



MODEL FOREST
NETWORK

RÉSEAU DE
FORÊTS MODÈLES

CANADIAN MODEL FOREST NETWORK

Achievements



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada

Canada

CANADIAN MODEL FOREST NETWORK

Forest Regions of Canada

- Boreal — Predominantly Forest
- Boreal — Forest and Grassland
- Boreal — Forest and Barren
- Great Lakes — St. Lawrence
- Montane
- Coast
- Columbia
- Deciduous
- Subalpine
- Acadian
- Grassland
- Tundra

Canadian Model Forest Network*

- I McGregor Model Forest
- 2 Foothills Model Forest
- 3 Prince Albert Model Forest
- 4 Manitoba Model Forest
- 5 Lake Abitibi Model Forest
- 6 Eastern Ontario Model Forest
- 7 Waswanipi Cree Model Forest
- 8 Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forest
- 9 Fundy Model Forest
- 10 Nova Forest Alliance
- II Western Newfoundland Model Forest
- Forestry Centres and Headquarters of the Canadian Forest Service

Special Project Areas

- A Vancouver Island Non-Timber Forest Project
- B PEI Model Forest Network Partnership Ltd.
- C Labrador/Nitassinan Ecosystem-based Forest Management Plan



* Please refer to the contact list on page 28.

100% de-inked post-consumer recycled fibers

Printed in Canada using vegetable inks

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada 2006
 Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data
 Main entry under title : **Achievements**

At head of title: **Canadian Model Forest Network.**

ISBN 0-662-69699-9
 Cat. no. Fo91-1/2005

Copies of this publication may be obtained free of charge from:

**Natural Resources Canada
 Canadian Forest Service
 Model Forest Secretariat**
 580 Booth Street
 Ottawa, ON K1A 0E4

Telephone: (613) 992-5874
 Fax: (613) 992-5390

Internet site: www.modelforest.net

Preface

Beyond the Boundaries

Canada's Model Forest Program was created in 1992 as a federal government initiative under Canada's Green Plan. Each of the eleven Model Forests that comprise the Canadian Model Forest Network is governed by a unique partnership of local stakeholders, and concentrates on local issues and challenges. Yet all are similar in their common goal of developing and sharing innovative solutions for managing Canada's forests in a sustainable manner.

What is a Model Forest?

A Model Forest is a place where sustainable forest management practices are developed, tested and shared. Each Model Forest is a not-for-profit organization and, except for a small administrative staff, all those involved in the Model Forest not only donate their time and expertise, but often also bring financial support.

At the heart of each Model Forest is a group of partners who have different perspectives on the social, economic and environmental dynamics within their forest — perspectives that are necessary to make more informed and fair decisions about how to manage the forest. The real "model" in these forests is the way the different partners have integrated their own interests into their common goal of developing approaches to sustainable forest management that do not sacrifice one interest for another.

Although the Model Forest organization itself does not have jurisdiction over the land it uses as a testing ground, those who do have jurisdiction are participants. By being involved from the outset in developing new, on-the-ground approaches and solutions for sustainable forest management, those with land management responsibilities are adopting many Model Forest innovations.

What is the Canadian Model Forest Network?

The Canadian Model Forest Network (CMFN) comprises all of Canada's eleven Model Forests and three Special Project Areas, including the partner organizations associated with these sites. The CMFN provides a forum for individual sites to share their knowledge and experience, collaborate on projects of shared interest, and communicate results to a national and international audience.

Who is involved?

The eleven Canadian Model Forests bring diverse groups of individuals and organizations into working partnerships that include:

Government — Natural Resources Canada, through the Canadian Forest Service, is a key funding partner in Canada's Model Forest Program. Other federal departments and agencies are also actively involved, as are provincial natural resources agencies and regional, municipal and First Nation governments.

Forest industry — Each Canadian Model Forest has at least one industry partner who sits on the board of directors and offers significant contributions to Model Forest operations. Smaller companies, as well as forestry contractors and consultants, are also represented.

Aboriginal communities — Aboriginal communities, including First Nations and Metis communities and organizations, are supporters of, and active participants in, the Canadian Model Forest Network.

Non-governmental organizations — Model Forests have representatives from a variety of non-governmental organizations that provide significant input and insight. Some examples include environmental organizations, economic development councils, recreation and tourism associations and labour groups.

Academia — Significant linkages occur between universities, colleges and Model Forests. This includes board representation, research projects and student internships with almost 90 educational and research institutions across North America.

Communities — Representatives from local communities, such as members of recreational, youth and outdoors associations, business people and local politicians, offer valuable viewpoints in decision-making at Model Forests. Local involvement and support is critical for the success of Model Forests and the advancement of sustainable forest management.

Others — There are also a variety of other participants in the Canadian Model Forest Network. Individual woodlot owners, unaffiliated environmentalists and naturalists, and small business owners support the work of Canada's Model Forests. Model Forests are also at the forefront of involving industrial players from other resource sectors, such as mining and energy, in discussions on sustainable forest management.

For a full list of the Canadian Model Forest Network's partner organizations, please refer to page 23.

Visit the Canadian Model Forest Network on-line at www.modelforest.net

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Message from the Canadian Forest Service	3
Aboriginal Involvement	4
Climate Change	5
Private Land Stewardship	6
Watershed Management	9
Wildlife and Species at Risk	10
Communities	12
Boreal Forest	14
Indicators and Certification	17
Model Forests on the International Stage	18
Changes on the Landscape	20
Financial Overview 2002–2005	21
Models of Excellence	22
List of Partners	23
Contact List	28

Executive Summary

Passing the mid-point of its third five-year phase, the Canadian Model Forest Network (CMFN) continues to offer and implement innovative solutions promoting healthy forest stewardship and a strong Canadian forest sector. This report presents an overview of some of the key achievements of Canada's Model Forests from 2002–2005. Activities are reported along ten important themes and highlight projects related to:

- involvement of Aboriginal peoples in sustainable forest management;
- climate change awareness and carbon budget modeling;
- stewardship on privately-owned lands;
- watershed-based planning and water quality;
- wildlife research, with a focus on species at risk;
- engaging and working with communities;
- work in Canada's boreal forest;
- indicators and forest certification;
- incorporating natural disturbance and biogeoclimatic information in forest management planning; and
- international partnerships.

Projects undertaken within individual Model Forests and associated special project areas are described, along with the collaborative activities that have occurred through the CMFN's national initiatives and in cooperation with the International Model Forest Network. The report concludes with an overview of program finances and provides a list of the CMFN's partner organizations.



Message from the Canadian Forest Service

Since its inception in 1992, Canada's Model Forest Program has been instrumental in advancing knowledge, innovation and best practice in forest management, both in Canada and abroad. Inclusion and engagement of diverse forest stakeholders is a central tenet of the Model Forest concept, which is now being applied by 40 Model Forests in some 19 countries around the world. It continues to be a growing success.

At this mid-point of the program's third phase of operation (2002-2007), we celebrate the achievements of the Canadian Model Forest Network (CMFN). This report is a sampling of Model Forest projects and initiatives that are making a difference. They cover ten contemporary issues that are key to innovative sustainable forest management in Canada, ranging from watershed management to Aboriginal community engagement to managing climate change and wildlife habitat disturbance.

In Phase III, the CMFN has welcomed the Nova Forest Alliance Model Forest to the fold, and has expanded its membership through the inclusion of special project areas in Prince Edward Island, Labrador and British Columbia. As a Network of eleven Model Forests and three special project areas, the CMFN reaches communities and partners across the country and continues to work

with them to answer challenges and develop solutions that can benefit those within and beyond the boundaries of Model Forests.

The success of the program can be credited to the commitment, vision and synergy of the over 500 Model Forest partners across Canada. The cumulative contributions of funding partners, researchers and activists in the Network, drawn from industry, local, provincial and federal governments, NGOs, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities, academia and research institutes, is both unique and inspiring. Over the past three years, for example, for each dollar contributed by the Government of Canada, Model Forests have received one dollar in cash contributions plus one dollar in services from partners and other sources.

As we take stock of the Network's successes, we are mindful that Canada's forest sector is

in transition, and that forest-based communities in rural Canada face serious adjustment challenges. Innovation in forest management, processing and new product development is key to meeting this challenge. As a proven community level tool, through its research and outreach activities, the Model Forests will have an important ongoing role in influencing the policies and best practices needed to effectively manage forest landscapes in the interests of all Canadians.



Brian Emmett
Assistant Deputy Minister
Canadian Forest Service
Natural Resources Canada



© Couvrette / Ottawa

Aboriginal Involvement

The Canadian Model Forest Network has always been committed to strong working partnerships with Aboriginal communities. Model Forests continue to work with these communities on a variety of projects, including:

- generating Aboriginal Community Development Impact models in northern Ontario;
- identifying new eco-tourism opportunities with Brokenhead Ojibway First Nation in eastern Manitoba;
- improving relationships with the forest industry in western Alberta;
- preserving and regenerating black ash in the forests of eastern Ontario; and
- establishing Canada's first Aboriginal-led Model Forest, the Waswanipi Cree Model Forest in northern Québec.

Aboriginal Strategic Initiative

The CMFN's Aboriginal Strategic Initiative has provided leadership in cross-cultural and collaborative learning opportunities regarding sustainable forest management in an Aboriginal context.

The Aboriginal Strategic Initiative, along with the First Nations Forestry Program of the Canadian Forest Service, hosted workshops in 2004 and 2005, entitled *How to Measure Good Forest Management: An Aboriginal Perspective*. These workshops brought together more than 150 participants from across Canada to share experiences related to the measurement of sustainable forest management from the perspective of Aboriginal people. Discussions addressed cultural research, indicator development, monitoring and certification within the context of sustainable forest management, and how indicators can be a unifying theme for communities working on these issues.

Foothills Aboriginal Involvement Initiative

Sustainable forest management involves Aboriginal communities and respects their traditional use of the land. Foothills Model Forest's Aboriginal Involvement Initiative recognizes the importance of the Model Forest landbase for 17 Aboriginal communities. The same landbase includes areas that are active with forestry, recreation and oil and gas exploration, as well as large protected areas (including Jasper National Park and Willmore Wilderness Park). Since 2002, the Foothills Model Forest and its partners have been developing a process to conduct Traditional Cultural Knowledge Studies that will culminate in a referral process. By linking both of these elements, industry, government and Aboriginal communities will be more effective at respecting traditional uses of the land.

Prince Albert Aboriginal-based tourism

Prince Albert Model Forest's Tourism Diversification project is undertaking an inventory and feasibility assessment of Aboriginal-based tourism and recreation potential with a number of Aboriginal communities connected to the Prince Albert Model Forest area.

Sustaining Nitassinan

The Western Newfoundland Model Forest (WNMF) facilitated the development of a Special Project Area involving the Innu Nation and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador. Labrador's forests have been home to the Innu people for thousands of years. Drawing on this wealth of knowledge, the Innu are now actively involved in a unique partnership with the province, one that is facilitated by WNMF, to provide tools for implementing the Strategic Forest Management Plan for District 19, known to the Innu people as Nitassinan, or "our home".



"We joined the Prince Albert Model Forest to be partners, to share knowledge across the country, because we should all be working together in our forests across Canada. For our bands, we need the training and technical capacity to manage our forests better, and we think the Model Forest can help. We'd also like to gain a better understanding of our wildlife and fisheries in order to maintain healthy ecosystems."

— Ron Burns, Manager, First Nations Island Forest Management Inc.

Climate Change

Canada's commitment to the Kyoto Protocol has put climate change at the forefront of the national policy agenda. Canada's Model Forest Program, itself created in response to an international commitment following the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, recognizes the global importance of climate change and has directed substantial efforts to understanding it, as well as educating and acting on this timely topic at the local level.

Climate Change Strategic Initiative

In 2004, the Canadian Model Forest Network launched its Climate Change Strategic Initiative, which focuses on helping Canadian forest communities understand and prepare for the effects of climate change. Forest communities, due to their proximity and dependence on local ecosystems, may be adversely affected by changes in climate. A changing climate will affect wildlife habitat, invasive pests and fire behaviour, tree distribution and regeneration, and cause fluctuations in international wood markets. All these factors may affect the health of smaller forest-based communities. The Climate Change Strategic Initiative is helping to establish a dialogue within forest dependent communities around climate change issues. A web-based guidebook is being developed that will allow these communities to conduct a self-assessment of their vulnerability to current climate and climate change, as well as determine some adaptation options.



Community Workshops

In 2004, the Manitoba, Prince Albert and McGregor Model Forests held community and regional workshops to create awareness and educate local communities on climate change. Presentations were made on climate variability and change, vulnerability assessment, wildland/urban interfaces, social and economic impacts, and "FireSmarting" property (see page 13). Two video/DVD products that highlight the speakers at these workshops were produced and are available for future educational purposes.

Carbon Budget Model

One major Canadian Model Forest Network project that adds to the understanding of climate change effects on local landscapes is the Carbon Budget Accounting project.

In 2002, the Network identified a need for the development of a carbon accounting tool at the operational scale to help forest

managers incorporate carbon dynamics into stand management decisions. The Network teamed up with the Canadian Forest Service's Carbon Accounting Team to develop, test and implement an operational-scale carbon accounting model that enables forest managers to assess alternative management strategies based on carbon indicators.

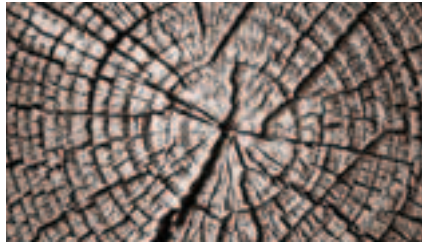
Western Newfoundland and Lake Abitibi Model Forests became pilot sites for testing the development of the Carbon Budget Model. During 2003, Model Forest partners across the network participated in testing the beta version of the model. Version 1.0 of the completed tool was launched in fall 2005.

The Carbon Budget Accounting project is an excellent example of how the Network's collaborative research environment and broad partnership turns ideas into on-the-ground solutions for the Canadian forest industry.

"The vulnerability of Canadian forest-based communities to climate change is a concern because of the close association of these communities to climate sensitive forest resources. One of the barriers to adaptation is a lack of information about the magnitude and timing of impacts at local levels. The main goal of this project is to develop tools that can be used by communities to understand the types of forest based impacts that might occur at local levels and to understand the kinds of factors and considerations that might influence the capacity of communities to adapt."

— Tim Williamson, Sustainable Development
Economist, Canadian Forest Service

Private Land Stewardship



Private woodlots are an important part of the national wood supply, particularly in eastern Canada. There are approximately 450,000 woodlot owners in Canada who produce about 20 percent of the national commercial timber harvest. Private woodlot owners through their land stewardship activities also maintain and provide wildlife habitat, biodiversity, clean water and recreational opportunities.

Four of Canada's Model Forests — Fundy, Nova Forest Alliance, Bas-Saint-Laurent and Eastern Ontario — have significant private ownership within their landbases and have undertaken comprehensive projects and programs, which integrate and accentuate sustainable forest management initiatives on private lands.

Private Woodlot Strategic Initiative

In 2002, the Canadian Model Forest Network created the Private Woodlot Strategic Initiative to assist individuals and woodlot organizations across Canada with the challenge of achieving sustainable forest management on private woodlots. Participation of woodlot owners in sustainable forest management is being enhanced through

electronic and printed material, as well as workshops that allow sharing of ideas and innovative practices. In addition, the Private Woodlot Strategic Initiative supported national private woodlot conferences in 2004 and 2005. An important focus of the Private Woodlot Strategic Initiative is the integration of woodlot values in landscape-level forest management planning and the valuation of non-timber benefits that accrue from woodlots — such as clean water, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.

A made-to-measure strategy for private forests in Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forest

The Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forest has taken a unique approach to private land management decisions for wildlife habitat. The Model Forest, with the support of the *Fondation de la Faune du Québec* (Quebec Wildlife Foundation) and others, has been testing a novel approach to wildlife management on private lands. The purpose is to educate private landowners about the importance of incorporating habitat protection and management strategies into the management plan for their properties.

The Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forest project is being conducted in seven sub-watersheds. For a given woodlot within any of these sub-watersheds, a kit is produced which includes text, photographs and maps providing the owner with a detailed portrait of their property and associated wildlife habitats. The kit also highlights the main issues facing wildlife and proposes a series of recommendations

consistent with these observations. A number of regional stakeholder groups are applying this new approach in their areas.

Stewardship on Prince Edward Island

The PEI Model Forest Network Partnership Ltd., launched in Prince Edward Island in July 2003, is associated with the Nova Forest Alliance Model Forest. The Partnership has undertaken a number of projects designed to encourage better forest stewardship on private lands, including developing a booklet entitled *Voluntary Sustainable Management Practices for PEI Forest Contractors*, demonstrating management options for riparian zones, exploring the potential for a Forest Learning Centre, and offering educational opportunities.

Beyond timber

The Canadian Model Forest Network's Vancouver Island Special Project Area is supporting a remarkable network of organizations, researchers, educators, small-scale entrepreneurs and First Nations whose objective is to raise the profile and understanding of non-timber forest products. It is estimated that more than 200 non-timber forest products, such as wild mushrooms and floral greens, are harvested commercially in Canada and that the total annual value of the industry could be as high as one billion dollars. The partnership has developed a compendium of law and policy governing non-timber forest products for all regions of Canada, a directory of "who's who" in this sector and is organizing regional workshops.

Private Woodland Owners: Meeting the Stewardship Challenge

Published in 2004 by the Canadian Model Forest Network, Meeting the Stewardship Challenge highlights the contributions woodlot owners have made to stewardship in Canada and provides background information to enhance discussion within the woodlot community. The CMFN's Private Woodlot Strategic Initiative is working to help foster new partnerships that improve landowners' capacity to carry out stewardship activities. To download a copy of this report, visit the Canadian Model Forest Network at: www.modelforest.net





Watershed Management

The sustainability of the quality and quantity of the country's supply of fresh water is of paramount importance to Canadians. Because forests play an important role in filtering and storing water, sustainable forest management must integrate approaches that ensure the sustainability of water resources. Watershed management is an important topic in many Model Forests across the country.

Hardisty Creek Restoration Project

The Foothills Model Forest's Hardisty Creek Restoration Project is a multi-stakeholder initiative with a mandate to restore the fish, wildlife, vegetation and overall health of the Hardisty Creek watershed. A wide range of stakeholder groups is participating, from municipalities to forest industry and not-for-profit organizations.

The goals of this project are to restore fish habitat and extend fish passage connectivity. Restoration efforts began in 2003 and a major milestone was reached in 2004 when the Canadian National Railway completed restoration and remediation work on the Hardisty Creek culvert. The culvert, installed in 1927, had been an absolute barrier to upstream fish passage. An additional small victory was experienced when, in the spring of 2005, a young bull trout was found in the creek as part of the Model Forest's monitoring efforts. Equally important is that the project provides many opportunities for the

public to become involved in restoration activities, such as planting willow wands, planting seed at the streambank or testing for water quality. Engaging the public in this project will best ensure that the watershed is healthy for generations to come.

Forest Land — Fish Conference II

The Foothills Model Forest in conjunction with Alberta Conservation Association, Alberta Sustainable Resource Development, Arc Incorporated, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Millar Western Forest Products Limited and Trout Unlimited Canada sponsored the *Forest Land — Fish Conference II: Ecosystem Stewardship Through Collaboration*, in Edmonton, Alberta, in April 2004. Over 200 participants attended the conference, which presented an opportunity for interested researchers, resource managers and regulators, industry and special interest groups to share knowledge aimed at improving management practices at the forest-water interface.

Watershed-based woodlot management planning in Fundy

In 2002–03, the Fundy Model Forest selected the Pollett River watershed to establish a pilot project with landowners. The pilot aims to engage small landholders in landscape-level biodiversity conservation and a local decision-making process. Property data were collected and used to prepare management



plans. The project supports participating landowners in addressing wildlife habitat, water quality and forest fragmentation within the watershed.

Fundy watershed conference

The Fundy Model Forest hosted a conference in June 2004 in Moncton, New Brunswick, entitled *Water Quality and Integrated Watershed Planning: Charting the Future*. The conference involved participants from the other eastern Canada Model Forests, as well as more than 130 delegates, speakers and partners representing both local

and international organizations. Topics ranged from public policy, community programs and current science to best on-the-ground water management practices. The conference facilitated plans for future collaborative efforts related to enhancing watershed planning and maintaining the delivery of water quality and quantity.

Wildlife and Species at Risk



Canada's forests are home to thousands of species of wildlife. Ensuring that forest management is designed and implemented in such a way as to protect wildlife, while safeguarding the complex dynamics between wildlife species, is important to all of Canada's Model Forests. From habitat research on large mammals such as caribou, moose and bears, to projects investigating the distribution and abundance of tiny songbirds and amphibians, Model Forests and their partners are working to promote forest management that takes into account the needs of wildlife.

Understanding caribou habitat in eastern Manitoba and central Saskatchewan

In 1995, Manitoba Model Forest partners initiated an ongoing integrated forestry/ woodland caribou management project. Understanding where woodland caribou occur in eastern Manitoba, as well as their habitat needs, is of critical importance if decision-makers are going to pursue forest policy that benefits this threatened species. Recent work concentrates on compilation of habitat information. Data collected in 2003/04 have been used to generate core use areas, to assess habitat use versus availability and to identify current habitat supply. These datasets form the basis of a regional conservation strategy and provincial

decision-makers have found the information generated by the Manitoba Model Forest partnership to be useful in the formulation of caribou-specific programs.

In 2004/05, the partners of the Prince Albert Model Forest supported research to ensure that forest management throughout central Saskatchewan provides for critical habitat and movement corridors for woodland caribou. Researchers fitted twenty caribou with global positioning system (GPS) collars to track their distribution and movements on the landscape. An innovative and non-invasive technique using DNA found in fecal pellets was used to provide a measure of genetic diversity and allowed biologists to estimate the population size. Analyzing caribou movements and locations on a digital forest cover map, will help biologists determine what types of forest, how much forest, and what forest patch sizes and corridors are important to these herds.

Grizzly bears in Alberta

The high profile Grizzly Bear Research Program at Foothills Model Forest is one of North America's largest, most comprehensive and innovative wildlife studies. The goal of the program is to provide managers with the necessary knowledge and planning tools to ensure the long-term conservation of grizzly bears in Alberta. Forty-seven partners from industry, government, academia, community groups, environmental groups and foundations have collaborated and invested over \$4.5 million in the program since 1999.

While it began with a study area of 10,000 square kilometres in the Foothills Model Forest landbase, the tremendous expansion of the Grizzly Bear Research Program is a testament to its success and importance within the province of Alberta. More than 100 bears have been captured and collared with global positioning system (GPS) collars in a research area that now spans 100,000 square kilometres, and there are plans to expand the study area to the whole of western Alberta, from the Northwest Territories south to the United States border. Data on grizzly bear movement and habitat use, population status and trends, and mortality rates have been collected and have been used to create habitat maps and movement models. Industry partners use these tools and knowledge to help minimize their impact on prime grizzly bear habitat. The tools are particularly useful as guides for the planning of roads and pipelines.

The application of sound science is guiding decisions around the management of grizzly bears and contributing to healthy forests and communities for generations to come — the essence of sustainable forest management.

Cape Breton Canada Lynx Pilot Project

In late 2003, the Nova Forest Alliance began assisting the Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources in a pilot study on the home range and habitat use of Canada Lynx in Unama'ki (Cape Breton). Once widespread in Nova Scotia, the current population is

now limited to the Cape Breton Highlands. In 2002 the province declared the lynx endangered. Factors affecting the decline are poorly understood and this has led to the development of a five-year study, coordinated through the Nova Scotia Lynx Recovery Team in collaboration with several partners. Data from the project will help determine the dispersal, home range and habitat use of lynx, and will guide future forest management planning. The project will also enhance both capacity within First Nations communities and partnering opportunities with resource management departments and organizations.

Moose habitat in Eenu Istchee

In 2003, a three-year project to better understand the needs and habitat of moose was initiated at the request of the Cree people of Waswanipi, who were concerned about the decline of moose populations in *Eenu Istchee* (the territory of the Crees). The goal of the project is to integrate Cree knowledge and scientific knowledge in order to develop moose habitat management strategies that are adapted to the socio-ecological context of the Cree people. The study is collecting and analyzing a variety of sources of information, including telemetry data from 15 radio-collared moose, a habitat inventory of more than 175 forest stands, and a series of in-depth interviews with Cree tallymen¹ and moose hunters.



Beaver management in Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forest

In 2002, Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forest (BSLMF) initiated a beaver management pilot project to examine the effectiveness of existing beaver management techniques. The pilot project was conducted in all three of BSLMF's territories, as well as several sites along the St. Lawrence River. Beaver can substantially change riparian habitat, plug culverts and cause road flooding — all of which can be very costly to repair. The beaver management plan created by BSLMF outlines procedures that will help private woodlot owners monitor beaver; prevent beaver damage and mitigate negative effects. BSLMF has taken this project beyond its boundaries by creating a video on beaver management for private woodlot owners and has set up a series of demonstration sites in the Bas-Saint-Laurent region to show private woodlot owners strategies for properly managing their land for beaver.



Grizzly Bear Research Program Wins Environmental Award

In recognition of its innovative and leading-edge research, the Foothills Model Forest Grizzly Bear Research Program won a 2004 Emerald Award for Environmental Excellence in the Research and Innovation category from the Alberta Foundation for Environmental Excellence.

¹ A tallyman is placed in charge of his family's trapline and is responsible for ensuring the land is used in a sustainable manner to be passed on to subsequent generations.

Communities



Forest-based communities have a big stake in how forest resources are managed. They depend on the forest for jobs, environmental services like drinking water, and for recreation. The Model Forest partnerships, located in forest regions across Canada, reflect the diversity of community interests and concerns related to forest management at the stand and landscape level. As a neutral forum, they promote dialogue and consensus-building at the community level on forest management issues and undertake research, demonstration and outreach activities to advance community knowledge, engagement and input to forest management planning processes.

McGregor's Prince George Community Project

In 1999, the McGregor Model Forest committed to developing a healthy forest landscape within the 32,000-hectare boundary of the City of Prince George through the development of an Urban Forest Management Plan. In 2004, through their partnership with the McGregor Model Forest, the City of Prince George was able to access the skills and knowledge required to complete a plan that provides direction for citizens and staff when dealing with everything from street trees to greenbelts. City staff has already put the plan's principles to use in dealing with the Mountain Pine Beetle infestation in parks and other lands.

Eastern Ontario Urban Forest Network

The Eastern Ontario Model Forest spearheaded the creation and development of the Eastern Ontario Urban Forest Network (EOUFN), a working group consisting of local communities, municipal agencies and interested individuals who promote healthy and sustainable urban forests. In facilitating linkages between these urban forest players, the EOUFN helps to share knowledge and aids in the transfer of science between communities. It also provides technical guidance, expertise and direction through a steering committee of urban forest experts and practitioners. For example, the EOUFN has assisted the Town of Carleton Place in establishing its own urban forest policy by facilitating the transfer of expertise and condensing existing policies from the nearby City of Ottawa.

An additional and exciting development in 2005 was the establishment of a Canadian Urban Forest Network. The EOUFN, as a founding chapter of the national network, has been used as an example for other regions (e.g., a chapter in southern British Columbia was established using the EOUFN framework). The goal is to have ten similar chapters established throughout Canada in advance of the 7th Canadian Urban Forest Conference, which is to be held in Québec City in 2006.

Lake Abitibi and Foothills Model Forest Economic Impact Models

Since the inception of the Model Forest Program, the Lake Abitibi and Foothills Model Forests have undertaken the development of economic impact models. These models are designed to predict economic shocks within local communities as a result of events like the opening of a new mill, changes in government policies or fluctuations in world markets.

The Lake Abitibi Model Forest led the development of a set of models, which together are referred to as the Regional Community Constellation Impact Model, that allows for the assessment of the socio-economic impacts of various development opportunities in local communities in and around the Model Forest area. Extensive work was undertaken to build models that allow for the assessment of the economic, social and environmental impacts of forest management at local, regional and provincial scales. An integrated model for each of nine regional communities, including two First Nation communities, was completed in December 2003. The models can assess all aspects of resource-based economic sectors, including forestry, mining, hunting, fishing and commercial tourism. Users include local municipalities, the forest industry and provincial agencies.



The Foothills Model Forest has dedicated resources to designing a highly sophisticated regional economic model that is able to account for impacts to its highly diverse resource economy, which includes forestry, mining, oil and gas, and tourism. The novel design of these models has been chronicled in scholarly journals and the approach developed by Foothills Model Forest has been applied in other communities across Canada.

FireSmart in Foothills, Prince Albert and Manitoba Model Forests

Forest fires act as agents of forest renewal and ecosystem health. The emphasis placed on forest fire suppression over the last 70 years has led to the creation of some forest landscapes with large accumulations of potential fuels that are susceptible to extreme wildfires. This, in turn, creates a risk for people, communities and infrastructure. The national *FireSmart* program was created to prompt communities to proactively reduce the risk of losses due to fire and to enhance

safety in the wildland-urban interface. Foothills, Prince Albert and Manitoba Model Forests are building on this program by helping to create awareness and initiate the use of *FireSmart* techniques in their local communities.

The Foothills Model Forest is a key player in the *FireSmart–ForestWise* project that is helping to protect people, communities and infrastructure from severe wildfires in Jasper National Park. The project merges the actions required for community wildfire protection and ecological restoration in the Athabasca Valley of Jasper National Park. Over a three-year period, the project will thin 350 hectares of forest using specialized logging equipment.

The Prince Albert Model Forest is involved in assessing *FireSmart* management strategies at the landscape-level in Prince Albert National Park and its surrounding communities. New strategies and techniques are being developed and communicated to local stakeholders to help them reduce their risk of losses due to forest fire.

In Manitoba Model Forest, a partnership between Manitoba Conservation and the community of Victoria Beach trained university students to assess fire risks in and around rural communities, as well as how to manage and reduce these risks. Students have performed risk assessments on 1,200 residences in and around the community, which are

helping in the development of community wildfire protection/emergency plans. These examples illustrate how through their partnerships, Canada's Model Forests are uniquely positioned to promote the implementation of a practical program such as *FireSmart* in local communities.

“The McGregor Model Forest has played an important role in assisting with the public consultation on our Mountain Pine Beetle Tree Removal Program for the city. As well, the McGregor Model Forest is front and center assisting a group of forest-dependent communities to form a coalition so the communities can build capacity and address the long-term economic implications of the mountain pine beetle epidemic. The Model Forest is supporting their partners so we can move forward in addressing other emerging issues that affect our forests and our important forest economy.”

— Mayor Colin Kinsley, City of Prince George

Boreal Forest

Canada's vast boreal forest stretches in a broad belt from the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador in the east to the Yukon Territory in the west. The boreal region is home to seven of Canada's Model Forests, and is of tremendous ecological and economic importance to the country. Many of Canada's Aboriginal communities are located here, and a large segment of the population is employed in the natural resource sectors. The boreal forest also provides wetlands that are crucial to North American waterfowl, intact forests that are the summer breeding grounds for migratory songbirds, habitat for migratory mammals like woodland caribou and other values.



Western Newfoundland Model Forest

Western Newfoundland Model Forest continues work to determine the influence of landscape fragmentation on Newfoundland pine marten and to predict landscape-scale habitat occupancy. It is also involved in developing a decision support system to assess different forest management strategies in terms of their impacts on biodiversity. Through a special project area, it also supports a co-management mechanism for forest resources in Labrador between the Innu Nation and the provincial natural resource agency.



Waswanipi Cree Model Forest

Waswanipi Cree Model Forest continues its mandate of enhancing Cree peoples' participation in forest management planning. This includes the examination of the demographics and land use of Cree traplines, and the development of management guidelines for wildlife — such as moose and marten — in forested areas. All of this work is being consolidated to produce a forest management plan that articulates and incorporates Cree needs and values. The integration of all these elements, called *Ndoho Istchee* by the Cree, will help to sustain the Cree way of life while contributing to today's economic needs.



Lake Abitibi Model Forest

Lake Abitibi Model Forest serves as one of two national test sites for the carbon budget accounting model. A special focus of the Model Forest is examining the ecological and economic impacts of a multi-cohort system for sustainable forest management in coniferous and mixed wood forest types. The Model Forest has also continued its research and reporting on socio-economic indicators, demonstrating the importance of the forest to communities in northern Ontario and helping them to cope with changes in the forest industry.



Manitoba Model Forest

Manitoba Model Forest continues its long-standing work to understand the behaviour and habitat needs of woodland caribou, a threatened species in eastern Manitoba, through active research, monitoring, and management activities. The Model Forest's Stream Monitoring Network and Database Project builds knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of stream water quality and flow in response to short-term disturbances, long-term stresses and landscape features. The project also provides an opportunity for First Nation youth, trained as research assistants, to learn technical skills related to water monitoring.



Prince Albert Model Forest

Prince Albert Model Forest completed a study of how climate change might affect the levels of sustainable timber harvest in the boreal forest of central Saskatchewan. The general approach was to use a forest ecosystem simulation model to determine forest productivity under both current and future climatic conditions, and then to translate these results into wood supply impacts. A similar project was also undertaken in the grassland-mixed boreal-boreal forest transition zone. The Model Forest continues its work in monitoring and assessing caribou and moose habitat requirements and management. They are also involved in developing Aboriginal-based tourism opportunities and in supporting the establishment of a community-based resource management plan in the Athabasca region of northern Saskatchewan.



Foothills Model Forest

Foothills Model Forest continues its long-standing research on the impacts of industrial development on grizzly bears and their habitat on the eastern slopes of Canada's Rocky Mountains. The organization has wealth of knowledge on the patterns and processes of natural disturbances, and is working with many partners to integrate this knowledge "on-the-ground", most notably through the Highway 40 North Demonstration Project. The Model Forest continues to examine public values and attitudes about land management activities and ways to facilitate public involvement in decision-making.



McGregor Model Forest

McGregor Model Forest continued its strong tradition of research focused on the impacts of natural disturbances on boreal landscapes and communities with the completion of a multi-year study on windthrow risk modeling and of a socio-economic study for communities currently affected by the mountain pine beetle epidemic. The Model Forest also focused on wildlife research on species of concern, with projects investigating the impacts of logging road networks on grizzly bears and the use of habitat by woodland caribou in the northern Rockies.



Indicators and Certification

The pursuit of sustainable forest management requires ongoing assessment of impacts and changes resulting from forest management practices and other activities. Criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management allow for the measurement of progress at different scales — from local to international.

Canada's certified forest area is increasing and a sound criteria and indicators regime is needed to support forest certification efforts. The area certified to forestry-specific standards² has surpassed 100 million hectares³, about two-thirds of the area under active forest management.

Sustainable Forest Certification in the Eastern Ontario and Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forests

The certification of forests as sustainably managed, and the subsequent labeling of wood products from these certified forests is a growing trend. Model Forests have contributed knowledge and tools to the certification efforts of both forest industry partners and local landowners. In the Eastern Ontario and Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forests, two sites with large numbers of small private landowners, the Model Forests have supported the certification efforts of groups of local landowners.

In 2002, the Groupement Forestier du l'Est du Lac Temiscouata (GFELT), a large group of private landowners working in partnership with the Bas-Saint-Laurent Model

Forest, achieved Forest Stewardship Council group certification. With a membership of 436 landowners managing 35,000 hectares of land, this is the largest group certificate in Canada. Since being awarded their certificate, GFELT has continued to make progress on expanding markets for their certified wood products and is engaged in building local capacity for certified wood processing.

Private woodlots comprise more than three-quarters of the forest land in the Eastern Ontario Model Forest (EOMF) and are a significant source of wood supply. In response to the growing interest in certified wood products, the EOMF established a working group to investigate the challenges and potential opportunities associated with certification on private forest lands. Through the working group, EOMF was the catalyst in assembling a group of landowners now representing more than 5,000 hectares. In 2003, this group was also successful in obtaining certification in accordance with the principles and criteria established by the Forest Stewardship Council. This process has demonstrated the utility of certification as a highly effective tool in promoting sustainable forest management practices on the ground.

Western Newfoundland Model Forest Biodiversity Assessment Project

Since 1999, the Western Newfoundland Model Forest has been adapting a suite of assessment models originally developed in Alberta to the forests of Newfoundland and Labrador. This system assists forest managers

“Being a member of this [certification] group has been a thoroughly positive experience and has encouraged me to think about my land in a fundamentally different way.”

— Susan McLenaghan, Eastern Ontario Certified Forest Owners

in assessing a variety of management scenarios and impacts on future forest conditions. One component examines ecosystem diversity and landscape structure indices, and another focuses on species-specific Habitat Suitability Models (HSMs). HSMs have been developed for Newfoundland pine marten, boreal owl and woodland caribou. Preliminary results show that forest management actions can have significant impact on various biodiversity indicators, depending on the selected management scenario. Biodiversity Assessment Project tools will be adapted to other Newfoundland and Labrador ecoregions so they can be used throughout the province. The assessment models have been incorporated into provincial wood supply analysis since 2005.

Monitoring understory vegetation in the Fundy Model Forest

In 2005, the Fundy Model Forest marked the tenth year of a 12-year study monitoring vascular plants and bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) in the Hayward Brook watershed. By sampling the forest floor at a fine scale, researchers have gained a better understanding of the structure and diversity of understory plants, and a clearer picture of how vascular plants and bryophytes respond

to different forest management interventions. Results show that there are important changes in the species composition of understory plants in response to forest harvesting operations, particularly with respect to the most sensitive species, such as bryophytes. When complete, this study will provide recommendations with respect to forest management interventions to ensure that habitat for vascular plants and bryophytes is maintained.

Testing Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management

The Lake Abitibi Model Forest collaborated with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR) to test a variety of tools designed for provincial-level assessment of indicators of sustainable forest management. Of note, software developed by OMNR was deemed to have potential application at the local level. These tools perform complex calculations to rank paired indicators, thus facilitating refinement of indicator suites. The Model Forest was viewed as an ideal testing ground, allowing stakeholders the opportunity to evaluate the software and recommend improvements before OMNR distributed the tools to forest industry organizations across the province.

2 In Canada, certification is generally achieved under Canadian Standards Association (CSA), Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) or Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standards.

3 Source: Canadian Sustainable Forestry Certification Coalition, 2006, www.certificationcanada.org

Model Forests on the International Stage

Canada is a global forest nation and Canadian Model Forests are at the forefront of exporting ideas and programs around the world. Knowledge created in Canadian Model Forests is routinely transferred beyond the country's border through exchanges, projects and joint research activities. Canadian Model Forests are strong players in the international forestry arena and the Model Forest concept is internationally recognized for its leadership in social forestry — the involvement of stakeholders and communities in sustainable forest management.

Showcasing a strong international presence

The Canadian Model Forest Network had a strong presence at two landmark international gatherings — the World Forestry Congress in Quebec City in September 2003 and the joint Canadian Institute of Forestry/Society of American Foresters meeting in Edmonton in October 2004. At both events, the Network hosted an exceptional educational and promotional pavilion, staffed by personnel from across Canada's Model Forests.

The world visits Canadian Model Forests

Canada's Model Forests are frequent stops for international visitors seeking information about sustainable forest management in Canada. From 2002–2005, Canadian Model Forests hosted delegations from Argentina,

Australia, Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Russia and Sweden. In turn, representatives from Model Forests in Canada have traveled abroad to support the continued development of Model Forest sites and projects in the international arena. Model Forests here in Canada have also supported international students through internships and by participating in the TRANSFOR⁴ field course.

Continued partnership between Manitoba and Mexico

Manitoba Model Forest's relationship with the Mariposa Monarca Model Forest in Mexico dates from the mid-1990s and continues today. The relationship began in response to the threat to the wintering habitat of the monarch butterfly. Illegal logging, wildfires and land clearing for agriculture are threatening the habitat and very existence of this wonderful migratory insect. The need to integrate economic development with habitat conservation continues to drive the partnership. Projects focus not only on reforestation efforts, but also on changing the standard of living. The project with Mariposa Monarca Model Forest stands as a shining example of how ideas and tools for sustainability have gone beyond the boundaries of the Manitoba Model Forest and are now positively influencing the lives of others.



Born in Canada, the Model Forest concept has spread around the world. Today, the growing International Model Forest Network includes 40 model forest sites (in place or in development) in 19 countries. Visit the International Model Forest Network on-line at www.imfn.net

Connections to the Russian Far East

Linkages between the McGregor Model Forest and the Khabarovsk Region of far-eastern Russia continue through the CIDA-McGregor Russia Project. Phase 1 of the project ran from 1999–2004, and was made possible through a contribution of \$3.5 million from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Phase 2 of the project began in 2005 and is again being funded through CIDA, which has committed more than one million dollars to this endeavour over the next two years. Together with its partners at the College of New Caledonia and the University of Northern British Columbia, McGregor Model Forest is helping Russia recover more value from its forests by providing training in Canadian wood-frame housing techniques, local governance and business to college instructors. In turn, these instructors are teaching students throughout the region. The recent harmonization of the Russian building code to the Canadian wood frame building code means that students can apply their new skills throughout the country. The project is creating jobs and helping communities in one of the poorest areas of Russia use their natural resources efficiently and sustainably.

Waswanipi Cree Model Forest welcomes international students

In August 2004, the Waswanipi Cree Model Forest hosted 100 student delegates from countries all around the world who were in Canada to attend the 32nd International Forestry Students' Symposium. In addition to forestry tours and Model Forest information, students were treated to a Cree Cultural Night.

Prince Albert Model Forest links with Sami in Sweden

In March 2004, Prince Albert Model Forest (PAMF) was invited to Sweden to help link the Woodland Cree people of Saskatchewan with the Sami people of Sweden. Subsequently, PAMF participated in an inaugural ceremony for the Vilhelmina Model Forest in Sweden, and signed an agreement to work with that group. This was followed by a two-day visit by a Swedish delegation to PAMF and an information-sharing tour in Sweden.



Changes on the Landscape

Model Forests carry out their work on defined landscapes. These landscapes are not only affected by human-induced changes, but are also subject to ecological processes that shape forests and other natural environments. Understanding ecological processes – such as natural disturbances like fire or windthrow, or ongoing processes like nutrient cycling or carbon sequestration — is key to the development and implementation of sustainable forest management.

Highway 40 North Demonstration Project

This Foothills Model Forest project seeks to integrate years of natural disturbance research into a single cross-jurisdictional operational plan for a 70,000-hectare area. The area includes portions of the Willmore Wilderness Park and the forest management areas of Alberta Newsprint Company, Foothills Forest Products and Hinton Forest Products, a Division of West Fraser Mills Ltd. These lands are under the jurisdiction of two government departments: Alberta Sustainable

Resource Development and Alberta Community Development. The project is a positive step towards ecosystem-based management and a natural disturbance approach to forest management. It is also one of the first known attempts in Canada to integrate a full suite of natural patterns, those typically caused by natural disturbances, into a single operational plan that also includes all possible human disturbance activities, for example, forest harvesting, prescribed burns, roads and gas exploration.

Windthrow risk modeling

In 2004, the McGregor Model Forest completed a three-year study on windthrow risk modeling, which is the modeling of the susceptibility of trees to being uprooted by persistent or extreme winds. This study, which was completed in partnership with the forest industry and research institutions, investigated the factors contributing to windthrow risk and then built these factors into a computer modeling program. This software allows forest managers to lessen the risk of future windthrow by adjusting cutblock shape and orientation.

Forest ecosystem classification in Nova Scotia

In 2004, the Nova Forest Alliance and the Province of Nova Scotia completed a project to develop ecotypes for the Model Forest landbase. A resulting publication, entitled *Forest Ecosystem Classification of Nova Scotia's Model Forest*, is providing landowners and forest managers with a valuable tool for planning how best to address the operational limitations associated with each forest ecotype. The manual is also providing a stepping-stone to a much larger goal by laying the foundation for ecosystem-based management for all of Nova Scotia. The project partners are continuing this work by expanding the framework to include ecotypes for the entire province.

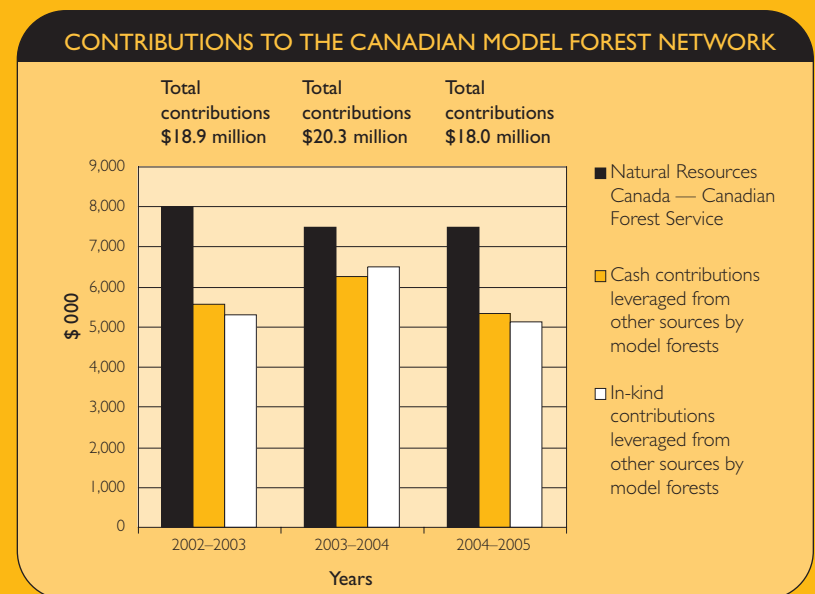


Financial Overview 2002–2005

The Government of Canada, through Natural Resources Canada — Canadian Forest Service contributed \$500,000 a year to each Model Forest. These contribution agreements require that Model Forests secure at least \$250,000 per year in additional funds from partners and other sources. Most Model Forests far exceed this minimum requirement. Additional funding from sources other than the federal government increases the regional influence of each Model Forest, encourages broader and more committed partnerships, and allows Model Forests to operate on a larger scale.

On average, for each dollar invested by the Government of Canada, Model Forests receive one dollar in cash contributions plus one dollar in services from partners and other sources.

In addition to the core contributions to each Model Forest, Canada's Model Forest Program has an annual operating budget of approximately \$2 million. This is used for program coordination, strategic initiatives, joint activities between Model Forests and Special Project Areas.



Models of Excellence

The eleven Model Forests that make up the Canadian Model Forest Network have worked at the forefront of innovation, research and implementation of sustainable forest management in Canada since 1992. Model Forests have influenced policy change at the provincial level, effected change in forestry practices and processes, and extended their influence beyond the local area.



Model Forests continue to serve as models of excellence in partnership, bringing together diverse sets of individuals, organizations and communities who work together to tackle problems and find solutions through a consensus-based decision-making framework.

The Canadian Model Forest Network continues to be an excellent vehicle for Natural Resources Canada and the Canadian Forest Service to undertake important forestry research and scientific inquiry. As living laboratories, Model Forests are a natural fit for scientists from the Canadian Forest Service, academic institutions and other research

organizations. In fact, 492 scientists were associated with the CMFN between 1999–2004⁵. And whether the field of inquiry is ecology, computer modeling or economics, the research facilitated by Model Forests is strongly supported by their partners. This support is most clearly exemplified by the funding — for every dollar of government investment, two additional dollars, in cash and in services, are generated to support research and outreach (see page 21).

The Model Forest concept has now been embraced world-wide. Canadian Model Forests helped establish the International Model Forest

Network, and continue to work with individual Model Forests around the world. Model Forests provide an exceptional forum to export Canadian forest policy and innovation.

List of Partners

There are currently 527 partners represented within the Canadian Model Forest Network. These partners participate in the Network in different ways and are involved at different levels. Each Model Forest maintains a partnership list, but each defines the role of their partners in a unique way (e.g., founding partner versus project partner). The following is a snapshot of the official partners across all Model Forests as of spring 2005. Some project partners may not be represented in this list.

Federal

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Canadian International Development Agency
Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
National Capital Commission
Natural Resources Canada
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
Canadian Forest Service
Petawawa Research Forest
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
Parks Canada
Fundy National Park of Canada
Gros Morne National Park of Canada
Jasper National Park of Canada
Prince Albert National Park of Canada
St. Lawrence Islands National Park of Canada

Provincial

Alberta Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development
Alberta Community Development, Parks & Protected Areas
Alberta Environment
Alberta Innovation & Science
Alberta Sustainable Resource Development
Fish and Wildlife Division
Forest Protection Division
Public Lands and Forest Division
Strategic Forestry Initiatives Division

British Columbia Ministry of Forests
British Columbia Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management
British Columbia Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
Environnement Québec
Forest Steward Council (PEI)
Institute for Agriculture & Trade Policy
Jobs Ontario
Manitoba Agriculture
Manitoba Conservation
Manitoba Culture, Heritage & Tourism
Manitoba Intergovernmental Affairs
Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec
Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune du Québec
New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources
New Brunswick Department of the Environment and Local Government
New Brunswick Premier's Round Table on the Environment and Economy
Newfoundland & Labrador Department of Environment and Conservation
Newfoundland & Labrador Department of Natural Resources
Nova Scotia Department of Environment and Labour
Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
Natural Heritage Information Centre

Ontario Stewardship

Community Stewardship Council of Lanark County
Frontenac Stewardship Council
Grenville Land Stewardship Council
Hastings Stewardship Council
Leeds County Stewardship Council
Lennox & Addington Stewardship Council
Northumberland Stewardship Council
Ottawa Stewardship Council
Prescott-Russell Stewardship Council
Prince Edward Stewardship Council
Renfrew County Stewardship Council
Resource Stewardship Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry
Victoria Land and Water Stewardship Council

Parks Ontario

PEI Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture
PEI Department of Energy, Environment and Forestry
Saskatchewan Environment
St. Lawrence Parks Commission

Municipal

City of Corner Brook
City of Moncton
City of Ottawa
City of Prince George
Cochrane & Area Community Development Corporation
Cochrane Board of Trade
Community of Bissett
Community of Manigotagan
Community of Seymourville

Corporation of the Township of
 Black River-Matheson
 District of Fort St. James
 District of Vanderhoof
 Fraser-Fort George Regional District
 Halifax Regional Water Commission
 Iroquois Falls & District Chamber Of
 Commerce
 Local Government District of Pinawa
 Municipalités régionales de comté de la
 Mitis
 Municipalités régionales de comté de
 Rimouski-Neigette
 Municipalités régionales de comté de
 Témiscouata
 Municipality of Colchester
 Municipality of Jasper
 Prescott-Russell Economic Development
 Office
 Resort Village of Candle Lake
 Rural Municipality of Alexander
 Rural Municipality of Lac du Bonnet
 Rural Municipality of Victoria Beach
 Sussex Chamber of Commerce
 Town of Cochrane
 Town of Hinton
 Town of Iroquois Falls
 Town of Lac du Bonnet
 Town of Stewiacke
 Town of Sussex
 Township of South Dundas
 Township of Williamsburg
 United Counties of Leeds & Grenville
 United Counties of Prescott & Russell
 Village of Fraser Lake
 Village of Petitcodiac

Education and Research Organizations

ACAP Humber Arm Environmental
 Association
 Agricultural Research Institute of Ontario
 ALBA Wilderness School
 Alberta Conservation Association
 Alberta Research Council
 Alfred College (University of Guelph)
 Aquatic Centre for Research and Education
 Bandaloo Landscape-Ecosystem Services
 British Columbia School District #57
 Carleton Place High School
 Carleton University
 Cégep de Rimouski
 Cégep de St-Félicien
 Centre de formation et d'extension en
 foresterie de l'Est du Québec
 Centre d'enseignement et de recherche en
 foresterie de Sainte-Foy inc.
 College of New Caledonia
 College of the North Atlantic
 Dalhousie University
 District School Board Ontario Northeast
 Eastern Ontario Biodiversity Museum
 Ember Research Services Ltd.
 ESRI Canada Limited
 Faculté de foresterie et géomatique
 Forest Ecosystem Science Cooperative
 Forest Education BC
 Forest Engineering Research Institute of
 Canada
 Forest History Society, Durham, NC
 Forintek Canada Corporation
 FORREX
 Frontier School Division
 Geoanalytic Inc. — Calgary
 Greater Fundy Ecosystem Research Group

Hinton General Hospital Laboratory
 Hinton Training Centre
 Holland College
 INFOR Inc.
 International Centre for Research in
 Agroforestry
 Jasper Yellowhead Museum & Archives
 K.C. Irving Chair in Sustainable
 Development, Université de Moncton
 Kemptville College (University of Guelph)
 Komex International Ltd.
 La Cité Collégiale
 Manitoba Education
 Manitoba Sunrise School Division
 Maritime College of Forest Technology
 McGill University
 Nationview Outdoor Education Centre
 New Brunswick School District 2
 New Brunswick School District 6
 North Grenville District High School
 Nova Scotia Agricultural College
 Ontario Forest Research Institute
 Pulp and Paper Research Institute of
 Canada (PAPRICAN)
 Queen's University, Biology Department
 Saskatchewan Research Council
 Sir Wilfred Grenfell College — Memorial
 University of Newfoundland
 St. Francis Xavier University
 St. Lawrence River Institute of
 Environmental Sciences
 Stanford University, Centre for
 Conservation Biology
 State University of New York, College of
 Environmental Science and Forestry
 Sustainable Forest Management Network
 The Exploration Place

The Forestry Corp
 Trent University
 Université de Moncton
 Université de Moncton — École des
 sciences forestières
 Université du Québec à Rimouski
 Université Laval
 University of Alberta, Faculty of Agriculture,
 Forestry, & Human Ecology
 University of British Columbia
 University of Calgary
 University of Guelph
 University of Lethbridge, Department of
 Geography
 University of Manitoba
 University of New Brunswick, Faculty of
 Forestry & Environmental Management
 University of New Brunswick, Saint John
 University of Northern British Columbia
 University of Ottawa
 University of Saskatchewan, Western
 College of Veterinary Medicine
 University of Toronto, Faculty of Forestry
 University of Washington, Centre for
 Wildlife Conservation
 University of Waterloo
 University of Winnipeg
 Upper Canada Board of Education
 Wanakena Ranger School
 Western School District, Newfoundland &
 Labrador
 Wilfrid Laurier University
 York University, Department of
 Anthropology

Aboriginal organizations

Algonquin First Nation of Golden Lake
Aseniwuche Winewak Nation
Big Horn First Nation
Black River First Nation
Brokenhead Ojibway First Nation
Confederacy of MainLand Mi'kmaq
Eel Ground First Nation
Ekohawk
Eskasoni Fish & Wildlife Commission
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations
Foothills Ojibway Society
Hollow Water First Nation
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg
Lac La Ronge Indian Band
Lheidli T'enneh First Nation
Mohawk Council of Akwesasne,
 Environmental Division
Montreal Lake Cree Nation
Moose Band Development Corporation
National Aboriginal Forestry Association
National Indigenous Institute of Mexico
O'Chiese First Nation
Prince Albert Grand Council
Red Bank First Nation
Sagkeeng First Nation
Saik'uz First Nation
Sunchild First Nation
Waswanipi Cree First Nation
Waswanipi Forest Authority

Forest Products Companies and Organizations

Abitibi-Consolidated Inc.
Ainsworth Engineered Canada
Alberta Forest Products Association
Alberta Newsprint Company
Alpin Engineering Inc.

Arbex Forest Development Company Ltd.
Athol Forestry Cooperative
Barrett Lumber Company
Bégin & Bégin inc.
Blue Ridge Lumber (1981) Ltd.
Bowater
Bowater Mersey Paper Company Limited
Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners
Canfor Corporation
Christmas Tree Council of Nova Scotia
Cobjon Entreprises Inc.
Copeaux de la Vallée inc.
Corner Brook Pulp & Paper Ltd.
Daishowa-Marubeni International Ltd.
Delcan Engineers Planners
Dendron Resource Surveys Inc.
Domtar Inc.
Drentex Field Services
DuPont
E & M Burgess Enterprises Limited
Ecologistics Ltd.
Elmsdale Lumber Company Ltd.
Fawcett Lumber Company
Félix Huard inc.
Forest Group Venture Association
Forest Products Association of Nova Scotia
Groupe Lebel
Groupe Savoie-Westville Division
Hinton Wood Products, a Division of West
 Fraser Mills Ltd.
United Steelworkers
Interforest Inc.
Interior Lumber Manufacturers Association
J.D. Irving, Limited
L & M Lumber Ltd.
Ledwidge Lumber Ltd.
Louisiana Pacific

MacTara Limited
Manning Diversified Forest Products
Millar Western Forest Products Ltd.
Mishtuk Corporation
Norampac inc. Division Cabano
North Nova Forest Owners Co-op Ltd.
Northern Forest Products Association
Nova Scotia Wood Product Manufacturing
 Association
Russell White Lumber
Seburn Ecological Services
Slave Lake Pulp
Southern New Brunswick Wood
 Cooperative Limited
Spray Lake Sawmills
Stora Enso Port Hawkesbury Ltd.
Sundance Forest Industries Ltd.
Sundre Forest Products Ltd.
Syndicat des producteurs forestiers du
 Bas-Saint-Laurent
Tembec Inc.
Tembec-Pine Falls Paper Group Unions
Tembec-Pine Falls, Paper Group
Tolko Industries
West Fraser Mills Ltd.
Westwind Forest Stewardship Inc.
Weyerhaeuser
Winton Global

Wildlife organizations

Atlantic Society of Fish and Wildlife
 Biologists
BC Wildlife Federation
Centre for Wildlife and Conservation
 Biology
Cobequid Salmon Association
Cree Trappers Association

Fondation de la faune du Québec
Fur Institute of Canada
Hinton Fish & Game Association
Lac du Bonnet Fish & Game
Lanark & District Fish & Game Club
Manitoba Archers & Bowhunters
Manitoba Trappers Association
Newfoundland & Labrador Trappers
 Association
Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters
Petitcodiac Sportsman's Club
Pinawa Game & Fish
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation Canada
Ruffed Grouse Society
Spruce City Wildlife Association
St. Jo's Wildlife Association
Sussex Fish and Game Association
Trout Unlimited
Upper Canada Migratory Bird Sanctuary
Wildlife Habitat Canada
Woodcock Conservation Society
World Wildlife Fund

Consultants

Aménagement forestier Beaufor inc.
Consultants forestiers DGR Inc.
Del Degan, Massé & associés
Demers, Gobeil, Mercier & associés inc.
Gill Forestry Inc.
Golder Associates
Groupe McNeil inc.
Industrial Forestry Service Ltd.
Integrated ForesTree Services
Integrated Silviculture Services Ltd.
J. S. Thrower & Associates Ltd.
King's Forestry Service
Miette Environmental Consulting

Miller Forestry Consulting
Pierre Mathieu, foresterie conseils inc.
Pinegrove Biotechnical
R. Keith Jones & Associates
Remsoft Inc
REXFOR
Roche ltée, groupe-conseil
Sandra S. Lawn & Associates
Steve Rand Consulting and Forestry
Services
Tesera Systems Inc.
Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants
TJG Consulting
Treeworks and Resource Management
V.J. Nordin and Associates Ltd.
Venture Forestry Consulting Inc.
Whiskey Jack Forest Sciences

Non-governmental Organizations

1000 Islands Field Naturalists
Alberta Conservation Association
Association forestière du Bas-Saint-Laurent
et de la Gaspésie inc.
Barbara Heck Foundation (Landon Bay
Environmental Learning Centre)
Bedeque Bay Environmental Association
Biological Checklist of the Kemptville Creek
Drainage Basin
Bluebird Acres
Boisés Est
Canadian 1000 Islands Heritage
Conservancy
Canadian Biodiversity Institute
Canadian Forestry Association
Canadian Institute of Forestry
Canadian Lumbermen's Association
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society

College of Alberta Professional Foresters
Conservation Council of New Brunswick
Coopérative forestière Haut Plan Vert
Domtar Forestry Centre
Ducks Unlimited
Eastern Chapter of the Society of Ontario
Nut Growers
Eastern Habitat Joint Ventures
Eastern Ontario Certified Forest Owners
Eco-Future
Ecology Action Centre
Environmental Coalition of PEI
Fédération de l'UPA du Bas-Saint-Laurent
Federation of British Columbia Naturalists
Federation of British Columbia Woodlot
Associations
Federation of Nova Scotia Naturalists
Federation of Nova Scotia Woodland
Owners
Ferguson Forest Centre
Forest Gene Conservation Association
Forest Resource Improvement Association
of Alberta
Forest Stewardship Council
Forestry Safety Society of Nova Scotia
Fundy Environmental Action Group
Gananoque Forestree Advisory Committee
Girl Guides of Canada
Groupement forestier de l'est du lac
Temiscouata Inc.
Humber Natural History Society
Inside Education
Institut Québécois d'aménagement de la
forêt feuillue du Québec
International Environmental Youth Corps
Island Nature Trust

Kaizer Meadow Brook Preservation Group
Lanark & Leeds Green Community
Program
LandOwner Resource Centre
Leeds & Grenville Environmental
Roundtable
Manitoba Forestry Association
Manitoba Naturalist Society
Mississippi Valley Field Naturalists
Mutual Association for the Protection of
Lake Environments
National Union of Community Forestry
Associations
Natural Heritage League Private Land
Stewardship Program
Nature Conservancy of Canada
Nature Nova Scotia
New Brunswick Federation of Naturalists
New Brunswick Federation of Woodlot
Owners
North American Maple Syrup Council
North American Maple Syrup Producers'
Association
North Leeds Community Development
Corporation
Nova Scotia Environmental Network
Nova Scotia Forest Technicians Association
Nova Scotia Forestry Association
Nova Scotia Silviculture Contractors
Association
Ontario Maple Syrup Producers'
Association
Ontario Professional Foresters Association
Ontario Wetland Habitat Fund
Ontario Woodlot Association
Ottawa Field Naturalists

PEI Federation of Agriculture
PEI Forest Improvement Association
PEI Soil and Crop Association
PRONARE (National Reforestation
Program, Mexico)
PRONATURA, Peninsula Yucatan Public
Forest Council
Registered Professional Foresters
Association of Nova Scotia
Regroupement des sociétés d'aménagement
forestier du Québec (RESAM)
Resource Efficient Agricultural Production
Canada (REAP)
Richard Ivey Foundation
Rideau Trail Association
Rideau Valley Field Naturalist Club
Saskatchewan Forest Centre
Sierra Club of Canada
Société de la Faune et des Parcs
Société de la Vallée de la rivière Humqui
Société de Protection des Forêts contre
le feu
Société d'exploitation des ressources de
la Métis
Société d'exploitation des ressources de
la Neigette
Société d'exploitation des ressources de
la Vallée
Société d'exploitation des ressources des
Monts
South Grenville Economic Development
Corporation
Southeast Environmental Association
Stormont Soil and Crop Improvement
Association
Time to Respect Earth's Ecosystems

Tree Canada Foundation
Union québécoise pour la conservation de
la nature
UNOFOC (National Union of Community
Forestry Associations)
Urban Forest Citizen's Committee
Vankleek Hill Nature Society
Washademoak Environmentalists
Westport and Area Outdoor Association
Woodlot Association of Manitoba

Recreation and Tourism

Association touristique du Bas-Saint-Laurent
Central Nova Tourist Association
Cooper Marsh Conservation Area
Elgin Eco Association
Huble Homestead / Giscome Portage
Heritage Society
Lanark County Tourism
Musquodoboit Valley Tourism Association
Outdoor Recreation Council of BC
Polar Bear Riders Snowmobile Club
Strider Adventures
Tourism Association of PEI
Tourism Industry Association of
Nova Scotia
Wassaabiyaa Shining Waters Heritage
Region

Energy and Mining

BC Oil & Gas Commission
BP Canada Energy Company
Burlington Resources
Canadian Association of Petroleum
Producers
Canadian Hunter Exploration
ConocoPhillips

Devon Canada
Elk Valley Coal — Cardinal River Operations
G&A Petroleum Services
Hydro One (Ontario Hydro)
Luscar Limited Obed Mountain Coal Ltd.
Manitoba Hydro
Northrock Resources
Petro-Canada
Petroleum Technology Alliance Canada
Suncor Energy Inc.
Talisman Energy Inc.
TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.
Veritas DGC Inc.

Others

Alberta Chamber of Resources
ATCO Electric
Atlantic Forestry Review
AVID Canada
Colchester Regional Development Agency
Communications, Energy & Paperworkers
Union
Conform Ltd
Conservation Ontario
Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority
Lake Simcoe Region Conservation
Authority
Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority
Raisin Region Conservation Authority
Rideau Valley Conservation Authority
South Nation Conservation
Drummonds Sugarbush
ESRI Canada
Fédération des Caisses populaires
Desjardins du Bas-Saint-Laurent
Forem Technologies Ltd.
Fortune Farms

Fowler Tree Farms
Fulton's Pancake House & Sugar Bush
GDG Environnement et Sylvico
GFG-Camint inc.
Grenville Community Development Centre
Groupe Alta (filiale Sylvitec)
Groupe Sygif inc.
Guysborough County Regional
Development Authority
Humber Economic Development Board
Iroquois Enterprises
Jim Pattison Broadcast Group
John Tanner & Son
Lanark & District Maple Syrup Producers'
Association
Lehigh Inland Cement Limited
Linnet — The Land Systems Company
Micro-Forêt
Peregrine Helicopters
Société d'aide au développement des
collectivités de la Neigette inc.
Telemetry Solutions
The fishin' hole
UBC Press
Unaffiliated Environmentalists
Unaffiliated Landowners
Western Valley Development Authority
Wheeler's Pancake House & Sugar Camp
Winnipeg River Brokenhead Community
Futures Development Corporation

Contact List



MODEL FOREST
NETWORK
RÉSEAU DE
FORÊTS MODÈLES

- 🌲 **Canada's Model Forest Program Secretariat**
Natural Resources Canada
Canadian Forest Service
580 Booth Street, 7th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4
Tel: (613) 992-5874
Fax: (613) 992-5390
www.modelforest.net
- 🌲 **Pacific Forestry Centre**
Natural Resources Canada
Canadian Forest Service
506 West Burnside Road
Victoria, British Columbia V8Z 1M5
Tel: (250) 363-0600
Fax: (250) 363-0775
www.pfc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca
- 🌲 **Northern Forestry Centre**
Natural Resources Canada
Canadian Forest Service
5320-122 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6H 3S5
Tel: (780) 435-7210
Fax: (780) 435-7359
nofc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca
- 🌲 **Great Lakes Forestry Centre**
Natural Resources Canada
Canadian Forest Service
1219 Queen Street East, P.O. Box 490
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 5M7
Tel: (705) 949-9461
Fax: (705) 541-5700
www.glfc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca
- 🌲 **Laurentian Forestry Centre**
Natural Resources Canada
Canadian Forest Service
1055 P.E.P.S. Street, P.O. Box 3800
Sainte-Foy, Québec G1V 4C7
Tel: (418) 648-5788
Fax: (418) 648-5849
www.cfl.scf.nrcan.gc.ca
- 🌲 **Atlantic Forestry Centre**
Natural Resources Canada
Canadian Forest Service
P.O. Box 4000, Regent Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5P7
Tel: (506) 452-3500
Fax: (506) 452-3525
www.atl.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca
- 1 **McGregor Model Forest**
P.O. Box 2640
Prince George, British Columbia V2N 4T5
Tel: (250) 612-5840
Fax: (250) 612-5848
www.mcgregor.bc.ca
- 2 **Foothills Model Forest**
1176 Switzer Drive, P.O. Box 6330
Hinton, Alberta T7V 1X6
Tel: (780) 865-8330
Fax: (780) 865-8331
www.fmf.ca
- 3 **Prince Albert Model Forest**
139 – 1061 Central Avenue, P.O. Box 2406
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 7G3
Tel: (306) 922-1944
Fax: (306) 763-6456
www.pamodelforest.sk.ca
- 4 **Manitoba Model Forest**
P.O. Box 6500
Pine Falls, Manitoba R0E 1M0
Tel: (204) 367-5232
Fax: (204) 367-8897
www.manitobamodelforest.net
- 5 **Lake Abitibi Model Forest**
143 Third Street
Cochrane, Ontario POL 1C0
Tel: (705) 272-7800
Fax: (705) 272-2744
www.lamf.net
- 6 **Eastern Ontario Model Forest**
P.O. Bag 2111, 10 Campus Drive
Kemptville, Ontario K0G 1J0
Tel: (613) 258-8241
Fax: (613) 258-8363
www.eomfon.ca
- 7 **Waswanipi Cree Model Forest**
Waswanipi, Quebec J0Y 3C0
Tel: (819) 753-2900
Fax: (819) 753-2904
www.wcmf.ca
- 8 **Bas-Saint-Laurent Model Forest**
Université du Québec à Rimouski
300 allée des Ursulines, Room J-463
Rimouski, Québec G5L 3A1
Tel: (418) 722-7211
Fax: (418) 721-5630
www.foret.fmodbsl.qc.ca
- 9 **Fundy Model Forest**
701 Main Street, Suite 2
Sussex, New Brunswick E4E 7H7
Tel: (506) 432-7575 or 1-800-546-4838
Fax: (506) 432-7562
www.fundymodelforest.net
- 10 **Nova Forest Alliance**
285 George Street, P.O. Box 208
Stewiacke, Nova Scotia BON 2J0
Tel: (902) 639-2921
Fax: (902) 639-2981
www.novaforestalliance.com
- 11 **Western Newfoundland Model Forest**
Forest Centre, University Drive, P.O. Box 68
Corner Brook, Newfoundland and
Labrador A2H 6C3
Tel: (709) 637-7300
Fax: (709) 634-0255
www.wnmf.com