Region 5 (Canada)

British Columbia and Alberta



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British Columbia Drought Response Plan

Updated July 2016

	Level	Conditions	Significance	Objective	Target				
Prepared by the Ministry of on behalf of the Inter-Agency Dr	1 (Green)	Normal Conditions	There is sufficient water to meet human and ecosystem needs	Preparedness	Ongoing reductions in community water use				
	2 (Yellow)	Dry Conditions	First indications of a potential water supply problem	Voluntary conservation	Minimum 10% reduction				
	3 (Orange)	Very Dry Conditions	Potentially serious ecosystem or socioeconomic impacts are possible	Voluntary conservation and restrictions	Minimum additional 20% reduction to a minimum total of 30%				
	4 (Red)	Extremely Dry Conditions	Water supply insufficient to meet socio-economic and ecosystem needs	Voluntary conservation, restrictions and regulatory action as necessary.	Maximum reduction				
	Loss o	of Supply	Potential loss of a community's potable or fire fighting supply	Emergency response	Ensure health and safety				



British Columbia Drought Response Plan

Updated July 2016

Prepared by the Ministry of Environment on behalf of the Inter-Agency Drought Working Group

Regional Drought Teams -> Regional Drought Plans



Thompson Okanagan Region Drought Response Implementation Plan

By Richard McCleary, Phil Belliveau, Christian St. Pierre

VERSION 1: Modified July 10, 2015









British Columbia

Water Sustainability Act 2016

WSA introduces new regulatory tools to give priority to environmental low flow thresholds



Critical Environmental Flow Thresholds (CEFTs)

• Flow below which significant or irreversible harm to the aquatic ecosystem is likely to occur

Critical Environmental Flow Needs can take precedence over other water users rights

The Critical Environmental Flow Thresholds (CEFTs) change with region, species, life-stage and week

Fish Species/Indicator	Lifestage/Period	May		June		July			August			September									
Rainbow trout	Adult spawning migration																				
	Spawning																				
	Incubation																				
	Fry Emergence																				
	Rearing																				
	Overwintering																				
Crtical Flow Targets	% MAD	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	10%	10%	10%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Crtical Flow Targets	Discharge (litres/s)	57	57	57	57	57	57	28	28	28	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14



Setting a CEFT for the summer rearing period

Steps:

- 1. Calculate Long Term Mean Annual Discharge (LT MAD) (naturalized)
- 2. Calculate relevant benchmark flows including 5, 10 and 20 % LT MAD.
- 3. Calculate 30 day average flows for the period of record
- 4. Determine minimum 30 day average values for the critical period of interest to relevant benchmark flows (5, 10 and 20 % LT MAD)
- 5. Compare minimum 30 day average flow on record to 5% LT MAD. Whichever is greater is the Critical Environmental Flow Threshold.



Fall salmon spawning, an ongoing challenge in Thompson-Okanagan





Southern Alberta

- Dry, hot, prone to drought
- Most of population and agriculture

Provincial Actions:

- Water Management Plans set Water Conservation Objectives
- Water Sharing Agreements between Sr/Jr licence holders (S.33 Water Act)
- Water holdbacks possible when licences are transferred or renewed

Fisheries Actions:

Streams and reservoirs closed to angling due to temperatures



Alberta Eastern Slopes

- World class trout fisheries
- Where most of that population goes when its warm and sunny
- Flow reduction -> habitat area reduction

'Alberta Trouts and Droughts' Policy

(M. Sullivan, Alberta Environment and Parks)

- Protect long-term health of aquatic systems from impacts of overfishing during times of drought
- Inform the public re: value of conservation measures
- Maintain access to fisheries less impacts by drought





'Alberta Trouts and Droughts' in-term Policy

(M. Sullivan, Alberta Environment and Parks)

- Marginal in summer for flow and temperature naturally
- Only lever is to minimize the high sport fishing effort

1. Regional Stream Flows

- thresholds based on % normal flow
- 2. Water Temps / Air Temps
 - threshold for the most sensitive species
- 3. Anticipated Angler Effort



'Alberta Trouts and Droughts' in-term Policy

(M. Sullivan, Alberta Environment and Parks)

Closure Options

- Low Risk Voluntary Closures
- Moderate Risk Summer Time-of-Day (from 2:00pm to midnight)
- **High Risk** Summer Drought Closure (full closure)





Canadian Geographic, October 2010

Restore Degraded Watersheds for Drought Resiliency

Thank You

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