

Saskatchewan's forests

The forest is Canada's most valuable renewable natural resource, and the benefits provided by the forests to the people of Saskatchewan are numerous.

Some benefits are intangible and difficult to assess, such as protecting agriculture crops, regulating water flow, controlling erosion, producing oxygen, providing food and shelter for wildlife, and creating a pleasing environment for recreational activities by hikers, fishermen, campers, and nature lovers.

Other benefits, such as timber production, are tangible and

can be measured in terms of the various goods and services they contribute to the makeup of the forest industry in Saskatchewan.

The tables and facts presented on the following pages attempt to show the most significant characteristics of the Saskatchewan forest scene. Emphasis is on the forest industry and the forest land base from which the trees are harvested.

Information presented here is based on data collected in 1984-85.



Saskatchewan's forest—a renewable resource.

In this issue:

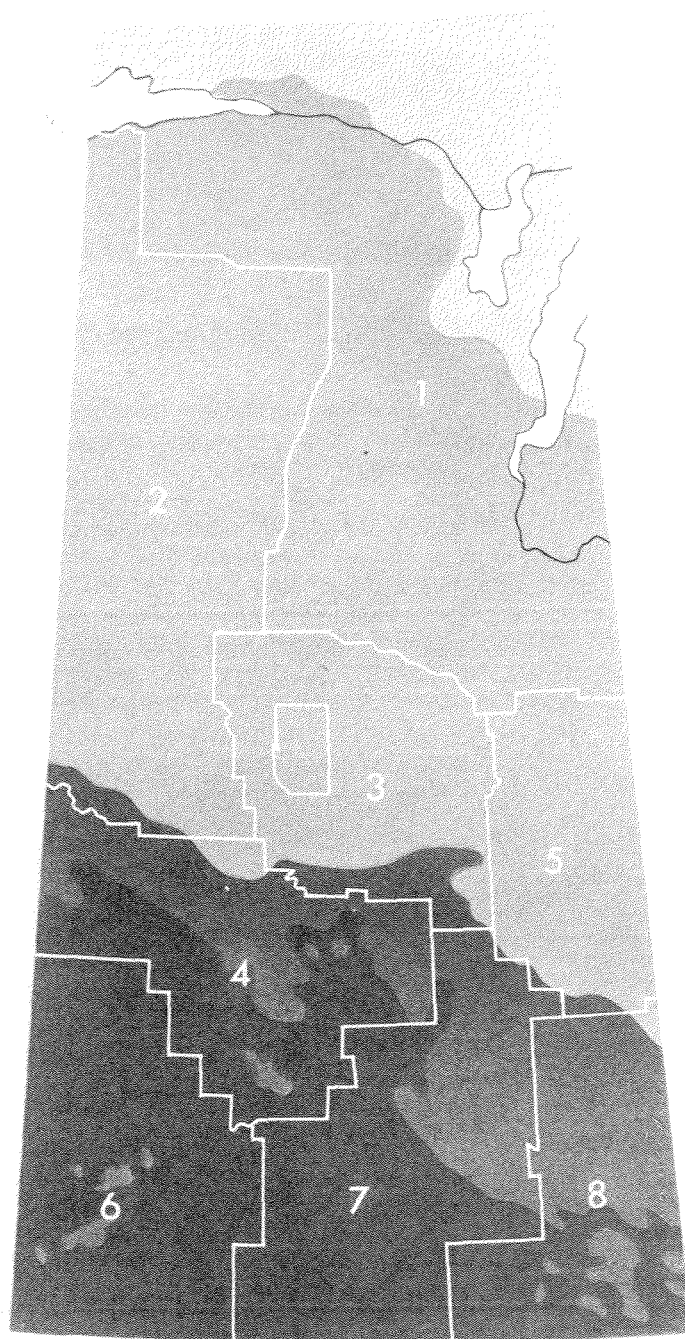
SASKATCHEWAN'S FORESTS

Forest regions of Saskatchewan	2
Conversion factors	3
Area classification	3
Volume of forest growing stock by species	3
Stocked, productive, and nonreserved forest land by ownership	4
Annual allowable cut	4
Silviculture	5
Silvicultural activities 1985	5
Primary forest products	5
Principal uses of Saskatchewan's tree species	6
Value of shipments in the manufacturing sector	8
Value of shipments	8
Value added	9
Value added—provincial	9
Destination of primary forest products by value	10
Market destination of Saskatchewan's primary forest products	11
Direct and indirect employment	12
Employment multiplier	12
Salaries and wages	13
Corporate and personal income taxes from the forest industry	14
Saskatchewan Forestry Division revenues and expenditures	14
Taxes	14
Uses of forest land	14
Saskatchewan's forests—a multiple use resource	15
Sources	15



Today's seedling—tomorrow's forest.

Forest regions of Saskatchewan



PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURE ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

- 1 - La Ronge
- 2 - Meadow Lake
- 3 - Prince Albert
- 4 - Saskatoon
- 5 - Hudson Bay
- 6 - Swift Current
- 7 - Regina
- 8 - Melville
- - Prince Albert national park

FOREST REGIONS

- Boreal
- Forest and barren
- Predominantly forest
- Forest and grass
- Grassland

Source: Rowe 1972.

Conversion factors

Metric	Imperial
1 centimetre (cm)	= 0.3937 inch (in.)
1 metre (m)	= 3.2808 feet (ft)
1 hectare (ha)	= 2.47 acres
1 square kilometre (km ²)	= 0.3861 square miles (mi ²)
1 tonne (t)	= 1.1023 tons (T)
1 t (wood chips)	= 0.9167 bone dry units (BDU)
1.180 m ² sheet product (1-mm basis)	= 1 ft ² (1/2-in. basis)
1 cubic metre (m ³) roundwood	= 35.3147 cubic feet (ft ³) roundwood
1 m ³ processed lumber (solid wood)	= 616 board feet (foot board measure, fbm) processed lumber

M = 1 000, MM = 1 000 000

Area classification

Land classification	Saskatchewan		Canada	
	'000 km ²	%	'000 km ²	%
Forested				
Commercial forest				
—Productive	77	—	—	—
—Unproductive	52	—	—	—
—Total	129	20	—	—
Northern reconnaissance forest ^a				
—Productive	40	—	—	—
—Unproductive	130	—	—	—
—Total	170	26	—	—
Total forested land	299	46	4 364	44
Agriculture	264	40	672	7
Urban and cleared	4	1	34	— ^b
Other ^c	3	— ^b	4 097	41
Total land	570	87	9 167	92
Total water	82	13	755	8
Total area	652	100	9 922	100

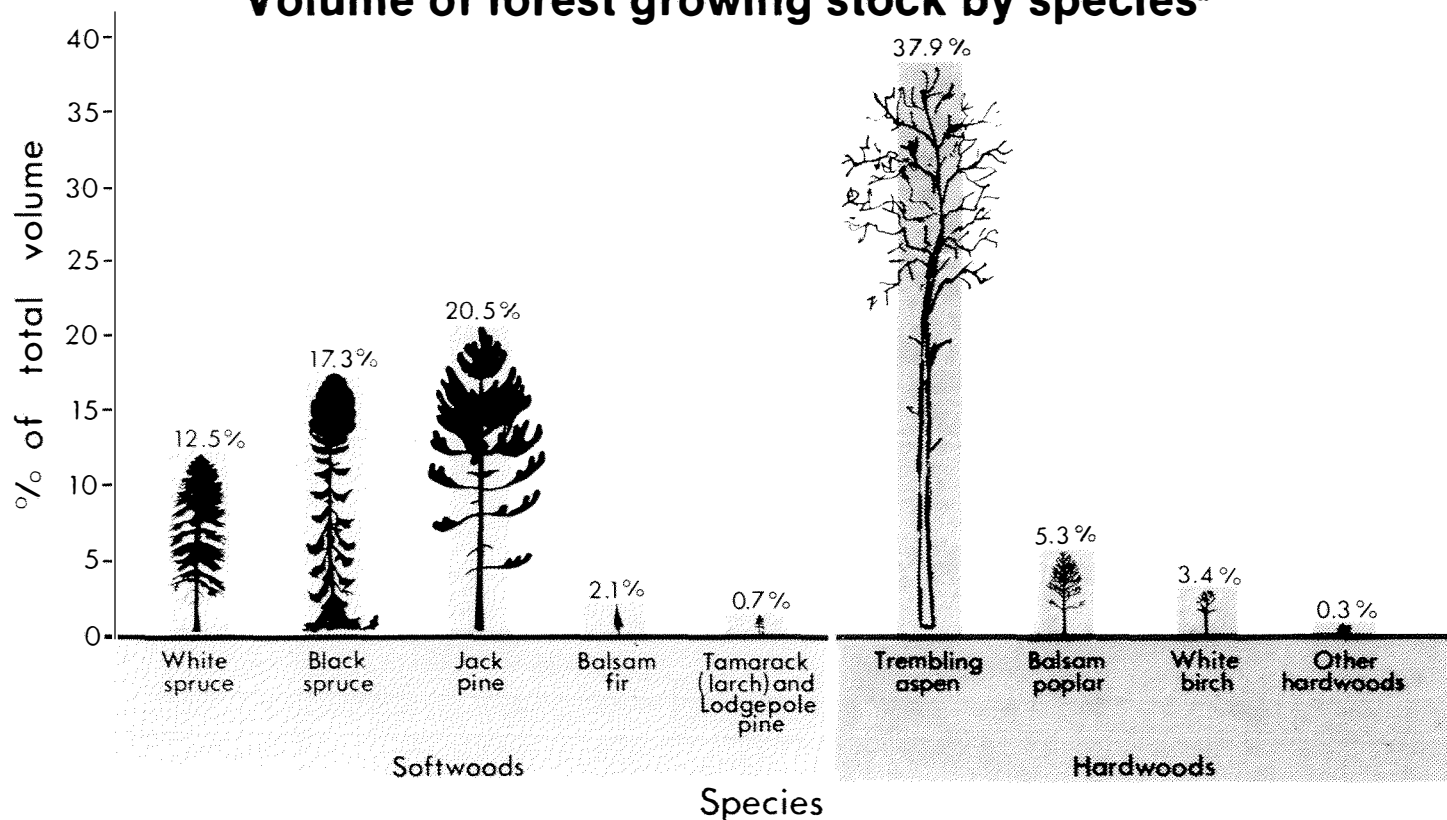
^a Best estimate of noninventoried forest land, with forest defined as land primarily intended for growing or currently supporting forest.

^b Less than 1%.

^c Primarily wild land that includes tundra, alpine, and barrens and is generally uninfluenced by human activity.

Sources: The Canadian Forestry Service and Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture.

Volume of forest growing stock by species^a



^a Total volume 618 172 289 m³.

Source: Saskatchewan Department of Parks, Recreation and Culture.

Stocked, productive, and nonreserved forest land by ownership

Annual allowable cut

The annual allowable cut from Saskatchewan's forests is equal to the annual growth, assuming that cutovers fully regenerate immediately after harvesting. The intent is to utilize this annual increment and still maintain the current level of growing stock. This is similar to spending the interest earned from a bank deposit without reducing the principal.

As the level of intensive forest management (e.g., stand tending practices such as thinning and fertilizing) increases in Saskatchewan, there will be an increase in the growing stock and a corresponding increase in the annual allowable cut. On the other hand, significant forest losses due to fire, insects, and diseases or the allocation of forest lands for other single-purpose uses such as agriculture and parks can reduce the annual allowable cut.

Saskatchewan is in the enviable position of having a surplus of timber; however, some of this timber is located in remote areas and at present is not economically accessible. Currently only 56% of the softwood and 16% of the hardwood annual allowable cuts are utilized.

Ownership	Saskatchewan		Canada	
	'000 km ²	%	'000 km ²	%
Provincial crown	63 ^a	97	1 549	81
Federal crown ^b	2	3	197	10
Private	0	0	164	9
Municipal	0	0	1	— ^c
Total	65	100	1 911	100

^a Commercial forest only.

^b This group includes Indian reserve lands.

^c Less than 1%.

Sources: *The Canadian Forestry Service and Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture.*



Typical high-density jack pine stand.



Thinning to reduce stocking density.

Silviculture

Silviculture is the science and art of growing and tending a forest crop. It is comparable to agronomy in agriculture, since both are concerned with the technical details of crop production. Silviculture is directed at the creation and maintenance of the kind of forest that will best fulfill the biological and economical objectives of the owner—the people of Saskatchewan.

Silvicultural activities 1985

Activity	Area (ha)
Reforestation—Planting (9.2 million trees)	4 858
—Seeding	0
—Site preparation for natural regeneration	2 585
—Net reforested	7 443 ^a
Stand tending	1 916
Total treated	9 359
Total harvested	21 910^b

^a Of the area harvested, approximately 4 930 ha (22.5%) regenerate naturally; this acreage is not reflected in this total.

^b Refers to softwood harvest only.

Source: Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture.

Primary forest products

Product	Production
Lumber ^{a,b} (dimension, boards, and timbers)—m ³	402 829
Treated products	
Lumber ^b —m ³	7 362
Posts, poles, and rails ^c —m ³	59 109
Miscellaneous wood products—m ³	
(ties, lath, ^b and house logs ^c)—m ³	1 652
	1 045
Fuelwood ^c —m ³	144 853
Logs and pulpwood ^c —m ³	368 100
Wood chips—t	141 230
Plywood (1 mm basis)—'000 000 m ²	71
Waferboard (1 mm basis)—'000 000 m ²	154
Kraft pulp and paper—t	264 400

^a Included in this value is independent planing mills production of 12 984 m, which includes rough lumber produced by the sawmill industry.

^b Processed lumber; volume based on the actual size of the sawn product (i.e., 3.8 × 8.9 cm or 1½ × 3½ in.) and not on the nominal size (i.e., 5.1 × 10.2 cm or 2 × 4 in.). The conversion factor used is 1 m³ of processed lumber is equal to 616 board feet (fbm) of processed lumber.

^c Refers to volume of roundwood. The conversion factor used is 1 m³ is equal to 35.315 cu. ft.

Sources: The Canadian Forestry Service and Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture.



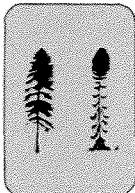
Wider spacing improves tree growth.



Jack pine logs used to make posts and poles—primary manufacturing.

Principal uses of Saskatchewan's tree species

Softwood species



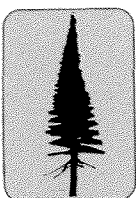
White and black spruce (*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss and *Picea mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P.) are nearly indistinguishable in their wood structure. The wood is light colored, has low weight when dried, is soft, resilient, and straight grained, and has good machining properties. Both species are in great demand for pulp, paper, and newsprint manufacturing because of their long fibers and low resin content. The wood is also highly valued for plywood and lumber. As lumber it is used in all forms of building construction and in general millwork. Spruce is both Saskatchewan's and Canada's most important wood species in terms of volume harvested. White spruce is being considered for designation as the official tree of the province.



Spruce lumber used to make truss rafters—secondary manufacturing.



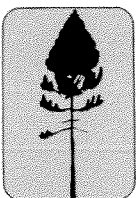
Softwood lumber used for house construction.



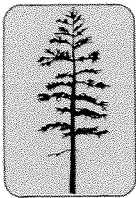
Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill.) is similar to spruce in most physical characteristics, though fir is less resilient and has lower strength properties than spruce. Balsam fir is used for many of the purposes for which spruce is utilized. Fir is graded and marketed in the species grouping spruce-pine-fir.



Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb.) wood is light brown in color, has medium strength and hardness characteristics, and machines and finishes well. Pine is used for pulp and paper, newsprint, lumber, fuelwood, and treated wood products such as railway ties, posts, and poles. Jack pine is the most common conifer found in Saskatchewan.



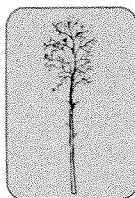
Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* Dougl.) wood is almost white in color and is soft and straight grained with a fine uniform texture. The wood is of medium strength, seasons readily, takes a good finish, and yields a good grade of small, tight-knotted lumber similar to that of jack pine. Pine is used for pulp and paper, lumber, fuelwood, and when treated is used for railway ties, posts, and poles. In Saskatchewan, lodgepole pine is found only in the Cypress Hills area in the southwestern part of the province; this is the farthest east that the species ranges in Canada.



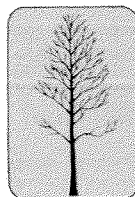
Tamarack or larch (*Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch) is not in great demand partly because of its limited availability. The wood is moderately hard and heavy, is somewhat oily, and tends to have a spiral grain that makes it undesirable for most lumber uses. Nevertheless, its strength, durability, and moderate resistance to decay makes it well suited

for special purposes such as floor planking, building skids, pilings, posts, and poles.

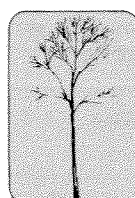
Hardwood species



Trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx.), commonly referred to as poplar, makes up the majority of hardwood volume available in Saskatchewan and is the only hardwood species used commercially to any great extent. The wood is white to grayish white in color, relatively resistant to wear, usually straight grained with a fine even texture, and comparable to spruce in strength. The wood when properly seasoned works well, holds nails satisfactorily, and takes a good finish. Due to its general availability and increased customer acceptance, the use of aspen is steadily increasing. Aspen is used for making waferboard, oriented strand board, paperboard, pulp and paper, plywood, lumber, pallets, boxes, furniture stock, flooring, chopsticks, and fuelwood and for interior finish and trim.



Balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera* L.), also known as poplar, is similar to trembling aspen in most wood characteristics, although balsam poplar has a coarser texture and a higher incidence of wet pockets in the wood. These drawbacks and the availability of trembling aspen have detracted from increased use of balsam poplar. Balsam poplar can be used for most products for which aspen is utilized.



White birch (*Betula papyrifera* Marsh.), white elm (*Ulmus americana* L.), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marsh. var. *subintegerrima* (Vahl) Fern.), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides* Bartr.) and Manitoba maple (*Acer negundo* L.) are other hardwood species that have limited commercial use as furniture stock, interior finishing wood, flooring, and fuelwood. These trees are often seen in shelter-belts across the province.

Value of shipments in the manufacturing sector

Rank by industry ^a	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	
	\$000 000	%
Saskatchewan		
1. Food	878	30.8
2. Forest industry (wood industries and paper and allied industries ^b)	290 ^c	10.2
3. Machinery	156	5.5
4. Chemical and chemical products	141	4.9
5. Nonmetallic mineral products	113	4.0
6. Electrical and electronic products	104	3.6
7. Metal fabricating	97	3.4
8. Transportation equipment	46	1.6
9. Clothing	17	0.6
10. Plastic products	13	0.5
Other	997	34.9
Total	2 852	100.0

Canada		
1. Transportation equipment	37 916	16.5
2. Food	31 624	13.7
3. Forest industry (wood industries and paper and allied industries)	27 444 ^c	11.9
4. Petroleum and coal products	23 337	10.1
5. Chemical and chemical products	17 175	7.5
6. Primary metal products	16 431	7.1
7. Metal fabricating	12 193	5.3
8. Electrical and electronic products	11 632	5.1
9. Printing, publishing, and allied industries	8 659	3.8
10. Machinery	6 863	3.0
Other	36 796	16.0
Total	230 070	100.0

^a For Saskatchewan, rank relates only to industry groups for which data can be published due to confidentiality constraints.

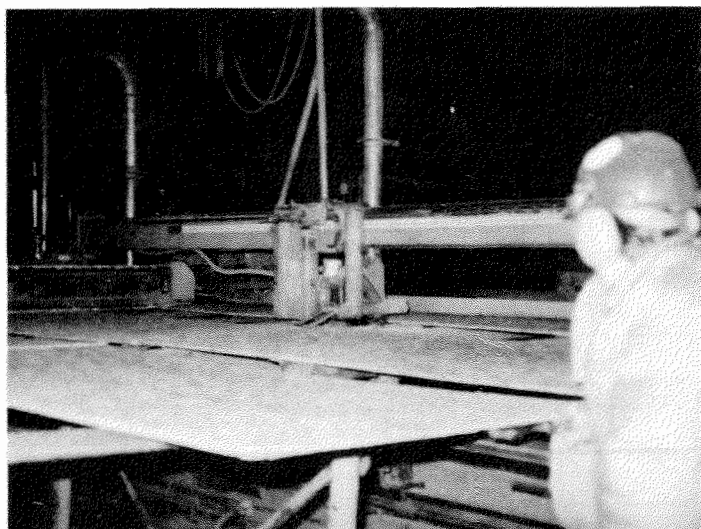
^b Estimated by the Canadian Forestry Service.

^c These values do not include the value of shipments for the primary forestry activity (i.e., logging, SIC 0410). Since logging is a primary activity it is not included in the manufacturing sector. Incremental values of shipments for the logging industry totaled \$72.4 and \$5 364 million for Saskatchewan and Canada, respectively, in 1984-85.

Sources: Statistics Canada and the Canadian Forestry Service.

Value of shipments

Value of shipments refers to the total value of sales excluding discounts, returns, allowances, sales tax, excise duties, and the cost of transporting the product to market. The value is essentially the total revenue of the goods shipped from a firm or industry. The total value of shipments of forest products in Saskatchewan in 1984-85 was \$362.4 million.



Waferboard manufactured from hardwoods.



Grading lumber ensures a high-quality product.



Lumber is often shipped by truck to customers, both in and out of the province.

Value added

In the process of creating manufactured goods, a number of intermediate goods and services are purchased by firms and are used during production.

A few examples of intermediate goods and services in the forest industry include fuel and electricity, wood-preserving chemicals, pulp-treating chemicals, contractor fees, and lawyer and accountant fees. Without the use of these purchased intermediate goods and services, the forest product firm could not produce the form of output demanded by consumers.

Value added is defined as the difference between total revenue and the cost of all purchased materials, supplies, and services. Value added therefore includes payments to labor, depreciation, profits, and taxes.

The value added for the country as a whole is often described as its gross domestic product (GDP). The value added generated by a particular industry is a measure of that industry's contribution to a total regional, provincial, or national income.

Value added—provincial

	Saskatchewan	
	\$000 000	%
Gross domestic product by sector^a		
Goods producing	5 676	35.0
(Forest industry)	(148)	(0.9)
Service producing	10 538	65.0
Total	16 214	100.0
Goods producing industries		
Mining	2 129	37.5
Agriculture ^b	1 817	32.0
Manufacturing ^c	822	14.5
Construction	760	13.4
Forest industry ^d (forestry (logging), wood industries, and paper and allied industries)	148	2.6
Total	5 676	100.0

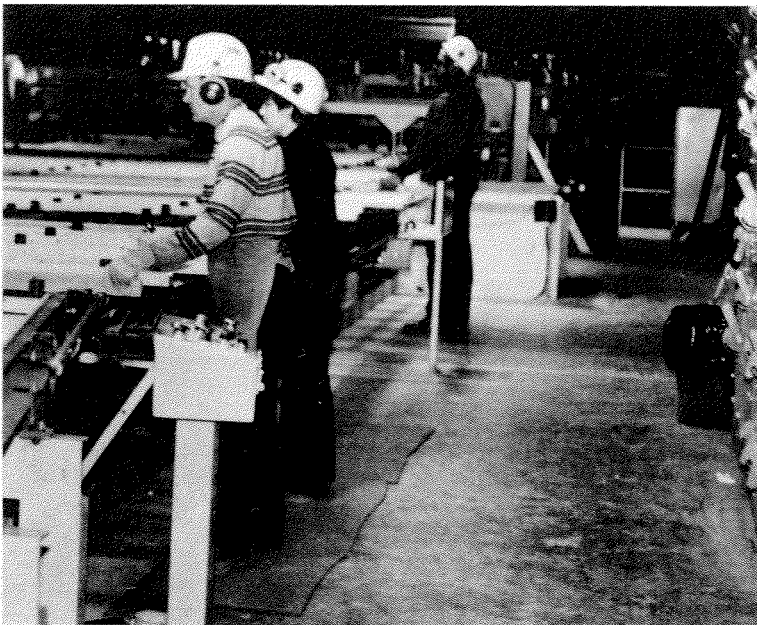
a Gross domestic product at factor cost, based on preliminary data.

b Includes fishing and trapping.

c Wood industries and paper and allied industries are excluded from the manufacturing total and are included as part of the forest industry total.

d Combines primary activity and related manufacturing activity.

Source: Saskatchewan Bureau of Statistics and the Canadian Forestry Service.



Unit strapping and wrapping lumber lifts.

Destination of primary forest products by value

Product	Destination						Total value (\$000)
	Saskatchewan (%)	Alberta/B.C. (%)	Manitoba (%)	Eastern Canada (%)	United States (%)	Abroad (%)	
Lumber (dimension, boards, and timbers)	19	1	15	13	52	0	56 755
Treated products (lumber, posts, poles, and rails)	66	12	9	11	2	0	9 601
Miscellaneous wood products (ties, laths, and house logs)	50	50	0	0	0	0	445
Logs and pulpwood	100	0	0	0	0	0	9 651
Fuelwood	100	0	0	0	0	0	5 838
Wood chips	64	0	36	0	0	0	6 024
Kraft pulp and paper, plywood, and waferboard	3	1	6	23	43	24	217 639
Total value	14.0	1.2	8.1	18.9	40.3	17.5	305 953

Source: The Canadian Forestry Service.



Spruce seedlings in nursery beds at Prince Albert Forest Nursery.

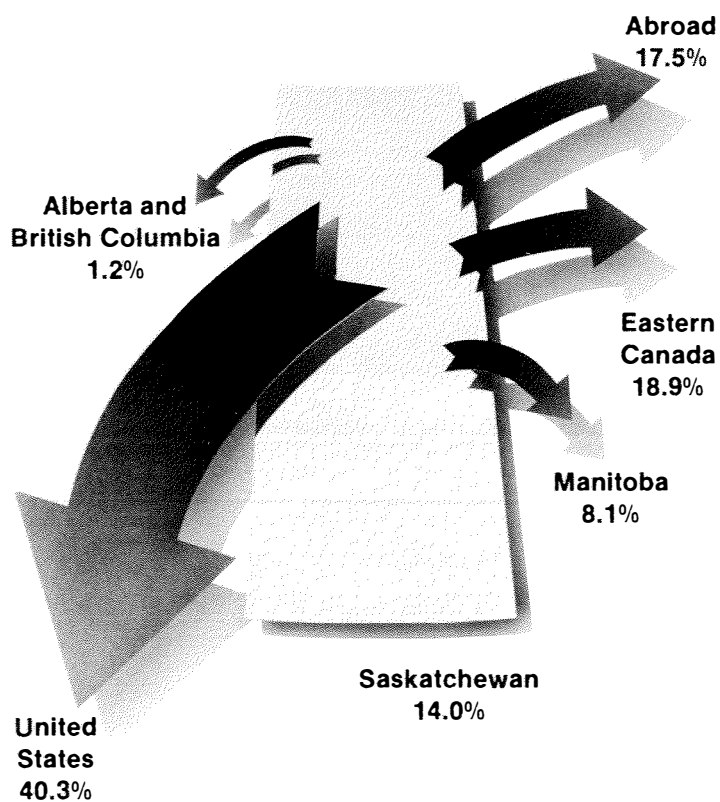


Lifting spruce seedlings from nursery beds.



Planting spruce seedlings.

Market destination of Saskatchewan's primary forest products^a



^a By proportion of total value.

Source: The Canadian Forestry Service.



A managed stand of 70-year-old spruce—a forestry research project showing improved yields are possible.

Direct and indirect employment (total activity)

	No. of firms	Direct employment (Person- years)	Indirect employment (Person- years)	Total employment (Person- years)	Employ- ment multiplier ^a
Primary industry^b					
Sawmills					
Greater than 8115 m ³ (> 5 MM fbm)	6	874	1 576	2 450	2.803
1623-8115 m ³ (1 MM to 5 MM fbm)	4	53	96	149	2.803
162-1623 m ³ (100 M to 1 MM fbm)	34	78	141	219	2.803
Less than 162 m ³ (<100 M fbm)	116	22	40	62	2.803
Independent planing mills	2	12	22	34	2.803
Plywood	1	164	150	314	1.912
Wood treating	12	289	264	553	1.912
Miscellaneous wood-using industries (building timbers, lath)	3	5	5	10	1.912
Pulp and paper	1	773	1 772	2 545	3.293
Waferboard	1	211	192	403	1.912
Independent log producers	N/A	275	117	392	1.424
Total		2 756	4 375	7 131	2.587
Secondary industry^c					
Sash, door, and other millwork industries (SIC ^d 254)	40	317 ^e	176	493	1.555
Wooden box and pallet industry (SIC 256)	1	2 ^e	1	3	1.530
Paper box and bag industries (SIC 273)	2	110 ^e	81	191	1.734
Other converted paper products industries (SIC 279)	2	50 ^e	36	86	1.713
Total		479	294	773	1.614
All forest industry		3 235	4 669	7 904	2.443

^a The multipliers used in this table are derived from the Manitoba Bureau of Statistics and are presented as weighted averages to reflect the forest industry classification system used in this report.

^b Primary industry statistics are from the Canadian Forestry Service.

^c Secondary industry statistics are from Statistics Canada.

^d Standard Industrial Classification.

^e Estimate.

Sources: The Canadian Forestry Service and Statistics Canada.

Employment multiplier

An employment multiplier is a value that when multiplied by the direct employment of a given industry indicates the total direct and indirect employment generated by that industry. Indirect employment results from basic (i.e., export oriented) manufacturing activities.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Direct employment} \times \text{Employment multiplier} &= \text{Total employment} \\ &= \text{Direct} + \text{indirect employment} \end{aligned}$$

i.e., pulp and paper—Prince Albert Pulp Co. Ltd. (now Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Saskatchewan Division).

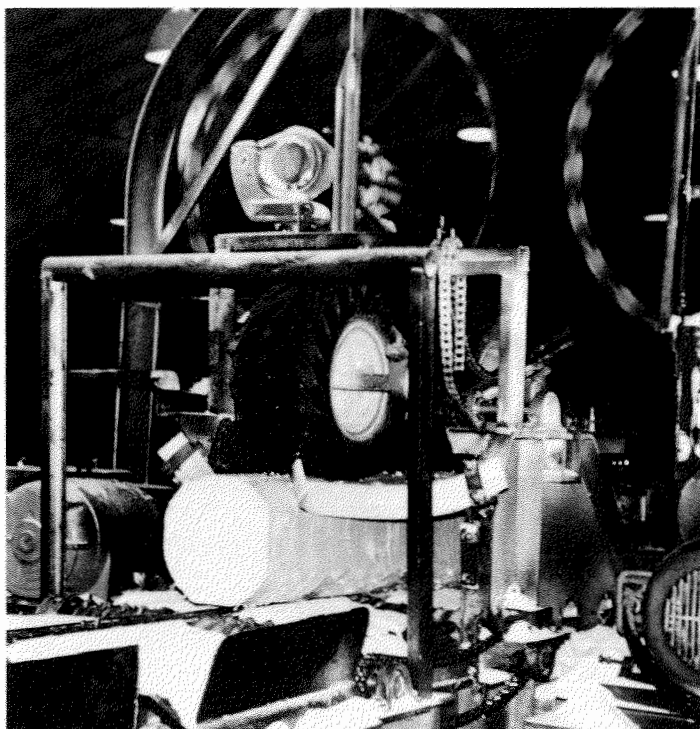
$$773 \times 3.293 = 2545 \text{ person-years total employment.}$$

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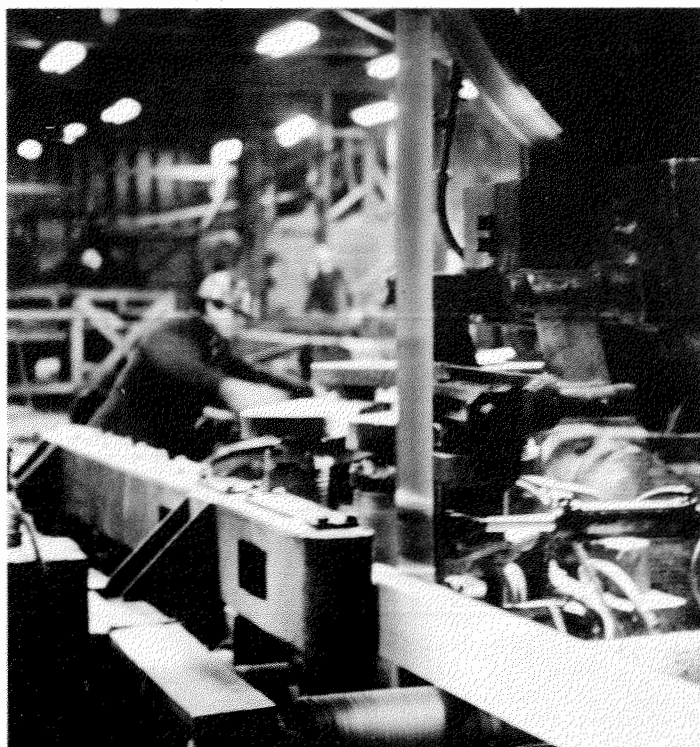
Employment multiplier continued.

In the forest industry, direct employment includes all persons directly employed in logging and the processing plants. Indirect employment includes all persons employed as an indirect result of forest industry activity, for example, sales personnel in local retail outlets, those employed in supplying the forestry complex with intermediate goods, and government employees required to maintain community services.

In Saskatchewan, one job in 55 is directly or indirectly dependent on the forest industry.



Primary log breakdown with twin band saws.



Secondary timber breakdown with band resaw.

Salaries and wages

Rank by manufacturing industry ^a	Salaries and wages for total activity	
	\$000 000	%
Saskatchewan		
1. Food	101	21.1
2. Forest industry (wood industries and paper and allied industries ^b)	54 ^c	11.3
3. Machinery	41	8.6
4. Electrical and electronic products	39	8.1
5. Metal fabricating	29	6.1
6. Nonmetallic mineral products	26	5.4
7. Chemical and chemical products	14	2.9
8. Transportation equipment	13	2.7
9. Clothing	5	1.0
10. Plastic products	2	0.4
Other	155	32.4
Total	479	100.0
Canada		
1. Forest industry (wood industries and paper and allied industries)	6 057 ^c	14.1
2. Transportation equipment	5 663	13.2
3. Food	4 170	9.7
4. Primary metal	3 598	8.4
5. Electrical and electronic products	3 368	7.8
6. Metal fabricating	3 114	7.2
7. Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2 761	6.4
8. Chemical and chemical products	2 614	6.1
9. Machinery	1 809	4.2
10. Clothing	1 595	3.7
Other	8 327	19.2
Total	43 076	100.0

^a For Saskatchewan, rank relates only to industry groups for which data can be published due to confidentiality constraints.

^b Estimated by the Canadian Forestry Service.

^c These values do not include the salaries and wages paid for the primary forestry activity (i.e., logging, SIC 0410). Since logging is a primary activity it is not included in the manufacturing sector. Incremental salaries and wages paid in the logging industry totaled \$15.6 and \$1 324.2 million for Saskatchewan and Canada, respectively, in 1984-85.

Sources: Statistics Canada and the Canadian Forestry Service.

Corporate and personal income taxes from the forest industry^a

Tax	Estimated taxes paid	
	Saskatchewan (\$000 000)	Canada (\$000 000)
Corporate income		
Provincial	0.4	98.1
Federal	1.2	130.0
Personal income		
Provincial	3.9	425.0
Federal	7.7	849.0

^a Forest industry includes forestry (logging), wood industries, and paper and allied industries.

Sources: Statistics Canada and the Canadian Forestry Service.

Taxes

The table to the left presents only income taxes paid by the forest industry in Saskatchewan. Other taxes include sales tax; corporation capital tax; excise taxes on materials, supplies, and building and construction materials; and tax on gasoline and motive fuels. In total, approximately \$21 million in taxes were collected from forestry firms and their employees in 1984. About 56% of the revenues accrued to the federal government and 44% accrued to the provincial government. The above total does not include fees and royalties received by the provincial government for timber acquisition, nor was any attempt made to estimate municipal property taxes.

Uses of forest land

The table on page 15 quantifies only a few of the nontimber uses of forest land (most uses are not readily measurable). Such uses are vital to many activities, including the tourist and recreation industries. As these industries grow, the multiple use demand on forested land will increase. Forests are a generous endowment held in trust by the people of Saskatchewan for the continued use and enjoyment of future generations.

Saskatchewan Forestry Division revenues and expenditures

Revenues	
	\$000
Royalties and fees	
Pulpwood—license areas	235
—nonlicense areas	103
Sawtimber—license areas	1 474
—nonlicense areas	471
Other wood products—license areas	101
—nonlicense areas	1 103
Licenses and permits	142
Penalties and interest	17
Fire protection levy	28
Miscellaneous—sales and services, ground rental	25
Total revenues	3 699
Expenditures	
Forest inventory	1 431
Silviculture	4 103
Timber management	406
Reginal operation	851
Administration	897
Fire protection	14 724
Total expenditures	22 412

Source: Saskatchewan Parks, Recreation and Culture.



Hiking—nonconsumptive use of forest land.



Water-skiing—Saskatchewan's forests provide a variety of recreation opportunities.

Saskatchewan's forests— a multiple use resource

Fish

Angling licenses—'000	179
Estimated revenue—\$000	1 961
Estimated recreation days—'000	2 100
Commercial fish catch—'000 kg	3 479
Estimated market value—\$000	7 919

Game

Hunting licenses—'000	139
Estimated revenue—\$000	3 362
Estimated recreation days—'000	369

Trapping

Trapper licenses—'000	18
Estimated value of harvest—\$000	5 099

Outdoor recreation^a

Visitors—'000	4 679
Campers in parks—'000	412
Estimated park permit revenue—\$000	2 823

Grazing

Animal unit months ^b —'000	119
Estimated revenue—\$000	118

Watershed benefits

Net mean annual yield ^c in river discharges —'000 000 m ³	42 589
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^a Provincial parks and other recreational areas and national parks, 1984-85.

^b An animal unit month is the amount of forage provided for one animal unit for one month. One animal unit is defined as one mature cow with calf or their equivalent. Statistics include sheep and horses.

^c Difference between outflow and inflow river discharges, with the majority of water being produced in a forested area.

Sources

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Tiger lily or western red lily (*Lilium philadelphieum* var. *andinum*), the floral emblem of Saskatchewan.

Credits

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Detailed results of the forest industry survey are available in the *Directory of primary wood-using industries in Saskatchewan —1985* published by the Canada—Saskatchewan Forest Resource Development Agreement.

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