

including snowmobile rentals is available and seasons have been extended in many parts of the province for certain species of fish to facilitate winter angling. Annual revenue from the sale of angling licences in 1973 was approximately \$4.5 million. Residents do not require an angling licence. Non-residents (alien) are required to purchase (1974) a seasonal licence at \$8.50 or a three-day licence at \$5.00 for angling privileges. Canadian residents from other provinces may fish in Ontario for an annual fee of \$3.00. The management of this resource is administered by a field staff of conservation officers and biologists.

Ontario operates 16 fish hatcheries and rearing stations; notably for brook, rainbow and lake trout, splake, smallmouth and largemouth bass and maskinonge. The basic aim of the hatcheries is the economic production of high-quality species to sustain and develop recreational fishing throughout the province. Studies are conducted on the improvement of transportation and planting techniques to improve survival and returns to the angler including the use of aircraft and trucks. The marking of hatchery fish by removal of a single fin is providing valuable information on survival of fish stocks and angler success, 150 fish sanctuaries provide protection during spawning. Research programs are directed toward specific fisheries management problems in the Great Lakes and in the smaller inland waters.

Manitoba. Manitoba's interior location belies the importance of its fisheries resources which stem from an abundance of fresh water in about 40,000 sq miles of lakes and streams covering 16% of the area of the province.

In the year ended March 31, 1973, the commercial fishery produced 20 million lb. of fish, a 36.0% increase from the 12.8 million lb. of the previous year. The value to the fishermen increased \$2.4 million to \$4.7 million. Lake Winnipeg contributed 7.1 million lb. (36%), followed by northern waters with 6.2 million lb. (31%), Lake Winnipegosis with 4.1 million lb. (21%), Lake Manitoba with 2.2 million lb. (11%), and other southern lakes with 0.5 million lb. (1%). The production from Lake Winnipeg increased by 5.7 million lb. as a result of the lake reopening after the closure for mercury pollution. Sixteen species or groups of species normally enter into the commercial catch but only a few species predominate. In 1972-73, whitefish contributed 5.7 million lb., pike 2.9 million lb., walleye (pickerel) 3.6 million lb. and sauger 3.1 million lb. A miscellany of species, primarily suckers and carp, contributed 4.6 million lb. All of the commercial catch is marketed by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, a federal Crown agency, and is exported mainly to the United States. Gill-nets are the main fishing gear. About 2,304 fishermen were employed during the open-water fishing and 1,683 took part in winter fishing.

Fisheries administration is under the control of the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management and is divided into research, program development and field operations sectors. Field operations are divided among four regional units. Conservation 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. A hatchery is located at Grand Rapids on Lake Winnipeg. 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 149,545 angling licences were sold in 1972-73 of which 117,621 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 1972, 2,585 fishermen obtained commercial fishing licences to fish 221 lakes. The resulting harvest of 10.5 million lb. was worth \$1.6 million to the fishermen. The industry, although widely scattered, is centred chiefly in the northern half of the province; approximately 75% of the production came from northern waters. In order of market value, the