

Tenure of Forest Land.—Corporations and private individuals own 9 p.c. of the productive forest land of Canada and 91 p.c. is in the possession of the Crown in the right of the federal or the provincial governments. Rights to cut Crown timber under lease or licence have been granted on 23 p.c. of the productive forest land; the remainder comprises unalienated productive forest areas and federal lands such as Indian reserves, military reserves, etc.

Woodlots on the 480,903 farms (1966) across the country comprise about 3 p.c. of the total productive forest. These small wooded tracts, ranging in size from three or four acres to 200 or more acres, are among the most accessible forests in Canada. Also, the woodlots of Eastern Canada are, in general, highly productive because they lie in the southern part of the country and frequently occupy soils that are considerably higher in quality than those typical of the northern forests.

3.—Tenure of Occupied Productive Forest Land, by Province

(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		Total	Farm Woodlots	Other	
Newfoundland.....	25,976	—	25,976	—	31	1,715	1,746	27,722
Labrador.....	19,219	—	19,219	—	—	—	—	19,219
Island.....	6,757	—	6,757	—	51	1,715	1,746	8,505
Prince Edward Island.....	—	6	6	3	417	382	799	808
Nova Scotia.....	1,148	19	1,167	31	2,130	9,525	11,655	12,853
New Brunswick.....	10,403	—	10,403	413	1,923	10,459	12,382	23,198
Quebec.....	77,805	—	77,805	225	6,678	18,436	25,114	103,144
Ontario.....	83,903	—	83,919 ¹	56	5,086	11,105	16,191	100,206
Manitoba.....	1,488	600	2,088	320	2,327	1,489	3,816	6,224
Saskatchewan.....	1,815	1,000	2,815	592	2,216	2,081	4,297	7,704
Alberta.....	7,659	—	7,659	1,631	3,317	—	3,317	12,607
British Columbia.....	3,834	2,344	6,178	920	1,147	9,141	10,288	17,386
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	25	2	—	2	27
Northwest Territories.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Canada.....	214,031	3,969	218,016¹	4,258²	25,274	64,333	89,607	311,881

¹ Includes 16 sq. miles of "other" provincial Crown land. ² Of this total, 320 sq. miles are under lease or licence—253 sq. miles in Alberta, the 25 sq. miles in the Yukon Territory and the 2 sq. miles in the Northwest Territories.

Canada's Forest Trees.*—There are more than 150 tree species in Canada, of which 31 are conifers or 'softwoods'. About two thirds of these softwoods and one tenth of the large number of the deciduous or 'hardwood' species are of commercial value.

The spruces are the most important forest trees in Canada. Although red spruce is found only in Eastern Canada, and Sitka and Engelmann only in the far west, black spruce and white spruce are found from the Atlantic almost to the Pacific, and northward to Alaska. About one third of Canada's timber volume is spruce. The wood is used for pulpwood, lumber and plywood.

Second only to the spruces are the two-needled pines—jack pine, which grows from Nova Scotia to northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories, and lodgepole pine in western Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon Territory. These pines comprise 11 p.c. of Canada's standing timber volume.

Third in importance are the true firs, of which the most widely distributed is the balsam fir, found from the Atlantic seaboard west to north-central Alberta. In the far

* Prepared by John W. Ker, Professor of Forestry, University of New Brunswick; reproduced courtesy Timberjack Machines Limited. The dominant species existing in each forest region are given on pp. 538-539 and detailed information is contained in Department of Forestry and Rural Development Bulletin No. 61, *Native Trees of Canada*.