Did you know?
National forests belong to everyone.
The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office is responsible
to take care of these precious forests.
Hokkaido is one of Japan’s leading forestlands, with forests accounting for 22% of the total forestlands of Japan. Hokkaido’s National forests account for over 50% of the total forestlands of Hokkaido, which include Mt. Daisetsu, the Hidaka Mountains and other major mountain ranges, creating one of the richest ecosystems in Hokkaido. Hokkaido’s National forests are comprised of coniferous trees (Sakhalin fir and Sakhalin spruce) and broad-leaved trees (Japanese oak, birch and Painted maple), providing seasonally changing views.

Forests have various functions such as providing timbers, conserving national land and water resources, absorbing and storing carbon dioxide (a cause of global warming) and providing habitats for wildlife and recreational areas for people. Forests represent valuable assets for us human beings.

Legend
- National forest
- Prefectural forest
- University experimental forest

Hokkaido Regional Forest Office
- Soya District Forest Office
- Rumoi Hokubu District Forest Office
- Kamikawa Hokubu District Forest Office
- Nishimombetsu Branch Office
- Abashiri Seibu District Forest Office
- Abashiri Chubu District Forest Office
- Konsen Tobu District Forest Office
- Konsen Seibu District Forest Office
- Koshirou Wetland Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center
- Abashiri Nambu District Forest Office
- Abashiri Chubu District Forest Office
- Konsen Tobu District Forest Office
- Konsen Seibu District Forest Office
- Kushiro Wetland Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center
- Tokachi Tobu District Forest Office
- Tokachi Seibu District Forest Office
- Obihiro Satellite Office
- Asahikawa Satellite Office
- Kitasorachi Branch Office
- Kamikawa Chubu District Forest Office
- Kamikawa Hokubu District Forest Office
- Tokachi Seibu District Forest Office
- Oshima District Forest Office
- Ishikari District Forest Office
- Ishikari Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center
- Shiribeshi District Forest Office
- Hidaka Hokubu District Forest Office
- Hidaka Hokubu District Forest Office
- Hidaka Nambu District Forest Office
- Oshima District Forest Office
- Tahokoda Satellite Office
- Kitamori, Onuma Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center
- Sorachi District Forest Office
- Shiretoko Forest Ecosystem Conservation Center
- Hiyama District Forest Office
- Kitami Satellite Office
- Kitami Satellite Office
- Konsen Seibu District Forest Office
- Kussharo Wetland Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center
- Hiyama District Forest Office
- Kitamori, Onuma Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center
- Hiyama District Forest Office
- Kitamori, Onuma Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center
- Hiyama District Forest Office
- Kitamori, Onuma Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center
- Hiyama District Forest Office
- Kitamori, Onuma Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center

Forest area by ownership in Hokkaido
- Private forest 1.54 million ha 28%
- Communal and private forest 2.48 million ha 45%
- Municipal forest 0.33 million ha 6%

National forest area by forest type in Hokkaido
- National forest 3.04 million ha 55%
- Prefectural forest 0.61 million ha 11%
- Artificial forest 0.66 million ha 12%
- Natural forest 2.38 million ha 43%

*1 The area of the northern territories is not included in forest area.
*2 Natural forest area includes non-forested area.
Classification of National Forests

Forests have multiple functional roles, including landslide prevention, prevention of global warming, watershed conservation, biodiversity conservation and timber production.

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office classifies National forests into four of five types depending on their main functions to conduct appropriate managements.

- **Landslide prevention type**
  - Focus on the function of mitigating landslides and other disasters
  - 0.56 million ha
  - 18.3%
  - Disaster control facilities of Mt. Usu (Date)
  - [Shiribeshi District Forest Office]

- **Nature conservation type**
  - Focus on the function of nature conservation, including the conservation of forest ecosystems and wildlife preservation.
  - 0.63 million ha
  - 20.6%
  - Mt. Poroshiri-dake (Biratori)
  - [Hidaka Hokubu District Forest Office]

- **Recreational use type**
  - Focus on the function of promoting recreation and other forms of interaction with forests.
  - 0.23 million ha
  - 7.4%
  - Poroto Recreation Forest (Shiraori)
  - [Iburi Tobu District Forest Office]

- **Water resource conservation type**
  - Focus on the functions of storing water resources and supplying high-quality water.
  - 1.65 million ha
  - 53.7%
  - Jozankei (Sapporo)
  - [Ishikari District Forest Office]

- **Comfortable environment type**
  - Focus on the functions of purifying air and reducing noise.
  - (Hokkaido has no forests of this type)

- **National forest area**
  - 3.07 million ha
  - *Non-forested area is included*

Managements to Fulfill Multiple Functional Roles

In order to maintain the multiple functional roles of forests, forests need to be properly managed and conserved through thinning and replanting.

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office performs thinning and other conservation works for proper management of the four forest types. Based on these operations, it systematically produces timber and secures a stable supply of domestic timber to expand wood demand.
In line with the Forest Act, the Nation-wide Forest Plan, and the National Forest Management Fundamental Plan, the Hokkaido Regional Forest Office formulates National Forest Plans by region, National Forest Management Plans by region and National Forest Management Implementation Plans for 13 watershed zones in Hokkaido.

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office listens to the views from local residents, reexamines its plans in light of those views, and revise/improve them as necessary.

### Forest Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Forest Planning System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nation-wide Forest Plan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a nation-wide plan of forest management and conservation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Forest Plan by region</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Forest Management Law</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Forest Management Fundamental Plan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Forest Management Plans by region</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Forest Management Implementation Plans</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Creation of Diverse Healthy Forests

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office works on the creation of a range of forests, such as multi-storied types with various trees in terms of age, species and height, and mixed forests of coniferous and broad-leaved trees.
Realization of Safe Living

Conservation Forests

Under the Forest Law, forests providing particularly important public benefits, including securing water resources and preventing disasters, are designated as “conservation forests.” In the “conservation forests,” general forest management is allowed with specific limitations for each type of conservation forest.

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office has designated 93% of National forests in the prefecture as “conservation forests,” and has created a safe environment for local people by improving the forests and establishing disaster control facilities.

### Types of Conservation Forests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headwater conservation forest</td>
<td>2,238,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil run-off prevention forest</td>
<td>521,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslide prevention forest</td>
<td>11,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shifting-sand prevention forest</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windbreak forest</td>
<td>17,940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tidal wave and salty-wind prevention forest</td>
<td>1,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought prevention forest</td>
<td>28,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fog inflow prevention forest</td>
<td>8,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow avalanche prevention forest</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock fall prevention forest</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish-breeding forest</td>
<td>3,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation landmark forest</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health forest</td>
<td>119,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenic site conservation forest</td>
<td>3,984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Some forests have received multiple designations)

### Headwater conservation forest

This forest has the function of storing rain water and alleviating damage from floods and drought.

Chuwa Reservoir (Wassamu)
[Kamikawa Hokubu District Forest Office]

### Windbreak forest

This forest has the function of protecting fields and houses against strong winds.

National forest in Bekkai
[Konsen Seibu District Forest Office]

### Forest Conservation Project

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office implements “forest conservation projects” in areas that have been affected by disasters caused by earthquake or heavy rainstorm. The early restoration and appropriate maintenance of forests help fulfill the landslide prevention function of forests, and ensure the safety in the areas.

[Nokanan Forest Conservation Project (National forest in Ashibetsu)]
[Sorachi District Forest Office]
Forest Reserves

Forest reserve system was established as an original protection system by Forestry Agency in 1915, to conserve primeval forest ecosystems, wildlife and genetic resources.

In Hokkaido, particularly important National forests such as the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Site and habitats of endangered species are designated as “Forest Reserves” and appropriately maintained and protected by the Hokkaido Regional Forest Office.

Status of Forest Reserves (as of April 1, 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Forest Reserves</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Area (hectare)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forest Ecosystem Reserve</td>
<td>Shiretoko, Sukki River Headwaters in the Kariba Mountains, Mt. Daisetsu, Hidaka Mountains, Mt. Izari-dake Area</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>275,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Reserve for Biologic Genetic Resources</td>
<td>Rishiri- Rebun, Tokachi River Headwaters, Western Hidaka Mountains, Eastern Hidaka Mountains</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Reserve for Forest Tree Genetic Resources</td>
<td>Hokkaido Sakhalin Fir No.19, Asahikawa Sakhalin Spruce No.2, Kitami White Oak No.27, Obihiro White Sakhalin Spruce No.11, Hakodate Beech No.4, etc.</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>2,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Reserve for the Conservation of Plant Community</td>
<td>Mt. Yubari-dake Alpine Flora Reserve, Mt. Daisetsu Primeval Forest Reserve, Rebun Lady’s Slippers Community Reserve, Sakai tsutsuji (Rhododendron parvifolium) Reserve, Utasai Plant Community Reserve, etc.</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>25,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Animal Habitat Reserve</td>
<td>Blakiston’s Fish Owl Habitat Reserve, Bekanbeushi Japanese Crane Habitat Reserve, Umenae Steller’s Sea Eagle and White-tailed Eagle Habitat Reserve, Lake Kussharo Reserve, etc.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Geography and Geology Reserve</td>
<td>Oshunkoshu Basalt Columnar Joint Reserve, Shirataki Rhyolite Granule Reserve, etc.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Reserve for Local Community</td>
<td>Wild Bird Rainbow Forest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>225</td>
<td>361,839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reban Atsumoriso (Rebun Lady’s Slipper) (left) and Hotei Atsumoriso (Hotei Lady’s Slipper) (right), both of which are designated as an endangered species by the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Yupari Kozakura (*Primula yuparensis*), an indigenous species of Mt. Yubari-dake.

Habitat of Sakai Tsutsuji (*Rhododendron parvifolium*), designated as a Natural treasure.

Blakiston’s fish owl, designated as an endangered species by the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Shiretoko Sumire (*Viola kitamiana*), regarded as an indigenous species of Shiretoko.

Wakamatsu Forest Reserve for the Conservation of Plant Community (Sakhalin fir, broad-leaved tree) (Setana).

Headwater of the Tokachi River Forest Reserve for Biologic Genetic Resources (Shintoku).

Mt. Rausu-dake in Shiretoko Forest Ecosystem Reserve (Shari, Rausu).

Asahikawa Sakhalin Spruce No.24 Forest Reserve for Forest Tree Genetic Resources (Hiroo).

Asahikawa Sakhalin Spruce No.24 Forest Reserve for Forest Tree Genetic Resources (Hiroo) [Tokachi Seibu District Forest Office]
Hokkaido’s National forests provide the habitat for the Black Woodpecker, which is designated as a natural treasure and an endangered species in the Red Data Book. The forests also serve as the habitat for Blakiston’s fish owls and Mountain hawk eagles, both of which are designated as an endangered species by the Act on Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

To form habitat networks and provide migration pathways for such wildlife, the Hokkaido Regional Forest Office designate National forests, which connect Forest Reserves, as “Green Corridors,” and managed to expand habitats for wildlife and secure genetic diversity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Connected forest reserves</th>
<th>Area (hectare)</th>
<th>Length (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shiretoko Peninsula</td>
<td>Shiretoko Forest Ecosystem Reserve&lt;br&gt;Mt. Unabetsu-dake Forest Reserve for the Conservation of Plant Community&lt;br&gt;Mt. Shari-dake Forest Reserve for the Conservation of Plant Community</td>
<td>12,397</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisetsu-Hidaka</td>
<td>Mt. Daisetsu Forest Ecosystem Reserve&lt;br&gt;Hidaka Mountains Forest Ecosystem Reserve</td>
<td>17,368</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shikotsu-Muine</td>
<td>Mt. Izari-dake Area Forest Ecosystem Reserve&lt;br&gt;Sukki River Headwaters Forest Ecosystem Reserve in the Kariba Mountains</td>
<td>7,051</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,816</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office deploys “Green Support Staff: GSS” in popular National forest areas such as the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Site and the Mt. Daisetsu to patrol the areas at risk for environmental destruction, collect garbage, and maintain hiking trails and signs.
The four Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Centers in Hokkaido conduct various activities such as reforestation programs and forest environmental education in cooperation with NPOs that are engaged in the nature restoration and the conservation of biodiversity.

**Ishikari Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center**

Nature restoration is conducted in Nopporo Prefectural Nature Park toward the untouched primary forest 100 ago.

**Area**

Around Sapporo

“Forestry School” Nopporo Prefectural Natural Park (Ebetsu, Kitahiroshima)

**Tokoro River Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center**

Nature restoration is conducted in the Okhotsk Forest, which is located in the middle basin of the Tokoro River, in collaboration with local parties.

**Area**

Tokoro River Basin

“Children Expedition” Okhotsk Forest (Kitami, Abashiri)

**Kushiro Wetland Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center**

Afforestation is promoted in open or sparse National forest areas in the upper reaches of the Kushiro Wetland.

**Area**

Upper reach of Kushiro Wetland

“Raibetsu Acorn Crub” Raibetsu area (Shibecha)

**Mt. Komaga-take, Onuma Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center**

Nature restoration is conducted around Onuma by local tree species to restore the vegetation.

**Area**

Hakodate Mt. Komaga-take Onuma

“Tree Doctor” Certification Meeting Onuma (Nanae)

**Shiretoko Forest Ecosystem Conservation Center**

The Shiretoko Forest Ecosystem Conservation Center conducts monitoring surveys, conservation of the ecosystems and implements restoration projects to promote the conservation and appropriate usage of precious forest ecosystems in the Shiretoko area including the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Site.
The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office is designating National forests with spectacular landscape suitable for recreational activities (e.g., camping, skiing and hiking) as “Recreational Forests” for public enjoyment.

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office also provides access to the National forests for the activities of various organizations, such as “Forests for Students,” and “Forests for Voluntary Groups,” to satisfy the various expectations of people in society.

### Recreational Forests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Major sites</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Area (hectare)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recreation Forests</td>
<td>Shikaribetsu (Shikaoi, Kamishihoro, Shihoro), Poroto (Shiraio), Niseko-Shinshen Marsh (Kyowa, Kutchan)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25.4 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Study Forests</td>
<td>Mt. Kunimi (Otofuke, Memuro), Hidaka Natural Forest (Hidaka)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9.4 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenic Forests</td>
<td>Kanokozawa (Oketo), Lake Chobushi (Nemuro), Bihoro Pass (Bihoro)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>121.3 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sightseeing Forests</td>
<td>Souunkyo (Kamikawa), Poropinai (Chitose)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.4 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Sports Areas</td>
<td>Sapporo Kokusai Skiing Resort (Sapporo, Otaru), Furano Snow Resort (Furano), Lake Akan (Kushiro)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12.6 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests for Woodland Sports</td>
<td>Shiretoko (Shari), Mt. Tengu-dake (Engaru)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.7 thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>248</td>
<td>180.9 thousand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agreements of “Forests for People”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Outline</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forests for Students</td>
<td>These are National forests where students can engage in hands-on and learning activities based on arrangements between District Forest Offices and schools, local governments, NPOs, etc.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests for Voluntary Groups</td>
<td>These are National forests for voluntary afforestation and activities such as forest environmental education and nature observation class based on arrangements between District Forest Offices and local governments, forest volunteer groups, etc.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests for Corporations</td>
<td>These are National forests for tree-planting, treatments and other forest development activities promoting the fulfillment of corporate social responsibility (CSR) based on arrangements between District Forest Offices and companies, NPOs and other private organizations.</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests for Diverse Activities</td>
<td>These are National forests for activities relating to forest patrol, cutting the grass on walkways, beautification activities and other forest conservation work based on arrangements between District Forest Offices and private organizations.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model Projects</td>
<td>These are National forests in which a wide range of organizations such as local residents and related NPOs cooperatively participate in the management of National forests based on arrangements with District Forest Offices.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests for Wood Culture</td>
<td>These are National forests for forest management and conservation activities to grow long, large-diameter woods necessary for the repair or restoration of historical wooden buildings, as well as wood materials for handicrafts and traditional festivals requiring the use of specific trees.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contribution to Regional Development by Wood Supply

Stable Wood Supply and Promotion of Wood Use

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office contributes to development of regional industries and the welfare of rural communities by systematically and dependably supplying wood from thinning and other forest managements.

So far, most of “unused thinned wood,” a by-product of timber production, has been left in the forest. The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office promotes utilization of this “unused thinned wood” to energy production using woody biomass.

Row-thinning using high-performance forestry machinery
(National forest in Ashoro)
[Tokachi Tobu District Forest Office]

Loading of “unused thinned wood”
(National forest in Sapporo)
[Ishikari District Forest Office]

Wood Production Using Low Cost Forest Practice System

To build an efficient low cost forest practice system using high performance forestry machinery, the Hokkaido Regional Forest Office promotes the development of the forestry road system based on a combination of three types of forest road: the “forest road” for general vehicles, the “forestry exclusive road” for trucks with ten ton loads, and the “forestry operation road” for forestry machinery.

Construction of a “forestry operation road” for forestry machinery such as forwarders
(National forest in Shibetsu-shi)
[Kamikawa Hokubu District Forest Office]

“Forestry exclusive road” for 10-t trucks
(National forest in Otara)
[Ishikari District Forest Office]

Forestry Technology Development and Support Center

The Forestry Technology Development and Support Center makes efforts to develop methods for regenerating natural forests and Japanese larch trees, and thinning artificial Sakhalin fir forests using high-performance forestry machinery. It also focuses on energy-saving afforestation using container seedlings and low-cost forestry road system construction technology. Other activities include the diffusion of these technologies by hosting visitors and trainees.

Development of efficient regeneration technology to support tree growth in areas covered by bamboo bush.

Development of a natural regeneration method to reduce the costs of re-afforestation after logging in artificial Japanese larch forests.

Development of a method to construct forestry road system that supports an effective forest practice system.
Cooperation with the Communal and Private Forests

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office has exchanged “Memorandum on Forest and Forestry in Hokkaido” with the Hokkaido Government to promote cooperative management of communal, private and National forests.

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office has been promoting active forest management, the coordinated shipment of timber and the development of the forest road system in cooperation with the communal and private forest sector through the designation of “cooperative forest management areas.”

Technological Development and Diffusion

To improve the efficiency of forest planting and management, The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office works on the development and diffusion of new technologies such as low cost afforestation by using seedlings growing in containers and efficient forest survey by using aerial laser measurement.

Legend
- National forest
- Municipal forest
- Water conservation forest of the Center for Forestry and Agriculture Development
- Road network

Yobetsu Cooperative Forest Management Area (Shakotan) [Ishikari District Forest Office]
Wildlife Control in Collaboration with Local Municipalities

As for damages caused by forest wildlife, the browsing damages by Ezo Deer have become serious in recent years.

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office makes various efforts to reduce the damages and harmful effects by the Ezo Deer, including a survey of the effects on forest ecosystems, snow removal on forest roads to support efficient capture by hunters, and collaborative capturing with local municipalities.

Human Resource Development

It is now very important to nurture people who can protect and grow forests.

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office trains its employees as technical experts to support local government and local forest management.

The Hokkaido Regional Forest Office also offers training fields to support human resource development for communal and private forests.

Organization of the Hokkaido Regional Forest Office

Hokkaido Regional Forest Office

Asahikawa Satellite Office (Asahikawa) Tel.0166-62-6738
Kitami Satellite Office (Kitami) Tel.0157-23-1215
Obihiro Satellite Office (Obihiro) Tel.0155-24-6111
Hakodate Satellite Office (Hakodate) Tel.0138-51-8110
Shiretoko Forest Ecosystem Conservation Center (Shari) Tel.0152-24-3466
Forestry Technology Development and Support Center (Shibetsu-shi) Tel.0165-23-2961
Ishikari Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center (Sapporo) Tel.011-533-6741
Tokoro River Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center (Kitami) Tel.0157-23-2960
Kushiro Wetland Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center (Kushiro) Tel.0154-44-0533
Mt. Komaga-take, Onuma Forest Environmental Education Facilitation Center (Hakodate) Tel.0138-51-0381

Hokkaido Regional Forest Office Administration and Policy Planning Department Policy Planning Division 7-70, Miyonomori 3-jo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, 064-8537 Tel. 011-622-5228 Fax. 011-622-5194 Website: http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/hokkaido/

Hokkaido Regional Forest Office, March, 2014