[illegible]

Terrrestrial species that have been included in Schedule I of the Species at Risk Act are listed below. In addition to the new B.C. Wildlife Amendment Act that protect their populations and habitats on provincial lands, Provincial Species at Risk and its implementing bylaws on private lands is primarily achieved through careful land use planning and municipal bylaws.

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Information and access to full reports and map products for the Okanagan Valley SEI projects are available at: Ecocat, www.gov.bc.ca/ecocat/ in the SEI Okanagan Valley or the project area name as a keyword).

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Jo Ryan, Karpas, K. and P. Umla. 2005. *Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory*. Central Okanagan. Job Rich. 1:250,000 maps.

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Related Publications and Links

Green Bylaws Toolkit for Conserving Sensitive Ecosystems and Green Infrastructure: www.greenbylaws.ca

The following links provide information about bylaws programs currently in use in B.C., including model provisions for Regional Growth Strategies, Official Community Plans, Development Permit Areas, Zoning, Tax Exemptions, Environmental Assessment and/or Master Planning and other regulatory tools. It includes several examples and case studies of successful green infrastructure projects and bylaws.

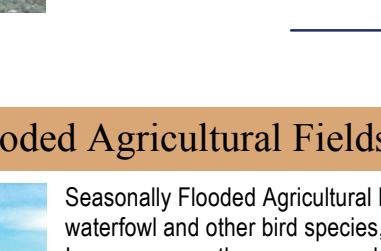
Climate Change: Wilson, S. and R.H. Hedges. *Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change Through Land Use Planning*. Available at: www.landinstitute.ca/csl/research.html

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Taking Nature's Pulse: The Status of Biodiversity in British Columbia Austin, M.A.; D. Buffett; D.J. Nielson; G.G.E. Souder and V. Stevens (eds.). 2008. "Taking Nature's Pulse: The Status of Biodiversity in British Columbia." www.biodiversity.org.uk

Alpine (AP):

Alpine ecosystems are high-elevation alpine and parkland ecosystems including **herbaceous** ecosystems dominated by forbs or graminoid vegetation (AP10), **parkland forests** where there occur in distinct stages (AP11), and **shrub ecosystems** dominated by dwarf shrubs such as heather (AP14). Alpine ecosystems are found at higher elevations in the South Okanagan (TR: 15) where there is significant snow cover for large parts of the year. Alpine ecosystems are sensitive to disturbance, as the alpine soils and cool temperatures slow vegetation recovery.

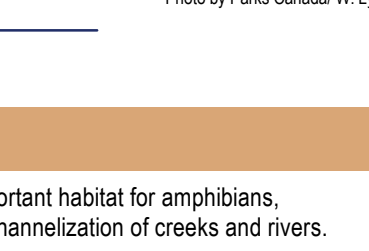


Alpine Ecosystems provide the following services:

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

Some species associated with Alpine Ecosystems are:

- American Badger
- Prairie Dog
- Wolverine



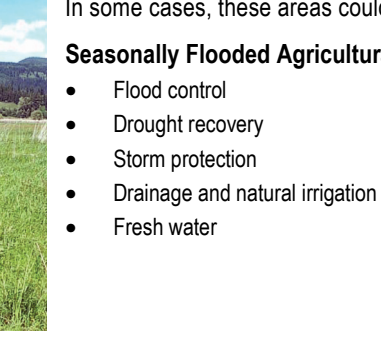
American Beaver
Twisted tree afforestation (Barnes, Chagnon)
Photo by Patrycja Gendron / W. Lynch

Wolverine
Cott. gull hawk (Barnes, Speed, Conant)
Photo by Patrycja Gendron / W. Lynch

Other Important Ecosystems

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 Green Scaup
- Long-billed Curlew
- Prairie Falcon
- American Badger
- Great Blunt-nosed Gophersnake
- Western Tule Wren

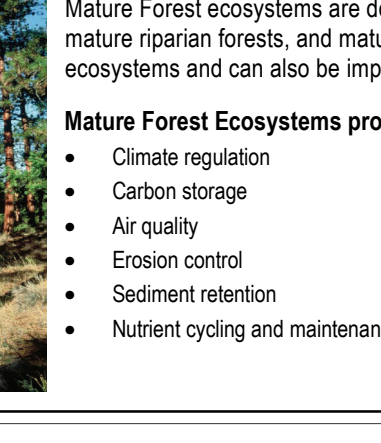


Great Green Scaup
Cott. gull hawk (Barnes, Speed, Conant)
Photo by Patrycja Gendron / W. Lynch

Prairie Falcon
Barn. peregrine hawk (Barn. Speed, Conant)
Photo by Patrycja Gendron / W. Lynch

Mature Forest (MF):

Mature Forest ecosystems are dominated by mature trees, including **broadleaf** (MF1-3), **coniferous** (MF4-6), **deciduous** (MF7-8), and **mixed** (MF-9) deciduous and coniferous forests; however it includes natural riparian forests, and mature conifer and broadleaf woodlands. Mature Forest ecosystems are important habitat 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.

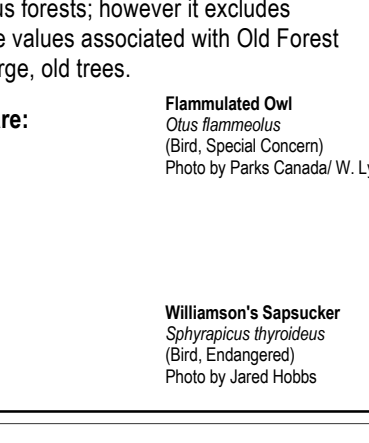


Mature Forest Ecosystems provide the following services:

- 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:

- Lynx's Mariposa Lily
- Yosemite
- Williamson's Sapsucker
- Shore-vented Flycatcher
- Shaw's Flicker
- Western Tule Wren



Williamson's Sapsucker
Shore-vented Flycatcher (Barn. Chagnon)
Photo by Janel Hobbs

Non-sensitive Landscapes (NS):

(Areas not mapped as sensitive or other important ecosystems are depicted in white)

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 large, terraced and native vegetation, or cultivated crops. Young forests are conifer-dominated stands with an age range between 0 and 50 years. Non-sensitive landscapes are shown in white in the areas that are not designated by a sensitive ecosystem. In addition, many sensitive landscapes are 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