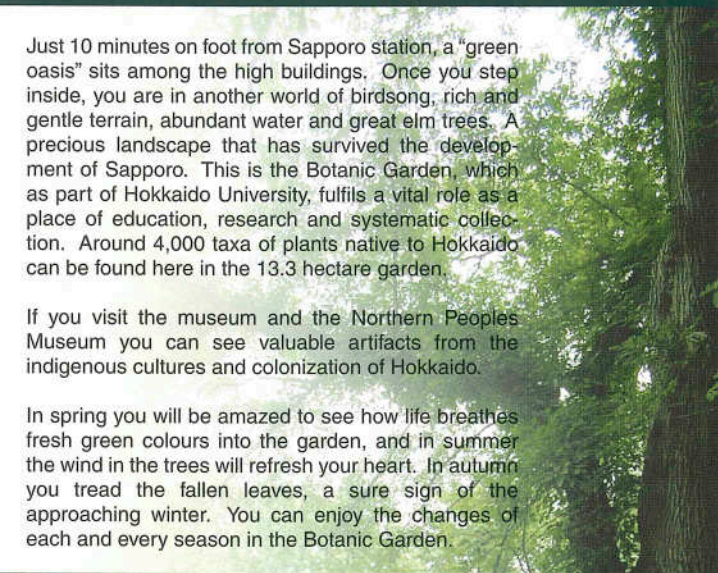


# Welcome to Hokkaido University Botanic Garden

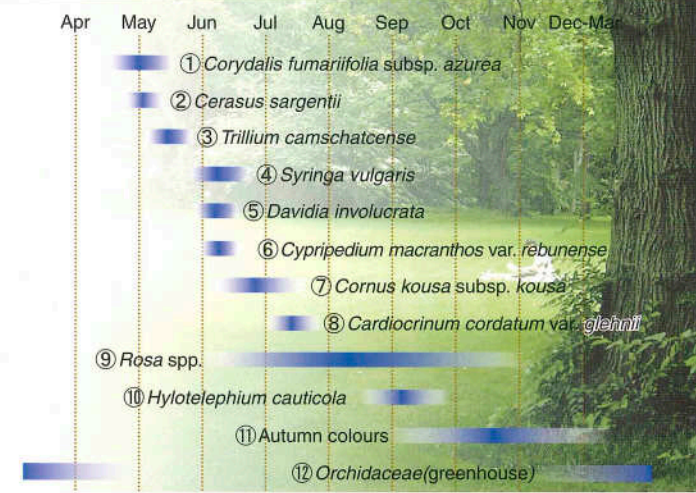


Just 10 minutes on foot from Sapporo station, a "green oasis" sits among the high buildings. Once you step inside, you are in another world of birdsong, rich and gentle terrain, abundant water and great elm trees. A precious landscape that has survived the development of Sapporo. This is the Botanic Garden, which as part of Hokkaido University, fulfils a vital role as a place of education, research and systematic collection. Around 4,000 taxa of plants native to Hokkaido can be found here in the 13.3 hectare garden.

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.

## When to see the flowers



## Opening times and entry fees

Summer season 4/29 - 11/3	Winter season 11/4 - 4/28
<b>[Opening times]</b> 4/29~9/30 9:00~16:30* 10/1~11/3 9:00~16:00* *Last entry: 30 min. before closing time	<b>Greenhouse only</b> <b>[Opening times]</b> Weekdays 10:00 - 15:30* Saturdays 10:00 - 12:30* *Last entry: 30 min. before closing time
Closed on Mondays (on Tuesday when Monday is a National Holiday)	Closed on Sundays, National Holidays, and from 12/28 - 1/4
<b>[Entry fees]</b> Senior-high students and older ¥420 (group fee ¥350) Primary / junior-high students ¥300 (group fee ¥240) *group: 30 people or more	<b>[Entry fees]</b> Primary school students and older ¥120
Multiple tickets (6 entries) Senior-high students ¥2,220 Primary / junior-high students ¥1,620	

## 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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Please...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not take flowers, plants, seeds or insects: they are part of the garden</li> <li>Do not bring alcohol, musical instruments or exercise goods into the garden</li> <li>Do not bring pets</li> <li>Separate and dispose of rubbish using the bins provided</li> </ul> | <p><b>Caution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beware of falling branches</li> <li>Beware of crows and bees</li> <li>Do not feed the crows</li> <li>Keep away from grass cutters and other machinery; we apologize for any inconvenience</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

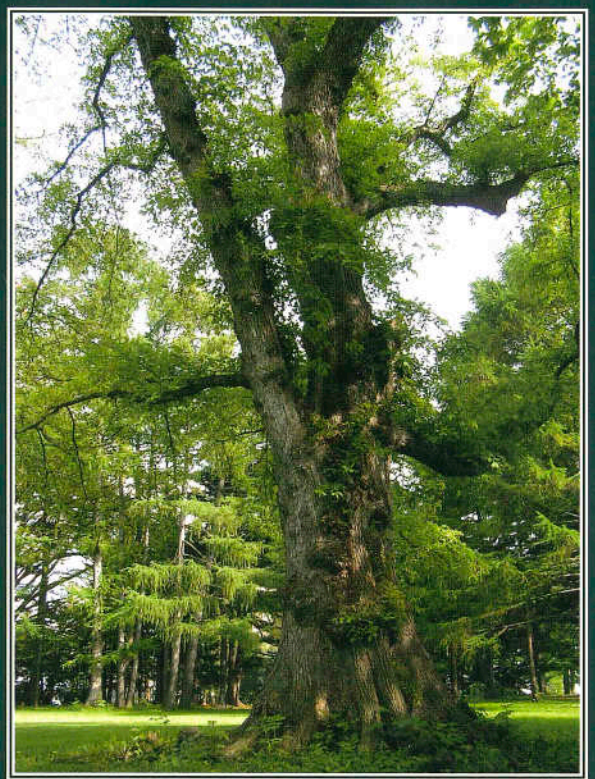
We ask for your co-operation in keeping the garden beautiful

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

〒060-0003 Sapporo-shi Chuo-ku N3 W8  
Tel : 011-221-0066 / Fax : 011-221-0664  
www.hokudai.ac.jp/fsc/bg    hubg@fsc.hokudai.ac.jp

English

# Botanic Garden Hokkaido University



*Ulmus davidiana* var. *japonica* (Japanese elm)



# Map and points of interest

## D Northern Peoples Ethnobotanical Garden



This shows around 200 species of plants used by indigenous peoples from North East Asia in various ways, such as for clothing (weaving and dyeing); food; material for housing, utensils and other everyday objects; medicine; ritual and hunting. If you visit the Northern Peoples Museum (A), you can see things made from these plants.

## E 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.



## F Rose Garden



Featuring around 20 old varieties, over 200 rose bushes are planted here. The best time to see the roses is from late June to July, but some bloom as late as autumn. You can also see other plants in the flower beds surrounding the rose garden.

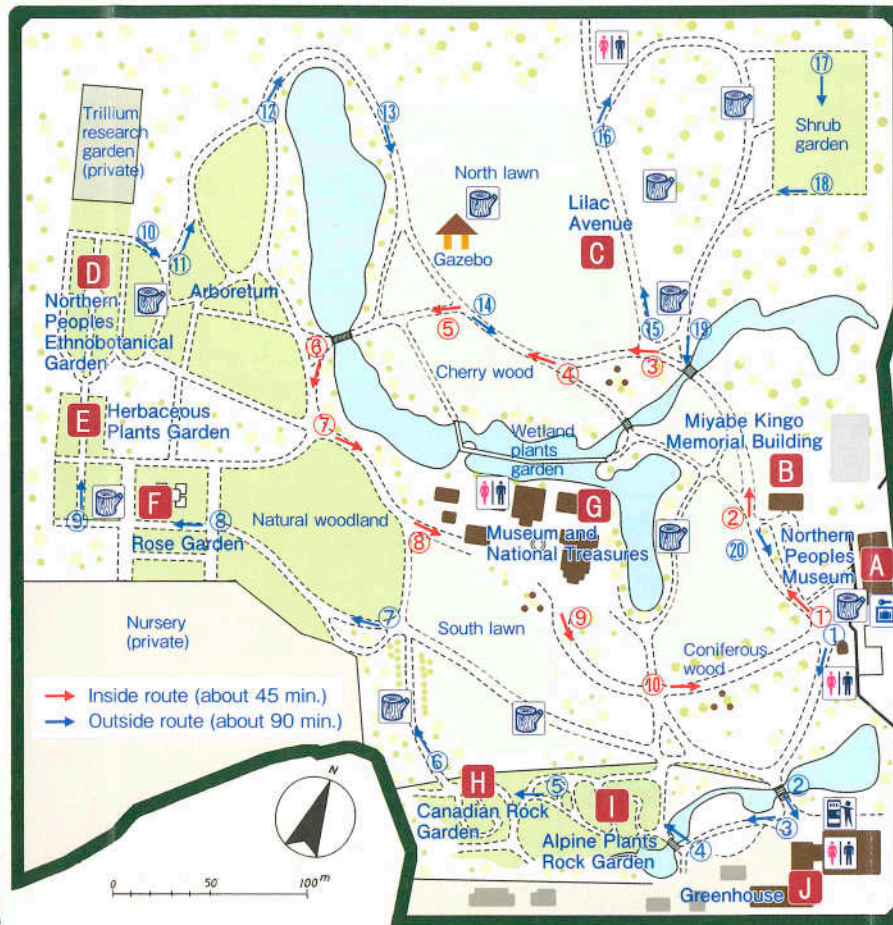
## G Museum and National Treasures

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.

Nearby, other buildings typical of the Meiji colonization are also designated as National Treasures, including the museum office, warehouse and toilet.



Ezo wolves



- Toilet • Restroom
- Drink vending machine
- Remains of pit dwellings
- Log bench
- Coin lockers

## H Canadian Rock Garden

The Canadian Rock Garden was opened in 2001 to commemorate the partnership with the Botanic Garden of the University of British Columbia, Canada. Here you can see around 150 species of wild plants from the North American continent.



Lewisia cotyledon



Campanula rotundifolia

## C Lilac Avenue

The lilac is chosen as the flower of Sapporo. Around 40 are planted here, representing species and varieties from Asia and Europe. The best time to see the Lilac Avenue is from late May to early June.



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



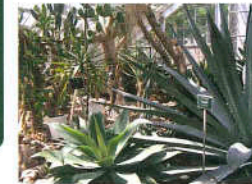
A display of articles belonging to Dr. Miyabe, Designer, First Director of the Botanic Garden and Order of Culture winner. To the left of the Memorial Building is Sapporo's oldest lilac tree, brought from America in around 1890 by Miss Clara Smith, founder of the Smith School for Girls (now the Hokusei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



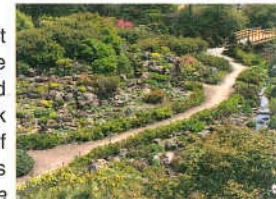
## J Greenhouse



Plants from around the world can be seen here, classified by ecological zone. In zone A of the building you can find separate rooms housing tropical rainforest plants; ferns; bromeliads and temperate plants. Zone B contains succulents and orchids.

## I Alpine Plants Rock Garden

Designed as a copy of habitat near the summit of Mt. Tomuraushi (part of the Daisetsu range in central Hokkaido), this garden was opened in 1938 and remains one of the best rock gardens in the country. Around 600 species of alpine plants typical of Hokkaido (such as *Sieversia pentapetalum*, *Aquilegia flabellate* var. *pumila*, *Trollius japonicus* and *Dasiphora fruticosa* var. *rigida*) come into flower at various times from mid-May onwards.



## 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*, *Alnus japonica* and *Populus suaveolens*).



Dr. William Smith Clark

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. Kingo Miyabe