**A Brief Presented to the Honourable A.W. Pope
Minister of Natural Resources
by
Canadian Institute of Forestry/Institut forestier du Canada
Ottawa, December 8, 1982**

The Canadian Institute of Forestry/Institut forestier du Canada is a national organization with 2 800 members including foresters, forest scientists, forest technologists and technicians. Our members are employed by government, industry, educational institutions or are self-employed. As such, it is the most widely and professionally represented voice on forestry in Canada. Our members are grouped into 23 sections, 7 of which are in Ontario. The Canadian Institute of Forestry is a member of the provisional Canadian Federation of Professional Foresters Associations, an organization which includes, in addition to the CIF/IFC, professional foresters associations from Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and New Brunswick.

The policy of the Canadian Institute of Forestry emphasizes that Canadian forests should be used in a variety of ways to produce a range of goods and services. Forests provide timber, they serve as prime recreation areas, they are the habitat for many fish and wildlife species, they conserve water and more recently they are being used as an energy source. The Institute believes that forest areas should be managed to provide the best possible balance of uses. This can only be accomplished through land use planning and accordingly the institute supports and applauds the current land use planning initiative which is being undertaken by your ministry. We do believe, however, that this planning must be based on balanced or multiple use and on sustained yield and must ensure that forest land, the basic resource, be maintained in a productive manner.

The Institute considers that the current land use planning process must take into account the provision of a continuing long-term timber supply for our forest industry. Forest harvesting and management must be planned in cooperation with other groups and indeed much land currently dedicated to supplying our forest industry requirements can and is sustaining other uses.

We also recognize the need to set aside some forest land for single use, but we consider that such lands should be kept to a minimum consistent with user needs. In accordance with a resolution passed at our 1982 Annual Meeting, we recommend that a cost/benefit analysis be made of all proposed land withdrawals from current use patterns. In this connection, we are particularly concerned with proposals to withdraw large areas of land from forest harvesting for parks and with the possible elimination of various activities from park lands.

The Canadian Institute of Forestry is concerned with the long-term timber supply outlook for Ontario. In 1978 F.L.C. Reed in his report on forest management in Canada indicated that critical timber shortages could develop in local areas if forest management and utilization standards were not raised. Areas in greatest jeopardy are Hearst and Chapleau. Further concern about future timber supplies was expressed in a report recently issued by Lew Ringham Consultants Ltd., and Robert M. Dixon Consultants Ltd. It is evident that timber shortages will become widespread in the next two decades unless current forest renewal performance improves. In this connection, we support the recent forest management agreement initiatives and recommend that all proposed FMA's be signed as rapidly as possible following completion of the land-use planning exercise.

I would like to emphasize the importance of the forest industry in Ontario. In 1980 it employed more than 60 000 workers, paid out almost \$1.5 billion in salaries and wages, shipped products worth almost \$6 billion and generated tax revenues for the federal and provincial governments in excess of \$400 million. The industry is of particular importance in northern Ontario, where over 20 communities are wholly or largely dependent on the industry for their economic well-being. For northern Ontario recent statistics show

that over 50 per cent of manufacturing jobs, salaries and wages paid, value of production and value added are generated by the forest industry. It is important to note that these economic benefits can continue to accrue, because the forests are a renewable resource; however, current forest management programs must be stepped up if the forest industry is to maintain its importance in the future.

The Canadian Institute of Forestry firmly believes that forests must be protected from fire, insects and diseases. Protection programs should utilize methods that are economically feasible and are not harmful to the environment. Quite frankly, we believe that forest renewal programs must be accompanied by forest protection programs, if they are to be viable.

Public education forestry programs must be improved because the successful management of Canada's forests depends on public support and understanding. We believe all forestry agencies, including government, have a role to play in public education. In this connection the Institute has recently commissioned Donald MacKay, a well-known Canadian author, to write a book on Canadian forest management.

The Canadian Institute of Forestry appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments to you and we hope that they are of some value. Through our seven Ontario sections we remain ready to assist you and your staff in your continuing efforts to manage Ontario's forest lands in order to provide economic and social benefits to the people of the province.

Thank you.

J.H. Cayford
President
Canadian Institute of Forestry