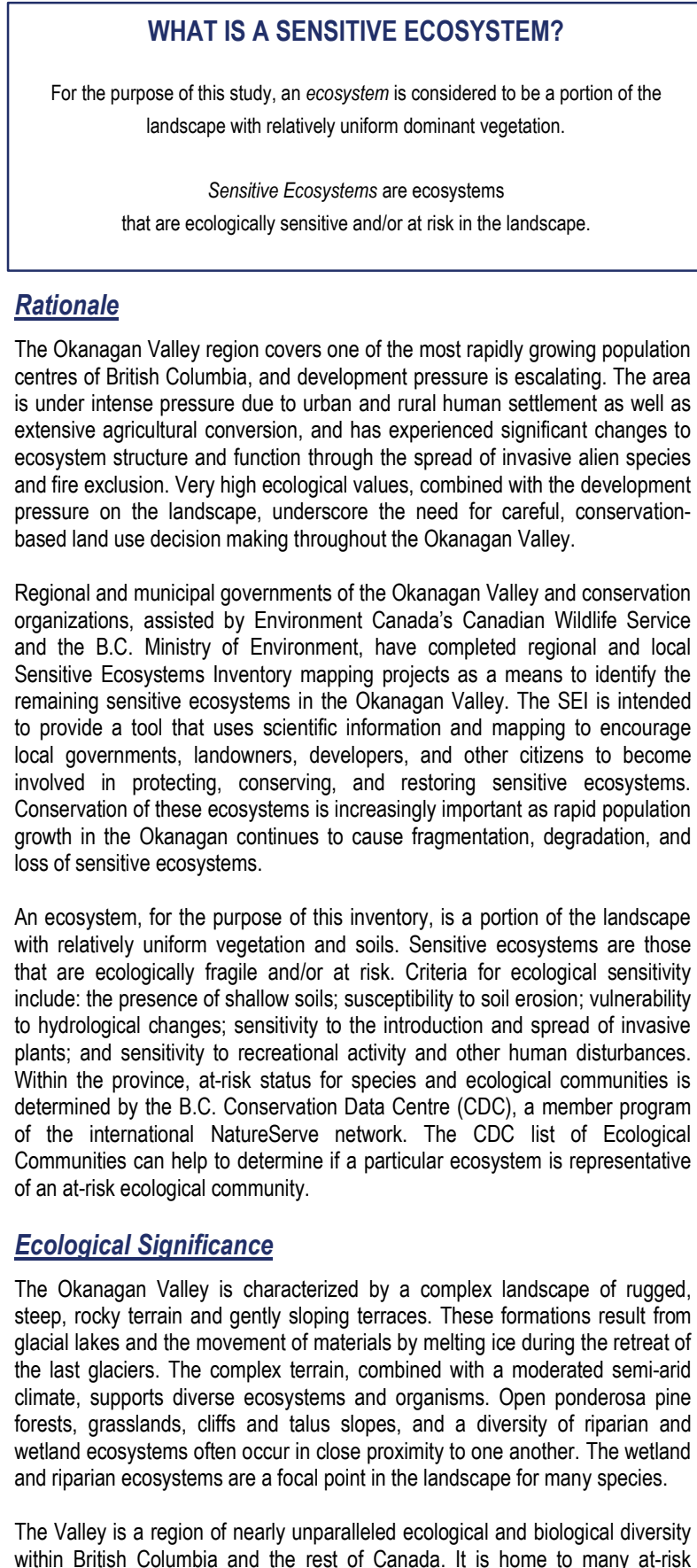
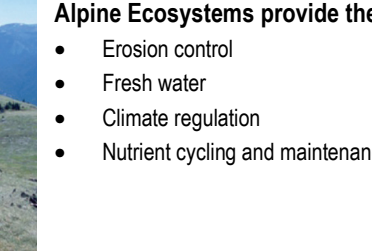


Alpine (AP):

[illegible]

Alpine (AP):




Alpine ecosystems are high-elevation alpine and parkland ecosystems including **herbaceous** ecosystems dominated by forbs or grassland vegetation (APh) or **parkland forests** where trees occur in distinct groups (APF), and **shrub** ecosystems dominated by dwarf shrubs such as heather (APsh). Alpine ecosystems are found at higher elevations in the South Okanagan (TEL 15) where there is significant snow cover for large parts of the year. Alpine ecosystems are sensitive to disturbance, as the shallow soils and cold temperatures slow vegetation recovery.

Alpine Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Erosion control
- Fresh water
- Climate regulation
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils

Some species associated with Alpine Ecosystems are:

- American Badger
- Pinegrove Falcon
- Wolverine



Wolverine
Black gut-bird hawk
(Barnard, Speed County)
Photo by Parks Canada / W. Lynch

Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields (FS):

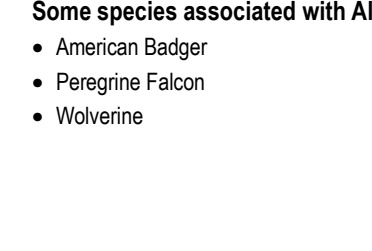
Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields ecosystems are cultivated fields that flood annually, providing important migration and wintering habitat for birds. They provide important habitat for amphibians, waterfowl and other bird species, small mammals, and many types of predators. They are located along low-lying areas or former floodplains that have been isolated by channelization of creeks and rivers. In some cases, these areas could be restored to Wetland or Riparian ecosystems if natural flood regimes and vegetation are re-established.

Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields ecosystems provide the following services:


- Flood control
- Drought recovery
- Storm protection
- Drainage and natural irrigation
- Fresh water

Some species associated with Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields are:

- Great Basin Spadepoint
- Long-billed Curlew
- Peregrine Falcon
- American Badger
- Great Basin Gophersnake
- Western Rattlesnake

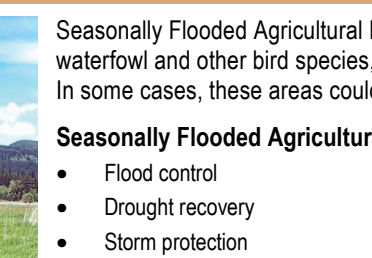


Great Basin Spadepoint
Great Basin Spadepoint
(Barnard, Speed County)
Photo by Gary Nelson -
CalgaryHeritage.com



Long-billed Curlew
Long-billed Curlew
(Barnard, Speed County)
Photo by Gary Nelson -
CalgaryHeritage.com

Mature Forest (MF):



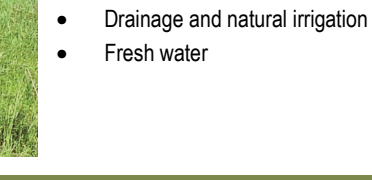
Mature Forest ecosystems are dominated by mature trees, including **broadleaf** (MF-bf) soft forests, **coniferous** (MF-co) forests, and **mixed** (MF-mi) deciduous and coniferous forests, however it excludes mature riparian forests, and mature coniferous and broadleaf woodlands. Mature Forests are an important buffer to sensitive ecosystems. They provide some of the same values associated with Old Forest ecosystems and can also be important recruitment sites for Old Forests. Mature Forest ecosystems have many important structural attributes, including some remaining large, old trees.

Mature Forest Ecosystems provide the following services:

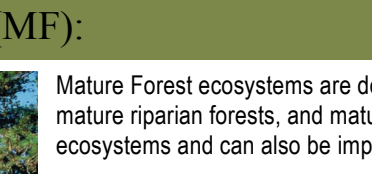
- Climate regulation
- Carbon storage
- Air quality
- Erosion control
- Sediment retention
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils

Some species associated with Mature Forest Ecosystems are:

- Lyall's Porpoise Uil
- Western Screech Owl
- Flammeauzed Owl
- Williamson's Sapsucker
- Olive-sided Flycatcher
- Showny Phoebe
- Western Rattlesnake




Lyall's Porpoise Uil
Lyall's Porpoise Uil
(Barnard, Speed County)
Photo by Parks Canada / W. Lynch



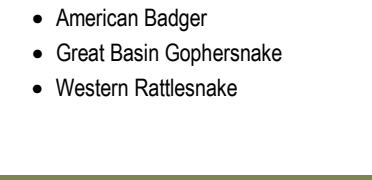
Western Screech Owl
Western Screech Owl
(Barnard, Speed County)
Photo by Parks Canada / W. Lynch

Non-sensitive Landscapes (NS):

Non-sensitive Landscapes are modified areas not occupied by sensitive ecosystems, and include urban areas, disturbed rural landscapes, and young forests. Urban areas have human-influenced features or disturbances that are dominant across the landscape. Disturbed rural areas can be interspersed with forest, farmland and native vegetation, or cultivated crops. Young forests are conifer-dominated stands with an age range between 1 and 90 years. Non-sensitive landscapes are shown in white in the areas that are not designated by a sensitive ecosystem. In addition, many sensitive ecosystems occupy polygons close to urban or disturbed areas which have a modified landscape interspersed with the sensitive ecosystem(s), in which the sensitive ecosystems are too small to map individually. These modified



Flammeauzed Owl
Owl flammeauzed
(Barnard, Speed County)
Photo by Parks Canada / W. Lynch



Williamson's Sapsucker
Sapsucker flammeauzed
(Barnard, Speed County)
Photo by Parks Canada / W. Lynch