

## Environmental Conservation Activities in Shimadzu Forest

### ● Creating a Soil Improvement Additive and Compost

When Shimadzu Forest was created, waste wooden pallets and other wood chips and offcuts were carbonized and used as a soil improvement additive. In addition, leaf mold created from weeds and fallen leaves on the premises was used as compost, thereby recycling waste materials from within the company.

#### ● Creating a Soil Improvement Additive



#### ● Creating Compost



### ● Cultivating Rare Plants

Shimadzu Forest is within the premises and is not open to the public for reasons of safety and crime prevention. As a result however, no one can pilfer the plants and no animals can harm the forest, enabling us to preserve the rare plants in a condition in which natural crossing does not occur with the same species from other districts. We are working to reproduce the kind of countryside forest that you would see on the outskirts of Kyoto City, simultaneously protecting and propagating a number of rare plants, thereby supporting traditional culture.

Preservation of the following plants in Shimadzu Forest is certified by the city of Kyoto as a project for the cooperative revitalization of the local environment and local culture.



#### Chestnut tiger butterfly

This is a large butterfly characterized by a black and brown design and a pale, semi-transparent blue-green mottled pattern on its wings. Additionally, this is known to be a rare butterfly that travels large distances across the oceans in alternate generations. It propagates in cool plateaus between 1,000 and 2,000 meters in altitude across Honshu island from spring to summer. In autumn, as the temperature drops, it flies across the ocean to distant Kyushu and Okinawa islands and even as far as the Yaeyama islands and Taiwan. Along the way, for sustenance, it ingests nectar from its favorite, the fujibakama. The fujibakamas in Shimadzu Forest also welcome the appearance of the Chestnut tiger butterfly, which arrives to ingest nectar every year between the late September and late October.

# Shimadzu Forest

When the office buildings at the Head Office were renovated in 2014, Shimadzu Forest was established within the grounds of the Head Office/Sanjo Works. Measuring approximately 8,000 m<sup>2</sup>, the concept was to further tree-planting within the grounds, maintain and foster biodiversity, and cultivate native natural vegetation. Approximately 1,000 plants representing 85 varieties of vegetation were planted in the forest.

On May 15, 2015, Shimadzu Forest received a AAA ranking, the highest level and a first for Kyoto Prefecture, under the Japan Habitat Evaluation and Certification Program (JHEP certification). This is a system for the objective evaluation and certification of measures to maintain and restore biodiversity. Not satisfied with only partial greening of the facility, Shimadzu is continuing to raise trees and plants as an environmental resource, with consideration to biodiversity, bringing wild birds and other wildlife back to the city.

Within the city, there are many ruins dating back to Heian-Kyo, the imperial capital during the Heian period.

Such ruins were also unearthed when excavating the grounds at the Head Office/Sanjo Works, thereby recalling the Kyoto of old. By preserving plants from that period in Shimadzu Forest, we are doing what we can to pass on the culture of Kyoto to the next generation, collecting Heian era plants.

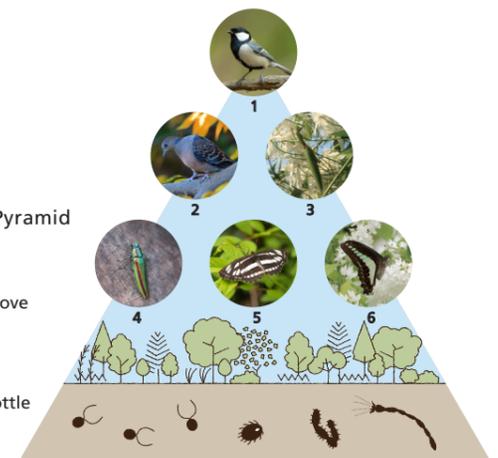
### Shimadzu Forest - Good for People and the Earth

Certified by the Japan Habitat Evaluation & Certification Program (JHEP)

- First site in Kyoto Prefecture to receive a AAA ranking, the highest level of JHEP certification
- Raising trees and plants (such as chinquapin, Japanese blue oak, and pachysandra) native to the region
- Utilized recycled waste materials from within the company during its preparation
  - Discarded wooden pallets Carbonized, and used as soil improvement materials
  - Weeds, fallen leaves, and waste from pruning Mulched and then used as fertilizer.

**Japan Habitat Evaluation & Certification Program (JHEP):**  
This is a program in which the Ecosystem Conservation Society-Japan objectively assesses initiatives that contribute to the conservation and recovery of biodiversity.

Wildlife that can be Expected in the Habitat



The Ecological Pyramid of the Forest

1. Japanese tit
2. Oriental turtle dove
3. Asian mantis
4. Jewel beetle
5. Common glider
6. Common bluebottle

# Shimadzu Forest Heian Era Plants and Animals

Birds  
and  
Butterflies



Indian fritillary



Sparrow



Chestnut tiger butterfly



Japanese white eye



Common bluebottle



Kamchatka leaf warbler



Daurian redstart



Oriental greenfinch



Kikutanigiku



Futaba Aoi

Science Promenade

Yuzu

Patrinia scabiosifolia

Weigela florida Variegata

Great burnet

Japanese horse-chestnut

Quercus crispula Blume

Japanese rowan

Patrinia villosa

Tricyrtis affinis

Purple beautyberry

Hamilton's spindletree

Daimyo oak

Dianthus longicalyx

Japanese beautyberry

Fuzzy deutzia

Sawtooth oak

Balloon flower

Blackberry lily



Short-tailed blue



Water wagtail



Cabbage butterfly



Oriental turtle dove



Fujibakama



Chimakizasa



Note: The birds and butterflies noted here have been confirmed to date in Shimadzu Forest.