

information is used to develop fishery management policies and programs. Angler and commercial catch data are collected to improve fishery management.

**Alberta.** Commercial and sport fishing are administered by a fish and wildlife division of the recreation, parks and wildlife department, under 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, 1978 was 2.1 million kilograms. The landed value of the catch was \$1.2 million and the market value was \$2.2 million. Lake whitefish, the most valuable commercial species, accounted for 51% of total landings. Tullibee was second, followed by pike, walleye, suckers, ling, perch and lake trout.

All fishing licence sales increased in 1977-78 to 269,041; 264,657 were sold to resident Canadians and 4,384 were non-resident licences. In addition 3,088 trophy lake licences, 614 spear fishing licences, 1,477 private, 38 commercial and 12 restricted game

On the Pacific Coast, landed value of salmon reached a record high of \$158 million in 1978, an increase of 45% over 1977. For the third year in a row, Canadian fishermen and processors set a new record in terms of earnings.

fish farm licences were purchased. In 1977-78, 209 lakes were stocked with almost 3.9 million fish: rainbow trout (86.8%) and other species including brook trout, perch, cutthroat trout, smallmouth bass, lake trout, golden trout and lake whitefish.

**British Columbia.** The marine resources branch of the provincial environment ministry is concerned with marine commercial fisheries and some aspects of mariculture. The federal government has jurisdiction over fisheries resources. Regulation of net fishing in non-tidal waters, including commercial fishing and authority for regulation of the game fisheries in non-tidal waters, is delegated to the fish and wildlife branch by the federal authority.

The provincial Fisheries Act provides for taxation of fisheries and for regulation and control of fish processing plants under a system of licensing. The act is also used to regulate commercial harvesting of oysters and marine plants.

The marine resources branch co-operates closely with the federal fisheries and oceans department. The branch and the federal agencies conduct research on shellfish, principally oysters and marine plants, which are under provincial control. Some research programs are implemented under agreement with federal and provincial authorities.

### Statistics of the fishing industry

10.2.3

The waters off the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of Canada rank among the most productive fishing grounds in the world and provide a livelihood for some 54,800 sea fishermen. Inland waters support another 8,600 fishermen, while an additional 17,000 persons are employed in fish processing plants.

Tables 10.12 - 10.18 provide statistics on the fishing industry, including exports and imports, value of fishery products, landings of sea and inland fish, the chief commercial fish, market value of all fishery products and data on Pacific Coast production of canned salmon and Atlantic Coast production of frozen fillets and fish blocks.

### The fur industry

10.3

The value of the 1977-78 Canadian production of raw furs amounted to \$73.2 million, made up of \$47.7 million (65%) from wildlife pelts and \$25.5 million (35%) from farm pelts. The \$47.7 million total was a record high, due to higher values for most types of pelts. Production in 1976-77 amounted to \$72.0 million.

**Fur trapping.** Prices for almost all kinds of Canadian wild furs have been on the increase and in 1976-77 and 1977-78 pelt values were substantially above historic levels. The