

export markets. However, in 1984, the industry started to experience an upswing and, in the last two years, there has been a dramatic improvement due to increased catches, higher-quality fish and improved demand for Canadian products abroad.

Commercial fish landings in 1986 reached 1.3 million tonnes, 11% lower than in 1985.

Although Newfoundland was the province with the highest number of fishermen in 1985, just over 26,600, it had only the third highest landed value of fish at about \$167.5 million. British Columbia was second in the number of fishermen, 18,168, but ranked first in the landed value of fish at \$377.6 million. Although Nova Scotia had only 13,978 fishermen, it produced the second highest landed value of fish at \$321.3 million.

Newfoundland had the highest number of workers in fish processing plants with 9,134 employees in 1985; Nova Scotia was second with 6,412 workers.

The commercial fishery in Prince Edward Island provides employment for more than 6,000 fishermen and processing plant employees, accounting for almost 10% of the provincial work force. In 1987, the landed value of fish reached over \$72 million and it is estimated that the total contribution by the fishery, to the provincial economy, reached \$180 million when processing and service industries were taken into consideration. Exports of fishery products have accounted for up to 40% of Prince Edward Island's international exports. The most important species of the province's fishery is lobster, with record landings in recent years. The lobster catch accounted for 68% of the landed value in 1987. Groundfish, pelagic species and shellfish such as snow crab, oysters, quahaugs, scallops and mussels make up other important components of the fishery. Programs have been introduced by Prince Edward Island's Department of Fisheries to encourage value added production of seafood and to enhance quality production of groundfish and other species.

Fishermen and processors in Nova Scotia established a record value of earnings from the fishing industry in 1987 with landings valued at \$524 million, resulting in almost \$1 billion of marketed product. Lobster placed first as the most valuable species at \$160.3 million, followed by cod and scallops. Nearly 16,000 fishermen worked in the harvesting sector and over 9,000 persons were employed in the 378 licensed processing plants in 1987. About 85% of Nova Scotia fish products were exported and accounted for more than one-third of total exports from the province. Provincial activities are focused on aquaculture development,

quality enhancement, skills upgrading and on improving the recreational inland fishery.

In New Brunswick, the volume and value of landings increased by 3.9%, and 18.1% respectively, in 1987. The volume totalled close to 147,000 t, and represented a value of \$115.8 million. The number of fishermen rose to 7,934 in 1987, 185 more than in 1986. Crustaceans ranked first in value at \$70.8 million, or 61.2% of the total landed value, although the tonnage decreased by 24.8%. Of the total value, lobster accounted for 36.4% and crab, 20.2%.

Quebec's inshore and deep-sea fisheries provide seasonal employment for approximately 7,000 commercial fishermen and 4,000 workers. Production centres and landing points of these fisheries have been modernized with essential unloading and storage facilities. Inland sport and commercial fishing are being improved by fish culture programs. Many species are being reared for the restocking of lakes and rivers.

Ontario conducts studies on the improvement of stocking strategies in terms of species, size, rate and time of year to increase the survival of fish and returns to the angler. Research programs are directed toward specific fisheries management problems in the Great Lakes and smaller inland waters. Quantities of hatchery-reared coho and chinook salmon are released each year into the western basin of Lake Ontario. This provides good fishing during the late summer and fall.

Manitoba's fisheries generate more than \$200 million to the provincial economy each year. Fisheries provide recreational opportunities through sport fishing; help support the tourist industry; and represent an important source of income and a way of life for nearly 2,500 commercial fishermen and 1,500 employees. Less well documented, but in some locations more important, is the subsistence fishery which is traditionally important and provides a source income. In 1987, Manitoba's commercial fish landings amounted to 12,487 t valued at \$24.4 million. Sport fishing is also important in Manitoba. Approximately 240,000 anglers spent a total of \$217.7 million on goods and services in 1985, of which \$159.3 million or 73% was directly attributable to sport fishing.

The inland provinces especially make use of hatcheries to restock the lakes and rivers.

In Saskatchewan, a portion of angling licence revenue is allocated to a special fund for fishery projects including rearing ponds, fishways and lake rehabilitation.

In British Columbia, the annual stocking of lakes is a major function of the six provincial hatcheries. In 1988, 954 lakes and streams were stocked