

birds. Measures were taken to control anthrax among bison in Wood Buffalo National Park and in the Northwest Territories; no outbreaks occurred in 1976.

Under the interpretation program, the CWS operates four wildlife centres across Canada. Wye Marsh Wildlife Centre at Midland, Ont. interprets the Northern Hardwood Biotic Region; Cap Tourmente and Percé Wildlife Centres, both in Quebec, focus on the habitat of the greater snow geese and the natural and human history of the Atlantic gulf coast, respectively; and Creston Valley Wildlife Centre highlights the Columbia Biotic Region. Planning is under way for a centre, situated in Saskatchewan, which would focus on the Prairie Grassland Biotic Region.

Research on both the consumptive and non-consumptive use of the wildlife resource is a growing concern. The CWS has participated in several projects which will shed light on the role of wildlife in the social and economic spheres in Canada.

The CWS has been participating in the Canada Land Inventory which is a federal-provincial program to gather information on how land in the settled parts of Canada is being used, and how best it could be used for agriculture, forestry, recreation and wildlife.

10.4.2 Provincial wildlife management

Newfoundland. The functions of the Wildlife Division are: to preserve all indigenous species from extinction; to provide other species where suitable unused habitat exists, bearing in mind the real and aesthetic values of wildlife that are important to man; to maintain all species in the greatest number possible, consistent with the habitat needs of the species and without serious conflict with the other resource needs; and to provide and regulate the harvest surplus of wildlife populations.

The Wildlife Division manages the game populations through changes in the hunting regulations. Research is conducted mainly on caribou and moose, but ptarmigan, arctic hare, martens, otter, mink, muskrat, ospreys and bald eagles are also being studied. Management surveys are conducted on all game species and some fur bearers. Transplant programs are carried out on the two rare animals — arctic hare and pine marten — to try and re-establish them throughout the island portion of the province.

The wild fur industry in Newfoundland, as elsewhere, has been characterized by short-term instability and a long-term decline. However, recent fur sales have set record prices and this suggests that the decline of the past decade may be temporarily halted. The number of trappers in the province is the same as 10 years ago and as a result of continued interest by trappers, research and management studies are being conducted on all fur bearers. Previously, beaver was the only fur bearer benefiting from a management program. It is hoped that these studies will provide the information necessary to produce the management program required to ensure survival of the species.

Prince Edward Island. The Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of the Environment has full or partial responsibility for research and management of all the wildlife on Prince Edward Island. All non-migratory wildlife is the full responsibility of the province while the management responsibilities for fish and migratory birds are shared with the federal government. A prime responsibility is the continual monitoring of game populations to assist in setting seasons and bag limits. Attempts are being made to establish a viable population of pheasants by the introduction of new species. A research project on ruffed grouse populations was concluded early in 1976. Sharptail grouse habitat was investigated in Manitoba and Ontario to evaluate the possibility of a successful introduction to Prince Edward Island.

Habitat improvement is of prime importance for all forms of wildlife. Fishery management consists largely of the building of fish ladders to facilitate fish passage and other stream improvement measures such as stream bed