11. The Ishikari River (Municipalities of the Ishikari Basin)

This great river story in the Taisetsuzan Mountains, shapes the vast plains of Karukawa, Serachi and Ishikari and flows into the Sea of Japan. It is the mother river that played an important part for transportation and shipping despite repeated flooding throughout the history of the development of Hokkaido. The river carries the history and culture of Hokkaido, such as salmon fishing. Ishikari, the city at the mouth of the river, undertook a project in 2002 to hand down the skills and the culture of salmon fishing using some note to the next generation.

12. Bricks of Ebetus (Ebetus)

The Hakkaido colonization office encouraged the use of bricks for building materials as a part of island development. Many famous buildings, including the Hakkaido government rod brick office building, were connected with the bricks produced by seventeen factories in eight regions of Hokkaido. After the Tohoku period, the center for producing bricks moved to the outskirts of Sapporo in Abuta, which has the best clay in Hokkaido and three factories are producing bricks at present. Over 400 beautiful brick buildings, including elementary schoolhouses, silos, private houses and so on remain in use in Ebetus.

13. Hokkaido University, the Sapporo Agricultural College Farm No.2 (Sapporo)

The crowded castle and the granary remaining at farm No.2, at the oldest faculty of Hokkaido University founded in 1877 - were conceived to recreate a dairy farm as a model of the modernization of Japanese agriculture by Dr. Cloze. In order to convey the history of modern culture, the exhibit includes valuable features such as machinery important when the farm was established in the early Meiji period. It is open to the public from spring to autumn.

14. The European Architecture in the era of Hokkaido Colonization Office (The Clock Tower, Houheikan, Seikaietei and etc.) (Sapporo)

The Clock Tower and Houheikan in Sapporo show the achievements of the colonization officers who were in charge of the early stage of politics in Hokkaido and show the spirit of Hokkaido that led to civilization and enlightenment. The Clock Tower is the symbol of Sapporo and its hallmark on the second floor has become a popular place for concerts in recent years. As for the European architecture of the early Meiji period, including semi-Western styles, the Bureau of Industry office building, Seikaietei, Nigayama Residence and the agricultural architecture of Sapporo Agricultural College still remain.

15. The Factories and Memorial Halls in Naebo, Sapporo (Sapporo)

The district east of the Souus River in Sapporo has flourished as the "Industrial District" due to the utilization of water from the Toya River and the era of shipping goods since the Meiji period. Because it is still very lively with various factories and warehouses, including the Yokoyama Brewery, the area still has an old downtown atmosphere. The Hakkaido Railway Technical Museum, the Sapporo Beer Museum and the Snow Brand Milk Products Archives around Naebo station include useful information and are worth visiting to learn about the industrial history of Hokkaido.

16. Otaru Minato Harbor and Breakwater (Otaru)

The north breakwater, constructed by the father of harbor engineering Juunsai Hiro, was designed after the example of the Colombo harbor in Ceylon (present Sri Lanka), and is the first large-scale breakwater that applied the unique inclination break method of construction in Japan. Along with the south breakwater, in which the caisson method of construction was applied, the north breakwater is still in active service. Otaru Minato harbor, which is protected by the breakwaters, became the entrance port for migration to Hokkaido and furthered the prosperity of the merchant city Otaru as a trading port and as a base of distribution.

17. Nikka Whisky Yoichi Distillery (Yoichi)

Mashiko Takeetsumi chose Yoichi as the most suitable place to pursue his ideal whisky production because of the clear air, the mild climate in summer, and its fine quality of peat. Nikka Whisky Yoichi Distillery has been using the same manufacturing method of distilling and storing whisky since its first distillation and malt whisky production was started in 1936.

18. The Shakotan Peninsula and the Cape Kanui (The Shakotan peninsula)

The Shakotan peninsula has a long history of development as a huge fishing fishery area. The coast of the Cape Kanui has a great view of a precipitous bluff and the sea is described as "Shakotan Blue". In addition to the precious nature and the long history of the industry, there remains a bosui (watch house), agebaot (former fish unloading place), hakuruma (fishner Filippond), and old Russell and Sappoys. Sering has been prohibited everywhere inside Cape Kanui in order to protect the scenery.

19. Natural Water Spring in Kyogoku (Kyogoku)

Rain caused snow on Mt. Yotei, known as "Ishikari", becomes the blessed spring water, which has been springing into the underground for 50 to 70 years filtered by minerals. The spring water of Kyogoku is one of the largest springs in Japan and it generates 80,000 tons of water everyday which can support 300,000 people. In 1983, the water was selected in one of the "80 Selections of Best Water" by the Environment Agency and a number of people come to seek the tasty water created by nature.

20. Skiing and the Ninokis Mountains (Ninokis area)

For people in Hokkaido, which gets severely cold and covered with snow in winter, skiing has been the most popular pastime. Skiing started to be considered "The Leisure of Winter" in the 1950s in Japan and the Ninokis Mountains are one of the best ski areas, celebrated since the early 1960s. Today, there are many kinds of entertainments in Japan, the ski has become a base not only for winter sports, but also new outdoor sports throughout the year.

21. Beech Forests at the Northern Boundary (Kuromatsunai)

Beech is representative of trees in Temperate Zones and those in Japan grew only in the Oshiro peninsulas of Hokkaido. Kuromatsunai is in its northern boundary and the Kurumamatani Forest, which lies between Oshiro on the Pacific and Sapporo on the Sea of Japan, is the border. In the beech forests at the northern boundary, some have begun to re-consider the role of the beech forests, for instance, establishing a nature-school to teach people about nature. Also, in Ninai, there remains a non-made beech forest planted by R. Gunstke from Prussia (present day Germany) who lived there at the end of the 1900s.

22. Showashinhan International Snowball Fight Festival (Sobetsu)

Snowball fights, which are usually considered a game for children, have been established as a serious competition for adults, and it has become a new sport suitable for the "Snow Country" Hokkaido. Everything is raw by citizens, such as making the rules and the equipment, gathering seeds, planning, and managing. The event began in 1989 through the passion and ideas of the young people of Sobetsu, and it has spread outside of Japan and now snowball fights, called "Yukigassen" in Japanese, are being held overseas in such places as northern Europe.

23. Noboribetsu Onsen (hot spring) Jigoku-Dani (Noboribetsu)

Jigoku-Dani, or "Hell Valley", is the source of Noboribetsu Onsen, one of the most famous hot springs in Hokkaido. There are 15 so-called "Hell-Eys", including the biggest, Ogijiko, at the bottom of the valley which is 450 meters in diameter, and which produces 3,000 liters of water per minute. Noboribetsu Onsen is described as "the department store of hot springs" because of its eleven different types of water are rare throughout the world. Around Jigoku-Dani spreads the Oyoi Pond, whose surface temperature is from 40 to 50 degrees Celsius, Mt. Hiyori, which let out smoke from top and famous for its alpina plants, and the Noboribetsu Wild Forest.

24. The Remains of Jomon Culture on the Coast of Uchiura Gulf (Hakodate, Date, etc.)

The Uchiura Gulf used to be the exchange route connecting Hokkaido and Honshu (the largest island in Japan) and in Minamikyuryu, Hakodate, there are more than 4 million artifacts such as elaborate lacquered products at 89 sites including the Ofune remains, which is the larger remains of a Japanese village. Kitaotaki is a remnant from 7,000 to 4,000 years ago and houses and a very rare "waterside ritual place" discovered there.