

# Re-use of the Debris. Great Forest Wall Project.



# — 瓦礫を活かす — 森の長城プロジェクト

## With Dream, Courage and Hope.

We launched the "Great Forest Wall Project", and those interested are welcome to join us. We are going to mix the debris with soil to create a forest of tide embankment along the east coast of Japan, 300km long from north to south, with a width of 30 to 100m. We will exclude the toxic debris. We will dig a big deep ditch and mix the ocured soil with the debris to create a 20m high mound, and plant Machilus seedlings. As oxygen passes well through the soil containing debris, the trees will strike root deep in the ground for about 4 to 6m, and the decomposition of organic matters such as wooden debris will enhance the growth of the trees. In 15 to 20 years, this will grow

into a reliable lifeguarding forest of tide embankment.

In our project, we have a prospect of planting 90 million seedlings of Laurisilva (such as Castanopsis, Machilus, Oak) in the forest tide embankment through the next 10 years. We propose you all, young and old, to pick up the acorns, to grow them to seedlings and plant them in the mound, mournig the victims of tragedy of march 2011.

This project will be recognized in the future as a symbolic action of the resuscitation of Japan, and we believe many people from all over the world will join us.

We will be delighted to have your support for this project.



President:  
Morihiro Hosokawa

Vice-President:  
Akira Miyawaki

## Activities

### 1. Re-use of the debris, creating the Great Forest Wall (tide embankment).



#### Role

The forest wall against the tsunami. The structure of the forest reducing the power of the tsunami. The effect of the forest protecting our lives from the undertow.

#### Significance

Mourning forest (Prayer for the victims)  
Forest of reconstruction (Commemorating the reconstruction)  
Forest of renaissance (Renaissance of the area)

#### What is the scale of the achievement?

Our goal is 300km of embankment, along the Pacific Ocean coast (Aomori prefecture to Fukushima prefecture) of the affected areas.

#### What is the size of the embankment?

It will form a mound of 30 to 100m wide and 5 to 10m high. The seedlings planted there in the Miyawaki method will grow to a reliable forest in about 15 years. This will form a forest wall of 30m high from the ground level.

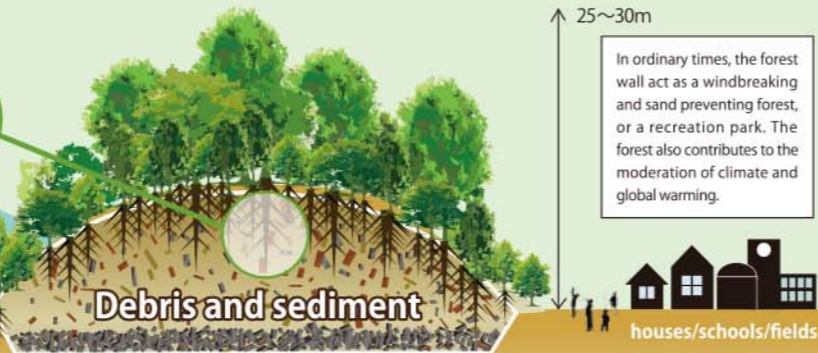
#### What kind of trees are going to be planted?

Shrub of laurisilva such as castanopsis, machilus, oak, consisting the indigenous forest. In March 2011, the research team went to the affected area and verified that the trees such as castanopsis, machilus, oak endured the tsunami and firmly survived. The strength of the indigenous trees has been demonstrated.

#### What sort of debris are going to be buried?

According to the national guideline, we will use the permitted debris such as concrete, brick, driftwood and natural wood.

As there is air between the debris and soil, the roots grow deep in the ground. The trees become more stable, because the roots embrace the debris. Organic debris are decomposed into soil through years.



In ordinary times, the forest wall act as a windbreaking and sand preventing forest, or a recreation park. The forest also contributes to the moderation of climate and global warming.

### 2. Production and planting of the 90 million seedlings.

To make a forest wall of 300km, we need 90 million seedlings.

#### ● From acorns to seedlings

- We pick up the acorns in the forest of northeastern Japan and grow them to seedlings.
- We invite volunteers to join us collecting the acorns, and we organize seminars for the growing of the seedlings.
- We are going to establish the system of production of the seedlings, and we will contribute to the economic recovery of affected areas.

#### ● From planting to forest

- We will collaborate with local people, and we will organize planting festivals (like Arbor Day).
- Weeding is required for three years after planting, but after that there is no need for care.

