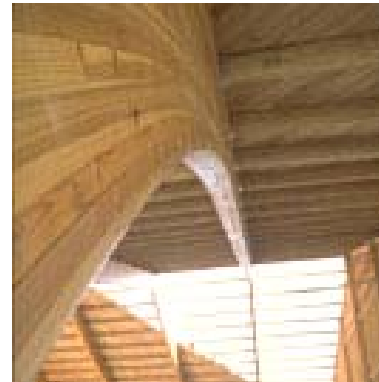




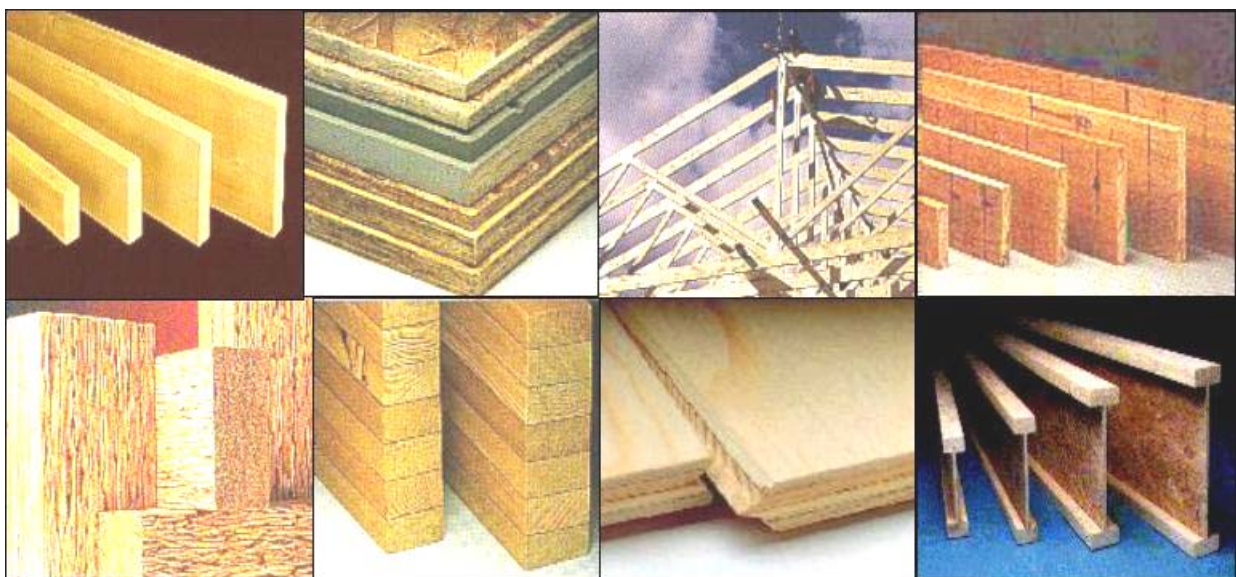
*Catherine Lalonde
Präsidentin
Canadian Wood Council,
Ottawa, Ontario, CAN*

Holzbau in Kanada - gestern, heute und morgen

Holzbau in Kanada - gestern, heute und morgen Canada Housing: Past, Present and Future



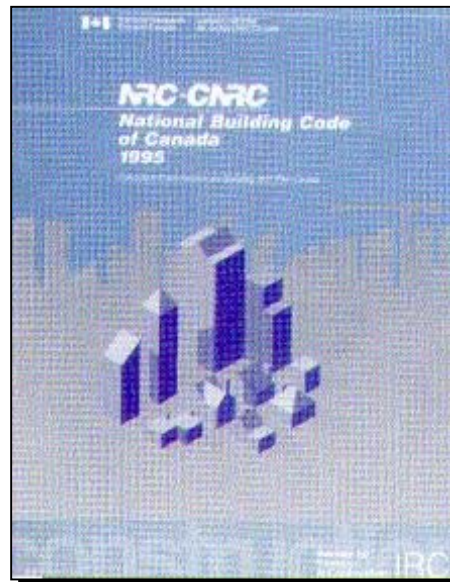
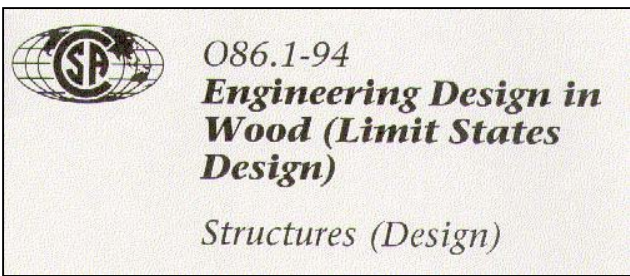
Canadian Wood Council: Represents Over 1200 Manufacturers



Technical Information



Building Codes and Standards



Wood's Heritage

Part of our heritage



- Canada's entire land base is 921 million hectares
- Canada's forests cover 417.9 million hectares
- Over 90% of Canada's forest cover has been maintained



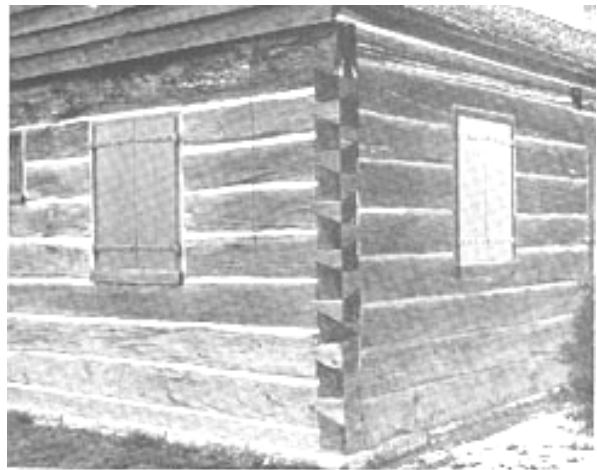
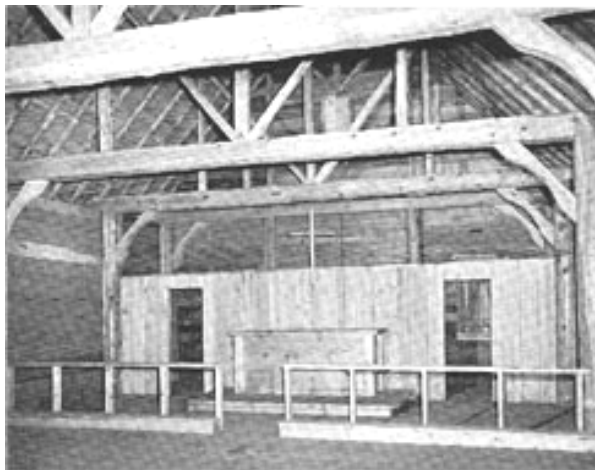
First Nation's People

- wood poles and skins
- logs for lodges



European Settlers

- log houses
- post and beam



- Early Wood-frame
- Agricultural - barns



Transcontinental Railway

- wood for bridges and trestles
- railway ties



Wood-frame construction

- industrial Buildingsstick-built housing
- hand-crafted



Post World War II

Wood-frame construction

- housing boom
- increased demand for wood



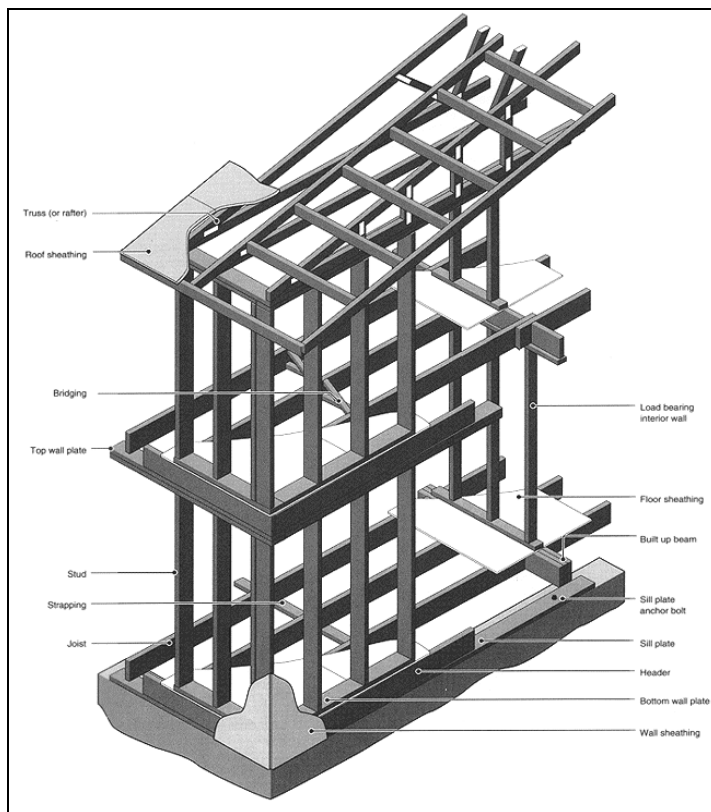
Wholesale move to light framing

- speed
- availability to meet demand
- meets housing needs

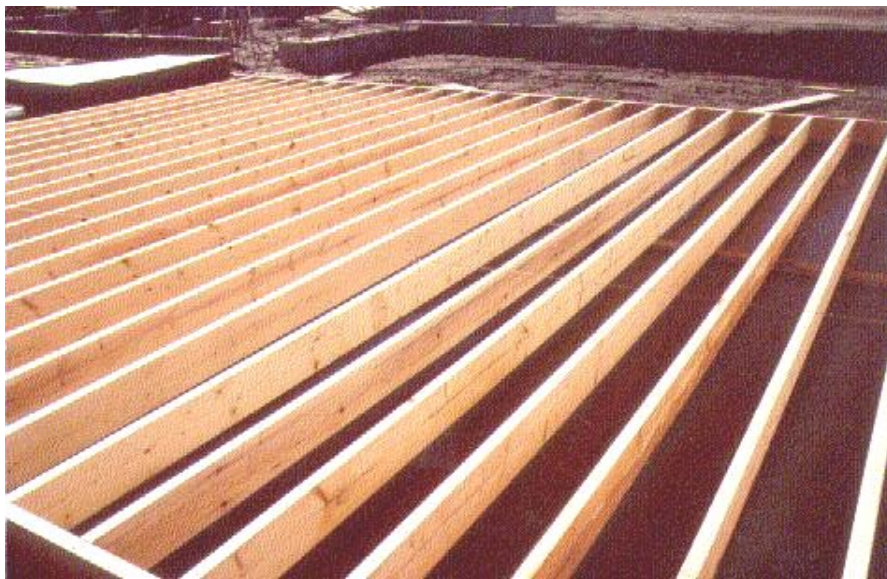
Light framing

- stick-built
- labour intensive, but easy
- short spans - load-bearing walls
- limited flexibility

Evolution of framing



Wood-frame construction



Framing in the 1960s

The Truss Plate

Trusses

- engineered design
- faster construction
- economical clear spans
- more room for insulation
- remove need for load-bearing walls
- more flexibility



Almost all of wood-frame construction in Canada is built with Trusses.



Introduction of sheathing

- from boards to plywood
- increase in performance
- increased efficiency

Increased wind and earthquake resistance

The 1970s - 1980s

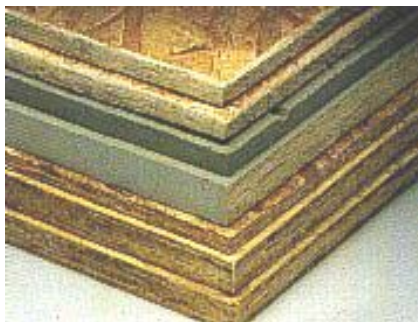
Engineered Wood Products

- I-Joists/floor trusses
- increased spans/flexibility
- space for utilities



Introduction of OSB

- reduced cost
- use of fast-growing species not previously used



Wood in the 1980s

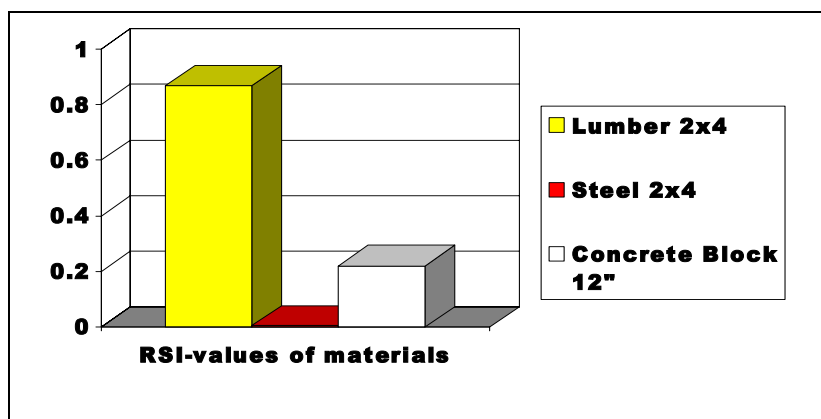
Energy Crisis

- increased energy efficiency
- R2000 homes
- house as a system
- wood-frame 2x6 instead of 2x4
- increased use of trusses

Wood-frame construction is easy to insulate.



Wood has very good insulating values compared with other materials



Wood in the 1990s

Bigger Houses

- more flexibility
- open spaces



Easy to Renovate



Environmental movement

- U.S. - stop logging National forests
- results are higher wood prices

The repercussions...

- increased use of engineered wood products
- competition from other industries
- pressure to demonstrate sustainable development

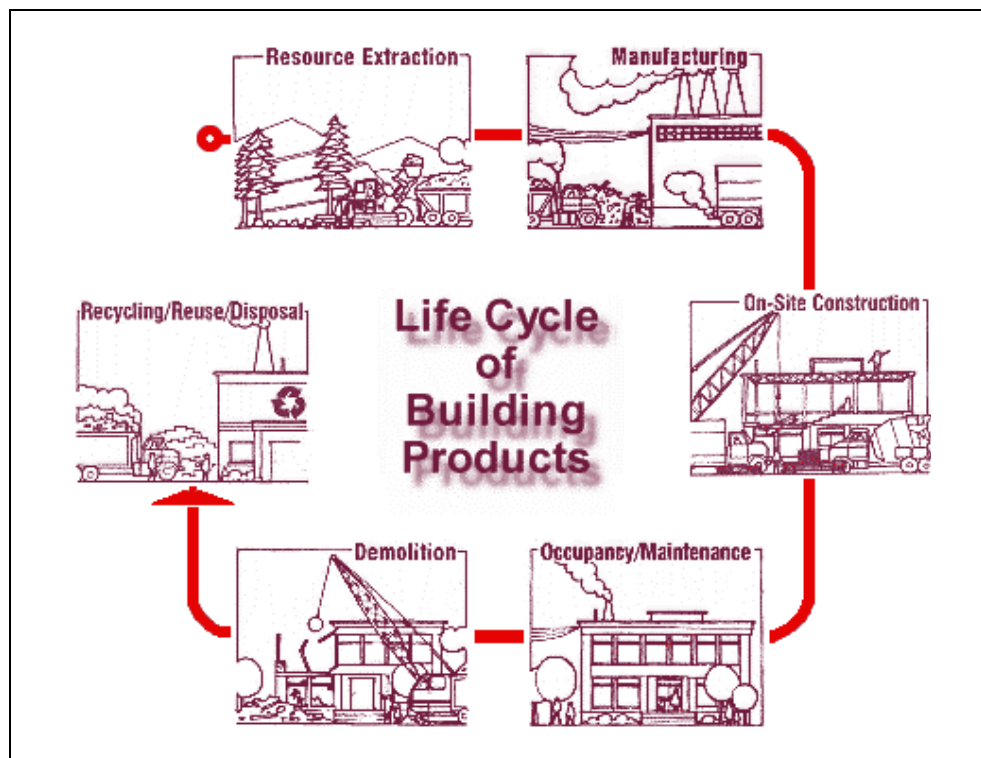
Sustainable Developments

- new forest practice codes
- certification system

The Athena™ Sustainable Materials Institute

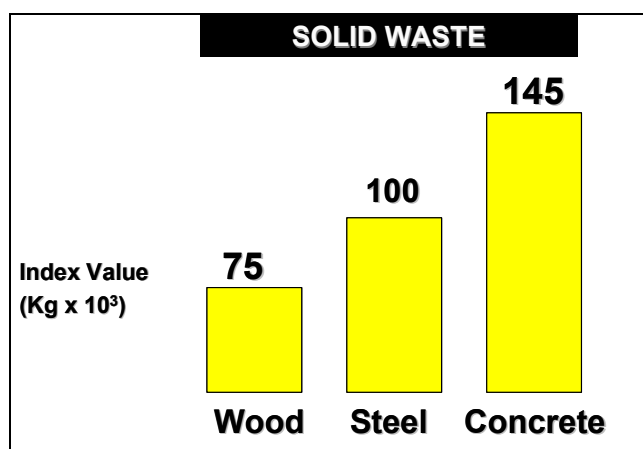
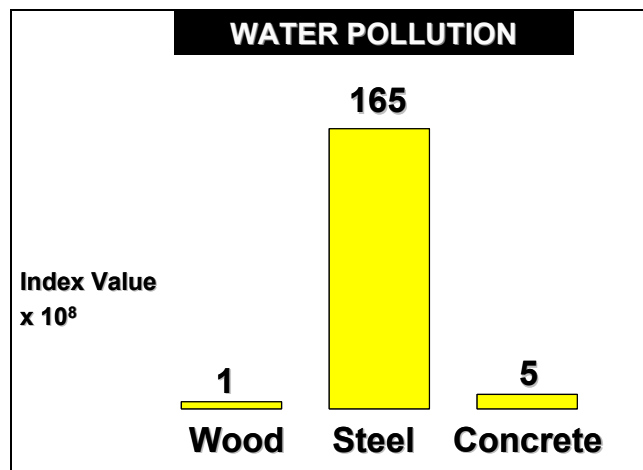
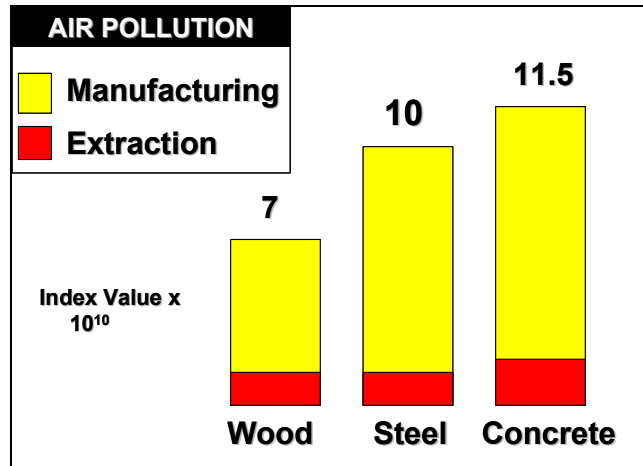
- Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)

LCA measures air and water pollution, waste and energy use during...



Wood still the best environmental choice

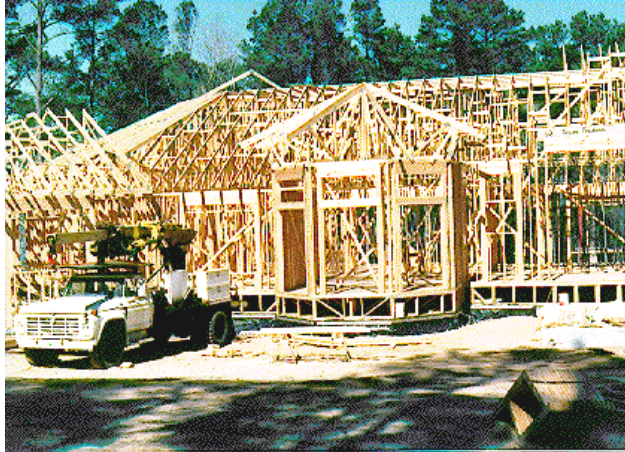
- Volume of wood in Canada's commercial forest increased by 3.8% from 1981 to 1995 (0.94 billion m³)



Future Trends

Shortage of skilled trades

- more engineered systems
- panelization
- modular



Energy efficiency and indoor air quality

- house as a system
- ventilation

Sustainable buildings

- wood is renewable
- increasing efficient systems
- engineered wood products
- certified, managed forests

Commercial Buildings

- engineered wood products
- building code changes
- other presentation...



Wood-frame - the modern material for the future
Safe, comfortable, sustainable homes.