

inventory assist in developing waterfowl management programs. Improved inventories of upland game abundance are being developed for management purposes.

The major effort in fur management is directed toward beaver, with aerial censuses of beaver colonies and specimen collections by trappers. Monthly summaries of all furbearers taken by each trapper are prepared. The harvest of beaver, marten, fisher and lynx is controlled by quota. About three-quarters of the fur harvested is auctioned through the Ontario Trappers' Association Fur Sales Service in North Bay. A concerted effort to develop more humane traps was started in 1972 in co-operation with the trappers' association. Workshops on humane trapping, pelt preparation, animal biology and management practices have continued to upgrade trappers' skills and knowledge.

Endangered and non-game species management is an evolving component of Ontario's overall wildlife program. The major goal for 1979 was to develop a comprehensive philosophy and policy for non-game management.

At present, 13 species or sub-species are designated under Ontario's Endangered Species Act. No new additions to the list have been made since August 1977, but status assessments for various species are a continuing concern.

Manitoba. The mines, natural resources and environment department is responsible for programs designed to maximize the recreational and economic benefits of wildlife resources while preserving the ecological diversity of native species. Authority provided by provincial legislation (The Wildlife Act, the Predator Control Act and regulations) allows for legal protection and management of the 26 mammal, 160 bird, five reptile and three amphibian species. The federal Migratory Birds Convention Act deals with the protection of migratory game birds, migratory insectivorous birds and other migratory birds.

Wildlife authorities manage wildlife, game bird, goose and fur-bearing animal refuges and 47 wildlife management areas. Distribution of hunting and trapping pressure through definite seasons and bag limits is one management tool used. A hunter draw system is used for moose, elk and caribou. Wildlife habitat development projects continued in 1978.

A five-year federal-provincial program inaugurated in 1975 to revitalize Manitoba's primary wild fur industry through trapper assistance and wetland habitat improvement continued in 1978 with returns approaching previous record highs. Oak Hammock and Grant's Lake managed hunting areas continued to promote quality recreation and hunter-landowner co-operation. A managed wild turkey hunt was held.

Saskatchewan. The fisheries and wildlife branch of the tourism and renewable resources department administers and manages the province's fish and wildlife resources. The legislative authority is provided through the Saskatchewan Fishery Regulations and the Game and Fur Acts. By 1979 steps were under way to introduce new wildlife legislation to replace the Game and Fur Acts.

Wildlife management programs are aimed at 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 several big game species, hunting has been restricted, and hunting licences allocated for these species by a computer draw. A new moose management program is being tested to alleviate some problems created by restricted seasons.

Habitat loss continues to be a major problem and initiatives are being undertaken to arrest this loss. A new habitat protection and development division was created. Aquatic habitat protection guidelines are being applied throughout the province. Funds from hunting licences have permitted acquisition of more than 25 000 ha of prime wildlife habitat. Attempts are under way to improve hunter-landowner relations with season manipulation and good hunting habits. A special program is in place to reduce grain crop losses caused by waterfowl.

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

Current fisheries studies evaluate reasons for fish population fluctuations and investigate productivity of selected waters. Wildlife projects are currently under way on