

1. PRODUCTION OF TIMBER  
 2. RATIO OF ARTIFICIAL FORESTS AND AREA OF ARTIFICIAL FORESTS

1. Production of Timber

The output of timber in Japan in 1969 amounted to 34,500,000 m<sup>3</sup> (excluding that of Okinawa Prefecture). By prefecture, production was largest in Hokkaidō with 7,740,000 m<sup>3</sup>, which was followed by Iwate Prefecture with 2,190,000 m<sup>3</sup>, Miyazaki Prefecture with 1,800,000 m<sup>3</sup>, Hukusima Prefecture with 1,580,000 m<sup>3</sup> and Akita Prefecture with 1,570,000 m<sup>3</sup>. Of the output of timber, needle-leaved trees accounted for 64.2% and broad-leaved trees 35.8%. By type of forest ownership, national forest timber was 41.4%, public forest timber 8.7%, and private forest timber 49.8%.

The output of domestic timber has been decreasing from year to year. With a rise in the demand for timber, timber imports have been increasing from year to year.

The output of forest products other than timber stood at 232,000 tons for charcoal, 240,000,000 fagots for firewood, 7,210,000 bundles of bamboo (with a 0.9-m-long straw rope used for each bundle), 50.8 tons for Matutake mushrooms (*Armillaria matsudake*), 6,640 tons for dried Siitake mushrooms (*Cortinellus shiitake*), 30,900 tons for raw Siitake mushrooms, 6,460 tons for

Nameko (*Pholiota nameko*), an edible fungi, and 22,800 tons for bamboo shoots (excluding those planted in cultivated fields).

Salient Points of the Legend and Map Compilation

This map shows the production of timber in 1969. In view of the limitations imposed on the survey, the figures shown on this map are smaller than those shown in the output of raw timber based on the results of the survey of sawmills prepared for each prefecture and other surveys.

Sources

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry.
2. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Forestry Production Statistics Annual Bulletin, 1972.

2. Ratio of Artificial Forests and Area of Artificial Forests

The artificial forests in Japan (excluding Okinawa Prefecture) in 1970 totaled 7,700,000 ha. By prefecture, Hokkaidō, topped the list with 900,000 ha, followed by Nagano Prefecture with 350,000 ha., Iwate Prefecture with 300,000 ha., Kōti Prefecture with 290,000 ha., and Miyazaki Prefecture with 280,000 ha. The ratio of the area of artificial forests to the area of forests (ratio of artificial forests) stood at 31.5% for the whole country. By prefecture, the percentage was highest in Ibaraki Prefecture with 64.2%.

Of the total area of artificial forests, national forests accounted for 26%, public forests 12% and private forests 62%. By stand type, needle-leaved forests comprised 98% and broad-leaved forests 2%.

By tree species, Japanese cedars (*Cryptomeria japonica*) covered 3,550,000 ha., Japanese cypresses (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) 1,460,000 ha., Japanese red pines (*Pinus densiflora*) and Japanese black pines (*Pinus thunbergii*) 1,080,000 ha., Japanese larches (*Larix leptolepis*) and Yezo spruces (*Picea jezoensis*) 400,000 ha. By age class, the young stands, less than 10 years old, which require trimming accounted for 48%, the forests 11-30 years old 35%, and the marketable forests over 30 years 17%.

Source

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 1970 World Census of Agriculture and Forestry.









