

ducts is estimated at 176 800 tonnes (edible weight) for 1982. This represents an improvement of close to 1 per cent over the 1981 figure.

Commercial fish landings in Canada in 1982 of approximately 1 389 300 tonnes had a landed value of \$843 million, compared with 1 407 124 tonnes valued at \$859 million in 1981. Volume of landings declined by 1.3 per cent and landed values by 2 per cent from 1981 levels, mainly due to a poor catch off the Pacific coast.

#### Atlantic coast

Groundfish landings on the Atlantic coast were 817 917 tonnes valued at \$290 million, moderate increases of 5 per cent and 10 per cent in volume and value respectively over the amounts recorded in 1981. This was mainly due to recovery of the Newfoundland inshore cod trap fishery and increased allocation of northern cod, resulting in increases of 18 per cent for total cod landings and values.

Atlantic coast landings of pelagic and estuarial fish declined from 224 012 tonnes in 1981 to 209 826 tonnes in 1982. The total landed value, however, showed a slight increase from \$51 million to \$53 million. Herring, mackerel and salmon landings showed declines of 9 per cent, 15 per cent and 29 per cent respectively, while capelin registered an increase of 18 per cent.

Molluscs and crustacean landings on the Atlantic coast also showed declines in both volume and value: 169 447 tonnes valued at \$238 million in 1982 compared with 188 349 tonnes and \$242 million in 1981. Scallop and squid landings were down by 28 per cent and 36 per cent respectively, while crab registered an increase of 28 per cent.

#### Pacific coast

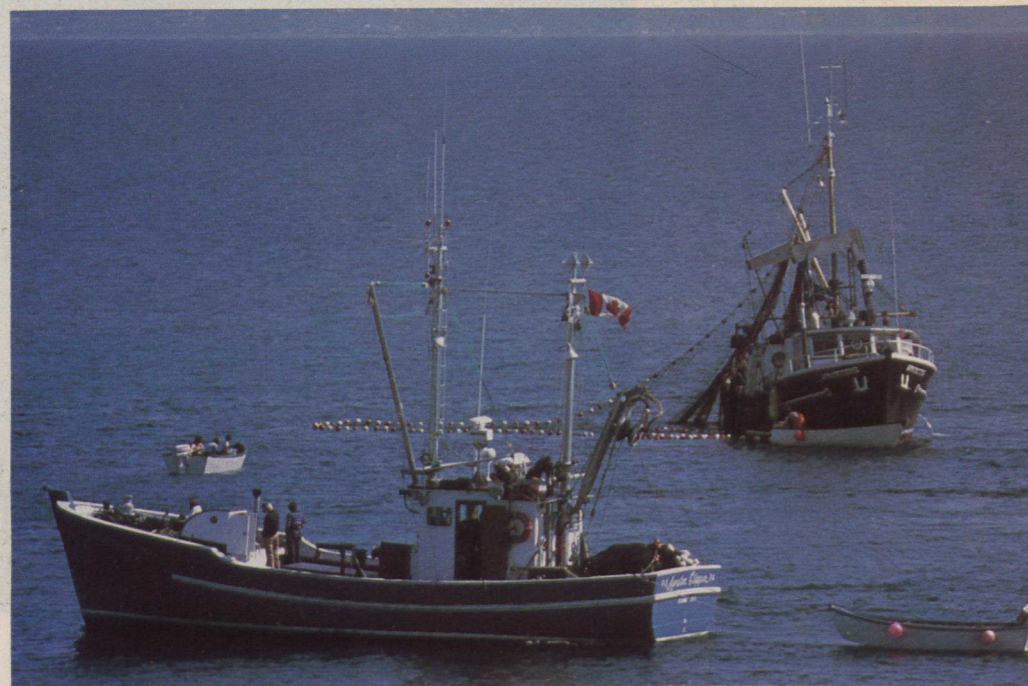
Landings on the Pacific coast suffered a decline; over-all landings and landed values were some 134 210 tonnes and \$191 million compared with 166 071 tonnes and \$237 million in 1981. Landings of the two most important species, herring and salmon, declined by 29 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. Groundfish and shellfish landings were down by 18 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

#### Inland fisheries

In 1982, over-all landings for the inland fishery showed an increase from 49 956 tonnes in 1981 to about 57 900 tonnes. The landed value is estimated to be \$64



*Fish is weighed as it is taken from the boat.*



*Mackerel fishing off Canada's east coast.*



*Hauling in cod.*



*The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre, St. John's, Newfoundland.*



#### Canadian fisheries potential

Since 1977, when Canada declared the 200-mile economic zone, the availability of fish and seafood from Canadian waters has increased dramatically. Landings of groundfish have increased by 56 per cent and cod landings have more than doubled. The value of exported products has also doubled from \$816 million in 1977 to \$1.6 billion in 1982.

On the resource side, the future of Canadian fisheries appears very bright. Stocks which had been depleted by over-fishing are now increasing dramatically.

It is expected that the resource will continue to expand so that in 1987, Canadian fishermen may be in a position to harvest 60 per cent more groundfish, twice as much pelagic fish and somewhat more shellfish than they did in 1982.

#### Fisheries management

Specific programs are carried on in all regions of Canada to ensure the conservation and protection of fisheries resources and, within the limits of resources available, their development and expansion; the upgrading of the quality of fish and fishery products, and assistance to fishermen and industry in the development of new products and of more effective harvesting, production and marketing techniques. Limits of total allowable catches are enforced by fishery officers.

Programs of fisheries and aquatic research directly supporting national and international fisheries activities are conducted from centres located in key coastal and inland areas. These include ten federally-owned research institutes across the country.

The scope of fisheries and aquatic research is extremely varied, covering studies in biology, ecology, population dynamics, distribution, and migrations of fish, marine mammals and shellfish, and the forecasting of fish stock abundance. Studies are also directed towards the quality control of fish catches and fishery products, the development and application of aquaculture techniques in salt and fresh water, the study of relationships among species, and the calculation of sustainable yields of fish and marine mammal stocks harvested in the commercial and recreational fisheries. In addition, specialists carry out social and economic analyses to assist in policy formulation for all significant aspects of fisheries use, potential and management.