

Hokkaido University Campus Guide Map

Public Relations Division,
Department of Public Engagement,
Hokkaido University
Kita 8, Nishi 5, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0808

2022.6



- Main Gate**
noski un apa
A new gate was built here in 1936, the year Emperor Showa visited the campus. The red brick gatepost of the former structure was relocated to the South Gate.
- Administration Bureau**
kanpikar us i
Originally built for the preparatory courses under the former university education system. Construction began in 1935 and took two years to complete. The Liberal Arts faculties used the building after the war. It became the Administration Bureau in 1966.
- "Information Center
The Elm Forest"**
sonko us i "Erumu no mori"
The information counter provides guidance for visitors. A reading corner for public relations magazines, a shop, and a cafe are also available. The building is designed to be environmentally friendly and barrier-free, and the wooden construction evokes an atmosphere of warmth.
- Bust of Shosuke Sato**
Sato Shosuke esikarun kani noka
Shosuke Sato was one of Sapporo Agricultural College's first batch of graduates. He served as the president of Sapporo Agricultural College and Imperial University for about 40 years. He made outstanding contributions towards establishing Hokkaido University as a comprehensive university for the natural sciences.

Facility names in Ainu language are listed under each facility's name

- Hull Elm Donated by Mrs. Nitobe**
Nitobe Mary ekte cikisani
These are 5 of 24 Japanese Elm trees donated by Mary Elington, Inazo Nitobe's wife, after she had left the city. The memory of Sapporo Agricultural College still lingered in her mind so she donated them when a new campus building was built in 1905. The trees were planted along the roadside in various places around the campus under the careful supervision of Dr. Kingo Miyabe.
- Monument to Preparatory Courses**
hoski kanpinuye us i esikarun suma sos
Launched when Sapporo Agricultural College was promoted to the Agricultural College of Tohoku Imperial University in 1907, the preparatory courses culminated their 43-year history in 1950 with the transition to a university under the new system. In June 2004, the monument was erected in front of the Administration Bureau (formerly, the preparatory courses building).
- Conference Hall**
kanpinuye utar uwekarpare us i
This hall was established in 1985 as a place for domestic and international academic exchange, with the aim of becoming a globalized university. It is used for academic conferences, lectures, and international conferences.
- Centennial Hall**
asikne hot ne pa esikarun cise
This hall was built in 1977 as part of the celebrations to mark the centenary of the university's founding. The cost of construction was covered entirely by donations. There is a conference room and a restaurant on the first floor. The second floor lobby displays the history of Hokkaido University.
- Furukawa Hall**
Furukawa esikarun uweyayhanokka cise
This hall was built and donated by the Furukawa Group in 1909. It served as the classrooms for forestry studies. The designs on the circular transoms include the Japanese character for "forest." Used as the main building for the School of Liberal Arts after the war, it had been used as a research facility for the Graduate School of Humanities and Human Sciences until March 2019.

Notice to visitors:

As a service to the local community, Hokkaido University's green and lush campus is open to the public while it functions as an educational and research institution. To ensure a safe and smooth campus operation, we request that all visitors follow the rules listed below.

- Entering by car is prohibited.
- Follow the traffic rules.
- Do not take photographs from the road.
- Use of drones is prohibited.
- Take all your garbage with you.
- Beware of falling branches or collapsing trees.
- Do not feed wild animals or pick plants.
- Do not enter buildings without authorization.
- Do not start fire.
- Smoking is prohibited.



10

Central Lawn
noski un mun us i

11

Sakushukotoni River
sa kus kotoni

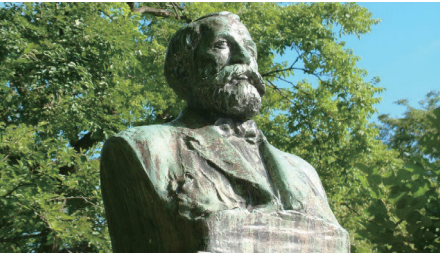


10 This green area of approximately 12,000 m² is located at the northernmost end of the Toyohira River alluvial fan. The Sakushukotoni River used to flow through this area (The current stream is artificial). Salmon were swimming here until the early Showa period.

11 Once flowing through the campus, the Sakushukotoni River was restored in December 2003 as part of the project to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the university's founding. In Ainu Language, "Sakushu" means "going through the beach" and "Kotoni" means "basin." The name "Sakushukotoni River" means "the closest river to the Toyohira River among all that flow through the basin."

12

Bust of Dr. William S. Clark
Clark esikarun kani noka



William Smith Clark was the first Vice President of Sapporo Agricultural College. Some of his words are Hokkaido University mottoes, like "be ambitious" and "lofty ambition." The bust was erected in 1926 as a project to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the university's founding (the current bust is a post-war recommission).

13

Clark Memorial Hall
Clark esikarun uwekarpa cise

This was the first large-scale student hall at a national university in Japan. Built in 1959, it was part of the project to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the university's founding. It is used as an essential facility for students' campus life.

14

School of Agriculture
toyta kanpinuye us i

This building is featured in magazines, on TV, etc. as an iconic symbol of Hokkaido University. Construction began in 1933, but the main building was only finally completed in 1960, partly due to the war.

15

Monument to the Imperial Visit
iruesikarun suma sos

This monument commemorates the establishment of the Imperial General Headquarters at the School of Agriculture and its use as a temporary home for Emperor Showa when the army held a special large-scale exercise in Hokkaido in 1936. Unveiled the following year (1937), it is made of garnet from Hidaka.

16

Former School of Entomology
kikir kanpinuye/saranpe kar kikir respa kanpinuye teeta tunpu

This is the oldest surviving school building of all the ones built when the campus of Sapporo Agricultural College was moved from its original location (near today's Sapporo Clock Tower) to where it is now. It was built in 1901. Many of Dr. Shonen Matsumura's achievements in entomology took place here.

17

Former School of Agriculture Library
teeta kanpi pu

Designed by Seichiro Chujo, it was built at almost the same time (1902) as the Former School of Entomology. It served as the central library for more than 60 years after it was built. Currently, it is used by Hokkaido University Press, among others.

18

Elm Grove
cikisani tay

Dozens of elm trees (Japanese elm) tower into the sky. Although some of them were planted in later years, huge trees over 100 years old had been growing on the site naturally since before Sapporo Agricultural College was relocated here. Lying at the end of the Toyohira River alluvial fan, the location has plenty of groundwater and is an excellent place for elms to grow naturally.

19

Monument to Wheat Research
munki kanpinuye esikarun suma sos

Dr. Hitoshi Kihara continued Dr. Toru Sakamura's work and pioneered a new area of cytogenetic research of wheat. A monument depicting chromosome units was erected in 1976 to commemorate the place where Dr. Kihara started his research.

20

The Hokkaido University Museum
rupne ikor oma kenru



Established in April 1999 to gather the university's academic materials in a single location, and make them available to people inside and outside the university. In addition to samples of academic work from various fields, it also displays achievements of educational research by the faculties, etc. There is also a museum shop and a cafe. The building was constructed in 1929 as the main building of the former Hokkaido Imperial University's School of Science.



21

Monument to the First Artificial Snow Crystal
upaskar us i esikarun suma sos

In March 1936, Dr. Ukichiro Nakaya succeeded in creating the world's first artificial snow crystal in the low temperature laboratory located here. A monument depicting a hexagonal snow crystal was erected in 1979.

22

Ono Pond
Ono to

Prompted by an idea by Professor Kazuo Ono of the School of Engineering, an area of wetland was developed into a pond. Since its renovation in 1998 as part of the Eco-Campus Promotion Project, it has become an oasis for many people from inside and outside the university. In spring, a variety of plants put up shoots, and wild ducks flock to the pond. Trilliums bloom in the early summer, followed by water lilies, then colorful foliage in the autumn.

23

Faculty House Trillium
uwekarpa cise "Enreiso"

This building was built in 1995 near Ono Pond as a guest house for working educators and researchers from inside and outside the university. There is a lounge and gallery space on the first floor, and conference rooms on the 2nd floor.
※The guest house is currently not available.

24

Monument in Honor of Nitobe Inazo
Nitobe Inazo hakase reka suma sos

Inazo Nitobe was one of Sapporo Agricultural College's second batch of graduates. He was a professor at the Agricultural College and the founder of Enyu Night School. He is known as an educator, a thinker, the under-secretary-general of the League of Nations, and a cosmopolitan who contributed to peace and cultural activities. In October 1996, the monument was erected in his honor to celebrate the 120th anniversary of the university's founding.

25

Poplar Avenue
kurunni upeka ikir



A small-scale planting of poplars took place in 1903 and later in 1912 by students from the School of Forestry as a training, forming the avenue more or less as it is today. Typhoon Songda destroyed nearly half of the poplars in September 2004, but new young trees donated from all over the country were planted and the fallen ones were replanted. The road is covered with woodchips where visitors may stroll along.

26

Heisei Poplar Avenue
Heisei kurunni upeka ikir



As part of the project to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the university's founding, 70 seedlings were planted in October 2000 on each side of the driveway and the pavement on the northwest side of the Experimental Farm No.1, for a total length of about 300 m. The seedlings were collected and grown from the existing Poplar Avenue.

27

Ginkgo Avenue
ico ni upeka ikir



70 ginkgo trees are lined on both sides of the road known as Kita 13-jo Street, which is about 380 m long. The ginkgo trees were planted in May 1939. The yellow leaves in autumn are spectacular (The best time to see them is usually from late October to early November). The avenue had been lined with cherry and maple trees before the ginkgo were planted.

28

Miyakozoyayoi Monument
Miyakozoyayoi itak ipe aenuye suma sos

This monument of the 1912 Keiteki-Ryo dormitory song, "Miyakozoyayoi" (lyrics by Yoshisuke Yokoyama and music by Kenji Akagi), was built in 1957 to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the university's founding. It is made of white granite from Tsukuba. The lyrics on the monument were handwritten by Yokoyama himself. The Keiteki-Ryo Alumni Association restored the monument as part of the project to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the dormitory being named. It was unveiled in November 2007.

29

Monument to the original location of Dormitory
rewsi cise ru esikarun suma sos

A monument was built in September 1983 on the site of the former dormitory (1931-1983), which was demolished when the present Keiteki-Ryo building was completed. Handwritten by Shosuke Sato, the inscription on the monument explains where the name "Keiteki" came from. The epigraph was written by the 12th President, Mikio Arie. The monument is made of schalstein.

30

Site of Old Village
urespa ru eyam mintar

More than 30 cavities with diameters around 4 to 6 meters can be seen on the ground's surface of this site. These are the remains of pit-dwellings left by Satsumon culture from the 8th to 12th centuries; the cavities are not completely filled-in keeping them still visible. This valuable site confirms the existence of settlements from Satsumon culture.

31

Enyu Gakusha Community Hall
"Enyugakusha" esikarun uwekarpa cise

The Hall was built as part of the project to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the university's founding. The unveiling ceremony to mark its completion was held in September 2001. Named after the former Enyu Night School, its aim is to serve as a place for the local community and university to interact.

32

Sapporo Agricultural College's Farm No. 2
Satporo toyta kanpinuye us i kor iyeetu toy



Sapporo Agricultural College's Farm No. 2 was established in 1876 as Hokkaido's first working model farm for managing livestock. Based on Dr. Clark's ideas, it is modeled after a dairy farmer's homestead, and has livestock barns and related facilities. It was relocated to its current location from 1909 to 1912. In recognition of its value to the history of architecture it was nationally designated as an Important Cultural Property in 1969.

33

Hokkaido University Library
kor kanpi pu

This was originally an Archive that opened in 1876, then the former library built in 1903, before being built in its present location in 1965. Renovated in 2012, it is open to the public as a place for life-long learning. The first director of the library was Inazo Nitobe.

34

Hokkaido University Archives
poro kanpinuye cise kor kanpi eyam kenru

Opened in 2005, this facility collects, organizes, stores, publishes, and conducts research on historical materials related to Hokkaido University. The materials are available to view in the reading room, and exhibits about Hokkaido University's history are on display in the exhibition hall.

35

Botanical Garden
mosir ka us pe nukar us i

Designed by Dr. Kingo Miyabe, the garden was built and opened in 1886. Today, it is home to some 4,000 species of plants, occupying about 133,000 m² in area. It is an educational and research facility of the Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere, while simultaneously serving as an oasis for Sapporo citizens.



Dining and Shopping

: Restaurant
 : Merchandise shop

Operation hours are subject to change.
Scan the QR code to check the current operation hours.

Café de gohan

Kita 8, Nishi 5, Kita-ku, Sapporo

Inside the Information Center "The Elm Forest"

Café operation hours: Weekday 7:45 - 22:30 (LO 20:00)

Weekend/Holidays 8:30 - 20:30 (LO 20:00)

Shop operation hours: Weekday 7:45 - 22:30

Weekend/Holidays 8:30 - 20:30



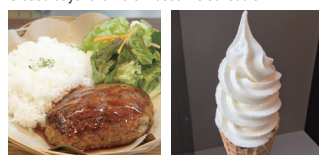
Museum Café Polus

Kita 10, Nishi 8, Kita-ku, Sapporo,

Hokkaido University Museum 1st floor

Operation hours: currently 10:00 - 17:30

Closed days follow the museum's schedule



Museum Shop Potolo

Kita 10, Nishi 8, Kita-ku, Sapporo,

Hokkaido University Museum 1st floor

Operation hours: currently 10:00 - 17:30

Closed days follow the museum's schedule



Hokkaido University Seicomart

Kita 11, Nishi 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo

Open 24 hours



Hokudai Marche Café & Labo

Kita 9, Nishi 5, Kita-ku, Sapporo

Centennial Hall 1st floor

Operation hours: April - October 10:00 - 18:00

November - March 10:00 - 17:00

Closed every Tuesday



Hokkaido University Co-op cafeteria

North Campus cafeteria: Kita 17, Nishi 8, Kita-ku, Sapporo

Operation hours: 11:00 - 19:00

Clark Memorial cafeteria: Kita 8, Nishi 8, Kita-ku, Sapporo

Operation hours: 11:00 - 14:00

Chuo cafeteria (first floor): Kita 11, Nishi 8, Kita-ku, Sapporo

Operation hours: 11:00 - 19:00

Restaurant Poplar: Kita 21, Nishi 10, Kita-ku, Sapporo

Restaurant's operation hours: 11:00 - 14:00

Shop's business hours: 11:00 - 17:00

※ Students and staff use the cafeterias on weekdays 11:30 - 13:00,

please refrain from using the facility during these hours.

※ Please refrain from using the facilities of each faculty's cafeteria



Hokkaido University Co-op store

Clark Memorial store: Kita 8, Nishi 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo

Operation hours: 10:00 - 17:00

North Campus store: Kita 17, Nishi 8, Kita-ku, Sapporo

Operation hours: 10:00 - 18:30

