

are directed toward specific fisheries management problems in the Great Lakes and in smaller inland waters.

**Manitoba.** Manitoba's interior location belies the importance of its fisheries resources which stem from an abundance of fresh water in about 104 000 km<sup>2</sup> of lakes and streams covering 16% of the province.

In the year ended March 31, 1978, the commercial fishery produced 13.2 million kilograms of fish, (round equivalent weight). The value to the fishermen increased from \$7.6 million in 1976-77 to \$8.8 million in 1977-78. Summer catch represented 68% of the value of the yearly catch. Lake Winnipeg contributed 4.8 million kilograms (36%), followed by the northern waters with 3.4 million (26%), Lake Winnipegosis with 2.0 million (15%), Lake Manitoba with 1.7 million (13%), and other southern lakes with 1.3 million (10%). In 1977 whitefish contributed 3.3 million, pike 2.5 million, walleye (pickerel) 3.2 million and sauger 1.5 million. A miscellany of species contributed 2.7 million. All of the commercial catch is marketed by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, a federal Crown agency, and is exported mainly to the United States. Gill-nets are the main fishing gear. About 1,857 fishermen were licensed during open-water fishing and 1,923 in winter fishing. During 1977-78, there were 3,170 individuals licensed.

Administration of sport and commercial fisheries is controlled by the minister of mines, natural resources and environment. The following are identifiable components of fisheries administration: program management, planning and economics, research, monitoring, extension, stocking, development, acts and regulations.

Sport fishery is an important use of the fishery resource, with walleye, pike, perch and several kinds of trout the principal sport species. In 1977-78, 185,827 angling licences were sold, 148,289 of them purchased by Canadian residents.

**Saskatchewan.** The southern commercial fishery and provincial sport fishery are administered by the fisheries and wildlife branch of the tourism and renewable resources department, with head office in Prince Albert. The resource development branch of the Northern Saskatchewan department, with headquarters in La Ronge, administers the northern commercial fishery.

During 1977, 2,243 commercial fishing licences were issued to fish 215 lakes. The harvest of 4.7 million kilograms was worth \$3 million to the fishermen. The industry, although widely scattered, is centred chiefly in the northern half of the province; about 75% of the production came from northern waters. In order of market value, the species composition of the catch was walleye, whitefish, lake trout, pike and tullibee.

One shallow saline lake in southern Saskatchewan produced 24 000 kg of brine shrimp and brine shrimp eggs. These are processed for sale to fish hobbyists. In 1977, 314 000 kg of buffalofish, a sucker species, and carp were harvested from the Qu'Appelle drainage, and 39 000 kg of bait fish were harvested by 37 commercial bait fishermen.

Interest in aquaculture decreased in 1977 with the licensing of 1,975 aquaculture enterprises to raise rainbow trout. The majority of operations were intended for the private use of the owner. About 625,000 rainbow fingerlings stocked in the spring of 1977 resulted in an estimated 75 000 kg harvest.

In 1977, there were 201,415 angling licences sold. Northern pike, walleye, perch, lake trout, rainbow trout, arctic grayling, brook trout and goldeye were the principal species taken. A continuous program of inventory of sport fishing stocks is maintained to provide up-to-date information for management purposes. During 1977, 353 waters were examined. Expansion of the exotic-species program continued and about 150 lakes and streams have populations of trout and salmon.

The provincial hatchery at Fort Qu'Appelle reared 8.4 million fish for distribution in 157 waters in 1977. Rainbow trout was the species most widely distributed. Others included walleye, brook trout, splake trout, arctic grayling, kokanee salmon, lake trout and perch.

The limnological and fisheries research program provides information on water bodies and fish species, and investigates factors affecting fish populations. This