

land use as it affects wildlife. Specific projects on the basic ecological requirements of moose and elk are nearing completion. Special fisheries and wildlife studies have been completed in connection with a comprehensive Qu'Appelle Valley land-use evaluation and development plan. Implementation of recommendations is under way.

Alberta. The management of the fish and wildlife resources of Alberta is under the jurisdiction of the fish and wildlife division of the recreation, parks and wildlife department.

The fisheries branch is responsible for the maintenance and enhancement of fish populations and habitat. Fisheries management staff at seven centres administer the fisheries resource in their areas by conducting surveys, setting catch limits and monitoring land-use developments.

Fisheries habitat protection staff continued to review applications associated with industry development projects while habitat development staff had five major projects approved for improvement of fish habitat. The fisheries research section attempted to develop a trout stocking formula for pothole fisheries; investigated the causes and possible remedies to reduce mortality of trout during transportation for stocking; and developed a method of fish tagging for aerial monitoring of fish migration. The fish culture section produced 3.66 million trout for stocking in province waters while an aquaculture specialist and a commercial fisheries co-ordinator provided liaison between the government and the private sector.

Wildlife populations are managed for aesthetic, recreational and economic purposes. To ensure sustained optimum yields and harvests, the following methods are used: determination of population inventories and production, and delineation and modification of limiting factors through habitat protection and development, intensive enforcement and public education.

Research and management efforts continued on ungulates, waterfowl and upland birds. Mapping of key habitat areas for ungulates and furbearers is now centring on the eastern slopes of the Rockies as a result of the government's zoning policy. A public opinion survey on Alberta's wildlife resources was mailed to a sample of 5,300 residents; evaluation of the survey was to be completed by late 1979. In 1978 the third

In 1978 the average value of a white bear pelt increased to \$718.33 from \$589.18 a year earlier. Average value of a silver fox pelt went up to \$75.48 from \$53.20. Higher prices for such wildlife furs and world interest in Canadian-designed fur garments had trappers extending their traplines and fur farmers seeking new breeding stock.

annual upland bird game questionnaire was mailed to a random selection of Alberta hunters to determine harvest and recreational opportunity provided by the hunting of pheasant, Hungarian partridge, ptarmigan and ruffed, spruce, blue, sage and sharp-tailed grouse. Results from the survey indicated approximately 482,000 bird game hunter-days. Big-game hunter-days in 1978 totalled 876,000 for moose, white-tailed deer and mule deer.

British Columbia. The fish and wildlife branch of the environment ministry is responsible for the protection, enhancement and use of wildlife and freshwater fish resources of British Columbia. Administrative and technical headquarters are in Victoria; seven regional headquarters in the main centres of population, 59 district offices, three fish hatcheries and a number of permanent field stations operate throughout the province. The branch licenses hunters and anglers and enforces closed seasons, bag limits and other measures. It licenses and regulates trapping of fur-bearing animals, commercial propagation of game birds and fish, and activities of big-game guides. The branch enhances the abundance and health of desirable species of animals by the acquisition of key areas of range for big game and waterfowl and by the stocking of lakes.