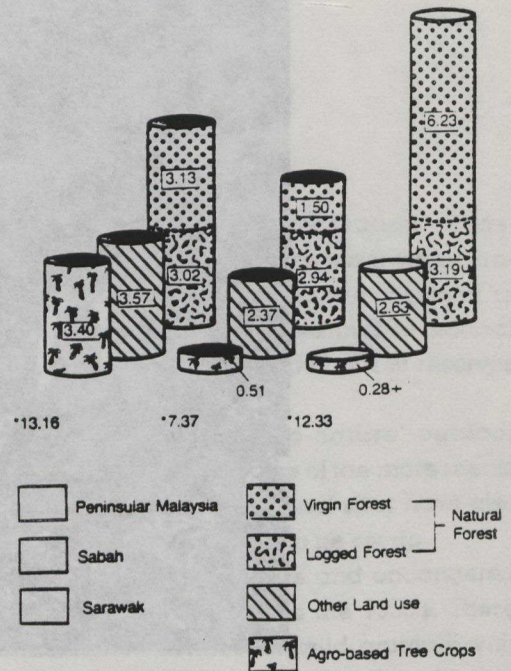


Stateland Forest will be available for conversion to industrial, agricultural and other economic uses. Under the Fifth Malaysia Plan (1986-1990), a total of 195,000 ha will be converted to agriculture to meet the needs of the landless and to provide gainful employment for the country's growing labour force. Much of the land set aside for agricultural conversion has been planted with rubber, oil palm, coconut and cocoa. Plantations of these crops are similar to reafforested land. Increasingly, these crops can be looked upon as alternative sources of wood supplies. Rubberwood is a case in point. In recent years, it has emerged as a popular timber species for furniture and is providing a renewable resource to complement wood from natural forests.

Table IV: Land Use Distribution in Malaysia 1988 (million ha)



Some 40,000 ha and 50,000 ha of plantation forests have been established in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah respectively.
 + Exclude secondary forests in shifting cultivated areas
 * Total land area



Oil-palm plantation, another important tree crop of Malaysia.