



FACT SHEET

Setting the record straight on deforestation in Canada

There's no question that deforestation is a serious global issue with climate change consequences. The massive fires in the Amazon and Indonesia are just the most recent examples. But there's also a lot of misinformation about deforestation, about where it's occurring, and what its major causes are.

For starters, simply cutting down a tree is not deforestation, according to United Nations' definitions. Removing trees or forests and replacing them with something else, on the other hand, is. Think of the conversion of forest land to agriculture, oil and gas projects, new homes, hydro lines or reservoirs, ski hills and golf courses. In other words, deforestation means the forest is unlikely to return to forest. It's gone for good.

That's not to say that the world's forests are not temporarily disturbed by both natural and human interaction. Insect infestations, disease, and forest fires occur naturally and have done so for thousands of years. There is no such thing as a pristine undisturbed forest.

Human interaction (for example, logging) also disturbs the forest, but in Canada's case, provincial law requires that the forest be successfully regenerated either naturally or by artificial means (planting and seeding). Over a thousand new seedlings are planted every minute in Canada to help regenerate what has been harvested earlier.

The fact that this occurs in Canada helps explain why the forest industry here was responsible for only 4% of Canada's total deforestation in 2016. The 4% is the forest land removed to create new permanent forestry access roads.

Major Causes

The major cause of deforestation in Canada is, in fact, the conversion of forest land to agriculture. Back in 1990, conversion of forest land to agriculture represented two-thirds of Canada's total deforestation. Today it's down to one-third.

The second major cause is oil and gas development (24%); followed by new hydro lines and reservoir flooding (12%); mining for minerals and peat (9%); and municipal urban development (9%).

So, if we want to reduce deforestation in Canada, we should first focus on why forest land is converted to agriculture (and the other land uses noted above). But that doesn't let us off the hook entirely. We also need to question our use of imported soy and palm oil, beef, timber and pulp. These, plus the clearing of forest land for cattle grazing and fuel wood, are the major causes of deforestation globally.

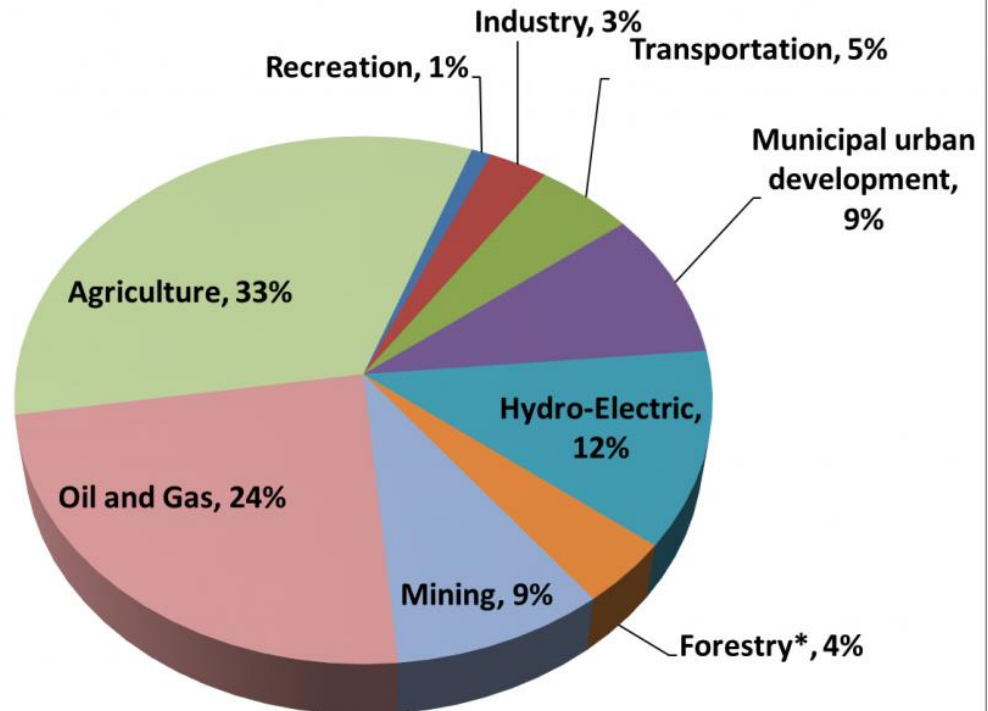
There's a book on this subject (*Deforestation in Canada and Other Fake News* at www.johnmullinder.ca). It covers Canada's deforestation rate, its history, its causes, and how Canada compares to other



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countries. It also outlines the basic facts about forestry in Canada and tackles 'Other Fake News': several false and misleading environmental claims, sloppy media and greenwash}.

Causes of Deforestation in Canada (2016)



Source: The State of Canada's Forests
Annual Report 2018, Natural Resources
Canada

* 4% The creation of new
permanent forestry access
roads