Forestry

In the Chou-ii the Ta-ssu-tu established a method to the land in each area (以土宜之法) divided up all things with names in accordance with the characteristics of 12 regions. He would examine (相) the house sites of the people and they would (so that they would) know the benefits or harms (in building their homes on a certain site). Thus (by this means) he caused the people to prosper (multiply), the birds and beasts to proliferate, and the grasses and trees to be cultivated, and for people to devote their labors to agriculture (任地事). He distinguished the things of the 12 areas and made known their varities and with this taught (people) sowing and reaping (稼穑: farming), and forestry (樹藝).

(The Chou-ii) also says: The Ta-ssu-tu established occupations for the (different areas of) pang, kuo, tu, and pi in order to raise all the people (to a higher level of accomplishment). The first of these (tasks, jobs) was called farming (稼穑); the second was called forestry (樹藝). (Note: Shu means to plant, and i means to plant.) The Book of Poetry says: (In the Chou-ii) in the Tai-shih section it says that houses without any growth around them had (to pay) the li-pu (里布) (tax). (Note: Having no growth means that no mulberry or flax trees were planted and they were punished by having to pay the taxes levied on 1 li or 25 families.)

Ssu-ma Ch'ien says: On dry land you raise 200 hooves of horses 3 (50 horses), 1,000 hooves or horns of oxen (167 oxen, says Kim, 549), 1,000 feet of sheep (250 sheep), In the marshlands (you raise) 1,000 hooves of pigs (250). In the water you catch 1,000 shih (piculs) of fish. On the mountains you collect 1,000 chang of wood.
Forestry -39- (2) P'an'gye surok, chŏnge hurok, kosŏl, sang

the An-i area?
In the peaceful towns (安邑), you plant 1,000 jujube trees (%
In the Yen and Ch'in (撫秦) areas you plant 1,000 chestnut trees (栗).
In the Shu-han (蜀漢) and Chiang-ling (江陵) areas you plant 1,000
orange trees (橘). In Huai-pei and ch'ang-shan (淮北山) and on south
in the area between the Yellow and Ch'i (清) rivers, you plant 1,000 reeds
(荻); in the Ch'en and Hsia (陳夏) regions you plant
1,000 xinm ŭ mou of varnish trees (漆); in Ch'i and Lu you plant
1,000 mou of mulberry and hemp; in the Wei river (渭川) area (Shensi)
you plant 1,000 mou of bamboo. This will provide the wherewithal for the
people to become rich.

(P'an'gye) notes that: in the Koryŏ dynasty during the reign of Sŏngjong
(成宗), he ordered the chu-hyŏn (prefectures and
districts) in all provinces to plant mulberry, chestnut, varnish, and
paper mulberry trees (桑織) on land that was not being
used for cultivation, in accordance with the quality of the land, and he
encouraged the people to plant trees. Also in Injong (仁宗)'s reign, he
ordered the people to plant mulberry trees in accordance with the season.
He also had them plant varnish, paper, chestnut, pine, pear, and date fruit
trees in accordance with the seas in order to increase the profits therefrom.
This was an order that was made in conformity with ancient systems.

(The above section deals with forestry).