

Vancouver Island and the Mainland, the Strait of Georgia, Juan de Fuca and Johnstone. Approximately half of the salmon caught by Canadians pass through these waters as juveniles on their way to feed in the ocean. While migrating seaward the young salmon tend to follow along shorelines where oil would tend to accumulate in the event of a major spill.

Many species of salmon remain in shore to their natal stream and the Strait of Georgia and Juan de Fuca are particularly important for these "resident" species. Young salmon whether migrating or "resident" tend to feed mostly near to the surface where plankton and other young fish concentrate, and also travel close to the surface when migrating. The effect of an oil spill on such an activity needs to be investigated very closely as it suggests serious deleterious consequences.

Herring

The annual value of the British Columbia herring fishing is estimated at three to four million dollars. The major effect of an oil spill, apart from the possible immediate consequences on the distribution and abundance of adult herring, would be on the repopulation of the species. Herring come inshore to spawn, the eggs are deposited mainly on vegetation in the intertidal zone, the areas most effected