

about 85 million hectares, but most of this land is in Yukon and Northwest Territories and is largely unsuitable for commercial timber production. Federal ownership in the provinces is only about 800,000 ha and most of this is in national parks.

The BNA Act specifies that the provinces have direct responsibility for management of "public lands belonging to the province and the timber and wood thereon". The federal government has major or shared jurisdiction over many policies and activities critical to the wise management and use of Canada's forest resources: fiscal management, regional development, industrial efficiency, research and development, trade and tariffs, transportation and environment. At least six federal departments have a major interest in forestry.

Canadian forestry service. The principal federal agency is the Canadian forestry service of Environment Canada, which operates primarily under the Forestry Development and Research Act. Its objective is to promote the management and use of Canada's forest resources, through headquarters attention to forest policy and economics, and research and operational programs conducted by two national forestry institutes and six regional forest research centres. Areas of activity include: forest protection, forest management, tree improvement, forest statistics and the environmental aspects of forestry.

The Canadian forestry service underwrites about half the cost of the two private research organizations. Forintek develops, processes and preserves solid wood products. The Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada (FERIC) develops better and cheaper methods of harvesting wood.

Other federal agencies. The regional economic expansion department promotes job opportunities and income improvement in the poorer parts of Canada. Since economic opportunities in much of rural Canada lie largely in the forestry sector, the department helps underwrite provincial programs in forest management and access road development via forestry under umbrella general development agreements.

The energy, mines and resources department becomes involved in forestry through its responsibility for plans and policies relating to energy, and for the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS). Wood and mill waste has potential for energy development, and CCRS is engaged in research on remote sensing technology, which has innumerable applications in forestry.

The Indian and northern affairs department manages the forest lands in Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reservations. The resource industries branch of the industry, trade and commerce department promotes the growth and efficiency of the Canadian forest industry and the sale of Canadian forest products abroad. The employment and immigration commission provides training courses in logging, scaling and forest management. The agriculture department is involved in forestry through promotion of the production and sale of maple syrup, the work of the Biosystematics Research Institute on the identification of forest insects and diseases, the use of foliage and wood for animal fodder, the plant quarantine division's survey control programs on introduced forest insects and diseases and the plant products division control of the registration and use of pesticides.

Provincial forestry programs

All provincial forest land with the exception of minor portions in national parks, federal forest experiment stations, military areas and Indian reserves (except in Newfoundland) 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. A forest inventory of Labrador, completed in 1975, was conducted on lands south of 56°N. The inventoried area disclosed a total of 258 012 km² of which 55 374 km² were productive forest area; the total volume of black spruce and balsam fir in Labrador was 320.7 million cubic metres. A forest inventory of the island of Newfoundland showed that of a total area of 111 445 km², over 37 863 km² were