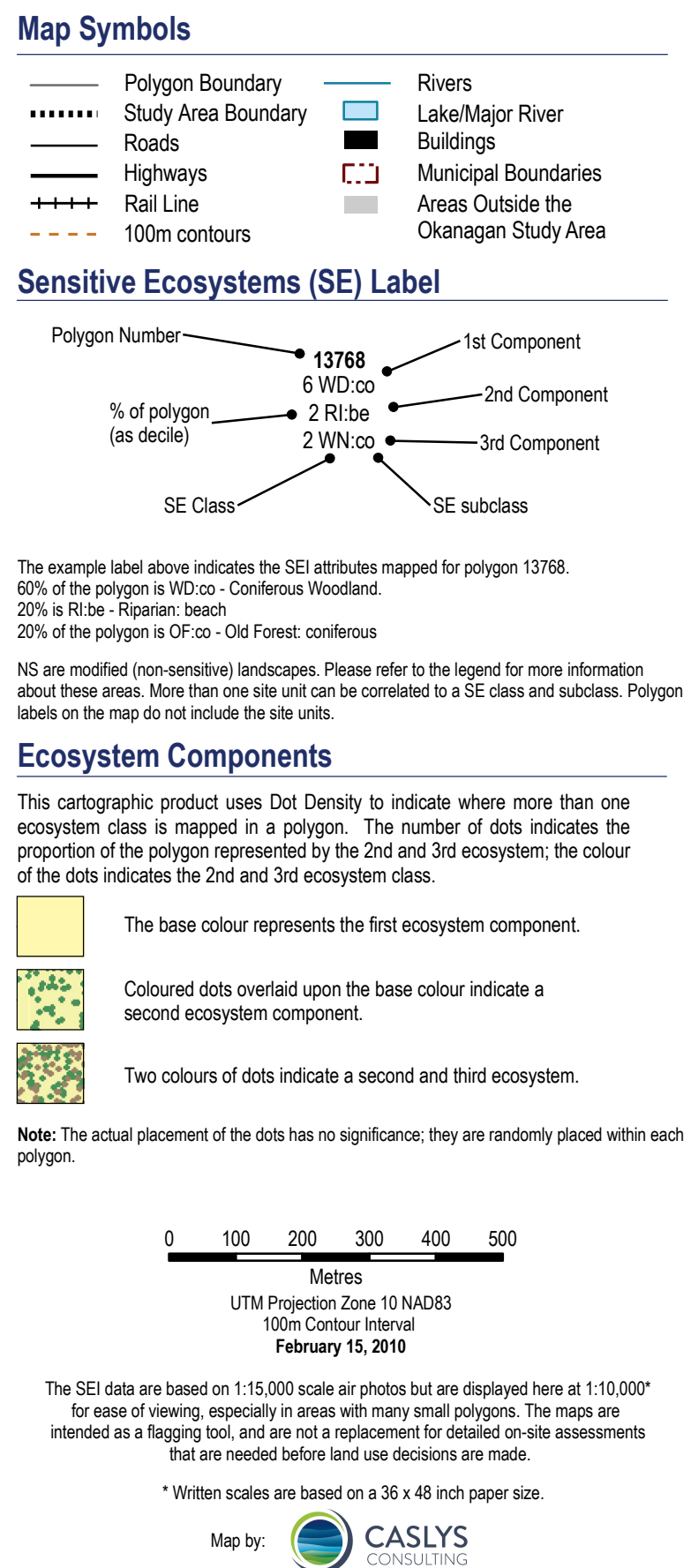


Alpine (AP):


Alpine ecosystems are high-elevation alpine and parkland ecosystems including **herbaceous** ecosystems dominated by forbs or graminoid vegetation (AP hp), **parkland forests** where trees occur in distinct clumps (AP pf), and **shrub** ecosystems dominated by dwarf shrubs such as heather (AP sh). Alpine ecosystems are found at higher elevations in the South Okanagan (TFL 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.



Treatated species that have been included in Schedule 1 of the Species at Risk Act are afforded protection on federal lands, and the new B.C. Wildlife Amendment Act will protect their populations and habitats on provincial lands. Protection of Species at Risk and their important habitats on private lands is primarily achieved through careful land use planning and municipal bylaws.

Project Country: Iverson, K. and P. Uusila. 2006. *Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: Lake Country*. 2005. 1:20,000 maps.

TFL 15: Bruhlh, D. and S. Robertson. 1999. *Ecosystem Mapping of Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. Tree Farm License 15*. Prepared for Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Okanagan Falls, in partnership with FRBC and

	<p>Alpine Ecosystems provide the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion control • Fresh water • Climate regulation • Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils • Pollination • Food production • Soil formation 	<p>Some species associated with alpine ecosystems include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Badger • Peregrine Falcon • Wolverine
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Other Important Ecosystems

Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields (FS):


Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields ecosystems are cultivated fields that flood annually; providing important migration and winter


Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields (FS):

Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields ecosystems are cultivated fields that flood annually, providing irrigation and wintering habitat for birds. They provide important habitat for amphibians, waterfowl and other birds, small mammals, and many types of predators. They are located along lowlying areas or former floodplains that have been isolated by channelization of rivers and streams. 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	• Carbon storage	• Long species associated with Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields areas:
• Drought recovery	• Maintenance of productive soils	• Great Basin Sparrowhawk



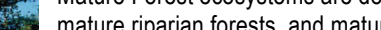
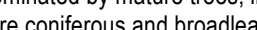

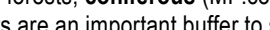
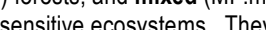
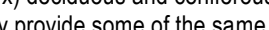
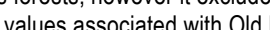




Great Basin Sparrowhawk
(Oreortyx, Throated)
Great Basin Sparrowhawk
California State Parks



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- Storm protection
- Drainage and natural irrigation
- Fresh water
- Pollination
- Pest regulation
- Food production
- Peregrine Falcon
- American Badger
- Great Basin Gophersnake
- Western Rattlesnake


- Skerm protection
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- Pollination
- Pest regulation
- Food production
- Peregrine Falcon
- American Badger
- Great Basin Gophersnake
- Western Rattlesnake

Peregrine Falcon
Falco peregrinus anatum
 (Belt, Spaul Count)
 Photo by Fred Lang

Mature Forest (MF):

Mature Forest ecosystems are dominated by mature trees, including **broadleaf** (MF-B) *deciduous* and **mixed** (MF-M) *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 (MF): Mature Forest ecosystems are dominated by mature trees, including **broadleaf** (MF-bf) forests, **coniferous** (MF-co) forests, and **mature riparian forests**, and mature coniferous and broadleaf woodlands. Mature Forests are an important buffer to sensitive ecosystems and can also be important recruitment sites for Old Forests. Mature forest ecosystems have many important structural

	<p>Mature Forest Ecosystems provide the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate regulation Carbon storage Air quality Erosion control Flood control Pest regulation Pollination Pollution control 	<p>Some species associated with mature forests include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lyall's Mariposa Lily Wolverine Williamson's Sapsucker Olive-sided Flycatcher
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- Sediment retention
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Food production
- Showy Phlox
- Western Rattlesnake

Non-sensitive Landscapes (NS): (Areas not mapped as sensitive or other important ecosystems are

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 range, farmland 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 ecosystem polygons close to urban or disturbed areas may have a modified landscape interspersed with the sensitive ecosystem(s), in which the sensitive ecosystems are too small to map individually. These modified