

New Brunswick co-operates with the Canadian forestry service and the University of New Brunswick in research. The university offers undergraduate and graduate courses in forestry leading to BScF and MScF degrees. It also shares in administration of the Maritime Forest Ranger School along with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia governments and private industry.

Quebec. Forests with economic potential cover 684 000 km², about 45% of the total area of the province. This forest cover stretches northward to an irregular line near 52°N in the east and west and 53°N in the centre of the province. Private forests cover an area of 70 000 km². Public forests cover 614 600 km² of which 492 000 km² are productive and under management plans. Public forests carry a volume of almost 3 804 million cubic metres of standing timber of various species; private forests contain 470 million. Coniferous species make up 75% of the total volume. Private forests account for about 20% of the annual cut, about 5.7 million cubic metres. Forests account for about 25% of the gross provincial product.

The lands and forests department controls development and use of woodlands, undertakes conservation measures and ensures the economical development of the forestry sector. Principal management controls are: the annual inventory of some 78 000 km² of forest land; study and regulation of silvicultural practices and the zoning of the land for its best use; and restoration of lands destined for forestation by replanting or by proper treatment. Quebec maintains some 100 million plants in nursery stock. Regulations governing the use of forests cover operational control, issuing of permits to establish mills and cutting permits, measurement of wood harvested on Crown land, aid to development of private forests, and building and maintaining forest roads. Through regional conservation societies this branch is responsible for forest protection against insects, fire and fungus attack.

Ontario. Forested land in Ontario amounts to 79.5 million hectares, of which 42.1 million are classified as forest land bearing or capable of bearing commercial timber suitable for regular long-term harvest. About 90% of the productive forested land is owned by the Crown and administered and managed by the provincial ministry of natural resources through three main programs: lands and waters, outdoor recreation and resources.

The forest resources branch is responsible for the management including regeneration, tending and improvement of the forests under The Crown Timber Act, The Woodlands Improvement Act, The Forestry Act and the promotion of forestry on privately owned lands. The branch co-ordinates the operation of 10 nurseries with a current production target of about 73 million bare root seedlings and five facilities producing about 15 million container seedlings. Complementing this are up-to-date tree improvement and nursery soil management programs. The branch co-ordinates all silvicultural projects on Crown lands and privately owned land under agreement. Agreements have been signed with major licensees who assume responsibility for regeneration projects.

During 1977, 48 million nursery-produced trees were planted on about 21 222 ha of Crown and agreement lands, and tubed seedlings were planted on about 2 378 ha. Other silvicultural treatments included the direct seeding of 28 458 ha, treatment for natural regeneration on 24 375 ha and stand improvement (cleaning, spraying, thinning and pruning) on 49 071 ha. In all, 125 505 ha of Crown and agreement lands were silviculturally treated in 1977 to promote regeneration or to improve the forests. Owners of private lands may buy forestry planting stock from government nurseries at nominal prices and may receive free professional forestry advice. In 1977 (spring and fall), planting stock furnished for private lands totalled 7.5 million units. Under The Woodlands Improvement Act planting and improvement work may be carried out under government direction and mainly at public expense. Since 1966, the program has provided assistance for 111 150 ha of privately owned land.

Ontario legislation permits municipalities and conservation authorities to place submarginal land, to which they have acquired title, under agreement with the ministry, which plants and manages the properties for a specified period. Over 106 593 ha are managed intensively under such agreements. Older plantations are thinned regularly