

KODAIJIYAMA NATIONAL FOREST

1. Overview

- Land Area : 75.25 ha
- Regulations : “Landscape conservation forest” (Forest Law), “landscape conservation zone” (Urban Area Planning Law), “historical landscape preservation zone” (Historical City Preservation Law), “wildlife sanctuary” (Wildlife Protection Law)
- Functional Type: Forest and Human Co-existence Type, also designated as “Recreational Forest” and “Forest for World Cultural Heritage”

2. Characteristics

- (1) Former temple and shrine forest, transferred to the Government during the Meiji-Revolution in 1870s.
- (2) Many famous temples and shrines located at the foot of the NF.
- (3) Part of historical landscape viewed from the center of Kyoto city.
- (4) Observation point of Kyoto city.

3. History

Edo-era	Managed by temples and shrines. <i>Akamatsu</i> forest due to intensive local use.
1871	Temple and shrine forests transferred to the new Meiji Government. Local use prohibited.
1900s	Various legal regulations (prohibition of logging) imposed with the development of forest policy systems. Natural succession began to progress from <i>akamatsu</i> forest to <i>shii</i> forest.
1934	Serious damage by “ <i>Muroto</i> typhoon” (65,000 trees, 11,000 m ³).
1960s	Decline of <i>akamatsu</i> due to pinewood nematode. <i>Shii</i> dominated.
2005	Serious damage of <i>shii</i> by <i>Platypus quercivorus</i> .

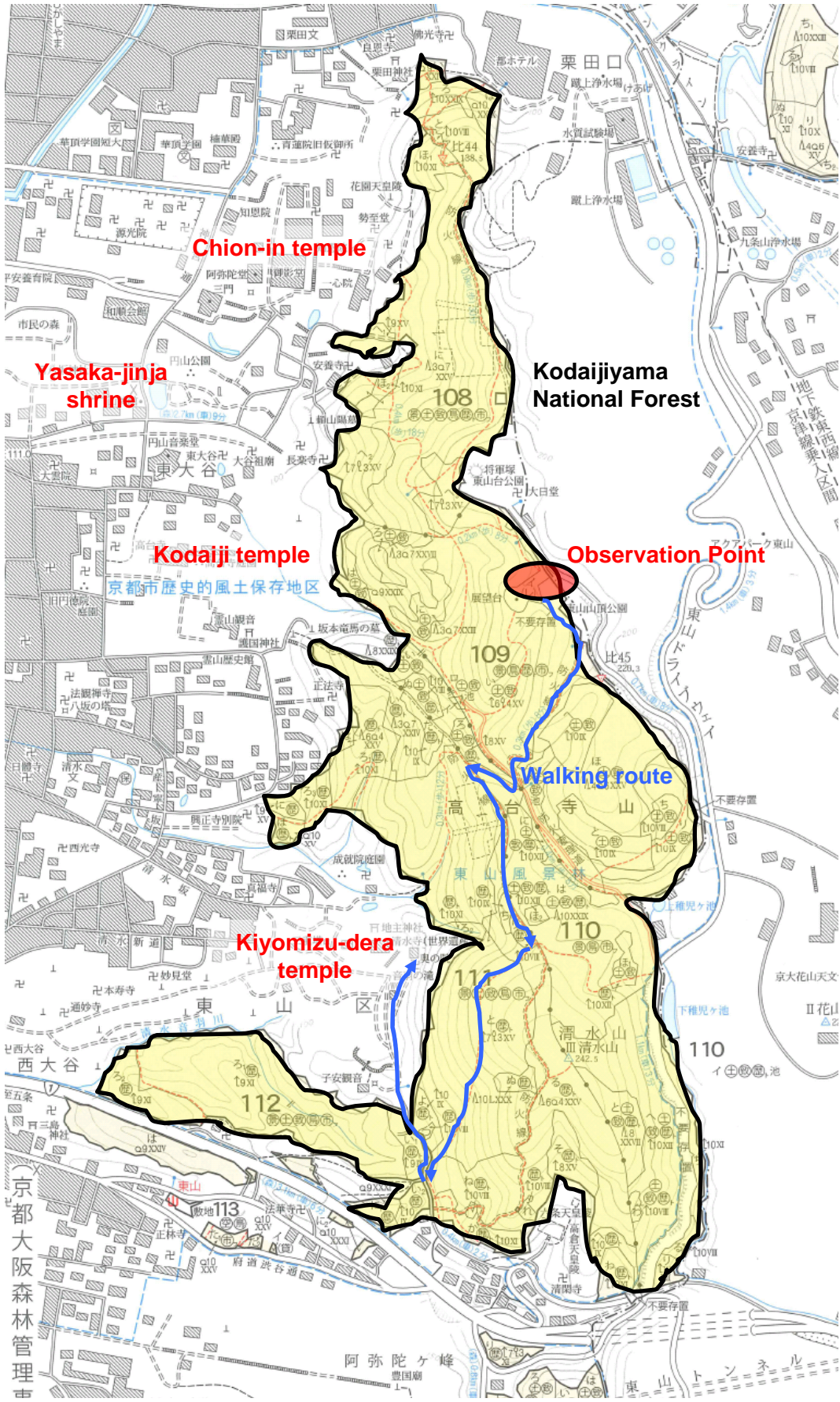
4. Current situation

- Dominated by *shii* (*Castanopsis cuspidata*), partly planted with *hinoki*.

5. Challenges

- Coordination among stakeholders, including temples and shrines.
- Discussion of the direction of forest management from the perspective of landscape conservation and biological diversity.
- Realization of National Forest as “Forests for the People”. (END)

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Damage of National Forest by Muroto Typhoon in 1934



Wind-blown trees by the Muroto typhoon on September 21, 1934. Hinoki trees were most severely damaged.

Photo on September 24, 1934

Source: Fuugaiboku-seiri-jikkyo (Higashiyama Restoration Office, 1934)

Domination of *shii* spp. in Kodaijiyama National Forest



図-1 東山中央部における昭和初期のシイ林の広がり
(黒い部分は国有林内のシイ林, 斑状の部分は推測した国有林外のシイ林)

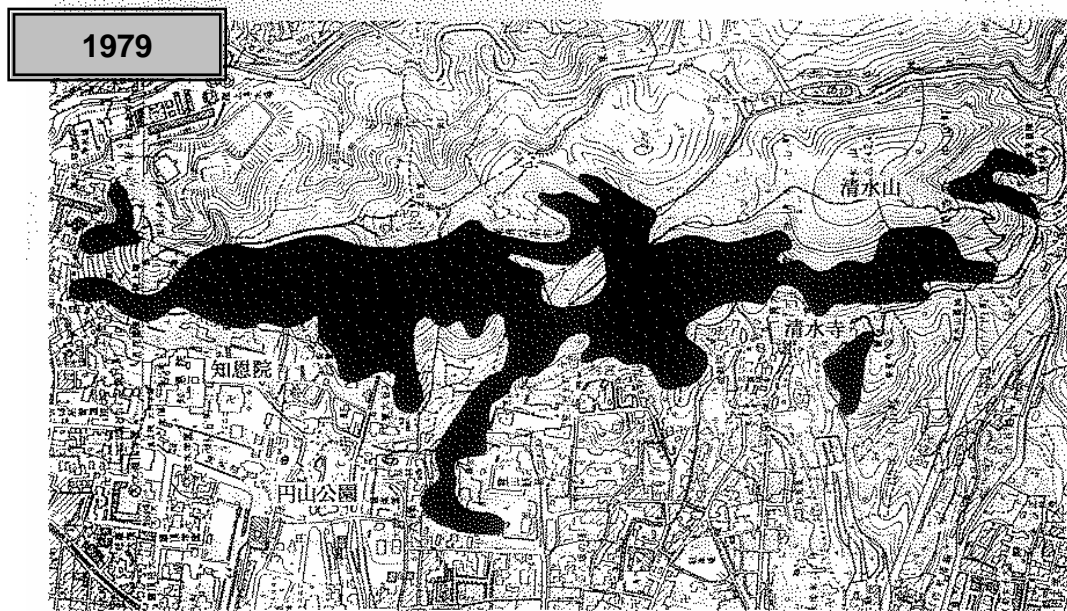


図-2 東山中央部における昭和54年(1979)のシイ林の広がり