

CHAPTER IX.—FORESTRY*

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
SECTION 1. FOREST REGIONS.....	229	SECTION 6. FOREST UTILIZATION.....	239
SECTION 2. IMPORTANT TREE SPECIES...	229	Subsection 1. Woods Operations.....	239
SECTION 3. FOREST RESOURCES.....	229	Subsection 2. The Pulp and Paper In-	
SECTION 4. FOREST DEPLETION AND IN-		dustry.....	240
CREMENT.....	231	Subsection 3. The Lumber Industry...	246
SECTION 5. FOREST ADMINISTRATION.....	233	Subsection 4. Manufactures of Wood	
Subsection 1. Administration of Do-		and Paper.....	248
minion and Provincial Timber-Lands.	233	SECTION 7. THE INFLUENCE OF THE WAR	
Subsection 2. Forest Fire Protection...	236	ON THE DEMAND FOR FOREST PRO-	
Subsection 3. Scientific Forestry.....	237	DUCTS.....	249

The forests of Canada cover a vast region in the north temperate climatic zone, reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific; they extend northward from the International Boundary to beyond the Arctic Circle. Wide variations in climatic, physiographic and soil conditions cause marked differences in the character of the forests in different parts of the country, hence more or less well-defined forest regions may be recognized. The principal regions are: Acadian, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence, Deciduous, Boreal, Sub-Alpine, Columbia, Montane and Coast (see map facing p. 230). For descriptive purposes, it is convenient to consider two sections of the Boreal Region as separate entities, viz., the Northern Transition and the Aspen Grove Sections.

Section 1.—Forest Regions

At pp. 184-188 of the 1941 edition of the Year Book the forest regions of Canada are separately described, together with the dominant and associated tree species common to each. The map insert summarizes this information but the reader is referred to that text for details.

Section 2.—Important Tree Species

In Canada there are over 130 distinct species of trees. Only 33 of these are conifers or softwoods, but they comprise three-quarters of the standing timber and supply nearly 80 p.c. of the wood used for all purposes. Of the deciduous-leaved or hardwood species, only about a dozen are of commercial importance as compared with twice that number of conifers.

A short description of the individual tree species is given at pp. 247-249 of the Canada Year Book, 1940. More detailed information on this subject is given at pp. 283-286 of the 1936 edition of the Year Book and in the Dominion Forest Service Bulletin No. 61, "Native Trees of Canada", published by the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Section 3.—Forest Resources

The forested area of Canada is 1,220,405 sq. miles, constituting 35 p.c. of the total land area. In comparison, only 16 p.c. of the land area is considered to be of present or potential value for agriculture, and only 6 p.c. is now classed as "improved and pasture". The forested area within the boundaries of the nine provinces totals

* Material in this chapter, has been revised by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc. F., Chief of the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Dominion Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Resources. Section 7—The Influence of the War on the Demand for Forest Products—has been prepared by J. D. B. Harrison, Chief, Forest Economics Division, Dominion Forest Service. The Forestry Branch of the Bureau of Statistics collects and compiles statistics relating to forest production and publishes four 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 XXVIII.