













<p><b>1906:</b> <i>Dominion Forest Reserves Act</i>.</p> <p><b>1911:</b> <i>Forest Reserves and Parks Act</i>. The Forestry Branch directly administers 6.5 million ha of forestland.</p>	<p><b>1914-18:</b> World War I (WWI). Canada is involved in home front and overseas.</p> <p><b>1918-19:</b> Global influenza pandemic.</p>	<p><b>1929-39:</b> Great Depression, a period of global economic upheaval.</p> <p><b>1939-45:</b> World War II (WWII). Canada is involved in home front and overseas.</p> <p><b>1949:</b> <i>Canada Forestry Act</i>. Granting statutory authority forming the Forestry Branch of the Department of Resources and Development.</p>	<p><b>1960:</b> <i>Department of Forestry Act</i>.</p>	<p><b>1982:</b> Patriation of Canada's Constitution. Includes the recognition of Aboriginal and treaty rights. Indigenous groups are now recognized as more than stakeholders in resource management.</p> <p><b>1994:</b> The Montréal Process Working Group forms and develops sustainable forest management criteria and indicators for temperate and boreal forests.</p>	<p><b>2015:</b> The Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report is released, with 94 Calls to Action.</p> <p><b>2020-22:</b> Global COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
<p><b>1913:</b> Forest products labs open for research on pulp and paper and testing wood for aircraft.</p>	<p><b>1927:</b> Creation of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada (PAPRICAN).</p>		<p><b>1966:</b> Forest product labs develop glued-laminated beams and efficient methods for using small logs.</p> <p><b>1975:</b> PAPRICAN's woodlands research group is disbanded and reborn as the Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada (FERIC).</p> <p><b>1979:</b> The western and eastern forest products labs privatize under the name Forintek Canada.</p>		<p><b>2007:</b> FPInnovations merges FERIC, Forintek and PAPRICAN.</p>
<p><b>1884:</b> The forestry commission is appointed (forest protection and reproduction on Dominion lands in the west).</p> <p><b>1899:</b> Establishment of the Department of Interior, Forestry Branch.</p>	<p><b>1909:</b> Following the North American Conservation Conference, the Commission of Conservation is established to further knowledge of natural resource management.</p>	<p><b>1923:</b> The Forestry Branch adsorbs the Commission of Conservation and is renamed Dominion Forest Service (DFS).</p> <p><b>1930:</b> DFS turns over 3.72 million ha of forest reserves to western provinces and reverts to the Forestry Branch. It shifts focus to scientific research in silviculture, experiment stations, forest products, inventories, protection, mensuration and policy development.</p> <p><b>1950:</b> The Forestry Branch is reorganized into research, operations, and forest products laboratories divisions.</p>	<p><b>1966:</b> Forestry is a branch of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development and merges (1968) with Fisheries to become the Department of Fisheries and Forestry.</p> <p><b>1969:</b> The Forestry Branch is renamed Canadian Forestry Service (CFS).</p>	<p><b>1972:</b> CFS becomes part of the Department of Environment, with five forestry centres—Pacific and Yukon, Western and Northern regions, Ontario, Québec, and Atlantic region.</p>	<p><b>1984:</b> CFS transfers to the Department of Agriculture, then to Environment in 1985.</p> <p><b>1989:</b> Forestry Canada becomes a full department.</p> <p><b>1993:</b> The Department of Natural Resources is created, including the CFS.</p> <p><b>2007:</b> The Canadian Wood Fibre Centre (CWFC) becomes the sixth CFS research centre.</p>



<p><b>1899:</b> Elihu Stewart is appointed Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry of the new Forestry Branch, initiates a system of fire guarding, expands forest reserves, and starts regulating harvest on Dominion lands.</p> <p><b>1901:</b> The Forestry Branch Prairie Shelterbelt Tree Planting program starts. The program ended in 2013 after 618 million trees were planted. The Forestry Branch manages about 1.4 million hectares (ha) of western forest (1906), to limit losses by fire and regulate harvest on Dominion lands.</p>	<p><b>1916:</b> Matheson wildland fire in Ontario, with about 223 to 244 fatalities. It is the second deadliest wildland fire in recorded Canadian history, after the 1825 Miramichi (NB) fire which killed more than 300 people.</p> <p><b>1919:</b> Bad fire years in Alberta and British Columbia. The Forestry Branch aerial fire patrols spot fires and drop educational leaflets.</p>	<p><b>1948:</b> Forestry awareness increased, justifying federal tax revenue to fund forestry and leading to provincial Royal Commissions on sustained yield forestry.</p>	<p><b>1950:</b> The Chinchaga/Wisp wildland fire in British Columbia and Alberta burns about 1.5 million ha.</p>	<p><b>1961:</b> First replicated thinning trials in eastern North America is set up in Green River, New Brunswick (harvested in 2008).</p> <p><b>1970s-80s:</b> Extensive outbreak of eastern spruce budworm in Eastern Canada.</p>	<p><b>1982-85:</b> Canadian Council of Forest Ministers forms and develops a framework for provincial-federal cooperation and a strategy to increase timber supply and renewal.</p> <p><b>1982-87:</b> Forest Resource Management Agreements between provinces and CFS to improve silviculture.</p> <p><b>1990s:</b> A mountain pine beetle outbreak in British Columbia. In the 2000s, the insect expands beyond its historic range to Alberta.</p>	<p><b>2023:</b> Canada experiences its most extreme fire season. The total area burned is approximately 17.2 million ha. This area is more than 7 times the 20-year average and double the previous record set in 1989.</p>
--	---	--	--	---	--	---

<p><b>For millennia:</b> Indigenous Peoples used Traditional Knowledge of fire to manage the land, until traditional burnings were banned by settler governments (starting in 1874). The reasons for using fire were many, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintenance of meadows, and making and maintaining trails</li> <li>• burning deadwood and obtaining firewood</li> <li>• opening animal habitat and increasing berry production</li> </ul> <p><b>1912:</b> The first federal forestry lab (entomology) is established on University of New Brunswick campus.</p> <p><b>1917:</b> Vernon forest insect lab and Petawawa forest experiment station (1918) are established.</p>	<p><b>1929:</b> Canadian wildland fire research begins at the Petawawa Station.</p> <p><b>1930s:</b> Silviculture research forests established in New Brunswick (Acadia 1933), Québec (Valcartier 1934), Manitoba (Duck Mountain 1933) and Alberta (Kananaskis 1934).</p>	<p><b>1941-46:</b> Hiatus in research activities during and after WWII.</p>	<p><b>1953:</b> Joint agreements with industry and provincial forest services in Québec and New Brunswick led to aerial insecticide spray programs to combat spruce budworm infestations.</p>	<p><b>1967:</b> The National Tree Seed Centre is set up to store tree and shrub seeds for research and conservation.</p> <p><b>1980:</b> The first operational use of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> to fight spruce budworm (also used in the 1990s against the spongy moth).</p>	<p><b>1995:</b> Traditional Knowledge becomes more accepted and recognized for resource management following the work of the Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel (British Columbia).</p> <p><b>1996:</b> Launch of the First Nations Forestry Program to encourage Indigenous participation in the forest economy, superceded by the Aboriginal Forest Initiative (2011) and the Indigenous Forestry Initiative (2017).</p>	<p><b>2011:</b> New CFS DNA test for the white pine blister rust.</p> <p><b>2013:</b> CFS develops TreeAzin® to control emerald ash borer.</p> <p><b>2013-15:</b> CFS scientists author 11 reviews on current and future impacts of climate change and resource development on Canada's boreal forest.</p> <p><b>2024:</b> Wildfire Resilient Futures Initiative (change in fire occurrence and how to reduce fire risk).</p>
--	---	---	---	---	--	---

Year	Event	Icon
1910:	First surveys of Nova Scotia's and British Columbia's (1918) forest resources are completed by the Commission of Conservation.	
1914-18:	After WWI, airplanes are used by the Forestry Branch for wildland fire patrols and preparing sketch maps for forest surveys.	
1936:	Forest Insect and Disease Survey is initiated (cancelled in 1996), and national forest classification system is devised.	
1940-45:	Scientists develop methods to conduct forest surveys from aerial photographs. Forest survey techniques proved of great value to allies during the war.	
1963:	The Department of Forestry creates the world's first operational Geographic Information System (Canada GIS) used to collect and analyze data.	
1968:	The Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System is created (used nationally and later in the USA and other countries).	
1982:	The Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre is established.	
1990s:	The Canadian Wildland Fire Information System is set up.	
1996:	The Forest Fire Behaviour system is created.	
2000:	Canada's National Forest Inventory and National Information System are established.	
2006:	Use of the Carbon Budget Model-Canadian Forest Sector (developed in 1992) to report annual greenhouse gas inventories.	
2011:	Development of Enhanced Forest Inventories using LiDAR (led by CWFC).	
2020-22:	Plant Hardiness Zones and Canada's Vegetation Zones updated with recent climate data.	