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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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The Forest Resources Assessment Programme

Sustainably managed forests have multiple environmental and socio-economic functions important at the global, national and local scales, and play a vital part in sustainable development. Reliable and up-to-date information on the state of forest resources - not only on area and area change, but also on such variables as growing stock, wood and non-wood products, carbon, protected areas, use of forests for recreation and other services, biological diversity and forests' contribution to national economies - is crucial to support decision-making for policies and programmes in forestry and sustainable development at all levels.

FAO, at the request of its member countries, regularly monitors the world's forests and their management and uses through the Forest Resources Assessment Programme. This country report forms part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005), which is the most comprehensive assessment to date. More than 800 people have been involved, including 172 national correspondents and their colleagues, an Advisory Group, international experts, FAO staff, consultants and volunteers. Information has been collated from 229 countries and territories for three points in time: 1990, 2000 and 2005.

The reporting framework for FRA 2005 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes more than 40 variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources. More information on the FRA 2005 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA 2005 Web site (www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005).

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The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 Country Report Series is designed to document and make available the information forming the basis for the FRA 2005 reports. The Country Reports have been compiled by officially nominated country correspondents in collaboration with FAO staff. Prior to finalisation, these reports were subject to validation by forestry authorities in the respective countries.

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1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

1.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest	Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> . It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other wooded land	Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other land	All land that is not classified as “Forest” or “Other wooded land”.
Other land with tree cover (Subordinated to “Other land”)	Land classified as “Other land”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares with a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity.
Inland water bodies	Inland water bodies generally include major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs.

1.2 National data

1.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Canada’s Forest Inventory 2001 (CanFI2001)	H	Forest area	2001	

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forest ^a	A plant community predominantly of trees and other woody vegetation, growing more or less closely together.
Forest land ^b	Land primarily intended for growing, or currently supporting, forest. Includes temporarily nonforested lands such as clear-cut lands.
Treed wetland	Land having a water table at, near, or above the soil surface, or which is saturated for a long enough period to promote wetland or aquatic processes, and which supports tree cover.
Treed muskeg/ treed bog	Peat-dominated wetlands covered or filled with poorly to moderately decomposed Sphagnum-derived peats and with tree cover amounting to 10 % or more crown closure.
Forested wetland/ swamp	Wooded wetlands dominated by 25% or greater cover of trees or tall shrubs and characterized by periodic flooding and nearly permanent subsurface water flow through various mixtures of mineral sediments and peat.
Scattered treed	Land classified from satellite imagery (SPOT-VGT) as mixed mosaic forest cover; treed open land; woodland-cropland; cropland-woodland.
Treed rock	Rock with a very shallow soil, supporting semi-stagnated or stagnated trees. At least 10% of the area (by crown closure) will be tree covered, although these sites do not produce merchantable stands.
Small island/ shelter belt	Area of trees less than 2 hectares in size, or a line of trees (windbreak).

Alpine forest	High elevation forest located adjacent to alpine areas (http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/his/isis/user_guide/append_c/a_c_14.htm)
Wooded prairie / aspen parkland	Wooded prairie are open fields in regeneration advanced enough that it has become a wooded prairie, an intermediate step between the "open field" and "forest" in the regeneration process. Eventually with time, this habitat will disappear to be replaced by forest. Open native grasses with sparse trees. (Kouchibouguac National Park data conversion document)
Wind swept / stunted	Very open with sparse, discontinuous stunted trees
Recreation	Golf courses, camp grounds, recreational sites

^a Haddon, B.D. (ed.). 1988. Forest Inventory Terms in Canada. Third Edition. Forestry Canada, Petawawa National Forestry Institute, Chalk River, Ontario.

^b Gray, S.L.; Power, K. 1997. Canada's forest inventory 1991: the 1994 version – technical supplement. Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, Pacific Forestry Centre, Victoria, BC. Information Report BC-X-363. 73 p.

1.2.3 Original data

Land class	Area (1000 ha)
Vegetated treed - forest	310 134
Vegetated treed	655
Vegetated treed wetland	37 224
Vegetated treed wetland - treed muskeg/treed bog	35 191
Vegetated treed wetland - forested wetland/swamp	1 776
Vegetated treed scattered	5 411
Vegetated treed scattered - treed rock	1 473
Vegetated treed scattered - small island/shelter belt	46
Vegetated treed scattered - alpine forest	4 381
Vegetated treed scattered - wooded prairie/aspen parkland	0
Vegetated treed scattered - windswept/stunted	5 621
Vegetated treed - recreation	174
Other wooded land (subtotal)	91 951
Other land	480 016
...of which with tree cover	n/a
Inland water bodies	88 284
Unclassified	8 692
Total	979 077

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Calibration

The total area of 979 077 thousand ha in the above table is from CanFI2001 and does not match the total area for Canada from Statistics Canada of 998 467 thousand ha nor the 997 061 ha from FAOSTAT. No attempt was made to prorate the CanFI2001 area to the Statistics Canada or FAOSTAT area in this or any other table. Rather, the difference was attributed to "Other land."

1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

It should be noted that not all of the data in CanFI 2001 are up-to-date, and in some cases is more than 25 years old. About 20 per cent of the data submitted for CanFI 2001 was also used in CanFI 1991. CanFI2001 therefore does not lend itself to forecasting. The data figures from Canada's Forest Inventory 2001 were therefore used for all three reporting years.

1.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

- CanFI category "Forest" was used to report FRA 2005 category "Forest."
- CanFI codes "Vegetated treed", "Wetland," "Treed muskeg/ treed bog," "Forested wetland/ swamp," "Scattered," "Treed rock," "Small island/ shelter belt," "Alpine forest," "Wooded prairie / aspen parkland," "Wind swept / stunted," "Recreation" were aggregated to report FRA 2005 category "Other wooded land."
- CanFI category "Unclassified" was included with "other land."

1.5 Data for National reporting table T1 (revised June 2005)

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Forest	310 134	310 134	310 134
Other wooded land	91 951	91 951	91 951
Other land	520 012	520 012	520 012
...of which with tree cover	NDA	NDA	NDA
Inland water bodies ^a	74 964	74 964	74 964
TOTAL^a	997 061	997 061	997 061

NDA = data are not available

^aSource: FAOSTAT

1.6 Comments to National reporting table T1

The State of the Forests web site (http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/cfs-scf/national/what-quoi/sof/sof04/notes_e.html) states:

"The data regarding Canada's forest and other wooded land are based on Canada's Forest Inventory 2001 (CanFI 2001), which uses different categories than CanFI 1991. Comparisons between CanFI 1991 and CanFI 2001 cannot be made in a meaningful way due to a number of differences in methods and definitions in the source inventories (see text entitled "About the CanFI 2001 Statistics" in Overview section of this report)."

The Overview Section (http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/cfs-scf/national/what-quoi/sof/sof04/overview_e.html) provides more detail:

"Since CanFI 2001 differs from the previous inventory (CanFI 1991) in a number of ways; these data cannot be compared meaningfully. Definitions and methodologies have been changed, the inventory coverage has been extended to include all of Canada's land area, and more land cover classes are used to reflect a focus on the forest rather than on timber. Measurement methodology has also been changed, particularly in northern

Canada. In 1991, forest area north of 60° was determined using maps generated in the early 1980s or before. CanFI 2001, on the other hand, uses a satellite interpretation, which improves our ability to differentiate forest from non-forest areas. As a result, some areas that were previously thought to be forest are, in fact, not forested. These differences mean that comparisons between the 1991 and 2001 CanFI inventories would be misleading.”

The area of forest reported in FRA 2000 corresponded to the area of “timber-productive” forest in Canada’s Forest Inventory 1991, while the area of other wooded land corresponded to the area of “timber-unproductive” forest in CanFI1991. CanFI2001 was designed to avoid a value-laden classification system focused on timber and to more closely reflect the classification system used in FRA. It does not use these categories.

2 Table T2 – Ownership of Forest and Other wooded land

2.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Private ownership	Land owned by individuals, families, private co-operatives, corporations, industries, religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, and other private institutions.
Public ownership	Land owned by the State (national, state and regional governments) or government-owned institutions or corporations or other public bodies including cities, municipalities, villages and communes.
Other ownership	Land that is not classified either as “Public ownership” or as “Private ownership”.

2.2 National data

2.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Canada’s Forest Inventory 2001	H	Ownership	2001	

2.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Industrial private	Areas owned by a large corporate industry for commercial forestry purposes.
Nonindustrial private	Areas owned by small corporations or individuals.
Unspecified private	Areas owned by corporations or individuals at an unknown scale of operation.
Provincial land	Areas within the jurisdiction of a provincial government.
Territorial land	Areas within the jurisdiction of a territorial government
Native land	Areas within an Indian reserve or Indian settlement.
Other federal land	Areas within the jurisdiction of the federal government except for land under the jurisdiction of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

2.2.3 Original data

Ownership	Area (1000 hectares)	
	Forest	Other wooded land
Unknown ownership	8	0
Federal crown - other	5 179	1 046
Federal crown - native	1 220	237
Provincial crown	279 004	88 722
Municipal	184	7
Public	285 587	90 012
Private unspecified	1 748	64
Industrial private	3 928	84
Nonindustrial private	18 862	1 791
Private	24 538	1 939
Total	310 134	91 951

2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

2.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

Comparable data are not available from Canada's Forest Inventory 1991 because of the reasons described under T1.

2.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

- "Private ownership" includes CanFI2001 categories: "Industrial private," "Nonindustrial private," and "Unspecified private."
- "Public ownership" includes: "Provincial land," "Territorial land," "Native land," and "Other federal land."
- "Other ownership" includes CanFI2001 category "Unclassified ownership."

2.5 Data for National reporting table T2

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	Forest		Other wooded land	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Private ownership	24 538	24 538	1 939	1 939
Public ownership	285 587	285 587	90 012	90 012
Other ownership	8	8	0	0
TOTAL	310 134	310 134	91 951	91 951

3 Table T3 – Designated function of Forest and Other wooded land

3.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Types of designation

Category	Definition
Primary function	A designated function is considered to be primary when it is significantly more important than other functions. This includes areas that are legally or voluntarily set aside for specific purposes.
Total area with function	Total area where a specific function has been designated, regardless whether it is primary or not.

Designation categories

Category / Designated function	Definition
Production	Forest / Other wooded land designated for production and extraction of forest goods, including both wood and non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest / Other wooded land designated for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest / Other wooded land designated for conservation of biological diversity.
Social services	Forest / Other wooded land designated for the provision of social services.
Multiple purpose	Forest / Other wooded land designated to any combination of: production of goods, protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and provision of social services and where none of these alone can be considered as being significantly more important than the others.
No or unknown function	Forest / Other wooded land for which a specific function has not been designated or where designated function is unknown.

3.2 National data

3.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Canada's Forest Inventory 2001	H		2001	

3.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Reserved	Areas that by law are not available for timber harvesting.
Nonreserved	Areas whose management may include timber harvesting. Policies or regulations may constrain timber harvesting.
Nonreserved – assigned	Nonreserved Crown-owned areas no longer under the direct, immediate control of the Crown. Includes Crown land that has been leased or licensed to private agencies.
Nonreserved – retained	Nonreserved Crown-owned areas under the direct, immediate control of the Crown.
Nonreserved – other	Nonreserved private areas whose management may include timber harvesting.

See also chapter 2.2.2 for Ownership categories and definitions

3.2.3 Original data

Ownership	Status	Forest area (1000 ha)	Other wooded land area (1000 ha)	FAO Class
Federal	Reserved	4 567	813	Conservation of biodiversity
	Nonreserved - assigned	298	216	Multiple purposes
	Nonreserved - retained	311	17	Multiple purposes
	Nonreserved - other	3	0	Multiple purposes
	Unknown	1	0	Multiple purposes
Native	Reserved	2	0	No or unknown function
	Nonreserved - assigned	357	86	No or unknown function
	Nonreserved - retained	852	151	No or unknown function
	Nonreserved - other	8	0	No or unknown function
Provincial/territorial	Reserved	10 717	2 337	Conservation of biodiversity
	Nonreserved - assigned	70 132	11 533	Multiple purposes
	Nonreserved - retained	196 482	74 482	Multiple purposes
	Nonreserved - other	546	57	Multiple purposes
	Unknown	1 127	314	Multiple purposes
Municipal	Reserved	2	0	No or unknown function
	Nonreserved - retained	6	-	No or unknown function
	Nonreserved - other	172	6	No or unknown function
	Unknown	4	1	No or unknown function
Private unspecified	Nonreserved - other	1 743	62	No or unknown function
	Unknown	5	2	No or unknown function
Private industrial	Reserved	1	0	Production
	Nonreserved - other	3 926	84	Production
Private nonindustrial	Reserved	8	1	No or unknown function
	Nonreserved - other	18 855	1 790	No or unknown function
Unknown	Unknown	8	0	No or unknown function
Total		310 134	91 951	

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The data from 2001 has been used for all three reporting years.

3.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

The following table describes how the CanFI2001 data were reclassified to the designated primary functions:

Designated function	Ownership	Status
Production	Industrial	All categories
Protection soil, water	Not available	Not available
Conservation of biodiversity	Federal and provincial	Reserved
Social services	Not available	Not available

Multiple purposes	Federal and provincial	Not reserved
No or unknown function	All other categories	All categories

For “Total area with function” the following reclassifications were made:

Total area with function	Primary function(s)
Production	Production + Multiple purpose
Protection of soil and water	All forest/OWL area
Conservation of biodiversity	All forest/OWL area

3.5 Data for National reporting table T3

FRA 2005 Categories / Designated function	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Primary function			Total area with function		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Forest						
Production	3 928	3 928	3 928	272 827	272 827	272 827
Protection of soil and water	ID	ID	ID	310 134	310 134	310 134
Conservation of biodiversity	15 284	15 284	15 284	310 134	310 134	310 134
Social services	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID
Multiple purpose	268 899	268 899	268 899	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function	22 023	22 023	22 023	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total - Forest	310 134	310 134	310 134	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Other wooded land						
Production	84	84	84	84	84	84
Protection of soil and water	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID
Conservation of biodiversity	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150
Social services	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID
Multiple purpose	86 618	86 618	86 618	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function	2 099	2 099	2 099	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total – Other wooded land	91 951	91 951	91 951	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.

ID = Insufficient Data (i.e., data are not available)

3.6 Comments to National reporting table T3

There is no real source information for primary function in our database. “Production”, “conservation of biodiversity”, and “no or unknown function” can be estimated using our ownership and status categories, but the multiple purpose primary function cannot be further broken down.

4 Table T4 – Characteristics of Forest and Other wooded land

4.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Primary	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.
Modified natural	Forest / Other wooded land of naturally regenerated native species where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Semi-natural	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, established through planting, seeding or assisted natural regeneration.
Productive plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding mainly for production of wood or non wood goods.
Protective plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of native or introduced species, established through planting or seeding mainly for provision of services.

4.2 National data

4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Canada's Forest Inventory 2001	H		2001	

4.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Reserved	Areas that by law are not available for timber harvesting.
Nonreserved	Areas whose management may include timber harvesting. Policies or regulations may constrain timber harvesting.
Accessed	The presence of a transportation route (road, rail, or water) within, or on the border of a CanFI cell. No implication of economic accessibility for timber harvesting is intended.
Not accessed	

“Nonreserved” includes the nonreserved categories only: (nonreserved unspecified), (nonreserved assigned), (nonreserved retained), (other nonreserved), while “not reserved” includes all categories except reserved, so “missing value” is included here.

Original data

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)	
	Forest	Other wooded land
	2000	2000
Reserved plus not accessed	165 424	69 855
Accessed, not reserved	144 710	22 096
TOTAL	310 134	91 951

4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

4.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The same figures have been used for all three reporting years.

4.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

The “Reserved plus not accessed” is reclassified as “Primary”. The remaining area is classified as “Modified natural”. These also include areas that would belong to “Semi-natural” but our data sources do not permit us to say how much was regenerated by planting and seeding, which is why no value is reported for “Semi-natural.”

4.5 Data for National reporting table T4

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Primary	165 424	165 424	165 424	69 855	69 855	69 855
Modified natural	144 710	144 710	144 710	22 096	22 096	22 096
Semi-natural	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID
Productive plantation	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID
Protective plantation	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID	ID
TOTAL	310 134	310 134	310 134	91 951	91 951	91 951

ID = Insufficient Data (i.e., data are not available)

4.6 Comments to National reporting table T4

The areas of “Modified natural” reported for forest and other wooded land include “Semi-natural” but our data sources do not permit us to say how much area in 2000 was regenerated by planting and seeding, which is why no value is reported for “Semi-natural.”

Although the rate of planting and seeding can be reported since 1975, Canada’s Forest Inventory 2001 does not include information on stand origin.

Native tree species are used predominately in planting and seeding programs to regenerate harvested forest land. Some jurisdictions, such as Alberta, explicitly exclude the use of exotic species for regeneration of forest land, while other jurisdictions have elected to use selected exotic species in certain circumstances. The area of harvested land planted with exotics across Canada accounts for less than 1% in most years. Similarly, there is very limited use of exotic species for afforestation.

5 Table T5 – Growing stock

5.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Growing stock	Volume over bark of all living trees more than X cm in diameter at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level or stump height up to a top diameter of Y cm, and may also include branches to a minimum diameter of W cm.
Commercial growing stock	The part of the growing stock of species that are considered as commercial or potentially commercial under current market conditions, and with a diameter at breast height of Z cm or more.

5.2 National data

5.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Canada's Forest Inventory 2001	H	Growing stock	2001	

5.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Gross merchantable volume	Volume under bark of main stem excluding stump and top but including defective or decayed wood, with a certain minimum diameter (varies by province)
Net merchantable volume	For BC data only, volume under bark of the main stem, excluding stump and top as well as defective and decayed wood, with a certain minimum diameter (various within the province)

5.2.3 Original data

FRA 2005 Categories	Volume (million cubic meters under bark)	
	Forest	Other wooded land
	2000	2000
Gross merchantable volume	29 384	n/a

5.3 Analysis and processing of national data

To get a volume over bark, the gross merchantable volume was multiplied by the bark thickness factor of 1.1225.

5.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The same figures were used for all three reporting years

5.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

The definition of “gross merchantable volume” does not correspond exactly to any of the FRA 2005 categories. It is therefore used for both “Growing stock” and “Commercial growing stock”.

5.5 Data for National reporting table T5

FRA 2005 Categories	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Growing stock	32 983	32 983	32 983	ID	ID	ID
Commercial growing stock	32 983	32 983	32 983	ID	ID	ID

ID = Insufficient data (i.e., data are not available)

Specification of country threshold values	Unit	Value	Complementary information
1. Minimum diameter at breast height of trees included in Growing stock (X)	cm	7.0 to 17.5	
2. Minimum diameter at the top end of stem (Y) for calculation of Growing stock	cm	n/a	
3. Minimum diameter of branches included in Growing stock (W)	cm	n/a	
4. Minimum diameter at breast height of trees in Commercial growing stock (Z)	cm	7.0 to 17.5	
5. Volume refers to “Above ground” (AG) or “Above stump” (AS)	AG / AS	AS	
6. Have any of the above thresholds (points 1 to 4) changed since 1990	Yes/No	No	
7. If yes, then attach a separate note giving details of the change	Attachment		

5.6 Comments to National reporting table T5

It was not possible to distinguish between growing stock and commercial growing stock. Hence, the same figures are reported for both categories.

6 Table T6 – Biomass stock

No data are currently available to make estimations for table T6.

7 Table T7 – Carbon stock

No data are currently available to make estimations for table T7.

8 Table T8 – Disturbances affecting health and vitality

8.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Disturbance by fire	Disturbance caused by wildfire, independently whether it broke out inside or outside the forest/OWL.
Disturbance by insects	Disturbance caused by insect pests that are detrimental to tree health.
Disturbance by diseases	Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as a bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or virus.
Other disturbance	Disturbance caused by other factors than fire, insects or diseases.

8.2 National data

8.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
National Forestry Database http://nfdp.ccfm.org/compendium/fires/index_e.php		Area burned	1970 to present	
National Forestry Database http://nfdp.ccfm.org/compendium/insects/index_e.php		Area within which Moderate to Severe Defoliation Occurs, Including Area of Beetle-killed Trees	1975 to present	<p>Researchers and managers try to use the most up-to-date methods of data collection and analysis and every effort is made to ensure that the data represent the actual forest conditions. However, the data should be treated with caution as the basic information varies greatly from place to place. The sketch mapping techniques are often imprecise and forest inventory data in some parts of the country are more recent than others. As well, standards of data collection and processing differ across the country.</p> <p>A forested area may be defoliated by more than one insect, and this often results in overlap of the reported figures. The area within which there is moderate to severe defoliation can also include relatively small non-forested areas, roads, cultivated areas, small lakes, or burned areas. Areas reported as defoliated may include patches that differ in</p>

				the degree of defoliation severity. Areas of tree mortality caused by an insect attacking one or more species may include other tree species, which subsequently die from exposure because the stand is opened. Finally, some areas of defoliation may be missed in the surveys.
Hall, J.P. and B.H. Moody (compilers). 1994. Forest depletions caused by insects and diseases in Canada 1982–1987. Forest Insect and Disease Survey, Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, ON. http://www.pfc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/diseases/CTD/index_e.html				No estimates have been published on the area affected by diseases since 1987.

8.2.2 Original data

Area burned

Year	hectares		1000 ha
1988	1 336 056		
1989	7 559 572		
1990	934 435	Average 1988-1992	2 457
1991	1 584 730		
1992	868 655		
1998	4 614 287		
1999	1 624 611		
2000	665 331	Average 1998-2002	2 054
2001	601 425		
2002	2 763 219		

Source: *Compendium of Canadian Forestry Statistics; Table 3.1 Forest Fire Statistics by province/Territory/Agency, 1970–2003 Updated: October 05, 2004* (http://nfdp.ccfm.org/compendium/data/2004_10/tables/com31e.htm)

Area disturbed by insects

Year	Hectares		1000 ha
1988	15 528 000		
1989	18 854 000		
1990	20 192 901	Average 1988-1992	26 104
1991	33 895 709		
1992	42 051 544		
1998	5 125 354		
1999	10 144 051		
2000	15 272 433	Average 1998-2002	14 238
2001	22 463 997		
2002	18 184 766		

Source: *Compendium of Canadian Forestry Statistics; Table 4.1 Area a within which Moderate to Severe Defoliation Occurs Including Area of Beetle-killed Trees by Insects and Province/Territory, 1975–2002*
 Updated: September 28, 2004 (http://nfdp.ccfm.org/compendium/data/2004_10/tables/com41e.htm)

8.3 Data for National reporting table T8

FRA-2005 Categories	Average annual area affected (1000 hectares)			
	Forests		Other wooded land	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Disturbance by fire	2 457	2 054	*	*
Disturbance by insects	26 104	14 238	*	*
Disturbance by diseases	ID	ID	ID	ID
Other disturbance	ID	ID	ID	ID

* Included under forests

ID = Insufficient data (i.e., data are not available)

8.4 Comments to National reporting table T8

The figures included under “Forest” correspond to both Forest and Other wooded land as there were no possibility to make separate estimates for these categories.

9 Table T9 – Diversity of tree species

9.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of native tree species	The total number of native tree species that have been identified within the country.
Number of critically endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Critically endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of vulnerable tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Vulnerable” in the IUCN red list.

9.2 National data

9.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Farrar, J.K. 1995. Trees in Canada. Fitzhenry & Whiteside and the Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada in cooperation with the Canada Communication Group–Publishing Supply and Services Canada. 502 p.	H	Tree species		
http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct2/index_e.cfm				

9.3 Data for National reporting table T9

FRA 2005 Categories	Number of species (year 2000)
Native tree species	180
Critically endangered tree species	0
Endangered tree species	0
Vulnerable tree species	0

9.4 Comments to National reporting table T9

The IUCN Red List does not list any trees species in Canada as being endangered or vulnerable.

COSEWIC (Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada) is a committee of experts that assesses and designates wild species that are in some danger of disappearing from

Canada. Its role is to assess the conservation status of species that may be at risk in Canada, to report the results of its assessments, including their reasons and uncertainties, to the Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council (CESCC) and to the Canadian public. COSEWIC uses the best available scientific, Aboriginal and community knowledge to assess species. The assessment process is independent and transparent.

COSEWIC-listed tree species and category definitions:

Endangered (E) – A species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.

Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>
Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>

Threatened (T) – A species likely to become endangered if limiting factors are not reversed.

Chestnut, American	<i>Castanea dentata</i>
Dwarf hackberry	<i>Celtis tenuifolia</i>
Kentucky Coffee-tree	<i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i>

Special Concern (SC) – A species that is particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events but is not an endangered or threatened species.

Blue ash	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>
Shumard oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>

Also ...

- * Felt-leaf willow *Salix silvicola*
 - * Short-capsuled sand dune willow *Salix brachycarpa* var. *psammophila*
- (Note: These are shrubs, not counted in the 180-species tree list).

10 Table T10 – Growing stock composition

10.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

List of species names (scientific and common names) of the ten most common species.

10.2 National data

10.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Canada's Forest Inventory 2001	H	Growing stock	2001	

10.2.2 Original data

FRA 2005 Categories / Species name (Scientific name and common name)	Growing Stock in Forests (million cubic meters)
	2000
<i>Picea mariana</i> (Mill.) BSP / Black spruce	4 112
<i>Pinus contorta</i> Dougl. Ex Loud. Var. <i>latifolia</i> Engelm. / Lodgepole pine	2 912
<i>Picea glauca</i> (Moench) Voss / White spruce	2 550
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> Michx. / Trembling aspen	2 202
<i>Picea mariana</i> (Mill.) BSP and <i>Picea rubens</i> Sarg. / Black & red spruce	1 605
<i>Pinus banksiana</i> Lamb. / Jack pine	1 572
<i>Picea</i> / Spruce	1 570
<i>Populus</i> / Poplar/aspen	1 566
<i>Abies balsamea</i> (L.) Mill. / Balsam fir	1 465
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Marsh. / White birch	1 100
Remainder of species	8 729
TOTAL	29 383

10.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The original data refer to volume under bark, a bark factor of 1.1225 has therefore been applied.

The same figures are reported for both reporting years.

10.4 Data for National reporting table T10

FRA 2005 Categories / Species name (Scientific name and common name)	Growing Stock in Forests (million cubic meters)	
	1990	2000
<i>Picea mariana</i> (Mill.) BSP / Black spruce	4 616	4 616
<i>Pinus contorta</i> Dougl. Ex Loud. Var. <i>latifolia</i> Engelm. / Lodgepole pine	3 268	3 268
<i>Picea glauca</i> (Moench) Voss / White spruce	2 863	2 863
<i>Populus tremuloides</i> Michx. / Trembling aspen	2 472	2 472
<i>Picea mariana</i> (Mill.) BSP and <i>Picea rubens</i> Sarg. / Black & red spruce	1 802	1 802
<i>Pinus banksiana</i> Lamb. / Jack pine	1 764	1 764
<i>Picea</i> / Spruce	1 763	1 763
<i>Populus</i> / Poplar/aspen	1 758	1 758
<i>Abies balsamea</i> (L.) Mill. / Balsam fir	1 644	1 644
<i>Betula papyrifera</i> Marsh. / White birch	1 235	1 235
Remainder of species	9 798	9 798
TOTAL	32 983	32 983

10.5 Comments to National reporting table T10

Our database does not let us extract information be specific species, since this information was not always available from all source inventories. Some data sources provided only general species, or grouped species, or some general and some specific. For some we have no species information (data from satellite imagery) except general coniferous, mixedwood, or broadleaved.

11 Table T11 – Wood removal

11.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Industrial wood removal	The wood removed (volume of roundwood over bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Woodfuel removal	The wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

11.2 National data

11.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
National Forestry Database http://nfdp.ccfm.org/compendium/products/index_e.php			1940 to present	
TC1 UNECE Timber Committee Forecasts, Roundwood			Forecast 2005	10 September 2002

11.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Industrial roundwood	<p>Industrial roundwood: Includes logs and bolts, pulpwood, and other industrial roundwood.</p> <p>Logs: Stem of a tree after it has been felled; the raw material from which lumber, plywood, and other wood products are processed. (1)</p> <p>Bolts: Raw material used in the manufacture of shingles and shakes; short logs to be sawn for lumber or peeled for veneer. (1)</p> <p>Pulpwood: Wood used to produce pulp used in the manufacture of paper products. Pulpwood is usually wood that is too small, of inferior quality, or the wrong species to be used in the manufacture of lumber or plywood. (1)</p> <p>Other industrial roundwood: Includes poles, pilings, and other products still in the round.</p>
Fuelwood and firewood	<p>Fuelwood: Wood salvaged from mill waste, cull logs, branches, etc. and used to fuel fires in a boiler or furnace. (1)</p> <p>Firewood: Wood to be used as fuel (1) in a household or for recreational needs.</p>

(1) **Evans, D.S. Editor. 1993.** Terms of the Trade. A Reference for the Forest Products Industry, 3rd ed. Random Lengths Publications, Eugene, OR. 351 p.

11.2.3 Original data

Compendium of Canadian Forestry Statistics; Table 5.1 Net Merchantable Volume of Roundwood Harvested by Category and Province/Territory, 1940–2003 Updated: December 1, 2004
(http://nfdp.ccfm.org/compendium/data/2004_10/tables/com51e.htm)

Net Merchantable Volume of Roundwood Harvested
(Thousands of cubic metres)

Year	Industrial roundwood	Fuelwood and firewood	Total roundwood harvested
1988	184 327	6 289	190 616
1989	182 104	6 150	188 254
1990	156 406	6 169	162 576
1991	154 206	6 681	160 887
1992	163 745	6 389	170 134
1998	173 902	3 042	176 944
1999	195 356	2 903	198 258
2000	198 919	2 927	201 845
2001	184 689	2 908	187 598
2002	189 194	2 902	192 096

UNECE TIMBER COMMITTEE FORECASTS Roundwood

Product	Forecast 2005
SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS	
Removals	150 000
SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS	
Removals	18 000
PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS	
Removals	6 000
PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS	
Removals	16 000
OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS	
Removals	1 300
OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS	
Removals	4 200
WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS	
Removals	500
WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS	
Removals	3 000

11.3 Analysis and processing of national data

11.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The factor applied to the original data to obtain values “over bark” is 12.25% (i.e., original values are multiplied by 1.1225). Forecasts were provided by an in-house expert based on consultations with counterparts in the provincial and territorial governments.

11.4 Data for National reporting table T11

FRA 2005 Categories	Volume in 1000 cubic meters of roundwood over bark					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood	188 757	211 492	219 500	*	*	*
Woodfuel	7 112	3 296	4 000	*	*	*
TOTAL for Country	195 869	214 788	223 500	*	*	*

* Included under forests

12 Table T12 – Value of wood removal

12.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Value of industrial wood removal	Value of the wood removed for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Value of woodfuel removal	Value of the wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

12.2 National data

12.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Principal statistics for the logging industry. Statistics Canada, catalogue number 31-203	H	Industrial Roundwood Shipments Value	1990	Five years average from 1988 to 1992.
Principal statistics for the logging industry. Statistics Canada, catalogue number 31-203	M	Industrial Roundwood Shipments Value	2000	Data from 2000 to 2002 were not available. They were estimated using average value/m ³ for 1998 and 1999 times volume of shipments.
	M	Woodfuel Shipments Value	1990 and 2000	Value of woodfuel was estimated using average value/m ³ of industrial roundwood times volume of shipments.

The data in these publications are collected through the Annual Survey of Logging and Forestry Support, according to which: “Shipment values should **exclude** shipping charges by common or contract carriers, sales taxes, excise taxes, discounts, sales allowances and returned sales.”

12.2.2 Original data

The Canadian / US dollars exchange rates used were for 1988 to 1992: 1.193, 1.158, 1.16, 1.156, and 1.271, respectively and for 1998 to 2002: 1.531, 1.443, 1.5, 1.593, and 1.58, respectively.

12.3 Analysis and processing of national data

12.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

12.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Shipments of the logging industry were assumed to be industrial roundwood. No value is available for woodfuel, so it was assumed that the value of woodfuel per cubic meter was the same as industrial roundwood.

12.5 Data for National reporting table T12

FRA 2005 Categories	Value of roundwood removal (1000 USD)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood	6,258,621	9,072,583	ID	*	*	*
Woodfuel	228,170	146,040	ID	*	*	*
TOTAL for Country	6,486,791	9,218,623	ID	*	*	*

* Included under forests

ID = Insufficient Data (no exchange rate was provided for 2005)

12.6 Comments to National reporting table T12

Note 1: Statistics Canada does not report small establishments' shipments. Unit value of shipments was calculated using the shipments value and quantity reported for the logging industry. This unit value was multiplied by the total quantity removal to get the total removal value. In 1990, the quantity of removal reported by Statistics Canada was 66% of the total removal; in 1999 this percentage was 54%.

Note 2: No data were available for the value of removal of woodfuel. The unit value of industrial roundwood times the quantity of woodfuel was used to estimate the removal value of woodfuel.

13 Table T13 – Non-wood forest product removal

No information is currently available for making estimates for table T13

14 Table T14 – Value of non-wood forest product removal

No information is currently available for making estimates for table T14

15 Table T15 – Employment in forestry

15.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Primary production of goods	Employment in activities related to primary production of goods, like industrial roundwood, woodfuel and non-wood forest products.
Provision of services	Employment in activities directly related to services from forests and woodlands.
Unspecified forestry activities	Employment in unspecified forestry activities.

15.2 National data

15.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada	H	Labour	1990, 2000	

15.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Timber Tract Operations	<p>This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the operation of timber tracts, for the purpose of selling standing timber.</p> <p><i>Exclusion(s):</i> Establishments primarily engaged in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> growing short-rotation woody crops such as Christmas trees and cottonwood for pulpwood, where the typical life cycle for growing and harvesting is ten years or less cutting timber; and holding timber property as real property and not for sale of timber
Forest Nurseries & Gathering of Forest Products	<p>This industry comprises establishments with two different production processes, those primarily engaged in growing trees for the purpose of reforestation, and those primarily engaged in gathering forest products.</p> <p><i>Exclusion(s):</i> Establishments primarily engaged in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gathering maple syrup <p><i>Example Activities</i></p> <p>Balsam needles, gathering of</p> <p>Barks, gathering of</p> <p>Cone gathering service</p> <p>Forest nurseries</p> <p>Gathering of forest products (e.g., gums, barks, seeds)</p> <p>Ginseng, gathering of</p> <p>Gum (i.e., forest product) gathering of</p> <p>Moss, gathering of</p> <p>Nurseries for reforestation growing trees</p> <p>Tree seeds gathering</p>

Logging	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in cutting timber, producing rough, round, hewn, or riven wood, and producing wood chips in the forest. Establishments primarily engaged in cutting and transporting timber are also included in this industry. <i>Exclusion(s):</i> Establishments primarily engaged in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trucking timber
Support Activities for Forestry	This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in performing particular support activities related to harvesting timber. <i>Example Activities</i> Forestfire fighting services Log hauling in the bush (i.e., within the logging limits) Pest control services, forestry Reforestation services Timber cruising Timber valuation

Source: *Statistics Canada. 2003. North American Industry Classification System Canada 2002. Statistics Canada – Catalogue No. 12-501-XPE. 811 p.*

15.2.3 Original data

Employment by industry (NAICS), Annual Averages

NAICS	1990	2000
1131 – Timber Tract Operations	602	538
1132 – Forest Nurseries & Gathering of Forest Products	860	205
1133 – Logging	52 078	58 198
1153 – Support Activities for Forestry	20 160	30 249
Total	73 700	89 190

Source: *Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada, Extract*

15.3 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

NAICS codes 1131 – Timber Tract Operations, 1132 – Forest Nurseries & Gathering of Forest Products, and 1133 – Logging were aggregated for reporting under “Primary production of goods” as was 1153 – Support Activities for Forestry.

15.4 Data for National reporting table T15

FRA 2005 Categories	Employment (1000 person-years)	
	1990	2000
Primary production of goods	73.7	89.2
Provision of services	ID	ID
Unspecified forestry activities	ID	ID
TOTAL	73.7	89.2