

Watershed Hydrology and the Ecosystem

Watershed Management using Western Science

**Eco Health, Ecosystems and
Watersheds**

**Nicola Watershed Presentation
October 19, 2011**



Outline

- What is “watershed management”?
- Surface water
- Groundwater
- Future desired state
- Future development
- Balancing demands and the environment
- Restoring the ecosystems



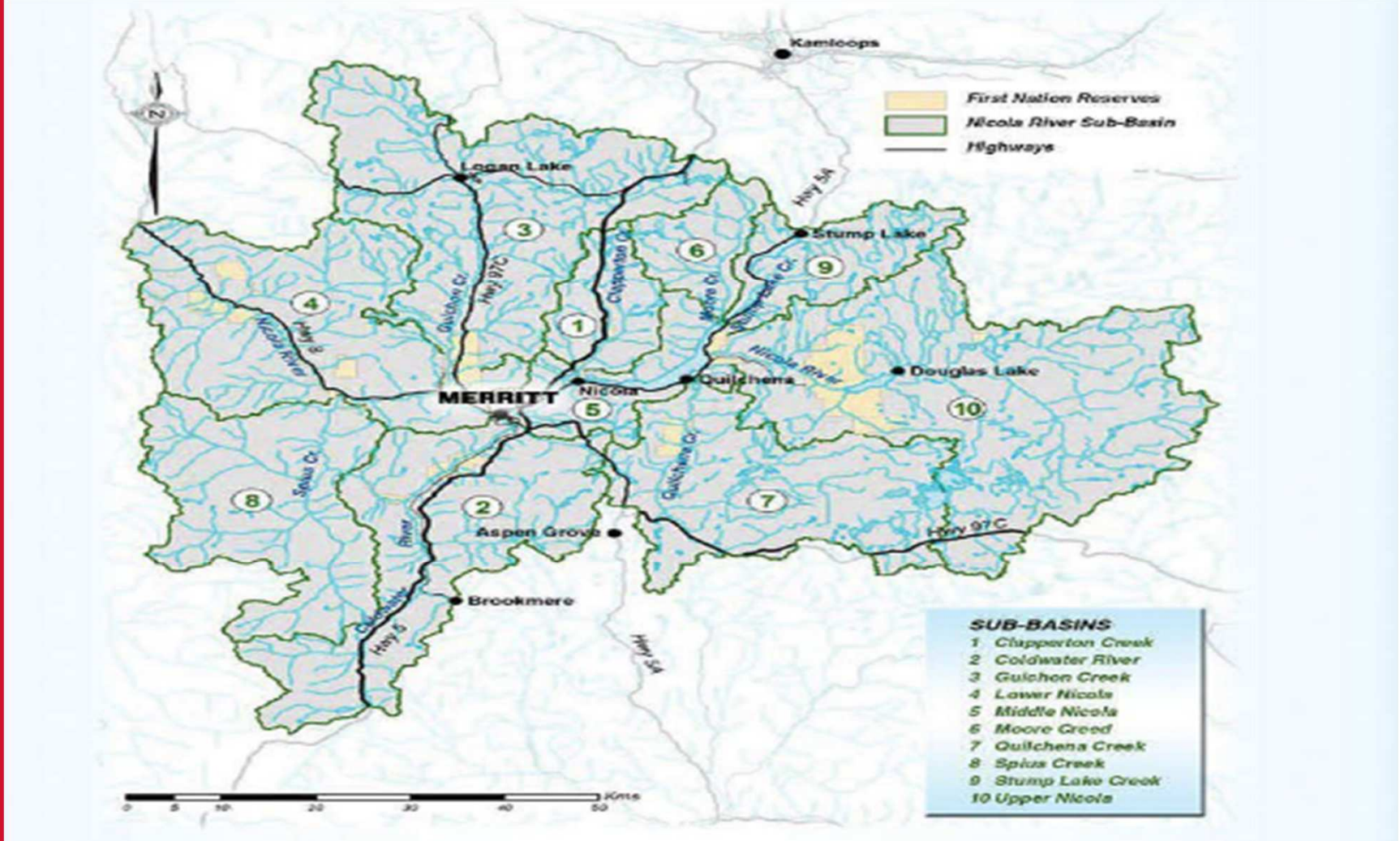
Watershed Management

The process of creating and implementing plans, programs, and projects to sustain and enhance watershed functions that affect the plant, animal and human communities within a watershed



Surface Water

Nicola River Watershed

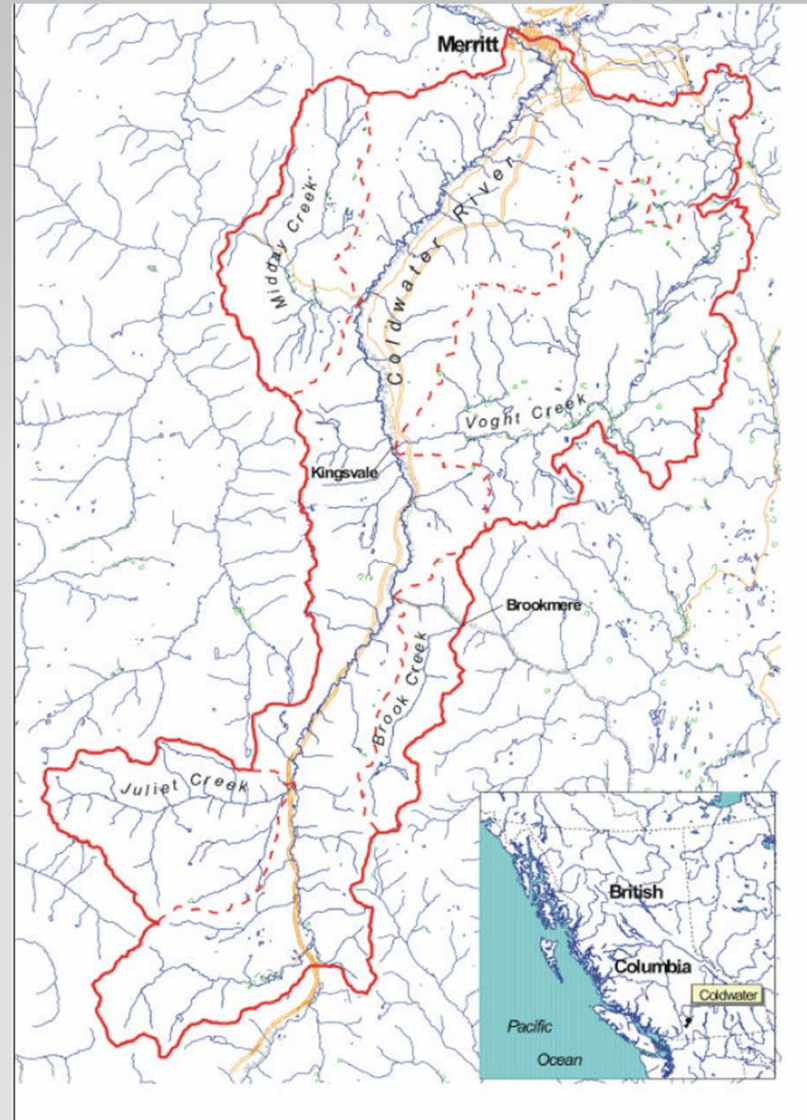


Current Watershed Condition

- Assessing impacts of land use disturbances

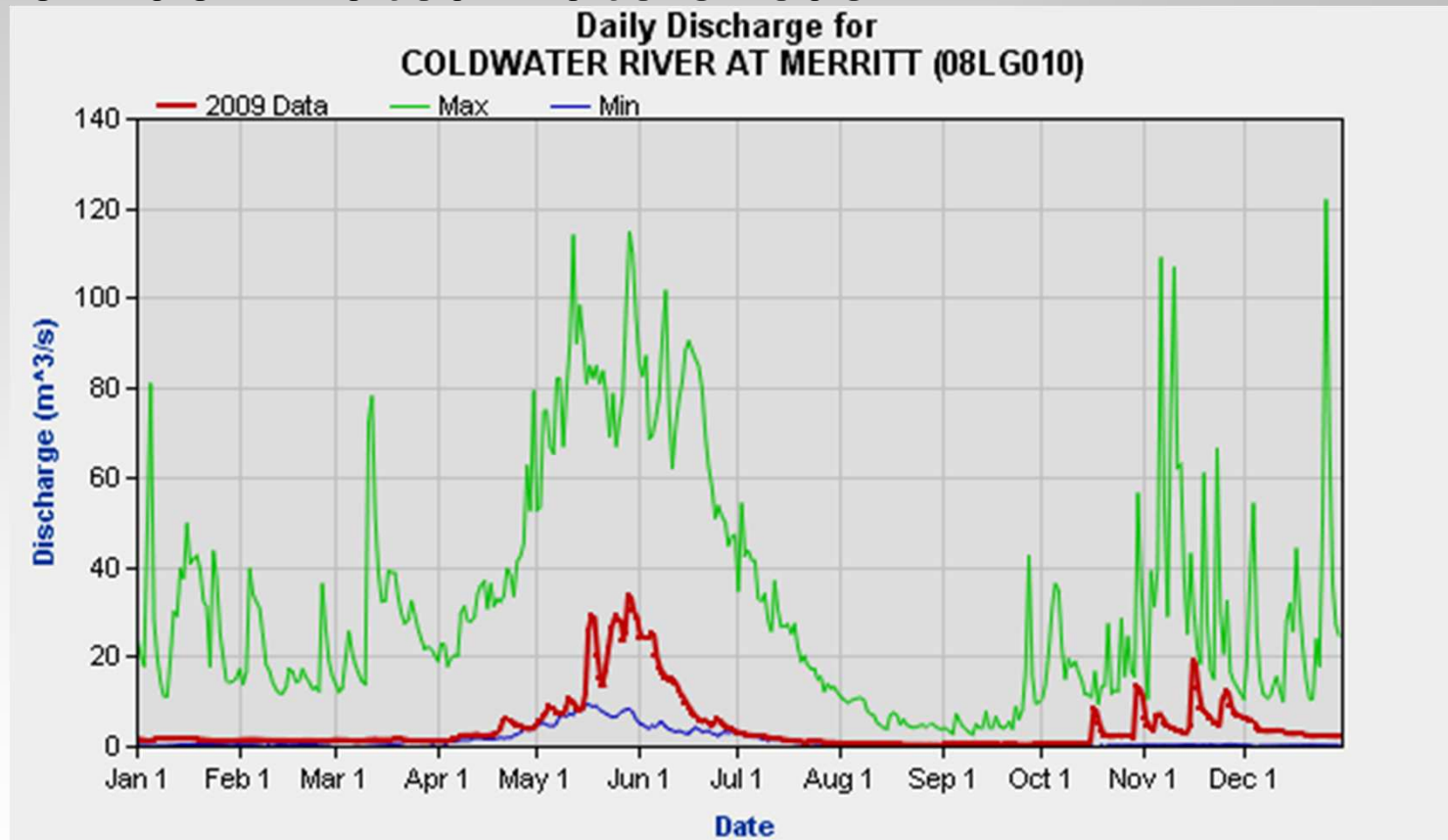


- **Coldwater River**
 - Area ~914 km²
 - 24 permanent and 56 intermittent streams
 - 2 biogeoclimatic zones, Interior Douglas Fir and Ponderosa Pine Bunchgrass
 - Precipitation – 255mm at Merritt to 1,000 mm in the headwaters
 - Fish species-coho, chinook, steelhead salmon, rainbow trout, bull trout, Rocky Mtn whitefish,



Water Cycle

- Snow dominated watersheds



Statistics corresponding to 48 years of data recorded from 1913 to 2009.*

Forest Health

- Mountain pine beetle
 - More water
 - More quickly
 - More often
- Other health issues
 - Other bark beetles
 - Blights, root rot.....



Climate Change

- Rising temperatures
 - More rain, less snow – less runoff???
 - Warmer drier summers – increased water demand
- Changing weather patterns
 - Intense short duration rainstorms
 - Severe electrical storms



Drought Management

- Planning for low flows
- Resources at risk
- Consumptive demands
- Instream requirements
- Stream health

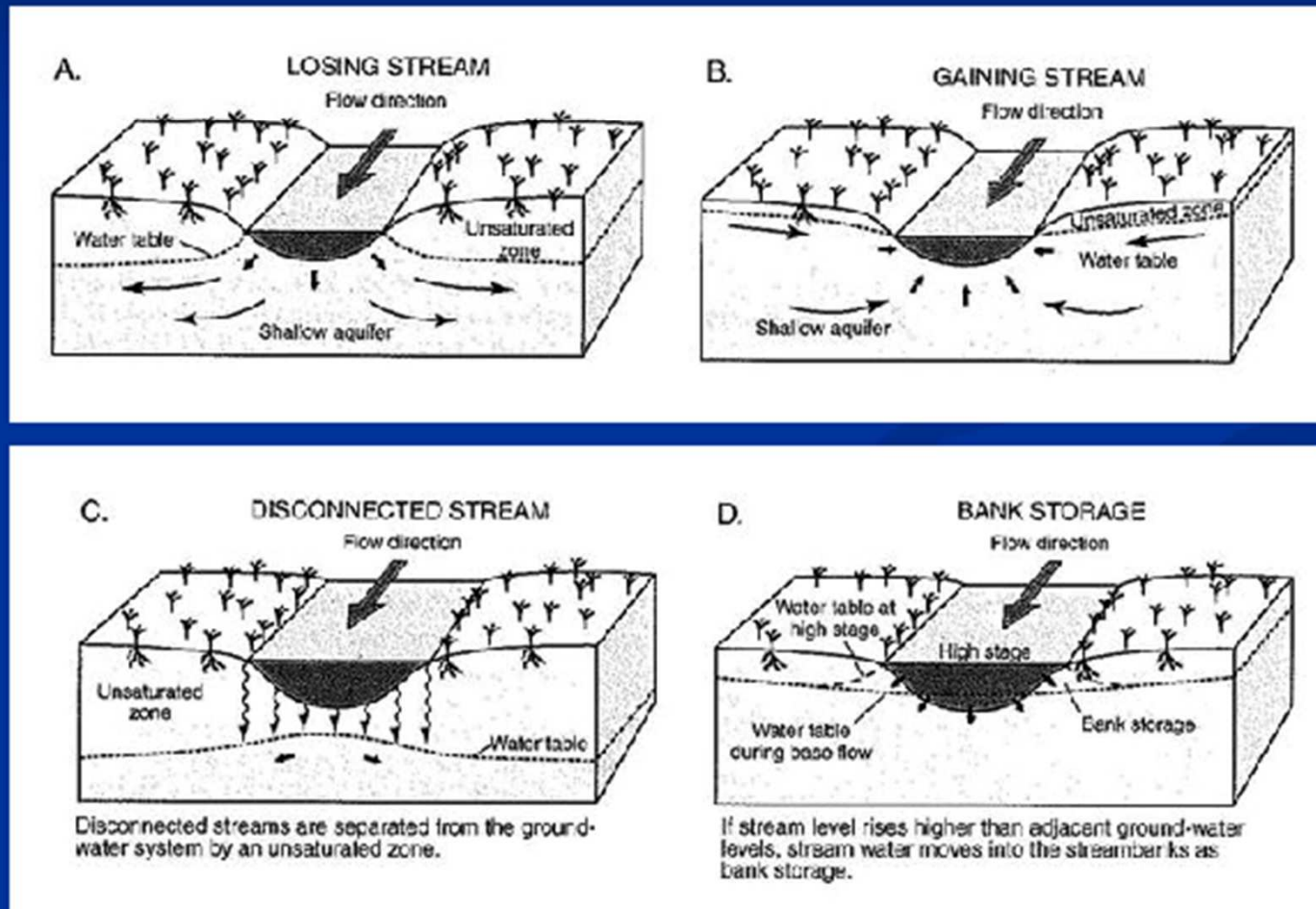




Groundwater

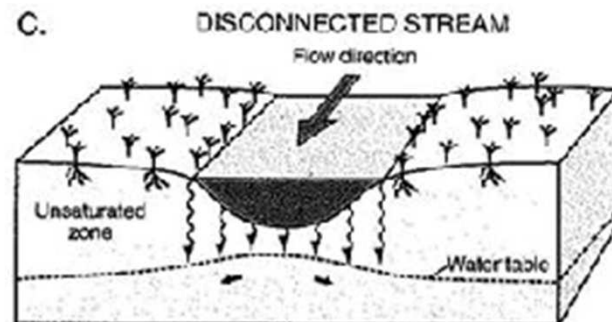
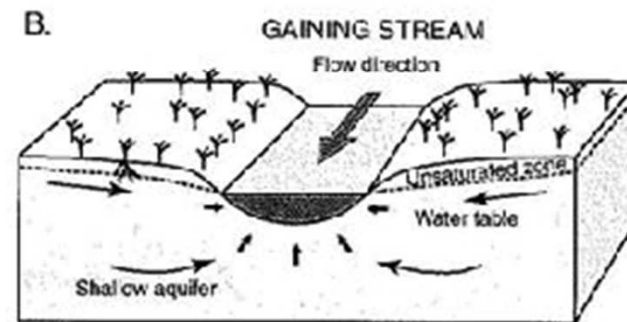
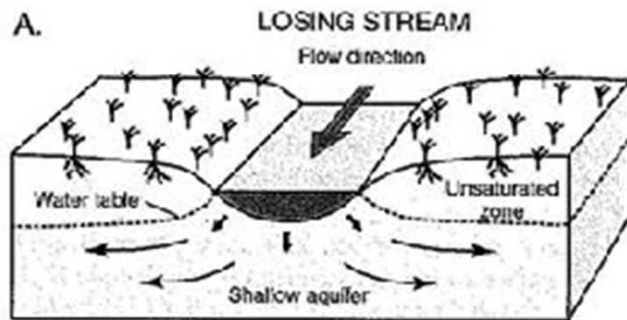
SWGW INTERACTION PROCESS

- WHY ARE MONITORING WELLS REQUIRED ?
- HOW DO YOU FIGURE OUT WHAT IS GOING ON?

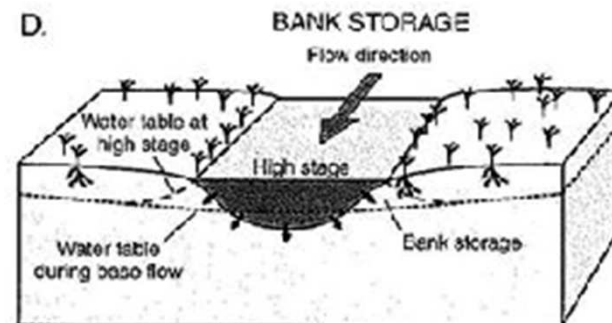


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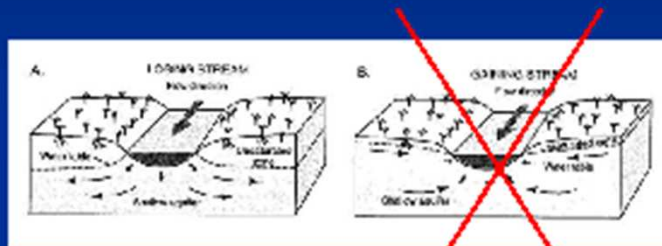
Disconnected streams are separated from the ground-water system by an unsaturated zone.



If stream level rises higher than adjacent ground-water levels, stream water moves into the stream banks as bank storage.

INTERPRETATIONS POTENTIAL FOR RIVER DEPLETION

NICOLA RIVER

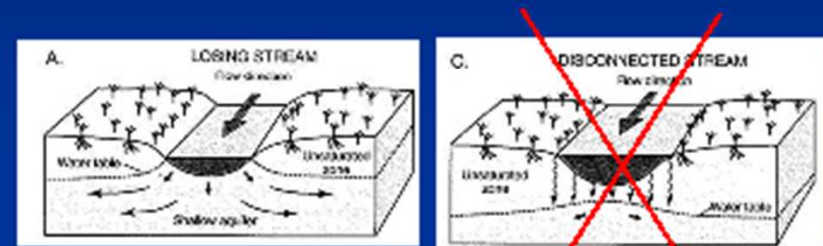


LIONS PARK
KEY AQUIFER
RECHARGE AREA ?

MAX. DEPLETION
< 5% LOW FLOWS

POTENTIAL IMPACTS
CONSIDERED NEGLEGIBLE ?

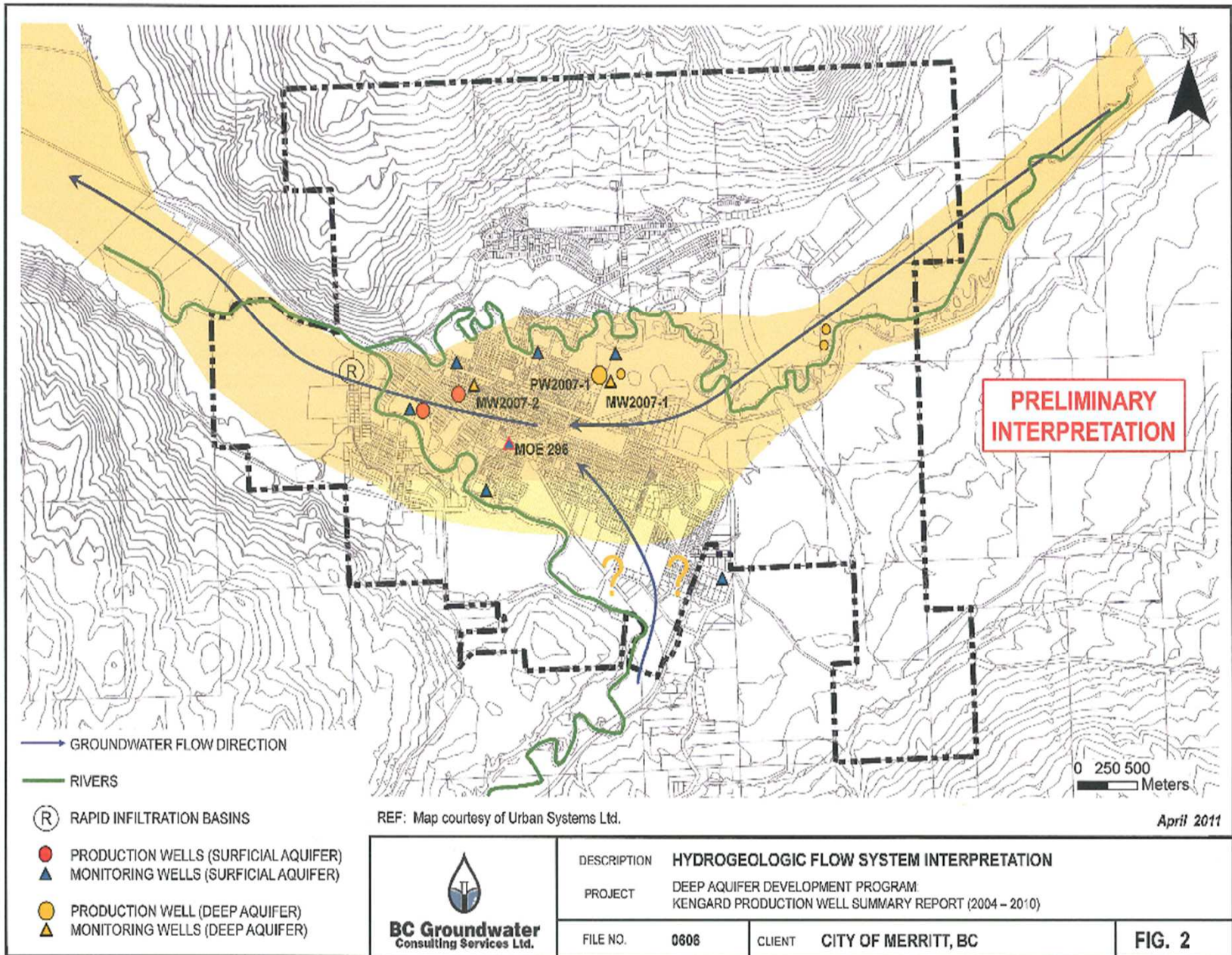
COLDWATER RIVER



ASPEN MILL &
VOGHT PARK
KEY AQUIFER
RECHARGE AREAS ?
(IF CONNECTED TO W.T.)

MAX. DEPLETION
UP TO 100% OF LOW FLOWS

POTENTIAL IMPACTS
CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT





Other Information

- Fish studies
- Forest stewardship plans
- Grazing plans
- Recreation plans
- Regional district plans
- Merritt OCP
- Mineral development



Future Desired State

- What are the desired watershed values?
 - Plants
 - Wildlife
 - People
- What is the watershed's capacity?
 - Climate change
 - Water supply
 - Water quality
 - Development



Future Development

- Balancing our demands and the environment's needs



Restoring the Ecosystems

- Developing a plan
- Setting priorities
- Collaboration
- Funding
- Integrating key information
- Building for success



Thank you