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**A Hundred Year (1890 - 1990) Database
for Integrated Environmental Assessments
(HYDE, version 1.1).**

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Preface

This report is an update from the first HYDE data base report (RIVM report nr. 481507008). The data base was originally designed for testing and validation of the IMAGE 2 model, with the reasoning that models used for integrated environment assessments (IEA's), which make projections for the next hundred years, should also be able to simulate a one hundred year historical period. HYDE is incorporated in RIVM's information infrastructure, and is already used for other IEA's, such as UNEP's Global Environmental Outlook and the annual Dutch Environmental Outlook.

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Hundred Year (1890 - 1990) Database of the Global Environment (HYDE)

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Abstract

Testing against historical data is an important step in the validation of simulation models. Because of their wide scope and coverage, global change models require a large amount of data for testing. This update of an earlier version of a hundred-year database used to test global change models reports data on population, gross domestic product, added value of industry and services, land use, and livestock, as well as on specific data categories for the systems: energy/economy, atmosphere/ocean and terrestrial environment. Where possible, data are organized according to country for the period 1890 - 1990. Some of the data show geographic detail.

Samenvatting

Het testen met historische gegevens is een belangrijke stap tijdens de validatie van simulatiemodellen. Vanwege de brede strekking en omvang hebben ‘global change’ modellen een enorme behoefte aan historische data. Dit rapport presenteert een update van het eerste HYDE rapport (Klein Goldewijk and Battjes, 1995), met een verbeterde en uitgebreide verzameling historische gegevens. De database bestaat niet alleen uit algemene onderwerpen zoals bevolking, nationaal produkt, toegevoegde waarde van industrie en diensten, maar bevat ook specifieke data wat betreft de energie/economie sector, de atmosfeer en de oceanen, en de terrestrische biosfeer. Waar mogelijk zijn de data op landen basis verzameld voor de periode 1890 - 1990. Sommige data zijn geografisch expliciet.

1. Introduction

This report is an update of the previous RIVM report (nr. 481507008). An important initiative for the update was publication of a new 0.5×0.5 degree longitude/latitude population data base of NCGIA (Tobler et al., 1995), which is now used as a starting point for historical gridded population calculations. Because population data are important in many calculations, it resulted in modified land cover estimates, as well as estimates for GDP, value added, private consumption. Furthermore, numerous new data have been incorporated in many tables.

The first version of this data base originally was set up for testing and validation of the IMAGE 2 model (Alcamo, 1994). The main aim of the model is to use state-of-the-art models to assist policy makers in the development and evaluation of future scenarios to mitigate the negative effects of global change. The modelling framework consists of three subsystems that cover the different aspects of the earth system (see Figure 1).

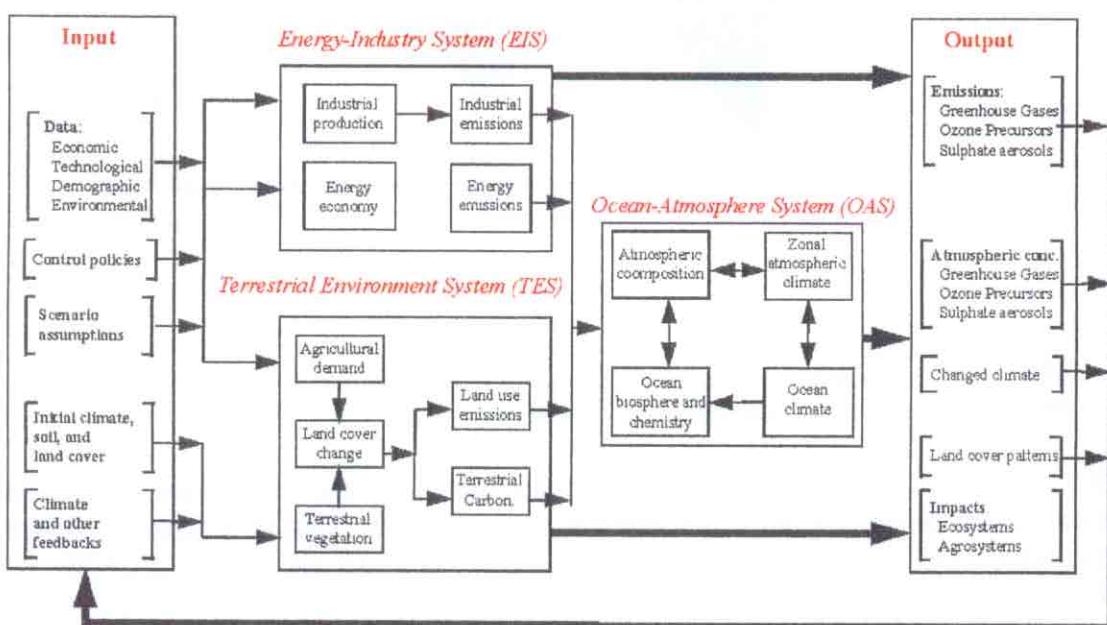
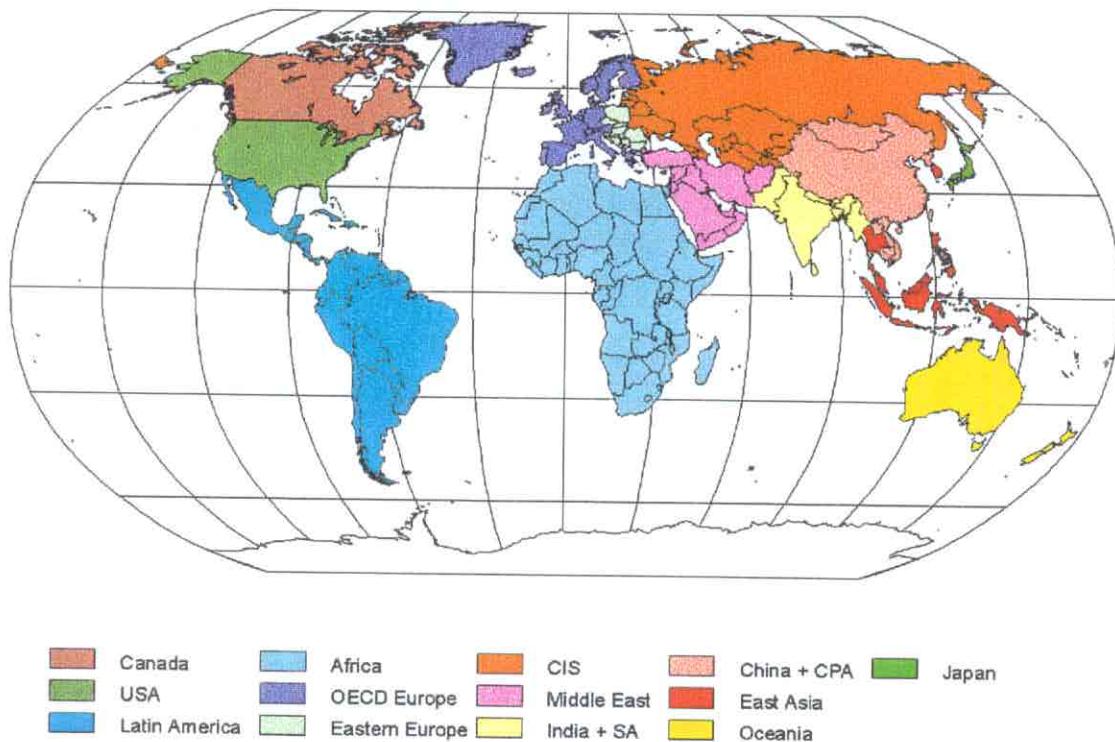


Figure 1. Schematic diagram of IMAGE 2 showing its framework and linkages.

Many calculations in IMAGE and other models are performed on a 0.5° by 0.5° longitude/latitude grid. This is because nearly all potential impacts of climate change (impacts on ecosystems, agriculture and coastal flooding) have a strong spatial variability. Moreover, land use related greenhouse gas emissions depend on local environmental conditions and human activity. There are also other reasons for using grid-scale information. First, policy makers are interested in regional/national policies to address climate change. Second, grid-scale information makes model calculations more testable against observations as compared to more aggregated models.

Nevertheless, it is infeasable to perform grid based calculations for economic models, because of the difficulty in specifying economic/demographic factors on a country scale for the entire world over the long horizon of the model. Therefore, the world has been divided into 13 world regions (Figure 2), according to economic and geographic similarity. This classification also takes into account the regional aggregations used by the IPCC, OECD, FAO, UN and IEA. It should be noted, however, that IMAGE has the additional requirement that countries within a region be adjacent or nearby because of the model's approach to global land cover simulation.



Besides the testing of IMAGE, HYDE is also used for other integrated environmental assessments, such as the Global Environmental Outlook of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP, 1997), the technical background report for GEO (RIVM/UNEP, 1997), the TARGETS project (Rotmans and De Vries, 1997) and the Dutch National Environmental Outlook (RIVM, 1997).

In order to make an estimate of the quality of the presented data, an attempt has been made to rank each data entry into one of the following quality categories: 1 = acceptable, 2 = poor, 3 = very poor.

Still, this data base is far from complete. Work is now being done to include historical fuel consumption data (coal, oil, gas), and historical emissions estimates based on those fuel consumption data, in compliance to the EDGAR project (Olivier *et al.*, 1996).

Technical note: Table 1,2,etc or Figure 1,2,etc refer to tables and figures in the text, Table A1, A2, etc and Figure A1,A2,etc refer to tables and figures in the Appendix.

2. Basic driving factors

2.1 Population

Spatial resolution: $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$ latitude/longitude, country

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 1 year timestep

Quality: 1

In general, acceptable historical data on population are scarce. The United States of America started with their census in 1790, but reasonably regularly censuses began in the middle of the nineteenth century for most of the American countries. Former British colonies in general started much earlier and have more consistent censuses than other countries (Mitchell, 1982). For most African and Asian countries official censuses started only after the Second World War. The historical territorial shifts in Europe (Austria-Hungary split after First World War, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc.) makes it difficult to give consistent time series of population data (Mitchell, 1975), and even nowadays the world keeps changing. Former Yugoslavia is still taken as one country. A summary of estimated global population numbers are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Global population numbers by various authors (in millions).

Year	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Woytinsk. ¹	1,400	1,608	1,715	1,866	1,950	2,170	2,400	-	-	-	-
Oxf. Ec. Atl.	-	-	-	1,860	-	2,295	-	2,991	-	-	-
Tuve	-	1,580	1,660	1,810	2,010	2,240	2,490	2,980	3,630	-	-
Durand	-	1,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3967 ²	-
Bogue	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,524	3,037	3,696	4,432	-
Merrick et al.	-	1,630	-	-	-	-	2,516	-	-	-	-
Winkler Prins	-	1,610	-	-	2,070	2,295	2,500	2,990	3,765	-	-
Grigg	-	1,668	-	-	-	-	2,486	2,982	3,632	4,414	-
WRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,516	3,014	3,698	4,453	5,292
Demeny	-	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,453	-
Richards	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,430	-
United Nations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,511	3,013	3,688	4,433	5,273
Stern & K.	1,497	1,622	1,760	1,910	2,086	2,291	2,516	3,019	3,697	4,447	5,295

Sources: Woytinsky and Woytinsky (1953), Oxford Economic Atlas of the World (1972), Tuve (1976), Durand (1977), Bogue (1985), Merrick (1986), Winkler Prins (1987), Grigg (1987), WRI (1987), Demeny (1990), Richards (1990), UN (1994), Stern and Kaufmann (1995).

¹ Global population estimates of Woytinski & Woytinski (1953) for 1890, 1910, 1920 and 1930 derived from figure 13, p. 35.

² 1975 value

The starting point for the updated global georeferenced historical population map is the 1994 0.5 x 0.5 degree longitude/latitude population density data base from NCGIA Tobler et al. (1995). The NCGIA data base was overlayed with the IMAGE 2.1 country borders, and grid cells of the NCGIA data base belonging to IMAGE 2.1 countries were aggregated to country totals. The IMAGE 2.1 country totals were adjusted to equal to the country totals of the UN population data base for 1994. The UN data base presents data for the period 1950 - 1995. Conversion from UN country numbers into IMAGE 2.1 regions are presented in Table A2 and A3. Countries which were too small to assign at least one grid cell to, were omitted. The population data from Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983) provides country population estimates for most countries of the world for a long historical time path (1890 - 1970). In order to link the historical country data points from Mitchell with the 1950 base year of the UN, a logistic curve was determined through the earliest available data point and the 1950 UN data point, on a country basis. The growth rate of this curve is calculated by:

$$x = \left(\frac{POP_{rec}}{POP_{his}} \right)^{\frac{1}{(T_{rec} - T_{his})}} - 1$$

with POP_{rec} and POP_{his} the most recent and most historic population estimate, x the growth rate and T_{rec} and T_{his} the years of the population estimates. With this curve, the earlier historic values were calculated. Results obtained in this way, were checked against other available sources.

Country estimates for several countries were corrected when the time period between POP_{rec} and POP_{his} was too small, resulting in large deviations in the 1890 estimate. The historical country population numbers were then estimated with regional growth rates Durand (1977).

As final step in the process, the population densities were scaled to a 0.5° x 0.5° lon/lat grid by using the country *totals* combined with the same population *distribution* as in the NCGIA database, under the assumption that high population density areas remain in the same place in time (see Figure A1. Population density map of 1890). A table with country estimates is listed in the Appendix, Table A4. The regional population estimates are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Regional population estimates for the period 1890 - 1990 (in millions).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	18	21	24	27
USA	63	73	85	98	113	131	152	181	205	228	250
Lat. America	54	64	77	93	112	136	177	232	305	389	486
Africa	83	93	108	127	150	179	199	250	324	427	569
OECD Eur.	216	229	242	256	272	288	306	328	354	370	379
Eastern Eur.	66	68	71	74	77	82	86	98	106	115	120
CIS	114	123	133	143	155	167	180	214	243	266	289
Middle East	45	44	47	51	56	62	69	89	115	151	201
India + SA	274	299	327	358	392	431	473	586	740	927	1,158
China + CPA	513	523	536	551	567	584	610	722	913	1,096	1,276
East Asia	55	64	76	90	106	126	150	187	241	304	370
Oceania	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	14	17	20	22
Japan	40	45	51	58	65	74	84	94	104	117	124
World	1,532	1,636	1,766	1,914	2,083	2,281	2,511	3,013	3,688	4,433	5,273

Regional population data are used in the Energy Economy model as a driving factor for the demand for end-use energy and food. For calculations in the Energy Economy model concerning the demand for fuelwood, it is necessary to know what percentage of the total population is urban (living in cities, towns, etc.) and which fraction is rural. Until the nineteenth century almost 75% of the total population was dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood. Furthermore, the great majority were subsistence farmers (Grigg, 1987). As population numbers increased the farmers had two options: either increase their productivity or expand the agricultural area which was the easiest but most costly way. When farmers found ways to increase productivity per hectare, each farmers could provide more people with food, thus creating opportunities for small towns to evolve to big cities. The degree of urbanization is reasonably well known for the states of USA and Europe. The American Bureau of the Census (1976) estimated for the USA in 1890 that 35% of the people lived in cities and towns. This percentage steadily increased up to 74% in 1970, with a slowing down during the Thirties. The value for the USA for 1890 agrees well with the data given for Europe by Grigg (1987), who estimated an urbanization degree of 31%. The global trend that more and more people are moving towards big cities is also illustrated by a table of the United Nations (1980) listed in Berry (1990). Table 3 presents the estimates for the percentage rural population for different regions.

Table 3. Percentage rural population, for the period 1890 - 1990.

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
USA ³	65.0	60.3	54.3	48.8	43.8	43.5	36.2	32.9	29.5	26.3	25.1
Latin Am.	95.0	95.0	93.0	90.0	83.0	72.0	58.8	50.5	42.7	35.3	28.5
Africa	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	93.0	90.0	85.2	81.6	77.2	71.2	66.1
W. Europe ⁴	65.0	60.0	55.0	50.0	45.0	41.0	37.0	33.4	28.0	23.2	22.3
E. Europe ⁴	88.0	87.0	85.0	80.0	76.0	69.0	62.0	55.5	49.0	43.7	39.3
USSR	88.0	87.0	86.0	85.0	82.0	67.0	60.7	51.2	43.3	35.2	34.2
South Asia	95.0	94.0	92.0	90.0	88.0	86.0	84.1	81.7	78.8	75.2	72.0
China ⁵	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	94.0	92.0	89.4	83.2	82.6	79.7	66.6
East Asia	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	93.0	90.0	83.3	75.5	71.8	67.3	65.0
Oceania	65.0	60.0	55.0	50.0	45.0	41.0	38.8	33.8	29.2	24.3	19.9
Japan	70.0	65.0	60.0	56.0	52.0	48.0	44.0	37.5	28.8	23.8	23.0
World	86.0	84.0	82.0	80.2	77.0	73.0	71.1	66.3	62.8	59.0	57.0

Sources: 1890-1940 own estimates, 1950 - 1980 from the United Nations 1980 (Table 7-5 in Berry (1990)), completed with WRI data (1986, 1992-1993).

2.2 Gross Domestic Product

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 5 year timestep

Quality: 1

GDP figures at market prices are used to determine the National Income, instead of using GNP⁶ figures. Data on historic trends of GDP per caput are given by Maddison (1989, 1991 and 1994), for several countries. The growth rate of GDP per caput for these countries were used to estimate the trend of GDP for the world regions for the period 1890-1970. Maddison (1991 and 1994) gives GDP figures in constant international dollars which are based on Purchasing Power Parity figures. For the period 1970-1990, GDP figures are derived from the World Bank (1993) in local currencies. These figures are converted into US 1990 dollars. Population figures are derived from Chapter 2.1.

³ Bureau of the Census (1909).

⁴ Numbers for 1890 for Eastern and Western Europe from Grigg (1987)

⁵ Numbers for China for 1950 and 1970 from Ren and Lin (1991)

⁶ GDP includes foreign industries in the country and does not include national industries in foreign countries, whereas GNP only considers all national industries (also those situated in foreign countries). In general, GNP and GDP do not differ much.

Canada, USA, OECD Europe, Oceania and Japan.

The trend in GDP per caput of Canada, USA, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden Switzerland and UK is computed by using the GDP indices (at constant prices) of Maddison (1994). The GDP trend of Australia, New Zealand, Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Spain is calculated by using indices of Maddison (1989) for the period 1900-1970. The average annual growth of GDP for the 1890-1900 period is assumed to be the same as in 1900.

Africa and Latin America.

Maddison (1994) estimates total GDP in 1990 international dollars (based on Purchasing Power Parity) for the period 1900-1970 for Africa. The average annual growth rate of Africa during 1890-1900 is assumed to be the same of that in 1900. This methodology has also been applied to the IMAGE region Latin America. The estimates of the trend of GDP per caput of Africa are based on Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania and Zaire. For Latin America the countries Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela are taken into account.

Eastern Europe and CIS.

Indices given by Maddison (1989) are used for the region Eastern Europe (based on 6 countries). For Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia, the indices cover the period 1913-1970. Annual GDP growth rates of Rumania for the period 1913-1950 are assumed to be equal to those of Yugoslavia, because these two countries show a similar pattern in GDP figures during 1950-1987. For the same reason, the annual GDP growth rate of Poland is assumed to be similar to that of Hungary, during 1913-1929. The annual growth rate for all countries during 1890-1913 is assumed to be equal to the growth rate during 1913-1929. The GDP trend of CIS for the period 1900-1970 is computed with indices presented in Maddison (1989). The average annual GDP growth rate during 1890-1900 is assumed to be the same as in the period 1900-1913. For 1970-1990, GDP figures are derived from UN-ECE (1991) and Eurostat (1991), because the World Bank does not present these data.

Middle East, India + SA, East Asia and China + CPA.

Maddison (1989) gives indices of GDP figures for Turkey during 1900-1970. Turkey is the only country in the Middle East region with data on GDP for 1900-1970. It should be noted that the GDP trend of Turkey was not similar to the trend in other countries in the Middle East during 1970-1990 (see Appendix Figure A2-1). This can be explained by the fact that Turkey is not an oil exporting country, in contrast to Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The GDP trends of Iran and Saudi Arabia seem to correspond to that of Turkey, for the period 1960-1970. The GDP trend of Iraq also shows a similar pattern to that of Turkey, for the early Fifties. Similarities in the GDP trends from 1950 to 1970 can be explained by the smaller impact of oil export on GDP of Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Therefore the assumption is made here, that the trend in GDP of Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia also corresponds to that of Turkey for the period 1890-1950/1960.

Maddison (1989) gives GDP indices for Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, from 1900 to 1970. From 1890 to 1900, the annual GDP growth rate is assumed equal to that of 1900. This methodology is applied also to Indonesia, South Korea, Philippines and Thailand. Maddison (1989) provides indices for the trend in GDP of China and Taiwan for the period 1900-1970. From 1890 to 1900, the annual GDP growth rate is set to the 1900 value. Mitchell (1982) gives figures of the GDP of Hong Kong at constant prices for 1963-1975. Data on GDP of Hong Kong for 1970-1990 are obtained from the World Bank (1993). For the period 1890-1963, the annual growth rate of GDP of Hong Kong is assumed equal to that of Thailand, because of the similarity in the GDP trend during 1963-1990 (see Appendix Figure A2-2). At first, GDP figures of Taiwan were also included in computing the GDP per capita trend of the IMAGE region China + CPA for 1890-1990. However, these estimates did not correspond with the GDP per capita figures of the World Bank, who included more countries. Thus, GDP per caput estimates coincide better with the World Bank when Taiwan is not included in the calculations. Therefore, Taiwan's GDP per caput data are not included in the growth rate of the China region for 1890-1970.

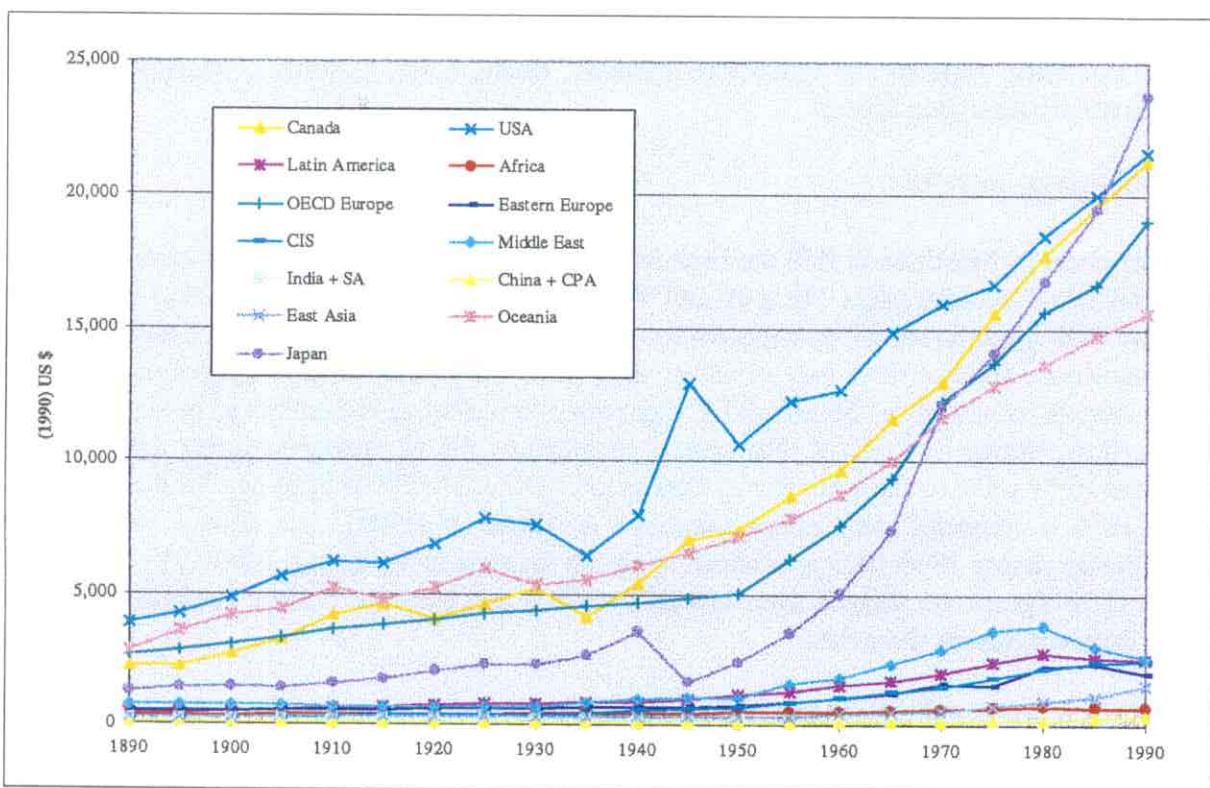


Figure 2. Regional GDP per capita (in 1990 US\$).

Summing up, for 1890-1970 the GDP figures are computed by using the indices as described above and the GDP level of 1970, which is derived from the World Bank (1993). As already mentioned above, GDP figures for 1970-1990 are mainly derived from the World Bank (1993). Population data from the United Nations and Mitchell (see chapter 2.1) are used to compute GDP per capita numbers for each region for the period 1890-1990. Estimates on GDP per capita per region are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. GDP per capita (in 1990 US\$).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	2,238	2,812	4,305	4,313	5,485	5,714	7,791	9,353	13,001	17,797	21,273
USA	3,876	4,869	6,193	6,888	7,646	7,972	10,696	12,415	15,931	18,527	21,583
Lat. Am.	338	429	545	650	753	835	1,104	1,473	2,024	2,820	2,569
Africa	266	289	303	328	359	388	413	480	613	706	646
OECD Eur.	2,888	3,365	3,954	4,388	4,779	5,088	5,479	8,279	12,268	15,670	19,065
Eastern Eur.	391	419	448	478	508	539	570	812	1,213	2,000	1,913
CIS	193	253	332	365	376	609	719	1,038	1,452	2,159	2,476
M. East	636	689	713	732	780	1,173	1,245	1,915	2,883	3,829	2,823
India + SA	175	177	179	177	175	173	171	196	209	250	328
China + CPA	44	47	50	52	54	56	55	85	127	197	386
East Asia	276	290	308	308	302	296	290	410	569	932	1,508
Oceania	4,493	4,320	5,551	5,470	5,572	6,369	7,508	8,751	11,670	13,623	15,579
Japan	1,251	1,418	1,556	2,017	2,238	3,492	2,395	4,960	12,088	16,782	23,734

2.3 *Value Added: Industry and Services*

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 5 year timestep

Quality: 1

The historical data about value added are needed as input to the IMAGE 2.1 Energy-Economy model in order to compute energy consumption. For scenario analysis it is difficult to estimate future value added data. On the other hand future scenarios of GDP/cap can be derived from the literature. Therefore to specify future value added data, a historical relationship between GDP/cap and value added as percentage of GDP is first derived. Next, estimates of future GDP/cap and this relationship are used to specify future value added.

This section describes the value added of industry and services. For 1890-1970, the contribution of value added of industry and services to the total GDP are only computed for the reference countries listed in Maddison (1994). For 1970-1990, data are derived mainly from the World Bank (1993). In the Energy Economy model of the Energy-Industry Subsystem of IMAGE 2, the value added of industry and services are used as input for simulating the activity in the industrial and commercial sectors.

Current vs. Constant Prices

Historical data on value added of industry and services are scarce. The procedure for calculation of the value added of industry and services varies from country to country and over time for most countries. The latter is not only the consequence of a lack of data but also of territorial shifts. Most of these figures are given in percentages of GDP (at factor cost or market prices) and are often based on current prices. However, percentages based on current prices can not be used here, because GDP figures at constant prices are used in the IMAGE 2 model. For some countries, the value added of industry and services in percentages of GDP at current prices differ strongly from those at constant prices. This is the consequence of differences in the deflator of the value added of the sectors agriculture, industry and services. To illustrate these differences, some estimates of the deflator of value added for different sectors are given in Table 5 for selected countries.

Table 5. Deflator of value added from agriculture, industry, services and total GDP for selected countries for 1990 (1970=100).

	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total GDP
India	508.1	536.6	507.4	522.6
Japan	215.7	206.5	296.4	245.0
S. Africa	742.9	1,693.0	1,019.4	1,309.0
Turkey	62,597.0	78,945.0	71,524.0	69,732.0
UK	1,187.6	1,097.0	512.6	680.5
USA	258.0	293.1	342.2	322.9
Venezuela	2,038.6	4,257.7	322.9	2,695.1

Source: World Bank (1993).

These differences in deflators result in large differences in estimating the share of value added of services and industry at constant prices vs. current prices (Table 6). From Table 6 can be concluded that already in 1970 the value added of industry and services in percentages of GDP at current prices can not be used as indication for the value added at constant prices, and there is no reason to assume that data before 1970 will result in a better fit. Therefore, decided was to estimate value added data in 1990 constant prices.

Historic data on value added in constant prices are even more scarce than data on value added at current prices. The World Bank (1993) provides data on value added at constant prices for the period 1970-1990 for a considerable number of countries⁷. The OECD (1972, 1975) presents data on value added for a number of OECD countries, for the period 1960-1970. Kuznets (1971) gives value added at constant prices and current prices for a number of countries with a time period varying from 1850-1967 to 1950-1967. A disadvantage of using different sources is that the procedure for calculating value added may not be similar for each source. Therefore, changes in the distribution of GDP towards the value added of industry and services may be the result of

⁷ It should be noted that the countries which are considered here are the same countries of which the GDP per capita was computed.

differences in the way of calculating the value added instead of actual changes in economic activities. One should be aware of this when interpreting the trend in value added data.

Table 6. Share of value added of industry and services for 1970 in % GDP in 1990 constant prices.

	Constant prices		Current prices	
	Industry	Services	Industry	Services
India	20.7	29.4	20.2	30.3
Japan	38.7	56.2	46.7	47.2
S. Africa	48.0	38.0	37.1	48.8
Turkey	27.7	39.9	24.5	38.9
UK	61.4	34.4	38.1	45.7
USA	31.3	66.5	34.5	62.8
Venezuela	62.1	36.7	39.5	54.5

Source: World Bank (1993).

Deflators

Various reference years are used in the literature for determining value added of industry and services at constant prices. All these data should be converted to the share of value added of industry and services in GDP at 1990 prices, so the reference year should be 1990. These kinds of conversions require data on the deflator within the sectors industry and services. In most cases the deflator is computed by using data on value added for a year presented in several prices. For instance, the value added of industry and services of 1970 is given in 1990 prices (constant prices, with reference year 1990) and in 1970 prices (current prices). Value added of industry and services of other years which are also given at 1970 prices can now be converted into 1990 prices by using the computed deflator. In most cases, however, the conversion is not that simple and requires more conversion steps. Note that the computed deflator may include a correction factor, because the way of calculating the value added is not equal for each source. The actual deflator of the value added of industry and agriculture and the computed deflator of 1990 for a number of countries are presented in Table 7 to get an idea of the differences. The actual deflators are derived from the World Bank (1992) and the computed deflators are obtained by using 1970 prices (OECD, 1975) and 1990 prices (World Bank, 1992). Especially for Italy, the computed deflators deviate strongly from the actual deflators. This is most probably the result of a new calculation method by the World Bank (1993), because data on value added that were previously given by the World Bank (1976) were consistent with those given by the OECD. Obviously, this makes interpreting the figures properly even more difficult.

Table 7. Actual deflator of value added of industry and services according to the World Bank and computed deflators for 1990 (1970 = 100).

	Actual		Computed	
	Industry	Services	Industry	Services
Austria	222	332	214	320
Finland	511	678	495	797
Germany	212	239	209	273
Italy	911	1,280	1,200	1,704
Turkey	78,992	71,579	67,948	67,315

Source: World Bank (1992); OECD (1975).

Canada, USA and OECD Europe

Data on value added for Canada, USA and a number of OECD countries are obtained from the World Bank (1976, 1993), OECD (1972, 1975) and Kuznets (1971). Table 8 gives an overview of the time period of which data has come available for the reference countries.

Table 8. First available year of value added data of industry and services at constant prices.
The numbers represent the amount of figures before 1970 that could be computed into 1990 prices.

Country	Year	Nr.	Country	Year	Nr.
Canada	1950	3	Ireland	1960	2
USA	1895	5	Italy	1895	5
Austria	1960	2	Netherlands	1960	2
Belgium	1910	4	Norway	1950	3
Denmark	1950	3	Portugal	No data	
Finland	1960	2	Spain	1960	2
France	1890	4	Sweden	1865	4
Germany	1855	5	Switzerland	No data	
Greece	1960	2	UK	1960	2

Source: World Bank (1976, 1992); Kuznets (1971); (OECD) (1972, 1975).

This table demonstrates that only for a few countries sufficient data are available for studying the historical trend in the shares of the value added of industry and services. Data for non-OECD countries is even more scarce. For most reference countries data have come available for 1960-1990. Only for Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Morocco, India and South Korea some data are available from before 1960.

The results of the historical relationship between limited data on population and GDP are presented in Figure A3. From these figures can be concluded that the relation between the share of the value added of industry and services and the GDP per capita is relatively constant for all regions except the first category (regions 6,7, and 10).

Figure A4 presents the share of value added and services related to GDP per capita, but it distinguishes data before 1970 and after 1970. From this figure can be concluded that time does not appear to have much influence on the relation between the share of value added of industry and services in GDP and the GDP per capita. The regions CIS, Eastern Europe and China + CPA are omitted in this figure because the value added data show a different pattern, and therefore are dealt with separately.

The relation between value added of services and GDP per capita that is shown in Table 9 is fitted by making a linear regression between the share of value added and the logarithmic value of the GDP per capita. In order to fit the share of the value added of industry two of these linear regressions were carried out, because the share of the value added of industry is decreasing slowly when the GDP per capita exceeds the level of (1990)US\$ 3,000. Although the R^2 of these fits are rather low, the results are still used here, because this fit is preferred over 'manual' fitting. This resulted in a discontinuous function, so the fit of the second interval was adjusted in such a way that the new fit is continuous at the point where $GDP/cap = 3,000$ and it approaches the old fit when $GDP/cap = 25,000$. Note that no R^2 is computed of this 'new' fit, because it is not determined by linear regression. Results are presented in Appendix Figure A5-1 and A5-2.

A similar method is used to obtain the relation between the value added of agriculture, industry and services for the IMAGE regions Eastern Europe, CIS and China and C.P. Asia. The value added of agriculture and industry appear to relate linear to the logarithmic value of the GDP per capita, with a R^2 of 0.93 and 0.88, respectively. However, this applies to a lesser extent to the value added of services. Therefore, it is assumed that the sum of the share of value added of agriculture, industry and services equals 1, and thus value added services equals $1 - VA_{agr} - VA_{ind}$, where VA_{agr} and VA_{ind} represent the value added of agriculture and industry, respectively. The results of fitting the value added of industry and services are presented in Table 9 and in Figure A6.

Table 9. The relation between share of value added of industry and services and the GDP per capita.
(Share of value added = A * log(GDP per capita) + B. Region II consists of the regions Eastern Europe, CIS and China + C.P. Asia, and region I consists of the rest of the world regions. The T value is a measure for the confidence to accept the hypotheses A = 0.

Region	Sector	A	B	R^2	T-value
I	Services	0.16	-0.05	0.84	20.01
	Industry	0.17	-0.18		9.62
	Indusry	-0.11	0.80		-
II	Services	-0.01	0.36	0.88	-
	Industry	0.20	-0.11		9.85
	Agriculture	-0.19	0.76		13.33

For 1970-1990, the share of value added of industry and services are mainly derived from the World Bank (1993) for almost all countries. Data are derived from UNCTAD (1992) in order to complete data on value added in constant prices of the World Bank (1993), for Canada, USA, Australia, New Zealand and France. The deflator of value added of industry and services is assumed to have a similar growth rate as the GDP deflator from 1989 to 1990, for New Zealand,

Greece and Spain. For the UK, the share of value added is derived from the World Bank (1992). For Canada the deflator of value added of industry and services is assumed to be equal to the 1990 deflator of GDP.

For 1890-1970, the share of value added is assumed to grow similarly to the pattern as described above. Let $FVA_{S,R,Y}$ be the fitted share of value added of sector S of region R in the year Y, as it is described above and let $WBVA_{S,R,1970}$ be the value added of sector S of region R in 1970 as it is given by the World Bank (1993). For 1890-1969, the share of the value added (of sector S of region R in the year Y) is computed as follows:

$$VA_{S,R,Y} = FVA_{S,R,Y} * WBVA_{S,R,1970} * (FVA_{S,R,1970})^{-1}$$

The value added of industry and services in (1990)US\$ is now computed by multiplying the share of the value added with the GDP per capita as it is given above. This results in the following tables:

Table 10. Value added services (1990 US dollars/cap yr).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	968	1,139	1,846	1,850	2,427	2,541	3,600	4,418	6,382	10,188	12,168
USA	2,171	2,809	3,683	4,152	4,667	4,891	6,796	8,026	10,593	12,741	14,869
Lat. Am.	128	170	225	277	329	371	514	717	1,034	1,471	1,399
Africa	78	87	92	101	113	123	133	159	212	273	278
OECD Eur.	1,225	1,458	1,749	1,968	2,168	2,327	2,529	4,022	6,241	9,257	11,920
Eastern Eur.	108	116	123	132	140	148	157	222	330	622	727
CIS	57	75	98	107	111	178	209	301	419	604	688
M. East	117	128	133	137	148	238	255	428	1,139	1,767	1,249
India + SA	51	52	52	52	51	50	50	59	68	84	122
China + CPA	9	10	10	11	11	12	11	17	26	45	103
East Asia	98	104	111	112	109	106	104	157	231	389	670
Oceania	2,420	2,315	3,072	3,022	3,085	3,586	4,314	5,122	7,066	9,092	10,835
Japan	519	600	667	899	1,012	1,680	1,094	2,499	6,788	9,816	13,174

Table 11. Value added industry (1990 US dollars/cap yr).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	1,066	1,261	1,714	1,717	2,120	2,198	2,882	3,379	4,493	5,506	6,079
USA	1,456	1,780	2,197	2,412	2,641	2,740	3,536	4,023	4,986	5,444	6,560
Lat. Am.	86	117	157	196	234	266	373	528	770	1,098	928
Africa	80	89	94	104	117	129	140	169	229	264	217
OECD Eur.	1,576	1,671	1,926	2,111	2,276	2,405	2,566	3,681	5,176	5,844	6,572
Eastern Eur.	178	194	210	227	244	262	280	427	685	1,187	938
CIS	68	96	134	150	156	278	339	524	776	1,240	1,456
M. East	116	128	133	137	149	244	262	447	1,211	1,445	995
India + SA	33	33	34	34	33	32	32	38	45	53	81
China + CPA	7	8	9	9	10	10	10	18	30	58	120
East Asia	62	67	72	72	70	68	66	103	156	334	605
Oceania	1,931	1,865	2,325	2,295	2,332	2,622	3,027	3,459	4,440	4,797	4,973
Japan	535	622	695	946	1,069	1,581	1,159	2,154	4,682	6,460	9,970

2.4 Private consumption

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 5 year timestep

Quality: 1

Private consumption data are used in the Energy Economy model as an indicator of the activity in the end-use sector Residential. The World Bank (1976) provides estimates for private consumption in constant prices for many countries of the world for 1950-1970, and estimates for the period 1970 - 1990 for the same countries are derived from the World Bank reports of 1992 and 1993. Data from these countries are used to determine the ratio between private consumption and GDP in constant prices for the period 1950-1990.

For Portugal and Iran the deflator of private consumption is assumed equal to the deflator of GDP for 1989-1990 World Bank (1992). The same method is applied for determining the deflator of private consumption of Ethiopia for 1987-1990. For Egypt, the ratio between private consumption and GDP is derived from the World Bank (1976) for 1965-1973. The growth rate of the private consumption in constant prices for 1973-1974 is assumed to follow the average growth rate of 1965-1973. The same method is applied to Venezuela. For Zaire the assumption is made that the ratio between private consumption and GDP of 1990 equals the ratio of 1989.

For most countries the historical trend of GDP has already been discussed above. However, more countries are considered here than the so-called reference countries. Note, that in some cases data are available for a shorter period (1950-1990) here. For all the considered countries, GDP data is derived from World Bank (1976) and World Bank (1993) for 1950-1970 and 1970-1990, respectively. Exceptions are Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Iran, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia where data from World Bank (1993) are supplemented with data of World Bank (1992).

Figure A7 shows the results of this exercise. From Figure A7-1 can be concluded that the ratio between private consumption and GDP does not vary much with time or between regions. Note, that this remark has also been made with the ratio between value added of industry and services (see above). Figure A7-2 distinguishes the ratio of private consumption of Non-OECD regions (Latin America, Africa, Eastern Europe, CIS, Middle East, India + SA, China + CPA and East Asia) and OECD regions (Canada, USA, OECD Europe, Oceania and Japan). The ratio between private consumption and GDP of the industrial regions appears to be rather constant. The ratio does not show an obvious pattern for the developing countries. Nevertheless, the ratio between private consumption and GDP for 1890-1970 is assumed equal to the average regional value of 1950-1990 for each region. Average values for 1970-1990 are only considered for CIS, Eastern Europe and Middle East, because of poor data of private consumption before 1970. For 1970-1990, the real ratios are used. For each region, the private consumption per capita in (1990)US\$ is now computed by multiplying the obtained ratio with the regional GDP per capita data. The results are presented in table 12.

Table 12. Private consumption (1990 US dollars/cap yr).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	1,419	1,637	2,506	2,510	3,193	3,326	4,535	5,444	7,211	10,372	12,613
USA	2,497	3,136	3,989	4,437	4,925	5,135	6,889	7,997	10,054	11,978	14,540
Lat. Am.	212	269	342	408	473	524	693	924	1,302	1,833	1,642
Africa	172	186	196	212	232	250	267	310	384	467	419
OECD Eur.	1,710	1,993	2,341	2,598	2,829	3,013	3,244	4,902	6,991	9,146	11,249
Eastern Eur.	225	241	258	275	292	310	328	467	754	1,106	1,064
CIS	137	179	235	259	266	432	509	735	1,002	1,546	1,783
M. East	360	390	404	415	442	665	705	1,105	1,620	1,953	1,863
India + SA	126	127	129	128	126	125	123	141	159	185	219
China + CPA	26	28	30	31	32	33	32	50	94	146	201
East Asia	168	177	187	187	183	180	176	249	381	568	843
Oceania	2,768	2,662	3,420	3,370	3,433	3,924	4,626	5,391	6,932	8,276	9,560
Japan	760	862	946	1,226	1,360	2,122	1,456	3,014	7,041	10,110	13,620

For estimates with a five year interval of GDP, Value Added Industry and Services and Private Consumption, all per capita in 1990 US dollars, see Appendix Table A5.

2.5 Number of passenger cars

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 10 year timestep

Quality: 2

Passenger cars are used in the Energy Economy model as an activity indicator for the end-use sector Transport. Numbers for all regions for the period 1970 -1990 were taken from the World

Bank (1990). Historical number were derived from Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983) for all regions except CIS, but the numbers for CIS are assumed to follow the same historical growth pattern per capita as Eastern Europe, keeping the same ratio between the total number of CIS and Eastern Europe as in 1970. Table 13 presents estimates for the number of cars per million persons.

Table 13. Number of cars/Mpersons

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	693	28,178	100,699	102,015	150,202	238,630	326,731	426,300	472,386
USA	-	93	4,683	80,198	201,355	210,718	274,537	347,132	449,847	520,047	566,108
Lat. Am.	-	-	-	571	7,511	6,291	9,591	26,686	30,192	63,983	72,647
Africa	-	-	-	173	1,969	2,718	4,997	9,021	11,605	14,045	15,092
OECD Eur.	-	13	1,132	2,971	17,558	25,801	24,944	87,622	197,076	291,747	375,015
Eastern Eur.	-	-	-	182	3,221	4,117	5,659	11,378	34,367	95,594	144,961
CIS	-	-	-	88	1,301	1,769	4,497	6,697	18,308	33,482	58,971
M. East	-	-	-	76	1,161	1,590	1,879	4,309	11,682	29,521	40,672
India + SA	-	-	-	-	31	295	276	723	1,372	1,714	2,939
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	5	38	61	110	191	789	2,653
East Asia	-	-	-	72	650	753	1,303	2,513	4,588	8,959	15,560
Oceania	-	-	-	8,246	63,288	104,709	142,911	219,119	306,965	381,406	413,007
Japan	-	-	-	16	9,858	12,735	15,727	42,332	101,934	202,591	254,101

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983), World Bank (1990).

2.6 Temperature and precipitation data

Spatial resolution: 0.5° x 0.5° latitude/longitude

Temporal resolution: 1930 - 1960, with 1 year timestep

Quality: 1

Temperature and precipitation are principal variables of any climate change model. Besides being used to check climate calculations in IMAGE 2.1, they are used in the Terrestrial Vegetation model as input for the BIOME model and the FAO Crop Suitability model Leemans and van den Born (1994). Furthermore, in the Terrestrial Carbon Model climate data are needed for calculating feedback processes Klein Goldewijk et al. (1994). Data used are the Leemans and Cramer (1991) climate data base for the period 1930-1960. Also a preliminary version of the new 1960-1990 climate data base of Cramer and Leemans is used (Leemans, pers. comm.).

The Global Historical Climatology Network (GHCN) is a comprehensive source of both historical temperature and precipitation records. Version 1 contained data from more than 6,000 temperature stations, 7,500 precipitation stations and 2,000 pressure stations. The earliest data record was from 1697, the most recent from 1990. Global decadal and century scale temperature changes are presented in Table 14, and graphically in Figure 3.

Hundred Year (1890 - 1990) Database of the Global Environment (HYDE)

Table 14. Global temperature changes on a decadal and century scale.

Surface trends ($^{\circ}\text{C} / \text{Century}$)					
	1850s	1880	1900	1930	
LAND					
Hansen & Wilson	0.53	0.53	0.49	0.37	
Jones	0.46	0.55	0.53	0.42	
NOAA					
(YO.1 / 5 x 5 grids)	0.36	0.50	0.45	0.27	
(YO.1 / 80 Euql area)	0.36	0.47	0.44	0.31	
OCEAN					
UK MET	0.41	0.49	0.59	0.30	
LAND & OCEAN					
Jones & UK MET	0.41	0.52	0.58	0.48	

Source: NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

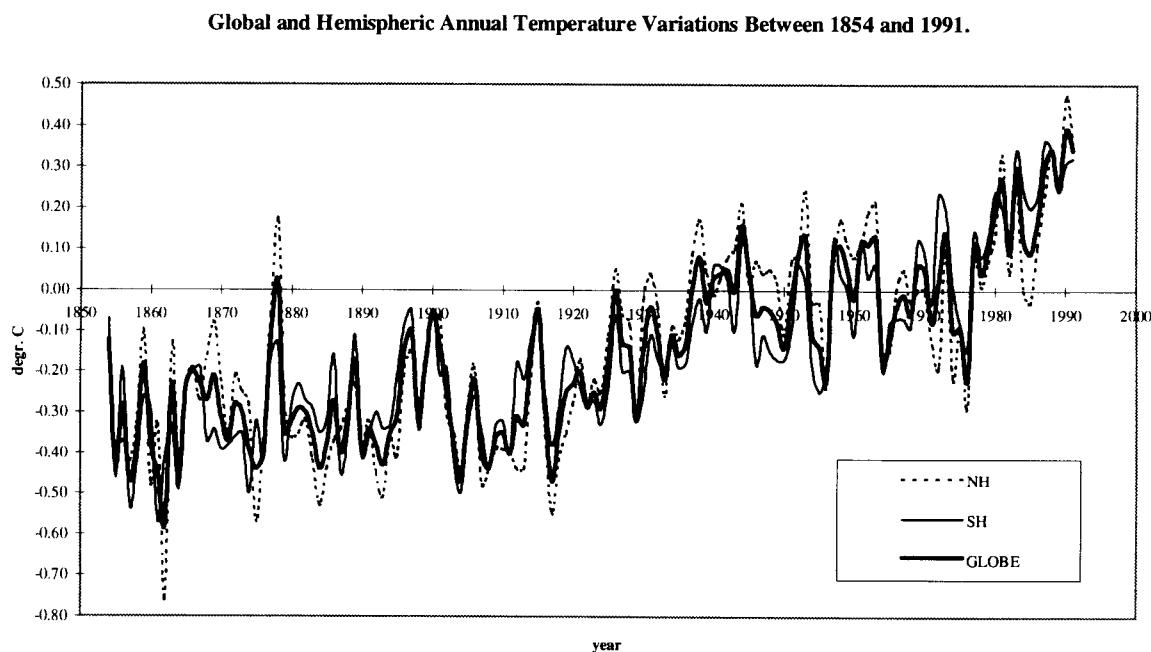


Figure 3. Historical temperature variations 1854 - 1991.

Source: CDIAC, NDP-041. Jones, et al. (1994).

3. Energy/Industry Economic data

3.1 Energy data

3.1.1 Final energy consumption

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1900, 1925, 1938, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970 - 1990

Quality: before 1925: 3, 1925 - 1965: 2, after 1970: 1

Electricity

Partial data for industrial consumption of electricity for some European countries are provided by Svennilson (1954) for 1929, 1938 and 1950. Consumption in industry rose by 60% between 1929 and 1938, and by another 45% up to 1950. Table 15 provides per capita consumption of electricity outside industry and transport. The data refer to consumption for household use, commercial activities, administration, handicrafts, farms, streetlightning, hospitals, etc. The total consumption of electricity for 12 European countries rose from 46 kWh/cap in 1929, to 95 kWh/cap in 1938 and 229 kWh/cap in 1950.

Table 15. Per capita consumption of electricity outside industry and transport , selected countries (kWh/cap).

Country	1929	1938	1950
Norway	547	747	1,562
Switzerland	249	317	724
Austria	62	71	156
UK	58	187	423
Belgium-Lux.	56	69	130
Denmark	37	79	183
France	31	57	102
Czechoslovakia	20	26	74
Ireland	12	55	171
Poland	6	12	46
Greece	4	11	31
Bulgaria	4	7	31
Total	46	95	229

Source: Svennilson (1954).

Darmstadter (1971) presents data for total electricity consumption per region and for individual countries for the period 1925 - 1965. Aggregated regional data are presented in Table 16.

Table 16. Electricity consumption per region (in PJ).

Region	1925	1938	1950	1955	1960	1965
Canada	34	96	192	283	393	507
USA	292	511	1,405	2,280	3,056	4,166
Lat. Am.	16	39	93	157	258	378
Africa	8	27	56	90	143	210
OECD Eur.	251	579	951	1,491	2,160	3,098
East. Eur.	17	42	98	177	300	482
CIS	11	143	327	613	1,052	1,819
M. East	1	2	7	18	37	59
India + SA	2	8	20	44	81	150
China + CPA	7	19	39	67	159	252
East Asia	0	4	7	19	32	50
Oceania	7	21	46	76	116	175
Japan	29	118	162	229	401	677
World	675	1,609	3,402	5,544	8,187	12,023

Source: Darmstadter (1971).

The hydroelectric share of total electricity consumption is also estimated by Darmstadter (1971) (Table 17).

Table 17. Share of hydroelectricity in electricity consumption (%).

Region	1925	1938	1950	1955	1960	1965
Canada	92.9	89.1	94.6	91.6	92.2	82.9
USA	33.0	34.6	26.3	19.0	18.2	17.0
Lat. Am.	70.0	58.3	55.3	50.3	49.0	48.9
Africa	2.9	6.6	8.8	13.0	16.8	22.6
OECD Eur.	44.0	40.5	44.8	41.0	40.6	35.7
East. Eur.	7.8	8.9	5.0	5.9	5.6	6.4
CIS	8.6	12.9	14.0	13.6	17.4	15.8
M. East	11.2	5.4	4.5	4.1	11.1	16.7
Far east	77.8	72.2	78.1	66.6	48.7	37.7
Oceania	34.6	35.8	35.1	31.2	31.0	35.7
Japan	93.1	72.6	85.2	76.4	52.4	37.6
World	41.7	40.5	36.7	30.8	29.9	26.9

Source: Darmstadter (1971).

The world wide consumption of hydroelectricity increased at the average annual rate of 6.3 percent during the period 1925-1965 somewhat lower than the 7.4 percent rate recorded by the total electricity consumption.

Fuel types and sectors

Global estimates of energy consumption per fuel type are also given by Darmstadter (1971). Table 18 is derived with a conversion factor of 1 metric tons coal equivalent to 29.30×10^9 Joules.

Table 18. World energy consumption per fuel type (in EJ), excluding biofuels.

Fuel type	1925	1938	1950	1955	1960	1965
Solid	36.0	37.8	46.7	53.2	58.6	67.1
Liquid	5.8	11.0	21.2	32.0	43.9	63.3
Natural Gas	1.4	2.9	7.4	11.4	17.9	26.7
Hydroelectr.	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.3
World	43.5	52.4	76.5	98.4	122.9	160.4

Source: Darmstadter (1971).

The traditional biofuel consumption per capita for each IMAGE region for 1980 is calculated with IEA data for energy consumption, and UN population data. Under the assumption that the per capita biofuel consumption remained constant over time, the historical biofuel consumption is calculated with the historical population estimates from HYDE (see Table 2). Results for the energy consumption per fuel type, including biofuels are presented in Table 19.

Table 19. World energy consumption per fuel type (in EJ), including biofuels.

Fuel type	1900	1925	1938	1950	1955	1960	1971	1980	1990
Coal	12.62	36.01	37.86	46.65	53.59	59.28	32.11	31.14	36.87
Electricity	0.02	0.68	1.61	3.40	5.58	8.19	15.75	23.95	33.87
Gas	0.25	1.41	2.93	7.45	11.49	18.00	23.99	37.39	38.98
Mod. biofuel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.14
Oil	0.63	5.76	11.02	21.10	31.69	43.23	73.82	90.49	107.77
Trad. Biofuel	8.51	17.59	20.75	23.28	25.37	27.49	34.52	42.81	49.51
World	22.03	61.44	74.17	101.88	127.71	156.16	180.19	224.83	267.14

Source: 1900 - 1925 own estimates, 1925 - 1960 Darmstadter + own estimates for biofuels, 1970 - 1990 IEA.

The same data are also available per sector. Results are presented in Table 20.

Table 20. World energy consumption per sector (in EJ), including biofuels.

Fuel type	1900	1925	1938	1950	1955	1960	1971	1980	1990
Industry	10.65	31.21	34.53	46.03	55.57	67.74	67.05	78.76	87.25
Other	0.54	2.33	2.60	3.90	5.05	6.97	8.87	10.76	12.16
Residences	8.62	21.69	26.19	31.48	37.87	43.03	52.15	65.18	77.49
Services	1.26	2.07	3.51	6.44	8.96	11.13	12.34	17.01	20.79
Transport	0.95	4.15	7.34	14.01	20.27	26.38	39.77	44.38	54.11
World	22.03	61.44	74.17	101.88	127.71	156.16	180.19	225.82	267.14

Source: 1900 - 1925 own estimates, 1925 - 1960 Darmstadter + own estimates for biofuels, 1970 - 1990 IEA.

Total

The total energy consumption is presented in Table 21.

Table 21. Total energy consumption per region (in EJ).

Region	1900	1925	1938	1950	1955	1960	1971	1980	1990
Canada	0.38	1.14	1.41	2.56	3.09	3.68	4.84	6.25	6.26
USA	6.92	22.67	21.74	38.29	44.27	50.35	49.38	53.10	55.33
Lat. Am.	0.57	1.59	2.28	3.35	4.76	6.45	8.02	12.37	15.37
Africa	1.27	2.65	3.61	4.78	5.76	6.58	8.69	11.54	14.35
OECD Eur.	5.17	15.05	19.13	16.79	21.39	24.32	33.79	37.27	38.64
East. Eur.	0.63	1.83	2.25	6.61	9.38	11.88	6.67	8.86	7.24
CIS	0.88	1.97	6.67	10.63	15.64	21.38	23.43	31.17	33.09
M. East	0.35	0.77	1.06	1.29	1.70	2.33	3.63	6.86	10.39
India + SA	2.22	4.67	5.48	6.17	7.07	8.23	10.43	13.73	18.65
China + CPA	2.55	5.51	5.88	6.51	8.69	13.33	16.52	24.65	33.75
East Asia	0.63	1.39	2.24	2.62	2.79	2.72	4.92	7.26	11.14
Oceania	0.16	0.48	0.57	0.92	1.18	1.45	1.65	2.13	2.63
Japan	0.29	0.90	1.86	1.37	2.00	3.45	8.22	9.64	11.20
Sum	22.03	61.44	74.17	101.88	127.71	156.16	180.19	224.83	258.04
<i>Other global estimates</i>									
Darmstadter	43.50	52.40	7650	98.40	122.90	-	-	-	-
IEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	181.15	224.80	258.04

Source: for 1900 own estimates, Darmstadter (1971), IEA.

Note: Darmstadter excluding biofuels.

Total includes the following sectors: Industry, Other, Residences, Services, and Transport, and the following energy carriers: coal, electricity, gas, oil and modern and traditional biofuels. In general, energy consumption in different parts of the world increases along with overall economic development. Worldwide energy consumption increased from 43 EJ in 1925 to nearly 160 EJ in

1965, representing a yearly growth rate of 3.3 percent (Darmstadter, 1971). Growth in global energy consumption declined somewhat after 1965, especially influenced by the developments in The People's Republic of China. According to Darmstadter, the data of the United Nations Statistical Office show a decline in energy consumption of nearly 20 percent in the Centrally Planned Asia region in the energy consumption between 1965 and 1967, with a recovery to the 1965 level barely achieved in 1968. Slower growth in Eastern Europe also contributed to the worldwide deceleration. With only one exception, all regions show recorded faster growth in energy consumption after the Second World War than in the period before. The exception is the former USSR, whose growth rates are comparable during the two periods.

For the period after 1970 data are presented in IEA (1991), Pepper et al. (1992), and Berdowski et al. (1993). Due to different methods for classifying energy uses, the estimates for 1965 of Darmstadter and the 1971 estimate of the IEA for USA, Eastern Europe and CIS do not match well.

3.1.2 Conversion efficiency of primary energy carriers to electricity

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1980, with irregular intervals

Quality: 1

Estimates of the efficiency of electricity generation from coal are taken from (Etemad et al., 1991). From 1890 until 1939 the following countries belong to the high efficiency producers: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States. The group of average efficiency producers consists of the following countries: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Uruguay, USSR and Yugoslavia. The group of low efficiency countries includes all of the Third World, except the countries listed in the average efficiency producers.

Table 22. Efficiency expressed in % of maximum theoretical efficiency.

Category ⁸	1890	1900	1913	1920	1930	1938	1950	1960	1970	1980
Advanced countries	3.5	3.8	5.8	8.8	17.5	20.1	21.5	29.2	34.4	35.8
Average countries	3.4	3.6	5.3	7.2	11.7	16.4	20.0	25.2	29.8	32.1
Backward countries	3.3	3.4	5.0	6.3	10.2	14.1	18.6	21.5	26.0	29.4

Source: Etemad, et al. (1991).

For the period after the Second World War (1940-1980) estimates are available for the six most efficient industrialized countries (Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands, Italy, UK), an average of the whole industrialized countries, and the six least efficient industrialized countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Portugal, Romania, Spain). Table 22 presents the conversion efficiency of

⁸ Category names as presented by Etemad et al. (1991).

primary energy carriers to electricity for three classes of countries. For Third World countries Etemad *et al.* (1991) calculated the average weighted coefficient of the main thermal electricity producers. The selected coefficients representing the amount of kg coal equivalent used to generate one kWh of electricity are as follows: for 1950 about 0.82; 1960, 0.70; 1970, 0.53; and in 1980 about 0.45.

3.1.3 Electricity generation.

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1900 -1975, with 1 year timesteps.

Quality: 2

Historically, coal has been an important fuel for electricity generation. In 1929 about 7 percent of world energy consumption was produced by steam-coal used at thermal power stations; by 1965 it already increased to 12 percent. A related statistic is the proportion of world coal output going into electricity. In 1929 the figure was about 9 percent, and in 1965 it was about 29 percent. Darmstadter (1971) presents a table with the global amount of selected secondary energy products (Table 23).

Table 23. Global primary energy production, and selected energy product (in million metric tons of coal eq.)

	1929	1950	1965
<i>Primary energy production</i>			
Solid fuels	1,437.6	1,608.6	2,292.7
Liquid fuels	318.7	813.2	2,342.8
Natural gas	77.0	252.0	912.2
Hydroelectricity	14.7	43.4	112.6
Total	1,847.9	2,717.1	5,660.4
<i>Selected energy product</i>			
Electricity ⁹	145.0	367.0	1,037.3
% of primary energ. prod.	7.8	13.5	18.3

Source: Darmstadter (1971).

Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983) provides estimates for the output of electric energy (in Gigawatt hours) for the period 1900 - 1975 on a country basis.

⁹ Electricity refers to the primary fuel input into electricity generation (including the calorific value of hydro) rather than electricity produced.

3.1.4 Fuel-prices per sector (end-use)

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1949, in irregular intervals.

Quality: 3

Historical data for fuel-prices are not widespread and difficult to compare. An example with comparative price indicators of electricity and coal in the United Kingdom, France and the USA during 1890 - 1949 is presented in Table 24, derived from Svennilson (1954). Prices were given in current local prices and are converted into (1990) US dollars.

Table 24. Prices of electricity and coal in the UK, France and USA .

Country		1913	1925	1929	1938	1948
UK						
	Household	-	47.6	35.3	12.6	9.3 ¹⁰
	Industry	-	12.4	10.1	5.2	6.1 ¹¹
	Coal	-	24.1	19.5	15.6	36.3 ¹¹
France						
	Household	82.8	29.6	36.3	22.1	13.3
	Other	27.2	15.1	16.5	8.5	4.1
	Coal	24.3	24.9	28.8	18.5	26.3
USA						
	Household	55.8	45.3	38.6	16.0	11.5
	Industry	13.8	13.6	12.4	7.2	5.8
	Coal	7.8	14.0	12.0	8.3	21.0

Source: Svennilson (1954).

¹⁰ 1949 value.

¹¹ Household, Industry and Other in 1990 US\$ cents per kWh, Coal in 1990 US\$ per ton.

3.2 Industry/Economic data

3.2.1 Production of cement

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1950 - 1982

Quality: 1

The production of cement is used amongst other things to calculate CO₂-emissions. Emission data for cement are available for all regions for the period 1950 - 1990 (Marland et al., 1994). The cement production data are re-calculated with an emission factor provided by Marland *et al* of 0.136. Estimates for the period 1929 - 1950 are presented by Woytinsky and Woytinsky (1953), where Latin America is represented by Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Uruguay and Argentina. Africa consists of Egypt and South Africa. China + CPA consists of China and Indochina, data for China only for 1929 and 1939. The regions East Asia and Middle East consist only of Indonesia and Turkey resp. The cement production estimates are presented in Figure 4 and Table 28. Urquhart and Buckley (1965) present data for Canada starting in 1890.

Table 25. Global and regional cement production (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1929	1939	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	18	73	832	1,164	2,150	1,003	2,941	5,147	7,353	10,294	11,765
USA	-	-	-	-	29,481	21,267	38,971	55,882	66,176	68,382	69,853
Latin America	-	-	-	-	965	3,038	8,088	17,647	36,029	75,735	83,824
Africa	-	-	-	-	556	1,321	4,412	8,824	17,647	31,618	51,471
OECD Eur.	-	-	-	-	29,237	40,280	49,265	99,265	177,941	207,353	199,265
Eastern Eur.	-	-	-	-	4,003	4,564	8,088	22,794	41,912	68,382	55,147
CIS	-	-	-	-	2,367	5,700	10,294	45,588	95,588	125,000	137,500
Middle East	-	-	-	-	65	284	1,471	5,882	15,441	39,706	75,735
India + SA	-	-	-	-	570	1,748	2,941	8,088	13,235	17,647	49,265
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	369	846	735	16,176	14,706	88,971	222,794
East Asia	-	-	-	-	149	170	735	5,147	21,324	55,882	105,882
Oceania	-	-	-	-	800	1,118	1,471	2,941	4,412	5,147	6,618
Japan	-	-	-	-	3,277	6,199	4,412	22,794	57,353	88,235	84,559
Sum	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.074	0.088	0.134	0.316	0.569	0.882	1.154
<i>Other global estimates</i>											
Woytinski	-	-	-	-	0.074	0.093	0.122	-	-	-	-
Marland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.133	0.317	0.571	0.881	1.154
Solomon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.160

Source: Woytinsky and Woytinsky (1953), Marland et al. (1994), Solomon (1996).

3.2.2 Production of coal

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1980, with 1 year timestep.

Quality: 1

Data on the production of hard coal and brown coal are given in Etemad *et al.* (1991) on a country basis, for the period 1890 - 1980. They have been aggregated into regions and converted into coal equivalents (Table 22). Conversion factors are given in Appendix Table A6-1. Following Etemad *et al.* (1991) a conversion factor of 1.0000 for hard coal and 0.3385 for brown coal was used for countries where no factor was given. When a range was given for a country the average value is used. A second conversion was made into metric tons of oil equivalents using the following ratio: 1 metric ton of coal equivalent = 0.7 metric ton of oil equivalent (IPCC/OECD, 1993). Figure 4 and Table 25 present the coal production data for the IMAGE regions.

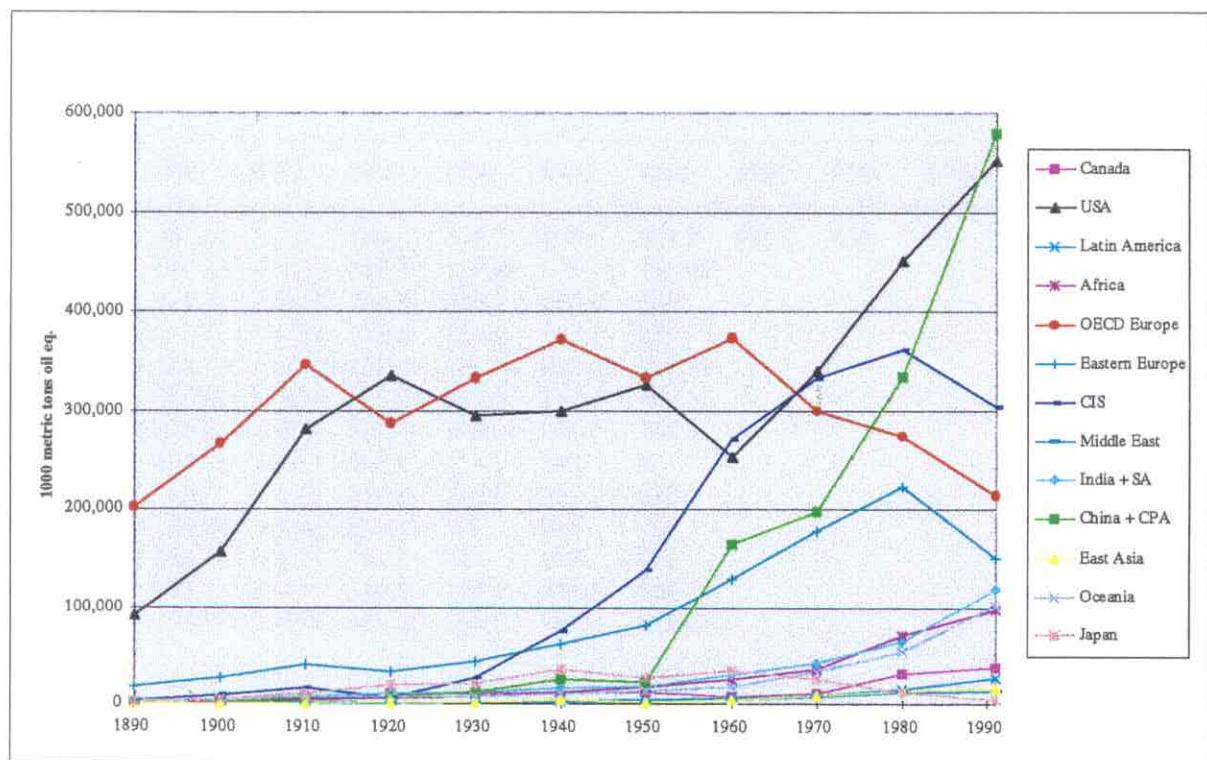


Figure 4. Regional production of coal for 1890 - 1990.

Table 26. Coal production (in 1000 metric tons of oil equivalents).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	1,932	3,661	7,637	11,204	10,440	11,314	12,711	7,782	11,260	32,168	36,959
USA	91,406	156,633	281,032	335,240	294,335	298,867	325,721	252,861	339,838	451,153	552,259
Lat. Am.	81	701	1,829	1,844	1,981	3,082	4,170	5,836	8,358	15,628	26,495
Africa	63	1,166	4,000	6,299	7,657	11,513	17,771	25,800	35,595	70,823	97,594
OECD E.201,547	265,628	345,918	286,978	332,974	370,762	332,616	373,251	299,296	274,120	213,727	
East. Eur.	17,693	26,825	41,312	33,752	42,888	61,271	81,193	129,469	176,727	221,985	150,130
CIS	3,321	8,696	15,861	5,737	27,722	75,673	138,611	271,170	331,582	360,524	303,867
M. East	98	223	516	246	973	1,886	3,337	5,228	7,442	11,704	12,949
India+SA	1,188	3,321	7,127	11,075	12,410	16,030	18,516	29,505	42,114	64,395	119,335
China+CPA	11	192	5,722	7,852	12,145	25,492	22,745	163,586	197,137	333,353	579,208
East Asia	16	155	456	1,086	2,088	5,099	1,344	4,098	8,386	14,123	16,771
Oceania	2,603	4,198	6,962	7,891	7,364	10,117	12,995	17,944	32,458	54,757	101,727
Japan	1,764	5,248	10,956	18,845	20,558	35,362	26,436	34,256	25,449	11,874	5,089
<i>Global total (in Mtons)</i>											
World	0.322	0.477	0.729	0.728	0.774	0.926	0.998	1.321	1.516	1.917	2.216

Source: Etemad et al. (1991).

A more elaborate table is presented in Table A7, with coal production data expressed in oil and coal equivalents, metric tons and PetaJoules for the period 1890 - 1991. Also, other estimates of Etemad et al. (1983) and Hubbert (1993) are converted into different units for comparison reasons.

3.2.3 Production of oil

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1980, with 1 year timestep.

Quality: 1

Crude oil production data are given in (Etemad et al, 1991). For the period 1890 - 1980 the production was given in thousand metric tons and converted into metric tons of oil equivalent done with the multiplier 0.7. Results are presented in Figure 5 and Table 26.

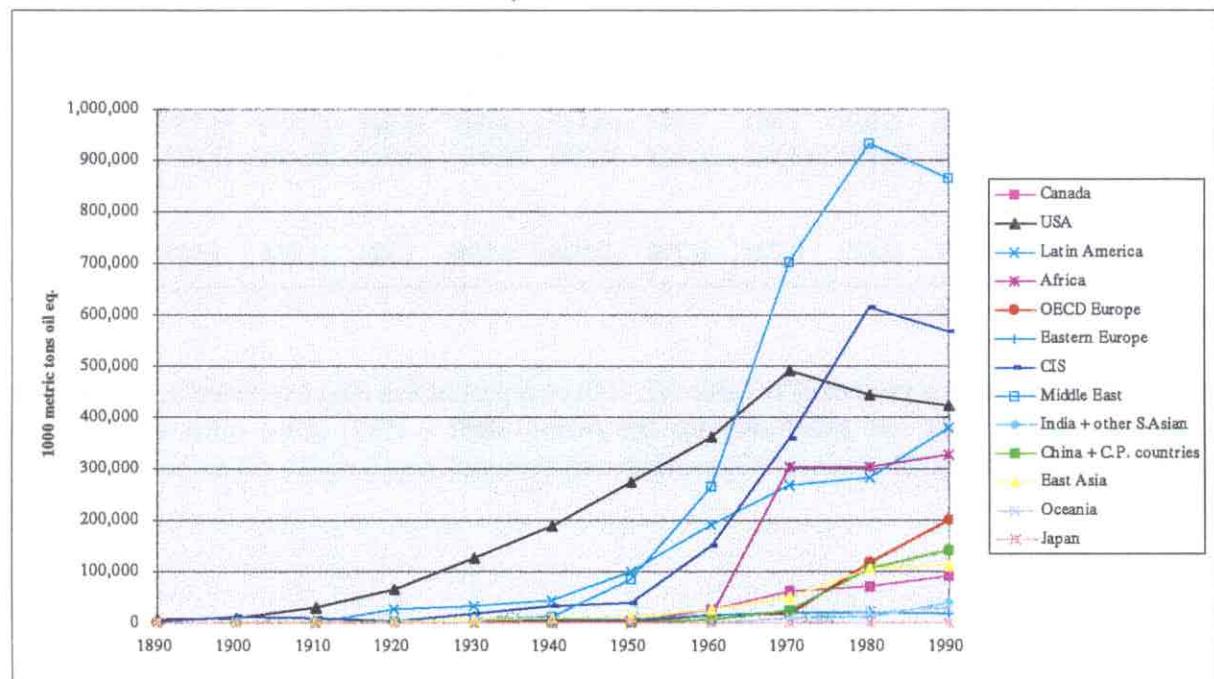


Figure 5. Regional production of oil for 1890 - 1990.

Remarkable is the dramatic increase in oil production in the Middle East, CIS and Africa after 1950, this in contrast with the steady growth in production in USA. Another striking effect is the sudden decrease in production in several regions during the 80s, probably due to the global economic recession at that time.

Table 27. Production of oil (in 1000 metric tons of oil equivalents).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	108	124	43	26	200	1,148	3,976	25,968	63,116	71,672	91,120
USA	6,220	8,635	28,465	63,549	126,674	189,449	274,480	360,340	491,197	443,012	424,253
Lat. Am.	4	39	703	25,551	32,271	42,943	100,523	191,581	266,347	283,679	377,952
Africa	-	-	-	152	292	951	2,697	14,047	303,189	303,583	326,802
OECD E.	16	53	152	97	263	1,594	3,826	14,377	16,584	117,916	198,724
Eastern Eur.	149	608	3,152	1,918	6,595	6,968	6,134	15,189	20,987	21,244	17,488
CIS	3,819	10,528	9,713	3,970	18,833	31,660	38,560	150,520	359,394	614,065	566,738
M. East	-	-	-	1,804	-6,267	13,160	86,369	265,977	702,546	931,974	863,269
India+SA	16	147	833	1,191	1,242	1,428	513	1,384	8,205	11,648	37,031
China+CPA	-	-	-	-	51	601	209	5,631	24,449	106,890	140,837
East Asia	0	317	1,550	2,557	5,833	9,120	11,454	25,916	51,055	104,593	111,833
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8,706	19,515	30,055
Japan	8	116	262	319	287	303	298	535	784	436	550
<i>Global total (in Mtons)</i>											
World	0.010	0.021	0.045	0.101	0.199	0.299	0.529	1.071	2.317	3.030	3.187

Source: Etemad et al. (1991).

A more elaborate table is presented in Table A8, with oil production data expressed in oil and coal equivalents, metric tons and PetaJoules for the period 1890 - 1990.

3.2.4 Production of natural gas

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1980, with 1 year timestep

Quality: 1

The production of natural gas is taken from Etemad *et al.* (1991). The estimates for the period 1890 -1980 were given in million cubic meters. The factors used to convert them into metric tons of coal equivalents are listed in Appendix Table A6-2. A conversion factor of 1.3314 was used following Etemad *et al.* (1991) for countries not listed. Coal equivalents were converted into metric tons of oil equivalent with the multiplier 0.7. Results are presented in Table 27.

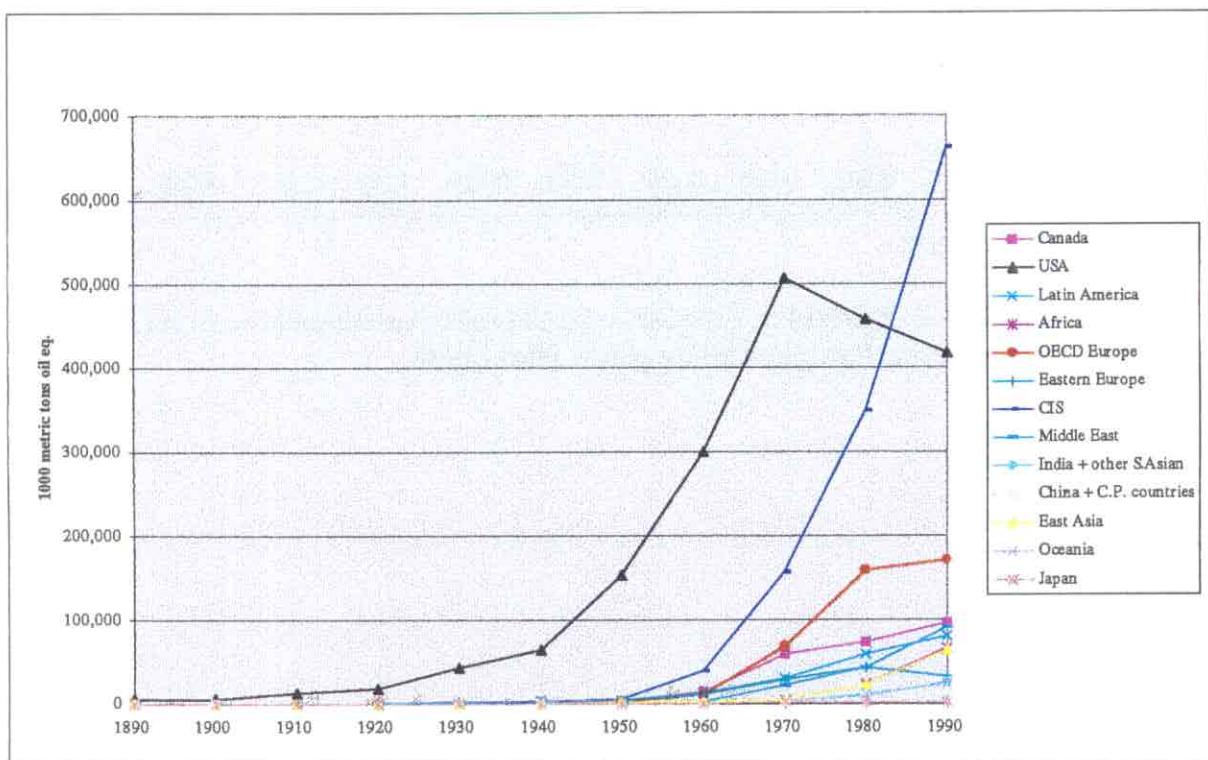


Figure 6. Regional production of gas for 1890 - 1990.

Table 28. Production of gas (in 1000 metric tons of oil equivalents).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	139	441	667	1,024	1,823	14,457	58,457	72,996	95,372
USA	5,575	5,580	11,717	17,710	41,997	64,923	153,499	298,400	508,015	457,966	419,092
Lat. Am.	-	-	-	22	687	2,800	4,074	12,887	30,246	58,555	79,461
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	39	79	192	3,934	23,397	66,226
OECD Eur.	-	1	7	42	91	174	1,588	10,222	67,708	159,282	171,727
Eastern Eur.	-	-	-	321	1,287	1,590	3,729	10,294	29,349	42,858	31,966
CIS	-	-	-	8	448	1,219	4,594	38,610	157,132	348,839	662,563
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,878	20,485	43,342	90,880
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	637	3,641	9,184	24,154
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	13	78	19	518	2,555	14,006	14,191
East Asia	-	-	-	29	475	620	914	2,412	3,508	23,535	63,406
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,391	10,235	23,031
Japan	-	-	-	28	40	47	62	658	1,999	2,104	1,936
<i>Global total (in Mtons)</i>											
World	0.006	0.006	0.012	0.019	0.046	0.073	0.170	0.392	0.888	1.267	1.744

Source: Etemad et al. (1991).

A more elaborate table is presented in Table A9, with oil production data expressed in oil and coal equivalents, million cubic meters and PetaJoules for the period 1890 - 1990.

3.2.5 Production of iron

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1975, with 1 year timestep

Quality: 1

Iron production figures are used for methane emission estimates. Historical data are available for the period 1890 - 1970 for Iron Ore (see Appendix), and Pig Iron (Mitchell 1975, 1982, 1983, 1993, 1995). Note that Mitchell presents no data for the East Asian pig iron production for the post-World War II period until 1970. See Table 29. A more extensive table including iron ore, pig iron production and consumption with a 5 year interval is presented in Appendix A 10.

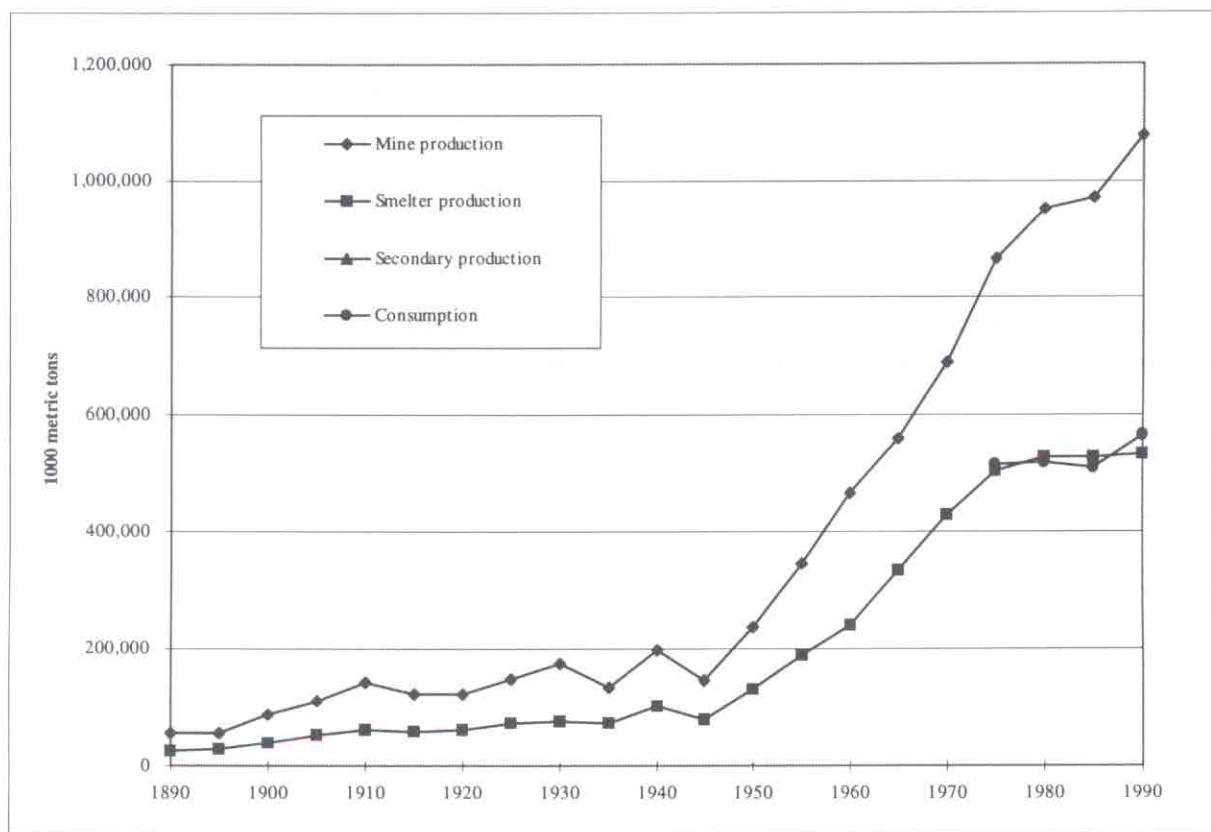


Figure 7. Global iron production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Table 29. Pig iron production (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	20	90	726	1,015	825	1,223	2,266	4,025	8,424	11,182	9,739
USA	9,350	14,011	27,742	37,519	32,261	43,027	60,211	62,250	85,141	63,748	50,690
Lat. Am.	-	-	45	42	93	285	1,084	2,776	8,761	21,336	33,363
Africa	-	-	-	-	31	304	767	2,229	5,412	10,534	10,843
OECD E.	15,612	21,232	30,504	21,323	34,223	32,247	37,185	78,865	109,545	105,354	101,162
Eastern E.	965	1,456	2,007	1,245	2,276	3,168	4,495	12,740	21,523	23,626	27,833
CIS	928	2,937	3,047	116	4,964	14,902	19,175	46,757	81,634	133,000	130,000
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	83	113	248	1,298	3,500	14,281
India + SA	-	-	-	317	1,199	2,044	1,708	4,275	7,118	8,718	12,017
China + CPA	-	-	-	259	376	1,106	900	28,372	24,400	45,214	61,870
East Asia	-	-	-	84	150	303	-	-	35	5,716	12,725
Oceania	-	-	41	350	313	1,231	1,115	2,698	5,769	7,313	5,518
Japan	-	30	72	530	1,188	3,658	2,299	12,341	69,714	89,130	80,230
Sum	26,875	39,756	64,184	62,800	77,899	103,681	131,318	257,576	428,774	528,371	532,360
<i>Other global estimates</i>											
Daniels	27,178	40,446	65,979	62,626	79,696	104,068	132,689	252,811	428,200	508,053	530,255
Houck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	531,000

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1982, 1993, 1995), Daniëls and van der Wal (1993), Houck (1996).

3.2.6 Production of steel

Spatial resolution: national

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1975, with 1 year timestep

Quality: 1

The world production of steel in 1994 was 726 million tons, somewhat lower than 1990. The global picture is however mixed by the initial reduction in steel production in early 90s in the countries in Eastern Europe and the former U.S.S.R. and a small but steadily increase in production elsewhere worldwide. Steel scrap is an important raw material for the steel industry. Since scrap comes from such sources as old buildings, industrial economies, industrial machinery, discarded cars and consumer durables, and manufacturing operations, the mature industrialized economies are the main exporters of scrap (Fenton, 1996).

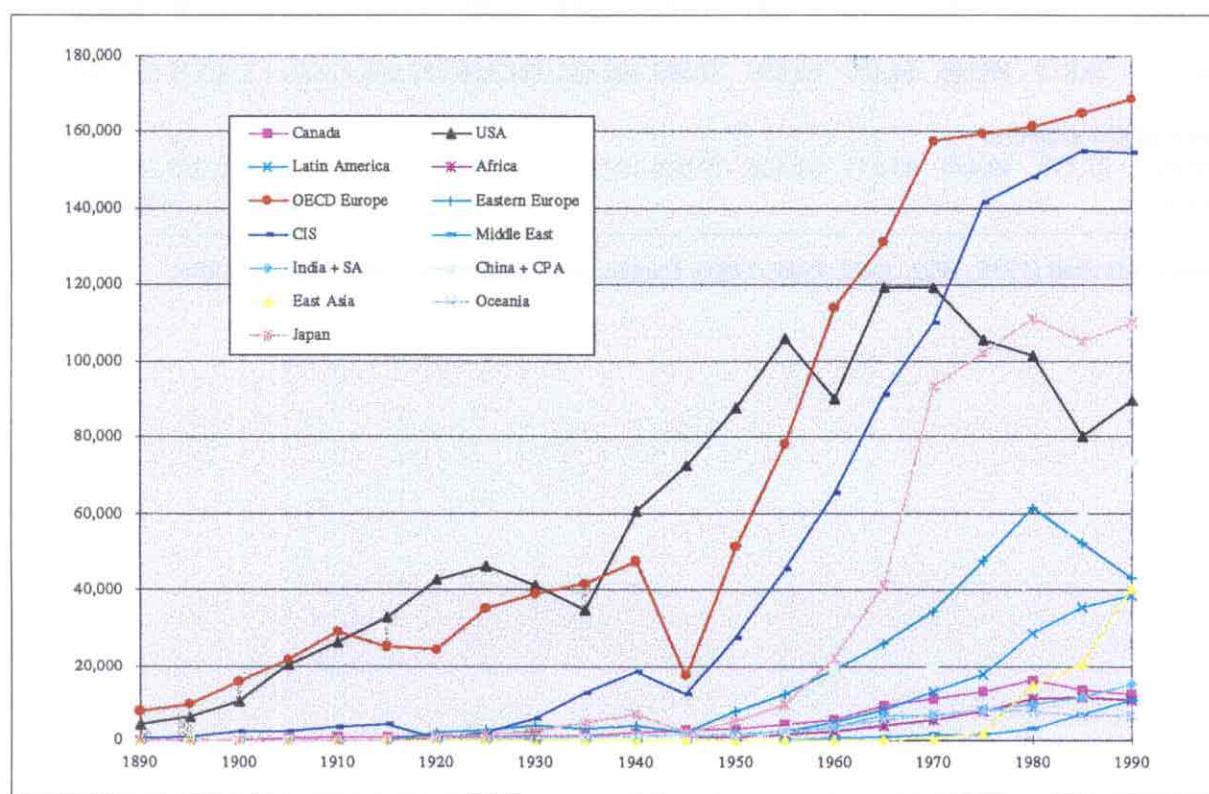


Figure 8. Regional steel production for 1890 - 1990.

Steel production data are used to compute methane emission estimates. Crude steel data are available for the period 1890 - 1990 from Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983). For Africa only data for steel ingots and castings were given. Data for 1980 and 1990 are taken from OECD (1992). Results are presented in Table 30. A more extensive table with a 5 year interval is presented in Appendix A 11.

Table 30. Crude steel production (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	24	746	1,118	1,026	2,045	3,070	5,270	11,198	15,900	12,200
USA	4,346	10,352	26,154	42,809	41,352	60,765	87,848	90,067	119,309	101,500	89,700
Lat. Am.	-	-	68	32	124	312	1,365	4,733	12,918	29,100	38,400
Africa	-	-	-	-	40	363	839	2,366	5,255	10,500	10,700
OECD Eur.	7,644	15,554	29,173	24,332	38,827	47,231	51,043	113,864	157,475	161,200	168,500
Eastern Eur.	-	-	-	2,079	3,666	3,952	7,673	18,837	34,400	61,300	43,000
CIS	378	2,216	3,314	194	5,761	18,317	27,329	65,294	110,328	147,900	154,400
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	38	91	306	1,432	3,100	10,626
India + SA	-	-	63	159	629	1,312	1,461	3,286	6,462	9,500	15,000
China + CPA	-	-	3	68	15	534	158	18,510	20,200	42,900	73,500
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	50	481	14,400	40,400
Oceania	-	-	14	263	320	1,326	1,275	3,620	6,874	7,800	7,400
Japan	-	1	9	811	2,289	6,856	4,839	22,138	93,322	111,400	110,300
Sum	12,368	28,147	59,544	71,865	94,049	143,051	186,995	348,341	579,654	716,692	773,279
<i>Other global estimates</i>											
v.Daatselaar	-	28,000	60,000	72,000	95,000	140,000	189,000	334,740	588,260	719,230	900,000
WRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	713,813	771,979
Houck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	771,000

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1982), WRI (1992), OECD (1992).

3.2.7 Production of copper

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990

Quality: 1

Copper ranks third in world metal consumption after steel and aluminium. Major copper producing countries are Chile (24% of the global mine production) and the United States (19%). Copper use is dominated by electrical and electronic applications. Until the mid-50s copper consumption kept in pace with the production. Since then, the global copper consumption has steadily outgrown the production, in 1990 by 4%, and consumption patterns shifted towards the rapidly developing Asian countries.

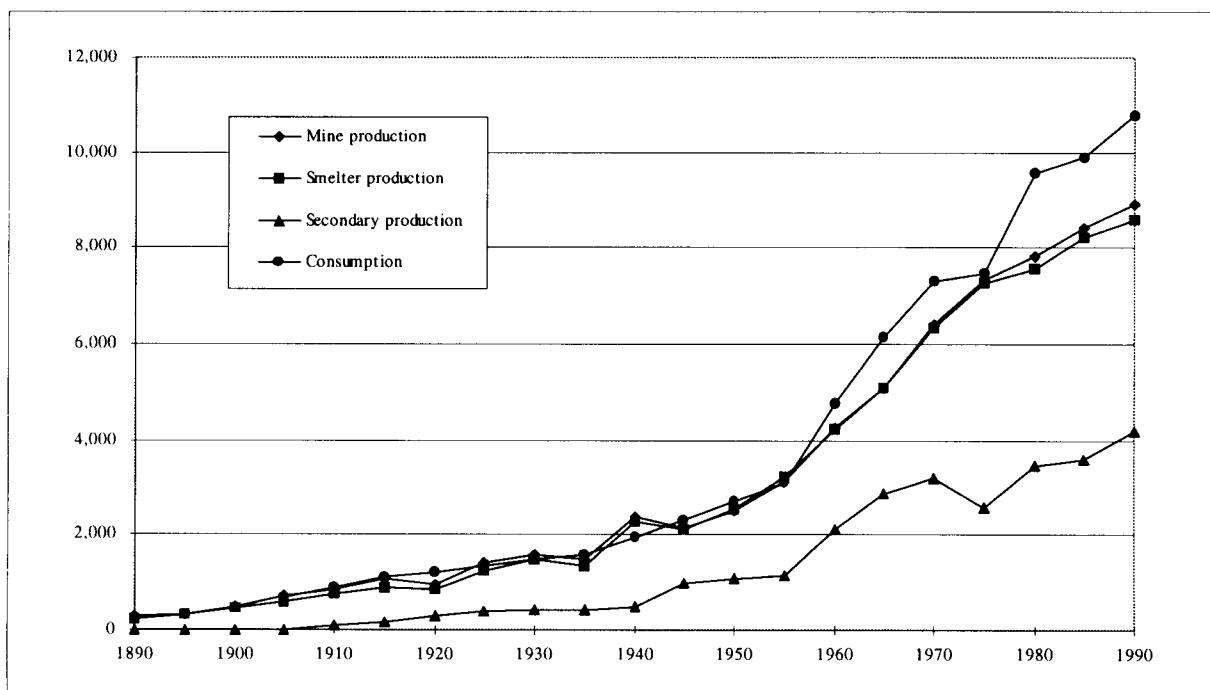


Figure 9. Global copper production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Copper production data are used for the calculation of SO₂ emissions. Schmitz (1979) presents data for global non-ferrous metal production, including annual world primary copper mine and smelter production from 1700 to 1976. The sum of the regions is not equal to the world total given by the Metallgesellschaft, probably some countries were not included in the regional estimates. A good source for statistics on non-metal production after 1960 are the reports of the Metallgesellschaft. The results are presented in Table 31. A more extensive table including mine and smelter production with a 5 year interval is presented in Appendix A 12.

Table 31. Copper production (primary smelter output, in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	1	13	15	102	256	210	361	450	424	476
USA	122	287	528	601	730	922	915	1,119	1,489	1,008	1,159
Lat. Am.	-	21	18	123	308	412	414	726	884	1,367	1,897
Africa	-	-	2	22	154	429	490	913	1,235	1,280	1,033
OECD Eur.	118	120	141	61	106	69	67	150	256	391	505
Eastern Eur.	-	-	-	2	25	43	40	69	216	452	538
CIS	-	-	22	2	35	112	255	500	925	1,150	990
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	26	20	16	104
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	29	41
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	100	117	184	396
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	64	339
Oceania	8	22	38	24	15	21	16	72	112	171	192
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	186	501	890	893
Sum	245	450	761	850	1,475	2,279	2,533	4,221	6,320	7,540	8,561
<i>Other global primary smelter production estimates</i>											
Schmitz	281	499	890	946	1,578	2,413	2,519	4,287	6,310	-	-
Woytinski ¹¹	266	478	858	986	1,922	2,175	2,480	-	-	-	-
Metallges.	281	499	890	946	1,578	2,413	2,519	4,287	6,320	7,675	8,561
v.Daatselaar	-	450	900	1,100	1,700	2,600	2,700	4,090	6,300	7,700	9,030
Daniels	-	500	900	1,100	1,700	2,600	2,700	4,760	7,291	9,375	10,781
<i>Global Summary</i>											
MP	288	500	874	966	1,566	2,359	2,489	4,242	6,403	7,817	8,913
PP	245	450	761	850	1,475	2,279	2,533	4,221	6,320	7,540	8,561
SP	0	0	87	283	424	484	1,088	2,113	3,210	3,470	4,191
CO	-	-	906	1,236	1,470	1,953	2,712	4,756	7,291	9,546	10,791

Source: Woytinsky and Woytinsky (1953), Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1992), Daniëls and van der Wal (1993), van Daatselaar (1994).

Note: MP = Mine Production, PP = Primary Smelter Production, SP = Secondary production from Old and New Scrap, CO = Consumption.

¹¹ Woytinski presents world totals for 1889, 1899, 1909, 1919, 1929, 1939 and 1950.

3.2.8 Production of lead

Spatial resolution: regional
 Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990
 Quality: 1

Lead is one of the oldest metals used by humankind. Today's major use is in lead-acid batteries. Lead in gasoline, in the developed regions the second largest use of lead is steadily phasing out, to eliminate environmental and health hazards. Also in some countries the use of lead shot for hunting purposes is already forbidden. The five main producers of lead are Australia, United States, China, Mexico and Canada. Secondary production has recently increased by the great number of scrap batteries who are collected nowadays (Smith, 1996).

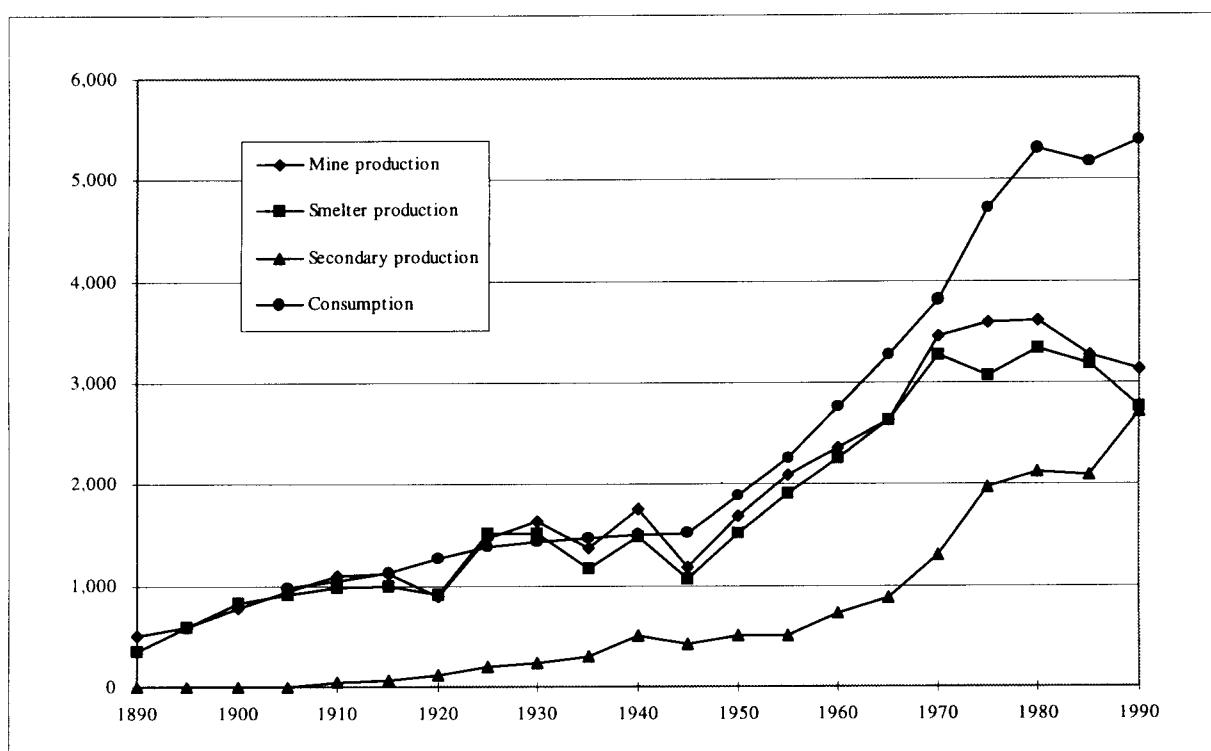


Figure 10. Global lead production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Primary smelter production data of lead are used for the calculation of SO₂ emissions. Data for mine and smelter production of lead for the period 1890-1955 were derived from Schmitz (1979). Regional totals may not match to the world total, probably Schmitz (1979) only presented the most important country data. Estimates for the period 1960-1970 were derived from Metallgesellschaft (1991), and for the period 1980-1990 from Metallgesellschaft (1992). Consumption data are derived from Metalgesellschaft. Results are presented in Table 32, a more extensive table including mine and smelter production with a 5 year interval is presented in Appendix A 13.

Table 32. Lead production (primary smelter output, in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	15	13	138	200	155	144	186	163	87
USA	147	343	427	480	583	294	461	347	615	549	404
Lat. Am.	-	-	-	82	240	237	288	284	284	294	278
Africa	-	-	-	11	19	28	50	66	143	111	104
OECD Eur.	165	390	459	310	302	287	293	539	834	689	673
Eastern Eur.	-	-	-	2	55	30	91	190	246	287	127
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	500	640	270
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	21	27
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	100	152	205	336
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	40
Oceania	42	88	75	4	171	192	163	193	180	201	212
Japan	-	-	-	4	4	17	11	69	179	175	205
Sum	353	821	975	907	1,517	1,484	1,511	2,252	3,267	3,343	2,761
<i>Other global estimates</i>											
Schmitz	540	871	1,127	873	1,659	1,736	1,850	2,717	3,983	-	-
Woytinski ¹²	-	-	1,219	-	1,819	1,735	1,610	-	-	-	-
Metallges.	-	871	1,127	873	1,659	1,736	1,850	2,717	3,267	3,343	2,761
v.Daatselaar	-	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,700	1,900	1,800	2,400	3,400	3,630	3,320
<i>Global Summary</i>											
MP	500	775	1,101	894	1,629	1,761	1,692	2,356	3,463	3,603	3,130
PP	353	821	975	907	1,517	1,484	1,511	2,252	3,267	3,343	2,761
SP	0	0	50	113	232	506	506	730	1,295	2,129	2,710
CO	-	-	1,053	1,258	1,429	1,495	1,888	2,759	3,806	5,311	5,393

Source: Woytinsky and Woytinsky (1953), Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1992), van Daatselaar (1994).

Note: MP = Mine Production, PP = Primary Smelter Production, SP = Secondary production from Old and New Scrap, CO = Consumption.

¹² Woytinski & Woytinski (1953) present estimates for 1915, 1929, 1939 and 1950.

3.2.9 Production of zinc

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990

Quality: 1

Smelter production data from zinc are used for the calculation of SO₂ emissions. Mine and smelter output of zinc for the period 1890-1955 were derived from Schmitz (1979). Regional totals may not match to the world total, probably Schmitz (1979) only presented the most important country data. Estimates for the period 1960-1970 were derived from Metallgesellschaft (1991), and for the period 1980-1990 from Metallgesellschaft (1992). Results are presented in Table 33, a more extensive table including mine and smelter production with a 5 year interval is presented in Appendix A 14.

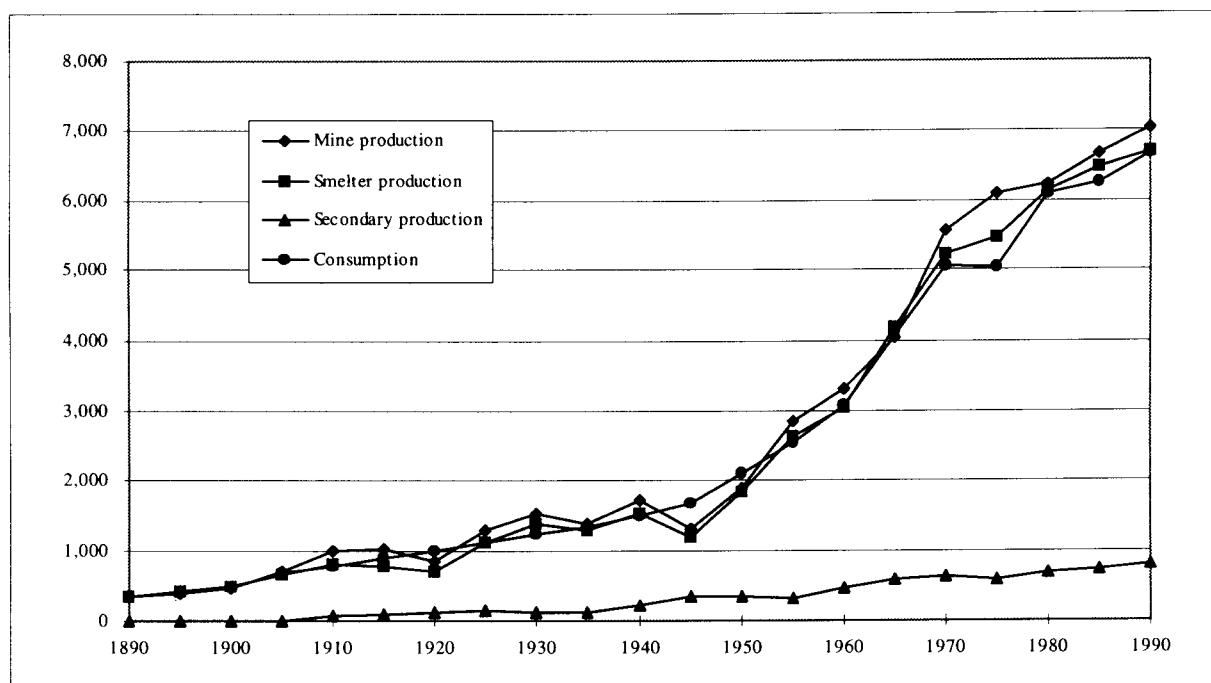


Figure 11. Global zinc production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Table 33. Zinc production (smelter output, in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	-	18	110	169	185	237	418	592	592
USA	58	112	244	420	452	613	765	725	866	370	358
Lat. Am.	-	-	-	-	29	35	59	131	191	313	500
Africa	-	-	-	-	18	13	23	84	144	188	165
OECD Eur.	284	355	546	243	498	550	559	830	1,326	1,746	2,039
Eastern Eur.	-	6	9	6	193	16	126	228	394	436	329
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	725	1,060	640
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	20
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	44	79
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	190	270	646
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	76	328
Oceania	-	-	1	10	56	76	84	122	256	301	301
Japan	-	-	-	16	25	61	46	176	681	739	688
Sum	341	474	800	713	1,381	1,532	1,847	3,048	5,218	6,147	6,685
<i>Other global smelter production estimates</i>											
Schmitz	349	479	810	708	1,400	1,669	2,060	3,151	5,230	-	-
Woytinski ¹³	-	-	-	-	1,450	1,650	1,870	-	-	-	-
Metallges.	-	479	810	706	1,400	1,669	2,060	3,151	5,218	6,147	6,685
v.Daatselaar	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,800	2,300	3,080	5,040	6,140	6,973
Daniels	-	1,000	1,170	1,330	1,500	1,800	2,300	3,480	5,650	5,800	7,300
<i>Global Summary</i>											
MP	345	458	1,001	848	1,512	1,708	1,894	3,308	5,561	6,248	7,023
PP	341	474	800	713	1,381	1,532	1,847	3,048	5,218	6,147	6,685
SP	0	0	63	128	116	208	343	466	631	684	799
CO	-	-	779	996	1,222	1,506	2,101	3,072	5,042	6,101	6,661

Source: Woytinsky and Woytinsky (1953), Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1992), Daniels and van der Wal (1993), van Daatselaar (1994).

Note: MP = Mine Production, PP = Primary Smelter Production, SP = Secondary production, CO = Consumption.

¹³ Woytinski & Woytinski (1953) present estimates for 1929, 1939 and 1950.

3.2.10 Production of aluminium

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990

Quality: 1

Aluminium is the second most abundant metal element in the Earth's crust after silicon, but it has only been produced commercially for slightly more than 100 years. Nowadays, it is the second most widely used metal after iron and important in virtually all segments of the world economy (Plunkert, 1996). The United States was in 1990 still the world largest producer of primary aluminium, although its share in global production decreased from 40% in 1960 to 23% in 1990. Australia and Canada have emerged as major producers since then, and nowadays countries like Brazil, China, Norway, Venezuela and some Persian Gulf states are entering the world market.

In secondary production a difference is made between new scrap (a.k.a. home or runaround scrap) and old scrap. Home scrap is recycled within the company generating the scrap and does not enter the market. Old scrap is generated by companies who do not want to or can deal with the scrap, and this part does enter the market (Plunkert, 1996). The recycling of e.g. softdrink cans, and car parts is still beginning to emerge in some industrialized countries. Results are presented in Table 34. A more elaborate table with 5 year interval is presented in Table A15.

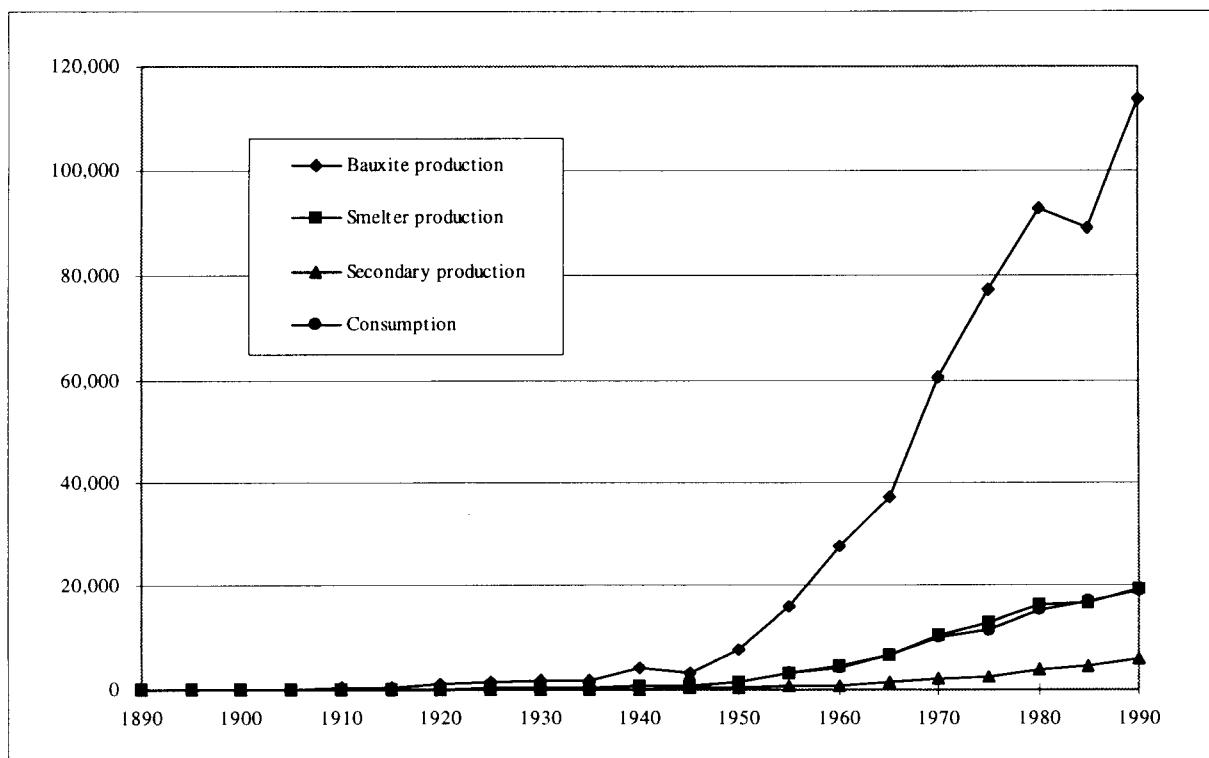


Figure 12. Global aluminium production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Table 34. Aluminium production (smelter output, in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	4	12	35	99	360	691	963	1,075	1,567
USA	-	3	16	63	104	187	652	1,827	3,607	4,654	4,048
Lat. Am.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	253	824	1,789
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	271	437	601
OECD Eur.	-	4	21	53	128	390	241	884	3,153	3,657	3,582
Eastern Eur	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	141	589	613	709
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	44	140	640	1,700	2,420	3,523
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	211	507
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	161	185	433
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	88	157	421	865
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	194
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	206	460
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	27	25	133	728	1,092	34
Sum	-	7	41	128	267	762	1,442	4,496	10,254	16,064	19,347
<i>Other global smelter production estimates</i>											
Schmitz	-	7	44	126	269	783	1,507	4,543	10,257	-	-
Metallges.	-	6	44	126	269	783	1,507	4,543	10,302	16,860	18,120
Daniels	-	-	-	200	500	1,100	2,100	5,020	9,980	15,860	17,910
v.Daatselaar	-	10	30	200	500	1,100	2,100	5,020	9,980	15,860	18,020
<i>Global Summary</i>											
MP	21	82	359	889	1,666	4,017	7,657	27,620	60,710	92,623	113,923
PP	-	7	41	128	267	762	1,442	4,496	10,254	16,064	19,347
SP	-	-	-	15	40	127	400	738	2,169	3,787	5,785
CO	-	-	56	135	283	824	2,098	4,166	10,027	15,321	19,091

Source: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1992), Daniels and van der Wal (1993), van Daatselaar (1994).

Note: MP = Mine Production, PP = Primary Smelter Production, SP = Secondary production, CO = Consumption.

3.2.11 Production of nickel

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990

Quality: 1

Russia, Canada, Australia, Indonesia and New Caledonia are the major producers of nickel worldwide. Nickel is widely used in batteries, with its health and environmental hazard potential. More and more countries developed regulations for environmentally sound recycling of nickel-cadmium batteries, thermostats, etc. Still, secondary production is very low compared to other metals (Kuck, 1996). Results are presented in Table 35. A more elaborate table with 5 year interval is presented in Table A16.

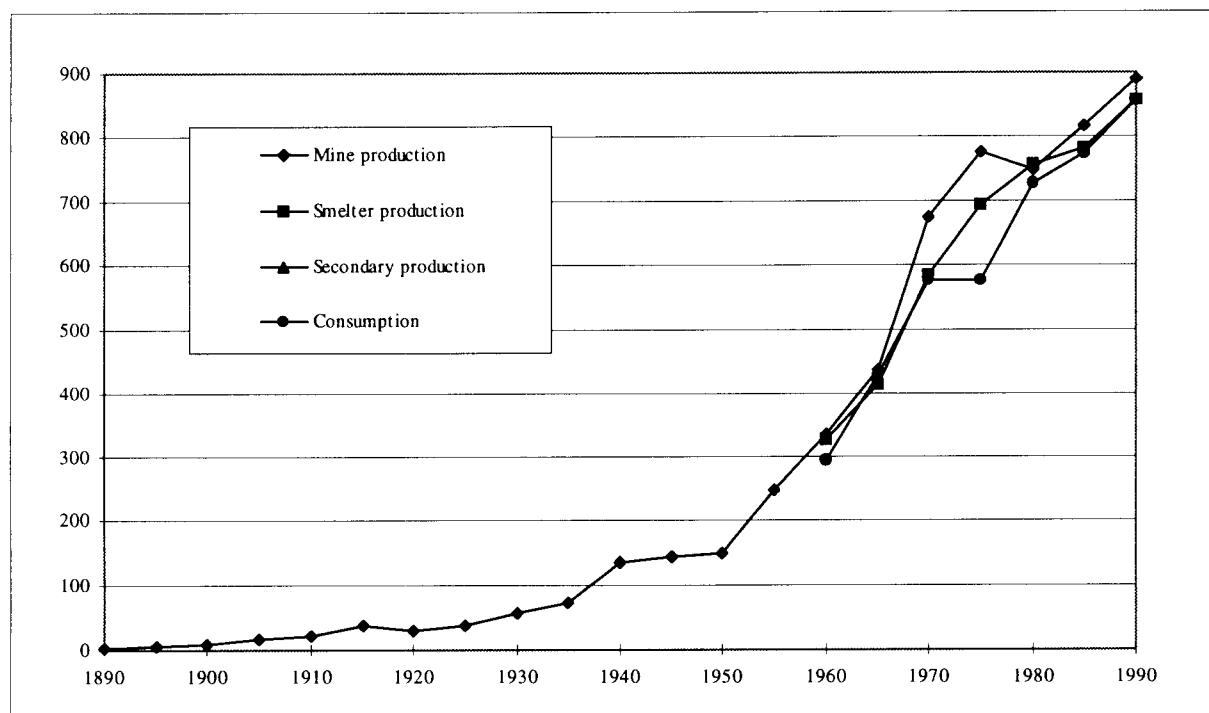


Figure 13. Global nickel production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Table 35. Nickel production (smelter output, in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	189	152	127
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	40	4
Lat. Am.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	21	39	82
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	33	47
OECD Eur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	101	96	130
Eastern Eur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	12
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	124	168	230
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	38
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	13
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	28	71	75
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	26	109	100
Sum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	693	757	858
<i>Other global smelter production estimates</i>											
Metallges.	-	8	19	24	-	-	148	326	693	733	858
Daniels	-	-	-	-	70	130	150	350	250	350	469
<i>Global Summary</i>											
MP	3	9	22	30	58	137	149	335	675	748	889
PP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	585	757	858
SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	576	725	856

Source: Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1992), Daniels and van der Wal (1993).

Note: MP = Mine Production, PP = Primary Smelter Production, SP = Secondary production, CO = Consumption.

3.2.12 Production of magnesium

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990

Quality: 1

Magnesium is the eighth most abundant element in the Earth's crust and the most plentiful element dissolved in seawater. Magnesium and magnesium compounds are recovered from seawater, well and lake brines, as well from minerals such as magnesite, dolomite and olivine. The United States is the world's largest producer. Magnesium is used in products as beverage cans, cars, aircrafts and machinery (Kuck. 1996). Results are presented in Table 36. A more elaborate table with 5 year interval is presented in Table A17.

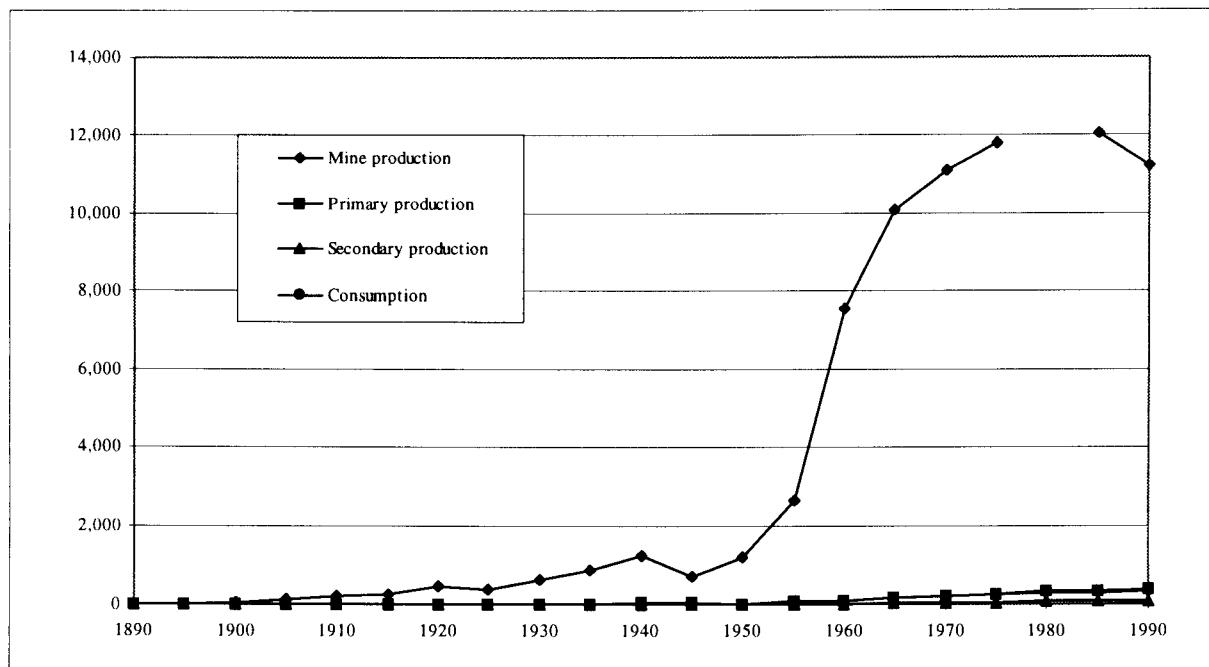


Figure 14. Global magnesium production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Table 36. Magnesium production (smelter output, in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	10	9	27
USA	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	36	102	154	139
Lat. Am.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Eur.	-	-	-	-	1	21	2	24	52	63	69
Eastern Eur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50	75	90
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	16
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	9	13
Sum	-	-	-	-	1	27	17	95	226	321	369
<i>Other global smelter production estimates</i>											
Schmitz	-	-	-	-	1	39	37	94	215	-	-
Metallges.	-	-	-	-	1	39	37	94	220	319	369
<i>Global Summary</i>											
MP	-	60	218	440	600	1,249	1,117	7,538	11,120	11,803	11,137
PP	-	-	-	-	1	27	17	95	226	321	369
SP	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	18	25	64	76
CO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	284	344

Source: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1992).

Note: MP = Mine Production, PP = Primary Smelter Production, SP = Secondary production, CO = Consumption.

3.2.13 Production of tin

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990

Quality: 1

Tin is also one of the oldest metals known to humanity. Because of its hardening effects on copper, tin was used in bronze (a copper-tin alloy) as early as 3000 B.C. Today it is used as a protective coating or as an alloy with other metals. Word production is widespread over many countries. For many decades mining took place in developing countries and the tin concentrates were shipped to the industrialized countries. Today, more and more tin smelting takes place in the mining country itself. Scrap tin is important for some countries to meet domestic demand. In the United States e.g. scrap tin supplies about 20% of total tin demand (Carlin, 1996). Results are presented in Table 37. A more elaborate table with 5 year interval is presented in Table A18.

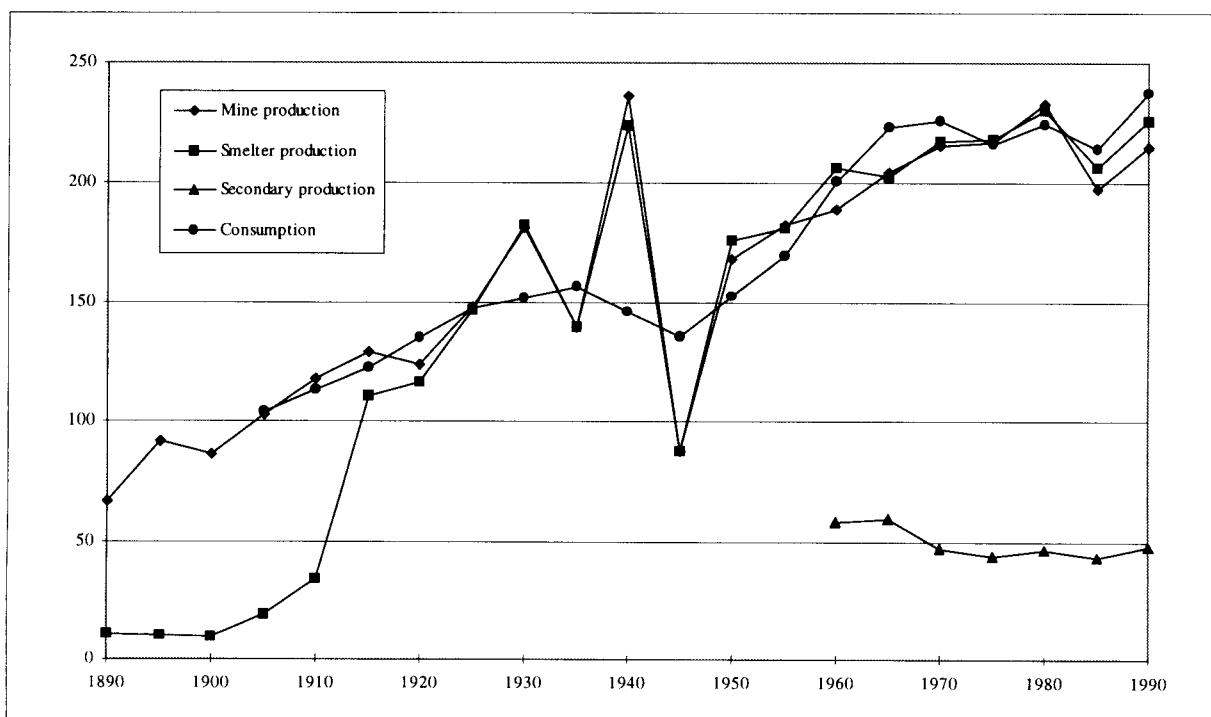


Figure 15. Global tin production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Table 37. Tin production (primary smelter output, in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	14	5	4	-
Lat. Am.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	6	24	56
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	12	7	3
OECD Eur.	11	10	28	24	59	51	62	52	39	17	17
Eastern Eur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	17	13
M. East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
China + CPA	-	-	-	11	7	7	4	30	22	15	38
East Asia	-	-	-	64	113	151	70	79	118	141	98
Oceania	-	-	5	4	2	4	2	2	5	5	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	1
Sum	11	10	34	116	182	224	176	207	217	231	226
<i>Other global smelter production estimates</i>											
Schmitz	57	79	116	122	181	233	187	195	220	-	-
Metallges.	-	-	116	122	181	233	187	195	222	244	234
<i>Global Summary</i>											
MP	67	87	118	124	181	236	168	189	205	217	215
PP	11	10	34	116	182	224	176	207	217	231	226
SP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	48	47	49
CO	-	-	113	135	152	146	152	201	226	224	238

Source: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1992).

Note: MP = Mine Production, PP = Primary Smelter Production, SP = Secondary production, CO = Consumption.

3.2.14 Production of nitric acid (N-fertilizer)

Spatial resolution: country
 Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, 10 year timestep
 Quality: 2

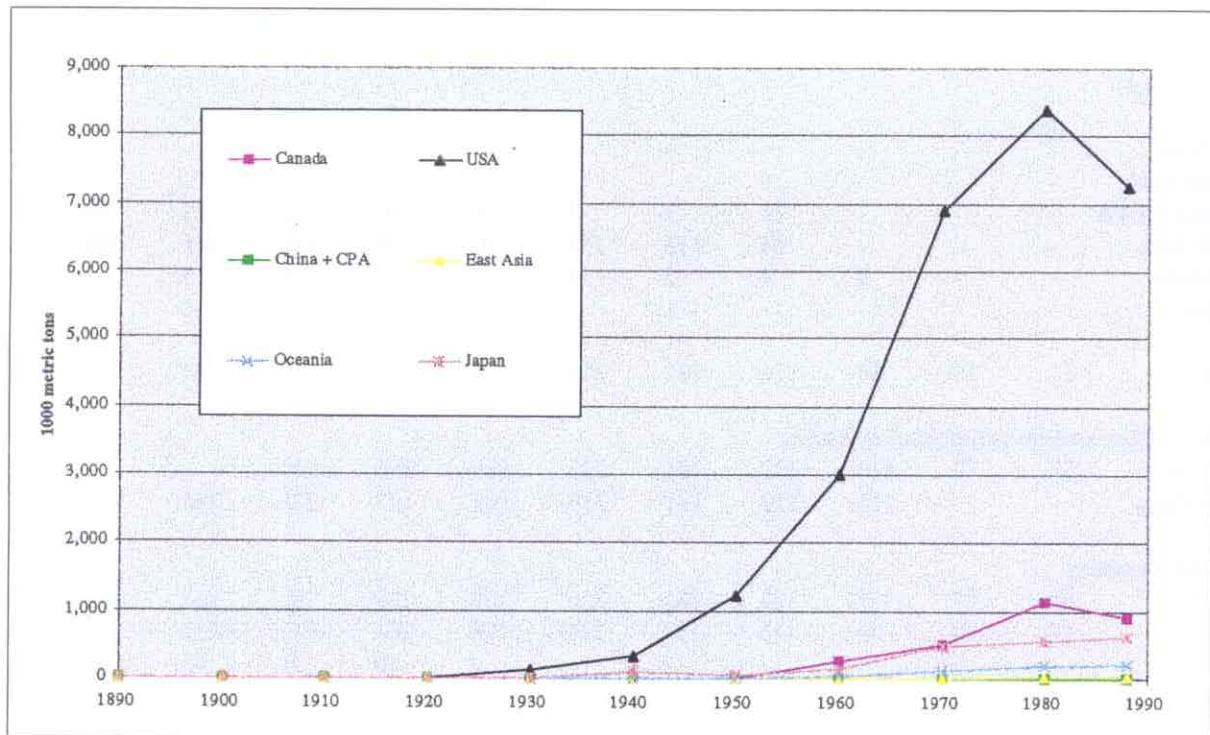


Figure 16. Historical regional nitric acid production for 1890 - 1990.

Nitric acid is used directly for myriad uses, including salt formation reactions to produce metal nitrates, and in metal degreasing, treating and pickling for the graphic and galvanic industries (Cantrell, 1996). The nitric acid production data are used for N₂O emission calculations. Production emerged in some regions since 1930 (Mitchell, 1975; 1982; 1983; 1993; 1995). Table A19 presents the numbers for the most important regions with nitric acid production. Note that in the historical tables of Mitchell (1975), nitric acid production in Europe and CIS was not presented.

3.2.15 Production of sulphuric acid

Spatial resolution: country
 Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, 10 year timestep
 Quality: 2

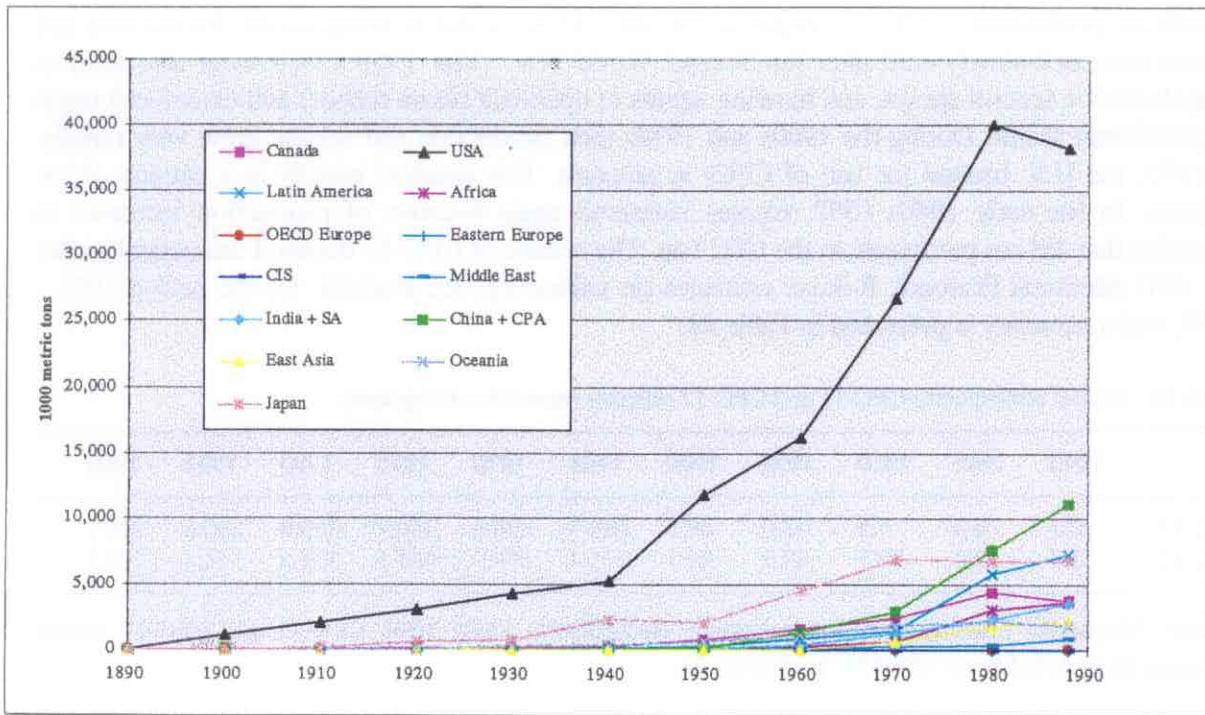


Figure 17. Historical regional sulphuric acid production for 1890 - 1990.

Sulphur is widely used in industrial and fertilizer complexes. Sulphuric acid production is the major end use for sulphur and sulphuric acid has been regarded as one of the best indexes of a nation's industrial development (Ober, 1996). USA is the largest producer and consumer of sulphur and sulphuric acid in the world. Byproduct sulphuric acid at copper, lead, molybdenum, and zinc roasters and smelters amounted in 1995 to 12% of the total domestic production in all forms in the USA. The seven largest acid plants (all at copper mines) accounted for 85% of the output. The five largest producers of byproduct sulphuric acid were all copper producers (Ober, 1996). Historical production emerged in some regions already in 1900 (Mitchell, 1975; 1982; 1983; 1993; 1995). Table A19 presents the numbers for the most important regions with sulphuric acid production.

3.2.16 Production of CFC-11 and CFC-12.

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1940 - 1989, with 1 year timestep

Quality: 1

Significant production of CFC-11 began in the late 1930s for use in refrigeration. Production and release increased slowly until after the Second World War. After 1950 CFC's were also used as propellants for aerosol sprays, and blowing agents in open-cell (foam rubber) and closed-cell (rigid polyurethane) foams. During the 1960s and 1970s their production and release grew very rapidly. In 1975, the U.S. banned the use of CFCs in aerosols. This resulted initially in a decline of the releases. In the early 1980s CFC releases increased again because of production increases in countries that did not participate in the CFC ban. The release of CFC-11 declined dramatically after the 1987 Montreal Protocol. Release estimates (in million kg) are available for the period 1931 - 1992, and a summary is presented in Table 38.

Table 38. Global atmospheric CFC-11 and CFC-12 releases (in million kilograms).

	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
CFC-11	0.1	0.3	5.5	23.0	40.5	108.3	206.6	310.9	250.8	280.8	216.1
CFC-12	2.3	8.0	29.5	48.2	89.1	175.4	299.9	404.1	332.5	368.4	310.5

Source: Alternative Fluorocarbons Environmental Acceptability Study 1994. CFC-11 and CFC-12 release estimates from AFEAS, pp. 472-478. In: Trends '93.

4. Energy/Industry Emission data

4.1 Emission estimates for different greenhouse gases

4.1.1 Carbon dioxide

Spatial resolution: global, regional, national

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 1 year timestep

Quality: 2 before 1970, 1 after 1970

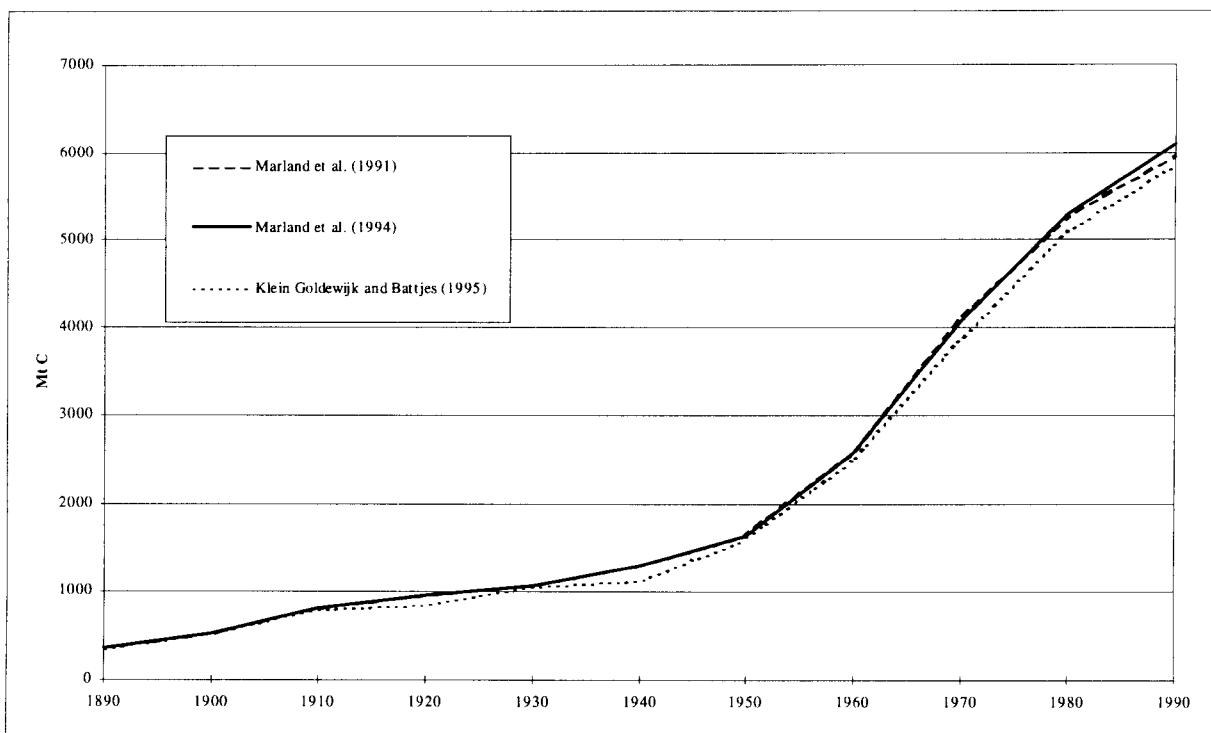


Figure 18. Global carbon dioxide emission estimates for 1890 - 1990.

Global carbon dioxide emission estimates stemming from coal, lignite, crude petroleum and natural gas are available for the period 1860 - 1949 (Keeling, 1994). The regional emission data for that period are calculated with the production data for coal, oil and natural gas presented in Etemad et al. (1991). Country production data are converted into emission estimates with the factors listed in Appendix A1 and A6, and aggregated to the IMAGE regional level. Global, regional and some country emission estimates for the period 1950 - 1990 are presented by Marland et al. (1994). A summary of global carbon dioxide emission estimates for different fuel types is presented in Table 40. A more elaborate table is presented in Appendix A20 for fuel types per region.

Table 39. Summary of historical carbon dioxide emissions (in Mt C).

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	2.1	3.9	7.9	12.1	13.6	11.3	42.3	52.7	90.6	117.4	114.3
USA	101.0	176.2	325.2	408.7	487.5	442.6	696.1	799.5	1,165.5	1,261.7	1,346.5
Latin Am.	0.0	0.8	2.7	24.3	24.3	36.0	45.4	84.1	143.9	243.9	273.6
Africa	0.1	1.1	4.3	7.0	9.0	10.7	26.6	43.2	82.4	140.1	180.7
OECD Eur.	211.3	278.4	354.6	291.9	370.4	375.5	383.7	536.5	792.0	881.4	829.1
Eastern Eur.	22.0	26.8	45.6	39.7	51.0	48.8	107.7	195.3	278.5	372.2	318.0
CIS	6.5	23.8	23.2	9.9	30.4	97.2	185.8	396.0	628.3	923.0	1,013.0
Middle East	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.7	5.3	13.1	4.2	24.3	73.6	139.3	228.7
India + SA	1.3	3.6	7.8	12.2	14.8	15.8	18.4	33.2	53.3	95.5	184.3
China + CPA	0.0	0.2	6.7	9.4	12.1	19.7	22.1	224.2	240.0	446.9	734.6
East Asia	0.0	0.5	1.7	3.6	6.3	9.3	9.1	24.6	65.4	140.3	240.8
Oceania	2.7	4.4	6.9	8.5	8.9	9.3	17.6	28.0	45.0	62.0	81.7
Japan	1.9	5.4	11.4	19.3	23.3	31.6	28.2	63.9	202.5	254.9	294.8
Sum ¹⁴	349.0	525.2	798.5	849.5	1,056.8	1,120.7	1,587.3	2,505.5	3,861.0	5,078.6	5,840.1
<i>Other global estimates</i>											
CDIAC ¹⁵	349.8	524.9	804.7	958.9	1,077.5	1,300.4	1,638.0	2,586.0	4,090.0	5,264.0	5,965.0

The regional breakdown of Marland *et al.* does not always match the IMAGE breakdown. We used the country estimates of Canada, USA, former USSR and Japan, and the regional estimates of Africa and Middle East for the corresponding IMAGE regions. The Marland *et al.* estimate of the Other America region (includes Greenland) is used for Latin America, the regional estimate for Eastern Europe minus the country estimate for the former USSR is used for the IMAGE region Eastern Europe, and Western Europe (including Yugoslavia) is used for OECD Europe. The country estimate of Marland *et al.* for India is taken for the regional estimate of India + SA, and the regional estimate for Centrally Planned Asia is used for China + CPA. The regional estimate of Marland *et al.* for Oceania minus the country estimate for Japan is used for the IMAGE region Oceania. Table A-20 presents regional carbon dioxide emission estimates per fuel type for 1890 - 1990. Note that no cement and gas flaring emissions are included before 1950.

¹⁴ Total of IMAGE regions.

¹⁵ Global total according to Keeling (1994) and Marland et al (1994).

4.1.2 Methane

Spatial resolution: global
 Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with irregular intervals
 Quality: 3

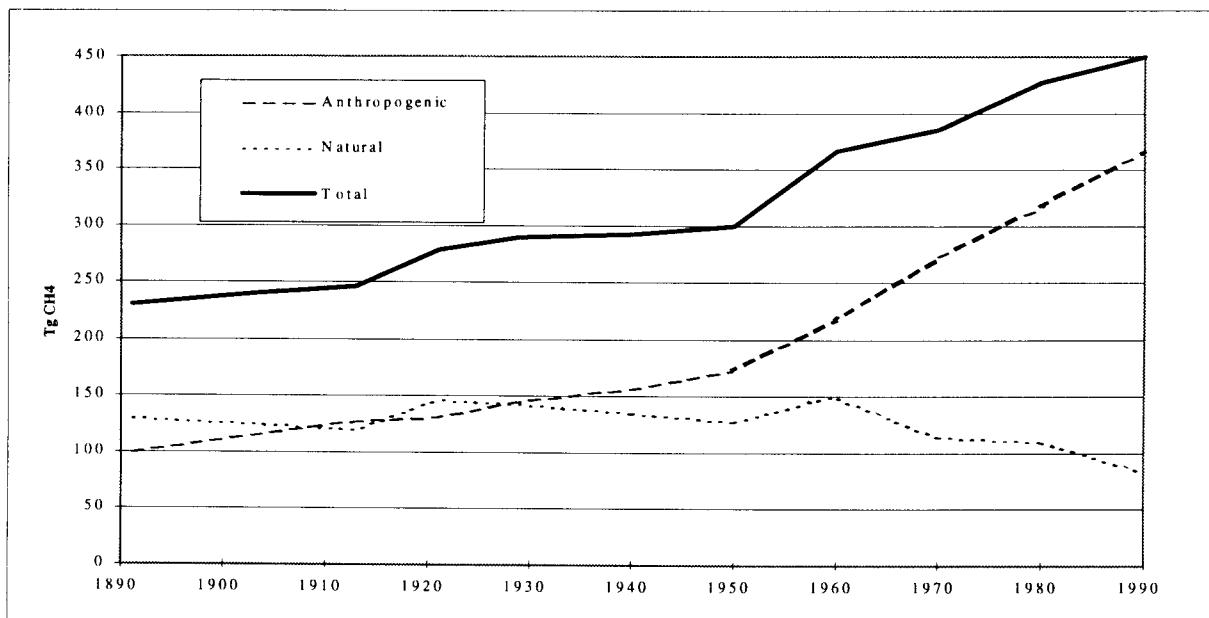


Figure 19. Global anthropogenic and natural methane emission estimates for 1890 - 1990.

Stern and Kaufmann (1995) present estimates for global anthropogenic and natural methane emissions from 1860 - 1991. They distinguish the following source categories: gas flaring, gas supply, coal mining, biomass burning, animals, rice, and landfills. They compared their results to the Khalil and Rasmussen (1994) deconvolution estimates. A summary of global methane emission estimates is presented in Table 40.

Table 40. Summary of historical global methane emissions (in Tg CH4).

	1891	1903	1913	1921	1929	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Anthrop.	100.4	114.9	127.4	131.5	145.9	157.3	172.9	216.8	272.1	316.7	366.4
Natural	129.6	125.1	119.6	146.5	143.1	134.7	127.1	150.2	113.9	110.3	83.6
Total	230.0	240.0	247.0	278.0	289.0	292.0	300.0	367.0	386.0	427.0	450.0

Sources: [Stern, 1995 #349] (1995), Table 2. Note: data from Stern and Kaufmann refer to the 'd[OH] = 0' scenario.

The trends show an increasing anthropogenic emission of methane, although the increase has slowed down in recent years (slower population growth resulted in a retarding increase in rice and livestock emissions, an increase in energy prices reduced gas flaring levels, fuel substitution away from coal, reduction of tropical deforestation in the late 1980s in South and Central America).

4.1.3 Sulphur dioxide

Spatial resolution: global, regional, national
 Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with irregular intervals
 Quality: 3

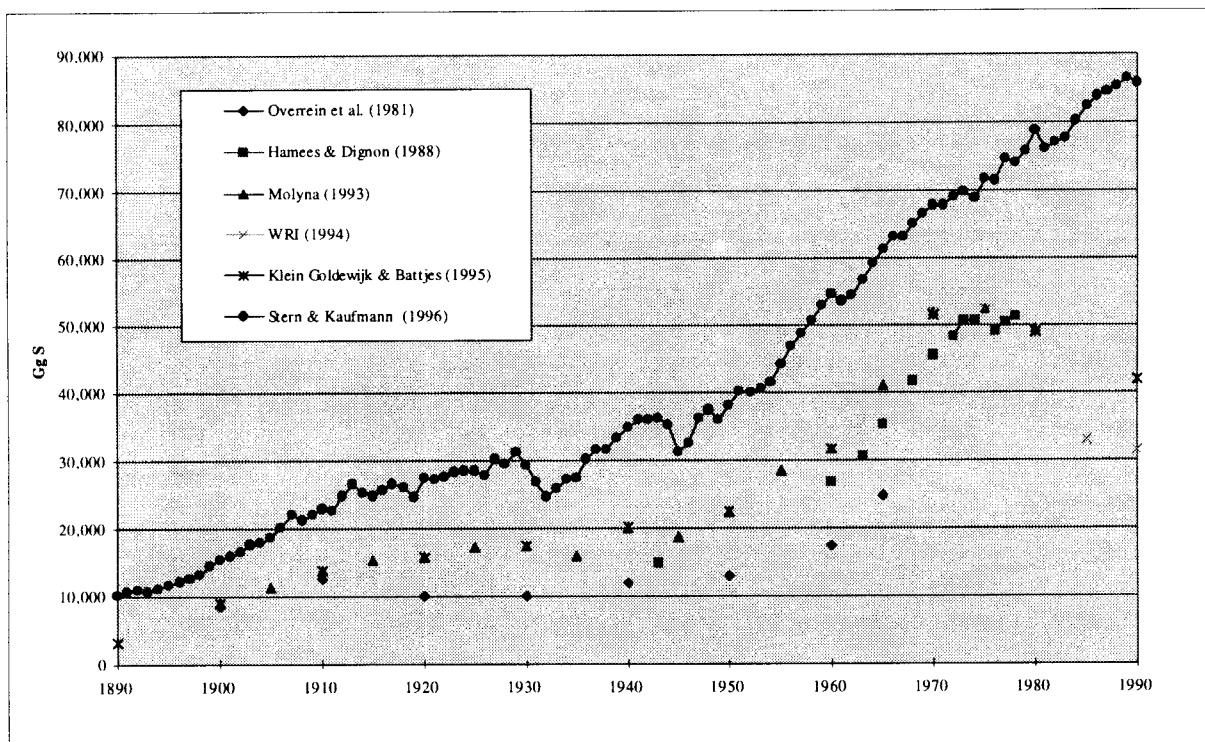


Figure 20. Global sulphur emission estimates for 1900 - 1990.

Historical emission estimates for the United States are presented in Gschwandtner et al. (1985). The total country estimates are presented in several ways, per fuel type (bituminous coal, residual oil, other) and per source category (electric utilities, industrial, commercial, residential and other) for the period 1900 - 1980. Emission estimates per state are presented as totals. The U.S. National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) presents extensive SO₂ emission estimates for the United States in several reports. Placet (1991) concludes that during the period 1900 - 1970 the U.S. SO₂-emission estimates increased by a factor of three, from 9 to 28 Tg. After enactment of the Clean Air Act in 1970 the sulphur emissions declined steadily, Placet (1991) estimated that during the period 1970 - 1988 the U.S. anthropogenic emissions of SO₂ decreased with 27-29%.

Husar (1994) stated the likely consensus of the long-term fluctuations included recessions, major wars, fuel switching (e.g. within a country from mining regions with a different sulphur content of coal), and environmental concerns. There has also been a shift from manufacturing to power plants as the main emitters of sulphur. Another point of interest is the ongoing increase in recycling of fuel and ore-bound sulphur. Ayres (in Darmstadter et al. (1987)) presents trends of recovery rates. The recovery of sulphur from natural gas and zinc processing reaches almost a 100%, while the recovery from copper, lead ores, and oil products approaches 50%. Unfortunately, the sulphur recovery from coal that is responsible for most of the sulphur mobilization is still insignificant.

Baumaffe (1987) presented SO₂ emission estimates for 1980 and 1982 for most European OECD countries, for many source categories. A good reference for Europe (including former USSR) is the report of the EMEP programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long range transmission of air pollutants in Europe (Mylona, 1993; WRI, 1994). According to Ryaboshapko (1983) anthropogenic SO₂ emissions have increased from less than 3 Tg S per year globally in 1860, 15 in 1900, 40 in 1940 and about 80 in 1980. The different sulphur dioxide emission estimates are summarized in Table 41.

Table 41. Summary of historical anthropogenic sulphur dioxide emissions (in kt S).

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,339	2,322	1,663
USA	-	4,550	7,850	9,600	9,600	9,350	9,650	10,100	14,120	11,890	10,530
OECD Eur. 3,024	3,797	5,260	4,867	6,106	6,774	6,632	10,106	13,620	13,393	8,797	
Eastern Eur.	73	143	211	1,073	903	1,235	1,703	2,978	5,368	6,447	5,575
USSR	135	400	450	250	800	2,675	4,415	8,293	12,305	14,178	14,713
Middle East	5	13	25	20	45	88	88	138	288	138	199
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,165	-
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,475	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,051	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,487	632	438
Sum	3,237	8,903	13,796	15,810	17,454	20,122	22,488	31,615	51,527	49,000	41,915
<i>Other global estimates</i>											
Overrein	-	8,500	12,500	10,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	17,500	-	-	-
Ham. & Dignon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,900	45,600	51,300	-
Mylona ¹⁶	-	8,878	13,772	15,789	17,415	20,069	22,444	31,604	46,750	50,138	-
Ryaboshapko	-	15,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	80,000	-
WRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,879	49,431	31,384
Stern & K. 10,000	10,000	16,000	23,000	28,000	29,000	35,000	38,000	54,000	68,000	79,000	86,000
EDGAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,200

Sources: Overrein et al., Ryaboshapko (1983), Hameed and Dignon (1988), Mylona (1993), WRI (1994), Stern and Kaufmann (1996). Note: data from Stern and Kaufmann (1996) taken from Figure 1, page 13.

Stern and Kaufmann (1996) estimated a rise of global sulphur emissions from 2.8 million tons in 1860 to 79.3 million tons in 1993, which is an increase of 28 fold. They compared their estimates with Dignon and Hameed (1989) who estimated 2 million tons in 1860 and Möller (1984), with 2.5 million tons emitted sulphate.

¹⁶ Countries presented in Mylona (1993) plus estimates of Canada and USA from Placet (1991).

4.1.4 Nitrous oxide

Nitrogen Oxides

Spatial resolution: global, regional, national

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with irregular intervals

Quality: 3

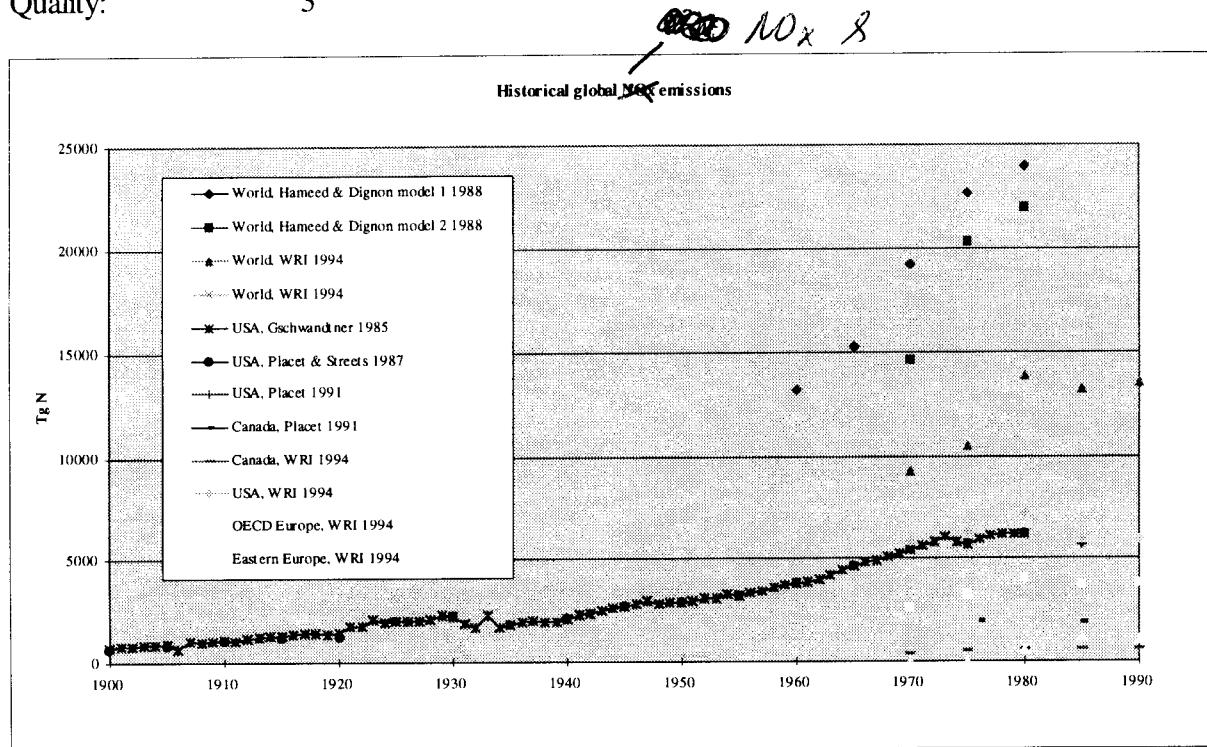


Figure 21. Global nitrous oxide emission estimates for 1900 - 1990.

Historical emission estimates of nitrous oxide for the United States are presented in Gschwandtner et al. (1985). The total country estimates are presented in several ways, per fuel type (bituminous coal, residual oil, distillate oil, natural gas, gasoline + diesel and other), and per source category (electric utilities, industrial, pipelines, highway vehicles and other) for the period 1900 - 1980. Emission estimates per state are presented as totals. Placet (1991) presents U.S. NO₂ emission estimates for 1900 - 1970 and 1970 - 1988 (see Table 42). Total U.S. NO₂ emissions increased between 1900 and 1970 almost tenfold from 2 to 18 Tg, but emissions in 1988 are estimated to be lower by 9-15% than at their peak in 1978 (Placet, 1991).

Table 42. Summary of historical anthropogenic NOx emissions (in kt N).

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	596	585
USA	-	720	1,131	1,423	2,211	2,084	2,843	3,754	5,770	7,170	5,898
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,589	4,008	3,776
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604	1,049
USSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,038	1,758
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	53
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502	426	396
Sum	-	720	1,131	1,423	2,211	2,084	2,843	3,754	9,276	13,895	13,515
<i>Other global estimates</i>											
Hameed & Dignon ¹⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,200	19,240	23,960	-
Hameed & Dignon ¹⁸	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,620	21,980	-	-
WRI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,277	13,844	13,515	-

Source: Gschwandtner et al. (1985), Hameed and Dignon (1988), Alcamo et al. (1990), WRI (1994).

¹⁷ Model 1 results

¹⁸ Model 2 results

4.1.5 Volatile organic compounds

Baumaffe (1987) presented VOC emission estimates for 1982 for most European OECD countries, for many source categories. Historical VOC estimates for the USA are presented in several reports of the NAPAP. Placet (1991) estimates an increase of the VOC emissions for the USA by a factor two between 1900 and 1970, from 11 to 24 Tg VOC, with a decrease by 27-39% in the period 1970 - 1988 (Table 43). The ECE/EB (1989) report presents a table with VOC emission estimates for some European countries and Canada plus USA for the period 1980 - 1988, and estimates until 2000.

Table 43. Summary of historical anthropogenic VOC emissions (in kt VOC).

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,099	1,798
USA ¹⁹	-	11,000	11,000	11,000	18,000	16,500	16,500	22,000	24,000	21,000	20,000
OECD Eur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,954	9,018
Czechosl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
USSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,300
Sum	-	11,000	11,000	11,000	18,000	16,500	16,500	22,000	24,000	34,053	38,516
<i>Other global estimates</i>											
ECE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,430	31,516

Source: Lubkert & de Tilly (1987), ECE/EB (1989), Placet (1991).

¹⁹ Note: the data for USA before 1980 are estimated from figures, the USSR value is for 1987.

4.2 Emission factors for CO₂

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: only for the late 1980s

Quality: 1

Fuel types considered are coal, oil, gas, traditional fuelwood (incl. charcoal and bagasse) and other biomass (ethanol, methanol produced from energy crops e.g. sugar cane). Sectors include electricity generation, industry/other fuel transformation (non-electric), residential/commercial/other, transportation. Emission factors for carbon dioxide are given by the IPCC for different fuel types and sectors (Rotty, 1983; IEA, 1991; IPCC/OECD, 1993). Fuel types are separated in Solids, Liquids, Gases, Biomass and Bunkers. Each fuel type is further divided to primary and secondary fuels (Appendix Table A12). The emission factors for CO₂ for the late 1980s for energy consumption (combustion) are presented in Table 44.

Table 44. Emission factors for CO₂ for energy consumption (in g CO₂ /GJ).

Fuel type	Sector	E.F	E.F ²⁰
Coal			
	Electricity	94.6	96.4
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	94.6	96.4
	Residential/Commercial/Other	94.6	96.4
	Transportation	94.6	96.4
Oil			
	Electricity	73.3	73.3
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	73.3	73.3
	Residential/Commercial/Other	73.3	73.3
	Transportation	73.3	73.3
Gas			
	Electricity	56.1	55.7
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	56.1	55.7
	Residential/Commercial/Other	56.1	55.7
	Transportation	56.1	55.7
Fuelwood ²¹			
	Industry/Transportation	77.4	77.4
	Other sectors	77.4	77.4
Other biomass ²²	All sectors	77.4	77.4

Sources: IEA (1991); de Soete (1993).

²⁰ Correction for Eastern Europe due to a high share of brown coal.

²¹ Traditional biofuels like fuelwood, charcoal and bagasse.

²² Modern biofuels like ethanol and methanol produced from energy crops like sugar cane.

4.3 Emission factors for CH₄

Spatial resolution: regional
 Temporal resolution: only for the late 1980s
 Quality: 1

Methane is a moderately reactive trace gas with a chemical lifetime in the atmosphere of about 10 years. Pre-industrial sources of methane were primarily natural wetlands, with relatively minor contributions from wild animals, vegetation fires, and oceans. Contemporary sources also include large methane emissions from rice fields, domestic ruminants, the burning of agricultural biomass, organic wastes in sewage systems and landfills, fossil fuel combustion and the leakage during distribution of natural gas.

Preliminary estimates for methane emission factors for biomass burning includes savanna, forest, fuelwood, and the production and burning of charcoal (Delmas, 1993). Other important data sources are IEA (1991) and de Soete (1993), see Table 45. Some emission factors for animals from EPA are presented in Hogan (1993), expressed as kg CH₄ head⁻¹ yr⁻¹.

Table 45. Emission factors for CH₄ for energy consumption (in g CH₄ /GJ).

Fuel type	Sector	EF	Range
Coal			
	Electricity	1	
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	2	2 - 10
	Residential/Commercial/Other	300	200 - 400
	Transportation	17	
Oil			
	Electricity	1	
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	3	
	Residential/Commercial/Other	2	2 - 3
	Transportation	37	
Gas			
	Electricity	5	
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	1	
	Residential/Commercial/Other	1	
	Transportation	37	
Fuelwood			
	Industry/Transportation	500	250 - 800
	Other sectors	500	250 - 800
Other biomass	All sectors	250	100 - 300

Sources: IEA (1991); de Soete (1993).

Ebert et al. (1993) listed ranges for methane emission factors for oil and gas production, crude oil transportation, refining, storage tanks, the processing of natural gas, pipelines, and the distribution of natural gas (Table 46). These figures are given for the regions OECD (USA, Canada, OECD Europe, Oceania, Japan), CIS/EE (former USSR, Eastern Europe), CPA (China region) and Others (rest of the world).

Table 46. Emission factors for CH₄ for handling and prod. of oil and gas (in g CH₄ /GJ).

Process	OECD	CIS	Western Europe	Other oil export. countr.	Rest of the World
Oil production	0.3 - 4.7	0.3 - 4.7	0.3 - 4.7	0.3 - 4.7	0.3 - 4.7
Gas production	39.5 - 104.2	218.0 - 567.6	14.8 - 27.0	39.6 - 96.0	39.6 - 96.0
Oil & gas prod.	2.9 - 13.9	63.0 - 29.7	3.0 - 18.0	739.7 - 1019.2	170.0 - 209.0
Crude oil transport.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Crude oil refining	0.09 - 0.14	0.09 - 0.14	0.09 - 0.14	0.09 - 0.14	0.09 - 0.14
Crude oil stor. tanks	0.02 - 0.26	0.02 - 0.26	0.02 - 0.26	0.02 - 0.26	0.02 - 0.26
Nat. gas processing	59.7- 116.6	340.0 - 715.8	1.8	116.6 - 340.0	116.6 - 340.0
Nat. gas pipelines	59.7- 116.6	340.0 - 715.8	1.8	116.6 - 340.0	116.6 - 340.0
Nat. gas distribution	59.7- 116.6	340.0 - 715.8	1.8	116.6 - 340.0	116.6 - 340.0

Source: Ebert et al. (1993).

Note that most emission factor estimates for the CIS are higher than those for some other regions, because of more inefficient construction and maintenance of industrial capacity.

4.4 Emission factors for N_2O

Spatial resolution: regional

Temporal resolution: 1993

Quality: 2

Estimates for stationary combustion facilities, road vehicles, non-road transport, industrial sources are taken from Olivier (1993) and Reimer et al. (1992), see Table 47. Other important data sources are IEA (1991) and de Soete (1993). A 1990 N_2O emission factor estimate for the Netherlands is published by Ybema and Okken (1993). A global average emission factor of 130 kg N_2O -N/ton for adipic acid production is given by Reimer et al. (1992), while Olivier (1993) gives an emission factor of 300 g N_2O /kg for the same process. The latter provided also a global average emission factor for nitric acid production of 17 kg N_2O -N/ton HNO_3 -N, with a range of 7-27 kg N_2O -N/ton HNO_3 -N (or 2-9 kg N_2O).

Table 47. Emission factors for N_2O for energy consumption (in g N_2O /GJ).

Fuel type	Sector	EF	Range
Coal			
	Electricity	1.4	
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	1.4	
	Residential/Commercial/Other	1.4	
	Transport	1.0	
Oil			
	Electricity	0.6	
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	0.6	
	Residential/Commercial/Other	0.6	
	Transport ²³	1.0	0.5 - 13.0
Gas			
	Electricity	0.1	
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	0.1	
	Residential/Commercial/Other	0.1	
	Transport	n.a.	
Fuelwood			
	Industry/Transport	10.0	
	Other sectors	10.0	
Other biomass			
	All sectors	0.1	

Sources: IEA (1991); de Soete (1993).

²³ 10.0 g N_2O /GJ (range 0.9 - 13.0) for Canada and USA correction for passenger cars with 3-way catalytic convertors.

4.5 Emission factors for NO_x

Spatial resolution: regional
 Temporal resolution: only for late 1980s
 Quality: 1

Table 48. Emission factors for NO_2 for energy consumption (in g NO_2 /GJ).

Fuel type	Sector	EF	EF ²⁴
Coal			
	Electricity	558	457
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	251	156
	Residential/Commercial/Other	183	142
	Transport	1,037	831
Oil			
	Electricity	200	200
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	100	100
	Residential/Commercial/Other	50	61
	Transport	750	375
Gas			
	Electricity	190	190
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	98	98
	Residential/Commercial/Other	50	50
	Transport	376	376
Fuelwood			
	Industry/Transport	500	500
	Other sectors	500	500
Other biomass	All sectors	100	100

Sources: IEA (1991); de Soete (1993).

²⁴ A correction was made for Canada, USA, Western Europe, Oceania and Japan.

4.6 Emission factors for CO

Spatial resolution: regional
 Temporal resolution: only for the late 1980s
 Quality: 1

Table 49. Emission factors for CO for energy consumption (in g CO/GJ).

Fuel type	Sector	EF	EF
Coal			
	Electricity	50	²⁵ 210
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	210	²⁶ 80
	Residential/Commercial/Other	3,580	
	Transport	711	
Oil			
	Electricity	15	
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	15	
	Residential/Commercial/Other	15	
	Transport	6,650	
	Canada and USA		1,680
	Western Europe		5,750
	Japan		1,880
Gas			
	Electricity	25	
	Industry/Other Fuel Transformation	15	
	Residential/Commercial/Other	10	
	Transport	12,589	¹³ 2,787
Fuelwood			
	Industry/Transport	1,500	
	Other sectors	6,600	
Other biomass			
	All sectors	1,500	

Sources: IEA (1991); de Soete (1993).

Some estimates for 1990 for the Netherlands are presented by Ybema and Okken (1993).

²⁵ For CIS and Eastern Europe.

²⁶ For Canada, USA, Western Europe, Oceania and Japan.

4.7 Emission factors for VOC

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: 1992
Quality: 3

Although there is more literature on this subject, due to time constraints this item is not yet satisfactorily dealt with in the current data base. Work is underway to include it in the next version. Piccot et al. (1992) presents a global average emission factor for two sources of VOC emissions. Both the consumptive use of solvents and other miscellaneous VOC sources are estimated to emit 1,000 kg VOC/ton (solvent).

4.8 Emission factors for SO₂

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: 1993
Quality: 3

Although there is more literature on this subject, due to time constraints this item is not yet satisfactorily dealt with in the current data base. Work is underway to include it in the next version. Spiro et al. (1992) estimates a global average emission factor of 1,060 kg S/ton for copper smelting.

4.9 Emission factors for cement

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: 1993
Quality: 2

Emission factors for cement production are presented in (Keeling, 1973). Marland et al. (1989) estimate a global average emission factor for cement production of 499 kg CO₂ / ton cement.

5. Terrestrial Environment data

5.1 Historical land cover

Spatial resolution: 0.5° x 0.5° latitude/longitude
 Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 10 year timesteps
 Quality: for 1890 - 1960 quality 3, for 1960 - 1990 quality 1

5.1.1 Gridded land cover for 1970

Conversion of land cover is an important issue in global change studies. In the IMAGE 2.1 model changes in land cover are computed in the Land Cover model and these changes influence the flux of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases between the terrestrial biosphere and the atmosphere. Because there are no accurate global land cover maps for 1890 we generated our own, using land cover data on country or region totals and allocating them according to population and livestock densities. The assumption is that population density is an indicator of agricultural activity and therefore agricultural land, and that methane emissions are an indicator for the distribution of livestock and the resulting use of pasture land. The methane emissions data base is derived from the 1° x 1° degree latitude/longitude cattle density data base of Lerner et al. (1988). We preferred to use the methane emissions, and not the cattle density data base, because in this way not only cattle could be taken into account, but also other livestock categories (e.g. goats, sheep and pigs). The initial amount of agricultural land for 1970 is derived from the Olson Major World Ecosystems Data Base (Olson et al., 1985) and data from the FAO AGROSTAT Data Base (FAO, 1990). Agricultural land is defined here as the sum of the FAO categories Arable land + Permanent Crops + Permanent Pasture.

The undisturbed natural ecosystems are simulated with the BIOME model of Prentice et al. (1992) driven with climate from the IIASA Climate data base of Leemans and Cramer (1991). In Table 50 the land cover types are listed with the corresponding Olson World Ecosystem classes, which are used for the initialization of the BIOME model (e.g. for albedo).

Table 50. Land cover types used for BIOME with the corresponding Olson World Ecosystem classes .

IMAGE 2.1 Land Cover Types		Olson World Ecosystem Classes		
1	Agricultural land	1	CCX	City complexes.
		30	CFS	Cool farm land and settlements, more or less snowy.
		31	MFS	Mild/hot farm land and settlements.
		36	PRA	Paddy rice and associated land mosaics.
		37	WCI	Warm/hot cropland, irrigated extensively.
		38	CCI	Cool cropland with irrigation of variable extent.
2	Fallow forest	39	CCP	Cold cropland and pasture, irrigated locally.
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
3	Ice	17	ICE	Antarctic ice cap.
		69	PDL	Polar desert with rock Lichens, locally abundant or productive but provide little food.
		70	GLA	Glaciers in polar or alpine complex, with rock fringes.

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4	Tundra	53	TUN	Tundra (polar, alpine).
5	Wooded tundra	63	WTM	Wooded tundra margin or mountain scrub/meadow.
6	Boreal forest	21	MBC	Main boreal conifer forest, closed or open.
		44	MBF	Mires include peaty bogs and fens (mostly in high latitudes).
		60	SDT	Southern dry Taiga or similar aspen/birch with northern and/or mountain conifers.
		61	LT	Larch Taiga with deciduous conifer.
		62	NMT	Northern maritime Taiga typifies a wide latitude belt or a narrow altitude belt above denser forest or woodland.
7	Cool conifer forest	20	SRC	Snowy, rainy coastal conifer forest.
		22	SNB	Snowy non-boreal conifer forest.
8	Temperate mixed forest	23	CDF	Conifer/deciduous forest, snow persisting in winter.
		24	TBC	Temperate broadleaf/conifer forest: with deciduous and/or evergreen hardwood trees.
		27	NSC	Non-snowy conifer forest.
		54	TER	Temperate evergreen rainforest (e.g. in Chile).
		55	SFW	Snowy field/woods complex.
		57	SFF	Snowy forest/field, commonly openings are pasture and/or mires.
9	Temperate deciduous forest	25	SDF	Snowy deciduous forest, i.e. summergreen (= cold deciduous forest).
10	Warm mixed forest	26	TBF	Temperate broadleaf forest: deciduous, semideciduous, and some temp.subtropical broadleaf evergreen types that are least active in winter.
		56	FFR	Forest/field complex with regrowth after disturbances, mixed with crops and/or other non-wooded lands.
11	Steppe	58	FWG	Field/woods with grass and/or cropland.
		2	SSG	Short or sparse grass/shrub of semiarid climates.
		40	CGS	Cool grass/shrub, snowy in most years.
		41	MGS	Mild/warm/hot grass/shrub.
		42	CSM	Cold steppe/meadow +/- larch woods (in Siberia), scrub (Bering sea) or tundra (Tibetian highlands).
		52	CSS	Cool/cold shrub semidesert/steppe.
		64	HMW	Heath and moorland, wild or artificially managed, as by burning and/or grazing.
12	Hot desert	8	DMB	Desert, mostly bare stone, clay or sand.
		50	SDB	Sand desert, partly blowing dunes.
		51	SDS	Semidesert/desert scrub/succulent/sparse grass.
		71	SSF	Salt/soda flats desert playas, occasionally with intermittent lakes.
13	Scrubland	6	TBE	Temperate/tropical-montane broadleaf evergreen covers warm temperate or montane broadleaf evergreen forest (Africa only).
		16	BES	Broadleaf evergreen shrub.
		46	MES	Mediterranean-type evergreen (mostly) broadleaf scrub and forest relics.
		47	DHS	Dry or highland scrub, or open woodland.
		48	DEW	Dry evergreen woodland or low forest, mapped

		49	HVI	mostly in interior Australia and South America. Hot-mild volcanic "islands" (Galapagos), with local denser forest on some older lava flows but wide area of sparse cover on recent lavas.
		59	STW	Succulent and thorn woods or scrub is widespread.
14	Savanna	43	SGW	Savanna/grass, seasonal woods: trees or shrubs above grass groundcover may be interspersed on many scales in savanna belts of varying drought duration and high fire frequency.
15	Tropical woodland	32	RGD	Rain-green (drought-deciduous) or very seasonal dry evergreen forests to open woodlands, very frequently burned.
16	Tropical forest	28	TMC	Tropical montane complexes, typically evergreen, including dwarfed ("elfin") forest, opening to grass, or tall or short forbs (puna, paramo).
		29	TBS	Tropical broadleaf seasonal forest, with dry or cool season.
		33	TRF	Tropical rain forest.
		45	MOS	Marsh or other swampy wetlands include various transitions to or mixtures with trees.
		72	MSM	Mangrove and non-saline swamps and tidal Mudflats (Africa only).

5.1.2 Regional trends for the period 1890 - 1970

One of the few estimates of historical global land transformation rates is presented by Richards (1990). Together with the FAO (1990) estimates for pasture we calculated the amount of forest, grassland, pasture and cropland for the period 1700 - 1980 for the regions listed by Richards. Results suggest a loss of the global forest area with 19% (6,215 Mha in 1700 to 5,053 Mha in 1980), and the grassland area even declined with 45% (6,334 to 3,453 Mha). Grassland was mostly converted into pasture, which increased from 526 Mha in 1700 to 3,335 Mha in 1980. Also the amount of cropland increased more than fivefold from 265 to 1,501 Mha, mostly at the expense of forests (Richards, 1990). Results for 10 regions are presented in Appendix Table A13.

An extensive study for South- and Southeast Asia was carried out by Flint and Richards (1994), see also Richards and Flint (1994), and Table 51. They reported estimates of cultivated land for 1880, 1920, 1950 and 1980. The first column shows the results of Flint and Richards, the second column shows the range of estimates calculated with the different conversion rates.

Hundred Year (1890 - 1990) Database of the Global Environment (HYDE)

Table 51. Estimates of net cultivated land for 1920, 1950 and 1970 for South- and Southeast Asia (in Mha).

Country	F & R	Calc.	F & R	Calc.	F & R	Calc.
	1920	1920	1950	1950	1970	1970
Bangladesh	7	6-8	8	7	8	9
India	107	95-131	123	134-135	141	165
Indonesia	12	6-10	17	11-14	22	18
Malaysia	2	2-3	3	3	4	4
Myanmar	6	6-8	6	8-9	8	10
Philippines	3	2-4	5	5	6	7
Thailand	4	5-8	8	8-11	13	14
Vietnam	5	2-3	4	5	6	6

Source: Flint and Richards (1994).

Table 52 highlights the problem of validation of historical land cover.

Table 52. Historical estimates of cropland for selected countries (in Mha).

Source	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
USA									
Census ^a	99	128	139	161	165	160	164	157	154
Census ^b	99	169	177	197	191	182	198	185	174
Census ^c	116	145	162	184	183	177	182	172	165
HYDE, Pop.based ^d	108	127	146	165	181	185	189	189	189
HYDE, FAO ^e	108	127	146	165	181	185	189	189	189
HYDE, Richards ^f	119	142	165	188	189	190	191	190	189
FAO								180	189
Grigg ^g	-	128	-	-	166	-	-	158	-
CIS									
Grigg*	-	113	-	-	109	-	-	196	-
HYDE	129	144	160	178	192	206	215	224	233
FAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	227
Canada									
Grigg*	-	8	-	-	23	-	-	25	-
Urquhart & Buckley**	11	12	19	28	34	37	39	-	-
HYDE	25	29	34	38	42	43	44	44	44
FAO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	44

* Only expansion of cropland. ** Area in farms, total Improved land; derived from Series L7-14, p.352.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1976). ^aonly cropland, ^bcropland + farm woodland not used for pasture, ^ccropland + farm woodland special use (roads,etc.) + other use. ^{d,e,f} Calculated backwards from year 1970 (FAO Agrostat data) with conversion rates from Houghton, resp. Appendices 2, 3 and 5. ^g Grigg (1987). Urquhart and Buckley (1965).

America is one of the few regions in the world where reasonable historical time series about land cover are available. But even the estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census can be aggregated in several ways, depending on the definition of a particular land cover type. And so for the year 1970

these estimates differ already 20 Mha (about 15%). Regional estimates of expansion of cropland for USA, Russia, Canada, Argentina and Australia for 1850, 1900, 1930 and 1960 are given by Grigg (1987).

Table 53 is a summary of the estimates of Mitchell (1975, 1982 and 1983) for the area of main agricultural crops, during the period 1890 - 1970 (Except for Europe and CIS, for which Mitchell only presented estimates up to 1969). In general, the areas have been increasing during the 1890 - 1950 period, with temporarily setbacks during wars. After 1950, the areas in Canada, USA and Japan decreased slowly, probably due to intensification of their agricultural production. The situation in Europe stabilized, while in the rest of the world the area for main agricultural crops still increased.

Table 53. Regional estimates for areas of main agricultural crops, smoothed over a 5 year period (in Mha) .

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Canada	2.1	3.6	9.0	16.9	18.7	18.2	19.5	18.0	16.8
USA	63.5	75.7	82.8	91.3	88.7	85.9	84.7	70.4	65.4
Lat. Am.	1.6	6.5	14.8	17.1	22.0	21.5	28.9	36.1	44.2
Africa	3.1	5.1	6.5	10.4	14.4	16.1	26.2	38.6	44.8
OECD Eur.	57.5	60.6	64.8	55.2	57.3	51.8	51.4	51.1	-
Eastern Eur.	13.2	16.5	17.3	33.1	40.8	28.7	31.2	31.3	-
CIS	64.8	78.2	96.6	71.4	96.7	89.3	114.1	125.6	-
Middle East	-	-	0.7	1.2	7.5	10.5	16.2	22.8	27.1
India + SA	37.4	64.3	70.1	73.2	70.4	84.0	104.5	122.1	133.6
China + CPA	-	-	2.6	5.4	49.9	37.7	63.7	128.3	156.4
East Asia	-	-	6.8	13.4	15.0	14.7	20.8	26.8	30.5
Oceania	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1
Japan	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.6	3.5
Sum	248.0	316.2	378.0	394.6	486.9	464.2	567.4	677.0	523.4

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983).

5.1.3 Gridded land cover for 1890

Historical estimates of cropland areas were calculated using the conversion rates given by Houghton et al. (1983). Starting point for our calculations were the agricultural areas given by the FAO on a country basis. The definition of cropland applied to the FAO categories resulted in the aggregation of 'Arable land' plus 'Permanent crops'. Taking 1970 as base year, the areas were calculated back in time with the conversion rates given for the different regions and with different time intervals. Houghton *et al.* (1983) give three different estimates for the historical conversion rates, a first one is the population-based estimate, the second one is based on Production Yearbooks of the FAO and the third one is based on data derived from Richards (1982).

When the conversion rates given by Houghton were applied to the FAO 1970 data, some regions could have obtained negative values for the area of cropland, but then were set to zero. This was due to the fact that some countries had a relative high conversion rate compared to the initial 1970 area, or that some countries in the IMAGE classification fell into a Houghton region with a relative

high conversion rate. Country results for each of the three different conversion estimates are presented in Appendix Table A23-I, A23-II and A23-III, and the global estimates are listed in table 54.

Table 54. Global historical estimates for cropland (in Mha).

Source	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Pop.based	679	741	811	883	965	1,052	1,135	1,247	1,373
FAO prod.book	696	758	830	899	971	1,044	1,117	1,245	1,373
Richards	574	650	729	809	895	995	1,098	1,234	1,373
Houghton ²⁷	700	760	800	840	980	1,060	1,220	1,320	1,420
Esser ²⁸	1,280	1,390	1,480	1,570	1,680	1,800	1,910	2,000	2,060
FAO Agrostat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,331	1,377

The next step in constructing a georeferenced land cover data base was converting the country data (see Appendices A23) into grid based data. We compared the country totals obtained by the conversion rates of Houghton with the FAO country totals. The agricultural area was distributed according to the population density map of 1890 (see chapter 1.1, and Appendix Table A4), with the restriction that grid cells that were not agricultural land in 1970, were also not agricultural land in 1890 (see Appendix Figure A1, Historical population distribution 1890).

The following procedure was used to estimate the amount of pasture in 1890. First, the regional amount of pasture was calculated. These amounts of pasture on a region level were obtained from a recalculation from Houghton et al. (1983) and Richards (1990). The allocation of pasture was done according to the methane emission density map of Lerner et al. (1988) based on livestock densities. Grid cells with emissions were sorted from high emissions to low emissions, and pasture was allocated to these grid cells until the total amount of pasture for a region or country was used. Maps of the calculated historical cropland and pasture are presented in the Appendix, Figures A8, A9 and A10.

5.2 Human food consumption

Spatial resolution: regional
 Temporal resolution: irregular intervals
 Quality: 3 before 1960, 1 after 1960

Svennilson (1954) gives estimates for consumption of cereals (wheat and rye) for all European countries during 1909-13, 1924-28 and 1934-38. Tuve (1976) listed the upper and lower 20% of the countries with their food supply in calories per capita, and the percentage animal origin. The most affluent countries had in 1970 between 37-45% of their food supply provided by animals, with the exception of the USSR with 20%. The poorest countries had a minimum of 2-3% (Indonesia,

²⁷ Model results from Houghton et al. (1983) estimated from figure 3.

²⁸ Estimated from Figure 2 of Esser (1989).

Rwanda, Ghana) and a maximum of 13-21% (Philippines, Bolivia, Somalia). Gray (1990) presents a table of the food consumption in de USSR, see Appendix Table A24-1 and A24-2.

In IMAGE 2.1 the human food consumption is expressed as daily caloric intake per capita. The intake is divided into 12 categories; temperate and tropical cereals, maize, rice, pulses, roots and tubers, oilcrops, meat and bovine, milk (excl. butter), pigmeat, meat of sheep and goats, and poultry. The daily caloric intake is derived from the FAO (1990), they used a region specific conversion factor for each food category. The human food consumption is presented in Table 55. An extended table is presented in the Appendix Table A25. with the daily caloric intake per capita for the different agricultural crops for each region.

Table 55. Daily caloric intake per region per person, smoothed over a 5 year period (in kcal/cap).

Region	Total	Total	Animal products		Vegetableproducts	
	1970	1988	1970	1988	1970	1988
Canada	1,811	2,034	849	813	961	1,220
USA	2,011	2,327	957	953	1,054	1,374
Latin America	1,710	1,849	329	375	1,381	1,473
Africa	1,600	1,737	125	130	1,475	1,608
OECD Eur.	1,936	2,131	714	857	1,222	1,274
Eastern Eur.	2,362	2,364	543	669	1,819	1,694
CIS	2,377	2,295	585	642	1,791	1,653
Middle East	1,807	2,118	191	222	1,616	1,896
India + SA	1,688	1,819	84	118	1,604	1,701
China + CPA	1,847	2,341	97	230	1,750	2,111
East Asia	1,621	1,897	72	114	1,549	1,784
Oceania	2,037	2,056	1,041	968	995	1,088
Japan	1,867	1,932	207	335	1,659	1,597

Source: FAO (1990).

5.3 Consumption of crops by animals

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1961 - 1990, with 1 year timesteps

Quality: 1

The consumption of crops by animals (defined as *feed*) is calculated for the period 1961 - 1990 using the data from the FAO (1990). Other data for the USA for 1975 - 1989 are presented by (Hogan, 1993). Although there is more literature on this subject, due to time constraints this item is not yet satisfactorily dealt with in the current data base. Work is underway to include it in the next version.

5.4 Net trade of agricultural products

Spatial resolution: country
Temporal resolution: 1961 - 1990, with 1 year timesteps
Quality: 1

The net trade for agricultural products for the period 1961 - 1990 are presented by the FAO (1990). Although there is more literature on this subject, due to time constraints this item is not yet satisfactorily dealt with in the current data base. Work is underway to include it in the next version.

5.5 Area of main agricultural crops

Spatial resolution: country
Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 1 year timesteps
Quality: 2 before 1960, 1 after 1960

Most statistics of this nature are in units of area sown, or area under crops on a particular date during the summer. Some series may be of areas harvested. In principle, statistics relate to the calendar year in which the majority of the crop is harvested. Korea before 1945 is assigned to the Republic of Korea (region East Asia). Sources are the historical statistics of Mitchell (1975, 1982 and 1983). Most regions show an increase in sown areas, with temporary fall backs in some regions during the First (1914-1918) and Second World War (1938-1945), the Russian Revolution of (1917-1925), and the Chinese Cultural Revolution in the 1960s. Figures with the harvested areas for the main agricultural crops per region are presented in the Appendix Figures A11-1 to A11-13 and Table A26. One should be careful in interpreting the figures, because the data are smoothed over a 5 year period, despite data gaps. This can sometimes explain the 'dip' in the data, but most of the times there would have been a serious decrease anyway for those years due to wars or other events. See also Table 56.

5.6 Production of crops

Spatial resolution: country
Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 1 year timesteps
Quality: 2 before 1960, 1 after 1960

Historical output estimates for the main agricultural crops for many countries are presented by (Mitchell, 1975, 1982, 1983). Some data are given in hectolitres and are converted into tons assuming that the output in the year of conversion (given in hectolitres) is equal to the output in the year before the conversion (given in metric tons). The ratio between those years is used to convert the whole period given in hectolitres. Production was presented as total output.

Table 56. Production of main agricultural crops in the USA, smoothed over a 5 year period (in tons/ha).

Crop	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Wheat	0.93	0.90	1.66	0.93	0.91	1.15	1.15	1.69	2.09
Barley	1.25	1.31	1.16	1.19	1.08	1.34	1.52	1.76	2.27
Oats	0.91	1.07	1.09	1.07	0.94	1.14	1.20	1.58	1.81
Rye	0.84	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.67	0.77	0.74	1.14	1.63
Maize	1.51	1.63	1.63	1.81	1.39	2.01	2.47	3.37	5.12
Buckwheat	0.77	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.94	0.91	1.05	-
Potatoes	5.23	6.10	6.70	7.24	7.24	8.33	16.94	21.46	26.20
Sugar beet	-	-	23.69	21.89	25.01	28.08	34.65	38.52	44.21
Sugar cane	-	-	2.50	2.31	2.54	3.59	3.05	4.15	4.58
Rice	1.29	1.55	1.81	1.95	2.37	2.30	2.71	4.19	5.07
Sw. potatoe	5.29	5.54	5.82	5.72	5.00	5.31	6.00	9.24	11.82
Sorghum	-	-	-	1.10	0.82	1.07	1.24	2.64	3.15

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983).

Table 56 is an example of the region USA where the production per hectare has been computed with the areal estimates, also provided by Mitchell. Figures with the historical trend in output for the main agricultural crops per region are presented in the Appendix Table A27 and Figures A12-1_13. More recent production data can be retrieved from FAO (1995).

5.7 Number of animals

Spatial resolution: country

Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 1 year timesteps

Quality: 3 before 1920-30, 1 after 1930

The number of animals has increased considerably during this century. Estimates for all countries are given by (Mitchell, 1975, 1982, 1983), although before 1920-30 few data existed for most countries. Therefore, total regional numbers have been estimated by the authors, and sometimes calculated backwards by relating the number of animals to population (livestock/capita). Figure 22 and Table 57 are summaries of the different livestock categories.

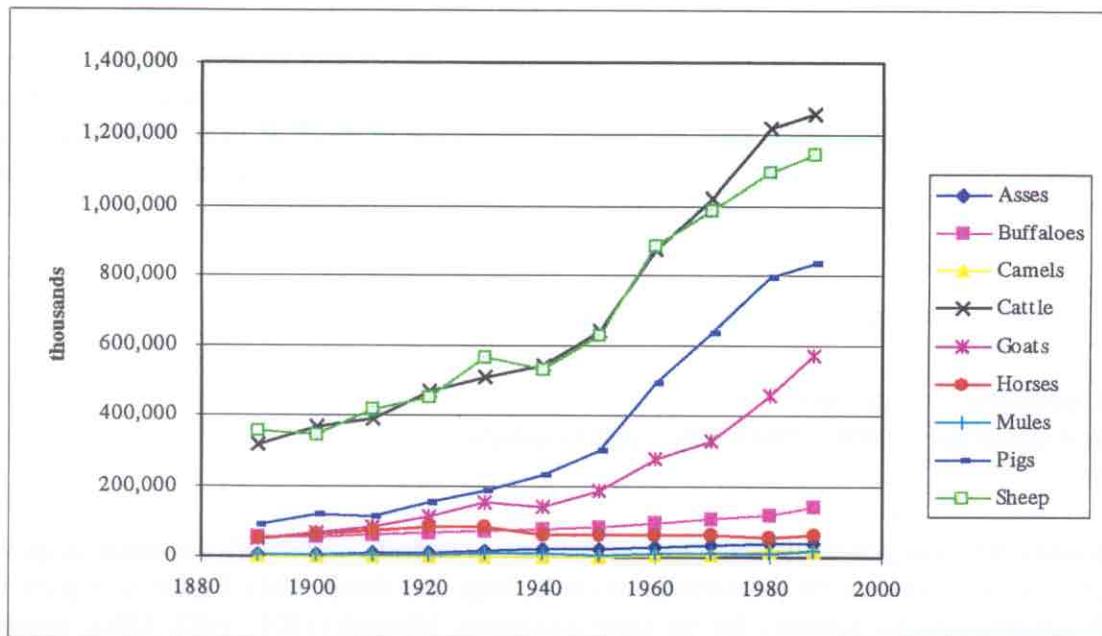


Figure 22. Global livestock numbers for 1890 - 1990.

Table 57. Global number of livestock (in million heads).

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Asses	6	7	10	12	17	21	24	31	35	38	44
Buffaloes ²⁹	55	58	62	66	71	77	83	98	107	122	139
Camels	.5	.6	.9	1	1	2	2	4	6	17	20
Cattle	319	368	391	472	513	547	644	870	1,016	1,218	1,294
Goats	52	67	83	114	153	141	187	280	325	466	587
Horses	51	62	73	87	88	70	69	78	81	60	61
Mules	3	4	6	8	9	9	8	11	14	13	15
Pigs	90	122	115	154	187	229	300	490	634	796	856
Poultry	706	831	828	873	1,203	1,200	1,372	1,793	2,734	7,125	10,770
Reindeer	43	47	50	53	64	77	87	181	200	na	na
Sheep	356	346	418	453	567	531	631	885	1,001	1,092	1,216

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983), FAO (1990).

²⁹ Note: Buffaloes 1960 and 1970 are own estimates.

A more extensive table for each region is given in Appendix Table A28. In general, livestock has been increasing ever since pre-industrial times. However, some distinct historical events do show up in the numbers. Numbers declined sometimes dramatically during the First and Second World War in most countries involved. Also, the Russian revolution of 1917 and the Chinese Cultural Revolution of 1964 left their mark on livestock numbers. Note that the number of horses decreased over time, due to the switch from horsepower to tractors/cars.

5.8 Productivity of animals (meat, milk, eggs per unit)

Spatial resolution: country
Temporal resolution: 1890 - 1990, with 1 year timesteps
Quality: 2

Canada and USA have good data about the productivity of animals, particularly for cattle, hogs and sheep. Figure A14 presents the pruductivity of cattle, hogs and sheep, while Figure A15 gives the ratio of slaughtered/total numbers for the same categories. Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983) presents estimates of milk and meat prodcution on a country basis for the period 1890 - 1970. Hogan (1993) conducted an extensive study for the USA and provides data for the period 1975 - 1989. For the period 1961 - 1990 the FAO (1990) data can be used. Although there is more literature on this subject, due to time constraints this item is not yet satisfactorily dealt with in the current data base. Work is underway to include it in the next version.

5.9 Consumption of fertilizer

Spatial resolution: country
Temporal resolution: 1940 - 1990, with 1 year timesteps
Quality: 3 before 1960, 1 after 1960

In general, chemical fertilizers were not widely used before 1950. In China, chemical fertilizers were not used until they were imported at the beginning of this century, though Chinese peasants have always been highly skilled in the applications of manures (Weixin, 1991). The use of chemical fertilizers started really to rise after 1949. In 1952, China consumed only 78 kton fertilizer (expressed as N, P₂O₅ and K₂O), which corresponds with 0.6 kg per ha sown. Some thirty years later it has increased up to 120.0 kg/ha in 1985. Undoubtedly, it was the result of China's rapid industrial growth during the last decades, together with the great importance given to Chinese agriculture (Weixin, 1991). The FAO provides good estimates of the fertilizer consumption after 1960. In Appendix Table A21. the consumption of three fertilizer components are presented. They show a considerable increase in global fertilizer consumption after 1950.

6. Atmosphere/Ocean data

An important data source concerning global change data is the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. They published a compendium of the most important trends of data on global change (Trends '93; Boden et al., 1994). It is a well documented and reviewed compilation of historical and modern records in concentrations and emissions of the most important greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons and halons). Additional trace gas data are presented including historical atmospheric CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O derived from ice cores. Spatial coverage ranges from individual sites to regional (country) and global estimates. Also, long-term temperature and precipitation records are included, as well as time-series records for atmospheric aerosols and isotopic ¹⁴C measurements for atmospheric CO₂ from several sites.

Please note that this chapter does not pretend to present new data but simply tries to summarize the information, and inform the readers about important data sources. In this chapter, one of the most elaborate sources is Trends '93, and we acknowledge the remark on page XXV of that report about citing the data and figures. We therefore urge the reader to use the citation used in Trends '93 at the bottom of most pages.

6.1 Concentration of CO₂

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: 1900 - 1990, with 1 year timesteps
Quality: 1

The atmospheric CO₂ concentration, at 354 ppmv in 1990, is about 26% greater than the pre-industrial value (ca.1800-1850) of about 280 ppmv, see Table 58.

Table 58. Historical global greenhouse gas concentrations.

Gas	Units	1900	1960	1970	1980	1990
CO ₂	ppmv	279.7	316.2	324.8	337.3	353.9
CO	ppbv	-	-	-	-	95.0
CH ₄	ppbv	974.1	1,272.0	1,420.9	1,569.0	1,717.0
N ₂ O	ppbv	292.0	296.6	298.8	302.6	309.7
CFC-11	ppbv	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.27	0.48
CFC-12	ppbv	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.16	0.28

Source: IPCC (1990).

This rise is caused by anthropogenic emissions from fossil fuel combustion and burning of biomass (deforestation, shifting cultivation). The concentration of carbon dioxide has been monitored since 1958 at Mauna Loa, Hawaii. It is the longest time series of a greenhouse gas concentration that exist. The IPCC gives global estimates for the years 1900, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 (IPCC, 1990; IPCC, 1992).

A historical CO₂ record derived from ice cores is presented in Barnola et al. (1994), with a time-series from the Vostok station in Antarctica from 160,000 to 1,700 years BP. A more recent time-series is the Siple Station record of Neftel et al. (1994), which covers the period 1734 to 1983.

Two different measurements of the ¹⁴C value in atmospheric CO₂ in Central Europe are presented in Levin et al. (1994), one high altitude experiment in Schauinsland (period 1976-1992) and another in Vermunt (period 1959-1983). Another experiment is presented by Manning and Melhuish (1994) and is located in Wellington, New Zealand and are given for the period 1954 - 1994.

Furthermore there are 58 modern records of monthly and annual atmospheric CO₂ concentrations from 63 sites presented in Trends '93, which include 49 land-based and 14 shipboard sites (see for exact citations pages 16-190, of Boden et al., 1994).

6.2 *Concentration of CH₄*

Spatial resolution: global

Temporal resolution: 1900 - 1990, with irregular intervals

Quality: 1

Current atmospheric methane concentration, at 1.7 ppmv in 1990, is now more than double the pre-industrial value of about 0.8 ppmv. Human activities such as rice cultivation, domestic ruminant rearing, biomass burning, coal mining, and natural gas venting have increased the input of CH₄ into the atmosphere. The IPCC (1990, 1992) global estimates are given for the years 1900, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990, see Table 51.

Trends '93 provides historical and modern CH₄ records, including 8 ice core drilling sites, global monthly averages derived from 2 different globally distributed monitoring networks, and monthly atmospheric CH₄ concentration records from 51 globally distributed sites, which include 38 land-based and 14 shipboard sites (see for exact citations pages 225-371, of Boden et al., 1994).

6.3 Concentration of N₂O

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: 1900 - 1990, with irregular intervals
Quality: 1

The atmospheric nitrous oxide concentration in 1990, at 310 ppbv, is about 35% greater than the pre-industrial figure of about 228 ppbv. N₂O is emitted through biomass burning and combustion of fossil fuels (cars), but also through agricultural practices which use artificial made fertilizers. The IPCC (1990, 1992) global estimates are given for the years 1900, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990, see Table 51.

Ice core measurements are presented in Leuenberger and Siegenthaler (1994) for the Byrd Station in Antarctica (period 43,000 - 680 years BP) and for Dye 3 station in Greenland (period 1781 - 1947). Khalil and Rasmussen (1994) presents data for Byrd Station Crête and Camp Century in Greenland (period 390 - 160 years BP) and for Byrd Station in Antarctica (period 3100 - 150 years BP). An estimate for Law Dome in Antarctica is presented by Etheridge et al. (1994), for the period 1520 - 1966.

Atmospheric nitrous oxide mixing ratios are presented by Prinn et al. (1994), who provides data for 6 different site locations in the world. The location and the period of records for the sites are Adrigole, Ireland (1978-1983); Ragged Point, Barbados (1978-1991); Cape Grim, Tasmania (1978-1991), Cape Meares, Oregon (1980-1989), Mace Head, Ireland (1987-1991), and Samoa (1978-1989). Furthermore, these stations measured not only N₂O, but also CFC-11 and CFC-12 atmospheric mixing ratios, for which the same periods apply.

6.4 Concentration of SO_x

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: early 1980s
Quality: 2

Sulfur is emitted by anthropogenic activities through fossil fuel combustion and biomass burning, especially during this century in the developed regions of the world. Also natural processes like volcanic eruptions, oceanic DMS (dimethylsulphide) production, and soil and plant activities are significant sources of H₂S and SO_x. The current industrial SO₂ emission is about 50-80 Tg S per year, roughly half of which is oxidised to aerosol sulfate before being deposited (Langner and Rodhe, 1991). Approximately 90% of the emissions are from industrial regions in the Northern Hemisphere, and little SO₂ or sulfate aerosol is transported to the Southern Hemisphere.

6.5 Concentration of CO

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: late 1980s
Quality: 2

Carbon monoxide has a great spatial and temporal variability because of its short lifetime (2-3 months). This variability combined with an inadequate monitoring network resulted in a poor historical long-term trend of CO concentrations. The IPCC estimates that the concentration of CO is (1) about a factor two greater in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere where the annual average is about 50 - 60 ppbv, and (2) increases with latitude in the Northern Hemisphere, (3) exhibits strong seasonal variability (IPCC; 1990, 1992).

6.6 Concentration of CFC-11, CFC-12

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: 1900 - 1990, with irregular intervals
Quality: 1

Most halocarbons are exclusively of industrial origin. They are used as aerosol propellants, refrigerants, foam blowing agents, solvents, and fire retardants (see also chapter 2.2.12). The concentration of CFC-11 and CFC-12 has been increasing from zero in 1900 to 0.48 resp. 0.28 ppbv in 1990. The IPCC gives global estimates for the years 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 (IPCC; 1990, 1992), see Table 51. For atmospheric mixing ratios see also chapter 6.3

6.7 Concentration of O₃

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: 1978 - 1991, with 1 year timesteps
Quality: 2

Data for ozone are available through NASA's TOMS (Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer) project. Daily gridded (1.25° latitude by 1° longitude) ozone data are provided for the period 1978 to 1991 by Guimaraes and McPeters (1991), Guimaraes and McPeters (1991), Larko and McPeters (1992), Krueger et al. (1991).

6.8 Cloud cover

Spatial resolution: global
Temporal resolution: 1970s
Quality: 2

Due to time constraints this subject is not (yet) included in this study. Therefore only a few possible sources are listed: USAF/USDC (1971), Atkinson and Sadler (1970), Sadler (1975), Sadler et al. (1976), Shideler and Sadler (1979).

6.9 Ocean temperature

Spatial resolution: 5° x 5° longitude/latitude

Temporal resolution: 1982

Quality: 1

Ocean temperatures are presented in the Climatological Atlas of the world Ocean (Levitus, 1982). These data are grid based (5° x 5° longitude/latitude) and consist of annual mean temperature on several depths, varying in depth from surface to 5500 meters.

6.10 Oceanic ^{14}C series

Spatial resolution: global

Temporal resolution: early 1980s

Quality: 2

Due to time constraints this subject is not (yet) included in this study. Therefore only a possible source is listed: Broecker et al. (1985) provides distribution patterns of radiocarbon bomb experiments (GEOSECS program).

6.11 Sea-ice coverage

Spatial resolution: $1 \times 1^{\circ}$ longitude/latitude

Temporal resolution: 1901-1990

Quality: 1

The National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC) is a data and information resource for snow and ice processes, especially for interactions among snow, ice, atmosphere and ocean. They hold a large library collection of monographs, technical reports and journals, and also archive digital snow and ice data. An interesting source is a 1° x 1° longitude/latitude data base of "Artic Sea Ice, 1901-1956", produced by the Danish Meteorological Institute from shipboard, shore and aerial observations. The same grid is used by another data base, called the "Artic and Southern Ocean Sea Ice Concentration 1953-1990". Other interesting references are Walsh and Johnson (1978), Walsh (1978) and Zwally et al. (1982).

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APPENDIX

Table A1. Units and conversion factors

kilo (k) = 10^3	thousand
mega (M) = 10^6	million
giga (G) = 10^9	billion
tera (T) = 10^{12}	trillion
Peta (P) = 10^{15}	quadrillion
exa (E) = 10^{18}	-

ppmv = parts per million by volume (10^6)

ppbv = parts per billion by volume (10^9)

pptv = parts per trillion by volume (10^{12})

g	gram
J	Joule
ton	metric ton = 1,000 kg
1 ha	$10,000 \text{ m}^2$
1 km ²	100 ha

1 metric ton of oil equivalent	41.868 GJ
1 metric ton of coal equivalent	29.30 GJ
1 metric ton of coal equivalent	0.7 metric ton of oil equivalent
1 kWh	3.6 MJ
1 cal	4.2 J

Table A2. Conversion of United Nations ISO-Numeric country code into IMAGE 2 regions.

ISO-NUM	IMAGE Region	IMAGE Country	ISO-2	ISO-3	Name	IMAGE Region	Country	ISO-2	ISO-3	Name	IMAGE Region	Country	ISO-2	ISO-3	Name
4	1	AF	AFG	AFGHANISTAN	286	4	47	GH	GHA	GHANA	583	12	0	FM	MICRONESIA
8	2	AL	ALB	ALBANIA	292	5	0	GI	GIB	GIBRALTAR	584	12	0	MH	MARSHALL ISLANDS
10	0	AQ	ATA	ANTARCTICA	295	12	0	KI	KIR	KIRIBATI	585	12	0	PW	PALAU
12	4	DZ	DZA	ALGERIA	300	5	49	GR	GRC	GREECE	586	9	99	PK	PAKISTAN
16	0	AS	ASM	AMERICAN SAMOA	304	5	50	GL	GRD	GREENLAND	588	11	100	PA	PANAMA
20	5	AD	AND	ANDORRA	308	3	0	GD	GLP	GUADELOUPE	588	11	91	PY	PARAGUAY
24	4	AO	AGO	ANGOLA	312	3	0	GP	GLM	GUAM	600	3	101	PR	PERU
28	3	AG	ATG	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	316	12	0	GU	GUM	GUATEMALA	604	3	102	PE	PHILIPPINES
32	3	AR	ARG	ARGENTINA	320	12	3	GT	GTM	GUYANA	606	11	103	PN	PITCAIRN
36	12	AU	AUS	AUSTRALIA	324	4	52	GN	GUN	HAITI	612	12	0	PL	POLAND
40	6	AT	AUT	AUSTRIA	328	3	54	GY	GUY	HAITI	616	6	104	PT	PORTUGAL
44	3	BS	BHS	BAHAMAS	332	3	55	HT	HMT	HEARD AND MCDONALD IS.	620	5	105	GW	GUINEA-BISSAU
48	6	BH	BHR	BAHRAIN	334	12	0	HM	HMD	HONDURAS	626	4	53	TP	EAST TIMOR
50	9	BD	BGD	BANGLADESH	338	5	0	VA	VAT	VATICAN CITY STATE	630	11	0	PR	Puerto Rico
52	3	BB	BBD	BARBADOS	340	3	56	HN	HND	HONG KONG	634	6	107	QA	QATAR
56	5	BE	BEM	BELGIUM	344	10	0	HK	HKG	HUNGARY	635	4	0	RE	REUNION
60	3	BM	BMI	BERMUDA	348	6	57	HU	HUN	ICELAND	642	6	108	RO	RWANDA
64	9	BT	BTN	BHUTAN	352	5	58	IS	ISL	INDIA	646	4	109	RW	RWANDA
68	3	BO	BOL	BOLIVIA	356	9	59	IN	IND	INDONESIA	654	4	0	SH	ST HELENA
72	4	BW	BWA	BOTSWANA	360	11	60	ID	IDN	IRAN, ISLAMIC REP. OF	659	3	0	SN	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
74	3	BY	BYT	BONNET ISLAND	364	8	61	IR	IRN	IRAQ	660	3	0	AI	ANGUILLA
76	3	BR	BRA	BRAZIL	368	8	62	IQ	IRQ	IRELAND	662	3	0	LC	SAIN T LUCIA
84	3	BZ	BLZ	BELIZE	372	5	63	IE	IRL	ISRAEL	666	2	0	PM	SPAIN
86	0	IO	IOT	BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRIT	376	8	64	IL	ISR	ITALY	670	3	0	VC	SAIN T VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
90	12	SB	SBL	SOLOMON ISLANDS	380	6	65	IT	ITA	KUWAIT	674	5	0	SM	SMR
92	3	VG	VGB	VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH)	384	4	66	CIV	CIV	LAO PDR	676	4	0	ST	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
96	11	BN	BRN	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	388	3	67	JM	JAM	JAPAN	682	8	110	SA	SAUDI ARABIA
100	6	BG	BGR	BULGARIA	392	13	68	JP	JPN	JORDAN	686	4	111	SE	SENEGAL
104	9	BH	BHR	BURMA	400	8	69	JO	JOR	KENYA	690	4	0	SC	SEYCHELLES
108	4	BI	BDI	BURUNDI	404	4	70	KE	KEN	KOREA, DEM. PEOPLES REP	694	4	112	SL	SIERRA LEONE
112	7	BY	BYT	BYZILIAN SSR	408	10	96	KP	KPR	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	702	11	0	SG	SINGAPORE
116	10	KH	KHM	KAMPUCHEA, DEMOCRATIC	410	11	115	KR	KOR	KUWAIT	704	10	138	VN	VIETNAM
120	4	CD	CMR	CAMEROON	414	8	72	KW	KWT	LAOS PDR	706	4	0	SO	SOMALIA
124	1	CA	CAN	CANADA	418	10	73	LA	LAO	LEBANON	710	4	113	ZA	SOUTH AFRICA
132	3	CV	CPV	CAPE VERDE	422	8	74	LB	LEN	LEBANON	716	4	114	ZW	ZIMBABWE
136	3	KY	KYR	CAYMAN ISLANDS	426	4	75	LS	LSD	LIBERIA	720	8	0	YD	YEMEN, DEMOCRATIC
140	4	CF	CFA	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	430	4	76	LR	LBR	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	724	5	117	ES	ESPAN
144	9	LK	LKA	SRI LANKA	434	8	77	LY	LBY	LIECHTENSTEIN	732	4	140	EH	WESTERN SAHARA
148	4	TG	TCD	CHAD	438	5	0	LI	LIE	LUXEMBOURG	736	4	119	SD	SUDAN
152	3	CH	CHL	CHILE	442	5	0	LU	LUX	MACEDONIA	740	3	120	SJ	SYLVARDBY AND JAN MAYEN
156	10	CN	CHN	CHINA	446	10	0	MO	MAC	MADAGASCAR	744	5	0	SZ	SWAZILAND
160	10	TW	TWN	TAIWAN, PROV. OF CHINA	450	4	78	MG	MDG	MALDIVES	748	4	145	SW	SWEDEN
162	12	OX	CXR	CHRISTMAS ISLAND	454	4	81	MW	MWI	MALAYSIA	752	5	122	SE	SWITZERLAND
166	12	CC	COK	COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS	458	11	79	MY	MYN	MALDIVES	756	5	123	CH	SYRIA, ARAB REPUBLIC
170	3	CO	COL	COLOMBIA	462	9	0	NV	NLV	MALI	760	8	124	SY	SYRIA
174	4	COM	COM	COMOROS	466	4	80	NL	NLD	MALTA	764	11	126	TR	THAILAND
178	4	CG	CONGO	CONGO	470	5	0	NT	NLT	MARSHALL ISLANDS	768	4	128	TG	TOGO
180	10	ZR	ZAR	ZAIRE	474	3	0	MQ	MTQ	MARTINIQUE	772	12	0	TK	TOKELAU
184	12	CR	COK	COOK ISLANDS	478	4	82	MR	MRT	MARSHALL ISLANDS	776	12	0	TO	TONGA
188	3	CR	CRI	COSTA RICA	480	4	83	MU	MUH	MARSHALL ISLANDS	780	3	129	TT	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
192	3	CU	CUB	CUBA	484	3	83	MX	MEX	MARSHALL ISLANDS	784	6	133	UA	UKRAINIANS SSR
196	5	CY	CYP	CYPRUS	488	5	0	MC	MCO	MICRONEZIA	788	4	135	BF	BURKINA FASO
200	6	CS	CSK	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	492	10	84	MN	MNG	MONGOLIA	792	8	136	EG	EGYPT
204	4	BN	BNL	BENIN	496	10	85	MS	MSR	MONTserrat	796	8	137	GU	GUINEA
208	11	DK	DMK	DENMARK	500	3	0	MR	MAR	MOROCCO	800	131	0	GB	GBR
212	32	DN	DNA	DOMINICA	504	4	86	NA	NAF	MOSCOW	804	4	125	TZ	TANZANIA
214	3	DO	DOM	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	512	8	98	OM	OMN	MURMANSK	808	2	134	US	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
218	3	EC	ECU	ECUADOR	516	4	87	NA	NAM	NAMIBIA	812	4	132	VI	VIRGIN ISLANDS (US)
222	3	SV	SLV	EL SALVADOR	520	12	0	NR	NRU	NAURU	816	7	0	U	USSR
226	4	GS	GNS	EQATORIAL GUINEA	524	9	88	NP	NPL	NEPAL	820	4	136	SU	SUN
230	4	ET	ETH	ETHIOPIA	528	5	127	NL	NLD	NETHERLANDS	826	5	48	EG	EGYPT
234	5	FO	FRO	FAEROE ISLANDS	532	3	0	AN	ANT	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	834	4	125	GB	GBR
238	3	FL	FLK	FALKLAND IS (MALVINAS)	533	3	0	AW	ABW	NEUTRAL ZONE	840	2	134	TT	TZ
242	12	FI	FJI	Fiji	536	8	98	NT	NCL	NEW CALEDONIA	850	3	0	VI	VIRGIN ISLANDS (US)
246	5	FIN	FIN	FINLAND	540	12	90	NC	NCI	NEW CALEDONIA	854	4	135	BF	BURKINA FASO
250	5	FR	FRA	FRANCE	548	12	0	NU	VUT	NEW CALEDONIA	858	3	136	UY	URUGUAY
254	3	GF	GU	FRENCH GUIANA	554	12	92	NZ	NZL	NEW ZEALAND	862	3	137	VE	VENUEZUELA
258	12	PF	PFY	FRENCH POLYNESIA	558	3	93	NIC	NIC	NICARAGUA	876	12	0	WF	WALLIS AND FUTUNA IS
260	12	TF	ATF	FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRIT	562	4	94	NER	NER	NIGER	882	12	0	WS	SAMOA
262	4	DJ	DJ	DJIBOUTI	566	4	95	NGA	NGA	NIGERIA	886	8	141	YEMEN	YEMEN
266	4	GA	GAB	GABON	570	12	0	NIU	NIU	NIGERIA	890	6	142	YU	YUGOSLAVIA
270	4	GMB	GMB	GAMBIA	574	12	0	NF	NF	NIGERIA	894	4	144	ZM	ZAMBIA
274	5	DD	DD	GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REP.	578	5	97	NO	NO	NOVOROSSIYSK	898	0	0	MM	MARSHALL ISLANDS
278	5	MP	MP	GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	580	12	0	MP	MP	NOVOROSSIYSK	902	2	0	UW	US MINOR OUTLYING IS.
280	5	DE	DEU	GERMANY	581	2	0	UM	UMI	NOVOROSSIYSK	906	0	0	UW	US MINOR OUTLYING IS.

Table 3. Aggregation of countries into IMAGE regions.

Nr	Region	Countries
1	Canada	Canada
2	USA	USA, Bermuda, St. Pierre and Miquelon, US Minor Outlying Islands
3	Latin America	Anquilla, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Bouvet Islands, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent/Grenadines, St. Kitts and St. Nevis, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela, Virgin Islands (UK), Virgin Islands (USA).
4	Africa	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, British Indian Ocean Territory, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamhiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, St. Helena, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe
5	OECD Europe	Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands (excl. Antilles), Norway, Portugal, Spain, San Marino, Svalbard and Jan Mayen, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Vatican City
6	Eastern Europe	Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, former Yugoslavia
7	CIS	former USSR
8	Middle East	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Neutral Zone, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yemen (democratic)
9	India + SA	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sikkim, Sri Lanka
10	China + CPA	China, Hong Kong, Kampuchea, Korea (Dem. People's Republic), Laos, Macao, Mongolia, Taiwan, Vietnam
11	East Asia	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea (Republic of), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, East Timor
12	Oceania	Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia
13	Japan	Japan

Table A6-1. Conversion factors for metric tons hard and brown coal to coal equivalents.

Country	Hard coal	Country	Hard coal	Country	Brown coal
Afghanistan	1.0000	Netherland	1.0000	Albania	0.3385
Algeria	1.0000	New Zeal.	0.8330	Australia	0.3230
Argentina	1.0000	Niger	1.0000	Austria	0.4735
Australia	0.8050	Nigeria	1.0000	Bulgaria	0.5000
Austria	1.0000	Norway	1.0145	Burundi	0.3385
Belgium	0.9150	Pakistan	1.0000	Canada	0.6015
Botswana	1.0000	Peru	1.0000	Chile	0.5860
Brazil	0.7685	Phillipines	0.6750	Czechosl.	0.4415
Bulgaria	1.0000	Poland	0.8100	Denmark	0.3385
Canada	1.0000	Portugal	1.0000	France	0.6000
Chile	0.9860	Romania	1.0000	GDR	0.2880
China	0.7140	South Africa	0.8280	GFR	0.2880
CIS	0.8235	Spain	0.8150	Greece	0.3385
Colombia	1.0000	Swaziland	1.0000	Hungary	0.4180
Czechosl.	0.8535	Sweden	0.9290	India	0.3300
France	1.0000	Taiwan	1.0000	Italy	0.2995
Germany	0.9520	Tanzania	1.0000	Japan	0.3300
Germany	0.9520	Thailand	1.0000	Korea DPR	0.6000
Greenland	1.0000	Turkey	0.9290	Korea rep.	0.3385
Hungary	0.5640	UK	0.8410	Mongolia	0.3385
India	0.7815	USA	0.9185	Myanmar	0.3385
Indonesia	1.0000	Venezuela	1.0000	Nepal	0.3385
Iran	1.0000	Vietnam	1.0000	Netherl.	0.3385
Ireland	1.0000	Vietnam	1.0000	New zeal.	0.5795
Italy	1.0000	Yugoslavia	0.8380	Philippines	0.6670
Japan	0.9425	Zaire	1.0000	Poland	0.3000
Korea DPR	0.6935	Zambia	1.0000	Portugal	0.5000
Korea rep.	1.0000	Zimbabwe	1.0000	Rumania	0.3300
Madagascar	1.0000			Spain	0.4485
Malaysia	1.0000			Thailand	0.3385
Mexico	1.0000			Tunisia	0.3385
Mongolia	1.0000			Turkey	0.4970
Morocco	1.0000			Usa	0.5205
Mozambique	1.0000			Ussr	0.5000
Myanmar	1.0000			Yugosl.	0.4160

Source: Etemad et al. (1991).

**Table A6-2. Regional conversion factors used
for conversion of 1 m³ gas into 1 metric ton of coal eq.**

Canada	1.2972
USA	1.1980
Latin America	1.2972
Africa	1.3314
OECD Europe	1.1812
Eastern Europe	1.1763
CIS	1.1430
Middle East	1.2965
India region	1.2402
China region	1.3314
East Asia	1.3314
Oceania	1.2961
Japan	1.2480

Source: Etemad et al. (1991).

A7. Coal production expressed in oil and coal equivalents, metric tons and Joules for 1890 - 1991.

A8. Production of oil expressed in oil and coal equivalents, metric tons and Joules for 1890 - 1990.

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
In 1000 metric tons of oil equivalents											
Canada	108	124	43	26	200	1,148	3,976	25,968	63,116	71,672	91,120
USA	6,220	8,635	28,465	63,549	126,674	189,449	274,480	360,340	491,197	443,012	424,253
Latin America	4	39	703	25,551	32,271	42,943	100,523	191,581	266,347	283,679	377,952
Africa	0	0	0	152	292	951	2,697	14,047	303,189	303,583	326,802
OECD Europe	16	53	152	97	263	1,594	3,826	14,377	16,584	117,916	198,724
Eastern Europe	149	608	3,152	1,918	6,595	6,968	6,134	15,189	20,987	21,244	17,488
CIS	3,819	10,528	9,713	3,970	18,833	31,660	38,560	150,520	359,394	614,065	566,738
Middle East	0	0	0	1,804	6,267	13,160	86,369	265,977	702,546	931,974	863,269
India + other S. Asian	16	147	833	1,191	1,242	1,428	513	1,384	8,205	11,648	37,031
China + C.P. countries	0	0	0	0	51	601	209	5,631	24,449	106,890	140,837
East Asia	0	317	1,550	2,557	5,833	9,120	11,454	25,916	51,055	104,593	111,833
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8,706	19,515	30,055
Japan	8	116	262	319	287	303	298	535	784	436	550
Sum	10,340	20,566	44,872	101,133	198,806	299,326	529,040	1,071,468	2,316,560	3,030,227	3,186,649
In 1000 metric tons of coal equivalents											
Canada	154	177	61	38	285	1,640	5,680	37,097	90,166	102,389	130,171
USA	8,886	12,335	40,665	90,784	180,963	270,641	392,115	514,772	701,710	632,875	606,075
Latin America	6	55	1,005	36,501	46,101	61,348	143,605	273,688	380,496	405,256	539,932
Africa	0	0	0	217	417	1,358	3,852	20,068	433,127	433,690	466,860
OECD Europe	23	76	217	138	375	2,277	5,465	20,539	23,692	168,451	283,891
Eastern Europe	212	868	4,502	2,740	9,421	9,955	8,764	21,698	29,982	30,348	24,983
CIS	5,455	15,040	13,875	5,672	26,904	45,228	55,085	215,029	513,420	877,235	809,625
Middle East	0	0	0	2,577	8,953	18,800	123,385	379,967	1,003,637	1,331,391	1,233,242
India + other S. Asian	23	209	1,190	1,702	1,774	2,040	733	1,978	11,722	16,640	52,901
China + C.P. countries	0	0	0	0	73	858	298	8,044	34,928	152,700	201,195
East Asia	0	452	2,215	3,653	8,333	13,029	16,362	37,023	72,935	149,419	159,761
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12,437	27,879	42,935
Japan	12	166	374	455	410	433	426	765	1,120	622	785
Sum	14,771	29,379	64,103	144,476	284,009	427,608	755,772	1,530,669	3,309,371	4,328,895	4,552,356
In 1000 metric tons											
Canada	106	122	42	26	196	1,128	3,906	25,509	62,000	70,405	89,509
USA	6,110	8,482	27,962	62,425	124,434	186,099	269,627	353,969	482,512	435,179	416,751
Latin America	4	38	691	25,099	31,700	42,184	98,746	188,194	261,638	278,663	371,270
Africa	0	0	0	149	287	934	2,649	13,799	297,828	298,215	321,024
OECD Europe	16	52	149	95	258	1,566	3,758	14,123	16,291	115,831	195,210
Eastern Europe	146	597	3,096	1,884	6,478	6,845	6,026	14,920	20,616	20,868	17,179
CIS	3,751	10,342	9,541	3,900	18,500	31,100	37,878	147,859	353,039	603,207	556,717
Middle East	0	0	0	1,772	6,156	12,927	84,842	261,274	690,124	915,495	848,005
India + other S. Asian	16	144	818	1,170	1,220	1,403	504	1,360	8,060	11,442	36,376
China + C.P. countries	0	0	0	0	50	590	205	5,531	24,017	105,000	138,346
East Asia	0	311	1,523	2,512	5,730	8,959	11,251	25,458	50,152	102,744	109,855
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8,552	19,170	29,523
Japan	8	114	257	313	282	298	293	526	770	428	540
Sum	10,157	20,202	44,079	99,345	195,291	294,033	519,686	1,052,523	2,275,599	2,976,647	3,130,304
In Petajoules											
Canada	5	5	2	1	8	48	166	1,087	2,642	3,000	3,814
USA	260	361	1,191	2,660	5,302	7,930	11,489	15,083	20,560	18,543	17,758
Latin America	0	2	29	1,069	1,351	1,797	4,208	8,019	11,149	11,874	15,820
Africa	0	0	0	6	12	40	113	588	12,691	12,707	13,679
OECD Europe	1	2	6	4	11	67	160	602	694	4,936	8,318
Eastern Europe	6	25	132	80	276	292	257	636	878	889	732
CIS	160	441	407	166	788	1,325	1,614	6,300	15,043	25,703	23,722
Middle East	0	0	0	76	262	551	3,615	11,133	29,407	39,010	36,134
India + other S. Asian	1	6	35	50	52	60	21	58	343	488	1,550
China + C.P. countries	0	0	0	0	2	25	9	236	1,023	4,474	5,895
East Asia	0	13	65	107	244	382	479	1,085	2,137	4,378	4,681
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364	817	1,258
Japan	0	5	11	13	12	13	12	22	33	18	23
Sum	433	861	1,878	4,233	8,321	12,529	22,144	44,849	96,965	126,837	133,384
WRI (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,992
UNEP (1993), table 6.5, p.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,586	133,393

A9. Production of natural gas expressed in oil and coal equivalents, cubic meters and Petajoules for 1890 - 1990.

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
In 1000 metric tons of oil equivalents											
Canada	0	0	139	441	667	1,024	1,823	14,814	58,457	72,996	95,372
USA	5,575	5,580	11,717	17,710	41,997	64,923	153,499	298,400	508,015	457,966	419,092
Latin America	0	0	0	22	687	2,800	4,074	12,887	30,246	58,555	79,461
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	39	79	192	3,934	23,397	66,226
OECD Europe	0	1	7	42	91	174	1,588	10,222	67,708	159,282	171,727
Eastern Europe	0	0	0	321	1,287	1,590	3,729	10,294	29,349	42,858	31,966
CIS	0	0	0	8	448	1,219	4,594	38,610	157,132	348,839	662,563
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,878	20,485	43,342	90,880
India + other S.Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	637	3,641	9,184	24,154
China + C.P. countries	0	0	0	0	13	78	19	518	2,555	14,006	14,191
East Asia	0	0	0	29	475	620	914	2,412	3,508	23,535	63,406
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,391	10,235	23,031
Japan	0	0	0	28	40	47	62	658	1,999	2,104	1,936
Total	5,575	5,581	11,862	18,601	45,704	72,514	170,382	391,520	888,420	1,266,298	1,744,004
In 1000 metric tons of coal equivalents											
Canada	0	0	198	630	952	1,462	2,604	21,162	83,510	104,279	136,246
USA	7,965	7,971	16,739	25,300	59,996	92,747	219,284	426,286	725,736	654,238	598,703
Latin America	0	0	0	32	981	4,000	5,821	18,410	43,209	83,650	113,515
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	56	113	275	5,620	33,424	94,608
OECD Europe	0	1	9	61	130	248	2,268	14,603	96,726	227,546	245,324
Eastern Europe	0	0	0	459	1,838	2,272	5,327	14,705	41,927	61,226	45,666
CIS	0	0	0	11	639	1,742	6,562	55,157	224,474	498,341	946,519
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,682	29,264	61,918	129,829
India + other S.Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	910	5,201	13,120	34,505
China + C.P. countries	0	0	0	0	18	112	27	739	3,649	20,008	20,273
East Asia	0	0	0	41	678	886	1,306	3,445	5,012	33,621	90,580
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,987	14,621	32,901
Japan	0	0	0	39	57	68	88	940	2,855	3,005	2,765
Total	7,965	7,972	16,946	26,572	65,291	103,592	243,403	559,315	1,269,171	1,808,998	2,491,434
In million cubic meters											
Canada	0	0	153	485	734	1,127	2,008	16,314	64,377	80,388	123,717
USA	6,648	6,654	13,972	21,118	50,080	77,418	183,042	355,831	605,790	546,108	502,072
Latin America	0	0	0	25	756	3,084	4,487	14,192	33,311	64,488	103,073
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	42	85	206	4,221	25,104	88,173
OECD Europe	0	1	8	51	110	210	1,920	12,363	81,888	192,638	202,845
Eastern Europe	0	0	0	390	1,563	1,931	4,529	12,502	35,645	52,052	37,600
CIS	0	0	0	9	559	1,524	5,741	48,256	196,390	435,994	757,310
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,069	22,572	47,759	117,822
India + other S.Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	733	4,194	10,578	29,956
China + C.P. countries	0	0	0	0	14	84	20	555	2,741	15,028	18,894
East Asia	0	0	0	31	510	665	981	2,588	3,764	25,252	84,419
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,533	11,281	29,849
Japan	0	0	0	32	45	54	70	753	2,288	2,408	2,416
Total	6,648	6,655	14,133	22,142	54,372	86,139	202,885	466,363	1,058,713	1,509,080	2,098,145
In Petajoules											
Canada	0	0	6	18	28	43	76	620	2,447	3,055	3,992
USA	233	234	490	741	1,758	2,717	6,425	12,490	21,264	19,169	17,542
Latin America	0	0	0	1	29	117	171	539	1,266	2,451	3,326
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	165	979	2,772
OECD Europe	0	0	0	2	4	7	66	428	2,834	6,667	7,188
Eastern Europe	0	0	0	13	54	67	156	431	1,228	1,794	1,338
CIS	0	0	0	0	19	51	192	1,616	6,577	14,601	27,733
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	857	1,814	3,804
India + other S.Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	152	384	1,011
China + C.P. countries	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	22	107	586	594
East Asia	0	0	0	1	20	26	38	101	147	985	2,654
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	428	964
Japan	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	28	84	88	81
Total	233	234	497	779	1,913	3,035	7,132	16,388	37,187	53,004	72,999
WRI (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,275
UNEP (1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,998	73,083

A10. Iron ore and pig iron production for 1890 - 1990.

Iron ore production (in 1000 metric tons).

	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	
Canada	70	93	434	1,017	1,362	1,149	717	1,150	1,473	673	1,909	2,013	3,270	14,772	19,551	34,208	47,458	44,883	49,068	38,502	36,443	
USA	16,293	16,214	27,738	43,980	57,930	56,417	68,889	62,902	59,346	31,030	74,879	88,794	98,618	104,656	90,209	80,132	70,730	49,533	49,533	59,032	59,032	
Latin America	370	388	574	1,966	1,966	843	113	1,634	1,103	1,031	2,000	15,831	15,831	15,831	15,831	15,831	15,831	15,831	15,831	15,831	15,831	15,831
Africa	475	318	602	569	1,398	1,208	1,544	3,386	2,246	2,416	2,163	2,213	3,961	6,868	9,278	25,322	38,396	34,395	36,787	33,364	33,194	
OECD Europe	37,460	37,834	52,110	61,451	76,282	55,376	47,366	73,968	92,198	68,547	71,682	29,924	77,202	117,281	143,959	134,283	122,194	143,720	155,246	166,772	178,298	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CIS	1,736	2,851	6,001	4,976	5,742	5,940	170	2,220	10,663	26,845	28,866	15,864	38,651	71,862	105,857	158,432	186,134	232,792	244,703	247,639	236,000	
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sum	56,420	57,724	87,464	111,931	144,420	122,298	121,847	148,976	173,682	136,015	197,325	145,958	236,760	345,319	466,833	557,066	688,779	864,674	950,455	971,038	1,075,968	

Other global estimates

Woyinsky (1953)

Kirk (1996)

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983, 1985), World Resources (1992), Kirk (1996).

Note: World Resources data are used for CIS 1975 and all regions 1980-1990.

Note: The 1990 data for the regions Africa, Latin America, China, India, East Asia, Oceania are for 1988.

Note: Data for 1980 for OECD and Eastern Europe from W.S. Kirk (USGS on the Internet); data for 1975 - 1985 interpolated.

Output of pig iron (in 1000 metric tons).

	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	
Canada	20	39	90	14,011	23,361	477	726	829	1,015	606	826	21,175	32,261	667	1,323	1,769	2,266	3,089	4,025	6,982	8,424	
USA	9,350	9,598	14,011	27,738	43,980	57,930	56,417	68,889	62,902	59,346	31,030	104,656	90,209	60,211	71,906	62,250	82,480	88,141	74,342	63,748	50,676	
Latin America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	428	487	1,084	1,789	2,776	5,100	8,761	13,071	21,334	
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	173	304	556	767	1,358	2,229	4,053	5,412	10,943	
OECD Europe	15,612	17,839	21,232	27,165	30,504	24,338	21,323	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,234	37,185	56,989	78,865	92,321	108,545	107,449	105,354	103,258	101,162	
Eastern Europe	299	349	1,455	2,937	2,736	3,047	3,764	1,174	1,641	502	1,496	1,496	905	4,495	8,086	12,740	21,523	27,833	23,826	29,936	33,363	
CIS	928	1,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	3,964	12,490	14,902	8,803	19,175	33,310	128,000	133,000	110,000
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	70	201	248	500	1,298	
India + SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	902	1,199	1,490	2,044	1,428	4,275	7,124	8,558	
China + CPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	292	526	859	1,409	3,990	12,272	20,485	24,400	
East Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	350	313	710	1,231	1,115	1,899	2,698	5,769	
Japan	0	0	0	0	30	55	72	321	530	697	1,188	3,658	984	2,299	5,426	12,341	28,160	68,714	89,016	82,134	80,230	
Sum	26,209	29,080	38,756	54,215	62,679	60,185	62,645	75,265	77,899	73,386	103,681	79,435	131,318	189,568	241,476	334,091	428,774	503,420	528,371	526,938	532,360	

Other global estimates

World Daniels (1994)

U.S. Bureau of Mines (1996)

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983, 1985), Sugimoto (The Chinese steel industry, 1993, Resources Policy, Data used for China, Japan, USA 1990), Pockney (Soviet statistics since 1950, 1991. Data used for CIS 1975-1985).

Note: The 1990 data for the regions Africa, Latin America, China, India, East Asia, Oceania are for 1988.

Note: Data for 1980 from China has been changed from 28,372 (Mitchell) into 12,272 (Wang, Mineral resources and basic industries in the People's Republic of China).

Note: Data for 1980 for OECD and Eastern Europe from G. Houck (USGS on the Internet); data for 1975 - 1985 interpolated.

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983, 1985), Sugimoto (The Chinese steel industry, 1993, Resources Policy, Data used for China, Japan, USA 1990), Pockney (Soviet statistics since 1950, 1991. Data used for CIS 1975-1985).

Note: The 1990 data for the regions Africa, Latin America, China, India, East Asia, Oceania are for 1988.

Note: Data for 1980 from China has been changed from 28,372 (Mitchell) into 12,272 (Wang, Mineral resources and basic industries in the People's Republic of China).

Note: Data for 1980 for OECD and Eastern Europe from G. Houck (USGS on the Internet); data for 1975 - 1985 interpolated.

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983, 1985), Sugimoto (The Chinese steel industry, 1993, Resources Policy, Data used for China, Japan, USA 1990), Pockney (Soviet statistics since 1950, 1991. Data used for CIS 1975-1985).

Note: The 1990 data for the regions Africa, Latin America, China, India, East Asia, Oceania are for 1988.

Note: Data for 1980 from China has been changed from 28,372 (Mitchell) into 12,272 (Wang, Mineral resources and basic industries in the People's Republic of China).

Note: Data for 1980 for OECD and Eastern Europe from G. Houck (USGS on the Internet); data for 1975 - 1985 interpolated.

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983, 1985), Sugimoto (The Chinese steel industry, 1993, Resources Policy, Data used for China, Japan, USA 1990), Pockney (Soviet statistics since 1950, 1991. Data used for CIS 1975-1985).

Note: The 1990 data for the regions Africa, Latin America, China, India, East Asia, Oceania are for 1988.

Note: Data for 1980 from China has been changed from 28,372 (Mitchell) into 12,272 (Wang, Mineral resources and basic industries in the People's Republic of China).

Note: Data for 1980 for OECD and Eastern Europe from G. Houck (USGS on the Internet); data for 1975 - 1985 interpolated.

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983, 1985), Sugimoto (The Chinese steel industry, 1993, Resources Policy, Data used for China, Japan, USA 1990), Pockney (Soviet statistics since 1950, 1991. Data used for CIS 1975-1985).

Note: The 1990 data for the regions Africa, Latin America, China, India, East Asia, Oceania are for 1988.

Note: Data for 1980 from China has been changed from 28,372 (Mitchell) into 12,272 (Wang, Mineral resources and basic industries in the People's Republic of China).

Note: Data for 1980 for OECD and Eastern Europe from G. Houck (USGS on the Internet); data for 1975 - 1985 interpolated.

A11. Steel production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Crude Steel production (in 1000 metric tons), primary production:

	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	0	17	24	410	746	926	1,118	765	1,026	957	2,045	2,611	3,070	4,114	5,270	9,132	11,198	13,025	15,900	13,459	12,200
USA	4,246	6,213	10,352	20,345	26,154	32,667	42,809	46,122	41,352	34,940	60,765	72,304	87,848	106,173	90,087	119,309	119,260	119,309	101,900	90,069	89,700
Latin America	0	0	0	0	68	0	32	84	124	175	312	436	1,965	2,257	4,733	8,125	12,918	17,639	28,561	35,534	38,400
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	40	188	543	839	1,639	2,396	3,625	5,255	7,445	11,231	11,628
OECD Europe	7,644	9,722	15,554	21,816	26,173	25,151	24,332	35,186	38,827	41,740	47,231	17,306	51,043	76,241	113,864	131,395	157,475	159,328	161,200	164,850	168,500
Eastern Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,079	2,642	3,666	3,952	7,673	12,174	18,837	25,980	34,400	47,450	61,300
CIS	378	879	2,216	2,266	3,314	4,120	194	1,868	5,761	12,588	18,317	12,252	27,329	45,272	65,284	91,021	110,900	141,327	147,900	154,670	154,400
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,100	6,157	6,707
India + CFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	159	456	629	876	1,312	1,988	1,91	1,988	6,470	7,960	11,286	15,000
China + CPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	48	68	30	15	257	534	280	158	2,225	18,510	15,000	20,200	28,000
East Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	1,400	40,400
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	77	263	405	320	708	1,326	1,413	1,275	3,620	5,213	6,974	7,856	8,000
Japan	0	0	0	1	6	9	20	811	1,336	2,289	4,704	6,856	2,982	4,839	9,498	22,138	41,161	93,322	102,313	111,400	105,278
Sum	12,368	16,831	28,147	44,843	59,544	63,009	71,865	88,931	94,049	99,719	143,051	112,454	186,995	265,710	348,341	457,182	579,654	643,087	716,692	721,315	773,279
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Davidsdóttir (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houck (1996)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983), OECD Steel Committee (1992).

Note: Africa, China, India, Japan, Middle east; Steel Ingots and castings

Note: Data for 1890-1990 from OECD Steel Committee

Note: Data for 1990-1995 and all regions 1985 from World Resources (1992)

Note: data for 1975 and 1995 for OECD and Eastern Europe interpolated.

Note: data for 1990 for USA G. Houck (USGS on the internet), data for 1975 - 1985 interpolated.

Consumption of steel (in 1000 metric tons):

	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363,128	397,675	421,959	451,488
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tilton (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WRI (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: World Resources Institute (1992).

A 12. Copper production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Mine production of copper (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990		
Canada	5	5	11	26	46	37	51	139	193	307	220	240	296	399	461	610	734	708	739	794	794		
USA	118	173	275	403	494	675	555	761	640	351	796	701	825	906	980	1,226	1,560	1,282	1,168	1,105	1,588		
Latin America	33	59	113	124	202	27	108	172	290	431	344	464	531	553	798	850	992	1,088	1,619	1,975	2,245		
Africa	7	7	7	7	12	29	27	111	102	501	647	983	1,122	1,295	1,462	1,462	1,358	1,367	1,367	1,143	1,143		
OECD Europe	95	66	87	83	97	44	83	44	87	111	102	82	46	76	99	118	107	133	197	183	220	283	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	44	8	45	40	500	750	925	123	65	641	530		
CIS	6	6	8	9	23	26	2	7	7	30	55	110	122	218	400	500	750	925	1,100	1,150	1,030	900	
Middle East	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	18	10	27	51	72	68	60	47	22	85	55	
India + other S.A.Sian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	8	7	9	8	10	10	24	27	56	
China + other C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	89	116	157	
East Asia	7	10	23	31	43	39	27	12	15	18	22	27	18	45	48	111	92	158	162	294	389	344	374
Oceania	18	19	29	37	49	75	69	66	62	63	68	29	39	73	89	107	120	85	53	43	500	435	500
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Sum	288	322	500	709	874	1,099	966	1,406	1,566	1,468	2,359	2,130	2,489	3,137	4,242	5,067	6,403	7,317	7,817	8,398	8,913	-	
<i>Other global estimates</i>																							
Woyinski (1953)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Metallgesellschaft (1992)	-	-	452	693	872	1,058	967	1,410	1,596	1,467	2,397	2,172	2,525	3,112	4,242	4,963	6,403	7,317	7,816	8,398	8,987	-	
Schmitz (1979)	277	335	495	706	858	1,057	960	1,407	1,540	1,440	2,360	2,132	2,488	3,130	4,418	5,100	6,460	7,296	-	-	-	-	

Note: Woyinski gives copper ore estimates for 1913, 1918, 1929, 1944 and 1950.
Note: Metallgesellschaft data for 1970-1990, table p.29-33.

Production of copper (in 1000 metric tons), primary smelter output.

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990		
Canada	122	178	287	413	528	566	601	833	730	379	922	784	915	1,004	1,119	1,301	1,489	1,313	1,008	941	1,159	476	
USA	-	20	21	23	18	86	123	208	308	330	412	541	414	484	726	785	888	958	1,367	1,604	1,897	-	
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
OECD Europe	118	115	120	119	141	121	61	79	106	91	69	38	49	90	727	913	1,058	1,282	1,357	1,280	1,249	1,033	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
India + other S.A.Sian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
China + other C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
East Asia	6	8	22	24	38	39	24	11	15	21	26	16	11	21	26	16	38	72	74	112	180	171	164
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	186	267	501	742	890	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sum	245	321	450	598	761	876	850	1,261	1,475	1,354	2,279	2,112	2,533	3,233	4,221	5,070	6,320	7,265	7,540	8,221	8,561	-	
<i>Other global estimates</i>																							
Woyinski (1953)	266	478	654	858	924	986	1,392	1,922	1,303	2,175	2,584	2,480	2,167	2,519	3,087	4,287	4,964	6,310	7,274	-	-		
Schmitz (1979)	281	354	499	694	890	1,092	946	1,395	1,578	1,455	2,413	2,167	2,519	3,087	4,287	4,964	6,320	7,276	7,675	8,222	8,561	-	
Metallgesellschaft (1992)	-	-	499	694	890	1,092	946	1,395	1,578	1,455	2,413	2,167	2,519	3,087	4,287	4,964	6,320	7,276	7,700	8,200	9,330	-	
v.Daetselaar (1994)	-	-	450	700	900	1,000	1,400	2,150	2,600	2,650	2,700	3,080	5,050	6,300	6,221	7,291	7,458	9,375	9,670	10,781	-		
Daniels (1994)	-	-	500	-	900	-	1,100	-	1,700	-	2,600	-	2,700	3,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: Woyinski & Schmitz (1953), Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1992).

Note: For Canada, Italy, and the USA the 1914 production level was used for the production in 1915. For Mexico and Yugoslavia the 1913 production was used for the 1915 level.

Note: The same method has been applied to generate a primary copper smelter output for Canada in 1920, for China in 1920, and for Germany in 1945.

Note: For Spain, the smelter production of copper in 1915 has been computed by taking average growth of the copper production between 1910 and 1920. The same method was applied to compute the copper smelter output of Canada in 1940.

Note: Note that no copper smelter output has been assigned to the IMAGE regions India and East Asia, during 1890-1975. This is not necessarily the result of a lack in data, because refinery production statistics are presented in Schmitz, [1979].

A 12. Copper production and consumption for 1890 - 1990, continued.

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	87	178	283	381	424	407	483	913	886	897	906	40	48	61	45	51	83
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Schmitz (1979), refined metal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Schmitz (1979), scrap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Metallgesellschaft (1981), ref.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
v. Daatsebaar (1984), sec.prod.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Source:	Schmitz (1979). Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1992).																					
Note:	Schmitz data are used from 1890-1955. Metallgesellschaft data from 1960-1990 (except Latin America 1960, 1965; Schmitz)																					
Note:	Data for OECD Europe from Sweden 1974 is used for Sweden 1975.																					

Consumption of refined copper (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,756	6,127	7,291	7,452	9,546	9,885
World (Metallgesellschaft, 1981)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
World (Tilton, 1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1992).

Note: World totals of Metallgesellschaft are averages of decades until 1955. Consumption of copper until 1955 is primary copper. Consumption of copper from 1960 to 1990 is refined copper.

A 13. Lead production and consumption for 1890 - 1990.

Mine production of lead (in 1000 metric tons), metal content.											
Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940
Canada	8	29	26	15	21	16	115	169	189	244	183
USA	129	143	253	347	451	621	506	300	415	355	391
Latin America	22	68	80	75	121	31	83	169	287	352	377
Africa	-	-	4	19	30	18	26	31	50	13	97
OECD Europe	305	321	322	332	355	362	259	246	267	207	210
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	42	23	70	74
CIS	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	11	37	75
Middle East	-	2	3	10	13	1	1	5	11	3	0
India + SA	-	-	-	-	13	14	27	50	116	91	91
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Oceania	42	38	83	192	203	185	19	190	197	225	293
Japan	1	2	2	2	4	5	4	3	4	7	15
Sum	500	582	775	949	1,101	1,110	894	1,473	1,359	1,761	1,173
Other global estimates											
Woytnski (1953)											
Schnitz (1979)	587	651	871	969	1,127	1,058	927	1,580	1,684	1,650	1,500
Metallgesellschaft (1991)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Schnitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1993).

Primary smelter production of lead (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940
Canada	47	219	343	7	15	20	13	97	138	149	200
USA	147	-	-	362	427	489	480	696	583	294	484
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	143	240	191	237
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	19	26	28
OECD Europe	165	340	390	432	459	374	310	378	302	280	287
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33	55	36	30
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	42	38	88	107	75	99	4	149	171	184	192
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	7	17
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	15
Sum	353	597	821	908	975	992	907	1,511	1,517	1,171	1,484
Other global estimates											
Woytnski (1953)											
Schnitz (1979)	540	638	871	969	1,127	1,150	873	1,510	1,619	1,735	1,610
Metallgesellschaft (1991)	-	-	871	969	1,127	1,150	873	1,510	1,659	1,736	2,411
v. Daatselaar (1994)	-	-	1,000	900	1,000	1,500	1,300	1,600	1,700	1,900	1,120

Source: Schnitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1993).

Note: Woytnski gives estimates for 1913, 1929, 1939 and 1950.

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940
Canada	163	173	172	169	186	144	135	104	115	115	173
USA	564	424	273	519	307	347	379	284	301	299	549
Latin America	455	452	432	403	377	347	328	301	301	294	329
Africa	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452
OECD Europe	163	176	177	163	171	195	195	195	195	195	195
Eastern Europe	277	257	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
CIS	295	257	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Middle East	260	245	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
India + SA	112	104	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
China + CPA	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
East Asia	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
Oceania	263	212	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263
Japan	300	270	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Sum	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130	3,130

Source: Schnitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1993).

Note: Schnitz gives estimates for 1913, 1929, 1939 and 1950.

A 13 Lead production and consumption for 1890 - 1990, continued.

Secondary production of lead (in 1000 metric tons), old and new scrap.

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	67	96
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	675	616
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	138	169
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	48	57
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	786	636	627
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	78	115
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	140	140
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	42
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	23	11
China + C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	52	43
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	49
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	45	22
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	67	100
Sum	0	0	0	0	50	72	113	206	232	284	484	402	461	455	22	38	32	41	72	67	96
<i>Other global estimates</i>																					
Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1986)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Schmitz (1979)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
v.Daatselaar (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sources: Schmitz (1979). Metallgesellschaft (1993).																					

Note: Metallgesellschaft data are used for the period 1975-1990. They are calculated in the following way: refined production (including secondary lead) - smelter production + unrefined old scrap.

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	69	104
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	826	1,123	1,094
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	170	232
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	29	37
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,038	1,155	1,310
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	281	377
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	385	483
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	20	44
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	37	54
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	115	180
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	64	88
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	147	211
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	383	397
Sum	0	2,633	3,179	3,806																	
<i>Other global estimates</i>																					
Metallgesellschaft (1981, 1986)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,521	2,256	2,759
Tilton (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,621	3,182	3,914
Sources: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1983).																					

Note: World totals of Metallgesellschaft are averages of decades until 1955.

Source: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1983).

A 14. Production and consumption of zinc for 1890 - 1990.

Production of zinc (in 1000 metric tons), mine production (metal content).

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	0	4	2	6	18	50	152	218	286	284	383	380	826	1,230	1,059	1,172	1,203	-	-	
USA	58	81	112	185	294	533	645	506	300	415	355	391	307	224	273	485	426	368	1,259	543	
Latin America	-	0	4	16	6	16	46	141	149	162	306	345	479	583	531	683	839	1,035	1,209	1,267	
Africa	4	5	16	35	42	11	31	30	35	44	131	231	267	285	249	276	240	240	270	270	
OECD Europe	269	289	300	387	409	298	242	191	361	296	438	424	519	474	610	931	975	827	827	-	
Eastern Europe	9	19	16	33	20	-	8	140	108	133	32	44	171	269	279	356	428	456	449	393	
CIS	4	5	6	8	9	6	0	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	375	470	700	1,010	
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	5	13	24	53	59	
India + other S Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	62	59	52	0	1	1	0	17	16	13	12	54	
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	15	1	0	-	-	-	86	165	205	230	305		
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	545		
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	7	42	209	134	10	144	123	148	246	153	226	287	323	7	63	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	5	10	20	30	70	31	52	109	157	221	280	254	
Sum	345	378	458	697	1,001	1,010	848	1,282	1,512	1,372	1,708	1,310	1,894	2,842	3,308	4,041	5,561	6,098	6,248	6,678	7,023
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Woytinski (1953)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Schmitz (1979)	344	415	480	660	810	1,139	1,042	821	1,311	1,508	1,501	1,971	1,555	2,210	2,971	3,351	4,274	5,465	5,910	-	
Metallgesellschaft (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,042	821	1,311	1,509	1,501	1,971	1,555	2,210	2,971	3,351	4,274	5,561	6,098	6,248	

Sources: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

Production of zinc (in 1000 metric tons), primary smelter production.

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	58	81	112	185	-	244	444	420	520	452	382	613	694	785	874	725	902	866	450	370	592
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	32	35	52	144	131	144	191	288	313	334
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	13	16	23	62	84	144	181	188	491
OECD Europe	284	326	355	455	546	-	309	243	386	498	515	550	104	559	753	830	1,326	1,390	1,746	216	165
Eastern Europe	-	-	6	8	9	-	-	6	114	193	98	16	38	126	171	228	562	384	473	436	329
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	235	395	535	725	1,030	
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	22	
India + other S Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	44	79	
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	270	436	
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	10	46	56	69	76	82	84	103	122	122	202	193	171
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	17	25	34	61	26	46	109	176	354	681	698	740
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sum	341	408	474	648	800	783	713	1,121	1,381	1,286	1,532	1,175	1,847	2,627	3,048	4,180	5,218	5,467	6,147	6,466	6,685
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Woytinski (1953)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Schmitz (1979)	349	417	479	659	810	833	708	1,135	1,400	1,337	1,650	1,669	1,284	1,870	2,060	2,739	3,151	4,068	5,230	5,487	
Metallgesellschaft (1992)	-	-	479	659	810	833	708	1,135	1,400	1,337	1,650	1,669	1,284	1,870	2,060	2,739	3,151	4,068	5,218	5,467	
Daniels (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,050	6,140	6,466	
v. Duitslaar (1984)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,650	5,910	6,508	

Sources: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

Note: Woytinski gives estimates for 1913, 1929, 1939 and 1950.

A 14. Production and consumption of zinc for 1890 - 1990, continued.

Secondary production of zinc (in 1,000 metric tons), old and new scrap.		1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Region																						
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sum	0	0	0	0	63	99	128	142	116	117	201	327	296	276	241	321	308	257	275	274	246	
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Schmitz (1979)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Metallgesellschaft (1992)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
v. Daatseelaar (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sources: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993)																						

Note: Data for Austria 1960 = 1961, 1975 = 1974 and for Brazil 1970 = 1971.

Note: Schmitz data are used until 1975. Metallgesellschaft data are used from 1960 until 1990.

Consumption of zinc (in 1,000 metric tons).		1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Region																						
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tilton (1990)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sources: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).																						

Note: Data until 1980 are defined as primary (raw) zinc, data after 1980 are defined as refined zinc.

Note: World data from Metallgesellschaft are annual averages of decades until 1955.

Source: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

Note: Data until 1980 are defined as primary (raw) zinc, data after 1980 are defined as refined zinc.

Note: World data from Metallgesellschaft are annual averages of decades until 1955.

Source: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

A 15. Production and consumption of aluminium for 1890 - 1990.

Mine production of bauxite (in 1000 metric tons of bauxite).

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	2	18	24	58	153	305	529	322	336	249	446	997	1,356	1,817	2,030	1,681	2,115	1,800	1,559	674	495	
Latin America	-	-	-	1	5	6	45	284	414	253	1,234	1,447	3,743	6,370	12,959	17,442	24,702	22,409	25,159	18,029	26,374	
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	131	1,577	2,134	3,288	9,508	15,345	14,302	15,345	17,983	
OECD Europe	19	18	59	104	201	62	280	697	772	693	1,135	283	1,038	2,321	3,299	4,190	5,610	5,211	5,557	5,610	2,986	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	28	79	128	433	851	44	789	2,069	2,303	3,160	4,897	5,975	6,687	5,783	
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,060	3,500	4,700	6,500	6,600	6,400	5,700
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	52	558	417	214	
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,094	1,375	1,740	2,343	
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	500	600	1,000	
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	490	1,144	1,682	2,368	
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	71	1,186	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sum	21	35	82	163	359	433	889	1,393	1,666	1,647	4,017	3,203	7,657	15,928	27,620	37,392	60,710	77,285	92,623	88,901	113,923	
Other global estimates	Schmitz (1979)	21	35	88	160	356	376	866	1,384	1,706	1,785	4,345	3,716	8,418	17,760	27,620	37,292	60,612	77,045	-	-	
Metallgesellschaft (1993)	-	-	88	160	356	376	866	1,384	1,706	1,785	4,345	3,716	8,418	17,760	27,620	37,292	60,710	77,285	92,623	88,901	113,923	

Source: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

Note: Data CIS 1930 = 1931.

Primary production of aluminium (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	1	7	11	41	76	128	181	267	230	762	764	1,442	3,078	4,496	6,679	10,254	12,665	16,064	16,568	19,347	-
Other global estimates	Schmitz (1979)	1	7	13	44	78	126	181	269	258	783	870	1,507	3,105	4,543	6,586	10,257	12,705	-	-	-
Metallgesellschaft (1991)	-	6	13	44	78	126	181	269	258	783	870	1,507	3,105	4,543	6,586	10,302	12,838	16,096	15,618	18,120	
Daniels (1994)	-	-	10	20	30	70	200	280	500	500	1,100	2,100	3,680	5,020	6,680	9,380	11,350	15,300	15,880	18,020	

Sources: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1981).

Note: Schmitz data are used from 1890 until 1975.

Note: Different annual figures are used in the next cases. Brazil 1955 = 1956, Bahrain 1970 = 1971, Cameroun 1955 = 1956, Hungary 1935 = 1936, USSR 1940 = 1938 and 1950 = 1948.

A 15. Production and consumption of aluminium for 1990 - 1990, continued.

Secondary production of aluminium (in 1000 metric tons), old and new scrap.

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, v Draitseier (1994)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1981, 1993).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Schmitz data are used from 1890 until 1975. Where Schmitz data were not available, Metallgesellschaft data are used.

Note: Data Japan 1940 = 1941.

Consumption of primary aluminium (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, Tilton (1990))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

Note: Metallgesellschaft world data are annual averages of decades of total consumption (primary and secondary) of aluminium until 1955.

Note: Other data are figures of primary consumption of aluminium. Total consumption data are available by Metallgesellschaft (1960 - 1990).

Note: Metallgesellschaft world data are annual averages of decades of total consumption (primary and secondary) of aluminium until 1955.

Note: Other data are figures of primary consumption of aluminium. Total consumption data are available by Metallgesellschaft (1960 - 1990).

A 16. Production and consumption of nickel for 1890 - 1990.

Production of nickel (in 1000 metric tons), mine production (metal content)

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	1	2	3	9	17	31	28	47	63	111	111	111	112	159	195	205	278	242	195	170	196
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	11	12	12	13	13	6	0
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	14	13	29	40	67	63	108
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	23	40	56	60
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	17	23	27
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	10	14
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	14	27	45	53	80	109	125
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	190
India + other S-Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	3	8	12	4	4	11	24	75	26
Oceania	-	2	3	6	7	5	5	2	3	9	8	8	12	4	4	25	54	65	179	224	156
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	3	4	9	15	22	39	30	38	58	74	137	143	149	248	335	438	675	775	748	815	889
Other global estimates	3	4	10	16	23	39	31	37	60	77	138	144	148	249	342	437	666	744	753	738	889
Schmitz (1979)	-	-	8	16	24	42	33	37	60	77	138	144	148	248	342	437	663	743	753	738	889
Source: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1993).																					

Production of nickel (in 1000 metric tons), primary smelter production.

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	128	160	189	158	152	127
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	14	20	40	33	4
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	27	21	48	39	69	82
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	14	27	33	36	47
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	84	101	111	96	99	130
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	6	10	11	12
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	80	124	143	168	198	230
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + other S-Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	28	86	71	77	75
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	26	90	78	109	95	100
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	413	585	693	757	780	858
Other global estimates	-	-	8	13	19	35	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	240	326	415	585	693	790
Metallgesellschaft (1991, 1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	250	350	429	469	530	609
Dankins (1984)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).																					

Consumption of nickel (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	98	156	149	133	148	15	
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	9	17	16	15	
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	95	120	174	168	217	226	
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1	1	26	37	288	
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India + other S-Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	319	451	577	725	771	856	
Global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Source: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).															-	293	429	576	577	725	771	856

A 17. Production and consumption of magnesium for 1890 - 1990.

Source: Schmitz (1979)

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Note: World data Schmitz 1900 = 1901.
Note: Data Austria 1900 = 1901, Bulgaria 1

Source: Schmitz (1979).

A 17. Production and consumption of magnesium for 1890 - 1990, continued.

Secondary production of magnesium (in 1000 metric tons)											
Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	7	9
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kramer (1996)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88											

Source: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

Consumption of magnesium (in 1000 metric tons).

Consumption of magnesium (in 1000 metric tons)											
Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + CPA countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallgesellschaft (1981, 1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
344											

Source: Metallgesellschaft (1981, 1993).

Note: World totals of Metallgesellschaft are averages of decades until 1955.

1985 1990

A 18. Production and consumption of tin for 1890 - 1990.

Mine production of tin (in 1000 metric tons), metal content.

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4
USA	2	4	9	17	23	22	30	33	39	29	40	45	32	29	22	27	36	38	37	W	W
Latin America	-	0	-	-	3	7	9	10	14	25	29	23	25	21	21	20	16	12	16	47	61
Africa	-	-	-	-	5	5	6	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	5	4	4	5	5
OECD Europe	10	7	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23	10	15	17
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + SA	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
China + CPA	3	3	3	5	7	8	11	10	8	11	13	2	4	12	30	25	23	21	17	21	43
East Asia	45	72	66	69	73	80	66	89	115	74	143	6	102	107	88	115	112	135	110	6	73
Oceania	8	6	4	8	7	6	5	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	4	9	10	10	1	1	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Sum	67	92	87	103	118	129	124	148	181	139	236	88	168	182	189	205	216	217	233	197	215
<i>Other global estimates</i>																					
Schmitz (1979)	67	92	87	101	118	130	124	148	182	141	239	89	169	183	167	181	206	194	218	236	197
Metallgesellschaft (1993)	-	-	80	100	119	130	124	147	173	142	239	94	177	194	177	191	217	218	236	197	215

Sources: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

Note: Schmitz data are used from 1890 - 1955. Metallgesellschaft data from 1960 - 1990.

Note: W = withheld by USGS to avoid disclosing company proprietary data

Primary smelter production of tin (in 1000 metric tons).

Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
USA	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	-	0	0	1	41	33	23	14	3	7	4	3
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	2	3	6	6	15	24	39	56
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	4	4	4	13	12	8	7	6	
OECD Europe	11	10	10	18	28	29	24	43	59	55	51	29	62	68	52	48	39	27	17	20	17
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17	19	
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	9	7	2	4	9	30	25	22	15	38
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	113	91	70	151	3	74	79	80	118	141	90
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	2	3	2	2	3	5	5	3	0
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	-
Sum	11	10	10	20	34	111	116	146	182	140	224	88	176	181	207	203	217	218	231	206	226
<i>Other global estimates</i>																					
Schmitz (1979)	57	76	79	102	116	130	122	149	181	150	233	97	187	198	195	190	220	222	244	216	234
Metallgesellschaft (1993)	-	-	102	116	130	122	149	181	150	233	97	187	198	195	190	220	222	244	216	234	

Sources: Schmitz (1979), Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

A 18. Production and consumption of tin for 1890 - 1990, continued.

Secondary production of tin (in 1000 metric tons).												
Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	60	48
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schmitz (1979)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

Note: Secondary production includes new and old scrap. Figures of old scrap and new scrap are separate available.

Consumption of tin from smelter output (in 1000 metric tons).												
Region	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + other S. Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + C.P. countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	223
Other global estimates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tilton (1979)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Metallgesellschaft (1971, 1981, 1993).

Note: World totals of Metallgesellschaft are averages of decades until 1955.

Note: Data are primary consumption figures. Secondary refined tin is not included, except for USA.

A19. Nitric and sulphuric acid production for 1890 - 1988.

Nitric acid production (thousands of metric tons)

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1988
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	503	1,128	907
USA	-	-	-	-	106	315	1,212	3,007	6,897	8,373	7,249
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	32	-	-
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OECD Europe	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
Eastern Europe	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
CIS	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India + SA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	33
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	17	126	180	204
Japan	-	-	-	-	3	91	38	130	474	565	618
Total	0	0	0	0	109	407	1,257	3,411	8,032	10,266	9,011

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983, 1993, 1995)

Sulphuric acid production (thousands of metric tons)

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1988
Canada	-	-	-	62	91	273	686	1,518	2,475	4,295	3,805
USA	-	1,068	2,045	3,015	4,198	5,208	11,820	16,223	26,784	40,050	38,229
Latin America	-	-	-	-	-	78	284	800	1,458	5,753	7,268
Africa	-	-	-	-	16	13	67	276	617	3,000	3,676
OECD Europe	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eastern Europe	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CIS	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	168	231	363	896
India + SA	-	-	-	-	26	39	104	367	1,228	2,284	3,495
China + CPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	1,330	2,914	7,643	11,113
East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	599	1,804
Oceania	-	-	-	-	283	376	622	1,088	1,762	2,175	1,818
Japan	4	28	67	590	701	2,278	2,030	4,452	6,925	6,777	6,767
Total	4	1,096	2,112	3,667	5,315	8,265	15,693	26,225	44,993	74,144	79,263

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983, 1993, 1995)

Note: nitric and sulphuric acid production for Europe and CIS were not given in Mitchell (1975).

A 21. Emission factors for Carbon Dioxide (IPCC defaults).

Fuel	Emission factor kg C / GJ	Emission factor kg CO ₂ / GJ	
Solid	<i>Primary fuels</i>		
	Coking coal	25.8	94.6
	Steam coal	25.8	94.6
	Lignite	26.1	95.7
	Sub-bituminous coal	27.6	101.2
	Peat	28.9	106.0
	<i>Secondary fuels</i>		
	BKB and Patent fuel	25.8 *	94.6
	Coke	29.5	108.2
Liquid	<i>Primary fuels</i>		
	Crude oil	20.0	73.3
	Natural gas liquids	15.2	55.7
	<i>Secondary fuels</i>		
	Gasoline	18.9	69.3
	Kerosene	19.6	71.9
	Jet fuel	19.5	71.5
	Gas/Diesel oil	20.2	74.1
	Residential fuel oil	21.1	77.4
	LPG	17.2	63.1
	Naphta	20.0 *	73.3
	Bitumen	22.0	80.7
	Lubricants	20.0 *	73.3
	Petroleum coke	27.5	100.8
	Refinery feedstocks	20.0 *	73.3
	Other oil	20.0 *	73.3
Gaseous	Natural gas (dry)	15.3	56.1
Biomass	Solid biomass	25.8 *	94.6
Bunkers	Liquid	20.0 *	73.3
	Jet fuel bunkers	19.5	71.5
	Gas/Diesel oil bunkers	20.2	74.1
	Residual fuel oil bunkers	21.1	77.4
	Other oil bunkers	20.0 *	73.3

* This value is a default value until a fuel specific carbon emission factor is determined.

For oil products and liquid biomass the default factor is that of crude oil.

For coal products and solid biomass products the default is that of steam coal.

Source: IPCC/OECD Draft Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (1993).

A22. Global and regional land use estimates 1700 - 1980 (in ~~ha~~ ha).*M*

	1700	1850	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
N.America												
forest	1,016	971	956	952	948	944	942	941	939	940	941	942
grass	911	908	723	676	630	584	563	543	522	523	524	525
pasture	4	6	133	164	196	227	240	254	267	266	266	265
cropland	3	50	124	142	161	179	188	197	206	205	204	203
total	1,934	1,935	1,935	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,935	1,935
Europe												
forest	230	205	202	201	201	200	200	199	199	203	208	212
grass	115	64	57	55	54	52	51	50	49	50	51	52
pasture	75	86	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	86
cropland	67	132	141	143	145	147	149	150	152	147	142	137
total	487	487	487	486	487	486	486	487	487	487	487	487
USSR												
forest	1,138	1,067	1,021	1,010	998	987	975	964	952	948	945	941
grass	1,015	995	883	855	827	799	773	746	720	710	701	691
pasture	53	83	193	220	247	275	300	325	350	358	366	374
cropland	33	94	142	154	166	178	191	203	216	222	227	233
total	2,239	2,239	2,239	2,239	2,239	2,239	2,239	2,239	2,238	2,238	2,239	2,239
Pacific developed												
forest	267	267	264	263	262	261	260	259	258	254	250	246
grass	615	599	529	512	494	477	452	426	401	319	236	154
pasture	24	39	104	121	137	153	177	200	224	300	377	454
cropland	5	6	13	15	17	19	22	25	28	38	48	58
total	911	911	911	910	911	910	910	911	911	911	912	912
China												
forest	135	96	86	84	81	79	76	72	69	65	62	58
grass	868	765	740	734	728	722	707	693	679	608	537	466
pasture	83	179	202	208	214	219	233	246	259	325	391	457
cropland	29	75	86	89	92	95	99	104	108	117	125	134
total	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Latin America												
forest	1,445	1,420	1,391	1,384	1,376	1,369	1,337	1,305	1,273	1,232	1,192	1,151
grass	571	549	522	515	509	502	462	423	383	322	262	201
pasture	37	72	113	123	134	144	202	259	317	400	483	566
cropland	7	18	33	37	41	45	59	73	87	105	124	142
total	2,060	2,059	2,059	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060
North+Middle Africa												
forest	38	34	30	29	28	27	24	21	18	17	15	14
grass	1,069	1,052	1,035	1,031	1,027	1,022	1,002	981	960	912	863	815
pasture	54	67	80	83	86	90	105	121	137	173	209	245
cropland	20	27	36	38	41	43	51	58	66	80	93	107
Tropical Africa												
forest	1,358	1,336	1,301	1,292	1,284	1,275	1,246	1,217	1,188	1,150	1,112	1,074
grass	865	825	745	725	705	686	621	556	491	440	388	337
pasture	187	236	333	357	381	405	483	561	639	700	760	821
cropland	44	57	75	79	84	88	104	120	136	165	193	222
total	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454	2,454
South Asia												
forest	335	317	301	297	293	289	276	264	251	227	204	180
grass	182	178	170	168	166	164	160	156	152	147	142	136
pasture	7	11	19	21	23	26	30	34	38	42	46	51
cropland	53	71	86	90	94	98	111	123	136	161	185	210
total	577	577	577	577	577	577	577	577	577	577	577	577
Southeast Asia												
forest	253	252	249	248	248	247	245	244	242	240	237	235
grass	123	120	112	110	108	107	102	98	94	88	82	77
pasture	2	3	6	6	7	7	9	10	11	13	14	15
cropland	4	7	15	17	19	21	26	30	35	42	48	55
total	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382	382
World												
forest	6,215	5,965	5,801	5,760	5,719	5,678	5,582	5,485	5,389	5,277	5,165	5,053
grass	6,334	6,055	5,517	5,383	5,249	5,114	4,893	4,672	4,451	4,119	3,786	3,453
pasture	526	782	1,269	1,390	1,512	1,634	1,865	2,097	2,329	2,664	2,999	3,335
cropland	265	537	752	806	859	913	999	1,084	1,170	1,280	1,391	1,501
total	13,340	13,339	13,339	13,339	13,339	13,339	13,339	13,339	13,339	13,340	13,341	13,342

Sources: FAO (1990), Richards (1991).

A 23-I. Total amount of arable area per country, calculated with Appendix 2, from Houghton et al. (1983), in 1000 ha.

Reg.	Cntr.	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
8	1	4,651	4,800	4,975	5,149	5,463	5,987	6,510	7,109	8,013
6	2	554	561	567	573	579	585	591	598	598
4	3	2,093	2,275	2,523	2,772	3,201	3,900	4,598	5,703	6,893
4	4	458	553	735	917	1,193	1,610	2,027	2,671	3,392
3	5	5,224	6,104	7,523	8,943	11,151	14,544	17,937	22,024	26,227
12	6	6,854	8,799	10,745	12,690	14,635	16,580	18,526	29,972	41,418
5	7	1,558	1,575	1,592	1,610	1,627	1,644	1,662	1,679	1,679
9	8	5,276	5,445	5,643	5,841	6,197	6,791	7,385	8,065	9,090
5	9	856	865	875	884	894	903	913	922	922
3	10	9	11	13	15	19	25	31	38	45
4	11	216	261	347	433	563	759	956	1,260	1,600
9	12	61	63	65	67	71	78	85	93	104
3	13	338	395	487	579	722	941	1,161	1,425	1,697
4	14	158	191	254	316	412	555	699	921	1,170
3	15	6,834	7,984	9,842	11,699	14,587	19,025	23,464	28,811	34,309
11	16	6	7	7	8	9	11	12	14	16
6	17	4,205	4,252	4,299	4,345	4,392	4,439	4,486	4,533	4,533
9	18	6,049	6,242	6,469	6,696	7,105	7,785	8,466	9,245	10,420
4	19	158	191	254	317	412	556	699	922	1,170
4	20	811	978	1,300	1,622	2,110	2,847	3,584	4,724	5,998
1	21	25,025	29,396	33,766	38,136	41,821	42,763	43,705	43,705	43,705
4	22	247	298	397	495	644	869	1,094	1,441	1,830
4	23	392	473	629	784	1,020	1,377	1,733	2,284	2,900
3	24	800	935	1,153	1,370	1,708	2,228	2,748	3,374	4,018
10	25	62,207	64,690	67,172	70,493	74,173	78,694	83,575	92,150	102,528
3	26	1,004	1,173	1,446	1,719	2,144	2,796	3,448	4,234	5,042
4	27	19	22	30	37	48	65	82	108	137
3	28	98	115	141	168	209	273	337	414	493
3	29	509	595	734	872	1,087	1,418	1,749	2,147	2,557
8	30	48	53	58	64	74	90	106	132	159
6	31	4,949	5,005	5,060	5,115	5,170	5,226	5,281	5,336	5,336
5	32	2,487	2,515	2,542	2,570	2,598	2,626	2,653	2,681	2,681
4	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	34	226	264	325	387	482	629	775	952	1,134
3	35	509	595	733	871	1,086	1,417	1,747	2,146	2,555
4	36	861	936	1,039	1,141	1,317	1,605	1,893	2,347	2,837
3	37	127	148	183	217	271	353	435	534	636
4	38	31	37	49	61	80	108	136	179	227
4	39	1,803	2,174	2,891	3,608	4,693	6,332	7,971	10,505	13,340
3	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	41	37	48	59	69	80	90	101	163	226
5	42	2,474	2,502	2,529	2,557	2,584	2,612	2,640	2,667	2,667
5	43	17,621	17,818	18,015	18,211	18,408	18,605	18,802	18,998	18,998
3	44	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
4	45	38	46	61	76	99	134	169	222	282
4	46	18	22	29	36	46	63	79	104	132
4	47	396	478	635	793	1,031	1,392	1,752	2,309	2,932
5	48	6,732	6,807	6,882	6,957	7,032	7,107	7,182	7,258	7,258
5	49	3,624	3,665	3,705	3,746	3,786	3,827	3,867	3,908	3,908
5	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	51	311	363	448	532	664	866	1,067	1,311	1,561
4	52	92	111	148	185	240	324	408	537	682
4	53	37	45	60	74	97	131	164	217	275
3	54	74	86	106	126	158	206	254	311	371
3	55	161	188	232	276	344	449	553	679	809
3	56	308	360	443	527	657	857	1,057	1,297	1,545
6	57	5,186	5,243	5,301	5,359	5,417	5,475	5,533	5,591	5,591
5	58	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	59	95,653	98,707	102,298	105,889	112,348	123,115	133,882	146,201	164,780
11	60	6,778	7,558	8,580	9,602	10,858	12,468	14,078	15,861	18,202
8	61	4,853	5,275	5,852	6,429	7,422	9,043	10,663	13,224	15,985
8	62	1,526	1,658	1,840	2,021	2,334	2,843	3,352	4,157	5,025
5	63	1,273	1,287	1,301	1,315	1,330	1,344	1,358	1,372	1,372
8	64	124	135	150	165	190	231	273	338	409
5	65	12,956	13,100	13,245	13,389	13,534	13,679	13,823	13,968	13,968
4	66	374	451	599	748	973	1,313	1,653	2,178	2,766
3	67	49	58	71	85	105	138	170	208	248
13	68	906	1,163	1,421	1,678	1,935	2,192	2,449	3,963	5,476
8	69	95	103	115	126	146	177	209	259	313
10	70	1,141	1,272	1,444	1,616	1,828	2,099	2,370	2,670	3,064
4	71	279	336	447	558	726	980	1,233	1,625	2,064
8	72	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
10	73	314	350	397	444	502	577	651	734	842
8	74	99	107	119	131	151	184	217	269	325
4	75	49	59	79	98	128	172	217	286	363

A 23-I. Total amount of arable area per country, calculated with Appendix 2, from Houghton et al. (1983), in 1000 ha, continued.

Reg.	Cntr.	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
4	76	50	60	80	99	129	174	219	289	367
4	77	615	669	742	815	941	1,147	1,352	1,677	2,027
4	78	320	386	514	641	834	1,125	1,416	1,866	2,370
11	79	1,650	1,840	2,088	2,337	2,643	3,035	3,426	3,860	4,430
4	80	234	282	375	468	609	821	1,034	1,362	1,730
4	81	285	344	457	571	742	1,002	1,261	1,662	2,110
4	82	37	45	59	74	96	130	163	215	273
3	83	4,634	5,414	6,673	7,933	9,891	12,900	15,910	19,536	23,264
10	84	463	482	500	525	552	586	622	686	764
4	85	2,274	2,471	2,742	3,012	3,478	4,237	4,996	6,196	7,489
4	86	400	482	641	800	1,041	1,404	1,768	2,329	2,958
4	87	88	106	141	176	229	309	389	513	651
9	88	1,130	1,166	1,208	1,251	1,327	1,454	1,581	1,727	1,946
8	89	56	61	68	75	86	105	124	153	185
12	90	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	10	13
11	91	57	74	90	106	122	138	155	250	346
12	92	83	107	131	154	178	202	225	364	504
3	93	240	280	346	411	512	668	824	1,012	1,205
4	94	354	427	568	709	922	1,244	1,566	2,064	2,621
4	95	4,022	4,850	6,450	8,049	10,469	14,126	17,782	23,436	29,760
10	96	296	380	464	548	632	716	800	1,294	1,788
5	97	758	766	775	783	792	800	809	817	817
8	98	10	11	12	13	15	18	21	26	32
9	99	11,167	11,524	11,943	12,363	13,117	14,374	15,631	17,069	19,238
3	100	109	127	156	186	232	302	373	458	545
3	101	183	214	263	313	390	509	627	770	917
3	102	565	660	813	967	1,206	1,572	1,939	2,381	2,835
11	103	2,646	2,950	3,349	3,748	4,238	4,867	5,495	6,191	7,105
6	104	14,205	14,364	14,522	14,681	14,840	14,998	15,157	15,315	15,315
5	105	2,866	2,898	2,930	2,962	2,994	3,026	3,058	3,090	3,090
3	106	42	49	61	72	90	117	145	178	212
8	107	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
6	108	9,759	9,868	9,977	10,086	10,195	10,304	10,413	10,522	10,522
4	109	98	119	158	197	256	346	435	573	728
8	110	432	470	521	573	661	806	950	1,178	1,424
4	111	318	383	509	636	827	1,115	1,404	1,851	2,350
4	112	71	86	114	142	185	249	314	413	525
4	113	128	155	206	257	334	451	568	748	950
4	114	1,785	2,153	2,863	3,573	4,648	6,271	7,894	10,405	13,212
11	115	379	486	594	701	809	916	1,024	1,656	2,288
7	116	128,875	143,975	159,584	175,702	191,819	206,480	215,314	224,147	232,980
5	117	19,303	19,518	19,734	19,949	20,165	20,380	20,596	20,811	20,811
9	118	1,100	1,135	1,176	1,217	1,292	1,415	1,539	1,681	1,894
4	119	1,581	1,907	2,536	3,164	4,116	5,553	6,991	9,214	11,700
3	120	8	9	11	13	17	22	27	33	39
4	121	21	26	34	42	55	74	94	123	157
5	122	2,824	2,855	2,887	2,918	2,950	2,981	3,013	3,044	3,044
5	123	359	363	367	371	375	379	383	387	387
8	124	1,795	1,951	2,165	2,378	2,746	3,345	3,944	4,891	5,913
4	125	438	528	702	876	1,139	1,537	1,935	2,550	3,238
11	126	5,161	5,755	6,533	7,311	8,268	9,493	10,719	12,077	13,859
5	127	795	804	813	822	830	839	848	857	857
4	128	80	97	129	161	209	282	356	469	595
3	129	20	23	29	34	43	56	69	85	101
4	130	1,361	1,479	1,641	1,803	2,082	2,536	2,991	3,709	4,483
8	131	8,353	9,079	10,072	11,065	12,775	15,564	18,354	22,760	27,512
4	132	675	814	1,083	1,352	1,758	2,372	2,986	3,935	4,997
8	133	3	4	4	5	5	6	8	9	11
2	134	108,050	126,919	145,787	164,656	180,565	184,633	188,702	188,702	188,702
4	135	302	365	485	605	787	1,062	1,337	1,762	2,238
3	136	284	332	409	486	606	791	975	1,197	1,426
3	137	698	815	1,005	1,194	1,489	1,942	2,395	2,941	3,502
10	138	2,255	2,515	2,855	3,195	3,613	4,148	4,684	5,277	6,056
5	139	11,543	11,671	11,800	11,929	12,058	12,187	12,316	12,445	12,445
4	140	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	141	431	468	520	571	659	803	947	1,174	1,419
6	142	7,604	7,689	7,774	7,859	7,944	8,028	8,113	8,198	8,198
4	143	980	1,182	1,571	1,961	2,550	3,441	4,332	5,709	7,250
4	144	670	807	1,074	1,340	1,743	2,351	2,960	3,901	4,954
4	145	321	388	516	643	837	1,129	1,421	1,873	2,379
Total		679,991	741,062	810,873	882,040	963,883	1,051,532	1,133,715	1,246,397	1,373,913

A 23-I. Total amount of arable area per region, calculated with Appendix 2, from Houghton et al. (1983), in Mha.

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
1	25	29	34	38	42	43	44	44	44
2	108	127	146	165	181	185	189	189	189
3	23	27	34	40	50	65	80	98	117
4	26	31	39	47	60	80	99	129	163
5	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	95
6	46	47	47	48	49	49	50	50	50
7	129	144	160	176	192	206	215	224	233
8	22	24	26	29	33	39	46	56	67
9	120	124	129	133	141	155	169	184	207
10	67	70	73	77	81	87	93	103	115
11	17	19	21	24	27	31	35	40	46
12	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	31	42
13	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	5
Total	679	741	811	883	965	1,052	1,135	1,247	1,373

A 23-II. Total amount of arable area per country, calculated with Appendix 3, from Houghton et al. (1983), in 1000 ha.

Reg.	Cntr.	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
8	1	5,932	6,144	6,356	6,388	6,388	6,388	6,556	7,109	8,013
6	2	554	561	567	573	579	585	591	598	598
4	3	2,860	3,043	3,293	3,543	3,951	4,652	5,352	6,284	6,893
4	4	314	408	589	770	1,068	1,484	1,899	2,671	3,392
3	5	2,744	3,609	5,014	6,418	8,513	11,891	15,270	20,748	26,227
12	6	6,854	8,799	10,745	12,690	14,635	16,580	18,526	29,972	41,418
5	7	1,558	1,575	1,592	1,610	1,627	1,644	1,662	1,679	1,679
9	8	6,729	6,970	7,210	7,246	7,246	7,246	7,437	8,065	9,090
5	9	856	865	875	884	894	903	913	922	922
3	10	5	6	9	11	15	21	26	36	45
4	11	148	192	278	363	504	700	896	1,260	1,600
9	12	77	80	83	83	83	83	85	93	104
3	13	178	234	324	415	551	770	988	1,343	1,697
4	14	108	141	203	265	368	512	655	921	1,170
3	15	3,589	4,721	6,559	8,396	11,136	15,556	19,975	27,142	34,309
11	16	3	4	5	5	7	8	9	13	16
6	17	4,205	4,252	4,299	4,345	4,392	4,439	4,486	4,533	4,533
9	18	7,714	7,990	8,266	8,307	8,307	8,307	8,525	9,245	10,420
4	19	108	141	203	266	368	512	655	922	1,170
4	20	556	721	1,041	1,361	1,888	2,623	3,358	4,723	5,998
1	21	25,025	29,396	33,766	38,136	41,821	42,763	43,705	43,705	43,705
4	22	170	220	318	415	576	800	1,025	1,441	1,830
4	23	269	348	503	658	913	1,268	1,624	2,284	2,900
3	24	420	553	768	983	1,304	1,822	2,339	3,179	4,018
10	25	62,207	64,690	67,172	70,493	74,173	78,694	83,575	92,150	102,528
3	26	527	694	964	1,234	1,636	2,286	2,935	3,989	5,042
4	27	13	16	24	31	43	60	77	108	137
3	28	52	68	94	121	160	223	287	390	493
3	29	268	352	489	626	830	1,159	1,489	2,023	2,557
8	30	66	70	76	82	91	107	124	145	159
6	31	4,949	5,005	5,060	5,115	5,170	5,226	5,281	5,336	5,336
5	32	2,487	2,515	2,542	2,570	2,598	2,626	2,653	2,681	2,681
4	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	34	119	156	217	278	368	514	660	897	1,134
3	35	267	352	488	625	829	1,158	1,488	2,021	2,555
4	36	1,177	1,253	1,356	1,458	1,626	1,915	2,203	2,587	2,837
3	37	67	88	122	156	207	289	370	503	636
4	38	21	27	39	52	72	99	127	179	227
4	39	1,236	1,603	2,314	3,026	4,199	5,834	7,469	10,505	13,340
3	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	41	37	48	59	69	80	90	101	163	226
5	42	2,474	2,502	2,529	2,557	2,584	2,612	2,640	2,667	2,667
5	43	17,621	17,818	18,015	18,211	18,408	18,605	18,802	18,998	18,998
3	44	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
4	45	26	34	49	64	89	123	158	222	282
4	46	12	16	23	30	42	58	74	104	132
4	47	272	352	509	665	923	1,282	1,641	2,309	2,932
5	48	6,732	6,807	6,882	6,957	7,032	7,107	7,182	7,258	7,258
5	49	3,624	3,665	3,705	3,746	3,786	3,827	3,867	3,908	3,908
5	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	51	163	215	298	382	507	708	909	1,235	1,561
4	52	63	82	118	155	215	298	382	537	682
4	53	26	33	48	62	87	120	154	217	275
3	54	39	51	71	91	120	168	216	293	371
3	55	85	111	155	198	263	367	471	640	809
3	56	162	213	295	378	502	701	900	1,222	1,545
6	57	5,186	5,243	5,301	5,359	5,417	5,475	5,533	5,591	5,591
5	58	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
9	59	121,984	126,347	130,710	131,364	131,364	131,364	134,812	146,201	164,780
11	60	3,363	4,133	5,144	6,154	7,457	9,054	10,650	14,823	18,202
8	61	6,632	7,057	7,637	8,217	9,162	10,787	12,411	14,573	15,985
8	62	2,085	2,219	2,401	2,583	2,881	3,391	3,902	4,582	5,025
5	63	1,273	1,287	1,301	1,315	1,330	1,344	1,358	1,372	1,372
8	64	170	181	195	210	234	276	318	373	409
5	65	12,956	13,100	13,245	13,389	13,534	13,679	13,823	13,968	13,968
4	66	256	332	480	628	871	1,210	1,549	2,178	2,766
3	67	26	34	47	61	81	112	144	196	248
13	68	906	1,163	1,421	1,678	1,935	2,192	2,449	3,963	5,476
8	69	130	138	150	161	180	212	243	286	313
10	70	566	696	866	1,036	1,255	1,524	1,793	2,495	3,064
4	71	191	248	358	468	650	903	1,156	1,625	2,064
8	72	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	73	156	191	238	285	345	419	493	686	842
8	74	135	144	155	167	186	219	253	297	325
4	75	34	44	63	82	114	159	203	286	363

A 23-II. Total amount of arable area per country, calculated with Appendix 3, from Houghton et al. (1983), in 1000 ha, continued.

Reg.	Cntr.	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
4	76	34	44	64	83	116	160	205	289	367
4	77	841	895	968	1,042	1,162	1,368	1,574	1,848	2,027
4	78	220	285	411	538	746	1,037	1,327	1,866	2,370
11	79	819	1,006	1,252	1,498	1,815	2,204	2,592	3,608	4,430
4	80	160	208	300	392	545	757	969	1,362	1,730
4	81	196	254	366	479	664	923	1,182	1,662	2,110
4	82	25	33	47	62	86	119	153	215	273
3	83	2,434	3,201	4,447	5,693	7,551	10,548	13,545	18,404	23,264
10	84	463	482	500	525	552	586	622	686	764
4	85	3,107	3,306	3,578	3,850	4,293	5,054	5,815	6,828	7,489
4	86	274	355	513	671	931	1,294	1,656	2,329	2,958
4	87	60	78	113	148	205	285	365	513	651
9	88	1,441	1,492	1,544	1,552	1,552	1,552	1,592	1,727	1,946
8	89	77	82	89	95	106	125	144	169	185
12	90	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	10	13
11	91	57	74	90	106	122	138	155	250	346
12	92	83	107	131	154	178	202	225	364	504
3	93	126	166	230	295	391	546	702	953	1,205
4	94	243	315	455	595	825	1,146	1,467	2,064	2,621
4	95	2,757	3,575	5,163	6,751	9,368	13,015	16,662	23,434	29,760
10	96	296	380	464	548	632	716	800	1,294	1,788
5	97	758	766	775	783	792	800	809	817	817
8	98	13	14	15	16	18	22	25	29	32
9	99	14,242	14,751	15,260	15,337	15,337	15,337	15,739	17,069	19,238
3	100	57	75	104	133	177	247	317	431	545
3	101	96	126	175	225	298	416	534	726	917
3	102	297	390	542	694	920	1,286	1,651	2,243	2,835
11	103	1,313	1,613	2,008	2,402	2,911	3,534	4,157	5,786	7,105
6	104	14,205	14,364	14,522	14,681	14,840	14,998	15,157	15,315	15,315
5	105	2,866	2,898	2,930	2,962	2,994	3,026	3,058	3,090	3,090
3	106	22	29	40	52	69	96	123	167	212
8	107	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	108	9,759	9,868	9,977	10,086	10,195	10,304	10,413	10,522	10,522
4	109	67	88	126	165	229	318	408	573	728
8	110	591	629	680	732	816	961	1,106	1,298	1,424
4	111	218	282	408	533	740	1,028	1,316	1,851	2,350
4	112	49	63	91	119	165	230	294	413	525
4	113	88	114	165	216	299	416	532	748	950
4	114	1,224	1,587	2,292	2,997	4,159	5,778	7,397	10,404	13,212
11	115	379	486	594	701	809	916	1,024	1,656	2,288
7	116	128,875	143,975	159,584	175,702	191,819	206,480	215,314	224,147	232,980
5	117	19,303	19,518	19,734	19,949	20,165	20,380	20,596	20,811	20,811
9	118	1,402	1,452	1,503	1,510	1,510	1,510	1,550	1,681	1,894
4	119	1,084	1,406	2,030	2,654	3,683	5,117	6,551	9,213	11,700
3	120	4	5	7	10	13	18	23	31	39
4	121	15	19	27	36	49	69	88	123	157
5	122	2,824	2,855	2,887	2,918	2,950	2,981	3,013	3,044	3,044
5	123	359	363	367	371	375	379	383	387	387
8	124	2,453	2,610	2,825	3,039	3,389	3,990	4,591	5,391	5,913
4	125	300	389	562	735	1,019	1,416	1,813	2,550	3,238
11	126	2,561	3,147	3,917	4,686	5,678	6,894	8,109	11,287	13,859
5	127	795	804	813	822	830	839	848	857	857
4	128	55	72	103	135	187	260	333	469	595
3	129	11	14	19	25	33	46	59	80	101
4	130	1,860	1,979	2,142	2,304	2,569	3,025	3,481	4,087	4,483
8	131	11,415	12,146	13,144	14,143	15,770	18,565	21,361	25,082	27,512
4	132	463	600	867	1,134	1,573	2,185	2,798	3,935	4,997
8	133	5	5	5	6	6	8	9	10	11
2	134	108,050	126,919	145,787	164,656	180,565	184,633	188,702	188,702	188,702
4	135	207	269	388	508	705	979	1,253	1,762	2,238
3	136	149	196	273	349	463	646	830	1,128	1,426
3	137	366	482	670	857	1,137	1,588	2,039	2,771	3,502
10	138	1,119	1,375	1,711	2,048	2,481	3,012	3,543	4,932	6,056
5	139	11,543	11,671	11,800	11,929	12,058	12,187	12,316	12,445	12,445
4	140	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	141	589	627	678	730	814	958	1,102	1,294	1,419
6	142	7,604	7,689	7,774	7,859	7,944	8,028	8,113	8,198	8,198
4	143	672	871	1,258	1,645	2,282	3,171	4,059	5,709	7,250
4	144	459	595	860	1,124	1,560	2,167	2,774	3,901	4,954
4	145	220	286	413	540	749	1,040	1,332	1,873	2,379
Total		696,536	759,188	829,873	897,061	970,762	1,044,201	1,116,683	1,244,588	1,373,913

A 23-II. Total amount of arable area per region, calculated with Appendix 3, from Houghton et al. (1983), in 1000 ha.

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
1	25	29	34	38	42	43	44	44	44
2	108	127	146	165	181	185	189	189	189
3	12	16	22	29	38	53	68	93	117
4	23	27	36	44	57	77	96	131	163
5	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	95
6	46	47	47	48	49	49	50	50	50
7	129	144	160	176	192	206	215	224	233
8	30	32	34	37	40	46	52	61	67
9	154	159	165	165	165	165	170	184	207
10	65	68	71	75	79	85	91	102	115
11	8	10	13	16	19	23	27	37	46
12	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	31	42
13	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	5
Total	696	758	830	899	971	1,044	1,117	1,245	1,373

A 23-III. Total amount of arable area per country, calculated with Appendix 5, from Houghton et al. (1983), in 1000 ha.

Reg.	Cntr.	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
8	1	2,917	3,478	4,039	4,600	5,237	5,874	6,510	7,109	8,013
6	2	524	534	544	554	572	589	607	624	598
4	3	3,495	3,863	4,231	4,598	4,598	4,598	4,598	5,703	6,893
4	4	0	0	0	0	429	1,228	2,027	2,671	3,392
3	5	5,071	6,998	8,925	10,852	13,329	15,806	18,283	22,140	26,227
12	6	0	0	715	2,669	6,264	9,859	13,455	27,436	41,418
5	7	1,471	1,500	1,529	1,558	1,607	1,656	1,704	1,753	1,679
9	8	3,309	3,945	4,582	5,218	5,940	6,663	7,385	8,065	9,090
5	9	808	824	840	856	883	909	936	963	922
3	10	9	12	15	19	23	27	32	38	45
4	11	0	0	0	0	202	579	956	1,260	1,600
9	12	38	45	53	60	68	77	85	93	104
3	13	328	453	578	702	863	1,023	1,183	1,433	1,697
4	14	0	0	0	0	148	424	699	921	1,170
3	15	6,634	9,155	11,675	14,196	17,436	20,677	23,917	28,962	34,309
11	16	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16
6	17	3,971	4,049	4,128	4,206	4,338	4,469	4,601	4,732	4,533
9	18	3,793	4,523	5,252	5,982	6,810	7,638	8,466	9,245	10,420
4	19	0	0	0	0	148	424	699	922	1,170
4	20	0	0	0	0	758	2,171	3,584	4,724	5,998
1	21	27,451	32,781	38,111	43,441	43,742	44,043	44,344	44,025	43,705
4	22	0	0	0	0	231	662	1,094	1,441	1,830
4	23	0	0	0	0	367	1,050	1,733	2,284	2,900
3	24	777	1,072	1,367	1,663	2,042	2,422	2,801	3,392	4,018
10	25	52,217	57,995	63,773	69,552	71,832	74,112	76,392	89,460	102,528
3	26	975	1,345	1,716	2,086	2,562	3,038	3,515	4,256	5,042
4	27	0	0	0	0	17	50	82	108	137
3	28	95	131	168	204	250	297	343	416	493
3	29	495	682	870	1,058	1,300	1,541	1,783	2,159	2,557
8	30	81	89	98	106	106	106	106	132	159
6	31	4,675	4,767	4,859	4,951	5,106	5,261	5,416	5,571	5,336
5	32	2,349	2,395	2,441	2,488	2,565	2,643	2,721	2,799	2,681
4	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	34	219	303	386	469	576	683	790	957	1,134
3	35	494	682	870	1,057	1,299	1,540	1,781	2,157	2,555
4	36	1,439	1,590	1,741	1,893	1,893	1,893	1,893	2,347	2,837
3	37	123	170	217	263	323	383	444	537	636
4	38	0	0	0	0	29	82	136	179	227
4	39	0	0	0	0	1,686	4,829	7,971	10,505	13,340
3	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	41	0	0	4	15	34	54	73	149	226
5	42	2,336	2,383	2,429	2,475	2,552	2,630	2,707	2,784	2,667
5	43	16,642	16,970	17,298	17,626	18,178	18,730	19,281	19,833	18,998
3	44	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
4	45	0	0	0	0	36	102	169	222	282
4	46	0	0	0	0	17	48	79	104	132
4	47	0	0	0	0	371	1,061	1,752	2,309	2,932
5	48	6,358	6,483	6,608	6,734	6,944	7,155	7,366	7,577	7,258
5	49	3,423	3,491	3,558	3,625	3,739	3,852	3,966	4,079	3,908
5	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	51	302	417	531	646	793	941	1,088	1,318	1,561
4	52	0	0	0	0	86	247	408	537	682
4	53	0	0	0	0	35	100	164	217	275
3	54	72	99	126	153	188	223	258	313	371
3	55	156	216	275	335	411	487	564	683	809
3	56	299	412	526	639	785	931	1,077	1,304	1,545
6	57	4,898	4,994	5,091	5,187	5,349	5,512	5,674	5,837	5,591
5	58	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
9	59	59,981	71,518	83,055	94,592	107,689	120,785	133,882	146,201	164,780
11	60	7,011	8,102	9,194	10,285	11,549	12,814	14,078	15,861	18,202
8	61	8,105	8,958	9,810	10,663	10,663	10,663	10,663	13,224	15,985
8	62	2,548	2,816	3,084	3,352	3,352	3,352	3,352	4,157	5,025
5	63	1,202	1,226	1,249	1,273	1,313	1,353	1,393	1,433	1,372
8	64	207	229	251	273	273	273	273	338	409
5	65	12,236	12,477	12,718	12,959	13,365	13,771	14,176	14,582	13,968
4	66	0	0	0	0	350	1,001	1,653	2,178	2,766
3	67	48	66	84	103	126	150	173	209	248
13	68	0	0	95	353	828	1,304	1,779	3,628	5,476
8	69	159	176	192	209	209	209	209	259	313
10	70	1,180	1,364	1,548	1,732	1,944	2,157	2,370	2,670	3,064
4	71	0	0	0	0	261	747	1,233	1,625	2,064
8	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	73	324	375	425	476	534	593	651	734	842
8	74	165	182	200	217	217	217	217	269	325
4	75	0	0	0	0	46	131	217	286	363

A 23-III. Total amount of arable area per country, calculated with Appendix 5, from Houghton et al. (1983), in 1000 ha, continued.

Reg.	Cntr.	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
4	76	0	0	0	0	46	133	219	289	367
4	77	1,028	1,136	1,244	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,352	1,677	2,027
4	78	0	0	0	0	300	858	1,416	1,866	2,370
11	79	1,706	1,972	2,238	2,503	2,811	3,119	3,426	3,860	4,430
4	80	0	0	0	0	219	626	1,034	1,362	1,730
4	81	0	0	0	0	267	764	1,261	1,662	2,110
4	82	0	0	0	0	35	99	163	215	273
3	83	4,498	6,207	7,917	9,626	11,823	14,020	16,217	19,638	23,264
10	84	389	432	475	518	535	552	569	666	764
4	85	3,797	4,197	4,596	4,996	4,996	4,996	4,996	6,196	7,489
4	86	0	0	0	0	374	1,071	1,768	2,329	2,958
4	87	0	0	0	0	82	236	389	513	651
9	88	709	845	981	1,117	1,272	1,427	1,581	1,727	1,946
8	89	94	104	114	124	124	124	124	153	185
12	90	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	9	13
11	91	0	0	6	22	52	82	112	229	346
12	92	0	0	9	32	76	120	164	334	504
3	93	233	322	410	499	612	726	840	1,017	1,205
4	94	0	0	0	0	331	949	1,566	2,064	2,621
4	95	0	0	0	0	3,762	10,772	17,782	23,436	29,760
10	96	0	0	31	115	270	426	581	1,184	1,788
5	97	716	730	744	758	782	806	829	853	817
8	98	16	18	20	21	21	21	21	26	32
9	99	7,003	8,350	9,697	11,044	12,573	14,102	15,631	17,069	19,238
3	100	105	145	186	226	277	329	380	460	545
3	101	177	245	312	380	466	553	640	774	917
3	102	548	757	965	1,173	1,441	1,709	1,977	2,394	2,835
11	103	2,737	3,163	3,589	4,015	4,508	5,002	5,495	6,191	7,105
6	104	13,416	13,681	13,945	14,209	14,654	15,099	15,544	15,988	15,315
5	105	2,707	2,760	2,814	2,867	2,957	3,047	3,136	3,226	3,090
3	106	41	57	72	88	108	128	148	179	212
8	107	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	108	9,217	9,399	9,581	9,762	10,068	10,373	10,679	10,984	10,522
4	109	0	0	0	0	92	264	435	573	728
8	110	722	798	874	950	950	950	950	1,178	1,424
4	111	0	0	0	0	297	851	1,404	1,851	2,350
4	112	0	0	0	0	66	190	314	413	525
4	113	0	0	0	0	120	344	568	748	950
4	114	0	0	0	0	1,670	4,782	7,894	10,405	13,212
11	115	0	0	40	147	346	545	743	1,516	2,288
7	116	83,609	92,983	102,357	111,731	135,981	160,231	184,480	208,730	232,980
5	117	18,231	18,590	18,949	19,309	19,913	20,517	21,122	21,726	20,811
9	118	690	822	955	1,087	1,238	1,389	1,539	1,681	1,894
4	119	0	0	0	0	1,479	4,235	6,991	9,214	11,700
3	120	8	10	13	16	20	23	27	33	39
4	121	0	0	0	0	20	57	94	123	157
5	122	2,667	2,719	2,772	2,824	2,913	3,001	3,090	3,178	3,044
5	123	339	346	352	359	370	381	393	404	387
8	124	2,998	3,313	3,629	3,944	3,944	3,944	3,944	4,891	5,913
4	125	0	0	0	0	409	1,172	1,935	2,550	3,238
11	126	5,338	6,169	7,000	7,832	8,794	9,757	10,719	12,077	13,859
5	127	751	766	780	795	820	845	870	895	857
4	128	0	0	0	0	75	215	356	469	595
3	129	20	27	34	42	51	61	70	85	101
4	130	2,273	2,512	2,751	2,991	2,991	2,991	2,991	3,709	4,483
8	131	13,949	15,417	16,885	18,354	18,354	18,354	18,354	22,760	27,512
4	132	0	0	0	0	632	1,809	2,986	3,935	4,997
8	133	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	9	11
2	134	118,522	141,535	164,547	187,560	188,860	190,160	191,460	190,081	188,702
4	135	0	0	0	0	283	810	1,337	1,762	2,238
3	136	276	380	485	590	725	859	994	1,203	1,426
3	137	677	935	1,192	1,449	1,780	2,111	2,442	2,957	3,502
10	138	2,333	2,696	3,059	3,422	3,843	4,263	4,684	5,277	6,056
5	139	10,901	11,116	11,331	11,546	11,907	12,269	12,630	12,991	12,445
4	140	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	141	720	795	871	947	947	947	1,174	1,419	
6	142	7,182	7,323	7,465	7,606	7,844	8,082	8,320	8,558	8,198
4	143	0	0	0	0	916	2,624	4,332	5,709	7,250
4	144	0	0	0	0	626	1,793	2,960	3,901	4,954
4	145	0	0	0	0	301	861	1,421	1,873	2,379
Total		572,765	650,123	728,381	808,194	894,613	996,247	1,097,879	1,233,670	1,373,913

A 23-III. Total amount of arable area per region, calculated with Appendix 5, from Houghton et al. (1983), in 1000 ha.

Region	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
1	27	33	38	43	44	44	44	44	44
2	119	142	165	188	189	190	191	190	189
3	23	31	40	49	60	71	82	99	117
4	12	13	15	16	33	66	99	129	163
5	83	85	86	88	91	94	96	99	95
6	44	45	46	46	48	49	51	52	50
7	84	93	102	112	136	160	184	209	233
8	33	36	40	44	44	45	46	56	67
9	76	90	105	119	136	152	169	184	207
10	56	63	69	76	79	82	85	100	115
11	17	19	22	25	28	31	35	40	46
12	0	0	1	3	6	10	14	28	42
13	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	5
Total	574	650	729	809	895	995	1,098	1,234	1,373

A 24-1. Total consumption (in grain) of cereals (wheat and rye) in Europe, in kg/cap and kcal/cap.

Country	1909-13 kg/cap	1924-28 kg/cap	1934-38 kg/cap	1909-13 kcal/cap	1924-28 kcal/cap	1934-38 kcal/cap	1934-38 as % of 1909-13
Austria	163	198	192	441,404	536,184	519,936	118
Bel-lux	313	260	245	847,604	704,080	663,460	78
Denmark	343	274	288	928,844	741,992	779,904	84
Finland	232	190	189	628,256	514,520	511,812	81
France	277	241	220	750,116	652,628	595,760	79
Germany	254	195	195	687,832	528,060	528,060	77
Greece	198	145	180	536,184	392,660	487,440	91
Ireland	-	182	205	-	492,856	555,140	-
Italy	191	206	184	517,228	557,848	498,272	96
Netherlands	235	190	183	636,380	514,520	495,564	78
Norway	154	144	144	417,032	389,952	389,952	94
Portugal	85	88	80	230,180	238,304	216,640	94
Spain	218	200	198	590,344	541,600	536,184	91
Sweden	197	185	171	533,476	500,980	463,068	87
Switzerland	159	146	161	430,572	395,368	435,988	101
UK	177	156	154	479,316	422,448	417,032	87
Bulgaria	236	216	273	639,088	584,928	739,284	116
Czechoslovakia	-	247	208	-	668,876	563,264	-
Hungary	216	247	261	584,928	668,876	706,788	121
Poland	-	240	237	-	649,920	641,796	-
Romania	137	160	162	370,996	433,280	438,696	118
Yugoslavia	112	153	164	303,296	414,324	444,112	146

Source: Svennilson (1954)

conversion factors used:

caloric value of wheat	2775 kcal/kg
caloric value of rye	2641 kcal/kg
average	2708 kcal/kg

A 24-2. Food consumption in the USSR, in units per person per year.

Commodity	Unit	1913	1950	1960	1970	1980	1984
meat	kg	29	26	40	48	58	60
fish	kg	7	7	10	15	18	18
eggs	eggs	48	60	118	159	239	256
milk	kg	154	172	240	307	314	317
vegetable oil	kg	-	3	5	7	9	10
sugar	kg	8	12	28	39	44	49
grain	kg	200	172	164	149	139	135
potatoes	kg	114	241	143	130	109	110
vegetables	kg	40	51	70	82	97	103
fruit	kg	11	11	22	35	38	45

Source: Gray (1990).

A 26. Areas of main agricultural crops per region, smoothed over 5 year period (in 1000 ha), continued.

Year	Japan			SP	Sugar Cane	Sugar Beet	Soya Beans	Total
	Potatoes	Sugar Cane	Total					
1890	44	34	197	436	646	635	2,734	9
1891	43	37	201	434	647	650	2,741	14
1892	42	40	208	436	647	657	2,747	19
1893	44	44	218	441	645	657	2,752	20
1894	44	48	222	447	646	662	2,761	27
1895	45	50	227	452	647	668	2,781	30
1896	49	55	238	456	646	672	2,790	33
1897	51	61	243	465	645	673	2,801	36
1898	55	62	245	470	646	678	2,813	39
1899	58	66	258	471	646	676	2,822	40
1900	59	70	261	470	644	676	2,830	42
1901	59	71	261	467	649	677	2,841	45
1902	62	72	267	458	653	681	2,851	48
1903	64	76	272	450	656	685	2,862	51
1904	64	76	269	446	653	688	2,874	54
1905	66	79	278	445	649	688	2,885	57
1906	69	80	290	449	639	684	2,899	60
1907	69	82	295	460	625	678	2,913	62
1908	68	83	296	471	613	675	2,933	64
1909	71	85	303	477	609	681	2,954	67
1910	72	86	303	483	606	688	2,973	72
1911	69	88	295	488	602	696	2,994	77
1912	68	89	298	494	596	700	3,014	84
1913	70	94	307	509	584	692	3,030	95
1914	65	96	301	525	565	676	3,042	106
1915	62	96	292	539	549	660	3,056	120
1916	64	99	293	545	538	652	3,070	129
1917	63	100	289	541	530	648	3,083	129
1918	61	95	280	528	524	643	3,094	125
1919	63	91	279	512	513	628	3,105	118
1920	65	88	288	497	498	608	3,113	105
1921	65	84	286	484	482	583	3,118	98
1922	64	84	283	475	465	559	3,123	97
1923	67	91	299	470	450	542	3,129	96
1924	67	96	307	470	435	532	3,138	96
1925	66	101	304	475	422	517	3,151	97
1926	67	105	310	480	407	504	3,168	98
1927	67	108	314	486	393	490	3,186	100
1928	66	107	300	493	384	480	3,203	103
1929	67	109	301	518	373	465	3,199	109
1930	69	110	304	549	361	456	3,192	116
1931	68	111	304	583	353	448	3,185	124
1932	66	113	309	620	345	441	3,176	133
1933	63	117	317	663	335	431	3,168	145
1934	59	119	317	684	338	426	3,178	151
1935	55	123	318	703	342	423	3,182	157
1936	54	125	326	739	342	416	3,176	163
1937	51	125	322	766	345	422	3,172	168
1938	53	124	323	793	358	438	3,161	173
1939	62	120	327	810	363	452	3,139	181
1940	73	116	331	829	378	472	3,097	189
1941	79	112	323	807	390	487	3,041	199
1942	84	106	329	769	393	482	3,029	201
1943	84	104	333	714	383	465	3,026	204
1944	80	108	329	685	396	496	2,997	209
1945	70	113	328	670	399	508	3,000	215
1946	67	117	340	678	405	531	3,025	210
1947	64	125	343	698	415	553	3,006	211
1948	60	130	346	727	429	575	2,982	209
1949	59	138	361	732	420	551	2,991	204
1950	60	146	378	714	422	551	3,004	200
1951	57	156	384	694	423	545	3,050	204
1952	54	165	391	681	424	545	3,094	206
1953	56	174	405	660	425	544	3,140	208
1954	55	177	417	662	428	540	3,192	209
1955	53	175	419	648	423	520	3,242	206
1956	53	174	427	636	416	495	3,259	205
1957	53	177	449	633	403	451	3,277	207
1958	52	181	471	638	387	403	3,287	208
1959	52	186	488	616	367	353	3,293	209
1960	52	200	511	597	337	300	3,287	213
1961	52	215	540	572	306	249	3,277	215
1962	52	230	567	526	279	214	3,265	211
1963	53	244	586	471	253	188	3,261	204
1964	53	259	616	419	228	164	3,262	196
1965	54	264	635	375	208	144	3,265	187
1966	55	269	680	325	188	125	3,199	177
1967	55	271	756	274	166	102	3,087	169
1968	54	274	850	224	142	80	2,963	161
1969	52	274	980	174	117	58	2,831	157
1970	48	284	1,055	134	94	40	2,721	149

A 27. Output of main agricultural crops per region, smoothed over 5 year period (in 1000 metric tons). continued.

Year	Africa													
	Potatoes	Sugar Cane	Cassava	Total	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Maize	Cassava	Millet	Sorghum	Rice	Sugar cane	Sweet pot.
1890	0	1,432	0	3,227	860	933	120	662	0	0	0	0	196	0
1891	0	1,590	0	4,286	839	900	123	608	0	0	0	0	198	0
1892	0	1,758	0	4,448	851	857	139	597	0	0	0	0	205	0
1893	0	1,777	0	4,434	823	802	141	555	0	0	0	0	224	0
1894	0	1,895	0	4,987	844	839	154	499	0	0	0	0	239	0
1895	0	2,037	0	5,181	762	764	141	366	0	0	0	0	244	0
1896	0	2,166	0	5,087	800	852	126	391	0	0	0	0	252	0
1897	0	2,273	0	6,158	846	938	122	371	0	0	0	0	257	0
1898	82	2,597	0	7,679	918	1,043	119	362	0	0	0	0	247	0
1899	138	2,868	0	9,225	967	1,071	104	340	0	0	0	0	261	0
1900	172	3,080	0	10,363	1,056	1,136	138	545	0	0	0	0	277	0
1901	207	3,376	0	11,704	1,007	1,007	139	563	0	0	0	0	279	0
1902	224	3,654	0	12,211	1,021	1,023	144	459	0	0	0	0	279	0
1903	146	3,904	0	12,398	1,045	1,028	179	453	0	0	0	0	251	0
1904	133	4,216	0	12,740	1,035	1,021	229	524	0	0	0	0	252	0
1905	195	4,497	0	13,087	1,273	1,122	248	832	0	0	0	96	272	0
1906	263	4,719	0	14,004	1,539	1,269	289	1,234	0	0	0	193	298	0
1907	431	4,966	0	15,401	1,820	1,347	301	1,707	0	0	0	375	310	0
1908	619	5,040	0	16,437	1,950	1,326	276	2,111	0	0	0	572	372	0
1909	773	5,111	0	17,409	2,224	1,441	252	2,472	0	43	0	769	402	0
1910	906	5,460	0	18,701	2,187	1,363	228	2,539	0	107	0	863	416	0
1911	1,048	5,753	0	19,268	2,322	1,491	229	2,646	0	171	0	871	433	0
1912	1,129	5,917	0	19,149	2,340	1,552	250	2,778	0	226	0	898	455	0
1913	1,119	6,160	0	19,053	2,479	1,723	300	2,953	0	288	0	772	462	0
1914	1,173	6,503	0	18,982	2,664	1,915	340	3,133	0	317	0	805	473	0
1915	1,226	6,438	580	19,695	2,688	1,991	350	3,135	0	313	0	811	474	0
1916	1,407	6,204	580	20,028	2,511	1,845	320	3,195	0	308	0	784	480	0
1917	1,437	5,932	580	20,167	2,619	1,878	318	3,241	0	311	0	830	483	0
1918	1,545	5,544	580	20,378	2,541	1,772	272	3,331	0	302	0	818	496	0
1919	1,650	5,039	580	20,796	2,472	1,712	258	3,326	0	281	0	890	496	0
1920	1,708	4,786	0	20,381	2,543	1,782	253	3,626	0	274	0	1,009	497	0
1921	1,623	4,757	0	20,351	2,776	1,970	283	3,643	0	360	0	1,221	519	0
1922	1,752	5,002	0	21,789	2,737	1,900	268	3,855	0	419	0	1,200	532	0
1923	1,788	5,384	0	23,032	2,939	2,027	277	3,946	0	484	0	1,515	550	0
1924	1,837	5,661	0	23,507	2,950	2,064	266	4,168	0	551	0	1,497	583	0
1925	1,901	5,868	0	23,970	3,172	2,182	288	4,249	0	611	0	1,463	610	0
1926	2,058	5,951	1,042	26,461	3,169	2,136	291	4,400	0	582	0	1,481	638	0
1927	2,096	6,115	1,971	27,867	3,291	2,244	272	4,481	0	580	0	1,476	660	0
1928	2,145	6,172	2,964	29,514	3,417	2,305	249	4,361	0	682	0	1,433	698	0
1929	2,125	6,542	4,022	30,989	3,462	2,266	229	4,343	0	767	0	1,469	730	0
1930	2,105	6,718	4,991	33,197	3,555	2,342	212	4,178	0	784	0	1,485	746	0
1931	1,862	7,066	4,938	32,729	3,684	2,354	193	4,099	0	805	0	1,506	769	0
1932	1,638	7,291	5,011	32,575	3,587	2,402	225	4,200	0	857	0	1,603	824	0
1933	1,683	7,983	5,623	33,366	3,526	2,317	245	4,301	0	828	0	1,543	870	0
1934	1,674	8,407	5,989	33,850	3,600	2,274	254	4,361	0	720	0	1,491	913	0
1935	1,700	8,907	6,487	35,179	3,685	2,452	259	4,307	0	697	0	1,564	970	0
1936	1,852	9,493	7,050	36,363	3,616	2,376	248	4,424	0	650	0	1,567	1,023	0
1937	2,207	10,061	7,836	38,779	3,818	2,375	255	4,047	0	576	0	1,549	1,033	0
1938	2,353	10,533	8,222	39,463	3,829	2,367	252	4,054	0	579	0	1,649	1,035	0
1939	2,397	10,490	8,865	40,715	3,767	2,391	257	3,864	0	640	0	1,697	1,055	0
1940	2,583	10,547	9,681	39,623	3,361	1,920	257	3,862	0	685	0	1,669	1,042	0
1941	2,881	10,238	10,440	39,868	3,103	1,723	247	3,726	120	864	0	1,739	986	0
1942	3,036	10,142	11,258	40,237	3,004	1,568	226	4,025	1,492	1,236	0	1,824	988	0
1943	3,381	10,019	11,824	43,324	2,892	1,559	222	4,306	2,905	1,370	27	1,941	1,021	183
1944	3,820	10,474	12,567	45,332	2,899	1,621	203	4,563	4,453	1,547	55	2,158	1,037	373
1945	4,077	10,993	13,045	47,886	3,146	1,909	187	4,890	6,205	1,728	85	2,274	1,090	595
1946	4,303	12,019	13,303	50,002	3,370	2,200	191	4,529	6,860	1,942	489	2,350	1,073	801
1947	4,447	12,943	13,535	51,281	3,311	2,320	174	4,002	6,239	1,818	518	2,351	1,035	1,078
1948	4,508	13,241	13,982	51,494	3,474	2,505	166	3,354	5,566	1,850	519	2,276	967	1,193
1949	4,732	13,409	14,129	52,729	3,663	2,574	149	2,910	4,782	1,880	521	2,177	915	1,291
1950	4,916	13,671	14,707	54,610	3,911	2,597	128	2,364	3,796	1,937	532	2,239	873	1,462
1951	5,100	13,897	15,323	56,746	4,093	2,593	118	2,482	3,784	1,707	167	2,294	925	1,603
1952	5,161	13,651	15,779	57,789	4,369	2,716	111	2,517	3,827	1,577	180	2,469	978	1,657
1953	5,166	14,344	15,957	58,772	4,417	2,489	98	2,560	3,748	1,619	192	2,734	1,022	1,622
1954	5,190	15,092	16,974	62,083	4,421	2,484	85	2,636	3,871	1,437	207	2,803	1,035	1,566
1955	5,369	15,569	17,657	64,755	4,238	2,319	69	2,713	3,807	1,455	209	2,913	1,060	1,397
1956	5,643	16,714	18,369	68,960	4,302	2,390	60	3,075	3,670	1,599	209	3,067	1,019	1,268
1957	5,963	17,628	19,026	73,199	3,998	1,995	45	3,345	3,662	2,412	1,066	3,165	1,033	1,131
1958	6,389	17,754	20,311	77,678	4,201	2,176	36	3,801	5,375	3,064	2,054	3,403	1,032	1,131
1959	6,643	18,181	21,304	81,050	4,366	2,186	33	4,111	6,932	3,897	2,946	3,836	1,087	1,089
1960	7,084	18,919	22,744	86,612	4,469	2,149	34	4,458	8,733	4,447	3,881	4,144	1,088	1,048
1961	7,148	18,987	24,458	90,008	4,530	2,073	28	4,620	10,681	5,176	4,812	4,340	1,180	1,013
1962	7,375	18,049	26,065	94,641	4,640	2,181	25	4,915	12,493	5,070	4,676	4,567	1,183	1,019
1963	7,589	17,356	27,677	97,319	4,484	2,097	24	4,974	12,907	5,168	4,450	4,746	1,218	978
1964	7,924	16,349	29,177	101,318	4,705	2,387	26	5,178	13,300	5,138	4,194	4,958	1,211	1,013
1965	8,088	15,174	30,381	103,764	4,724	2,571	28	5,403	13,668	5,402	4,151	5,164	1,270	1,070
1966	8,457	13,901	31,232	106,102	4,837	2,699	32	5,535	14,152	5,435	4,130	5,432	1,277	1,185

A 27. Output of main agricultural crops per region, smoothed over 5 year period (in 1000 metric tons). continued.

Year	OECD Europe								Eastern Eu					
	Potatoes	Total	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Buckwheat	Potatoes	Sugar beet	Mixed corn	Rice	Total	Wheat
1890	110	2,882	18,812	13,199	8,583	18,608	2,972	1,144	54,601	18,541	883	312	137,654	6,108
1891	98	2,765	18,602	13,406	8,581	18,846	2,962	1,157	58,408	19,153	899	309	142,322	6,354
1892	125	2,773	19,367	14,075	8,387	18,357	3,005	1,108	62,537	21,699	911	281	149,727	6,525
1893	129	2,673	18,662	13,859	8,130	17,926	2,962	1,115	64,327	23,712	858	282	151,835	5,993
1894	137	2,711	19,343	13,849	8,339	18,841	2,931	1,086	65,158	25,209	898	307	155,960	5,783
1895	114	2,390	19,677	13,870	8,302	18,615	3,066	1,043	68,416	26,617	901	333	160,841	5,791
1896	92	2,514	19,975	13,939	8,247	18,482	3,137	981	71,360	29,245	922	392	166,680	5,751
1897	65	2,598	20,584	14,046	8,699	18,849	3,383	971	75,956	30,439	949	497	174,373	5,612
1898	34	2,724	22,413	14,648	9,324	19,791	3,530	957	79,767	30,573	1,034	563	182,600	6,354
1899	0	2,743	23,324	15,048	9,722	20,335	3,701	988	82,033	31,976	1,069	628	188,822	6,845
1900	54	3,206	23,621	15,482	9,868	20,472	3,805	941	83,144	31,161	1,101	701	190,296	7,102
1901	54	3,048	24,411	16,045	10,053	20,481	4,034	940	85,610	32,041	1,103	734	195,453	7,543
1902	54	2,980	25,034	16,445	10,062	21,111	3,900	887	86,136	31,788	1,144	742	197,248	8,424
1903	74	3,030	25,307	16,593	9,992	21,735	3,999	833	88,209	32,829	1,178	776	201,452	8,053
1904	90	3,152	24,991	16,927	9,903	21,727	4,046	778	91,028	32,989	1,202	796	204,387	7,888
1905	53	3,896	25,801	17,455	10,240	22,772	4,171	803	92,648	34,810	1,242	787	210,729	7,743
1906	70	4,892	25,515	17,627	10,351	23,292	4,168	793	90,978	34,724	1,278	776	209,502	7,847
1907	96	5,955	25,740	17,897	10,384	23,280	4,233	734	87,384	33,028	1,289	772	204,741	7,667
1908	110	6,716	25,664	18,354	10,394	22,046	4,257	710	86,720	34,649	1,305	745	204,845	8,270
1909	111	7,713	26,118	18,607	10,638	22,692	4,317	690	85,698	36,045	1,341	753	206,899	8,394
1910	125	7,828	25,407	17,952	10,391	22,055	4,370	662	83,304	36,044	1,188	777	202,151	8,151
1911	109	8,273	25,390	17,252	10,093	21,139	4,490	598	83,287	32,617	1,080	812	196,759	7,802
1912	139	8,638	24,119	16,358	9,766	20,512	4,437	603	79,475	31,759	970	831	188,829	7,145
1913	126	9,102	22,361	14,591	9,091	19,678	4,367	564	72,332	26,878	819	852	171,533	6,239
1914	129	9,776	21,224	12,745	8,351	17,626	4,157	476	63,344	22,074	675	849	151,523	5,393
1915	115	9,878	20,265	11,563	7,780	16,299	3,963	411	55,849	17,762	753	852	135,496	4,983
1916	135	9,577	19,635	10,573	7,639	16,074	3,763	391	50,146	17,030	788	839	126,879	4,646
1917	119	9,798	20,448	10,197	7,387	15,473	3,773	376	49,522	16,427	837	830	125,270	5,042
1918	117	9,650	21,055	10,144	7,433	15,822	3,713	372	52,948	17,161	907	825	130,378	5,845
1919	131	9,566	21,720	10,353	7,716	16,611	3,836	386	55,763	18,066	968	830	136,248	7,006
1920	175	10,159	22,269	10,594	8,102	17,401	3,982	405	63,651	20,613	1,100	851	148,969	7,862
1921	203	10,975	23,727	11,647	8,465	17,992	4,089	401	68,907	22,083	1,262	893	159,464	8,834
1922	222	11,134	23,155	11,632	8,717	19,009	4,158	420	71,816	22,959	1,389	953	164,208	9,264
1923	262	12,000	23,999	12,118	9,119	19,952	4,252	416	73,623	23,976	1,533	1,012	170,000	9,661
1924	264	12,343	24,124	12,571	9,374	20,431	4,057	408	77,673	25,214	1,730	1,047	176,629	10,340
1925	254	12,829	25,241	13,015	9,706	21,133	3,995	387	79,724	25,437	1,823	1,062	181,521	11,177
1926	242	12,939	24,500	12,625	9,738	20,924	4,043	373	81,188	27,488	1,871	1,063	183,813	11,643
1927	226	13,230	25,067	12,542	9,804	20,437	3,954	370	85,625	28,119	1,939	1,041	188,899	12,266
1928	203	13,350	26,370	12,843	10,100	20,466	4,079	358	86,306	28,125	2,030	1,005	191,681	12,008
1929	200	13,466	27,858	12,963	10,102	20,397	4,311	355	87,917	28,369	2,052	1,013	195,338	12,242
1930	194	13,496	28,638	12,885	10,119	19,546	4,478	352	88,742	29,293	2,070	1,010	197,133	11,988
1931	198	13,607	30,069	12,861	10,194	19,547	4,356	336	87,744	28,068	2,181	1,021	196,377	11,728
1932	194	13,892	29,549	12,889	9,855	19,294	4,400	330	87,834	28,616	2,239	982	195,989	11,849
1933	200	13,831	28,403	12,373	9,348	18,881	4,388	301	90,651	29,938	2,335	971	197,589	12,716
1934	201	13,813	27,906	12,170	9,269	18,805	3,804	288	91,914	30,640	2,487	937	198,221	13,213
1935	198	14,132	27,418	12,023	9,126	19,102	3,738	279	92,149	31,915	2,596	931	199,277	14,319
1936	203	14,108	25,791	11,386	8,902	18,829	3,930	266	92,984	32,019	2,608	970	197,683	13,800
1937	206	13,859	26,264	11,178	9,153	18,482	3,964	233	91,085	32,461	2,642	1,043	196,504	12,601
1938	213	13,977	26,241	10,774	9,642	18,413	3,799	203	88,855	32,374	2,848	1,084	194,234	11,189
1939	216	13,886	25,633	10,437	9,665	17,598	4,118	174	84,413	32,181	2,830	1,092	188,141	9,699
1940	221	13,018	25,217	10,025	9,556	16,571	3,923	133	79,842	29,851	2,793	1,033	178,943	8,505
1941	241	12,748	23,887	8,559	8,990	15,056	3,411	106	67,298	25,793	2,435	898	156,433	7,569
1942	324	14,688	23,528	7,318	8,983	14,388	3,266	84	58,464	23,513	2,168	818	142,528	7,190
1943	354	16,780	21,674	6,265	8,346	12,868	3,210	79	47,752	20,605	1,648	794	123,242	7,002
1944	391	19,300	21,009	4,976	8,116	11,903	3,445	78	42,116	19,812	1,298	798	113,551	7,408
1945	422	22,530	21,264	4,739	8,278	11,916	3,402	74	39,394	20,477	1,131	844	111,519	6,988
1946	397	24,201	23,952	6,068	9,105	12,849	3,655	72	47,831	26,997	1,290	939	132,756	8,295
1947	317	23,163	25,067	7,026	9,695	13,437	4,013	75	53,853	31,494	1,438	1,022	147,121	9,756
1948	282	22,152	28,244	8,065	10,782	14,361	4,231	81	59,549	36,301	1,627	1,109	164,352	11,134
1949	257	21,120	30,036	8,747	11,781	15,102	4,565	83	64,058	40,250	1,839	1,214	177,674	11,793
1950	211	20,050	31,100	8,846	12,519	15,032	5,015	85	67,177	43,496	1,975	1,308	186,551	12,267
1951	211	19,978	32,409	8,853	13,434	15,183	5,429	81	66,353	44,438	2,114	1,383	189,677	12,681
1952	185	20,586	32,739	8,859	14,830	15,156	5,756	78	68,269	44,520	2,243	1,386	193,836	12,257
1953	177	20,678	34,002	8,838	15,651	14,657	6,146	72	69,449	45,618	2,425	1,344	198,202	12,871
1954	164	20,709	34,924	8,941	16,408	14,096	6,421	65	69,161	47,294	2,491	1,303	201,104	12,552
1955	167	20,346	36,070	8,806	17,658	13,660	6,803	60	67,583	47,290	2,460	1,279	201,670	13,884
1956	168	20,827	36,230	8,754	19,082	13,183	7,342	58	69,345	50,528	2,541	1,216	208,278	14,247
1957	158	22,010	37,051	8,275	19,677	12,483	7							

A 27. Output of main agricultural crops per region, smoothed over 5 year period (in 1000 metric tons). continued.

Year	ope	CIS												
		Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Potatoes	Sugar Beet	Total	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Potatoes
1890	1,719	2,138	1,368	5,161	2,866	1,336	20,697	5,953	15,484	4,210	8,119	1,400	17,174	4,800
1891	1,768	2,175	1,396	5,224	3,118	1,390	21,425	6,619	17,300	4,524	8,455	1,345	18,775	5,000
1892	1,840	2,256	1,444	5,171	3,432	1,430	22,098	7,683	18,559	4,933	9,343	1,116	21,115	5,400
1893	1,751	2,218	1,420	5,202	3,611	1,447	21,642	8,030	18,573	5,229	9,800	1,085	21,903	5,800
1894	1,646	2,145	1,454	5,370	3,709	1,436	21,541	8,400	18,600	5,200	9,600	880	22,000	5,800
1895	1,601	2,110	1,488	5,837	3,863	1,469	22,158	8,600	19,000	5,000	10,200	880	22,600	6,200
1896	1,592	2,111	1,505	6,002	4,126	1,615	22,702	8,800	19,600	5,000	10,600	880	23,400	6,200
1897	1,535	2,022	1,502	6,339	4,328	1,699	23,037	8,800	19,600	5,000	10,200	1,800	23,400	6,600
1898	1,628	2,138	1,662	6,212	4,397	1,806	24,196	10,000	20,800	5,200	11,000	1,800	24,600	7,200
1899	1,684	2,223	1,781	6,226	4,596	1,929	25,283	10,600	21,600	5,400	11,200	1,800	24,800	7,400
1900	1,671	2,243	1,764	5,761	4,495	1,956	24,992	11,000	22,200	6,000	11,600	1,800	24,800	7,200
1901	1,737	2,372	1,846	5,472	4,529	1,991	25,489	11,800	21,200	6,200	11,600	1,800	25,400	7,600
1902	1,825	2,585	1,986	5,904	4,634	2,185	27,544	12,000	20,600	6,400	11,800	1,200	25,800	8,000
1903	1,748	2,578	1,935	6,191	4,921	2,296	27,722	11,400	20,200	6,600	11,600	1,200	25,800	8,000
1904	1,685	2,413	1,805	6,227	4,809	2,329	27,156	11,000	19,600	6,600	12,000	1,200	26,600	8,200
1905	1,686	2,516	1,916	7,252	5,254	2,561	28,928	12,200	19,000	7,000	12,000	1,200	28,200	8,400
1906	1,677	2,432	1,895	8,134	5,398	2,792	30,175	14,200	19,800	8,000	12,800	1,600	30,000	9,400
1907	1,637	2,328	1,855	8,001	5,373	2,892	29,752	15,200	20,600	8,800	13,600	1,600	31,400	10,200
1908	1,718	2,320	1,817	8,406	5,461	3,457	31,449	17,600	22,000	9,600	14,400	1,800	33,400	10,600
1909	1,920	2,442	1,924	8,810	5,670	4,046	33,207	21,000	23,400	10,800	15,600	2,000	35,000	11,400
1910	1,875	2,403	1,879	8,941	5,743	4,379	33,371	17,600	19,000	9,000	12,600	1,800	28,600	10,000
1911	1,795	2,394	1,891	8,513	5,848	4,284	32,528	13,000	14,600	6,800	9,400	1,200	21,200	7,400
1912	1,661	2,284	1,857	7,436	5,722	4,036	30,141	10,000	10,600	4,800	6,800	800	14,800	4,600
1913	1,541	2,029	1,710	6,325	5,100	3,311	26,255	5,600	5,200	3,600	400	7,200	2,400	
1914	1,221	1,725	2,628	5,021	4,629	2,718	23,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1915	1,554	1,562	2,568	4,146	3,745	1,841	20,398	2	25	20	0	0	104	0
1916	2,014	1,938	3,102	4,484	4,526	2,431	23,140	1,808	1,882	1,059	1,423	200	4,516	200
1917	3,135	2,566	3,716	5,078	5,363	3,052	27,953	3,030	4,075	1,741	2,557	400	9,285	280
1918	4,397	3,421	4,661	5,909	7,775	4,057	36,065	5,258	7,863	2,646	4,323	1,000	14,332	680
1919	5,938	4,257	4,621	7,012	9,793	5,217	43,843	7,687	12,072	3,925	6,058	1,600	21,910	1,280
1920	6,483	4,701	5,286	8,267	12,284	7,572	52,456	10,314	16,008	4,803	7,994	2,000	29,608	1,880
1921	7,653	4,839	5,383	8,648	13,535	8,834	57,726	12,753	18,983	5,071	9,115	2,800	33,592	3,480
1922	7,865	4,845	5,460	9,850	14,486	9,808	61,578	16,369	21,714	5,503	11,127	3,400	38,145	4,600
1923	8,027	4,772	5,339	10,038	15,060	10,805	63,702	18,591	22,920	5,680	12,064	3,400	41,842	6,200
1924	8,172	4,877	5,169	9,712	15,984	11,158	65,413	20,615	22,677	5,664	13,831	3,400	43,819	7,600
1925	9,097	5,573	5,542	10,321	17,583	10,775	70,068	21,856	22,905	6,287	15,281	3,600	45,954	8,200
1926	9,256	5,916	5,640	10,171	18,028	10,329	70,982	23,091	23,125	6,482	16,321	3,200	48,103	9,202
1927	9,384	5,909	5,531	10,121	18,671	9,784	71,667	22,527	22,741	6,481	15,558	3,400	48,586	10,423
1928	9,676	6,079	5,606	11,372	18,287	8,645	71,673	22,169	22,358	6,505	15,217	3,400	49,223	9,884
1929	9,999	6,177	5,636	12,280	17,633	7,748	71,715	23,410	23,418	6,944	14,870	3,800	50,303	9,732
1930	9,755	5,657	5,280	12,211	16,799	6,996	68,687	25,658	23,491	6,941	15,468	4,000	51,532	10,819
1931	9,603	5,292	5,154	12,352	16,018	6,158	66,305	26,480	22,874	7,148	15,669	4,000	55,812	11,303
1932	9,784	5,344	5,287	12,894	16,477	6,075	67,709	28,493	22,131	7,932	16,027	3,800	57,361	12,364
1933	9,563	5,121	5,203	12,834	17,591	6,490	69,519	33,895	23,548	9,140	18,252	4,000	62,235	15,393
1934	9,532	4,868	5,066	13,309	17,908	6,675	70,570	36,506	22,961	9,157	18,705	3,600	60,973	17,020
1935	9,899	4,954	5,164	13,390	17,442	7,011	72,179	30,499	18,965	7,754	14,930	2,800	50,780	19,011
1936	9,540	4,882	5,189	13,486	18,696	7,411	73,003	30,611	18,768	8,460	14,575	3,200	51,364	19,325
1937	9,278	4,504	4,922	11,816	18,487	7,326	68,933	24,326	14,972	6,563	11,833	2,400	45,412	16,242
1938	8,977	4,329	4,829	9,862	17,954	6,810	63,950	14,832	8,943	4,249	7,247	1,600	35,956	12,153
1939	8,624	4,119	4,732	8,137	17,957	6,717	59,986	6,526	4,505	2,530	3,638	1,000	33,783	8,878
1940	8,062	3,780	4,453	6,876	18,497	6,232	56,406	6,415	4,238	2,417	3,429	1,000	43,809	5,400
1941	7,524	3,406	4,009	5,239	16,863	5,444	50,055	2,600	0	0	0	0	40,000	3,000
1942	6,823	3,154	3,678	4,584	16,052	5,216	46,697	2,600	0	0	0	0	45,800	3,400
1943	6,565	2,914	3,327	5,308	14,451	4,978	44,545	2,600	0	0	0	0	56,000	5,800
1944	6,505	2,812	3,295	6,377	14,155	5,563	46,114	2,600	0	0	0	0	67,800	8,200
1945	6,686	2,789	3,292	5,704	13,649	5,774	44,881	2,600	0	0	0	0	74,800	10,600
1946	7,467	3,034	3,515	6,059	14,538	6,895	49,804	6,200	3,600	1,200	2,600	1,400	81,000	13,600
1947	8,316	3,430	3,833	7,771	15,536	8,000	56,641	6,200	3,600	1,200	2,600	1,400	81,600	17,600
1948	8,819	3,730	4,137	7,410	17,136	8,716	61,082	15,000	3,600	1,200	2,600	1,400	80,400	19,200
1949	8,500	3,975	4,076	7,612	18,835	9,222	64,013	23,200	6,600	2,800	4,600	2,200	76,000	21,200
1950	8,207	4,107	4,046	9,219	20,060	10,058	67,963	31,600	9,800	4,400	6,800	3,000	73,000	22,000
1951	8,226	4,302	4,132	11,097	21,173	10,662	72,272	34,800	9,600	5,200	6,600	4,000	69,600	24,000
1952	8,190	4,284	4,181	10,944	22,015	10,493	72,363	48,200	12,400	7,800	9,200	6,000	77,000	25,800
1953	8,409	4,477	4,293	13,143	23,383	11,741	78,317	51,000	15,400	9,600	11,800	7,000	80,800	29,400
1954	8,792	4,405	4,317	13,260	23,384	12,109	78,819	58,200	15,600	10,600	12,400	8,200	83,600	35,600
1955	9,273	4,689	4,472	14,447	23,175	12,937	82,877	63,800	15,800	11,000	13,000	8,600	86,000	40,400
1956	9,349	4,881	4,598	14,996	23,618	14,279	85,967	67,200	15,600	12,200	13,000	8,200	88,400	45,800
1957</														

A 27. Output of main agricultural crops per region, smoothed over 5 year period (in 1000 metric tons). continued.

Year	Middle East						India region							
	Total	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Rice	Oats	Potatoes	Sugar beet	Total	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Millet	Sorghum
1890	57,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,637	0	1,249	0	0
1891	62,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,548	0	1,182	0	0
1892	68,149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,460	0	1,204	0	0
1893	70,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,126	0	1,222	0	0
1894	70,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,475	0	1,222	0	0
1895	72,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,622	0	1,227	0	0
1896	74,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,777	0	1,299	0	0
1897	75,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,347	0	1,328	0	0
1898	80,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,799	0	1,390	0	0
1899	82,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,099	0	1,442	0	0
1900	84,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,587	0	1,470	0	0
1901	85,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,212	0	1,509	0	0
1902	85,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,805	0	1,547	0	0
1903	84,800	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,817	0	1,654	0	0
1904	85,200	23	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,033	0	1,675	0	0
1905	88,000	35	30	0	0	0	0	0	23	8,352	0	1,747	0	0
1906	95,800	47	38	0	0	0	0	0	44	9,124	0	1,734	0	0
1907	101,400	62	48	0	0	0	0	0	65	9,576	0	1,716	0	0
1908	109,400	60	46	0	0	0	0	0	85	9,723	546	1,668	0	0
1909	119,200	59	45	0	0	0	0	0	110	9,818	1,168	1,772	0	0
1910	98,600	55	44	0	0	0	0	0	106	9,532	1,812	1,712	0	0
1911	73,600	53	47	0	0	0	0	0	103	9,595	2,490	1,768	0	0
1912	52,400	54	51	0	0	0	0	0	99	9,607	3,168	1,847	0	0
1913	27,000	53	52	0	0	0	0	0	100	9,432	3,188	1,868	0	0
1914	0	105	86	0	0	0	0	0	105	9,437	3,218	1,794	0	0
1915	151	154	114	0	0	0	0	0	105	9,041	3,084	1,819	0	0
1916	11,087	203	147	0	0	0	0	0	191	8,959	3,042	1,849	0	0
1917	21,368	316	189	0	36	0	0	0	268	8,970	2,997	1,935	0	0
1918	36,102	406	212	0	54	0	0	0	351	9,407	3,031	2,113	578	980
1919	54,532	676	458	105	72	33	0	0	542	9,152	2,942	2,379	981	1,834
1920	72,607	778	476	105	99	33	0	0	673	9,556	2,957	2,670	1,479	2,711
1921	85,795	1,103	633	131	99	45	4	1	1,344	9,382	2,840	2,996	1,970	3,718
1922	100,857	1,359	827	214	63	60	14	2	1,491	8,938	2,632	3,302	2,404	4,684
1923	110,696	1,935	1,248	325	45	90	41	4	2,017	8,721	2,545	3,390	2,232	4,741
1924	117,606	2,262	1,371	315	27	86	64	7	2,540	9,047	2,447	3,294	2,308	4,917
1925	124,083	2,785	1,716	426	70	109	86	11	3,688	9,171	2,408	3,236	2,263	4,960
1926	129,525	2,854	1,790	469	70	123	96	15	4,131	9,181	2,375	3,230	2,230	4,906
1927	129,716	3,545	2,119	496	148	149	107	27	5,203	9,519	2,427	2,980	2,221	4,876
1928	128,756	4,005	2,295	482	253	151	123	37	5,417	9,678	2,405	2,951	2,326	4,791
1929	132,476	4,476	2,449	479	330	169	121	45	6,591	9,527	2,449	3,173	2,293	4,666
1930	137,908	5,231	2,837	505	340	188	137	54	7,346	9,553	2,436	3,279	2,227	4,691
1931	143,286	6,174	3,316	548	416	210	157	59	8,070	9,701	2,420	3,326	2,136	4,581
1932	148,108	6,240	3,527	557	339	223	172	55	9,291	9,967	2,366	2,786	2,121	4,562
1933	166,463	6,208	3,616	587	233	248	181	60	10,879	10,088	2,253	3,031	2,114	4,950
1934	168,922	6,426	3,761	647	156	267	224	65	11,113	10,299	2,146	2,951	2,293	5,486
1935	144,739	6,115	3,562	640	140	277	242	68	11,133	10,419	2,134	3,085	2,530	5,834
1936	146,304	5,807	3,431	699	64	295	295	68	11,546	10,477	2,069	3,236	2,979	6,353
1937	121,747	5,929	3,163	754	64	292	317	77	11,043	10,532	2,095	4,253	3,334	6,896
1938	84,980	6,035	3,112	728	141	273	303	76	10,658	10,486	2,136	4,214	3,520	6,956
1939	60,860	5,737	3,026	636	226	232	273	80	10,596	10,459	2,204	4,339	3,476	6,639
1940	66,709	5,998	3,132	625	246	225	271	88	10,668	10,287	2,174	4,427	3,402	6,422
1941	45,600	6,077	3,112	561	316	200	248	101	10,208	10,492	1,770	4,656	3,514	6,315
1942	51,800	6,663	3,327	525	406	211	281	110	10,584	10,414	1,854	4,887	3,567	5,925
1943	64,400	6,653	3,315	568	425	221	324	123	10,614	10,416	1,921	5,323	4,285	5,754
1944	78,600	7,123	3,454	635	430	260	411	134	11,522	10,338	1,957	5,843	4,930	5,777
1945	88,000	7,450	3,650	686	418	284	493	152	11,630	10,568	2,035	6,324	5,546	5,958
1946	109,600	8,304	4,097	747	432	326	603	164	12,447	10,183	2,536	6,763	5,964	6,220
1947	114,200	8,874	4,582	760	442	345	712	177	13,134	10,005	2,609	7,478	7,019	6,825
1948	123,400	9,968	5,016	798	451	362	831	186	14,673	10,799	2,803	8,028	7,216	7,482
1949	136,600	10,513	5,215	843	426	370	933	210	15,891	11,168	2,917	8,739	7,529	7,729
1950	150,600	11,036	5,478	969	442	377	1,018	229	17,611	11,503	3,066	9,786	7,754	7,990
1951	153,800	11,786	6,040	1,077	454	391	1,083	263	18,510	12,258	3,231	10,634	7,894	8,237
1952	186,400	11,932	6,050	1,234	441	404	1,178	301	19,549	12,592	3,187	10,609	7,683	8,412
1953	205,000	12,570	6,095	1,392	445	434	1,278	371	21,093	13,041	3,156	10,629	7,645	8,289
1954	224,200	13,445	6,287	1,579	501	469	1,334	456	21,540	13,898	3,184	10,981	7,574	8,900
1955	238,600	13,552	6,141	1,486	533	480	1,395	489	22,585	14,470	3,118	10,966	7,822	9,038
1956	250,400	13,564	5,785	1,370	607	475	1,453	504	24,070	15,111	3,105	10,829	8,016	9,274
1957	252,800	14,267	5,966	1,402	692	479	1,479	530	24,077	16,206	3,126	11,437	8,034	9,312
1958	256,600	14,416	5,956	1,406	767	493	1,519	581	23,758	16,268	2,984	11,886	8,278	9,544
1959	245,200	14,847	6,053	1,381	851	495	1,575	554	24,815	16,823	2,938	12,047	8,235	9,109
1960	258,000	16,035	6,312	1,522	941	510	1,644	600	25,137	17,132	2,914	12,374	8,210	9,353
1961	260,200	17,100	6,401	1,725	988	522	1,698	674	25,756	17,522	2,820	12,851	8,432	9,421
1962	272,800	17,469	6,275	1,739	1,050	512	1,739	712	27,564	19,219	3,030	10,597	8,290	9,535
1963	287,200	18,324	6,538	1,752	1,077	496	1,786	663	29,108	21,540	3,101	8,613	8,398	9,541
1964	244,600	18,645	6,423	1,761	1,143	471	1,833	678	29,497	23,645	3,135	6,390	9,505	9,657
1965	182,200	19,309	6,373	1,778	1,108	460	1,903	720	30,636	26,839	3,214	3,944	9,826	9,363
1966	20,270	6,400	1,764	1,131	437	1,991	724	30,953	30,409	3,262	1,484	9,495	8,750	
1967	20,476	6,062	1,781	1,164	423	2,070	730	31,650	32,363	3,037	1,513	10,366	8,	

A 27. Output of main agricultural crops per region, smoothed over 5 year period (in 1000 metric tons). continued.

Year	China region								Rice	Potatoes	SP	Sugar	Beet	Sugar	Cane	Soya	Beans
	Rice	Sugar	Cane	Total	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Maize	Millet								
1890	0	0	8,326	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	521	0		
1891	0	0	7,997	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	555	0		
1892	0	253	7,886	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	610	0		
1893	0	480	7,730	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	661	0		
1894	0	757	7,917	0	0	0	0	0	374	0	0	0	0	701	0		
1895	0	1,004	7,828	0	0	0	0	0	390	0	0	0	0	766	0		
1896	0	1,236	8,454	0	0	0	0	0	490	0	0	0	0	827	0		
1897	0	1,212	8,854	0	0	0	0	0	622	0	0	0	0	870	0		
1898	0	1,249	9,312	0	0	0	0	0	644	0	0	0	0	933	0		
1899	0	1,182	9,887	0	0	0	0	0	646	0	0	0	0	1,000	0		
1900	0	1,204	10,439	0	0	0	0	0	678	0	0	0	0	1,055	0		
1901	0	1,222	10,724	0	0	0	0	0	1,754	0	0	0	0	1,124	0		
1902	0	1,222	11,262	0	0	0	0	0	1,789	0	0	0	0	1,198	0		
1903	0	1,227	10,943	0	0	0	0	0	1,806	0	0	0	0	1,265	0		
1904	0	1,299	10,574	0	0	0	0	0	1,802	0	0	0	0	1,349	0		
1905	0	1,328	10,699	0	0	0	0	0	1,823	0	0	0	0	1,453	0		
1906	0	1,390	11,006	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	0	0	0	0	1,478	0		
1907	0	1,442	11,427	0	0	0	0	0	2,966	0	0	0	0	1,522	0		
1908	0	1,470	12,248	3,214	740	0	528	0	4,367	0	0	0	0	1,549	0		
1909	0	1,509	12,734	3,214	740	0	528	0	5,552	0	0	0	0	1,575	0		
1910	0	1,547	13,407	3,214	740	0	528	0	6,548	0	0	0	0	1,660	0		
1911	0	1,654	14,268	3,214	740	0	528	0	6,532	0	0	0	0	1,821	0		
1912	0	1,675	14,604	3,214	740	0	528	0	6,257	0	0	0	0	1,924	0		
1913	0	1,747	15,507	0	0	0	0	0	5,829	0	0	0	0	2,719	0		
1914	0	1,734	16,297	0	0	0	0	0	5,591	0	0	0	0	2,743	0		
1915	0	1,716	16,236	0	0	0	0	0	5,779	0	0	0	0	2,744	0		
1916	0	1,668	16,183	0	0	0	0	0	5,994	0	0	0	0	2,734	0		
1917	0	1,772	15,660	0	0	0	0	0	6,135	0	0	0	0	2,765	0		
1918	0	1,712	15,518	0	0	0	0	0	6,364	0	0	0	0	2,151	0		
1919	0	1,768	15,674	0	0	0	0	0	6,667	0	0	0	0	2,354	0		
1920	0	1,847	17,821	0	0	0	0	0	6,759	0	0	0	0	2,414	0		
1921	0	1,868	19,055	0	0	0	0	0	6,991	0	0	0	0	2,679	0		
1922	0	1,794	21,221	0	0	0	0	0	7,151	0	0	0	0	2,962	0		
1923	0	1,819	22,775	0	0	0	0	0	7,207	0	0	0	0	3,212	0		
1924	0	1,849	23,754	0	0	0	0	0	7,268	0	0	0	0	3,365	0		
1925	0	1,935	23,448	4,324	1,586	0	1,277	0	15,840	0	0	0	0	3,598	1,143		
1926	0	2,113	23,863	8,869	3,202	0	2,672	0	25,657	0	0	0	0	3,302	2,453		
1927	0	2,379	23,973	13,375	4,685	159	3,822	0	35,398	0	0	0	0	2,827	3,906		
1928	0	2,670	24,035	17,867	6,291	348	4,934	0	43,244	0	0	0	0	2,377	5,035		
1929	0	2,996	24,403	22,128	7,872	522	6,303	0	52,937	412	0	0	0	1,958	6,038		
1930	0	3,302	24,820	22,420	7,914	702	6,251	0	54,149	884	0	0	0	1,726	6,077		
1931	0	3,390	25,105	21,358	7,572	873	6,415	0	54,846	884	0	0	0	1,798	5,928		
1932	0	3,294	25,489	18,882	6,992	745	5,969	0	56,320	884	0	0	0	2,159	5,607		
1933	0	3,236	25,554	16,371	6,301	590	5,570	0	57,407	884	0	0	0	2,423	5,588		
1934	0	3,223	25,096	14,122	5,579	446	4,871	0	55,737	472	0	0	0	2,632	5,763		
1935	0	2,966	25,672	11,157	4,689	295	4,311	0	55,667	0	0	0	0	2,637	4,928		
1936	0	2,927	26,398	9,771	4,309	155	3,337	0	52,070	0	0	0	0	2,509	4,061		
1937	0	3,140	26,968	9,734	4,216	153	3,283	0	47,518	0	0	0	0	2,168	3,263		
1938	0	3,240	28,042	10,234	4,224	148	3,243	0	45,717	0	0	0	0	1,726	2,483		
1939	0	3,285	30,250	10,418	4,175	141	3,297	0	46,119	0	0	0	0	1,244	1,645		
1940	0	2,752	30,552	13,314	4,840	251	4,021	1,833	45,246	399	5,082	67	783	2,368			
1941	0	4,105	30,402	15,946	5,461	361	4,781	3,249	47,209	743	9,567	145	493	3,169			
1942	0	6,081	29,465	18,752	6,136	479	5,626	4,912	49,912	1,134	14,561	223	350	3,984			
1943	0	8,485	30,851	20,397	6,532	596	6,249	6,469	51,525	1,482	19,113	295	404	4,630			
1944	0	10,370	32,728	22,402	7,074	720	6,841	8,048	52,160	1,482	19,113	377	508	4,290			
1945	0	13,139	36,183	22,146	7,014	739	6,719	7,750	52,863	1,083	19,856	373	723	4,269			
1946	0	14,151	39,215	21,771	6,894	762	6,694	7,857	53,304	738	21,743	380	983	4,274			
1947	0	14,765	43,570	21,313	5,408	614	5,246	6,247	53,933	430	16,749	404	1,168	5,112			
1948	0	15,159	45,817	21,852	4,088	468	4,011	4,745	59,268	3,482	12,197	332	1,342	5,952			
1949	0	15,965	48,701	22,246	2,738	321	5,527	3,210	65,868	7,262	12,197	628	1,608	7,776			
1950	0	16,965	51,487	22,915	1,394	163	7,180	1,698	73,206	11,832	6,372	894	1,751	8,773			
1951	0	18,218	54,048	23,290	0	0	10,374	188	81,464	16,212	0	1,225	1,817	9,723			
1952	0	19,386	57,063	24,740	0	0	10,330	134	89,658	25,210	0	1,461	1,874	9,837			
1953	0	20,129	60,472	26,458	0	0	10,268	79	92,313	21,810	0	1,822	1,888	10,317			
1954	0	21,257	61,868	21,865	0	0	7,626	35	94,373	22,901	14,696	1,689	1,848	10,525			
1955	0	23,030	62,889	20,250	2,400	270	8,991	3,103	94,763	23,401	30,091	1,706	1,774	10,593			
1956	0	25,104	65,795	19,826	5,300	600	9,265	6,463	94,948	24,311	46,057	1,658	1,690	10,628			
1957	0	26,730	68,445	18,458	8,300	950	14,152	9,973	94,913	20,821	62,740	1,796	1,628	10,646			
1958	0	29,547	71,439	17,244	11,400	1,310	19,240	13,605	97,179	26,614	80,259	1,977	1,646	10,636			
1959	0	32,913	74,844	22,524	14,700	1,690	24,486	17,472	99,108	27,937	84,249	2,309	1,687	10,851			
1960	0	35,010	78,508	24,370	15,601	1,800	25,629	18,248	101,249	28,982	87,436	2,581	1,705	10,984			
1961	0	35,666	82,065	25,727	16,101	1,870	26,355	18,802	103,629	29,963	90,344	2,858	1,761	11,179			
1962	0	37,441	84,993	26,764	16,101	1,8											

A 27. Output of main agricultural crops per region, smoothed over 5 year period (in 1000 metric tons). continued.

Year	East Asia							Oceania						
	Total	Wheat	Maize	Rice	Cassava	Potatoes	Soya bean	Millet	Sugar cane	Potatoes	Total	Maize	Rice	Sorghum
1890	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	469	220	386	94
1891	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	0	501	219	369	98
1892	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	592	0	521	220	362	109
1893	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	638	0	547	231	345	117
1894	703	0	0	966	0	0	0	0	670	0	592	231	347	137
1895	881	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	0	724	0	638	231	348	141
1896	1,074	0	19	2,689	0	0	0	0	786	0	1,636	235	359	142
1897	1,155	0	19	3,604	0	13	0	0	830	0	2,525	224	356	144
1898	1,317	0	19	4,549	0	13	0	0	889	0	3,494	197	398	139
1899	1,492	0	19	4,505	0	13	0	0	948	0	4,466	201	422	122
1900	1,577	0	19	4,644	0	13	0	0	1,001	0	5,470	198	406	125
1901	1,646	0	0	4,716	0	13	0	0	1,063	0	5,485	193	398	138
1902	1,733	0	0	4,815	0	0	0	0	1,123	0	5,677	209	498	151
1903	2,878	20	278	4,909	0	0	0	0	1,159	0	5,793	226	499	175
1904	2,988	37	696	5,192	0	0	0	0	1,204	0	5,938	220	488	190
1905	3,071	63	1,158	5,516	0	0	0	0	1,285	0	6,365	234	506	189
1906	3,151	91	1,597	5,713	0	0	0	0	1,310	28	7,130	258	537	201
1907	3,276	125	2,100	6,080	0	0	0	0	1,348	76	8,021	252	441	198
1908	3,242	135	2,409	6,387	0	0	0	0	1,373	124	8,739	253	450	180
1909	4,488	149	2,542	6,506	0	0	0	0	1,389	183	9,727	255	468	194
1910	34,990	156	2,673	6,550	0	0	0	0	1,418	246	10,429	244	473	214
1911	36,202	161	2,833	6,509	0	0	0	0	1,525	291	10,769	212	465	203
1912	37,283	164	2,962	6,352	0	63	0	0	1,599	329	11,044	210	485	204
1913	37,428	178	2,910	6,227	0	63	0	0	1,594	363	11,319	213	476	244
1914	37,256	203	3,307	7,224	300	1,230	19	0	1,634	405	11,470	202	432	234
1915	8,548	227	3,632	8,092	515	2,335	39	0	1,656	441	11,335	193	407	219
1916	8,334	247	3,904	9,111	704	3,351	59	0	1,644	466	14,321	195	411	221
1917	8,522	255	4,175	10,218	931	4,469	79	0	1,642	463	16,936	190	410	242
1918	8,728	268	4,565	11,461	1,161	5,615	100	0	1,774	457	19,485	182	395	238
1919	8,900	268	4,587	11,493	1,050	5,596	103	0	1,926	438	22,232	188	430	253
1920	8,514	267	4,733	11,812	1,061	5,591	103	0	1,974	427	25,400	217	440	304
1921	9,020	262	5,007	12,156	1,124	5,960	104	0	2,195	417	25,459	218	433	371
1922	9,173	265	5,082	12,187	1,098	6,015	107	0	2,410	420	25,969	215	429	395
1923	9,670	254	5,055	12,051	1,054	5,936	108	0	2,593	452	27,225	236	468	436
1924	10,113	248	5,290	12,280	1,084	5,870	112	0	2,688	482	27,584	237	446	489
1925	10,419	240	5,281	12,125	1,052	5,991	118	0	2,805	482	27,504	214	453	512
1926	10,634	239	5,225	12,299	992	5,895	126	0	2,498	531	28,053	217	462	515
1927	27,768	241	5,449	12,640	1,019	5,866	139	0	2,051	559	28,093	217	468	546
1928	46,156	246	5,598	12,802	1,047	6,004	153	0	1,570	536	27,806	185	455	545
1929	64,171	248	5,535	12,794	1,099	6,232	168	0	1,131	545	27,965	179	466	563
1930	80,095	245	5,746	12,872	1,169	6,547	191	0	895	602	27,957	179	460	576
1931	98,170	252	6,182	12,864	1,214	6,826	215	0	895	625	27,751	176	461	590
1932	100,124	261	6,383	12,909	1,227	7,287	236	0	1,081	512	28,268	178	485	625
1933	99,673	279	6,373	13,183	1,267	7,786	265	0	1,296	427	29,073	186	481	678
1934	97,558	281	6,526	13,455	995	6,477	288	0	1,522	307	29,896	186	472	708
1935	95,135	293	6,776	13,938	731	4,941	309	0	1,509	160	30,876	179	478	763
1936	89,622	236	6,387	13,908	495	3,374	310	0	1,370	0	29,851	187	500	793
1937	83,684	180	6,002	13,951	254	1,704	275	0	1,157	0	28,657	188	465	788
1938	76,211	164	5,827	13,311	0	0	211	0	856	178	26,081	189	493	757
1939	70,334	117	5,261	12,476	0	53	161	10	520	229	23,522	191	547	700
1940	67,775	73	4,442	11,829	198	342	116	26	263	272	20,547	190	650	645
1941	67,037	85	4,222	12,015	448	515	98	47	128	317	18,826	173	679	600
1942	78,202	101	4,263	12,386	676	865	127	70	44	362	17,562	164	723	591
1943	91,124	71	4,655	14,234	995	1,144	180	70	82	226	17,876	161	722	579
1944	106,069	82	5,122	16,000	1,318	1,429	241	60	143	216	18,894	149	711	602
1945	117,692	80	5,578	17,687	1,455	1,475	293	66	255	214	21,658	147	644	611
1946	123,013	85	5,718	18,970	1,522	1,952	337	78	397	219	24,610	142	607	692
1947	123,537	87	5,894	20,416	1,729	2,044	376	73	566	251	27,104	133	599	744
1948	125,399	91	5,941	20,709	1,832	2,206	435	90	719	255	29,279	126	586	784
1949	116,625	96	5,947	21,442	1,889	2,329	459	109	900	286	31,436	126	602	853
1950	117,737	112	5,891	22,231	2,081	2,457	484	103	1,009	299	32,277	121	612	976
1951	129,383	122	6,026	22,371	2,295	2,284	501	86	1,075	319	33,456	121	612	1,056
1952	136,179	124	6,211	22,446	2,481	2,359	526	82	1,099	305	34,666	129	628	1,107
1953	144,293	130	6,479	23,005	2,634	2,455	527	76	1,128	316	35,078	132	663	1,201
1954	163,243	137	6,948	23,621	2,788	2,514	543	67	1,094	309	35,632	140	681	1,271
1955	164,956	167	7,618	23,871	2,753	2,591	559	64	1,080	324	36,750	149	706	1,303
1956	175,557	194	8,282	25,481	2,958	2,683	571	62	1,061	336	38,020	156	747	1,295
1957	197,342	219	8,782	26,522	2,951	2,922	558	63	1,066	351	39,026	165	745	1,338
1958	220,744	249	9,493	27,463	3,168	3,377	556	68	1,084	407	41,627	175	745	1,373
1959	244,378	277	9,758	28,193	3,164	3,947	558	71	1,140	460	43,436	175	753	1,487
1960	281,110	284	10,352	29,633	3,166	4,385	555	69	1,168	528	45,863	176	759	1,550
1961	307,015	292	10,557	29,802	2,860	4,590	568	63	1,224	559	47,568	169	782	1,681
1962	318,584	316	10,842	30,664	2,719	4,685	600	64	1,265	604	50,141	170	879	1,797
1963	328,588	327	10,914	32,009	2,379	4,558	612	61	1,324	610	50,516	168	909	1,992
1964	335,823	339	11,444	34,004	2,284	4,306	642	57	1,366	615	51,758	169	966	2,090
1965	342,330	340	11,592	35,358	2,219	4,114	674	52	1,499	595	52,794	164	1,033	2,291
1966	351,808	326	11,723	36,738	2,204	4,129	699	50	1,672	574	55,056	177	1,082	2,402
1967	364,053	290	12,356	38,895	2,208	4,051	721	41	1,809	544	56,444	182	1,077	2,563
1968	371,159	244												

A 27. Output of main agricultural crops per region, smoothed over 5 year period (in 1000 metric tons). continued.

Year	Japan			Rye	Rice	Potatoes	SP	Sugar Cane	Soya Beans	Total
	Potatoes	Sugar Cane	Total							
1890	510	115	1,325	448	785	799	6,055	68	798	0 153 9,105
1891	497	120	1,303	489	853	915	5,961	101	1,332	0 234 9,885
1892	488	133	1,311	490	847	901	5,903	134	1,876	0 311 10,462
1893	484	143	1,320	510	873	904	5,651	148	1,947	0 313 10,346
1894	519	164	1,398	534	911	938	5,955	173	2,485	11 393 11,399
1895	536	169	1,425	539	910	918	5,890	184	2,609	24 405 11,478
1896	538	172	1,445	546	913	929	5,935	205	2,643	37 415 11,623
1897	544	175	1,443	569	938	967	6,255	227	2,632	47 443 12,078
1898	587	171	1,492	572	940	971	6,372	223	2,670	58 444 12,251
1899	589	158	1,492	509	909	884	6,345	251	2,695	57 458 12,108
1900	549	167	1,445	502	918	891	6,697	264	2,695	54 465 12,485
1901	529	182	1,440	484	915	868	6,598	299	2,616	41 458 12,277
1902	619	198	1,674	472	925	859	6,579	345	2,681	41 443 12,346
1903	604	228	1,732	486	968	892	6,943	416	2,841	40 457 13,043
1904	586	247	1,732	555	1,011	986	7,107	477	3,001	40 463 13,641
1905	614	248	1,792	573	1,019	1,011	7,137	536	3,186	43 465 13,968
1906	645	265	1,906	600	1,035	1,014	7,391	582	3,322	56 468 14,468
1907	537	268	1,697	629	1,034	1,030	7,553	617	3,477	60 473 14,872
1908	547	250	1,681	649	1,026	1,040	7,588	646	3,518	62 469 14,998
1909	555	271	1,744	671	1,052	1,084	7,538	673	3,573	64 446 15,102
1910	542	296	1,770	671	1,058	1,069	7,675	729	3,628	69 443 15,342
1911	526	291	1,698	688	1,079	1,112	7,954	786	3,795	71 453 15,939
1912	534	301	1,734	712	1,082	1,124	8,156	859	3,860	76 455 16,324
1913	510	347	1,790	756	1,069	1,132	8,286	978	3,875	90 457 16,644
1914	459	330	1,656	789	1,019	1,093	8,420	1,079	3,921	96 469 16,886
1915	443	309	1,571	841	1,026	1,105	8,534	1,269	4,078	98 476 17,426
1916	450	306	1,583	859	983	1,105	8,752	1,336	4,174	98 488 17,794
1917	454	318	1,613	850	972	1,081	8,654	1,341	4,143	100 501 17,641
1918	453	303	1,572	821	964	1,051	8,838	1,264	4,166	89 502 17,695
1919	493	312	1,675	787	947	998	8,860	1,193	4,107	85 501 17,479
1920	498	363	1,822	757	908	946	8,751	1,002	3,931	88 484 16,866
1921	490	437	1,949	764	920	931	8,646	939	3,790	91 467 16,547
1922	488	459	1,986	772	910	942	8,658	896	3,666	91 434 16,369
1923	517	510	2,167	781	884	947	8,701	900	3,552	93 425 16,283
1924	488	575	2,236	814	884	982	8,846	914	3,470	96 413 16,419
1925	492	603	2,273	843	863	1,026	8,918	926	3,354	90 398 16,418
1926	504	604	2,303	843	825	979	9,133	938	3,288	87 383 16,477
1927	509	637	2,377	857	799	954	9,122	951	3,300	90 371 16,443
1928	493	639	2,316	869	800	933	9,070	964	3,335	87 349 16,407
1929	503	659	2,369	913	785	883	9,386	1,055	3,392	83 345 16,842
1930	487	678	2,380	999	778	851	9,154	1,121	3,398	89 333 16,723
1931	472	703	2,403	1,096	782	866	8,872	1,164	3,435	92 313 16,619
1932	487	748	2,522	1,166	780	847	9,236	1,315	3,508	91 317 17,239
1933	483	804	2,632	1,262	745	830	9,414	1,527	3,586	96 328 17,788
1934	463	837	2,665	1,288	732	824	9,265	1,622	3,603	112 325 17,770
1935	477	890	2,787	1,361	753	840	9,779	1,745	3,695	119 339 18,630
1936	499	914	2,894	1,455	758	830	9,881	1,824	3,685	130 344 18,906
1937	466	901	2,808	1,501	761	856	9,513	1,882	3,739	130 323 18,705
1938	492	870	2,801	1,504	758	874	9,527	1,862	3,721	109 310 18,665
1939	572	800	2,809	1,478	735	879	9,438	1,905	3,872	80 303 18,689
1940	682	735	2,902	1,423	723	874	9,125	1,929	3,963	52 288 18,377
1941	729	681	2,862	1,253	666	844	8,474	1,954	4,035	22 261 17,509
1942	778	673	2,928	1,084	608	747	8,663	1,913	4,335	2 256 17,607
1943	784	657	2,902	961	564	692	8,419	1,907	4,464	4 232 17,242
1944	747	698	2,907	983	619	740	8,526	1,929	4,841	7 213 17,858
1945	666	723	2,791	967	653	765	8,645	2,040	5,233	10 202 18,516
1946	613	816	2,870	1,046	726	834	9,401	2,174	5,712	14 256 20,163
1947	599	867	2,942	1,221	854	966	9,368	2,335	5,716	20 308 20,788
1948	575	907	2,977	1,375	966	1,054	9,593	2,451	6,074	27 376 21,916
1949	610	974	3,165	1,409	1,017	1,058	9,248	2,499	5,866	36 418 21,550
1950	613	1,108	3,430	1,451	1,079	1,114	9,194	2,537	5,729	47 449 21,599
1951	609	1,190	3,588	1,477	1,129	1,153	9,740	2,630	5,907	61 461 22,558
1952	635	1,255	3,754	1,454	1,144	1,172	10,112	2,666	6,215	70 458 23,291
1953	682	1,354	4,032	1,413	1,154	1,163	10,420	2,837	6,220	83 445 23,734
1954	678	1,437	4,208	1,394	1,160	1,151	11,171	3,033	6,415	103 438 24,865
1955	709	1,471	4,337	1,374	1,156	1,100	11,848	3,135	6,766	125 448 25,954
1956	744	1,493	4,435	1,387	1,168	1,067	11,943	3,272	6,586	144 430 25,996
1957	753	1,532	4,533	1,468	1,167	995	12,247	3,492	6,438	162 416 26,386
1958	758	1,570	4,621	1,528	1,146	930	12,556	3,555	6,436	184 392 26,726
1959	773	1,694	4,881	1,415	1,049	765	12,720	3,558	6,508	204 377 26,597
1960	783	1,778	5,045	1,381	963	630	12,736	3,693	6,299	223 340 26,265
1961	819	1,913	5,363	1,333	866	514	12,647	3,786	6,049	264 302 25,759
1962	886	2,062	5,793	1,181	783	423	12,712	3,693	5,766	297 265 25,120
1963	898	2,290	6,257	1,054	713	354	13,001	3,685	5,349	332 236 24,723
1964	961	2,397	6,582	1,114	711	407	13,328	3,814	4,746	365 206 24,691
1965	994	2,617	7,099	1,016	657	384	13,612	3,745	4,152	392 185 24,143
1966	1,034	2,738	7,433	854	596	313	13,668	3,656	3,684	411 164 23,345
1967	1,026	2,901	7,750	737	527	262	13,296	3,635	3,131	480 149 22,215
1968	1,084	3,011	8,096	594	442	205	12,783	3,613	2,725	532 136 21,030
1969	1,031	3,043	8,066	432	348	137	12,322	3,485	2,305	581 126 19,737
1970	989	3,050	7,998	327	277	93	11,980	3,359	2,031	597 125 18,789

A 28. Livestock numbers (in thousands).

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Canada									
Cattle	5,396	6,116	6,768	7,600	8,350	9,124	9,923	10,671	10,837
Horses	794	1,508	2,446	3,764	5,457	7,696	10,673	14,572	18,840
Pigs	2,574	2,943	3,289	3,735	4,159	4,617	5,118	5,633	5,889
Poultry	30,225	34,918	39,486	45,451	51,380	58,033	65,625	73,945	79,500
Sheep	1,847	2,122	2,385	2,727	3,058	3,424	3,833	4,268	4,525
USA									
Cattle	60,014	59,739	59,993	70,400	61,003	68,309	77,963	96,236	112,303
Horses	15,732	17,856	18,972	20,091	13,742	10,444	5,548	3,089	4,184
Mules	2,322	3,139	4,239	5,651	5,382	4,034	2,233	1,000	24
Pigs	48,130	51,055	49,072	60,159	55,705	61,166	58,937	59,026	57,046
Poultry	300,000	320,000	356,000	381,000	468,000	436,000	457,000	389,000	432,000
Sheep	42,693	45,085	46,939	37,328	45,677	45,266	26,182	28,849	17,411
Latin America									
Asses	25	58	164	689	1,374	1,800	2,639	5,919	8,735
Cattle	626	7,850	35,911	40,565	33,740	50,617	68,181	188,594	227,721
Goats	2,000	3,000	4,002	6,434	5,332	6,669	11,603	30,807	42,167
Horses	129	738	9,330	7,939	5,992	8,019	9,993	20,367	23,783
Mules	69	129	1,065	948	1,570	2,693	3,293	6,482	9,043
Pigs	3,000	4,000	5,522	6,679	8,345	17,257	27,858	68,905	80,870
Poultry	1,000	2,000	3,615	8,000	15,633	24,186	79,001	349,990	596,350
Sheep	10,000	18,899	20,000	23,000	26,702	29,060	57,945	114,015	126,167
Africa									
Asses	700	1,000	1,500	2,376	2,800	3,200	4,291	6,953	8,718
Buffaloes	1,700	1,475	1,200	1,000	900	1,000	1,200	1,626	2,038
Camels	200	334	600	805	1,053	1,200	1,581	3,498	5,442
Cattle	5,000	7,000	9,157	28,359	42,628	40,000	71,928	96,462	133,608
Goats	8,000	10,000	13,562	23,627	37,318	23,553	48,392	72,093	100,321
Horses	701	800	1,000	1,475	1,183	707	1,506	2,417	3,190
Mules	150	190	221	317	342	397	881	1,495	2,045
Pigs	700	800	1,000	1,494	1,798	1,114	1,957	3,043	5,253
Sheep	30,000	33,000	37,471	53,924	86,167	48,805	87,124	94,845	132,518
OECD Europe									
Asses	995	1,062	3,051	1,720	1,868	3,460	3,631	3,253	3,000
Cattle	35,423	67,973	51,989	57,151	66,315	77,234	74,082	85,679	93,698
Goats	3,305	8,127	5,361	12,952	10,786	12,988	15,111	11,929	10,000
Horses	6,757	13,190	10,161	10,971	11,498	10,680	9,738	5,837	5,000
Pigs	13,511	36,918	25,929	29,172	47,326	50,688	46,547	68,268	92,444
Poultry	15,665	115,010	69,864	80,904	211,692	261,853	259,808	333,350	825,000
Reindeer	43	47	50	53	64	77	87	181	200
Sheep	64,171	74,945	81,141	59,340	62,162	83,386	70,290	86,787	94,647
Eastern Europe									
Cattle	4,765	2,589	2,563	10,984	23,289	10,951	23,282	26,094	28,558
Goats	510	550	631	1,700	2,812	1,114	800	662	650
Horses	1,102	864	631	2,474	7,933	3,099	6,185	6,479	6,500
Pigs	2,297	1,709	1,393	5,657	16,432	10,339	25,230	36,709	38,052
Poultry	8,000	8,000	8,689	7,294	103,089	53,415	102,160	189,024	200,000
Sheep	14,834	5,655	12,488	18,599	24,438	19,475	31,544	38,307	42,834
CIS									
Buffaloes	350	350	350	350	350	350	360	389	461
Camels	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	284	244
Cattle	25,500	31,900	31,000	46,021	50,869	47,917	58,100	74,200	95,162
Goats	9,000	9,000	10,000	14,000	15,000	9,000	8,500	7,290	5,148
Horses	19,800	20,200	21,800	30,343	31,113	17,756	12,700	11,000	7,522
Pigs	9,600	12,100	12,700	16,374	14,402	22,616	22,200	53,400	56,055
Poultry	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	360,000	400,000	448,000	572,000
Sheep	46,100	38,800	40,200	77,451	85,694	66,726	77,600	136,100	138,655
Middle East									
Asses	830	850	900	1,000	1,200	1,413	1,633	1,892	1,938
Buffaloes	945	945	945	945	945	947	948	1,140	1,178
Cattle	0	0	0	106	6,701	10,384	14,093	19,394	19,629
Goats	10,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,493	14,263	19,709	26,055	21,174
Horses	400	400	450	500	700	898	1,505	1,782	1,510
Mules	40	40	45	50	60	70	109	170	291
Sheep	20,000	21,000	23,000	25,000	28,774	37,220	44,050	68,148	75,658
India region									
Asses	1,100	1,200	1,337	1,703	1,882	1,500	1,239	1,096	1,000
Buffaloes	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	46,000	48,000	51,208	56,118
Cattle	161,000	163,000	165,000	167,000	169,000	171,000	173,000	175,600	177,442
Goats	15,000	19,641	30,604	31,611	49,964	48,000	47,670	74,720	80,000
Horses	1,200	1,339	1,694	2,149	2,378	1,800	1,527	1,831	1,500
Pigs	2,000	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,839	4,494	5,904	6,000
Sheep	10,000	17,945	30,365	34,142	44,685	45,000	45,405	50,609	55,000

A 28. Livestock numbers (in thousands). continued.

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
China region									
Asses	2,500	3,000	3,500	5,000	8,000	10,000	11,000	11,500	12,000
Buffaloes	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	17,000	22,000	30,902	34,172
Cattle	7,000	9,000	12,000	17,000	22,000	30,000	40,000	59,000	68,351
Goats	4,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	51,000	63,168
Horses	1,000	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,500	4,000	6,100	7,825	7,026
Mules	400	500	700	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,600	2,250
Pigs	5,000	7,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	100,000	170,000	264,903
Sheep	5,000	7,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	59,000	78,000
East Asia									
Buffaloes	1,500	2,436	4,500	6,929	9,898	12,082	10,524	13,062	13,428
Cattle	2,500	2,655	3,500	8,546	11,968	11,960	12,000	12,271	13,841
Goats	1,000	1,200	1,500	2,570	3,500	5,950	5,567	5,853	7,108
Horses	400	450	800	1,118	1,574	1,455	1,200	1,053	1,176
Pigs	2,000	2,245	2,203	6,272	4,162	5,714	5,431	14,714	15,770
Sheep	900	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,100	2,436	3,382
Oceania									
Cattle	10,379	8,815	12,107	16,657	15,578	17,711	19,473	23,020	31,521
Horses	1,523	1,553	2,314	2,809	2,121	1,961	1,253	745	535
Pigs	887	846	1,007	1,163	1,562	2,120	1,707	2,145	3,088
Poultry	694	700	738	798	3,000	6,562	8,000	9,726	29,552
Sheep	110,478	80,562	112,996	105,372	137,505	121,067	144,885	201,414	232,416
Japan									
Cattle	1,200	1,261	1,384	1,376	1,498	2,064	2,460	3,211	3,619
Horses	1,600	1,542	1,565	1,468	1,490	1,190	1,112	547	145
Pigs	150	181	279	528	742	600	461	2,640	8,563
World									
Asses	6,150	7,170	10,452	12,488	17,124	21,373	24,432	30,614	35,391
Buffaloes	55,495	58,206	61,995	66,224	71,093	77,379	83,032	98,327	107,395
Camels	500	634	900	1,105	1,353	1,500	1,881	3,782	5,686
Cattle	318,804	367,897	391,372	471,766	512,939	547,271	644,484	870,432	1,016,290
Goats	52,815	66,518	83,660	114,894	153,206	141,536	187,352	280,409	329,736
Horses	51,138	61,640	72,663	87,100	87,680	69,704	69,039	77,544	80,911
Mules	2,981	3,998	6,270	7,966	8,554	8,594	8,017	10,747	13,653
Pigs	89,849	121,997	114,694	153,634	187,132	229,070	299,940	490,386	633,932
Poultry	705,584	830,628	828,392	873,447	1,202,794	1,200,049	1,371,594	1,793,035	2,734,402
Reindeer	43	47	50	53	64	77	87	181	200
Sheep	356,023	346,013	418,185	453,383	566,662	531,430	630,958	884,778	1,001,213

Source: Mitchell (1975, 1982, 1983).

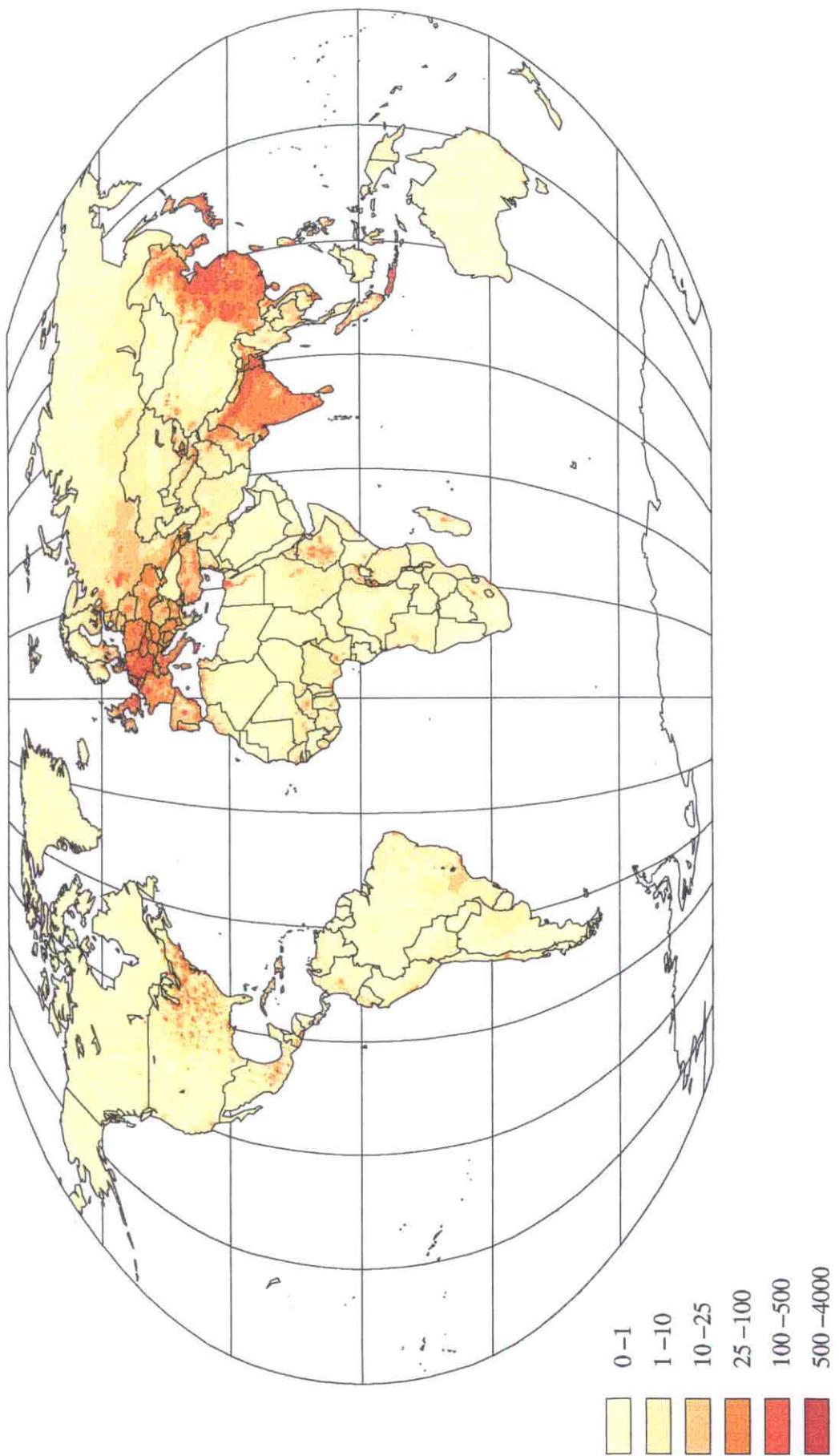
Note: bold numbers are own estimates

A 29. Consumption of fertilizer (Gg product/yr).

Region	1961	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Nitrogen (N)							
Canada	98	218	292	563	938	1,225	1,158
USA	3,057	4,832	7,363	9,445	10,817	9,457	10,141
Latin America	420	719	1,311	1,871	2,849	3,413	3,524
Africa	341	546	824	1,213	1,745	1,941	2,049
OECD Europe	3,635	5,060	6,953	8,384	10,184	11,061	10,372
Eastern Europe	756	1,391	2,694	3,860	4,138	4,295	3,205
CIS	859	2,282	4,605	7,339	8,262	10,950	8,738
Middle East	113	154	431	838	1,397	1,968	2,508
India + SA	353	736	1,898	3,430	4,965	7,423	10,299
China + CPA	642	1,960	3,749	5,498	12,767	14,581	20,536
East Asia	375	401	786	1,114	1,798	2,420	3,372
Oceania	41	82	136	183	270	380	498
Japan	633	691	688	653	614	680	612
Phosphate (P2O5)							
Canada	197	333	326	503	635	703	578
USA	2,530	3,522	4,346	4,742	4,930	3,790	3,765
Latin America	354	451	934	1,684	2,768	2,316	2,212
Africa	261	352	544	806	1,088	1,248	1,060
OECD Europe	3,927	4,714	5,920	5,381	5,797	5,208	4,484
Eastern Europe	678	1,131	1,843	2,642	2,767	2,791	1,503
CIS	1,148	2,121	3,133	4,728	5,590	7,615	7,815
Middle East	55	120	272	605	1,061	1,253	1,644
India + SA	84	164	634	654	1,640	2,619	3,898
China + CPA	252	849	1,138	1,833	2,902	2,964	6,151
East Asia	188	182	275	513	679	969	1,404
Oceania	793	1,296	1,079	879	1,138	988	803
Japan	454	548	656	623	690	741	690
Potassium (K)							
Canada	106	142	184	242	366	396	338
USA	2,060	2,922	3,826	4,726	5,733	4,584	4,522
Latin America	183	275	626	920	1,852	1,682	1,928
Africa	88	147	213	301	377	455	469
OECD Europe	3,988	4,516	5,410	5,185	5,615	5,669	4,288
Eastern Europe	731	1,124	2,063	3,030	2,694	2,723	1,497
CIS	703	1,891	2,574	5,176	4,904	6,822	5,081
Middle East	11	19	35	49	74	118	159
India + SA	57	117	283	319	712	947	1,505
China + CPA	36	47	146	288	570	557	1,791
East Asia	53	93	219	389	567	728	1,304
Oceania	130	171	211	188	236	228	250
Japan	497	613	611	525	512	613	537

Source: FAO (1990).

Figure A1. Global population density 1890 (inhabitants/km²).



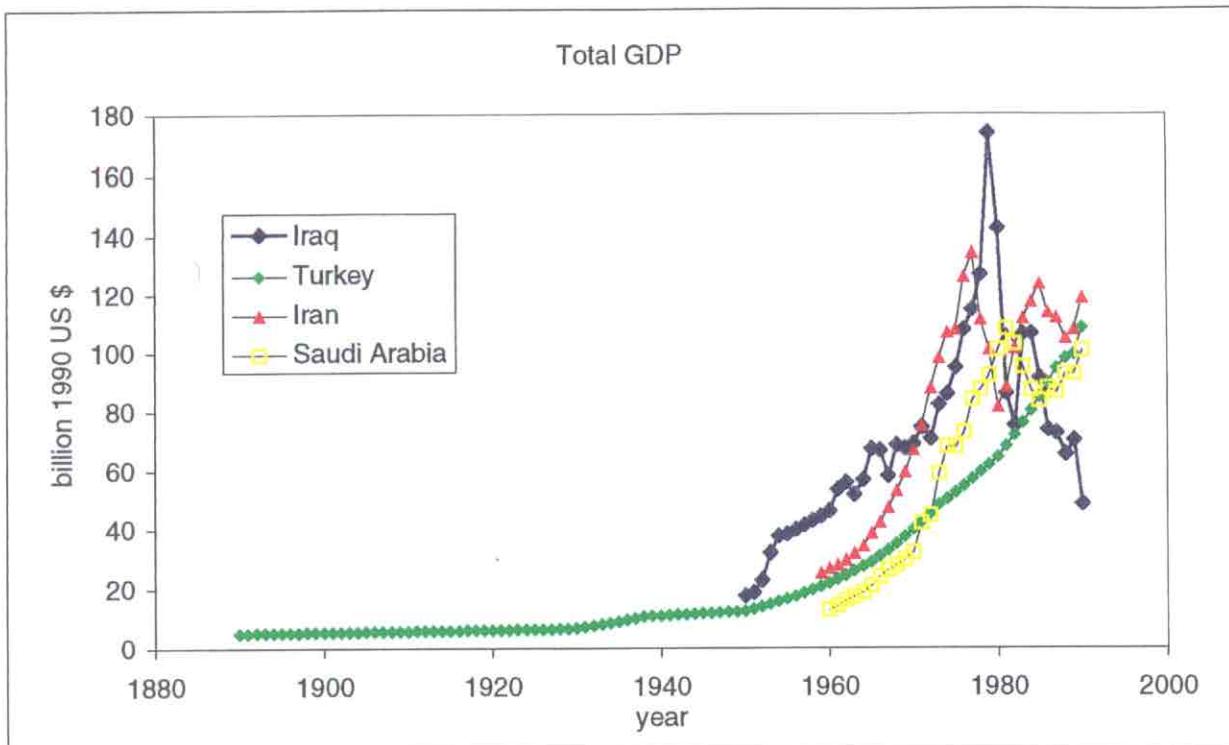


Figure A2-1. Total GDP in billion 1990 US\$ of Iraq, Turkey, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

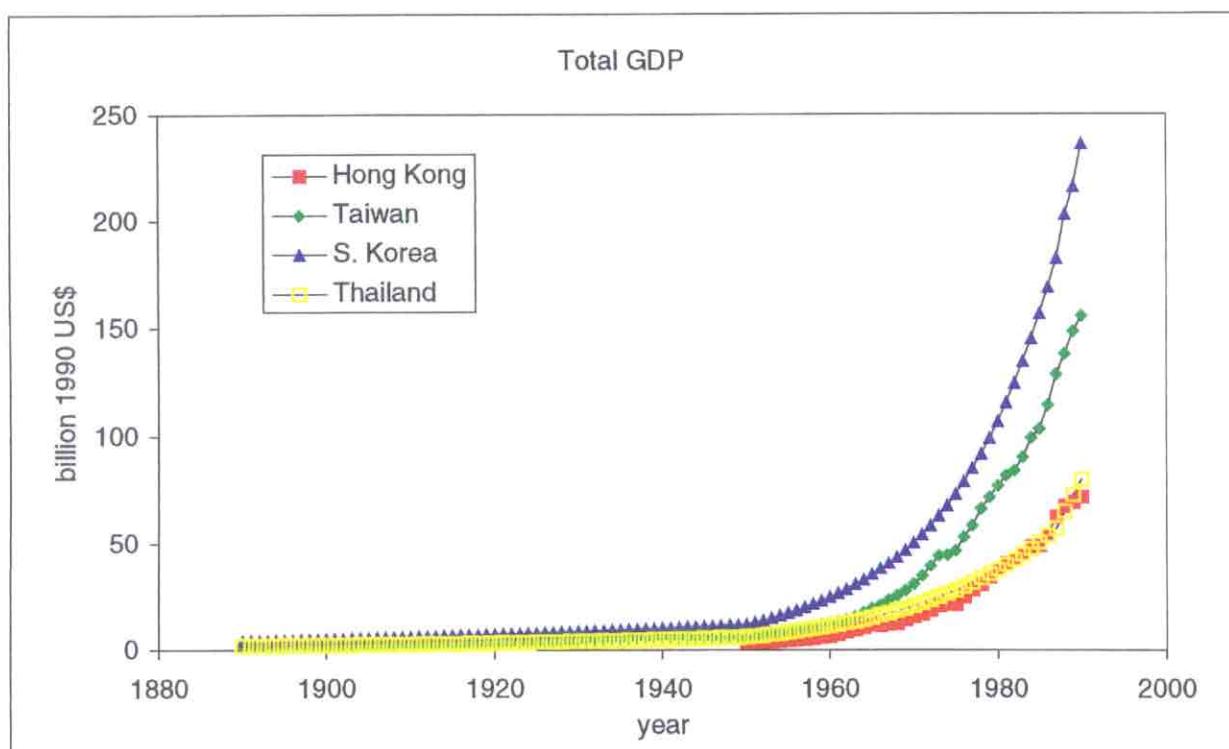


Figure A2-2. Total GDP in billion 1990 US\$ of Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Thailand.

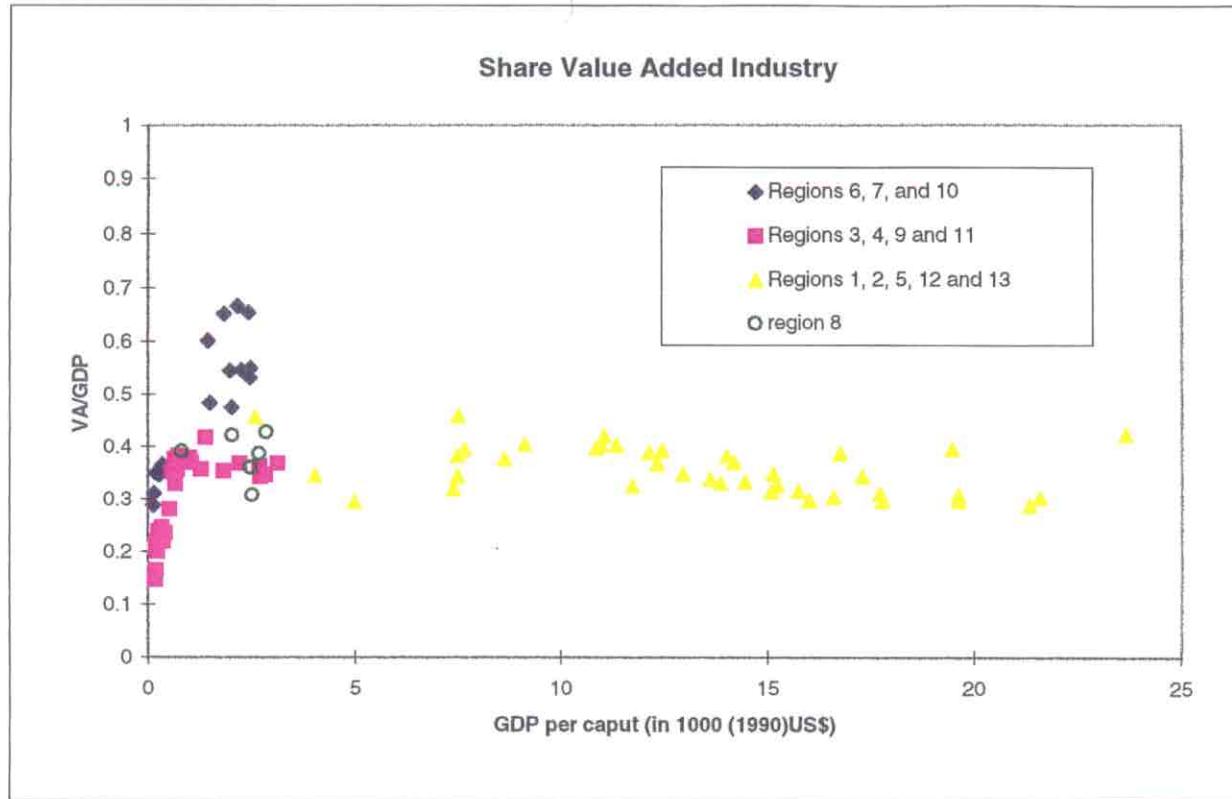


Figure A3-1. Share of Value Added Industry in GDP/cap, grouped by regions.

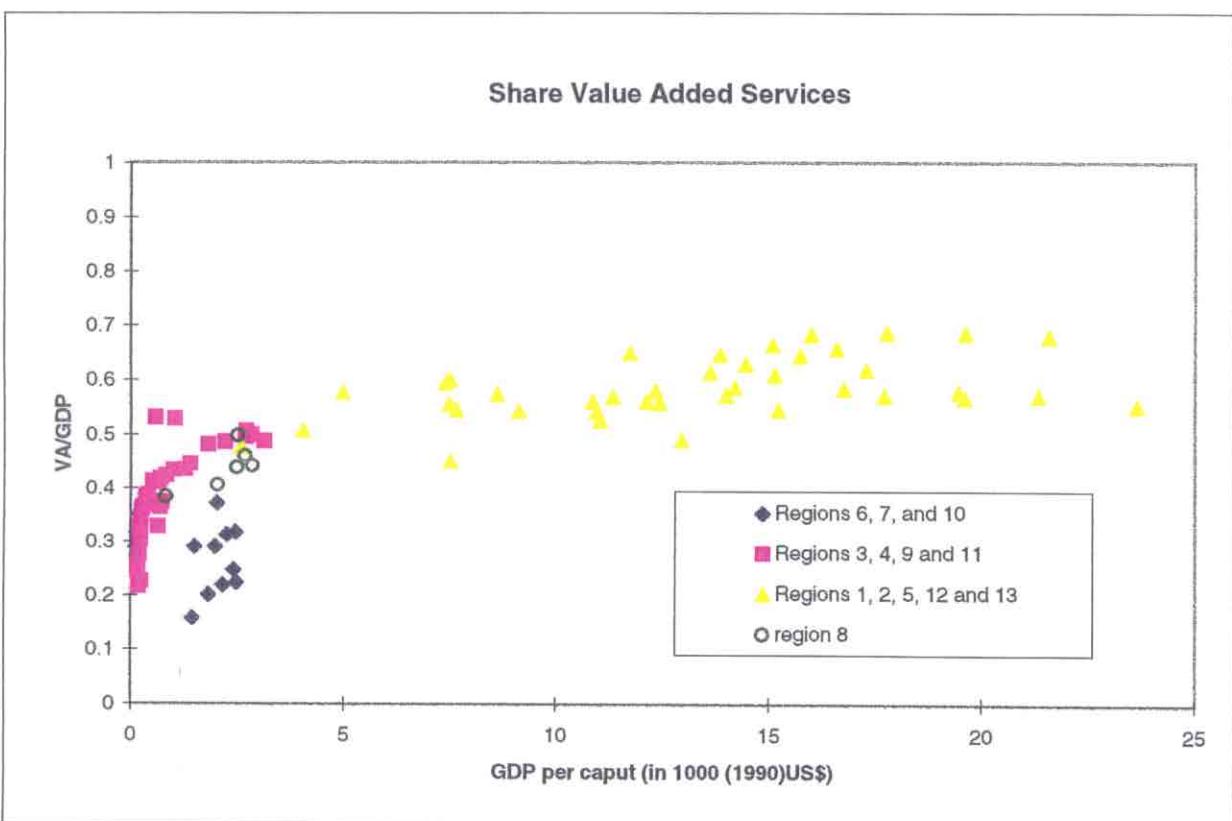


Figure A3-2. Share of Value Added Services in GDP/cap, grouped by regions.

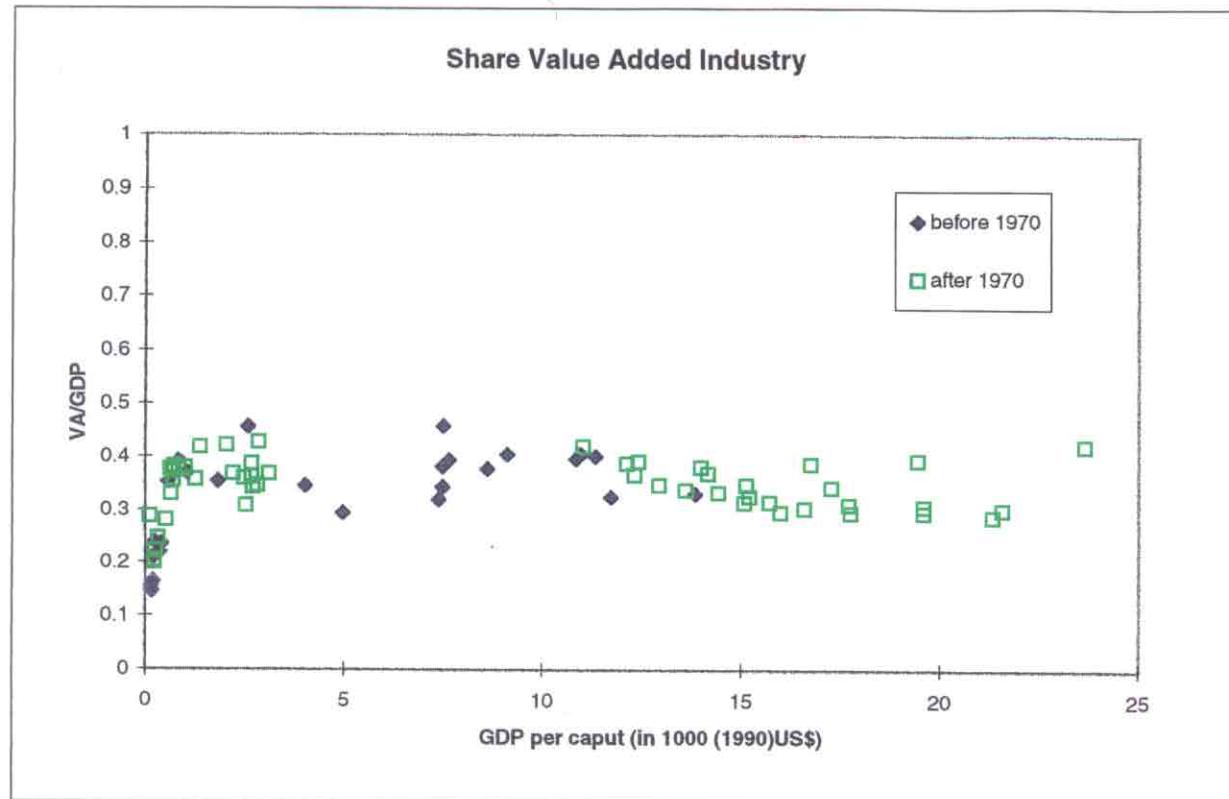


Figure A4-1. Share of Value Added Industry in GDP/cap, before and after 1970.

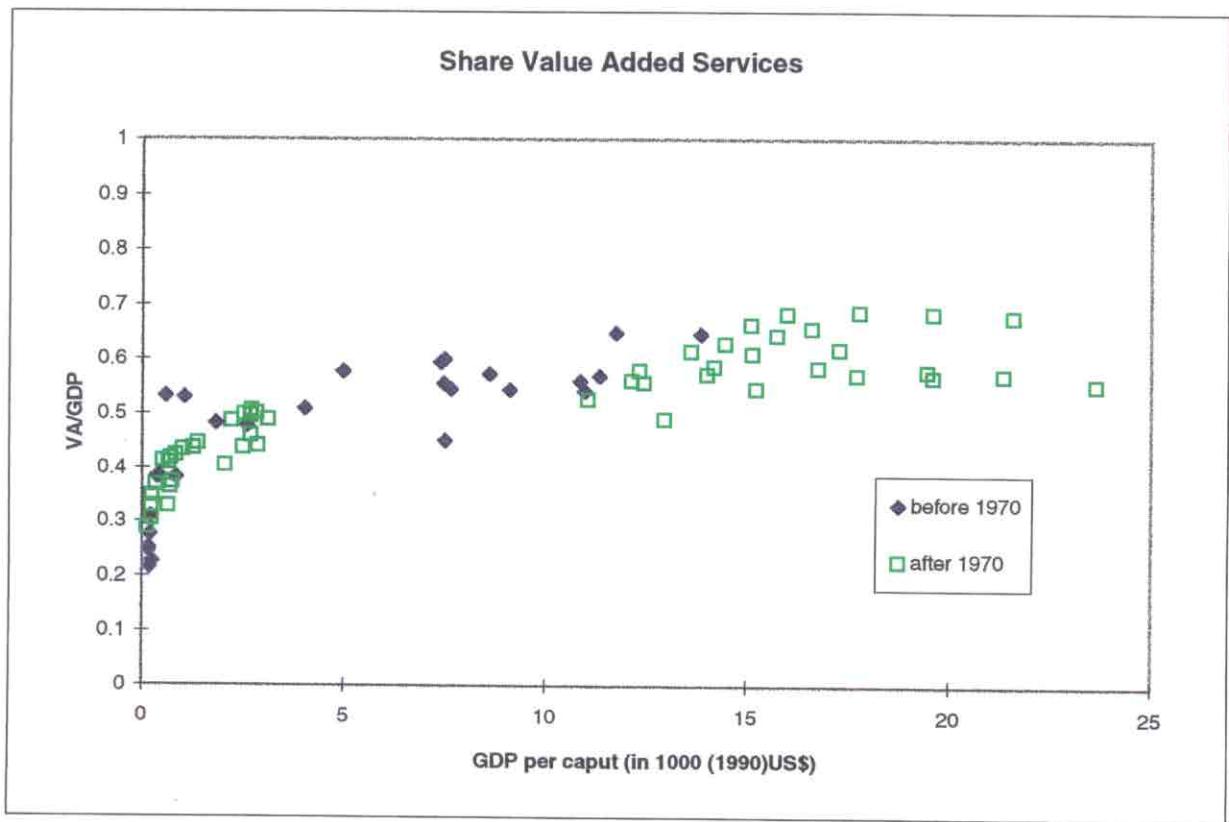


Figure A4-2. Share of Value Added Services in GDP/cap, before and after 1970.

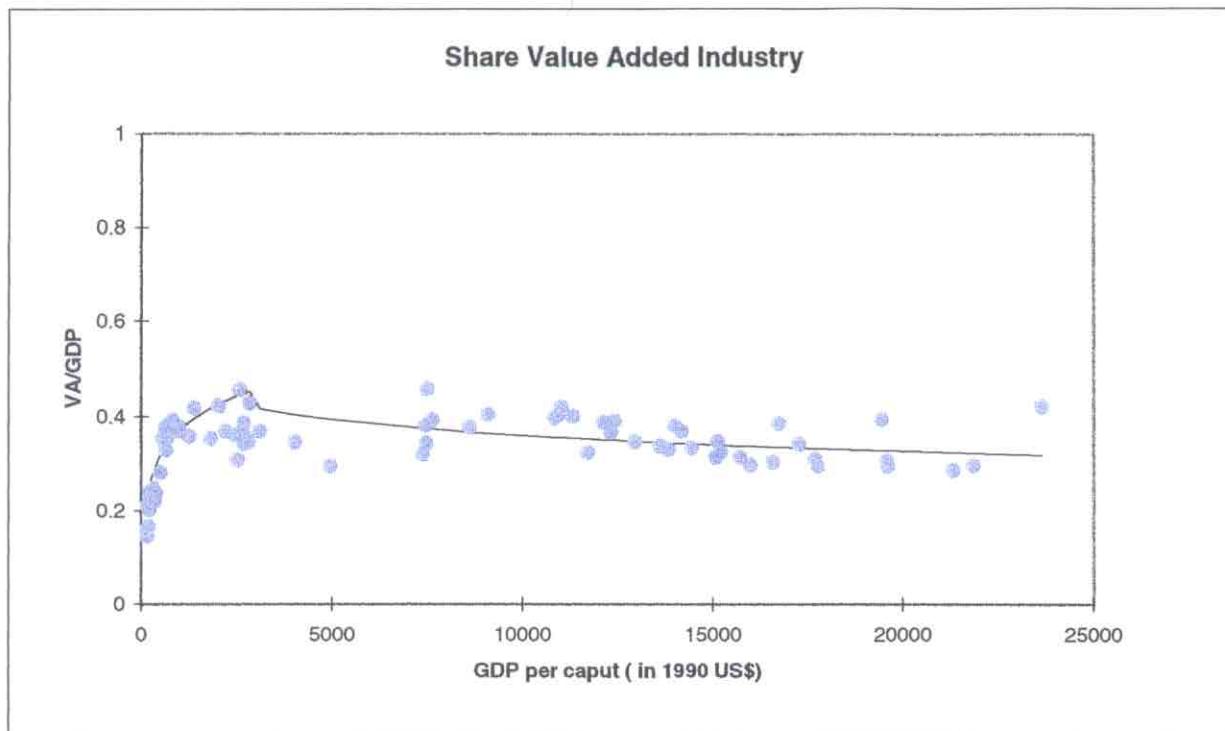


Figure A5-1. Results of fitting the relation between Value Added Industry and GDP/cap, for all regions except 6,7 and 10.

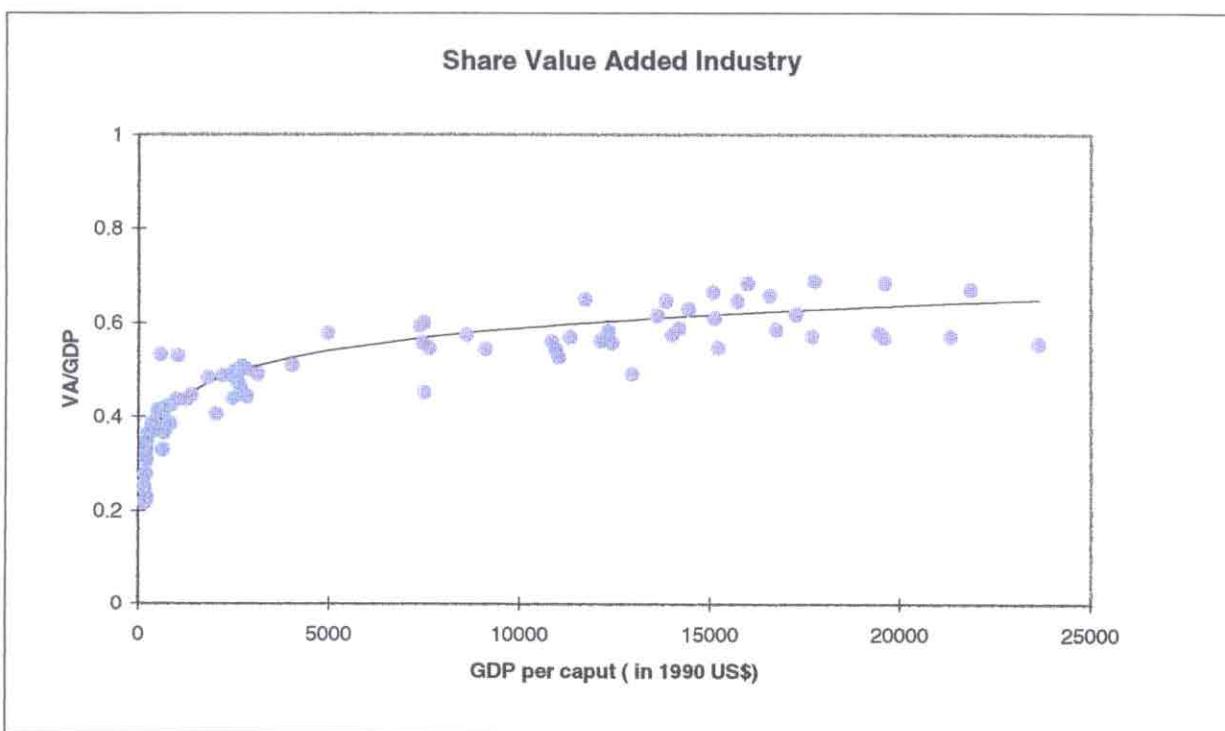


Figure A5-2. Results of fitting the relation between Value Added Services and GDP/cap, for all regions except 6,7 and 10.

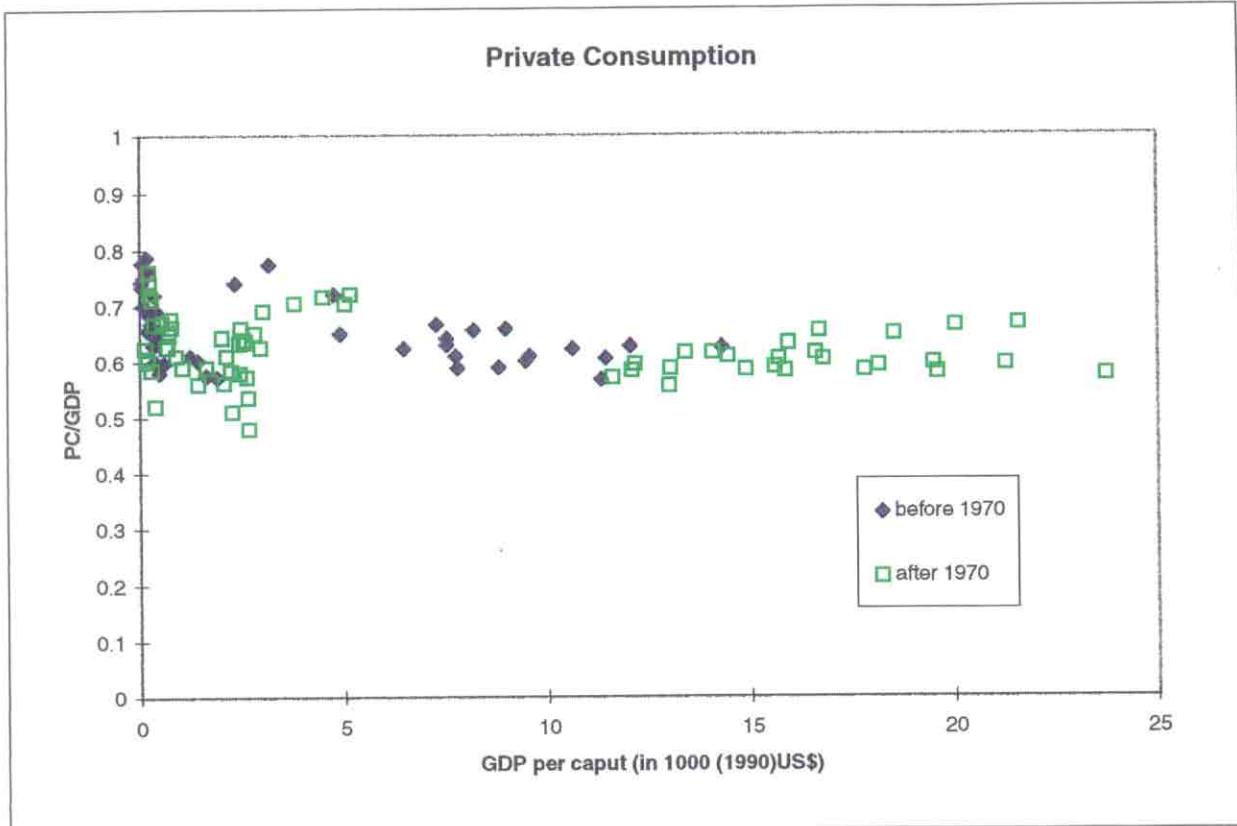


Figure A7-1. Ratio between Private Consumption and GDP/cap, before and after 1970.

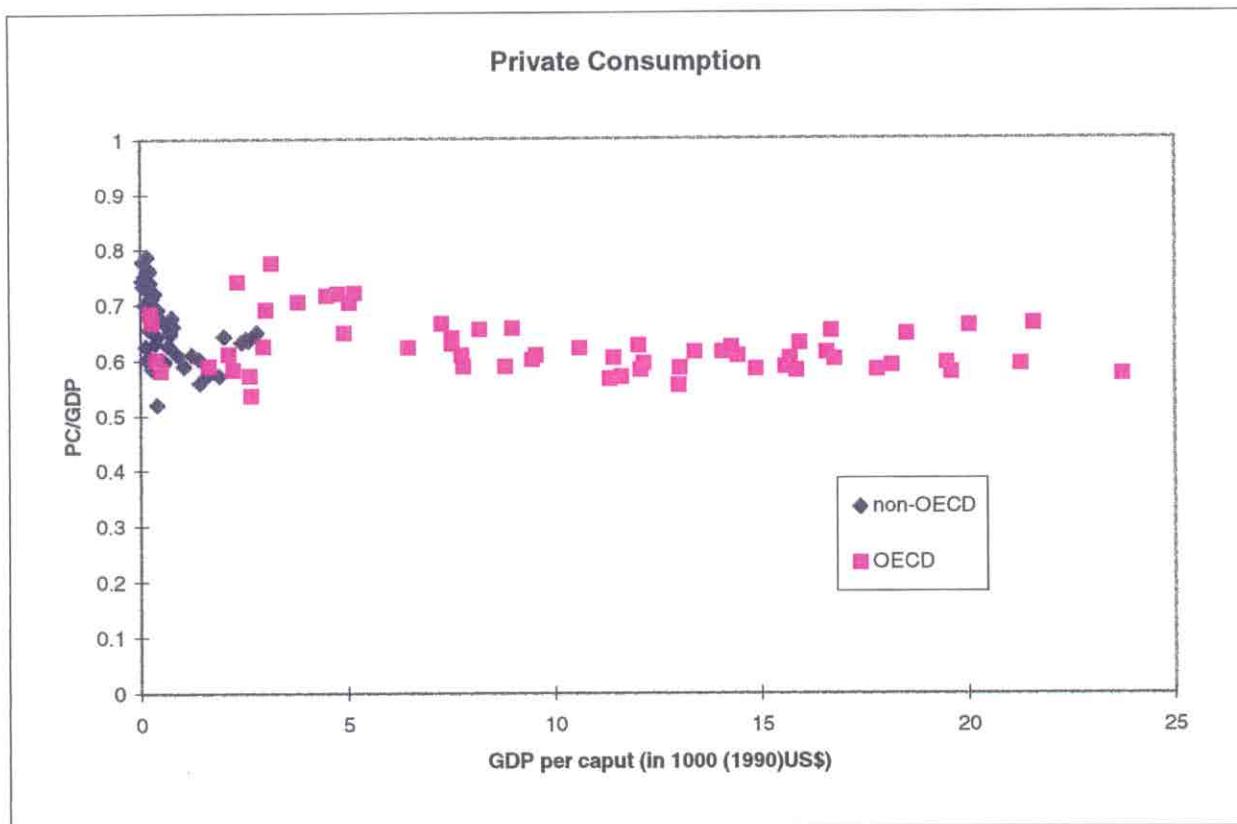


Figure A7-2. Ratio between Private Consumption and GDP/cap, for OECD and non-OECD regions.

Share Value Added Industry

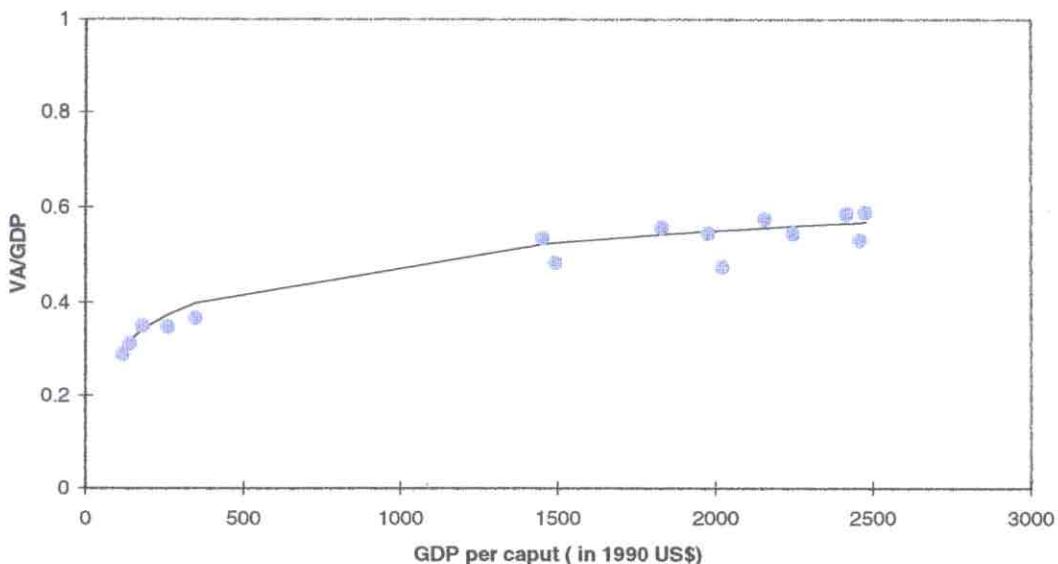


Figure A6-1. Result of fitting the relation between VA Industry and GDP/cap, regions 6,7 and 10.

Share Value Added Services

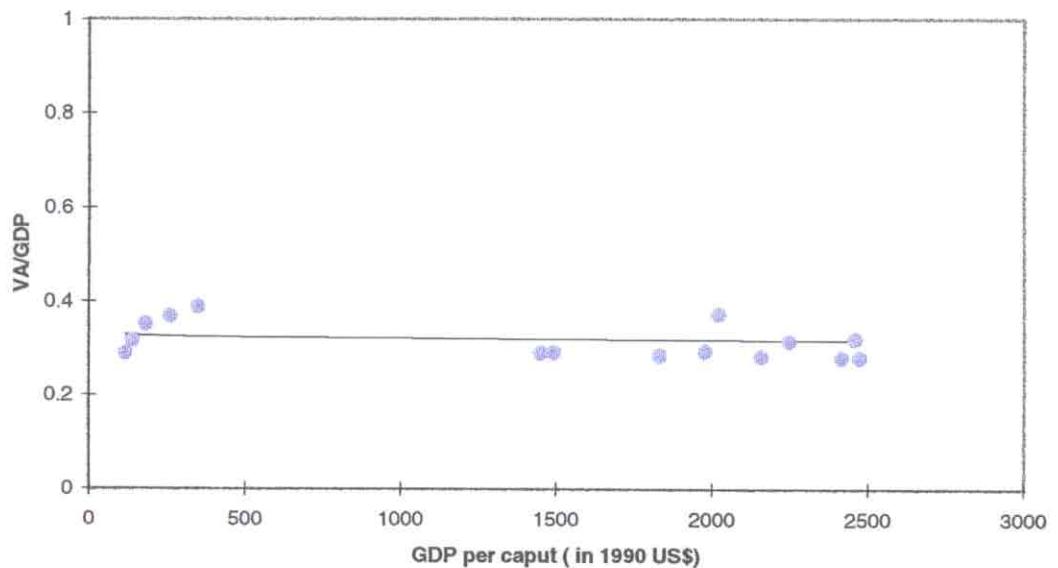


Figure A6-2. Result of fitting the relation between VA Services and GDP/cap, regions 6,7 and 10.

Figure A8. Land cover for year 1890
Calculated with Appendix 2 from Houghton et al (1983)

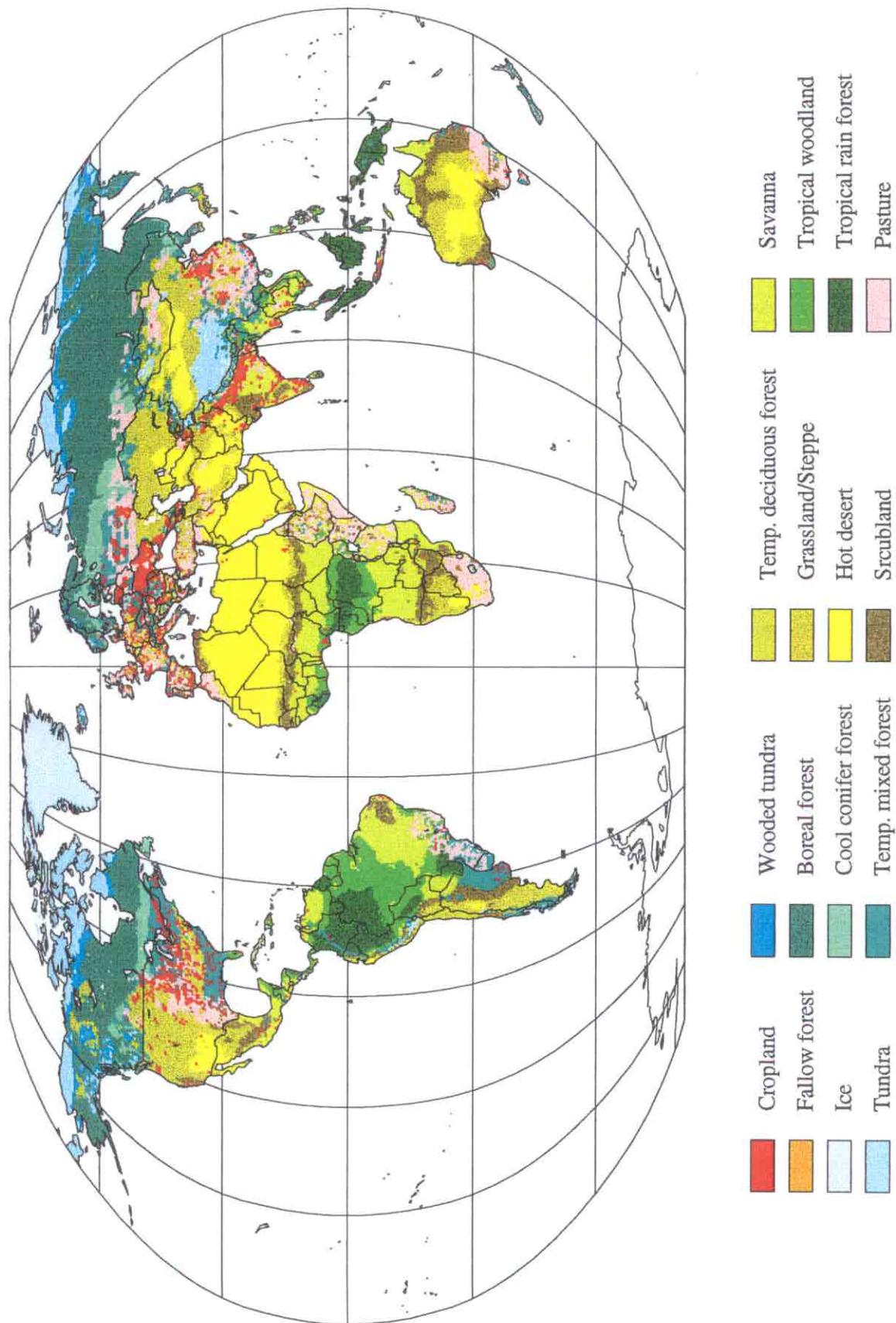


Figure A9. Land cover for year 1890

Calculated with Appendix 3 from Houghton et al (1983)

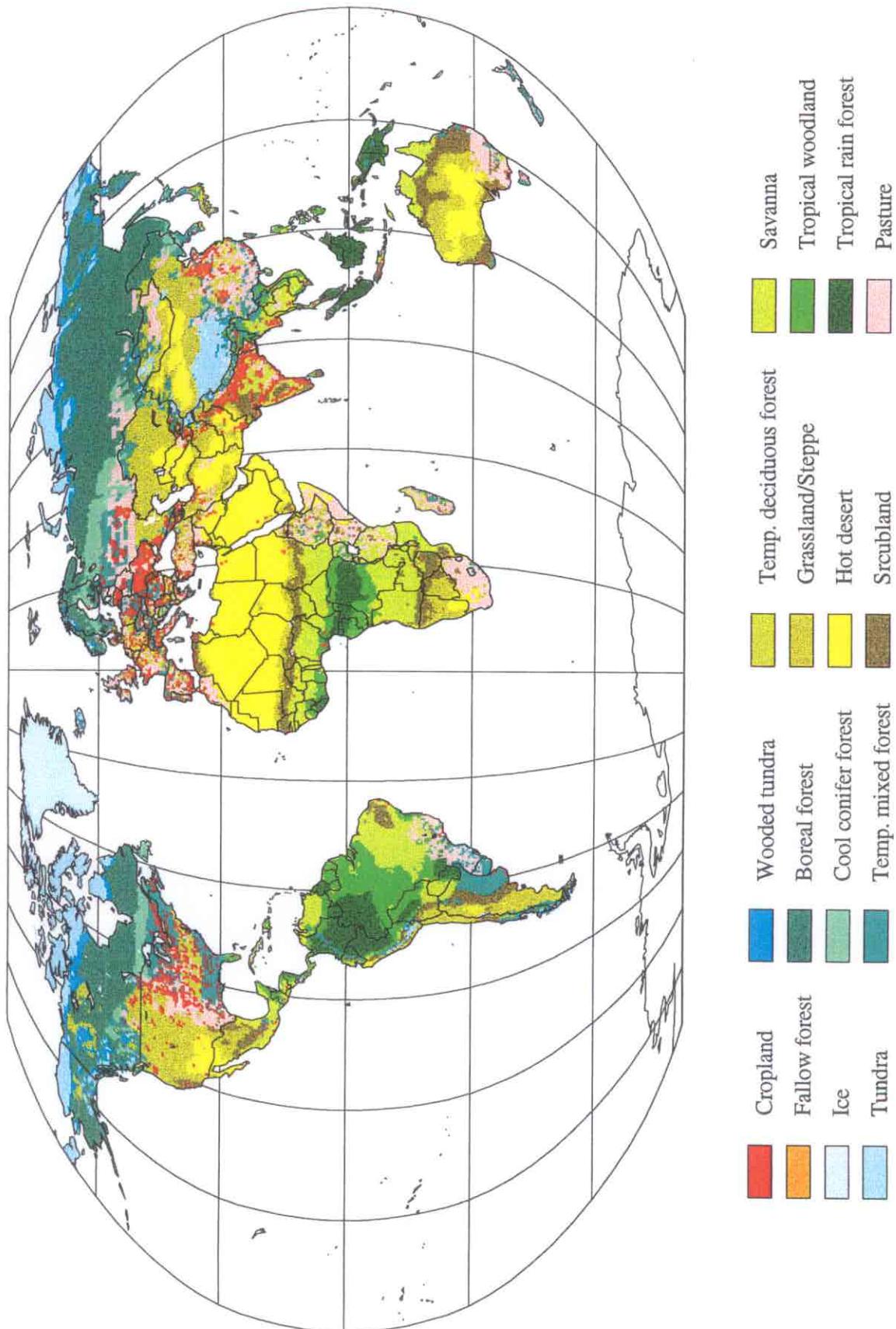
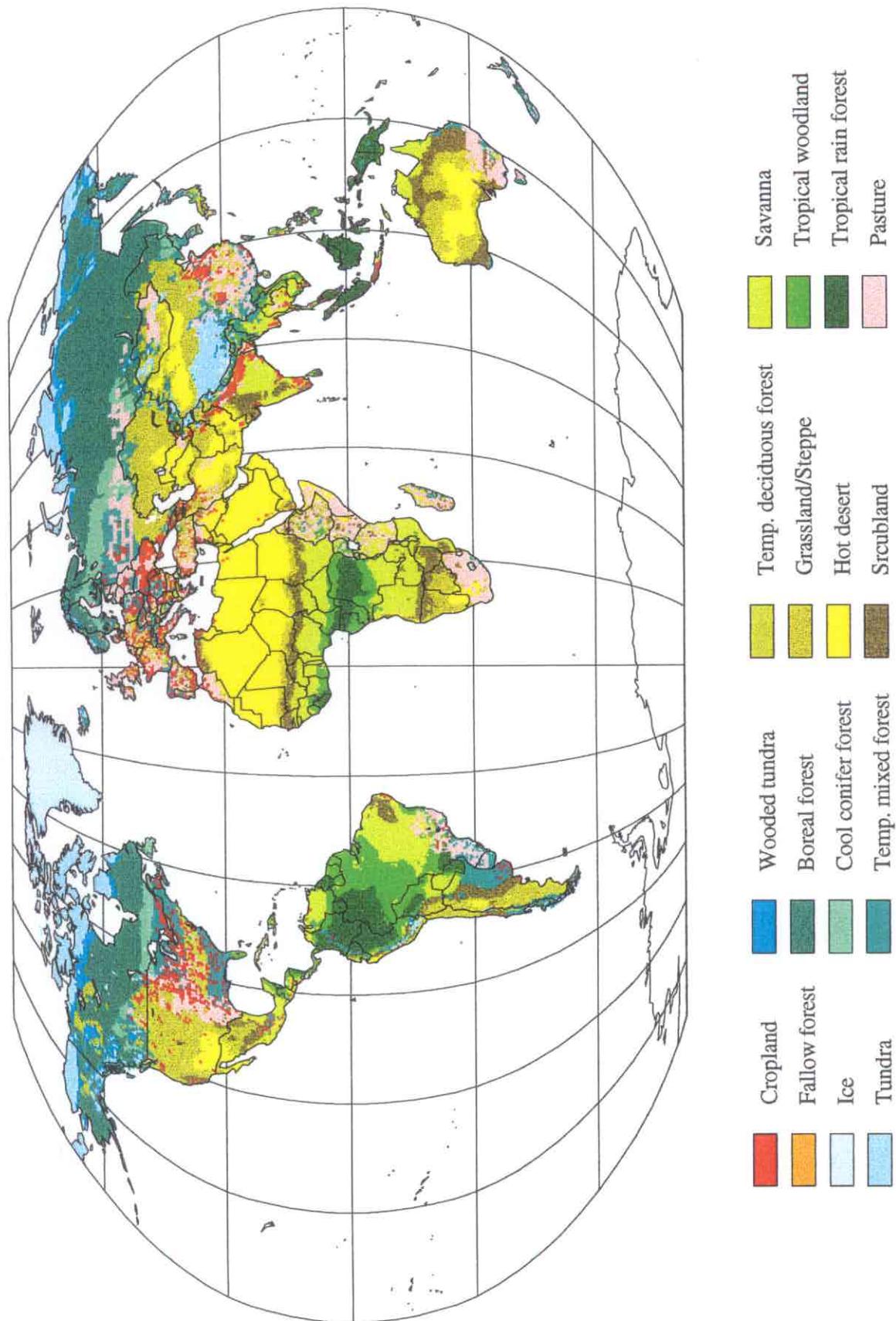


Figure A10. Land cover for year 1890
Calculated with Appendix 5 from Houghton et al (1983)



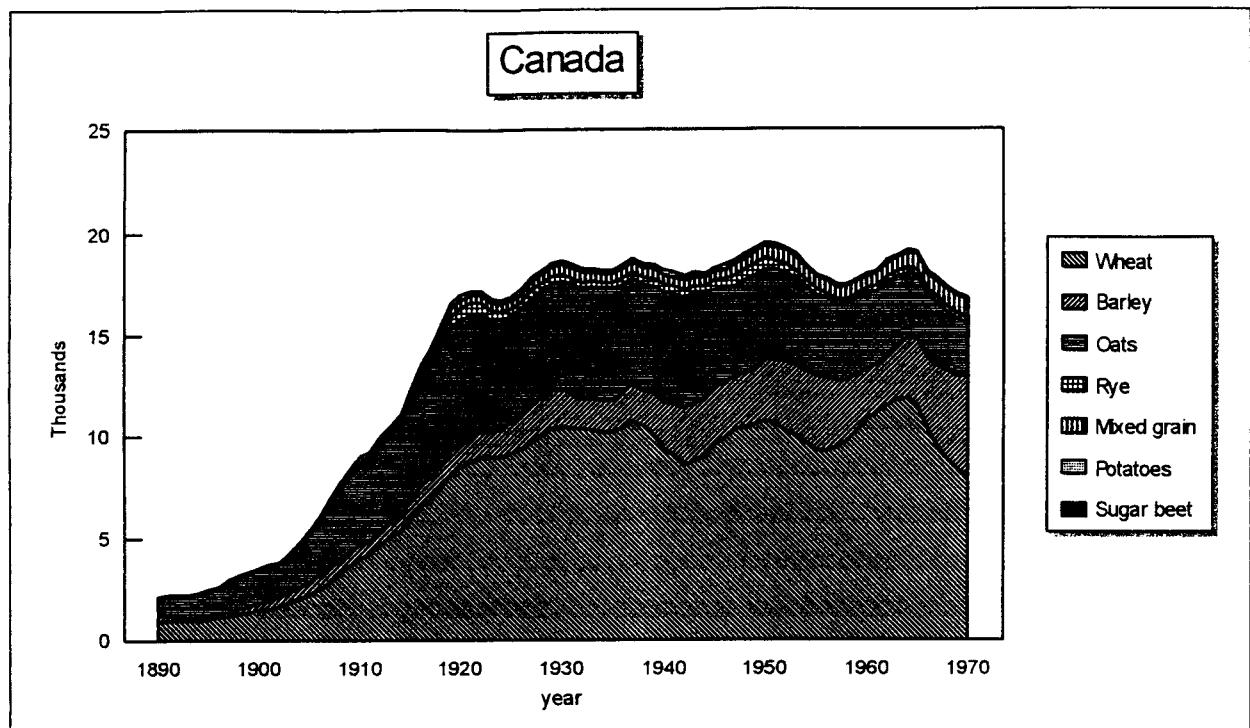


Figure A11-1. Area of main agricultural crops for Canada (in 1000 ha).

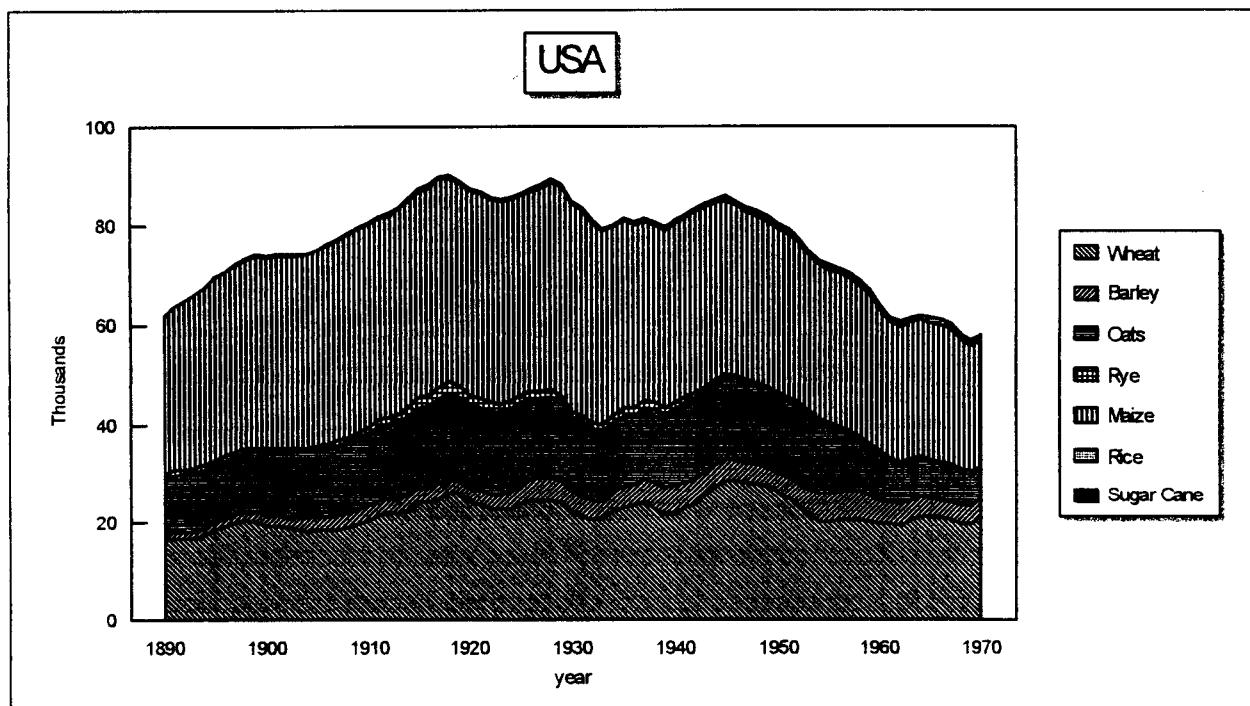


Figure A11-2. Area of main agricultural crops for USA (in 1000 ha).

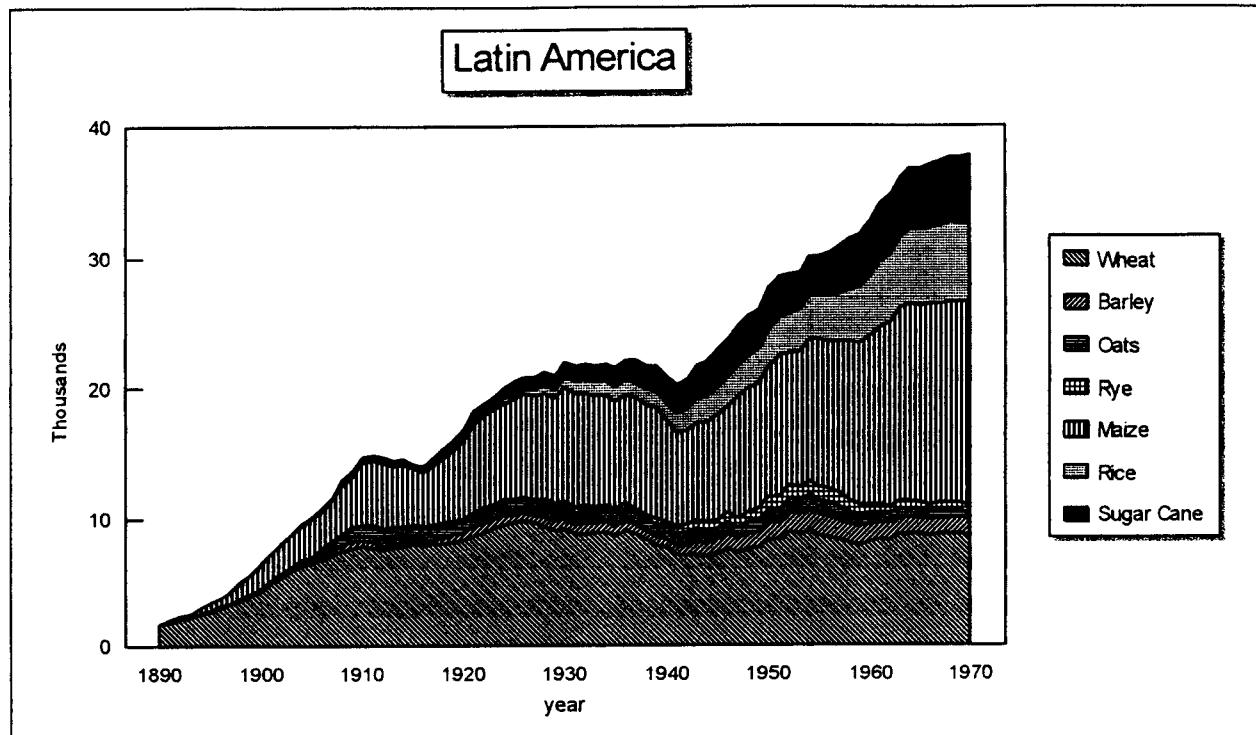


Figure A11-3. Area of main agricultural crops for Latin America (in 1000 ha).

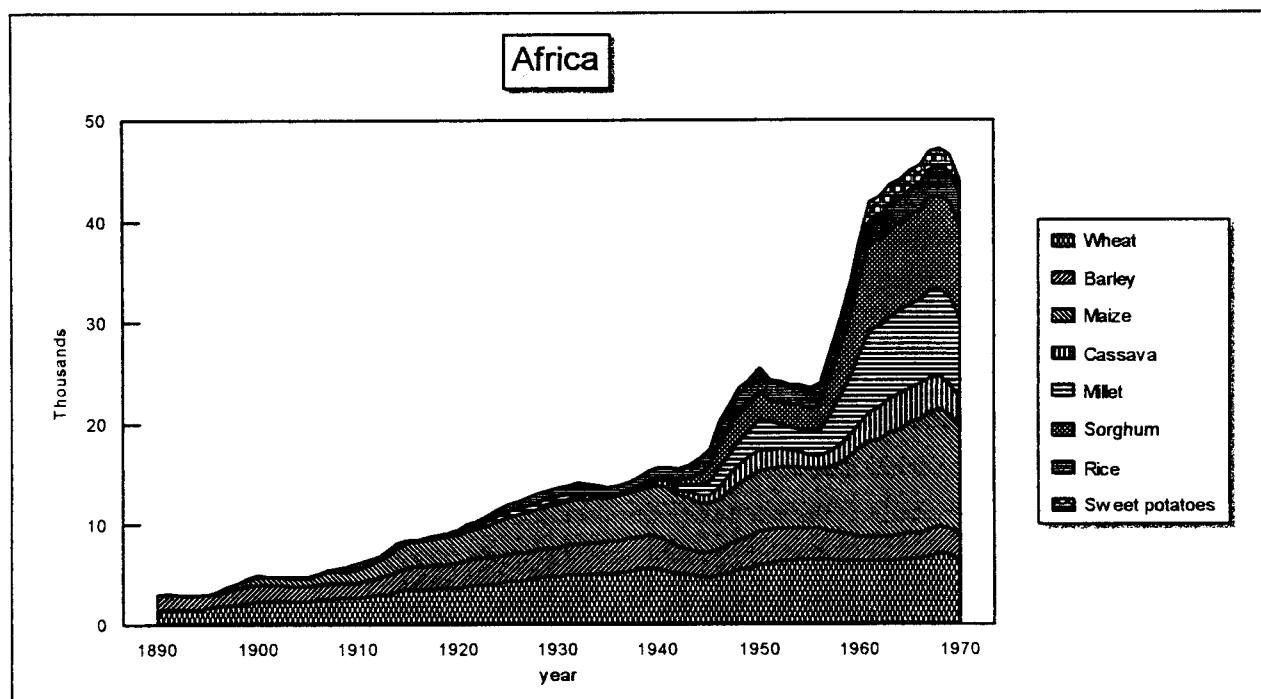


Figure A11-4. Area of main agricultural crops for Africa (in 1000 ha).

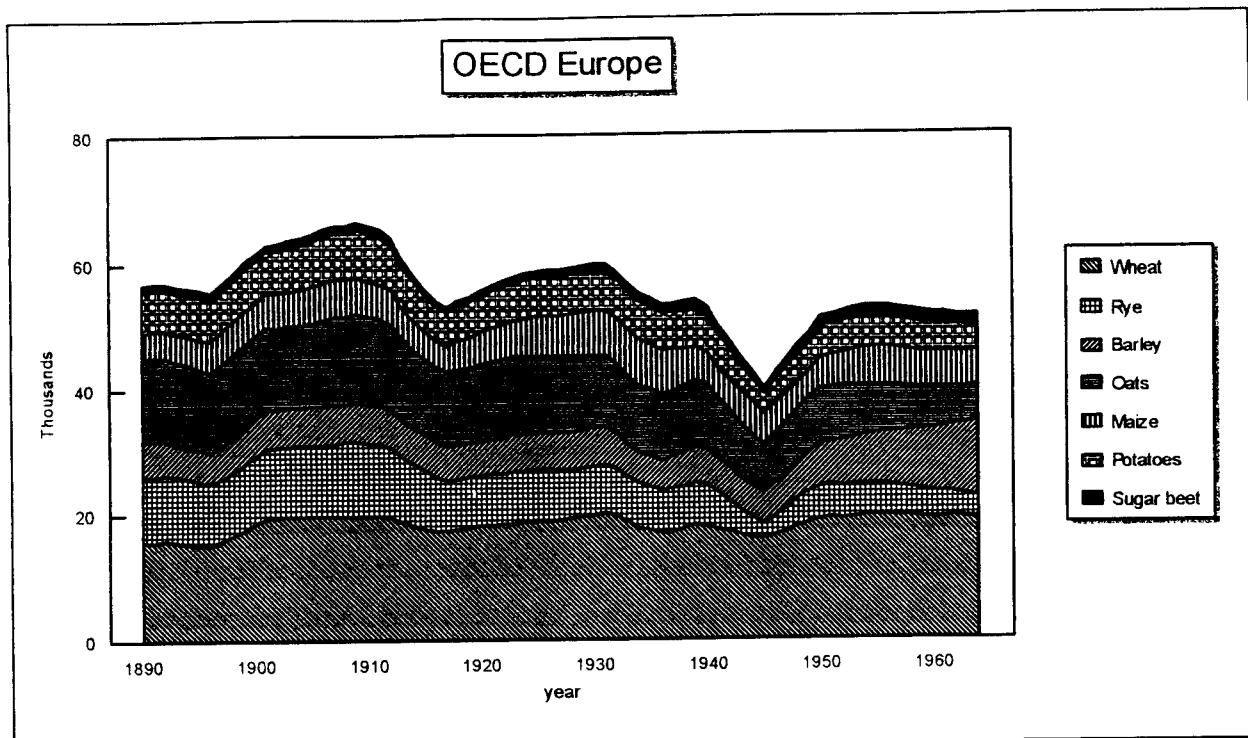


Figure A11-7. Area of main agricultural crops for OECD Europe (in 1000 ha).

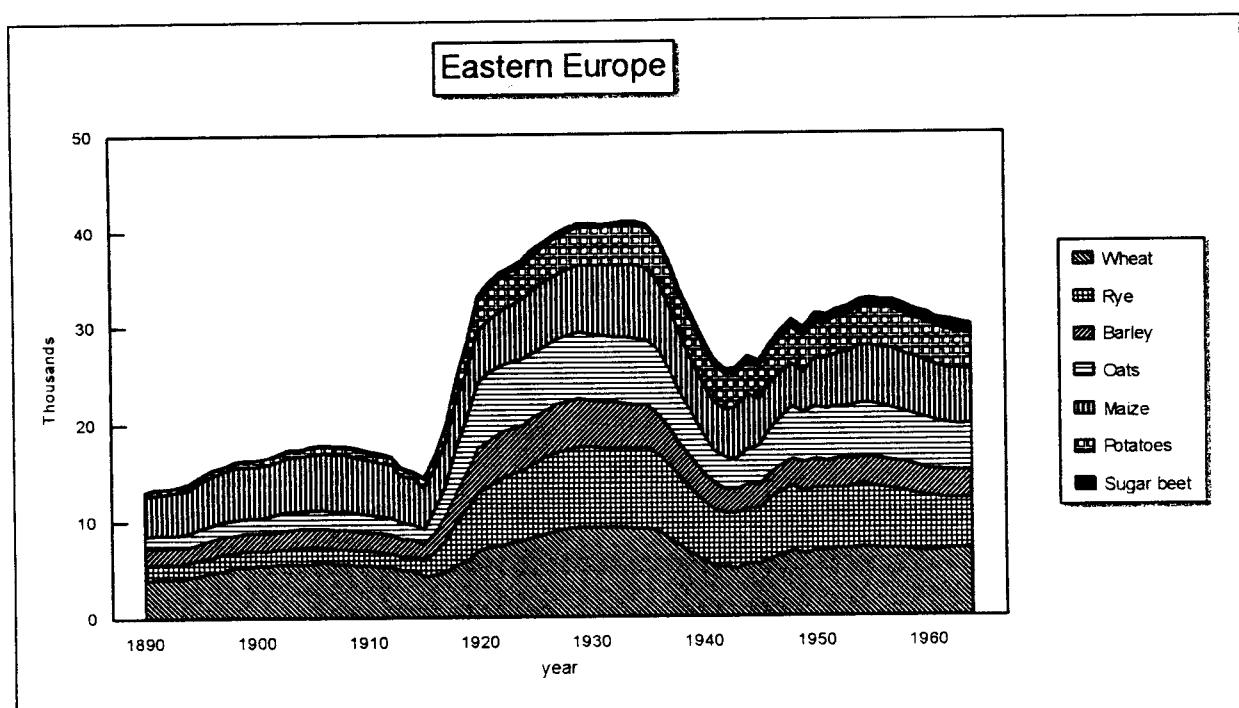


Figure A11-7. Area of main agricultural crops for Eastern Europe (in 1000 ha).

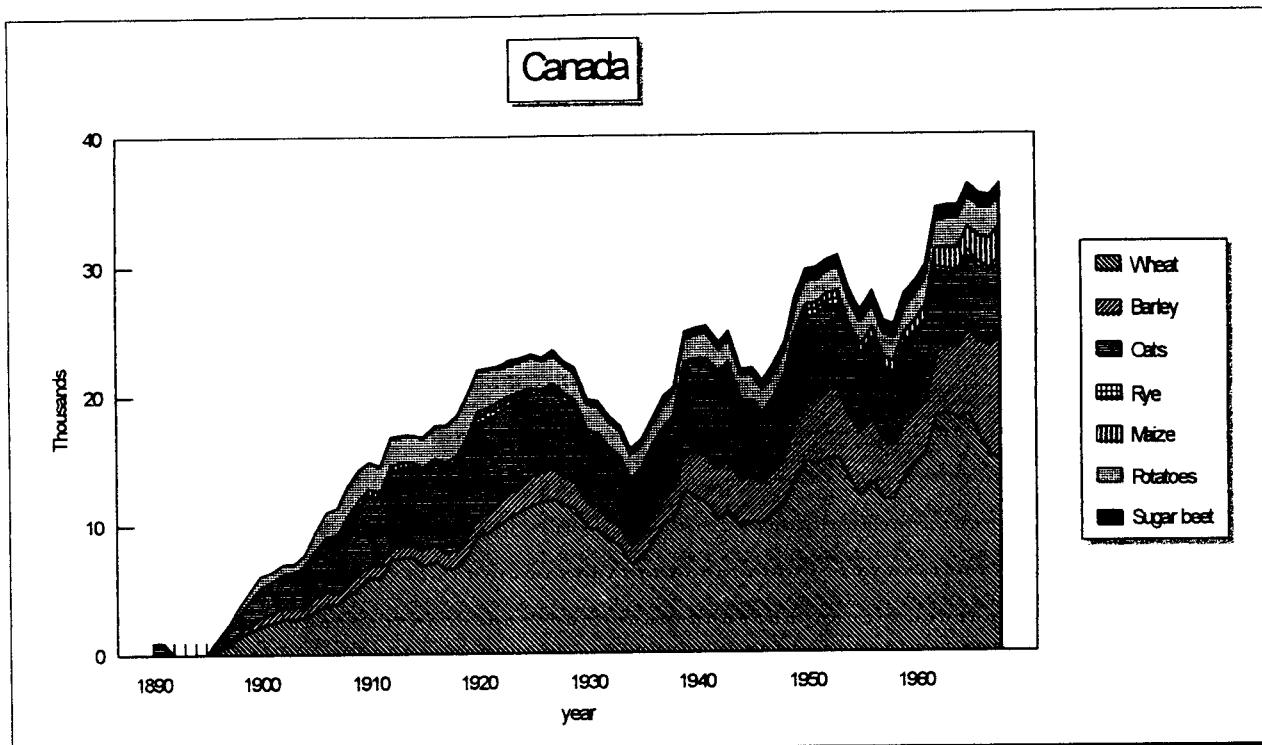


Figure A12-1. Production of main agricultural crops of Canada (in 1000 metric tons).

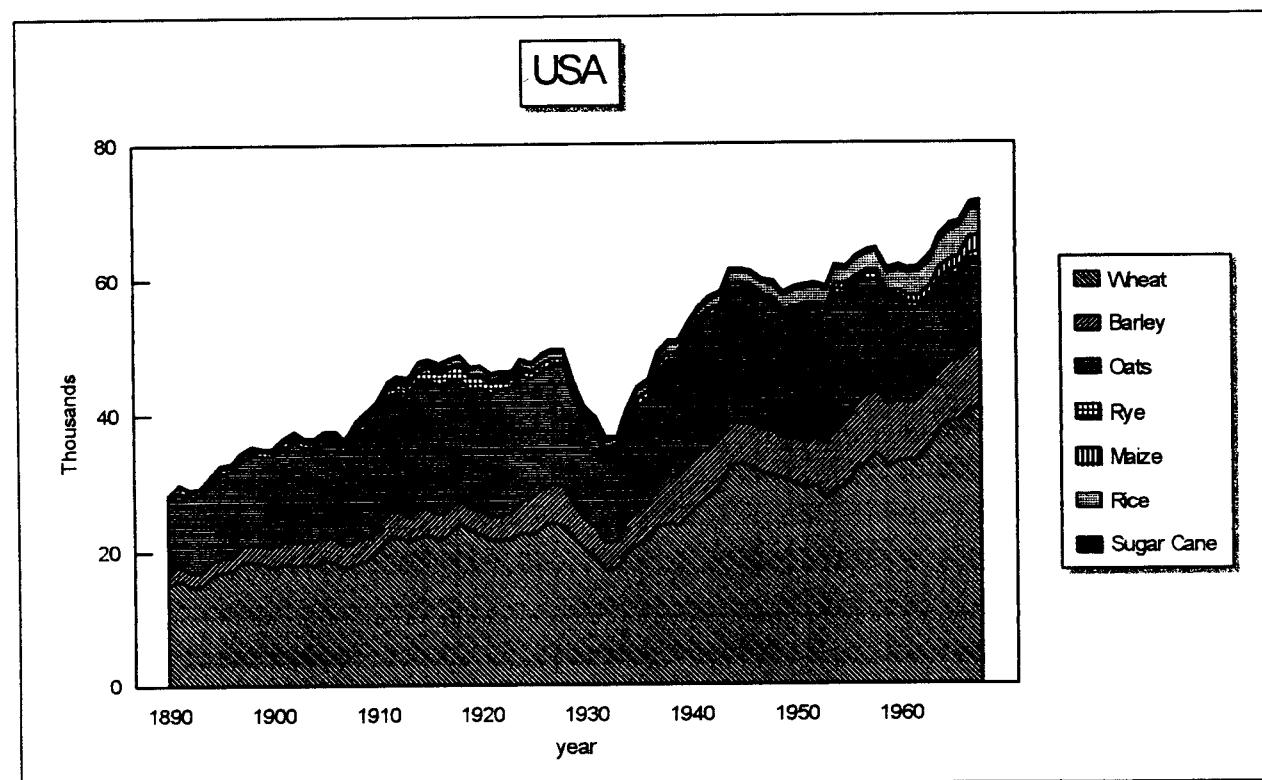


Figure A12-2. Production of main agricultural crops of USA (in 1000 metric tons).

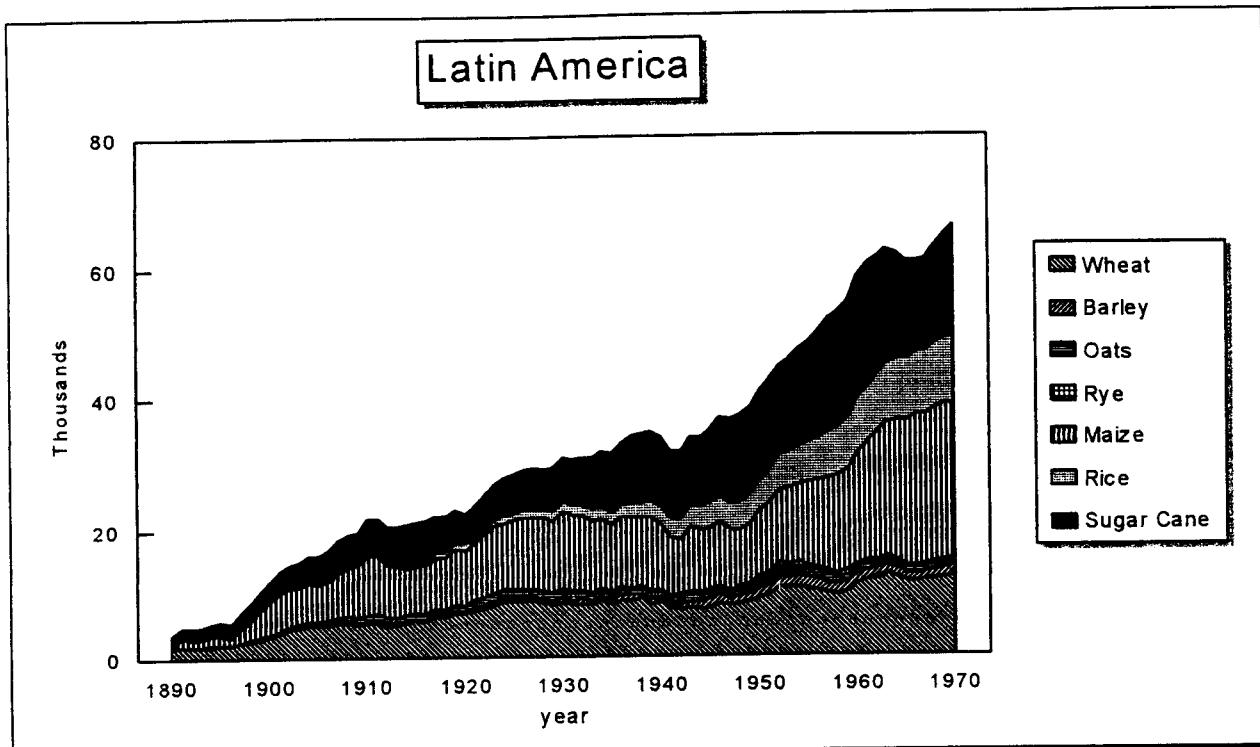


Figure A12-3. Production of main agricultural crops of Latin America (in 1000 metric tons).

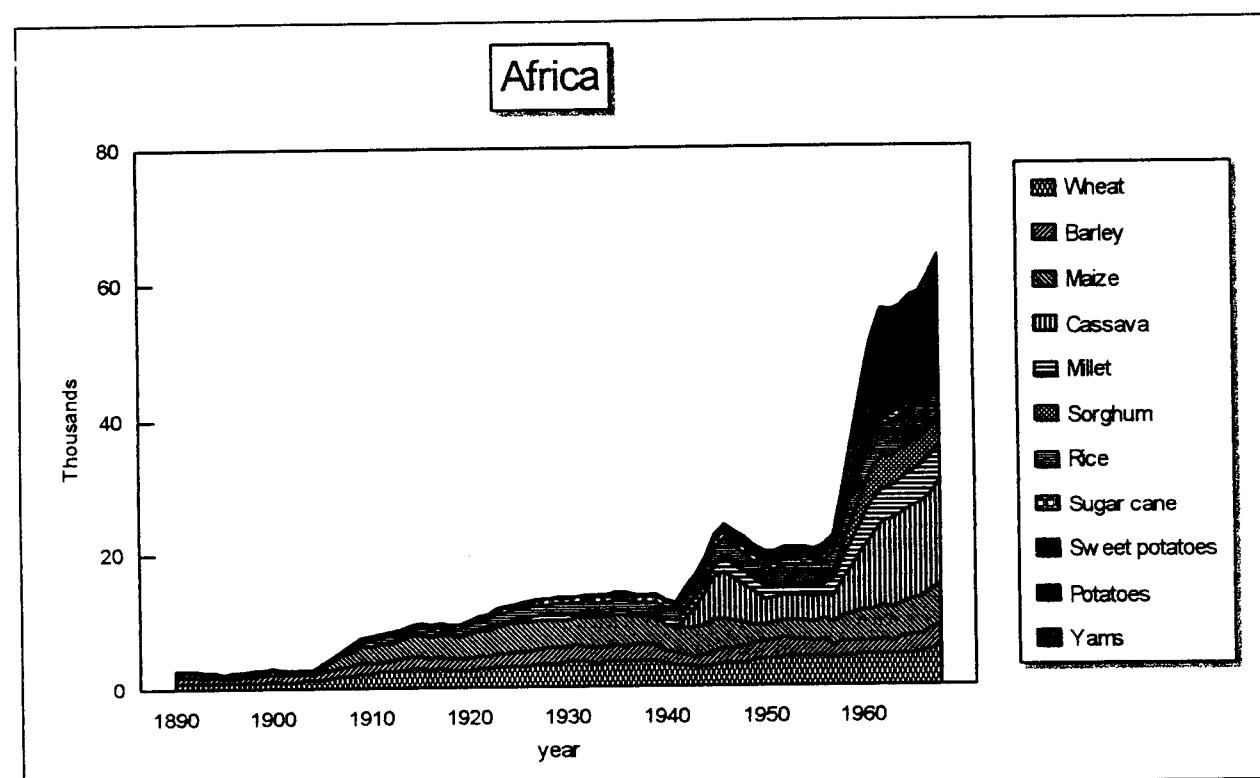


Figure A12-4. Production of main agricultural crops of Africa (in 1000 metric tons).

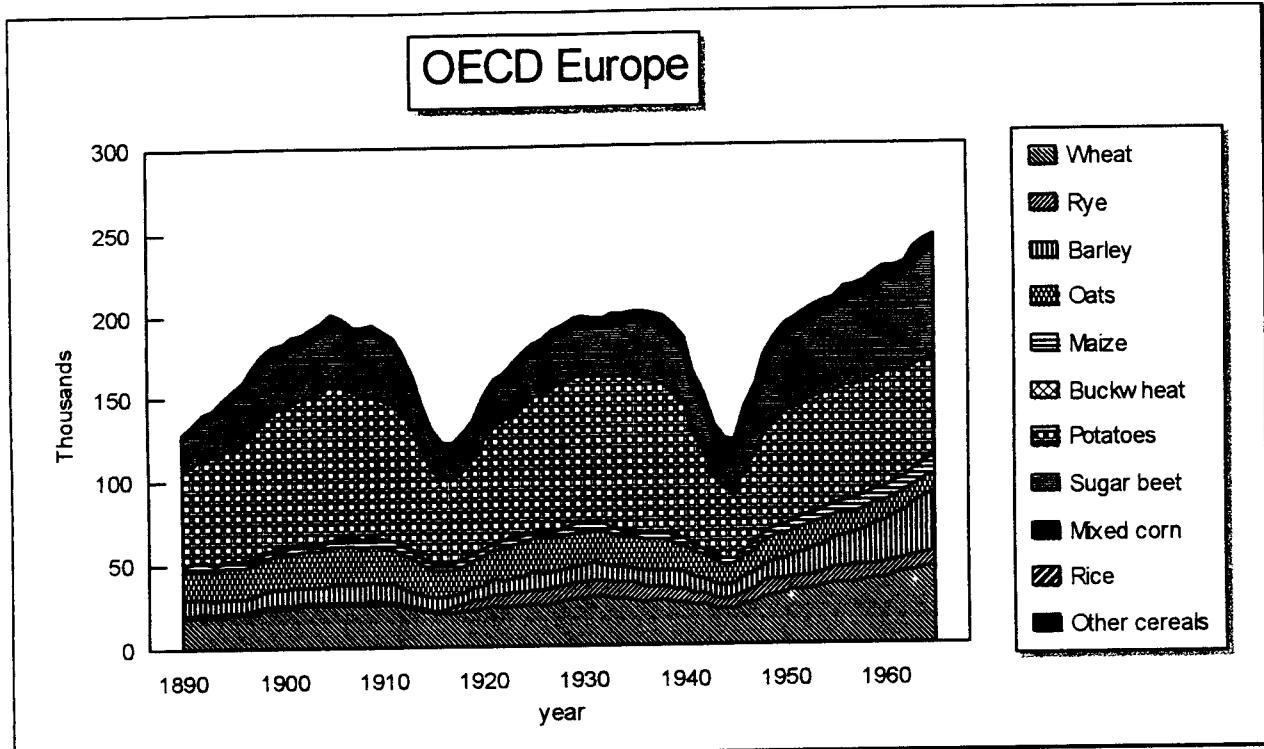


Figure A12-5. Production of main agricultural crops of OECD Europe (in 1000 metric tons).

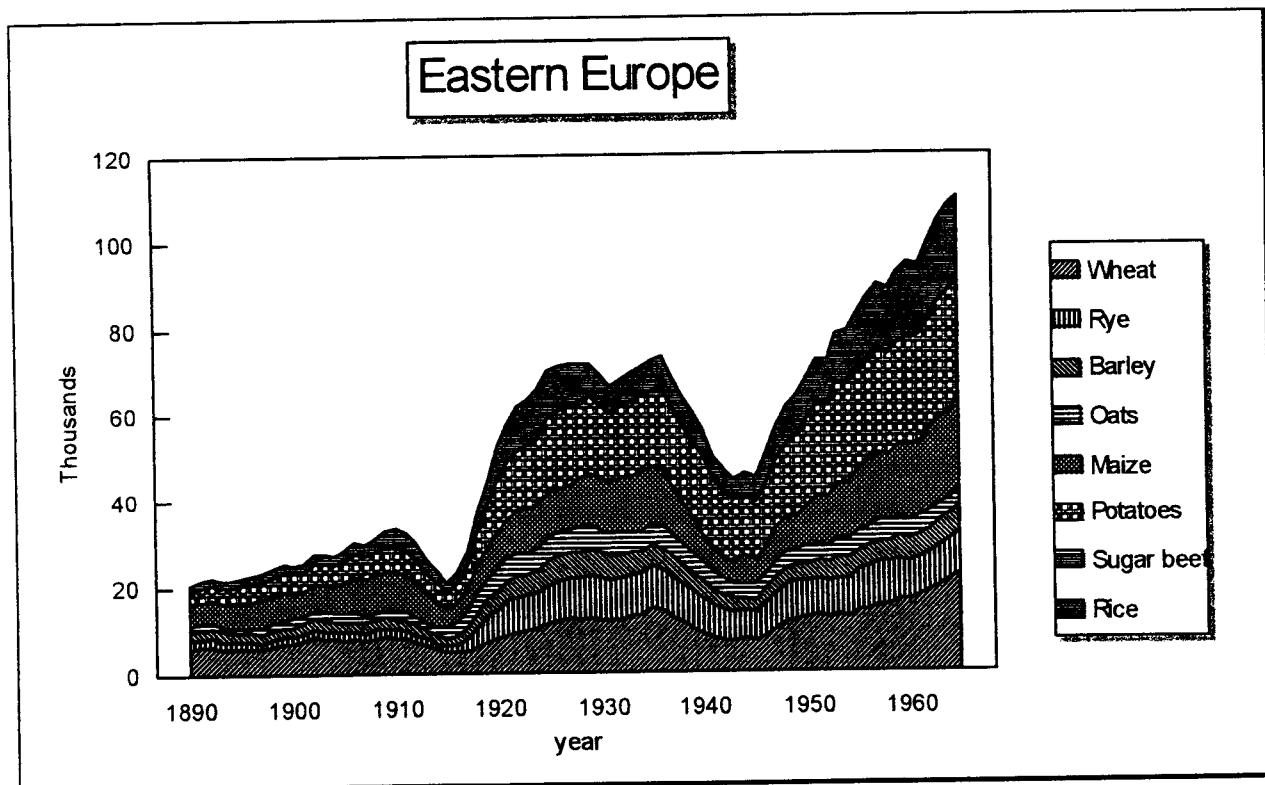


Figure A12-6. Production of main agricultural crops of Eastern Europe (in 1000 metric tons).

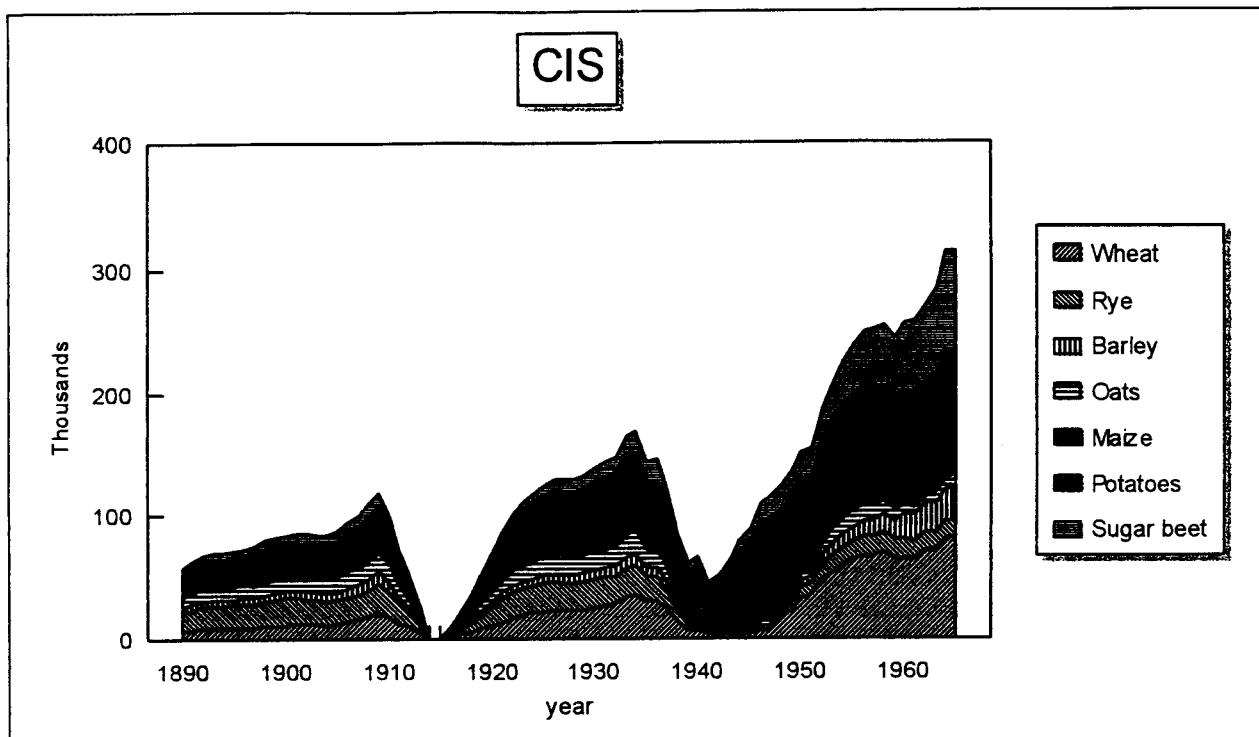


Figure A12-7. Production of main agricultural crops of CIS (in 1000 metric tons).

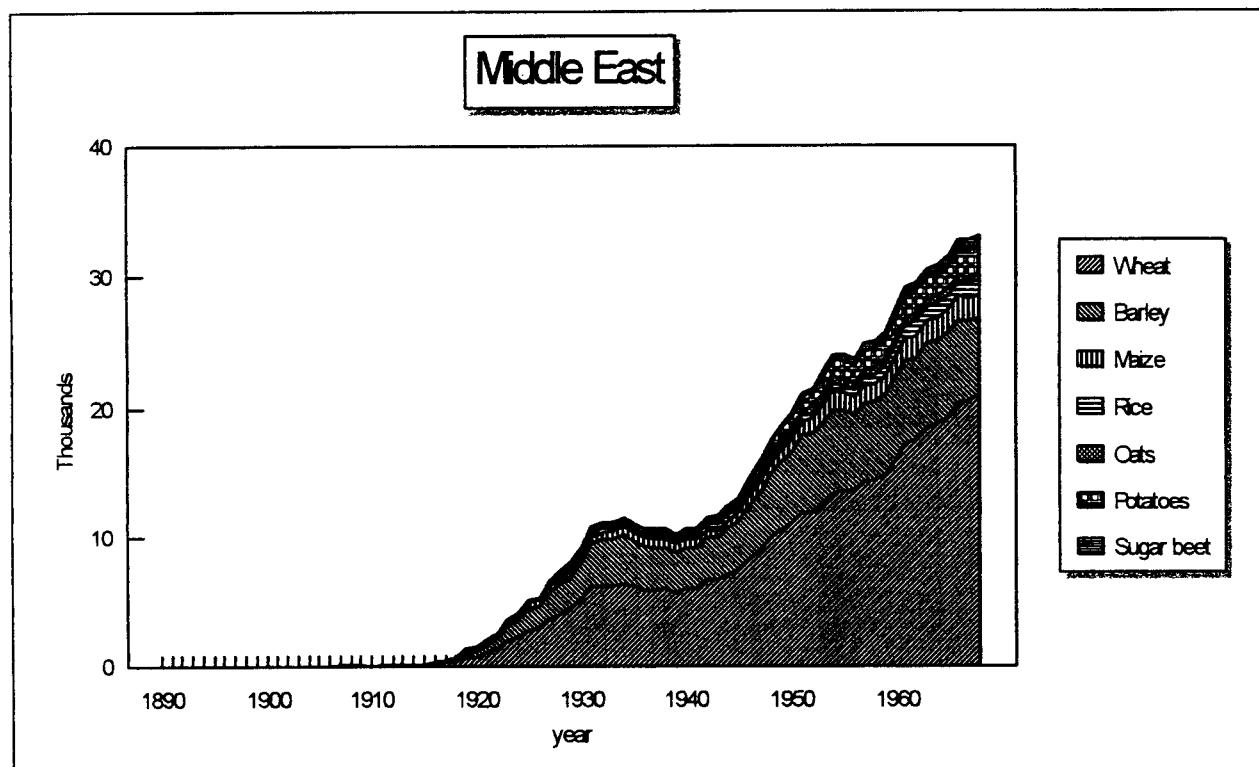


Figure A12-8. Production of main agricultural crops of Middle East (in 1000 metric tons).

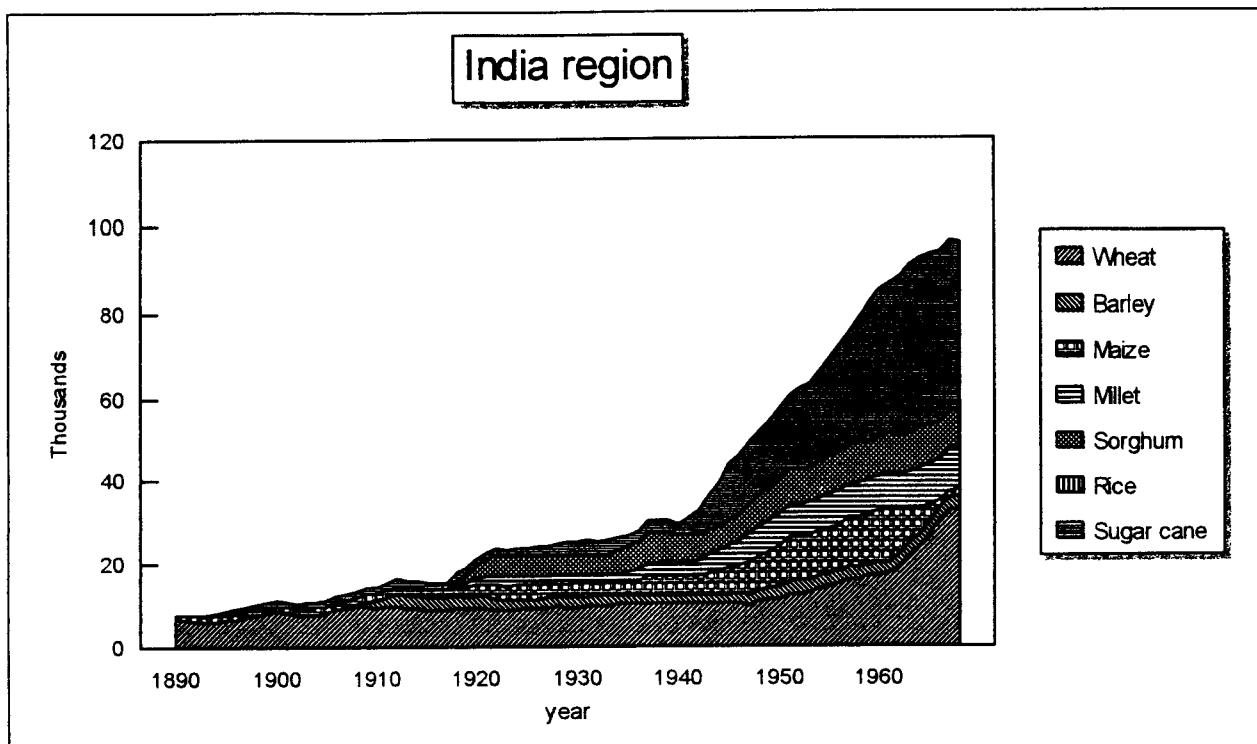


Figure A12-9. Production of main agricultural crops of India region (in 1000 metric tons).

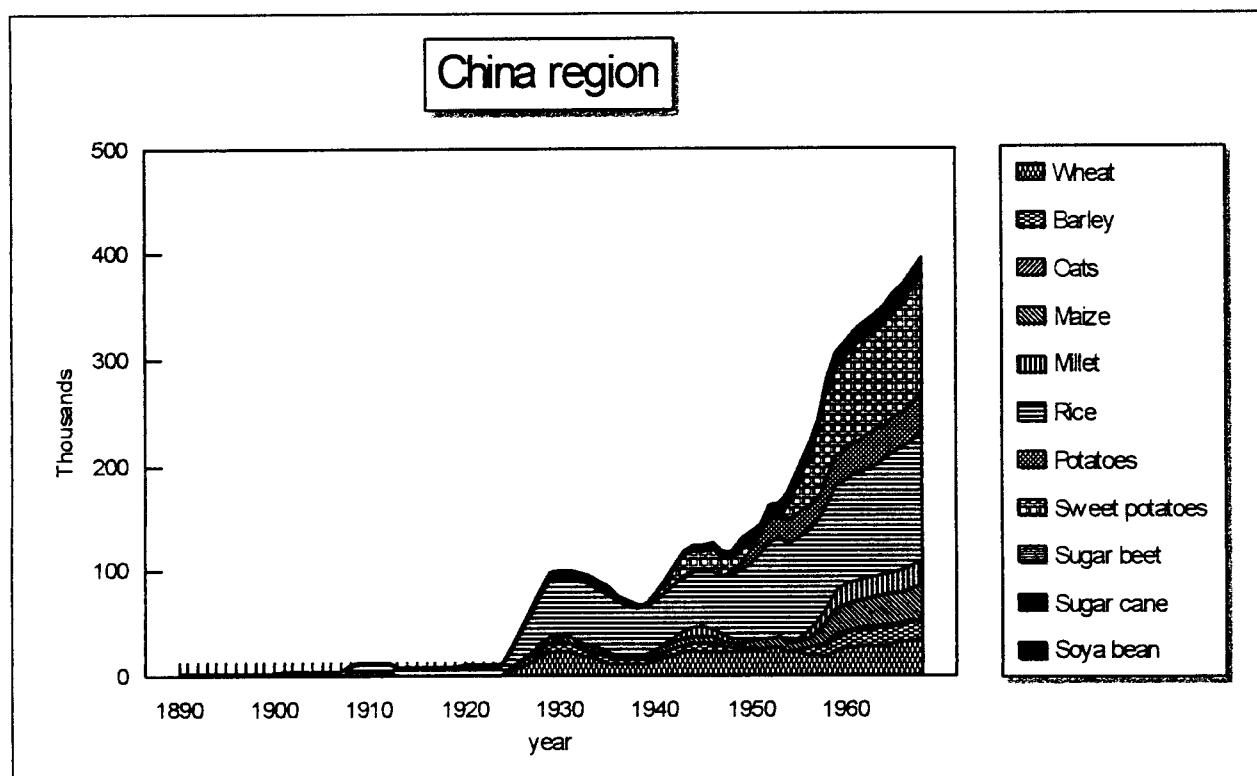


Figure A12-10. Production of main agricultural crops of China region (in 1000 metric tons).

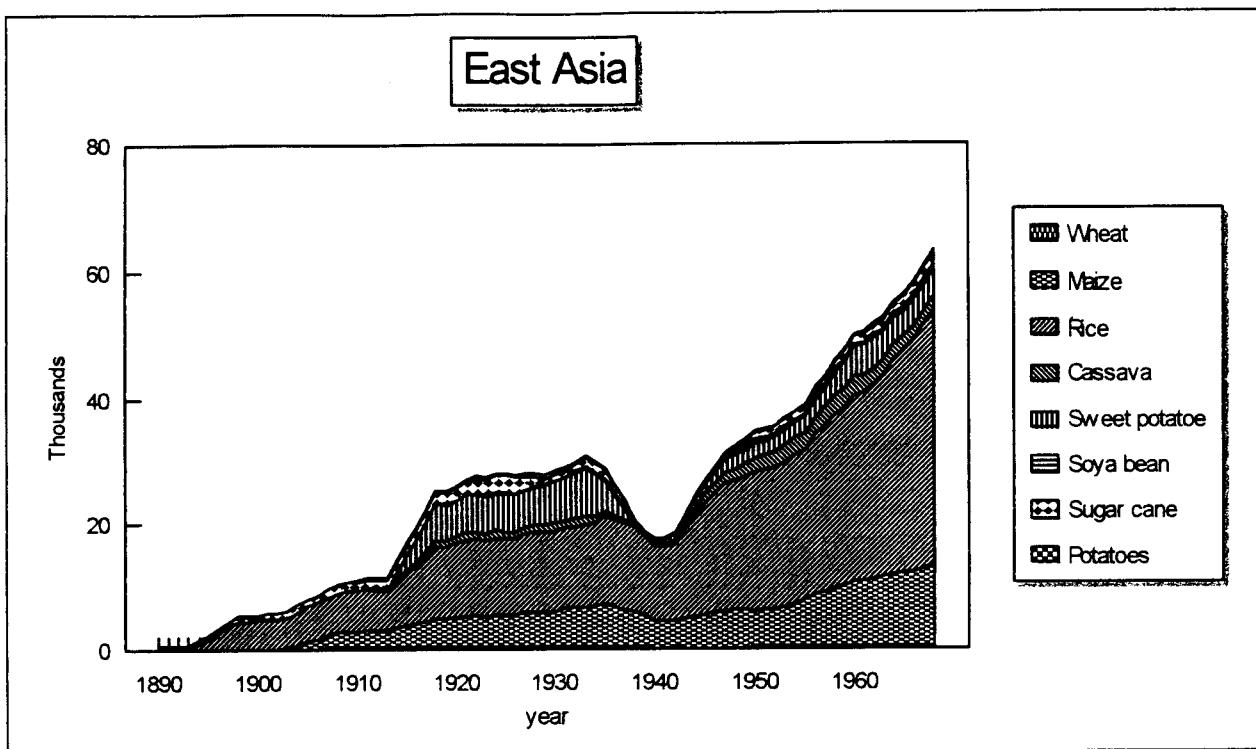


Figure A12-11. Production of main agricultural crops of East Asia (in 1000 metric tons).

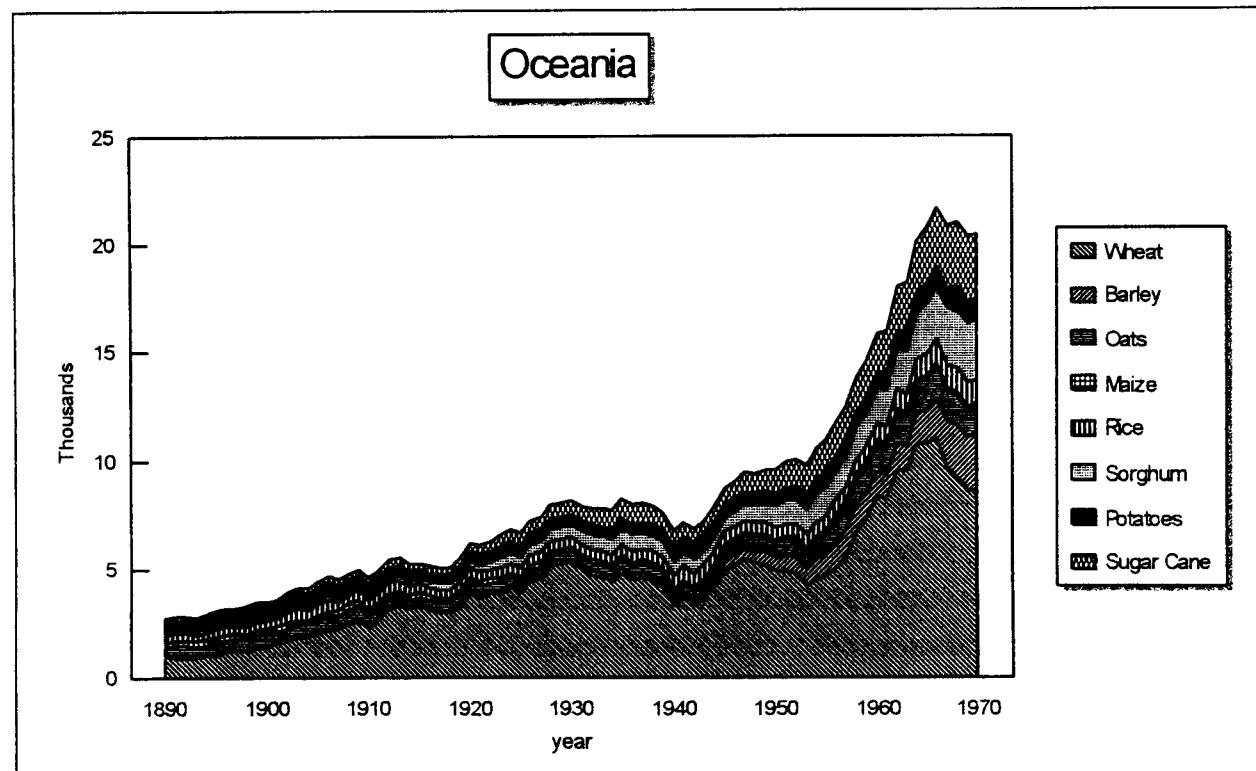


Figure A12-12. Production of main agricultural crops of Oceania (in 1000 metric tons).

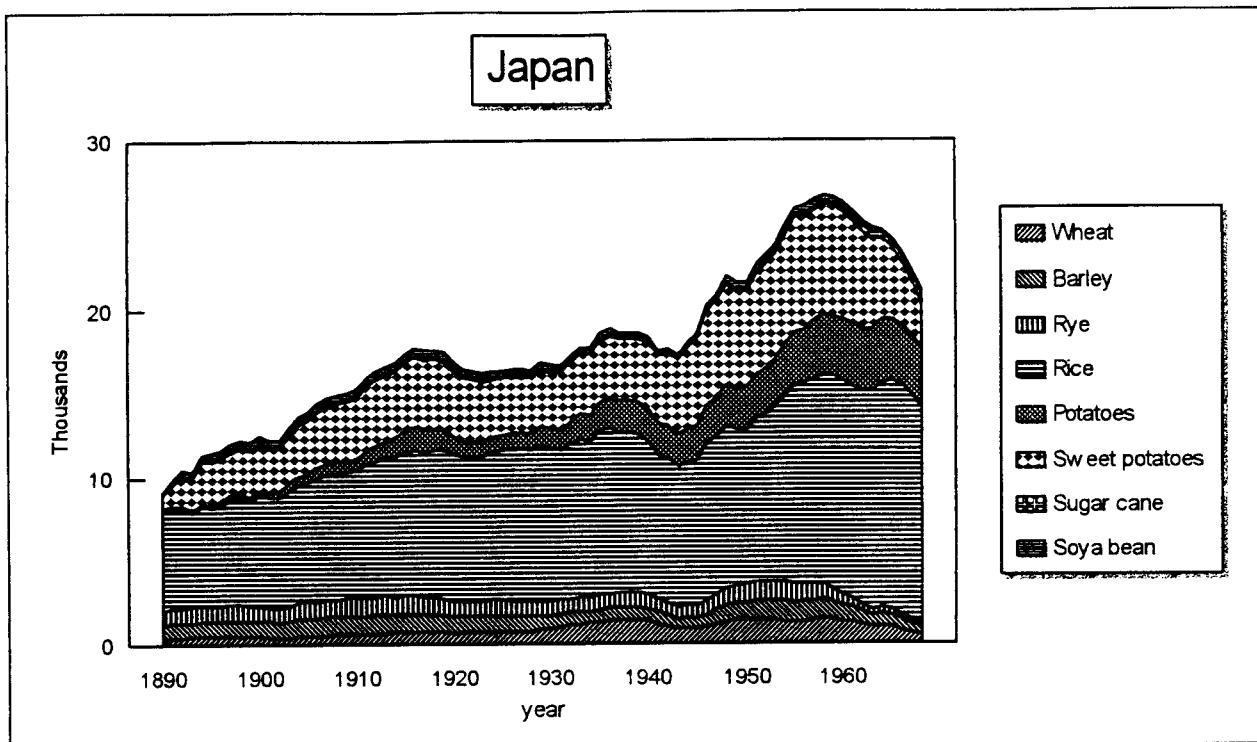


Figure A12-13. Production of main agricultural crops of Japan (in 1000 metric tons).

Figure A14. Productivity of cattle, hogs and sheep in Canada and USA.

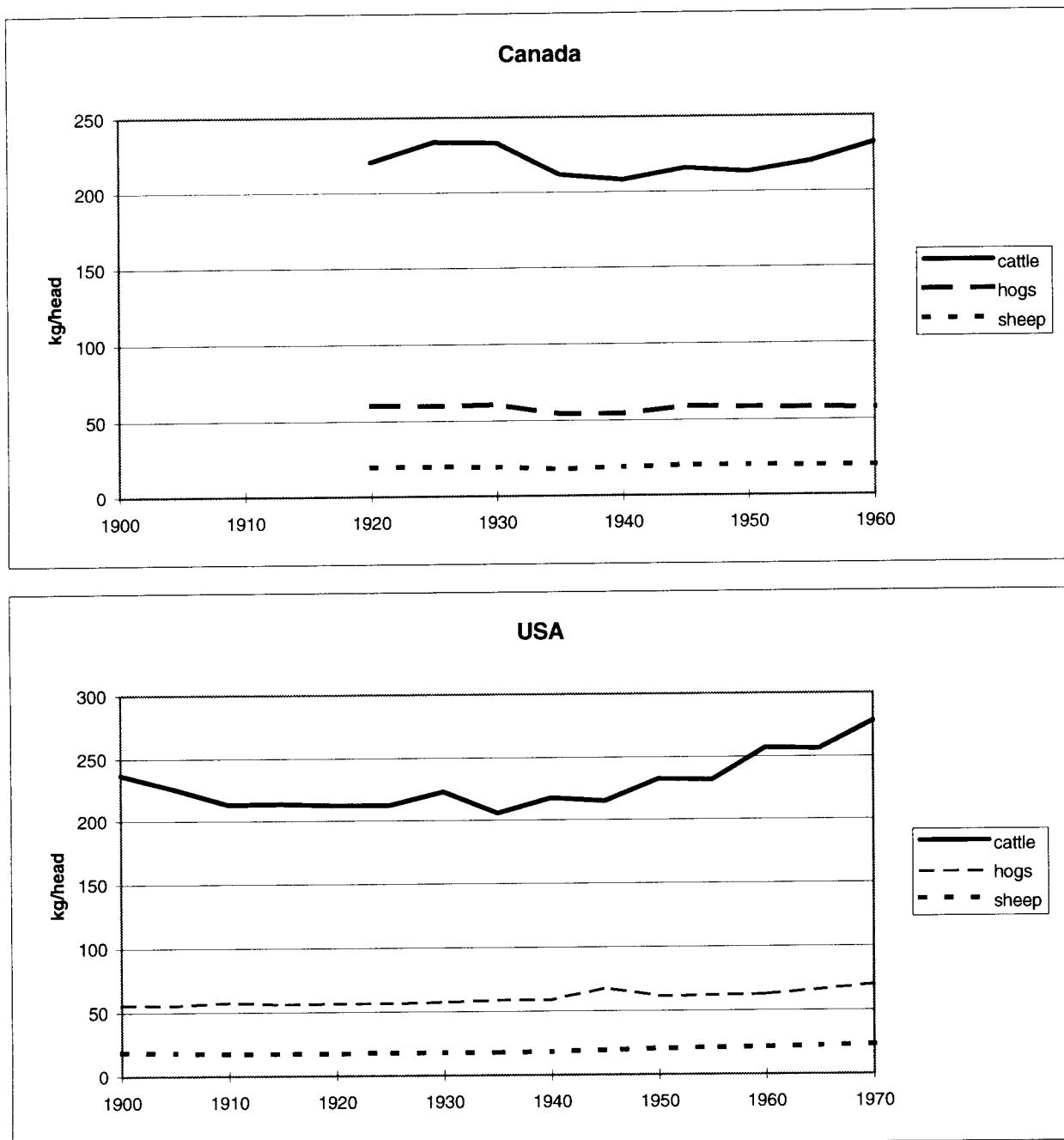


Figure A15. Ratio slaughtered animals/total livestock Canada and USA.

