

protection of migratory game birds, migratory insectivorous birds and migratory non-game birds.

Wildlife authorities manage wildlife, game bird, goose and fur-bearing animal refuges and 41 wildlife management areas. The distribution of hunting and trapping pressure by setting definite seasons and bag limits is one management tool utilized. A quota system is used for moose, elk and caribou. Wildlife habitat development projects were undertaken successfully in 1975. The department plans to establish additional wildlife management areas particularly in southwestern Manitoba.

A five-year Federal-Provincial Program designed to revitalize Manitoba's primary wild fur industry became effective in April 1975. Grant's Lake managed hunting area continued for the second year in 1975. With the cooperation of landowners a managed waterfowl hunt was held on private land surrounding Oak Hammock Marsh. The wildlife management area and an adjacent buffer zone were closed to hunting. Both Grant's Lake and Oak Hammock Marsh Managed Hunting Areas were open during the 1976 season.

**Saskatchewan.** The Fisheries and Wildlife Branch of the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources is responsible for administering and managing the province's wildlife resources. The legislative authority is provided through the Game and Fur Acts.

Wildlife Management Programs are oriented toward maintaining and enhancing wildlife populations for 100,000 hunters and an even greater number of non-consumptive users. Because consumptive demands exceed the supply of most big game species, hunting is regulated by restricted bag limits, shortened seasons and allocation of hunting licences on a priority basis.

Habitat loss continues to be a major problem and new initiatives are proposed to arrest this loss. Funds from a surtax on hunting licences have permitted acquisition of more than 40,000 acres (16 000 ha) of prime wildlife habitat. Attempts are under way to improve hunter-landowner relations with season manipulation and good hunting habits. A federal-provincial agreement exists to reduce grain crop losses caused by waterfowl. A livestock compensation program provides assistance to farmers for loss of animals shot by hunters.

Fur management stresses conservation, utilization and development of the fur resources. Training sessions update trappers on new, more humane trapping techniques and quality pelt preparation.

Current fisheries studies evaluate the coarse fish production potential of Saskatchewan waters, to determine reasons for population fluctuations of certain species and to investigate the basic productivity of selected waters. A study to develop aquatic habitat protection guidelines is also in progress. Projects are currently under way on white-tailed deer, moose, elk and game birds from the point of view of basic ecological requirements.

Special studies in fisheries and wildlife are under way in connection with a comprehensive Qu'Appelle Valley land use evaluation and development plan.

**Alberta.** The management of fish and wildlife resources of Alberta is under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Recreation, Parks and Wildlife.

The Sam Livingston Fish Hatchery and Rearing Station in Calgary supplied over 5.75 million fish for the province's stocking program in 1975. An Aquaculture Specialist coordinated and provided technical expertise to the developing fish-farming industry of the private sector. Nine new projects aimed at improving various aquatic habitat characteristics through such techniques as water level stabilization, flow regulation, and erection of fish barriers, were approved for sites throughout the province. These will be undertaken by the Habitat Development Section. Fisheries research in 1975 continued attempts to establish a homing, self-sustaining population of rainbow trout in the Chain Lakes Reservoir, and to develop a rainbow trout stocking formula for the pot-hole fisheries. The Habitat Protection Section continued to review applications