

To promote improved management of forest resources and better forest products, the Canadian Forestry Service, through publications, workshops, seminars, etc., disseminates technical information to forest resource and wood processing managers. Forest advisory services are provided for federal departments and international agencies, and assessments are also made of operational trials and treatments conducted by resource organizations and 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, visitor centres 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 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 extent of the resource in Labrador is not fully known and is now the subject of a forest inventory which will be completed within the next year. 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 of the island of Newfoundland shows that 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 province. Tenure of the remaining 14% is varied and includes federal and provincial parks, areas held under fee simple grants and municipal ownership.

Responsibility and authority over Crown forests in the province are vested in the Forestry Division of the Department of Forestry and Agriculture. The Division employs more than 200 professional, technical and support staff. Four regions and 13 district offices undertake the operational field work of forest protection, timber surveys, permits, enforcement, scaling, silviculture and forest management. Headquarters at St. John's performs planning and administrative functions. A new forest policy of increased utilization on a sustained yield basis, backed by legislation and forest management, is being implemented following an exhaustive study of all aspects of forestry in the province.

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 particleboard 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 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 45% of Prince Edward Island's 2,184 sq miles of land area is tree-covered. The wooded areas consist of scattered patches throughout the province with the greatest concentration being in the eastern section. All woodland is privately owned except some 50 sq miles of provincially owned forest land.

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry administers all forestry matters in the province — reforestation, protection, extension and woodlot