

1.—Productive and Non-productive Forest Land, by Province, 1963

Province or Territory	Productive Forest Land	Non-productive Forest Land	Total
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Newfoundland.....	33,862	53,930	87,792
Prince Edward Island.....	813	121	934
Nova Scotia.....	15,080	1,194	16,274
New Brunswick.....	23,887	442	24,329
Quebec.....	220,625	157,500	378,125
Ontario.....	164,568	97,174	261,742
Manitoba.....	58,189	64,632	122,821
Saskatchewan.....	50,239	67,499	117,738
Alberta.....	116,572	41,023	157,595
British Columbia.....	208,411	59,227	267,638
Totals, Provinces.....	892,246	542,742	1,434,988
Yukon Territory.....	42,100	39,100	81,200
Northwest Territories.....	33,600	161,000	194,600
Canada.....	967,946	742,842	1,710,788

There are more than 150 tree species in Canada, of which 31 are conifers, commonly called 'softwoods'. About two thirds of these softwoods and 10 p.c. of the large number of deciduous or 'hardwood' species are of commercial importance. Approximately 81 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. Detailed information is contained in Department of Forestry Bulletin No. 61, *Native Trees of Canada*.*

With help from the Federal Government, inventories of the forest resources are made periodically by provincial forest authorities and, with their co-operation, the federal Department of Forestry compiles the National Forest Inventory. The latest estimates of the total stand of timber, by province and region, appear in Table 2. These estimates are subject to constant revision as more accurate and complete inventories are compiled.

The predominant part played by pulp and paper, lumber and other forest product industries in the development of Canada has resulted in a widespread tendency to evaluate the forest in terms of timber alone. However, a growing realization of the economic importance of the forest for its non-commercial values, such as recreation and wildlife and watershed protection, is bringing about increasing recognition of the true value of the forest and is thus developing a broader concept of forestry.

* The sixth edition, 1961, is obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price \$2.

2.—Estimate of Standing Timber, by Type and Size and by Province and Region, 1963

Province or Territory and Region	Coniferous			Broadleaved			Totals		
	Large Material ¹	Small Material ²	Total	Large Material ¹	Small Material ²	Total	Large Material ¹	Small Material ²	Total
	Million cu. ft.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.	Million cu. ft.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.	Million cu. ft.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.
Newfoundland.....	2,125	136,400	13,719	244	3,922	577	2,369	140,322	14,296
Labrador.....	1,195	70,000	7,055	77	2,553	277	1,182	72,553	7,532
Island.....	1,020	66,400	6,664	167	1,569	500	1,187	67,969	6,964
Prince Edward Island.....	20	1,829	175	7	800	75	27	2,629	250
Nova Scotia.....	2,149	50,824	6,469	1,529	20,988	3,313	3,678	71,812	9,782
New Brunswick.....	4,300	89,978	11,948	2,652	26,713	4,923	6,952	116,691	16,871
TOTALS, ATLANTIC PROVINCES.....	8,594	279,031	32,311	4,432	52,423	8,885	13,026	331,454	41,199

¹ Ten inches D.B.H. or over (suitable for saw timber).

² Four to nine inches (units of 85 cu. ft.).