1. Ratio of Forest Land and Persons Engaged in Forestry

In 1981, there were 23,913,156 hectares of forest covering 48.7% of the total land area. The ratio of forest land is the percentage of forest to the total land area. Prefectures with higher ratios include Okayama (51.5%), Nagano (50.4%), and Toyama (49.6%). The ratio of forest land is a measure of the forested area and is influenced by the types of vegetation, climate, and land use patterns.

In the past, the forest industry has been a major contributor to the economy, providing jobs for many people. As of 1986, there were 1,766,000 people employed in forestry, representing 0.7% of the total labor force. Of these, 1,081,000 were employed in the forestry sector, while 685,000 were employed in related industries such as logging and forest product processing.

2. Area of Forests Operated

Production of timber

The amount of timber produced in Japan in 1986 was 8,010,000 cubic meters. By prefectures, Hokkaido produced the most wood with 2,800,000 cubic meters, followed by Jeju with 1,700,000 cubic meters. Manufacturing of wood products accounted for 62.4% of production, including furniture, flooring, and other wood products.

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3. Forest Management

The government has implemented various policies to manage forest resources sustainably. The Forest Law of 1993 requires that forests be managed for both economic and environmental purposes. The law mandates that forests be managed to ensure the long-term supply of wood products and to maintain biodiversity.

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4. Forest Planning

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5. Resource Conservation

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6. Conclusion

The government has implemented various policies to manage forest resources sustainably. The Forest Law of 1993 requires that forests be managed for both economic and environmental purposes. The law mandates that forests be managed to ensure the long-term supply of wood products and to maintain biodiversity.

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7. Implementation

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8. Future Outlook

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9. Summary

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