

Just 10 minutes on foot from Sapporo station, a “green oasis” sits among the high buildings. Once you step inside, you are in another world of birdsong, rich and gentle terrain, abundant water and great elm trees. A precious landscape that has survived the development of Sapporo. The Botanic Garden forms part of Hokkaido University and fulfils a vital role as a place of education, research and systematic collection. Around 4,000 taxa of plants, mostly native to Hokkaido, can be found in this 13.3-hectare garden. These are used for research, species preservation and exhibitions.

If you visit the museum and the Northern Peoples Museum you can see valuable artifacts from the indigenous cultures and colonization of Hokkaido.

In spring you will be amazed to see how life breathes fresh green colours into the garden, and in summer the wind in the trees will refresh your heart. In autumn you tread the fallen leaves, a sure sign of the approaching winter. You can enjoy the changes of each and every season in the Botanic Garden.

Summer season 4/29 - 11/3

Closed for Winter Season

[Opening times]

4/29~9/30 9:00~16:30*

10/1~11/3 9:00~16:00*

*Last entry: 30 min. before closing time

Closed on Mondays (on Tuesday when Monday is a National Holiday)

[Entry fees]

Senior-high students and older
¥420 (group fee ¥350)

Primary / junior-high students
¥300 (group fee ¥240)
*group: 30 people or more

Multiple tickets Senior-high students ¥2,220
(6 entries) Primary / junior-high students ¥1,620

★See here for the latest information on opening hours.
https://www.hokudai.ac.jp/fsc/bg/index_e.html

Botanic Garden Hokkaido University

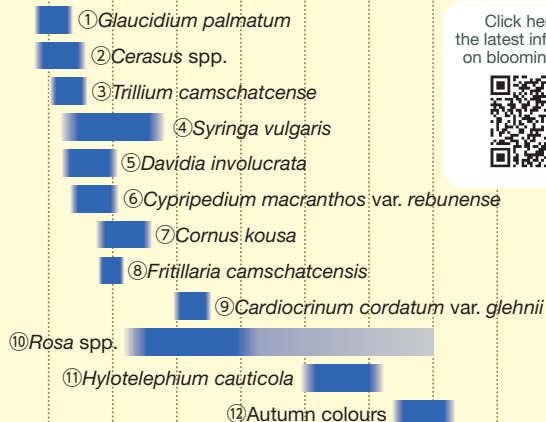
Hokkaido University Botanic Garden × SDGs

We are committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For more information, please visit our website.



When to see the flowers

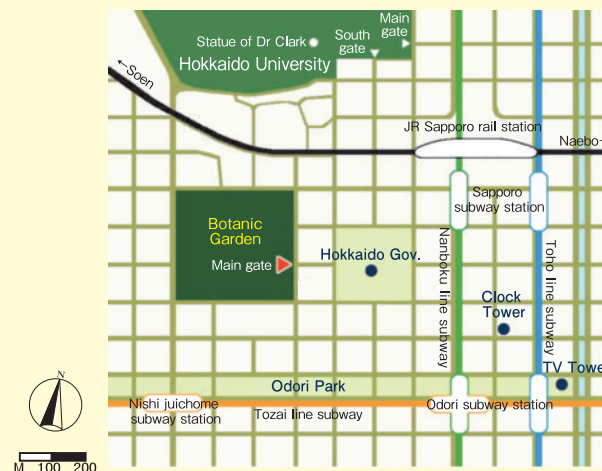
Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec-Mar



Click here for the latest information on blooming plants.

Access and map

About 10 min. walk from JR Sapporo rail station, Sapporo and Odori subway stations.
Car parking: please use nearby fee-paying car parks.



Points to note

Please...

Do not take flowers, plants, seeds or insects: they are part of the garden
Do not bring alcohol, musical instruments or exercise goods into the garden
Do not bring pets
Separate and dispose of rubbish using the bins provided

⚠ Caution

Beware of falling branches
Beware of crows and bees
Do not feed the crows
Keep away from grass cutters and other machinery; we apologize for any inconvenience

We ask for your co-operation in keeping the garden beautiful

Botanic Garden, Field Science Center for the Northern Biosphere, Hokkaido University



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Ulmus davidiana var. *japonica* (Japanese elm)



Map and points of interest

E Northern Peoples Ethnobotanical Garden



Around 200 plant species used by the northern peoples of East Asia, especially the Ainu, Uilta, and Nivkh, are on display, along with the purposes they served in the varied fields of clothing (including dyeing and weaving), food, home equipment (housing materials, utensils, and household goods), medicine, rituals and prayers, hunting, and so forth. Daily life tools made from these plants are preserved and displayed in the Northern Peoples Museum (A). Please visit the museum as well.

F Herbaceous Plants Garden

Here you can see lowland herbaceous plants typical of Hokkaido's grasslands and roadsides; around 150 species of perennial plants including naturalized and escaped plants.



G Rose Garden



Around 20 rose varieties (200 bushes), mainly older cultivars, are planted here. The best time to see the roses is from mid-June to July, but some bloom as late as autumn. You can also see Japanese roses known as the flower of Hokkaido.

H Museum and National Treasures

This is Hokkaido's oldest museum (built 1882). The building and glass display cases have been designated as National Treasures. Inside the colonial style building you can see stuffed animals including the only existing specimens of the Ezo wolf; "Taro" a Sakhalin husky that went on expedition to the South Pole; and bird specimens as well as archaeological materials from Hokkaido.



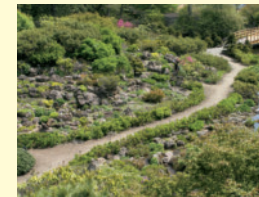
Ezo wolves



- Toilet * Restroom
- Accessible toilet
- Remains of pit dwellings
- Log bench
- Coin lockers
- Drink vending machine

I Alpine Plants Rock Garden • Canadian Rock Garden

The Alpine Plants Rock Garden, modeled after the eighth station on Mt. Tomuraushi in the Daisetsu Mountain range, opened in 1938 and is one of the most exhaustive rock gardens in Japan. Around 600 plant species, mainly alpine plants found in Hokkaido, such as *Sieversia pentapetala*, *Aquilegia flabellata* var. *pumila*, and *Dasiphora fruticosa*, bloom one after another from early May. The adjacent Canadian Rock Garden features some 150 species of wild plants from the North American continent.



D Shrub Garden



Around 150 shrub species native to Hokkaido and commonly found in the Shrub Garden are also on display. These are trees that do not grow very large, and some grow in clumps.

C Lilac Avenue

Lilac is the flower of Sapporo. Around 40 lilac plants growing here represent species and varieties from Asia and Europe. The best time to see the Lilac Avenue is from mid-May to mid-June.



B Miyabe Kingo Memorial Building and Sapporo's oldest lilac tree.



A display of articles belonging to Dr. Miyabe, Designer, First Director of the Botanic Garden and Order of Culture winner. To the left of the Memorial Building is Sapporo's oldest lilac tree, brought from America in around 1890 by Miss Clara Smith, founder of the Smith School for Girls (now the Hokusei Gakuen).

A Northern Peoples Museum (F2 of main office)

A display of valuable artifacts from the indigenous people of Hokkaido (including Ainu and Uilta). These were collected from around 1870 to 1930 (from Hokkaido's colonization in the Meiji period to the early Showa period).



J Greenhouse (Exhibition rooms are not open to visitors)

Plants from around the world can be seen here, grouped according to their ecology and classification. Zone A houses tropical and subtropical plants, ferns, and Hokkaido plants, while zone B houses succulents, carnivorous plants, and orchids.



About Hokkaido University Botanic Garden...

The botanic garden is located on the plain of the Toyohira River, a tributary of the Ishikari River. Until the 1920s this was a fertile and abundant area with many natural springs. As well as the remains of pit dwellings over 1000 years old, the Botanic garden includes vestiges of the virgin broadleaved forest that was here before the garden was established (species include *Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica*, *Acer pictum* subsp. *mono*, *Quercus crispula*, *Ainus japonica* and *Populus suaveolens*).

In 1877 Dr. William Clark, then Vice-principal of the Sapporo Agricultural College (founded in 1876, now Hokkaido University), recommended to the Hokkaido Colonial Department that a garden be established for the study of botany. In the same year a small arboretum and shrub garden were established in the grounds of the college. Later, on the west side of the Hokkaido Government building, the Colonial Department converted the virgin forest into a sheep pasture, and in 1882 constructed the museum. In 1884, management of the site (where you are now) and museum was transferred to the college. Finally in 1886, following

the designs of Dr. Miyabe Kingo, the botanic garden was opened. Although this was the first modern style botanic garden in Japan, the Hokkaido University Botanic Garden is known as the second oldest botanic garden in the country, after the Tokyo University Botanical Garden established in the Edo period. As well as being used for the study of botany, the garden was also a focus for the study and distribution of foreign timber species.



Dr William Smith Clark



Dr. Kingo Miyabe