

Deciduous Forest Region.—A small portion of this forest, widespread in the eastern United States, is found in southwestern Ontario between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario. Here with the broadleaved trees common to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region, such as sugar maple, beech, white elm, basswood, red ash, white oak and butternut, are scattered a number of other broadleaved species which have their northern limits in this locality. Among these are the tulip-tree, cucumber-tree, papaw, red mulberry, Kentucky coffee-tree, redbud, black gum, blue ash, sassafras, mockernut, and pignut hickories, and scarlet, black, and pin oaks. There are black walnut, sycamore and swamp white oak also that are largely confined to this region. Conifers are few, mainly scattered white pine, tamarack, red juniper and hemlock.

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region.—Along the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River valley is a forest of a very mixed nature, characterized by the white and the red pines, eastern hemlock and yellow birch with certain dominant broadleaved species common to the Deciduous Forest Region, such as sugar maple, red maple, red oak, basswood and white elm. Other species with wide range are the eastern white cedar, the largetooth aspen and, to a lesser extent, beech, white oak, butternut and white ash. Boreal species, such as the white and the black spruces, balsam fir, jack pine, poplar and white birch, intrude from the north, and in the east, red spruce from the Acadian Forest becomes abundant in certain portions.

Acadian Forest Region.—The greater part of the Maritime Provinces contains a forest closely related to both the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and the Boreal Regions. The characteristic species is red spruce, with which are associated balsam fir, yellow birch and sugar maple, with some red pine, white pine, beech and hemlock. Other species of wide distribution are the black and the white spruces, red oak, white elm, black ash, red maple, white birch, wire birch and the poplars. Eastern white cedar and jack pine however are restricted almost entirely to the western half of the region.

Section 2.—Native Tree Species

There are more than 150 tree species in Canada of which 31 are conifers, commonly called 'softwoods'. About two-thirds of these softwoods and about 10 p.c. of the large number of deciduous or 'hardwood' species, are of commercial importance. About 82 p.c. of the volume of merchantable timber is made up of softwood species.

The dominant species existing in each forest region are given in Section 1, preceding. Detailed information is contained in Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 61, *Native Trees of Canada*,* published by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Section 3.—Forest Resources

The forested area of Canada (exclusive of Labrador) is estimated at 1,567,517 sq. miles or 44 p.c. of the total land area.

Nearly 740,000 sq. miles or 47 p.c. of the total forested area of Canada is classified as "non-productive"; i.e., incapable of producing crops of merchantable wood. However these forests do provide valuable protection for drainage basins and shelter for game and fur bearing animals.

Of the productive portion of the forested area 582,000 sq. miles are considered to be now accessible for commercial operations. The economically inaccessible productive forests contain much valuable timber suitable for lumber and pulpwood. At present it is not economical to conduct cutting operations on these areas but, as low-cost methods of transportation are developed, as accessible forested areas become depleted, and as the demand for wood products increases, these inaccessible productive forests will be brought progressively into commercial development. Owing generally to less favourable climatic conditions the productive capacity of these inaccessible timberlands is expected to be lower than that of the accessible areas now being logged.

* Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price \$1.50.