

CHAPTER IX.—FORESTRY.*

Section 1.—Physiography, Geology and Climate as Affecting the Forests.

The Dominion of Canada may be roughly divided into three main drainage areas—the Pacific slope west of the Rocky mountains; the Great Plains Region draining into the Arctic ocean and Hudson bay; and the basin of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, together with the Maritime Provinces. Each of these three regions supports a distinct type of forest growth.

The Pacific Slope.—The Pacific slope is characterized by several systems of mountains running approximately parallel and extending from the southeast to the northwest. The Rocky mountains vary in elevation from 5,000 to 13,000 feet above sea-level, with numerous peaks extending well above 10,000 feet. Between this system and the Pacific are: the Columbian system, comprising the Selkirk, Monashee and Caribou mountains; the Interior Plateau system; the Cassiar and Yukon systems; the Pacific system comprising the Cascade, Coast and lesser ranges, terminating with the sunken Insular system whose upper elevations form Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte group and other coast islands. The chief rivers follow the valleys between these ranges, breaking through in some cases along the shorter cross valleys from east to west.

The Rocky mountains are formed chiefly of Palæozoic rocks, as are also the islands off the coast. The Coast range is almost entirely granitic and the Selkirks are Precambrian or Cambrian. The intervening ranges are of mixed formations, varying from rocks of sedimentary origin to granites. The best soil in British Columbia is concentrated in valley bottoms or alluvial deltas, and the purely agricultural area has been estimated at about 10 p.c. of the land area.

The climate along the coast is mild and humid, with a mean annual temperature varying from 44° to 49° F. The precipitation is the heaviest in Canada, varying from 40 to 120 inches. The greater part of this precipitation falls during autumn and winter, only 30 p.c. falling during the growing season, to which fact is sometimes ascribed the scarcity of deciduous-leaved forest growth, which requires more moisture during the growing season. In any case, coniferous tree growth in this region is the most luxuriant in Canada and the forests have the most rapid rate of growth, the largest individual trees and the heaviest stands of timber extending from sea-level up to elevations of 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The Interior Dry Belt of British Columbia has a low annual precipitation, varying from 10 to 20 inches. Extremes of temperature from 100° F. to -45° F. make this a region unfavourable to tree growth. The winds from the Pacific, which precipitate most of their moisture on the Coast and Cascade mountains, cross this interior plateau, leaving its southern part in a semi-arid state, and give up a large part of what moisture remains when they reach the Selkirk and Rocky mountains, forming what may be termed the Interior Wet Belt, centred in the Columbia valley. Here the precipitation averages over 30 and sometimes reaches 60 inches, taking the form of snow in higher altitudes. Temperatures vary from 100° F. to -17° F. In the Rocky Mountain range itself the climate is more extreme and variable than to the westward.

*Material in this chapter has been prepared in co-operation with Roland D. Craig, F.E., of the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior, by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., Chief of the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch collects and compiles statistics relating to forest production and publishes four annual printed reports covering the lumber industry, the pulp and paper industry and the wood-using and paper-using industries of Canada. These printed reports are usually preceded by a number of preliminary mimeographed reports, one for each important industry or group of industries. For detailed list of publications see Chapter XXIX.