

and the maintenance of the forest ecosystems. In addition, wetlands management efforts have recently been expanded.

In New Brunswick, principal game species are: deer, bear, moose, grouse, waterfowl, hare and woodcock. Trappers take about \$1 million worth of furbearers annually: beaver, fox, bobcat, muskrat and others. Angling is popular, particularly for salmon, trout and bass.

Objectives of wildlife management in Quebec are to maintain and improve wildlife through ecological balance and sound management of public hunting, fishing and trapping grounds. Research is carried out on the dynamics and habitats of the various species of wildlife, and citizen participation is encouraged in the conservation of wildlife and its environment.

In central and northwestern Ontario the deer herd had declined, but due to a selective harvest system which controls the number of does and fawns taken annually plus favourable winter conditions, the herds have increased in most areas to desired levels. The fur management program continues to be based on an area-specific licensing system of trappers, coupled with seasons determined by the primeness of pelts and quotas on the number of animals which may be taken. The moose resource is being managed by a selective harvest system which controls the number of adult animals taken. Hunter and trapper education courses must be taken by all prospective hunters and trappers. An important new initiative is a Community Wildlife Involvement Program (CWIP) which provides funds to groups and individuals for projects to improve wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.

In Manitoba, wildlife management initiatives involve: wildlife population monitoring; recreational hunting; wild fur trapping; habitat protection and development; wildlife conservation education; and the conservation, preservation and reintroduction of rare and endangered species. The province administers sport hunting seasons for six species of big game, the most important being white-tailed deer, moose and elk, and seven types of upland game birds. The majority of the harvest is ruffed grouse and sharp-tailed grouse. Waterfowl hunting centers primarily on mallards, Canada geese and snow geese. Manitoba has recently reintroduced wood bison to the province and has declared the great gray owl as the provincial bird emblem.

In Saskatchewan, portions of hunting and fishing licence revenues are channelled into a fund for the purchase of critical wildlife habitat and habitat development projects. Designated critical wildlife areas on Crown land are protected from

alteration or sale; emphasis is placed on prevention of damage by wildlife to private property and agricultural produce; and stiffer penalties for wildlife offences such as poaching and night hunting have recently been provided.

Wildlife in Alberta includes bird game such as pheasant, Hungarian partridge, ptarmigan and ruffed, spruce, blue, sage and sharp-tailed grouse, as well as species of big game; furbearers; and non-game which includes endangered, threatened and vulnerable species.

The diverse wildlife in British Columbia includes deer, black bear, wolf, coyote, raccoon, caribou, cougar, mountain sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear, skunk, fox, wolverine, lynx and bobcat. Ducks and snow geese are among the game birds. Rare and endangered species which may not be killed at any time are Vancouver Island marmot, sea otter, white pelican and burrowing owl. Protected species are yellow badger, mountain cottontail and white-tailed jack-rabbit.

8.4.3 Territorial wildlife

In Yukon judicious use of big-game species, upland game birds and sport fish is promoted for residents and non-residents. The Yukon wildlife branch licenses and regulates trapping of fur-bearing animals and activities of outfitters and guides. To increase knowledge about wildlife species and provide the basis for management, it conducts and supports biological research and public educational programs.

Northwest Territories. The Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources provides opportunities for native peoples to follow their traditional pursuits of hunting, trapping and fishing. Included are trappers' incentive grants (a fur subsidy program based on a percentage of the season's harvest), a fur marketing service, and an outpost camp program to help groups who wish to move back to the land and live off the natural resources available through hunting and trapping.

Wildlife management is carried out mainly by control and monitoring of harvest. Quotas are allocated by management zones on a biological basis. Studies are conducted primarily to determine the abundance, productivity and seasonal distribution of large mammals, including the polar bear.

The department is responsible for administration of sports fishing licences, and resident and non-resident hunting licences. Under permit from Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Renewable Resource officers monitor commercial fisheries and the testing of lakes and rivers to determine the viability of commercial operations to supply local domestic markets.