Introduction
Rice hull derived charcoal has been utilized as a common soil ameliorator to improve growing various crops for more than 300 years. On 1984, charcoal was authorized as soil ameliorator by law No.34: soil fertility improvement. From that time, charcoal effect has been widely acknowledged and huge number of farmers are utilizing rice hull charcoal. In this report, I explain the principle of continuous charcoalizing machine which is most common in Japan and examples of usage in the field.

Results and Discussion
Production of the rice in Japan, it is tend to decrease every year, but about 8,500,000 t rice is made at present. Rice husk of about 1,700,000 t (20%) comes out. As for the place where this rice husk occurs, the cooperation dryness facilities of the rice such as the rice center and the country elevator of the agricultural cooperative who makes each place are main and rice husk carbonization equipment is introduced into the facilities as the fabrication plant for the rice husk effective use.

Type of rice husk carbonization equipment is continuous and horizontal stirred. This device uses a little kerosene and supplements the heat that is necessary for carbonization only by the self-heat that the rice husk holds after combustion, and it is with the method that was considered in environment. In addition, there is not a trouble with the tar to burn generated gas directly. On the other hand, carbonization temperature is approximately around 600 degrees Celsius and is stable because of use to promote carbonization by the radiant heat and can supply the biochar of the state suitable for soil improvement including the agriculture for a purpose. Heat that occurred also can use power generation and heater.

As a result of it is many apertures quality, and there is an effect that I am superior in the biocharcoal in ① permeability, water retentivity, improvement of breathability, ② activation of the useful microbe in the soil, ③ improvement of soil that keeping fertilizer, ④ micromineral ingredient of supply, ⑤ crops of the improvement, ⑥ heat retention of the supply, and having examined it with the various crops, it is thought that the effectiveness as the soil improvement material is very high. For example, we were able to get an equal growth result even if we made compound fertilizer half by the paddy-rice seedling by putting biochar. In addition, with the soybean, it was the result that rhizobial numbers increased than the same class by performing application of biochar. The effect that could reduce compound fertilizer was seen in using the biochar.

Conclusion
Much rice husk comes out in the facility of the agricultural cooperative and are machined to some charcoal, and it is used in various uses by the characteristic. In addition, the rice husk carbonization device becomes the method in consideration for environment using generated gas.