

1. NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK
2. NUMBER OF CHICKENS
3. SERICULTURE

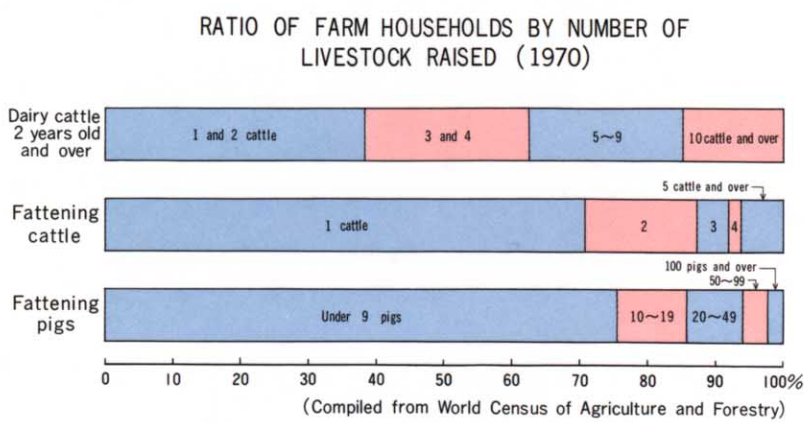
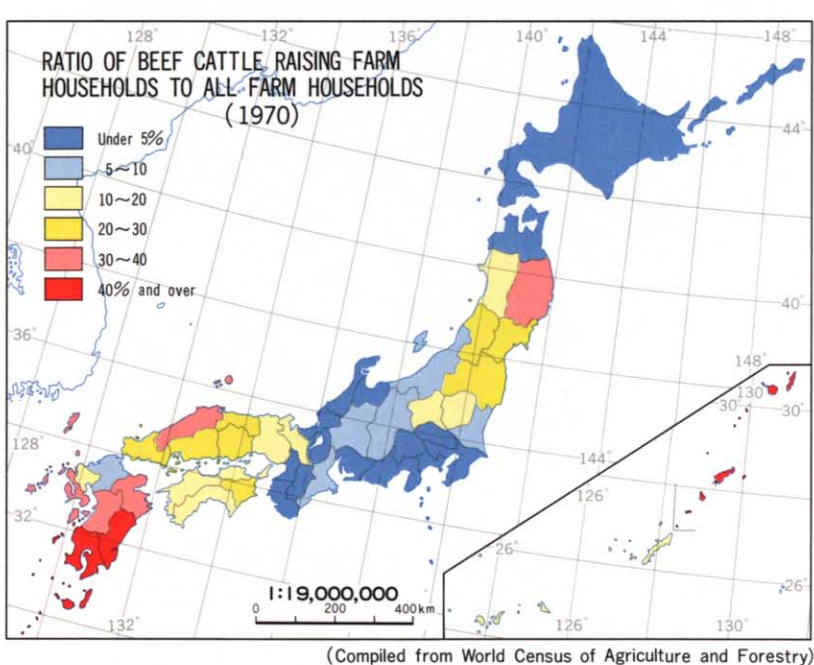
1. Number of Livestock

Dairy cattle raised in 1970 (1971 for Okinawa Prefecture) totaled 1,627,000. By prefecture, the number of dairy cattle was greatest in Hokkaidō with 449,000, followed by Iwate Prefecture with 71,000, Tiba Prefecture with 69,000, Gunma Prefecture with 67,000 and Hyōgo Prefecture with 63,000.

Farm households raising dairy cattle numbered 281,000, and the average number of dairy cattle raised was 5.8, 3.1 times more than the 1.9 registered in 1960. The percentage of dairy cattle raising farm households to all farm households stood at 5.2%. By prefecture, the percentage was highest in Hokkaidō with 22.7%. The number of dairy cattle, two years old and over, raised in 1970 was 1,113,000 which were raised by 216,000 farm households.

Beef cattle raised in 1970 (1971 for Okinawa Prefecture) totaled 1,685,000. By prefecture, the number of beef cattle raised was greatest in Kagosima Prefecture with 235,000, which was followed by Miyazaki Prefecture with 148,000, Kumamoto Prefecture with 108,000, Ōita Prefecture with 78,000, and Iwate Prefecture with 68,000.

Farm households raising beef cattle numbered 839,000, and the average number of beef cattle raised was 2.0. The percentage of beef cattle raising farm households to all farm households stood at 15.5%. By prefecture, the ratio was highest in Miyazaki Prefecture with 55.1%. Of the beef cattle raised in 1970, 41.2% were cows raised mainly to produce calves, 34.5% were cattle fattened by farm households for sale as beef cattle, 16.8% were calves



raised for sale as they were or which were to be raised for several months before sales, and 7.5% were others, including draft cattle, seed bulls and cattle for fertilizer production.

Pigs raised in 1970 (1971 for Okinawa Prefecture) totaled 4,616,000. By prefecture, the number of pigs raised in Ibaraki Prefecture was greatest with 479,000, followed by Tiba Prefecture with 256,000, Gunma Prefecture with 211,000, Hokkaidō with 205,000, and Aiti Prefecture with 203,000.

Pigs were raised by 395,000 farm households, and the average number of pigs raised was 11.7. The percentage of pig raising farm households to all farm households stood at 6.7%. By prefecture, the percentage was highest in Okinawa Prefecture with 34.4%. Of the pigs raised in 1970, 13.9% were sows, six months old and over, which were raised to give birth to piglings, 53.4% were pigs fattened by farm households for sale as pork breeds, and 32.7% were others, including piglings for sale.

Horses raised in 1970 (1971 for Okinawa Prefecture) totaled 144,000. By prefecture, the number was greatest in Hokkaidō with 99,000, accounting for 68.6% of the national total. Horses were raised by 115,000 farm households, and the average number of horses raised was 1.3. As it became a practice to refrain from using horses in cultivation and draft, there has been a drastic drop in the number of horses raised.

In addition, 21,000 sheep and 193,000 goats were raised in 1970.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The map shows the number of livestock raised by farm households. Agricultural groups other than farm households raised 24,000 dairy cattle, 16,000 beef cattle and 177,000 pigs.

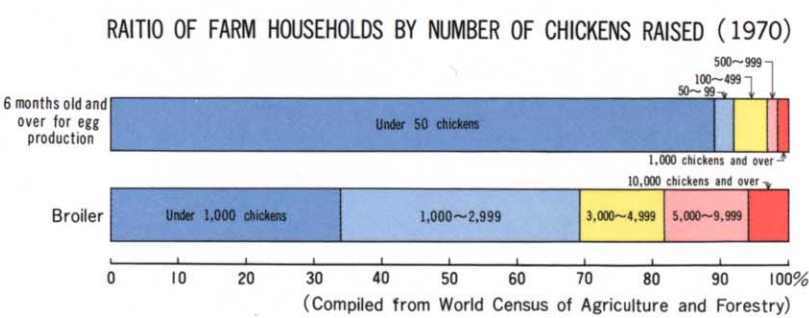
Sources

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry.
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1971 Okinawa Census of Agriculture.
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 49th Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

2. Number of Chickens

Chickens raised in 1970 (1971 for Okinawa Prefecture) totaled 143,100,000, of which 95,300,000 were chickens for egg production and 47,800,000 were broilers. By prefecture, the number of chickens raised for egg production was greatest in Aiti Prefecture with 7,970,000, followed by Hyōgo Prefecture with 3,290,000, Sizuoka and Hukuoka prefectures with 3,000,000, and Saitama Prefecture with 2,740,000. In the raising of broilers, Hyōgo Prefecture topped the list with 5,000,000 and was followed by Ibaraki Prefecture with 2,690,000, Sizuoka Prefecture with 2,510,000, Hukuoka Prefecture with 2,390,000, and Tokushima Prefecture with 2,370,000.

Chickens for egg production were raised by 1,057,000 farm households, and the average number of chickens raised was 90.2. About one-fourth of the



chickens for egg production were less than six months old, and the remaining three-fourths were more than six months old.

Broilers were raised by 16,000 farm households, and the average number of broilers raised was 2,900.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

The map shows the number of chickens raised by farm households. The number of chickens raised by agricultural groups other than farm households included 6,700,000 chickens for egg production and 14,800,000 broilers.

Sources

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry.
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1971 Okinawa Census of Agriculture.
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 49th Statistical Yearbook of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Sericulture

The volume of cocoons produced in sericulture in 1970 stood at 112,000 tons. By prefecture, the volume was greatest in Gunma Prefecture with 26,000 tons, followed by Nagano Prefecture with 14,000 tons, Yamanasi Prefecture with 12,000 tons, Saitama Prefecture with 12,000 tons and Hukushima Prefecture with 11,000 tons. There were 399,000 sericultural farm households, and the average volume of cocoons produced was 280 kg. The cultivated area of mulberries totaled 163,000 ha. By prefecture, the cultivated area in Gunma Prefecture was greatest with 31,000 ha.

As the production of raw silk staggered in spite of a rise in its demand, Japan's raw silk imports began to exceed its exports in 1966, and imports accounted for 23% of the total demand of raw silk in 1971.

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

Volume of cocoons produced: This represents the volume of cocoons inspected. Thin shelled cocoons unsuitable for general use were excluded from the volume of cocoons produced.

Source

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Statistical Tables of Sericulture Classified by Cities, Towns and Villages, 1968-70.

