

Implications of climate change for Okanagan Basin water availability & salmonid restoration

WATER BUFFER

Climate change
Consumptive growth
Human consumption needs
Ecological and other needs
Uncertainty & variability

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Focal Question

What is the impact of 2050s water supply and demand on threatened Okanagan River juvenile sockeye salmon survival, relative to historical conditions?

Three-steps

- Assemble 2050s daily water budget** for Okanagan Lake and River, & construct future net inflow forecasts.

$$Q_{net\ i,t} = \{Q_{surf\ i,t} + G_{i,t} + RF_{i,t}^* + P_{i,t} + Tr_{i,t}^*\} - \{D_{i,t}^* + E_{i,t}\}$$

- Simulate** future weekly to daily **operation of Okanagan Lake Dam**, using the Okanagan Fish/Water Management tool.
- Compare simulated 2050s sockeye survival rates with 1974 - 2003**

2050s Context

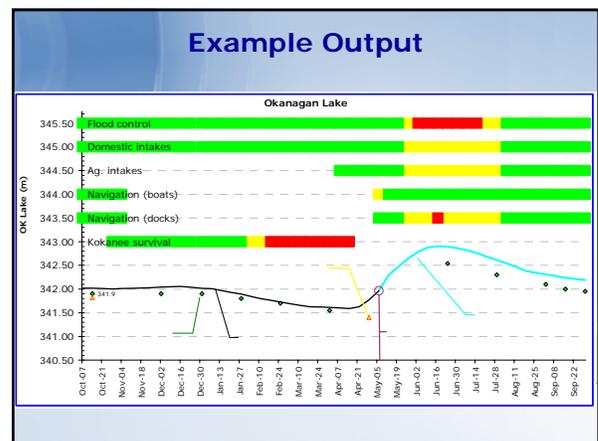
- Water supply:** downscaled HadCM3(A2) scenario; UBC Watershed Model; some components taken from Okanagan Basin Study or from current climate data
- Water demand:**
 - Okanagan Sustainable Water Resources Model (OSWRM) rules, Langsdale et al. (2006)
 - Basin wide 2050 population = 800,000+
 - Moderate demand side management portfolio, built into OSWRM results, see Neale et al. (2006)

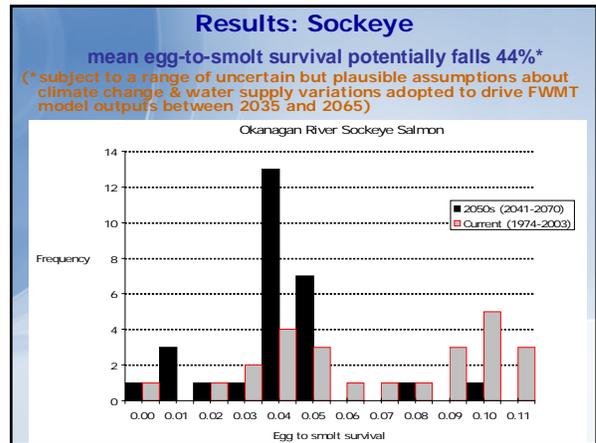
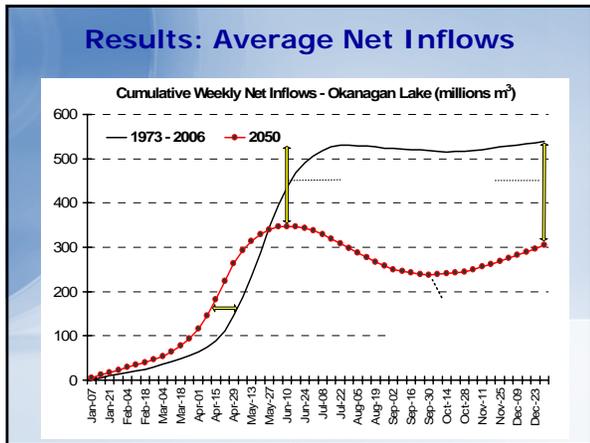
Overall: "moderate" 2050 estimates of *net* inflows to Okanagan Lake and River

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Scenario ID: 373 (Editing)
Scenario Name: Jul-11/04 - BJS (refill strategy)
Description: Release policy for current, low lake level year.
Decision Date: 11-Jul-2004

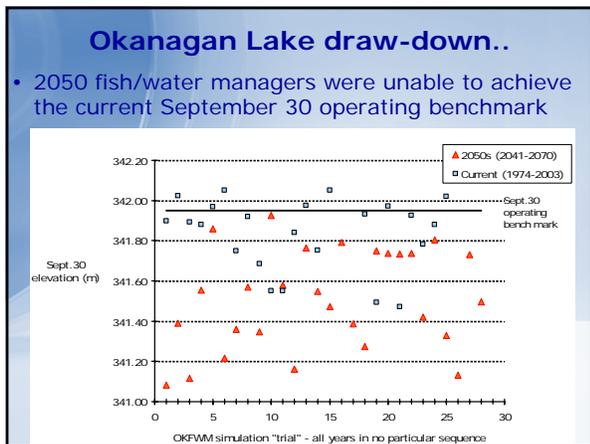
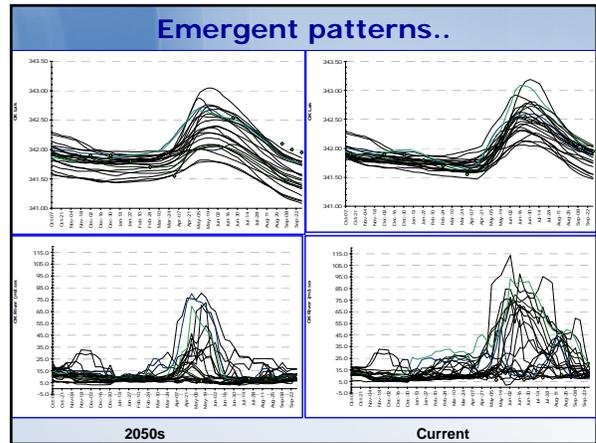
Week #	Week Ending	Flow (m ³ /s)
28	15-Jul	10
29	22-Jul	10
30	29-Jul	10
31	05-Aug	10





2050 Animations

- Okanagan Lake <link to other PPT>
- Okanagan River flows at Oliver <link to other PPT>



Summary

1. The Okanagan is speeding towards a tipping point.
 We can seriously prepare now or react in panic later (but by then the problem will be intractable).
2. The actions needed will not be "popular"; bold leadership & more awareness is required.

40

ak
 4 weeks

Recommendations

- Establish and **update an Okanagan Basin water budget**
 - approve/reject water extraction proposals based on this budget
- **More potent regulations:**
 - surface & groundwater license restrictions
 - enforceable demand management regulations on all new & existing water extraction activities (incl. metering, paying for H2O)
 - actively plan for water license buy-backs
- Be more creative: evaluate role of **water banks, water markets** (e.g., learn from other jurisdictions, like California rather than painfully re discover)

Recommendations

- **Strengthen endangered species legislation** in British Columbia and Canada
- Entrench **ecosystem “rights” to water**
 - i.e., explicitly remove water from the ‘surplus’ supply considered available for allocation
 - Different from approach that assumes such needs can be defined later, based on vague notions of “societal choices” “if and when necessary”
- Adaptive management experiments on **mitigating temperature-oxygen squeeze** mortality, Osoyoos Lake

Further Information

- Canadian Okanagan Basin Technical Working Group, Fish/Water Management Tools (www.obtwg.ca/)
 - Dr. Kim Hyatt, hyattk@pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca
 - Clint Alexander, calexander@essa.com
- Adaptations and Impacts Research Division, UBC (www.ires.ubc.ca/aird/publications.htm)
- Okanagan Fish/Water Management tool:

Alexander, C.A.D., B. Symonds and K. Hyatt, eds. 2006. The Okanagan Fish/Water Management Tool (v.2.0.000): Guidelines for Apprentice Water Managers. Prepared for Canadian Okanagan Basin Technical Working Group, Kamloops, BC. 127 pp.

Hyatt, K., C. Alexander, S. Langsdale and M. Stockwell. *In prep.* Implications of climate change on recovery and restoration planning for salmon populations: a flow management case study. *Ecological Applications*.

