



## Forestry Frontiers

### > Section A) A History of Forestry in Canada

When settlers from Europe came to Canada, the forests here seemed never-ending. First Nations communities had been living in the great forests of Canada for thousands of years. But most settlers were farmers. So they began cutting down trees to clear space for farms and towns.

These settlers relied on the wood they cut down in many ways. They used it to build houses and furniture. They made buckets and tools for their farms. Wood was also burned for cooking and to keep them warm during the long, cold Canadian winters.

There were so many trees in Canada that settlers began sending lumber to Europe on large ships. Soon, many countries around the world depended on Canada for lumber to build, burn and make paper.

Many Canadians, then and now, have depended on our forests for jobs, paper, lumber and many other wood products. But we now understand that unless we take care of Canada's forests, they could run out. People who work in forestry must help protect parts of our forests. They need to replant trees after they cut them down, and create protected areas for plants and animals. There is still time to preserve our forests for people and all the other living creatures that depend on them.

1. What are some ways that early Canadian settlers relied on wood?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2. List three ways that we still use wood in the same way today:

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

3. List two new ways that we use wood today:

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Look around the classroom. How many items are made from wood?  
As a class, make a list on the blackboard of all the things you see that are made from wood.

5. How can people who work in forestry help protect our forests?

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> **Section B) Forestry Technology: Then and Now**

First Nations communities in Canada built canoes from wood. They often used trees that were knocked down by storms. Cutting down a large tree by hand could take months. When needed, they either burned through the trunk with hot rocks or used tools called adzes, wedges and mauls. An **adze** is like an ax with a thin, curved blade. A **wedge** is a flat stone with a sharpened edge. A **maul** is a heavy stone strapped to a wooden handle, used for pounding a wedge.

Settlers in Canada cut down trees with **axes**. For large trees, they used **long saws** with a handle on each end. One man pushed while the other man pulled.

To transport huge trees, they were balanced on a cart called a **skidder**. Horses hauled skidders to nearby rivers. Then the logs were floated down the river to a sawmill, where wood was cut into lumber. Men called **log drivers** stood on top of the floating logs to help guide them to the sawmill.

Nowadays, trees are cut down using powerful trucks. The **harvester** is a truck with a claw attached to the front that can pull a tree right out of the ground. In some steep areas, where trucks can't go, trees are cut down by hand, using a **chainsaw**. Large trucks carry logs from the forest to the sawmill.

Loggers today also have some new tools to help them with their work. One of them is the **scarifier**, a truck with sharp, toothed wheels that turn over the soil. The scarifier prepares the forest for replanting after it has been logged.

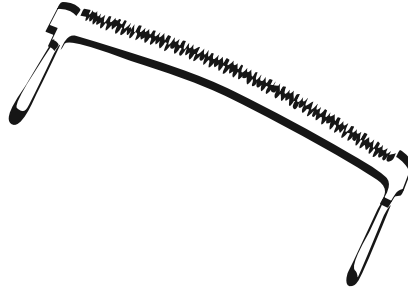


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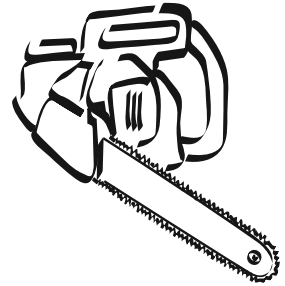
1. Fill in the blanks to name the items pictured.



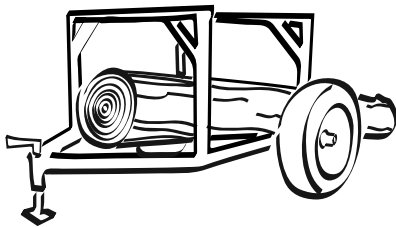
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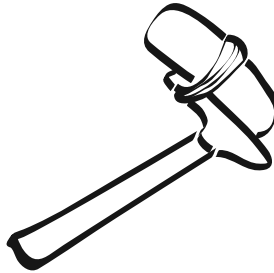
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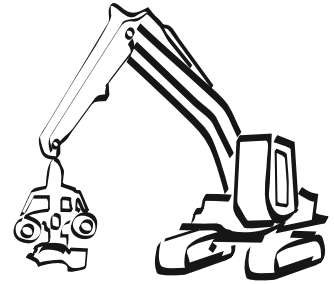
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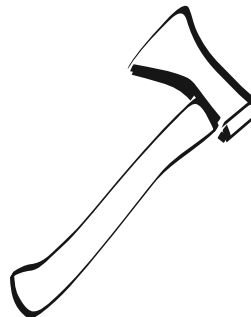
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**Canon**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2. In the boxes below, draw three forestry tools that we used in the past, and three tools that we use today.

<b>In The Past</b>	<b>Today</b>





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

> **Section C) How We Use Lumber**

Put a ✓ in the column beside each item below that you think is made from wood. Put an ✗ beside any item not made of wood.

**Hint:**

Many products made from wood are ones that you wouldn't guess right away! Some trees contain saps and gums that are made into sticky stuff. Cellulose is from trees and it's made into plastic. Oils from trees are sometimes used in cleaning products.

syrup	
ice cream	
houses	
lightbulbs	
cellophane (plastic wrap)	
wool	
chairs	
wrapping paper	
turpentine	
cheese	
pencils	
photo film	
doors	
matches	
toothpicks	
chewing gum	
books	
baseball bats	
video games	
cars	





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

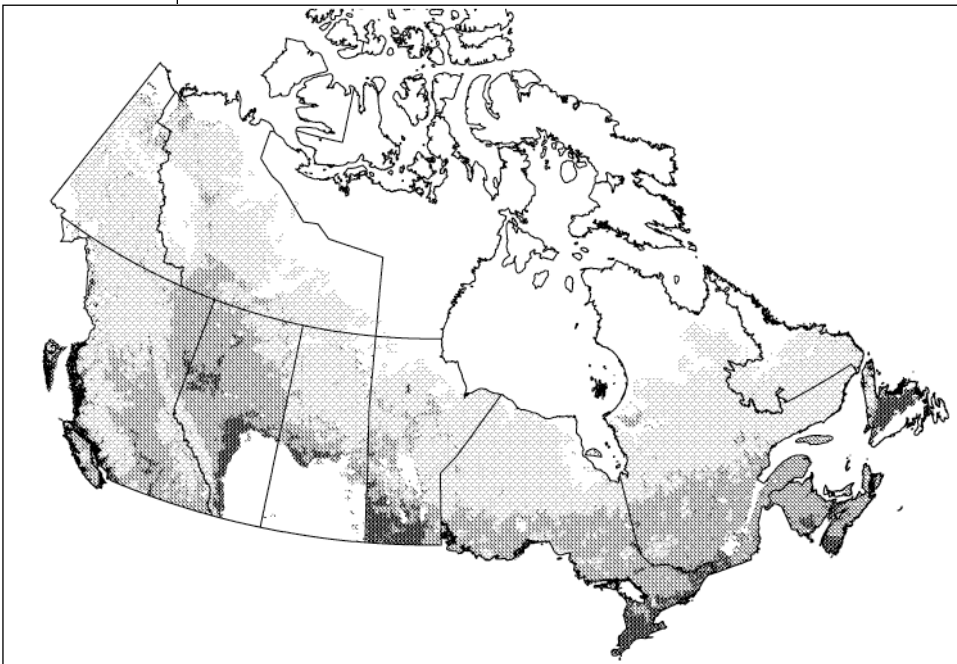
> **Section D) The Impact of Forestry: Then and Now**


**Canada's Forests 8,000 Years Ago**





 **Original Forests:**

**Canada's Forests Today**



 **Original Forests:**  
Forests where there have been few or no human changes

 **Modified Forests:**  
Forests with forestry and other human activities

 **Converted Forests:**  
Forests that have been cut down for cities, towns, farms, or other human needs







Name: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name one province or territory where the amount of forests has not changed to converted forests very much. Circle it on the map.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Can you think of a reason why the forests haven't changed much in that province or territory?

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# Answers: Forestry Frontiers

## Section A) A History of Forestry in Canada

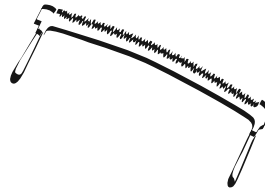
1. Open – to create space for farms, to build houses, to make tools, to build towns, to sell lumber to Europe.
2. Open – to build houses, to make tools, to export as lumber.
3. Open – to make paper products, to make gums, glues, cleaning products, etc.
4. Open – desks, chairs, exercise notebooks, books, pencils. Other possibilities could include cleaning products, glues, photographs, posters, popsicle sticks or toothpicks used in crafts, etc.
5. Open – preserving certain spots for wildlife, replanting trees, protecting ecosystems, etc.

## Section B) Forest Technology: Then and Now

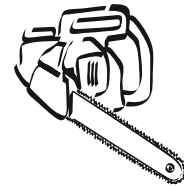
1.



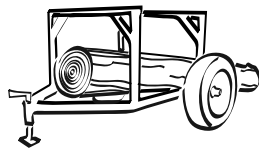
Scarifier



Long Saw



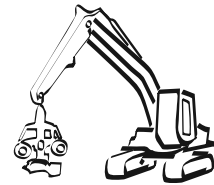
Chainsaw



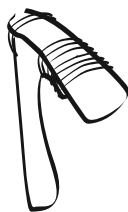
Skidder



Maul



Harvester



Adze



Wedge



Axe



Log Driver

**Canon**



## Answers: Forestry Frontiers (continued)

2.

In The Past	Today
adze wedge maul long Saw skidder log Driver	harvester chainsaw scarifier

### Section C) How We Use Lumber

syrup	✓	pencils	✓
ice cream	✗	photo film	✓
houses	✓	doors	✓
lightbulbs	✗	matches	✓
cellophane (plastic wrap)	✓	toothpicks	✓
wools	✗	chewing gum	✓
chairs	✓	books	✓
wrapping paper	✓	baseball bats	✓
turpentine	✓	video games	✗
cheese	✗	cars	✗

### Section D) The Impact of Forestry: Then and Now

1. Open – using the map, student should identify heavily forested areas in Canada.
2. Open – student should research a bird or animal in Canada whose population has been affected by forestry.
3. Open – using the map, student should identify forests in Canada that have not been heavily forested.
4. Open – student should think about why certain areas of Canada are more heavily forested than others (population density, accessibility, community need, community commitment to conservation, etc.).

