

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 (5 657 km<sup>2</sup>) 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 (129 km<sup>2</sup>) 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 improvement. The reforestation program has been expanding yearly, in particular with greater emphasis on the genetic improvement of the white spruce. Greater attention is being paid to the province's endangered species — yellow birch, black and white ash, red oak and red spruce — that have practically disappeared due to shipbuilding and overcutting of the higher grades.

**Nova Scotia.** Of Nova Scotia's land area of 20,402 sq miles (52 841 km<sup>2</sup>), 17,159 sq miles (44 442 km<sup>2</sup>) are classed as forest and 75% of the forest land is considered suitable for regular harvesting. Although 91% of the forest land in Canada is held by the Crown in the right of the federal and provincial governments, only 24% is so held in Nova Scotia. Of the private woodlands, 71% are in parcels of up to 1,000 acres (405 ha).

Provincial Crown lands are administered by the Department of Lands and Forests through a staff of foresters and rangers. Extension personnel assist owners of small private woodlands. The department administers the Lands and Forests Act as it pertains to all lands and is responsible for forest fire suppression. Forest fire detection is facilitated through 35 observation towers and an aerial patrol service with two helicopters and six fixed-wing aircraft. In 1975, 731 fires burned 6,989 acres (2 828 ha) of forest. The largest fire covered 2,447 acres (990 ha). Fire suppression crews and rangers with equipment are stationed throughout the province.

The forest industry is important to the economy of Nova Scotia, contributing directly or indirectly about \$150 million to the gross provincial product annually. In 1975 there were in operation some 441 sawmills of various types and sizes, one hardboard mill, two newsprint mills, one groundwood pulp mill and one chemical pulp mill. Roundwood production was 88.5 million cu ft (2 506 000 m<sup>3</sup>), of which 85 million cu ft (2 407 000 m<sup>3</sup>) was domestic pulpwood, 3 million cu ft (85 000 m<sup>3</sup>) was peeled pulpwood for export, and 500,000 cu ft (14 000 m<sup>3</sup>) was poles and piling. Sawn products accounted for 13.9 million cu ft (394 000 m<sup>3</sup>) (volume-in-product), of which 13.3 million cu ft (379 000 m<sup>3</sup>) was lumber. Chip production totalled 8.5 million cu ft (240 000 m<sup>3</sup>), of which 8.1 million cu ft (229 000 m<sup>3</sup>) derived from sawmill residues and 400,000 cu ft (11 000 m<sup>3</sup>) came from whole-tree chipping, the latter a recent development in Nova Scotia.

A small reforestation program, active since the 1930s, has been greatly expanded in the 1970s. Experimental work on container planting, direct seeding, soil capability and site preparation continues, and efforts are being made to improve seed sources. Total softwood inventory as of September 1975 was 10 million seedlings and transplants, and 2.5 million trees were planted.

Timber, pulpwood and Christmas trees are sold through public tender, and cutting on Crown lands is done on recommendation of resource managers of the Department of Lands and Forests. Management cruises, regeneration studies and experimental cuttings are conducted on Crown lands and a program of operating these lands under long-term, integrated-use management plans is under way. During 1974-75, 5,232 acres (2 117 ha) of Crown forest were thinned and improved, bringing the total area of Crown silvicultural treatments to 45,727 acres (18 505 ha) since 1965. Twenty-four miles (39 km) of new Crown land access road were added to the existing 337 miles (542 km) and 29 miles (47 km) were under construction.