regarding fish prices that may arise between fishermen and operators of various licensed plants. Administration of the Act involves collection of revenue and supervision of plant operations.

Regulation and administration of net fishing in non-tidal waters of the province, including commercial fishing and authority for regulation of the game fisheries in non-tidal waters is vested in the Fish and Wildlife Branch which operates a number of trout hatcheries and egg-taking stations for restocking purposes.

The Branch co-operates closely with the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. The biological research into those species of shellfish over which the province has control, principally oysters and clams as well as marine plants, is conducted by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada at the Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, BC, under agreement with the federal and provincial authorities, to encourage the industry to produce better products more economically and to enable the Marine Resources Branch to regulate marine resources so that maximum exploitation may be obtained on a sustained-yield basis.

10.2.3 Statistics of the fishing industry

Canada's commercial fishing industry employs 57,000 persons, either full-time or seasonally, who contribute approximately $770 million annually to the national economy (Tables 10.13 and 10.14). While the Atlantic Coast fisheries concentrate on such species as cod, redfish, small flatfishes and herring and on shellfish like lobster and scallops, the Pacific Coast fisheries are based principally on salmon and herring. Important supplies of whitefish, perch, pickerel, trout and pike are harvested from the large freshwater lakes of Canada's interior.

Although total fish landings for 1973 decreased by 1.2%, total earnings by the Canadian fishing industry increased 41.3% over 1972 to realize a record market value for 1973 of $772 million.

10.2.3.1 Fish landings

Canadian commercial landings of fish and shellfish during 1973 declined 1.2% from 1972 to 2,278 million lb. While the Atlantic Coast decreased by 4.4% over 1972 both the Pacific Coast and inland landings increased by 15.1% and 1.8% respectively. The total landed value for Canada increased by 35.8% to reach a value of $317.4 million (Table 10.15).

Atlantic Coast. Total landings in this region declined for the fifth consecutive year to 1,790 million lb., a 4.4% drop from 1972. Two major factors were the continuing activity of foreign vessels on the continental shelf and the bad ice conditions at the opening of the season in northern areas. In 1973 the Atlantic Coast fishermen received a record $168 million for their catch as opposed to $142 million in 1972, an increase of 18.3% (Table 10.16).

Of the total 812 metric tons landed, 61.3% was groundfish landings, an increase of 5.4% over 1972; although cod, a major species in this group, declined 19.4% to 324.5 million lb., it was offset by an increase of 44.1% in the landings of redfish which attained a record high of 349.3 million lb. landed. Haddock, which had been declining since 1968, increased 5.8% over 1972 to reach 33.4 million lb. As a group the 19.2% decrease in pelagic and estuarial landings was mainly due to a 25.6% decrease from 1972 in herring landings to 499 million lb. Lobster landings of 35.6 million lb. increased 7.2% over the previous year with the value to fishermen reaching $40.5 million or 9.6%.

Pacific Coast. The total landings of fish and shellfish of 388.8 million lb. valued at $130.4 million showed increases of 15.1% in quantity and 73.5% in value as compared to 1972. This record high was due mainly to higher salmon landings.

Salmon landings of 185.2 million lb. were the highest since 1958 and up 12.6% over 1972. Landed value of $100 million was an all-time high, doubling that of 1972. Of the total salmon catch chum made up 38.9%, pink 15.3%, coho 12.0%, and sockeye 25.5% (an increase of 12.7% over 1972 composition). The scarcity of halibut worsened in 1972 as landings decreased 34.5% to 14.5 million lb.

10.2.3.2 Products and marketing

A record high market value of $772 million for Canada's fishery products was reached for 1973, an increase of 41.3% over 1972 (Table 10.17). On the Atlantic Coast groundfish showed the largest increase, 37.5%. The most important Atlantic Coast products in terms of value were