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In this issue

Ecoregion profile: Annapolis-Minas Lowlands

The Annapolis-Minas Lowlands ecoregion profile is the ninth in a series of ecoregion profiles. The information presented includes a brief description of the physical setting, a snapshot of land cover and use as well as statistics on selected socio-economic characteristics of the region. This is Canada's ninth most densely populated ecoregion.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Selected Canadian environment, economic and social indicators

This table highlights a few environment, economic and social indicators. Setting them side-by-side starts to illuminate the relationships that exist among them. More indicators can be found in the section "Canadian environment, economic and social indicators."

Table 1
Selected Canadian environment, economic and social indicators

	Period	Percentage change
		percent
Population	2010 to 2011	1.0
Gross domestic product, monthly	June 2012	0.2
Greenhouse gas emissions	2009 to 2010	0.3
Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	2000 to 2010	… [1]
Ground-level ozone (median percentage change per year)	1990 to 2010	0.5
Natural resource wealth	2010 to 2011	16.1

1. No significant trend.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 378-0005 (accessed September 6, 2012). Statistics Canada, 2012, *Gross Domestic Product by Industry,* Catalogue no. 15-001-X. Environment Canada, 2012, *National Inventory Report 1990-2010: Executive Summary*, *www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=8BAF9C6D-1* (accessed July 20, 2012). Environment Canada, 2012, *Environmental Indicators*, *www.ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/default.asp?lang=en&n=B1385495-1#air1_en* (accessed July 20, 2012).

Ecoregion profile: Annapolis-Minas Lowlands

Iman Mustapha, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division

The Annapolis-Minas Lowlands ecoregion is part of the Atlantic Maritime ecozone that covers all of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island and part of Quebec. This ecoregion, which includes the Annapolis Valley and most of the Minas Lowlands, is sheltered from direct coastal influences.[1] The average annual precipitation ranges from 1,100 to 1,300 mm, approximately double the amount that southern Ontario receives. The ecoregion covers an area of 4,391 km^2, which is less than the average Canadian ecoregion (45,000 km^2).

Coniferous forests are the dominant land cover, making up 43.0% of the surface area (Chart 1, Map 1 and Table 2). Coniferous forests in the region include black, red and white spruce, balsam fir, eastern hemlock, and eastern white pine. Cropland and pasture cover 23.4% of the ecoregion. Mixed forests cover 9.9% and deciduous forests cover 4.6%. Deciduous forests in the region are composed of beech, red and sugar maple, and yellow birch.

This region was the ninth most densely populated ecoregion in Canada in 2006, with 26 persons per km^2. The population was 115,355 people in 2006, representing an increase of 1.4% from 2001 (Table 2). The major communities in the ecoregion include Kentville and Windsor (Map 1).

The labour force for the ecoregion was made up of more than 56,700 people in 2006, up 2.1% from 2001. The growth rate for the Canada-wide labour force over the same period was 8.0% (Table 2). The fastest growing employment category was finance, scientific and real estate services with a 20.4% increase over 2001.

Public administration, management and other services also advanced strongly to account for the largest labour force category in 2006, at 18.1% of the total. This was followed closely by educational and health care services (17.5%) and retail and wholesale trade at 16.0% (Chart 2).

The largest labour force decline was in the primary industries category (agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining and oil and gas extraction) which decreased by 12.9% between 2001 and 2006.

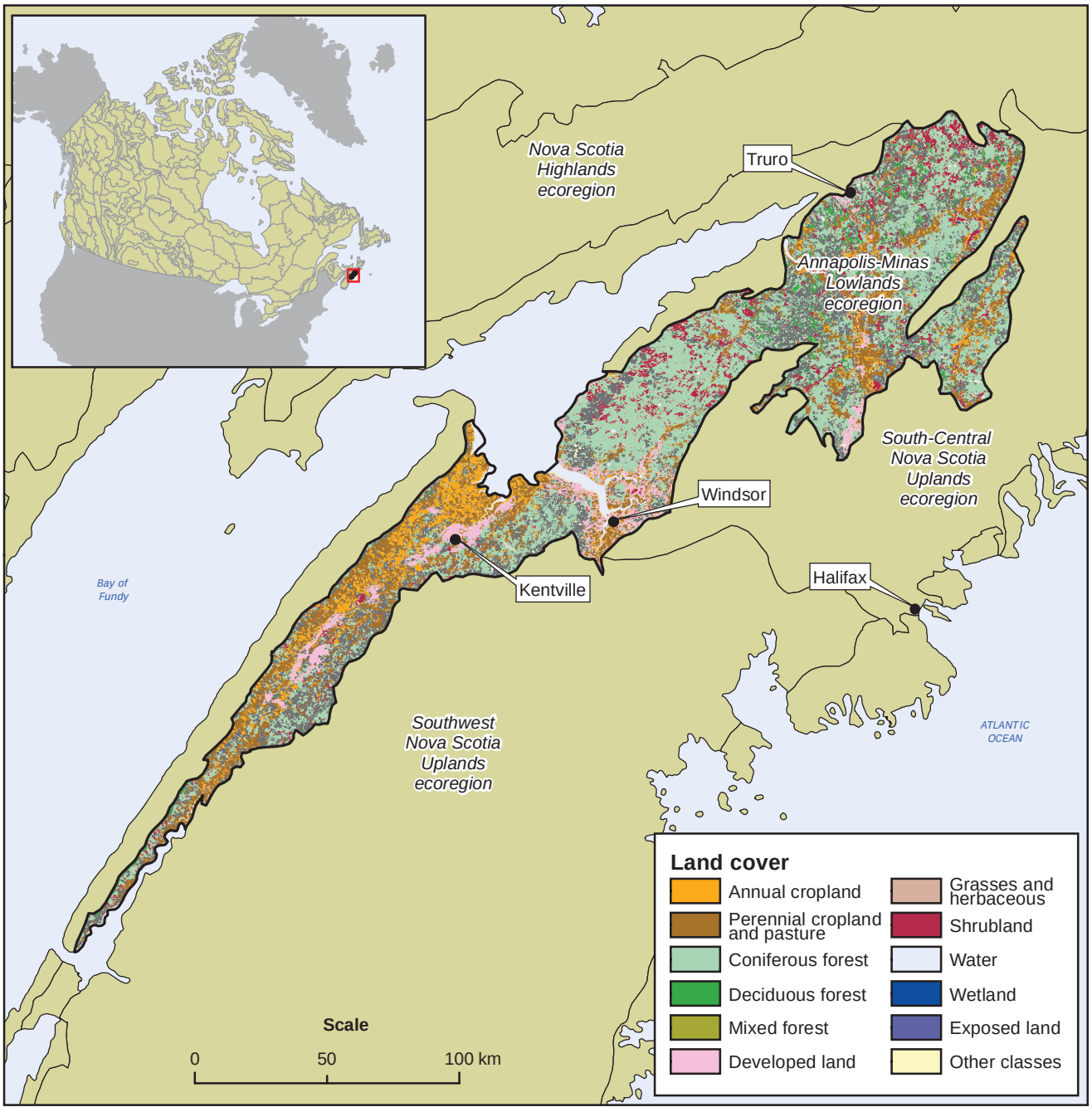
Table 3 illustrates labour force estimates for primary industries in Nova Scotia as a whole from 1990 to 2011. At the provincial level, the agricultural labour force declined 33.7%, forestry and logging and associated support activities declined 44.7%, and mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction declined 5.3% from 2001 to 2006. On the other hand, labour force in fishing, hunting and trapping increased 25.7%.

Agriculture in the ecoregion contributed $231.8 million (0.5%) to Canada's total farm sales of $42.2 billion in 2005 (Table 2). Total farmland area—which includes cropland, summerfallow and pasture lands—decreased by 7.6% in the ecoregion from 107,303 hectares in 2001 to 99,114 hectares in 2006. Between 2001 and 2006, the number of farms in the ecoregion decreased by 6.8% to 1,150. Total cropland area decreased by 7.1% between 2001 and 2006 to 40,136 hectares. The total area of tree fruit and berries declined by 18.7% from 3,638 hectares in 2001 to 2,956 hectares in 2006. During the same period, the number of cattle also decreased by 4.8% to 38,842.

1. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2008, *A National Ecological Framework for Canada*, *http://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/nsdb/ecostrat/intro.html* (accessed July 5, 2012).

Map 1

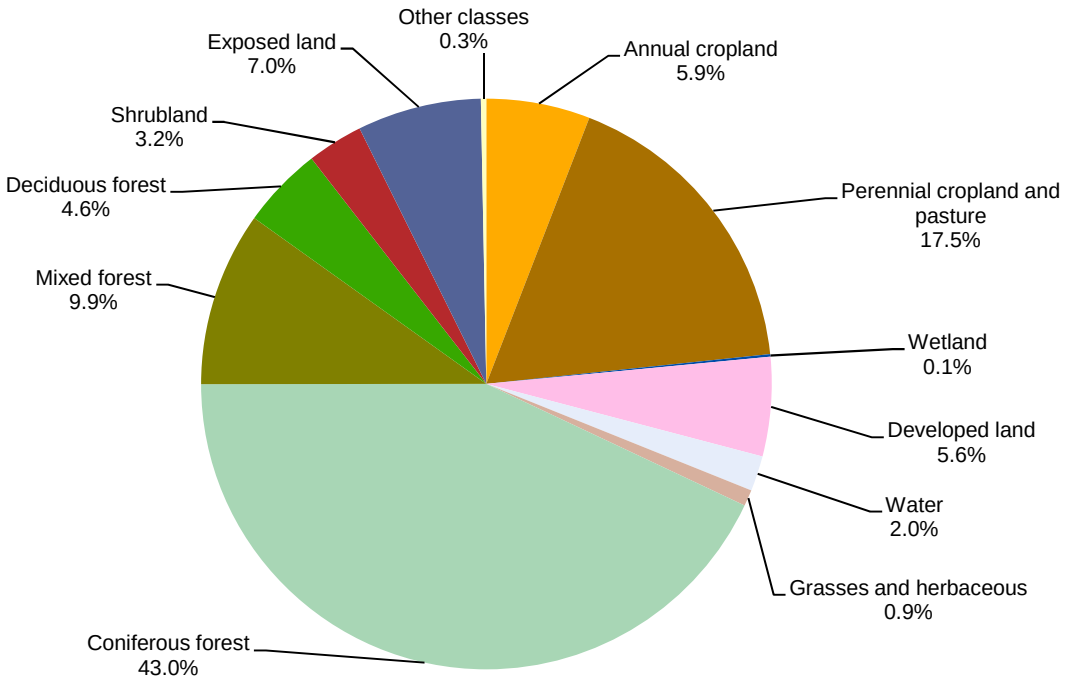
Land cover, Annapolis-Minas Lowlands ecoregion, circa 2000



Note(s): Some land cover classes are aggregated. "Developed land" includes built-up areas, lawns, road surfaces, industrial sites and farmsteads. "Other classes" refers to unclassified land types due to shadow and clouds in the satellite imagery. "Exposed land" refers to exposed soils, beaches, moraines, gravel pits and other non-vegetated surfaces. Land cover is based on LANDSAT satellite data from 1996 to 2003.

Source(s): Natural Resources Canada, 2009, *Land Cover, Circa 2000-Vector (LCC2000-v),* Earth Sciences Sector, www.geobase.ca (accessed October 8, 2009). Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2008, *A National Ecological Framework for Canada,* http://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/nsdb/ecostrat/intro.html (accessed February 19, 2010).

Chart 1
Annapolis-Minas Lowlands ecoregion, land cover by type, circa 2000



Note(s): "Developed land" includes built-up areas, lawns, road surfaces, industrial sites and farmsteads. "Other classes" refers to unclassified land types due to shadow and clouds in the satellite imagery. "Exposed land" refers to exposed soils, beaches, moraines, gravel pits and other non-vegetated surfaces. Land cover is based on LANDSAT satellite data from 1996 to 2003.
Source(s): Natural Resources Canada, 2009, *Land cover, Circa 2000 - Vector*, Earth Sciences Sector, www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/data/landcover/index.html (accessed October 8, 2009).

Table 2
Annapolis-Minas Lowlands ecoregion

	Annapolis-Minas Lowlands ecoregion	Canada	Percentage share of Canada total
Total area (km²)	**4,391**	**9,976,182**	**0.0**
Land cover circa 2000 [1, 2]			
Annual cropland (km²)	258	..	…
Perennial cropland and pasture (km²)	766	..	…
Coniferous forest (km²)	1,888	..	…
Deciduous forest (km²)	204	..	…
Mixed forest (km²)	433	..	…
Developed land (km²)	246	..	…
Water (km²)	88	..	…
Grasses and herbaceous (km²)	40	..	…
Shrubland (km²)	138	..	…
Wetland (km²)	6	..	…
Exposed land (km²)	308		
Other classes (km²)	14	..	…
Population			
Population in 1971 (number)	86,837	21,568,310	0.4
Population in 1981 (number)	98,425	24,343,181	0.4
Population in 1991 (number)	108,705	27,296,859	0.4
Population in 1996 (number)	112,237	28,846,761	0.4
Population in 2001 (number)	113,741	30,007,094	0.4
Population in 2006 (number)	115,355	31,612,895	0.4
Population in 2011 (number)	119,511	33,476,688	0.4
Population density in 2006 (people/km²)	26.3	3.2	…
Population density in 2011 (people/km²)	27.2	3.4	…
Change in population 2001 to 2006 (percent)	1.4	5.4	…
Labour force [3] by industry 2001 and 2006			
Primary industries [4] in 2001	4,345	737,630	0.6
Primary industries [4] in 2006	3,785	762,460	0.5
Change in primary industries [4] (percent)	-12.9	3.4	…
Construction and utilities in 2001	3,855	998,040	0.4
Construction and utilities in 2006	4,015	1,202,045	0.3
Change in construction and utilities (percent)	4.2	20.4	…
Manufacturing in 2001	6,220	2,174,285	0.3
Manufacturing in 2006	6,365	2,005,980	0.3
Change in manufacturing (percent)	2.3	-7.7	…
Retail and wholesale trade in 2001	8,660	2,441,410	0.4
Retail and wholesale trade in 2006	9,070	2,656,475	0.3
Change in retail and wholesale trade (percent)	4.7	8.8	…
Transportation and warehousing in 2001	2,740	774,220	0.4
Transportation and warehousing in 2006	2,660	820,195	0.3
Change in transportation and warehousing (percent)	-2.9	5.9	…
Information, culture and recreation in 2001	1,565	721,150	0.2
Information, culture and recreation in 2006	1,670	763,640	0.2
Change in information, culture and recreation (percent)	6.7	5.9	…
Finance, scientific and real estate services in 2001	3,085	1,877,290	0.2
Finance, scientific and real estate services in 2006	3,715	2,115,165	0.2
Change in finance, scientific and real estate services (percent)	20.4	12.7	…
Educational and health care services in 2001	9,760	2,532,380	0.4
Educational and health care services in 2006	9,940	2,866,790	0.3
Change in educational and health care services (percent)	1.8	13.2	…
Accommodation and food services in 2001	3,635	1,046,045	0.3
Accommodation and food services in 2006	3,580	1,126,695	0.3
Change in accommodation and food services (percent)	-1.5	7.7	…

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2 – continued

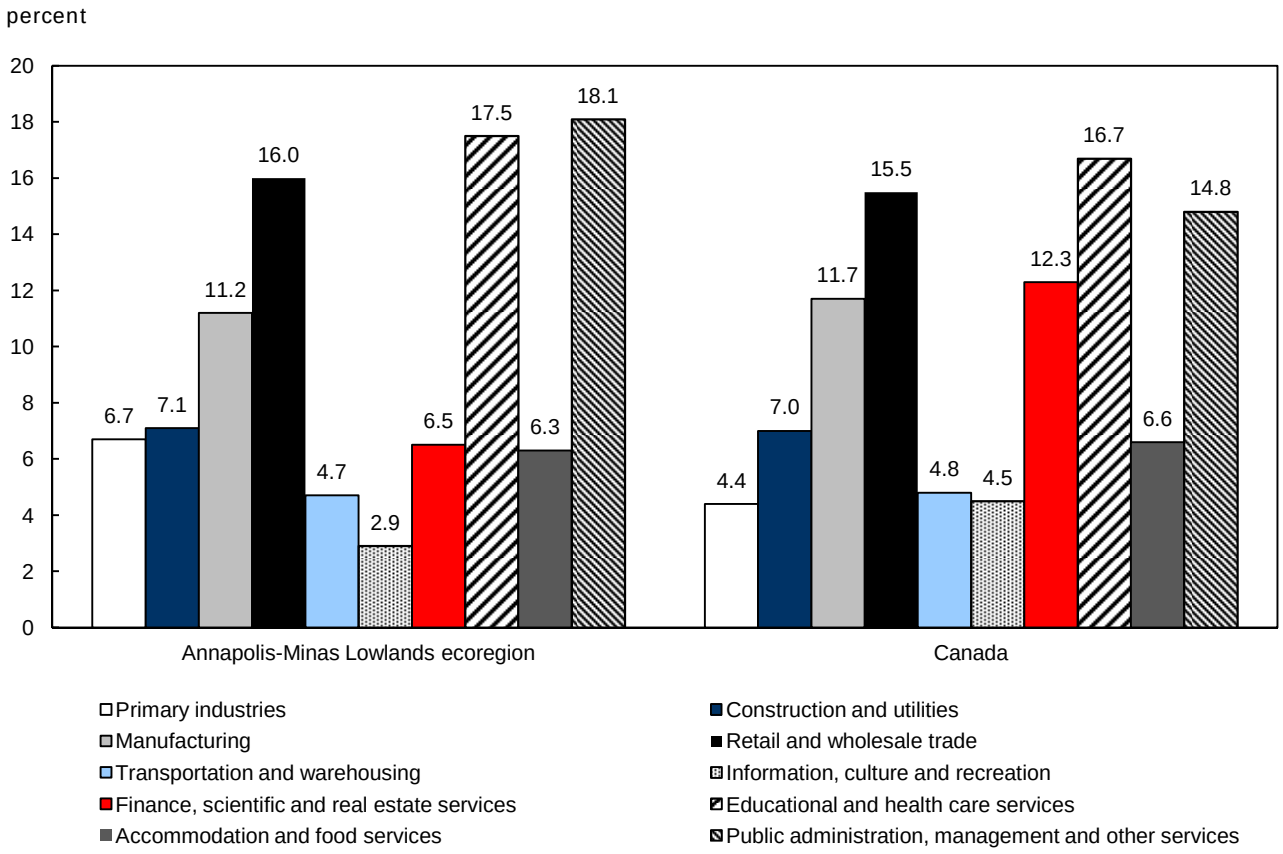
Annapolis-Minas Lowlands ecoregion

	Annapolis-Minas Lowlands ecoregion	Canada	Percentage share of Canada total
Public administration, management and other services [5] in 2001	10,040	2,274,115	0.4
Public administration, management and other services [5] in 2006	10,260	2,541,725	0.4
Change in public administration, management and other services [5] (percent)	2.2	11.8	…
Total labour force [6, 7] in 2001	55,605	15,872,070	0.4
Total labour force [6, 7] in 2006	56,745	17,146,135	0.3
Change in total labour force [6] (percent)	2.1	8.0	…
Agriculture			
Area of farmland in 1971 (hectares)	166,531	68,662,444	0.2
Area of farmland in 2001 (hectares)	107,303	67,502,447	0.2
Area of farmland in 2006 (hectares)	99,114	67,586,739	0.1
Change in area of farmland 2001 to 2006 (percent)	-7.6	0.1	…
Farms in 1971 (number)	1,790	366,128	0.5
Farms in 2001 (number)	1,235	246,923	0.5
Farms in 2006 (number)	1,150	229,373	0.5
Change in number of farms 2001 to 2006 (percent)	-6.8	-7.1	…
Area of cropland in 1971 (hectares)	40,490	27,828,479	0.1
Area of cropland in 2001 (hectares)	43,195	36,395,151	0.1
Area of cropland in 2006 (hectares)	40,136	35,912,247	0.1
Change in area of cropland 2001 to 2006 (percent)	-7.1	-1.3	…
Area of tree fruit and berries [8] in 1971 (hectares)	4,673	76,850	6.1
Area of tree fruit and berries [8] in 2001 (hectares)	3,638	104,504	3.5
Area of tree fruit and berries [8] in 2006 (hectares)	2,956	110,069	2.7
Change in area of tree fruit and berries [8] 2001 to 2006 (percent)	-18.7	5.3	…
Cattle in 1971 (number)	50,837	13,276,308	0.4
Cattle in 2001 (number)	40,809	15,551,449	0.3
Cattle in 2006 (number)	38,842	15,773,527	0.2
Change in number of cattle 2001 to 2006 (percent)	-4.8	1.4	…
Gross farm sales (excluding forest products) 2005 (thousands of current dollars)	231,815	42,191,981	0.5

1. Some land cover classes are aggregated. "Developed land" includes built-up areas, lawns, road surfaces, industrial sites and farmsteads. "Other classes" refers to unclassified land types due to shadow and clouds in the satellite imagery. "Exposed land" refers to exposed soils, beaches, moraines, gravel pits and other non-vegetated surfaces. Land cover is based on LANDSAT satellite data from 1996 to 2003.
2. Land cover statistics have not been compiled nationally from this source.
3. Refers to persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day.
4. Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; and mining and oil and gas extraction.
5. Includes management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; other services (except public administration); and public administration.
6. Includes the category 'Industry – Not applicable.'
7. Figures do not add up to the total due to suppression and random rounding.
8. Includes apples, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, pears, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, cranberries and other tree fruits and berries. Nuts are also included in the 2001 and 2006 data.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0057 (accessed October 8, 2009). Statistics Canada, Census of Population and Census of Agriculture. Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Spatial Environmental Information System. Natural Resources Canada, 2008, *Canada Land Inventory—Land Capability for Agriculture*, Earth Sciences Sector, *www.geogratis.ca/geogratis/en/collection/cli.html* (accessed October 8, 2009). Natural Resources Canada, 2009, *Land Cover, Circa 2000-Vector*, Earth Sciences Sector, *www.geobase.ca/geobase/en/data/landcover/index.html* (accessed October 8, 2009). Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2008, *A National Ecological Framework for Canada*, *http://sis.agr.gc.ca/cansis/nsdb/ecostrat/intro.html* (accessed February 19, 2010).

Chart 2
Labour force by industry, 2006



Note(s): "Primary industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; and mining and oil and gas extraction. "Public administration, management and other services" includes management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support, waste management and remediation services; other services (except public administration); and public administration. Percentages do not add up to 100% due to suppression and random rounding.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, 2010, special tabulation of data from the 2006 Census of Population.

Table 3
Labour force estimates for primary industries in Nova Scotia

	Agriculture	Forestry and logging with support activities	Fishing, hunting and trapping	Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction
	thousands of persons			
1990	8.5	3.3	10.4	6.7
1995	7.8	4.5	8.5	4.6
2000	7.6	4.9	7.6	3.8
2001	8.3	4.7	7.0	3.8
2002	7.6	4.3	7.4	4.5
2003	7.6	4.8	8.6	3.0
2004	6.4	4.2	9.7	2.8
2005	7.0	4.7	10.0	3.2
2006	5.5	2.6	8.8	3.6
2007	6.6	2.6	8.3	3.9
2008	7.0	3.9	7.3	4.0
2009	7.6	2.5	8.4	5.1
2010	6.9	3.0	8.9	3.3
2011	6.0	3.0	8.5	2.8
Change 2001 to 2006 (percent)	-33.7	-44.7	25.7	-5.3

Source(s): Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008 (accessed July 20, 2011).

Canadian environment, economic and social indicators

Table 4
Population indicators

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population [1]						
Persons	32,576,074	32,929,733	33,319,098	33,729,690	34,126,181	34,482,779
Percent change from previous year	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Aged 65 and over (percent of total)	13.3	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.4
Density (per square kilometre)	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8

1. Population data is based on the Estimates of Population program.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001 (accessed July 20, 2012). Statistics Canada, 2012, *Population and Dwelling Count Highlight Tables, 2011 Census*, Catalogue no. 98-310-X2011002.

Table 5
Economy indicators

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)						
GDP (millions of chained 2002 dollars)	1,283,033	1,311,260	1,320,291	1,283,722	1,324,993	1,356,867
Percent change from previous year	2.8	2.2	0.7	-2.8	3.2	2.4
Per capita (chained 2002 dollars)	39,386	39,820	39,626	38,059	38,826	39,349
Consumer Price Index (2002 = 100)	**109.1**	**111.5**	**114.1**	**114.4**	**116.5**	**119.9**
Unemployment rate (percent)	**6.3**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**8.3**	**8.0**	**7.4**

Source(s): Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 380-0017, 051-0001, 326-0021 and 282-0002 (accessed September 6, 2012).

Table 6
Social indicators

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Average household spending [1]						
Total (current dollars)	67,736	69,946	71,364	71,117	..	..
Water and sewage (current dollars)	221	253	251	259	..	..
Electricity (current dollars)	1,111	1,147	1,162	1,183	..	..
Food (current dollars)	7,046	7,305	7,435	7,262	..	..
Gasoline and other motor fuels (current dollars)	2,079	2,223	2,233	2,218	..	..
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services (millions of chained 2002 dollars)	**753,263**	**787,765**	**811,157**	**814,215**	**841,466**	**861,807**
Residential waste						
Production [2] (tonnes)	12,616,337	..	12,897,396	..	..	..
Production per capita (kilograms)	387	..	387	..	..	..
Disposal (tonnes)	8,893,494	..	8,536,891	..	..	..
Disposal per capita (kilograms)	273	..	256	..	..	..
Diversion (tonnes)	3,722,843	..	4,360,505	..	..	..
Diversion per capita (kilograms)	114	..	131	..	..	..
Diversion rate (percent of waste production)	30	..	34	..	..	..
Distance driven by light vehicles [3] (millions of kilometres)	**296,871**	**300,203**	**294,361**	**303,576**	**..**	**..**

1. Data on average household spending is based on the Survey of Household Spending (SHS). For information on the difference between the SHS and personal expenditure data please see: Statistics Canada, 2008, *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Catalogue no. 13-017-X.
2. The estimates presented in this table refer only to material entering the waste stream and do not cover any waste that may be managed on-site by a household. In addition, these data do not include materials that were processed for reuse and resale, (for example, whole sale of scrap metal or used clothing), nor those materials that are collected through deposit-return systems and therefore not processed at a material recovery facility.
3. Distance driven for vehicles weighing less than 4.5 tonnes, excluding the territories.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 203-0001, 203-0003, 203-0002, 203-0007, 380-0017, 153-0041, 153-0042, 051-0001 and 405-0063 (accessed September 6, 2012).

Table 7
Energy indicators

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Primary energy availability (terajoules)	**11,176,879**	**11,969,050**	**11,179,124**	**10,962,914**	**..**	**..**
Primary and secondary energy						
Exports (terajoules)	9,833,549	10,308,635	10,265,704	8,816,828	..	..
Residential consumption (terajoules)	1,243,425	1,336,452	1,356,259	1,316,207	..	..
Established reserve						
Crude bitumen (closing stock, [1] millions of cubic metres)	3,340	3,500	4,300	4,216	4,130	4,060
Crude oil (closing stock, [1] millions of cubic metres)	712.6	721.8	688.8	622.5	589.6	..
Natural gas (closing stock, [1] billions of cubic metres)	1,577.7	1,534.3	1,671.2	1,700.9	1,689.7	..
Recoverable reserves						
Coal (closing stock, [1] millions of tonnes)	4,468.8	4,395.2	4,322.0	4,347.1	3,825.4	..
Uranium (closing stock, [1] tonnes)	423,400	482,000	447,000	383,000	..	..
Electricity generation						
Total (megawatt hours)	585,097,531	603,572,420	601,278,688	577,500,519	566,759,687	585,450,812
Hydro-electric (percent of total)	60.0	60.6	62.0	62.8	61.3	63.7
Nuclear (percent of total)	15.8	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.4
Fossil fuel and other fuel combustion (percent of total)	24.2	24.8	23.3	22.4	23.7	20.9

1. The size of the reserve at year-end.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 128-0009, 153-0012, 153-0013, 153-0014, 153-0017, 153-0018, 153-0019, 127-0001 and 127-0002 (accessed September 6, 2012).

Table 8
Environment and natural resources indicators

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2 eq))	726	751	731	690	692	..
GHG emissions per capita (tonnes of CO_2 eq)	22.3	22.8	21.9	20.5	20.3	..
GHG emissions by final demand						
Total household [1] (megatonnes of CO_2 eq)	410	430	415	..	..	..
Total household per capita (tonnes of CO_2 eq)	12.6	13.1	12.5	..	..	..
Direct household [2] (megatonnes of CO_2 eq)	110	116	114	..	..	..
Indirect household [3] (megatonnes of CO_2 eq)	300	314	301	..	..	..
Exports (megatonnes of CO_2 eq)	263	271	271	..	..	..
Value of selected natural resources						
Land (millions of current dollars)	1,532,193	1,708,196	1,832,780	1,905,946	2,004,683	2,108,412
Timber (millions of current dollars)	265,747	245,187	233,005	188,523	165,923	147,513
Subsoil resource stocks (millions of current dollars)	931,530	944,379	1,549,400	747,999	1,035,921	1,247,426
Average farm pesticide expenditures (current dollars)	8,268	9,147	11,361	11,647	11,232	..
Air quality [4]						
Ozone (population weighted, parts per billion)	38	38	38	37	38	..
$PM_{2.5}$ (population weighted, micrograms per cubic metre)	8	8	8	7	9	..

1. Total household greenhouse gas emissions are the sum of direct plus indirect household greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Direct household greenhouse gas emissions include all greenhouse gas emissions due to energy use in the home and for private motor vehicles.
3. Indirect household greenhouse gas emissions are those business-sector emissions due to the production of the goods and services purchased by households. An estimate of the greenhouse gas emissions from foreign companies due to the production of the imported goods purchased by Canadian households is included.
4. Ground level ozone and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) are two key components of smog that have been linked to health impacts ranging from minor respiratory problems to hospitalizations and premature death. Exposure studies indicate that adverse health effects can occur even with low concentrations of these pollutants in the air. Annual data are revised, based on the latest release of the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators report.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001, 153-0046, 378-0005 and 002-0044 (accessed September 6, 2012). Environment Canada, 2012, *National Inventory Report 1990-2010: Executive Summary*, *www.ec.gc.ca/ges-ghg/default.asp?lang=En&n=8BAF9C6D-1* (accessed July 20, 2012). Environment Canada, 2012, *Environmental Indicators*, *www.ec.gc.ca/indicateurs-indicators/default.asp?lang=en&n=B1385495-1#air1_en* (accessed July 20, 2012). Statistics Canada, Environment Accounts and Statistics Division, Material and Energy Flow Accounts.

Updates

New releases

Canada's natural resource wealth, 2011

The Natural Resource Stock Accounts measure the value of natural resource assets; for example, reserves of metal ore in the ground or accessible stands of timber in forests. For mineral and energy resources, reserves are defined by the amount of proven and probable stocks that are profitable to extract using available technology. For timber resources, only the stocks that are physically accessible and available for harvesting are accounted for. Released September 6, 2012.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; *infostats@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Pat Adams (613-951-3473; *pat.adams@statcan.gc.ca*), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

Households and the Environment Survey, 2011

Selected data pertaining to radon awareness and testing from the Households and the Environment Survey are now available for 2011. Released September 5, 2012.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; *infostats@statcan.gc.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gordon Dewis (613-951-4591; *gordon.dewis@statcan.gc.ca*), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

CANSIM tables and updates

CANSIM is Statistics Canada's key socio-economic database.

The following table has been added to CANSIM:

CANSIM table 153-0103, Departures of temperature and precipitation from 1961 to 1990 normal, by Canada and climatic regions

Updates have been made to the following CANSIM tables:

CANSIM table 153-0001, Value of established natural gas reserves

CANSIM table 153-0002, Value of established crude oil reserves

CANSIM table 153-0003, Value of recoverable subbituminous coal and lignite reserves

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

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