OMORO BOTANICAL **GARDEN**

This exhibition features 22 plant species that appear in "Omorosaushi," Okinawa's oldest song anthology dating from the 12th to the early 17th century.

The word "omoro," formerly known as "umui," means "thought." Omoro, it is said, is not so much an internal thought as a magical word to express one's feelings and "thoughts" to God, wishing for the peace and prosperity of the village community.

You can feel from each plant the relationship between people and nature from the distant "Omoro Era".



They are sacred trees that grow in sanctuaries such as Utaki in Okinawa. They are called "Kuba Utaki" or "Kupohnu Utaki". The leaves have long been used for daily commodites, such as buckets for drawing water, round fans, and made into the "Kuba hats (woven hats)" that are worn by

The Kuha tree (Livistona chinensis) is mentioned in the Kojiki (Records of Ancient Matters, Japan's oldest historical record) as the tree of "Ajimasa" and it is said that the tree of Ajimasa in Awa Province and Awaii-shima Island became a gift to the court.

Chinese Fan Palm (Livistona chinensis) Family: Arecaceae Dialect name: Kuba



Muleberry (Morus australis) Family: Moraceae Dialect name: Kwahghi, Kwah, Kongi, Nandehsih As a sacred tree, mulberry branches are used to make bows during the annual 'Ufuyumi" ceremony to pray for a good harvest, as it is said to ward off evil spirits. The mulberry tree is also associated with the sun god, and in the event of a thunderstorm, Okinawans say, "Kwahgi nu shita (or shicha) dehbiru (I am under a mulberry tree so please don't

Plants that appear in

"Omorosaushi," the

oldest songbook in

Okinawa.



■Stage Performances Traditional local performing arts are performed on the stage adjacent to the "Rest Place". (Photo: "Shochikubai Tsurukame," designated as an Intangible





■Native Okinawa Village **Exploration Quiz**

Take a quiz while exploring the Native Okinawa Village using you

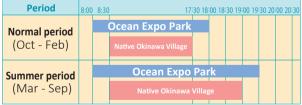




■Jinbun BOX VR

At the Jinbun BOX adjacent to Omoro Botanical Garden you can see a virtual reality (VR) image of a poem from "Omorosaushi," Okinawa's oldest song anthology,

■Hours of operation



*Opening hours of Okinawa Churaumi Aquarium and surrounding facilities change between the off-season and peak season (spring vacation, Golden Week, summer vacation, and winter vacation).

Closed on the 1st Wednesday of December and the following day

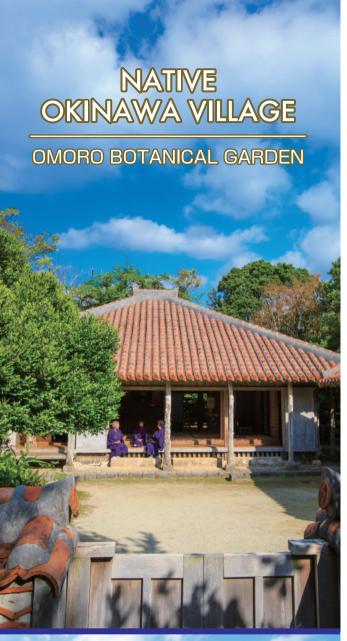
For inquires

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NATIVE OKINAWA VILLAGE

Native Okinawa Village recreates a village in the Ryukyu Kingdom

period. Visitors can see and imagine people's lives in the past, worship places such as Utaki(Sacred Grove) and Kami-asagi, which were places where people felt at peace, private houses, Noro's House, Jitude's



House, raised granaries, Sataya (Sugar production place), and so





Sea Almond (Terminalia catappa) Family: Combretacea Dialect name:Kfadihsah

Information on all the 22 different species is available on the **Botanical Garden** Exploration Map.



https://oki-park.jp/sp/kaiyohaku/en/inst/72



(Oryza sativa) Family: Poaceae Dialect name: Nni

Ramie

(Boehmeria nivea)

Family: Urticaceae



(Citrus depressa) Family: Rutaceae Dialect name: Kuganih



Dialect name: Mahwuh



Ryukyu Pine (Pinus luchuensis) Family: Pinaceae Dialect name: Mahchi Machi



Taiwan Cherry

Family: Rosaceae

(Prunus campanulata)

Ryukyu Bamboo (Pleioblastus linearis) Family: Poaceae Dialect name: Yambarudaki, Yamadaki



Uminchu Path (Stepped Water Fountain)

This garden is based on a dry andscape motif with Ryukyu mestone rocks and cycads. This is a great new photo spot overlooking the East China Sea



The main house is the head family of the village, and is also the esidence and ritual site of the nichu (or nigami), who preside over the rituals of the village's kinship groups.



The Jitude (manor lord) was the official of each municipality from 1611 to 1897. The local government

was administered by the manor lord (local government head), who was an influential peasant in the area. The manor lord was responsible for managing the distribution of arable land, protecting forests and fields, collecting and paying various taxes, and other administrative matters.

Ugamigah (Sacred spring

Ancestral wellsprings, reservoirs, and other water features are called "Ugamigah (Sacred springs)," where the god of water is enshrined They were places of worship and relavation essential to



"Noro" is the priestess who presides over the











Main Entrance Gate

At the entrance to the Native Okinawa Village stands 8 neter tall gate poles with "Hatagashira" flags motif. The motif is based on the Polaris(North Star) and the mpatiens balsamina flower from the lyrics of the song



Noro's House (District priestess)

village rituals to pray for the villagers' health and good harvest and give thanks for the good harvest.



Private House in Motobu Province

This house is modeled after an early Showa period farmhouse that existed near the park, and is the oldest example of the anaya style. It consists of two buildings, the main house and the kitchen (Tungwa), and the roof is thatched



Jinbun BOX (learn while taking a rest)

Visitors can learn about the worldview of the time period depicted in "Omorosaushi" through the relationship between the Okinawan people and plants, all while having fun.



Riding Ground (Playground)

A 50-meter-long athletic playground. Try your hand at bouldering, suspension bridges, and many other athletic activities!

Okichan (Dolphin) Theater

Uminchu Path Stepped Water Fountain)

Tanmu Pond

Ugamigah (Sacred spring)

Manor lords

† †

Noro's House (District priestess)

Private House in Motobu Province

Private House

yukyuan Kingdom Era

Private House in recent years

Omoro Botanical Garden

Sataya (Sugar production place)

Riding Ground (Playground)

Tropical Dream Center





Fountain Plaza

Utaki (Sacred Grove)

Kami-Asagi (Worship House)

Home of Family Patriarch

† † †

Rest Place

Raised Okinawan Granaries



Ocean Culture Museum

Private House of Yonaguni

Private House of Amami

Granaries of Amami

Raised Okinawan Granaries

These granaries were built on stilts to improve ventilation and keep out moisture and humidity The model is based on the existing ones in Kijoka, Ogimi Village and Gabusoka, Nago City.



Private House of Amami

Private house of Amami are generally characterized by two buildings consisting of a main house and a kitchen

The basic layout of the main house is two rooms lined up next to each other, the front room, "omote," and the back room, "uchi (ura)." This one was modeled after a private house in Naon, Yamato Village, Oshima County, Kagoshima Prefecture.



Rest Place and Stage

The first space to welcome visitors who have entered the Ryukyu Kingdom period area.

It has a rest area, information about Native Okinawa Village, and a

Private House in recent years

In Okinawa, former restrictions on building houses wer abolished in 1889 (Meiii 22), and since then red-tile roofs have been used on houses throughout Okinawa. The main house and

kitchen are built as a single structure, with an amahaii (Japanese-style awning) to preven strong sunlight and rain from entering.



1 Information

Escalator

(Wheelchair Accessible Toile



Baby Care Room



Rental Stroller and Wheelchair



■ See the local village exploration map for information on other houses and facilities.











