sawmills of various types and sizes, one hardboard mill, two newsprint mills, one groundwood pulp mill and one chemical pulp mill. Roundwood production was 2.5 million m^3, of which 2.4 million m^3 was domestic pulpwood, 85 000 m^3 was peeled pulpwood for export, and 13 601 m^3 was poles, piling and pit props. Sawn products accounted for 449 970 m^3 (volume-in-product), of which 432 990 m^3 was lumber. Chip production totalled 311 300 m^3, of which 299 980 m^3 derived from sawmill residues and 10 075 m^3 came from a recent development in Nova Scotia, whole-tree chipping.

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 October 1976 was 10.4 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 lands and forests department. 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 1975-76, 1 299 ha of unleased Crown forest were thinned and improved, bringing the total area of Crown silvicultural treatments to 19 845 ha since 1965. Thirty-seven kilometres of new Crown land access road were added to the existing 579 km.

The provincial forest inventory, a continuous system designed to operate on a 10-year cycle, commenced its second cycle in 1971. Aerial colour photography, begun on Cape Breton Island in 1969, is being extended to the rest of the province. Remeasurement of a system of 1,765 randomly located sample plots every five years provides continuing data on growth, harvest rates and mortality.

Forest research is carried on by federal government agencies and the Nova Scotia Research Foundation. Investigations cover stand improvement, tree nutrition, cutting methods, and insect and disease activities. Extension projects include fire prevention, a province-wide motion picture program, distribution of information on forest and wildlife conservation, promotion of the Christmas tree industry, a hunter safety program, woodlot improvement, preparation of material for the mass media, and technical assistance to sawmill operators.

New Brunswick. Of New Brunswick's 72 092 km^2 approximately 87% is classed as forest land suitable for regular harvest. About 46% of the forest land is owned by the Crown, administered and managed by the natural resources department through its five forest regions and four support branches. The department has taken over administration of forest extension programs for privately owned woodlots.

The forest industry is of prime importance to the economy of New Brunswick, directly contributing over $220 million in value-added from primary forestry and forest-related industries and directly employing nearly 14,000 people. The total volume of standing timber is estimated at 580 million m^3; coniferous species make up 70% and deciduous species the remainder. Approximately 8.5 million m^3 of timber are currently harvested annually with 70% of the harvest being cut as pulpwood.

A large-scale silvicultural program has been initiated by the natural resources department and funded under a federal-provincial agreement. In 1977, approximately 17 million seedlings were planted on Crown lands with a planned increase to 30 million seedlings by 1980.

To evaluate new methods of timber allocation a pilot area has been selected in northeast New Brunswick. A forest management licence for approximately 4 050 km^2 has been cancelled and replaced by a long-term guarantee to provide annually, to the former licensee, a specified volume of standing timber for harvesting.

New Brunswick carries out an aerial spraying program to protect balsam fir and spruce from the spruce budworm. It has been carried out since 1952 by a Crown corporation sponsored by the provincial government and several of the major forest products companies.

New Brunswick does not maintain a forest research organization but co-operates with the Canadian Forestry Service and the University of New Brunswick in its research