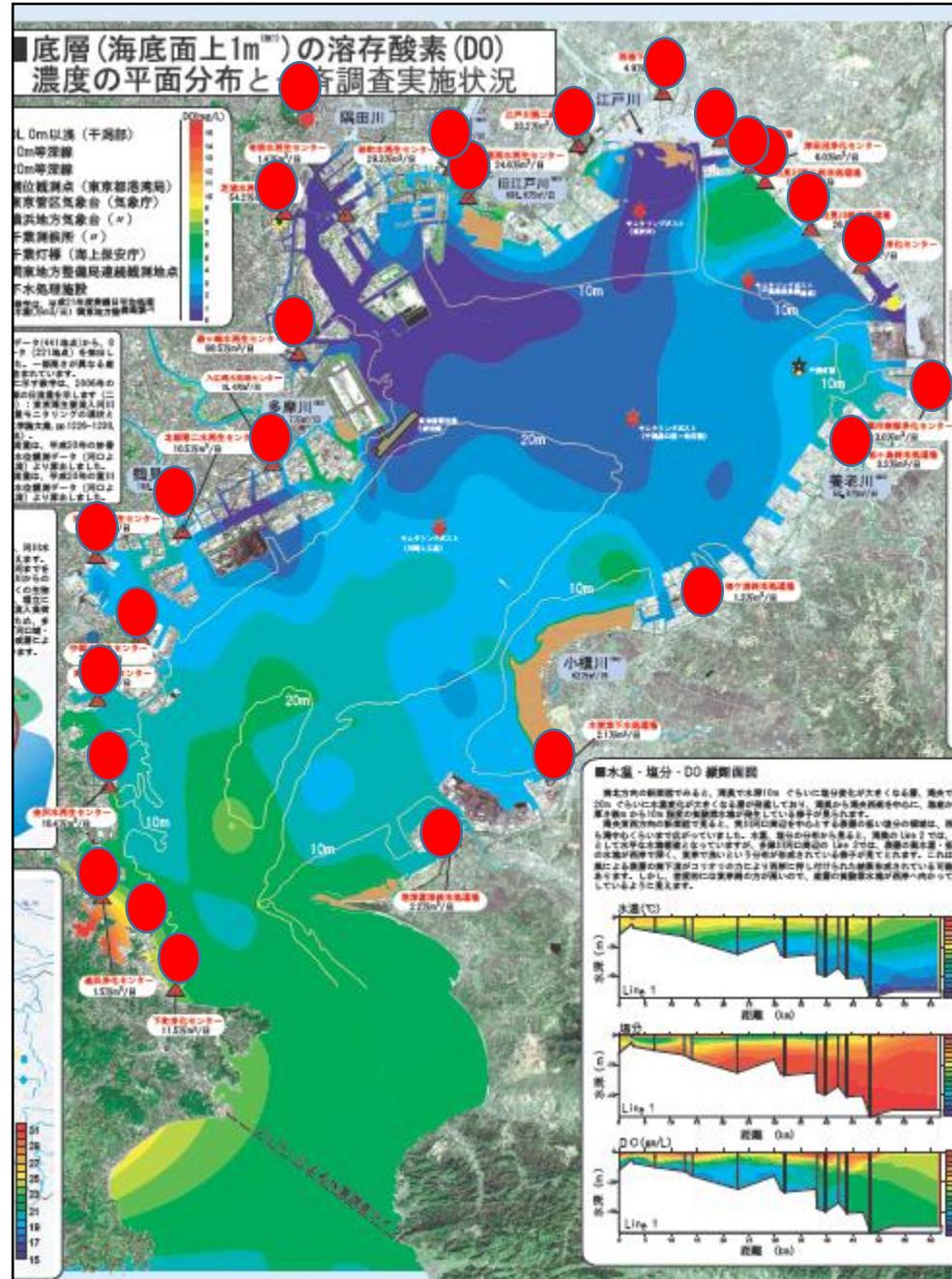
Leisure: Duck ponds / Hama-rikyu, Shinhamako

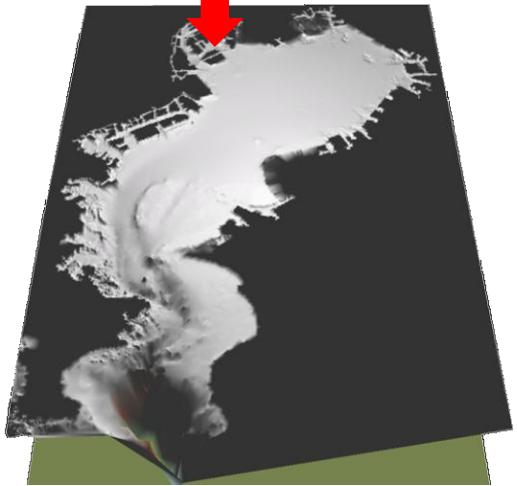


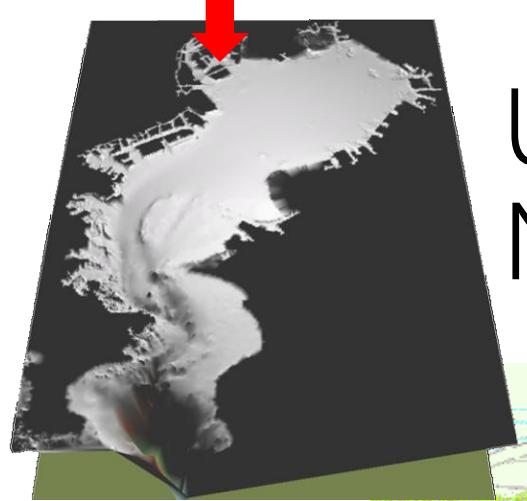
Sewages



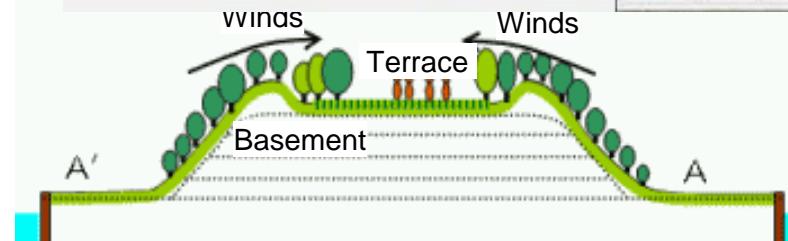
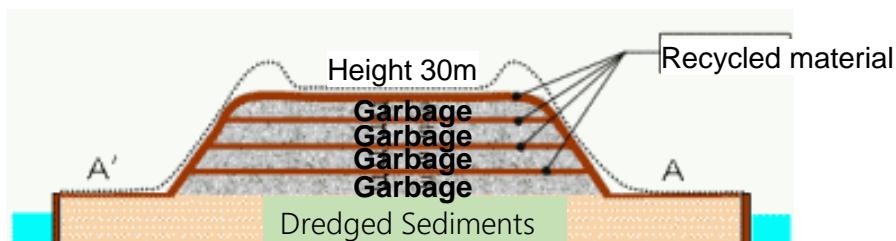
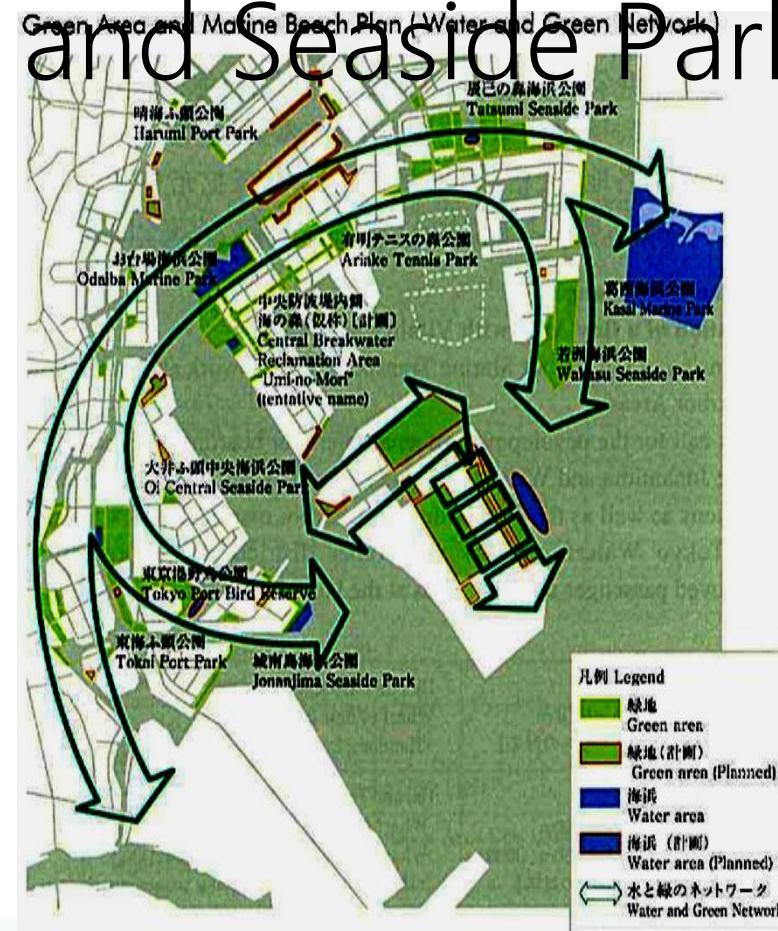
Sewages







Umino Mori (海森) Project; Network of Forests and Seaside Park

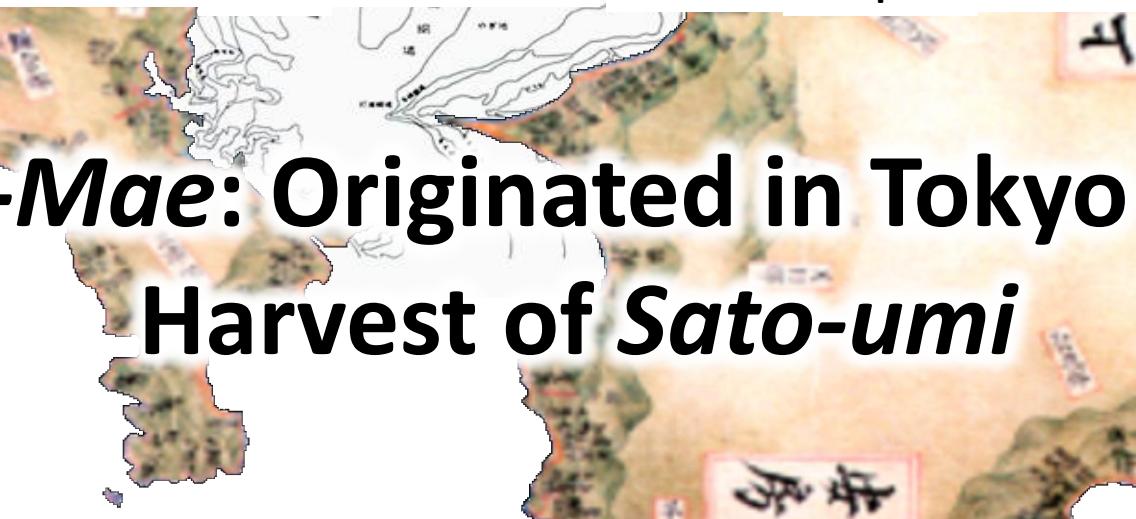




Sushi



Tempura



***Edo-Mae: Originated in Tokyo Bay,
Harvest of Sato-umi***

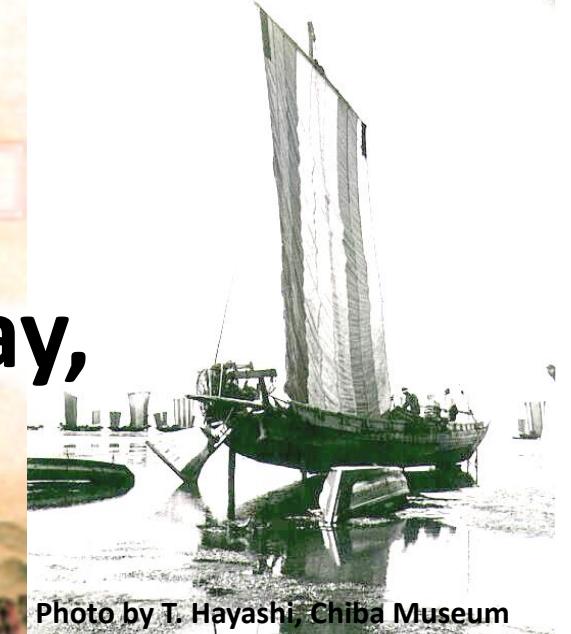


Photo by T. Hayashi, Chiba Museum

Superpose of geographical map of 1800s and fisheries zone map of 1908

Fisheries Management in Edo Era (1868～)

- Conflicts between fisheries villages
- In 1742, governments enacted ordinance of principal "*Isowa-netsuki-okiwa-iriai* (reef is land based, offshore is shared based)"
- In 1816, the Kanagawa Assembly has been called, and 44 villages representatives gathered. Agreed upon management principal and regulating fishing methods
- In 1910, modernization of fisheries established by **Fisheries Act (Fisheries Cooperatives, Fishing Rights are explicitly described)**



台場公園

都立台場公園のあらまし

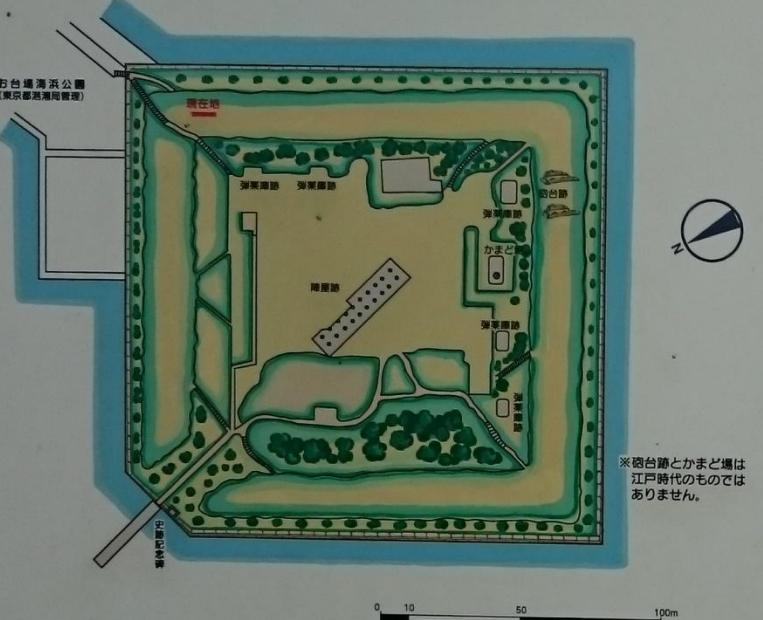
台場公園（第三台場）

「お台場」の名で知られる品川台場は、江戸幕府が黒船来襲にそなえて品川沖に築いた砲台跡です。設計者は伊豆葦山の代官・江川太郎左衛門英龍で、ペリーが浦賀に来航した翌月の嘉永六年（一八五三年）八月に着工、一年三ヶ月の間に六基が完成しました。現在は大正十五年（一九二六年）に国の史跡に指定された第三、第六台場だけが残されています。

このうち第三台場は、昭和三年東京市（都）によって整備され、台場公園として解放されています。周囲には、海面から五~七メートルの石垣積みの土手が築かれ、黒松が植えられています。また内側の平坦なくぼ地には、陣屋、弾薬庫跡などがあります。

利用上の注意

- この公園は国の史跡として大切に保存することを目的とした歴史公園です。
- 工作物や樹木などを傷めたり他人の迷惑になるような球技等は禁止されています。
- 火気の使用は禁止されていますので、タバコの投げ捨てなどしないで下さい。
- 景観保全のため、ゴミはお持ち帰り下さい。
- ロケーションなど占用を伴う写真撮影には許可が必要です。
- 犬の放し飼いはしないで下さい。



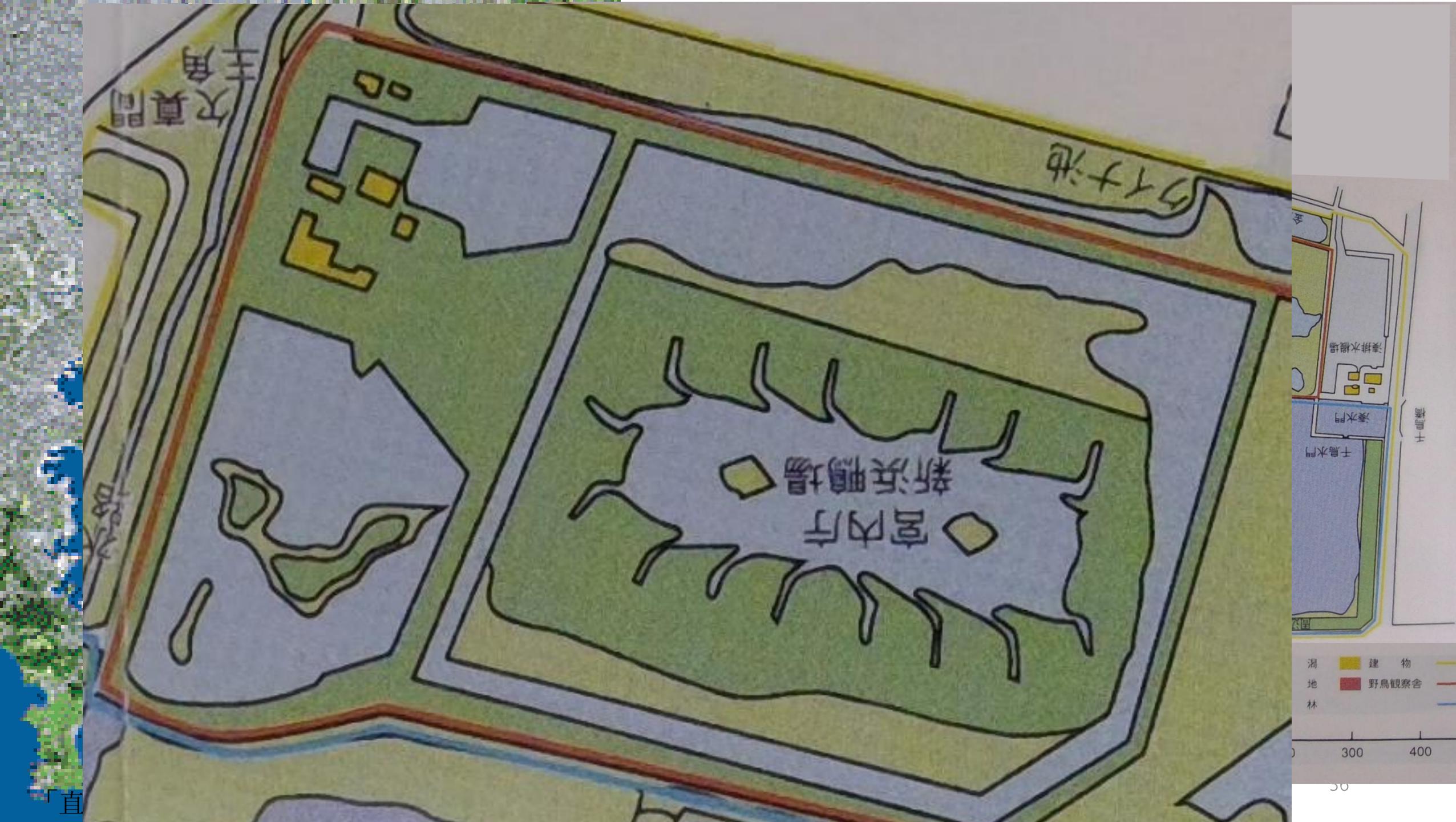
所在地 港区台場1丁目10番

面 積 29,963.40m²

開 園 昭和3年7月7日

史跡指定 大正15年12月20日（外周30間（約55m）の海面を含む）

（問い合わせ先）東京都潮風公園事務所 電話5500-2455



...the name of the To-
kyo Imperial Palace changed to "Hama Goden"
from that time onward, various Shoguns
lived at the garden. The garden was finally fin-
ished at the time of the 11th shogun, Ienari, and has re-
mained basically the same down to the present time. After
the Meiji Restoration, the garden became a Detached Pal-
ace 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 gar-
den unrecognizable, but on November 3, 1945, the Im-
perial family gave the garden to the City of Tokyo and it
became open to the public in April of 1946. On Novem-
ber 22, 1952, Hama Detached Palace Garden was desig-
nated a famous site as well as a site with high historical
significance.

Birds play in the pond

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

hunting sites in the garden)
two kamoba, Koshin-do
and Shinsen-za Kamoba,
was built in 1778 and the
791. The kamoba areas
narrow watercourses
garden. Duck blinds
observe the ducks and
When they came too
caught using nets,
of duck hunting.



Shioiri-no-ike
(*Shioiri*: incoming
the water for the
bay; *Th*:

The water for the pond
the bay. This pond is the
ing seawater pond with
With the rise and fall
sluice gate.

Shinhi-
The top of
sluice gate th
a superb view

Tokyo Bay, right

Nakajima-no-ochi
From 1704
first

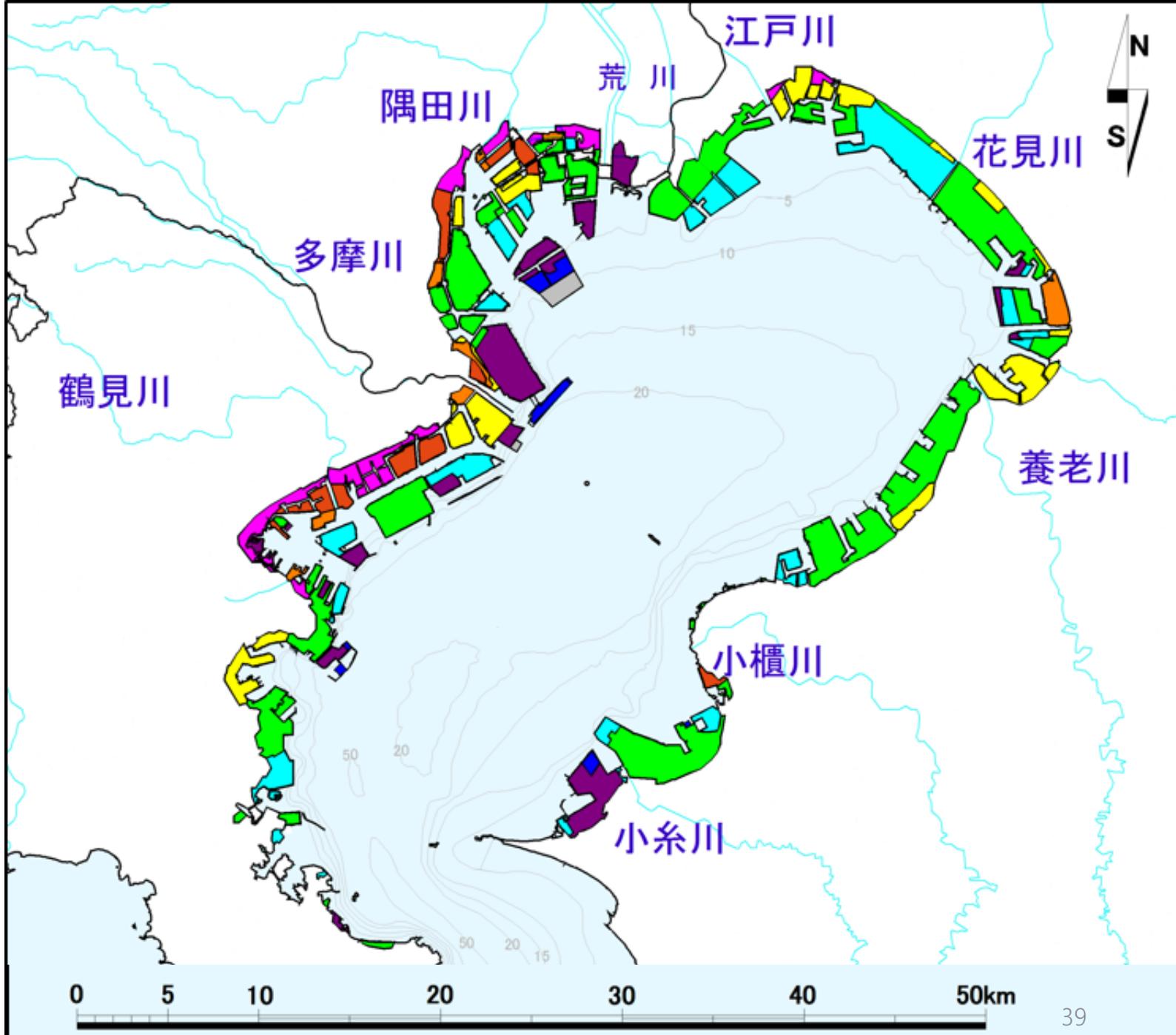
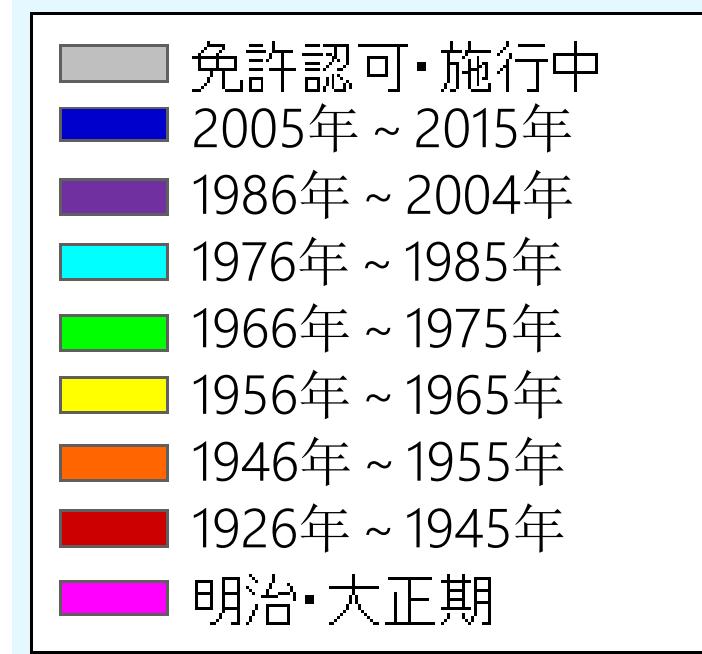
Development and Conservation

Port construction

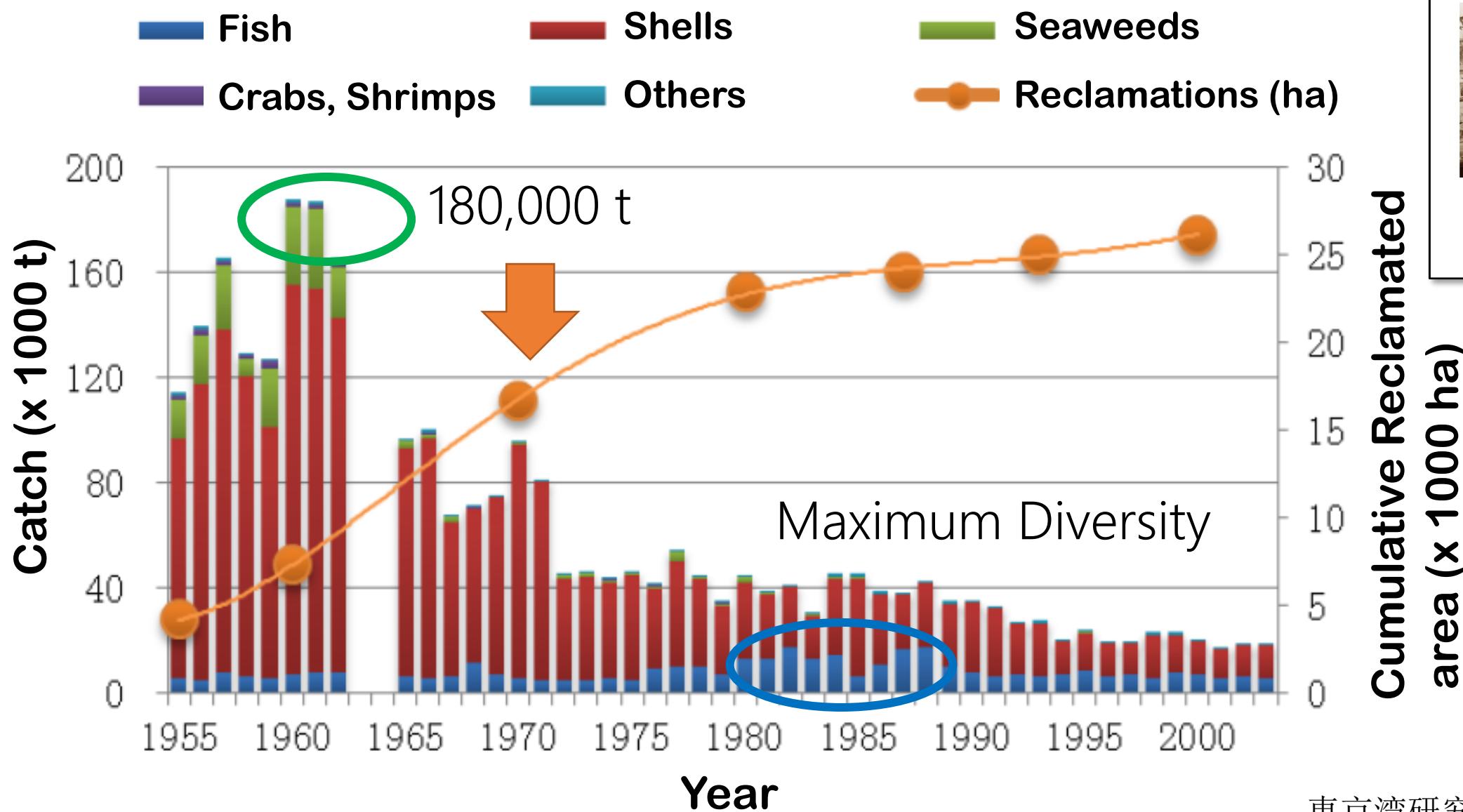
Reclamation / Chuou-bouhatei

**Pollution control / TDL management by
MOE**

Tokyo Bay Renaissance Project



Fish catch in Tokyo Bay



江戸前の復活！東京湾の再生をめざして
(概要版)



平成25年3月
中央ブロック水産業関係研究開発推進会議
東京湾研究会

**Basic Policy for Areawide Total Pollutant Load Control
(the Minister of the Environment)**

Target fiscal year,
Reduction target amount,
Related basic items for reduction

**Total pollutant load control plans
(Prefectural governors)**

Reduction objectives and methods
for respective sources

Total pollutant load control
on discharge load amount



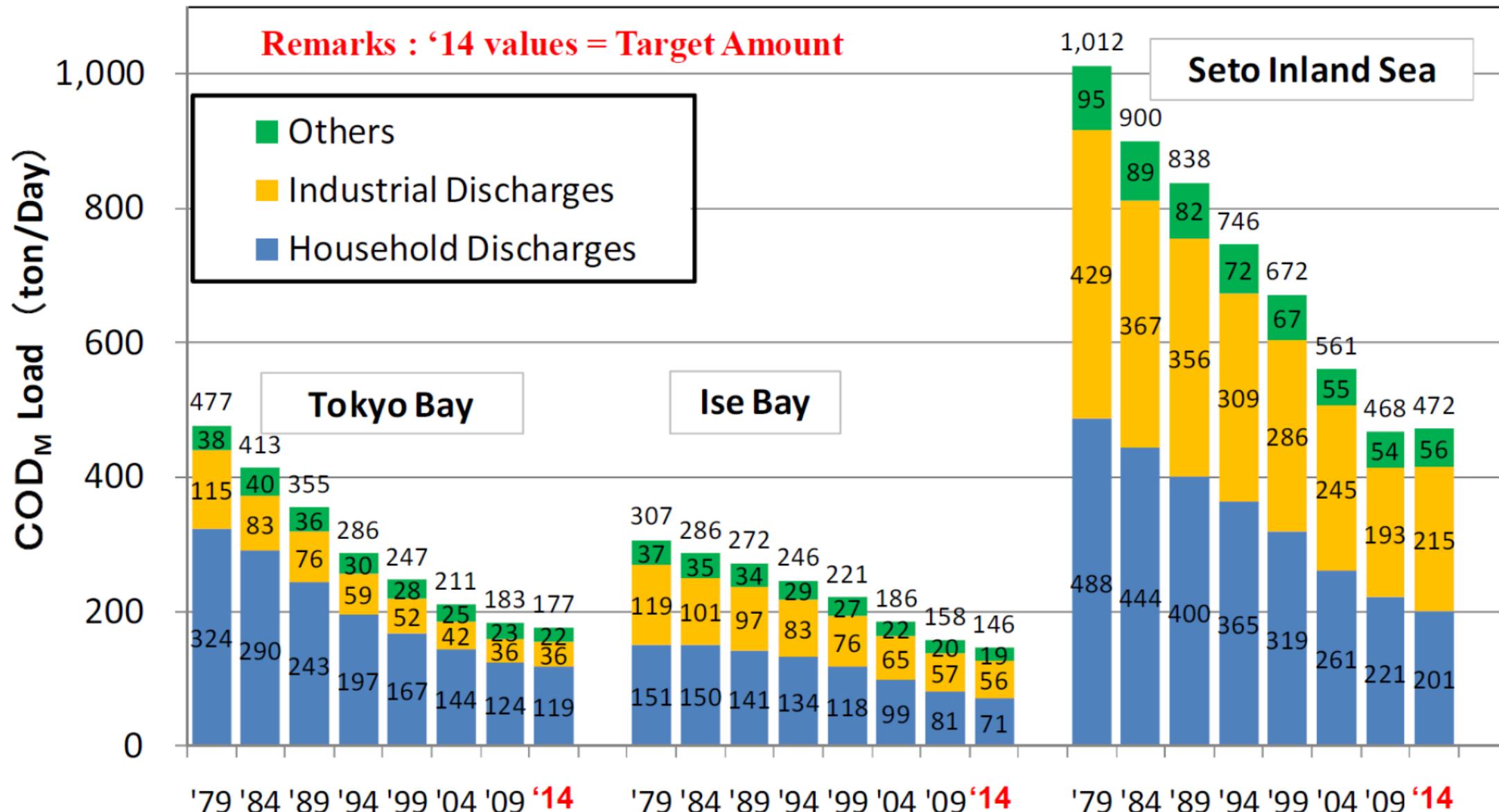
Reduction guidance



Project implementation



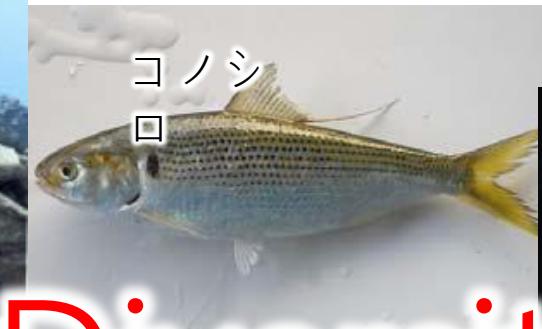
Improvement of Water Quality



アユ



コノシロ



シラブタ
アオギヘ



コウイカ
シャコ

Fish Diversity in Tokyo Bay

More than 700 sps.



マコガレイ
イシガレイ



マナゴ

シバエビ



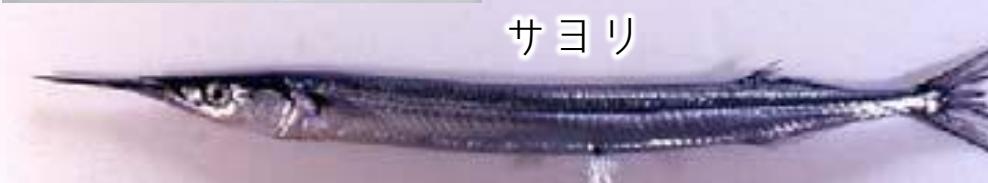
サヨリ



トウキ



サルビ



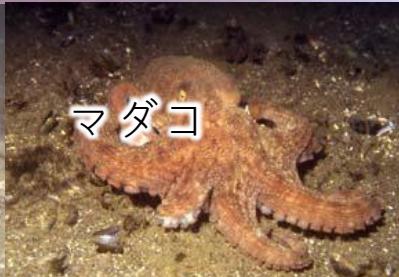
カニ



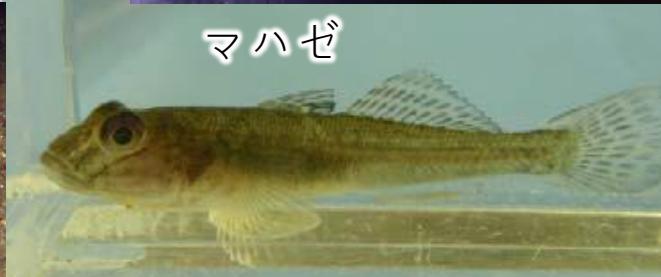
タチウオ



マナマコ



マダコ



マハゼ



ガザミ



クルマエビ

Tokyo Bay Renaissance Project



Conference
(Decision Making)

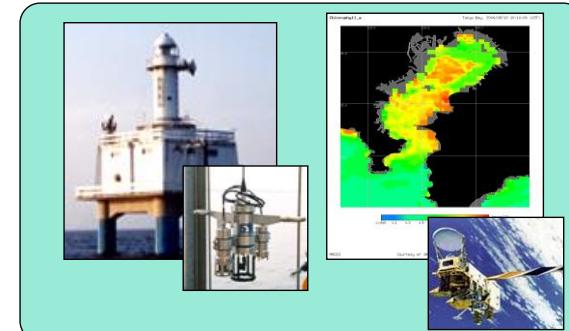
2003-2012
10 years plan

Organizing Committee

参加機関

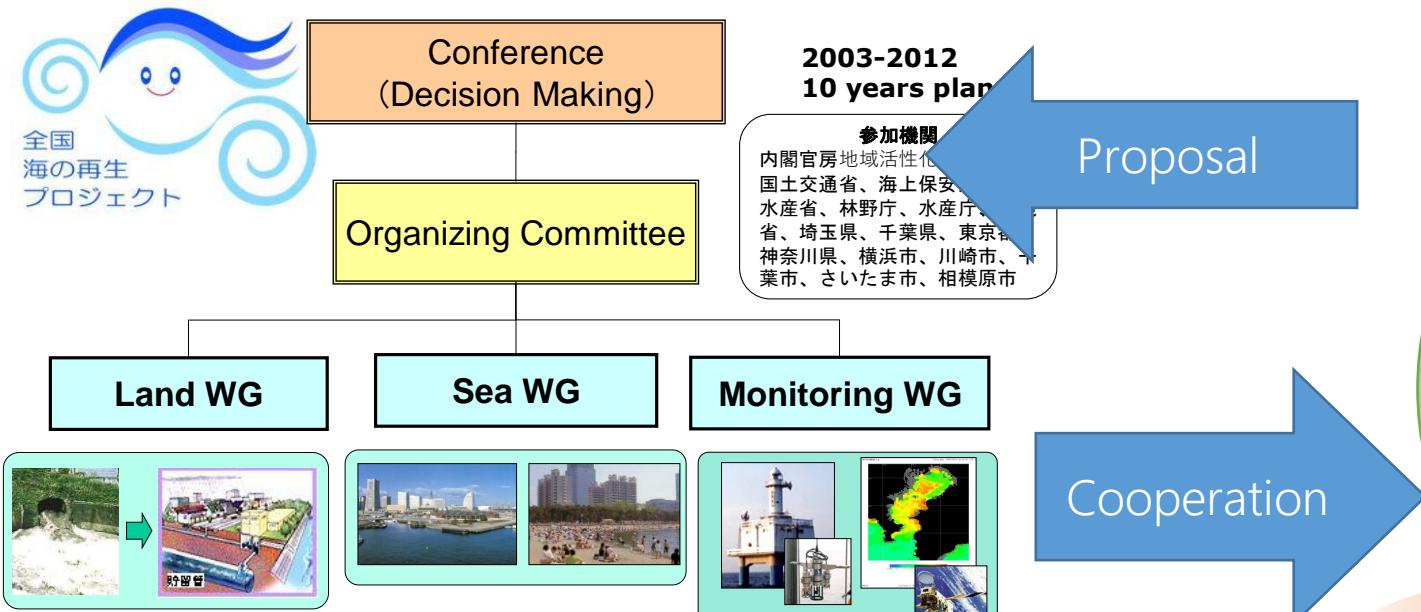
内閣官房地域活性化統合事務局、
国土交通省、海上保安庁、農林
水産省、林野庁、水産庁、環境
省、埼玉県、千葉県、東京都、
神奈川県、横浜市、川崎市、千
葉市、さいたま市、相模原市

Tokyo Bay as Friendly, Beautiful, Rich Habitat and
Comfort Play ground



Tokyo Bay Renaissance Project

The 2nd Phase



Tokyo Bay as Friendly, Beautiful, Rich Habitat for *Edo-mae* and Comfort Play ground

Tokyo Bay Festival 2014 (1,400), 2015 (92,000), 2016 (98,000) 2017 (34,000), 2018 (105,000)



2016年オープニングセレモニー



来賓・菅 内閣官房長官、石井 國土交通大臣 司会・樹太一 東京湾再生アンバサダー



Global

Regional

Local

Human Well-being &



Indirect Drivers of Change



Ecosystem Services



**Life on Earth:
Biodiversity**

Direct Drivers of Change

- Chang

- I

- N

- S

- C

- P

- R

- T

- G

- M

- D

- H

- S

- E

