



FORESTRY

Canada's forests, covering 1.2 million square miles, 920,000 of which are productive, extend in an unbroken belt 600 to 1,300 miles wide from the Atlantic to the Pacific. British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario, in that order, contain the largest stands of marketable timber.

There are approximately 150 varieties of tree native to Canada, 20 per cent of which are softwoods, such as spruce, Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar, pine and balsam fir.

Canadian forestry consists of woods operations, wood industries (including lumber), pulp-and-paper industries and wood-using and paper-using industries. Forest-products output in 1969 amounted to 4.2 billion cubic feet of solid wood (i.e. logs, pulpwood, poles, fuelwood, etc.) The forests are the source of over 17 per cent of all Canadian exports.

Trucking logs, Vancouver Island



The manufacture of pulp and paper was Canada's leading industry for many years and usually ranks first or second in wages, capital invested, value of shipments and exports. Canada stands second to the United States as the world's largest pulp-producer.

The value of the industry's annual shipments totals more than \$2.9 billion, and pulp-and-paper exports exceed \$2.0 billion annually. The industry employs 80,000 workers. During 1970, there were in Canada 139 mills producing pulp or paper. The largest individual pulp-and-paper mill in the world is located in Canada.

The industry has newsprint shipments of 8.8 million tons, almost three times those of any other country, and provides over 39 per cent of the world's newsprint needs. Newsprint is the nation's second-largest export. In addition, Canadian mills have a highly-developed production of fine paper, wrapping paper, tissues, paperboard and other cellulose products.

Saw-mills and planing-mills employ over 49,000 workers, and their annual value of shipments is \$1,135 million. Other wood industries employ 39,000 workers, and their annual shipments are valued at \$816 million. Some saw-mills can cut up to half a million board feet in a single shift. Exports of lumber are valued at \$830 million annually.

Federal and provincial forestry services maintain regional laboratories, field stations and experimental areas on Crown lands to carry out research in forest management, forest-fire control, disease and pest control, chiefly in the interest of forest conservation. There are eight schools of forestry at universities across Canada, and technical forestry training at the post-secondary level is offered at six technical institutes.