

THROUGH THE TREES

THE TRUTH BEHIND LOGGING IN CANADA



CANADA'S FORESTS



Data layers graciously provided by Global Forest Watch Canada

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GREENPEACE

Greenpeace Canada is a non-profit organization that uses lobbying, science, public education, markets mobilization and peaceful protest to bring about increased environmental protection of the earth's ecosystems. Founded in Canada in 1971, Greenpeace is now the world's largest membership-based environmental group, with offices in 38 countries and more than 2.8-million members worldwide.



The Natural Resources Defense Council is a non-profit organization of scientists, lawyers and environmental specialists dedicated to protecting public health and the environment. Founded in 1970, NRDC has more than 550,000 members and offices in New York, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, and Los Angeles.



FORESTETHICS

ForestEthics protects endangered forests by changing the way paper and wood are made and used in America, and by supporting local communities in the development of conservation-based economies. Founded in 1994, ForestEthics is headquartered in San Francisco with staff located throughout the United States and British Columbia, Canada.

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THE CANADIAN BOREAL FOREST IS THE LARGEST WILDERNESS FOREST LEFT IN NORTH AMERICA AND EXTENDS OVER ROUGHLY 495-MILLION HECTARES.

Petersen/Greenpeace



Canada's national territory includes about 10 per cent of the world's forests, 35 per cent of the world's Boreal forests, and 20 per cent of the world's temperate rainforest. Much of this is still in large, relatively undisturbed blocks with sufficient area to maintain native biodiversity. Canada is one of only a few countries in the world with forests of sufficient size to sustain roaming moose, caribou and wolf populations. The country's forests also contain a rich cultural legacy and are a source of sustenance for Indigenous Peoples – First Nations and Métis. Almost 80 per cent of Canada's more than 1-million aboriginal people live in more than 600 communities in Canada's forest regions and many depend on wilderness lands, waters, and wildlife for their livelihood and spiritual well-being. On a global level, Canada's forests are a significant storehouse of carbon – their existence helps fight climate change while their destruction threatens to increase the global impacts of climate change.

Sadly, these forests are being destroyed at an unparalleled rate. Today, our technical ability for industrial development outstrips our opportunity to carefully consider the cultural and ecological value of these old growth forests. Before we know it, vast areas will be lost to logging, oil, gas and hydropower development, mining, road building and other industrial activities. If allowed to continue without credible conservation land use planning, establishment of effective protected areas and improved management outside protected areas, industrial development will degrade forest ecosystems and lead to species extinction and declines in ecosystem functioning.

Some of Canada's forests are so rare, threatened, or ecologically vulnerable, and are of such global biological or cultural importance that any logging or commercial use could irreparably damage their conservation value. These forests are 'endangered' and should be protected permanently or, in some specific cases, held in industrial development moratorium until

adequate conservation safeguards are put into place. These wilderness forests make up a large proportion of Canada's remaining ancient and intact forests.

For example, British Columbia holds one fifth of the world's ancient temperate rainforests – one of the largest remaining areas of coastal temperate rainforest in the world. Considered rare on a global scale, British Columbia's rainforests contain high levels of biodiversity and are among the most complex and dynamic systems on earth.

Canada's Boreal forest also merits special consideration. Part of a vast ecosystem stretching around the globe, the Canadian Boreal forest is the largest wilderness forest left in North America and extends over roughly 495-million hectares. Critical as a carbon sink for battling climate change, home to many First Nations communities, and habitat for wide-ranging wildlife, the Canadian Boreal forest provides the ecological link between the northern tundra and the southern grasslands and more southerly forest ecosystems. It is a diverse landscape of granite outcrops, lakes, rivers, and marshes interspersed with pine, spruce, aspen and poplar forests. Moose, caribou, bear and wolves depend on the wide Boreal expanses, while eagles, hawks, geese and 30 per cent of North America's songbirds and 40 per cent of its waterfowl nest in the forests and wetlands. Because of its immense size the Boreal forest represents one of the best opportunities for conservation of large intact forests.

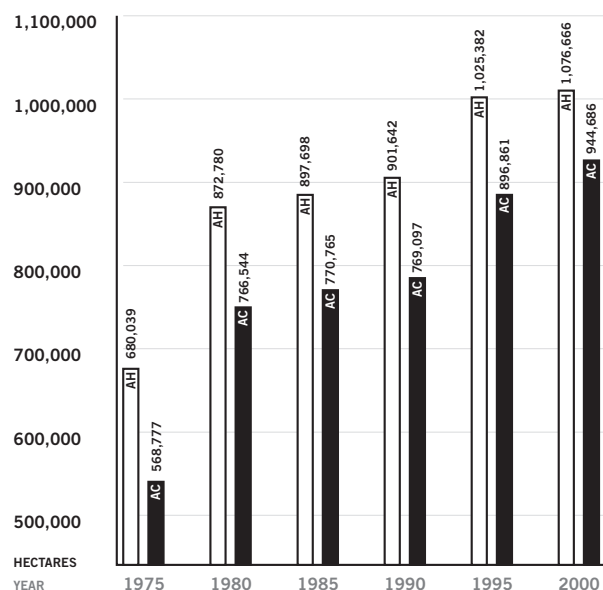
Short of a miraculous transformation in the attitude of people and governments, the Earth's remaining closed-canopy forests and their associated biodiversity are destined to disappear in the coming decades." - Klaus Toepfer, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Program, 2001

SINCE 1975, LOGGING COMPANIES HAVE CUT 25-MILLION HECTARES OF FOREST, AN AREA GREATER THAN THAT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Petersen/Greenpeace



INCREASE IN AREA (HECTARES) OF LAND LOGGED 1975 - 2000



ANNUAL HARVEST AH
ANNUAL CLEARCUT AC

In Canada, large corporations log ancient forests like the temperate rainforest and the Boreal forest to produce a variety of products including toilet paper, facial tissue, office, printing and writing paper, catalogues, newspaper, lumber, and wood flooring. According to its federal government, Canada produced approximately 24.9-million tons of wood pulp, 69.9-million cubic meters of lumber, and 8.3-million tons of newsprint in 2001.

This report, using primarily Canadian government data, outlines the sad reality of destructive provincial forest management in Canada.

- Since 1975, logging companies have cut 25-million hectares of forest, an area greater than that of the United Kingdom.

- Clearcutting is the primary logging method in Canada, and it is on the rise. Since 1975, total annual clearcut rates for Canada have climbed steadily in both absolute terms and in terms of the percentage of the overall harvest. In 1975, 568,777 hectares were clearcut (84 per cent of total harvest), climbing to 944,686 hectares in 2000 (88 per cent of total harvest).

- Managing public land in Canada has primarily meant granting near exclusive permission to logging companies to cut forests in the form of long-term tenures – as opposed to managing the forests for their environmental and cultural values. Under these current systems virtually no economic benefits flow to First Nations communities.

- Canada has very weak protections for species at risk. The new federal Species at Risk Act provides habitat protection for terrestrial species only on federal lands which amounts to less than 5 per cent of Canada's land mass and only after a multi-year recovery planning process. None of the provinces have fulfilled all of their commitments under the 1996 National Accord for the Protection of Species at Risk. Most have failed to put in place the most important measures under the Accord, such as mandatory habitat protection measures and effective enforcement.

- Very few of the logging operations in Canada are certified under the Forest Stewardship Council – the only certification system with adequate social and environmental safeguards.

In the absence of coordinated conservation planning, development discussions taking place now in virtually every province and

territory will largely determine the fate of Canada's forests over the coming years. Rather than viewing forests as a commodity to be sold to the highest bidder, the policies that determine the fate of Canada's forests should consider the country's unique opportunity to preserve some of the last remaining ancient and endangered forests in the world. Current government policies are threatening the future of these wild spaces and the survival of the species that depend upon them. Reversing this trend and becoming leaders in conservation and sustainable development will be the challenge for Canadian governments, industries, First Nations, and communities.

"There is ample evidence to show that 'current' forest use and management practices are destroying our legacy, that we are cutting too many trees over too large an area and that our forest policies have been ill-advised. Yet, on paper at least Canada has an enlightened, sustainable forest policy. Can these conflicting visions both be correct?" Competing Realities: The Boreal Forest at Risk, Canadian Senate Subcommittee on the Boreal Forest, 1999

In a comprehensive, country-wide analysis of forestry policy and practices prepared by experts for the World Wildlife Fund in March 2003, Alberta scored the lowest of all provinces. According to the report, Alberta’s “performance on the ground is probably most poorly reflected by the policy environment.” The province relies heavily on “a largely non-prescriptive policy environment,” and even when the standards contained in voluntary agreements overseen by the industry are taken into account, Alberta still scored lower than any other province. Among the regulatory deficiencies found by the report, Alberta lacks measures to protect wildlife species and habitat affected by forestry operations, as well as measures to ensure water quality and safeguards to ensure large, unfragmented forest areas.

The activities of the petroleum industry have a major impact on Alberta’s forests, yet there are no regulatory limits on the amount of trees that can be cut for petroleum development, and no requirements for reforestation or integrated long-term planning with the forest industry.



Jaroshenko/Greenpeace

ALBERTA

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	10,423,000
Boreal (hectares)	45,784,000
Boreal as per cent of province’s forests	91%
Forest in tenures (hectares)	16,842,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	67,400
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	67,000
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	99.4%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	1,174,123
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	D-
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	No (discretionary)
Effective enforcement of species law	No (discretionary)
Hectares FSC-certified	0
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0

British Columbia is currently in the process of overhauling its legal framework for forest practices with a view to weakening existing environmental protections, particularly measures to prevent environmental damage before harm is done. Clearcut logging continues throughout the province. British Columbia contains one fifth of the world's temperate rainforests, and is Canada's province most rich in diversity of species. However, the government's forestry policies are placing that biodiversity at risk. Allowable cut levels are set well above sustainable levels, even by the government's own estimates. The government itself acknowledged in 2002 that 1 in 8 plant and animal species in B.C. are at risk. For example, there is no law to protect species at risk. This was highlighted by a July 2003 court case that allowed logging companies to destroy habitat of the spotted owl, Canada's most endangered bird, with only an estimated 25 pairs remaining in the wild. Although B.C. government biologists confirm that the owl population is rapidly declining and place much of the blame on habitat destruction from industrial logging, the province continues to allow this logging and has reduced budgets for monitoring the species.

However, B.C. is home to a few examples of conservation planning processes. These involve First Nations, industry, government, workers, communities, and environmentalists who are seeking to develop a credible system of protected areas and a commitment by companies to adopt new logging practices under a regime of ecosystem-based management – including the Great Bear Rainforest conservation process that started in 2001. The planning process, guided by an independent science and economic team, is scheduled to end with recommendations to the province by December 2003. It remains to be seen whether the outcome will lead to successful protection and management regimes being implemented on the B.C. north and central coasts.



Martin/David Suzuki Foundation

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	44,914,000
Boreal (hectares)	28,170,000
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	31%
Forest in tenures (hectares)	49,210,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	198,269
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	187,800
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	94.7%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	5,285,288
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	F
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	No (discretionary)
Effective enforcement of species law	No
Hectares FSC-certified	100,973
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0.2%

MARITIME PROVINCES

With the exception of Newfoundland, Maritime provinces differ from the rest of the country in their higher proportion of private ownership of forests. Whereas in most other provinces, the vast majority of forestland is Crown or public land, in Prince Edward Island, 86.3 per cent of forested area is in private hands. In Nova Scotia, this figure is 69 per cent.

Higher rates of private ownership have meant that it is more difficult to regulate and protect Atlantic Canada's forests. The forests in Nova Scotia have been degraded by over-harvesting and widespread clearcutting to the point where, according to a recent study, a state of crisis exists. The Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources has consistently and steadfastly blocked initiatives to reduce the amount of clearcutting even though much of the data in the study came from the Department's own files, and one of its own studies, that states "overharvesting [on private woodlots in Nova Scotia] is a potentially serious problem demanding immediate attention. ... softwood harvests have exceeded the sustainable supply. ... The increasing demand for forest products is leading to the harvesting of immature stands that should form part of the wood supply." The forestry situation in many parts of Atlantic Canada is in fact so bad that many have drawn parallels with the recent collapse of the groundfish industry.

NOVA SCOTIA

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	0
Boreal (hectares)	0
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	0
Forest in tenures (hectares)	4,315,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	53,274
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	52,113
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	97.8%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	1,087,860
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	C+
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	No (discretionary)
Effective enforcement of species law	Yes
Hectares FSC-certified	384
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0.009%

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	0
Boreal (hectares)	0
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	0
Forest in tenures (hectares)	n.a.
Total area cut annually (hectares)	4,903
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	4,888
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	99.1%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	72,778
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	C-
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	Yes
Effective enforcement of species law	No
Hectares FSC-certified	0
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0

NEW BRUNSWICK

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	0
Boreal (hectares)	0
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	0
Forest in tenures (hectares)	4,926,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	111,077
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	79,337
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	71.4%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	2,533,022
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	C-
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	Yes
Effective enforcement of species law	Yes
Hectares FSC-certified	0
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	26,275,000
Boreal (hectares)	33,713,000
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	100%
Forest in tenures (hectares)	2,349,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	23,668
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	23,659
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	100%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	484,853
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	n.a.
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	No (discretionary)
Effective enforcement of species law	No
Hectares FSC-certified	0
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0

Manitoba is home to the largest forestry license area in North America. In order to justify new mills and increased logging, the province increases forest inventory numbers and the annual allowable cut. Environmental assessment of logging plans and licenses is weak, with no cumulative monitoring of impacts taking place.

The province's forests are also under serious threat from hydroelectric development that has destroyed approximately 300,000 hectares of Boreal forest. Hydro developments are often strongly opposed by First Nations, some of whom are working to create protected areas, such as the Poplar-Nanowin River Wilderness Park Reserve, in the traditional territory of the Poplar River First Nation located on the East side of Lake Winnipeg.

Virtually all logging in Manitoba is clearcutting, and disturbingly, this method is even used in the province's parks. For example, in Manitoba's Whiteshell Provincial Park, half of the land in the park is open to clearcut logging. In Nopiming Provincial Park, also located on the east side of the province, two thirds of the park is open to clearcutting and development. In Duck Mountain Provincial Park, on the west side of Manitoba, 61 per cent is open to clearcutting. Remaining lands in these parks are protected from industrial development.



Sawchuk/Greenpeace

MANITOBA

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	29,685,000
Boreal (hectares)	47,893,000
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	100%
Forest in tenures (hectares)	9,534,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	15,633
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	15,633
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	100%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	371,646
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	C
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	Yes
Effective enforcement of species law	No
Hectares FSC-certified	0
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0

Ontario contains vast areas of Canada's Boreal forest, one of the world's last remaining frontier forests, and one in desperate need of protection from industrial development. Yet even as the number and size of intact areas of the Boreal forest declines in size and biodiversity, the Ontario government has rolled back key environmental protections for logging on Crown land, where the vast majority of industrial logging takes place. In July 2003, the province removed requirements that the Ministry of Natural Resources protect large road-free areas of wilderness, eliminated the maximum size limit on clearcuts, and neglected to institute protection for old-growth forests. This lax regulatory system is particularly worrisome given that land use planning in northern unallocated areas of the Ontario Boreal forest has begun and given the already high rate of clearcutting in the province. In 1975, 71.6 per cent of the province's harvest was through clearcutting. By 2001, this figure had steadily risen to 92.9 per cent. In absolute terms, the number of hectares clearcut per year during this period rose 43 per cent.

On a somewhat positive note, Ontario has by far the largest percentage of its forested land certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). This is the result of an agreement between the logging company Tembec and environmental organizations, and illustrates the feasibility of raising forestry standards across Canada.



Petersen/Greenpeace

ONTARIO

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	47,099,000
Boreal (hectares)	87,031,000
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	86%
Forest in tenures (hectares)	34,321,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	185,724
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	172,455
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	92.9%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	5,705,125
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	C-
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	Yes
Effective enforcement of species law	No
Hectares FSC-certified	4,080,611
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	11.89%

Quebec contains more of Canada's Boreal forest than any other province. Yet Quebec's record in protecting this globally unique forest type is very weak. The province clearcuts a greater area than any other province and it has weak protections for endangered species. Quebec lags far behind the two other major forestry provinces, British Columbia and Ontario, in FSC certification.

In 2002, Quebec's auditor general issued a scathing review of the province's Ministry of Forests, reporting "delay[s] in planning corrective silvicultural treatments, poor knowledge of the anticipated yield for the next allowable annual cut calculations, degradation of the soil, water and ligneous resources and finally, failure to preserve biodiversity." The review further found that the Ministry could not ensure that it is collecting all timber fees, and "there are shortcomings in the Ministry's ... management of irregularities and violations." Because of the Ministry's failure to apply a "systematic approach" to forest management, the auditor cited "a risk that public forests are not managed in a sustainable development perspective." A public inquiry into the state of the province's forestry laws is expected in October 2003.



Jaroshenko/Greenpeace

QUEBEC

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	62,627,000
Boreal (hectares)	99,635,000
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	90%
Forest in tenures (hectares)	36,310,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	293,044
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	256,694
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	87.6%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	7,656,756
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	D-
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	No (discretionary)
Effective enforcement of species law	No
Hectares FSC-certified	27,064
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0.07%

SASKATCHEWAN

In 1999, the Saskatchewan government announced that it would double the forest industry within the next three years. New logging plans propose to double, and in some places triple, the existing levels of clearcutting. Today, Saskatchewan's forest is being cleared faster than ever before. In fact, Saskatchewan's commercially harvested forest is currently being depleted faster than it is being renewed. Sixty-four per cent of Saskatchewan's harvested forests are considered 'understocked.' Even so, industrial developments are expanding across the forest, even into many of the once remote areas of the province.



Elgie/Canadian Boreal Initiative

SASKATCHEWAN

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	23,997,000
Boreal (hectares)	38,657,000
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	100%
Forest in tenures (hectares)	9,383,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	23,222
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	23,222
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	100%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	542,329
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	D+
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	No (discretionary)
Effective enforcement of species law	Yes
Hectares FSC-certified	0
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Yukon is engaged in a process of forest management planning and policy development, including a recent memorandum of understanding between the territorial government, the federal government and the Kaska Nation. This memorandum establishes a Forest Resources Stewardship Council that includes both First Nations and government representatives. Over the next three years, the Council will develop an ecosystem-based forest management plan for approximately 110,000 square kilometres of Kaska traditional territory in the Yukon, with extensive public and traditional knowledge involvement. The Council will also develop recommendations on innovative tenure models, harvest ceilings and a sustainable forest industry strategy. While the amount of forestry in the Yukon is small compared to other provinces, the Kaska agreement could serve as a model for other parts of the country.

The Northwest Territories has had its own conservation success story. Under an agreement signed by the government of Canada and the Deh Cho First Nations in April 2003, 70,000 square kilometres of traditional territory will be set aside from development for five years. This agreement is especially important as it comes as plans are being finalized for a natural gas pipeline along the Mackenzie Valley.



J.D. Taylor

YUKON

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	35,245,000
Boreal (hectares)	39,886,000
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	100%
Forest in tenures (hectares)	69,000
Total area cut annually (hectares)	49
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	49
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	100%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	17,223
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	F
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	No
Effective enforcement of species law	No
Hectares FSC-certified	0
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Intact forest landscapes (hectares)	58,704,000
Boreal (hectares)	74,076,000
Boreal as per cent of province's forests	100%
Forest in tenures (hectares)	n.a.
Total area cut annually (hectares)	50
Total area clearcut annually (hectares)	50
Clearcut as per cent of total area cut	100%
Area cut since 1975 (hectares)	15,133
Provincial grade for protecting species at risk	F
Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat	No (discretionary)
Effective enforcement of species law	No
Hectares FSC-certified	0
FSC area as a per cent of tenured forest	0

TIME IS RUNNING OUT FOR CANADA'S FORESTS

Canada's forests have reached a crisis point. Previously untouched ancient and endangered forests are being opened to clearcutting. More and more forest-dwelling wildlife are added to endangered species lists each year. The number of conflicts about use of forests in Canada is increasing. The need for a change in the way we value our forests is urgent.


To maintain the ecological integrity of Canada's forests for wildlife and future generations, the way logging companies do business in the forest must change. A precautionary approach that ensures that conservation and ecological and social forest values are considered and preserved before development decisions are made must be adopted. Forest policy must have conservation science as its foundation. Moreover, studies that incorporate traditional First Nations knowledge of the forests must be supported and their results included in planning before development decisions are taken.

A first and vital step in this approach is the mapping and protection of endangered and ancient forests in Canada. To do this, governments and industry must immediately adopt a temporary moratorium on developing any of the most endangered areas of Canada's forests to ensure that participatory and conservation-based land use planning can be completed.

With this as a starting point, we will be able to ensure that protection of forested ecosystems comes first and that the profit motive of industry is balanced with the concerns of First Nations, communities, wildlife, habitat, and the global climate. In areas where logging does occur in Canada's forests, this logging should be certified as ecologically and socially sustainable. Currently, the only certification system that Greenpeace, the Natural Resources Defense Council and ForestEthics support is that of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The FSC includes membership from environmental and social organizations, forest and product industries, Indigenous People's organizations, community forestry groups and certification bodies from around the world. (www.fsc-canada.org).

Consumers can also do their part to protect forests in Canada:

- Reduce your personal and professional consumption of wood and paper products.
- Buy paper products including toilet paper, office and writing paper, facial tissue, paper towels and wrapping paper that has a high post-consumer recycled content: 100 per cent post-consumer recycled is best. These products are available at regular grocery stores and office supply stores.

 • Buy wood products that are Forest Stewardship Council certified. This is **FSC** the only guarantee that the wood product comes from sustainably managed forests. Wood products that are CSA (Canadian Standards Association) or SFI (Sustainable Forestry Initiative) certified are NOT guaranteed to be sustainably managed. These are industry designed and funded certification systems. The Ecolumber Co-op retails certified and reclaimed wood (www.ecolumber.ca). Also check out www.certifiedwood.org for a list of wood supply stores stocking FSC certified wood.

- If your retail or wholesale store does not stock FSC-certified wood or paper products, then request that they do. Talk to the manager of the store and ask that they begin stocking FSC certified products. Let them know that until they do, you will not be shopping at their store.
- Ask the Canadian federal government and provincial governments to take immediate steps to protect endangered forest ecosystems. Let them know that you care about large intact, ancient and endangered forests like the Boreal forest and that you want them to save these forests. Call or write to the Prime Minister of Canada to let him know that you want to see immediate protection for ancient forests like the Boreal forest in Canada. If you are Canadian then send a copy of your letter to your member of Parliament (same address) and provincial legislature.

The Right Honourable Jean Chrétien
Prime Minister
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Contact information for provincial members of parliament can be found in the blue pages of your phone book.

GOVERNMENTS AND INDUSTRY MUST IMMEDIATELY ADOPT A TEMPORARY MORATORIUM ON DEVELOPING ANY OF THE MOST ENDANGERED AREAS OF CANADA'S FORESTS



Petersen/Greenpeace

The information in the charts is derived from the following sources:

“Intact forests” – This data is supplied by Global Forest Watch Canada, 2003. In the scientific literature, the term intact means that all of the critical ecosystem components are present and structured in such a way that processes function within normal limits, and that component populations and functions will be maintained over time.

“Forest in tenures”

Global Forestwatch, Canada’s Forests at a Crossroads, 2000, p. 48, available at www.globalforestwatch.org/common/canada/report.pdf. Forest tenures are statutorily based agreements whereby the provincial governments transfer rights to harvest timber or manage forest lands to private parties, primarily forest companies, while retaining title to the land.

“Boreal”

“Boreal as per cent of province’s forests”

“Total area cut annually”

“Total area clearcut annually”

“Area cut since 1975”

Each of these measures is derived from the National Forestry Database Program (www.nfdp.ccfm.org), founded by the Canadian Council of Forestry Ministers and developed and maintained by the government agency Natural Resources Canada. For total area cut and clearcut, figures are limited to provincial Crown

land only, except for maritime provinces, for which both private and public lands (but not federal lands) are included. **“Clearcut”** includes, as per the NFDP definition, **“1-stage and 2-stage,” “Shelterwood,”** and **“Seed Tree.”** **“Area cut since 1975”** includes all land (private, Crown provincial and federal) through all cut methods, 1975-2001.

“Provincial grade for protecting species at risk”

“Mandatory legal protections for species at risk habitat”

“Effective enforcement of species law”

Each of these measures is based on the 2001 Report Card on the Implementation of the National Accord for the Protection of Species At Risk, published jointly by the Canadian Endangered Species Campaign, Canadian Nature Federation, Sierra Legal Defence Fund, and Sierra Club of Canada. The Report Card evaluates each provincial law according to the criteria set out in the 1996 National Accord, which each provincial government, as well as the federal government, agreed to implement. Newfoundland’s law was enacted after the Report Card was published. As a result, a grade is not listed for that province. The other two measures are based on an analysis of the new law.

“Hectares FSC-certified”

This number is compiled from a list of sites provided by FSC Canada dated July 31, 2003.

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