

ing, etc., are conducted annually by the Division. Several major waterfowl areas have been acquired and are being developed in co-operation with Ducks Unlimited (Canada). Acquisition of marshlands and unique coastal areas will continue to be an important part of the program.

The appointment of a specialist in 1973 is an indication of the emphasis being placed on wildlife resource education. Other significant projects include: an assessment of the hunter—landowner relations problem, socio-economic evaluation of the fish and wildlife resources, marshland production studies and the development of a non-game species program. These programs are conducted in co-operation with Acadia and Dalhousie universities. There are 19 federal and provincial management areas in Nova Scotia where wildlife is protected involving about 500,000 acres of land and water.

New Brunswick. The wildlife resources in New Brunswick are the responsibility of the Fish and Wildlife Branch of the Department of Natural Resources. Orders in Council issued under the New Brunswick Game Act provide a means of controlling bag limits and hunting pressure in the utilization of population surpluses for all native wildlife species.

Biological surveys of the more important game animals are carried out throughout the year to determine the current status and condition of population. At the present time principal areas of concern are the management of the following animals and their habitat: moose, white-tailed deer, black bear, beaver, muskrat and woodcock. Some of the most important factors limiting the numbers of big-game animals in New Brunswick are the condition and extent of the winter habitat. A study area consisting of 1 million acres of Crown land has been established in the Bathurst area to evaluate the "multiple-use" concept. Game, fish, recreation and forest management will be integrated to optimize exploitation of all renewable resources in the area.

A New Brunswick Trappers Association endorsed by the Fish and Wildlife Branch has recently been established in an attempt to improve the quality of raw furs. The primary objectives of the Association include the personal involvement of the resident trappers in the wise use and management of the fur resource in the province. The current demand for long-hair furs such as bobcat, fox and fisher has diverted trapping pressure from beaver, otter, mink and muskrat.

Sport fishing contributes substantially to the economy of the province. Atlantic salmon anglers fished an average of 82,358 days to catch an average of 33,303 salmon and grilse each year during the four years 1969 through 1972. The Miramichi River system accounted for 82% (27,509) of the average salmon and grilse angler catch during this period. However, more angler-days are spent and fish caught in NB by anglers fishing for brook trout. In 1970, 1,017,000 angler-days were spent participating in the inland sport fishery including trout and Atlantic salmon angling. Atlantic salmon angling comprised only 8.5% of this total.

Quebec. The management and protection of wildlife within Quebec is the responsibility of the Fish and Game Branch of the Department of Tourism, Fish and Game. The Branch, operating under the Wildlife Conservation Act which is the legal basis for protecting fish and wildlife animal species within the province, consists of five Services. The Wildlife Management Service is responsible for the management of all wildlife and particularly of species of interest to hunters and fishermen. Biologists are assigned to nine districts and their work includes the collection of data on animal populations and habitats in the respective areas. The Wildlife Research Service conducts projects to improve the basic knowledge of fish and wildlife in order to help wildlife managers. The Fish Hatchery Service operates seven hatcheries, inspects commercial hatcheries and controls imports of eggs and salmonids. The Conservation Service is responsible for enforcing fishing and hunting regulations and for informing the public of the scope and importance of such regulations. Finally, the Leasing Service of fishing and hunting rights deals with outfitters and private clubs.

Ontario. Wildlife management in Ontario is administered by the Division of Fish and Wildlife of the Ministry of Natural Resources under the authority of the Ontario Game and Fish Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the Regulations connected with them. Objectives for this division are to manage the fish and wildlife resources of Ontario so as to provide and encourage a continuous supply of recreational and economic opportunities and to develop public understanding of relevant ecological principles. Within the