

Waterfowl

The Canadian and U.S. governments have agreed to protect 37 species of waterfowl. The North American Waterfowl Management Plan, which both countries signed in 1986, sets guidelines for preserving waterfowl habitats and limiting

hunting. The plan calls for an increase in breeding ducks from 31 million to 62 million and of migrating birds from 62 million to 100 million. To accomplish these goals the program hopes to raise \$1.5 billion in public and private funds over 15 years for purchase or other protection of wetlands.

Sea Mammals

The sea otter has returned to the British Columbia coast after an absence of 200 years.

The otter, which has the finest fur known, was hunted almost to extinction in the 18th century. In 1911, Canada, Russia, Japan and the United States agreed to protect it but only a few remained, in the Aleutian Islands and in Russia.

The protected herds gradually increased and by 1965 the world population had grown to some 26,000 in the Aleutians, about 5,000 in Russian waters and some 600 off the California coast near Monterey. The U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife transplanted hundreds to the Pribilof Islands and in 1966 Canada and the United States arranged to move 40 from Alaska to Checleset Bay on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island.

More were moved in 1970 and 1972 and the herds are now flourishing in the Bay and at Bajo Reef some 45 miles away.

The Ambassador Bridge links the city of Detroit with Windsor, Ontario.

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