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Banding a Canada Goose at the sanctuary at Kingsville, Ontario.

through the development of effective working arrangements to exchange information and co-ordinate activities.

A natural resource

The economic value of Canada's wildlife resources in relation to recreation like photography, nature study and casual sightseeing is difficult to estimate, but it probably exceeds that of fishing and hunting. For thousands of people it is a rare privilege to observe a wild animal or bird in its natural surroundings and preserve the experience on film.

While recreation appears to be the major use for wildlife, many Canadians still rely directly on game for their live-

lihood, and even for their existence. Fur-trapping is still an important occupation. In 1977-78, Canadian wild-fur sales totalled more than \$47.6 million. Many [Inuit] and Indians earn their livelihood from fur-trapping, and need wildlife for food and clothing. Much of the economic and social difficulty that has been experienced by some groups of [Inuit] stems directly from a decline in the number of caribou, which formerly provided meat for food, hides for warm clothing and bone for implements.

Wildlife also controls insects and small mammals that damage crops. The coyote preys on the field-mouse, and the extent of its control is only being properly appreciated now that it has been killed off in many western agricultural areas. Birds feed on a great many insects that harm agricultural production and damage and kill commercial timber stands and shade-trees.

Management

The main object of Canadians concerned with the future of wildlife is that it should be managed properly as a renewable natural resource of great value. It should not be regarded as a competitor of other resources for attention but as an integral part of the whole complex of natural resources that are of value and benefit to man. The relation between resources is a difficult subject to understand and man's attempts to put comparative artificial valuations on resources have complicated the subject further....

Management must also solve the prob-

Canadian Wildlife Service

As a branch of the Department of the Environment, the Canadian Wildlife Service has federal responsibility for wildlife and conducts scientific research on wildlife problems in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon and in the national parks. The Service has established 80 sanctuaries for migratory birds, frequented largely by waterfowl that may be hunted elsewhere in season. Five wildlife centres have also been established. In addition, the Canadian Wildlife Service administers a program aimed at preserving wildlife habitats, under which more than 40 national wildlife areas have been created.

lems arising, ironically, from under-use of wildlife. The scientific training and practical experience of the wildlife biologist may enable him to effect increases in wildlife population, but as yet he has only a very limited knowledge of rational and acceptable methods of influencing men to harvest a surplus wildlife crop. The modern wildlife scientist is as often concerned with a surplus of some species as he is with the preservation of another threatened with extinction. Many species multiply so rapidly that over-population and control rather than protection may easily become a problem. Changes in habitat intensify this effect. The replacement of evergreen by deciduous forests in British Columbia enabled moose to multiply until their population exceeded the land's capacity to support them. Similarly, beaver flourish when forests are deciduous and decline when the evergreens become dominant.

Protection

With protection and suitable habitat, the beaver, for example, more than recovered from over-trapping and its population is probably greater now than at the height of the fur trade. About 1930, ...naturalist Grey Owl started a beaver colony in Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, with two animals, Jelly Roll and Rawhide; today, the park, which was almost empty of beaver in 1930, contains many thousands of the hard-working creatures — a population too large to be treated with indifference by park officers. Even in densely-populated urban areas beavers flourish. Within a short drive of Canada's

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Buffalo herd at Elk Island National Park in Alberta.