Dock owners asked to watch for invasive mussels

Capital News Staff

The Okanagan and Similkameen Invasive be able to improve Great Lakes Region Oregon, Idaho, and citizen science initia- be able to involve the lakes around North invasive mussels. tive to help monitor community in an en- America, primarily in Okanagan Valley, that many feel pas-tercraft. lakes.

The society is seekbers who own private docks on Kalamalka, Wood, Okanagan, Skaha and Osoyoos lakes to participate in monitoring for the non-native zebra and quagga mussels.

This citizen science project is the first of its kind in the province, and will allow community members to be more actively involved in protecting Okanagan lakes from the invasive mussel threat.

Participants in the citizen science project will be provided with a pair of mussel monitors to be attached to their private docks.

Dock owners will be required to check the monitors every two weeks throughout the summer for the presence of invasive mussels.

"Our society has been checking for invasive mussels for seven years, however, this initiative will greatly expand our efforts to regions of the lakes that were previously inaccessible," said Lisa Scott, executive director of

OASISS.

sionate about."

"Not only will we Western Russia to the berta, Saskatchewan, initiative.

Eastern Europe and Montana. B.C., Al- Don't Move A Mussel monitoring stations.

Species Society (OA- the quantity of our in the 1980s, and since Washington are still received a grant from about the possibility The current project dation to support lakes," added Anna As of 2016, they Basin Water Board for invasive mussels board. Invasive mussels are now as close to (OBWB) and run in through both water ing community mem- were introduced from the Okanagan as conjunction with its sampling and the a lake, invasive mus- dollars to provinces the local economy.

The society has also tremely concerned vation Trust Foun- mussels reaching our to these impacts."

sels harm ecosystems and states each year. "The OBWB is ex- and impact water sup-

In regions where plies. The lakes in the they are already es-Okanagan Basin are tablished, invasive SISS) has launched a data, but we will also then have spread into believed to be free of the Habitat Conser- of zebra and quagga especially vulnerable mussels damage sensitive ecosystems, Zebra and quagga clog water intake for invasive mussels vironmental cause by contaminated wa- is being funded in the monitoring of the Warwick, executive mussels are consid-pipes and water inpart by the Okanagan five Okanagan lakes director of the water ered to be an envi- frastructure, reduce ronmental disaster, water quality, and "Once established in costing millions of impact tourism and



Okanagan and Similkameen Invasive Species Society summer student Sierra Collins checks a substrate monitor at Kalamalka Lake as part of a regional invasive mussel monitoring program. (Contributed)

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VERNON MORNING STAR







Okanagan dock owners urged to monitor for invasive mussels

Kalamalka, Wood, Okanagan, Skaha and Osoyoos lakes at risk MORNING STAR STAFF Aug. 2, 2019 5:00 p.m. / COMMUNITY











The Okanagan and Similkameen Invasive Species Society (OASISS), is launching a citizen science initiative to help monitor for invasive mussels in Okanagan valley lakes.

The society is seeking community members who own private docks on Kalamalka, Wood, Okanagan, Skaha and Osoyoos lakes to participate in monitoring for the non-native zebra and quagga mussels. This citizen science project is the first of its kind in the province, and will allow community members to be more actively involved in protecting Okanagan lakes from the invasive mussel threat.

Participants in the citizen science project will be provided with a pair of mussel monitors to be attached to their private docks. They will be required to check the monitors every two weeks throughout the summer for the presence of invasive mussels.

"Our Society has been checking for invasive mussels for seven years, however, this initiative will greatly expand our efforts to regions of the lakes that were previously inaccessible," says Lisa Scott, executive director of OASISS. "Not only will we be able to improve the quantity of our data, but we will also be able to involve the community in an environmental cause that many feel passionate about."

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Invasive mussels were introduced from Eastern Europe and Western Russia to the Great Lakes Region in the 1980s, and since then have spread into lakes around North America, primarily by contaminated watercraft. As of 2016, they are now as close to the Okanagan as Montana. B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington are still believed to be free of invasive mussels.

The current project is being funded in part by the Okanagan Basin Water Board (OBWB) and run in conjunction with its Don't Move A Mussel initiative. The society has also received a grant from the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation to support the monitoring of the five Okanagan lakes for invasive mussels through both water sampling and the monitoring stations.

"The OBWB is extremely concerned about the possibility of zebra and quagga mussels reaching our lakes," says Anna Warwick, executive director of the Water Board. "Once established in a lake, invasive mussels harm ecosystems

and impact water supplies. The lakes in the Okanagan basin are especially vulnerable to these impacts." Zebra and quagga mussels are considered to be an environmental disaster,

costing millions of dollars to provinces and states each year. In regions where they are already established, invasive mussels damage sensitive ecosystems, clog water intake pipes and water infrastructure, reduce water quality, and impact tourism and the local economy.

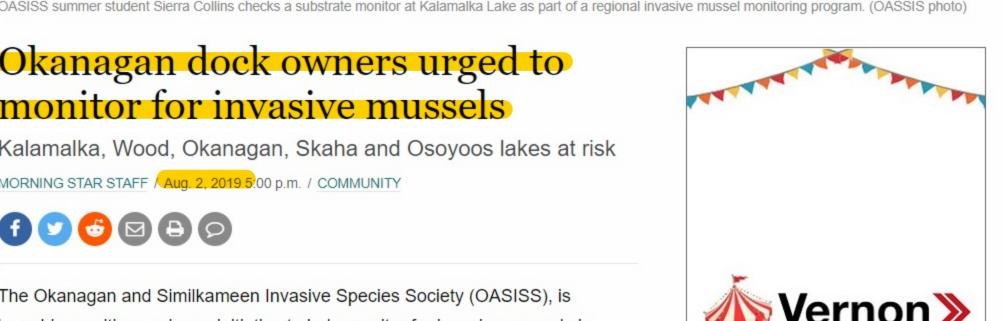
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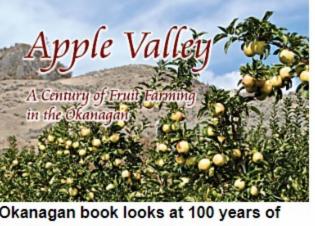
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