

but a few. Finally, it should be noted that the growing popularity of outdoor vacationing has begun to restrict the industrial use of some areas of productive forest land. Obviously then, forests satisfy many needs, be they ecological, economic, scientific, spiritual or recreational.

The changing perceptions of and attitudes toward Canadian forests were very clearly illustrated by a 1989 Environics survey, which found that only 12% of Canadians polled believe forests should be used primarily for logging, whereas 23% of those surveyed would like forests to serve more than one purpose. Overall, 25% of the respondents felt that wilderness preservation should be the most important use for our forests, while 27% said that it should be for wildlife protection.⁸ Although some see these perceptions and attitudes as reflecting the public's dissatisfaction with the management and use of Canada's forests for timber, the fact remains that they also reflect a growing appreciation of the broader values of forest resources by average citizens, and a desire to expand the varied use and enjoyment of this national treasure. Fulfilling such broader demands for multiple-use of the forests will, by definition, require application of concepts of *integrated forest management*. It will also require human skills and knowledge that go far beyond just timber values. As the Environics poll said in 1989, "75% of Canadians see the forest as a national treasure, to be held in trust for future generations!"⁹

Opinions have been polarized about the use of forests primarily for commercial purposes. On the one hand, there is the public's growing concern about the quality of the environment, and the marked interest shown by many environmental groups in issues relating to forest management and use; on the other hand, there is frustration about the relatively private nature of the activities and decisions of the large forestry companies. The recent controversies regarding forests in B.C.'s Carmanah Valley and in Temagami, Ontario, are vivid examples of the inherent difficulty of reconciling divergent interests and perceptions concerning public natural resources.

Moreover, the importance of forests from an environmental, recreational and tourism perspective can also be seen in the different networks of national and provincial parks and, to a lesser degree, in other kinds of protected wilderness areas. The Canadian Parks system, for example, currently comprises 34 land-based parks located in all of the provinces and territories, and one national marine park. In addition, similar networks of provincial parks and reserved areas can be found right across the country. It is estimated that 6.3% of the land in Canada is more or less strictly preserved in these different areas. However, if we exclude areas in which hunting, forestry and mining operations are allowed, this figure plummets to 2.6%.¹⁰

A majority of people support and defend these general forest values, which are not all consumptive and economic in the normal sense of the word, although in many instances such as tourism and recreation, even though non-consumptive, they have their own