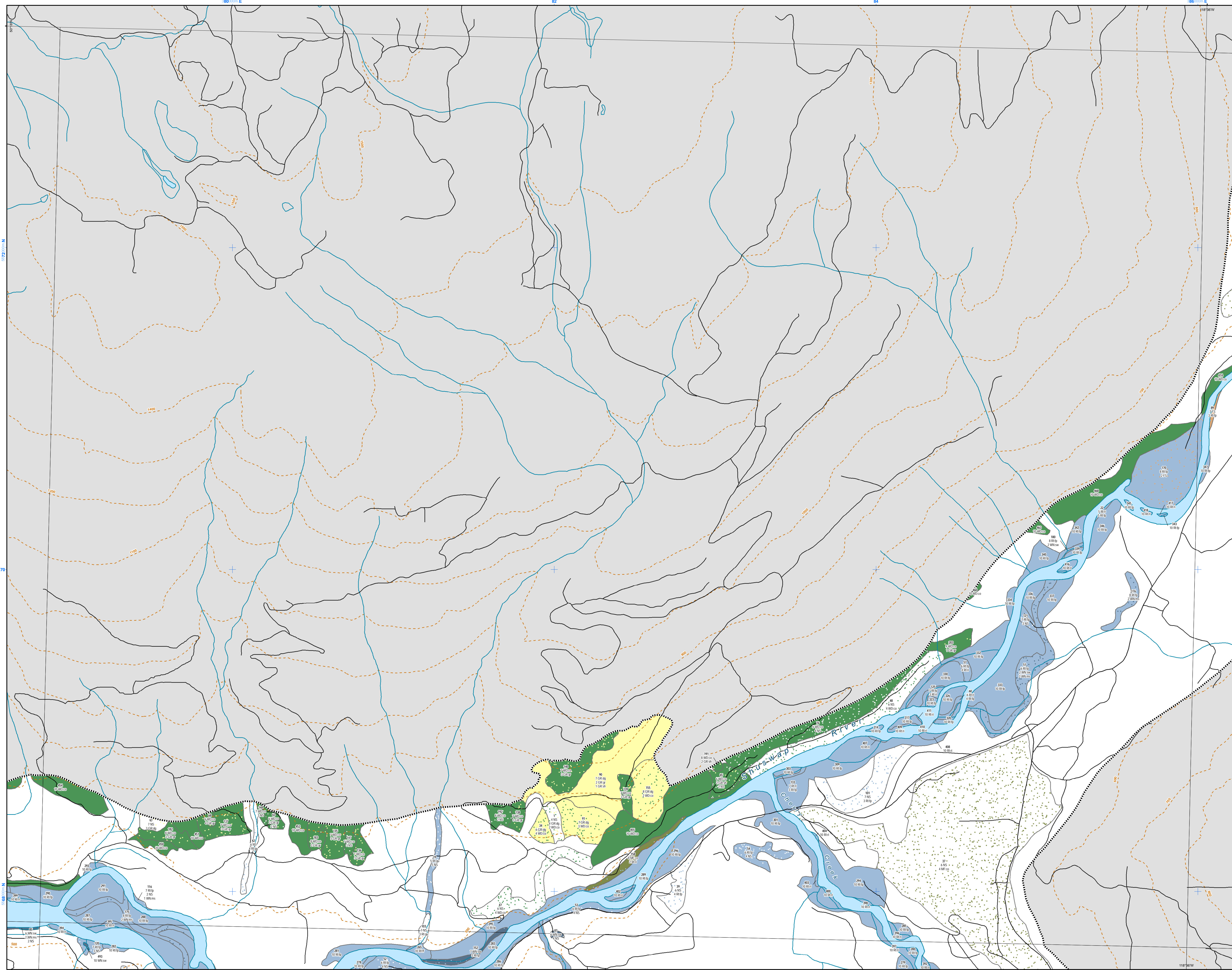




Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: Middle Shuswap River - 2011

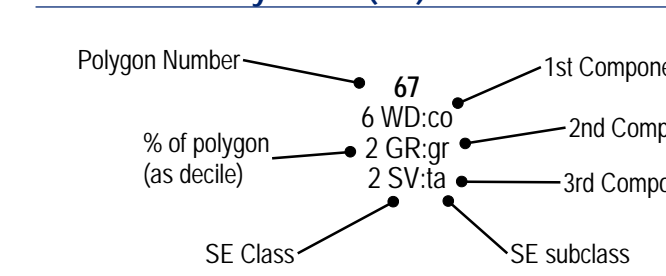


82L.027.4

Map Symbols

- Polygon Boundary
- Study Area Boundary
- Rivers
- Lakes/Major Rivers
- Roads
- Areas Outside the Study Area
- 100m contours

Sensitive Ecosystems (SE) Label



The example label above indicates the SE attributes mapped for polygon 64, 67, of the polygons WD00 - Coniferous Woodland, 20% of the polygons GR01 - Grassland, 20% of the polygons SV14 - Sparsely Vegetated talus slope.

NO are modified (non-sensitive) landscapes. Please refer to the legend for more information about these areas. More than one site unit can be combined by a SE class and subclass. Polygon labels on the map do not include the site units.

Ecosystem Components

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.

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.

Rationale

The Middle Shuswap River valley area contains extensive riparian floodplain habitats, areas of coniferous woodlands, grasslands, mature forests, and sparsely vegetated ecosystems. The area is under pressure from agricultural and residential development, logging, recreation, and intensive domestic grazing. High ecological values, combined with human pressure on the landscape, underscore the need for careful, conservation-based land use decision making.

Conservation organizations, assisted by the North Okanagan Regional District, with substantial funding from the BC Hydro Fish and Wildlife Compensation Program-Cosial, have completed this Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory (SEI) mapping project as a means to identify the remaining sensitive ecosystems in the Middle Shuswap River valley. The SEI is intended to provide a tool that uses scientific information and mapping to encourage local government, landowners, developers, and other citizens to become involved in protecting, conserving, and restoring sensitive ecosystems. Conservation of these ecosystems is increasingly important as population growth continues to cause fragmentation, degradation, and loss of 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.

Ecological Significance

The Middle Shuswap River valley is characterized by complex terrain including gently rounded uplands and moderately steep to steep valley sides. The Shuswap River has carved a path through a series of terraces and benches that stretch about a kilometre across the valley bottom.

The soils that support plant communities within the study area vary in thickness - the thicker soils tend to exist on gentler terrain and on lower slopes. Soils tend to become thinner on the upper slopes and where slopes are steeper. There are scattered rock outcrops throughout the study area. Soil texture varies throughout the study area where common textures include sand, sand and gravel, mixed sand, silt and gravel, and a combination of silt, fine sand and clay.

Many of the sites identified by the SEI are at high risk of conversion to other land uses or further degradation. Within the study area, 27.3% was mapped as Sensitive Ecosystems (SEI) and 6.8% fell into the Other Important Ecosystems category (see Legend). The inventory results indicated that wetlands, grasslands and sparsely vegetated ecosystems were extremely rare, covering just 5% of the study area. There were no old forests remaining in the study area except within riparian ecosystems. Although areas of riparian and coniferous woodlands ecosystems remain, many have been altered significantly and therefore few high quality sites remain. The study found many SEIs that have been degraded by fragmentation, illegal harvesting, human use, livestock grazing, and alien species.

The services and benefits SES provide and the wildlife species they support are critically important to the quality of life in the Shuswap River valley. 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 changes in these areas.

It is important to remember that a polygon may contain a complex or mosaic of ecosystems, and sensitive ecosystems may only occupy a portion of that polygon.

For more information about different projects and the methods used, please see the Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: Middle Shuswap River, 2011. Methods, Ecological Descriptions, Results and Conservation Tools. (To access SEI data see the References section).

Inventory Results

Many of the sites identified by the SEI are at high risk of conversion to other land uses or further degradation. Within the study area, 27.3% was mapped as Sensitive Ecosystems (SEI) and 6.8% fell into the Other Important Ecosystems category (see Legend). The inventory results indicated that wetlands, grasslands and sparsely vegetated ecosystems were extremely rare, covering just 5% of the study area. There were no old forests remaining in the study area except within riparian ecosystems. Although areas of riparian and coniferous woodlands ecosystems remain, many have been altered significantly and therefore few high quality sites remain. The study found many SEIs that have been degraded by fragmentation, illegal harvesting, human use, livestock grazing, and alien species.

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Base Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping

Poly Umla, P. Gea (Plan Geosystems Ltd.) and Kristi Vernon, R.P. Bio, Iverson & MacKenzie Biological Consulting Ltd., with draft ecosystem mapping by John Grods (Makins Consulting Ltd.).

Sensitive Ecosystems Theme: Ratings tables were developed by Kristi Vernon.

Base Mapping Data: selected digital layers are from the Terrain Resources Information Management (TRIM) Program, Base Mapping and Geomatics Services Branch, Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations.

GIS: Ben Lee, Baseline Geomatics Inc., Victoria, B.C. with ArcView and Google Earth digitizing also completed by Poly Umla, Allison Haney, and Kristi Vernon.

Photographs: A number of local photographers have allowed the use of their photos for this project. Credits are provided beside each photo. See also the electronic atlas for fauna in B.C. at the following website: www.aurabcc.ca

References

Full report on this SEI project: Iverson, K. E. 2011. Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: Middle Shuswap River, 2011. Methods, Ecological Descriptions, Results and Conservation Tools. Available at www.gov.bc.ca/cecoloc (type in SEI Shuswap as keyword).

This map can be cited as: Iverson, K. and P. Umla. 2011. Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory: Middle Shuswap River, 1:100,000 maps.

The Toolkit contains practical examples of bylaw provisions, currently in use in B.C., including model provisions for Regional Growth Strategies, Official Community Plans, Development Permit Areas, Zoning, Use Exemptions, Environmental Assessment, Stormwater Management and other regulatory tools. It includes several examples and case studies of successful green infrastructure projects and bylaws.

Species at Risk

For more information on Species at Risk, visit the following web sites:

- B.C. Species and Ecosystems Explorer www.gov.bc.ca/cecoloc/cecoloc.html
- Species at Risk Act www.sar.gov.bc.ca
- Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) www.cosewic.gc.ca
- Species at Risk & Local Governments: A Primer for British Columbia www.speciesatrisk.bc.ca

Climate Change

Wilson, S.J. and R.H. Hebb. *Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change Through the Conservation of Nature*. Available at <http://www.landstrategies.ca.ca/conservation.html>

Develop with Care

Environmental Guidelines for Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia, B.C. Ministry of Environment http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/cecoloc/cecoloc/developwithcare2006/developwithcare_2006.html

To access SEI data

For more detailed information, go to EcoCast: http://100.gov.bc.ca/cecoloc/cecoloc/developwithcare2006/developwithcare_2006.html and search on Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory and the project area name, e.g. Shuswap.

Related Publications and Links

Green Bylaws Toolkit for Conserving Sensitive Ecosystems and Green Infrastructure http://www.gov.bc.ca/cecoloc/cecoloc/developwithcare2006/developwithcare_2006.html

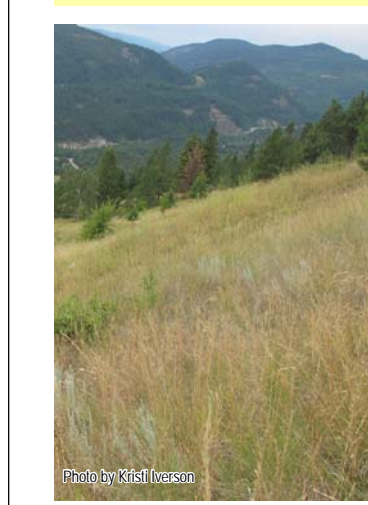
This comprehensive document is designed to provide municipal and regional governments with practical tools for protecting the green infrastructure within their jurisdictions.

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 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 many of the species listed in the map can be found in other sensitive ecosystems as well as non-sensitive ecosystems found throughout the Middle Shuswap River valley.

Note: Information on Species at Risk is included in the map legend to highlight the species habitat values of the sensitive ecosystems. This map series does not include the actual mapping of species locations. For information on species location mapping see the B.C. Conservation Data Centre reference below.

Grasslands (GR):



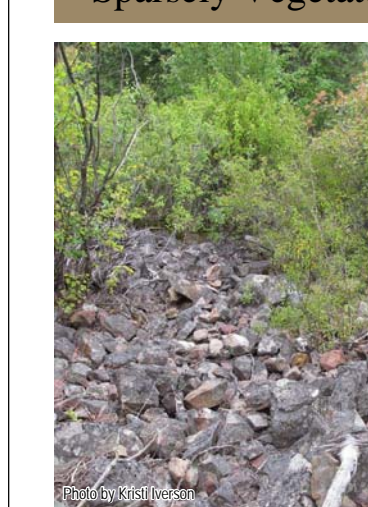
Grassland ecosystems occupy areas that are generally too hot and dry for forests to establish, and are dominated by bunchgrasses (grassland GR-H) and low shrubs (shrubland GR-H) and disturbed grasslands dominated by invasive alien plants (GR-IG). Given the very limited extent of grasslands, these are important sites for grassland conservation, and maintenance of many other grassland habitats, including habitat for many at-risk and endangered species.

- Grassland ecosystems provide the following services:
- Carbon storage
 - Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
 - Pollination
 - Pest regulation
 - Food production
 - Erosion control
 - Sediment retention

- Some at-risk species associated with Grassland ecosystems are:
- Western Skink
 - Northern Rubber Boa
 - American Badger
 - Leaven's Woodpecker
 - Common Nighthawk



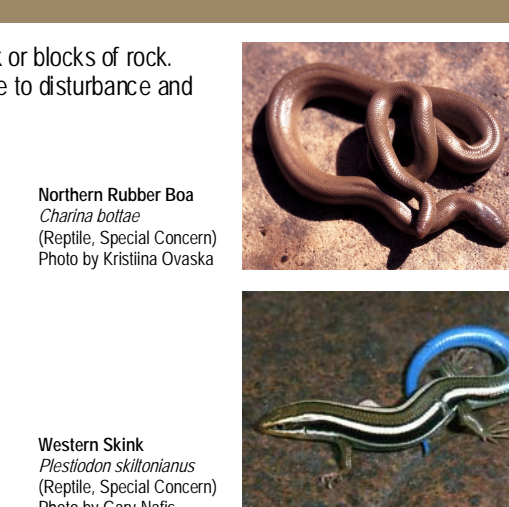
Sparsely Vegetated (SV):



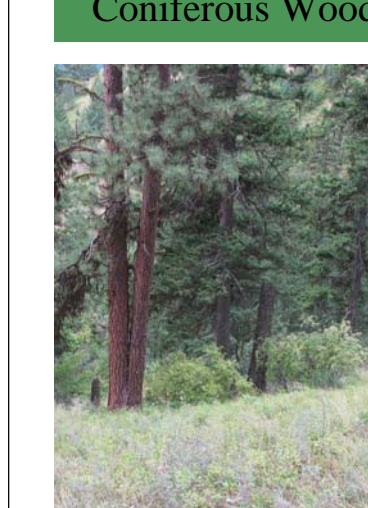
Sparsely Vegetated ecosystems are sites where rock (angular rock fragments) limits vegetation establishment, vegetation cover is discontinuous and interspersed with boulders or blocks of rock. Sparsely vegetated ecosystems are subdivided into Talus Slope (SV-TS) and Rock Outcrop (SV-RO) ecosystems. The coarse or shallow soils of these ecosystems make them sparsely to disturbed and soil erosion.

- Sparsely Vegetated ecosystems provide the following services:
- Erosion control
 - Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
 - Pollination
 - Food production
 - Soil formation

- Some at-risk species associated with Sparsely Vegetated ecosystems are:
- Northern Rubber Boa
 - Western Skink



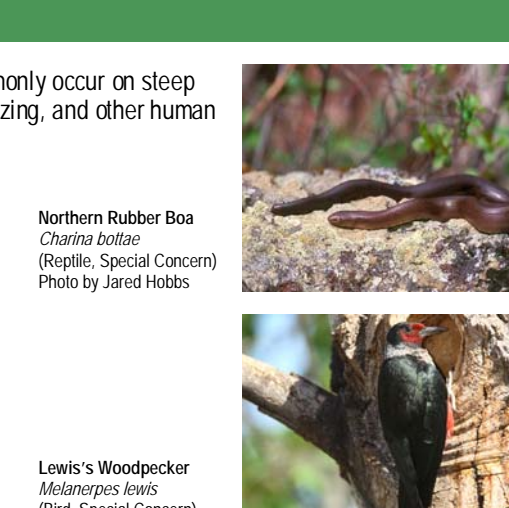
Coniferous Woodlands (WD):



Coniferous Woodlands are open stands of Douglas fir, sometimes with ponderosa pine (WD-CP), often on shallow soils, with grass and shrub-dominated understoreys. They most commonly occur on steep warm slopes and on rocky knolls with very shallow soils. Numerous sites have been altered by forest harvesting, removal of trees associated with fire exclusion, domestic livestock grazing, and other human disturbances.

- Coniferous Woodland ecosystems provide the following services:
- Climate regulation
 - Air quality
 - Erosion control
 - Sediment retention
 - Carbon storage
 - Pest regulation
 - Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
 - Pollination
 - Pest control
 - Food production

- Some at-risk species associated with Coniferous Woodland ecosystems are:
- Northern Rubber Boa
 - Olive-sided Flycatcher
 - Leaven's Woodpecker
 - Flammulated Owl
 - Common Nighthawk



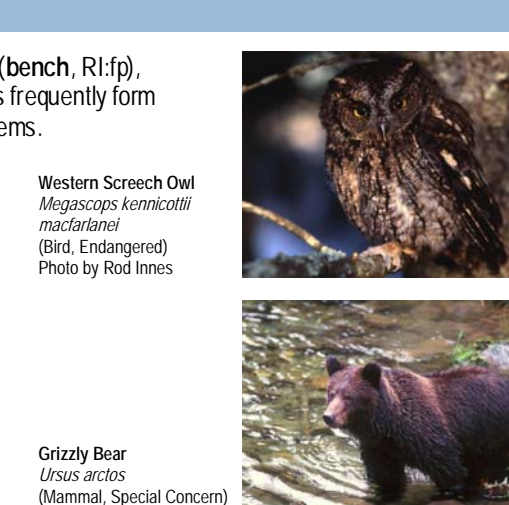
Riparian (RI):



Riparian ecosystems are rivers, streams, diverse and gully ecosystems or sites with significant seepage; includes ecosystems on floodplains and benches along creeks and rivers (bench, RI-B) ecosystems in gullies, often with creeks (gully, RI-G), and the river bed of large systems (river, RI-R). These sites frequently form natural corridors through the landscape, connecting other ecosystems and providing passages for animals. Damming and diversions have seriously affected many riparian ecosystems.

- Riparian ecosystems provide the following services:
- Fresh water
 - Flood control
 - Drought recovery
 - Storm protection
 - Drainage and natural irrigation
 - Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
 - Climate regulation
 - Soil and nutrient deposition
 - Pollination
 - Food production

- Some at-risk species associated with Riparian ecosystems are:
- Western Screech Owl
 - Western Painted Turtle
 - Western Screech Owl
 - Grizzly Bear
 - Mountain Caribou (Historically)



Wetlands (WN):



Wetland ecosystems occur on sites where the water table is at, near, or above the soil surface for a sufficient period of time to influence soil and vegetation development, includes marshes (WN-M) and shallow open water (WN-W) ecosystems. They are typically associated with old back channels of the Shuswap River. They are extremely important because of their natural riparian habitat and are critically important ecosystem services they provide.

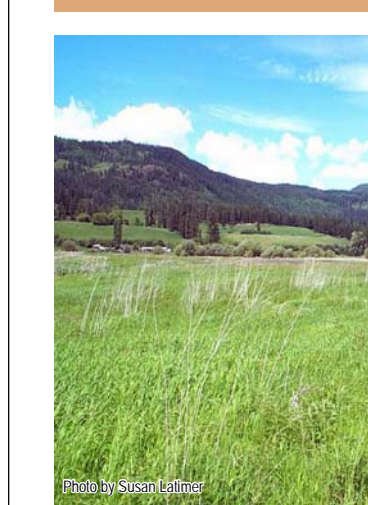
- Wetland ecosystems provide the following services:
- Drought recovery
 - Flood control
 - Storm protection
 - Drainage and natural irrigation
 - Fresh water
 - Filtration and pollution control
 - Nutrient cycling and maintenance of productive soils
 - Silt storage
 - Climate regulation
 - Pollination
 - Food production

- Some at-risk species associated with Wetland ecosystems are:
- Western Toad
 - Western Painted Turtle



Other Important Ecosystems

Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields (FS):



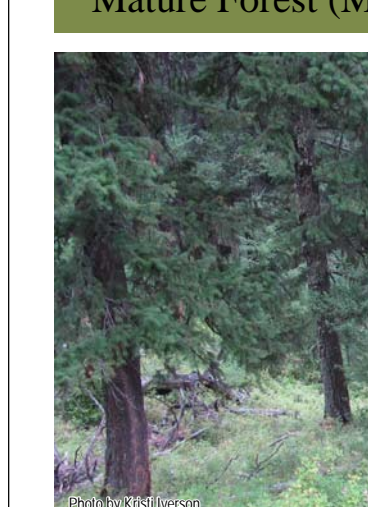
Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields ecosystems are cultivated fields that flood most years, providing important migration and wintering habitat for birds. They provide important habitat for amphibians, waterfowl and other bird species, small mammals, and many types of plants. They are located along low-lying areas or floodplains that have been flooded and planted. In some cases, these areas can be restored to Wetland or Riparian ecosystems if natural regimes and vegetation are established.

- Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields provide the following services:
- Flood control
 - Drought recovery
 - Storm protection
 - Drainage and natural irrigation
 - Fresh water
 - Carbon storage
 - Maintenance of productive soils
 - Pest regulation
 - Food production

- Some at-risk species associated with Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Fields are:
- Western Toad
 - Barn Swallow
 - Common Nighthawk
 - American Badger



Mature Forest (MF):



Mature Forest ecosystems are dominated by mature trees, including coniferous (MF-C) forests and mixed (MF-M) deciduous and coniferous forests; however it includes mature riparian forests, and mature coniferous woodlands. Mature Forests are important buffers to sensitive ecosystems. They provide recruitment for Old Forest ecosystems which have been eliminated from the upland portion of the study area. 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
 - Flood control
 - Pest regulation
 - Pollination
 - Food production

- Some at-risk species associated with Mature Forest ecosystems are:
- Olive-sided Flycatcher
 - Western Screech Owl
 - Flammulated Owl
 - Grizzly Bear
 - Western Toad
 - Mountain Caribou (Historically)



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 or other important ecosystems. They include disturbed natural landscapes, agricultural areas and young forests. Disturbed natural areas can be interpreted with range, farmland and native vegetation, or cultivated crops. Young forests have an age range between 0 and 80 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 such cases, the sensitive ecosystem(s) are depicted as NS (non-sensitive) on the map.

Area of Detail

