



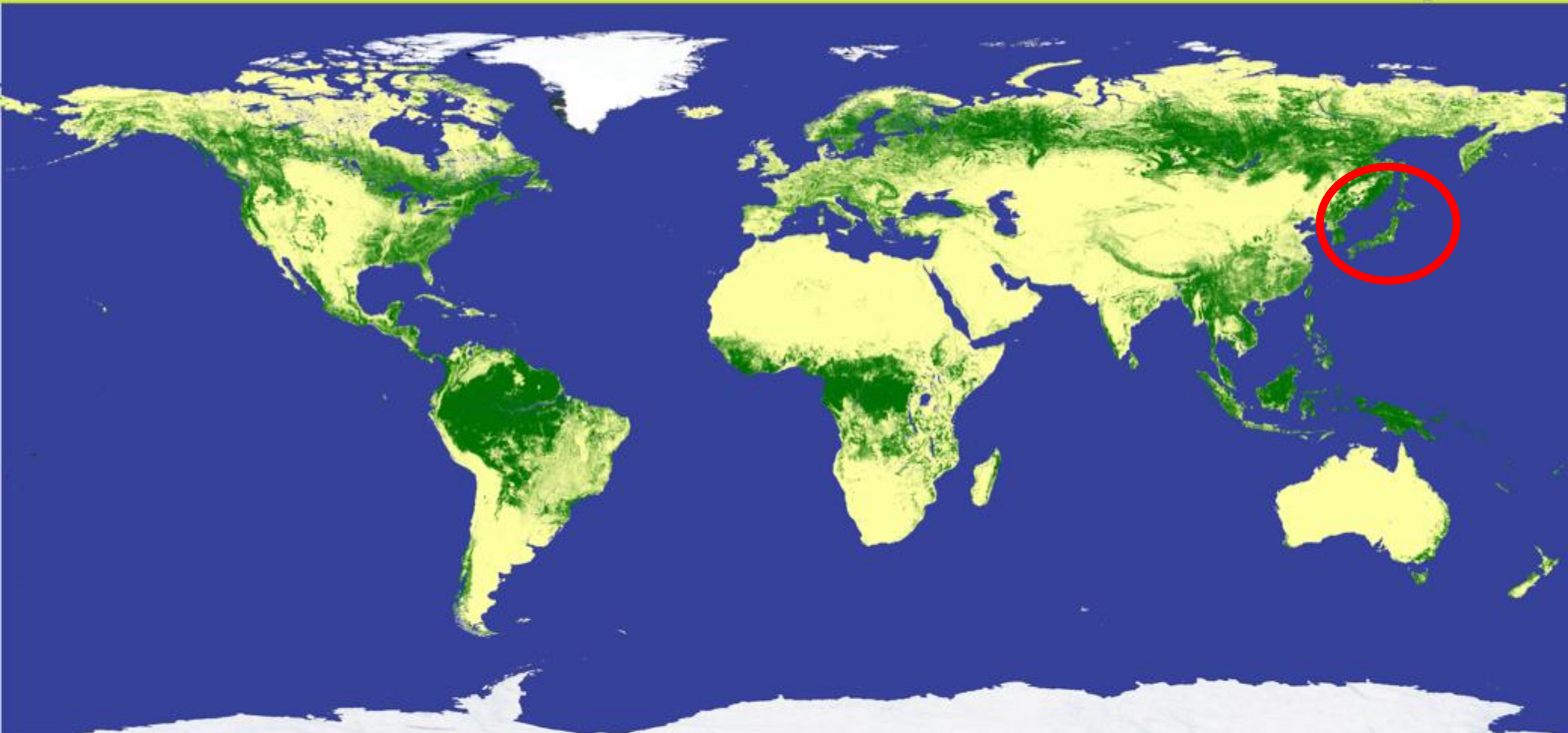
Session 1: “Revitalising local forestry and implications to the environment: How much wood can be sustainably harvested from domestic forest?”

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PALSAR 10m Global Forest/Non-Forest Map 2009



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● : Forest ● : Non-Forest ● : Water

<Yamanashi prefecture in 1950>

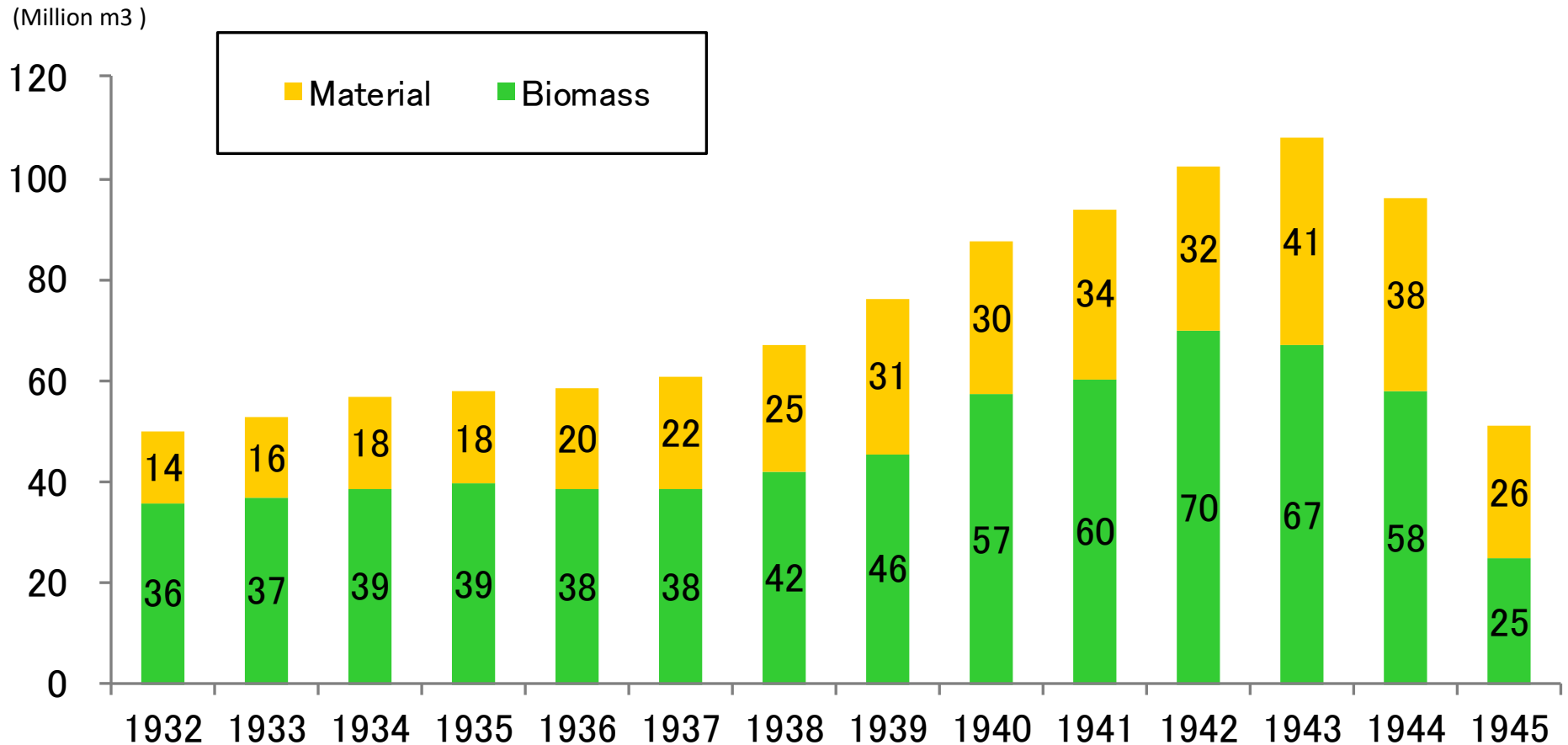


Source) Forestry Agency, Japan

Wood had been utilized for energy



< Historical trend of wood consumption >

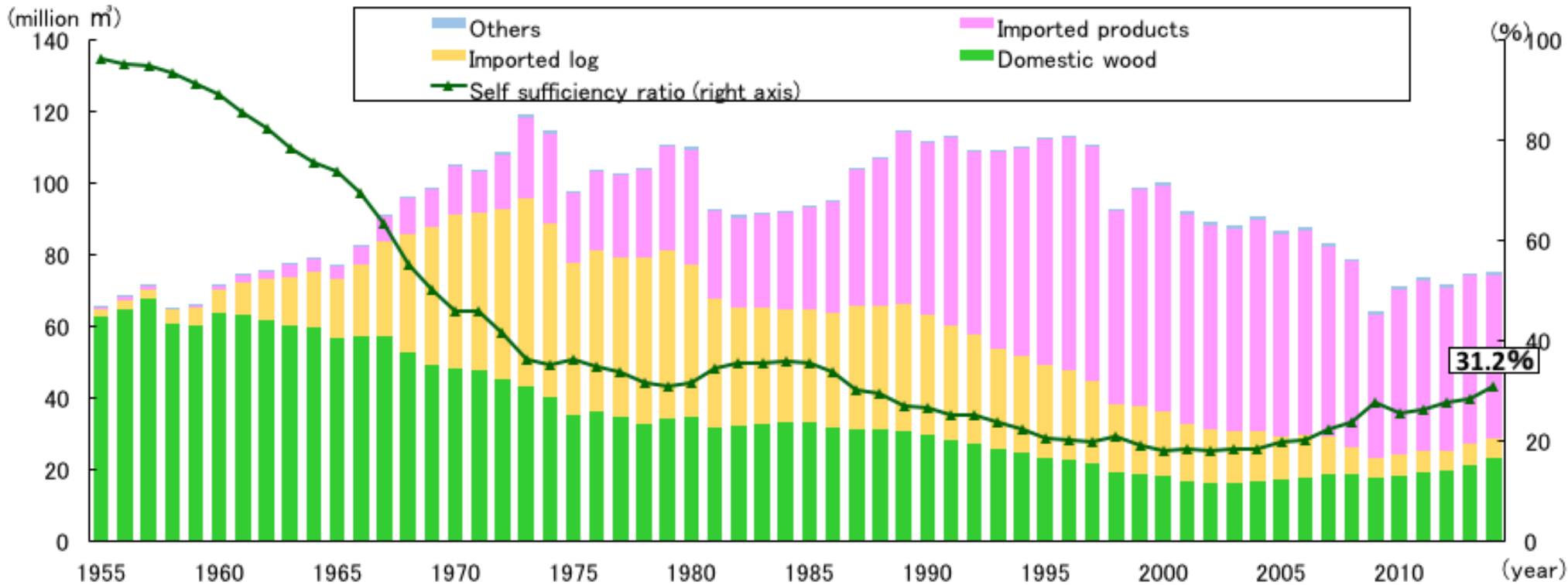


Source) Forest Agency

Historical trend of wood supply



Photo) Forestry Agency, T. Aikawa

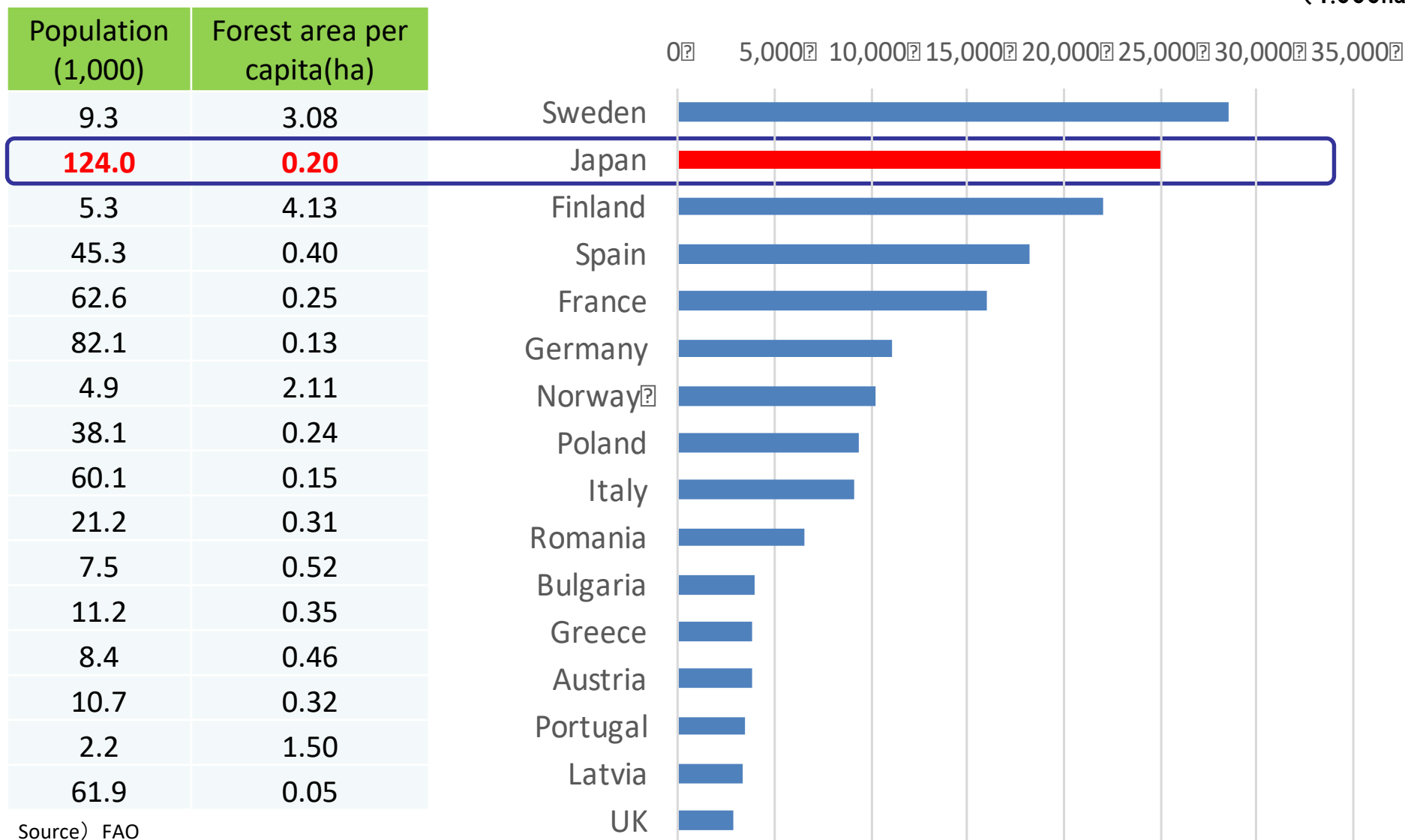


Source) Forestry Agency, Japan

Do we have enough forest resource?

<Forest area of European countries and Japan>

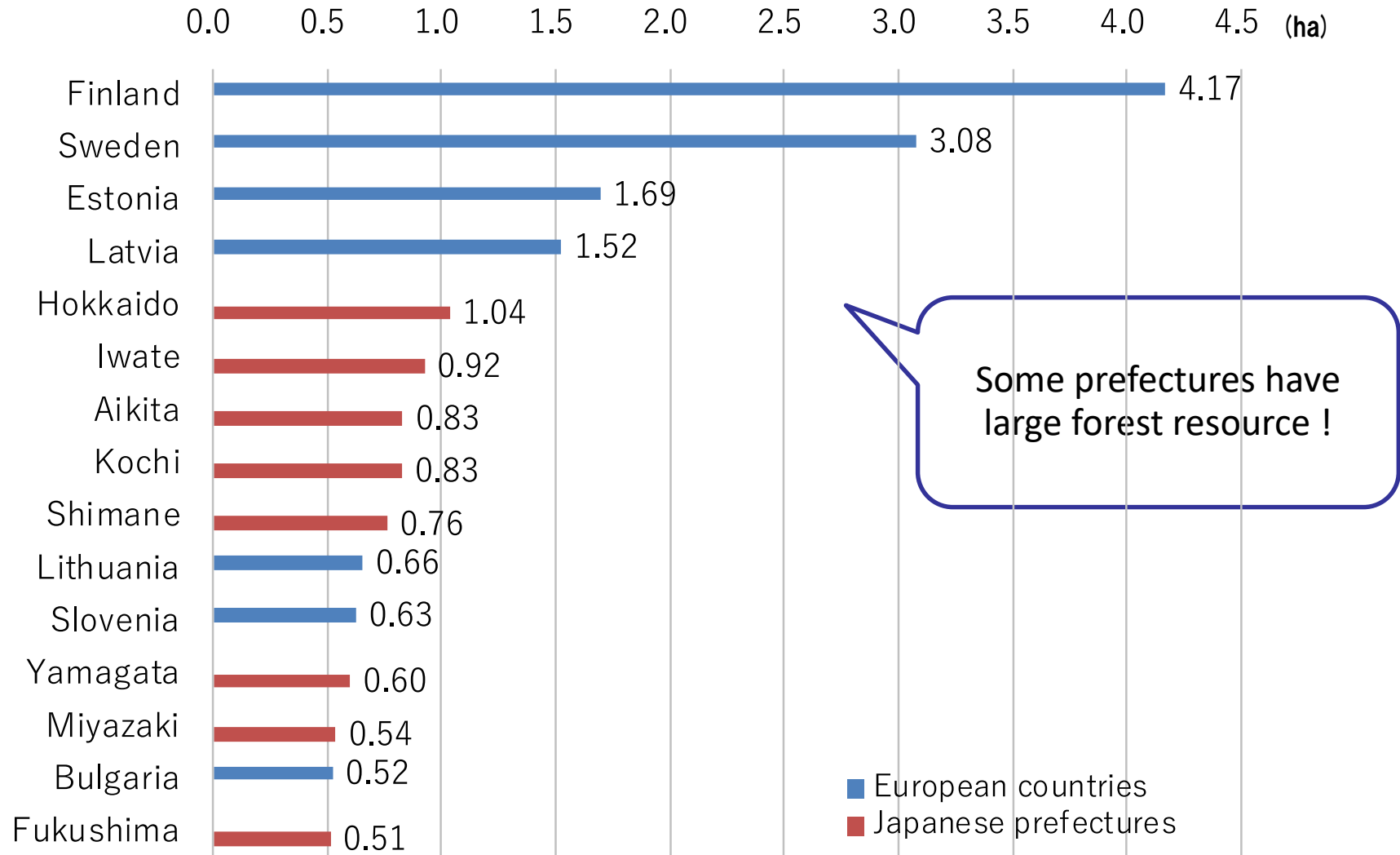
(1.000ha)



Source) FAO

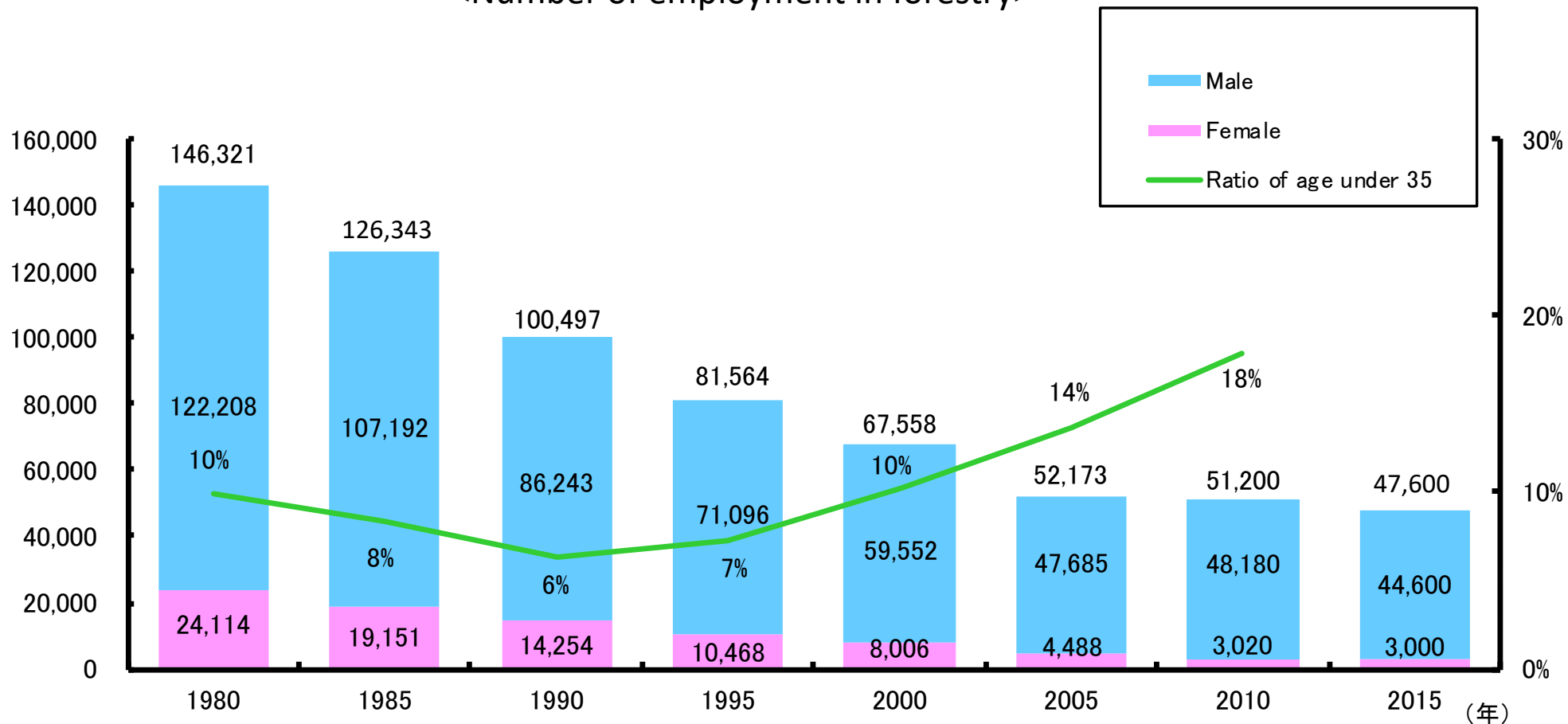
Geographical diversity

<Forest area per capita (comparison of major European countries and prefectures in Japan)>



Workforce shortage?

<Number of employment in forestry>



Source) Forestry Agency, Japan

Improving productivity is a key issue

■Session theme

- 国内森林から、どれだけの量のバイオマスを持続可能に供給可能か？
- How much woody biomass can be sustainably harvested from domestic forests?

■Key questions

- 日本は、1960年代のレベルまで伐採量を戻すことは可能か？ (Can Japan regain its forest productivity as in the 60s?)
- 森林と景観レベルでの持続性に対する影響は何か？ (What are the implications to the sustainability of forest and landscape then?)

■Key words

- 蓄積量、伐採量（面積）、伐採方法（間伐・皆伐）、歩留まり（枝葉の利用）、皆伐・枝葉の持ち出しの影響、生産性の向上、人材の確保、地域との合意形成
- growing stock, harvest amount (area), harvesting method (thinning, clear-cutting), recovery rate (utilization of branch top), improving productivity, human resource, consensus building with local stakeholders