

Fish culture activities include two pickerel hatcheries (Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis), a whitefish hatchery (Lake Winnipeg), a trout hatchery (Whiteshell Provincial Park) and two spawn-taking camps. Fish to replenish the commercial fishing waters are raised in the pickerel and whitefish hatcheries and several kinds of trout as well as splake and sockeye salmon are raised in the Whiteshell hatchery to be planted in sport fishing waters.

Sport Fisheries.—Angling continues to be one of the most popular and most rapidly growing forms of outdoor recreation in Manitoba, and since ice-fishing has come into vogue many anglers are now fishing over the entire year. About 104,000 licensed fishermen, 17,000 of them from outside Canada, spend an estimated \$11,000,000 in pursuit of this sport each year. Although their catch of about 5,000,000 lb. is considerably less than the commercial fishing yield, the monetary value to the province of the sport fisheries is higher. Extensive water areas are reserved for sport fishing only but others are managed for both types of use. Walleye (pickerel), northern pike and the various trout species are the main species taken. Either or both of the first two species occur in nearly every body of water in the province but trout require a more specialized habitat and occur only in select lakes and rivers.

Saskatchewan.—Approximately 32,000 sq. miles of water, about one eighth of the province's area, provide the basis for Saskatchewan's fishery resource, a resource that contributes much to the economic and recreational activity of the province. Administration of the fisheries is the responsibility of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Natural Resources; its head office is located in Prince Albert. The Branch has three main Divisions—Management, Research and Fish Culture—which are responsible for planning policies; developing programs to ensure the proper management and utilization of the fishery resource; interpreting and explaining policies, programs and regulations; administering the Acts and Regulations (both federal and provincial); and adapting regulations to meet changing conditions. Its objective is to encourage efficient multi-use of the fishery, taking into consideration the interests of the various groups concerned—commercial fishermen, mink ranchers, anglers and the public generally.

The commercial fishery in Saskatchewan averages about 14,500,000 lb. annually and consists mainly of whitefish, lake trout and walleye. In 1965 the total catch of 14,933,000 lb. had a market value of \$3,480,000, of which \$1,734,000 was received by the fishermen. This was an increase over the previous year, the result of a better harvest of northern pike and tullibee. Eighteen local fishermen co-operatives, representing 1,545 fishermen, marketed 46 p.c. of the total harvest in 1965. During the year, 329 free Indian permits and 1,121 domestic fishing licences were issued, resulting in a catch of about 1,200,000 lb. of fish of all species; the 61 mink ranchers licensed to fish for 7,272 breeders produced an estimated 4,300,000 lb. of rough fish (suckers, burbot and ciscoes).

The Fish Research Division conducts biological surveys on most of the large lakes and on many smaller water bodies and streams in the province to provide information for the development of fisheries management policies and programs. The current program is designed to determine productivity of water bodies, secure information on abundance and relationship of fish species, investigate ecology and assess factors affecting environment of fish, develop techniques to achieve maximum harvest of fish populations without prejudice to continued production, and develop techniques to facilitate rehabilitation and stocking of small water bodies. Continuing limnological and fisheries surveys are conducted on lakes along the Lac la Ronge highway, along Highway 106, on the Saskatchewan River Delta, and on Jackfish, Murray, Green and Turtle Lakes. A long-term creel census is being taken on Lac la Ronge and studies have been conducted to test survival of young northern pike.

Spawn camps are operated in northern Saskatchewan to collect lake trout, whitefish, northern pike, walleye and arctic grayling eggs. These, along with rainbow and eastern