

officers enforce both the commercial and the angling regulations and carry out numerous other duties in connection with fisheries management. Professional biologists carry out a continuing program of studies which not only monitor the resource but also extend the knowledge of it. Fish culture plays an important role in fisheries management. Pickerel hatcheries are located on Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba. Lake Winnipeg has two hatcheries, one at Dauphin River and the other at Grand Rapids. A trout hatchery is located in the Whiteshell Provincial Park. Two temporary facilities for collection of spawn are also used.

The sport fishery is an important use of the fishery resource, with walleye, pike, perch and several kinds of trout being the principal sport species. A total of 138,327 angling licences were sold in 1971-72 of which 108,331 were purchased by Canadian residents.

Saskatchewan. The Fisheries and Wildlife Branch of the Department of Natural Resources is responsible for administration of the fisheries resources of Saskatchewan. The Fisheries Section, with head office in Prince Albert, is charged with planning and developing policies and programs to ensure proper management and utilization of the fisheries and administration of both the federal and provincial Fisheries Acts and Regulations. The over-all objective is to encourage efficient multi-use of the fishery, taking into consideration the interests of the various groups wishing to use the resource.

During 1971, 2,098 fishermen obtained commercial fishing licences to fish 231 lakes. The resulting harvest of 12.5 million lb. was worth \$1.8 million to the fishermen. The industry, although widely scattered, is centred chiefly in the northern half of the province; approximately 65% of the production came from northern waters. In order of market value, the species composition of the catch was whitefish, walleye, lake trout, pike and tullibee.

Four shallow saline lakes in southern Saskatchewan produced 65,000 lb. of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs. These are processed for sale to fish hobbyists. An estimated one million lb. of rough fish were utilized by nine mink ranches; another 800,000 lb. were shipped to Manitoba for mink ranch use. Interest continues to grow in fish farming. In 1971, 482 fish farming enterprises were licensed to raise rainbow trout. The majority of operations, however, were intended for the private use of the owner. In spite of an estimated 80,000 lb. harvest, this form of aqua-culture is still in the experimental stages in the prairie region.

In 1971, 139,362 angling licences were sold. Northern pike, walleye, lake trout, perch, arctic grayling, rainbow trout and goldeye continue to be the principal species taken. A continuous program of inventory of sport fishing stocks is maintained to provide up-to-date information for management purposes. During 1971, 217 waters were examined. Expansion of the exotic species program continued with varying combinations of brook, rainbow, and splake trout released in 13 new waters throughout the province in 1971. More than 100 lakes and streams have been stocked with trout and salmon to date.

The provincial hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle reared 21.4 million fish of nine species for distribution in 140 waters. Brook trout and walleye were the species most widely distributed, being stocked in 40 and 39 waters, respectively. Rainbow trout were stocked in 35 waters.

The limnological and fisheries research program is designed to provide basic information on the productivity of water bodies, to secure information on the abundance and relationship of fish species and to investigate and assess factors affecting fish populations. This information is subsequently used to develop fishery management policies and programs.

Alberta. Commercial and sport fishing are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests, under the authority of the Fisheries Act (Canada) and the Fish Marketing Act (Alberta).

Production of commercial fish from Alberta's 6,485 sq miles of fresh water for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1972 was 5.3 million lb. a decrease from that of the previous year. The landed value of the catch was \$729,931 compared to \$826,268 in 1970-71 and the market value \$1.4 million compared to \$1.6 million.

Lake whitefish is the most valuable commercially caught fish and accounted for 66% of the total value but represented only 40% of the total landings. Pike rose to second place in market value. Tullibee, used primarily for animal food, dropped to third place and other species taken in order of market value were walleye, perch, ling, suckers, lake trout and goldeye.

A major part of the quantity of fish taken is marketed outside the province, mainly in the United States, by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.