

Of greater importance than total areas of forest are the areas of accessible productive forest. Excluding U.S.S.R. (for which country the necessary data are not available) the United States possesses the greatest such area, 659,000 sq. miles. Brazil and Canada follow with 589,000 and 473,000 sq. miles, respectively.

The world output of primary forest products in 1948 totalled 28,000,000,000 cubic feet. To this, North America\* contributed 13,000,000,000, Europe 7,000,000,000, and Latin America 4,000,000,000 cubic feet. United States and Canadian production amounted to 9,500,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 cubic feet, respectively, with Brazilian production at 3,300,000,000 cubic feet. Sweden, Japan, and Finland followed with less than 2,000,000,000 cubic feet each.

As these production data include fuelwood, which is a product relatively low in value, as well as such highly valued products as sawlogs, veneer logs, and pulpwood, the output of each of these items will shed some light on the value of the output of primary forest products of each country. In 1948, almost the whole of Brazil's production was confined to fuelwood, while this product in Canada and the United States made up only 24 and 17 p.c. of their total outputs. At the other end of the scale the production of sawlogs and veneer logs in Canada and the United States totalled 1,250,000,000 and 5,650,000,000 cubic feet, respectively. Japan, Finland and Sweden each produced these more valuable products in quantities totalling about 300,000,000 cubic feet. In the production of pulpwood, the United States and Canada lead the world: in 1948, output amounted to 1,500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 cubic feet, respectively; Swedish mills followed with almost 450,000,000 feet. This brief account shows that Canadian, United States, and Scandinavian producers have concentrated on the production of high-valued primary products derived from the forests.

In 1948, the world output of sawn lumber totalled 66,000,000,000 board feet. United States and Canadian mills produced 36,000,000,000 and 6,000,000,000 board feet (64 p.c. of the total world output), respectively, and were followed by Japan, Sweden and France. In the same year, the North American production of wood-pulp made up over 70 p.c. of the world's output. It is in the manufacture of newsprint, however, that Canadian mills are outstanding. During 1948 they produced 60 p.c. of the world production of 7,800,000 tons. Newsprint made in the United States accounted for 11 p.c., and mills in the Scandinavian countries produced another 11 p.c. The Canadian forests are, at present, the world's greatest single source of newsprint.

Canada is not only a producer of forest products but is also a great exporter (see p. 436). In 1948, Canadian forest products valued at \$953,674,000 made up more than three-quarters of North American exports and one-third of world exports of wood and paper products. Sweden was next with exports of wood and wood products valued at \$563,000,000. Following in order were: Finland, the United States and Norway. These five countries accounted for 87 p.c. of the value of world export trade in forest products.

#### ANALYSIS OF CANADA'S FOREST RESOURCES

In Section 1 of this chapter on Forestry (pp. 438-441), a detailed account is given of the forest regions across Canada. Reference to the map facing p. 440 will show that the Boreal Forest Region is larger than all the other regions combined.

\* Mexico, Central, and South American countries are classified as "Latin America" for all data concerning production and trade in forest products in accordance with the procedure adopted by the FAO.