

pulp and paper, sawmills, manufacturers of furniture and other wood-based industries, metal processing, transportation equipment, processing of non-metallic ores and primary metals.

Tourism is a vital part of the province's economy. In 1991, nearly 1.5 million people visited the New Brunswick's tourists attractions, including its two national parks and numerous provincial parks.

New Brunswick has an abundance of natural resources. Forests occupy 85 percent of the land mass; consequently, wood and wood products are a cornerstone of the economy, with black spruce and fir leading the list. Mining, too, is important; New Brunswickers mine silver, bismuth, cadmium, coal, copper, natural gas, gold, oil, lead, potash, peat, tungsten, silica, salt and zinc.

Fishing and agriculture are also very important. More than 50 varieties of fish and shellfish are caught here; in fact, the town of Shediac has been called the "lobster capital of the world." In agriculture, New Brunswick is self-sufficient in the production of forage, milk and poultry. Its potatoes are renowned in over 25 countries; strawberries, apples, blueberries and vegetables are produced for local consumption and for export. 

