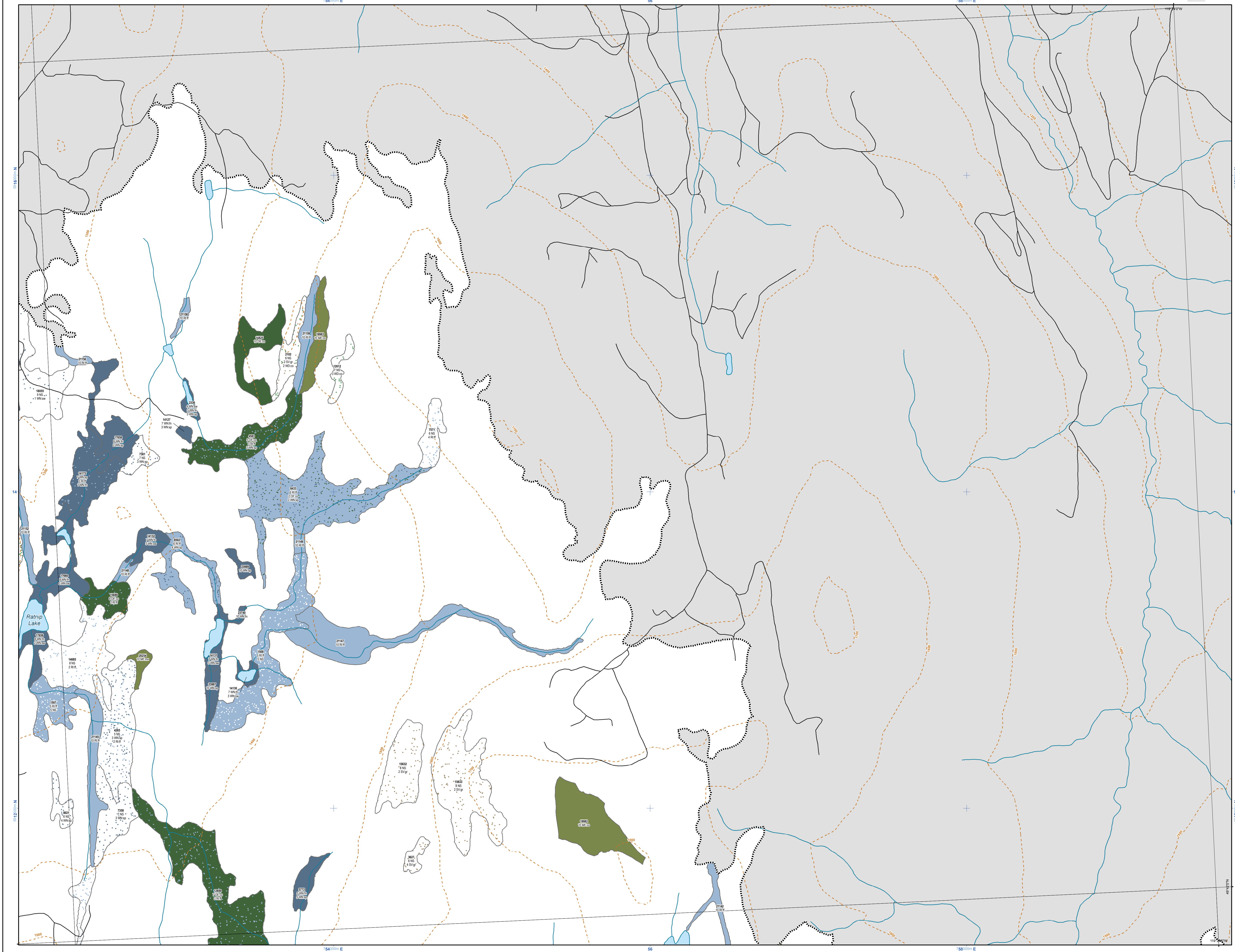
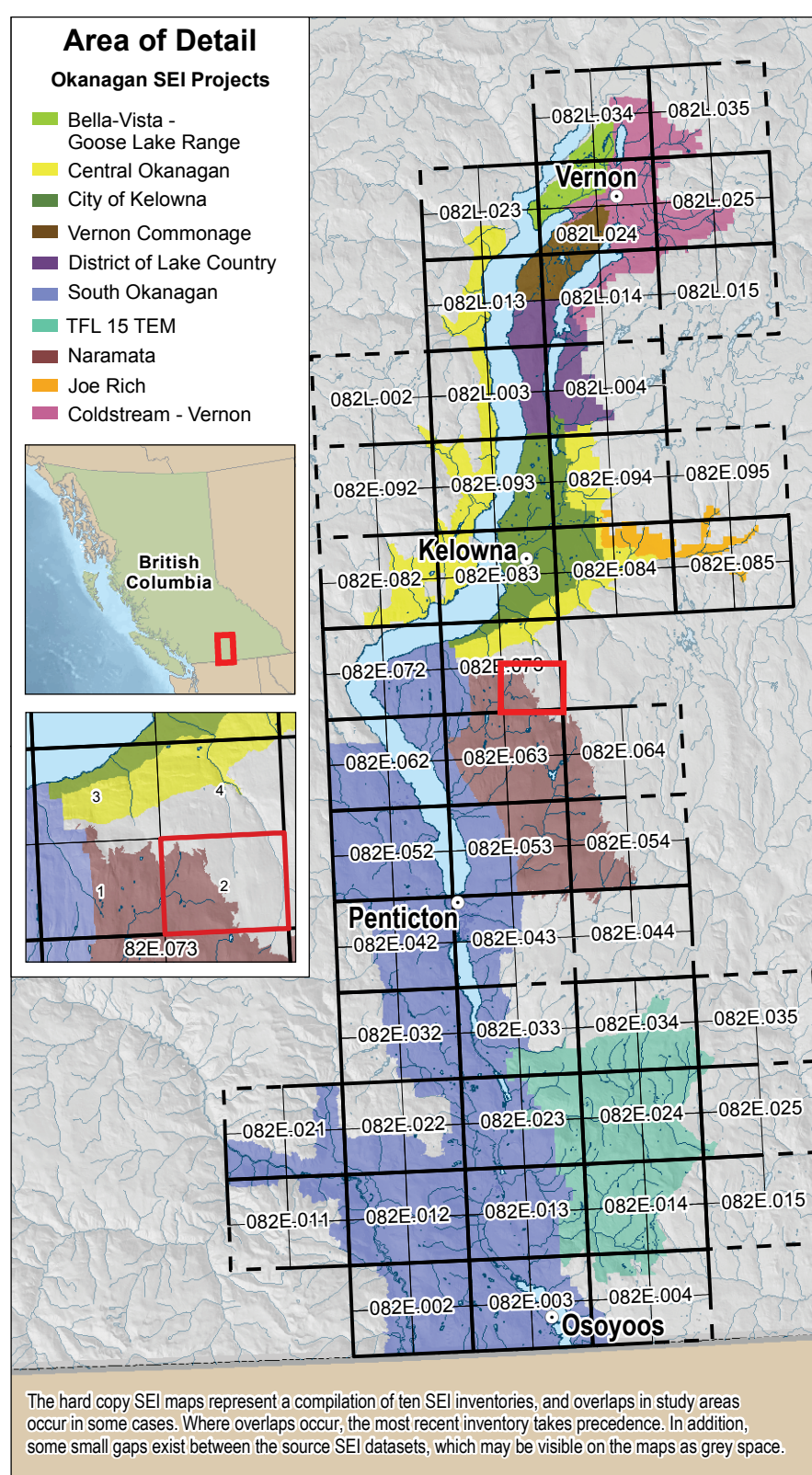




Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory of the Okanagan Valley: Vernon to Osoyoos



82E.073.2



Map Symbols

- Polygon Boundary
- Study Area Boundary
- Rivers
- Lake/Major River
- Buildings
- Roads
- Municipal Boundaries
- Rail Line
- Areas Outside the Okanagan Study Area

Sensitive Ecosystems (SE) Label

- Polygon Number
- % of polygon (in decimal)
- SE Class
- SE Subclass
- SE Subclass

The example label above indicates the SE attributes reported for polygon 13788. 6% of the polygon is a 1022m x 1022m area. 20% of the polygon is a 1022m x 1022m area. 20% of the polygon is a 1022m x 1022m area.

NS are modified (non-sensitive) landscapes. Please refer to the legend for more information about these areas. Note that the SE label can be correlated to a SE class and subclass. Polygon labels on the map do not include the SE label.

Ecosystem Components
This cartographic product uses Dot Density to indicate where more than one ecosystem class is mapped in a polygon. The number of dots indicates the proportion of the polygon represented by the 2nd and 3rd ecosystem. The colour of the dots indicates the 2nd and 3rd ecosystem class.

The base colour represents the first ecosystem component.
Coloured dots overlaid upon the base colour indicate a second ecosystem component.
Two colours of dots indicate a second and third ecosystem.
Note: The actual placement of the dots has no significance; they are randomly placed within each polygon.

The SEI data are based on 1:10,000 scale air photos but are displayed here at 1:10,000 scale. The purpose of mapping is to provide a general overview of the distribution of sensitive ecosystems. The map is not intended to be used for detailed land use assessments. The map is not intended to be used for detailed land use assessments.

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WHAT IS A SENSITIVE ECOSYSTEM?

For the purpose of this study, an ecosystem is considered to be a portion of the landscape with relatively uniform dominant vegetation. Sensitive ecosystems are ecosystems that are ecologically sensitive and/or at risk in the landscape.

The Okanagan Valley region covers one of the most rapidly growing population centres of British Columbia, and development pressure is escalating. The area is under intense pressure due to urban and rural human settlement as well as extensive agricultural conversion, and has experienced significant changes to ecosystem structure and function through the arrival of invasive alien species and fire exclusion. Very high ecological values, combined with the development pressure on the landscape, underscore the need for careful, conservation-based land use decision making throughout the Okanagan Valley.

Regional and municipal governments of the Okanagan Valley and conservation organizations, assisted by Environment Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service and the B.C. Ministry of Environment, have completed regional and local Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory mapping projects as a means to identify the remaining sensitive ecosystems in the Okanagan Valley. The SEI is intended to provide a tool that uses scientific information and mapping to encourage local governments, landowners, developers, and other citizens to become involved in protecting, conserving, and restoring sensitive ecosystems.

Conservation of these ecosystems is increasingly important as rapid population growth in the Okanagan continues to cause fragmentation, degradation, and loss of sensitive ecosystems. The SEI is intended to provide a tool that uses scientific information and mapping to encourage local governments, landowners, developers, and other citizens to become involved in protecting, conserving, and restoring sensitive ecosystems.

An ecosystem, for the purpose of this inventory, is a portion of the landscape with relatively uniform vegetation and soils. Sensitive ecosystems are those that are ecologically fragile and/or at risk. Criteria for ecological sensitivity include the presence of shallow soils, susceptibility to soil erosion, vulnerability to hydrological changes, sensitivity to the introduction and spread of invasive plants, and sensitivity to recreational activity and other human disturbances. Within the province, at-risk status for species and ecological communities is determined by the B.C. Conservation Data Centre (CDC), a member program of the International NatureServe network. The CDC list of Ecological Communities can help to determine if a particular ecosystem is representative of an at-risk ecological community.

The Okanagan Valley project was developed by first understanding Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) and then applying the methodology to the SEI. The SEI project was developed by first understanding Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) and then applying the methodology to the SEI. The SEI project was developed by first understanding Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping (TEM) and then applying the methodology to the SEI.

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Species and ecological communities, including some ecosystems unique to Canada. Broadleaf woodlands, antelope-brush steppe, sagebrush steppe, wetlands and old forest ecosystems, once well-represented in the Okanagan Valley, have become rare. Historical ecosystem mapping (1980s) to present shows losses of greater than 90% of some ecosystem types in the Okanagan Valley.

Healthy, functioning natural ecosystems play an important role in adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Climate change adaptations such as reducing stressors, improving ecosystem condition, and landscape connectivity contribute to ecosystem resilience and adaptive capacity in the future. The ecosystems mapped in this project are ecologically significant because of their rarity and fragility and also for the important ecosystem services they provide, such as climate regulation, water filtration, productive soil, carbon sequestration, nutrient cycling, pollination, wildlife habitat and more. Sensitive ecosystems must be considered in the context of the overall landscape, which includes other ecosystems that also contribute to ecosystem services.

The services and benefits SEs provide and the wildlife species they support are critically important to the quality of life in the Okanagan. With so few at-risk and fragile ecosystems remaining, it is essential that each site be carefully considered and all land use options be fully evaluated prior to initiating any projects in these areas.

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Inventory Results

The large variety of ecosystems in the Okanagan Valley provide for diverse habitat needs of many wildlife and plant species, including a remarkable number of at-risk and/or endangered species. Many of these species have very restricted ranges, and some occur nowhere else in B.C. or Canada. A high proportion of these species considered at-risk, either provincially or federally, rely on the habitat values found only in the at-risk and sensitive ecosystems of the valley.

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Terrestrial species that have been included in Schedule 1 of the Species at Risk Act are protected 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.

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Sensitive Ecosystems Legend

Sensitive ecosystems are fragile and/or rare, or are ecologically important because of the diversity of species they support and the ecosystem services they provide. Some at-risk wildlife and plant species are associated with Sensitive Ecosystems, and are listed below. Species at Risk are those species which are considered Endangered, Threatened or of Special Concern. Please note that the map of the species listed in this map can be found in other sensitive ecosystems found throughout the Okanagan Valley.

Antelope-brush Steppe (AS):

Antelope-brush communities are dryland ecosystems characterized by abundant shrub dominated by antelope-brush. These communities occur in the southern portion of the Okanagan Valley, on sandy soils in the warm, dry valley bottoms. They commonly occur on sites that are very amenable to development – primarily for vineyards and housing. Overuse by domestic livestock and the introduction and spread of invasive plants threaten this ecosystem. Antelope-brush steppe ecosystems are dominated by antelope-brush and bunchgrasses (AS-aj) and disturbed antelope-brush steppe dominated by antelope-brush and invasive alien plants (AS-aj).

Antelope Brush Steppe Ecosystems provide the following services:

- Carbon storage
- Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
- Sediment retention
- Pollination
- Pest regulation
- Food production

Some species associated with Antelope-brush Steppe Ecosystems are:

- Great Basin Spadefoot
- Night Snake
- Belted Gopher Snake
- Roadrunner
- Common Nighthawk
- Nuttall's Cottontail

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