

Des femmes, des hommes, des régions, nos ressources...



Sustainable Management in the Québec's Forest

Anne Stein, M.sc.

Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune, Québec

European Union

April 2009

Québec 

Objectives of the Presentation

- Brief overview of Québec's forests
- General information on the forest management framework
- Introduce new initiatives

Basic Facts



Québec

- 1.7 M km²
- 7.7 M Inhabitants
- 10 Amerindian Nations
- 82 825 Aborigines

Source: <http://www.sfmcanada.org/>

Zones de végétation et domaines bioclimatiques du Québec

55° - 62° **Toundra**

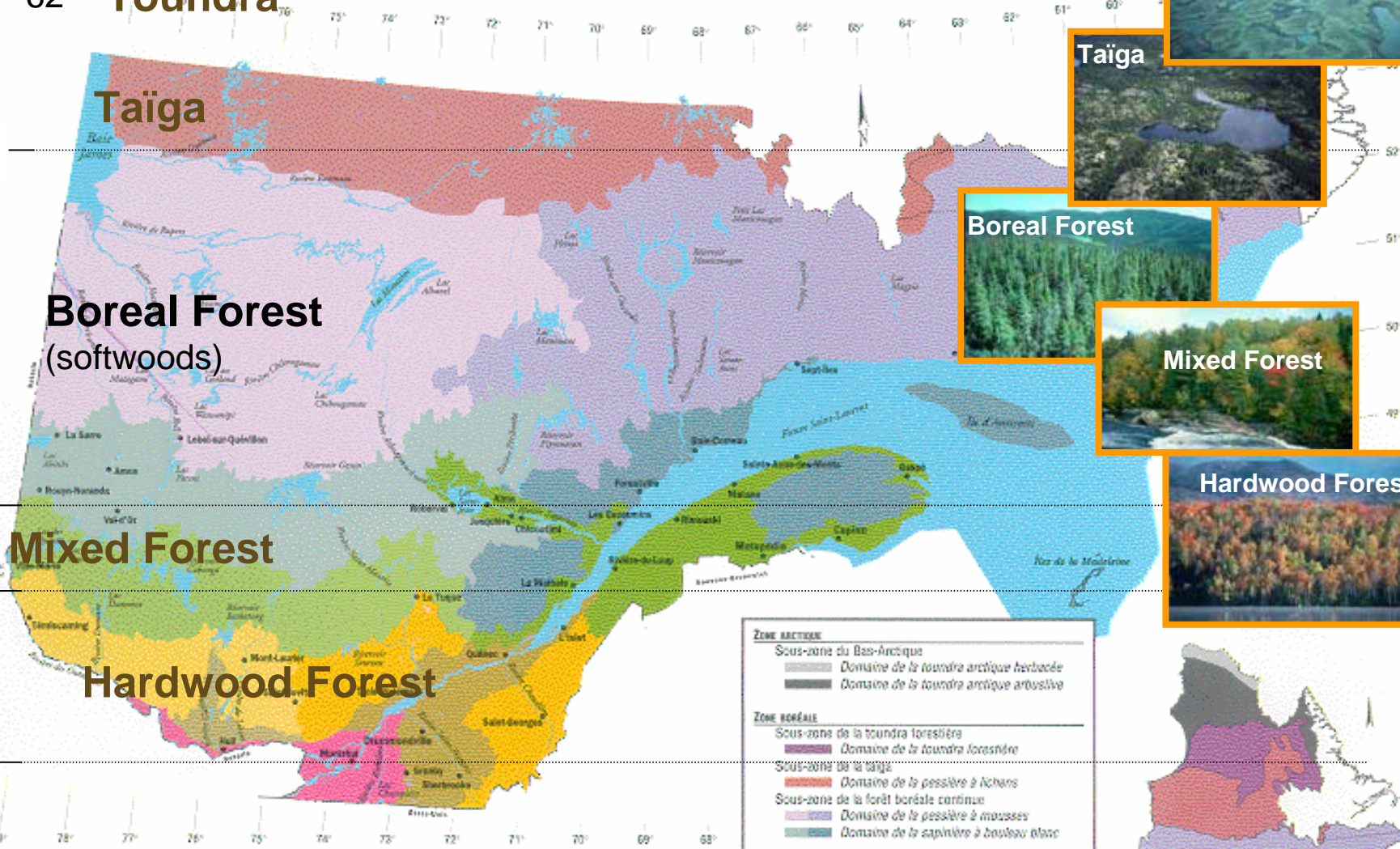
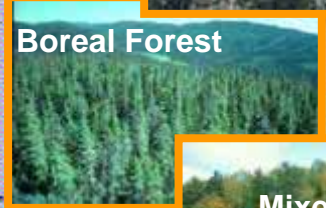
52° **Taïga**

50° **Boreal Forest**
(softwoods)

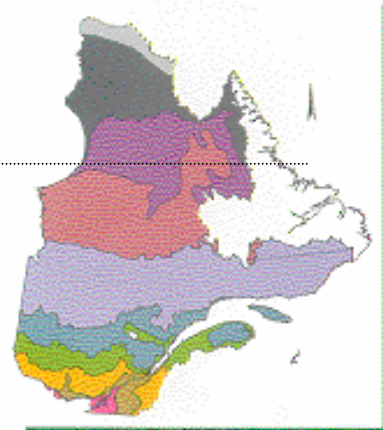
48° **Mixed Forest**

47° **Hardwood Forest**

45°



| ZONE ARCTIQUE | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Sous-zone du Bas-Arctique | |
| | Domaine de la toundra arctique herbacée |
| | Domaine de la toundra arctique arbustive |
| ZONE BORÉALE | |
| Sous-zone de la toundra forestière | |
| | Domaine de la toundra forestière |
| Sous-zone de la taïga | |
| | Domaine de la pessière à lichens |
| | Domaine de la pessière à mousses |
| | Domaine de la sapinière à bouleau blanc |
| ZONE TEMPÉRÉE NORDIQUE | |
| Sous-zone de la forêt mélangée | |
| | Domaine de la sapinière à bouleau jaune |
| Sous-zone de la forêt décidue | |
| | Domaine de l'érablière à bouleau jaune |
| | Domaine de l'érablière à tilleul |
| | Domaine de l'érablière à caryer cordiformis |



Basic Facts

- Represent 20% of all Canadian forests and 2% of the world's forests (761 100 km²)
- 92% of the forest is public
- Generate 124 000 direct jobs
- Forest sector accounts for 3% of our gross domestic product



Basic Facts

- On average, 1% of Québec's commercial forests are harvested every year (roughly 400 000 ha)
- Obligation to restore production in all areas harvested
- Forest management emphasises natural regeneration
- Reforestation is introduced in less than 20% of the total areas harvested (120 M seedlings)

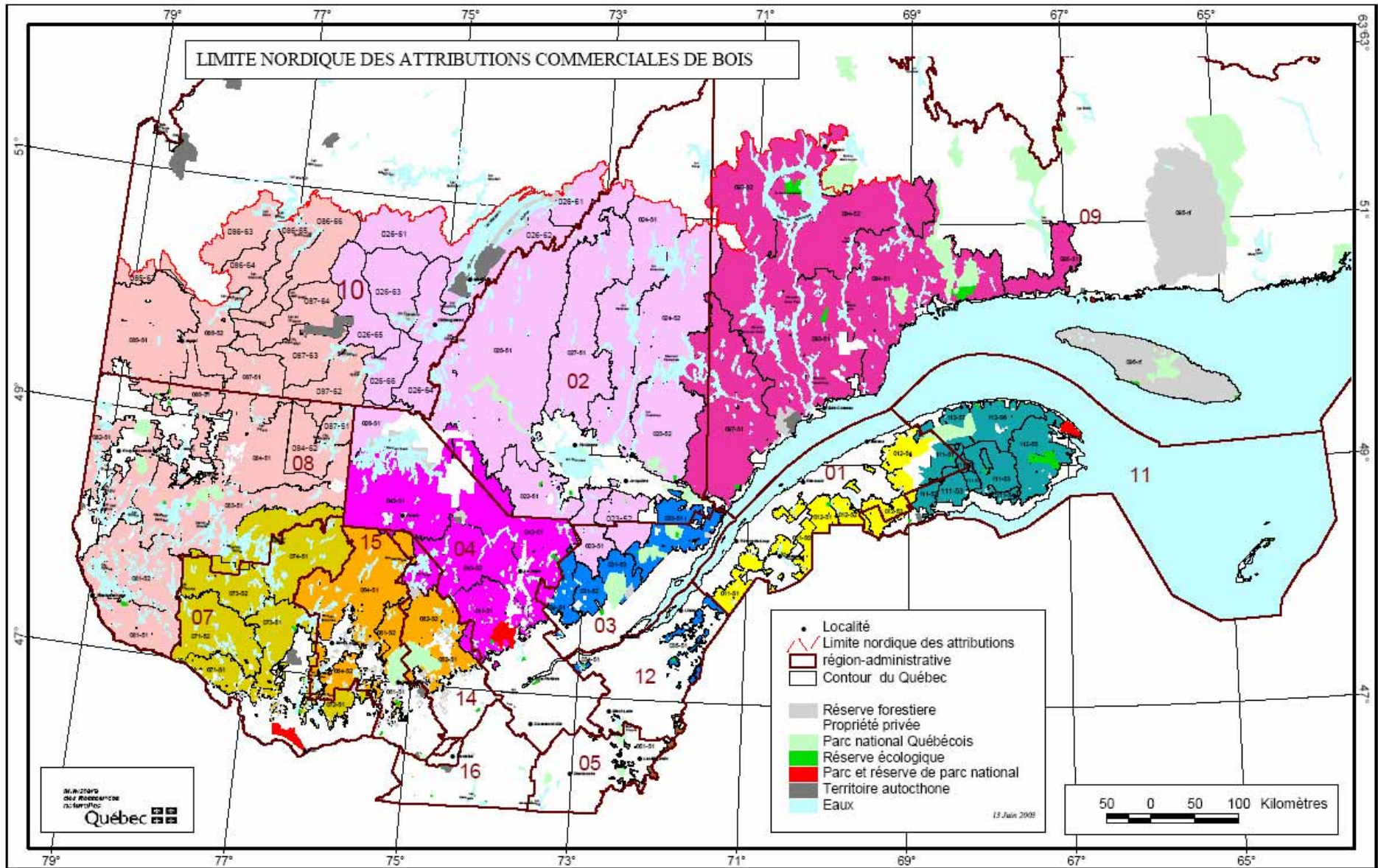
Global Legal Framework

- Forest Act
- Natural Heritage Conservation Act
- Act respecting the Conservation and Development of Wildlife
- Parks Act
- Environment Quality Act
- Act respecting the Lands in the Domain of the State
- Act respecting Land Use Planning and Development
- Act to ensure the Implementation of the Agreement Concerning a New Relationship Between le Gouvernement du Québec and the Crees

Forest Act

- Compliance with the allowable annual cuts
- Protection of forest resources
- Access to forest resources
- Preparation of forest management plans
 - Stakeholders participation
- Multiple-use of the forest environment

Forest Management Units

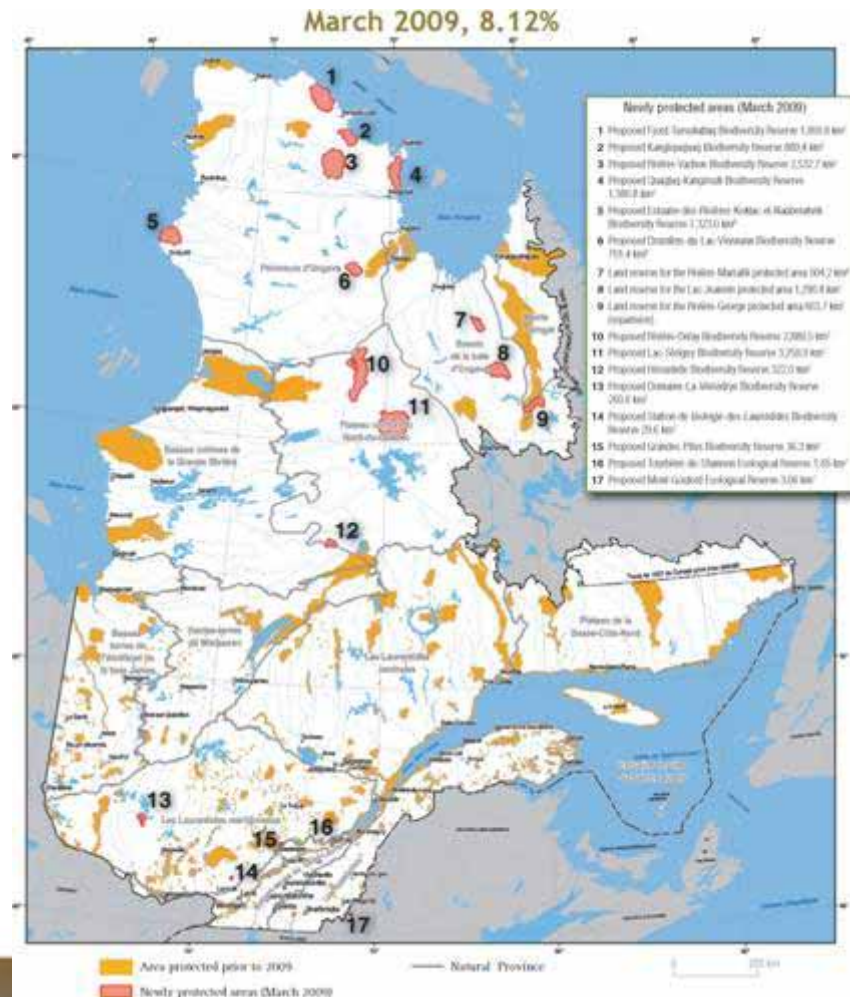


Forest Management (in short)

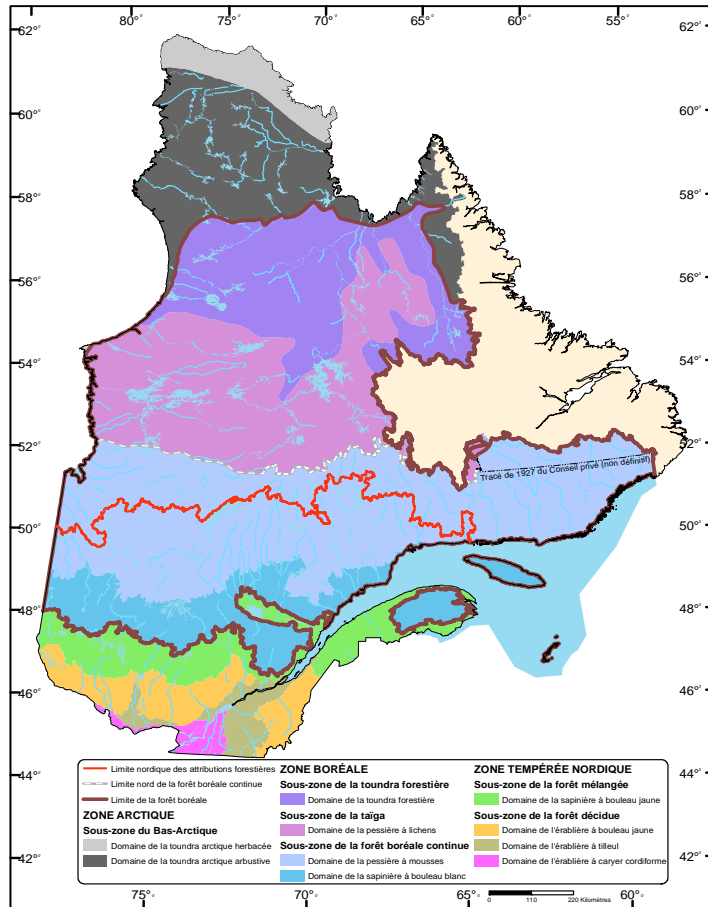


Protection and Conservation

Protected Areas Network



Protection and Conservation



- Northern Limit for Commercial Timber Allocations
- Exceptional Forest Ecosystems (rare forests, old-growth forests, shelter forests)



Protection and Conservation

- Regulation Respecting Standards of Forest Management
- Protection and Development Objectives
- Performance Assessment



Public participation

Through three mechanisms

- Information and Consultation Process
- Consultation Policy



Participation to the forest planning process

Constant Evolution Towards SFM

- 1986: Adoption of the Forest Act
- 1988: Adoption of the Regulation respecting standards of forest management
- 1994: Adoption of the Forest Protection Strategy (no chemical pesticides, emphasis on natural regeneration)
- 1996: Addition of SFM criteria to the Forest Act
- 2002: Adoption of the Protected Area Strategy and the Consultation Policy
- 2005: Introduction of the notion of ecosystem-based management into the Forest Act
- 2006: Stakeholders participation in the forest planning process (adopted in 2001)

For 20 years — Steady Progress

- Emphasis on natural regeneration
- Evolution of silvicultural practices
- Protection of water courses, biodiversity, landscapes
- No chemical pesticides
- No GMO on public lands
- Participatory management



Forest Certification

Current government policy

- Support to companies' initiatives and involvement in developing the standards to the Québec context
- Does not favor a particular system
- Minister's authority to require certification from companies
- Government's authority to make access to programs conditional to obtaining and maintaining certification

| | December 2004 | January 2009 |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| CSA | 4.5 | 12.3 M ha |
| FSC | 0.002 | 5.1 M ha |
| SFI | 2.1 | 1.5 M ha |
| TOTAL | 6.6 | 18.9 M ha |



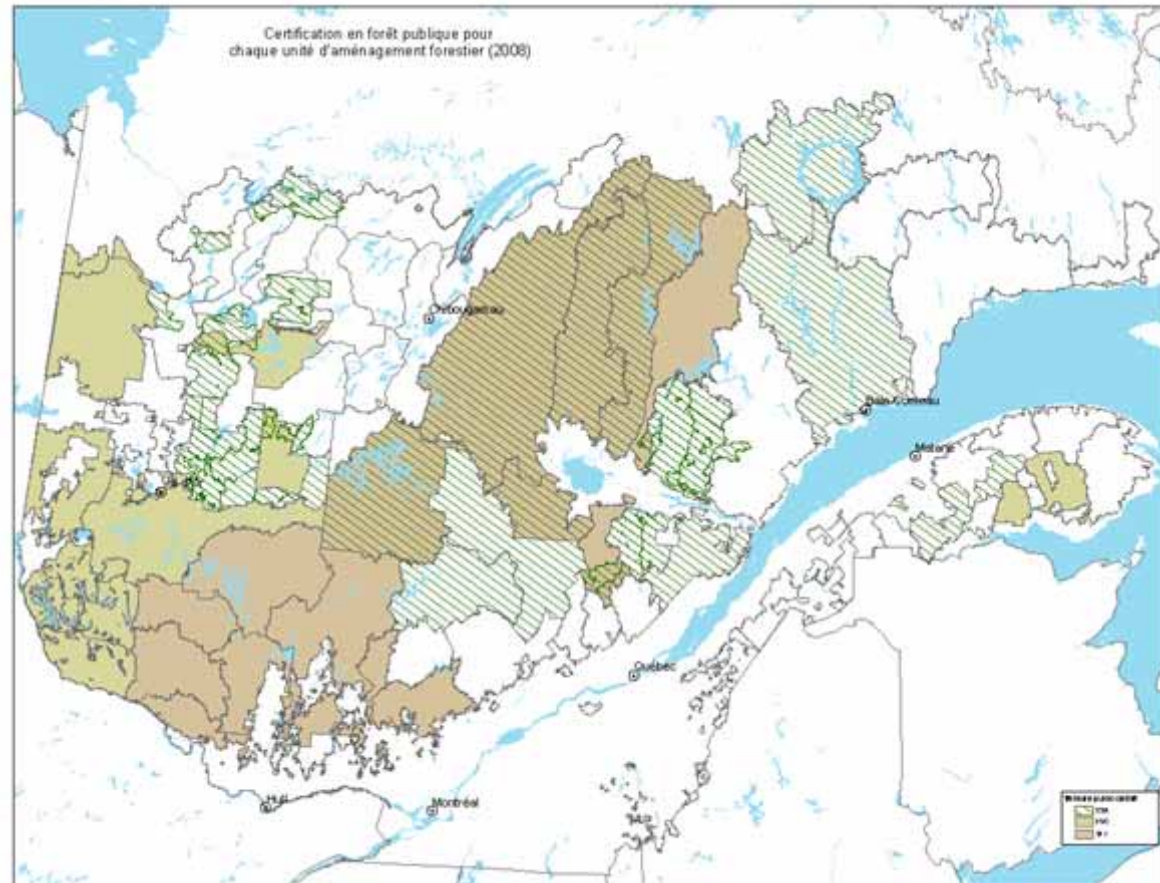
Source :Canadian Sustainable Certification Coalition, Metafore

Forest Certification

Certified Territories

- CSA: 65%
- FSC: 27%
- SFI: 8%

50% of Québec's productive forest territories are certified (18.9 M ha)



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Building for the Future

Québec 

Building for the Future

- Climate Change Action Plan
- Forest Regime Reform
- Wood Use Strategy for Construction
- Forest Biomass Use Strategy

Climate Change Action Plan

- Québec launched in 2006 its Climate Change Action Plan
- The plan puts forward some impact and adaptation actions
- It aims to reduce by 2012 greenhouse gas emissions by 6 % (14.6 megatons) from the 1990 emission level
- Financing comes from an annual duty on gasoline and fossil fuels (\$200 M)

Climate Change: Impact and Adaptation

- Vulnerability of Québec's forests and forest industry



- To adapt planning and management practices

Objectives of the Forest Regime Reform

- Establish a true industrial strategy based on high value-added products and a new appreciation of timber as a material in Québec
 - Wood Use Strategy for Construction
 - Forest Biomass Use Strategy
- Enhance Québec's forest heritage through integrated resource management and sustainable development
 - Sustainable Forest Management Strategy

Objectives of the Forest Regime Reform

- Give the regional or local authorities new responsibilities for managing public forests
- Give companies access to a secure supply for some of their needs and create a competitive market for wood from the public forests
- Ensure that forest management reflects the realities of climate change

Wood Use Strategy for Construction

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (replacement of concrete and steel)
 - Constructions of commercial, industrial, institutional, and governmental buildings
 - Multifamily residential units, appearance wood
 - Leading by example
 - Innovation (R&D), tool development, promotion of wood



Source: CECOBOIS

Québec 

Forest Biomass Use Strategy

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions (replacement of fossil fuels)
- Produce green energy
- Make forest biomass available
 - Heating projects for communities, schools and hospitals
 - Ethanol fabrication
 - Bunker replacement projects



A Positive Impact on Climate Change

- Wood : material renewable, recyclable, biodegradable and ecologic
- Growing forest and wooden buildings : contribution to the sequestration of CO₂
- Wood : source of green energy for vehicules and buildings



**Bedankt ! Merci ! Thank you !
Gracias ! Obrigado !**

Québec 