

The trapper information and education program initiated in 1976 is supported by the New Brunswick Trappers Association. Its primary objective includes the personal involvement of resident trappers in the wise use and management of fur resources. The current demand for long-haired furs such as bobcat, fox and fisher has diverted trapping pressure from beaver, otter, mink and muskrat.

Sport fishing contributed approximately \$20 million directly and \$17 million indirectly (indirect related purchases) to the New Brunswick economy in 1977 and 1978. Over 220,000 New Brunswick residents (licensed and unlicensed) fished in 1977 and 1978; non-resident (licensed and unlicensed) anglers totalled 8,400 in 1977 and 8,515 in 1978.

Non-residents angled 82,000 days in 1977 and 81,500 days in 1978 of which only 30,000 (36%) fished sea-run Atlantic salmon. They caught 428,000 sport fish in 1978 including brook trout, smallmouth bass, white perch, yellow perch and Atlantic salmon. Residents angled 1,356,000 days in 1977 and 1,401,000 days in 1978; they fished 102,000 days for Atlantic salmon in 1977 and 120,000 days in 1978. Brook trout, smelt and mackerel were also caught. Of New Brunswick's total angling effort in 1977 and 1978, 88% was in fresh waters and 11% in salt waters.

Quebec. The maintenance, improvement and protection of wildlife in Quebec is the responsibility of the wildlife branch of the tourism, fish and game department. The branch comprises three divisions. The wildlife management and operations division, with its regional services, is responsible for the management of wildlife and particularly of species of interest to hunters and fishermen. Biologists are assigned to nine administrative regions and their work covers the inventory and study of animal populations as well as the improvement of populations and their habitats. The fish hatchery service operates six hatcheries, inspects commercial hatcheries and controls imports of eggs and salmonids. The wildlife research branch conducts projects to improve the basic knowledge of fish and wildlife in order to help wildlife managers. The wildlife protection branch enforces fishing and hunting regulations and informs the public of the scope and importance of such regulations.

Ontario. Wildlife management in Ontario is administered by the wildlife branch of the outdoor recreation group of the ministry of natural resources. The objective is to manage, enhance and interpret wildlife populations and habitats, so as to provide optimum wildlife-based recreational and commercial opportunities and a continuous contribution to tourism and its related industries. Wildlife management is conducted through the main office, eight regional and 49 district offices.

The deer herd in Ontario has declined during recent decades, manifested by a southward retraction of 320 km in the northern limit of the range of white-tailed deer and reduced deer populations throughout the remaining range north of agricultural southern Ontario. The primary causes of the decline have been severe winters, over-harvest, predation and habitat deterioration. Herd size is now below the carrying capacity of the range in much of central and northwestern Ontario. The management program aimed at increasing the amount of food available in the summer range and in winter yards, maintaining suitable winter cover, and adjusting the length of hunting seasons in problem areas. New initiatives in deer management included: increased control of the harvest; predator control; and long-range habitat planning and manipulation. These should halt this decline and eventually increase herd size and associated recreational opportunities.

Moose management concentrated on population and harvest inventory and evaluation of the effects of various timber harvesting practices on moose range. The popularity of moose hunting remained high and more intensive management measures for moose were being formulated.

In upland game and waterfowl management, effort is directed to the maintenance and improvement of habitat. Management is carried out on areas under agreement between landowners and the province and on provincial wildlife areas. These areas have helped increase opportunities for nature study and hunting in southern areas and some of them ensure preservation of the wetland habitats important to a great variety of wildlife, especially waterfowl. Waterfowl banding, production surveys and harvest