

and the effects of logging on the environment. The effects of logging on the environment are being studied in a number of areas. In the United States, studies of the effects of logging on the environment are being conducted in the Pacific Northwest, the Sierra Nevada, and the Sierra Madre. In Canada, studies of the effects of logging on the environment are being conducted in the Pacific Northwest, the Sierra Nevada, and the Sierra Madre. In the United States, studies of the effects of logging on the environment are being conducted in the Pacific Northwest, the Sierra Nevada, and the Sierra Madre. In Canada, studies of the effects of logging on the environment are being conducted in the Pacific Northwest, the Sierra Nevada, and the Sierra Madre.

Stream protection classes in forest cutting permits for certain districts have been reviewed by the Ministry of Fisheries and Provincial Waters and Forest Service officials. Results of protection classes have been accepted as worthwhile and extensions to other districts are being pursued.

During the past year the Federal-Provincial British Columbia Fisheries Committee has been examining the relationship of logging operations to fisheries. Discussions of long-term research programs on the effects of logging on fisheries have been initiated. The common objective in multiple use of forest water is a high degree of cooperation between forest owners and the agencies responsible for water control. In a few cases there have been some success stories which contributed to the control.

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The effluent from pulp mill contains an appreciable amount of wood (cellulose) fibres which settle to the bottom and consume oxygen while they slowly rot. When the rot in the bottom mud is completed, hydrogen sulphide (a noxious gas) is formed and dissolved in the water.

These occurrences have been monitored in Albert Harbour since 1963 and at Port Mellon, Woodfibre (Squamish), Powell River, Ocean Falls (Kittling), and Port Edward. In all cases there was evidence of this type of pollution.

Wood decay studies

The rate of decay (or oxidation) of wood, bark and pulp chips is being studied at Nanaimo to provide bases for forecasting their effects in natural waters.

Fish tolerance studies

Research has been done to determine the concentrations of deleterious chemicals (pulp mill waste) that affect the well-being and growth rate of fish (salmon) as well as the concentrations at which they become lethal.

When a dam is built on a river it creates a lake in which the water is usually warmer than it was in the unobstructed river. Research has been done to forecast this temperature increase and research on migrating salmon has been done to determine its effect on their well-being, behaviour and ability to cope with the obstructions.

Deforestation

During logging operations the ground cover is removed, the land is eroded by rains and silt is washed down the rivers where some of it covers the bottom. Also, the silt contains humus which rots, using oxygen, so that the ground water below the silt becomes devoid of oxygen.