



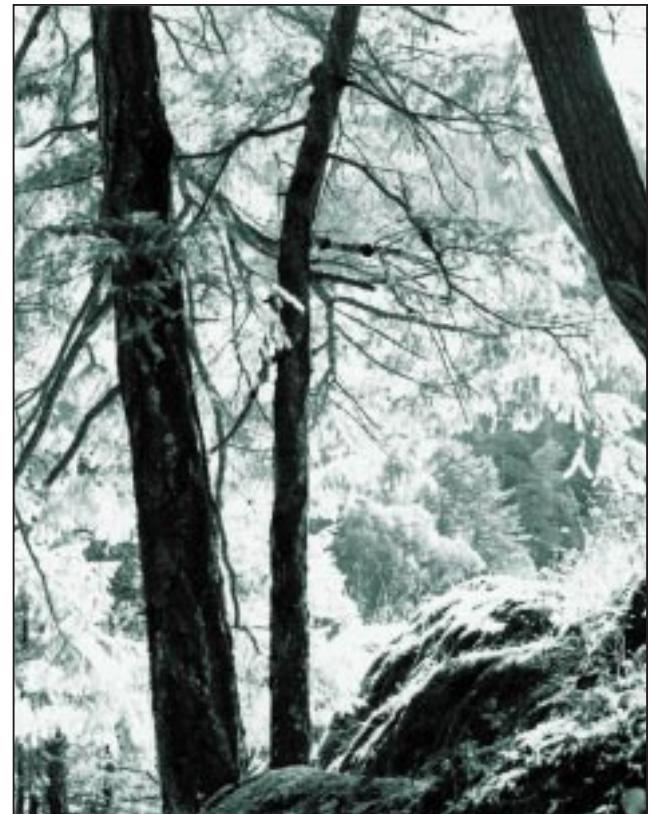
Landscape Management Network

# Canada's Forest Inventory 1991:

## Summary by Terrestrial Ecozones and Ecoregions

**Contents**

**Abstract / Résumé**



J.J. Lowe  
K. Power  
M.W. Marsan

**Information Report BC-X-364E**  
**Pacific Forestry Centre, Victoria, B.C.**



Natural Resources  
Canada

Canadian Forest  
Service

Ressources naturelles  
Canada

Service canadien  
des forêts

Canada

---

**Canada's Forest Inventory 1991:  
Summary by Terrestrial Ecozones and Ecoregions**

J.J. Lowe, K. Power, and M.W. Marsan

Pacific Forestry Centre  
Canadian Forest Service  
Victoria, British Columbia

Information Report BC-X-364E

1996

---

Canadian Forest Service  
Pacific Forestry Centre  
506 West Burnside Road  
Victoria, British Columbia  
V8Z 1M5

Phone (250) 363-0600  
FAX (250) 363-0775  
Web site: [www.pfc.forestry.ca](http://www.pfc.forestry.ca)

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada

Printed in Canada

A microfiche edition of this publication may be purchased from:

Micromedia Ltd.  
240 Catherine St., Suite 305  
Ottawa, ON K2P 2G8  
Phone: (613) 237-4250  
Toll-free 1-800-567-1914  
FAX (613) 237-4251

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Lowe, J.J. (Joseph J.)

Canada's forest inventory 1991: summary by terrestrial ecozones and ecoregions

(Information report; ISSN 0830-0453; BC-X-364)

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 0-662-25105-9

Cat. no. Fo46-17/364E

1. Forest surveys — Canada.
2. Forests and forestry — Canada.
3. Ecology — Canada.
4. Biotic communities — Canada — Maps.
- I. Power, K. (Katja)
- II. Marsan, M.W. (Marcel W.)
- III. Pacific Forestry Centre.
- IV. Title.
- V. Title: Summary of terrestrial ecozones and ecoregions.
- VI. Series: Information report (Pacific Forestry Centre); BC-X-364.

SD145.L68 1996 333.75'11'0971 C96-980413-X

---

## Contents

Abstract/Résumé .....	v
1. Introduction .....	1
Canada's Forest Inventory .....	1
Terrestrial ecozones and ecoregions .....	1
2. Integration of the CanFI GIS and Canada's ecological framework .....	2
3. Inventory results by ecozone and ecoregion .....	3
Land classes.....	3
Forest composition .....	6
Forest growth.....	9
General forest description of each ecozone.....	9
4. References .....	11
5. Appendices	
Appendix I. Detailed tables .....	13
Appendix II. Maps.....	37
Appendix III. Glossary .....	56

### Tables

Table 2.1. Ecozones: total areas and proportions, by province .....	3
Table 3.1. Area, by ecozone and land class.....	5
Table 3.2. Area and timber volume on stocked timber productive forest, by ecozone .....	7
Table 3.3. Timber volume, by ecozone and forest type .....	8
Table 3.4. Growth, by ecozone.....	8
Table 5.1. Ecozones and ecoregions: names and numbers, proportions by province and territory, areas .....	14
Table 5.2. Inventoried area, by ecozone, ecoregion, and land class.....	21
Table 5.3. Area and timber volume per hectare of all species on stocked timber productive forest, by ecozone and predominant genus.....	26
Table 5.4. Timber volume of all species, by ecozone and predominant genus .....	28
Table 5.5. Coniferous and broadleaved timber volume, by ecozone and forest type.....	30
Table 5.6. Coniferous and broadleaved mean annual increment, by ecozone and ecoregion.....	32

### Maps

Map 1. Terrestrial ecozones .....	4
Map 2. Newfoundland Island: Ecoregions .....	39
Map 3. Maritimes: Ecoregions .....	41
Map 4. Quebec and Labrador: Ecoregions .....	43
Map 5. Ontario: Ecoregions .....	45
Map 6. Prairie Provinces: Ecoregions .....	47
Map 7. British Columbia (South): Ecoregions .....	49
Map 8. British Columbia (Central): Ecoregions.....	50
Map 9. British Columbia (North): Ecoregions .....	51
Map 10. Yukon: Ecoregions .....	53
Map 11. Northwest Territories: Ecoregions .....	55

---

## Abstract

Canada's Forest Inventory (CanFI) is a spatially referenced database. This allows regional boundaries to be superimposed so that the regions are incorporated with the inventory for purposes of display and reporting. Forest regions and sections have been incorporated since the 1986 cycle of inventory.

Terrestrial ecozones and ecoregions are the two broadest levels of generalization of the nested hierarchy of the national ecological classification of Canada. The 15 terrestrial ecozones are comprised of 194 ecoregions. The development of this national ecological framework for the country was the result of joint cooperation among federal, provincial, and territorial agencies with a desire to develop a single consistent national ecological framework for environmental reporting, monitoring, and assessment purposes.

The products of this report include maps of the ecozones and ecoregions, plus their names, numerical codes, total areas, and distribution between provinces. CanFI is a forest inventory, so its detailed data cover only the major forested parts (65%) of the country. For the CanFI coverage, the report presents tabular data illustrating the land class structure, forest composition, and forest growth. This information can be derived for both ecozones and ecoregions, although it is reported here for ecozones only.

## Résumé

L'Inventaire des forêts du Canada (IFCAn) est une base de données à référence spatiale qui permet de superposer les limites des régions de façon à ce que celles-ci soient intégrées à l'inventaire à des fins de visualisation et d'établissement de rapports. Depuis l'inventaire de 1986, on a intégré à l'IFCAn les régions et les sections forestières.

Les écozones et les écorégions terrestres sont les deux niveaux les plus généraux de ce système hiérarchique de classification écologique du territoire du Canada. Les 15 écozones terrestres comportent 194 écorégions. Cette classification écologique du territoire canadien est le fruit d'une collaboration entre les organismes fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux qui souhaitaient élaborer un cadre national unique et uniforme de classification écologique à des fins d'établissement de rapports sur l'environnement, de surveillance et d'évaluation.

Ce rapport présente notamment des cartes des écozones et des écorégions, ainsi que le nom, les codes numériques et la superficie totale de celles-ci et leur répartition entre les provinces. L'IFCAn est un inventaire des forêts de sorte que ses données détaillées ne portent que sur les grandes régions boisées (65%) du pays. Il présente sous forme de tableaux des données illustrant la structure des classes de terre, la composition des forêts et l'accroissement forestier. Ces données peuvent être calculées à l'échelle des écozones et des écorégions, mais le présent rapport n'en fait état qu'au niveau de l'écozone.

---

## 1. Introduction

### Canada's Forest Inventory

Canada's Forest Inventory (CanFI) is upgraded periodically, from provincial and other sources, as an aggregation of the most recent information. CanFI is a cooperative effort of federal, provincial and territorial governments, and is managed for the Canadian Forest Service by the Forest Inventory and Analysis Project at the Pacific Forestry Centre. Cooperation among these agencies is enhanced within the Canadian Forest Inventory Committee. The last major upgrade of CanFI was in 1991 (CanFI91), with a further adjustment for Quebec in 1994 (CanFI91.V94).

The current inventory is documented by the main report for CanFI91 (Lowe et al. 1994), the addendum report for CanFI91.V94 (Lowe et al. 1995), and the technical supplement to these reports (Gray and Power 1997). Readers who do not require as much technical detail may choose to refer only to the simplified glossary at the end of this report.

The inventory itself is a large database containing location codes, classification attributes, area, and volume information for 17 groups of tree species. It is spatially referenced in about 47 000 cells. This spatial resolution allows the inventory to be applied to any broad regionalization of Canada, in effect adding those regional codes as attributes of the inventory.

For several years data for the forest regions and their nested forest sections (Rowe 1972) has been available from CanFI. A detailed analysis of CanFI86 by forest region and section is presented in Gray 1995.

After the newly developed terrestrial ecozones and ecoregions were finalized in 1994 they were 'overlaid' on CanFI with the cooperation of Environment Canada (State of the Environment Reporting).

**The forest inventory component of CanFI covers all major forest areas, and thus reports are normally not for the entire country. Tables 2.1 and 5.1 of this report are exceptions because estimates of total area have been generated for all ecozones and ecoregions, including the treeless areas of the Arctic and prairies. Please note that all other tables, including the land class Table 3.1, apply only to those areas covered by the forest inventory.**

The following symbols are used in the tables:

- zero
- too small to be expressed
- .. not available (missing value)
- ... not applicable

### Terrestrial ecozones and ecoregions

During the 1970s and 1980s several provinces developed ecological classification systems for environmental assessment of their respective jurisdictions. Systems were often incompatible with those of neighbouring jurisdictions. There was no consistent national ecological framework suitable for environmental reporting and assessment at the national level.

A preliminary national ecozone delineation of the country was developed in the late 1980s as a precursor for this national level of reporting. During the past three years (1993-1995), Environment Canada and Agriculture Canada jointly coordinated, in cooperation with provincial and territorial agencies as well as Natural Resources Canada, a major revision of this preliminary work. The key tasks of this initiative were to update earlier work done at the federal level, as well as incorporate existing provincial and regional ecological classifications and work in progress as much as possible. After considerable research and negotiation, and with some diplomacy and compromise, a national ecological framework for Canada was developed (Ecological Stratification Working Group 1996). This framework incorporates both a terrestrial and a marine component.

The national ecological classification of Canada is a nested framework comprised of various levels of ecological generalization. The terrestrial component is comprised of 15 ecozones (the broadest level of generalization), within which are nested 194 terrestrial ecoregions. Some of the ecoregions consist of more than one disconnected map unit or polygon. Thus, there are 217 numbered 'ecoregional polygons' in the

---

national hierarchy. Ecoregions are further subdivided into ecodistricts. The methodology involved in the development of this nested ecological hierarchy, and descriptions of ecozones and their respective ecoregions, are found in the report, *A National Ecological Framework for Canada* (Ecological Stratification Working Group 1996).

At this time the ecodistricts are not linked to the national forest inventory. The CanFI database is tied only to the ecoregion and ecozone levels of the ecological classification. With this integration, CanFI is able to contribute to a better understanding of these ecological units as they are used for national and provincial environmental reporting and assessment. This report demonstrates the ability of CanFI to be analyzed by ecozones and ecoregions, and presents some basic results.

## 2. Integration of the CanFI GIS and Canada's ecological framework

The CanFI geographic information system (GIS) was developed to handle and display the forest inventory data only for the forested parts of Canada, (i.e. treeless areas are excluded).

A 'picture quality' level of digitizing has been quite adequate because CanFI's area data actually come from the mapping systems of the numerous source inventories and not from the GIS. Typical products of the GIS have been very small scale national maps (about 1:30 million). For this report the CanFI GIS was used as follows:

- Ecozone and ecoregion digital boundaries were acquired from Agriculture Canada via Environment Canada (Ecological Stratification Working Group 1994) and fitted to provincial and territorial boundaries, coastline, and United States boundary in shared waterbodies.
- Relational tables were created to record the proportion of each CanFI cell (over 48 000) falling into one or more of the ecoregional polygons (217).
- The ecoregional polygon code was assigned to each record in the CanFI attribute database. Where a cell occurred in more than one ecoregional polygon, the records in that cell were subdivided according to the proportions calculated above. This enables the reporting and mapping of CanFI attributes by ecozone and ecoregion.
- The GIS was used to measure the total area (land and freshwater) of each sub-polygon defined by provincial, territorial, and ecoregional polygon boundaries. The one exception was the Ottawa Islands (3-48), which are not digitized in the CanFI GIS. Their area was measured from a National Atlas map of appropriately small scale (1:7.5 million). All the initial area measurements were adjusted so that the total for each province or territory agrees with the Canada Year Book 1994.

The standard of what constitutes the official land and 'freshwater' of Canada is described in Sebert and Munro, 1972. Some components are more obvious than others:

- Land and freshwater bounded by coastline are included.
- Bras d'Or Lake (Nova Scotia) is included.
- Lake Melville (Labrador) is excluded.
- Bodies of freshwater shared by Canada and the United States, such as the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, are included to the international boundary.
- The mouth of the St. Lawrence is included and is considered 'freshwater' as far as the western tip of Anticosti Island (see Map 4 in Appendix 2).

Map 1 shows the ecozones. Table 2.1 gives the total area of each ecozone, and also the proportionate distribution of that area by province and territory. More detail by ecoregion is presented in Maps 2 to 11 (Appendix 2) and in Table 5.1 (Appendix 1). Table 5.1 lists the name and the code number assigned to each ecozone and ecoregion.

The areas in Table 5.1 are the best available estimates to date, but users should recognize that the CanFI GIS was not developed for survey precision, and in this application it was used beyond its design purpose.

### 3. Inventory results by ecozone and ecoregion

The reader is reminded that Tables 2.1 and 5.1 deal with the whole country. Tables in this section report results from the current version of Canada's Forest Inventory (CanFI91.V94), so some large land tracts with no significant forest content are excluded. Of Canada's 997 million hectares, CanFI accounts for 653 million hectares, and 344 million hectares are beyond the inventory.

Table 3.1 reports 'Area beyond the inventory' by ecozone in millions of hectares. This statistic does not bear more detailed analysis because it is the difference between numbers from quite independent origins. CanFI areas come from the source inventories. Total areas come from the CanFI GIS.

#### Land classes

Within the forested parts of the country the inventory can be analyzed for many combinations of information (Lowe et al. 1994). 'Land class' is a basic attribute which interests many users. Table 3.1 provides this information by ecozone, and Table 5.2 in Appendix 1 by ecoregion.

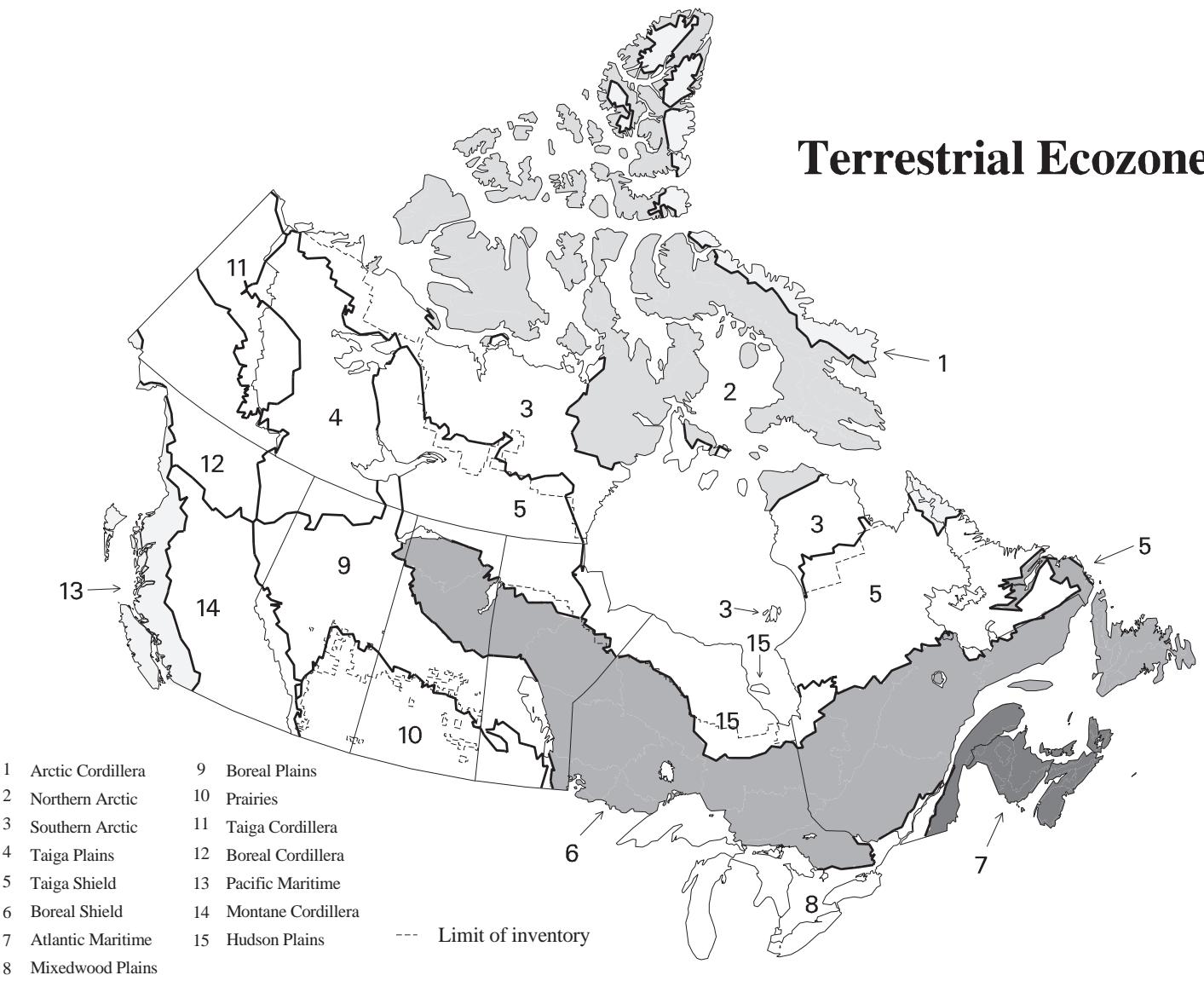
Within the inventoried area, 12% is water, 23% is nonforest land, and 64% is forest land. Because this is a forest inventory there is no subdivision of nonforest land into categories of wider interest such as tundra, agricultural land, and built-up areas. There is, however, differentiation between timber productive and timber unproductive forest; to avoid confusion, anyone not familiar with these technical terms should consult the Glossary (Appendix 3). For example, a common initial mistake is to assume that 'timber productive forest' is the same as 'forest where timber is produced for commercial harvest'. The latter is only one component of the former.

**Table 2.1. Terrestrial ecozones: total areas and proportions, by province** (see Map 1)

Ecozone	Area Proportion by province / territory	( $\times 1\,000$ ha)
<b>1 Arctic Cordillera</b>	NT <sub>88</sub> NF <sub>7</sub> PQ <sub>5</sub>	25 059
<b>2 Northern Arctic</b>	NT <sub>98</sub> PQ <sub>2</sub>	151 088
<b>3 Southern Arctic</b>	NT <sub>81</sub> PQ <sub>18</sub> YT <sub>1</sub> MB <sub>..</sub>	83 239
<b>4 Taiga Plains</b>	NT <sub>78</sub> BC <sub>10</sub> AB <sub>9</sub> YT <sub>3</sub>	64 700
<b>5 Taiga Shield</b>	PQ <sub>38</sub> NT <sub>32</sub> NF <sub>17</sub> MB <sub>9</sub> SK <sub>3</sub> AB <sub>1</sub>	136 640
<b>6 Boreal Shield</b>	ON <sub>35</sub> PQ <sub>34</sub> MB <sub>13</sub> SK <sub>10</sub> NF <sub>8</sub> AB <sub>..</sub>	194 637
<b>7 Atlantic Maritime</b>	NB <sub>36</sub> PQ <sub>34</sub> NS <sub>27</sub> PE <sub>3</sub>	20 375
<b>8 Mixedwood Plains</b>	ON <sub>74</sub> PQ <sub>26</sub>	19 443
<b>9 Boreal Plains</b>	AB <sub>52</sub> SK <sub>24</sub> MB <sub>17</sub> BC <sub>5</sub> NT <sub>2</sub>	73 780
<b>10 Prairies</b>	SK <sub>51</sub> AB <sub>34</sub> MB <sub>15</sub>	47 811
<b>11 Taiga Cordillera</b>	YT <sub>68</sub> NT <sub>32</sub>	26 484
<b>12 Boreal Cordillera</b>	YT <sub>59</sub> BC <sub>40</sub> NT <sub>1</sub>	46 460
<b>13 Pacific Maritime</b>	BC <sub>98</sub> YT <sub>2</sub>	21 898
<b>14 Montane Cordillera</b>	BC <sub>90</sub> AB <sub>10</sub>	49 211
<b>15 Hudson Plains</b>	ON <sub>70</sub> MB <sub>19</sub> PQ <sub>10</sub> NT <sub>1</sub>	36 236
<b>Canada</b>	NT <sub>34</sub> PQ <sub>15</sub> ON <sub>11</sub> BC <sub>9</sub> AB <sub>7</sub> SK <sub>7</sub> MB <sub>6</sub> YT <sub>5</sub> NF <sub>4</sub> NB <sub>1</sub> NS <sub>1</sub> PE <sub>..</sub>	997 061

For details by ecoregion, see Table 5.1 in Appendix 1.

## Terrestrial Ecozones



**Table 3.1. Area, by ecozone and land class ( $\times 1\ 000$  ha)**

Ecozone	Forest			Nonforest land <sup>2</sup>	Water	Area beyond the inventory <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>4</sup>
	Timber productive	Timber unproductive <sup>1</sup>	All forest				
1 Arctic Cordillera	-	51	51	701	66	24 000	25 059
2 Northern Arctic	-	-	-	-	-	151 000	151 088
3 Southern Arctic	9	3 226	3 235	5 148	1 234	74 000	83 239
4 Taiga Plains	17 076	32 944	50 020	7 049	5 460	2 000	64 700
5 Taiga Shield	10 215	42 461	52 676	35 894	20 615	27 000	136 640
6 Boreal Shield	106 096	44 982	151 078	12 152	29 381	2 000	194 637
7 Atlantic Maritime	15 571	462	16 033	3 148	2 534	-	20 375
8 Mixed Wood Plains	3 301	353	3 655	7 419	6 273	2 000	19 443
9 Boreal Plains	33 798	16 019	49 817	15 270	8 651	-	73 780
10 Prairies	1 778	307	2 085	10 070	837	35 000	47 811
11 Taiga Cordillera	583	7 904	8 487	17 902	234	-	26 484
12 Boreal Cordillera	13 914	14 902	28 816	17 339	971	-	46 460
13 Pacific Maritime	8 563	1 494	10 057	10 200	402	1 000	21 898
14 Montane Cordillera	32 129	2 728	34 857	13 189	1 493	-	49 211
15 Hudson Plains	1 537	5 179	6 717	1 359	675	27 000	36 236
<b>Canada</b>	<b>244 571</b>	<b>173 013</b>	<b>417 584</b>	<b>156 840</b>	<b>78 826</b>	<b>344 000</b>	<b>997 061</b>

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

Source: Tables 5.1 and 5.2 in Appendix 1. For details by ecoregion see Table 5.2.

<sup>1</sup> Includes some forest of unspecified productivity.

<sup>2</sup> Includes some land unspecified as to forest/nonforest, and some areas unspecified as to land/water.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated by subtraction.

<sup>4</sup> Ecozone total areas are from the CanFI GIS, regardless of the presence or absence of forest inventory data. These GIS measurements were adjusted to make the provincial totals agree with *Canada Year Book 1994*.

---

The authors have never compared CanFI's water areas to other surveys. Readers who wish to do so may be helped by the following comments.

- The delineation and measurement of water under Canadian conditions are very much influenced by the interests and specifications of the surveyor as well as by the season, scale, and resolution of the image or map.
- The source inventories for CanFI may underestimate water by not delineating many small water bodies within 'nonforest land'.
- Conversely, within the areas of most forestry interest, the typical map-based (about 1:20 000) inventories may recognize much more water than would be measured on lower resolution sources such as the 1:50 000 or smaller National Topographic Survey maps.

Table 3.1 has been simplified to eliminate some details of incomplete classification that show in Table 5.2. There are three such categories that have little statistical impact and, in total, represent only 1% of the inventory. They tend to come from old reconnaissance type inventories in remote northern areas and are:

- forest of unspecified productivity;
- unspecified land, i.e. land where the presence or absence of forest has not been specified; or
- unclassified, i.e. nothing is recorded about the land class.

## Forest composition

There are many ways of combining the classification attributes of CanFI to show the composition of the forest (Lowe et al. 1994). The standard statistical attributes are area reported in hectares (ha) and merchantable wood volume reported either in cubic metres ( $m^3$ ) or cubic metres per hectare ( $m^3/ha$ ). These terms are defined in the Glossary (Appendix 3).

For each ecozone Table 3.2 gives the area, the volume, and the average volume per hectare of the stocked timber productive forest (tpf). More detail by the predominant genus of the cover type is provided in Appendix 1 (Tables 5.3, 5.4). Note that the predominant genus describes the forest cover, not the volume; the volumes given are for all species within those conditions.

Table 3.3 gives, for each ecozone, the volume by cover type (softwood, mixedwood, hardwood). Again, the volumes are for all species in those conditions. More detail can be seen in Appendix 1 (Table 5.5) where the volume within each condition is divided between coniferous and broadleaved trees.

Footnotes to the tables explain why the area reported for stocked tpf is conservative (219 rather than 226 million ha). The volumes reported are not affected because the 'missing' area (7 million ha) carries virtually no volume. A logical exercise for a neophyte user of CanFI would be to subtract the stocked tpf area (219 million ha, Table 3.2) from the total tpf (245 million ha, Table 3.1) and assume that the difference (26 million ha) is not stocked. In fact this number is too high by about 7 million ha. The issue has some political sensitivity because, while a considerable amount of temporarily 'fallow-for-trees' is normal in the eternal cycle of *forest growth ~ mortality or harvest ~ renewal*, too high a number can imply poor stewardship of the forest resource. The topic is covered in more detail in the main CanFI91 report (Lowe et al. 1994). Briefly, an estimated 7 million ha of the apparently unstocked tpf would in fact have been stocked with very young trees at the time of the source inventories. These small trees were beyond the limit of detection of the source inventories.

**Table 3.2. Area and timber volume on stocked timber productive forest, by ecozone**

Ecozone	Area (× 1 000 ha)	Timber volume	
		(× 1 000 m <sup>3</sup> )	(m <sup>3</sup> /ha)
<b>1 Arctic Cordillera</b>	-	-	-
<b>2 Northern Arctic</b>	-	-	-
<b>3 Southern Arctic</b>	9	216	23.88
<b>4 Taiga Plains</b>	15 955	1 162 907	72.89
<b>5 Taiga Shield</b>	8 093	264 998	32.74
<b>6 Boreal Shield</b>	93 712	8 255 348	88.09
<b>7 Atlantic Maritime</b>	13 972	1 421 371	101.73
<b>8 Mixedwood Plains</b>	2 636	245 737	93.21
<b>9 Boreal Plains</b>	30 859	3 896 187	126.26
<b>10 Prairies</b>	1 716	150 927	87.97
<b>11 Taiga Cordillera</b>	556	31 054	55.89
<b>12 Boreal Cordillera</b>	11 290	1 315 034	116.48
<b>13 Pacific Maritime</b>	8 150	3 140 119	385.31
<b>14 Montane Cordillera</b>	30 190	6 177 038	204.60
<b>15 Hudson Plains</b>	1 441	98 581	68.43
<b>Canada</b>	218 578	26 159 518	119.68

Totals may not calculate exactly due to rounding.

For details by predominant genus see Tables 5.3 and 5.4 in Appendix 1.

This table does not include the stocked portion of ‘unproven + unclassified’ stocking, which has no volume or cover type. Based on the proportions of the first version of *Canada’s Forest Inventory 1991* (Table 16.5 in Lowe et al. 1994), about 7.4 million ha would fall into this category, giving an estimated 22.6 million ha of stocked timber productive forest ( $218.6 + 7.4 = 226$  million ha).

**Table 3.3. Timber volume, by ecozone and forest type ( $\times 1\,000\,000\text{ m}^3$ )**

Ecozone	Forest type			Total
	Softwood	Mixedwood <sup>1</sup>	Hardwood	
<b>1 Arctic Cordillera</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>2 Northern Arctic</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>3 Southern Arctic</b>	—	—	—	—
<b>4 Taiga Plains</b>	405	545	213	1 163
<b>5 Taiga Shield</b>	236	29	1	265
<b>6 Boreal Shield</b>	4 838	1 987	1 430	8 255
<b>7 Atlantic Maritime</b>	626	414	381	1 421
<b>8 Mixedwood Plains</b>	31	69	146	246
<b>9 Boreal Plains</b>	1 503	985	1 408	3 896
<b>10 Prairies</b>	8	16	127	151
<b>11 Taiga Cordillera</b>	25	6	—	31
<b>12 Boreal Cordillera</b>	1 060	221	34	1 315
<b>13 Pacific Maritime</b>	3 032	67	41	3 140
<b>14 Montane Cordillera</b>	5 743	366	68	6 177
<b>15 Hudson Plains</b>	93	4	1	99
<b>Canada</b>	17 601	4 709	3 849	26 160

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

Source: Table 5.5 in Appendix 1.

<sup>1</sup> Includes some volume in timber productive forest unclassified as to type.

**Table 3.4. Growth, by ecozone**

Ecozone	For stocked timber productive forest m.a.i. to maturity $\text{m}^3/(\text{ha}\cdot\text{yr})$
<b>1 Arctic Cordillera</b>	-
<b>2 Northern Arctic</b>	-
<b>3 Southern Arctic</b>	—
<b>4 Taiga Plains</b>	1.6
<b>5 Taiga Shield</b>	1.0
<b>6 Boreal Shield</b>	1.5
<b>7 Atlantic Maritime</b>	1.5
<b>8 Mixedwood Plains</b>	1.9
<b>9 Boreal Plains</b>	2.0
<b>10 Prairies</b>	1.8
<b>11 Taiga Cordillera</b>	..
<b>12 Boreal Cordillera</b>	1.1
<b>13 Pacific Maritime</b>	2.3
<b>14 Montane Cordillera</b>	1.9
<b>15 Hudson Plains</b>	1.0
<b>Canada</b>	1.7

<sup>1</sup> For more detail on coniferous, broadleaved, and all species m.a.i. by ecozone and ecoregion see Table 5.6 in Appendix 1.

---

## **Forest growth**

Forest growth can be estimated by several values, but CanFI uses mean annual increment (m.a.i.) to maturity. This is the mature volume per hectare divided by mature age, it is expressed in cubic metres per hectare per year ( $m^3/[ha \cdot yr]$ ), and is explained in more detail in Chapter Eleven of the main CanFI91 report (Lowe et al. 1994).

Table 3.4 gives the m.a.i. for each ecozone. More detail is available in Appendix 1 (Table 5.6) where the m.a.i. for all species is split between coniferous and broadleaved, and the results are presented by ecoregion.

### **General forest description of each ecozone**

1. Arctic Cordillera Only 3% of this ecozone is included in the national forest inventory. Of this area, 6% is considered as timber unproductive forest and 8% is water, with the remainder nonforest land.
2. Northern Arctic All of the area in this ecozone is beyond the area covered by the national forest inventory.
3. Southern Arctic Approximately 12% of this ecozone is included in the national forest inventory. Of this, about 34% is classified as forest, virtually all of it as timber unproductive.
4. Taiga Plains Twenty-seven percent of this ecozone is timber productive forest, with 11% nonforest. The dominant genera are spruce, poplar, and pine, with limited amounts of birch, unspecified broadleaved, fir, and larch.
5. Taiga Shield About 80% of the area is included in the national forest inventory. Of this, 39% is timber unproductive forest and 9% is timber productive. The dominant genera are spruce, pine, and fir, with some birch.
6. Boreal Shield Virtually all of this ecozone is included in the national forest inventory. Fifty-five percent is classified as timber productive forest, and 23% is timber unproductive. Spruce, pine, poplar, birch, fir, and maple are the dominant genera, with some occurrence of hemlock, larch, and other broadleaved species.
7. Atlantic Maritime In this ecozone, only 2% of the land is classed as timber unproductive forest, while 72% is timber productive. Fir, spruce, maple, and birch are the dominant genera, with smaller amounts of poplar, pine, and other softwoods, and very limited amounts of larch and hemlock.
8. Mixedwood Plains Eighty-nine percent of this ecozone is in the national forest inventory. Of this, 19% is timber productive forest land, 2% timber unproductive forest land, and 43% is nonforest. This ecozone is dominated by maple, poplar, pine, and birch, with a fair amount of other broadleaves and other conifers, and limited amounts of fir, spruce, and hemlock.
9. Boreal Plains Most (46%) of this ecozone is timber productive forest land, with 22% timber unproductive and 21% nonforest. Spruce, pine, and poplar are the dominant genera, with some larch, birch, fir, and maple.

- 
- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 10. Prairies           | Only 27% of this ecozone is in the national forest inventory, of which 14% is timber productive forest land and 77% is nonforest. The dominant genera are poplar, maple, pine, and spruce, with some occurrences of birch and Douglas-fir.   |
| 11. Taiga Cordillera   | Most (67%) of the area in this ecozone is nonforest, with only 2% timber productive forest and 30% timber unproductive. The forest is dominated by spruce, with lesser amounts of pine and minimal occurrence of poplar.   |
| 12. Boreal Cordillera  | The area in this ecozone is almost equally divided among timber productive forest (30%), timber unproductive forest (32%), and nonforest (37%). Spruce, pine, fir and poplar are the dominant genera, with limited amounts of birch, hemlock, and larch.   |
| 13. Pacific Maritime   | Most (94%) of this ecozone is in the national forest inventory. Nonforest land takes up 49% of this, with 41% timber productive forest land and 7% timber unproductive. Hemlock, fir, Douglas-fir, spruce, and other conifers dominate this ecozone. There is a small amount of poplar, maple, birch, and other broadleaved species. |
| 14. Montane Cordillera | Almost two-thirds of this ecozone is classified as timber productive forest land. Five percent is timber unproductive, and 27% is nonforest. Pine, spruce, fir, Douglas-fir, and hemlock are the dominant genera, although poplar, larch, birch, and other conifers also occur.  |
| 15. Hudson Plains      | Only 24% of this ecozone is included in the national forest inventory. Of this area, only 18% is considered timber productive forest, while 59% is timber unproductive, and 16% is nonforest. Spruce and pine dominate the forest, with limited amounts of poplar, larch, and fir.   |

---

## 4. References

- Ecological Stratification Working Group. 1994. Terrestrial Ecozones and Ecoregions of Canada. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch, Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research and Environment Canada, State of the Environment Directorate, Ottawa/Hull. 1:7 500 000 scale map.
- Ecological Stratification Working Group. 1996. A national ecological framework for Canada. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch, Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research and Environment Canada, State of the Environment Directorate, Ecozone Analysis Branch, Ottawa/Hull. Report and national map at 1:7 500 000 scale.
- Gray, S.L. 1995. A descriptive forest inventory of Canada's forest regions. Can. For. Serv., Petawawa Natl. For. Inst., Inf. Rep. PI-X-122.
- Gray, S.L.; Niemann, K. 1989. Canada's forest inventory 1986: technical supplement. For. Can., Petawawa Natl. For. Inst., Inf. Rep. PI-X-86. Petawawa Natl. For. Inst., Inf. Rep. PI-X-79.
- Gray, S.L.; Power, K. 1997. Canada's Forest Inventory 1991: technical supplement. Can. For. Serv., Pac. For. Cent., Inf. rep. In prep.
- Lowe, J.J.; Power, K.; Gray, S.L. 1994. Canada's forest inventory 1991. Can. For. Serv., Petawawa Natl. For. Inst., Inf. Rep. PI-X-115.
- Lowe, J.J.; Power, K.; Gray, S.L. 1996. Canada's forest inventory 1991: the 1994 version. Can. For. Serv., Pac. For. Cent., Inf. Rep. BC-X-362E.
- Rowe, J.S. 1972. Forest regions of Canada. Dep. Environ., Can. For. Serv., Pub. No. 1300.
- Sebert, L.M.; Munro, M.R. 1972. Dimensions and areas of maps of the National Topographic System of Canada. Surveys & Mapping Br., Dep. Energy, Mines & Res., Ottawa, Tech. Report No. 72-1.
- Statistics Canada. 1993. Canada Year Book 1994. Statistics Canada.

---

## **5. Appendices**

Appendix 1. Detailed tables

Appendix 2. Maps

Appendix 3. Glossary

---

## **Appendix 1. Detailed tables**

Table 5.1. Ecozones and ecoregions: names and numbers, proportions by province and territory, areas

Table 5.2. Inventoried area by ecozone, ecoregion, and land class

Table 5.3. Area and timber volume per hectare of all species on stocked timber productive forest, by ecozone and predominant genus

Table 5.4. Timber volume of all species, by ecozone and predominant genus

Table 5.5. Coniferous and broadleaved timber volume, by ecozone and forest type

Table 5.6. Coniferous and broadleaved mean annual increment, by ecozone and ecoregion

**Table 5.1. Ecozones and ecoregions: names and numbers, proportions by province and territory, areas**

Name Ecozone Ecoregion	Number	Area <sup>1</sup>	
		Proportion by province and territory	Total (× 1 000 ha)
<b>Arctic Cordillera</b>	<b>1</b>	NT <sub>88</sub> NF <sub>7</sub> PQ <sub>5</sub>	<b>25 059</b>
Ellesmere and Devon Islands Ice Caps	1-1 <sup>2</sup>	NT <sub>100</sub>	12 334
Baffin Mountains	1-5	NT <sub>100</sub>	8 684
Baffin Island Coastal Lowlands	1-6	NT <sub>100</sub>	893
Torngat Mountains	1-7	NF <sub>59</sub> PQ <sub>41</sub>	3 148
<b>Northern Arctic</b>	<b>2</b>	NT <sub>98</sub> PQ <sub>2</sub>	<b>151 088</b>
Ellesmere Mountains	2-8 <sup>3</sup>	NT <sub>100</sub>	6 163
Eureka Hills	2-9	NT <sub>100</sub>	8 095
Sverdrup Islands Lowland	2-11	NT <sub>100</sub>	6 689
Parry Islands Plateau	2-12	NT <sub>100</sub>	5 804
Lancaster Plateau	2-13	NT <sub>100</sub>	10 248
Banks Island Coastal Plain	2-14	NT <sub>100</sub>	1 119
Banks Island Lowland	2-15	NT <sub>100</sub>	4 876
Amundsen Gulf Lowlands	2-16	NT <sub>100</sub>	8 967
Shaler Mountains	2-17	NT <sub>100</sub>	2 272
Victoria Island Lowlands	2-18	NT <sub>100</sub>	18 019
Prince of Wales Island Lowland	2-19	NT <sub>100</sub>	1 392
Boothia Peninsula Plateau	2-20	NT <sub>100</sub>	3 499
Gulf of Boothia Plain	2-21	NT <sub>100</sub>	2 453
Borden Peninsula Plateau	2-22	NT <sub>100</sub>	3 186
Melville Peninsula Plateau	2-23	NT <sub>100</sub>	11 221
Baffin Island Uplands	2-24	NT <sub>100</sub>	7 976
Foxe Basin Plain	2-25	NT <sub>100</sub>	5 303
Pangnirtung Upland	2-26	NT <sub>100</sub>	3 030
Hall Peninsula Upland	2-27	NT <sub>100</sub>	3 497
Meta Incognita Peninsula	2-28	NT <sub>100</sub>	7 374
Baffin Upland	2-29	NT <sub>100</sub>	1 586
Wager Bay Plateau	2-30	NT <sub>100</sub>	24 863
Northern Ungava Peninsula	2-31	PQ <sub>100</sub>	3 456
<b>Southern Arctic</b>	<b>3</b>	NT <sub>81</sub> PQ <sub>18</sub> YT <sub>1</sub> MB <sub>1</sub>	<b>83 239</b>
Yukon Coastal Plain	3-32	YT <sub>84</sub> NT <sub>16</sub>	638
Tuktoyaktuk Coastal Plain	3-33	NT <sub>100</sub>	2 258
Anderson River Plain	3-34	NT <sub>100</sub>	1 569

<sup>1</sup> Area includes freshwater.

<sup>2</sup> 1-1 includes polygons 2 to 4.

<sup>3</sup> 2-8 includes polygon 10.

**Table 5.1. (Cont'd)**

Name Ecozone Ecoregion	Number	Area <sup>1</sup>	
		Proportion by province and territory	Total (× 1 000 ha)
Dease Arm Plain	3-35	NT <sub>100</sub>	5 650
Coronation Hills	3-36	NT <sub>100</sub>	5 568
Bluenose Lake Plain	3-37	NT <sub>100</sub>	2 292
Bathurst Hills	3-38	NT <sub>100</sub>	728
Queen Maud Gulf Lowland	3-39	NT <sub>100</sub>	6 347
Chantrey Inlet Lowland	3-40	NT <sub>100</sub>	2 119
Takijuq Lake Upland	3-41	NT <sub>100</sub>	11 630
Garry Lake Lowland	3-42	NT <sub>100</sub>	8 398
Back River Plain	3-43	NT <sub>100</sub>	3 818
Dubawnt Lake Plain/Upland	3-44	NT <sub>100</sub>	5 411
Maguse River Upland	3-45	NT <sub>98</sub> MB <sub>2</sub>	7 777
Southampton Island Plain	3-46	NT <sub>100</sub>	3 721
Central Ungava Peninsula	3-47	PQ <sub>100</sub>	14 908
Ottawa Islands	3-48	NT <sub>100</sub>	63
Belcher Islands	3-49	NT <sub>100</sub>	344
<b>Taiga Plains</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>NT<sub>78</sub>BC<sub>10</sub>AB<sub>9</sub>YT<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>64 700</b>
Mackenzie Delta	4-50	NT <sub>100</sub>	911
Peel River Plateau	4-51	NT <sub>75</sub> YT <sub>25</sub>	5 997
Great Bear Lake Plain	4-52	NT <sub>100</sub>	10 715
Fort McPherson Plain	4-53	NT <sub>90</sub> YT <sub>10</sub>	3 018
Colville Hills	4-54	NT <sub>100</sub>	2 016
Norman Range	4-55	NT <sub>100</sub>	4 181
Mackenzie River Plain	4-56	NT <sub>100</sub>	1 615
Grandin Plains	4-57	NT <sub>100</sub>	970
Franklin Mountains	4-58	NT <sub>100</sub>	645
Keller Lake Plain	4-59	NT <sub>100</sub>	2 676
Great Slave Lake Plain	4-60	NT <sub>100</sub>	3 784
Nahanni Plateau	4-61	NT <sub>100</sub>	1 212
Sibbeston Lake Plain	4-62	NT <sub>100</sub>	1 347
Horn Plateau	4-63	NT <sub>100</sub>	2 454
Hay River Lowland	4-64	NT <sub>56</sub> AB <sub>27</sub> BC <sub>17</sub>	13 438
Northern Alberta Uplands	4-65 <sup>4</sup>	NT <sub>42</sub> AB <sub>31</sub> BC <sub>27</sub>	7 376
Muskwa Plateau	4-66	BC <sub>97</sub> YT <sub>3</sub>	2 345

<sup>1</sup> Area includes freshwater.

<sup>4</sup> 4-65 includes polygon 67.

**Table 5.1. (Cont'd)**

Name Ecozone Ecoregion	Number	Area <sup>1</sup>	
		Proportion by province and territory	Total (× 1 000 ha)
<b>Taiga Shield</b>	<b>5</b>	PQ <sub>38</sub> NT <sub>32</sub> NF <sub>17</sub> MB <sub>9</sub> SK <sub>3</sub> AB <sub>1</sub>	<b>136 640</b>
Coppermine River Upland	5-68	NT <sub>100</sub>	13 521
Tazin Lake Upland	5-69	NT <sub>78</sub> SK <sub>15</sub> AB <sub>7</sub>	11 706
Kazan River Upland	5-70	NT <sub>85</sub> MB <sub>15</sub>	17 794
Selwyn Lake Upland	5-71	MB <sub>51</sub> NT <sub>34</sub> SK <sub>15</sub>	19 327
La Grande Hills	5-72	PQ <sub>100</sub>	12 306
Southern Ungava Peninsula	5-73	PQ <sub>100</sub>	8 029
New Quebec Central Plateau	5-74	PQ <sub>96</sub> NF <sub>4</sub>	18 313
Ungava Bay Basin	5-75	PQ <sub>99</sub> NF <sub>1</sub>	8 852
George Plateau	5-76	PQ <sub>100</sub>	2 251
Kingurutik-Fraser Rivers	5-77 <sup>5</sup>	PQ <sub>27</sub> NF <sub>73</sub>	6 880
Smallwood Reservoir-Michikamau	5-78	NF <sub>91</sub> PQ <sub>9</sub>	8 612
Coastal Barrens	5-79	NF <sub>100</sub>	1 304
Mecatina River	5-80 <sup>6</sup>	NF <sub>96</sub> PQ <sub>4</sub>	5 572
Eagle Plateau	5-82	NF <sub>100</sub>	1 342
Winokapau Lake North	5-84	NF <sub>100</sub>	314
Goose River West	5-85	NF <sub>100</sub>	517
<b>Boreal Shield</b>	<b>6</b>	ON <sub>35</sub> PQ <sub>34</sub> MB <sub>13</sub> SK <sub>10</sub> NF <sub>8</sub> AB <sub>..</sub>	<b>194 637</b>
Athabasca Plain	6-87	SK <sub>92</sub> AB <sub>8</sub>	7 832
Churchill River Upland	6-88	SK <sub>58</sub> MB <sub>42</sub>	19 449
Hayes River Upland	6-89	MB <sub>82</sub> ON <sub>18</sub>	14 148
Lac Seul Upland	6-90	ON <sub>73</sub> MB <sub>27</sub>	14 503
Lake of the Woods	6-91	ON <sub>67</sub> MB <sub>33</sub>	4 559
Rainy River	6-92	ON <sub>100</sub>	371
Thunder Bay-Quetico	6-93	ON <sub>100</sub>	2 729
Lake Nipigon	6-94	ON <sub>100</sub>	9 355
Big Trout Lake	6-95	ON <sub>100</sub>	10 801
Abitibi Plains	6-96	ON <sub>62</sub> PQ <sub>38</sub>	18 946
Lake Timiskaming Lowland	6-97	ON <sub>93</sub> PQ <sub>7</sub>	8 966
Algonquin-Lake Nipissing	6-98	ON <sub>100</sub>	7 605
Southern Laurentians	6-99	PQ <sub>100</sub>	17 388
Rivière Rupert Plateau	6-100	PQ <sub>100</sub>	9 217

<sup>1</sup> Area includes freshwater.

<sup>5</sup> 5-77 includes polygon 81.

<sup>6</sup> 5-80 includes polygon 83, 86.

**Table 5.1. (Cont'd)**

Name Ecozone Ecoregion	Number	Area <sup>1</sup>	
		Proportion by province and territory	Total (× 1 000 ha)
Central Laurentians	6-101	PQ <sub>99</sub> NF <sub>1</sub>	22 304
Anticosti Island	6-102	PQ <sub>100</sub>	871
Mecatina Plateau	6-103	PQ <sub>93</sub> NF <sub>7</sub>	10 399
Paradise River	6-104	NF <sub>100</sub>	1 945
Lake Melville	6-105	NF <sub>100</sub>	1 810
Strait of Belle Isle	6-106	NF <sub>100</sub>	238
Northern Peninsula	6-107	NF <sub>100</sub>	851
Long Range Mountains	6-108 <sup>7</sup>	NF <sub>100</sub>	1 637
Southwestern Newfoundland	6-109	NF <sub>100</sub>	1 090
Central Newfoundland	6-112	NF <sub>100</sub>	3 040
Northeastern Newfoundland	6-113	NF <sub>100</sub>	549
Maritime Barrens	6-114	NF <sub>100</sub>	3 749
Avalon Forest	6-115	NF <sub>100</sub>	50
South Avalon-Burin Oceanic Barrens	6-116	NF <sub>100</sub>	235
<b>Atlantic Maritime</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>NB<sub>36</sub>PQ<sub>34</sub>NS<sub>27</sub>PE<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>20 375</b>
Appalachians	7-117	PQ <sub>97</sub> NB <sub>3</sub>	6731
Northern New Brunswick Uplands	7-118	NB <sub>85</sub> PQ <sub>15</sub>	2 428
New Brunswick Highlands	7-119	NB <sub>100</sub>	497
Saint John River Valley	7-120	NB <sub>100</sub>	406
Southern New Brunswick Uplands	7-121	NB <sub>100</sub>	1 302
Maritime Lowlands	7-122	NB <sub>91</sub> NS <sub>9</sub>	2 884
Fundy Coast	7-123	NS <sub>50</sub> NB <sub>50</sub>	469
Southwest Nova Scotia Uplands	7-124	NS <sub>100</sub>	1 574
Atlantic Coast	7-125	NS <sub>100</sub>	731
Annapolis-Minas Lowlands	7-126	NS <sub>100</sub>	440
South-Central Nova Scotia Uplands	7-127	NS <sub>100</sub>	625
Nova Scotia Highlands	7-128	NS <sub>100</sub>	1 464
Cape Breton Highlands	7-129	NS <sub>100</sub>	224
Prince Edward Island	7-130	PE <sub>100</sub>	566
Iles-de-la-Madeleine	7-131	PQ <sub>100</sub>	34
<b>Mixedwood Plains</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>ON<sub>74</sub>PQ<sub>26</sub></b>	<b>19 443</b>
St. Lawrence Lowlands	8-132	PQ <sub>79</sub> ON <sub>21</sub>	6 417
Frontenac Axis	8-133	ON <sub>100</sub>	98

<sup>1</sup> Area includes freshwater.

<sup>7</sup> 6-108 includes polygons 110, 111.

**Table 5.1. (Cont'd)**

Name Ecozone Ecoregion	Number	Area <sup>1</sup>	
		Proportion by province and territory	Total (× 1 000 ha)
Manitoulin-Lake Simcoe	8-134	ON <sub>100</sub>	8 515
Lake Erie Lowland	8-135	ON <sub>100</sub>	4 413
<b>Boreal Plains</b>	<b>9</b>	AB <sub>52</sub> SK <sub>24</sub> MB <sub>17</sub> BC <sub>5</sub> NT <sub>2</sub>	<b>73 780</b>
Slave River Lowland	9-136	AB <sub>67</sub> NT <sub>33</sub>	5 021
Clear Hills Upland	9-137	AB <sub>52</sub> BC <sub>48</sub>	4 453
Peace Lowland	9-138	AB <sub>86</sub> BC <sub>14</sub>	6 917
Mid-Boreal Uplands	9-139 <sup>8</sup>	SK <sub>51</sub> AB <sub>43</sub> MB <sub>6</sub>	20 038
Wabasca Lowland	9-142	AB <sub>100</sub>	5 110
Western Boreal	9-143	AB <sub>97</sub> BC <sub>3</sub>	1 164
Western Alberta Upland	9-145 <sup>9</sup>	AB <sub>91</sub> BC <sub>9</sub>	7 581
Mid-Boreal Lowland	9-148	MB <sub>77</sub> SK <sub>23</sub>	9 309
Boreal Transition	9-149	SK <sub>54</sub> AB <sub>43</sub> MB <sub>3</sub>	10 116
Interlake Plain	9-155	MB <sub>100</sub> SK <sub>--</sub>	4 071
<b>Prairies</b>	<b>10</b>	SK <sub>51</sub> AB <sub>34</sub> MB <sub>15</sub>	<b>47 811</b>
Aspen Parkland	10-156 <sup>10</sup>	SK <sub>46</sub> AB <sub>33</sub> MB <sub>21</sub>	17 868
Moist Mixed Grassland	10-157	SK <sub>68</sub> AB <sub>32</sub>	10 139
Fescue Grassland	10-158	AB <sub>100</sub>	1 539
Mixed Grassland	10-159	SK <sub>64</sub> AB <sub>36</sub>	13 788
Cypress Upland	10-160	SK <sub>58</sub> AB <sub>42</sub>	850
Lake Manitoba Plain	10-162	MB <sub>100</sub>	3 389
Southwest Manitoba Uplands	10-163 <sup>11</sup>	MB <sub>100</sub>	238
<b>Taiga Cordillera</b>	<b>11</b>	YT <sub>68</sub> NT <sub>32</sub>	<b>26 484</b>
British-Richardson Mountains	11-165	YT <sub>87</sub> NT <sub>13</sub>	2 669
Old Crow Basin	11-166	YT <sub>100</sub>	1 442
Old Crow Flats	11-167	YT <sub>100</sub>	599
North Ogilvie Mountains	11-168	YT <sub>100</sub>	3 886
Eagle Plains	11-169	YT <sub>100</sub>	2 053
Mackenzie Mountains	11-170	NT <sub>50</sub> YT <sub>50</sub>	8 646
Selwyn Mountains	11-171	NT <sub>51</sub> YT <sub>49</sub>	7 189

<sup>1</sup> Area includes freshwater.

<sup>8</sup> 9-139 includes polygons 140, 141, 144, 147, 150 to 154.

<sup>9</sup> 9-145 includes polygon 146.

<sup>10</sup> 10-156 includes polygon 161.

<sup>11</sup> 10-163 includes polygon 164.

**Table 5.1. (Cont'd)**

Name Ecozone Ecoregion	Number	Area <sup>1</sup>	
		Proportion by province and territory	Total (× 1 000 ha)
<b>Boreal Cordillera</b>	<b>12</b>	YT <sub>59</sub> BC <sub>40</sub> NT <sub>1</sub>	<b>46 460</b>
Klondike Plateau	12-172	YT <sub>100</sub>	3 801
St. Elias Mountains	12-173	YT <sub>79</sub> BC <sub>21</sub>	2 422
Ruby Ranges	12-174	YT <sub>100</sub>	2 287
Yukon Plateau-Central	12-175	YT <sub>100</sub>	2 695
Yukon Plateau-North	12-176	YT <sub>100</sub>	5 738
Yukon Southern Lakes	12-177	YT <sub>85</sub> BC <sub>15</sub>	3 565
Pelly Mountains	12-178	YT <sub>98</sub> BC <sub>2</sub>	3 558
Yukon-Stikine Highlands	12-179	BC <sub>70</sub> YT <sub>30</sub>	2 425
Boreal Mountains and Plateaus	12-180	BC <sub>99</sub> YT <sub>1</sub>	10 284
Liard Basin	12-181	YT <sub>63</sub> BC <sub>37</sub>	3 410
Hyland Highland	12-182	YT <sub>57</sub> BC <sub>24</sub> NT <sub>19</sub>	2 586
Northern Canadian Rocky Mountains	12-183	BC <sub>100</sub>	3 689
<b>Pacific Maritime</b>	<b>13</b>	BC <sub>98</sub> YT <sub>2</sub>	<b>21 898</b>
Mount Logan	13-184	YT <sub>100</sub>	440
Northern Coastal Mountains	13-185 <sup>12</sup>	BC <sub>100</sub>	2 695
Nass Basin	13-187	BC <sub>100</sub>	555
Queen Charlotte Ranges	13-188	BC <sub>100</sub>	722
Queen Charlotte Lowland	13-189	BC <sub>100</sub>	326
Nass Ranges	13-190	BC <sub>100</sub>	1 260
Coastal Gap	13-191	BC <sub>100</sub>	5 196
Pacific Ranges	13-192	BC <sub>100</sub>	6 556
Western Vancouver Island	13-193	BC <sub>100</sub>	2 073
Eastern Vancouver Island	13-194	BC <sub>100</sub>	1 370
Georgia-Puget Basin	13-195	BC <sub>100</sub>	143
Lower Mainland	13-196	BC <sub>100</sub>	525
Cascade Ranges	13-197	BC <sub>100</sub>	37
<b>Montane Cordillera</b>	<b>14</b>	BC <sub>90</sub> AB <sub>10</sub>	<b>49 211</b>
Skeena Mountains	14-198	BC <sub>100</sub>	2 246
Omineca Mountains	14-199	BC <sub>100</sub>	3 448
Central Canadian Rocky Mountains	14-200	BC <sub>100</sub>	3 645
Bulkley Ranges	14-201	BC <sub>100</sub>	286

<sup>1</sup> Area includes freshwater.

<sup>12</sup> 13-185 includes polygon 186.

**Table 5.1. (Cont'd)**

Name	Number	Area <sup>1</sup>	Total
Ecozone		Proportion by province and territory	Total (× 1 000 ha)
Ecoregion			
Fraser Plateau	14-202	BC <sub>100</sub>	9 128
Fraser Basin	14-203	BC <sub>100</sub>	4 584
Chilcotin Ranges	14-204	BC <sub>100</sub>	1 188
Columbia Mountains and Highlands	14-205	BC <sub>100</sub>	9 000
Western Continental Ranges	14-206	BC <sub>100</sub>	2 428
Eastern Continental Ranges	14-207	AB <sub>95</sub> BC <sub>5</sub>	3 993
Interior Transition Ranges	14-208	BC <sub>100</sub>	1 547
Thompson-Okanagan Plateau	14-209	BC <sub>100</sub>	3 855
Okanagan Range	14-210	BC <sub>100</sub>	481
Okanagan Highland	14-211	BC <sub>100</sub>	151
Selkirk-Bitterroot Foothills	14-212	BC <sub>100</sub>	831
Southern Rocky Mountain Trench	14-213	BC <sub>100</sub>	773
Northern Continental Divide	14-214	AB <sub>61</sub> BC <sub>39</sub>	1 627
<b>Hudson Plains</b>	<b>15</b>	ON <sub>70</sub> MB <sub>19</sub> PQ <sub>10</sub> NT <sub>1</sub>	<b>36 236</b>
Coastal Hudson Bay Lowland	15-215	ON <sub>52</sub> MB <sub>48</sub>	5 889
Hudson Bay Lowland	15-216	ON <sub>67</sub> MB <sub>31</sub> NT <sub>2</sub>	13 054
James Bay Lowland	15-217	ON <sub>78</sub> PQ <sub>22</sub>	17 293
<b>Canada</b>		NT <sub>34</sub> PQ <sub>15</sub> ON <sub>11</sub> BC <sub>9</sub> AB <sub>7</sub> SK <sub>7</sub> MB <sub>6</sub> YT <sub>5</sub> NF <sub>4</sub> NB <sub>1</sub> NS <sub>1</sub> PE <sub>-</sub>	<b>997 061</b>

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Area includes freshwater.

**Table 5.2. Inventoried area, by ecozone, ecoregion, and land class (× 1 000 ha)**

Ecozone <sup>1</sup> Ecoregion #	Forest <sup>2</sup>			Non-forest	Unspec. land	Water	Unclassified	Total
	Prod.	Unprod.	Unspec.					
<b>Arctic Cordillera</b>	-	51	-	701	-	66	-	818
1-1 to 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-7	-	51	-	701	-	66	-	818
<b>Northern Arctic</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-8 to 31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southern Arctic</b>	9	3 212	13	5 148	—	1 234	-	9 617
3-32	-	-	-	524	—	32	-	556
3-33	3	177	-	459	-	225	-	863
3-34	-	136	-	668	-	48	-	852
3-35	4	2 685	13	1 303	-	635	-	4 640
3-36	2	56	-	584	-	40	-	682
3-37	-	84	-	301	-	32	-	417
3-38 to 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-41	-	29	-	275	-	50	-	354
3-42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-43	-	10	-	278	-	33	-	322
3-44	—	27	-	540	-	67	-	635
3-45	-	7	-	215	-	71	-	293
3-46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-47	—	2	-	1	-	—	-	2
3-48,49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Taiga Plains</b>	17 076	31 533	1 411	7 023	26	5 460	-	62 529
4-50	245	202	6	284	-	178	-	915
4-51	695	3 687	127	1 383	13	151	-	6 056
4-52	714	5 989	249	428	-	1 405	-	8 785
4-53	288	1 793	106	624	—	236	-	3 047
4-54	19	1 345	45	162	-	465	-	2 037
4-55	614	2 837	128	270	-	398	-	4 246
4-56	393	914	120	50	-	158	-	1 635
4-57	-	361	2	356	-	176	-	896
4-58	199	375	22	24	-	34	-	654
4-59	680	1 575	68	52	-	338	-	2 713
4-60	1 004	1 930	68	299	-	566	-	3 868
4-61	552	309	3	336	-	24	-	1 225
4-62	675	472	29	155	-	30	-	1 362
4-63	594	1 346	128	283	-	134	-	2 486
4-64	5 822	3 937	277	1 743	10	795	-	12 584
4-65	2 797	3 882	33	480	3	338	-	7 534
4-66	1 785	578	-	94	-	31	-	2 487
<b>Taiga Shield</b>	10 215	41 142	1 319	35 881	12	20 615	-	109 185
5-68	154	4 502	534	3 449	-	2 098	-	10 738
5-69	1 940	5 127	639	800	12	2 394	-	10 912
5-70	27	1 881	9	7 708	-	2 584	-	12 210
5-71	1 168	5 934	136	1 573	-	2 274	-	11 084

<sup>1</sup> See Table 5.1 for ecoregion names. Areas outside the inventory are not included in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Forest can be ‘timber productive’, ‘timber unproductive’, or ‘unspecified productivity’.

**Table 5.2. (Cont'd)**

Ecozone <sup>1</sup> Ecoregion #	Forest <sup>2</sup>			Non-forest	Unspec. land	Water	Unclassified	Total
	Prod.	Unprod.	Unspec.					
5-72	175	5 076	-	4 733	-	2 334	-	12 318
5-73	8	408	-	966	-	311	-	1 692
5-74	577	7 500	-	6 439	-	3 707	-	18 223
5-75	248	2 754	-	3 599	-	1 089	-	7 690
5-76	21	244	-	1 672	-	266	-	2 201
5-77	168	1 622	-	2 441	-	773	-	5 004
5-78	1 693	3 745	-	1 213	-	1 960	-	8 612
5-79	128	176	-	418	-	55	-	777
5-80	3 171	1 290	-	534	-	557	-	5 552
5-82	508	459	-	249	-	123	-	1 338
5-84	45	189	-	43	-	41	-	318
5-85	184	235	-	47	-	50	-	516
<b>Boreal Shield</b>	<b>106 096</b>	<b>44 977</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11 795</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29 381</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>192 611</b>
6-87	506	5 895	1	78	1	1 464	-	7945
6-88	8 980	5 597	4	1 221	4	3 257	-	19 062
6-89	4 478	5 441	-	1 517	-	2 152	-	13 588
6-90	8 536	3 452	-	545	-	2 036	3	14 571
6-91	2 654	657	-	342	-	1 091	—	4 744
6-92	169	64	-	54	-	130	13	429
6-93	1 743	231	-	63	-	557	114	2 707
6-94	6 075	833	-	38	-	2 492	8	9 447
6-95	3 674	4 240	-	1 094	-	1 440	82	10 530
6-96	12 375	3 806	-	274	-	2 289	61	18 805
6-97	6 366	919	-	214	3	1 305	11	8 819
6-98	4 378	1 164	-	583	3	1 258	32	7 419
6-99	13 846	837	-	422	-	1 784	-	16 889
6-100	5 232	2 182	-	394	-	1 448	-	9 256
6-101	15 046	3 043	-	306	-	3 629	-	22 024
6-102	546	228	-	—	-	134	-	909
6-103	5 776	2 956	-	265	-	1 542	-	10 540
6-104	1 548	87	-	190	-	127	-	1 952
6-105	946	577	-	214	-	130	-	1 868
6-106	34	78	-	89	-	39	-	239
6-107	306	299	-	153	-	77	-	835
6-108	242	507	-	695	-	145	18	1 608
6-109	532	208	-	230	-	78	2	1 050
6-112	1 368	654	-	664	-	299	2	2 988
6-113	222	121	-	161	-	46	-	549
6-114	486	867	-	1 801	-	413	-	3 568
6-115	22	8	-	12	-	8	-	50
6-116	9	26	-	174	-	11	-	219
<b>Atlantic Maritime</b>	<b>15 571</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 916</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2 534</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>21 715</b>
7-117	5 509	131	-	794	-	1 853	—	8 287
7-118	2 100	30	-	173	-	28	48	2 379
7-119	459	3	-	19	-	7	9	496
7-120	277	7	-	108	-	9	—	401

**Table 5.2. (Cont'd)**

Ecozone <sup>1</sup> Ecoregion #	Forest <sup>2</sup>			Non- forest	Unspec. land	Water	Unclass- ified	Total
	Prod.	Unprod.	Unspec.					
7-121	1 002	33	-	157	-	74	26	1 292
7-122	2 200	81	-	454	-	74	47	2 855
7-123	310	13	-	87	-	20	12	441
7-124	985	103	-	258	-	170	1	1 517
7-125	464	25	-	139	-	97	4	730
7-126	310	5	-	86	-	23	—	424
7-127	449	3	-	107	-	69	—	628
7-128	1 053	9	-	238	-	83	58	1 440
7-129	172	—	-	20	-	9	27	228
7-130	278	16	-	263	—	17	-	575
7-131	4	4	-	13	-	—	-	21
<b>Mixedwood Plains</b>	3 301	353	-	7 419	-	6 273	-	17 346
8-132	1 554	136	-	2 417	-	390	-	4 497
8-133	40	13	-	37	-	14	-	104
8-134	1 375	186	-	2 875	-	3 950	-	8 386
8-135	333	17	-	2 090	-	1 918	-	4 358
<b>Boreal Plains</b>	33 798	15 516	502	12 580	1 515	8 651	1 174	73 737
9-136	1 755	1 419	370	922	173	448	—	5 086
9-137	2 841	1 195	-	465	7	34	13	4 555
9-138	3 305	616	53	1 848	240	226	454	6 741
9-139	10 953	5 695	21	1 778	203	1 401	128	20 179
9-142	2 516	2 218	27	300	—	128	7	5 197
9-143	769	166	—	99	19	20	95	1 168
9-145	5 931	599	20	416	212	79	257	7 514
9-148	2 076	2 648	-	991	44	4 776	2	10 536
9-149	2 247	518	11	4 335	618	364	218	8 311
9-155	1 406	443	-	1 426	—	1 175	-	4 449
<b>Prairies</b>	1 778	295	12	9 891	179	837	-	12 993
10-156	1 226	219	10	6 828	53	283	-	8 618
10-157	25	5	—	188	19	4	-	242
10-158	29	6	2	258	31	3	-	329
10-159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-160	30	—	-	9	76	—	-	115
10-162	423	60	-	2 437	-	539	-	3 460
10-163	46	5	-	170	-	7	-	229
<b>Taiga Cordillera</b>	583	7 877	28	17 896	6	234	-	26 623
11-165	24	164	-	2 462	1	14	-	2 664
11-166	8	450	-	985	—	—	-	1 444
11-167	16	191	-	391	—	—	-	599
11-168	18	1 622	-	2 261	1	1	-	3 903
11-169	24	1 431	-	593	1	1	-	2 052
11-170	204	1 866	-	6 499	1	143	-	8 714
11-171	289	2 152	28	4 704	1	74	-	7 248

**Table 5.2. (Cont'd)**

Ecozone <sup>1</sup> Ecoregion #	Forest <sup>2</sup>			Non-forest	Unspec. land	Water	Unclassified	Total
	Prod.	Unprod.	Unspec.					
<b>Boreal Cordillera</b>	13 914	14 872	30	17 280	59	971	—	47 126
12-172	629	2 462	-	662	6	63	-	3 822
12-173	44	251	-	2 164	—	21	-	2 481
12-174	310	827	-	1 059	2	87	-	2 285
12-175	1 090	1 336	-	212	12	46	-	2 696
12-176	1 398	3 388	—	865	17	78	-	5 746
12-177	1 332	1 302	2	777	14	154	—	3 582
12-178	470	1 234	28	1 808	4	28	-	3 572
12-179	441	274	-	1 693	2	83	-	2 492
12-180	3 256	1 627	—	5 403	1	253	-	10 540
12-181	2 494	668	-	248	-	85	-	3 496
12-182	1 366	872	-	376	2	29	-	2 645
12-183	1 083	630	-	2 013	-	43	-	3 769
<b>Pacific Maritime</b>	8 563	1 494	-	9 525	-	402	675	20 659
13-184	-	3	-	418	-	-	-	421
13-185	395	104	-	2 233	-	51	-	2 783
13-187	301	12	-	219	-	11	-	543
13-188	522	44	-	128	-	4	-	699
13-189	235	3	-	65	-	3	-	306
13-190	606	68	-	555	-	15	-	1 243
13-191	1 824	777	-	2 199	-	153	-	4 952
13-192	2 382	410	-	3 096	-	123	4	6 016
13-193	1 506	58	-	346	-	17	21	1 948
13-194	503	9	-	162	-	9	459	1 142
13-195	71	2	-	6	-	1	52	132
13-196	200	3	-	84	-	14	139	440
13-197	18	—	-	13	-	1	-	33
<b>Montane Cordillera</b>	32 129	2 702	26	12 930	95	1 493	164	49 539
14-198	953	151	-	1 151	-	24	-	2 279
14-199	2 146	278	-	1 021	-	151	-	3 595
14-200	2 487	263	-	899	-	100	-	3 749
14-201	170	19	-	109	-	5	-	303
14-202	7 252	106	-	1 298	-	327	-	8 983
14-203	4 028	61	-	379	-	271	-	4 739
14-204	463	81	-	584	-	41	-	1 169
14-205	5 328	577	-	2 788	-	278	-	8 971
14-206	1 219	218	16	1 206	-	67	-	2 726
14-207	1 793	477	—	1 442	47	38	155	3 953
14-208	881	144	-	501	-	27	-	1 554
14-209	2 914	61	-	619	-	113	-	3 708
14-210	346	35	-	95	-	2	-	477
14-211	63	6	-	48	-	2	-	120
14-212	639	58	-	142	-	12	-	851
14-213	517	53	—	177	-	23	-	770
14-214	932	113	10	471	48	11	9	1 594

**Table 5.2. (Cont'd)**

Ecozone <sup>1</sup> Ecoregion #	Forest <sup>2</sup>			Non- forest	Unspec. land	Water	Unclass- ified	Total
	Prod.	Unprod.	Unspec.					
<b>Hudson Plains</b>	1 537	5 179	-	1 359	-	675	-	8 751
15-215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-216	15	50	-	39	-	12	-	117
15-217	1 522	5 129	-	1 320	-	663	-	8 634
<b>Canada</b>	244 571	169 665	3 348	152 344	1 904	78 826	2 592	653 249
%	37.4	26.0	0.5	23.3	0.3	12.1	0.4	100.0

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

**Table 5.3. Area and timber volume per hectare of all species on stocked timber productive forest, by ecozone and predominant genus**  
 (Area ( $\times 1\ 000$  ha); Timber volume (m $^3$ /ha) in brackets)

Ecozone	Predominant genus in the cover type <sup>1</sup>													Total	
	Spruce	Pine	Fir	Hem-lock	Douglas-fir	Larch	Other conifers	Unspec. conifers	Poplar	Birch	Maple	Other bdlvd	Unspec. bdlvd	Unclassified	
Arctic Cordillera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Arctic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Arctic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 (23.88) (23.88)
Taiga Plains	2 348 (160.12)	518 (119.36)	3 (178.24)	— (176.70)	-	7 (56.57)	-	-	1 457 (160.60)	156 (92.95)	-	-	539 (92.73)	10 925 (38.95)	15 955 (72.89)
Taiga Shield	563 (47.68)	304 (9.15)	13 (100.74)	-	-	-	3 415 (53.72)	1 (4.72)	6 (100.13)	1 (7.74)	-	-	28 (8.18)	3 762 (13.22)	8 093 (32.74)
Boreal Shield	35 671 (87.34)	13 593 (80.43)	6 634 (94.33)	111 (145.61)	-	174 (74.22)	406 (95.64)	5 949 (54.04)	5 780 (148.06)	7 653 (96.75)	4 015 (131.13)	9 191 (71.55)	1 538 (87.97)	2 997 (38.66)	93 712 (88.09)
Atlantic Maritime	2 267 (117.90)	183 (120.11)	2 137 (128.42)	7 (143.85)	-	57 (108.39)	291 (142.20)	1 839 (79.97)	439 (108.90)	557 (92.71)	904 (129.05)	1 (93.62)	3 468 (104.39)	1 822 (46.00)	13 972 (101.73)
Mixedwood Plains	56 (72.84)	136 (97.30)	71 (97.30)	17 (120.81)	-	9 (100.09)	358 (69.20)	72 (96.04)	269 (109.46)	101 (78.45)	970 (109.20)	280 (79.38)	222 (85.53)	75 (31.29)	2 636 (93.21)
Boreal Plains	7 591 (135.33)	6 411 (139.90)	66 (132.59)	-	— (180.45)	186 (76.89)	— (82.52)	1 757 (91.10)	6 786 (131.68)	114 (86.52)	16 (86.86)	— (94.24)	5 652 (132.83)	2 281 (58.47)	30 859 (126.26)

**Table 5.3. (Cont'd)**

Ecozone	Predominant genus in the cover type <sup>1</sup>													Total	
	Spruce	Pine	Fir	Hem-lock	Douglas-fir	Larch	Other conifers	Unspec. conifers	Poplar	Birch	Maple	Other bdlvd	Unspec. bdlvd	Unclassified	
Prairies	39 (141.55)	45 (126.79)	1 (134.71)	-	9 (130.95)	2 (82.34)	-	665 (64.86)	822 (102.54)	18 (115.04)	111 (74.07)	-	4 (144.06)	-	1 716 (87.97)
Taiga Cordillera	58 (144.53)	9 (142.25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (90.78)	-	-	-	-	488 (43.72)	556 (55.89)
Boreal Cordillera	3 596 (145.85)	2 947 (130.54)	726 (110.37)	1 (417.40)	-	1 (21.48)	-	-	737 (94.57)	29 (119.65)	-	-	-	3 254 (77.56)	11 290 (116.48)
Pacific Maritime	268 (476.34)	188 (221.80)	981 (456.06)	3 530 (433.37)	964 (291.66)	-	1 861 (343.34)	-	113 (111.05)	21 (85.94)	19 (325.06)	189 (262.32)	-	15 (221.44)	8 150 (385.31)
Montane Cordillera	6 086 (251.98)	12 348 (186.24)	4 171 (216.25)	844 (390.10)	3 515 (188.37)	410 (180.47)	455 (321.01)	-	1 380 (109.89)	132 (122.16)	-	1 (124.79)	71 (123.09)	777 (116.10)	30 190 (69.77) (204.60)
Hudson Plains	1 067 (73.99)	219 (51.83)	9 (77.32)	-	-	13 (82.35)	1 (65.07)	58 (23.09)	16 (195.79)	-	-	-	-	58 (122.50)	1 441 (33.69) (68.43)
Canada	59 609 (119.03)	36 902 (131.01)	14 810 (158.51)	4 510 (416.53)	4 488 (210.45)	859 (127.96)	3 373 (263.96)	13 754 (62.77)	17 801 (133.82)	8 788 (96.56)	6 036 (126.71)	9 662 (75.52)	11 521 (115.10)	26 464 (43.23)	218 578 (119.68)

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

This table does not include the stocked portion of 'unproven + unclassified' stocking, which has no volume or cover type. Based on the proportions of the first version of *Canada's Forest Inventory 1991* (Table 16.5 in Lowe et al. 1994), about 7.4 million ha would fall into this category, giving an estimated 22.6 million ha of stocked timber productive forest ( $218.6 + 7.4 = 226$  million ha).

Abbreviations of column headings: Unspec. = Unspecified; bdlvd = broadleaved.

**Table 5.4. Timber volume of all species, by ecozone and predominant genus ( $\times 1\,000\text{ m}^3$ )**

Zone	Predominant genus in the cover type <sup>1</sup>													Total	
	Spruce	Pine	Fir	Hem-lock	Douglas-fir	Larch	Other conifers	Unspec. conifers	Poplar	Birch	Maple	Other bldvd	Unspec. bldvd	Unclassified	
North Cordillera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Central Arctic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Eastern Arctic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Canadian Plains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
Canadian Shield	375 996	61 864	546	2	-	419	-	-	234 024	14 535	-	-	50 029	425 492	1 162 423
Shield	26 836	2 785	1 320	-	-	-	-	183 445	4	631	9	-	228	49 741	264 920
Atlantic Maritime	3 115 540	1 093 235	625 839	16 208	-	12 901	38 833	321 513	855 745	740 436	526 429	657 550	135 258	115 861	8 255 316
Woodland Plains	267 253	22 038	274 412	1 012	-	6 154	41 412	147 068	47 762	51 649	116 709	78	361 989	83 835	1 421 363
Central Plains	4 053	13 255	6 930	2 077	-	946	24 765	6 879	29 424	7 924	105 886	22 230	19 006	2 362	245 362
Plains	1 027 299	896 905	8 689	-	-	14 276	17	160 014	893 645	9 879	1 359	3	750 720	133 380	3 896 000
Rockies	5 546	5 706	74	-	1 187	184	-	43 141	84 265	2 017	8 232	-	574	-	150 900
South Cordillera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Central Cordillera	8 327	1 276	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	-	21 322	31 000
North Cordillera	524 422	384 678	80 090	262	-	22	-	-	69 680	3 482	-	-	-	252 398	1 315 000

**Table 5.4 (Cont'd)**

zone	Predominant genus in the cover type <sup>1</sup>													To	
	Spruce	Pine	Fir	Hem-lock	Douglas-fir	Larch	Other conifers	Unspec. conifers	Poplar	Birch	Maple	Other bdlvd	Unspec. bdlvd	Unclassified	
ctic Maritime	127 524	41 684	447 183	1 529 993	281 223	-	638 950	-	12 544	1 821	6 161	49 629	-	3 409	3 140
ane Cordillera	1 533 647	2 299 660	901 910	329 076	662 120	73 968	146 174	-	151 699	16 138	47	152	8 263	54 186	6 177
on Plains	78 916	11 346	682	-	-	1 050	52	1 332	3 225	9	-	-	-	1 970	98 5
da	7 095 359	4 834 431	2 347 677	1 878 630	944 529	109 920	890 203	863 393	2 382 145	848 521	764 831	729 642	1 326 067	1 144 171	26 159

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

Abbreviations of column headings: Unspec. = Unspecified; bdlvd = broadleaved.

**Table 5.5. Coniferous and broadleaved timber volume,  
by ecozone and forest type ( $\times 1\,000\text{ m}^3$ )**

Ecozone	Forest type				Total
	Softwood	Mixedwood	Hardwood	Unclassified	
<b>Arctic Cordillera</b>					
Coniferous	-	-	-	-	-
Broadleaved	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Northern Arctic</b>					
Coniferous	-	-	-	-	-
Broadleaved	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southern Arctic</b>					
Coniferous	156	41	-	-	198
Broadleaved	—	19	-	-	19
Total	157	60	-	-	216
<b>Taiga Plains</b>					
Coniferous	389 901	335 878	22 069	-	747 847
Broadleaved	14 908	209 295	190 856	-	415 060
Total	404 808	545 173	212 926	-	1 162 907
<b>Taiga Shield</b>					
Coniferous	228 940	20 358	246	-	249 543
Broadleaved	6 754	8 367	333	-	15 455
Total	235 694	28 726	579	-	264 998
<b>Boreal Shield</b>					
Coniferous	4 499 869	1 010 387	227 007	7 197	5 744 460
Broadleaved	338 427	965 117	1 202 674	4 671	2 510 888
Total	4 838 295	1 975 504	1 429 681	11 868	8 255 348
<b>Atlantic Maritime</b>					
Coniferous	561 181	227 224	91 208	11 999	891 611
Broadleaved	65 234	171 199	289 309	4 017	529 759
Total	626 415	398 423	380 517	16 016	1 421 371
<b>Mixedwood Plains</b>					
Coniferous	26 012	31 356	11 779	459	69 607
Broadleaved	4 754	36 384	134 442	551	176 130
Total	30 766	67 739	146 221	1 010	245 737
<b>Boreal Plains</b>					
Coniferous	1 340 499	567 852	259 354	-	2 167 705
Broadleaved	162 751	417 315	1 148 416	-	1 728 482
Total	1 503 250	985 168	1 407 770	-	3 896 187
<b>Prairies</b>					
Coniferous	6 556	6 454	19 921	-	32 932
Broadleaved	1 471	9 060	107 464	-	117 995
Total	8 028	15 514	127 385	-	150 927
<b>Taiga Cordillera</b>					
Coniferous	23 691	4 944	74	-	28 708
Broadleaved	979	1 226	141	-	2 346
Total	24 669	6 170	215	-	31 054

**Table 5.5. (Cont'd)**

Ecozone	Forest type				<b>Total</b>
	<b>Softwood</b>	<b>Mixedwood</b>	<b>Hardwood</b>	<b>Unclassified</b>	
<b>Boreal Cordillera</b>					
Coniferous	1 029 807	153 725	4 850	-	1 188 382
Broadleaved	30 586	67 345	28 722	-	126 652
Total	1 060 393	221 069	33 572	-	1 315 034
<b>Pacific Maritime</b>					
Coniferous	3 024 598	38 608	2 225	104	3 065 536
Broadleaved	7 490	28 062	39 021	11	74 583
Total	3 032 088	66 670	41 246	115	3 140 119
<b>Montane Cordillera</b>					
Coniferous	5 689 357	240 900	9 126	454	5 939 837
Broadleaved	53 887	124 069	58 683	561	237 201
Total	5 743 244	364 969	67 810	1 015	6 177 038
<b>Hudson Plains</b>					
Coniferous	89 638	2 137	172	-	91 947
Broadleaved	3 782	1 733	1 119	-	6 634
Total	93 420	3 870	1 291	-	98 581
<b>Canada</b>					
Coniferous	16 910 204	2 639 864	648 032	20 214	20 218 314
Broadleaved	691 023	2 039 191	3 201 179	9 810	5 941 204
Total	17 601 227	4 679 055	3 849 211	30 024	26 159 518

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.

**Table 5.6. Coniferous and broadleaved mean annual increment,  
by ecozone and ecoregion**

Ecozone <sup>1</sup> Ecoregion #	m.a.i. to maturity (m <sup>3</sup> /(ha·yr))		
	Coniferous	Broadleaved	All species
<b>Arctic Cordillera</b>	-	-	-
1-1 to 7	-	-	-
<b>Northern Arctic</b>	-	-	-
2-8 to 31	-	-	-
<b>Southern Arctic</b>	..	..	..
3-32	-	-	-
3-33	..	..	..
3-34	-	-	-
3-35, 36	..	..	..
3-37 to 43	-	-	-
3-44	..	..	..
3-45, 46	-	-	-
3-47	..	..	..
3-48,49	-	-	-
<b>Taiga Plains</b>	0.94	0.62	1.56
4-50 to 56	..	..	..
4-57	-	-	-
4-58 to 63	..	..	..
4-64	0.89	0.80	1.69
4-65	0.87	0.52	1.39
4-66	1.05	0.49	1.54
(4-67)	0.95	0.21	1.16
<b>Taiga Shield</b>	0.87	0.11	0.98
5-68	..	..	..
5-69	0.86	0.33	1.20
5-70	..	..	..
5-71	0.42	0.01	0.43
5-72 to 77	..	..	..
5-78	0.98	0.09	1.07
5-79 to 84	..	..	..
5-85	0.87	0.03	0.90
(5-86)	0.97	0.09	1.06
<b>Boreal Shield</b>	0.96	0.53	1.49
6-87	0.87	0.10	0.97
6-88	1.01	0.18	1.19
6-89	1.13	0.15	1.27
6-90	1.20	0.32	1.52
6-91	0.96	0.96	1.92
6-92	0.68	2.33	3.01
6-93	1.11	1.06	2.17

<sup>1</sup> See Table 5.1 for ecoregion names. Areas outside the inventory are not included in this table.

---

**Table 5.6. (Cont'd)**

Ecozone <sup>1</sup> Ecoregion #	m.a.i. to maturity · m <sup>3</sup> /(ha·yr)		
	Coniferous	Broadleaved	All species
6-94	1.14	0.71	1.85
6-95	1.09	0.27	1.36
6-96	0.99	0.63	1.62
6-97	0.84	0.95	1.79
6-98	0.54	1.23	1.77
6-99	0.60	0.92	1.52
6-100	1.07	0.17	1.23
6-101	0.98	0.25	1.23
6-102	..	..	..
6-103	0.90	0.16	1.06
6-104	..	..	..
6-105	0.95	0.04	0.99
6-106	1.59	0.11	1.70
6-107	1.56	0.14	1.70
6-108	1.68	0.18	1.86
6-109	1.84	0.24	2.08
(6-110)	1.78	0.29	2.07
(6-111)	1.60	0.18	1.78
6-112	1.53	0.21	1.73
6-113	1.31	0.16	1.47
6-114	1.37	0.12	1.49
6-115	1.21	0.08	1.28
6-116	1.03	0.05	1.08
<b>Atlantic Maritime</b>			
	0.80	0.73	1.53
7-117	0.63	1.18	1.81
7-118	0.90	0.93	1.83
7-119	1.32	0.63	1.95
7-120	0.88	0.88	1.76
7-121	1.01	0.80	1.81
7-122	0.95	0.60	1.55
7-123	0.98	0.52	1.50
7-124	0.88	0.46	1.34
7-125	0.77	0.45	1.22
7-126	0.83	0.51	1.34
7-127	0.91	0.37	1.28
7-128	0.70	0.70	1.40
7-129	0.30	1.20	1.50
7-130, 131	..	..	..
<b>Mixedwood Plains</b>			
	0.50	1.40	1.90
8-132	0.43	1.35	1.79
8-133	0.63	1.17	1.80
8-134	0.59	1.39	1.98
8-135	0.35	1.71	2.05

**Table 5.6. (Cont'd)**

Ecozone <sup>1</sup> Ecoregion #	m.a.i. to maturity • m <sup>3</sup> /(ha·yr)		
	Coniferous	Broadleaved	All species
<b>Boreal Plains</b>	1.09	0.87	1.96
9-136	0.82	0.55	1.37
9-137	1.20	0.81	2.01
9-138	0.75	1.11	1.86
9-139	0.83	0.95	1.78
(9-140)	0.89	1.10	2.00
(9-141)	0.95	0.57	1.51
9-142	0.80	1.00	1.81
9-143	0.94	1.21	2.16
(9-144)	0.89	1.12	2.01
9-145	1.64	0.61	2.25
(9-146)	1.47	0.26	1.72
(9-147)	1.07	0.73	1.80
9-148	1.12	0.33	1.45
9-149	0.83	1.41	2.24
(9-150)	0.77	1.69	2.46
(9-151)	0.90	1.12	2.02
(9-152)	0.89	1.43	2.32
(9-153)	1.74	0.79	2.53
(9-154)	1.83	0.51	2.34
9-155	1.12	0.17	1.28
<b>Prairies</b>	0.96	0.84	1.80
10-156	0.88	0.93	1.81
10-157	1.46	0.59	2.04
10-158	1.42	0.48	1.89
10-159	-	-	-
10-160	1.04	0.24	1.28
(10-161)	1.78	0.57	2.35
10-162	0.32	1.30	1.62
10-163	..	..	..
(10-164)	0.00	1.73	1.73
<b>Taiga Cordillera</b>	..	..	..
11-165 to 171	..	..	..
<b>Boreal Cordillera</b>	0.97	0.14	1.11
12-172	..	..	..
12-173	0.39	0.29	0.68
12-174 to 176	..	..	..
12-177	0.79	0.05	0.85
12-178	0.65	0.00	0.65
12-179	1.01	0.25	1.26
12-180	0.98	0.12	1.10
12-181	0.92	0.14	1.06

**Table 5.6. (Cont'd)**

Ecozone <sup>1</sup> Ecoregion #	m.a.i. to maturity · m <sup>3</sup> /(ha·yr)		
	Coniferous	Broadleaved	All species
12-182	0.81	0.32	1.14
12-183	1.14	0.15	1.29
<b>Pacific Maritime</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>2.29</b>
13-184	-	-	-
13-185	..	..	..
(13-186)	1.58	0.15	1.73
13-187	1.82	0.11	1.93
13-188	2.20	0.02	2.22
13-189	1.92	0.01	1.93
13-190	2.01	0.18	2.19
13-191	1.90	0.04	1.94
13-192	2.32	0.10	2.42
13-193	2.63	0.03	2.67
13-194	2.47	0.25	2.71
13-195	2.42	0.39	2.81
13-196	2.11	0.39	2.50
13-197	2.13	0.63	2.76
<b>Montane Cordillera</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>1.92</b>
14-198	2.05	0.10	2.14
14-199	1.82	0.11	1.93
14-200	1.63	0.18	1.81
14-201	2.50	0.06	2.56
14-202	1.41	0.07	1.48
14-203	2.24	0.23	2.47
14-204	1.07	0.03	1.11
14-205	2.25	0.10	2.35
14-206	1.88	0.08	1.95
14-207	1.89	0.18	2.06
14-208	1.27	0.02	1.30
14-209	1.80	0.06	1.86
14-210	1.81	0.06	1.87
14-211	1.60	0.06	1.66
14-212	2.11	0.06	2.17
14-213	1.55	0.08	1.63
14-214	1.62	0.20	1.82
<b>Hudson Plains</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.96</b>
15-215	-	-	-
15-216	0.76	0.02	0.79
15-217	0.84	0.12	0.96
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>1.70</b>

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding.



---

## **Appendix 2. Maps**

- Map 2. Newfoundland Island: Ecoregions
- Map 3. Maritimes: Ecoregions
- Map 4. Quebec and Labrador: Ecoregions
- Map 5. Ontario: Ecoregions
- Map 6. Prairie Provinces: Ecoregions
- Map 7. British Columbia (South): Ecoregions
- Map 8. British Columbia (Central): Ecoregions
- Map 9. British Columbia (North): Ecoregions
- Map 10. Yukon: Ecoregions
- Map 11. Northwest Territories: Ecoregions

---

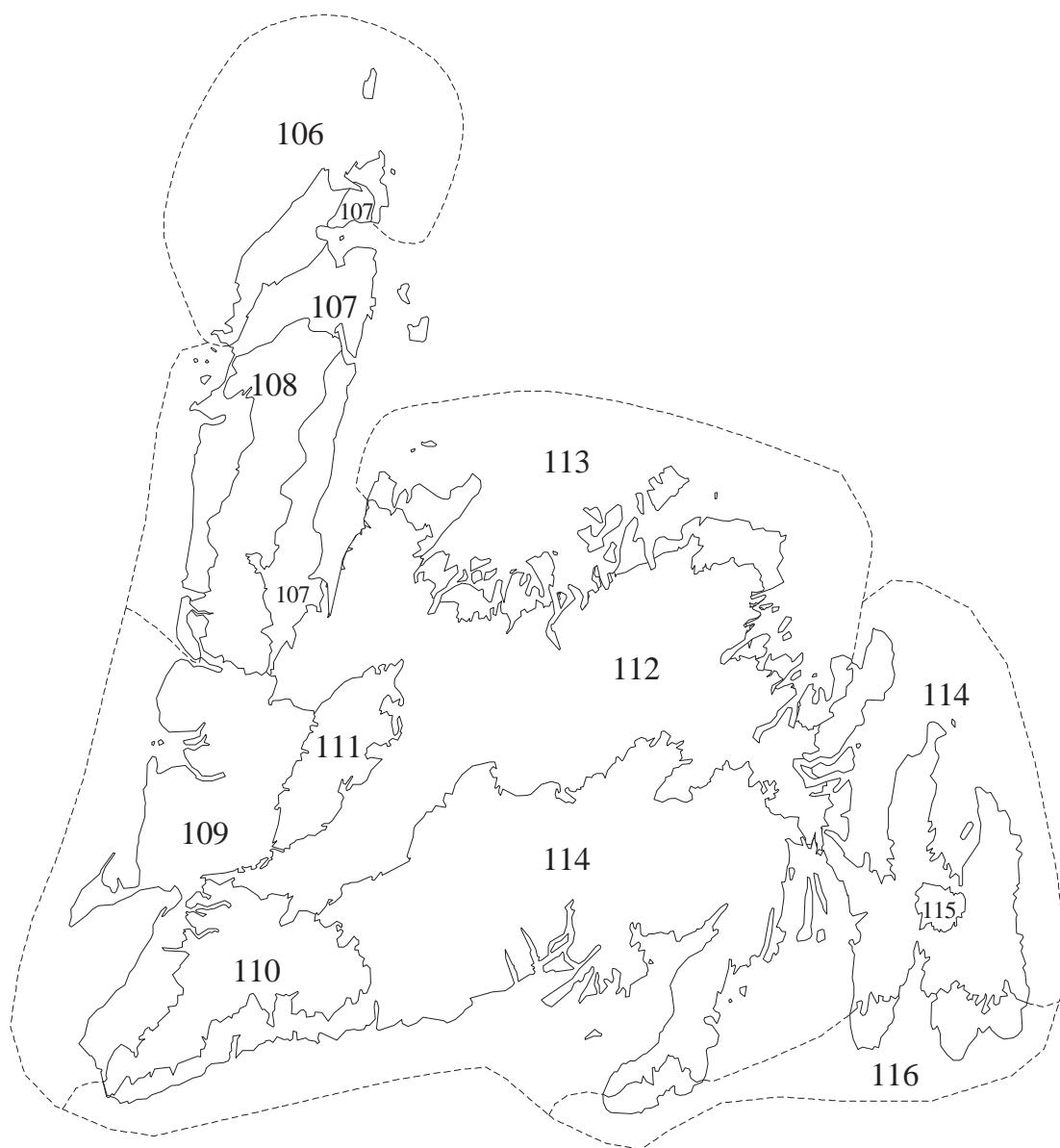
## Map 2. Newfoundland Island: Ecoregions

- 6-106 Strait of Belle Isle
- 6-107 Northern Peninsula
- 6-108<sup>1</sup> Long Range Mountains
- 6-109 Southwestern Newfoundland
- 6-112 Central Newfoundland
- 6-113 Northeastern Newfoundland
- 6-114 Maritime Barrens
- 6-115 Avalon Forest
- 6-116 South Avalon-Burin Oceanic Barrens

<sup>1</sup> 6-108 includes polygons 110, 111.

---

## NEWFOUNDLAND ISLANDS: ECOREGIONS

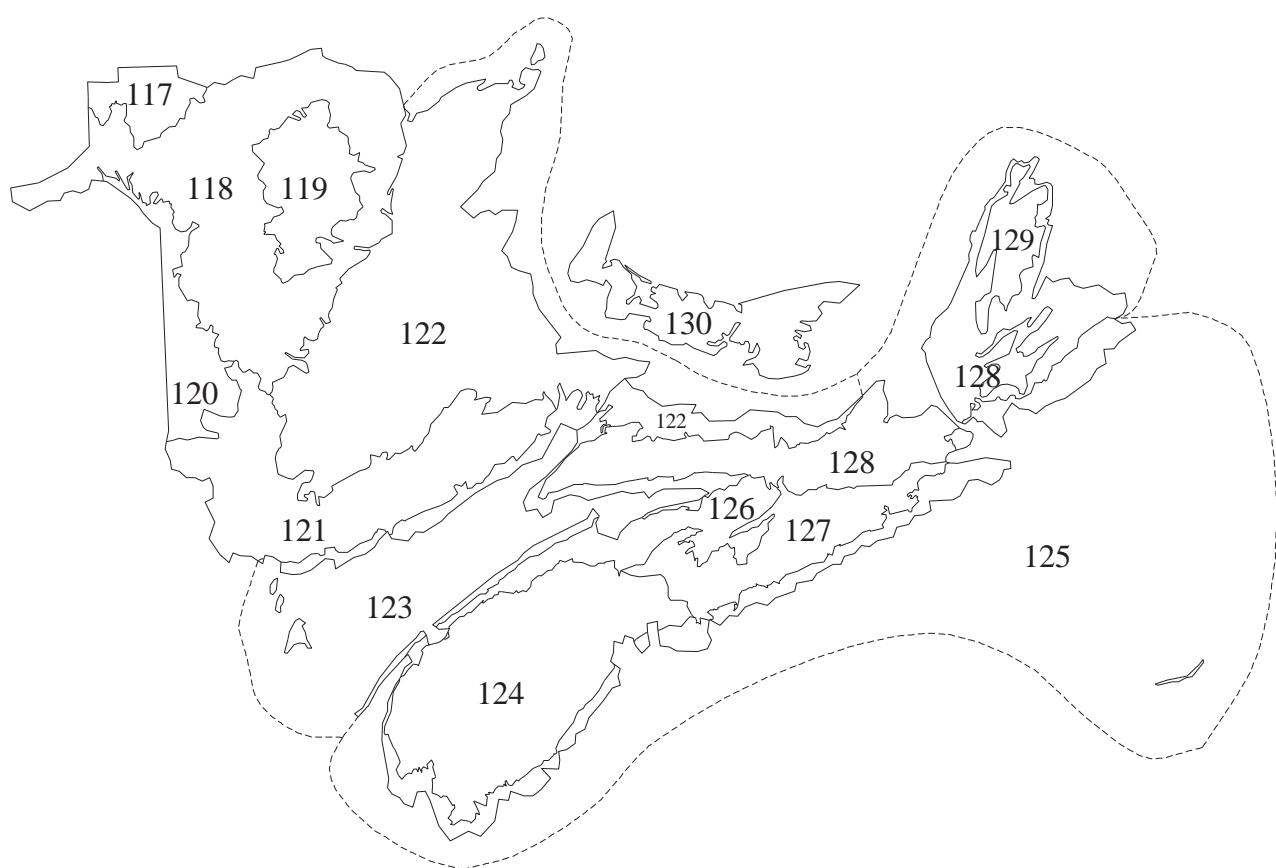


---

### **Map 3. Maritimes: Ecoregions**

- 7-117 Appalachians
- 7-118 Northern New Brunswick Uplands
- 7-119 New Brunswick Highlands
- 7-120 Saint John River Valley
- 7-121 Southern New Brunswick Uplands
- 7-122 Maritime Lowlands
- 7-123 Fundy Coast
- 7-124 Southwest Nova Scotia Uplands
- 7-125 Atlantic Coast
- 7-126 Annapolis-Minas Lowlands
- 7-127 South-Central Nova Scotia Uplands
- 7-128 Nova Scotia Highlands
- 7-129 Cape Breton Highlands
- 7-130 Prince Edward Island

## MARITIMES: ECOREGIONS



---

#### **Map 4. Quebec and Labrador: Ecoregions**

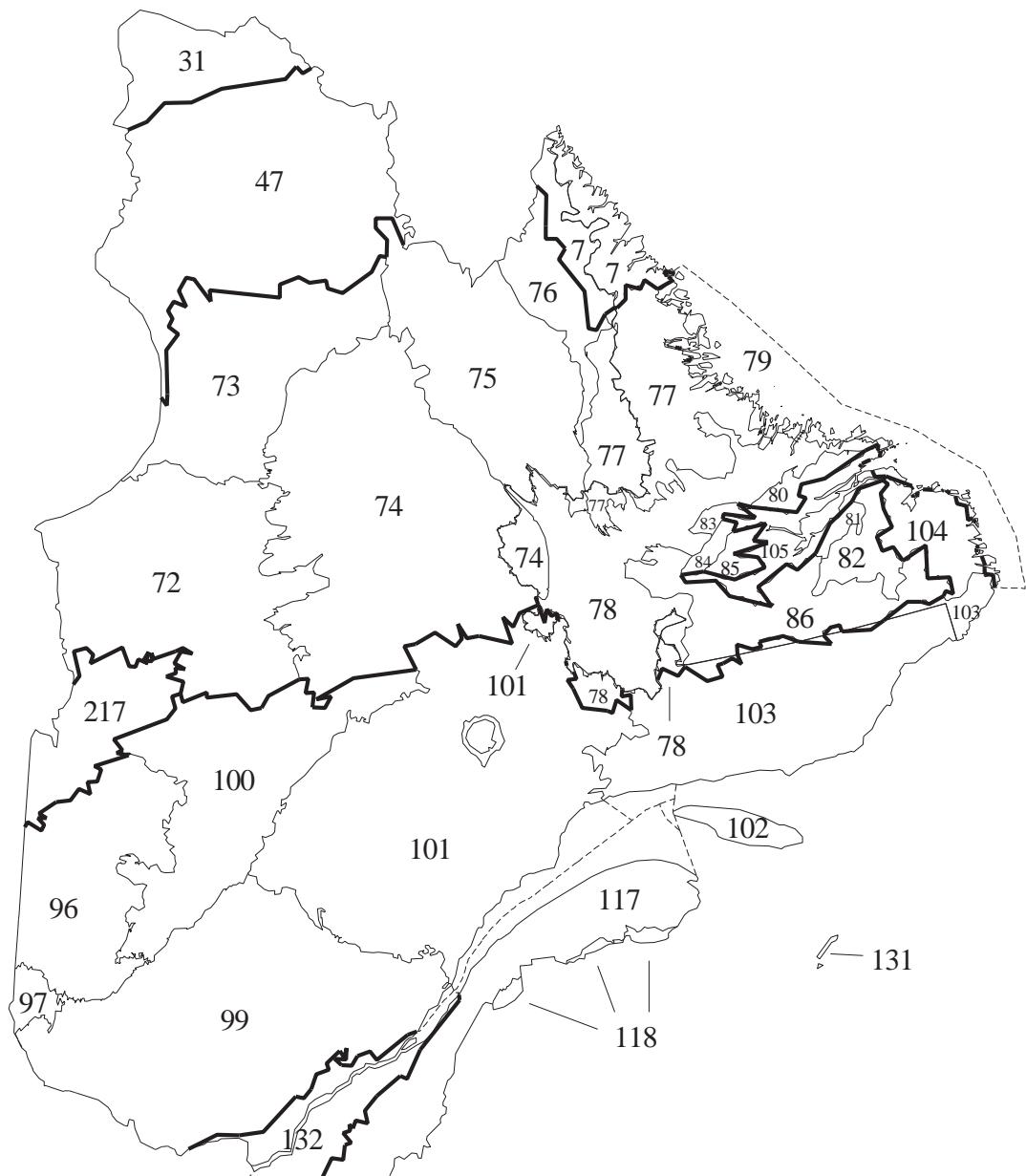
1-7	Torngat Mountains East
2-31	Northern Ungava Peninsula
3-47	Central Ungava Peninsula
5-72	La Grande Hills
5-73	Southern Ungava Peninsula
5-74	New Quebec Central Plateau
5-75	Ungava Bay Basin
5-76	George Plateau
5-77 <sup>1</sup>	Kingurutik-Fraser Rivers
5-78	Smallwood Reservoir-Michikamau
5-79	Coastal Barrens
5-80 <sup>2</sup>	Mecatina River
5-82	Eagle Plateau
5-84	Winokapau Lake North
5-85	Goose River West
6-96	Abitibi Plains
6-97	Lake Timiskaming Lowland
6-99	Southern Laurentians
6-100	Rivière Rupert Plateau
6-101	Central Laurentians
6-102	Anticosti Island
6-103	Mecatina Plateau
6-104	Paradise River
6-105	Lake Melville
7-117	Appalachians
7-118	Northern New Brunswick Uplands
7-131	Iles-de-la-Madeleine
8-132	St. Lawrence Lowlands
15-217	James Bay Lowland

<sup>1</sup> 5-77 includes polygon 81.

<sup>2</sup> 5-80 includes polygon 83, 86.

---

## QUEBEC AND LABRADOR: ECOREGIONS

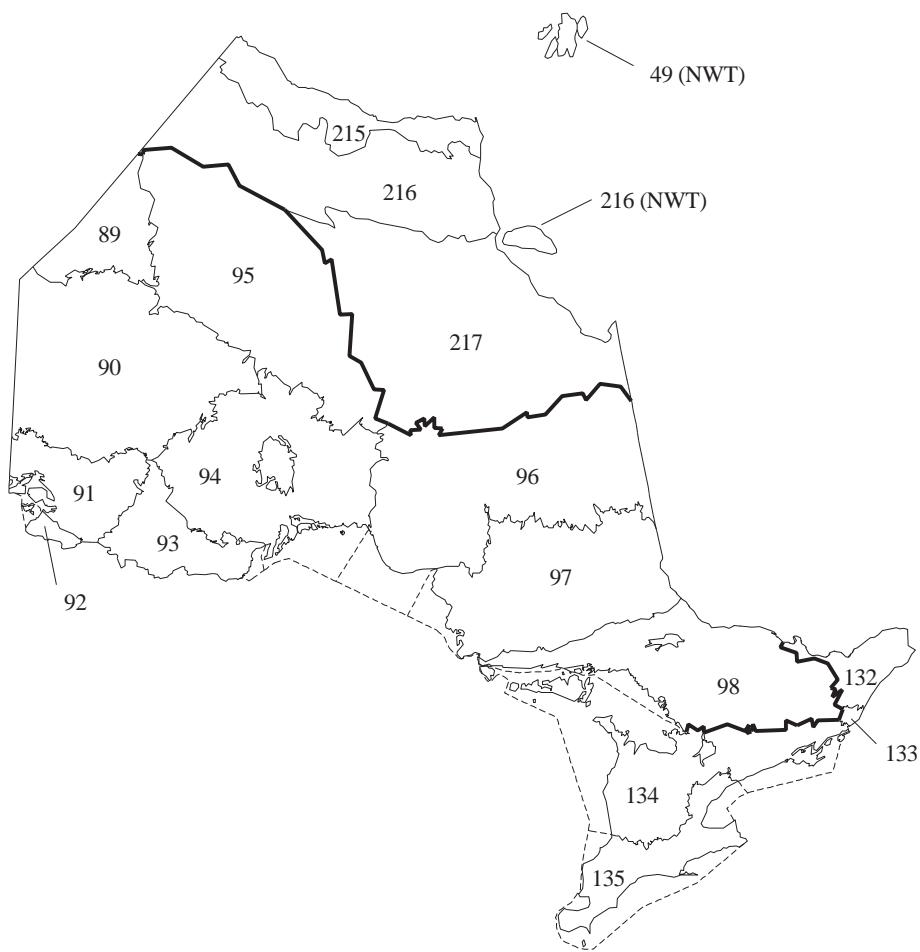


---

## Map 5. Ontario: Ecoregions

- 6-89 Hayes River Upland
- 6-90 Lac Seul Upland
- 6-91 Lake of the Woods
- 6-92 Rainy River
- 6-93 Thunder Bay-Quetico
- 6-94 Lake Nipigon
- 6-95 Big Trout Lake
- 6-96 Abitibi Plains
- 6-97 Lake Timiskaming Lowland
- 6-98 Algonquin-Lake Nipissing
- 8-132 St. Lawrence Lowlands
- 8-133 Frontenac Axis
- 8-134 Manitoulin-Lake Simcoe
- 8-135 Lake Erie Lowland
- 15-215 Coastal Hudson Bay Lowland
- 15-216 Hudson Bay Lowland
- 15-217 James Bay Lowland
  
- 3-49 Belcher Islands (NWT)

## ONTARIO: ECOREGIONS



---

## Map 6. Prairie Provinces: Ecoregions

3-45	Maguse River Upland
4-64	Hay River Lowland
4-65 <sup>1</sup>	Northern Alberta Uplands
5-69	Tazin Lake Upland
5-70	Kazan River Upland
5-71	Selwyn Lake Upland
6-87	Athabasca Plain
6-88	Churchill River Upland
6-89	Hayes River Upland
6-90	Lac Seul Upland
6-91	Lake of the Woods
9-136	Slave River Lowland
9-137	Clear Hills Upland
9-138	Peace Lowland
9-139 <sup>2</sup>	Mid-Boreal Uplands
9-142	Wabasca Lowland
9-143	Western Boreal
9-145 <sup>3</sup>	Western Alberta Upland
9-148	Mid-Boreal Lowland
9-149	Boreal Transition
9-155	Interlake Plain
10-156 <sup>4</sup>	Aspen Parkland
10-157	Moist Mixed Grassland
10-158	Fescue Grassland
10-159	Mixed Grassland
10-160	Cypress Upland
10-162	Lake Manitoba Plain
10-163 <sup>5</sup>	Southwest Manitoba Uplands
14-207	Eastern Continental Ranges
14-214	Northern Continental Divide
15-215	Coastal Hudson Bay Lowland
15-216	Hudson Bay Lowland

<sup>1</sup> 4-65 includes polygon 67.

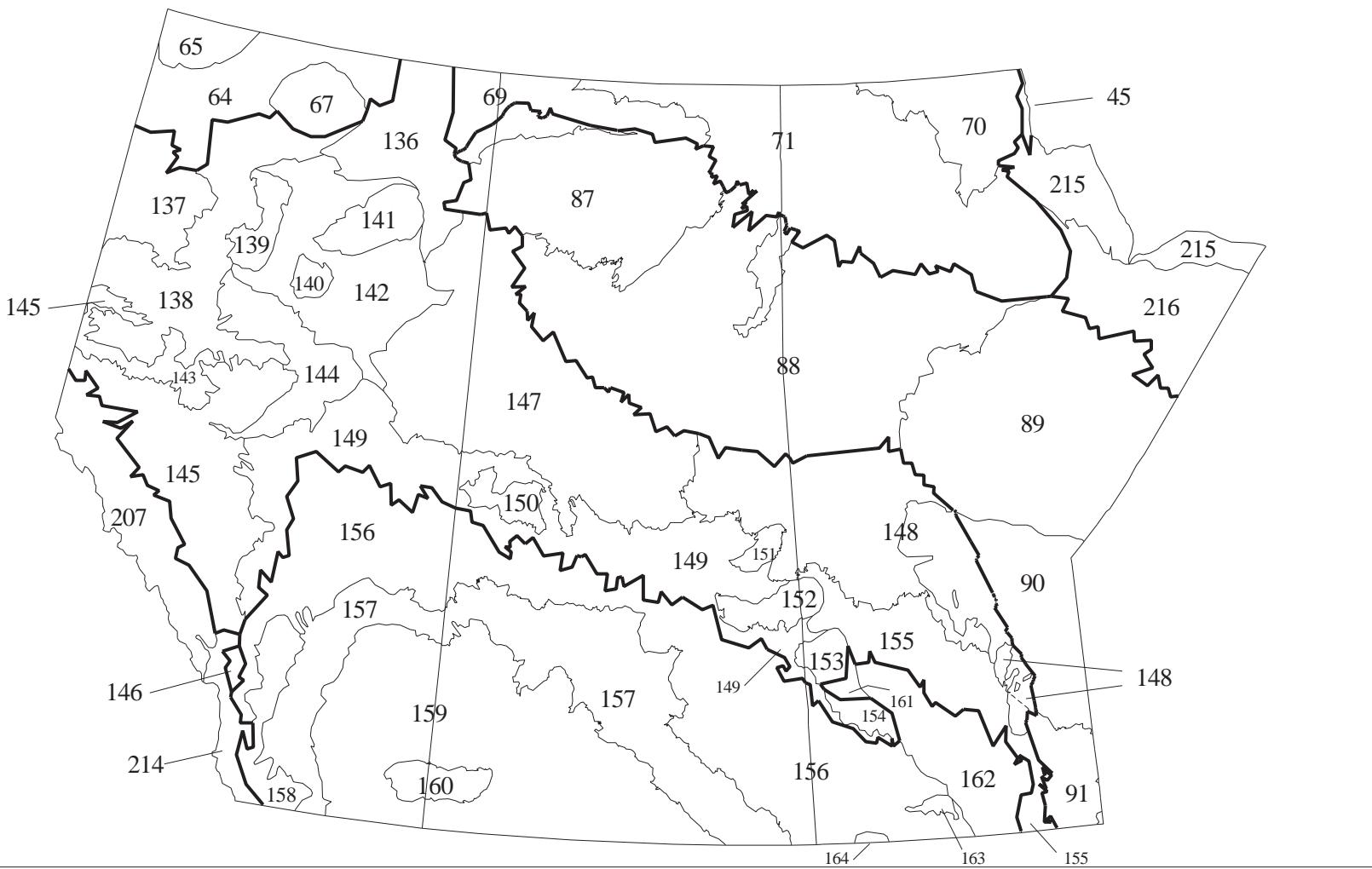
<sup>2</sup> 9-139 includes polygons 140, 141, 144, 147, 150 to 154.

<sup>3</sup> 9-145 includes polygon 146.

<sup>4</sup> 10-156 includes polygon 161.

<sup>5</sup> 10-163 includes polygon 164.

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES: ECOREGIONS



---

## Maps 7 to 9. British Columbia (South, Central, North): Ecoregions

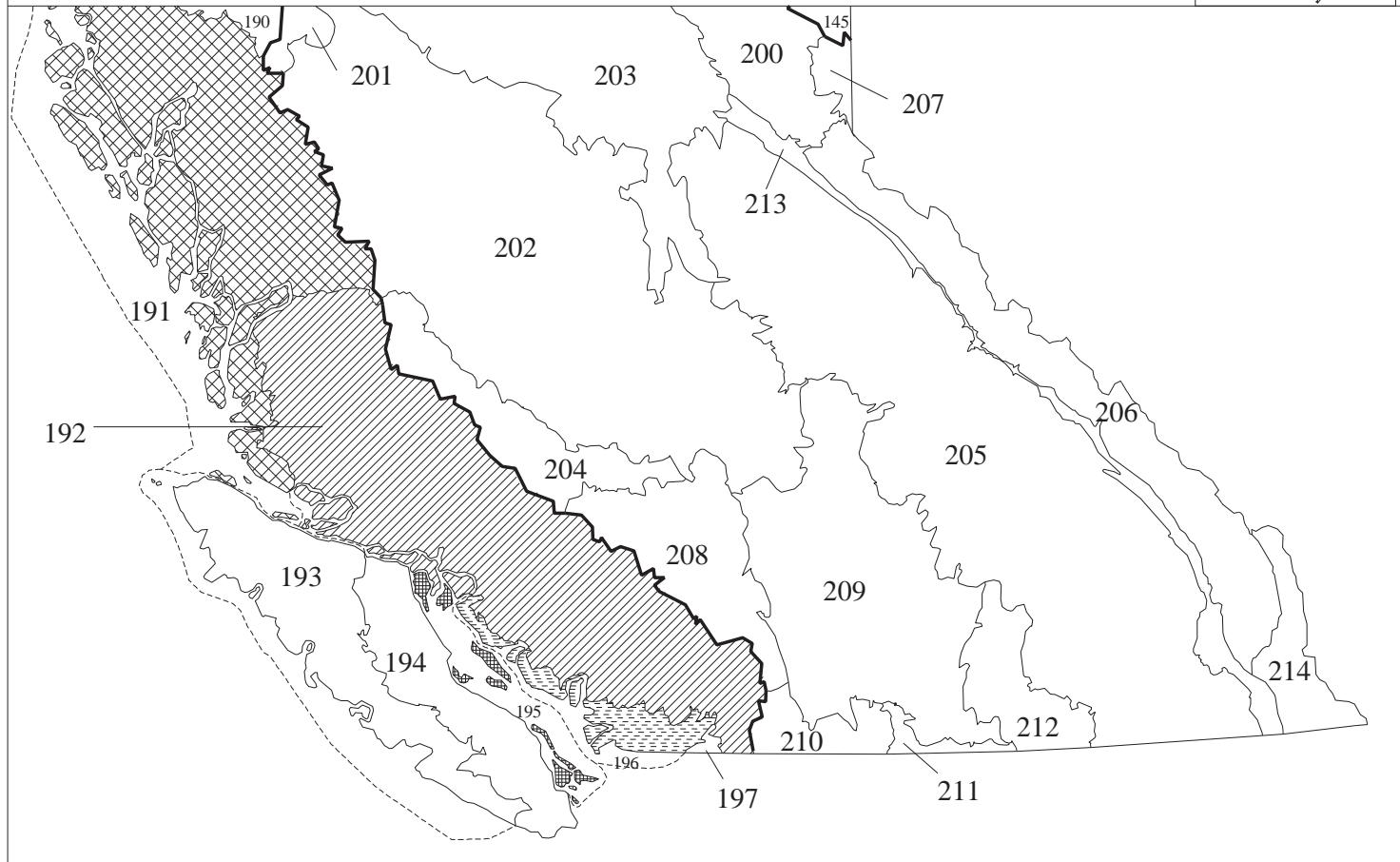
4-64	Hay River Lowland
4-65 <sup>1</sup>	Northern Alberta Uplands
4-66	Muskwa Plateau
9-137	Clear Hills Upland
9-138	Peace Lowland
9-143	Western Boreal
9-145 <sup>2</sup>	Western Alberta Upland
12-173	St.Elias Mountains
12-177	Yukon Southern Lakes
12-178	Pelly Mountains
12-179	Yukon-Stikine Highlands
12-180	Boreal Mountains and Plateaus
12-181	Liard Basin
12-182	Hyland Highland
12-183	Northern Canadian Rocky Mountains
13-185 <sup>3</sup>	Northern Coastal Mountains
13-187	Nass Basin
13-188	Queen Charlotte Ranges
13-189	Queen Charlotte Lowland
13-190	Nass Ranges
13-191	Coastal Gap
13-192	Pacific Ranges
13-193	Western Vancouver Island
13-194	Eastern Vancouver Island
13-195	Georgia-Puget Basin
13-196	Lower Mainland
13-197	Cascade Ranges
14-198	Skeena Mountains
14-199	Omineca Mountains
14-200	Central Canadian Rocky Mountains
14-201	Bulkley Ranges
14-202	Fraser Plateau
14-203	Fraser Basin
14-204	Chilcotin Ranges
14-205	Columbia Mountains and Highlands
14-206	Western Continental Ranges
14-207	Eastern Continental Ranges
14-208	Interior Transition Ranges
14-209	Thompson-Okanagan Plateau
14-210	Okanagan Range
14-211	Okanagan Highland
14-212	Selkirk-Bitterroot Foothills
14-213	Southern Rocky Mountain Trench
14-214	Northern Continental Divide

<sup>1</sup> 4-65 includes polygon 67.

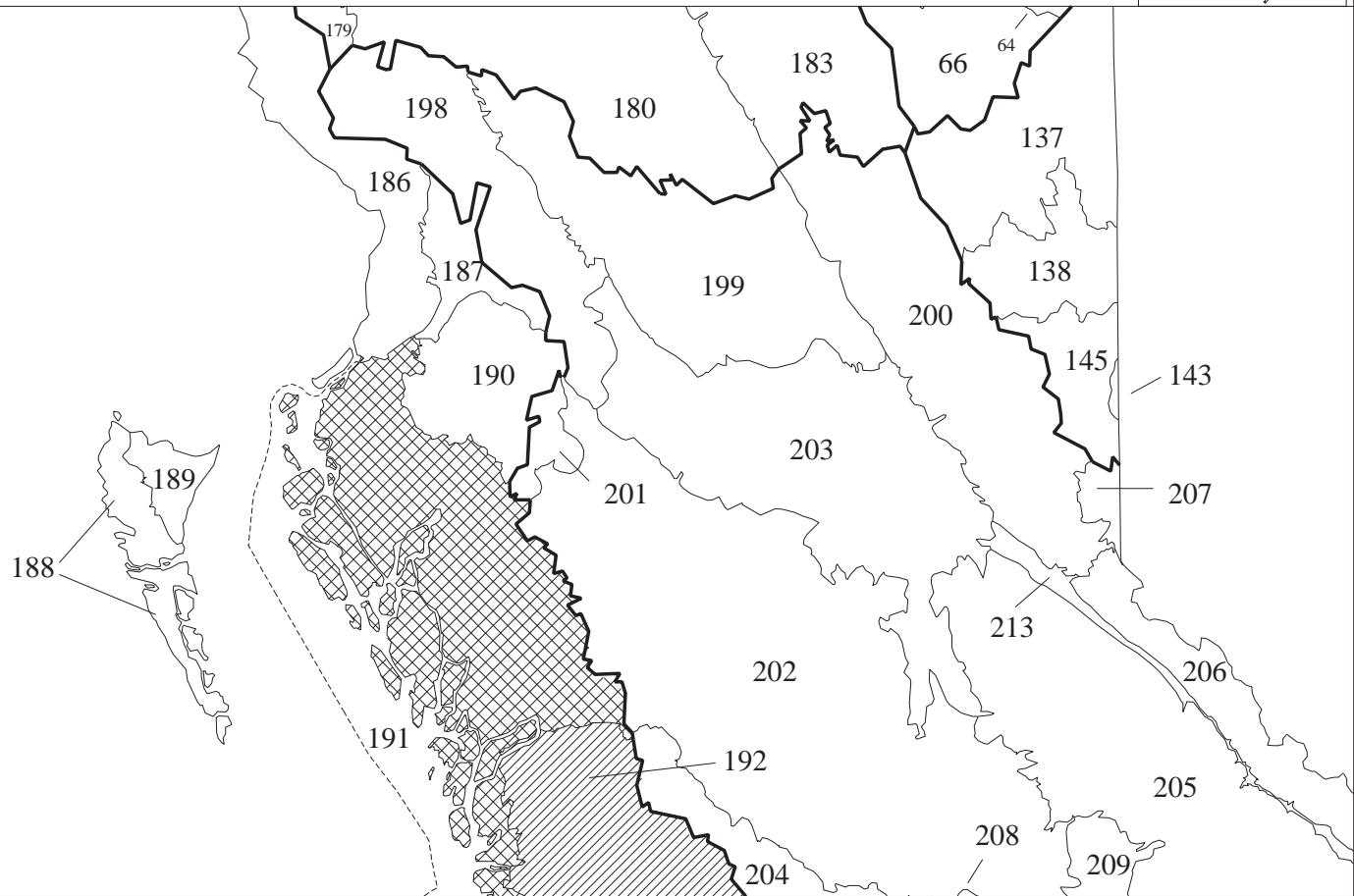
<sup>2</sup> 9-145 includes polygon 146.

<sup>3</sup> 13-185 includes polygon 186.

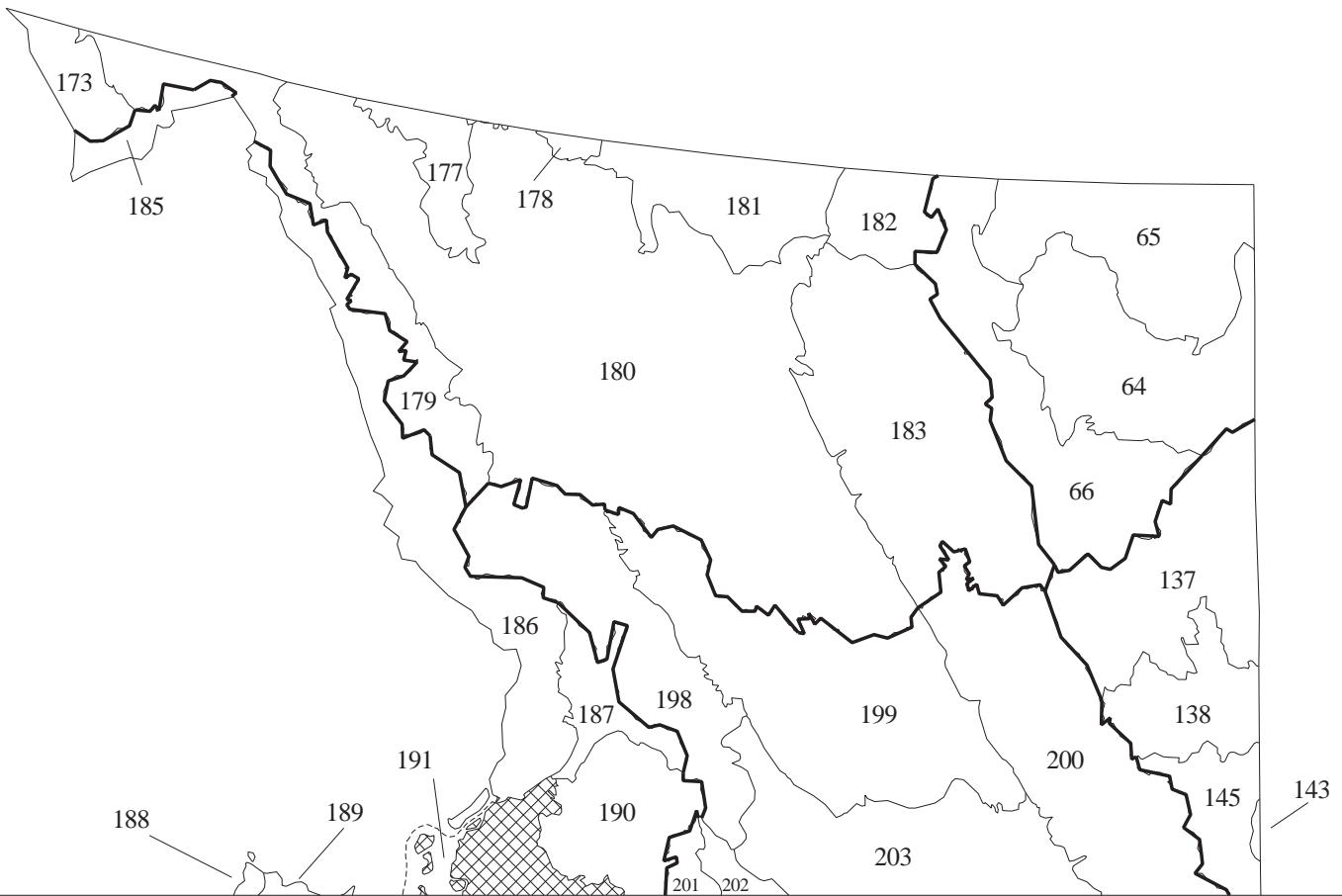
## BRITISH COLUMBIA (South): ECOREGIONS



## BRITISH COLUMBIA (Central): ECOREGIONS



## BRITISH COLUMBIA (North): ECOREGIONS



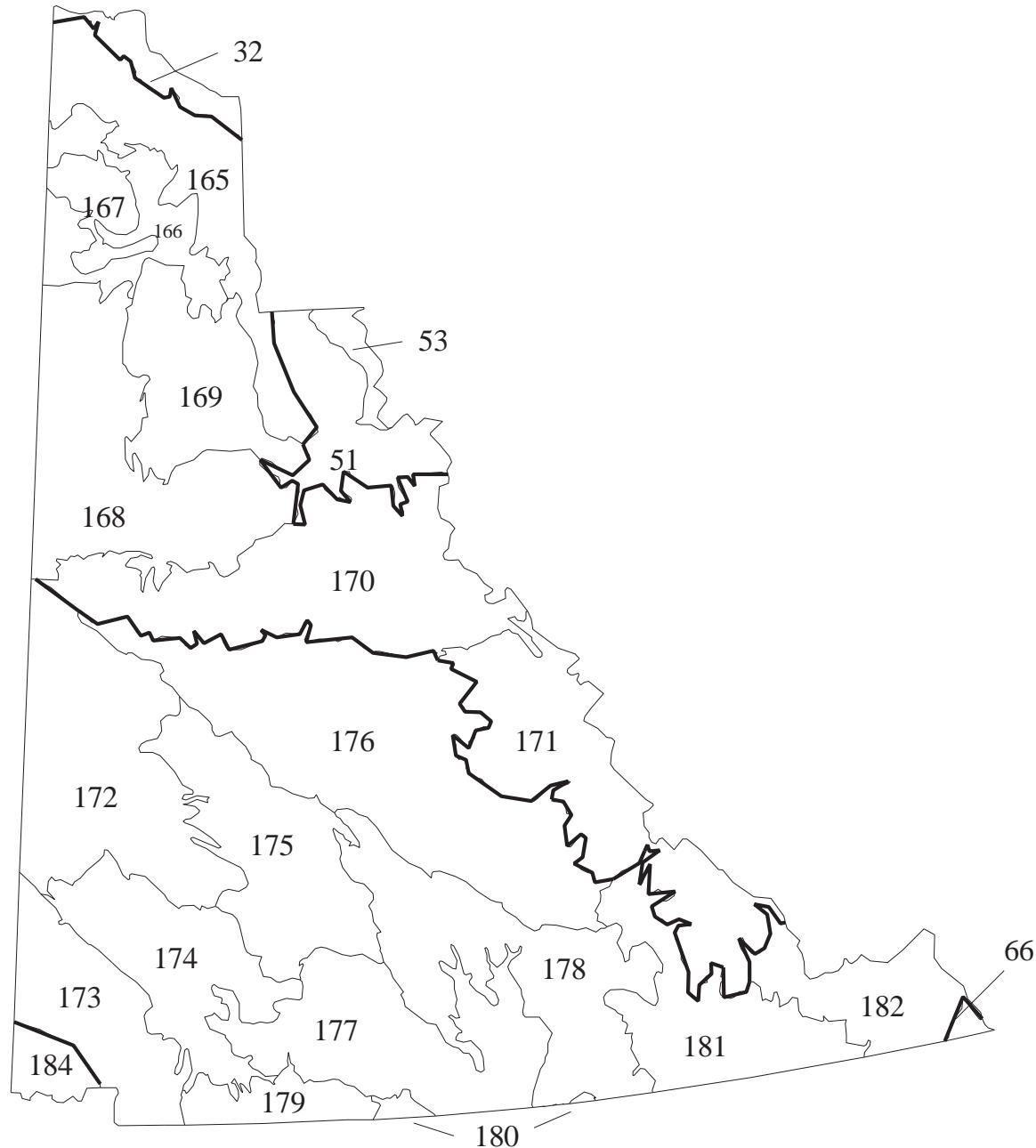
---

## Map 10. Yukon: Ecoregions

3-32	Yukon Coastal Plain
4-51	Peel River Plateau
4-53	Fort McPherson Plain
4-66	Muskwa Plateau
11-165	British-Richardson Mountains
11-166	Old Crow Basin
11-167	Old Crow Flats
11-168	North Ogilvie Mountains
11-169	Eagle Plains
11-170	Mackenzie Mountains
11-171	Selwyn Mountains
12-172	Klondike Plateau
12-173	St. Elias Mountains
12-174	Ruby Ranges
12-175	Yukon Plateau-Central
12-176	Yukon Plateau-North
12-177	Yukon Southern Lakes
12-178	Pelly Mountains
12-179	Yukon-Stikine Highlands
12-180	Boreal Mountains and Plateaus
12-181	Liard Basin
12-182	Hyland Highland
13-184	Mount Logan

---

## YUKON: ECOREGIONS

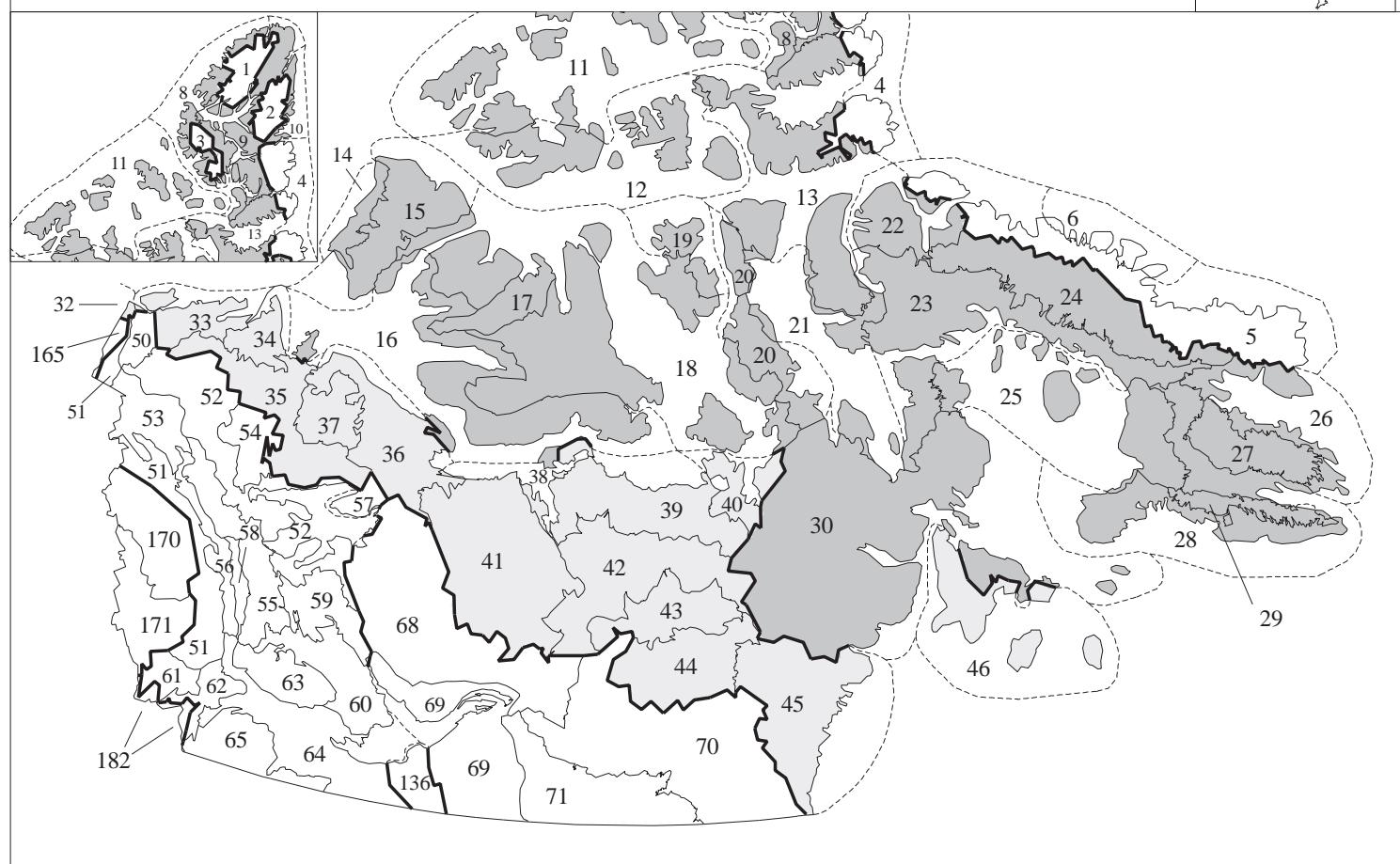


---

## Map 11. Northwest Territories: Ecoregions

1-1	Ellesmere and Devon Islands Ice Caps	3-41	Takijuq Lake Upland
1-5	Baffin Mountains	3-42	Garry Lake Lowland
1-6	Baffin Island Coastal Lowlands	3-44	Dubawnt Lake Plain/Upland
2-8	Ellesmere Mountains	3-45	Maguse River Upland
2-9	Eureka Hills	3-46	Southampton Island Plain
2-11	Sverdrup Islands Lowland	3-48	Ottawa Islands
2-12	Parry Islands Plateau	3-49	Belcher Islands (Map 5. Ontario)
2-13	Lancaster Plateau	4-50	Mackenzie Delta
2-14	Banks Island Coastal Plain	4-51	Peel River Plateau
2-15	Banks Island Lowland	4-52	Great Bear Lake Plain
2-16	Amundsen Gulf Lowlands	4-53	Fort McPherson Plain
2-17	Shaler Mountains	4-54	Colville Hills
2-18	Victoria Island Lowlands	4-55	Norman Range
2-19	Prince of Wales Island Lowland	4-56	Mackenzie River Plain
2-20	Boothia Peninsula Plateau	4-57	Grandin Plains
2-21	Gulf of Boothia Plain	4-58	Franklin Mountains
2-22	Borden Peninsula Plateau	4-59	Keller Lake Plain
2-23	Melville Peninsula Plateau	4-60	Great Slave Lake Plain
2-24	Baffin Island Uplands	4-61	Nahanni Plateau
2-25	Foxe Basin Plain	4-62	Sibbeston Lake Plain
2-26	Pangnirtung Upland	4-63	Horn Plateau
2-27	Hall Peninsula Upland	4-64	Hay River Lowland
2-28	Meta Incognita Peninsula	4-65	Northern Alberta Uplands
2-29	Baffin Upland	5-68	Coppermine River Upland
2-30	Wager Bay Plateau	5-69	Tazin Lake Upland
3-32	Yukon Coastal Plain	5-70	Kazan River Upland
3-33	Tuktoyaktuk Coastal Plain	5-71	Selwyn Lake Upland
3-34	Anderson River Plain	9-136	Slave River Lowland
3-35	Dease Arm Plain	11-165	British-Richardson Mountains
3-36	Coronation Hills	11-170	Mackenzie Mountains
3-37	Bluenose Lake Plain	11-171	Selwyn Mountains
3-38	Bathurst Hills	12-182	Hyland Highland
3-39	Queen Maud Gulf Lowland	15-216	Hudson Bay Lowland (Map 5. Ontario)
3-40	Chantrey Inlet Lowland		

## NORTHWEST TERRITORIES: ECOREGIONS



---

## Appendix 3. Glossary

**CanFI** - Canada's Forest Inventory. CanFI91 is the version created with data available from source inventories in 1991. CanFI91.V94 includes new data for Quebec from 1994.

**Cell** - The smallest spatial entity recognized within the national inventory. Most cells are map sheets in the source inventories, with a typical area of 10 000 ha. For most cells there are several data records corresponding to the different combinations of condition that occur. Each record has a known area (ha), but the distribution of that condition within the cell is not known without reference to the source inventory map.

**Forest region and section** - About 90 forest sections have been mapped across Canada based on the general structure of the vegetation (Rowe 1972). The sections are grouped into forest regions. These boundaries have been overlaid on the national inventory; therefore, forest inventory data can be reported by forest region or section.

**Forest section** - See forest region and section.

**Forest type** - Description of the forest. May be softwood, mixedwood, or hardwood.

**Land class** - Description of the land. May be water (i.e. fresh-water), nonforest, land unspecified as to forest or nonforest, timber unproductive forest, timber productive forest, or forest unspecified as to timber productivity. Timber productive forest occupies a site capable of producing a merchantable stand within a reasonable length of time (e.g., 50 m<sup>3</sup>/ha in 100 years). This classification does not imply that the land is available for timber management and harvest (e.g., timber productive forest can occur in a national park).

**Mean annual increment (m.a.i.)** - CanFI uses m.a.i. to maturity, calculated as the volume of the forest at maturity divided by age. It is expressed as merchantable cubic metres per hectare per year (m<sup>3</sup>/ha·yr), and represents the average harvestable accumulated growth per year of the existing forest from age zero to maturity. Mean annual increment is an empirical indicator of basic potential growth under certain conditions and is not an estimate of current growth. When applied to any population of stocked timber productive forest, m.a.i. can be expressed either as m<sup>3</sup>/yr or as m<sup>3</sup>/(ha·yr).

**Predominant genus** - Description of the forest by the most abundant genus according to the description in the source inventory. May be spruce, pine, fir, hemlock, Douglas-fir, larch, cedar and other conifers, unspecified conifers, poplar, birch, maple, other broadleaved species, or unspecified broadleaved species.

**Stocking class** - Description of the density of forest cover. Applies only to timber productive forest and may be nonstocked, unproven, or stocked. Stocked may be partially or fully stocked, or unquantified as to stocking level. Unproven stocking is timber productive forest that has had the tree cover removed (e.g., harvested) or killed (e.g., fire) and where the subsequent degree of stocking has not been assessed.

**Timber productive forest** - See land class.

**Volume** - The gross merchantable pulpwood standing volume of stocked timber productive forest is reported by species group in m<sup>3</sup> or m<sup>3</sup>/ha.

- Gross volume has no allowance made for defects such as decay (except in B.C. where net volumes are reported).
- Merchantable volume is main-stem under-bark volume excluding stump and top allowances.
- Pulpwood volume is of dimensions large enough to be considered as pulpwood in local practice. It includes volumes that meet higher dimensional standards (e.g., saw-wood).