25. The Ubagami-Daijingu Festival and Easashi-Oiwake (Easashi)
The origin of the Ubagami-Daijingu festival goes back 360 years. It was begun as a celebration of the large catches of herring and today the city gets caught up in festival fever from August 9th through the 15th. The spectacular rice (sama) paddies and the people go around the city to the sound of traditional music called gion-lgayi. Easashi-Oiwake has its roots in magot, which is a type of Japanese folk song sung along the former Nakasendo highway. It has been passed down by many people in the severe climate of this northern country. There are a number of Easashi-Oiwake fans not only in Japan but also all around the world. Easashi-Oiwake tells of the burning boom of the old days to people today.

26. The Former Fort from the 15th Century in Kamimokuni (Kamimokuni)
This is the remains of Fort Katsuyama-Tate, which lies half way up Mt. Iou in Kamimokuni. It was built by Nishikawa Tadakatsu, known as the father of the Matsuzaka Clan in the 15th century and more than 200 Japanese families and Ainu people lived together there. There are still many missing pieces in the middle history of Hokkaido. However, a great deal of instructive content that connects the existing pieces have been discovered through searching the Mt. Iou tomb grounds in Katsuyma-Tate. The remains of the fort, which gives people a terrific view of the Sea of Japan, allows people to feel the remainder of this time period.

27. Castle Fukuyama (Matsumae) and Its Temple District (Matsumae)
This was the last castle built in the Edo era (1693-1867) and was the battleground between the former Shogunate army and the loyalist army in the Hakodate war. There lies the only modern temple district in Hokkaido to the north of the castle and there are five temples, such as Kiyomizu-ji, Honjou-ji, and the famous temple of the Matsumae family. We can find three graves. Also, this is an area famous for cherry blossoms which bloom the earliest in Hokkaido. It is important to learn the history of the town of Matsumae in order to know the history of Hokkaido before its colonization.

28. Goryokaku and the relics of the Hakodate war (Hakodate etc.)
The Hakodate war started with the invasion of the deserts from the former Shogunate in the fall of 1868 and ended the next year with their surrender at Goryokaku as a result of the overconfidence by the army of the new government that sent spring. The battle spread all over the north of Hokkaido and many mines and relics are seen in this area. Such as Wadatsuri where the deserts lived by Torii Ando lived, the Goryokaku fortress of the short-lived Republic of Ezo, the fashionable Fort Shikishima, the Fukuyama Castle which was badly attacked in the war, as well as some other places where the worship of Kaigo-ten was shown. The Otokoyama where the army of the new government landed, Futamatsugishi where the two elephants had a huge battle, the Ippou Bridge connecting point where Toshima Hidetada was killed in the battle and so on. These places and relics remind people of the intensity of the battles.

29. Mt. Hakodate and the remains of the Batteries (Hakodate)
Hakodate, which is famous for the gorgeous night view, has another face, Mt. Hakodate, from which people can see the Tsuruga channel. It was fortified in the middle of the Meiji era (1868-1912) and there still remain a number of brick walls, a concrete bunker, and the batteries. This is one of the biggest military engineering heritage sites and there are only a few in Japan. The mountain itself is a treasury of animals and plants for it was restricted to stop on the road until the end of World War II. It is now popular as a hiking course to enjoy nature.

30. Selbuchi area in Hakodate (Hakodate)
Hakodate is one of the cities that announced the dawn of modern Japanese history with the opening of its port in 1859 along with Yokohama and Nagasaki, and it has been developed as an entry point for Western cultures. In the Selbuchi area, there are such historical harbor facilities as the old red brick warehouses and the dock. Also there are modern examples of fashionable Western style architecture, such as the former Public Hall of Hakodate Ward and the Greek Orthodox Church, and houses and stores that were skillfully designed in mixed Japanese and Western styles.

31. The Tramways (Hakodate, Sapporo)
Hakodate tramway, which started as a horse-drawn railway car in 1897 and became an electrified tram network later in 1933, is still a very popular means of transportation among Hakodate people. The railway adds some spice to the scenery and has a great role in the tourist city Hakodate. The Sapporo tramway, which started in 1918 and had the cars improved, and it later became the backbone of the transportation. However, there is only one line left as a result of the opening of the railway. The Winter Tenjin snow removal gives a poetic touch to winter in Sapporo.

32. The Cherry Trees on Nijikken Road in Shizunai (Shizunai)
Nijikken Road which runs between Shizunai and Shirakawa used to be an imperial road to their palace which was opened for breeding a large sized horse from the native Japanese horses on Ryokoku R文化和's advice in 1872. There stand 3,000 cherry trees, including 200-year-old Easashi cherry trees, that stood in a line straight along a road that is 36 meters wide and leads to Ryokokuma (imperial building). The scenery with the majestic cherry tree crowns in its background is one of its kind in this country.

33. Moru Hot Springs (Otofuke)
The warm from more hot springs comes up through peat under the ground and is characterized by its black dark color. There are about 30 hot springs, including 200-year-old 114-year-old Easashi cherry trees, that stood in a line straight along a road that is 36 meters wide and leads to Ryokokuma (imperial building). The name "Moru" comes from the pronunciation of the German word "Moos," which means peat. The main element of the water is botanical corrosion and it is distinguished from other hot springs by its botanical elements more than its mineral elements. Also, it is considered that the heat source, in addition to the geothermal, comes from the fermenting process of botanical deposits underground.

34. Rawon Butterburs (Ashoro)
Rawon butterburs, which get 2 to 3 meters in height, are huge butterburs that only grow along the Rawon River in Ashoro. It is said that at one time they grew up to 4 meters in height and allowed people to ride horses under the bush. However, it has not yet been discovered why they grew that high. They are delicious and are rich in vitamins and fiber. Today many new products have been processed from Rawon butterburs through collaboration by companies, specialists, and the town office of Ashoro, as a result, Rawon butterburs have been promoted as an original Ashoro brand product.

35. The former national railroad and concrete arch bridges of the Shihoro line (Kamishihoro).
This was designated as Hokkaido's 1st rate railroad heritage and was built during the early Showa Era to aid the industrial development of the central Tokachi plain. As a result of a movement generated by citizens, companies, specialists, and town officials, many bridges have been preserved. Among them is the Tezukabetsu Arch Bridge, which has become well known as "The Bridge of Illusions," since its appearance changes according to the water level of Lake Shikotsu.
The enthusiastic activity of local citizens has become widely known as a model for the preservation and utilization of the nation's industrial heritage.

36. Kitappu Wetland (Teshikaga)
The wetland includes all the natural features that constitute a complete wetland spectacle, while also being scientifically significant. An area of the wetland called "The Post Big Botanical Colony of the Kitappu Wetland" was nominated as a natural treasure of Japan early in 1973, and alpine flora grows here in abundance. From spring to autumn, we can enjoy the beauty of flowers in bloom and observe many species of wild birds, especially swans and the Japanese crane. The local people have established an official trust to protect the wetland, and their activities for wetland preservation have been widely promoted.

37. Lake Mashu (Teshikaga)
Surrounded by the prismatic forests of Akan National Park, Lake Mashu is known throughout Japan as "The Mysterious Lake" since it is often hidden by a veil of mist which, and its water is renowned for being one of the most transparent in the world. Although no rivers flow into or out of the lake, the water level remains constant. It is a typical example of Hokkaido's well-known scenery with a combination of lakes and mountains. The work of local people to promote the preservation of Lake Mashu and its environment, formulated in the document "The Lake Mashu Declaration," has been highly praised.

38. The Koonan Highland Windbreak (Nakashibetsu and etc.)
This famous band of trees forms a windbreak that stretches across the townships of Nakashibetsu, Baido, Shibusu, and Shibecho. A space shuttle photograph has shown that its magnificent grid structure is unique to Hokkaido. This band of wood is 100 meters wide and 643 km in length. It acts as both a windbreak and as a habitat and a passageway for wildlife. This windbreak is also historically significant since it marked the island's division during the era of colonization.