

HD
9944
C22
A25
1975



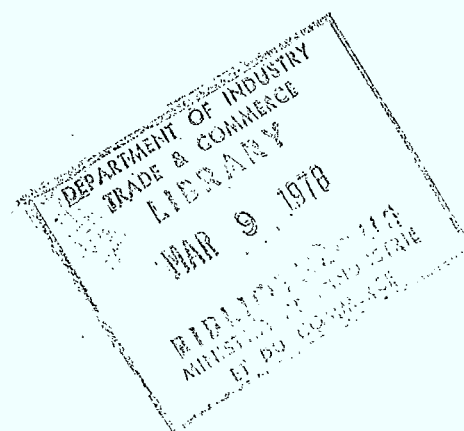
REPORT ON THE STATUS OF CANADIAN WILDLIFE USED BY THE FUR INDUSTRY



Industry, Trade
and Commerce

Industrie
et Commerce

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF CANADIAN WILDLIFE USED BY THE FUR INDUSTRY



Canada.
Published by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada
in association with the Canada Fur Council

Information Canada
Ottawa, 1975

CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgments	4
Introduction	5
Canada Fur Council	5
Resource Management	5
Explanatory Notes for Species Tables	6
Canadian Wildlife and the Fur Trade	7
Varying Hare	8
Arctic Hare	8
White-Tailed Jack Rabbit	8
European Hare	8
Red Squirrel	10
Gray Squirrel	10
Beaver	12
Muskrat	14
Coyote	16
Timber Wolf	18
Arctic Fox	20
Coloured Fox	22
Black Bear	24
Grizzly Bear	26
Polar Bear	28
Raccoon	30
Marten	32
Fisher	34
Ermine	36
Mink	38
Wolverine	40
Badger	42
Skunk	44
Otter	46
Cougar	48
Lynx	50
Bobcat	52
Harbour Seal	54
Ringed Seal	56
Harp Seal	58
Bearded Seal	60
Gray Seal	62
Hooded Seal	64
Table 1. Number and Value of Pelts Produced, by Kind, Canada, Seasons 1971-72 and 1972-73	66

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The statistical data on wild fur production are based on data published by Statistics Canada (Fur Production 1971-72). Statistics on seals were provided by the Fisheries Service, Environment Canada. Modifications were made on the basis of recent information received from provincial and territorial fur resource agencies.

The contributions made by provincial and territorial fur resource administration agencies, the Canadian Wildlife Service and Fisheries Service, Environment Canada and Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are gratefully acknowledged. Without these inputs, this report could not have been completed.

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared on behalf of the Canada Fur Council to present a factual account of the status of Canadian wildlife harvested by trappers and used by the international fur trade. Information on various animal populations in relation to abundance and distribution in Canada is provided.

It is hoped that this report will also serve as a perspective for judging publicity circulated by special interest groups and will supersede misleading or inaccurate accounts about the status of wildlife used in the fur industry. In addition, it can be used as a guide for those persons and organizations concerned with wildlife conservation and management.

CANADA FUR COUNCIL

The Canada Fur Council, an unincorporated body having no administrative or regulatory responsibility or authority, is composed of representatives of the federal, provincial and territorial governments and the Canadian fur industry. Industry representatives include primary producers (trappers and ranchers), fur buyers, auction companies, dressers and dyers, unions, manufacturers and retailers. Government representatives include natural resource, trade promotion and licensing agencies.

The council was established to provide a co-ordinated approach to resolving national problems related to resource management and the fur industry at large. Consideration is given to primary production, resource use and management, publicity and information, marketing, promotion and research.

Concern has been expressed about the prevalence of biased, inaccurate and misleading information respecting fur bearing animals and the impact this may have on the Canadian fur industry. There also seems to be some question regarding legislation prohibiting the importation into the United States of certain species of fur, the justification for which is based on the status of those species in areas outside Canada. This report has been prepared in an effort to clarify the status — in Canada — of wildlife species used in the world fur trade.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Much controversy surrounding the fur industry relates to the use of wild furs. Little, if any, consideration is given to the extent of wildlife management practised in Canada and the fact that fur pelts are largely the product of that management. It is realistic, therefore, to comment on the development of wild fur management and its objectives in Canada.

Wildlife management may be described as the manipulation of animals or their environment to produce optimum sustained yields, or harvests, consistent with the carrying capacity of the range and maintenance of adequate breeding stock. This can seldom be achieved without a view to other considerations and it is often necessary to modify and relate wildlife management objectives to other land use or resource management priorities.

REFERENCES

- Allen, Durward L., Our Wildlife Legacy, Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York, 1962 (revised edition).
Dagg, Anne Innis, Canadian Wildlife and Man, McClelland and Steward, Toronto, 1974.
Gabrielson, Ira N., Wildlife Conservation, The Macmillan Co., New York, 1959.
Trippensee, Rueben Edwin, Wildlife Management (2 Vols.), McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1948.

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR SPECIES TABLES

1. Province or Territory:

See cover map for location

2. Legal Status:

Designation provided by federal, provincial or territorial legislation

3. Population Abundance:

Nil — not present

Rare — present with limited population density

Declining — present but below historical population levels

Limited Range — habitat suitable to species is limited

Adequate — good population, maintaining its range

Abundant — large population, extending its range

Cycles — natural cyclic fluctuations controlling population abundance at acceptable levels

4. Conservation Methods and Management Employed:

Federal, provincial or territorial legislation regulates level and intensity of harvests and action taken to expand or control the population

5. General Status:

N/A — species not present

Satisfactory — population level satisfactory in relation to range capability

Excellent — abundant population, adequately harvested

Not Satisfactory — limited or declining population, usually below carrying capacity
— may also designate abundant overpopulation, with inadequate harvests

6. Harvest 1971-72:

Production figures secured from Statistics Canada
(Totals do not include harvest by sportsmen)

7. Potential Harvest:

Related primarily to long-term average production, with due consideration for cyclic fluctuations familiar to some species

8. Remarks:

Intended to qualify comments in preceding columns

CANADIAN WILDLIFE AND THE FUR TRADE

Wildlife — and particularly most fur species — cannot be stockpiled. Natural mortality tends to begin reducing the population as soon as reproduction occurs maintaining a balance between the reproductive rate and the carrying capacity of the habitat. Unless surplus animals are harvested each season, they are lost or survive at the expense of range quality. If degradation is left unchecked, a severe decline in population may result. Good management, therefore, dictates that an annual harvest be taken to maintain fur population in proper balance and secure appropriate economic returns.

Canada is blessed with vast areas of relatively undeveloped Crown land, much of it subject to multiple use including forestry, fur production, big game hunting and recreation. Unlike more developed areas, however, the trapper or occasional hunter may be the only person to travel over these parts and fur may be the only resource harvested in a given area during a particular year. Consequently, fur is a valid and important renewable resource and its harvest cannot be determined by conditions existing outside Canada.

Most provinces and territories in Canada have established some form of registered trapline or fur block system whereby specific trappers are licensed to harvest the annual fur crop. A variety of management techniques is used to control and monitor the harvest of each species as conditions dictate. The tables in this report indicate this variation through provinces and territories, although regulations may also vary from area to area within a particular province or territory.

The species composition of the fur harvest varies across Canada due to habitat, climate and habitat requirements of specific species. Problems involving the decline of certain species tend to be related to areas where agriculture and industry have permanently altered the environment. Overharvesting and the absence of sound management practices have also influenced the decline of certain species in some undeveloped areas.

Fur production in Canada has responded favourably to management over the past 25 years — particularly that of beaver and muskrat, which are now underharvested and constitute a problem of overabundance in some areas. Restocking and rehabilitation of other species, notably marten and fisher, have aided in their re-establishment in previously depleted areas. Some problems still exist, but these are receiving attention. Basically, if one national problem were to be cited, it would be that fur resources are not being harvested to their full potential.

Canadian provincial and territorial governments have exclusive legislative responsibility and authority within their respective boundaries for the management and use of fur-bearing and other animals. The federal government has exclusive jurisdiction over marine mammals, which includes responsibility for the management and use of seals within Canada's territorial waters and animals within national parks.

Because of varying environments within each province or territory, or even within a habitat, the status of a particular species may differ extensively across Canada. It is recommended, therefore, that since each province or territory is best able to determine the management, conservation and protection of species within its jurisdiction, action to restrict the market for Canadian furs should not be taken without prior and full consultation with appropriate provinces and territories. The Canada Fur Council is prepared to provide assistance in co-ordinating discussions or presenting recommendations related to such consultation as and when required.

Although seals do not precisely fit the category of fur-bearing animals harvested by trappers, many northern Indian and Eskimo hunters depend on them for a substantial portion of their earned income. Seals also account for a large percentage of Canada's overall production of pelts and no report of this type would be complete without them.

The captioned comment on each species is intended to serve as a summary only; for more precise information on regional status, distribution, abundance and harvest, refer to the tables. For more detailed comment on endangered species, refer to Endangered Canadian Mammals, Dr. N. S. Novakowski, Staff Specialist on Mammalogy, Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, Canada, or to the respective provincial or territorial agencies concerned.

VARYING HARE (*Lepus americanus*)
(Also known as snowshoe rabbit)

Canada's most abundant species, the varying hare is found in all provinces and territories. Its importance to the fur industry has been as variable as its colour and population levels. Currently its main economic significance is not in the manufacture of fur garments and trim, but in its role as a prey species for other fur-bearing animals.

ARCTIC HARE (*Lepus arcticus*)

This species is found throughout the arctic and subarctic regions of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, northern Quebec, Labrador and, in limited numbers, Newfoundland. In the latter, it has been largely replaced by the varying hare, introduced many years earlier from New Brunswick.

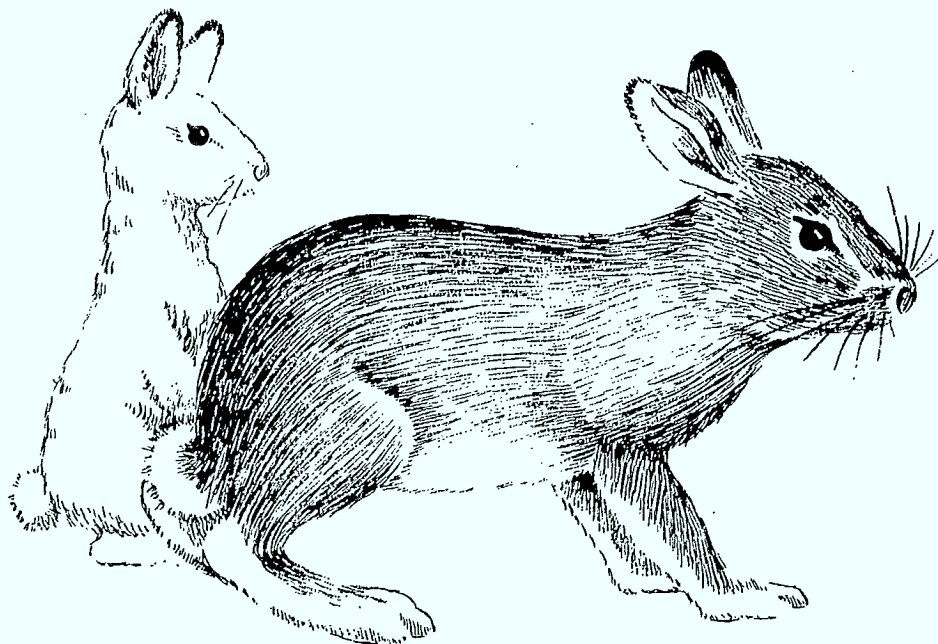
WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT (*Lepus townsendii campanius*)

The native white-tailed jack rabbit is common to southern areas of the prairie provinces and reaches the northern limits of its range in Alberta. At one time it was important in the production of rabbit skins, but current harvests are light and the species is relatively abundant except in Manitoba, where, however, there is evidence of resurgence. When available, the meat is used as mink feed by fur ranchers in western Canada.

Another white-tailed jack rabbit (*L. t. townsendii*) is found only in the extreme southcentral portion of British Columbia and is of no importance to the fur industry.

EUROPEAN HARE (*Lepus europaeus*)
(Also known as eastern jack rabbit)

This species, as might be expected by its name, was introduced into Canada from Europe. Its range is centred in southern Ontario and extends from just west of Lake Superior to the eastern townships of Quebec. At one time abundant, populations have levelled off and are now moderate in southern Ontario to light or occasional towards the range edge.



The most important contributors to past Canadian rabbit skin production were varying hare, Arctic hare and European hare. During the last 50 years, production figures have varied from a low in 1923-24 of 496 skins valued at \$100, to a high in 1941-42 of 9,012,329 skins valued at \$938,568. The average production in recent years is about 100,000 skins valued at \$30,000 (But in 1971-72 production totalled 10,021 skins valued at \$1,002 — the lowest production since 1923-24.)

These figures indicate a substantial decline in rabbit harvesting during the past 25 years. Price does not appear to be a factor since the current price is near the highest levels paid in the last 50 years. It should be noted, however, that the above production figures may include an unknown quantity of domestic rabbit skins marketed by commercial meat producers.

Population figures for Arctic and varying hare exhibit wide cyclic fluctuations that influence the abundance of some predator species important to the fur industry. This is particularly apparent in the more northern areas where buffer prey species are not readily available.

The general status of the rabbit population in Canada is satisfactory within the limits of cyclic variations.

RED SQUIRREL (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*)

Classed as a fur bearer throughout its range, the red squirrel is found in all provinces and territories in Canada. Populations are reported adequate to abundant, except in Newfoundland and Labrador where insufficient data is available to permit evaluation.

The bulk of production is chiefly in the western provinces where squirrels tend to be somewhat larger. (Production figures include all squirrels.)

Management is chiefly confined to the regulation of trapping seasons and licensing, but some provinces provide no specific protection. Populations are currently underharvested and general status is excellent.

GRAY SQUIRREL (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

(Includes black colour phase)

Although confined primarily to southern hardwood forests, this species has extended its range west into Manitoba in limited numbers and occurs east into southern Quebec. It is not an important fur species in Canada and is primarily of sporting interest to squirrel hunters.

No precise data are provided respecting population levels, but its general status is satisfactory.



SPECIES: RED SQUIRREL (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*)

GRAY SQUIRREL (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

Includes Black Colour Phase

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Adequate in Labrador	Regulated seasons	Satisfactory	151	1,000	Recently introduced to island
Prince Edward Island	Fur bearer	Abundant	Regulated seasons and licences		9	Good potential	<i>Tamiasciurus</i>
Nova Scotia	" "	"	Not protected from hunting, trapping illegal March 15 - November 1	"	303	10,000	"
New Brunswick	" "	Adequate	Harvest surveys	"	18	5,000	"
Quebec	" "	Abundant	Regulated seasons	"	3,379	25,000	"
Ontario	" "	Adequate	No closed season	Excellent	3,993	50,000	Both species occur
Manitoba	" "	Abundant	Regulated seasons	Satisfactory	26,828	250,000	Gray squirrel on limited range only
Saskatchewan	" "	"	Regulated seasons	"	102,390	150,000	Western type
Alberta	" "	"	" "	"	211,444	500,000	Underharvested
British Columbia	" "	Adequate	Regulated trapping season	"	30,509	250,000	Western type
Yukon Territory	" "	Abundant	Regulated seasons	"	5,123	25,000	
Northwest Territories	" "	"	Not specified	"	7,049	25,000	
Summary		Abundant over most of its range	Management largely confined to regulation of season	"	391,196	1,291,000	Grossly underharvested

BEAVER (*Castor canadensis*)

Canada's most valuable fur species, the beaver is classified as a fur bearer in all provinces and territories. While it is abundant and expanding its range, this is not a problem — except where its presence conflicts with other land use. The beaver creates a nuisance in agricultural areas and parks, however, by damming streams, felling trees and flooding roads.

For the past 25 years, beavers have been generally easy to manage due to controlled harvests (based on number of colonies), regulated seasons and licensing. At the same time, depletion in some areas and overabundance elsewhere indicate need for a more orderly harvesting program throughout its range.

General status is excellent to satisfactory.



SPECIES: BEAVER (*Castor canadensis*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Adequate	Harvested on trapline basis, seasons and licences	Satisfactory	1,825	4,500	Underharvested
Prince Edward Island	" "	Adequate on limited range	Seasons, censuses, surveys, re-introductions	"	19	200	Overtrapped, closed season 1971-72
Nova Scotia	" "	Adequate	Controlled season, harvests and licences	"	3,957	4,000	
New Brunswick	" "	"	Aerial census and harvest, surveys, seasons and licences	"	7,600	10,000	Underharvested
Quebec	" "	Abundant to adequate	Quotas on registered traplines and preserves, seasons and licences	Very satisfactory	53,302	100,000	"
Ontario	" "	Abundant and expanding	Seasons, licences, surveys and census, quotas and sealing		149,295	170,000	"
Manitoba	" "	"	Seasons and licences, surveys and census	Satisfactory	38,715	100,000	"
Saskatchewan	" "	Abundant to adequate	Quotas, seasons, licences, surveys and census	"	36,924	50,000	"
Alberta	" "	Abundant	Seasons and licences, harvest surveys	Very satisfactory	57,322	75,000	"
British Columbia	" "	Abundant and expanding	Seasons and licences, registered traplines	Not satisfactory	18,600	50,000	"
Yukon Territory	" "	Abundant to adequate	Seasons and quotas, licences, registered traplines	"	1,342	2,500	"
Northwest Territories	" "	Adequate on restricted range	Seasons and licences	"	6,335	50,000	"
Summary		Abundant and expanding over most of its range	Generally well managed, with good control of seasons, quotas, licences; may suffer from underharvesting in many areas	Excellent to satisfactory	375,236	616,200	Harvest could be substantially expanded

MUSKRAT (*Ondatra zibethicus*)

Classed as a fur bearer throughout its range, the muskrat is present in all provinces and territories. Populations are reported adequate to abundant, except in Newfoundland, where suitable habitat is limited.

The muskrat is an important species in the fur industry and production exceeds that of all other species; in value it is exceeded only by the beaver.

Management consists primarily of regulated seasons. In addition, extensive areas (particularly in Manitoba and Saskatchewan) are maintained for optimum muskrat production by regulation of water levels.

While general status is satisfactory to excellent, overpopulation tends to encourage the spread of disease. Consequently, some provinces have designated its status as unsatisfactory



SPECIES: MUSKRAT (*Ondatra zibethicus*)

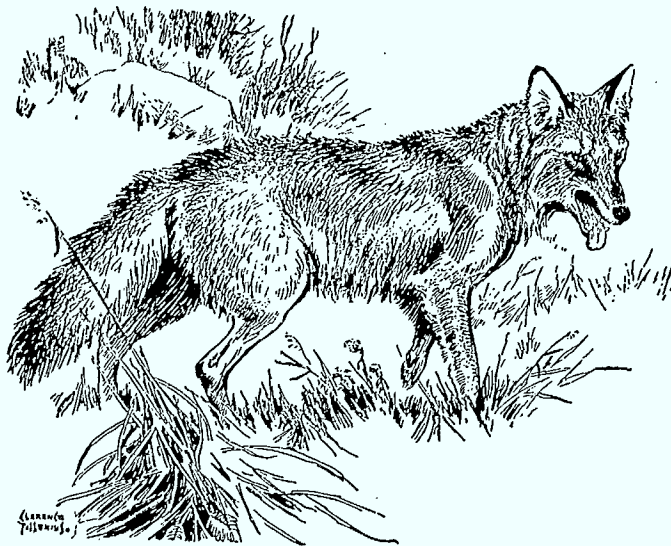
PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED			GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Low limited range	Seasons			Not satisfactory	6,103	15,000	Not an important species
Prince Edward Island	" "	"	Regulated seasons and licences			Satisfactory	3,623	7,000 - 10,000	Underharvested
Nova Scotia	" "	Adequate	Regulated trapping season			"	24,382	35,000	
New Brunswick	" "	"	"	"	"	"	16,443	35,000	
Quebec	" "	"	"	"	"	"	186,457	250,000	
Ontario	" "	"	"	"	"	"	340,008	800,000	
Manitoba	" "	Abundant	"	"	"	Not satisfactory	472,579	1,500,000	"
Saskatchewan	" "	"	"	"	"	" "	386,368	1,000,000	"
Alberta	" "	Adequate	"	"	"	Satisfactory	233,589	1,000,000	Grossly underharvested
British Columbia	" "	Adequate within range	"	"	"	"	30,000	50,000	
Yukon Territory	" "	Adequate to abundant	"	"	"	"	11,857	5,000	
Northwest Territories	" "	Abundant	"	"	"	"	97,722	250,000	Underharvested
Summary		Abundant over most of its range	Management is varied but mainly confined to regulation of seasons; some habitat work has been done			Excellent to satisfactory	1,809,131	5,362,000	Grossly underharvested

COYOTE (*Canis latrans*)
(Also known as prairie wolf)

Classification across Canada varies with importance from fur bearer to game animal to non-game animal. The coyote is used extensively in the fur industry, with the western form in particular demand.

Population is abundant, except on the edge of its range in the Northwest Territories. Coyotes do not occur in the Maritime Provinces, except in rare instances. Established in Quebec during the early 1950s, this species has extended its range eastward into the Saguenay and lower St. Lawrence River regions.

General status is excellent to satisfactory. Management is limited over most of its range; however, control measures are periodically required in livestock areas.



SPECIES: COYOTE (*Canis latrans*)

Also Known as Prairie Wolf

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Prince Edward Island	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
New Brunswick	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Quebec	Fur bearer	Abundant	Not protected, licence required	Satisfactory		?	Harvest for these two provinces probably included with wolves, not separated
Ontario	No status	Adequate	No closed season, control in livestock areas	"	2,298	?	
Manitoba	Non-game animal	Abundant	Not protected	"	9,445	12,000	
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	"	Season open all year, requires periodic control in agricultural areas	"	16,999	10,000	
Alberta	" "	"	Licence required in some areas	"	18,416	22,000	Underharvested in cyclic peaks
British Columbia	Game animal	"	Regulated season	"	1,052	5,000	Control where needed
Yukon Territory	" "	"	Season open all year, requires periodic control	"	40	?	Limited range
Northwest Territories	" "	Declining limited range	Not specified	"	70	?	Satisfactory south at Great Slave Lake
Summary		Abundant or adequate except in fringe areas	Limited management applied anywhere in the coyote range	Generally satisfactory	48,320 likely not complete data, and may not include hunters' harvest	62,000	Production could likely be increased

TIMBER WOLF (*Canis lupus*)

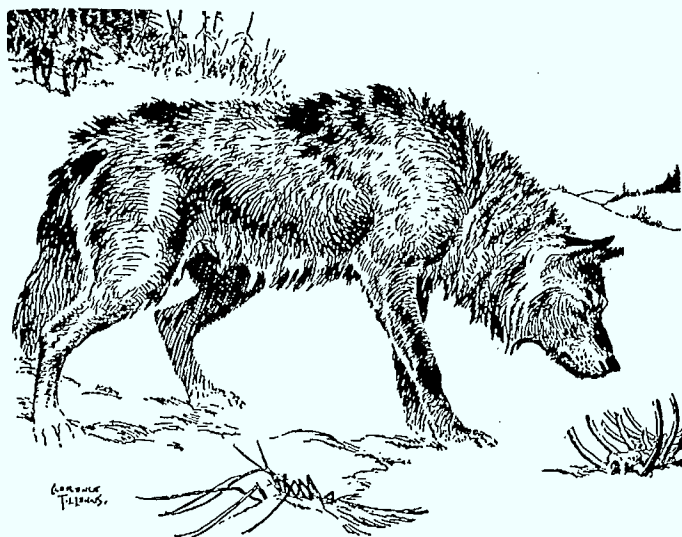
Classed mainly as a fur bearer, it is also rated as a game and non-game animal.

Despite extensive controversy, Canada's timber wolf population is reported adequate or abundant over its entire range, with the exception of Vancouver Island. While not highly important to the fur industry, there is a demand for prime pelts and a harvestable surplus is available to trappers.

Limited management is practised in most areas, although in British Columbia, hunting and trapping are closely regulated. Good management requires that population be regulated to coincide with other big game species. Consequently, in some areas, specific control measures are needed.

Because Canada has a harvestable surplus of wolves, markets should not be denied Canadian trappers based on the status of wolf populations in other parts of the world. For example, the United States has arbitrarily banned the importation of wolf skins without sufficient justification in the opinion of the Canada Fur Council.

General status is satisfactory.



SPECIES: TIMBER WOLF (*Canis lupus*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Adequate	Regulated seasons	Satisfactory	0	No data	Labrador only
Prince Edward Island	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
New Brunswick	"	"	"	"	"	"	No record since 1850
Quebec	Fur bearer	Adequate to abundant	Not protected, licence required	Satisfactory	732	1,200	Northern gray wolf adequate (75% coyote, 25% wolves) (see page 17)
Ontario	No status	Adequate	No special management, controlled as required	"	1,156	1,200	
Manitoba	Non-game animal	"	*No special management, not protected	"	324	400	
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	Abundant	Open season year round; requires periodic control	"	202	200+	Potential harvest may be greater
Alberta	" "	"	Regulated seasons	"	519		Underharvested
British Columbia	Game animal	Declining to rare in some areas	Regulated hunting and trapping seasons	Not satisfactory in some areas	91	200	Protected on Vancouver Island, population adequate elsewhere
Yukon Territory	Non-game animal	Adequate	Not specified	Satisfactory	158	300	Includes timber and barren ground wolves
Northwest Territories	"	Abundant	"	"	745	1,000+	Production can probably be increased over most of the wolf range
Summary		Abundant to adequate; rare in some localized areas only	Limited management in most areas; some control exercised when required	Generally satisfactory except on Vancouver Island	3,927, may not be complete data, i.e. sports, hunters' harvest	4,500	

*Change in status to fur-bearing animal (protected, regulate seasons) is imminent. This will apply throughout the province to raccoon, coyote, badger and fox and within municipalities to lynx.

ARCTIC FOX (*Alopex lagopus*)
(Includes white and blue colour phases)

The Arctic fox is classified as a fur bearer throughout its range. Restricted to northern regions, this fox is reported abundant or adequate, except in Labrador, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Arctic fox population is highly cyclic with extensive variations from year to year, regulated by the abundance of lemmings — its main food supply. It is an important fur species only in the Northwest Territories where the bulk of the harvest is taken by Indians and Eskimos.

Management consists primarily of regulated seasons and harvests are related to its cyclic abundance. The main problem is underharvesting since large areas of the Barren Lands have been only lightly trapped in recent years.

The Arctic fox's general status is excellent to satisfactory within its range.



SPECIES: ARCTIC FOX (*Alopex lagopus*)
Includes White and Blue Colour Phases

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Adequate in cycles	Regulated seasons	Satisfactory		100	Northern Labrador
Prince Edward Island	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
New Brunswick	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Quebec	Fur bearer	Adequate in cycles	No special management, seasons and licences	Satisfactory	986	500-15,000, varies with cycle	Range limited to north coast
Ontario	" "	"	"	"	323	200	Very limited range
Manitoba	" "	"	"	"	160	2,000	Range limited to far north
Saskatchewan	" "	Rare and in cycles	Regulated seasons in northern areas	"	12	100	Extreme edge of range
Alberta	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	23	100	Occasional
British Columbia	"	"	"	"			"
Yukon Territory	Fur bearer	Adequate	Seasons and licences	Satisfactory		No data	Range limited to northern areas
Northwest Territories	" "	Abundant in cycles	" "	"	32,105	Up to 100,000	Extensive range, underharvested
Summary		Abundance is related to cycles and availability of food	Management generally limited to regulation of seasons	Excellent to satisfactory	33,609	140,000 to 160,000 based on past records	Underharvested over most of its range

COLOURED FOX (*Vulpes fulva*)

(Includes red, cross and silver colour phases)

Classified as a fur bearer throughout most of its range, the coloured fox is also considered a game animal in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Its popularity in the fur industry has increased extensively over the past few years and, as a result, its importance to trappers has expanded. Populations are reported abundant to adequate in all provinces and territories.

Management consists primarily of regulated seasons and licences, although some provinces impose no restrictions. Because the coloured fox is often a rabies carrier, control is occasionally required in agricultural areas. (This disease is believed to control populations in some parts of the country.)

General status is satisfactory.



SPECIES: COLOURED FOX (*Vulpes fulva*)

Includes Red, Cross and Silver Colour Phases

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Adequate	Regulated season	Satisfactory	2,230	2,500	
Prince Edward Island	Game animal	Abundant	Regulated seasons and licences	"	2,691	2,500	
Nova Scotia	Fur bearer	"	Annual trapping seasons	"	2,339	3,000	
New Brunswick	Fur bearer and game animal	Adequate	Seasons, licences and harvest surveys	"	1,043	1,500	
Quebec	Fur bearer	Abundant	Licences, no closed season	"	7,976	15,000	
Ontario	" "	Adequate	" " "	"	8,702	10,000	
Manitoba	" "	Abundant	Licences and seasons	"	11,475	10,000	
Saskatchewan	" "	"	Regulated seasons in north, no closed season in south	"	15,224	9,000	
Alberta	" "	Adequate	Regulated seasons	"	1,776	6,000	Underharvested
British Columbia	Fur bearer and game animal	"	Regulated hunting and trapping seasons	"	352	5,000	
Yukon Territory	Fur bearer	"	Seasons and licences	"	202	100	
Northwest Territories	" "	Abundant	Not specified	"	1,393	1,500	
Summary		Population is abundant to sustained over most of its range	Limited management; fox control is practised in some agricultural areas, particularly where rabies is prevalent	Excellent to satisfactory	55,403	70,000	Harvest can probably be expanded in most areas

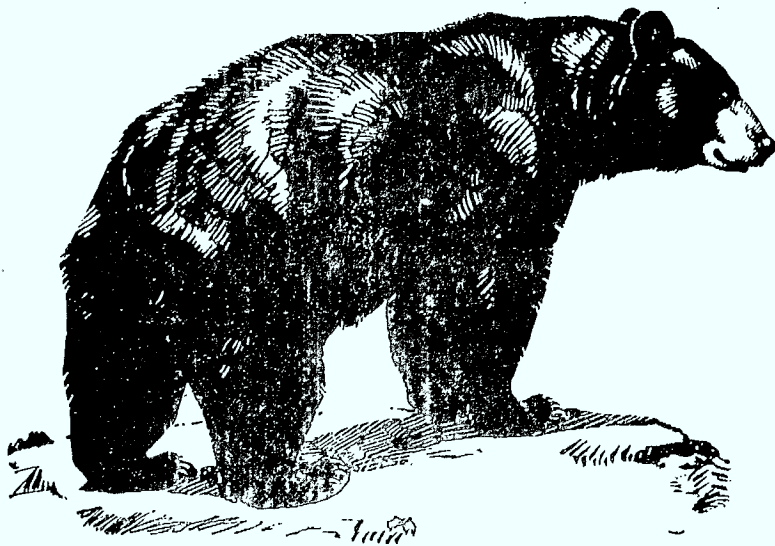
BLACK BEAR (*Ursus americanus*)

(Includes brown and cinnamon colour phases)

Although considered a fur bearer in Manitoba, the black bear is classed as a big game animal in most of its range. It occurs in all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island.

The black bear is important as a sporting trophy and is used in the fur trade for the manufacture of head gear and rugs. Management consists primarily of licensing and regulated seasons.

General status is excellent to satisfactory.



SPECIES: BLACK BEAR (*Ursus americanus*)
Includes Brown and Cinnamon Colour Phases

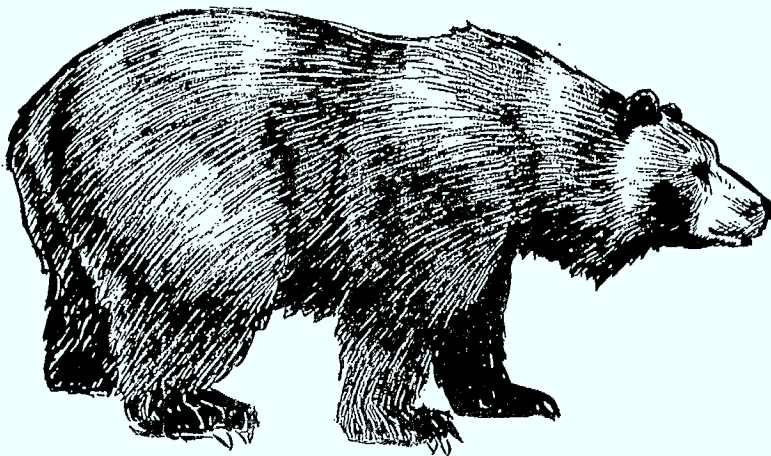
PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Game animal	Abundant	Annual hunting season	Satisfactory	46	100	Rate in East Nfld.
Prince Edward Island	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	No habitat
Nova Scotia	Game animal	Abundant	Harvested only during deer season, otherwise protected	Satisfactory	340	500	
New Brunswick	" "	Adequate	Harvest and abundance surveys, seasons; live trapping and tagging	"	"	"	May not be trapped
Quebec	Fur bearer and game animal	Abundant	Seasons and licences	"	913	1,500	
Ontario	Game animal	Adequate	" "	"	226	1,000	*Controlled in livestock area
Manitoba	Fur bearer	"	Open and closed seasons, licences required	"	426	1,500	"
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer and big game animal	Abundant	Regulated seasons, licences required	"	333	500	"
Alberta	Game animal	"	Seasons and licences	"	368	400	Underharvested
British Columbia	" "	Adequate	" "	"	166	250	Removed where causing damage
Yukon Territory	Game animal in designated area	Abundant	Seasons, quotas and licences	"	—	150	
Northwest Territories	Game animal	"	Seasons and licences for sports hunting	"	113	250+	
Summary		Generally abundant and sustaining hunting and trapping pressure	Managed primarily as a big game animal with regulated seasons, licences and bag limits	Excellent to satisfactory	3,347, probably does not include bears taken by sports hunters	6,150, estimate is based on very limited data	Control required in areas used for livestock; has limited interest for most trappers

*Total of 8,796 harvested but only 226 marketed in fur industry.
No decline noted.

GRIZZLY BEAR (*Ursus arctos*)

Classed as a big game animal, the grizzly bear is found only in western Canada. It is reported rare or declining except in the Northwest Territories and Alberta. Prime importance is as a game animal and its use in the fur industry is only incidental to sports hunting.

Management consists of complete protection, regulated seasons, licensing, quotas and live trapping for tagging and zoological gardens. General status is not satisfactory, but significant numbers are protected in national parks.



SPECIES: GRIZZLY BEAR (*Ursus arctos*)

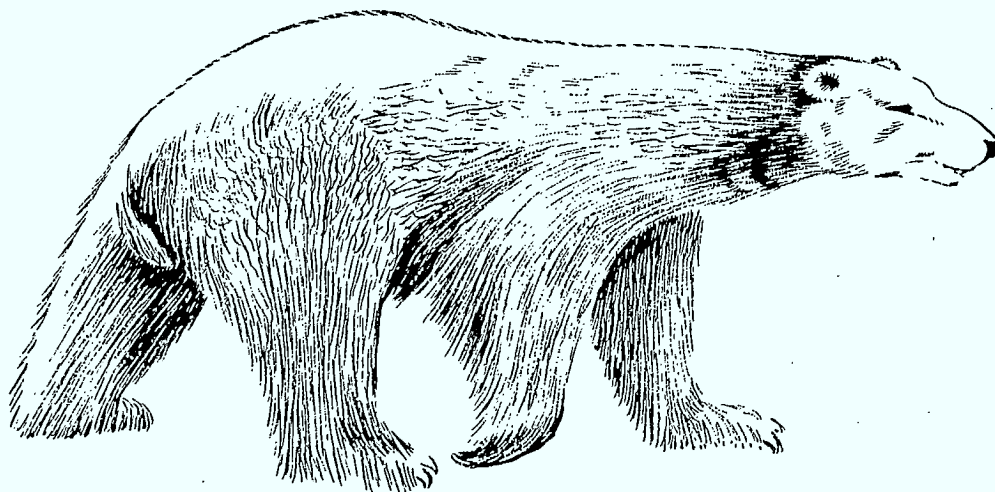
PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
New Brunswick	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Quebec	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ontario	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Manitoba	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Saskatchewan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Alberta	Big game animal	Rare but not declining	Regulated seasons	Satisfactory on restricted range	18	None specified	Restricted range population increasing
British Columbia	Game animal	Declining; limited range and distribution	Seasons and licences; regional protection	Not satisfactory	5	0	Being studied, removed where causing damage
Yukon Territory	" "	Declining; limited range and distribution	Seasons and licences; special seal required	" "	0	0	
Northwest Territories	" "	Adequate	Seasons and licences; protected in some areas	Satisfactory	0	Being studied	Barren ground, grizzly protected
Summary		Range limited to western Canada; steady decline in abundance	Managed as a game animal	Somewhat less than satisfactory	23, does not include bears taken by sports hunters or natives for personal use. *In 1971 season, 209 licences issued	Very limited potential for trappers	Regional management required

POLAR BEAR (*Ursus maritimus*)

Classification varies from game animal and fur bearer to non-game animal. Populations are reported abundant and adequate in the western Arctic to rare in the eastern portion of the range—accessible in previous years to whalers and commercial fishermen from Europe and the United States.

Management consists of complete protection in eastern areas, strictly controlled quotas in the Northwest Territories, census taking, live trapping for tagging, protection of denning areas and prohibition on killing cubs or females with cubs. Extensive research on this species is continuing.

General status is satisfactory except in eastern Arctic areas and northern Quebec. Despite international controversy concerning the decline in polar bear populations, there is a harvestable surplus of polar bears in Canada.



SPECIES: POLAR BEAR (*Ursus maritimus*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Non-game animal protected	Rare and declining limited range	No harvest permitted, surveys and census	Not satisfactory	2	0	Limited to north Labrador coast
Prince Edward Island	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
New Brunswick	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Quebec	Protected fur bearer	Rare and protected	No hunting permitted; surveys and census	Not satisfactory	22	20	Limited to far northern coast
Ontario	Game animal	Adequate	Protected, seals required, surveys and research	Satisfactory	18	30	Limited range, Hudson and James Bay
Manitoba	Game animal	"	" "	"	9	50	Limited to Hudson Bay
Saskatchewan	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alberta	"	"	"	"	18	"	Increasing
British Columbia	"	"	"	"	N/A	"	
Yukon Territory	Fur bearer and game animal	Adequate	Protected except for native use	Not satisfactory	6	6	Very limited range
Northwest Territories	Game animal	Adequate to abundant	Quotas for sports hunting, seals, surveys and research	Satisfactory	409	475+	Extensive range
Summary		Abundant in most of its northern and central range, rare in the eastern section	Protected or managed intensively through close control of hunting; quotas set for most areas	Generally satisfactory except in eastern areas	475, may not be an accurate record of harvest	581, potential limited to northern and central part of range	

RACCOON (*Procyon lotor*)

The raccoon is classed as a fur bearer in those provinces where it is important to trappers; elsewhere it is classed as either a game or non-game animal. The raccoon population is reported as adequate to abundant and has been expanding its range extensively over the past 20 years. It is now present in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories.

Management is confined to regulated seasons in British Columbia; no other protection or regulation is provided. Raccoons tend to inhabit agricultural areas and are quite destructive to some farm crops. Production in some areas could be expanded.

General status is satisfactory except in provinces situated on the edge of its range.



SPECIES: RACCOON (*Procyon lotor*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Prince Edward Island	Game animal	Adequate	Regulated seasons and licences	Satisfactory	493	1,500	Introduced
Nova Scotia	Fur bearer	Abundant	Trapping illegal March 15 - November 1; no closed season	"	3,669	4,000	
New Brunswick	" "	"	Harvest surveys	"	471	2,000	
Quebec	" "	"	Licences, no closed season	"	4,229	20,000	
Ontario	" "	Adequate to abundant	No closed season	"	17,544	60,000	Underharvested
Manitoba	Non-game animal	Abundant	" " "	"	1,786	5,000	Population and range rapidly increasing
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	Limited range rare	" " "	"	290	500	Expanding
Alberta	Fur bearer	"	Not specified	"	3	500	
British Columbia	Fur bearer and game animal	Limited range	Regulated trapping season	"	268	500	Control where needed
Yukon Territory	Non-game animal	Adequate	Not specified	"	0	0	Has limited range
Northwest Territories	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Summary		Abundant to adequate	Management confined mainly to regulation of seasons or no protection where raccoons are a nuisance.	Generally satisfactory	28,703	94,000	

MARTEN (*Martes americana*)

The marten is classed as a fur bearer throughout Canada. Populations fluctuate between rare and abundant and main production comes from provinces and territories where most abundant.

Management consists of closely regulated seasons, tight licensing regulations, quotas, restocking and complete protection. Consequently, there is an expanding population. Control should continue to be exercised on a provincial basis.

General status is satisfactory except in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where rare or declining populations require protection.



SPECIES: MARTEN (*Martes americana*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Rare on island	Regulated season in Labrador, protected on island	Rare on island	71	1,000	Satisfactory on Labrador
Prince Edward Island	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	Protected fur bearer	Rare and limited distribution	Complete protection	Not satisfactory	"	"	Endangered
New Brunswick	Fur bearer	Adequate	Regulated seasons and surveys	Satisfactory	394	500	Re-introduced to southern New Brunswick
Quebec	" "	"	Regulated seasons and licences	"	7,449	10,000	
Ontario	" "	"	Seasons, licences, quotas and sealing	"	26,654	20,000	
Manitoba	" "	Declining, limited range	Closed season	Not satisfactory	586	500	Some restocking done
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	Rare	Regulated seasons	" "	444	500	
Alberta	Fur bearer	Adequate	" "	Satisfactory	492	1,000	Underharvested
British Columbia	" "	"	Regulated trapping season	"	10,262	15,000	
Yukon Territory	Protected fur bearer	Limited range, adequate	Seasons and quotas	"	1,012	500	Have increased in a few areas
Northwest Territories	Fur bearer	Abundant	Seasons and licences	"	8,867	10,000	
Summary		Adequate to low populations	Management consists of regulating harvests but little effort made to rehabilitate the species	Generally not satisfactory	56,231	59,000	Apparently being harvested close to potential

FISHER (*Martes pennanti*)

The fisher is classified as a fur bearer throughout Canada. Abundance has been increasing for the past 25 years, from a low in the mid-1930s when overtrapping reduced this species to near extinction. Populations, which have never been abundant, are currently adequate in a large part of the range, declining in some areas and still rare in others.

Although the fur industry paid a premium for small dark females at one time, new processing techniques have resulted in a good market for males and females alike. Annual production, however, will not likely exceed 6,000 to 8,000 pelts.

Management consists of regulated trapping seasons, quotas, licensing, pelt tagging and restocking from preserves. Tighter harvest control, rehabilitation and restocking will likely expand the population if adequate food is available — including big game killed by other predators. Additionally, fishers maintain higher population levels where their range is fairly extensive and where porcupines are common.

General status is satisfactory except in the Yukon and Northwest Territories where populations are declining.



SPECIES: FISHER (*Martes pennanti*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Protected fur bearer	Declining limited range	Complete protection provided	Unknown	Nil		
Prince Edward Island	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Nova Scotia	Protected fur bearer	Introduced and expanding	Restocking and completely protected	Satisfactory	Nil	Nil	Re-introduced to former ranges
New Brunswick	Fur bearer	Adequate	Surveys, seasons, licences, complete protection in south	"	187	200	
Quebec	" "	"	Seasons and licences	"	1,687	2,000	
Ontario	" "	"	Quotas, seasons, licences, sealing, restocking	"	3,815	3,500	
Manitoba	" "	"	Closed season, rehabilitation	Improving	528	1,000	Some pelts taken under permit
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	Rare	Regulated seasons	Not satisfactory	550	300	
Alberta	Fur bearer	Adequate	" "	" "	699	600	
British Columbia	" "	"	Regulated trapping season	Satisfactory	786	1,200	
Yukon Territory	Protected fur bearer	Declining	Complete protection	Not satisfactory	2	Nil	
Northwest Territories	Fur bearer	Rare	Seasons and licences	" "	24	25	Population being maintained at low level
Summary		Adequate to declining	Management adequate to protect species only; limited effort made to rehabilitate over previous range	Generally not satisfactory except in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia	8,278	8,825, maximum harvest in recent years	

ERMINE (*Mustela erminea*, *M. frenata* and *M. rixosa*)

The ermine is classified as a fur bearer throughout Canada and is reported adequate or abundant over its entire range. The species has not been in heavy demand by the fur industry for several years, and consequently, production has declined to about 10 per cent of its potential.

Management consists of regulated seasons and licensing. General status is excellent to adequate — except in southern prairies, where concern has been expressed about a declining abundance of *M. frenata*.



SPECIES: ERMINE (*Mustela erminea*, *M. frenata*
and *M. rixosa*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Adequate	Open and closed season	Satisfactory	773	1,500	Probably underharvested
Prince Edward Island	" "	"	Seasons and licences	"	49	100	Limited economic importance
Nova Scotia	" "	"	No protection provided; trapping illegal March 15 - November 1	"	218		
New Brunswick	" "	"	Harvest survey	"	54		
Quebec	" "	"	Seasons and licences	"	5,726	10,000	
Ontario	" "	"	No closed season	"	3,116		
Manitoba	" "	"	Regulated seasons	"	3,765	20,000	Possible decline in long tail
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	Declining in both species	Regulated seasons	"	8,651	?	"
Alberta	Fur bearer	Adequate	" "	"	11,365	?	"
British Columbia	" "	"	Seasons and licences	"	3,412		No data on long tail
Yukon Territory	" "	Abundant	" "	"	95		
Northwest Territories	" "	"	Not specified	"	1,789		Long tail not native
Summary		Reported to be abundant to adequate but population may be down due to pesticides in some areas	Management limited to regulated seasons	Generally satisfactory	39,013	500,000, based on historic production	Research needed to determine cause of production decline

MINK (*Mustela vison*)

The mink is classified as a fur bearer. Although seldom numerous in any given area, populations are reported adequate to abundant throughout Canada.

Due to competition from ranched mink, the demand for some of Canada's many regional types of wild mink has dwindled in recent years. Annual production of 150,000 wild mink is reasonable under good conditions; but could be substantially increased.

Management consists of regulated seasons and licensing. Without optimum annual harvesting, many mink are lost as a result of natural mortality factors usually associated with a predator at the top of the food chain.

General status is satisfactory.



SPECIES: MINK (*Mustela vison*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED			GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Adequate to abundant	Regulated trapping season			Satisfactory	1,457	2,000	
Prince Edward Island	" "	Adequate	"	"	"	"	325	800-1,000	Increased harvest expected
Nova Scotia	" "	"	"	"	"	"	1,893	2,000	
New Brunswick	" "	"	"	"	"	"	1,382	2,000	
Quebec	" "	"	"	"	"	"	8,231	15,000	
Ontario	" "	"	"	"	"	"	18,832	30,000	
Manitoba	" "	"	"	"	"	"	10,686	30,000	
Saskatchewan	" "	"	"	"	"	"	14,026	20,000	
Alberta	" "	"	"	"	"	"	8,397	10,000	Underharvested
British Columbia	" "	"	"	"	"	"	3,215	20,000	
Yukon Territory	" "	"	"	"	"	"	239	2,000	
Northwest Territories	" "	"	"	"	"	"	4,260	10,000	
Summary		Adequate to abundant in some sections	Management largely confined to regulation of seasons			"	72,948	193,000	Production can be expanded substantially

WOLVERINE (*Gulo luscus*)

The wolverine is classed as a fur bearer in all of Canada except New Brunswick, where it is considered a protected game animal. The population is rare through eastern Canada, while in Alberta, most areas of British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, it is adequate.

Wolverine fur, not of great importance to the general fur industry, is in demand for parka trim because of its frost resistance.

Management consists of closely regulated seasons, quotas and complete protection where necessary. The wolverine is not a popular animal with trappers because of its tendency for destroying traps and their fur-bearing contents. In addition, this species is often accidentally caught in traps set for other fur bearers.

The wolverine may be rated as abundant, but because it is a predator, it is not present in large numbers in any area. More stringent control of harvests in areas where it is rare may not contribute to any significant population increase unless other factors are favourable. Like the fisher, the wolverine depends on the kills of other large predators and is unlikely to be abundant in an area where such kills are scarce.

General status is satisfactory, except in eastern Canada where complete protection should be provided.



SPECIES: WOLVERINE (*Gulo luscus*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Protected fur bearer	Rare in Labrador, none on island	No open season	Unknown	Nil	No data	Occasional in Labrador
Prince Edward Island	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
New Brunswick	Protected game animal	Rare	Complete protection	Not satisfactory		No data	Have always been rare
Quebec	Fur bearer	"	Not specified	Satisfactory	3	Nil	"
Ontario	" "	"	Seasons and quota	Satisfactory	1	4	Very limited range
Manitoba	" "	"	Regulated season	Not satisfactory	40		Rare
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	"	Season open year round	Satisfactory	15		
Alberta	Fur bearer	Adequate	Regulated season	"	27		
British Columbia	" "	Adequate to rare	Regulated season	"	306		Protection on Vancouver Island
Yukon Territory	" "	Adequate	" "	"	89		No recent decline
Northwest Territories	" "	"	Not specified	"	81		Reported harvest does not include domestic use
Summary		Rare and probably still declining due to overharvest and loss of habitat	Management confined to protection and regulated harvest	Generally not satisfactory	561, may not be complete data; natives use to trim parkas	Insufficient data to make an estimate	Trapping moratorium except in British Columbia, Yukon, Alberta and Northwest Territories should be considered however current information to substantiate this is limited

BADGER (*Taxidea taxus*)

The badger is classed as a fur bearer in the three western provinces and a non-game species elsewhere. It is not important to the fur industry and its elimination from the market would not be a hardship.

Management is only practised in British Columbia, where the badger is protected.

Its general status is not satisfactory and, except in Alberta, populations are reported to be declining or rare due to intensive agricultural developments. The badger will likely continue to exist only in areas where conditions favour its principal food species, the ground squirrel, or where it has been able to adapt to a modified environment.



SPECIES: BADGER (*Taxidea taxus*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Prince Edward Island	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Nova Scotia	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
New Brunswick	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Quebec	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Ontario	Non-game animal	Rare	Edge of range no special management	Not satisfactory			Have always been rare
Manitoba	"	Declining, limited distribution	No special management, not protected	" "	409	500	Limited range
Saskatchewan	" "	Declining, restricted range	Open season year round	Satisfactory	1,125	Limited	Considered to be a varmint
Alberta	Fur bearer	Adequate and sustained	Regulated season	"	587	"	
British Columbia	" "	Rare and protected	No trapping	Not satisfactory			
Yukon Territory	" "	Declining, limited distribution	No special management	" "			Very limited range
Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Summary		Declining as suitable range is depleted; abundance is directly related to range quality	No special management employed	Not satisfactory	2,121	Limited potential	Has restricted range which is not expanding

SKUNK (*Mephitis mephitis*)

Classed as a fur bearer in many provinces, the skunk is also considered a non-game animal, particularly in agricultural areas. It has not been used extensively in the fur industry in recent years and is not important to trappers. Skunks are largely considered varmints and many are killed and discarded. In some areas they are rabies carriers and control measures are required.

No management or protection is provided. General status is satisfactory.



SPECIES: SKUNK (*Mephitis mephitis*)

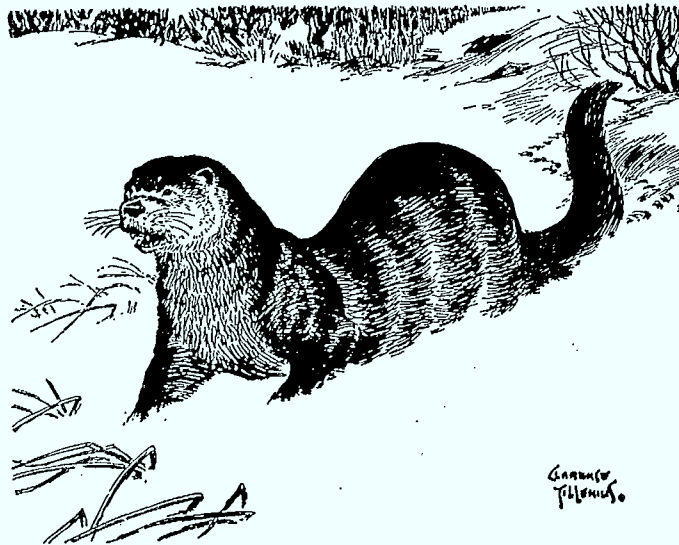
PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Prince Edward Island	Fur bearer		None	Satisfactory	Nil		" "
Nova Scotia	" "	Abundant where present	"	"	6		Expanding its range
New Brunswick	Non-game animal and fur bearer	Adequate	Surveys and seasons where classed as fur	"			
Quebec	Fur bearer	Abundant	None	"	124		
Ontario	" "	Adequate	No closed season	"	3		
Manitoba	Non-game animal	Abundant	Not protected	"	31		
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	"	Open season year round	"	8		
Alberta	" "	"	" " " "	"	7		
British Columbia	" "	"	None	"			
Yukon Territory	Protected non-game animal	"	Regulated seasons	"			
Northwest Territories	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A			Not native
Summary		Abundant to adequate over most of range	No special management applied; treated largely as a varmint; potential rabies carrier and is controlled as required	Satisfactory	179, not a true picture of kill; many killed and discarded as varmint	Not sufficient data for an estimate	

OTTER (*Lutra canadensis*)

Classed as fur bearers, otters are reported adequate to abundant, except in Alberta and the Yukon. They are seldom numerous and production, as well as price and demand, has been fairly stable over the years.

Management is confined primarily to closely regulated seasons and licensing.

General status is satisfactory except as noted above.



SPECIES: OTTER (*Lutra canadensis*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Adequate	Regulated seasons	Satisfactory	943	750	Full potential being taken
Prince Edward Island	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	Fur bearer	Abundant	Annual trapping season	Satisfactory	665	450	
New Brunswick	" "	Adequate	Seasons, licences, surveys	"	353	450	
Quebec	" "	"	" " "	"	2,925	3,500	
Ontario	" "	"	Regulated trapping seasons, licences and sealing	"	7,003	7,000	
Manitoba	" "	"	Regulated trapping seasons	"	1,640	3,000	
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	Rare	Regulated seasons	"	573	1,000	
Alberta	" "	Adequate	Regulated seasons and quotas	"	144	250	
British Columbia	" "	"	Regulated seasons	"	810	1,000	Sea otter rare and protected
Yukon Territory	" "	Declining	Seasons and quotas	Not satisfactory	26	100	"
Northwest Territories	" "	Adequate	Seasons and licences	Satisfactory	179	200	
Summary		Adequate to some decline; remains fairly stable over period of years	Management restricted to regulation of seasons, licences, etc.	Generally satisfactory	15,261, production remains fairly constant	17,700	Harvested to nearly its full potential

COUGAR (*Felis concolor*)

The cougar is classed as a big game animal in western Canada and as a fur bearer and non-game animal elsewhere in Canada. It is rare, except in Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon where it is reported declining. In eastern Canada it had been considered extinct since the mid-1800s, but recent periodic sightings have been reported.

The cougar is not important to the fur industry.

Management consists of complete protection in most provinces and regulated seasons in Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. Licensing and research are being conducted in western Canada.

Its general status is not satisfactory.



SPECIES: COUGAR (*Felis concolor*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No record
Prince Edward Island	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nova Scotia	Non-game animal	Rare	Completely protected	Unknown			Believed to be trying to establish its presence
New Brunswick	" "	"	" "	"			"
Quebec	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No record
Ontario	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Manitoba	Non-game animal	Rare	Completely protected	Unknown	Nil	Nil	
Saskatchewan	Fur bearer	"	" "	"	"	"	
Alberta	Game animal	Rare but not declining	Regulated season under licence	Satisfactory on limited range	6	N/A	Population may be increasing
British Columbia	" "	Stable	Regulated hunting season	Satisfactory	268	"	Being studied, removed when needed
Yukon Territory	" "	"	" " "	"	Nil	Nil	
Northwest Territories	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	"	"	"
Summary		Generally on decline	Management generally confined to protection	Satisfactory	May not include animals taken by sports hunters	Very limited potential	Appears to require complete protection

LYNX (*Lynx canadensis*)

This species is classed as a fur bearer and is present in every province and territory except Prince Edward Island.

The lynx is reported adequate or abundant across the northern portion of its range, while declining or rare in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It exhibits a cyclic fluctuation in population, associated with the population level of the varying hare.

Management, which varies in intensity between provinces, is based mainly on closely regulated seasons, tight licensing, quotas and protection in areas where populations are low or declining. The exception is New Brunswick, where there are no management procedures.

This animal, like the fox, is currently enjoying popularity in the fur industry and is an important asset to trappers. The population appears to be above average across the country and general status is excellent to satisfactory, except in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the lynx is unlikely to ever become an important fur species.



SPECIES: LYNX (*Lynx canadensis*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Fur bearer	Abundant	Special management, controlled seasons and licences	Satisfactory	828	500	Cyclic variation
Prince Edward Island	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A			Not native
Nova Scotia	Fur bearer	Declining limited distribution	Annual trapping season	Not satisfactory	49		May be endangered by competition with Bobcats
New Brunswick	" "	Rare	Considered with bobcat, no special management	" "			May be endangered
Quebec	" "	Adequate in cycles	Seasons and licences	Satisfactory	1,846	3,000	
Ontario	" "	"	Quotas and seals required, seasons and licences	"	2,818	5,000	
Manitoba	" "	"	Regulated season and licences	"	7,309	8,000	Harvest exceeds long-term potential due to cyclic peak
Saskatchewan	" "	"	Regulated season, licences required, protected in some areas	"	7,265	6,000	
Alberta	" "	Abundant	Seasons and licences	"	22,776	8,000	
British Columbia	Fur bearer and game animal	"	Regulated hunting and trapping seasons	"	4,084	10,000	
Yukon Territory	Fur bearer	"	Seasons and licences	"	1,122	500	
Northwest Territories	" "	Very abundant in cycles	" "	"	5,492	8,000+	
Summary		Abundant over most of its range, except Maritimes; abundance depends on cycles	Generally well managed; regulated seasons, quotas, licences, etc.	Excellent to satisfactory	53,589	50,000 average expected with due regard for cyclic variations	

BOBCAT (*Lynx rufus*)

Classification of the bobcat varies from fur bearer to game animal to non-game animal. It is adequate to abundant over its normal range and reported rare in provinces located at the edge of its range. The bobcat is confined primarily to the southern areas of Canada and prefers a forest edge habitat to either dense bush or open prairie habitats. Demand in the fur industry has been increasing.

Management consists primarily of regulated seasons and licensing, except on the prairies, where it is not an important species.

Its general status is excellent to satisfactory and its range has been expanding.



SPECIES: BOBCAT (*Lynx rufus*)

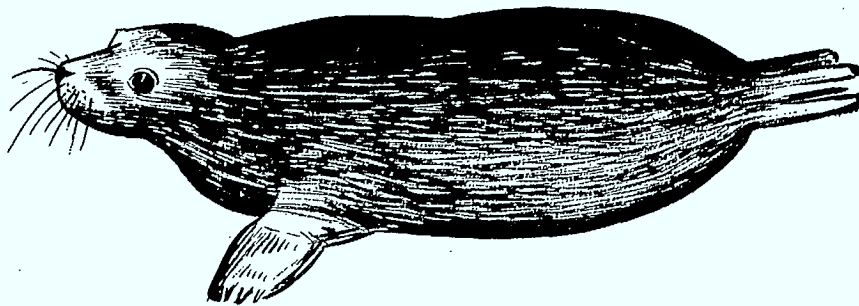
PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Prince Edward Island	"	"	"	"	5	"	No record
Nova Scotia	Fur bearer	Abundant	Not protected; trapping illegal March 15 - November 1	Satisfactory	2,022	2,000	
New Brunswick	Fur bearer and game animal	Adequate	Harvest surveys	"	1,293	1,500	
Quebec	Predator	Abundant	Open year round	"	241	800	
Ontario	Non-game animal	Adequate	No closed season	"	26	300	
Manitoba	Non-game animal	Rare, limited range	No protection, no special management	Not satisfactory	No data	25	Believed to be at extreme edge of range
Saskatchewan	" "	"	"	" "	42	25	
Alberta	Fur bearer	"	Regulated season	Satisfactory		25	
British Columbia	Fur bearer and game animal	Adequate	Regulated hunting and trapping season	"	213	500	
Yukon Territory	Fur bearer	"	Seasons and licences	"	No data	No data	Extreme edge of range
Northwest Territories	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not native
Summary		Generally abundant to adequate within its normal range	Very limited management; generally regarded as a varmint and receives little protection	Satisfactory except in areas where it is expanding its range	3,842	5,150	Limited range in Canada

HARBOUR SEAL (*Phoca vitulina*)

This seal is actively hunted for a bounty in eastern Canada (except in Quebec). Most pelts are discarded except in Quebec and Labrador. In British Columbia, seals were actively hunted for a bounty until 1965, when payment was discontinued; now they are protected.

An average of 2,900 seals were taken annually during the period of 1914 to 1964. About 500 are now killed along the east coast each year for the bounty and an unknown number taken in the Northwest Territories. An unknown percentage of pelts are marketed but the number is probably small and the species are of little commercial significance.

General status is satisfactory under present control measures.



SPECIES: HARBOUR SEAL (*Phoca vitulina*)

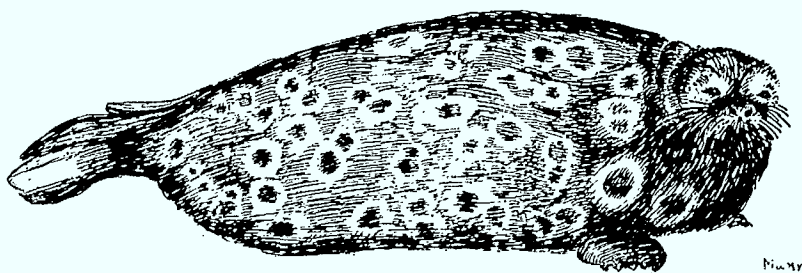
PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Marine mammal	Had declined to a low level under bounty killing	Under bounty, \$5.00 for animals of the year, \$10.00 for older animals	Open to killing except by natives	Estimated 500 killed for bounty, unknown percentage of skins sold, probably very few		Not of commercial significance
Prince Edward Island	" "	"	"				
Nova Scotia	" "	"		Holding in sealing permit		Unknown	
New Brunswick	" "	"	"	Satisfactory	"		
Quebec	" "	"		Population level			
Ontario							
Manitoba							
Saskatchewan							
Alberta							
British Columbia	Protected marine mammal	Estimated 35,000	Fully protected	Satisfactory	Unknown		
Yukon Territory							
Northwest Territories	Unprotected marine mammal	Low population, None rare species		"	"		
Summary							

RINGED SEAL (*Phoca hispida*)

Widespread throughout the Arctic, the ringed seal is economically and culturally important to the Eskimo hunter.

Pelt sales fluctuate yearly from 25,000, when prices are low, to 75,000, in a year of good prices. The higher figure likely represents the average annual harvest, since fewer skins are sold when prices are low, while virtually all skins are marketed when prices are high. An unknown number of skins are also used for handicrafts and articles of clothing.

General status is satisfactory with a potential harvest of 100,000 skins within the sustainable-yield limits of the resource. No market restrictions apply to ringed seals hunted by the Eskimos.



SPECIES: RINGED SEAL (*Phoca hispida*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Marine mammal	Small population in Northern Labrador		Satisfactory	Unknown	Limited	
Prince Edward Island							
Nova Scotia							
New Brunswick							
Quebec							
Ontario							
Manitoba							
Saskatchewan							
Alberta							
British Columbia							
Yukon Territory							
Northwest Territories	"	Estimated 1 to 1-1/2 million	None	"	Average about 60,000	100,000	Catch may be up to 75,000 per year when prices are high
Summary	These seals are harvested primarily by natives from the Northwest Territories but are also harvested in the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Because they are all taken in Northwest Territories waters from James and Hudson's Bay, they are, therefore, reported as Northwest Territories production.						

HARP SEAL (*Pagophilus groenlandica*)

Classed as a fur bearer, this is the most important source of seal skin in Canada. Industrial fisheries from Canada and Norway take more than 150,000 pelts annually from waters off the Canadian east coast, while shore fishermen using small craft take several thousand additional pelts anywhere between the estuary of the St. Lawrence and the eastern Arctic archipelago, according to season.

Control is exercised in accordance with a treaty between Canada and Norway (1971) and as a result of discussions held under the aegis of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF).

There are opening and closing dates for ship hunts as well as prohibition of certain types of shore fishery and killing of females with pups. There are also national quotas (currently 60,000 for ships of each of the two nations) and prohibition of hunting in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. As a result, the population appears to be holding its own or decreasing at a slow rate after an earlier, marked decline.

General status is satisfactory under present management and conservation measures. Research will be continued to improve the data base for future management.



Seal

SPECIES: HARP SEAL (*Pagophilus groenlandica*)

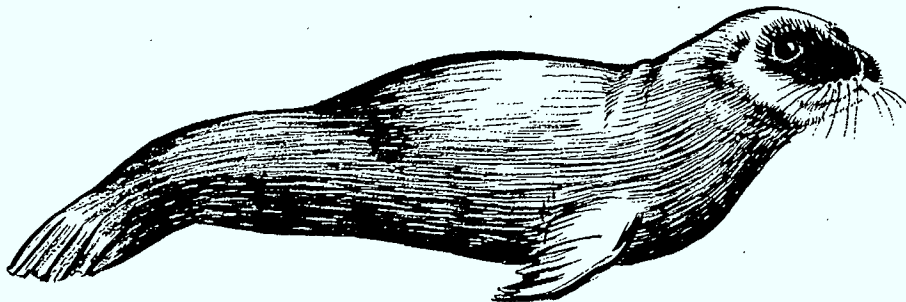
PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Marine mammal and classed as a fur bearer	Estimated to be approximately 1-1/4 million divided about equally between Gulf of St. Lawrence and north Atlantic	Prohibition of killing of adult females	Reduced from former abundance to national sustainable yield under controlled harvesting	31,537		Quota reduced to that called for under 1972 treaty
Prince Edward Island			Starting and closing date of harvest (March 12 - April 30)			120,000 plus landmen's harvest	
Nova Scotia			1972 national quotas (currently 60,000 each) for ships from Canada and Norway and for landmen from Canada (currently 30,000 pelts)		40,159		
New Brunswick							
Quebec			Canadian and Norwegian Treaty and I.C.N.A.F. regulate catch		4,887		
Ontario							
Manitoba							
Saskatchewan							
Alberta							
British Columbia							
Yukon Territory							
Northwest Territories	Marine mammal	Migrate to Davis Strait and Baffin Island in summer	No quota imposed on West Greenland and Canadian native harvest		1,000	1,000	
Summary					76,583	120,000	

BEARDED SEAL (*Erignathus barbatus*)

This large seal, weighing up to 800 pounds, normally frequents moving pack ice which makes it more difficult to hunt. It is also more wary and elusive than the ringed seal. At one time the bearded seal was highly prized by the Eskimos as a source of meat and, more importantly, strong, supple and durable leather for lashing lines, dog harnesses, traces, whips and particularly boot soles.

The bearded seal is sought by Eskimos who continue to live by hunting and trapping; however, it is probable that less than 1,000 are taken each year, and of these, several hundred are marketed as raw skins or undressed leather.

General status is satisfactory and the current rate of use poses no threat to the population in Arctic Canada.



SPECIES: BEARDED SEAL (*Erignathus barbatus*)

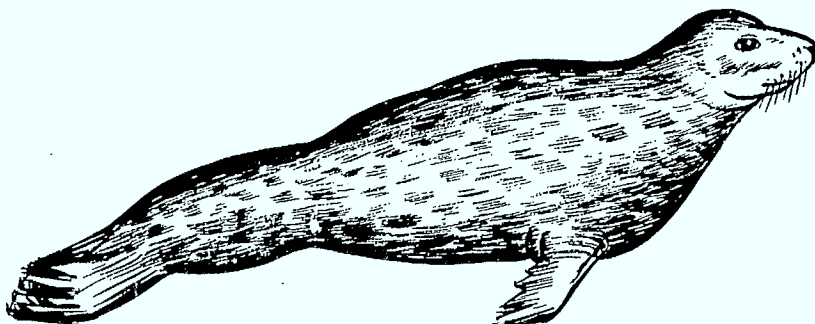
PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Prince Edward Island							
Nova Scotia							
New Brunswick							
Quebec							
Ontario							
Manitoba							
Saskatchewan							
Alberta							
British Columbia							
Yukon Territory							
Northwest Territories Waters	Marine mammal	Unknown	None	Satisfactory	500 - 1,000	5,000	Limited commercial significance
Summary	These mammals are also harvested by native people in the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, but all are taken from Northwest Territories waters from James and Hudson's Bay.						

GRAY SEAL (*Halichoera grypus*)

This species bears its young on small islands and ice fields that are usually of difficult access. Up to 100 pelts are taken annually at the Magdalen Islands, and about 800 pelts are taken by the Fisheries Service under a system of controlled killing at the breeding colonies. This species is of little commercial significance.

A potential harvest of up to 2,000 pelts is estimated as the sustainable yield but current harvests are less than half that number.

General status is satisfactory under present control measures.



SPECIES: GRAY SEAL (*Halichoera grypus*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Marine mammal	Total estimated population approximately 17,000	Open to killing by persons holding a sealing permit	Few summer migrants, large nonbreeding colony at Miquelon			
Prince Edward Island	" "		Annual controlled harvest, mostly pups, by Fisheries Service	Breeding colonies at Sable Island, Eastern Nova Scotia and Northumberland Strait			
Nova Scotia	" "						
New Brunswick	" "		Under bounty system in Miramichi Estuary only	Summer visitor on east shore	900	2,000	Little commercial significance
Quebec	" "			Small breeding colony at Magdalen also summer visitor			
Ontario							
Manitoba							
Saskatchewan							
Alberta							
British Columbia							
Yukon Territory							
Northwest Territories							
Summary							

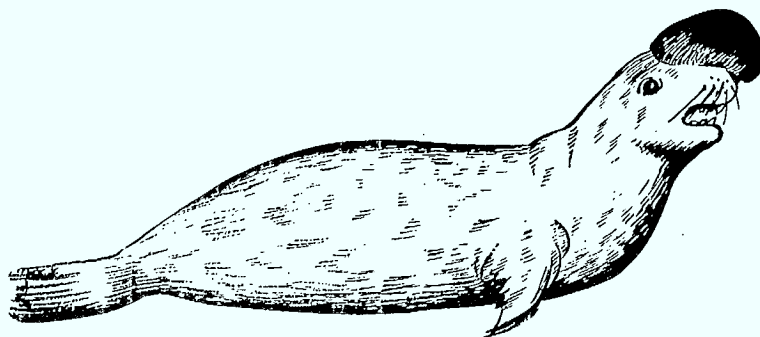
HOODED SEAL (*Cystophora cristata*)

This species commonly occurs with harp seals and is hunted with them as a secondary source of pelts. The furs, however, are more valuable than those of harp seals. The catch has recently increased from 7,500 to 15,000 annually (by ships off Canada's east coast), some 90 per cent of which are taken by Norway. Coastal fisheries are negligible.

The starting and closing dates for hunting hooded seals are the same as those for harp seals, although the Gulf of St. Lawrence is closed to sealing for hood seals. There is currently no quota and adults of both sexes are taken together with their young.

There is no evidence of depletion as yet, in spite of heavy sealing operations; evidently there is a supply source from further north. However, the increase in cropping rate has led to fears of depletion, and further conservation measures are desirable.

General status is considered unsatisfactory because the current harvest is not well controlled. Research is needed to develop a data base for management.



SPECIES: HOODED SEAL (*Cystophorus cristata*)

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	LEGAL STATUS	POPULATION ABUNDANCE	CONSERVATION METHODS AND MANAGEMENT EMPLOYED	GENERAL STATUS	HARVEST 1971-72	POTENTIAL HARVEST	REMARKS
Newfoundland and Labrador	Marine mammal	Largely unknown	Covered under Canadian-Norwegian Treaty, and I.C.N.A.F. regulate harvest	Not satisfactory			
Prince Edward Island	" "	Estimated to be about 100,000		Harvest is not well controlled at present	15,000	7,500	Catch has doubled in last 5 years
Nova Scotia	" "		None, except for season (March 12 - April 30)				
New Brunswick	" "						
Quebec							
Ontario							
Manitoba							
Saskatchewan							
Alberta							
British Columbia							
Yukon Territory							
Northwest Territories	" "	Migration not well known	None, native harvest not covered by above noted Treaty and quota	Largely unknown	Up to 100	7,500	Research required
Summary		Small catch in Davis Strait and Baffin Bay					

TABLE 1. Number and Value of Pelts Produced, by Kind, Canada, Seasons 1971-72 and 1972-73

Kind	1971-72			1972-73		
	Number	Value	Average value	Number	Value	Average value
CANADA						
Wildlife:						
Badger	2,121	23,384	11.02	5,170	68,131	13.18
Bear:						
Black or brown	2,522	59,111	23.44	3,008	146,788	48.80
Grizzly	7	915	130.71	19	3,230	170.00
White	389	128,000	329.05	472	289,685	613.74
Beaver	375,213	6,444,713	17.18	452,275	9,912,695	21.92
Coyote or prairie wolf	46,500	727,258	15.64	78,148	2,192,763	28.06
Ermine (weasel)	39,016	25,000	0.64	82,127	92,413	1.13
Fisher or pekan	8,278	242,963	29.35	12,569	472,101	37.56
Fox:						
Bleu	133	1,651	12.41	1,348	39,070	28.98
Cross and red	53,731	869,806	16.19	48,215	1,411,441	29.27
Silver	470	7,730	16.45	392	9,263	23.63
White	33,655	383,819	11.40	10,146	196,059	19.32
Not specified	2,243	22,442	10.01	10,542	292,916	27.79
Lynx	53,589	2,040,085	38.07	53,400	4,739,826	88.76
Marten	56,231	468,280	8.33	61,109	831,745	13.61
Mink	72,946	857,547	11.76	100,049	1,770,456	17.70
Muskrat	1,798,025	3,168,382	1.76	1,506,810	3,720,005	2.47
Otter	15,261	511,877	33.54	18,411	828,659	45.01
Rabbit	10,021	1,009	0.10	7,743	784	0.10
Raccoon	28,755	156,750	5.45	61,290	637,136	10.40
Seals:						
Fur seal — North Pacific ¹ . . .	9,138	310,728	34.00 ²	8,228 ⁴	373,753	45.42 ²
Hair seal ³	109,154 ⁴	1,123,334 ⁴	10.29 ⁴	94,572 ⁴	1,155,081 ⁴	12.21 ⁴
Skunk	179	67	0.37	224	196	0.88
Squirrel	390,893	217,974	0.56	291,492	304,770	1.05
Wildcat	3,837	81,729	21.30	3,682	149,116	40.50
Wolf	3,804	115,628	30.40	4,208	217,119	51.60
Wolverine	561	39,969	71.25	1,022	86,830	84.96
Sub-total	3,116,672	18,030,211	...	2,916,671	29,942,031	...
Ranch-raised⁵						
Fox	1,405	54,950	39.11	1,473	98,102	66.60
Mink	1,156,522	14,648,752	12.67	1,038,319	16,619,053	16.01
Sub-total	1,157,927	14,703,702	...	1,039,792	16,717,155	...
Total	4,274,599	32,733,913	...	3,956,463	46,659,186	...

¹Commonly known as Alaska Fur Seal. The data cannot be broken down by province. The value are the net returns to the Canadian Government for pelts sold.

²The gross average realized price per pelt sold in 1971-72 was \$73.59 and \$90.82 in 1972-73.

³Includes data for the three maritime provinces which are not shown separately.

⁴Hair seal data are on calendar year basis for 1972 except for Northwest Territories which is on a fur year ending June 30.

⁵See footnote 1 at the end of Table 2, page 10.

TABLE 1. Number and Value of Fells Produced, by Kind, Canada, Seasons 1974-75 and 1975-76
TABLEAU 1. Nombre et valeur des peaux produites, par espèces, Canada, saisons 1974-75 et 1975-76

	1974-75			1975-76		
	Number Nombre	Value Valeur	Average value Valeur moyenne	Number Nombre	Value Valeur	Average value Valeur moyenne
CANADA						
Wildlife - Chasse:						
Badger - Blaireau	3,626	56,990	15.72	5,124	156,441	30.53
Bear - Ours:						
Black or brown - Noir ou brun	3,585	114,635	31.98	3,531	154,523	43.76
Grizzly - Grizzly	20	5,249	262.45	8	1,520	190.00
White - Blanc	548	347,706	634.50	406	192,700	474.63
Beaver - Castor	357,732	5,990,920	16.77	334,924	6,723,401	10.07
Cougar	33	3,404	103.15	58	9,570	165.00
Coyote or prairie wolf - Coyote ou loup des prairies	44,366	1,416,512	31.93	61,779	3,150,383	50.99
Ermine (weasel) - Hermine (belette)	88,098	81,011	0.92	76,199	68,113	0.89
Fisher or pekan - Pekan	10,163	463,739	45.63	8,698	702,997	80.82
Fox - Renard:						
Blue - Bleu	207	4,226	20.42	116	6,599	56.89
Cross and red - Croisé et roux	43,103	1,450,227	33.65	55,064	2,555,659	46.41
Silver or black - Argenté ou noir	429	13,827	32.23	583	26,738	45.86
White - Blanc	31,913	593,249	18.59	26,797	724,678	27.04
Not specified - Non spécifié	13,563	429,575	31.67	10,125	559,508	55.26
Lynx - Lynx (leopard)	20,648	2,331,933	112.94	13,162	2,845,416	216.18
Marten - Martre	47,598	538,250	11.31	53,108	910,787	17.15
Mink - Vison	63,083	688,792	10.92	69,901	1,106,189	15.82
Muskrat - Rat musqué	1,762,589	4,519,164	2.56	2,102,016	7,412,311	3.53
Otter - Loutre	15,258	629,655	41.27	16,005	1,156,679	72.27
Rabbit - Lapin	8,353	3,595	0.43	865	131	0.15
Raccoon - Raton laveur	81,504	1,015,354	12.46	79,253	1,513,926	19.10
Seals - Phoque:						
Fur seal - Fourrure - Nord-Pacifique ¹	7,543	344,312	45.652	6,609	232,067	35.112
Hair seal ³ - À poil ³	154,5014	3,194,864	20.684	161,0824	2,907,0544	18.054
Skunk - Moutonnette	596	862	1.45	747	1,102	1.48
Squirrel - Écureuil	469,093	336,755	0.72	445,507	320,128	0.72
Wildcat - Chat sauvage	3,425	133,235	38.90	3,103	295,069	95.09
Wolf - Loup	5,510	246,957	44.82	4,879	300,667	61.62
Wolverine - Carcajou	1,090	115,328	105.81	871	133,497	153.27
Sub-total - Total partiel	3,238,177	25,070,358	...	3,540,520	34,167,853	...
Ranch-raised ⁵ - Élevage ⁵ :						
Fox - Renard	1,548	162,339	104.87	1,923	349,505	181.75
Mink - Vison	1,113,061	16,429,319	14.76	958,088	19,425,356	20.28
Sub-total - Total partiel	1,114,609	16,591,658	...	960,011	19,774,861	...
Total	4,352,786	41,662,016	...	4,500,531	53,942,714	...

¹ Commonly known as Alaska fur seal. The data cannot be broken down by province. The value figures are the net returns to the Canadian Government for fells sold. - Communément appelé phoque à fourrure. Les données ne peuvent être fournies pour chaque province. Les chiffres relatifs à la valeur représentent les sommes nettes versées au gouvernement canadien pour les peaux vendues.

² The fur average realized price per pelt sold in 1974-75 was \$66.83 and \$78.84 in 1975-76. - Le prix brut moyen par peau vendue était de \$66.83 en 1974-75 et de \$78.84 en 1975-76.

³ Includes data for the three maritime provinces which are not shown separately. - Comprend les données sur la production des trois provinces maritimes, qui ne sont pas indiquées séparément.

⁴ Hair seal data are on a calendar year basis for 1975-76 except for Northwest Territories which is on a fur year ending June 30. - Poil à poil s'appliquent aux années civiles 1975-76 tandis que les Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont de la saison des fourrures close le 30 juin.

⁵ See footnote 2 at the end of Table 2, page 10. - Voir la note 2 à la fin du tableau 2, page 10.

Note: Average value is the price paid to trapper. - Note: La valeur moyenne représente le prix payé au trappeur.



