

the woodlots of Eastern Canada are, in general, highly productive because they lie in the southern parts of the country and frequently occupy soils that are considerably higher in quality than those typical of the northern forests.

## 2.—Tenure of Occupied Productive Forest Land, by Province, 1960

(Net area in sq. miles)

Province or Territory	Provincial Crown Land			Federal Crown Land			Privately Owned Land			Total Occupied Productive Forest Land
	Leases and Licences	Permits and Sales	Total	Leases and Licences	Other	Total	Farm Woodlots	Other	Total	
Newfoundland.....	15,245	—	15,245	—	—	—	58	1,716	1,774	17,019
Labrador.....	8,489	—	8,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,489
Island.....	6,766	—	6,766	—	—	—	58	1,716	1,774	8,530
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	—	3	3	541	—	541	544
Nova Scotia.....	540	86	626	—	32	32	2,884	8,917	11,801	12,459
New Brunswick.....	10,386	—	10,386	—	414	414	3,100	9,439	12,539	23,339
Quebec.....	65,729	—	65,729	—	227	227	9,172	14,003	23,175	89,131
Ontario.....	82,455	—	82,455	—	1,268	1,268	6,003	10,188	16,191	99,914
Manitoba.....	1,488	1,056	2,544	—	355	355	2,789	1,489	4,278	7,177
Saskatchewan.....	1,363	875	2,238	—	592	592	4,463	1,367	5,830	8,660
Alberta.....	6,706	—	6,706	303	27	330	4,435	—	4,435	11,471
British Columbia.....	3,834	2,344	6,178	—	811	811	1,727	8,561	10,288	17,277
Northwest Territories.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>187,746</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>192,107</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>35,173</b>	<b>55,639</b>	<b>90,852</b>	<b>286,999</b>

## Section 3.—Forest Depletion

General information on forest depletion and increment as well as statistics on forest fires and fire losses are presented in this Section. The scientific control of the influences that account for wastage, such as forest fires, insect pests, etc., is dealt with in Section 4.

The average annual rate and cause of depletion of reserves of merchantable timber during the ten years 1949-58, together with annual data for 1958 and 1959, are given in Table 3. Of the total depletion of the forests in the ten-year period, 92 p.c. was utilized and 8 p.c. was destroyed by fire. (Information on the extent of damage caused by agencies other than fire, such as insects, disease and natural mortality, is not available.) The average annual utilization of 3,132,182,000 cu. feet comprised 47 p.c. logs and bolts, 40 p.c. pulpwood, 11 p.c. fuelwood, and about 2 p.c. miscellaneous products. About 5 p.c. of the total utilization was exported in the form of logs and bolts and pulpwood.

The accessible portion of the productive forests of Canada, covering an area of 725,988 sq. miles, constitutes the reserve from which forest production will be obtained for many years to come. The supply of merchantable timber on this area is estimated at 588,564,000,000 cu. feet and the utilization in 1959 of 3,097,100,000 cu. feet therefore represented 0.5 p.c. of the accessible productive volume. However, it should be noted that utilization does not occur evenly throughout the accessible productive forest area but is concentrated on the relatively small area of occupied forest land (land under lease, licence or private ownership). Thus, overcutting may occur on many of these occupied areas, emphasizing the need for orderly management of all commercial forests if the forest industries are to maintain a dominant position in the Canadian economy.

The more efficient utilization of cut timber is an important factor related to forest depletion, for there is little doubt that in the past too high a percentage of the sawn log was discarded. However, changes of great significance have taken place recently in the uses of wood, permitting the utilization of sizes, qualities and species previously considered unmerchantable. The development and manufacture of rayon, cellophane and other products of the cellulose industry have extended the use of wood and the increasing