# Okanagan Basin Monitoring and Evaluation Program (OBMEP) 2007 Annual Report for Sites in Canada



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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

The Okanagan Basin Monitoring and Evaluation Program (OBMEP) is a status and trend monitoring program that extends over a 20 year period. The physical habitat, water, and fish production parameters have been collected in the Okanagan basin for the third year (CCTFWD 2005).

The purpose of the OBMEP program is to monitor the status and trends of components such as physical habitat condition, water quality and quantity, and juvenile and adult fish abundance in the Okanagan sub-basin over a 20 year period (CCTFWD 2005). The Colville Confederated Tribes initiated the OBMEP program in 2004<sup>1</sup>. Since 2005, the Colville Tribes have been coordinating with the Okanagan Nation Alliance (ONA) to collect data in the Canadian Okanagan sub-basin (Walsh and Long 2006a; Benson et al. 2007)

The OBMEP study structure and methods were adapted from the Monitoring Strategy for the Upper Columbia Basin (Hillman 2004). Monitoring the status and trends of fish and their habitat involves:

- Documenting existing conditions i.e. current status of populations and/or environmental conditions and,
- Quantifying changes over time, for example, is there a statistically significant difference over time in abundance, survival, timing, and life history characteristics of summer/fall/spring Chinook, sockeye and steelhead or a statistically significant difference over time in the selected physical habitat parameters and characteristics?

#### Status and trend data will:

- Help identify issues that require further experimental research to understand cause and effect relationships,
- Aid in effectiveness monitoring of management actions performed on streams (for example, did the stream restoration project result in a change in abundance of juvenile salmon?)

Thus, OBMEP will help to guide restoration and adaptive management strategies with the long-term collection of data.

The Canadian Okanagan sub-basin study area was determined based on the current presence of anadromous salmon species, which traditionally occupied the entire Okanagan Valley (Ernst and Vedan 2000). Dams exist at the outlet of all main stem lakes in the Okanagan basin including Okanagan, Skaha, Vaseux and Osoyoos lakes. The Vaseux Lake Outlet Dam, herein referred to as McIntyre Dam, is considered the upper migration limit for Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), steelhead (*O. mykiss*) and sockeye (*O. nerka*) salmon. Two other dams - the Skaha Lake Outlet Dam and the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In 2004, the Colville Tribes performed site documentation on Canadian sites Inkaneep (535) and Vaseux (177) creeks; however no status data was collected.

Okanagan Lake Outlet Dam - exist further upstream on the Okanagan River. With the experimental re-introduction of sockeye salmon into Skaha Lake<sup>2</sup> their range has been extended to below the Okanagan Lake Outlet Dam in Penticton, BC. Therefore, under the mandate of OBMEP, the study area in Canada extends from the Okanagan Lake Outlet Dam, south to the US border (Fig. 1).

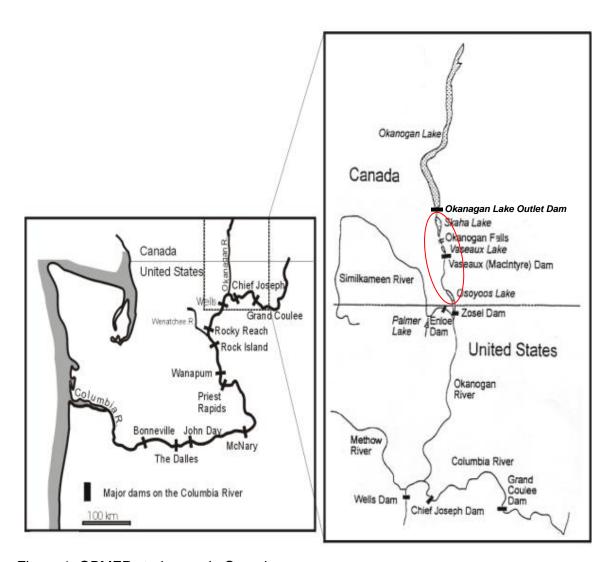


Figure 1. OBMEP study area in Canada.

# 1.2 Study Objectives

The OBMEP program in Canada requires a total of 48 stream sites<sup>3</sup> to be surveyed over 20 years. The 48 sites are divided into one annual panel and five rotating panels, each

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Re-introduction of sockeye salmon into Skaha Lake commenced in 2003 with the release of 352,000 fry. Recent releases include 1,205,500 in 2005 (Long et al. 2005), 1,384,000 in 2006 (Long et al. 2007), and 1,479,000 in 2007 (Benson et al. in prep).

<sup>3</sup>As defined in Section 2.1.

panel consisting of eight sites. The annual panel is surveyed yearly and one rotating panel is surveyed every five years commencing in 2005. Each year, 16 sites will be surveyed, consisting of one annual and one rotating panel. Status and trend data collection will include physical habitat, quality and quantity of water, and biological components.

The primary objectives for the Canadian OBMEP program in 2007 were to:

- Monitor permanent water stations measuring water quantity and quality in Shuttleworth, Vaseux and Inkaneep creeks
- Survey physical habitat of the annual and panel 3 sites
- Survey the existing juvenile and adult fish production in annual and panel 3 sites following standard field protocols.
- Establish panel 4 sites at the end of 2007 OBMEP program
- Monitor water temperatures at annual and panel 3 sites

#### 2.0 METHODS

#### 2.1 Site Selection

The monitoring of status and trends of fish and their habitat in OBMEP requires temporal and spatial replication, and probabilistic sampling of stream reaches (Hillman 2004). Stream study sites in Canada were selected from a total of 600 possible sites randomly generated from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP). EMAP is a statistically based and spatially explicit site-selection process developed for aquatic systems. For the purpose of the OBMEP study, sites refer to the EMAP site and consist of a reach of creek or river.

Prior to selecting the OBMEP sites, barriers to anadromous fish migration were documented to determine the current range of anadromous fish (Walsh and Long 2006b). The 48 Canadian Okanagan EMAP sites were selected above and below fish migration barriers based on accessibility with preference toward sites downstream of barriers (Appendix 1a). Reaches upstream of barriers were included as they are a source of water, nutrients, and substrate.

Prior to data collection, the sites were verified in the field to ensure they were practical and feasible to survey. If the sites could not be surveyed for these reasons they could be replaced with sites in the extra panel.

#### 2.2 Field Protocol

Randomly selected reaches located on a stream can be used to measure changes in the status and trends of habitat, water quality, and biota over time if implemented in a scientifically rigorous manner per specific protocols (Arterburn et al. 2004).

The Colville Tribes Fish and Wildlife Department developed two field-sampling protocol manuals employed in the Okanagan sub basin, based on Hillman (2004). The manuals include one for the collection of physical habitat data (Arterburn et al. 2004) and one for the biological collection of data (Arterburn et al. 2005). A brief description of the protocols is included below.

In general, the OBMEP survey consists of documenting the study site, establishing transects within the study site, and collecting both physical habitat and biological data related to anadromous salmon. Habitat and biological surveys of sites were conducted from July to September of 2007.

Dividing the stream reach into transects creates defined increments for measuring habitat characteristics and changes (Arterburn et al. 2004). The site was first located with GPS coordinates provided for all of the EMAP sites supplied by Colville Tribes. Once the GPS coordinates of the site were located, a rebar marker was placed to designate this location as the center point of the site. Each site consisted of a reach of the stream whose total length was determined based on the average of five bankfull width measurements multiplied by ten. The reach was then divided into ten equally spaced transects, flagged and labeled consecutively with letters 'A' through 'K', with the center point as the middle transect 'F'. These ten transects were again divided in half to create mid-transect points. The mid-transect point was that point exactly halfway from transect line A to transect line B for example, and would be flagged and labeled as 'A1'. Rebar was also placed at transects 'A' and 'K' as permanent markers delineating the reach.

Consistency in site locations and data collection is important to the goals of the OBMEP study. To assist in accurately locating the sites in the future, site documentation was performed. Site documentation consisted of recording the GPS location of the center, upper- and lower-most transects<sup>4</sup>, photo-documenting the stream, and providing a written description of the site (i.e. landmarks).

# 2.2.1 Physical Habitat Surveys

A crew of two collected and recorded the physical habitat data in 2007 in order to maintain consistency. Physical habitat measurements included stream depth characteristics, habitat type, substrate characteristics, riparian vegetation, and human influences. These measurements were collected along transects, mid-transects, and even finer scaled transects. In addition, environmental conditions during the habitat survey were recorded. The physical habitat measurements, their units, and a short description are summarized in Appendix 1b.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Electronic data entry allowed for the collection of GPS locations of all transects (and mid-transects as explained in section 2.3).

In streams too deep and deemed to be non-wadable, a zodiac equipped with a small outboard engine was used to obtain the cross-section information using a stadia rod for the thalweg depth of the cross-section, water depths, substrate compositions, and densitometer readings. Alternatively, cross-section data were collected using a two-person kayak.

# 2.2.2. Water Quality, Water Quantity, and Temperature Sampling

Water quantity data (discharge) were obtained from the Water Survey of Canada (WSC) real-time hydrometric stations (WSC 2008). Measurements include water velocity, water levels, discharge, and temperature from three stations operating within the OBMEP study area. Active WSC stations are located on the Okanagan River at Okanagan Falls, Penticton, and Oliver. A tributary station is located on Vaseux Creek above Solco Creek. It is important to note that the Solco drainage area (117 km²) comprises 40% of the total Vaseux drainage area (299 km²) (Long et al. 2006a). Beginning in March 2006, WSC stations were installed near the mouths of Inkaneep, Shuttleworth, and Vaseux creeks with the support of OBMEP.

Temperature data were collected using Onset Computer Corporation Optic StowAway® temperature loggers. Loggers were launched using Onset Computer Corporation BoxCar® Pro 4.0 software and the data-recording interval was set for two hours. One temperature logger was installed at each of the 2007 OBMEP sites. The data loggers were housed in aluminum piping to protect them from damage. The logger was then placed within the active channel representative of the site and secured to a tree with aircraft cable. The installation date and a site description (i.e. transect and bank) was recorded. Loggers were retrieved after 8 to 14 weeks and the temperature data downloaded. Daily temperatures were averaged per site and plotted over time with sites from similar locations<sup>5</sup>.

# 2.2.3. Snorkel Surveys

Snorkeling was conducted to identify, enumerate, and classify salmonids and non-salmonids into length categories. Snorkel surveys were performed within two weeks of the physical habitat survey. Data collection was recorded per transect (A to K) and included the start and end times, species (for salmonids), family (for non-salmonids), the number of fish of each species or family, and the length category (<100mm, 100-300mm, or >300mm) (Table 1). The underwater visual distance, average wetted width, stream temperature and environmental conditions at the time of the survey were also recorded. A crew of five conducted the snorkel surveys on four Okanagan River mainstem sites. The number of crew members needed for the mainstem snorkel surveys was dependent upon the underwater visual distance. Crew members would snorkel downstream in a straight line across the wetted width of the stream and spaced in intervals determined by the underwater visual distance. Snorkel surveys conducted on mainstem sites and streams with wider wetted widths required a crew of five. These surveys commenced at the upstream end of the study site and ended at the downstream

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Comparisons between site temperature data were made within 3 regions, Okanagan River main stem, northern tributaries (located between the Okanagan Lake Outlet Dam and Okanagan Falls), and southern tributaries (located between Okanagan Falls and the U.S border).

end of the site. Snorkel surveys in smaller wadable streams that required only two observers began at the downstream end and ended at the upstream end of the site.

Table 1. Description of the biological measurements collected.

Measurement	General Description	Methods	Units
Fish species	Salmonids and non-salmonids are identified to species where possible	snorkel survey	species or family
Number of fish	The number of fish, of each species and family, are counted	snorkel survey	Number
Length category	Counted fish are measured and classified into one of three fish length groups (<100mm, 100-300mm, or >300mm)	snorkel survey	Millimeters

To collect biological data in streams too shallow to snorkel, the crewmembers slowly walked side by side and observed fish with the aid of polarized glasses. Deeper pools in the reach were checked visually with a snorkel and mask.

# 2.3 Data Collection & Processing

Data were recorded using electronic entry and data sheets. Data were entered electronically using a Trimble® GeoExplorer® Series GeoXM pocket PC. However, due to technical problems with the electronic device the majority of data were recorded on conventional paper data sheets.

The Trimble® device uses TerraSync™ Version 2.50 software to collect and record GPS positions. The Trimble was used to record GPS coordinates during the site documentation and physical habitat data. Habitat data collection templates were programmed onto the Trimble® unit by Colville Tribes and contained the same information as the field data sheets.

Electronic data were transferred and processed using GPS Pathfinder® Office 3.0 software. The GPS data collected by the Trimble® device's GPS receivers is subject to errors (satellite clock errors, orbit errors, and atmospheric noise) and was corrected using differential correction. After GPS correction, the electronic data were sent to Colville Tribes where it was converted into Microsoft (MS) Excel format and returned to the ONA for further analysis. OBMEP data will be incorporated into a database in future years.

# 3.0 RESULTS

# 3.1 Study Sites

The 48 OBMEP sites in the Canadian Okanagan sub-basin, in addition to eight extra sites, are presented (Figure 2). The sites were grouped into one annual and five rotating panels (plus an extra panel) each consisting of eight sites. The schedule of site surveys

to be performed over the 20-year OBMEP program is detailed in Appendix 2. A total of 16 sites were selected and evaluated (Table 2). The sites and their location are mapped in Figure 2 and include four Okanagan River main stem sites and twelve tributary sites.

Table 2. EMAP sites surveyed in 2007 for the OBMEP study in the Canadian Okanagan sub-basin. The rotating panel will be surveyed once every five years, commencing in 2005.

#### **Annual Panel Sites 2007:**

3 2007:
Site
No.
493
490
470
535
177
522
317
374

Panel 3 Sites 2007:

Panel 3 Sites 20	<i>107</i> .
Stream	Site
	No.
Okanagan River	435
Shatford Creek	590
Shingle Creek	461
Haynes Creek	471
Ellis Creek	390
Okanagan River	518
Shuttleworth Cr	364
Vaseux Creek	598

# Canada OBMEP Survey Sites

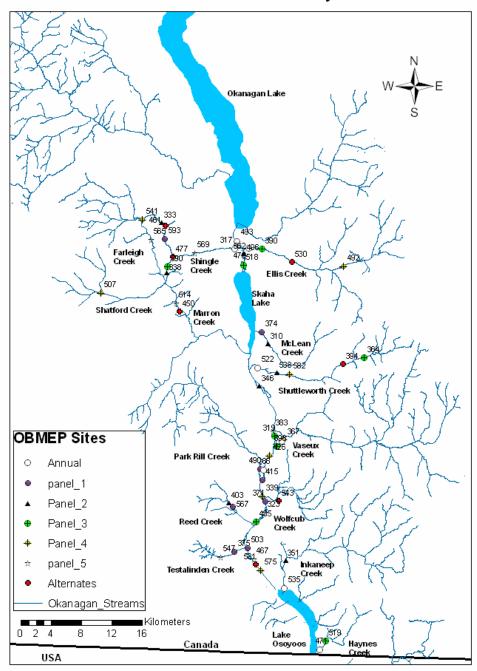


Figure 2. EMAP sites for the OBMEP program in the Canadian Okanagan sub-basin for the 20-year program. The map displays the annual and five rotating panel sites in addition to a sixth extra panel of alternate sites in case some sites are impractical to survey. In 2007, the annual and panel 3 sites were surveyed.

# 3.2 Physical Data

# 3.2.1 Physical Habitat Inventory

Physical habitat data were collected for the 16 OBMEP sites in 2007. The data has been categorized into stream depth characteristics (Appendix 3), habitat type (Appendix 4a, 4b), substrate characteristics (Appendix 5), riparian vegetation (Appendix 6), and human influence characteristics (Appendices 7a, 7b, 7c, and 7d). For comparison, habitat data collected in 2007 were compared with data collected in 2005-2006 for the eight annual sites. Data for all years (Tables 3-8) are similar. Any difference in measured parameters is likely attributable to natural variation or differences in parameter estimation due to different field personnel each year. Long-term trends will only be apparent with a larger data set that includes multiple water year types.

Table 3. Comparison of physical habitat parameters for eight annual EMAP sites sampled in the Okanagan River Basin 2005-2007.

				PARAMETER	₹					
EMAP Sites	Site Numbers	Bankfull Width (m)	Pool/Riffle Ratio	Canopy Cover Reach Average (%)	Canopy Cover Bank Average (%)	% Embedded	Small Sediment (%)	Bankfull Width/ Depth	Small LWD >10 cm and >1m in length (#)	Large LWD >10 cm and >2m in length (#)
	535 2005	7.0	4.00	80	89	59	98	10.2	21	64
Inkaneep Creek	535 2006	13.0	0.00	75	82	68	90	12.7	11	32
	535 2007	10.9	0.17	70	85	56	96	14.4	12	17
	493 2005	28.6	10.00	5	5	34	100	19.6	0	0
Okanagan River	493 2006	32.8	10.00	26	52	21	0	12.6	0	0
	493 2007	30.2	10.00	23	69	24	99	18.2	0	0
	490 2005	28.5	1.78	40	40	31	100	24.0	89	238
Okanagan River	490 2006	36.2	1.00	45	85	29	77	20.7	18	33
	490 2007	28.5	0.00	31	84	26	100	20.3	23	58
	470 2005	8.5	0.05	69	80	30	98	11.8	3	13
Ellis Creek	470 2006	9.6	0.00	88	91	40	42	8.5	21	59
	470 2007	8.7	0.00	79	91	34	60	10.5	2	9
	177 2005	14.6	0.03	17	33	23	51	20.0	16	46
Vaseux Creek	177 2006	22.8	0.00	41	48	37	8	19.5	2	15
	177 2007	14.8	0.02	25	34	28	25	20.0	8	39
	522 2005	7.8	0.45	80	87	35	90	14.6	5	22
Shuttleworth Cr	522 2006	11.0	0.01	84	91	43	80	11.0	9	19
	522 2007	9.5	0.00	92	96	34	95	13.0	3	26
	317 2005	7.0	1.87	58	62	63	53	7.3	1	9
Shingle Creek	317 2006	7.7	0.17	79	83	69	69	9.8	7	11
	317 2007	8.1	0.15	74	81	51	55	8.0	1	16
McLean Creek	374 2007	6.3	1.65	86	83	66	98	8.7	25	47

Table 4. Comparison of physical habitat parameters for eight annual EMAP sites sampled in the Okanagan River Basin, 2005-2007.

·			PARAMETER										
EMAP Sites	Site Numbers	Thalweg depth (m)	Gradient (%)	Wetted width (m)	Bank full height (m)	Entrench- ment ratio (Bankful width/flood prone width)	Entrench- ment ratio (E,ME,SE)	Flood prone width (m)	Bankfull depth (m)	Flood prone depth (m)	Wetted width/ Thalweg depth		
Inkonoon	535 2005	0.18	0.5	3.75	0.6	2.14	ME	15.1	0.7	1.4	27.0		
Inkaneep Creek	535 2006	0.02	0.2	4.70	0.8	2.10	ME	27.9	1.0	2.1	20.3		
Oreck	535 2007	0.19	2.2	4.03	0.6	1.80	ME	20.3	0.8	1.6	24.6		
Okananan	493 2005	0.82	0.4	26.20	1.8	2.20	SE	62.9	2.6	5.2	32.7		
Okanagan River	493 2006	0.00	0.0	23.80	1.5	1.00	Е	32.8	2.6	5.2	21.6		
MIVOI	493 2007	0.92	0.1	26.88	0.9	1.41	ME	42.6	1.7	3.5	29.4		
Okananan	490 2005	0.83	NA	26.30	0.4	2.20	SE	62.7	1.2	2.4	33.6		
Okanagan River	490 2006	1.00	0.7	30.10	0.8	1.40	Е	48.6	1.7	3.5	33.4		
MIVOI	490 2007	0.98	0.4	24.85	0.6	1.41	ME	40.2	1.6	3.2	27.8		
	470 2005	0.22	1.1	5.80	0.5	1.40	Е	12.0	0.7	1.4	28.4		
Ellis Creek	470 2006	0.25	0.0	6.10	0.9	1.50	ME	13.5	1.1	2.3	24.1		
	470 2007	0.23	0.5	5.65	0.6	1.41	ME	12.3	0.8	1.7	26.3		
Vaseux	177 2005	0.26	0.4	10.68	0.5	2.20	SE	32.0	0.8	1.5	43.8		
Creek	177 2006	0.20	2.3	5.00	1.1	1.80	ME	37.5	1.2	2.5	26.0		
	177 2007	0.19	0.5	5.11	0.6	1.45	ME	21.5	0.8	1.5	29.8		
Shuttleworth	522 2005	0.16	1.3	5.50	0.4	1.40	Е	11.3	0.5	1.1	37.1		
Cr	522 2006	0.20	2.0	4.50	0.8	NA	NA	NA	0.9	1.8	27.4		
_	522 2007	0.09	0.2	4.67	0.7	2.20	SE	21.0	0.7	1.5	57.3		
Shingle	317 2005	0.25	1.7	3.70	1.3	1.40	Е	9.9	1.3	2.6	21.4		
Creek	317 2006	0.30	0.9	4.10	0.8	1.40	Е	9.4	1.0	1.9	16.9		
	317 2007	0.36	0.7	4.51	0.7	1.66	ME	13.4	1.0	2.1	12.9		
McLean Creek	374 2007	0.23	0.9	2.21	0.5	1.00	Е	6.3	0.7	1.5	13.3		

<sup>\*</sup>NA= Not Applicable

E=Entrenched, ME=Moderately Entrenched, SE=Slightly Entrenched

Table 5. Comparison of substrate characteristics for eight annual EMAP sites sampled in the Okanagan Basin, 2005-2007.

			PARAMETER (%)										
EMAP Sites	Site Numbers	Bedroc k Smooth (RS)	Bedroc k Rough (RR)	Boulder (BL)	Large Cobbl e (LCB)	Cobble (SCB)	Coarse Gravel (GC)	Fine Gravel (GF)	Sand (SA)	Silt/Clay/ Muck (FN)	Hardpan (HP)	Wood (WD)	Other (OT)
Inkanaan	535 2005	0	0	0	17	26	8	3	20	19	6	0	0
Inkaneep Creek	535 2006	0	0	0	0	8	11	3	1	23	0	0	2
Crook	535 2007	0	0	0	0	42	6	5	23	3	0	0	22
Okanagan	493 2005	0	0	7	16	30	17	7	11	2	1	0	0
River	493 2006	0	0	4	19	50	0	0	0	1	0	0	26
	493 2007	0	0	0	6	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Okanagan	490 2005	0	0	7	4	36	22	7	8	13	0	2	0
River	490 2006	0	0	4	1	64	7	0	0	1	0	0	13
	490 2007	0	0	6	1	69	10	0	0	1	0	0	13
	470 2005	0	0	14	36	13	2	8	7	7	0	3	0
Ellis Creek	470 2006	0	0	3	35	34	4	3	0	10	0	0	3
	470 2007	0	0	5	8	62	5	0	2	7	0	0	11
Vaseux	177 2005	0	0	8	36	19	14	10	4	1	0	0	0
Creek	177 2006	0	0	17	30	28	3	3	0	9	0	3	3
	177 2007	0	0	21	16	50	3	0	3	2	0	2	4
Shuttleworth	522 2005	0	0	0	30	25	16	1	22	0	0	0	0
Cr	522 2006	0	0	3	19	29	0	1	0	21	0	2	16
	522 2007	0	0	0	5	54	7	1	4	3	0	0	27
Shingle	317 2005	0	0	9	39	8	4	3	38	0	0	0	0
Creek	317 2006	0	0	3	28	10	4	7	0	32	2	1	4
	317 2007	0	0	5	10	30	6	1	0	33	0	0	14
McLean Creek	374 2007	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	52	0	2	34

Table 6. Comparison of physical habitat types for eight annual EMAP sites sampled in the Okanagan River Basin, 2005-2007.

					P	ARAMET	ER							
EMAP Sites	Site Numbers	Primary Pool (%)	Beaver Pool (%)	Pool Tail out (%)	Glide (%)	Large Cobble Riffle (%)	Small Cobbl e Riffle (%)	Rapids (%)	Side Channel (Y/N)	Back- water (Y/N)	Total Pools (%)	Total Riffles (%)	Cascade/ Falls (%)	Mid- channel Bar width Average (m)
	535 2005	6	0	13	17	46	19	0	N	N	23	77	0	0.00
Inkaneep Creek	535 2006	0	0	1	0	3	6	0	N	N	0	10	0	0.00
	535 2007	10	0	2	0	7	8	0	N	N	10	90	0	0.14
	493 2005	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	N	N	100	0	0	0.00
Okanagan River	493 2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	0	0.00
	493 2007	0	0	0	99	0	1	0	N	N	99	1	0	0.00
	490 2005	4	0	2	27	0	67	0	Y	4	34	70	0	0.97
Okanagan River	490 2006	0	0	0	0	4	72	0	Y	0	0	76	0	0.00
	490 2007	0	0	0	1	0	99	0	Υ	0	1	99	0	1.09
	470 2005	0	0	0	4	65	31	0	N	N	4	96	0	0.00
Ellis Creek	470 2006	0	0	0	0	61	38	0	N	N	0	99	0	0.00
	470 2007	0	0	0	0	21	79	0	N	N	0	100	0	0.00
	177 2005	0	0	0	2	60	22	16	Y	Y	3	98	16	2.65
Vaseux Creek	177 2006	0	0	0	0	56	38	0	Υ	Y	0	94	0	0.00
	177 2007	2	0	2	0	30	66	0	Y	Υ	2	98	0	0.00
	522 2005	0	0	0	19	58	23	0	N	N	19	81	0	0.89
Shuttleworth Cr	522 2006	1	0	1	0	35	58	0	N	N	1	0	0	0.00
	522 2007	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	N	N	0	100	0	0.51
	317 2005	14	0	0	28	49	7	0	N	N	42	58	0	0.00
Shingle Creek	317 2006	9	0	2	0	47	36	0	N	N	9	84	0	0.00
	317 2007	8	0	1	0	48	43	0	N	N	8	92	0	0.00
McLean Creek	374 2007	34	14	6	0	0	35	0	N	N	47	42	0	0.03

Table 7. Comparison of riparian vegetation attributes for eight annual EMAP sites sampled in the Okanagan River Basin, 2005-2007.

		PARAMETER (%)										
EMAP Sites	Site Numbers	Overstory Deciduous	Over- story Big trees	Over- story Small trees	Understory Deciduous	Under- story Woody shrubs/ saplings	Under- story Non- woody	Ground cover Woody shrubs/ saplings	Ground cover Non- woody	Ground cover Barren dirt/duff	Ground cover LWD	
Inkaneep	535 2005	90.0	35.6	34.2	100.0	43.6	5.5	18.1	40.2	27.1	40.7	
Creek	535 2006	100.0	28.0	22.0	100.0	43.8	1.5	34.0	40.3	19.0	17.5	
Grook	535 2007	100.0	23.5	4.0	100.0	25.0	1.4	20.9	25.0	9.1	22.3	
Okanagan	493 2005	100.0	3.6	3.2	100.0	21.4	22.3	9.1	48.0	48.0	1.8	
River	493 2006	100.0	5.8	5.8	75.0	10.0	0.0	30.5	91.5	4.1	0.0	
	493 2007	100.0	1.3	10.0	75.0	10.0	0.0	25.0	97.7	0.0	0.5	
Okanagan	490 2005	100.0	6.8	51.1	100.0	65.5	46.9	12.7	25.0	27.7	9.1	
River	490 2006	100.0	6.5	47.8	100.0	31.7	1.3	22.3	40.5	7.7	4.5	
	490 2007	100.0	9.5	6.2	100.0	18.4	4.2	23.6	43.6	8.2	5.9	
	470 2005	86.4	27.2	40.8	81.8	30.8	21.7	11.4	27.7	49.5	0.9	
Ellis Creek	470 2006	94.4	33.2	28.1	94.4	29.5	3.4	32.9	32.6	37.2	1.9	
	470 2007	95.5	5.2	7.4	86.4	10.0	0.0	12.7	15.5	0.9	8.2	
Vaseux	177 2005	36.4	2.0	30.0	40.9	30.3	8.0	15.5	28.0	33.2	9.5	
Creek	177 2006	16.7	20.0	0.0	8.3	20.0	0.0	67.0	27.7	5.9	20.9	
	177 2007	26.3	2.5	7.5	51.3	13.0	0.0	23.6	4.1	5.9	12.7	
Shuttlewort	522 2005	90.9	50.8	40.5	77.3	66.3	40.0	29.1	88.6	5.9	7.7	
h Cr	522 2006	95.0	36.6	9.1	73.3	42.9	0.0	61.5	32.5	8.1	10.7	
	522 2007	90.9	8.4	15.7	77.3	17.5	0.0	92.0	7.7	1.4	9.1	
Shingle	317 2005	59.1	59.1	45.4	77.3	36.0	32.7	13.6	29.1	29.1	8.6	
Creek	317 2006	77.3	25.7	10.7	43.9	25.0	0.0	37.3	36.4	19.5	6.8	
	317 2007	67.7	16.0	0.6	38.4	15.0	0.0	48.0	19.5	5.0	8.2	
McLean Creek	374 2007	86.4	6.7	6.3	100.0	36.3	8.2	43.0	46.1	0.0	5.5	

Table 8. Comparison of human influence for eight annual EMAP sites sampled in the Okanagan River Basin in 2005 -2007.

			Not Present (%)										
EMAP Sites	Site Numbers	Wall/ Dike/ Revetment /Riprap /Dam	Buildings	River access site	Pavement/ Road/ Railroad	Pipes (inlet/ outlet)	Garbage pile	Cleared lot/ Lawn	Orchard/ Row Crops	Pasture/ Range/ Hay Field	Logging Operations	Mining Activity	Diversion
	535 2005	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	20	100	100	100
Inkaneep Creek	535 2006	90	100	70	55	100	95	95	100	50	100	100	100
Cicek	535 2007	95	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	55	100	100	100
Okanasan	493 2005	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Okanagan River	493 2006	100	95	0	5	95	100	30	100	100	100	100	100
MIVE	493 2007	91	100	50	86	86	91	27	100	100	100	100	100
Okanasan	490 2005	50	80	30	30	85	100	75	70	100	100	100	100
Okanagan River	490 2006	60	90	90	55	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100
Mivei	490 2007	100	86	68	91	91	100	86	95	100	100	100	100
	470 2005	45	60	35	25	25	100	60	100	100	100	100	100
Ellis Creek	470 2006	80	60	60	25	85	95	100	100	100	100	100	100
	470 2007	64	55	9	91	91	14	27	100	100	100	100	100
Vaseux	177 2005	60	100	100	70	100	100	100	100	90	30	100	100
Creek	177 2006	80	100	100	80	100	100	40	100	100	100	100	100
	177 2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Shuttleworth	522 2005	70	100	100	100	100	100	50	100	35	90	100	100
Cr	522 2006	70	100	70	100	100	95	95	100	20	100	100	100
	522 2007	100	73	86	100	100	100	73	100	18	100	100	100
Shingle	317 2005	45	90	75	90	100	85	85	100	70	100	100	100
Creek	317 2006	45	80	70	50	100	80	90	100	100	100	100	100
	317 2007	100	82	64	100	100	41	68	100	95	100	100	100
McLean Creek	374 2007	100	91	82	100	100	95	86	100	91	100	100	100

# 3.2.2 Water Quantity: Discharge

The mean monthly discharge (m³/s) for the four hydrometric gauge stations since 1915 is summarized in Figure 3. Peak discharges typically occur from May to July.

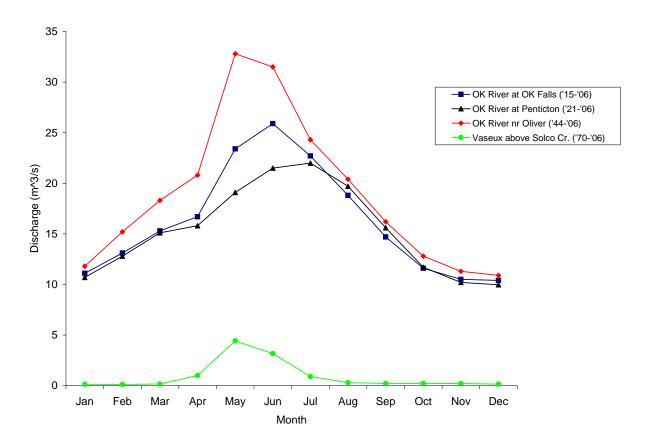


Figure 3. Historic mean monthly discharges (m³/s) from four real-time hydrometric stations in the Okanagan sub-basin. The longest data set is from 1915 to 2006. Data provided by the Water Survey of Canada (WSC).

Mean monthly discharge rates for 2007 are depicted in Figures 4a-c. Water levels depicted are not the natural hydrograph. Discharge is controlled at the Okanagan Lake Outlet Dam in Penticton, the Skaha Lake Outlet dam in Okanagan Falls, and McIntyre Dam at the outlet of Vaseux Lake (Symonds 2000).

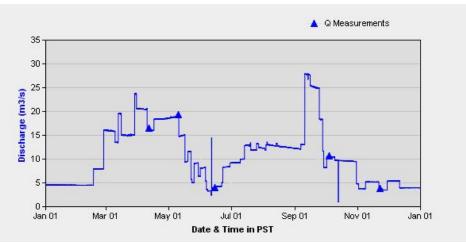


Figure. 4a. Okanagan River at Penticton



Figure 4b. Okanagan River at Okanagan Falls.

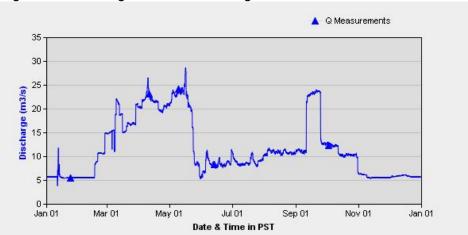


Figure 4c. Okanagan River at Oliver

Figures 4a-c. Daily discharge (m³/s) in 2007 for three real-time hydrometric stations on the mainstem Okanagan River. Data is provided by Environment Canada, Water Survey Branch (WSC). Data presented are provisional and are not endorsed by Environment Canada until quality control and assurance protocols have been conducted.

WSC hydrometric stations at the mouths of Vaseux, Shuttleworth, and Inkaneep creeks are currently collecting real time data on temperature and water levels. Daily discharge rates from March 1, 2007 to February 29, 2008 are summarized (Figures 5a – 5c). Real-time station data are available online at: http://www.wsc.ec.gc.ca.

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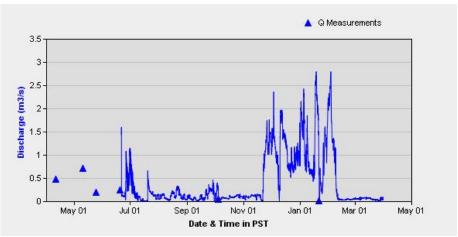


Figure 5a. Shuttleworth Creek

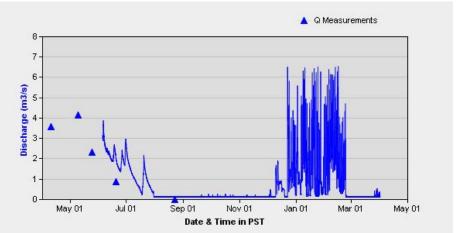


Figure 5b. Vaseux Creek

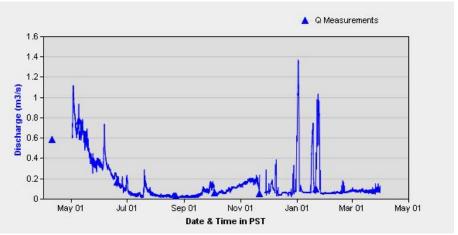


Figure 5c. Inkaneep Creek

Figures 5a-c. Daily discharge (m³/s) for real-time hydrometric stations on Shuttleworth, Vaseux, and Inkaneep creeks from March 1, 2007 to February 29, 2008. Data is provided by Environment Canada, Water Survey Branch (WSC). Data presented are provisional and are not endorsed by Environment Canada until quality control and assurance protocols have been conducted.

# 3.2.3 Water Quality: Temperatures

Temperature data loggers were first deployed at the eight annual sites in November 2007 and were finally retrieved in February 2008 (Figs. 6, 7).

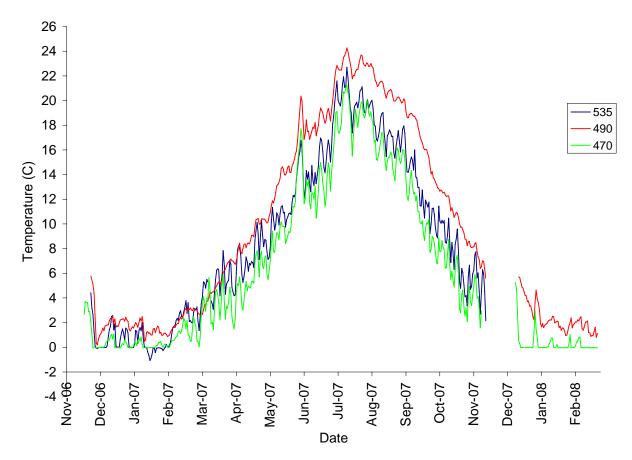


Figure 6. Mean daily river temperatures for annual sites 535, 490, and 470 from November 2006 to February 2008.

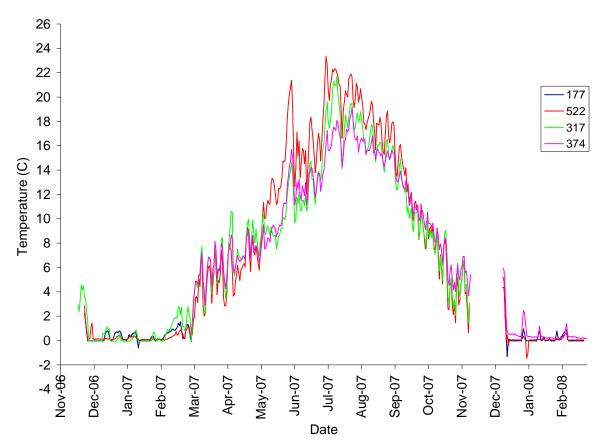


Figure 7. Mean daily stream temperatures for annual sites 177, 522, 317, and 374 from November 2006 to February 2008.

Temperature loggers for the eight Panel 3 sites were deployed in the fall of 2006 and removed in the fall of 2007 (Fig. 8, 9). Vaseux Creek (site 598) and Haynes Creek (site 471) became dry on approximately June 2 and June 30, respectively. Temperatures after these dates reflect ambient air temperatures.

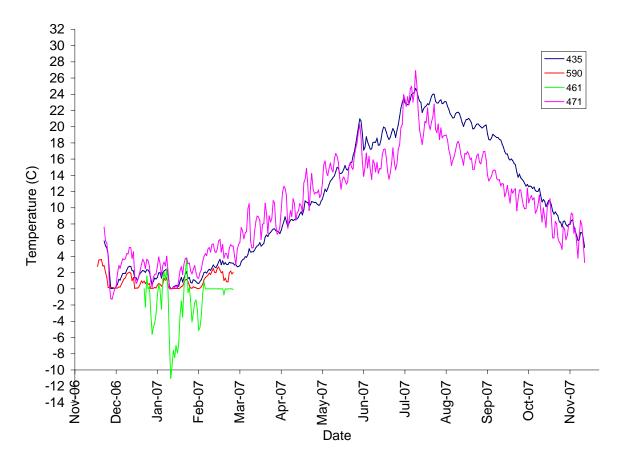


Figure 8. Mean daily stream temperatures for panel 3 sites 177, 522, 317, and 374 from November 2006 to November 2007.

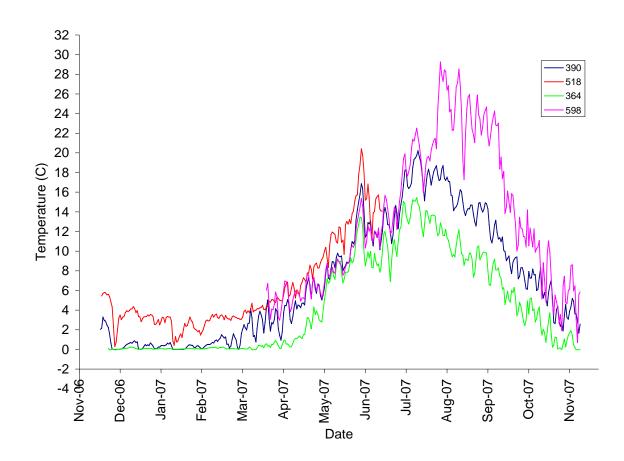


Figure 9. Mean daily stream temperatures for panel 3 sites 390, 518, 364, and 598 from November 2006 to November 2007.

Chinook salmon parr prefer temperatures from 12°C to 14°C (Brett 1952). The upper lethal temperature for Chinook fry is 25.1°C (Brett 1952). After Kamloops trout fingerlings were acclimated at 11°C in laboratory studies, their upper lethal temperature was 24°C (Black 1953). In mid- to late-July, we documented mean daily temperatures which approached 24°C at sites 317, 435, 522, and 535. Maximum daily temperatures were as high as 27°C at sites 435 and 522.

Kokanee generally spawn from September to October when temperatures reach from 10.5 °C to 5.0 °C (Scott and Crossman 1973). Anadromous sockeye can spawn from July to December at 3 °C to 7 °C (Scott and Crossman 1973). In 2007, peak of spawning in the Okanagan River was October 12 for sockeye (ONAFD unpubl. data) and November 7 for kokanee (ONAFD unpubl. data). Mean temperatures in the Okanagan River 6 for these dates were 12.5 °C and 8.0 °C, respectively.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Averaged for the Okanagan River OBMEP sites.

# 3.3. Biological Data

Snorkel surveys were conducted from June 10 to September 5, 2007 to document the presence and abundance of juvenile and adult salmonids as well as non-salmonids. All mainstem surveys were conducted on August 23 and 24. The wetted width averaged 25m on mainstem sites. Visibility conditions were excellent due to clear weather and low turbidity. The wetted width of tributary sites ranged from 1.5 to 5 m.

Salmonid species present included rainbow trout/ steelhead, sockeye salmon, Chinook salmon, brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) and mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*). Non-salmonid families present included bass (Centrarchidae), minnows (Cyprinidae), sculpins (Cottidae), and suckers (Catostomidae). Snorkel survey results are summarized in Appendices 8a and 8b.

#### 4.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2007 OBMEP objectives were successfully completed for this year's anadromous salmon physical habitat and biological study in the Canadian Okanagan sub-basin. A detailed discussion of changes in physical habitat parameters and trends from 2005 to 2007 is currently not applicable because only three years of data were collected. Comparisons will be warranted after several years of sampling are completed. Ideally, long-term monitoring will incorporate different water year types and the natural variation of the system.

Recommendations for future years include:

- Continue providing land owners with information sheets detailing the study and survey schedule.
- Test the Trimble® GPS unit and its software prior to and during the OBMEP study in 2008.
- Check and download temperature data loggers pre- and post-freshet.
- Continue the present methodology for snorkel surveys in streams too shallow to snorkel.
- Continue on-going communications with the Colville Tribes Fish and Wildlife Department.

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- WSC (Water Survey of Canada) Archived hydrometric data-query [February 2008] for Okanagan River (near Oliver, OK Falls, and Penticton) and Vaseux Creek above Solco Creek. [www.wsc.ec.gc.ca].

Appendix 1a. Summary of the OBMEP sites in the Canadian portion of the Okanagan sub-basin to be monitored and evaluated over the 20-year study. An additional panel of alternate (extra) sites is included if any of the Panels 1 to 5 cannot be surveyed.

Annual Panel	Panel 1 (2005)	Panel 2 (2006)	Panel 3 (2007)
Okanagan River 490	Okanagan River 371	Okanagan River 562	Okanagan River 435
Okanagan River 493	Okanagan River 503	Shingle Upper 333	Shatford 590
McLean 374	Okanagan River415	Okanagan River 474	Shingle 461
Inkaneep 535	Testalinden 375	Okanagan River 346	Haynes 471
Vaseux 177	Reed 567	Reed 403	Ellis 390
Shuttleworth 522	Wolfcub 543	Inkaneep 351	Okanagan River 518
Shingle 317	Park rill 88	Shuttleworth 538	Shuttleworth 364
Ellis 470	Shingle 593	McLean 310	Vaseux 598

Panel 4 (2008)	Panel 5 (2009)	Extra Panel
Okanagan River 339	Shingle 569	Okanagan River 319
Okanagan River 575	Okanagan River 383	Shatford 338
Shatford 507	Okanagan River 323	Shingle 477
Shuttleworth 582	Testalinden 547	Okanagan River 531
Vaseux 367	Okanagan River 467	Ellis 530
Ellis 492	Marron creek 514	Shuttleworth 394
Shingle 541	Okanagan River 406	Haynes 519
Okanagan River 426	Farleigh creek 565	Marron Creek 450

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**Appendix 1b.** OBMEP physical habitat measurements collected and recorded in the field. Units are measured to the nearest 0.01m where applicable.

Measurement	General Description	Equipment	Units
Thalweg depth	Deepest depth of a channel cross-section	stadia rod	meters
Entrenchment ratio	Entrenched, moderately entrenched, or slightly entrenched	n/a	no units
Wetted width	Width of water surface measured perpendicular to the direction of flow at a specific discharge*	stadia rod or laser ranging instrument	meters
Bankfull width	Depth of water measured from the surface to the channel bottom when the water surface is even with the top of the streambank *	stadia rod or laser ranging instrument	meters
Bankfull heights	Vertical distance from the water surface at the wetted edge to the point of maximum flow elevation occurring on a 1.5 year cycle	stadia rod and a level	meters
Sediment	Unconsolidated, loose deposits with diameter <16mm i.e. fine gravel, sand, silt, clay or muck	n/a	presence or absence
Habitat types	Glide, primary pool, dry, falls, small cobble riffle, large cobble riffle, pool tailout, beaver pond, rapid, or cascade	n/a	habitat type code
Mid channel bar	Width of mid channel bar if present	stadia rod or laser ranging instrument	meters
Substrate	Classify particle by its median diameter i.e. coarse gravel, boulder, bedrock. Estimate embeddedness as the average % that substrate are surrounded by fine sediments	n/a	substrate size class and embeddedness (%)
Large Woody Debris	Dead trees with diameter >0.1m in the active channel or spanning the channel	n/a	no. of pieces of each length category (>1m or >2m)
Human influence	Pipes, buildings, dikes, pasture, river access site, pavement, garbage piles, cleared lots, orchards, logging or mining operations, diversion structures	n/a	presence or absence, proximity to channel
Canopy cover	Measure riparian vegetation structure in mid- channel, and facing the left and right bank	concave spherical densitometer	number of grid intersection points
Riparian vegetation	Dominant vegetation type and aerial coverage for: canopy layer, understory, and ground cover layer	n/a	vegetation type, % aerial coverage
Side channel	LWD, Thalweg, and substrate	stadia rod	units for each described above
Backwaters	Quiescent off-channel aquatic habitats i.e. sloughs, alcoves, backwater ponds, or oxbows	n/a	presence or absence
Gradients	Gradients between the transects and mid- transects (i.e. A to A1, J1 to K) collected while standing in the thalweg of the stream	Laser Technology, Inc Impulse 200 <sup>™</sup> laser ranging instrument	percentage

<sup>\*</sup>Armantrout, N.B., Compiler. 1998. Glossary of Aquatic Habitat Inventory Terminology. American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland.

**Appendix 2.** Monitoring schedule for the 20-year OBMEP project. Sites are located in the Canadian Okanagan sub basin. 'X' denotes a physical and biological survey will be performed.

Panel		Year												
railei	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014				
Annual	X	Х	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Panel 1	X					X								
Panel 2		Х					Х							
Panel 3			Х					Х						
Panel 4		_		Х					Х					
Panel 5					Х					X				

Panel		Year													
ranei	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024					
Annual	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Panel 1	X					X									
Panel 2		X					Х								
Panel 3			Х					Х							
Panel 4				Х					Х						
Panel 5					X					X					

Appendix 3. Summary of stream depth measurements collected in 2007, averaged for each site.

EMAP Site Name & Number	Average Wetted Width (m)	Average Thalweg Depth (m)	Average Bankfull Width (m)	Average Bankfull Depth (m)	Average Bankfull Height (m)	Average Wetted Width/Thalweg Depth	Average Bankfull width/Bankfull Depth ratio	Average Flood prone Width (m)	Average Flood prone Depth (m)	Entrenchment Ratio (Bankfull width/Flood prone width)	Average Gradient (%)
Inkaneep 535	4.03	0.19	10.9	8.0	0.6	24.6	14.4	20.3	1.6	1.80	0.6
Okanagan 493	26.88	0.92	30.2	1.7	0.9	29.4	18.2	42.6	3.5	1.41	0.1
Okanagan 490	24.85	0.98	28.5	1.6	0.6	27.8	20.3	40.2	3.2	1.41	0.4
Ellis <b>470</b>	5.65	0.23	8.7	8.0	0.6	26.3	10.5	12.3	1.7	1.41	0.5
Vaseux 177	5.11	0.19	14.8	8.0	0.6	29.8	20.0	21.5	1.5	1.45	0.5
Shuttleworth 522	4.67	0.09	9.5	0.7	0.7	57.3	13.0	21.0	1.5	2.20	0.2
Shingle 317	4.51	0.36	8.1	1.0	0.7	12.9	8.0	13.4	2.1	1.66	0.7
McLean 374	2.21	0.23	6.3	0.7	0.5	13.3	8.7	6.3	1.5	1.00	0.9
Okanagan 435	28.05	1.30	29.7	2.1	0.9	21.8	15.2	15.2	4.2	1.21	0.6
Shatford <b>590</b>	4.31	0.26	13.8	8.0	0.6	20.1	19.5	19.5	1.7	1.49	0.5
Shingle 461	4.25	0.32	10.7	1.0	0.6	20.3	11.5	11.5	1.9	1.07	0.6
Haynes 471	dry	dry	2.6	0.7	0.7	dry	3.7	3.7	1.4	2.20	1.1
Ellis 390	5.03	0.32	8.1	1.3	1.0	17.7	6.5	6.5	2.6	1.00	1.8
Okanagan 518	30.67	2.35	33.3	3.3	1.0	13.1	10.1	10.1	6.7	1.41	0.4
Shuttleworth 364	2.56	0.17	5.1	0.7	0.6	15.6	7.2	7.2	1.5	1.00	0.2
Vaseux 598	6.26	0.26	27.0	0.9	0.7	34.0	31.6	31.6	1.8	1.03	0.5

Appendix 4a. Summary of habitat data collected in 2007, averaged for each site.

EMAP Site Name and Number	Average Primary Pool (%)	Average Beaver Pool (%)	Average Pool Tail out (%)	Average Glide (%)	Average large Cobble Riffle (%)	Average Small Cobble Riffle (%)	Average Rapids (%)	Average Cascade /Falls (%)	Average Side Channel (%)	Average Mid- channel Bar Width (m)
Inkaneep 535	10	0	2	0	7	8	0	0	0	0.14
Okanagan 493	0	0	0	99	0	1	0	0	0	0
Okanagan 490	0	0	0	1	0	99	0	0	0	1.09
Ellis <b>470</b>	0	0	0	0	21	79	0	0	0	0
Vaseux 177	2	0	2	0	30	66	0	0	0	0
Shuttleworth 522	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0.51
Shingle 317	8	0	1	0	48	43	0	0	0	0
McLean 374	34	14	6	0	0	35	0	0	0	0.03
Okanagan 435	0	0	0	99	1	0	0	0	0	0
Shatford <b>590</b>	39	0	17	0	4	41	0	0	0	0.1
Shingle 461	47	0	9	1	0	44	0	0	0	0
Haynes 471	dry	dry	dry	dry	dry	dry	dry	dry	dry	dry
Ellis 390	9	0	3	0	65	18	0	5	0	0
Okanagan 518	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shuttleworth 364	4	0	4	0	0	93	0	0	0	0
Vaseux 598	25	0	4	0	19	52	0	0	0	0

Appendix 4b. Summary of habitat data collected in 2007, averaged for each site

EMAP Site Name & Number	Average Total Pools (%)	Average Total Riffles (%)	Pool/Riffle Ratio	Small LWD >10cm & >1m in length (#)	Large LWD >10cm & >2m in length (#)	Average Small Sediment (%)
Inkaneep 535	10	90	0.17	12	17	96
Okanagan 493	99	1	10.00	0	0	99
Okanagan 490	1	99	0.00	23	58	100
Ellis <b>470</b>	0	100	0.00	2	9	60
Vaseux 177	2	98	0.02	8	39	25
Shuttleworth 522	0	100	0.00	3	26	95
Shingle 317	8	92	0.15	1	16	55
McLean 374	47	42	1.65	25	47	98
Okanagan 435	99	1	9.91	12	14	100
Shatford 590	39	61	1.55	15	54	95
Shingle 461	48	52	2.13	12	29	99
Haynes 471	dry	dry	dry	0	0	74
Ellis <b>390</b>	9	91	0.10	3	13	17
Okanagan 518	100	0	10.00	0	0	100
Shuttleworth 364	4	96	0.04	17	42	99
Vaseux 598	0	25	0.72	3	27	55

Appendix 5. Summary of substrate characteristics collected in 2007, averaged for each site.

EMAP Site Name & Number	Average bedrock Smooth (%)	Average Bedrock Rough (%)	Average Boulder (%)	Average large Cobble (%)	Average Small Cobble (%)	Average Coarse Gravel (%)	Average Fine Gravel (%)	Average Sand (%)	Average Fines (%)	Average Hardpan (%)	Average Wood (%)	Average Other (%)	Average %Embedded
Inkaneep 535	0	0	0	0	42	6	5	23	3	0	0	22	56
Okanagan 493	0	0	0	6	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	24
Okanagan 490	0	0	6	1	69	10	0	0	1	0	0	13	26
Ellis <b>470</b>	0	0	5	8	62	5	0	2	7	0	0	11	34
Vaseux 177	0	0	21	16	50	3	0	3	2	0	2	4	28
Shuttleworth <b>522</b>	0	0	0	5	54	7	1	4	3	0	0	27	34
Shingle 317	0	0	5	10	30	6	1	0	33	0	0	14	51
McLean 374	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	52	0	2	34	66
Okanagan 435	0	0	0	0	9	30	26	19	0	0	0	16	76
Shatford 590	0	0	0	0	34	8	1	2	2	0	7	46	12
Shingle 461	0	0	0	2	37	7	0	7	17	1	6	23	27
Haynes 471	0	0	0	0	18	1	1	0	22	0	0	58	dry
Ellis 390	0	0	22	34	32	3	0	1	8	0	0	0	38
Okanagan 518	0	0	0	10	7	1	0	26	43	0	0	13	70
Shuttleworth 364	0	0	5	8	38	8	1	0	10	0	0	30	83
Vaseux 598	0	0	12	17	45	7	0	7	4	0	3	5	33

**Appendix 6.** Summary of riparian vegetation collected in 2007, averaged for each site.

EMAP Site Name & Number	Average Canopy Cover- Reach (%)	Average Canopy Cover- Bank (%)	Average Overstory- Deciduous (%)	Average Overstory- Big trees (%)	Average Overstory- Small trees (%)	Average Understory- Deciduous (%)	Average Understory- Woody shrubs/sapli ngs (%)	Average Understory -Non- woody (%)	Average Ground cover- Woody shrubs/sap lings (%)	Average Ground Cover Non- woody (%)	Average ground cover- Barren dirt/duff (%)	Average Ground cover- LWD (%)
Inkaneep 535	69.9	85.0	100.0	23.5	4.0	100.0	25.0	1.4	20.9	25.0	9.1	22.3
Okanagan 493	23.3	69.8	100.0	1.3	10.0	75.0	10.0	0.0	25.0	97.7	0.0	0.5
Okanagan 490	30.9	84.0	100.0	9.5	6.2	100.0	18.4	4.2	23.6	43.6	8.2	5.9
Ellis <b>470</b>	78.6	90.6	95.5	5.2	7.4	86.4	10.0	0.0	12.7	15.5	0.9	8.2
Vaseux 177	25.5	33.0	26.3	2.5	7.5	51.3	13.0	0.0	23.6	4.1	5.9	12.7
Shuttleworth 522	92.0	96.0	90.9	8.4	15.7	77.3	17.5	0.0	92.0	7.7	1.4	9.1
Shingle 317	73.9	80.7	67.7	16.0	0.6	38.4	15.0	0.0	48.0	19.5	5.0	8.2
McLean 374	85.9	82.9	86.4	6.7	6.3	100.0	36.3	8.2	43.0	46.1	0.0	5.5
Okanagan 435	82.9	79.9	100.0	24.0	2.3	100.0	22.9	0.0	12.7	20.5	36.5	6.9
Shatford 590	35.1	55.1	100.0	11.2	2.1	100.0	22.3	0.0	23.6	54.3	9.5	14.1
Shingle 461	43.3	54.5	100.0	13.6	0.5	100.0	18.2	0.0	31.8	26.4	11.8	10.9
Haynes 471	100.0	100.0	na	na	na	100.0	33.7	4.6	42.5	45.3	23.5	1.5
Ellis 390	34.7	5.9	33.8	4.5	5.5	25.9	6.7	3.3	18.2	9.5	5.0	31.8
Okanagan 518	11.7	35.0	100.0	5.6	4.4	100.0	10.0	0.0	38.4	22.3	0.5	11.4
Shuttleworth 364	95.1	99.7	10.6	20.0	10.0	59.1	30.8	0.0	59.1	9.1	1.8	7.3
Vaseux 598	40.8	60.1	61.3	15.0	0.0	41.0	15.0	0.0	16.8	10.5	29.1	6.8

Appendix 7a. Summary of human influence characteristics collected in 2007, averaged for each site.

	Average W	/all/Dike/Rev	etment/Ripra	p/Dam (%)		Average Buildings (%) Average River access sites (%)						(%)	
EMAP Site Name & Number	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	
Inkaneep 535	5	0	0	95	0	0	0	100	25	0	0	75	
Okanagan 493	9	0	0	91	0	0	0	100	50	0	0	50	
Okanagan 490	0	0	0	100	0	0	14	86	32	0	0	68	
Ellis <b>470</b>	36	0	0	64	0	0	45	55	86	0	5	9	
Vaseux 177	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Shuttleworth 522	0	0	0	100	0	0	27	73	9	5	0	86	
Shingle 317	0	0	0	100	0	0	18	82	36	0	0	64	
McLean 374	0	0	0	100	0	0	9	91	18	0	0	82	
Okanagan 435	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	32	0	0	68	
Shatford <b>590</b>	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Shingle <b>461</b>	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	14	0	0	86	
Haynes 471	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	5	0	95	
Ellis 390	11	17	0	72	0	0	44	56	0	0	50	50	
Okanagan 518	0	0	0	100	0	5	0	95	0	0	0	100	
Shuttleworth 364	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	14	0	0	86	
Vaseux 598	9	0	5	86	0	5	5	91	23	0	0	77	

Appendix 7b. Summary of human influence characteristics collected in 2007, averaged for each site.

	Avera	ige pavemen	t/Road/railroa	ad (%)	Av	erage Pipes	(inlet/outlet) (	(%)		Average Garb	age Piles (%	)
EMAP Site name & Number	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None
Inkaneep 535	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Okanagan 493	14	0	0	86	14	0	0	86	0	0	9	91
Okanagan 490	9	0	0	91	9	0	0	91	0	0	0	100
Ellis <b>470</b>	9	0	0	91	9	0	0	91	73	5	9	14
Vaseux 177	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Shuttleworth 522	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Shingle 317	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	59	0	0	41
McLean 374	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	5	0	0	95
Okanagan 435	5	0	0	95	5	0	0	95	0	0	0	100
Shatford 590	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Shingle 461	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Haynes 471	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	5	95
Ellis 390	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	33	6	22	39
Okanagan 518	14	0	0	86	14	0	0	86	14	0	0	86
Shuttleworth 364	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Vaseux 598	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	5	0	0	95

Appendix 7c. Summary of human influence characteristics collected in 2007, averaged for each site.

	Α	verage Clear	ed lot/lawn (9	%)	Ave	erage Orchar	d/Row Crops	(%)	Average pasture/range/Hay Field (%)			
EMAP Site Name & Number	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None
Inkaneep 535	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	45	55
Okanagan 493	0	0	73	27	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Okanagan 490	0	0	0	86	0	0	5	95	0	0	0	100
Ellis <b>470</b>	0	0	73	27	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Vaseux 177	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Shuttleworth 522	0	5	23	73	0	0	0	100	0	18	64	18
Shingle 317	0	0	32	68	0	0	0	100	0	0	5	95
McLean 374	0	0	14	86	0	0	0	100	0	0	9	91
Okanagan 435	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Shatford 590	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	9	0	18	73
Shingle 461	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	5	36	59
Haynes 471	0	0	0	100	0	95	0	5	0	0	0	100
Ellis 390	0	0	6	94	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Okanagan 518	14	0	0	86	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Shuttleworth 364	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Vaseux 598	0	0	9	91	0	5	23	73	0	0	0	100

Appendix 7d. Summary of human influence characteristics collected in 2007, averaged for each site.

	Ave	erage Loggin	g Operations	s (%)	A	verage Minin	g Activities (	%)	Average Diversions (%)				
EMAP Site Name & Number	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	Bank	<10m	10-30m	None	
Inkaneep 535	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Okanagan 493	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Okanagan 490	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Ellis <b>470</b>	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Vaseux 177	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Shuttleworth 522	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Shingle 317	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
McLean 374	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Okanagan 435	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Shatford 590	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Shingle 461	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Haynes 471	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Ellis 390	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Okanagan 518	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Shuttleworth 364	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	
Vaseux 598	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	

Appendix 8a. Summary of snorkel survey data for salmonids collected in 2007.

		Total Salmonids			Total O.mykiss			Total O.nerka			Tota	I S. fontin	alis	Total Whitefish		
Site Name & Number	species and size class (mm)	< 100	100- 300	> 300	< 100	100- 300	> 300	< 100	100- 300	> 300	< 100	100- 300	> 300	< 100	100- 300	> 300
Inkaneep 5	35	293	2	0	293	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanagan	493	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Okanagan	490	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ellis <b>470</b>		8	4	1	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaseux 17	7	165	2	0	165	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shuttlewort	th <b>522</b>	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shingle 317	7	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean 37	4	177	1	0	177	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanagan	435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shatford 59	90	148	29	5	99	18	4	0	0	0	49	11	1	0	0	0
Shingle 46	1	21	18	0	21	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haynes 47	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ellis <b>390</b>		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanagan	518	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Shuttlewort	th <b>364</b>	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	7	0	0	0	0
Vaseux 598	В	476	0	0	476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 8b. Summary of snorkel survey data for non-salmonids collected in 2007.

		Total	non-Salmo	nids	То	tal Cyprinid	lae	Tota	I Centrarch	idae	Total Catastomidae			
Site Name & Number	Family and size class (mm)	< 100	100-300	> 300	< 100	100-300	> 300	< 100	100-300	> 300	< 100	100-300	> 300	
Inkaneep 535		3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan 493		1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan 490		3	0	20	0	0	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Ellis <b>470</b>		45	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vaseux 177		76	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shuttleworth 522		18	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shingle 317		61	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
McLean 374		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan 435		9	6	13	1	0	13	8	6	0	0	0	0	
Shatford 590		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shingle 461		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haynes 471		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ellis 390		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Okanagan 518		15	1	37	0	0	22	7	1	2	8	0	13	
Shuttleworth 364		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vaseux 598		133	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	