

for management purposes. During 1974, 201 waters were examined and in 1975, 299. Expansion of the exotic-species program continued with about 100 lakes and streams having established populations of trout and salmon to date.

The provincial hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle reared 16.5 million fish of eight species for distribution in 147 waters in 1974. Walleye and rainbow trout were the species most widely distributed, each being stocked in 42 waters. Brook trout was stocked in 36 waters, arctic grayling in seven, brown trout in four, and whitefish in four. In 1975, 17.7 million fish of seven species were reared in the provincial hatchery for distribution in 155 waters. Walleye was the species most widely distributed, being stocked in 52 waters. Rainbow trout was stocked in 45 waters, brook trout in 35, and lake trout and splake in 10.

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. Angler and commercial catch data are collected primarily in northern Saskatchewan to improve management of the fishery resource.

The Fisheries Management Program was designed to develop fishing opportunities for more than 200,000 anglers and 1,000 commercial fishermen. Almost one in every seven residents participates in the sport fishery. New waters and sport fishing opportunities are being developed. The introduction of non-indigenous trout and salmon species has proved popular.

The commercial fishery is regulated to utilize the fish species not available to sport fishermen. In excess of 3.1 million lb. (1.4 million kg) of fish were harvested from southern Saskatchewan lakes in 1975.

**Alberta.** Commercial and sport fishing are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Recreation, Parks and Wildlife, 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 (16 796 km<sup>2</sup>) of fresh water for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1976 was 4.3 million lb. (1.9 million kg), a decrease from the 1974-75 total of 5.2 million lb. (2.4 million kg). The landed value of the catch was \$976,180 compared with \$934,457 in 1974-75 and the market value was \$1.7 million compared with \$1.8 million in 1974-75. Lake whitefish is the most valuable species caught commercially and accounted for 53% of the total value but only 47% of the total landings. Tullibee had the second highest landings followed by pike, ling, suckers, walleye, perch and lake trout. 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 except for tullibee which are primarily used as animal food.

There were 218,460 angling licences sold in Alberta in 1975-76 of which 214,283 were to resident and non-resident Canadians and 4,177 to non-resident non-Canadians. The comparable figures for 1974-75 were 211,591; 206,331; and 5,260 licences respectively. There were 1,963 trophy lake licences and 574 spear fishing licences sold during 1975-76 as compared with 1,219 and 519 respectively in 1974-75. In 1975-76 a total of 214 lakes was stocked with nearly 7.4 million fish and fish eggs: 70.1% rainbow trout, 16.3% lake whitefish (green eggs), 5.3% brook trout, 3.4% walleye fry, 2.4% perch, 1.4% lake trout, 1.1% brown trout and 0.004% adult lake whitefish. There were 1,179 private, 41 commercial, and six restricted game fish farm licences issued in 1975-76 as compared with 1,108 private, 34 commercial, and nine restricted licences for the previous year. The fish farming operations handled 458,000 fish in 1975-76 as compared with 457,000 in 1974-75.

Fisheries are administered regionally with nine fisheries biologists located in various centres, each responsible for a geographical area. There is also a research group in Edmonton (two biologists and a technician) and an Aquatic Habitat Protection and Development Group (four biologists and one technician).