

industry. In the forest products field, special testing services (unavailable commercially) are provided both for government and industry. The Service also participates in the development of codes and specifications for forest products.

Through its publications, press releases, films, displays and demonstration areas, the Service seeks to increase public awareness and understanding of forest values and to enlist support in the protection and wise use of the forest resource.

10.1.3.2 Provincial forestry programs

All forest land in provincial territory, with the exception of the minor portions in national parks, federal forest experiment stations, military areas and Indian reserves, is administered by the respective provincial governments. The forestry program of each province is outlined below.

Newfoundland. The forest resources of this province are geographically separated by the Strait of Belle Isle into two distinct regions – the island of Newfoundland and Labrador on the mainland.

The forest resources of Labrador are not fully known and are only now subject to a forest inventory which will not be completed for a few years. Previous estimates show that, of a total area of 112,826 sq miles in Labrador, approximately 21,000 sq miles are considered productive forest land. The total volume of wood in Labrador has been estimated at 60 to 70 million cords of black spruce and balsam fir.

A forest inventory has recently been completed for the island of Newfoundland. Of a total area of 43,359 sq miles, over 14,000 sq miles are classified as productive forest. This area supports a total gross volume of 99.5 million cunits of softwoods and hardwoods. The principal commercial species of trees are black spruce and balsam fir. White pine, white spruce, and white and yellow birch are of lesser commercial importance.

Forty-nine percent of the productive forest lands on the island has been leased to the pulp and paper industry while 37% remains under the direct jurisdiction of the Provincial Forest Service. Tenure of the remaining 14% is varied and includes federal and provincial parks, areas held under fee simple grants and municipal ownership.

The management and protection of the unoccupied Crown lands is the responsibility of the Provincial Forest Service which employs professional foresters and trained forest technicians to carry out a management program of forest inventory surveys, silvicultural programs in thinning, fertilization and reforestation, and access road construction to permit harvesting of mature and overmature timber. The fire protection division has rapidly expanded over the past decade; during the fire season more than 100 trained personnel are supported by an aircraft fleet of five Canso water-bombers, four helicopters, and three fixed-wing transport and spotter planes.

Administratively, the province is divided into four forest regions with headquarters in St. John's, Gander, Corner Brook and Goose Bay, each controlled by a regional forester who directs the activities of five district offices. Communications between field offices and headquarters are dependent upon telephone, radiotelephone, and telex installation. In recent years the network of fire towers is being phased out in favour of aerial patrols.

The forest industry in the province consists of two pulp and paper mills located at Grand Falls and Corner Brook, a liner board mill at Stephenville, and a particle board plant at St. John's. In recent years the sawmill industry has shown signs of expansion but it still falls short of satisfying provincial lumber consumption. The total forest industry is estimated to contribute approximately \$150 million annually to the gross provincial product.

Forest research is principally carried out by the Canadian Forestry Service, a Branch of the federal Department of the Environment.

Post high school education in forestry is available at Memorial University of Newfoundland and at the College of Trades and Technology (CTT). Memorial University offers a two-year diploma course in forestry and is affiliated with the forestry faculty of the University of New Brunswick. At the CTT students may obtain a diploma after successfully completing a two-year forest technology course.

Prince Edward Island. Roughly one third of Prince Edward Island's 2,184 sq miles of land is tree-covered. The wooded areas consist of scattered patches throughout the province with the greatest concentration in the eastern section. All of the woodland is privately owned except some nine sq miles of provincial forested Crown land.