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# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WOODLOT OWNERS: CURRENT TRENDS REGARDING THEIR FOREST USES, MANAGEMENT, AND VALUES



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**Solange Nadeau, Ph.D**

**Information Report M-X-225E**

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## Executive Summary

Forests and woodland are integral parts of the natural scenery of Prince Edward Island (PEI), even though these forests have been and continue to be intensively altered. Private woodlot owners hold most of PEI's forests (86%) and, collectively, they have a major impact on the state of this resource. To monitor changes in the sociodemographic profile of woodlot owners, as well as changes in their motivations, attitudes, and forest management activities, the PEI Department of Environment, Energy, and Forestry, Natural Resources Canada (Canadian Forest Service), and the PEI Model Forest Network Partnership collaborated on a survey of woodlot owners. Like an earlier survey in 2002, this survey was designed to assess and compare the situation of owners of small (1–10 acres), medium (11–50 acres), and large woodlots (51+ acres).

### Demographic profile of PEI woodlot owners

As in 2002, most respondents were male (75%). However, the age pattern has changed, showing a much older population of woodlot owners than in 2002, and even older than what was observed in the 2006 Census for PEI residents. Overall in 2009, woodlot owners earned a significantly higher family income than they did in 2002, and tended to be more educated.

### Characteristics of woodlot ownership

There has been an increase in the number of small and medium woodlots since 2002. In 2009, woodlot owners were more likely to live further away from their woodlots, even off the Island. Non-residents were still more likely to own smaller woodlots, whereas large woodlots were still very likely to be attached to a farm (47%). More owners have had their woodlots for 15 years or longer (57%), which is higher than was observed in 2002. Most owners have purchased part of their woodlot, and there has been an increase in the number of acquisitions made from outside the family.

Most woodlot owners still do not have a management plan and are not interested in developing one. However, owners of small and medium woodlots showed more interest in developing a management plan than they did in 2002.

### Reasons for owning a woodlot

Owners still demonstrate a wide range of motives as the main reason to own a woodlot. The fact that the woodlot is attached to their home, farm, or cottage is still the most commonly mentioned reason, followed by motives related to legacy, personal enjoyment, and firewood.

Motives behind the choice to own a woodlot are complex, and for many, circumstantial motives are important—they inherited it, it came with something they bought (farm, home, cottage), etc. Motives related to environmental considerations are quite important for most woodlot owners, as well as motives for personal uses, whereas financial and economic motivations are generally not rated as important.

### Frequency of timber harvesting

Most woodlot owners have harvested timber in the last 10 years. However, there has been an overall decline in the frequency of timber harvesting since 2002. The frequency of timber harvesting varied greatly according to the size of the woodlot; owners of small woodlots were less likely to have harvested and more likely to never want to harvest. Owners of larger woodlots were more active in timber harvesting; this means that a large proportion of PEI forests are managed with a timber harvesting objective. However, as the size of woodlots seems to be decreasing, the percentage of land that is managed with such an objective in mind may also be slowly diminishing.

### Timber products harvested

The wood harvested by owners in the last 10 years was put to various uses, but for all products, except firewood, the number of owners who sent harvested timber to be manufactured into the various products has declined since 2002. Firewood remains the most common use for harvested timber (79%), followed by sawlogs (54%) and pulpwood (34%).

### People involved in timber harvesting and satisfaction regarding contractors

As in 2002, the woodlot owners and their families were responsible for most of the timber harvesting that occurred in the last 10 years. However, reliance on independent contractors has increased compared with the findings of 2002. Throughout the survey, we noticed an increased trust in contractors and satisfaction with the service they provide. However, there was a high proportion of woodlot owners who feel that independent timber contractors should be regulated by government.

### Reasons not to harvest

Among the owners who have not harvested timber in the last 10 years, 44% have no intention of harvesting in the future. As in 2002, the percentage of owners expressing this view declines as the size of ownership increases, dropping from 49% among owners of small woodlots to 31% among owners of large woodlots. Lack of time (45%), absence of financial need (36%), and lack of knowledge about markets (38%) are the most common reasons put forward to explain why respondents who are interested in timber harvesting have not engaged in this activity in the last 10 years.

## Harvesting of non-timber forest products

Non-timber forest products are still used only marginally by woodlot owners, except for berries (including blueberries), which are collected by 22% of respondents. Non-timber forest products are still mostly collected for personal use.

## Advice on forest management

There is still a significant difference in the number of owners who received advice regarding forest management of their property. This varied according to the size of woodlot owned, and significant differences were present among owners of small, medium, and large woodlots. The latter are the most likely to have received information. PEI Forest Service technicians remain, by far, the most popular providers of advice.

## Awareness of woodlot management programs and woodlot owners' organizations

There is still a low rate of participation in woodlot owners' associations. Compared with 2002, a similar proportion of owners (39%) might consider joining such an organization. Interest increases with size of ownership. In general, people think woodlot owners' organizations should provide general information and technical support for forest management. Awareness about woodlot management programs is low, however, with only 23% of respondents acknowledging the existence of such programs.

## Attitudes toward conservation

Woodlot owners share common views on conservation issues. As in 2002, most agreed that greater efforts are needed to protect old-growth forests and also that the government should provide incentives to private woodlot owners for protected areas. The new statement regarding the need for greater protection of rare plants and animals is also supported by a majority of owners. In general, owners of large-sized woodlots are less supportive of conservation than owners of small- and medium-sized woodlots.

## Attitudes toward land stewardship

As in 2002, PEI woodlot owners express mixed opinions when qualifying their stewardship. In general, though, the assessment of land stewardship is more positive in 2009 than it was in 2002.

## Attitudes toward sustainability of the wood supply

The concern uncovered in 2002 regarding the sustainability of PEI wood supply is still shared by a fair proportion of woodlot owners in all categories of ownership. However, the level of concern appears to be less than was observed in 2002.

## Attitudes toward forest practices

A majority of woodlot owners found that leaving clumps of trees for wildlife, cutting selectively to maintain wildlife habitat, closing forest roads to control illegal dumping of garbage, and using selective cutting and other partial harvesting methods are acceptable. The opinions on acceptability of conversion of mixed wood to softwood for timber production and the use of clearcutting on private lands were far less positive.

## Attitudes toward use of herbicides and pesticides

Woodlot owners' opinions on the use of pesticides and herbicides are still mixed; only a minority in each size class of ownership view it as acceptable. A good proportion of respondents express uncertainty regarding the use of these products in managing forests.

## Attitudes toward ownership rights

Respondents express strong support in favor of ownership rights and low support in favor of government interventions that would restrict these rights. Generally, owners of larger woodlots are more supportive of ownership rights.

## Attitudes toward financial issues

Overall, financial issues related to management of woodlots are not of major concern to woodlot owners. However, owners of large woodlots pay more attention to financial issues than owners of small and medium woodlots. These results are similar to what was observed in 2002.

## Attitudes toward natural disturbances and climate change

The area of woodland affected by insects, disease, and climate change is of concern to at least one-third of woodlot owners, whereas flooded area created by beavers is of concern to one-fifth of respondents.

## Future of woodlots

In 2009, as in 2002, most woodlot owners have few or no plans for their woodlots over the next 10 years. However, owners of large woodlots tend to have more plans for their woodlots.

## 1.0 Introduction

In 2002, the Prince Edward Island (PEI) government, in partnership with the University of New Brunswick and Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service, conducted a survey of woodlot owners to elicit motivations, beliefs, and attitudes of PEI woodlot owners and to understand their role in forest management decisions (Nadeau *et al.* 2005). In 2009, as part of their management cycle, the PEI government decided to survey woodlot owners again to monitor trends in woodlot ownership as well as in forest management activities and uses. This updated information will complement the survey of the biophysical condition of PEI forests, and will be used to inform program and policy development and to prepare the State the Forest Report of PEI, as set out by the PEI Forest Management Act.

Forests and woodlots are integral parts of the natural scenery of the Island. These forests are located in the Atlantic Maritime Ecozone and are composed of a mix of softwoods and hardwoods; they have been intensively altered by harvesting and conversion to agriculture. Another key feature of these forests is that 86% of them belong to private woodlot owners. Therefore, primary responsibility for the stewardship of the province's forests resides with this group, and developing a better understanding of their attitudes, interests, and behavior helps us to understand the current and—to some extent—future fate of PEI forests.

In surveying PEI woodlot owners in 2009, we followed the same methods and used a questionnaire that was similar to that of the previous survey. This facilitated comparison and assessment of trends in ownership, attitudes, and land uses. However, a couple of questions were changed in the questionnaire to improve collected information as well as to address issues that are more relevant to current times, such as climate change. The questionnaire was administered to a random sample of private woodlot owners of PEI in the winter of 2009. The sample was stratified to ensure that we would reach a fair number of owners of small (1–10 acres), medium (11–50 acres), and large (51 acres and more) woodlots. Detailed information regarding the sampling, survey design and implementation, and data analysis appears in Appendix 1, and the survey questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix 2.

This report presents the results of the 2009 survey of PEI woodlot owners and discusses the trends observed since 2002. It is organized to showcase key findings from this work. The section following this introduction presents a demographic profile of the respondents, followed by a description of PEI woodlot ownership. The third section describes woodlot owners' activities and land-management decisions, and provides information on management planning, harvesting, and intent to harvest. The fourth section focuses on the attitudes of PEI woodlot owners regarding a suite of issues such as conservation, land stewardship, forest management, and ownership rights. The fifth section of the findings discusses the future plans owners have for their woodlots. This is followed by a brief review of the comments left by respondents at the end of the survey, and then the conclusion.

## 2.0 Woodlot Owners and the Land they Own

### 2.1 Demographic Profile of PEI Woodlot Owners

The questions about demographics of woodlot owners are identical to those used in 2002 and focus on: respondent's age, sex, occupation, education, annual household income, location of primary residence (with respect to woodlot), and number of parcels owned.

#### 2.1.1 Sex, age, employment, education, income

In 2009, a majority of the respondents are male (75%) and, as in 2002, women tend to manage smaller woodlots (Table A3-1<sup>1</sup>). The age pattern of respondents has changed significantly since 2002. In 2009, 41% of the respondents were under the age of 55, whereas this proportion reached 53% in 2002. There are actually twice as many respondents over the age of 74 (8%) than there are respondents under the age of 35 (4%). Overall, the proportion of woodlot owners who are aged 65 years or older is much higher (26%) than the proportion of PEI residents who were in that age group in the 2006 Census (15%) (Statistics Canada 2007).

The employment situation reported in the current survey is quite similar to the one documented in 2002. The largest group of respondents work full time, year round (45%), and retirees account for the second-largest occupational group of respondents (29%) (Table A3-2). Common entries in the "Other" category include "self-employed" and "farmer".

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<sup>1</sup> Throughout the results section, references are made to tables presenting detailed results for each question. These tables are found in Appendix 3 and are numbered with the prefix "A3", which refers to this location.



Table 1. Age of respondents

Survey Year		Category of Ownership (%)			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009* <sup>9</sup>	Under 35 years	6	3	1	4
	35–44 years	13	9	8	11
	45–54 years	26	25	28	26
	55–64 years	33	33	33	33
	65–74 years	17	18	18	18
	75 years and more	5	10	9	8
	No response	0	3	2	2
2002	Under 35 years	9	5	3	6
	35–44 years	19	19	17	19
	45–54 years	28	27	30	28
	55–64 years	24	23	21	23
	65–74 years	11	17	17	15
	75 years and more	6	8	9	7
	No response	2	2	3	2

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Respondents' educational attainment was evenly distributed across the categories, but most have pursued post-secondary education at some point in their lives (Table 2). Compared with 2002, there is a significant shift toward having obtained a higher level of formal education. A trend also emerged regarding size of ownership: owners of larger woodlots tend to have lower educational attainment than other woodlot owners. Taking into account that larger woodlots are more likely to be owned by older people, the trends with regard to educational attainment reflect the fact that it was once common to leave school earlier to start working. Results from 2009 survey also reveal a new trend in age according to the size of ownership, with larger woodlots most likely to belong to older owners (Table 1). These results suggest that access to woodlot ownership might be an issue for younger people, and that the entry point might be either through smaller, more affordable pieces of land, or through inheritance of portions of a woodlot divided among heirs.

Family income follows a similar pattern as that for education. In 2009, respondents tended to have a significantly higher level of household income than in the 2002 survey. Whereas in 2002, 53% of the respondents relied on a household income of less than \$60 000, this proportion dropped to 39% in the 2009 survey (Fig. 1). In 2009, owners of smaller woodlots were also more likely to have a higher household income than owners of medium and large woodlots (Table A3-3). This latest observation is consistent with results concerning educational attainment, with the level of education (Table 2) often being correlated to household income. As in the 2002 survey, about one out of five respondents refused to answer the question on household income.

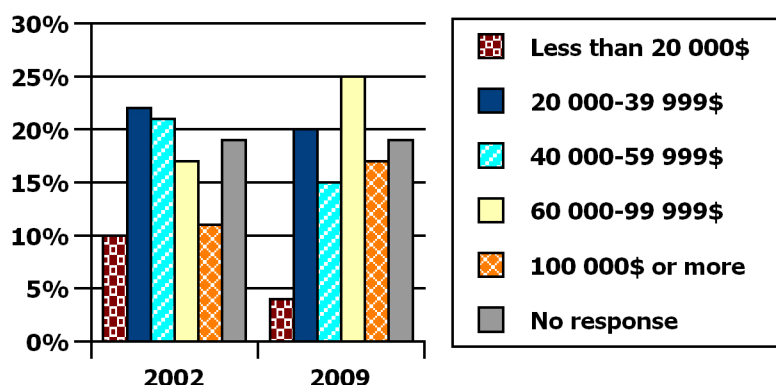


Figure 1. Annual household income distribution

Table 2. Highest level of education attained by respondents

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009* <sup>9</sup>	Less than Grade 12	16	20	20	19
	High school	19	20	24	20
	Some college	19	14	12	15
	Associate or technical degree	15	10	13	12
	Bachelor's degree	18	16	12	16
	Graduate degree	13	16	14	14
	No response	0	3	5	3
2002	Less than Grade 12	20	29	29	26
	High school	19	20	18	19
	Some college	18	14	14	15
	Associate or technical degree	11	11	12	11
	Bachelor's degree	16	11	13	13
	Graduate degree	12	11	10	11
	No response	4	3	4	4

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

### 2.1.2 Woodlot owner's residence and farm woodlots

As in 2002, most respondents live on or within 10 km of a wooded property. There is, however, a significant trend toward living somewhat further away from the woodlot in 2009 compared with 2002 (Fig. 2). This confirms another trend toward a decline in the number of woodlot owners who reside on a wooded property, the proportion having shifted from 52% in the 1980s (IEA Consulting 1988) to 43% in 2002 to 40% in 2009. Between 2002 and 2009, the proportion of woodlot owners living outside PEI has increased by 3%.

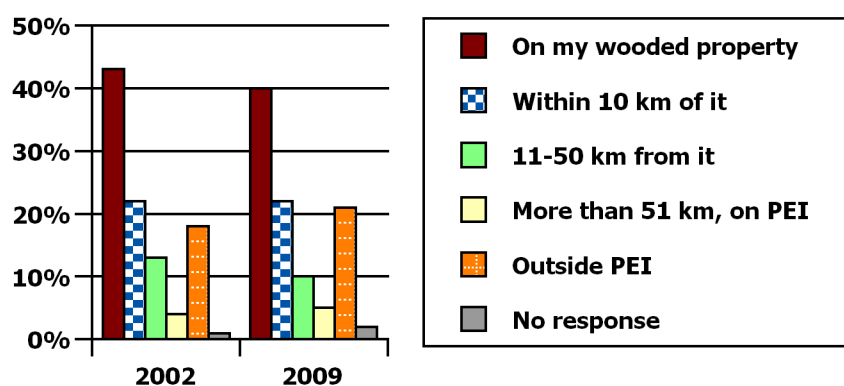


Figure 2. Distance of residence in relation to closest woodlot

In 2002, we were able to pre-pay the postage for respondents living in the United States. However, in 2009, respondents living in the U.S. were asked to pay the postage to return their completed surveys. As a result, the number of woodlot owners residing outside PEI may be underestimated. The trend observed in 2002 between the distance of residence from the woodlot and the size of the woodlots is still observed in 2009, with owners of smaller woodlots more likely to live further away and, especially, off PEI, than owners of medium and larger woodlots (Table A3-4).

Another trend that remains constant between 2002 and 2009 is the link between forest and farm holding. Among the respondents who hold woodlots as part of their farm holding in 2009, those owning larger woodlots are still more likely to be in this situation (Tables A3-5). We also observed a slight but not significant decrease in the proportion of respondents who hold woodlots as part of their farm holding in 2009 compared with 2002. This is not surprising considering the decline in the number of operating farms on the Island (1845 farms in 2001 vs. 1700 in 2006 (Statistics Canada 2006)).

## 2.2 Characteristics of Woodlot Ownership

A number of questions in the survey were aimed at obtaining a better understanding of the basic characteristics of woodlot ownership, such as the number of parcels, the area owned, and the duration of ownership. Another goal was to gather information regarding how the properties were acquired, why respondents chose to become woodlot owners, and whether owners were considering parting with some of their forest properties.

As in 2002, a majority of respondents (58%) own only one parcel of woodland. The variation observed between the size of the property and the number of parcels owned also remained, with owners of large woodlots more likely to own many parcels compared with owners of small or medium woodlots (Table A3-6). Changes in length of ownership told a different story in 2009 than in 2002, however; the most noticeable shift was toward owning woodlots for 31 years and more (Fig. 3). In general, owners of large woodlots have still owned their woodlots for longer periods than other owners, as was the case in the 2002 survey (Table A3-7).

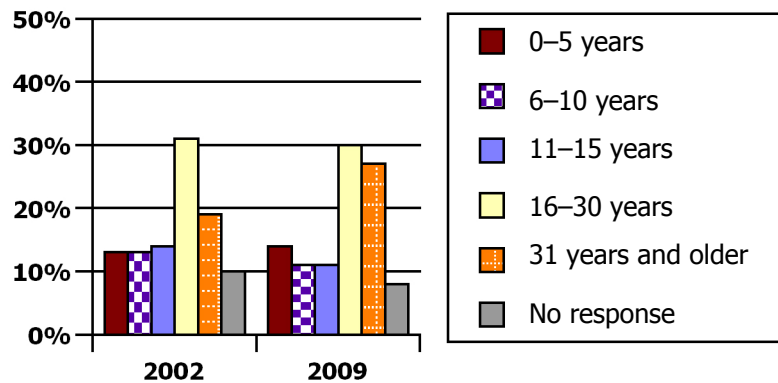


Figure 3. Length of woodlot ownership

There has been no change in order of popularity for the ways of acquiring land since 2002, the most common still being purchases or bequests (62%), followed by inheritance (27%), then gifts (8%), and other means (1%) (Table A3-8). We do, however, notice a significant change in 2009 in the proportion of owners who acquire land by each of these means, and this is likely an effect of the somewhat higher non-response rate for these questions compared with that of 2002. The only significant trend noted with regard to size of ownership is that owners of larger woodlots are more likely to have inherited land than other owners. A similar trend was observed in 2002.

In 2009, family members (52%) and other individuals (51%) were the main sources from which respondents acquired some of their woodlots. These two sources are by far the most important ones, as they were in 2002. Still, the differences observed with results from 2002 are significant, with slightly fewer respondents acquiring woodlots from their family and more from other individuals. All the other potential sources to acquire woodlots (land developers, investment groups, logging contractors, and other) remain marginal, being used by 2% or fewer respondents.

If the increasing trend of buying woodlots from outside the family is an indicator of the future, there may be change in the market as more land becomes available to people who are not family members. Trends in the number of times people have sold or parted with woodlands are also showing slight but significant changes. Between 2002 and 2009, although a large majority still have never sold or given away land (83%), the number of times owners have sold or given away land is slightly and significantly higher than was observed in 2002 (Table A3-10). Most of this change seems to occur among owners of medium and large woodlots, who have been more active selling or giving away woodland. We also observe significant changes regarding who has bought or received land in 2009 compared with 2002. In 2009, a higher proportion of respondents sold or gave some of their woodland to individuals outside their family, as well as to "others." However, respondents gave or sold less to logging contractors and family members (Fig. 4, Table A3-11). These trends align with ones observed regarding the sources from which respondents obtained woodlots, where we noticed a decreasing importance of family members and an increasing importance of other individuals as a source from which to acquire woodlots. However, as in 2002, many respondents told us they have sold their woodland

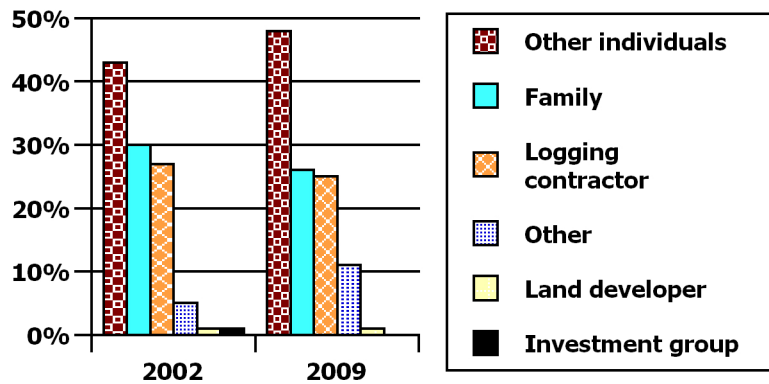


Figure 4. To whom woodlot was sold or given

to independent contractors, a source from which very few owners had originally acquired their property. A future line of research could be investigating whether woodland sold to logging contractors is converted to another use, put back on the market, or kept by the contractors as part of their own woodlot holdings.

As noted in 2002, the vast majority of woodland is still held in one of two forms of ownership—individual or joint. Joint ownership includes a husband and wife whose names are both on the deed. However, whereas in 2002 these two forms of ownership were equally common (46% each), in 2009 joint ownership is the most popular form of ownership (50%), and individual ownership is second at 42% (Table A3-12). All other forms of ownership are still fairly marginal, with 2% or fewer respondents holding most of their woodland in these categories.

## 2.3 Reasons for Owning Woodlots

### 2.3.1 Main reason for owning a woodlot as stated by respondents

In 2009, survey respondents provided us with quite a diverse set of answers when we asked them to write the main reason they owned woodland. As there was a lot of similarity in the content of these answers, we used the same list of common themes developed for analyzing the 2002 survey; this facilitated comparison between both sets of answers. The most common reason respondents gave was the fact that the woodlot was attached to a residence or farm they bought (29%) (Table A3-13). Many also cited the fact that they obtained their woodland through inheritance or gift as their main reason for owning woodlots (13%). The next most popular motives are related to personal use (9%) and firewood (9%). Overall, while reasons given in 2009 were similar to those provided in 2002, the popularity of these motives differs slightly from 2002. There has been a slight increase in the proportion of people for whom the main reason for owning a woodlot is to keep it in the family and pass it on to the next generation, and a slight decrease of the number of people for whom the main reason for owning their woodlot is to get firewood. Owners of smaller woodlots were more likely to mention the fact that they got the woodland because it was part of land they bought, or part of a vacation property, whereas owners of larger woodlots are more likely to emphasize the use of firewood and timber, as well as income potential of their woodland.

### 2.3.2 Importance of various ownership motivations

There are many reasons why people choose to own woodland. After finding out about the main reasons behind that decision, we asked respondents to indicate the importance a list of common reasons for ownership according to their personal motivation. The top ten motives rated as important by the largest number of respondents remained the same between 2002 and 2009; these are shown in Fig. 5. The themes related to legacy and stewardship are still rated as important ownership motives by more than half the respondents. The incidental nature of woodland ownership is reflected here in the response that woodland is important as part of their farm or home, and is an important motive for many.

In the rating of these top ten ownership motives, only the rating for “forest land is part of the farm” is significantly different between 2002 and 2009. A decreasing number of respondents rated this as an important motive in 2009, which is consistent with the pattern of responses observed for other questions that show that fewer woodlot owners also owned a farm. The trends observed in 2002 with regard to these top ownership motives and size of woodlots have remained pretty stable. Owners of small woodlots are placing more importance on their woodland being part of their home property, whereas owners of large woodlots are placing more importance on their woodlot as part of their heritage and as a legacy for future generations, as well as for firewood and for being part of their farm (Table A3-14). The answers are in line with the main reason given by respondents for owning woodland.



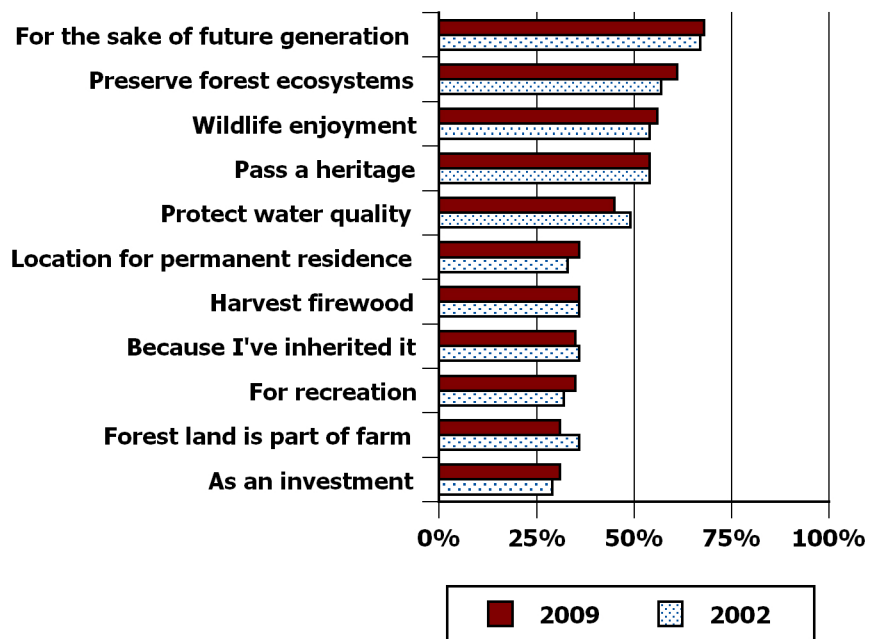


Figure 5. Top 10 ownership motives rated as important by respondents

Few owners rated their woodlots as important for monetary reasons. Although about one out of three respondents indicated that their woodland is important as an investment, fewer than one out of five mentioned it was important as a source of retirement income, and only a marginal number rely on forest-land income to supplement their income or make a living. However, the importance of the woodlots in making a living or supplementing annual income is greater for owners of larger woodlots. Production of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) (e.g., maple syrup, Christmas trees, and berries) remains a marginal reason for ownership. We noted that the importance of Christmas tree production is significantly lower than what was observed in 2002.

Overall, the observations regarding ownership motivation reveal a pattern of somewhat passive woodland ownership, as most owners acquired their woodlots as a result of circumstances rather than with the intention of becoming forest owners. This does not prevent these owners from caring for their forest, however; they expressed concerns about wildlife, green space, and ecosystem integrity. These environmental concerns were rated as much more important than any financial concerns.

### 3.0 Woodlot Owner Behavior

One of the goals of PEI forest policy is to increase participation of private woodlot owners in sustainable forest management (PEI Government 2006). Sustainable resource management requires that we periodically assess the practices and activities occurring on the land. The 2009 survey of PEI woodlot owners is a way to monitor changes that have occurred since 2002 with regard to the purpose of woodlot owners' actions on their land. This section presents results for woodlot owner behavior with regard to timber harvesting and harvesting intentions, reasons for either engaging or not engaging in timber harvesting, the harvest of timber and non-timber forest products, as well as level of interest regarding various sources of information, programs, and woodlot owners' organizations.

#### 3.1 Factors Affecting Woodlot Management

Forest management is often presented as a suite of intentional activities taking place to reach a specific goal. For the professional forestry community, it goes along with a formal management plan in which all the relevant information about the goal and proposed activities appears, making it easier to determine over time whether the actions taken are shaping the forest in the expected way. In many jurisdictions, the existence of an official woodlot management plan will enable woodlot owners to access government programs such as tax incentives or silviculture programs. Still, woodlot owners often take a more casual approach to woodlot management, and we were curious to know how many woodlot owners actually work with a written management plan, or are interested in acquiring one. In 2009, more than half the respondents (53%) still do not have a written management plan nor are they interested in having one (Fig. 6). Compared with 2002, there was a slight but not significant increase in the numbers of respondents who were using a plan and of those who do not have one but might be interested. As in 2002, there are still differences regarding interest in having a management plan and the size of woodlots owned (Table A3-16). Owners of small woodlots are much more likely not to want a management plan (65%) and less likely to use one (4%) than owners of large woodlot (43% do not want one, 23% use one).

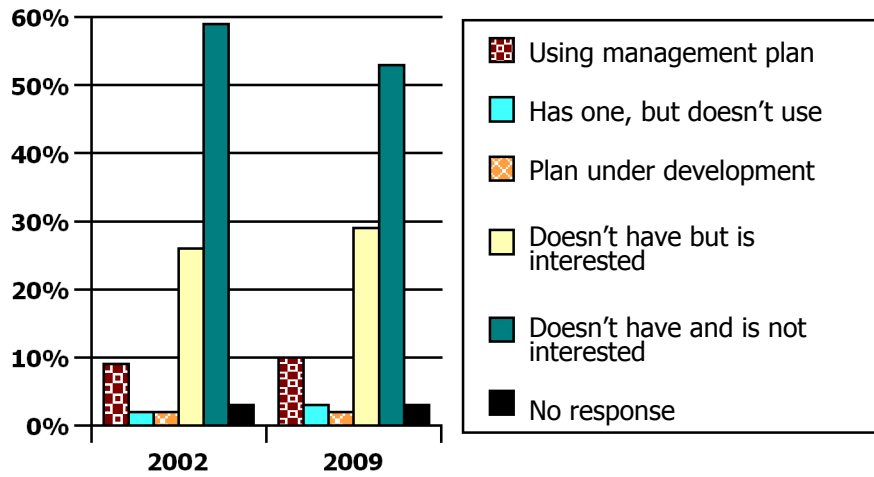


Figure 6. Interest in having a written forest management plan

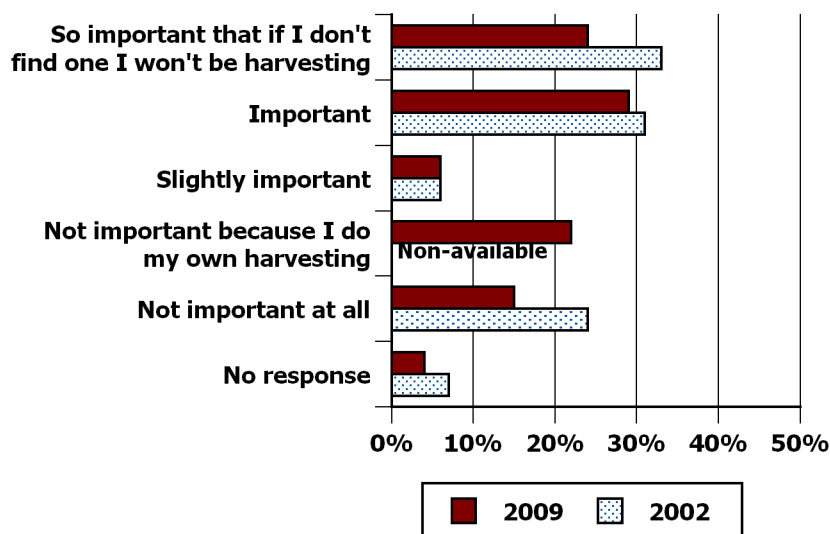
### 3.1.1 Wildlife Habitats

As the forest provides habitat for a wide range of species, decisions about how to manage forest woodlots are likely to impact wildlife. The survey shows that, as in 2002, most respondents (82%) have some concerns regarding the impact of forest management on wildlife and wildlife habitat. Wildlife and wildlife habitat considerations have greater impact on the forest-management decisions of owners of smaller woodlots (Table A3-17).

### 3.1.2 Finding a reliable crew

When thinking about whether or not to harvest timber, woodlot owners have to take into consideration who is going to be doing the harvesting. The 2009 survey provided respondents with a slightly different choice of answers for the question regarding the importance of finding a trustworthy crew. Thus, no statistical comparison with the answers from the 2002 survey can be made, but, as Fig. 7 shows, finding a trustworthy crew is a critical factor in the decision to harvest for 24% of the woodlot owners. This is an important decrease from what was observed in 2002, when 33% of the woodlot owners scored this as a critical element. Finding a trustworthy crew is also an important factor for another 29% of the owners, which is quite close to what was observed in 2002. In 2009, finding a crew was rated as not important by 22% of the owners because they do their own harvesting. This choice of answer is the novelty in the survey, so there is no comparison with 2002. However, adding up all the answers for “not important” in 2009, we found that 37% of the owners attached no importance to finding a trustworthy crew, whereas this proportion was only 24% in 2002.

Figure 7. Importance of finding trustworthy harvesting crew



In 2009, the importance attached to finding a crew in deciding to harvest varies significantly with size of woodlots owned, as it did in 2002. Only 44% of owners of small woodlots consider this an important factor. This proportion increases to 54% for owners of medium woodlots, and reaches 71% for owners of large woodlots (Table A3-18). The pattern of answers goes in the opposite direction for the proportion of woodlot owners who attach no importance to finding a crew because they do their own harvesting or for any other reason: owners of smaller woodlots are more likely to disregard this factor than owners of medium or large woodlots.

The assessment of the importance of finding a reliable crew should be considered in light of the next section, which exposes the fact that many woodlot owners have never harvested timber and have no intention of doing so. In such a case, the decision not to harvest has already been made and finding a trustworthy crew is irrelevant.

### 3.2 Harvesting Frequency and Intentions

In 2009, 52% of owners had harvested timber at some point over the last 10 years (Fig. 8). Although this proportion is similar to what was observed in 2002, there is a significant shift in the frequency of harvesting between the two surveys, with an increasing number of owners having removed trees on a less frequent basis.

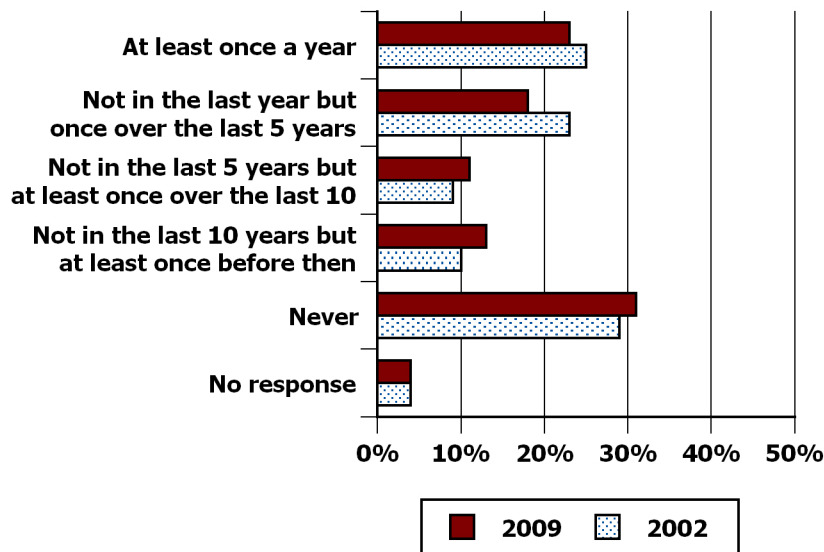


Figure 8. Frequency of timber removing/harvesting

The strong relationship observed in 2002 between the size of ownership and the rate of harvesting is still evident in 2009. Involvement in forest harvesting over the last 10 years increases with the size of the woodlots. Owners of small woodlots are only half as likely as owners of medium woodlots to have harvested (32% vs. 60%). As for owners of large woodlots, about three out of four of them have harvested timber. Only one out of ten owners of large woodlots has never harvested trees from their woodlots, whereas about one out of five owners of medium-sized woodlots, and one out of two owners of small woodlots have done so.

We asked the sub-group of owners (306 respondents) who had not harvested timber in the last 10 years whether timber harvesting was something they were considering doing in the future. As in 2002, many of them have no intention of harvesting timber in the future (44%) (Table A3-20). However, the same proportion stated that they might harvest trees in the future. The significant variation observed in 2002 regarding the intention of woodlot owners to harvest in the future and the size of their woodlots also shows up in 2009 results. Owners of smaller woodlots were more likely to have never wanted to harvest (49%) than owners of medium (38%) or large woodlots (31%).

### 3.3 Implications of Harvesting Practices and Intentions for Wood Supply

As larger parcels of land offer greater potential for financial return, have better economies of scale, and represent a greater asset for most woodlot owners, it is not surprising that the likelihood of harvesting is related to the size of the woodlot. Also, when assessing what the frequency of harvesting means to timber supply, we have to keep in mind that, in this study, owners of large woodlots account for 50% of the respondents and control 89% of the woodland area according to respondents' estimates of their forest acreages (Table 3). At the other end of the spectrum, owners of small woodlots account for 17% of our sample but hold only 1% of the total forest land covered in this study. Overall, the percentage of land where harvesting has taken place over the last 10 years accounts for 83% of the forests owned by our sample, and only 6% belongs to owners who have not harvested and never intend to harvest.

Table 3. Timber harvest intentions and affected woodlot area

Intention		Number of			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
Never intend to harvest	Owners	41	237	29	107
	Acres	201	1014	3207	4 421
Might consider harvesting	Owners	31	46	51	128
	Acres	175	1281	6230	7 686
Have harvested in the last 10 years	Owners	38	156	311	505
	Acres	187	5076	52 912	58 174
No response	Owners	45	58	65	168

Owners of small woodlots show little interest in harvesting and owners of large woodlots show the most interest, with owners of medium woodlots falling in the middle with respect to harvesting behavior and intentions. Among this group, 53% have harvested timber in the last 10 years and only 12% have not harvested timber and have no intention of doing so in the future.

The trend observed in 2009 regarding the intentions of woodlot owners to harvest and their potential impacts on timber supply is very similar to the one observed in the 2002 survey. However, as shown in Table 4, according to the government database on woodlots, a growing proportion of woodlots fell into the small and medium categories in 2009 compared with the situation observed in 2002. Thus, if this trend continues over time, the behavior of owners of small and medium woodlots will have a greater impact on the overall timber supply.

Table 4. Comparison of distribution of woodlots on PEI according to size of ownership

Ownership Size		Year	
		2009	2002
Small	Owners	6 425	5 956
	% of total	42	36
Medium	Owners	5 879	6 904
	% of total	38	41
Large	Owners	2 988	3 781
	% of total	20	23
Total	Number	15 292	16 641

### 3.4 Timber Harvesting on Woodlots

Only the 568 owners who responded that they have harvested or removed trees from their land in the last 10 years were asked to answer a series of questions dealing with their motivations for choosing to harvest, the uses of the harvested timber, the type of harvesting, and who carried out the harvest. The next section explores the motives behind the choice of 306 respondents not to remove any trees from their woodlot over the last 10 years.

#### 3.4.1 Reasons for harvesting timber and products harvested

Figure 9 shows the top ten motives for engaging in harvesting among owners who had harvested timber in the last 10 years. In 2009, as in 2002, most owners chose to harvest because the trees were mature, to improve the quality of their stands, or because the trees had been damaged by nature (Fig. 10). This year, the harvest of wood for their own use is also rated as important by many owners (50%), which is a slight but not significant change from the results of 2002 (47%). For four motives, however, responses provided were significantly different from the results of the previous survey. To achieve objectives from their management plan, because the price was right, and because a contractor or forest company contacted the owners are all motives to harvest that were rated as important by significantly more respondents in 2009 than in 2002; conversely, the motive to clear land for conversion was rated as important by fewer respondents in 2009 than in 2002.



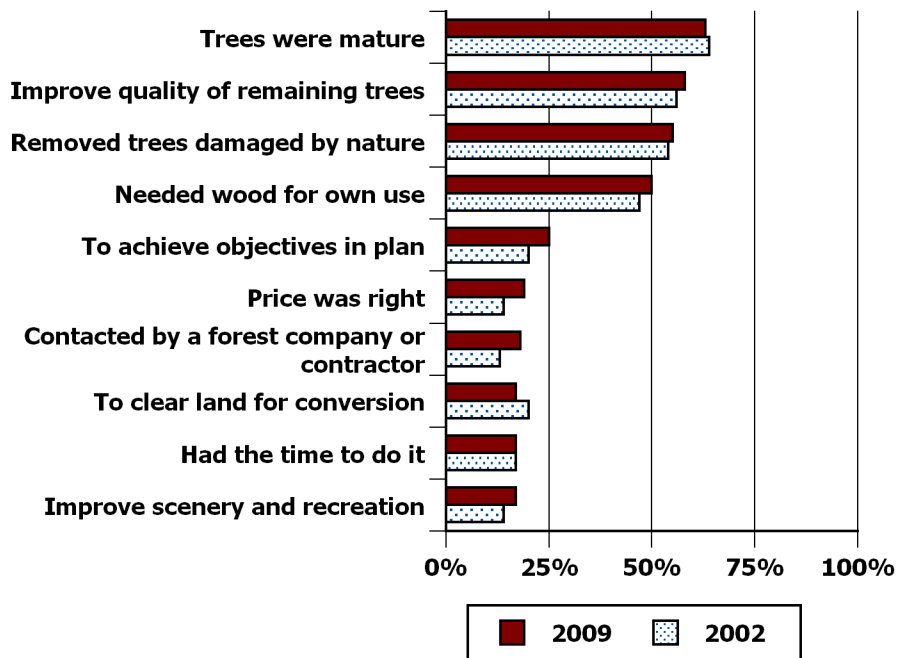


Figure 9. Top 10 motives for harvesting timber in the last 10 years

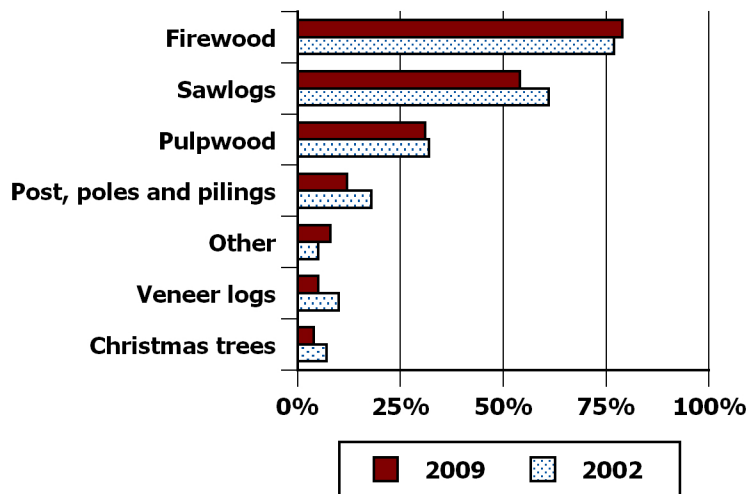


Figure 10. Use of timber by those who have harvested in the last 10 years

As for differences in the importance of motives in relation to ownership sizes, the patterns observed in 2009 are quite similar to those previously observed except for one statement where the trends are totally reversed. In 2002, owners of larger woodlots were more likely to place importance on clearing land for conversion as their motive for harvesting. In 2009, owners of smaller woodlots were more likely than owners of medium or large woodlots to rate this motive as important (Table A3-21 and A3-22). In 2009, tree maturity is still a more important motive for owners of larger woodlots, as it was in 2002. Likely, the trends previously observed regarding the importance of financial need, the right price being offered, and being contacted by a forest company remained the same, with owners of larger woodlots attributing more importance to these motives than owners of smaller woodlots. As for owners of small woodlots, they were still more likely than owners of larger woodlots to have harvested trees to improve scenic and recreational opportunities. This time, owners of small woodlots were also significantly more likely to have rated as important the removal of trees damaged by nature than owners of larger woodlots.

Overall, few respondents harvest trees because of financial reasons, which corresponds to the low level of importance owners associated with monetary gain as an ownership motive. Here again, however, owners of larger woodlots were more likely to rate financial reasons as important.

In 2009, firewood remained, by far, the most popular use of timber by woodlot owners who had harvested timber in the last 10 years (Fig. 10). For all products, significant differences were observed in the number of woodlot owners who had sent harvested timber toward those uses. Although more owners were likely to have produced firewood, they were less likely to have produced any of the other traditional timber products that were listed. Considering the state of the forest industry in the Maritimes, these results are not surprising. The two most popular products were those for which the timber can be processed by individuals using wood splitters and portable sawmills.

The timber use patterns are still significantly different for all the products according to the size of ownership. In 2009, as in 2002, owners of larger woodlots who had harvested timber over the last 10 years were more likely to have used it for each of the different wood products than owners of smaller woodlots who have also engaged in timber harvesting (Table A3-23).

### 3.4.2 Harvesting methods, who does the harvest, and experience with contractors

Of the given types of harvesting methods, clearcutting is still the least used harvesting method, with one out of three respondents stating that they never cut all the trees when they harvest a stand (Table 5). As in 2002, this method is much more popular among owners of large woodlots than with any other group, which is not surprising considering that they are more likely to engage in important timber harvesting. The fact that this practice is more common among owners of larger woodlots might also make it more visible on the landscape. Salvaging fallen and dying trees remains the most common method of harvest among owners who have harvested timber in the last 10 years, followed by selection cutting. Results for use of selection cutting in 2009 were significantly different from those of 2002, with fewer owners using it. The decrease in popularity of this method seems to be occurring mainly among owners of medium- and large-sized woodlots (Table A3-24). Salvaging fallen and dying trees is the other harvesting method for which significant differences exist between sizes of ownership, with owners of medium and large woodlots less likely to always adopt this harvesting strategy.

Table 5. Harvesting methods used to remove trees by those who have harvested in the last 10 years

Harvesting Methods		Size of Ownership (%)			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
Salvaging fallen and dying trees*	Never	9	15	10	12
	Sometimes	14	13	24	16
	Often	21	24	19	22
	Always	43	25	19	28
	Don't know	4	3	4	3
	No response	9	21	25	19
Cutting only pre-selected trees* <sup>9</sup>	Never	18	12	15	15
	Sometimes	19	21	29	23
	Often	20	22	20	21
	Always	27	19	13	19
	Don't know	4	4	2	3
	No response	18	21	22	19
Cutting a couple of trees here and there	Never	29	21	22	21
	Sometimes	9	22	28	26
	Often	14	19	12	14
	Always	5	8	5	8
	Don't know	26	3	4	3
	No response	49	27	30	28
Cutting all the trees*	Never	9	33	19	33
	Sometimes	6	26	32	24
	Often	4	11	17	12
	Always	4	11	16	11
	Don't know	28	3	2	3
	No response	0	16	13	18

Table 5. Continued...

Harvesting Methods		Size of Ownership (%)			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
Other	Sometimes	0	1	2	1
	Often	0	0	2	1
	Always	0	2	1	1
	Don't know	0	0	0	0
	No response	100	97	95	97

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

° Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test) for more details see Table A3-24.

In 2009, the same three actors (e.g., owners, family, independent contractors) as in 2002 were responsible for conducting most of the harvesting on woodlots. However, the relative importance regarding who conducted most of the harvesting is significantly different from what was observed in the previous survey of woodlot owners. Most of the shift seems to involve less reliance on the family and owners, and an increased reliance on independent contractors. Still, a majority of woodlot owners who harvest timber from their woodlot do so by their own labor or with the help of their family (Fig. 11).

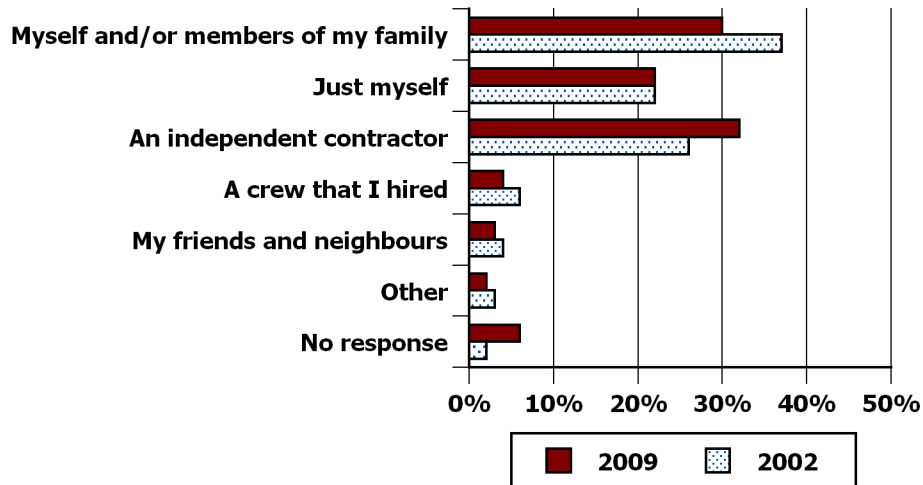


Figure 11. Who did most of the harvesting on the woodlot

As in 2002, owners of smaller woodlots are still more likely to harvest by themselves or with the help of family and friends, whereas owners of larger woodlots are more likely to hire independent contractors (Table A3-25).

The question dealing specifically with owners' experience with logging contractors confirms the trend toward higher reliance on logging contractors as 45% of woodlot owners who have harvested timber in the last 10 years have had experience with logging contractors, whereas this proportion was only of 36% in 2002 (Table A3-26). There is still a significant difference according to the size of ownership in 2009, with 77% of owners of small woodlots not having had experience with logging contractors, whereas only 29% of owners of large woodlots are in the same situation.

We followed up on the question of experience with logging contractors by asking the owners who had dealt with contractors if they were satisfied with their experience with them and if they would use contractors for future harvests. Compared with the results from 2002, there is a significant increase in the overall level of satisfaction with contractors (Fig. 12). Overall this increase is present for all sizes of ownership, although it is especially visible among owners of small woodlots, where the satisfaction level went from 23% in 2002 to 67% in 2009 (Table A3-27). It will be interesting to see as time passes if this is a solid trend that reflects an improvement in the service rendered by logging contractors, in that they now please a majority of woodlot owners no matter the size of the woodlot owned.

Despite the improvement in the assessment of contractor's services made by woodlot owners who have harvested timber in the last 10 years, survey respondents still show a strong agreement with the suggestion that timber harvesting contractors should be strictly regulated, and the level of support for this suggestion is similar, regardless of the size of woodlot owned (Fig. 13 and Table A3-28).

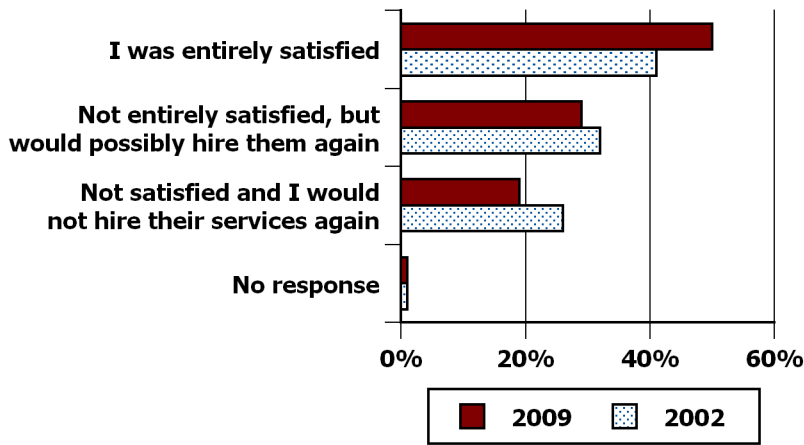


Figure 12. Satisfaction of respondents who had experience with logging contractors

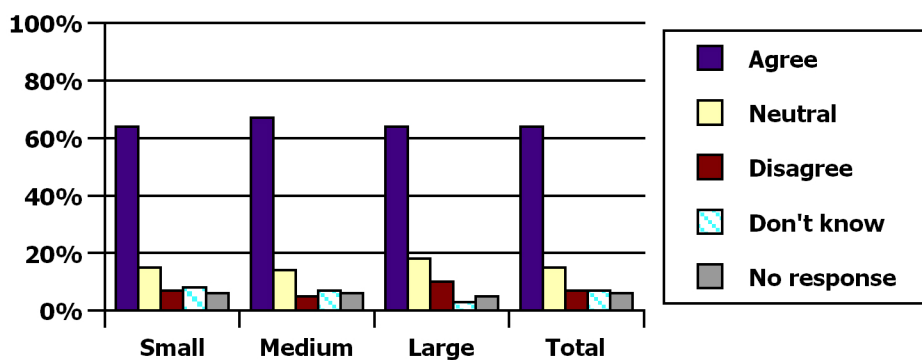


Figure 13. Support for strict regulation of timber harvesting contractors

### 3.5 Non-harvesting Woodlot Owners

As seen previously, of those woodlot owners who have not engaged in timber harvesting over the last 10 years, a fair proportion (44%) may be interested in harvesting in the future (Table A3-20). We asked the sub-group of owners who had not harvested in the last 10 years, but might consider harvesting in the future (374 respondents), why they had not harvested in the last 10 years. In 2009, four of the proposed reasons for not harvesting were rated as important by at least 30% of those who might harvest in the future (Fig. 14). The most common reason for not harvesting was that the respondents were too busy (45%), followed by the fact that they did not know what or how to sell (38%), then equally by concerns about damaging remaining trees (36%) and lack of financial need (36%). Although there has been a shift in the importance of some of the reasons compared with the results of the 2002 survey, two motives show significant differences. More respondents reported not harvesting because they did not know what or how to sell than in 2002, which is not surprising considering the crisis that the Maritimes forest industry has faced over the last couple of years. The second motive for not harvesting that led to different results in the current survey compared with 2002 is that fewer respondents attached importance to the fact that extra income could increase the income tax they have to pay. Another noticeable difference between the 2009 and 2002 pattern of answers is that, whereas in 2002 the importance placed on the three motives was correlated with the size of ownership, in 2009, there were no significant relationships between motives for not harvesting and woodlot size (Table A3-29).



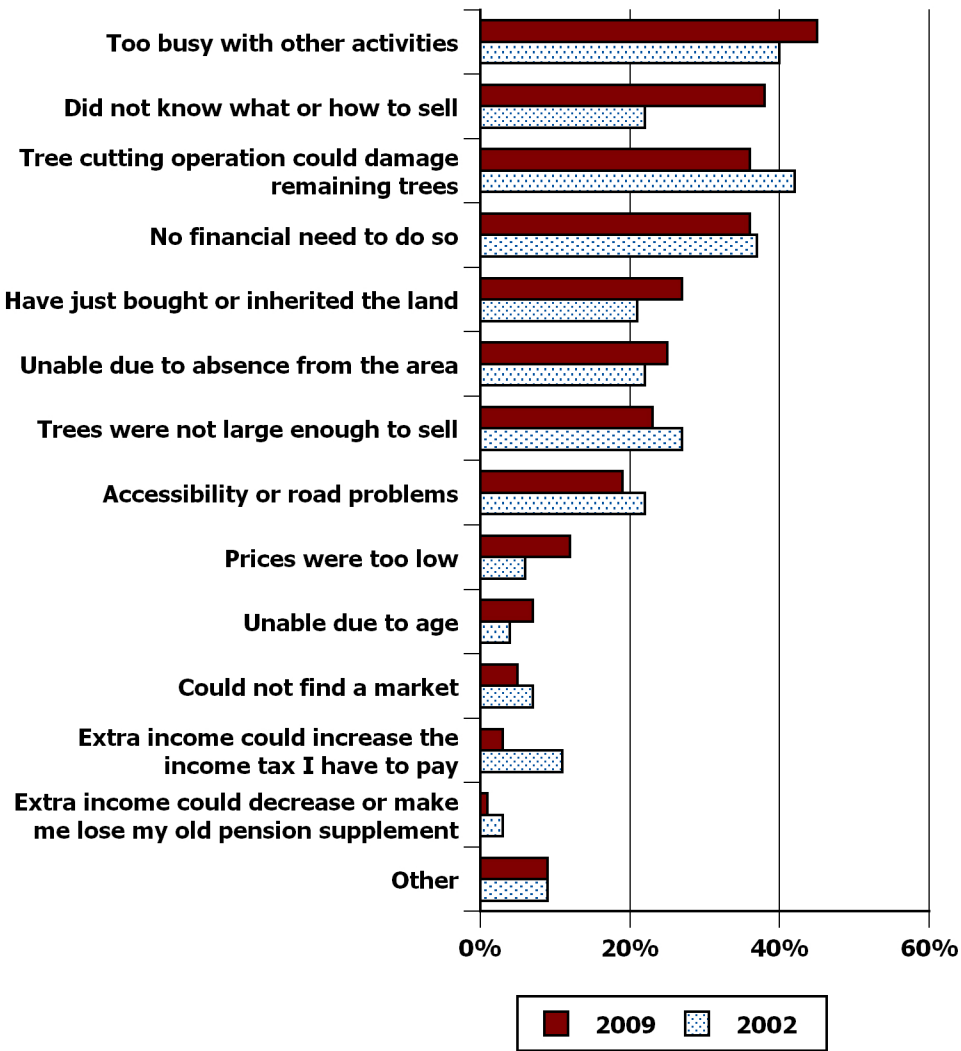


Figure 14. Motives for not harvesting for those who would consider doing so but have not harvested in the last 10 years

### 3.6 Non-timber Forest Products

In 2009, respondents were asked about their harvest of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), except this time we only asked them if they had collected NTFPs for their personal use or for sale. Thus, for comparison purposes, the 2002 questions regarding collection of gifts and for personal use were combined and are presented here as “personal”. As in 2002, the overall harvest of NTFPs by the owners or their family in the 5 years preceding the survey is fairly marginal. At the most, 1% of respondents sold berries, animal furs or other products such as ground hemlock (Table A3-30 and A1-31). The popularity of personal use of NTFPs is much higher, with some 22% of respondents having collected berries and 10% handicraft material (Fig. 15). As observed in 2002, the only significant difference in use of NTFPs according to the size of woodlot ownership is in the sale of berries. This activity, although it remains marginal for all sizes of ownership, occurs more often on large woodlots.

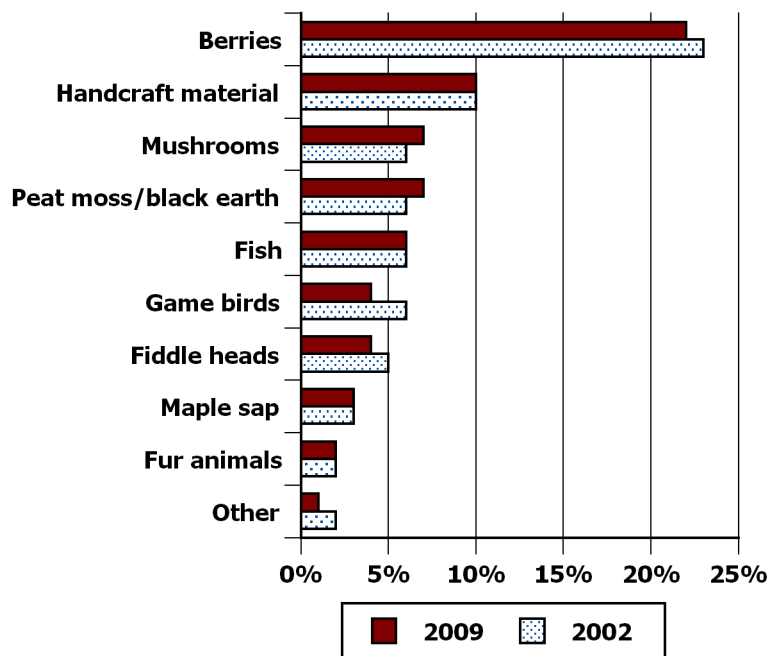


Figure 15. Non-timber forest products collected for personal use over the last 5 years

### 3.7 Past and Future Management Activities

A wide range of management activities can take place on a woodlot, and many of them do not occur on a yearly basis. Therefore, we asked woodlot owners if they had engaged in a number of activities in the last 5 years (the past) or if they intended to engage in these activities in the next 5 years (the future).

Of the given categories, the management activities that woodlot owners have done and are planning to do that were the most common in 2002 are still the most common in 2009 (Table 6). Removing low-quality trees, selection cutting, planting trees, and spacing young stands are the most popular activities conducted and planned. The least popular activities also stayed the same: developing Christmas trees, subdividing the woodlot, applying pesticides or herbicides, and wildlife projects. With such similarity in the results, it is not surprising to see that there are only a couple of management activities for which we get significantly different answers in 2009 compared with 2002. The proportion of woodlot owners who are planning to prepare or update their management plans, to engage in selective cutting, to build or maintain roads and trails, as well as to improve recreational opportunities is significantly on the rise.

Preparing and updating management plans is still the activity for which we observe the greatest difference between the frequency of occurrence of an activity in the past 5 years and potentially in the next 5 years. There is a 16% increase between the number of those who had worked on a management plan and those who plan to do so. This coincides with the interest displayed by owners who said they did not have a management plan but would consider getting one. The challenge for these owners may be to learn how to develop their plan or to update their existing plan, and in getting help to do it.

Similarly to the 2002 survey, in 2009, owners of larger woodlots engaged in more management activities than owners of smaller woodlots (Tables A3-32, -33). We also noticed an important difference in the non-response rate for these questions: owners of smaller woodlots were less likely to answer; this might be because they haven't engaged in management at all and just skipped the question.

### 3.8 Information about Woodlot Management and Participation in Organized Activities

The survey had a number of questions regarding sources of information from which woodlot owners are getting information and would be interested in getting further information regarding the management of their woodlots, as well as participation in activities organized by woodlot owners' organizations.

Table 6. Management activities conducted in the last 5 years and planned for the next 5 years

		2009 (%)	2002 (%)
Removal of low-quality trees, blow down, brush, etc.	Done in last 5 years	35	38
	Planned for next 5 years	34	32
Selection cutting	Done in last 5 years	23	25
	Planned for next 5 years <sup>9</sup>	27	24
Planting trees	Done in last 5 years	22	21
	Planned for next 5 years	23	22
Thinning or spacing young stands	Done in last 5 years	16	17
	Planned for next 5 years	23	21
Building or maintaining roads and trails	Done in last 5 years	18	17
	Planned for next 5 years <sup>9</sup>	20	16
Surveying, upgrading boundary lines	Done in last 5 years	15	16
	Planned for next 5 years	17	16
Preparing, updating management plan	Done in last 5 years	9	8
	Planned for next 5 years <sup>9</sup>	25	19
Improvements for recreation	Done in last 5 years	10	8
	Planned for next 5 years	17	11
Wildlife habitat/fisheries improvement projects	Done in last 5 years	5	5
	Planned for next 5 years	11	8
Applying pesticides or herbicides	Done in last 5 years	4	5
	Planned for next 5 years	4	4
Subdividing any land parcels	Done in last 5 years	3	4
	Planned for next 5 years	6	6
Development of Christmas tree stands	Done in last 5 years	1	2
	Planned for next 5 years	4	3
Other	Done in last 5 years	1	1
	Planned for next 5 years <sup>9</sup>	1	4

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

### 3.8.1 Sources of information for woodlot owners

In 2009, as in the previous survey, about one out of three respondents acknowledged having received advice or information concerning their PEI woodlot (Table 7). This proportion was much higher among owners of large woodlots (59%) than owners of medium (38%) or small woodlots (22%). This pattern also mimics what was observed in 2002.

Table 7. Have the respondents ever received advice or information about the woodlot they own in PEI?

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	Yes	22	38	59	36
	No	78	58	39	62
	No Response	1	4	2	2
2002*	Yes	23	35	57	36
	No	74	62	41	62
	No response	3	2	2	2

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

A provincial government technician is, by far, still the most popular source of information among woodlot owners who have received advice on their woodlot (Fig. 16). The popularity of the different sources of information in 2009 is quite similar to what was observed in 2002, except for a significant increase in the popularity of private consultants as a source of information. The likelihood of respondents having received information from consultants almost doubled between 2002 and 2009, moving from 10% to 19%.

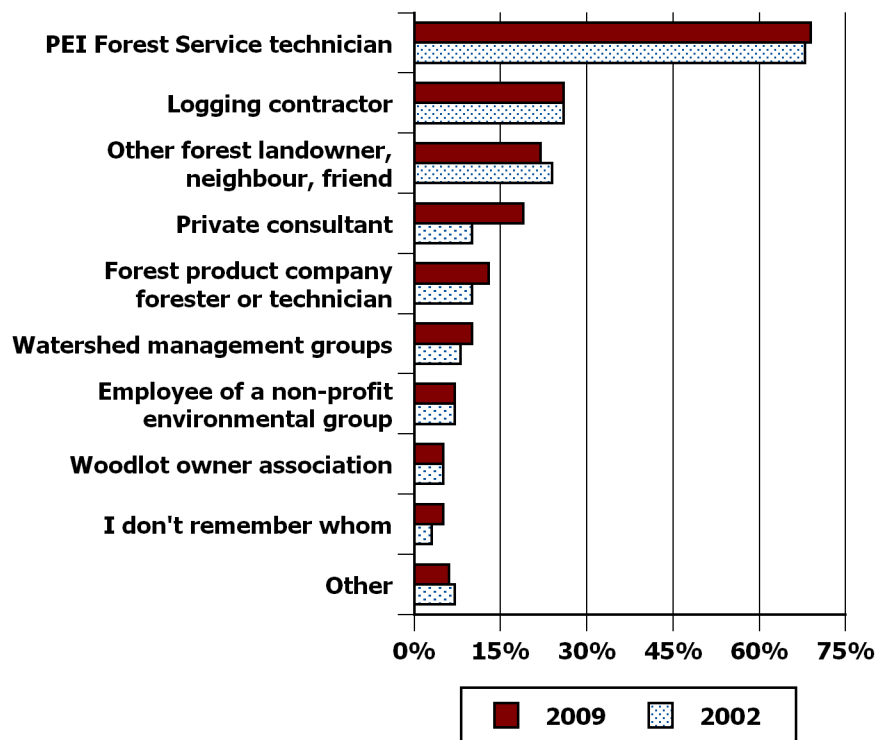


Figure 16. Source of advice concerning woodlots

In 2009, owners of larger woodlots were more likely to have received information or advice from a provincial government technician, a logging contractor, a consultant, or a forest products company employee than owners of smaller woodlots (Table A3-34). On the other hand, owners of smaller woodlots were more likely to have received information or advice from employees of non-profit environmental groups or to be unable to recall from whom they got the advice or information.

Owners were also asked to assess the usefulness of the various tools used to learn about woodlot management. Consulting with a forester or other natural resources professional, as well as pamphlets or newsletters, remained the most useful to landowners (Fig. 17). Compared with results from 2002, many tools are rated as more useful, but websites are the only tool for which the difference is statistically significant. The increased accessibility and popularity of the internet most likely contributes to this trend.

A home-study course, membership in a landowner organization, and talking with contractors remain the least useful means. This likely indicates unwillingness of landowners to commit much time to learning about woodlot management in a somewhat structured academic setting. In 2009, fewer differences were noticed in the preferences for tools according to size of ownership (Tables A3-35, -36). Only talking with foresters and other natural resources professionals is rated as being a more useful tool by owners of larger woodlots.

### 3.8.2 Participation in woodlot owner organizations' activities and interest for the future

Results show that landowners are not very involved with woodlot owners' organizations. A small proportion (13%) of owners has had contact with woodlot owners' organizations over the last 10 years. This is quite similar to the proportion of woodlot owners who reported ever having contact with such organizations (15%) in the 2002 survey of PEI woodlot owners. Figure 18 shows that about one out of four owners of large woodlots has had contact with woodlot associations or have received information from them; this proportion declines as the size of woodlot decreases (detailed numbers in Table A3-37).

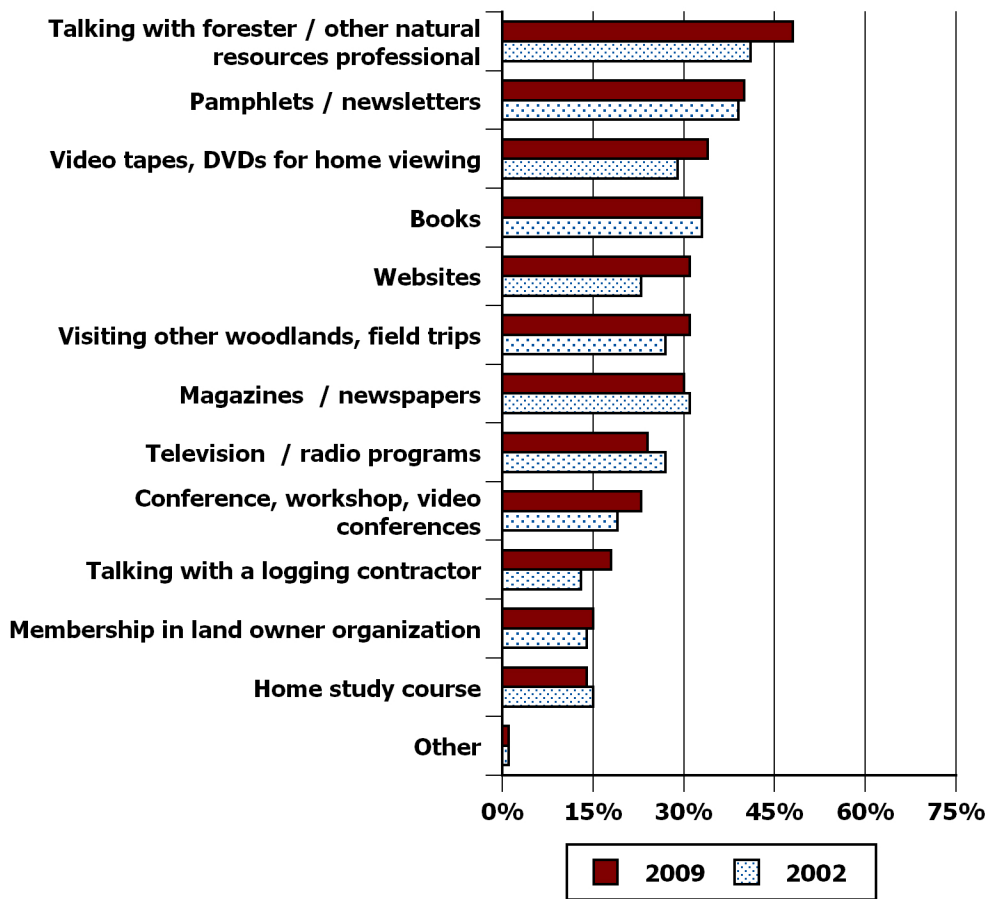


Figure 17. Learning tools seen as useful

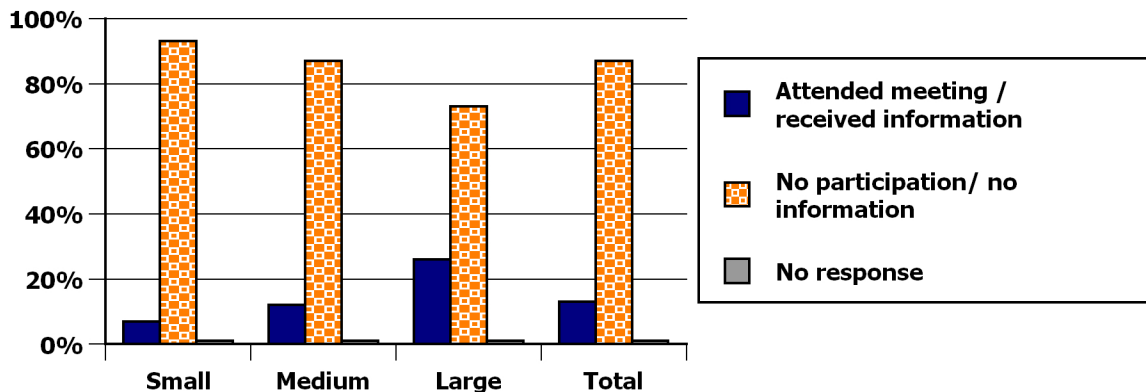


Figure 18. Participation in woodlot owners' organization in the last 10 years

The use of technical services and attendance at seminars or courses offered by a woodlot owners' organization remain marginal in 2009, with only 6% of respondents having relied on these services (Table A3-38). This proportion varies significantly with the size of ownership, rising from 3% for owners of small woodlots to 9% among owners of large woodlots. These patterns replicate observations made in 2002.

The level of interest among respondents in being part of a woodlot owners' association has remained quite stable. The proportion of actual members has slightly decreased (3% to 1%), but 39% could still consider joining a woodlot organization (Fig. 19). Interest in joining a woodlot organization still increases according to the size of woodlot, as in 2002. As shown in Fig. 20, owners of large woodlots are also expressing more concern about the lack of a strong landowners' organization than any other group, although overall only one out of five respondents expresses some concerns about this issue. The patterns are in line with what was documented in 2002 (Table A3-40).

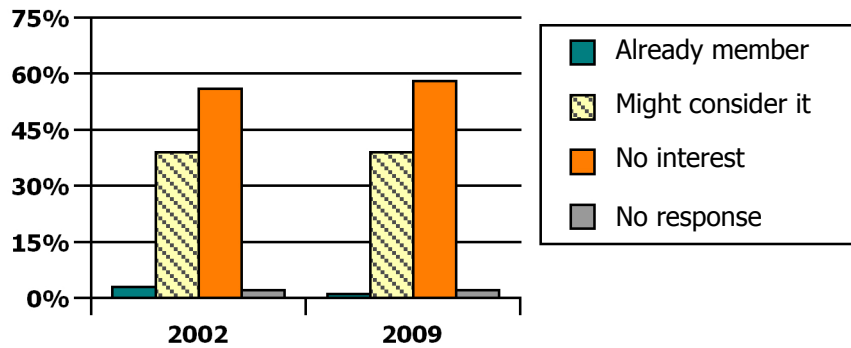


Figure 19. Interest in becoming a member of a woodlot owners' association

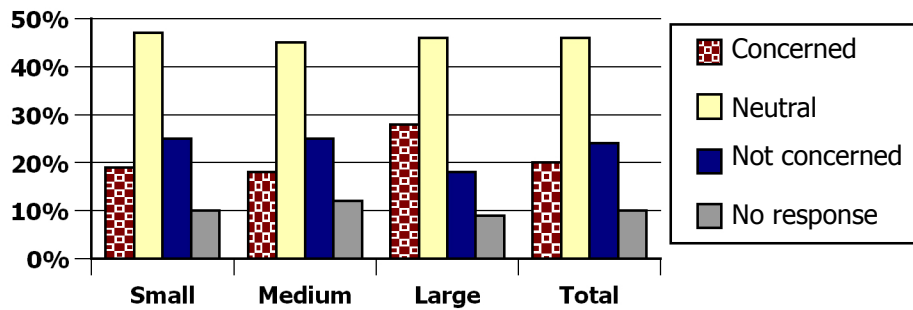


Figure 20. Concerns about the lack of a strong landowners' organization

Now, looking back on those respondents who are members of a woodlot owners' association and those who might consider joining such an organization, we documented their answers as to what services they thought the organizations should provide. Table 8 provides a synthesis of the responses provided by some 173 respondents. Many talked about more than one topic, reflecting a broad range of needs from general information and advice to more specific topics related to forest management, forest products markets, and diverse forest practices. Overall, the answers provided highlighted the need for information related to a wide spectrum of topics from tree selection, to contracting out work, to cost:benefit analysis. In some cases, respondents mentioned the need for support in various activities, but mostly, the answers reflected an interest in learning about their woodlots. In terms of specific services that a woodlot organization might offer, only a few suggested that it might have a role in lobbying government regarding woodlot owners' issues.

Table 8. Type of service that a woodlot owners' organization should provide to woodlot owners

Topics mentioned and type of service	Number of Respondents
<b>General information</b> (e.g., advice, general information, networking, newsletter, training session)	78
<b>Forest management and technical support</b> (e.g., forest management, management plan, woodlot health, proper management, management programs)	61
<b>Market</b> (e.g., market access, assistance, condition, price, market updates, marketing)	35
<b>Forest practices</b> (e.g., alternatives to clearcutting, best practices, control of pests and disease, when and how to cut, type of cuts)	31
<b>Financial aspects</b> (e.g., costs and benefits of woodlot management, financial incentive, tax break, financial feasibility)	15
<b>Contractors</b> (e.g., contact information for reputable/trustworthy contractors, how to initiate contracts for harvesting, trucking)	15
<b>Plantation</b> (e.g., reforestation, replanting, tree selection)	12
<b>Wildlife</b> (e.g., wildlife, habitat, plant to attract, protection programs)	12
<b>Land uses</b> (e.g., conservation, preservation, blueberry, land use)	7
<b>Other topics</b> (e.g., lobbying government, consulting, resources sharing, cooperative services)	18



### 3.9 Woodlot Management Programs

Three out of four respondents are unaware of the existence of woodlot management programs to assist PEI woodlot owners (Fig. 21). This and the fact that the degree of awareness increases with the size of ownership are the same trends that were observed in 2002 (Table A3-41). A couple of respondents had suggested that the woodlot owners' organization should provide information on programs, and it seems that there is a need for this as only a small group of woodlot owners know about them.

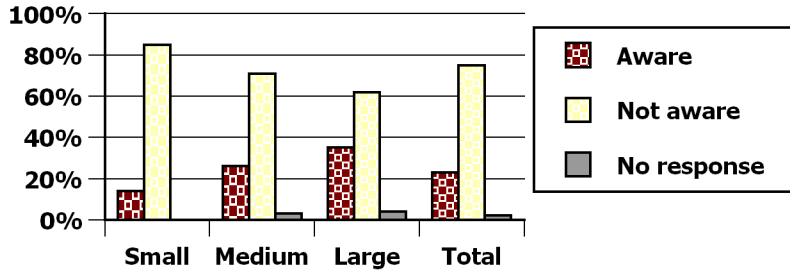


Figure 21. Awareness about existence of programs to assist woodlot owners

## 4.0 Woodlot Owner Attitudes

This section presents information regarding the attitudes of woodlot owners toward a wide range of forest-related topics such as stewardship, ownership rights, conservation, forest practices, and timber supply. As in previous sections, the results will highlight differences between results from the 2002 and 2009 woodlot owners' surveys, as well as discuss differences in patterns of answers regarding the size of ownership. However, for a couple of topics, the comparison between the sizes of ownership will be presented in a different format and will rely on the use of a different statistical analysis. For complex issues such as conservation and sustainability of the timber supply, we chose to ask a couple of questions about owners' opinions on different aspects of these issues. Thus, when possible, the results of these individual questions have been amalgamated to allow for a more robust analysis and to facilitate presentation.

### 4.1 Attitudes toward Conservation Issues

Three statements were used to assess attitudes of woodlot owners with regard to conservation issues. Overall, there is a good amount of support for conservation, as more than 60% of respondents agreed that government should provide incentives to encourage woodlot owners to establish protected areas. A similar proportion also supports the idea that greater efforts are needed to protect rare plants and animals as well as old-growth forests (Fig. 22). The results for the statements about providing incentives for protection and about protection efforts for old-growth forests were similar to what was observed in 2002 (Table A3-42). As for the statement on protection of rare plants and animals, as it was only asked in 2009, no comparisons were possible.

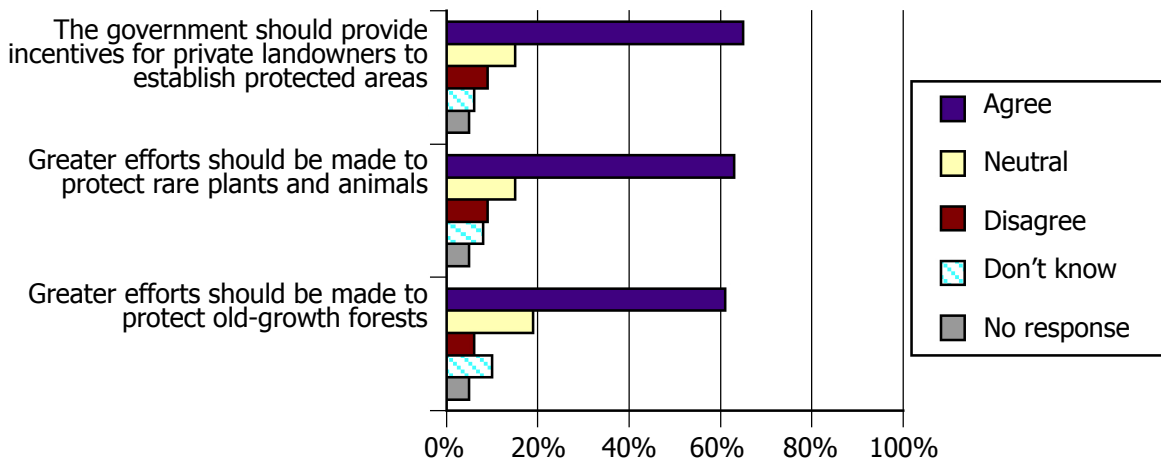


Figure 22. Attitudes toward conservation issues

To look into differences in attitudes held by woodlot owners according to the different sizes of ownership, rather than looking at the score for each individual statement, a conservation score was created by adding up the score each respondent gave each of the three statements. The internal consistency<sup>2</sup> of our grouping was judged to be acceptable (Chronbach's Alpha = 0.653).

The attitude toward conservation varies significantly between owners of small and large woodlots (Table 9). Owners of small woodlots have a higher mean conservation score (12.52) than owners of large woodlots (11.81), whereas owners of medium-sized woodlots fall somewhat in between (11.91). This means that owners of small woodlots were significantly more likely to support conservation than owners of large woodlots.

Table 9. Attitudes toward conservation according to ownership size

	Size of Ownership	Mean***	Standard Deviation	F test**
Conservation Score*	Small	1252 <sup>a</sup>	2.356	3.680
	Medium	11.91 <sup>ab</sup>	2.637	
	Large	11.81 <sup>b</sup>	2.528	
	Total	11.96	2.545	

\*Score where 3 = Strongly negative, 9 = Neutral, and 15 = Strongly positive.

\*\* Means are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.05$  (one-way ANOVA, Fisher test).

\*\*\* Any two means that do not share a letter are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.05$  according to Scheffé's *post hoc* method.

## 4.2 Attitudes toward Land Stewardship

Respondents still expressed mixed opinions in qualifying woodlot owners' stewardship. There is, however, a significant difference in this assessment compared with the one made in 2002. In general, it is more positive this time with slightly fewer respondents disagreeing that woodland owners do not know how to look after their woodlots, or disagreeing that they are good stewards of the land (Fig. 23). As for patterns of answers according to the size of ownership, as observed in 2002, owners of larger woodlots were more likely to disagree with the statement that woodland owners do not know how to look after their forests (Table A3-43).

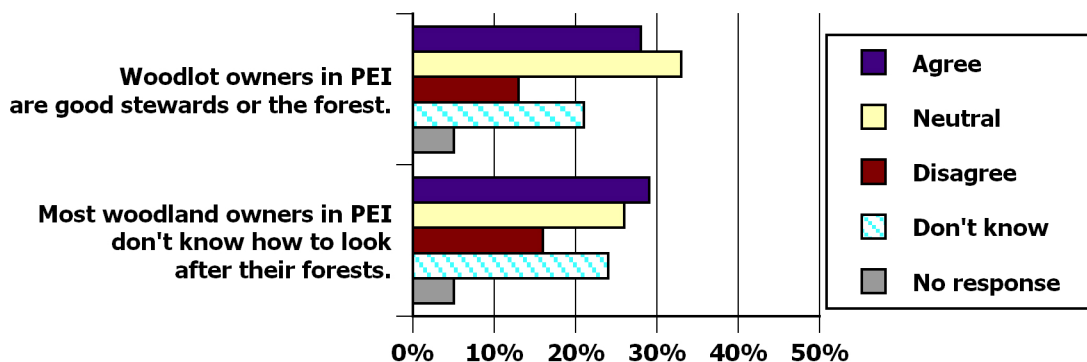


Figure 23. Attitudes toward stewardship

## 4.3 Attitudes toward Sustainability of the Wood Supply

Attitudes expressed about issues regarding the sustainability of the wood supply were assessed through three statements dealing with the amount of timber being cut and the availability of timber for all users. Overall, a fairly large proportion of respondents do not think that there is enough wood on PEI for all users (47%), or that there will be much harvestable timber available in 10–20 years (36%) (Fig. 24). The amount of timber being cut is also a concern for a majority of woodlot owners (52%) (Table 10). The results for all of the statements related to sustainability of the wood supply are significantly different from what was observed in 2002; in general, the level of concern about the timber supply has decreased (Table A3-44). In 2009, more people think that there is sufficient wood on PEI for all users and fewer people that think that there will be little harvestable timber in 10 or 20 years, or that there is too much timber being cut. So the assessment of the wood supply issue is less pessimistic than in 2002, but the trends seem to have moved to the neutral category, which still reflects a certain level of uncertainty regarding the issue of sustainability of the wood supply.

<sup>2</sup> Definition provided in Appendix 1

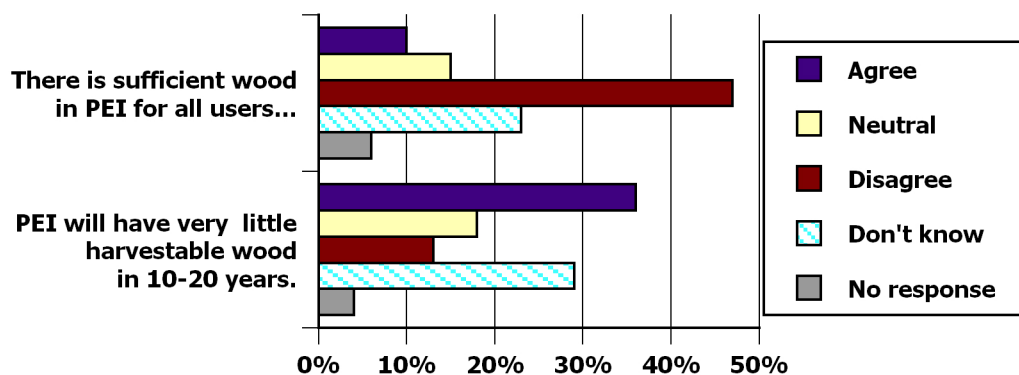


Figure 24. Attitudes toward timber supply

Table 10. Concerns about sustainability of the wood supply according to ownership size

		Size of Ownership (%)			
		Small	Medium	Large	Total
Too much wood being cut*	No concern	11	13	11	12
	Neutral	26	26	27	26
	Concern	53	50	55	52
	No response	10	11	8	10

\* Significant differences between 2009 total and that of 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Looking at the differences in answers according to size of ownership, we regrouped the three statements as it would be logical for all respondents who agreed with the idea that there is sufficient wood in PEI for all users to also disagree with the idea that PEI will have little harvestable wood in 10–20 years, or with the idea that too much wood is being cut. The answers to these three statements on the wood supply show a good degree of internal consistency (Chronbach's alpha = 0.691). Taking a closer look at potential differences between the mean responses of each of our ownership categories, no significant differences were observed regarding attitudes toward the timber supply and sizes of ownership. Overall, each group is likely to express concerns about the sustainability of the timber supply in PEI (Table 11).

Table 11. Attitudes toward sustainability of the wood supply according to ownership size

	Size of Ownership	Mean***	Standard Deviation	F test
Sustainability of wood supply score*	Small	11	13	0.979
	Medium	26	26	
	Large	53	50	
	Total	10	11	

\*Score where 3 = No concerns, 9 = Neutral, and 15 = Strong concerns.

\*\*\* Any two means that do not share a letter are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.1$  according to Scheffé's *post hoc* method.

## 4.4 Attitudes toward Forest Management and Acceptability of Forest Practices

A number of questions were asked to assess respondents' attitudes toward forest practices in general and the acceptability of specific practices. Similar to what was observed in 2002, respondents expressed mixed opinions regarding the idea that woodland that is not actively managed is wasted, or the suggestion that environmentalists go too far in their attempts to have logging restricted (Fig. 25). As in 2002, owners of large woodlots are more likely to think that environmental groups are going too far in their efforts to restrict logging (Table A3-45). This time, however, this group was also more likely to express concerns regarding public perceptions of timber harvesting (44%) than the owners of medium (34%) or small (29%) woodlots (Table A3-46). Respondents expressed a fairly high level of concern (42%) regarding the lack of knowledge of cutting methods among woodland owners. A similar level of concern was observed in 2002, with no significant differences existing between the three sizes of ownership.

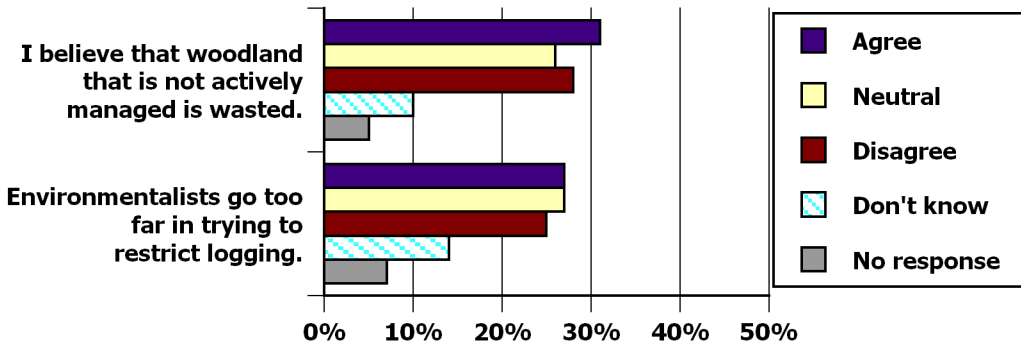


Figure 25. Attitudes toward forest management and environmentalists

## 4.5 Attitudes toward Forest Practices

Figure 26 shows the responses to a set of questions addressing the acceptability of specific forest management practices. Overall, the pattern of answers follows the one observed in 2002. People are still concerned about clearcutting on private land, although owners of larger woodlots found this practice more acceptable (Table A3-47). Converting sites from mixed wood to softwood to increase timber production was the only other practice judged as unacceptable by a larger group than the ones that judged it acceptable. Practices designed to help maintain wildlife habitats, as well as closing roads to reduce illegal dumping and using partial harvesting techniques, were all deemed acceptable practices. As for the patterns of answers according to size of ownership, most of the trends observed in 2002 were still present in 2009. A new significant trend, however, was that the owners of larger woodlots were more likely to consider the use of partial harvesting techniques as being acceptable.

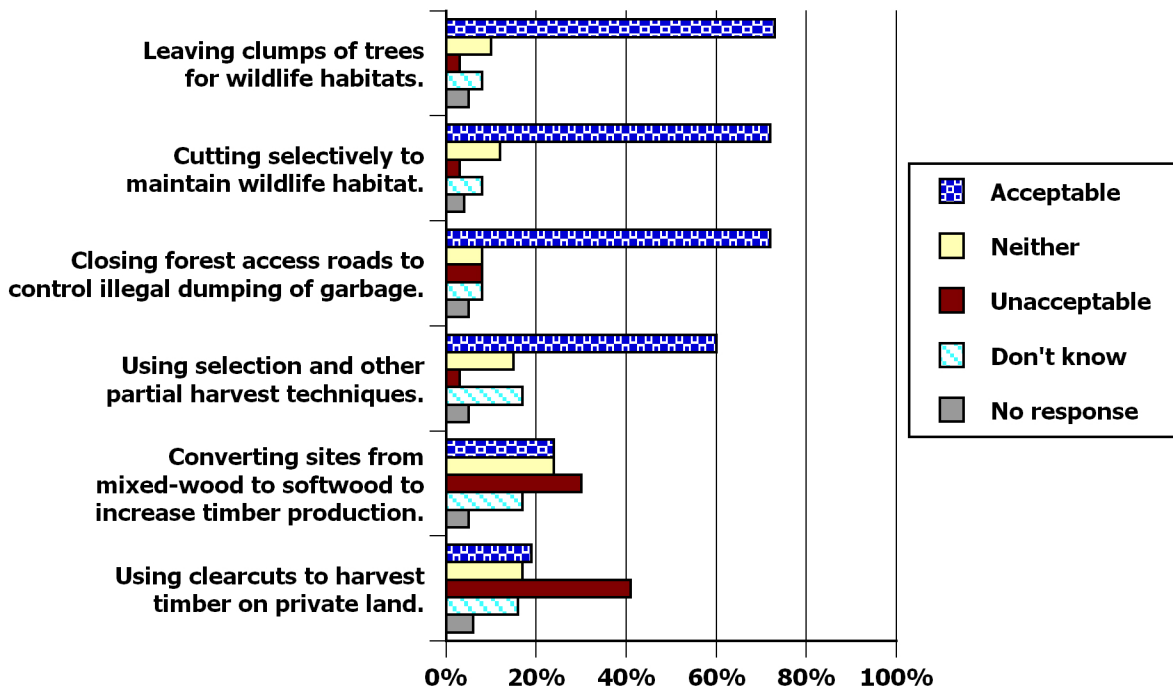


Figure 26. Attitudes toward forest management practices

### 4.5.1 Attitudes toward herbicides and insecticides

Three questions were used to assess respondents' attitudes regarding the use of herbicides and insecticides. The trends observed in 2002 were still present in 2009. A greater proportion of respondents perceive herbicides as an acceptable tool (29%) than insecticides (24%) (Fig. 27). In both cases, at least one out of five respondents took a neutral stand. The judgment about acceptability is carried over in the third question where respondents were asked to indicate how acceptable was the use of herbicides to control growth of unwanted vegetation to improve the survival of planted trees. About a quarter of respondents (23%) judged this practice acceptable, but about a third (35%) saw it as unacceptable (Table A3-48). So it seems that the support for pesticide and herbicide use among woodlot owners is still far from what it was in 1988 (55%) (IEA Consulting Group 1988).

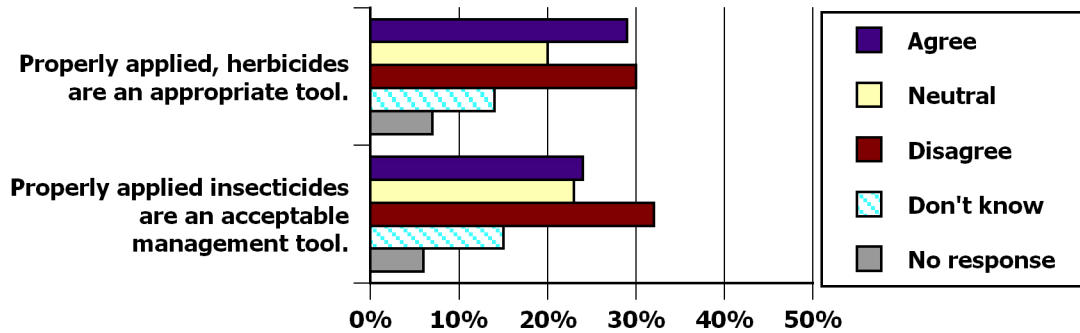


Figure 27. Attitudes toward herbicides and insecticides

To look deeper into the different attitudes toward the use of herbicides and insecticides according to the size of ownership, we chose to regroup the results from the three statements on that subject and then calculated a total score. The responses to these three statements show a very good degree of internal consistency (Chronbach's alpha = 0.876). As shown in Table 12, there is a significant difference between the attitude of owners of small and large woodlots regarding use of herbicides and insecticides. On average, respondents for all groups slightly disagree with the use of herbicides and insecticides, but owners of small woodlots are less supportive of the use of these products than owners of large woodlots. We also note a fairly high variation on mean scores, which reflects split opinions among respondents regarding this issue.

Table 12. Score for attitudes toward use of herbicides and insecticides according to ownership size

	Size of Ownership	Mean***	Standard Deviation	F test**
Use of herbicide/insecticide score*	Small	7.91a	3.552	2.394
	Medium	8.63ab	3.853	
	Large	8.84b	3.674	
	Total	8.63	3.720	

\*Score where 3 = Strongly disagree, 9 = Neutral, and 15 = Strongly agree.

\*\* Means are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.05$  (one-way ANOVA, Fisher test).

\*\*\* Any two means that do not share a letter are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.1$  according to Scheffé's *post hoc* method.

### 4.6 Attitudes toward Ownership Rights

Although woodlots are private property, they play a crucial role in providing society with many goods and services, such as water, soil conservation, and landscapes. To ensure that they continue to play that role, many have relied on regulations to direct some of the activities taking place in private woodlots, thus imposing restrictions on private rights.

Five of the survey's questions addressed attitudes of woodlot owners regarding government intervention to regulate activities on woodland, and their willingness to accept such limitations. In general, respondents are opposed to the suggestion that regulations should be used to limit their property rights (Fig. 28). About four out of ten respondents agree that society should not have any control over what private owners do with their forests. The same proportion, however, also agrees that ownership doesn't give people the right to do whatever they want in their forests. So while regulations might be perceived as an infringement on property rights, a fair number of respondents still consider that there are limits to what should and should not be done on private woodlots. However, these limits might be more of a moral

or an ethical nature rather than a legal one. This aversion for legal and regulatory measures to orient the activities on private woodland is reflected in the other statements concerning regulations on timber cutting and implementation of a best management practices code. About four out of ten respondents are not willing to accept restrictions on the amount of timber cutting they do on their land, nor to accept provincial government regulations on woodlot cutting or legislation that would require them to adhere to a best management practices code. Not surprisingly, woodlot owners would prefer incentives for sustainable management rather than regulatory approaches.

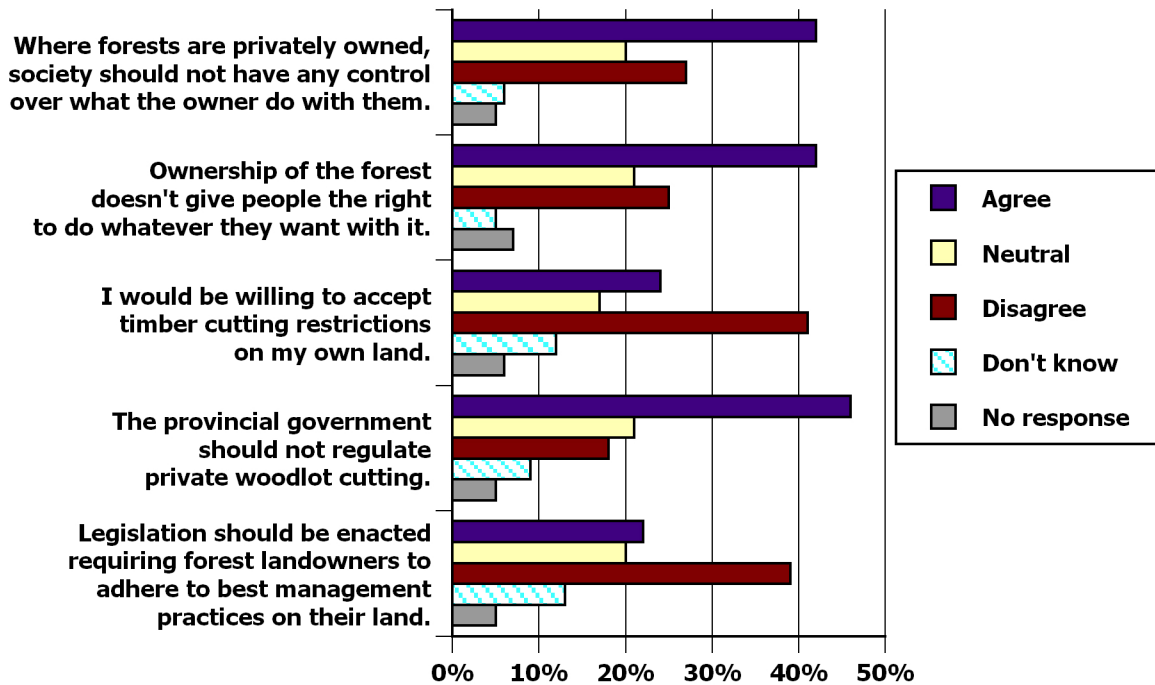


Figure 28. Attitudes toward ownership rights

Two of the five statements on property rights yield statistically significant different results in 2009 compared with 2002. In 2009, respondents were more likely to agree with the suggestion that the provincial government should not regulate wood cutting on private woodlots, and to disagree with the suggestion that a legislated code of best practices should be put in place (Table A3-49). Those results are aligned with the fact that respondents show some confidence regarding the sustainability of the timber supply in PEI and the stewardship capacity of woodlot owners.

To investigate differences in attitudes toward ownership rights according to woodland size, we created a score by regrouping responses to each of the five statements that addressed the issue of ownership rights. The responses to these five statements show a very good degree of internal consistency (Chronbach's alpha = 0.802). Looking at the support given to ownership rights according to the size of ownership, we see a significant difference in the mean responses from the three groups (Table 13). Owners of small woodlots show slightly but significantly less disagreement with the idea that property rights should be regulated than owners of large woodlots. This trend is similar to what was observed by looking at the patterns for the individual statements in the 2002 survey.

Table 13. Attitudes toward regulation of ownership rights according ownership size

	Size of Ownership	Mean***	Standard Deviation	F test**
Regulation of ownership rights score*	Small	13.80 <sup>a</sup>	5.044	2.871
	Medium	13.33 <sup>ab</sup>	5.397	
	Large	12.59 <sup>b</sup>	4.969	
	Total	13.00	5.131	

\*Added score where 5 = Strongly disagree, 15 = Neutral, and 25 = Strongly agree.

\*\* Means are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.1$  (one-way ANOVA, Fisher test).

\*\*\* Any two means that do not share a letter are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.1$  according to Scheffé's *post hoc* method.



## 4.7 Attitudes toward Financial Issues

Overall, respondents do not have major financial concerns related to the management of woodlots. As in 2002, the lack of financial incentives for preservation is the financial issue for which respondents expressed the most concern (51%) (Fig. 29 and Table A3-50). About one-third of respondents also expressed concern for the level of funding for forest management, the cost of silviculture, and woodlot income taxation. This is in line with responses on woodlot owners' motivation and behavior, where financial matters are not that important for many woodlot owners.

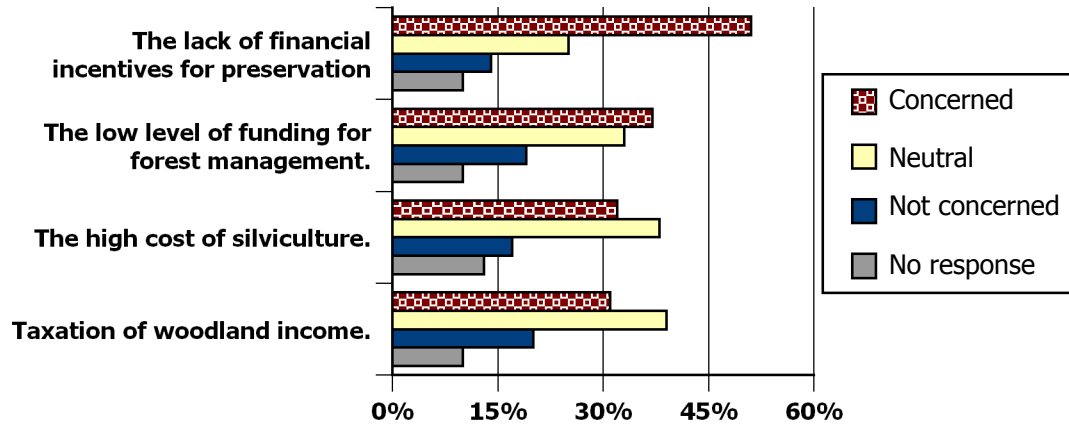


Figure 29. Attitudes toward financial issues

The difference in attitudes toward financial issues according to the size of ownership was assessed by creating a score that regroups responses to each of the four statements that addressed financial concerns. The responses to these five statements show a very good degree of internal consistency (Chronbach's alpha = 0.837). Attitudes toward financial issues varied significantly according to the size of ownership, with greater concern expressed by owners of large woodlots than owners of small or medium woodlots (Table 14). These results are in line with observations made for each statement on financial issues in the 2002 survey, as well as with other results presented earlier in this report.

Table 14. Attitudes toward financial issues according to ownership's size

	Size of Ownership	Mean***	Standard Deviation	F test**
Financial issues score*	Small	12.58 <sup>a</sup>	4.032	15.687
	Medium	12.92 <sup>ab</sup>	4.023	
	Large	14.36 <sup>b</sup>	3.774	
	Total	13.60	3.917	

\*Added score where 4 = No concern, 12 = Neutral, and 20 = Strong concern.

\*\* Means are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.05$  (one-way ANOVA, Fisher test).

\*\*\* Any two means that do not share a letter are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.05$  according to Scheffé's *post hoc* method.

## 4.8 Attitudes toward Natural Disturbances and Climate Change

A new set of questions regarding concerns about disturbances created in the woodlot by natural causes was introduced in the 2009 survey. Of the potential causes identified as sources of disturbance, insects and diseases were by far the one for which respondents voiced the most concern (45%), followed by climate change (36%), and floods created by beavers (19%) (Fig. 30).

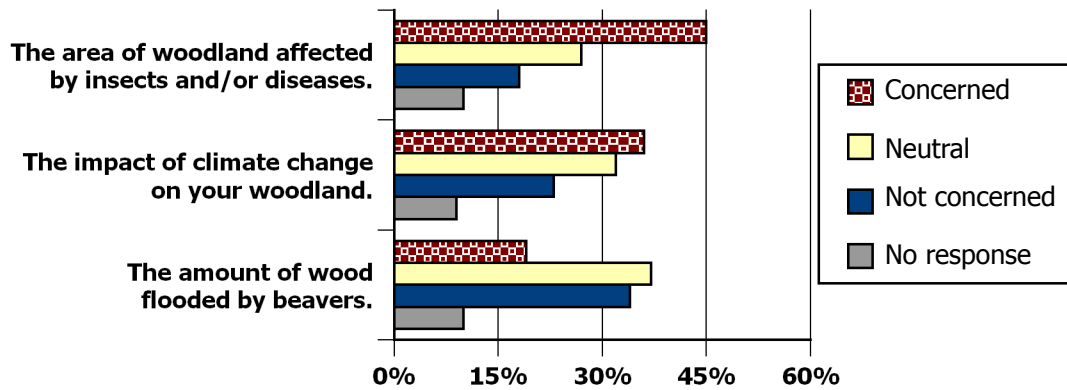


Figure 30. Concerns about natural disturbances and climate change

To identify the differences in attitudes regarding natural disturbances and climate change according to woodland size, we created a score by regrouping the responses to each of the three statements that addressed these issues. The responses to these five statements show a good degree of internal consistency (Chronbach's alpha = 0.705). As for the level of concern expressed about natural disturbances and climate change by each of the three size of ownership, owners of medium-sized woodlots expressed a significant lower level of concern about these issues than owners of large woodlots. Owners of small woodlots, although showing the highest mean level of concern, are also the group showing the greatest variation, making their level of concern similar to the two other groups (Table 15).

Table 15. Attitudes toward natural disturbances and climate change according ownership size

	Size of Ownership	Mean***	Standard Deviation	F test**
Natural disturbance and climate changes score*	Small	9.50 <sup>a</sup>	3.070	3.124
	Medium	8.87 <sup>ab</sup>	3.032	
	Large	9.40 <sup>b</sup>	2.917	
	Total	9.25	2.989	

\*Added score where 3 = No concern, 9 = Neutral, and 15 = Strong concern.

\*\* Means are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.05$  (one-way ANOVA, Fisher test).

\*\*\* Any two means that do not share a letter are statistically different at  $p \leq 0.10$  according to Scheffé's *post hoc* method.

## 5.0 Future of Woodlots

As in 2002, owners were asked to indicate any plans they might have for their woodlot for the next 10 years, instead of 5, as in section 3.8. There were no significant differences in the plans made by respondents in 2009 compared with those reported by respondents in the 2002 survey. Most respondents, especially owners of smaller woodlots, still have few to no plans for their woodlots (Fig. 31, Tables A3-52, A3-53). One out of four respondents intends to pass the land on to their heirs, which is another important trend. Very few owners seem interested in subdividing their woodlots.

In general, owners of larger woodlots have more plans for their woodlots. As owners of large woodlots tend to be more actively involved in managing and harvesting products from their woodlots, this is not surprising. Overall, few respondents are considering converting their woodland to other land uses, even though many respondents want to plant trees (22%). The owners may be referring to planting a few trees around their home, a hedgerow, or trees on harvested woodland.

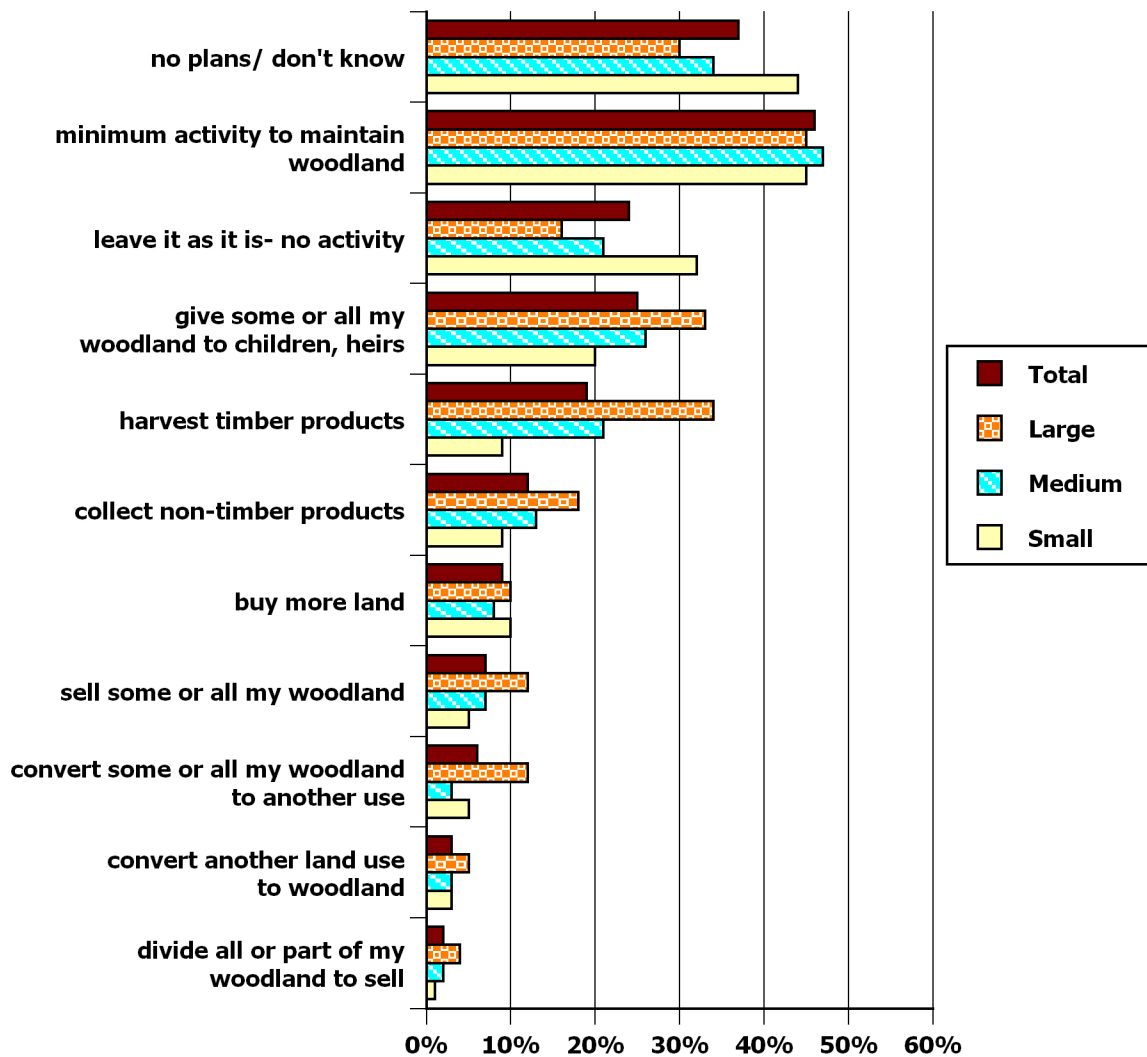


Figure 31. Plans for the woodlot in the next 10 years

## 6.0 Additional Comments

At the end of the survey, we provided a section for respondents to add handwritten comments. Comments received were sorted into general categories to facilitate their presentation. Most respondents did not include any handwritten comments, but 165 respondents did. Most of these comments addressed more than one issue. The most frequent comment provided details about respondents' woodland and their past, present, and future activities. Most owners who included this information likely did so to clarify or substantiate responses given to earlier questions in the survey. The next most frequent comment was concern about harmful forest management practices, which coincides with the negative feelings toward harvest sustainability expressed by many landowners. Many also wrote to express their worries regarding the lack of planting after trees have been cut. We also got a fair number of comments on contractors' behavior, with a few respondents highlighting the fact that they were not all "bad guys", but most of the comments showed little appreciation for contractors and asked for control over what they are allowed to do.

The survey itself also raised some comments. Some find it useless whereas others are thankful for it; however, most of the comments were about the wording and design of questions. A few respondents wrote to express the need for information, education, and incentive programs. This was also an opportunity to highlight their preference for incentives rather than regulatory measures. Protection of landowners' rights was also raised in a couple of comments expressing opposition to regulation or government intervention, with many expressing concern that regulations could be pushed too far.

Table 16. Additional comments written by respondents

Comment Categories	Number of Respondents
Need to balance incentives, restrictions, rights	6
Strengthen existing forestry regulations (e.g., buffer zone)	4
Concern about harmful practices, management, etc.	32
Need replanting regulations (for clearcutting)	13
Comments on contractors' behavior	15
Details on woodlot/activities	57
Need more incentives, education, spending on forest management	12
Protection of landowner rights	10
Information requests (not related to survey results)	8
Comments about the survey (length, wording, usefulness, etc.)	18
Request for survey results only	3
Concerned about taxation issues	3
Other	27

## 7.0 Conclusions

The 2009 survey of PEI woodlot owners confirmed many findings from the 2002 survey, especially regarding the relationship between size of ownership and many of the attributes of woodlot owners. Other recent studies on private woodlot owners have also highlighted the importance of the size of ownership in analyzing and understanding trends related to private forest ownership (Butler 2008). As we noticed a shift in size of ownership between 2002 and 2009 toward having a smaller holding, the overall attitudes and behavior of woodlot owners on the Island are likely to keep changing. As we improve our understanding of the woodlot owners' motivations, attitudes, and behavior, opportunities arise to develop better ways of reaching out to these owners, who are now more diverse than they used to be.

Aside from the change in size of ownership, sociodemographic changes such as age, education, and income, are other important forces slowly transforming the situation of private woodlots. In 2009, we found that woodlot owners are older than the overall PEI population, with 26% of them being 65 or older. These older owners tend to own larger woodlots, and owners of larger woodlots tend to have lower family income and are more likely to have a farm. These two last factors probably contribute to the strong interest voiced by owners of larger woodlots for economic and financial returns from their woodlots. However, as the woodlot is passed to the next generation, this picture will likely keep changing, as the future owners will likely be even more educated than what we currently observe, earn a higher income, and live further away from their woodland. These future owners might still have strong ties to the land, however, especially if they inherited it, but they will approach forest management with a different set of objectives, probably similar to the ones we see emerging, where amenities and personal uses are more important drivers in managing the land than economic returns. This does not necessarily mean a disinterest in managing the forest. In the current survey, we noticed that more owners of small and medium woodlots show interest in developing forest management plans than they did in 2002. So there seems to be an interest in learning about forest management, and they may become more active managers.

Currently, as in 2002, owners of large woodlots, in general, have shown more interest and were more engaged in forest management activities. As more forest may be divided into smaller parcels, owners of smaller woodlots could have a greater impact on the fate of PEI forests than they currently do. Thus, it may become more important to help this group maintain or improve their stewardship practices. Actually owners of smaller woodlots are less likely to receive advice on managing their woodlot, or be informed about forest management programs, or become members of owners' organizations.

In analyzing the current trends and trying to see what they might hold for the future, we have to keep in mind the bigger picture in which woodlot owners evolve. In the last couple of years, the Maritime timber product industry has been going through one of its worst downturns in history. Thus, the price for timber has been quite low, and the opportunities to market timber products have seriously declined. These likely had an impact on woodlot owners' interest in marketing timber and, to some extent, their interest in cutting trees. With such a low market, oftentimes there was not much financial gain to be made from timber harvesting, especially if harvesting was done by a hired crew. Thus, any recovery in the traditional timber market, or new opportunities arising from biomass or the carbon market, may have an impact on the interest shown by woodlot owners in cutting trees and putting them on the market on a more regular basis.

Aside from market conditions, the issue of trust toward logging contractors still seems to be a major constraint on the way many woodlot owners envision harvesting trees on their land. There has been an improvement in this issue since the last survey, but there are still many negative comments written about the lack of care taken by logging contractors. However, there is support for seeing their practice regulated by government. This is the only issue for which there is strong support for government regulation; all the suggestions about government regulating timber cutting on private woodland, or implementing regulated best management practices are only supported by a minority. However, there was support for the suggestion that government could provide incentive measures for conservation.

Overall, woodlot owners seem to be willing to rely on the moral and personal ethics of private woodlot owners regarding their land stewardship, despite still showing concern regarding the sustainability of timber harvesting on PEI. A majority of woodlot owners (52%) expressed concerns that too much wood is being cut on the Island, but a smaller proportion thought that PEI will have little harvestable timber in 10 or 20 years (36%). The level of concern has declined since 2002 and seems to be somewhat lower than what was observed in the surveys in 1984 and 1988 when they asked if woodlot owners agreed that PEI would soon run out of wood; at those times, 46% and 41%, respectively, agreed with this statement (IEA Consulting Group 1984, 1988). Thus, although not a burning issue right now, the sustainability of the timber supply could raise more concerns if harvesting frequency were to return to what it used to be when the timber markets were stronger and more active.

Results of this survey provide a good assessment of the current situation of PEI's woodlot owners and a solid base to compare with the situation observed in 2002. This information should be useful for timber supply analysis and in monitoring the state of the forests on PEI. The survey provided critical information regarding trends in ownership as well as forest management activities and use. It helps us better understand the challenges and opportunities in fostering sustainable management of PEI forests.

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## Appendix 1. Methods

### Survey Design and Administration

The goal in conducting this survey was to monitor changes in woodland owners' situation and attitudes since the previous survey of PEI woodland owners conducted in 2002. Thus, the survey replicated the methods used in 2002, described in Nadeau *et al.* (2005). The questionnaire was reviewed to assess the current relevance of the questions. As a result, a number of questions were removed from the questionnaire, some were revised to collect more useful information, and a couple of new questions were added to capture current issues. The questionnaire appears in Appendix 2.

In the fall of 2008, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry developed a database of woodlot owners for the province. They estimated that private forests belonged to some 15 290 owners. As we wanted to obtain a statistically significant representation for different sizes of woodlot ownership, a stratified sample was selected from the woodlot owners' database. The owners' population was divided into three categories: those who own from 1 to 10 acres (small woodlots), those who own from 11 to 50 acres (medium woodlots), and those who own 51 or more acres (large woodlots); a random sample was selected from each of these groups.

As we knew that not every person contacted would answer the questionnaire and we wanted to get enough respondents to have reliable results, the sample size was selected based on the expectation of at least a 50% response rate. A total of 2193 questionnaires were mailed out. We asked that the individual who makes most of the forest management decisions fill out the survey. We used a modified Dillman method of mailing surveys (Salant and Dillman 1994) and follow-up reminder postcards. We completed two rounds of survey mailing and postcard follow-up and got a 0.04% response rate for the total woodland owner population.

The response rate was calculated after checking if the ownership size attributed to a respondent in the initial database was aligned with the respondent's response regarding the acreage of woodland owned. In many cases, the category of ownership was revised to reflect the answers of the woodlot owners. For example, some 106 questionnaires that were supposedly sent to owners of small woodlots came back with acreage that suggested they belong either to the medium or large category of ownership. Thus, in the database, the woodlot size was changed to reflect what was written on the questionnaire instead of the initial size given in the government database. It seems we contacted fewer owners of small and medium woodlots than we intended and more owners of large woodlots.

This need to adapt size of ownership according to respondents' woodland acreage assessment was also present to a lesser degree in the 2002 survey. Table A1-1 summarizes the sample's characteristics, the response rate, and the sampling error calculated once the ownership size had been revised with the survey information. The sampling error varies from  $\pm 8\%$  for small woodlots to  $\pm 4\%$  for large woodlots and for the total population. Overall, this provides an acceptable reliability of the results for each category of ownership class as well as for the total sample of woodlot owners.

Table A1-1. Information about the mail survey and sampling error

	Woodlot Ownership Size			Total
	Small	Medium	Large	
Estimated population	6425	5879	2988	16 641
Mailed out surveys	731	731	731	2193
Revised to reflect owners' assessment of acreage	620	713	860	2193
Undeliverable surveys	53	36	27	116
Delivered surveys	567	677	833	2077
Unusable surveys	28	12	5	45
Completed surveys	155	297	456	908
Response rate	25%	42%	53%	41%
Sampling error (for a 95% confidence level)	+/-0.08	+/-0.06	+/-0.04	+/-0.04

Several questionnaires (116) were returned to us as undeliverable or noting that the addressee did not own woodland. Thus, we estimate that 2077 questionnaires were delivered to households of forest owners. Of the questionnaires that were returned, 45 could not be used for the study because they were returned with the survey identification number removed, or were otherwise ruined. Completed surveys were those that were returned indicating that they owned woodland and were at least partially filled out by the respondent. Answers to the completed surveys were coded and entered into SPSS 11 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) for statistical analysis.

## Data Analysis

Because the study sample has been stratified by size of ownership, owners belonging to each class of ownership had varying chances of being chosen to participate in this study. For example, the proportion of owners of large woodlots in the final sample is much higher (50%) than the proportion of this group in the estimated population of woodlot owners (20%) (Table A2-2). To account for the unequal chances of selection for each group, weight factors were used in statistical analysis so that results reported in the tables reflect the relative weight of each group within the overall population. Unless otherwise noted, all tables presenting frequencies are weighted distributions and refer to the total number of respondents ( $n = 908$ ).

Table A1-2. Information on weighted sample

Size of Woodlot	Estimated Population		Usable Questionnaire		Weight Factor
	Number of Owners	Proportion of Total (%)	Number	Proportion of Total (%)	
Small	6425	42	155	17	2.97
Medium	5879	38	297	33	1.42
Large	2988	20	456	50	0.47
All woodlots	15 292		908		

This time, the statistical analysis is aimed not only at looking for differences between the categories of ownership but also at differences between the results from the 2009 and 2002 surveys. So, in the results section, we chose to present key results and refer the reader to Appendix 3 for detailed information on each question in the survey.

In order to assess the statistical significance of the differences observed in answers between the sizes of ownership as well as between the two survey years, we relied mostly on the Chi-square test. This test helps us assess if the differences observed between the answers provided by owners of different sizes of woodlots could be attributed to chance, or if they exist in the population. In a couple of cases, the number of respondents who picked a specific answer was low, and we used the method described by Lawal and Upton (1980) to verify if the Chi-square result was still a good approximation. To minimize the occurrence of low numbers of respondents picking a single answer, some of the scales used in the survey's questions were collapsed by grouping similar answer choices, such as totally agree and agree, or unacceptable and totally unacceptable, before running the Chi-square test.



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The Chi-square is a test commonly used to compare frequencies and look at whether or not results yielded from two groups are different enough to be considered statistically different. In our case, for each question, we ran a Chi-square test to look at the differences between two sets of data (2002 and 2009) and also ran a Chi-square test to look at the differences among the three sizes of ownership for the 2009 survey results. In the latter case, although the Chi-square informs us that there is a statistically significant difference among the three groups, it does not inform us which group is different from the others, nor about the magnitude of that difference. To overcome some of these limitations, as well as the limitation of analyzing individual statements when we have a group of questions addressing a common issue, we used an analysis of variance (ANOVA) on the groupings of questions. These groupings were made only with questions related to attitudes, as these were designed to tackle a single issue in many different, related statements. For example, on three different occasions within the questionnaire, we asked respondents to rate a statement that was directly related to the issue of conservation (see Fig. 22). Although we looked at general distribution of answers for these three statements, we also chose to look at the differences among sizes of ownership by creating a “conservation score”, adding up the scores that respondents gave to each of the three statements. To construct these scores, we relied on the scale used in the survey’s questions and not the collapsed one. However, the “non response”, and “don’t know” responses were ignored. Also, as some statements were phrased to reflect a positive view and others to reflect a negative view on the same issue, some of the score values needed to be reversed. For example, to create the score on forest stewardship, the score given to the statement “Most woodland owners in PEI don’t know how to look after their forest” was reversed before being added to the score given to the statement “Woodlot owners in PEI are good stewards of the forest”, so that in the end, we can say that the high score given to forest stewardship reflects a positive attitude toward this issue. Once the attitude scores were created, we verified the internal consistency of the groupings that we created, i.e., whether the responses provided for the statements on the same issue produced similar scores for each respondent by using Chronbach’s Alpha test. When the internal consistency was deemed satisfactory, we followed up by conducting an ANOVA, which told us whether or not there were significant differences in the mean responses among the sizes of ownership. If there were significant differences, we used Scheffé’s *post hoc* method to take a closer look at where these differences resided, by finding out which of the ownership sizes had statistically different mean scores from the other groups. This analysis is more robust and enables us to take a stronger stand with regard to attitudinal differences between owners according to the size of their woodland, by allowing us to point out differences between specific groups instead of just general trends.

Throughout the report, we used asterisks (“\*”) in tables to flag significant differences related to the size of ownership, and a superscript “9” to flag significant differences between the trends in 2009 compared with 2002.

Finally, we found it appropriate to occasionally report on owners of “smaller” or “larger” woodlots. For example, when we say that owners of smaller woodlots are more likely to do an activity, this means that this activity is more popular among owners of small woodlots than among owners of medium woodlots, and more popular among owners of medium woodlots than among owners of large woodlots.



## Appendix 2: Survey Questions

Please take the time to fill out this survey and return it so your opinion will be heard. Remember that there are no right or wrong answers, choose the answers that best fit your situation or opinion. All information provided for this study will be kept completely confidential.

### Instructions

- Please provide answers for all the woodland that you own in Prince Edward Island.
- The owner who makes most of the decisions about your woodland should answer this questionnaire.

### General questions about your woodland

Woodland is a piece of land that is at least 1.25 acres in size; where trees grow, or where trees were removed and trees will grow again.

1. How many individual tracts or parcels of woodland do you own on Prince Edward Island?

(Check ( ✓ ) only **ONE**)

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 parcel    | <input type="checkbox"/> 6–10 parcels         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 parcels   | <input type="checkbox"/> more than 10 parcels |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3–5 parcels | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 parcels            |

If you don't own any woodland in Prince Edward Island, please return this questionnaire in the postage-paid envelope provided. Thank you!

2. In what year did you first obtain or acquire woodland in Prince Edward Island?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Of your total acreage of woodland, how many acres did you obtain or acquire by:

Buying it: \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Inheriting it: \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Getting it as a gift: \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Other (please specify how and acreage) \_\_\_\_\_

4. From whom did you get your woodland? (Check ( ✓ ) **ALL** that apply)

- Family
- Other individual
- Land developer
- Investment group
- Independent logging contractor
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

5. How many times have you sold or given away woodland in Prince Edward Island? (Check ( ✓ ) only **ONE**)

- Never — **If never**, go to question 7.
- 1 time
- 2–5 times
- 6 times or more

6. If you have sold or given away woodland in Prince Edward Island, who got it?

(Check (✓) ALL that apply)

- Family
- Other individual
- Land developer
- Investment group
- Independent logging contractor
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

7. How would you describe the type of ownership in which the major portion of your woodland is held? (Check (✓) only ONE)

- Individual ownership
- Joint (including husband and wife owners)
- Formal partnership agreement
- Informal partnership agreement
- Non-forestry Corporation
- Non-profit organization
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

8. Where do you live in relation to your closest wooded property?

(Check (✓) only ONE)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> On my wooded property | <input type="checkbox"/> 51–100 km from it, but in PEI        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Within 10 km of it    | <input type="checkbox"/> more than 100 km from it, but in PEI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11–25 km from it      | <input type="checkbox"/> outside PEI                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 26–50 km from it      |   |

9. Do you own a farm that is within one (1) kilometre of any woodland you own in Prince Edward Island?

- Yes
- No

### Your reasons for owning woodland

10. What is the one main reason that you own woodland in Prince Edward Island

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11. People own woodland for many reasons. How important are the following reasons for why you own woodland in Prince Edward Island?  
(Circle **ONE** number for **EACH** item )

	Very Important	Important	Slightly Important	Not Important
To pass on as a heritage	4	3	2	1
For maple syrup production	4	3	2	1
Because I've inherited it	4	3	2	1
To preserve forest ecosystems	4	3	2	1
For the sake of future generations	4	3	2	1
For Christmas tree production	4	3	2	1
As a retirement fund	4	3	2	1
As an investment	4	3	2	1
As a location for my cottage or camp	4	3	2	1
As a location for my permanent residence	4	3	2	1
For wildlife enjoyment	4	3	2	1
For enjoyment from owning "green space"	4	3	2	1
To make a living	4	3	2	1
To supplement my yearly income	4	3	2	1
To harvest firewood	4	3	2	1
Because forest land is part of a farm	4	3	2	1
For hunting and fishing	4	3	2	1
For recreation	4	3	2	1
For timber harvesting	4	3	2	1
To protect water quality	4	3	2	1
To harvest non-timber forest products such as mushrooms, berries	4	3	2	1
For other reasons (please specify):	4	3	2	1

## Use of Your Woodland

12. Please check the statement that most closely matches your current situation  
(Check ( ✓ ) only ONE)
- I am using a formal (written) management plan for some or all of my woodland
  - I have a formal (written) management plan that I do not use
  - I am currently developing a formal (written) management plan for some or all of my woodland
  - I don't have a formal (written) management plan but I'm interested in having one
  - I don't have a formal (written) management plan and I'm not interested in having one
13. When you make decisions about forest management on your woodland, what impact does the possible effect on wildlife and their habitat have on your decision?  
(Check ( ✓ ) only **ONE**)
- They have a great impact
  - They have some impact
  - They don't have any impact



14. How important is finding a trustworthy harvesting crew in making a decision about harvesting or removing trees from your woodland.

(Check (✓) only **ONE**)

- So important that if I don't find one I won't be harvesting
- Important
- Slightly important
- Not important at all

15. How often did you or someone you asked, harvest or remove trees from your woodland?

(Check (✓) only **ONE**)

- At least once a year
- Not in the last year but once over the last 5 years
- Not in the last 5 years, but at least once over the last 10 years
- Not in the last 10 years, but at least once before then  Please, go to Question 21
- Never

16. How important were these reasons in your decision to harvest:

(Circle **ONE** number for **EACH** item)

	Very Important	Important	Slightly Important	Not Important
To achieve objectives in management plan	4	3	2	1
Trees were mature	4	3	2	1
To clear land for conversion to another use	4	3	2	1
Had the time to do it	4	3	2	1
Needed money	4	3	2	1
Needed the wood for own use	4	3	2	1
Price was right	4	3	2	1
To avoid possible harvest restrictions in the future	4	3	2	1
To improve hunting opportunities	4	3	2	1
To improve scenic and recreational opportunities	4	3	2	1
To remove trees damaged by natural catastrophe (e.g., insects, fire, ice, or wind)	4	3	2	1
To improve quality of remaining trees	4	3	2	1
A forest company or a contractor contacted me to do the harvesting	4	3	2	1
Other (please specify): _____	4	3	2	1

17. What was harvested or removed? Please specify if the harvest was for your own use or for sale. (Check (✓) **ALL** that apply)

- Firewood
- Post, poles or pilings
- Sawlogs (lumber logs)
- Pulpwood
- Veneer logs
- Christmas trees
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

18. Which methods of timber harvesting were used to harvest your trees, and how often?  
(Circle **ONE** number for **EACH** item.)

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never	Don't Know
Cutting all the trees (clearcut)	4	3	2	1	DK
Cutting only pre-selected trees	4	3	2	1	DK
Cutting a couple of trees here and there	4	3	2	1	DK
Salvaging fallen and dying trees	4	3	2	1	DK
Other (please specify): _____	4	3	2	1	DK

19. Who did most of the harvesting on your woodland? (Check (✓) only **ONE**)

- Just myself
- Myself and/or members of my family
- My friends and neighbors
- A crew that I hired
- An independent contractor
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

20. Have you had experience with logging contractors on your land?

- Yes  No, **please, go to** question 22  
**If yes**, have you been satisfied with their services?
- Yes I was entirely satisfied.
- I was not entirely satisfied, but it is possible that I will seek their services again or recommend them to a friend.
- No I was not satisfied and I would not hire their services again or recommend them to a friend.  
**Please, go to** question 22

21. If you have not harvested wood from your woodland during the last 10 years, is it because your intention is to never harvest?

- Yes  No  
**go to** question 22 if no, how important were the following reasons in choosing not to harvest trees?  
(Circle **ONE** number for **EACH** item)

	Very Important	Important	Slightly Important	Not Important
I was too busy with other activities	4	3	2	1
I didn't have any financial need to do so	4	3	2	1
I did not know what or how to sell	4	3	2	1
The prices were too low	4	3	2	1
I could not find a market	4	3	2	1
The trees were not large enough to sell	4	3	2	1
Tree cutting operation could damage the remaining trees	4	3	2	1
There were accessibility or roads problems	4	3	2	1
Extra income could increase the income tax I have to pay	4	3	2	1
Extra income could decrease or make me lose my old-age pension supplement	4	3	2	1
I was unable due to age	4	3	2	1
I was unable due to absence from the area	4	3	2	1
I have just bought or inherited the land	4	3	2	1
Other (please specify): _____	4	3	2	1

22. Have you, or your family, collected these forest products from your Prince Edward Island woodland in the last 5 years? Please indicate **for each** of the following if they were not collected or if they were collected for either one or more of these reasons:

	Not Collected	Collected	
		For Personal Use	For Sale
Game birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
Fur animals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mushrooms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maple sap	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Berries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fiddleheads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	n/a
Handicraft material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peat moss, black earth or soil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

23. We would like you to indicate if:
- you have done any of the following activities on any of your woodland in the last 5 years
  - you are planning to undertake any of the following activities in the next 5 years  
(Check (✓) **ALL** that apply)

	Occurred in the last 5 years	Plan in the next 5 years
Preparation/update of a management plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant trees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Apply pesticides or herbicides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thinning or spacing young stands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selection cutting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Removing low-quality trees, blowdown, brush, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Development of Christmas trees stands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surveying, upgrading boundary lines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Build or maintain roads and trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife habitat/fisheries improvement projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improvements for recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Subdividing any land parcel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Sources of Information

24. Have you ever received advice or information about the woodland that you own in Prince Edward Island  
 Yes  No

**If yes**, who did you get information or advice from: (Check ( ✓ ) **ALL** that apply)

- Prince Edward Island Forest Service technician
- Watershed management groups
- Private consultant such as forester or wildlife biologist
- Forest product company forester or technician
- Logging contractor
- Employee of a non-profit environmental group (e.g., Ducks Unlimited)
- Woodlot owner association
- Other forest landowner, neighbor, friend
- I don't remember who
- Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

25. How useful would the following ways of learning about managing your woodlands be for you? (Circle **ONE** number for **EACH** item )

	Very Useful	4	Neither	2	Not Useful	Don't Know
Books	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Pamphlets or newsletters	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Magazines or newspapers	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Conferences, workshops, video conferences	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Home study course	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Video tapes for home viewing	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Television or radio programs	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Visiting other woodlands, field trips	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Talking with a forester or other natural resources professional	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Talking with a logging contractor	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Membership in landowner organization	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Websites	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Other (please specify): _____	5	4	3	2	1	DK

26. In the past 10 years, have you ever attended any meetings or did you ever receive any newsletter or information from a woodland owners' organization in your area?

- Yes  No

27. Have you used the technical services available from a woodland owners' organization or have you attended any seminars or short courses which might be offered by these organizations?

- Yes  No

28. Would you be interested in being a member of a woodland owners' association that could provide you with information about forest management, forest products market, etc.?

(Check (✓) only **ONE**)

- Yes, I am already a member
  - Yes, I might consider it
  - No
- If yes, what service should a woodland owners' association provides?** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### Woodlot Management Programs

29. Are you aware of any woodlot management programs available to assist woodlot owners in Prince Edward Island?

- Yes
- No

### Concerns and Issues

30. People have different opinions about forest management in Prince Edward Island. Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with **EACH** of the following statements.

	Strongly Agree		Neither		Strongly Disagree	Don't Know
Properly applied, insecticides are an acceptable management tool	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Environmentalists go too far in trying to restrict logging	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Greater efforts should be made to protect old-growth forests	5	4	3	2	1	DK
I believe that woodland that is not actively managed is wasted	5	4	3	2	1	DK
I would be willing to accept timber cutting restrictions on my own land	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Legislation should be enacted requiring forest landowners to adhere to best forest management practices on their own land	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Most woodland owners in Prince Edward Island don't know how to look after their forests	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Prince Edward Island will have very little harvestable wood in 10–20 years	5	4	3	2	1	DK
Greater efforts should be made to protect rare plants and animals	5	4	3	2	1	DK

31. Indicate your level of concern regarding the following problems facing woodland owners today. (Circle **ONE** number for **EACH** item )

	Strongly Concerned		Neither		Not Concerned	
The lack of knowledge of cutting methods	5	4	3	2	1	
Public perceptions of timber harvesting	5	4	3	2	1	
Taxation of woodland income	5	4	3	2	1	
The lack of strong landowner organizations	5	4	3	2	1	
The low level of funding for forest management	5	4	3	2	1	
The lack of financial incentives for preservation	5	4	3	2	1	
The high cost of silviculture	5	4	3	2	1	
Too much wood being cut	5	4	3	2	1	
The amount of woodland flooded by beavers	5	4	3	2	1	
The area of woodland affected by insects and/or diseases	5	4	3	2	1	
The impact of climate change on your woodland	5	4	3	2	1	

32. The following statements reflect some different perspectives on forest issues. Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with **EACH** of the following statements.

	Strongly Agree		Neither		Strongly Disagree		Don't Know	
The provincial government should not regulate private woodlot cutting	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Properly applied, herbicides are an appropriate tool	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
There is sufficient wood in Prince Edward Island for all users, including paper mills, sawmills, and domestic firewood cutters	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Timber harvesting contractors should be strictly regulated	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Where forests are privately owned, society should not have any control over what the owners do with them	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Woodlot owners in Prince Edward Island are good stewards of the forest	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Ownership of the forest doesn't give people the right to do whatever they want with it	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
The government should provide incentives for private landowners to establish protected areas on their land	5	4	3	2	1		DK	

33. Please indicate how acceptable you feel the following forest management practices are for Prince Edward Island. (Circle **ONE** number for **EACH** item )

	Totally Acceptable		Neither		Totally Unacceptable		Don't Know	
Using clearcuts to harvest timber on private land	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Using herbicides to control growth of unwanted vegetation to improve survival of planted trees	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Leaving clumps of trees for wildlife habitats	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Closing forest access roads to control illegal dumping of garbage	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Converting sites from mixed-wood to softwood to increase timber production	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Using selection and other partial harvest techniques	5	4	3	2	1		DK	
Cutting selectively to maintain wildlife habitat	5	4	3	2	1		DK	



## The Future of Your Woodland

34. What are your plans for your woodland in Prince Edward Island in the next 10 years.

(Check (✓) **ALL** that apply)

- no plans / don't know
- leave it as it is—no activity
- minimum activity to maintain woodland
- collect non-timber products
- harvest timber products
- sell some or all my woodland
- give some or all my woodland to children, heirs
- divide all or part of my woodland and sell the subdivisions
- buy more land
- convert some or all my woodland to another use
- convert another land use to woodland
- other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

## Background Information

39. What is your sex?

- Male                       Female

40. What is your age?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 25 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 55–64 years       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25–34 years    | <input type="checkbox"/> 65–74 years       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35–44 years    | <input type="checkbox"/> 75 years or older |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 45–54 years    |  |

41. Are you:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time year-round worker | <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time seasonal worker     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full-time seasonal worker   | <input type="checkbox"/> Retired                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Part-time year-round worker | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): _____ |

42. What is the highest level of school that you have completed:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 12th grade | <input type="checkbox"/> Associate or technical degree |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High school          | <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's degree             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some college         | <input type="checkbox"/> Graduate degree               |

43. What is your annual household income before taxes?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$20 000 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$60 000–\$99 999 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$20 000–\$39 999  | <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 000 or more |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$40 000–\$59 999  |  |

Do you have any additional comments or concerns about your woodland that you would like to share?

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If you would like to be informed when the results of this survey are released,  
please contact: Dr. Solange Nadeau,  
Natural Resources Canada,  
Canadian Forest Service - Atlantic Forestry Centre  
P. O. Box 4000  
Fredericton, NB  
Canada E3B 5P7  
Phone: (506) 452-2074

Thank you for participating in this survey  
Please return the questionnaire in the enclosed, postage-paid envelope.

## Appendix 3: Expanded Tables

Table A3-1. Sex of respondents

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	Male	71	77	81	75
	Female	29	21	17	23
	No response	0	2	2	1
2002*	Male	68	79	86	77
	Female	30	21	12	22
	No response	2	0	2	1

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-2. Characteristics of respondent's employment

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009	Full-time year-round worker	49	40	45	45
	No response	8	11	12	10
	Part-time year-round worker	5	6	3	5
	Part-time seasonal worker	3	4	3	3
	Retired	25	32	28	29
	Other	6	5	6	6
	No response	3	2	3	3
2002	Full-time year-round worker	45	40	46	43
	Full-time seasonal worker	11	14	11	12
	Part-time year-round worker	4	5	4	4
	Part-time seasonal worker	2	3	3	3
	Retired	23	28	26	26
	Other	10	6	7	8
	No response	4	3	3	4

Table A3-3. Annual household income of respondents before taxes

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009* <sup>9</sup>	Less than \$20 000	4	5	4	4
	\$20 000–\$39 999	19	22	17	20
	\$40 000–\$59 999	11	17	20	15
	\$60 000–\$99 999	29	21	25	25
	\$100 000 or more	19	16	15	17
	No response	18	20	20	19
2002	Less than \$20 000	9	11	9	10
	\$20 000–\$39 999	18	24	24	22
	\$40 000–\$59 999	21	22	20	21
	\$60 000–\$99 999	18	15	19	17
	\$100 000 or more	13	11	10	11
	No response	21	17	18	19

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-4. Distance that respondents reside in relationship to closest woodlot

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009* <sup>9</sup>	On my wooded property	44	37	38	40
	Within 10 km of it	15	28	25	22
	11–50 km from it	7	10	15	10
	51–100 km from it	3	5	5	4
	More than 100 km from it, but in PEI	0	1	1	1
	Outside PEI	29	18	14	21
	No response	3	1	2	2
2002	On my wooded property	48	40	42	43
	Within 10 km of it	14	26	26	22
	11–50 km from it	10	15	13	13
	51–100 km from it	3	2	4	3
	More than 100 km from it, but in PEI	1	1	1	1
	Outside PEI	23	16	13	18
	No response	1	0	1	1

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-5. Ownership of a farm within 1 km of respondent's woodlot

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			
		Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
2009*	Yes	16	33	47	29
	No	82	64	51	69
	No response	2	3	1	2
2002*	Yes	18	36	49	33
	No	78	62	49	65
	No response	4	2	2	3

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-6. Number of individual parcels of woodland owned

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			
		Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
2009*	1 parcel	71	58	30	58
	2 parcels	16	23	26	21
	3–5 parcels	1	11	22	12
	6–10 parcels	2	1	8	3
	More than 10 parcels	1	4	9	4
	No response	2	4	4	3
2002*	1 parcel	78	63	30	61
	2 parcels	11	21	27	19
	3–5 parcels	6	11	27	13
	6–10 parcels	2	1	8	3
	More than 10 parcels	0	3	5	3
	No response	3	2	3	3

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-7. Length of time of ownership when the survey was conducted

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			
		Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
2009* <sup>9</sup>	0–5 years	20	11	8	14
	6–10 years	15	9	8	11
	11–15 years	12	9	10	11
	16–30 years	33	29	29	30
	31 years or more	16	33	36	27
	No response	5	10	9	8
2002*	0–5 years	18	11	8	13
	6–10 years	16	12	9	13
	11–15 years	16	14	12	14
	16–30 years	29	31	35	31
	31 years or more	11	21	28	19
	No response	10	11	8	10

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-8. Means of obtaining woodlot

Survey Year			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
2009 <sup>*9</sup>	Bought some woodland <sup>9</sup>	Yes	63	58	66	62
		No	26	30	22	26
		No response	11	13	13	12
	Inherited some woodland <sup>*9</sup>	Yes	20	28	37	27
		No	69	59	50	61
		No response	11	13	13	12
	Got some woodland as gift <sup>9</sup>	Yes	9	8	7	8
		No	80	79	80	80
		No response	11	13	13	12
	Got some woodland by other means <sup>9</sup>	Yes	1	1	0	1
		No	88	86	87	87
		No response	11	13	13	12
2002 <sup>*</sup>	Bought some woodland <sup>*</sup>	Yes	66	61	72	65
		No	32	36	25	32
		No response	2	3	3	3
	Inherited some woodland <sup>*</sup>	Yes	24	35	40	32
		No	74	62	58	65
		No response	2	3	3	3
	Got some woodland as gift	Yes	9	8	7	8
		No	89	89	90	89
		No response	2	3	3	3
	Got some woodland by other means	Yes	1	1	1	1
		No	96	96	96	96
		No response	2	3	3	3

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)



Table A3-9. Source from which respondents obtained their woodlot

Survey Year			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
2009* <sup>9</sup>	Got it from family* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	43	57	62	52
		No	55	40	36	45
		No response	2	2	2	2
	Other individual <sup>9</sup>	Yes	54	47	55	51
		No	44	51	43	46
		No response	2	2	2	2
	Land developer <sup>9</sup>	Yes	3	1	1	1
		No	95	97	97	96
		No response	2	2	2	2
	Investment group <sup>9</sup>	Yes	1	0	1	1
		No	97	98	97	97
		No response	2	2	2	2
	Independent logging contractor* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	0	0	2	0
		No	98	98	96	97
		No response	2	2	2	2
Other <sup>a</sup>	Yes	3	2	4	2	
	No	95	96	95	95	
	No response	2	2	2	2	
2002*	Got it from family*	Yes	45	58	62	54
		No	54	42	38	45
		No response	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6
	Other individual*	Yes	44	41	54	45
		No	55	59	45	54
		No response	1	0.4	0.4	1
	Land developer	Yes	1	2	1	1
		No	98	98	98	98
		No response	1	0.4	0.4	1
	Investment group	Yes	0.5	0	0.8	0.4
		No	99	100	99	99
		No response	1	0	0.4	1
	Independent logging contractor	Yes	0	0.4	0.4	0.3
		No	99	99	99	99
		No response	1	0.4	0.4	1
Other	Yes	8	7	7	7	
	No	91	93	92	92	
	No response	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-10. Number of times respondents have sold or given away woodland

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009 <sup>*9</sup>	Never	89	81	73	83
	1 time	6	13	15	11
	2–5 times	1	2	7	3
	6 times or more	0.5	0.2	2	1
	No response	3	3	2	3
2002 <sup>*</sup>	Never	90	87	78	86
	1 time	8	9	13	10
	2–5 times	1	4	7	4
	6 times or more	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
	No response	0.5	0	0.8	0.4

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-11. Who did respondents sell or give land to:

Survey Year			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
2009* <sup>9</sup>	Family <sup>9</sup>	Yes	24	21	32	26
		No	76	79	68	74
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Other individual <sup>9</sup>	Yes	67	45	41	48
		No	33	55	59	52
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Land developer <sup>9</sup>	Yes	0	1	2	1
		No	100	99	98	99
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Investment group <sup>9</sup>	Yes	0	0	0	0
		No	100	100	100	100
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Independent logging contractor* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	6	34	26	25
		No	94	66	74	75
		No response	0	0	0	0
Other <sup>9</sup>	Yes	9	11	11	11	
	No	91	89	89	90	
	No response	0	0	0	0	
2002*	Family	Yes	37	24	33	30
		No	63	68	65	66
		No response	0	8	2	4
	Other individual	Yes	42	44	43	43
		No	58	48	55	53
		No response	0	8	2	4
	Land developer	Yes	0	0	2	0.7
		No	100	92	96	95
		No response	0	8	2	4
	Investment group	Yes	0	0	2	0.7
		No	100	92	96	95
		No response	0	8	2	4
	Independent logging contractor	Yes	24	28	27	27
		No	76	64	71	69
		No response	0	8	2	4
Other	Yes	0	5	10	5	
	No	100	87	88	91	
	No response	0	8	2	4	

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-12. Type of ownership under which the majority of respondents' property is held

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009* <sup>9</sup>	Individual partnership	40	44	40	42
	Joint (including husband and wife owners)	54	47	46	50
	Formal partnership agreement	1	3	3	2
	Informal partnership agreement	1	2	2	1
	Non-forestry corporation	1	2	4	2
	Non-profit organization	0.5	0	1	0.4
	Other	0	1	1	1
	No response	2	2	3	2
2002*	Individual partnership	42	49	45	46
	Joint (including husband and wife owners)	48	45	43	46
	Formal partnership agreement	3	1	5	3
	Informal partnership agreement	1	2	3	2
	Non-forestry corporation	1	1	2	1
	Non-profit organization	0.5	0	0.4	0.3
	Other	2	1	1	1
	No response	1	1	0	1

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-13. Respondents main reason for owning a woodlot

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009* <sup>9</sup>	Part of home or farm property	33	25	22	28
	Inherited / gift	12	13	11	12
	Personal use / enjoyment (e.g., esthetics)	9	11	9	10
	Important to family / pass on to future generations	7	7	8	7
	Part of vacation or shorefront property	9	6	1	6
	Firewood only	0	11	10	6
	Firewood and Lumber	2	7	9	6
	Investment / asset	4	4	5	4
	Conservation / wildlife	4	3	4	3
	Recreation	2	2	1	2
	Income / Development	1	2	5	2
	Other	3	1	2	2
	No response	13	9	13	11
2002*	Part of home or farm property	31	29	28	29
	Inherited / gift	14	13	13	13
	Personal use / enjoyment (e.g., esthetics)	11	8	8	9
	Important to family / pass on to future generations	4	5	6	5
	Part of vacation or shorefront property	12	3	1	6
	Firewood only	5	13	7	9
	Firewood and Lumber	1	7	8	6
	Investment / asset	2	4	6	4
	Conservation / wildlife	2	3	4	3
	Recreation	4	1	1	2
	Income / Development	1	2	5	2
	Other	1	0	2	1
	No response	12	12	13	12

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-14. Importance of various motivations for owning woodland in 2009 survey

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
To pass on as a heritage*	Not important	36	34	28	34
	Important	51	53	62	54
	No response	12	13	10	12
For maple syrup production	Not important	82	83	79	82
	Important	0	2	2	1
	No response	17	15	19	17
Because I've inherited it*	Not important	49	46	42	46
	Important	30	38	40	35
	No response	22	16	18	19
To preserve forest ecosystems	Not important	27	27	24	26
	Important	60	61	64	61
	No response	13	12	12	12
For the sake of future generations	Not important	22	18	18	20
	Important	63	70	72	68
	No response	15	12	10	13
For Christmas tree production <sup>9</sup>	Not important	82	84	82	83
	Important	1	2	2	1
	No response	17	15	16	16
As a retirement fund*	Not important	64	71	61	66
	Important	20	16	24	19
	No response	16	13	14	15
As an investment*	Not important	52	61	51	55
	Important	33	27	36	31
	No response	15	12	14	13
As a location for my cottage or camp*	Not important	58	69	70	65
	Important	27	18	15	21
	No response	15	13	14	14
As a location for my permanent residence*	Not important	44	59	55	52
	Important	44	29	30	36
	No response	11	12	15	12
For wildlife enjoyment	Not important	37	29	34	33
	Important	53	60	56	56
	No response	11	11	10	10
For enjoyment from owning "green space"	Not important	27	26	29	27
	Important	62	63	60	62
	No response	11	11	12	11
To make a living	Not important	80	80	75	79
	Important	5	7	10	7
	No response	15	13	14	14
To supplement my yearly income*	Not important	81	80	77	80
	Important	3	6	9	6
	No response	15	13	14	14



Table A3-14. Continued...

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
To harvest firewood*	Not important	69	45	41	54
	Important	18	46	50	36
	No response	13	9	9	11
Because forest land is part of a farm* <sup>9</sup>	Not important	62	56	43	56
	Important	22	34	45	31
	No response	16	10	12	13
For hunting and fishing	Not important	77	78	78	78
	Important	6	10	8	8
	No response	17	12	14	15
For recreation*	Not important	44	54	57	51
	Important	41	33	29	35
	No response	15	13	14	14
For timber harvesting*	Not important	78	66	57	69
	Important	5	22	30	17
	No response	17	12	13	14
To protect water quality*	Not important	46	41	33	42
	Important	40	46	54	45
	No response	13	13	13	13
To harvest non-timber forest products such as mushrooms, berries	Not important	77	82	77	79
	Important	9	6	10	8
	No response	14	12	13	13
For other reasons <sup>9</sup>	Not important	1	0.2	0	0.7
	Important	6	4	7	5
	No response	92	96	93	94

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-15. Importance of various motivations to own woodland in 2002 survey

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
To pass on as a heritage*	Not important	39	33	32	35
	Important	48	56	57	54
	No response	12	11	10	11
For maple syrup production*	Not important	82	80	78	80
	Important	1	3	5	3
	No response	17	17	17	17
Because I've inherited it*	Not important	55	42	45	47
	Important	26	42	45	47
	No response	19	16	16	17
To preserve forest ecosystems	Not important	31	29	25	29
	Important	53	57	63	57
	No response	16	14	12	14
For the sake of future generations*	Not important	25	18	18	21
	Important	61	70	71	67
	No response	14	11	11	12
For Christmas tree production	Not important	81	81	81	81
	Important	2	4	2	3
	No response	17	16	17	17
As a retirement fund	Not important	66	70	66	68
	Important	18	16	19	17
	No response	16	13	15	15
As an investment	Not important	57	60	56	58
	Important	29	27	32	29
	No response	14	13	12	13
As a location for my cottage or camp*	Not important	59	68	72	65
	Important	27	18	13	20
	No response	14	15	15	14
As a location for my permanent residence*	Not important	47	57	57	53
	Important	41	29	28	33
	No response	12	14	15	14
For wildlife enjoyment	Not important	32	35	35	34
	Important	55	53	55	54
	No response	13	13	10	12
For enjoyment from owning "green space"	Not important	22	26	31	26
	Important	67	63	59	63
	No response	11	12	11	11
To make a living*	Not important	79	79	73	78
	Important	4	6	12	7
	No response	17	15	15	16
To supplement my yearly income*	Not important	81	81	74	80
	Important	2	5	12	5
	No response	17	14	14	15

Table A3-15. Continued...

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
To harvest firewood*	Not important	72	47	40	54
	Important	15	45	52	36
	No response	13	8	8	10
Because forest land is part of a farm	Not important	61	50	40	52
	Important	25	39	49	36
	No response	14	11	11	12
For hunting and fishing	Not important	76	78	74	76
	Important	7	8	12	9
	No response	17	14	15	15
For recreation*	Not important	48	61	56	55
	Important	39	26	31	32
	No response	14	13	13	13
For timber harvesting*	Not important	77	64	53	66
	Important	7	23	37	20
	No response	16	13	11	13
To protect water quality*	Not important	39	40	30	37
	Important	46	46	58	49
	No response	15	13	12	14
To harvest non-timber forest products such as mushrooms, berries*	Not important	75	78	70	75
	Important	7	8	16	9
	No response	17	14	14	15
For other reasons	Not important	2	1	3	2
	Important	9	7	7	8
	No response	88	92	90	90

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-16. Current situation of owners regarding a woodlot management plan

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	I am using a formal (written) management plan	4	10	23	10
	I have a formal (written) management plan that I do not use	1	3	5	3
	I am currently developing a formal (written) management plan	2	1	5	2
	I don't have a plan but I'm interested in having one	28	30	28	29
	I don't have a plan and I'm not interested in having one	62	54	36	53
	No response	3	2	4	3
2002*	I am using a formal (written) management plan	4	9	17	9
	I have a formal (written) management plan that I do not use	0	3	4	2
	I am currently developing a formal (written) management plan	1	1	5	2
	I don't have a plan but I'm interested in having one	27	24	26	26
	I don't have a plan and I'm not interested in having one	65	61	43	59
	No response	3	2	5	3

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-17. Impact of possible effect on wildlife and wildlife habitat on forest management decisions

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	Great impact	46	40	33	41
	Some impact	33	42	53	41
	No impact	16	16	12	15
	No response	5	2	2	3
2002*	Great impact	41	37	31	37
	Some impact	37	45	49	43
	No impact	18	16	19	17
	No response	3	2	1	2

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-18. Importance of finding a trustworthy harvesting crew in deciding whether to harvest or remove trees from a woodlot\*\*

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	So important that if I don't find one I won't be harvesting	19	27	30	24
	Important	25	27	41	29
	Slightly important	8	4	6	6
	Not important because I do my own harvesting	23	25	15	22
	Not important at all	22	12	5	15
	No response	3	4	3	4
2002*	So important that if I don't find one I won't be harvesting	25	35	42	33
	Important	25	32	39	31
	Slightly important	7	5	5	6
	Not important at all	34	23	10	24
	No response	9	6	5	7

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

\*\* Choice of answers differs in 2002 and 2009 so no statistical comparisons were made

Table A3-19. How often respondent, or someone they asked, harvested trees from a woodlot

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	Never	50	21	10	31
	At least once a year	15	28	30	23
	Not in the last year but once over the last 5 years	11	19	29	18
	Not in the last 5 years but at least once over the last 10	6	13	15	11
	Not in the last 10 years but at least once before then	13	15	13	13
	No response	6	4	3	4
2002*	Never	49	23	10	29
	At least once a year	13	29	37	25
	Not in the last year but once over the last 5 years	17	24	31	23
	Not in the last 5 years but at least once over the last 10	7	10	9	9
	Not in the last 10 years but at least once before then	10	10	10	10
	No response	4	4	3	4

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>a</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-20. Harvest intentions of those respondents who have not harvested in the last 10 years ( $n = 306$ )

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	Intend to never harvest	49	38	31	44
	Might harvest	37	52	57	44
	No response	14	9	12	12
2002*	Intend to never harvest	61	40	29	50
	Might harvest	31	47	54	40
	No response	8	13	17	10

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-21. Importance of various reasons in the decision to harvest in the last 10 years in 2009 (n = 568)

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
To achieve objectives in management plan <sup>9</sup>	Not important	54	64	50	57
	Important	28	21	30	25
	No response	19	15	19	17
Trees were mature*	Not important	34	23	18	24
	Important	48	66	71	63
	No response	18	12	12	13
To clear land for conversion to another use*	Not important	50	74	68	67
	Important	28	11	17	17
	No response	22	15	15	17
Had the time to do it <sup>9</sup>	Not important	58	72	68	68
	Important	23	14	16	17
	No response	19	14	16	16
Needed money*	Not important	79	74	61	71
	Important	2	12	25	14
	No response	19	14	13	15
Needed the wood for own use	Not important	46	35	38	39
	Important	41	55	48	50
	No response	13	9	14	12
Price was right* <sup>9</sup>	Not important	71	69	64	65
	Important	10	17	31	19
	No response	19	14	15	15
To avoid possible harvest restrictions in the future	Not important	72	79	77	77
	Important	9	6	8	7
	No response	19	15	15	16
To improve hunting opportunities	Not important	77	85	82	82
	Important	4	1	2	2
	No response	19	14	16	16
To improve scenic and recreational opportunities*	Not important	54	70	74	68
	Important	28	15	11	17
	No response	19	14	15	15
To remove trees damaged by natural catastrophe*	Not important	24	35	42	35
	Important	65	55	46	55
	No response	11	10	12	11
To improve quality of the remaining trees	Not important	22	31	33	29
	Important	67	57	53	58
	No response	11	12	13	12



Table A3-21. Continued....

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
A forest company or a contractor contacted me to do the harvesting* <sup>9</sup>	Not important	70	72	59	68
	Important	10	17	27	18
	No response	19	11	14	14
Other <sup>9</sup>	Not important	3	4	0	3
	Important	12	5	7	9
	No response	79	91	93	88

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-22. Importance of various reasons in the decision to harvest in the last 10 years in 2002

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
To achieve objectives in management plan*	Not important	65	58	55	59
	Important	9	21	25	20
	No response	25	21	20	22
Trees were mature*	Not important	35	22	14	23
	Important	45	65	76	64
	No response	20	13	10	14
To clear land for conversion to another use*	Not important	58	66	55	61
	Important	19	13	30	20
	No response	23	21	14	20
Had the time to do it <sup>9</sup>	Not important	58	62	63	62
	Important	17	16	19	17
	No response	25	22	18	21
Needed money*	Not important	68	69	65	68
	Important	9	10	20	13
	No response	23	21	15	20
Needed the wood for own use*	Not important	49	33	42	39
	Important	30	56	48	47
	No response	21	11	10	13
Price was right*	Not important	71	65	58	64
	Important	6	13	24	14
	No response	23	22	18	21
To avoid possible harvest restrictions in the future	Not important	73	72	74	73
	Important	2	7	9	6
	No response	25	21	17	21
To improve hunting opportunities	Not important	74	76	82	77
	Important	1	2	2	2
	No response	25	21	16	21
To improve scenic and recreational opportunities*	Not important	57	68	73	67
	Important	23	11	10	14
	No response	20	21	17	19
To remove trees damaged by natural catastrophe	Not important	28	31	40	33
	Important	57	54	51	54
	No response	16	15	10	13
To improve quality of the remaining trees	Not important	23	27	34	28
	Important	60	55	53	56
	No response	17	17	13	16
A forest company or a contractor contacted me to do the harvesting*	Not important	71	65	64	66
	Important	4	12	20	13
	No response	25	23	16	21
Other	Not important	18	14	7	15
	Important	3	13	25	9
	No response	79	73	78	76

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-23. Products and use of trees harvested or removed by those who harvested in the last 10 years ( $n = 568$  for 2009)

Survey Year			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
2009	Firewood*	Yes	69	82	82	79
		No	25	18	16	19
		No response	6	0	2	2
	Posts, poles or pilings* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	10	11	14	12
		No	84	89	84	86
		No response	6	0	2	2
	Sawlogs*	Yes	28	55	73	54
		No	66	44	25	44
		No response	6	0	2	2
	Pulpwood* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	13	30	48	31
		No	81	70	50	66
		No response	6	0	2	2
	Veneer logs* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	0	4	10	5
		No	94	96	88	93
		No response	6	0	2	2
	Christmas trees* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	7	2	3	4
		No	87	97	95	94
		No response	6	0	2	2
Other <sup>9</sup>	Yes	18	4	5	8	
	No	76	95	93	90	
	No response	6	0	2	2	
2002	Firewood* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	60	82	82	77
		No	27	15	17	18
		No response	13	3	2	5
	Posts, poles or pilings*	Yes	10	17	25	18
		No	77	80	74	77
		No response	13	3	2	5
	Sawlogs* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	33	64	78	61
		No	53	33	21	34
		No response	13	3	2	5
	Pulpwood*	Yes	14	28	53	32
		No	72	70	45	63
		No response	13	3	2	5
	Veneer logs*	Yes	2	8	19	10
		No	84	90	79	85
		No response	13	3	2	5
	Christmas trees*	Yes	6	7	6	7
		No	81	90	92	88
		No response	13	3	2	5
Other	Yes	6	3	5	5	
	No	80	94	94	91	
	No response	13	3	1	5	

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-24. Harvesting methods used by those who harvested in the last 10 years (*n* = 568 for 2009)

Survey Year			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
2009	Cutting all the trees*	Never	49	33	29	33
		Sometimes	9	26	32	24
		Often	6	11	17	12
		Always	4	11	16	11
		Don't know	4	3	2	3
		No response	28	16	13	18
	Cutting only pre-selected trees* <sup>9</sup>	Never	18	12	15	15
		Sometimes	19	21	29	23
		Often	20	22	20	21
		Always	27	19	13	19
		Don't know	4	4	2	3
		No response	13	21	22	19
	Cutting a couple of trees here and there	Never	18	21	22	21
		Sometimes	29	22	28	26
		Often	9	19	12	14
		Always	14	8	5	8
		Don't know	5	3	4	3
		No response	26	27	30	28
	Salvaging fallen and dying trees*	Never	9	15	10	12
		Sometimes	14	13	24	16
		Often	21	24	19	22
		Always	43	25	19	28
		Don't know	4	3	4	3
		No response	9	21	25	19
	Other	Sometimes	0	1	2	1
		Often	0	0	2	1
Always		0	2	1	1	
Don't know		0	0	0	0	
No response		100	97	95	97	
2002	Cutting all the trees*	Never	45	32	18	31
		Sometimes	13	23	34	24
		Often	4	7	15	9
		Always	6	12	18	12
		Don't know	2	2	2	2
		No response	29	24	12	22
	Cutting only pre-selected trees	Never	13	10	13	12
		Sometimes	22	20	30	24
		Often	10	17	13	14
		Always	26	22	16	21
		Don't know	2	3	3	3
		No response	27	27	24	26

Table A3-24. Continued....

Survey Year			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
2002	Cutting a couple of trees here and there*	Never	13	15	17	15
		Sometimes	32	23	32	28
		Often	10	15	11	13
		Always	12	12	4	10
		Don't know	0	4	3	3
	Salvaging fallen and dying trees*	No response	32	31	32	32
		Never	11	5	10	8
		Sometimes	15	18	21	19
		Often	21	19	21	20
		Always	29	36	22	30
	Other	Don't know	1	3	2	2
		No response	22	18	24	21
		Never	6	5	4	5
		Sometimes	0	2	0.5	1
		Often	0	0	1	0.3
	Always	0	1	1	1	
	Don't know	2	3	5	4	
	No response	91	88	89	89	

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-25. Who conducted most of the harvesting on respondents' woodlots (n = 568 for 2009)

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009 <sup>*9</sup>	Just myself	40	19	13	22
	Myself and/or members of my family	26	38	21	30
	My friends and neighbors	4	4	1	3
	A crew that I hired	8	1	6	4
	An independent contractor	17	30	47	32
	Other	0	3	2	2
	No response	4	4	11	6
2002*	Just myself	29	22	15	22
	Myself and/or members of my family	38	40	32	37
	My friends and neighbors	4	5	4	4
	A crew that I hired	9	3	6	6
	An independent contractor	12	24	40	26
	Other	4	3	2	3
	No response	4	2	1	2

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-26. Respondents had experience with logging contractors on their land ( $n = 568$  for 2009)

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009 <sup>*9</sup>	Yes	20	43	69	45
	No	77	55	29	53
	No response	2	2	2	2
2002*	Yes	16	31	61	36
	No	80	68	38	61
	No response	4	2	1	2

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-27. Satisfaction of respondents who had experience with logging contractors ( $n = 297$  for 2009)

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009 <sup>*9</sup>	Yes, I was entirely satisfied	67	50	46	50
	Not entirely satisfied, but it is possible that I will...	11	29	34	29
	No I was not satisfied and I would not hire their services...	22	19	18	19
	No response	0	1	2	1
2002*	Yes, I was entirely satisfied	23	42	44	41
	Not entirely satisfied, but it is possible that I will...	27	31	33	32
	No I was not satisfied and I would not hire their services...	50	26	22	26
	No response	0	1	1	1

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-28. Support for strict regulation of timber-harvesting contractors

			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
2009	Timber-harvesting contractors should be strictly regulated	Disagree	7	5	10	7
		Neutral	15	14	18	15
		Agree	64	67	64	65
		Don't know	8	7	3	7
		No response	6	6	5	6
2002	Timber-harvesting contractors should be strictly regulated	Disagree	8	7	9	8
		Neutral	9	13	15	12
		Agree	68	71	67	69
		Don't know	9	5	4	6
		No response	5	4	5	5





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Table A3-29. Reasons for not harvesting for those who would consider doing so, but who have not harvested in the last 10 years (n = 306 for 2009)

Survey			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
2009	I was too busy with other activities	Not important	46	35	45	42
		Important	44	48	38	45
No response		9	16	17	13	
I didn't have any financial need to do so	Not important	49	47	50	49	
	Important	38	35	29	36	
	No response	12	18	21	16	
I did not know what or how to sell <sup>9</sup>	Not important	51	47	48	49	
	Important	40	39	28	38	
	No response	9	14	24	13	
The prices were too low	Not important	73	71	59	70	
	Important	12	8	21	12	
	No response	15	22	21	18	
I could not find a market	Not important	82	72	68	76	
	Important	3	5	11	5	
	No response	15	23	21	19	
The trees were not large enough to sell	Not important	60	59	57	59	
	Important	25	19	29	23	
	No response	15	22	14	18	
Tree cutting operation could damage the remaining trees	Not important	49	52	41	49	
	Important	39	32	38	36	
	No response	12	16	21	15	
There were accessibility or road problems	Not important	64	68	59	65	
	Important	24	14	17	19	
	No response	12	18	24	16	
Extra income could increase the income tax I have to pay <sup>9</sup>	Not important	82	79	69	79	
	Important	3	1	10	3	
	No response	15	19	21	17	
Extra income could decrease or make me lose my old pension supplement	Not important	85	77	72	80	
	Important	0	1	7	1	
	No response	15	22	21	18	
I was unable due to age	Not important	74	70	75	72	
	Important	8	9	0	7	
	No response	18	22	25	20	
I was unable due to absence from the area	Not important	60	57	59	58	
	Important	25	27	21	25	
	No response	15	16	21	16	
I have just bought or inherited the land	Not important	46	57	59	52	
	Important	36	18	21	27	
	No response	18	25	21	21	
Other	Not important	3	4	0	3	
	Important	12	5	7	9	
	No response	85	91	93	88	

Table A3-29. Continued...

Survey			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
2002	I was too busy with other activities	Not important	54	44	27	46
		Important	28	41	46	37
		No response	18	14	27	18
I didn't have any financial need to do so	I didn't have any financial need to do so	Not important	62	61	48	60
		Important	20	24	22	22
		No response	18	14	30	18
I did not know what or how to sell <sup>9</sup>	I did not know what or how to sell <sup>9</sup>	Not important	79	73	62	74
		Important	3	10	4	6
		No response	18	17	35	20
The prices were too low	The prices were too low	Not important	76	73	58	72
		Important	4	8	8	7
		No response	20	18	35	22
I could not find a market	I could not find a market	Not important	62	54	44	56
		Important	23	31	26	27
		No response	15	14	30	17
The trees were not large enough to sell	The trees were not large enough to sell	Not important	38	48	37	42
		Important	49	38	33	42
		No response	13	14	30	16
Tree cutting operation could damage the remaining trees	Tree cutting operation could damage the remaining trees	Not important	64	61	46	60
		Important	18	30	15	22
		No response	18	10	38	18
There were accessibility or road problems*	There were accessibility or road problems*	Not important	69	75	54	69
		Important	13	8	15	11
		No response	18	17	31	20
Extra income could increase the income tax I have to pay	Extra income could increase the income tax I have to pay	Not important	75	80	67	76
		Important	7	0	0	3
		No response	18	20	33	21
Extra income could decrease or make me lose my old pension supplement*	Extra income could decrease or make me lose my old pension supplement*	Not important	79	77	58	75
		Important	3	4	8	4
		No response	18	18	35	21
I was unable due to age	I was unable due to age	Not important	62	63	52	61
		Important	20	24	22	22
		No response	18	13	26	17
I was unable due to absence from the area	I was unable due to absence from the area	Not important	59	62	44	58
		Important	23	17	26	21
		No response	18	21	30	21
I have just bought or inherited the land	I have just bought or inherited the land	Not important	18	14	7	15
		Important	3	13	15	9
		No response	79	73	78	76

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-30. Forest products collected by respondents and their family in the 5 years before 2009

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
Game birds	Not collected*	95	88	89	91
	Personal*	1	6	7	4
	No response	4	6	4	5
Fur animals	Not collected	94	91	93	93
	Personal	1	2	2	2
	For sale	0	1	1	1
	No response	5	6	4	5
Mushrooms	Not collected	87	87	90	87
	Personal	8	7	6	7
	For sale	0	0	0	0
	No response	5	6	4	5
Maple sap	Not collected	92	91	92	92
	Personal	3	3	4	3
	For sale	0	0.7	0.4	0.4
	No response	5	6	4	5
Berries	Not collected	69	76	72	72
	Personal	26	18	24	22
	For sale	0	0	3	1
	No response	5	6	4	5
Fiddleheads	Not collected	89	90	92	90
	Personal	5	4	3	4
	For sale	1	0	0	0
	No response	5	6	4	5
Fish	Not collected	88	89	88	88
	Personal	7	5	8	6
	No response	5	6	4	5
Handicraft material	Not collected	84	84	87	84
	Personal	11	10	9	11
	For sale	0	0.2	0.5	0.2
	No response	5	6	4	5
Peat moss, black earth, or soil	Not collected	90	85	89	88
	Personal	5	9	6	7
	For sale	0	0	0.4	0.1
	No response	5	6	4	5
Other	Not collected	97	97	97	97
	Personal	1	3	3	2
	For sale	0	2	1	1
	No response	1	0	0	1

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-31. Forest products collected by respondents and their family in the 5 years before 2002

Survey Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
Game birds	Not collected*	91	89	87	89
	Personal*	4	7	8	6
	No response	6	4	5	5
Fur animals	Not collected	91	93	93	92
	Personal	2	2	2	2
	For sale	1	0	0	0
	No response	6	4	5	5
Mushrooms	Not collected	89	90	88	89
	Personal	6	5	7	6
	For sale	0	0.2	0.4	0.2
	No response	6	4	5	5
Maple sap	Not collected	93	92	90	92
	Personal	2	3	5	3
	For sale	0	0.7	0.8	0.5
	No response	6	4	5	5
Berries	Not collected	71	74	67	71
	Personal	23	21	26	23
	For sale	0	0.4	3	0.8
	No response	6	4	5	5
Fiddleheads	Not collected	88	91	89	90
	Personal	6	4	6	5
	For sale	0	0	0	0
	No response	6	4	5	5
Fish	Not collected	90	89	86	89
	Personal	4	6	8	6
	No response	6	4	5	5
Handicraft material	Not collected	84	85	84	85
	Personal	9	10	11	10
	For sale	0.5	0	0.4	0.3
	No response	6	4	5	5
Peat moss, black earth, or soil	Not collected	89	90	87	89
	Personal	6	5	7	6
	For sale	0	0	0.4	0.1
	No response	6	4	5	5
Other	Not collected	93	94	92	93
	Personal	2	2	2	2
	For sale	0	0.2	0.8	0.3
	No response	6	4	5	5

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-32. Respondent's plan for their woodlot's future over the next 5 years (2009 survey)

			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
Prepare, update management plan	Past*	Yes	5	8	19	9
		No	73	68	63	69
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future <sup>9</sup>	Yes	24	24	29	25
		No	54	52	52	53
		No response	23	24	18	22
Plant trees	Past*	Yes	20	20	32	22
		No	58	56	49	55
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future*	Yes	27	17	25	23
		No	50	59	57	55
		No response	23	24	18	22
Apply pesticides or herbicides	Past*	Yes	1	4	10	4
		No	76	72	71	73
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future	Yes	6	2	4	4
		No	72	73	77	74
		No response	23	24	18	22
Thinning or spacing young stands	Past*	Yes	16	13	23	16
		No	61	63	59	61
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future	Yes	26	19	25	23
		No	52	57	57	55
		No response	23	24	18	22
Selection cutting	Past*	Yes	16	26	30	23
		No	61	50	52	55
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future <sup>9</sup>	Yes	27	27	28	27
		No	49	49	53	50
		No response	23	24	18	23
Removing low-quality trees, blowdown, brush, etc.	Past*	Yes	40	30	34	35
		No	38	45	48	43
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future*	Yes	41	28	31	34
		No	36	47	51	44
		No response	23	24	18	22
Development of Christmas trees stands	Past	Yes	1	2	2	1
		No	77	74	80	76
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future	Yes	5	3	5	4
		No	72	73	77	74
		No response	23	24	18	22



Table A3-32. Continued...

			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
Surveying, upgrading boundary lines	Past	Yes	15	12	18	15
		No	62	64	64	63
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future	Yes	18	14	19	17
		No	60	61	62	61
		No response	23	24	18	22
Build or maintain roads and trails	Past	Yes	12	21	26	18
		No	66	55	55	59
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future*	Yes	16	24	23	20
		No	62	52	59	57
		No response	23	24	18	22
Wildlife habitat/fisheries improvement projects	Past	Yes	4	5	7	5
		No	73	71	75	73
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future	Yes	10	12	12	11
		No	67	64	69	66
		No response	23	24	18	22
Improvements for recreation	Past	Yes	11	8	10	10
		No	66	68	71	68
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future* <sup>9</sup>	Yes	21	15	11	17
		No	56	61	70	61
		No response	23	24	18	22
Subdividing any land parcel	Past*	Yes	1	2	6	3
		No	76	73	76	75
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future	Yes	7	4	7	6
		No	71	72	74	72
		No response	23	24	18	22
Other	Past	Yes	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.8
		No	76	76	81	77
		No response	23	24	18	22
	Future <sup>9</sup>	Yes	1	1	2	1
		No	76	75	79	76
		No response	23	24	18	22

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)



Table A3-33. Respondent's plan for their woodlot's future over the next 5 years (2002 survey)

			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
Prepare, update management plan	Past*	Yes	3	8	16	8
		No	70	72	70	71
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	20	15	27	19
		No	54	64	59	59
		No response	26	21	14	21
Plant trees	Past*	Yes	20	18	27	21
		No	54	62	59	58
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	24	18	28	22
		No	50	62	58	57
		No response	26	21	14	21
Apply pesticides or herbicides	Past*	Yes	3	4	12	5
		No	71	75	74	73
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	2	5	7	4
		No	71	75	79	74
		No response	26	21	14	21
Thinning or spacing young stands	Past*	Yes	17	14	19	17
		No	57	65	67	62
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	23	18	24	21
		No	51	61	62	58
		No response	26	21	14	21
Selection cutting	Past*	Yes	18	27	33	25
		No	56	53	52	54
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	21	22	32	24
		No	53	58	54	55
		No response	26	21	14	21
Removing low-quality trees, blowdown, brush, etc. (past)*	Past*	Yes	34	42	37	38
		No	39	37	49	41
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	35	28	33	32
		No	39	51	53	47
		No response	26	21	14	21
Development of Christmas trees stands	Past*	Yes	1	2	2	2
		No	73	77	84	77
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	3	3	4	3
		No	71	76	82	76
		No response	26	21	14	21

Table A3-33. Continued...

			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
Surveying, upgrading boundary lines	Past*	Yes	14	16	21	16
		No	60	64	65	63
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	15	14	22	16
		No	59	66	63	63
		No response	26	21	14	21
Build or maintain roads and trails	Past*	Yes	10	19	24	17
		No	64	60	62	62
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	15	14	23	16
		No	59	65	63	62
		No response	26	21	14	21
Wildlife habitat/fisheries improvement projects	Past*	Yes	3	5	7	5
		No	71	75	79	74
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	8	6	13	8
		No	66	73	73	70
		No response	26	21	14	21
Improvements for recreation	Past*	Yes	10	6	7	8
		No	64	73	79	71
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	14	8	13	11
		No	60	72	73	68
		No response	26	21	14	21
Subdividing any land parcel	Past*	Yes	1	5	5	4
		No	73	75	81	75
		No response	26	21	14	21
	Future*	Yes	6	5	7	6
		No	68	74	79	73
		Yes	26	21	14	21
Other	Past*	No	2	2	1	1
		No response	72	78	84	77
		Yes	26	21	14	21
	Future	No	4	4	5	4
		No response	70	75	81	74
			26	21	14	21

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-34. Source of advice regarding their woodlot

Survey	Year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	%Large	
2009	Prince Edward Island Forest Service technician*	Yes	50	74	75	69
		No	50	26	25	31
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Watershed management group	Yes	9	9	14	10
		No	91	91	86	90
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Private consultant such as forester or wildlife biologist <sup>a</sup>	Yes	16	17	11	19
		No	84	83	78	81
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Forest products company forester or technician*	Yes	5	13	18	13
		No	95	88	82	87
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Logging contractor*	Yes	15	26	32	26
		No	85	74	68	74
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Employee of a non-profit environmental group*	Yes	12	4	8	7
		No	88	96	92	93
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Woodlot owner association	Yes	2	9	2	5
		No	98	91	98	95
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Other forest landowner, neighbor, friend	Yes	18	25	21	22
		No	82	75	79	78
		No response	0	0	0	0
	I don't remember who*	Yes	10	3	5	5
		No	90	97	95	95
		No response	0	0	0	0
	Other*	Yes	13	3	5	6
		No	87	97	95	94
		No response	0	0	0	0
2002	Prince Edward Island Forest Service technician*	Yes	47	71	78	68
		No	53	29	21	32
		No response	0	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Watershed management group	Yes	3	9	10	8
		No	97	90	89	91
		No response	0	1	1	1
	Private consultant such as forester or wildlife biologist	Yes	15	9	9	10
		No	85	91	90	89
		No response	0	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Forest products company forester or technician	Yes	9	6	14	10
		No	91	93	85	90
		No response	0	1	1	1

Table A3-34. Continued...

Survey	Year	Size of Ownership (%)			
		Small	Medium	%Large	Total (%)
Logging contractor	Yes	16	29	29	26
	No	84	71	71	74
	No response	0	1	1	1
Employee of a non-profit environmental group	Yes	9	4	9	7
	No	91	95	91	92
	No response	0	1	1	1
Woodlot owner association	Yes	0	9	4	5
	No	100	91	95	94
	No response	0	1	1	1
Other forest landowner, neighbor, friend	Yes	34	22	21	24
	No	66	78	78	75
	No response	0	1	1	1
I don't remember who	Yes	6	2	1	3
	No	94	97	98	97
	No response	0	1	1	1
Other	Yes	9	8	4	7
	No	91	91	95	93
	No response	0	1	1	1

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-35. Usefulness of different learning tools for assisting owners in managing their woodlots in 2009

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
Books	Not useful	27	28	23	27
	Neither	11	10	14	11
	Useful	33	31	37	33
	Don't know	13	16	8	13
	No response	17	16	18	17
Pamphlets or newsletter	Not useful	24	22	16	22
	Neither	11	11	14	11
	Useful	36	42	46	40
	Don't know	11	12	8	11
	No response	18	13	16	16
Magazines or newspapers	Not useful	26	28	22	26
	Neither	11	12	14	12
	Useful	28	29	35	30
	Don't know	14	13	10	13
	No response	21	18	20	19
Conference, workshop, video conference	Not useful	35	33	29	33
	Neither	13	9	14	12
	Useful	19	24	27	23
	Don't know	13	17	11	14
	No response	19	18	19	19
Home study course	Not useful	38	38	34	37
	Neither	13	14	14	14
	Useful	14	11	19	14
	Don't know	12	17	13	14
	No response	23	20	19	21
Video tapes, DVDs for home viewing <sup>9</sup>	Not useful	28	26	24	26
	Neither	10	15	15	13
	Useful	38	31	34	34
	Don't know	9	11	9	10
	No response	16	17	18	17
Television or radio programs	Not useful	31	33	30	31
	Neither	11	16	16	14
	Useful	26	21	25	24
	Don't know	12	14	9	12
	No response	19	17	20	18
Visiting other woodlands, field trips	Not useful	29	28	23	28
	Neither	8	13	13	11
	Useful	30	27	28	31
	Don't know	13	13	9	12
	No response	20	18	18	19

Table A3-35. Continued...

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
Talking with a forester or other natural resources professional* <sup>9</sup>	Not useful	21	19	14	19
	Neither	12	7	13	10
	Useful	44	50	54	48
	Don't know	8	10	8	9
	No response	15	14	12	14
Talking with a logging contractor <sup>9</sup>	Not useful	40	39	37	39
	Neither	8	12	16	11
	Useful	18	16	21	18
	Don't know	14	16	9	13
	No response	20	17	18	18
Membership in landowner organization	Not useful	36	37	32	36
	Neither	14	13	17	14
	Useful	16	12	18	15
	Don't know	16	19	14	17
	No response	18	18	19	18
Websites	Not useful	24	28	26	26
	Neither	11	12	13	12
	Useful	35	27	29	31
	Don't know	13	14	13	13
	No response	16	19	20	18
Other	Not useful	0	0	1	1
	Neither	0	1	1	1
	Useful	100	99	98	98

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-36. Usefulness of different learning tools for assisting owners in managing their woodlots in 2002

		Size of Ownership (%)			
		Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
Books	Not useful	30	27	23	27
	Neither	9	7	10	8
	Useful	31	33	37	33
	Don't know	12	13	12	13
	No response	18	19	18	18
Pamphlets or newsletter	Not useful	27	22	20	23
	Neither	10	8	10	9
	Useful	36	39	45	39
	Don't know	10	12	10	11
	No response	17	19	15	17
Magazines or newspapers	Not useful	30	26	22	26
	Neither	12	9	13	11
	Useful	27	33	35	31
	Don't know	11	13	10	11
	No response	20	20	20	20
Conference, workshop, video conference	Not useful	38	35	26	34
	Neither	11	10	13	11
	Useful	14	18	28	19
	Don't know	16	14	13	14
	No response	21	23	21	22
Home study course	Not useful	39	37	34	37
	Neither	10	11	13	11
	Useful	15	14	17	15
	Don't know	14	15	14	15
	No response	22	23	22	22
Video tapes, DVDs for home viewing	Not useful	33	26	23	28
	Neither	10	10	12	10
	Useful	24	31	35	29
	Don't know	13	13	12	13
	No response	21	21	19	20
Television or radio programs	Not useful	32	26	26	28
	Neither	13	13	12	13
	Useful	23	28	30	27
	Don't know	13	12	12	12
	No response	19	21	19	20
Visiting other woodlands, field trips*	Not useful	36	29	21	30
	Neither	9	11	12	10
	Useful	21	25	39	27
	Don't know	13	14	10	13
	No response	21	21	18	20



Table A3-36. Continued...

		Size of Ownership (%)			
		Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
Talking with a forester or other natural resources professional*	Not useful	29	21	17	23
	Neither	8	8	9	8
	Useful	35	40	51	41
	Don't know	11	12	9	8
	No response	16	19	14	17
Talking with a logging contractor*	Not useful	49	40	35	42
	Neither	10	12	12	11
	Useful	7	14	23	13
	Don't know	13	14	12	13
	No response	21	22	19	21
Membership in landowner organization*	Not useful	43	36	33	38
	Neither	8	10	12	10
	Useful	13	13	19	14
	Don't know	16	18	14	16
	No response	21	23	22	22
Websites	Not useful	29	31	32	31
	Neither	11	10	12	11
	Useful	28	21	20	23
	Don't know	13	16	14	15
	No response	19	22	22	21
Other	Not useful	0.5	1	1	1
	Neither	1	1	1	1
	Useful	98	99	98	98

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-37. In the last 10 years, attended meeting or received information on woodlot owners organization

Survey year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009	Yes	7	12	26	13
	No	93	87	73	87
	No response	0	1	1	1
2002		Not asked			

Table A3-38. Use of technical services from or attended seminars offered by a woodlot owners' organization

Survey year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	Yes	3	6	9	6
	No	97	92	91	94
	No response	0	1.7	0	0.7
2002	Yes	3	7	9	6
	No	95	92	90	93
	No response	1	2	1	1

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-39. Interest in being a member of a woodlot owners' association

Survey year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	Yes, I am already a member	0.5	1	2	1
	Yes, I might consider it	32	38	51	39
	No	66	57	44	58
	No response	1	3	3	2
2002*	Yes, I am already a member	0.5	2	7	3
	Yes, I might consider it	34	39	48	39
	No	63	56	44	56
	No response	2	3	2	2

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-40. Concerns regarding lack of strong landowner organizations

Survey year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	Not concerned	25	25	18	24
	Neutral	47	45	46	46
	Concerned	19	18	28	20
	No response	10	12	9	10
2002	Not concerned	20	24	23	22
	Neutral	46	43	39	43
	Concerned	21	21	26	22
	No response	13	12	13	13

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-41. Awareness of woodlot management programs to assist woodlot owners

Survey year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
2009*	Yes	14	26	35	23
	No	85	71	62	75
	No response	0	3	4	2
2002*	Yes	17	25	34	24
	No	81	73	65	74
	No response	2	2	1	2

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-42. Attitudes toward conservation issues

	Survey year		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
The government should provide incentives for private landowners to establish protected areas	2009*	Disagree	10	8	7	9
		Neutral	11	19	16	15
		Agree	67	62	69	65
		Don't know	7	6	3	6
		No response	6	5	5	5
	2002	Disagree	7	9	8	8
		Neutral	15	13	19	15
		Agree	62	65	62	63
		Don't know	10	7	4	7
		No response	7	5	7	6
Greater efforts should be made to protect old-growth forests	2009*	Disagree	2	8	8	6
		Neutral	16	19	24	19
		Agree	64	59	57	61
		Don't know	13	9	6	10
		No response	5	6	5	5
	2002	Disagree	7	8	10	8
		Neutral	15	19	20	18
		Agree	64	59	57	60
		Don't know	7	9	5	8
		No response	7	5	8	6
Greater efforts should be made to protect rare plants and animals	2009*	Disagree	5	11	11	9
		Neutral	12	15	21	15
		Agree	71	59	57	63
		Don't know	8	10	5	8
		No response	4	5	6	5
	2002					Not asked

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-43. Attitudes toward stewardship

			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
Most woodland owners in PEI don't know how to look after their forests	2009* <sup>9</sup>	Disagree	12	18	21	16
		Neutral	27	25	27	26
		Agree	30	28	31	29
		Don't know	27	24	15	24
		No response	4	6	5	5
	2002*	Disagree	16	24	23	21
		Neutral	22	22	26	23
		Agree	28	27	31	28
		Don't know	26	22	14	22
		No response	7	4	6	6
Woodlot owners in PEI are good stewards of the forest	2009 <sup>9</sup>	Disagree	12	13	16	13
		Neutral	33	32	33	33
		Agree	26	29	31	28
		Don't know	23	21	15	21
		No response	6	5	5	5
	2002*	Disagree	22	22	23	22
		Neutral	26	28	30	28
		Agree	16	24	27	22
		Don't know	29	20	14	22
		No response	7	6	7	6

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-44. Attitude toward sustainability of wood supply

			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
PEI will have very little harvestable wood in 10–20 years	2009* <sup>9</sup>	Disagree	8	13	21	13
		Neutral	20	17	17	18
		Agree	34	35	40	36
		Don't know	33	31	17	29
		No response	4	4	5	4
	2002*	Disagree	9	16	15	14
		Neutral	12	10	12	11
		Agree	47	47	50	48
		Don't know	26	25	18	24
		No response	5	3	5	4
There is sufficient wood in PEI for all users	2009* <sup>9</sup>	Disagree	45	47	50	47
		Neutral	13	15	17	15
		Agree	8	10	13	10
		Don't know	28	23	15	23
		No response	6	5	5	6
	2002*	Disagree	59	58	53	57
		Neutral	10	12	14	12
		Agree	4	7	11	7
		Don't know	21	19	17	19
		No response	5	5	5	5
Too much wood being cut	2009* <sup>9</sup>	Not concerned	11	13	11	12
		Neutral	26	26	27	26
		Concerned	53	50	55	52
		No response	10	11	8	10
		2002*	Not concerned	9	10	12
	Neutral		18	22	19	20
	Concerned		62	63	61	62
	No response		10	5	8	8

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-45. Attitudes toward forest management and environmentalists

			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
I believe that woodland that is not actively managed is wasted	2009	Disagree	27	28	28	28
		Neutral	23	28	27	26
		Agree	33	27	32	31
		Don't know	12	11	7	10
		No response	4	6	5	5
	2002	Disagree	32	34	28	32
		Neutral	21	22	23	22
		Agree	30	30	36	31
		Don't know	11	8	6	9
		No response	7	5	7	6
Environmentalists go too far in trying to restrict logging	2009*	Disagree	29	24	20	25
		Neutral	29	24	32	27
		Agree	20	30	33	27
		Don't know	16	15	7	14
		No response	6	7	8	7
	2002*	Disagree	35	28	24	30
		Neutral	23	27	23	25
		Agree	21	28	35	27
		Don't know	15	11	10	12
		No response	7	5	8	6

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-46. Concerns about public perception of timber harvesting and woodland owners' knowledge of cutting methods

			Size of Ownership (%)				
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)	
Public perceptions of timber harvesting	2009*	Not concerned	20	16	14	17	
		Neutral	36	42	32	38	
		Concerned	34	29	44	34	
		No response	10	12	10	11	
		2002	Not concerned	16	16	16	16
	Neutral	35	36	32	35		
	Concerned	37	36	41	27		
	No response	12	12	12	12		
	The lack of knowledge of cutting methods	2009	Not concerned	15	18	15	16
			Neutral	34	33	30	33
Concerned			42	39	46	42	
No response			9	10	9	10	
2002		Not concerned	14	17	19	17	
		Neutral	31	34	33	33	
		Concerned	44	40	38	41	
		No response	11	9	10	10	

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)







Table A3-47. Acceptability of forest management practices

			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
Leaving clumps of trees for wildlife habitats	2009	Unacceptable	4	3	3	3
		Neither	11	9	10	10
		Acceptable	70	74	77	73
		Don't know	10	8	4	8
		No response	5	5	6	5
	2002	Unacceptable	4	7	5	5
		Neither	11	11	10	11
		Acceptable	72	69	74	71
		Don't know	8	9	4	8
		No response	4	4	7	5
Cutting selectively to maintain wildlife habitat	2009*	Unacceptable	3	3	5	3
		Neither	8	14	16	12
		Acceptable	77	70	69	72
		Don't know	9	9	5	8
		No response	4	4	6	4
	2002	Unacceptable	3	3	3	3
		Neither	9	7	14	9
		Acceptable	77	76	71	75
		Don't know	7	9	5	7
		No response	5	5	7	5
Closing forest access roads to control illegal dumping of garbage	2009	Unacceptable	8	9	6	8
		Neither	8	9	9	8
		Acceptable	70	70	77	72
		Don't know	10	7	3	8
		No response	4	5	5	5
	2002*	Unacceptable	7	8	10	8
		Neither	10	4	9	8
		Acceptable	70	73	70	72
		Don't know	7	9	4	7
		No response	5	5	7	5
Using selection and other partial harvest techniques	2009*	Unacceptable	3	4	3	3
		Neither	17	123	15	15
		Acceptable	54	62	65	60
		Don't know	21	16	10	17
		No response	5	5	7	5
	2002	Unacceptable	4	6	3	5
		Neither	15	14	15	15
		Acceptable	56	57	62	58
		Don't know	19	16	11	16
		No response	6	7	8	7

Table A3-47. Continued...

			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
Converting sites from mixed-wood to softwood to increase timber production	2009*	Unacceptable	29	30	32	30
		Neither	23	23	26	24
		Acceptable	22	24	26	24
		Don't know	21	18	10	17
		No response	5	6	6	5
	2002*	Unacceptable	35	33	26	32
		Neither	20	23	27	23
		Acceptable	19	23	28	23
		Don't know	21	15	12	16
		No response	6	6	8	6
Using clearcuts to harvest timber on private land	2009*	Unacceptable	43	4	27	41
		Neither	18	17	17	17
		Acceptable	9	22	35	19
		Don't know	23	14	5	16
		No response	7	6	6	6
	2002*	Unacceptable	54	44	34	45
		Neither	16	19	18	18
		Acceptable	12	17	30	18
		Don't know	14	13	9	13
		No response	4	6	8	6

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)



Table A3-48: Attitudes toward the use of herbicides and insecticides

			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
Properly applied insecticides are an acceptable management tool	2009*	Unacceptable	37	29	29	32
		Neither	23	20	26	23
		Acceptable	20	27	28	24
		Don't know	15	17	11	15
		No response	6	7	6	6
	2002*	Unacceptable	27	34	26	30
		Neither	28	24	21	25
		Acceptable	22	20	30	23
		Don't know	16	17	15	16
		No response	7	5	8	6
Properly applied, herbicides are an appropriate tool	2009*	Unacceptable	35	26	28	30
		Neither	17	24	21	20
		Acceptable	24	31	36	29
		Don't know	17	13	10	14
		No response	7	6	5	7
	2002*	Unacceptable	32	36	27	33
		Neither	25	23	22	23
		Acceptable	22	23	33	25
		Don't know	16	13	11	13
		No response	6	5	7	6
Using herbicides to control growth of unwanted vegetation to improve survival of planted trees	2009*	Unacceptable	37	33	34	35
		Neither	25	19	16	21
		Acceptable	15	26	32	23
		Don't know	19	18	12	17
		No response	5	5	6	5
	2002*	Unacceptable	39	37	29	36
		Neither	21	21	18	20
		Acceptable	22	21	33	24
		Don't know	13	14	12	13
		No response	5	6	7	6

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-49. Attitudes toward ownership rights

			Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
			Small	Medium	Large	
Where forests are privately owned, society should not have any control over what the owner does with them	2009*	Unacceptable	28	29	23	27
		Neither	22	17	23	20
		Acceptable	37	44	48	42
		Don't know	8	6	2	6
		No response	6	4	5	5
	2002	Unacceptable	32	33	27	31
		Neither	23	19	23	22
		Acceptable	33	39	40	37
		Don't know	5	4	3	4
		No response	6	5	6	5
Ownership of the forest doesn't give people the right to do whatever they want with it	2009*	Unacceptable	20	27	30	25
		Neither	22	20	23	21
		Acceptable	44	40	41	42
		Don't know	5	6	2	5
		No response	8	6	5	7
	2002	Unacceptable	25	25	27	25
		Neither	16	21	21	19
		Acceptable	46	45	42	44
		Don't know	7	5	3	5
		No response	7	5	7	6
I would be willing to accept timber cutting restrictions on my own land	2009*	Unacceptable	39	41	43	41
		Neither	14	15	24	17
		Acceptable	26	24	20	24
		Don't know	14	14	8	12
		No response	6	6	5	6
	2002	Unacceptable	39	46	43	43
		Neither	19	15	19	17
		Acceptable	24	24	23	24
		Don't know	11	11	7	10
		No response	6	5	8	6
The provincial government should not regulate private woodlot cutting	2009* <sup>9</sup>	Unacceptable	17	19	21	18
		Neither	24	21	16	21
		Acceptable	40	48	55	46
		Don't know	13	7	4	9
		No response	6	5	4	5
	2002*	Unacceptable	32	26	19	27
		Neither	17	22	21	20
		Acceptable	34	42	48	41
		Don't know	11	4	5	7
		No response	6	5	7	6

Table A3-49. Continued...

			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
Legislation should be enacted requiring forest landowners to adhere to best forest management practices	2009* <sup>9</sup>	Unacceptable	33	40	49	39
		Neither	20	20	20	20
		Acceptable	23	23	20	22
		Don't know	19	12	6	13
		No response	5	6	6	5
	2002*	Unacceptable	27	38	45	36
		Neither	22	19	19	20
		Acceptable	34	27	21	28
		Don't know	11	12	8	10
		No response	7	5	8	6

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

<sup>9</sup> Significant differences between total for that year and the total for 2002 at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-50. Attitudes toward financial issues

			Size of Ownership (%)			
			Small	Medium	Large	Total (%)
The lack of financial incentives for preservation	2009*	Not concerned	16	15	9	14
		Neutral	27	25	20	25
		Concerned	47	48	63	51
		No response	10	12	8	10
	2002	Not concerned	12	14	13	13
		Neutral	28	24	20	25
		Concerned	48	51	55	51
		No response	12	11	11	12
The low level of funding for forest management	2009*	Not concerned	23	19	12	19
		Neutral	39	30	27	33
		Concerned	28	38	52	37
		No response	10	13	8	10
	2002*	Not concerned	18	19	14	18
		Neutral	37	28	26	31
		Concerned	32	41	48	39
		No response	13	11	12	12
The high cost of silviculture	2009*	Not concerned	19	17	13	17
		Neutral	41	37	32	38
		Concerned	27	30	45	32
		No response	12	16	10	13
	2002*	Not concerned	16	19	16	17
		Neutral	45	40	33	40
		Concerned	26	27	37	29
		No response	13	13	14	13
Taxation of woodland income	2009*	Not concerned	22	20	16	20
		Neutral	41	39	32	39
		Concerned	26	29	44	31
		No response	10	12	9	10
	2002*	Not concerned	23	21	18	21
		Neutral	40	35	30	36
		Concerned	25	34	40	32
		No response	12	10	12	11

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)



Table A3-51. Attitudes toward natural disturbances and change

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
The amount of wood flooded by beavers*	Not concerned	33	35	36	34
	Neutral	43	34	30	37
	Concerned	15	20	25	19
	No response	20	11	9	10
The area of woodland affected by insects and/or diseases	Not concerned	15	21	17	18
	Neutral	27	27	27	27
	Concerned	49	40	48	45
	No response	10	11	8	10
The impact of climate change on your woodland*	Not concerned	27	29	23	23
	Neutral	32	31	31	32
	Concerned	42	30	38	36
	No response	9	11	8	9

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-52. Respondents' plans for their woodlot in PEI in the next 10 years in 2009

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
No plans / don't know*	Yes	44	34	30	37
	No	55	63	69	61
	No response	1	2	1	1
Leave it as it is—no activity*	Yes	32	21	16	24
	No	67	77	83	74
	No response	1	2	1	1
Minimum activity to maintain woodland	Yes	45	47	45	46
	No	54	51	54	53
	No response	1	2	1	1
Collect non-timber products*	Yes	9	13	18	12
	No	90	84	82	86
	No response	1	2	1	1
Harvest timber products*	Yes	9	21	34	19
	No	90	76	65	80
	No response	1	2	1	1
Sell some or all my woodland*	Yes	5	7	12	7
	No	94	91	87	91
	No response	1	2	1	1
Give some or all my woodland to children, heirs*	Yes	20	26	33	25
	No	79	72	66	74
	No response	1	2	1	1
Divide all or part of my woodland and sell the subdivisions*	Yes	1	2	4	2
	No	99	96	95	97
	No response	1	2	1	1
Buy more land	Yes	10	8	10	9
	No	89	89	89	89
	No response	1	2	1	1
Convert some or all my woodland to another use*	Yes	5	3	12	6
	No	94	94	87	93
	No response	1	2	1	1
Convert another land use to woodland	Yes	3	3	5	3
	No	97	95	95	95
	No response	1	2	1	1
Other	Yes	10	7	9	8
	No	90	91	90	90
	No response	1	2	1	1

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)

Table A3-53. Respondents' plan for their woodlot in PEI in the next 10 years in 2002

		Size of Ownership (%)			Total (%)
		Small	Medium	Large	
No plans / don't know*	Yes	39	41	30	38
	No	60	58	67	61
	No response	2	1	3	2
Leave it as it is—no activity*	Yes	34	25	15	26
	No	64	74	82	72
	No response	2	1	3	2
Minimum activity to maintain woodland	Yes	42	40	42	41
	No	57	58	55	57
	No response	2	1	3	2
Collect non-timber products*	Yes	9	14	17	13
	No	89	85	80	85
	No response	2	1	3	2
Harvest timber products*	Yes	4	18	37	17
	No	94	81	60	81
	No response	2	1	3	2
Sell some or all my woodland*	Yes	2	6	10	6
	No	96	92	87	93
	No response	2	1	3	2
Give some or all my woodland to children, heirs*	Yes	20	30	29	26
	No	78	69	68	72
	No response	2	1	3	2
Divide all or part of my woodland and sell the subdivisions	Yes	2	1	2	2
	No	97	97	95	97
	No response	2	1	3	2
Buy more land*	Yes	9	4	10	7
	No	90	95	87	91
	No response	2	1	3	2
Convert some or all my woodland to another use*	Yes	5	6	20	9
	No	93	92	87	91
	No response	2	1	3	2
Convert another land use to woodland	Yes	4	3	7	4
	No	94	96	90	94
	No response	2	1	3	2
Other	Yes	5	8	7	7
	No	93	91	90	91
	No response	2	1	3	2

\* Significant differences between size of ownership for that survey at  $p \leq 0.05$  (Chi-square test)