


Economic Impacts of Invasive Species to Canada's Forest Sector



Forestry contributes significantly to Canada's economy. Preventing the spread of invasive species will help protect our forest industry.

Canada's strong forest economy contributes \$25.8 billion to the national GDP and accounts for ~7% of Canada's total annual exports. Canada's annual timber losses due to invasive species are estimated at 61 million cubic metres (m³), equivalent to \$720 million in losses (CFIA, 2004).

Impacts of Invasive Species



Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB): A decrease in the timber supply of pine due to MPB outbreaks could have **negative consequences on forestry-based communities in Western Canada.**

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid: Eastern hemlock is processed for use in general construction or as pulp.

Buckthorn: The **average cost to treat buckthorn was approximately \$202/hectare.** This cost can vary significantly depending on treatment method, product used, and buckthorn density (Simcoe County, 2020). The **costs in urban forests can be significantly higher** (Winmill, 2021).

Invasive Earthworm: This species consumes forest floor leaf litter which can lead to **tree seedling, fern, wildflower, and water quality decline.**



Heterobasidion Root Disease: This fungus can lead to **decline in red pine stands** if left untended and is one of the most **economically important forest pathogens** in North American forestry.

Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB): The potential cost to remove and replace impacted street trees in the event of a new ALB introduction ranges from \$8.6 billion to \$12.2 billion while **damage to merchantable maple timber was evaluated between \$1.6 billion and \$431 million** (Pedlar, et al., 2020).

Thousand Canker Disease: Can lead to **mortality and reduced supply of Black Walnut**, which is commonly used for furniture and instruments.

Dog-strangling Vine: Can grow up to 2 metres high, forming dense stands that overwhelm and crowd out native plants and young trees, **preventing forest regeneration.**

Garlic Mustard: It's allelopathic; the chemicals produced in the roots have been shown to **prevent the growth of tree seedlings and desirable understory plants.**



Economic impacts to the forest industry result from the loss in timber product value or from measures that need to be taken to avoid those losses. For example, heterobasidion root disease (HBD) and other stressors to red pine can lead to tree mortality and economic loss. Applying chemicals like Rotstop® C will protect the tree late into the harvest cycle, which helps in the long-term, but is an additional expense (Simcoe County, 2020).

