

Salmon lay their eggs in the gravel of the stream beds. These eggs depend on oxygen in the ground water for their life. Studies at Nanaimo have shown that in areas where silting occurs there is no oxygen and the eggs die.

United States studies of the effects of logging on the environment of pink and chum salmon in southeastern Alaska have shown that changes in habitat, though subtle, have been found to be mainly the results of addition of logging debris or increased sedimentation.

Stream protection clauses in forest cutting permits for certain districts have been reviewed at joint meetings of Federal and Provincial Fisheries and Forest Service officials. Results of protection clauses have been accepted as worthwhile and extensions to other districts are being pursued.

During the past year the Federal-Provincial British Columbia Fisheries Committee has been examining the relationship of logging operations to fisheries interests. Discussions of long-term research programs on the effects of forest removal on fish have been initiated.

The common objectives in multiple use of fresh water result in a high degree of cooperation between Forest Services and the agencies responsible for fisheries.

OTTAWA,
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