

**Alberta.** Commercial and sport fishing are administered by a fish and wildlife division of the recreation, parks and wildlife department, under the authority of the Fisheries Act (Canada) and the Fish Marketing Act (Alberta).

Production of commercial fish from Alberta's 16 796 km<sup>2</sup> of fresh water for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1977 was 1.9 million kg, very close to the 1975-76 total. The landed value of the catch was \$1.1 million and the market value was \$2.1 million. Lake whitefish was the most valuable species caught commercially accounting for 60% of the total landings and 76% of the total value. Tullibee had the second highest landings followed by pike, walleye, suckers, ling, perch and lake trout.

All fishing licence sales increased in 1976-77 with 257,636 angling licences sold of which 254,254 were to resident and non-resident Canadians and 3,382 to non-resident non-Canadians. In addition 2,512 trophy lake licences, 581 spear fishing licences, 1,457 private, 45 commercial and 11 restricted game fish farm licences were purchased. In 1976-77, 210 lakes were stocked with almost 6.1 million fish: 75.3% rainbow trout, 7.5% perch, 6.8% lake trout, 5.2% brook trout, 4.9% walleye, 0.2% cutthroat trout and 0.04% lake whitefish.

**British Columbia.** The fisheries department, formed in 1947, was replaced in 1957 by the recreation and conservation department; the marine resources branch is the provincial organization concerned with marine commercial fisheries. Jurisdiction over the fisheries resources of British Columbia rests with the federal authority. The province administers non-tidal fisheries although the regulations covering them are made under federal order-in-council on the advice of the province.

The provincial Fisheries Act provides for taxation of fisheries and, under civil and property rights, for regulation and control of the various fish processing plants under a system of licensing. The commercial harvesting of oysters and marine aquatic plants is regulated by provincial permits and licences. Provision is made for arbitration of disputes regarding fish prices that may arise between fishermen and operators of licensed plants. Administration of the act involves collection of revenue and supervision of plant operations.

Regulation of net fishing in non-tidal waters, 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 marine resources branch co-operates closely with the fisheries and marine service of Canada. Biological research into those species of shellfish over which the province has control, principally oysters and marine plants, is conducted by this branch and the federal fisheries and marine service at the Pacific Biological Station, Nanaimo, BC, under agreement with the federal and provincial authorities.

### 10.2.3 Statistics of the fishing industry

The waters off the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of Canada rank among the most productive fishing grounds in the world and provide a livelihood to some 50,000 sea fishermen. Inland waters support another 7,500 fishermen, while an additional 14,000 persons are employed in fish processing plants.

#### 10.2.3.1 Fish landings

Fish landings declined by 0.6% in 1975 to slightly less than 877 731 tonnes compared to 882 398 t in 1974. However, the demand for fishery products generated sufficiently higher prices to more than offset the declining catch. The result was a 2% increase in the gross earnings of fishermen to \$291 million in 1975 and a 2.6% increase in the marketed value of this catch at \$713 million (Tables 10.13 and 10.14).

**Atlantic Coast** landings were up 1.3% to 706 878 t in 1975 while the landed value increased by 11.8% to \$183.6 million. Groundfish account for about 40.7% of the total value of the landings. The quantity of groundfish landed increased by 0.5% while the two other major groups, pelagic and estuarial and molluscs and crustaceans, increased by 0.8% and 16.1% respectively. Landings of scallops (the second most valuable shellfish