

**Appendix F - Coldstream Creek**

## APPENDIX F

### Okanagan Basin Water Board Okanagan Nation Alliance B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

#### Coldstream Creek



**May 2016**

ISO 9001 and 14001 Certified | An Associated Engineering Company

# APPENDIX F

## Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE NO.
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>F-1</b>
<b>2 Relevant Information for Setting Environmental Flow Needs</b>	<b>F-1</b>
2.1 Overview of the Watershed	F-1
2.2 Streamflows	F-1
2.3 Fish and Aquatic Habitat	F-2
2.4 Water Use and Storage	F-3
2.5 Groundwater and Surface Water Interaction	F-4
2.6 Traditional Knowledge	F-4
<b>References</b>	

## 1 Introduction

The purpose of this appendix is to provide information to support the application of recommended environmental flow needs (EFN)-setting methods for Coldstream Creek following the methods outlined in the accompanying report<sup>1</sup>. This document contains information obtained and collated by Associated Environmental Consultants Inc. (Associated) and will be revised following additional input from Okanagan Nation Alliance. A summary of current available information for Coldstream Creek is provided in Table 6-1 in the accompanying report and Table F-1 at the end of this appendix.

Section 5 in the accompanying report provides an overview of two recommended EFN-setting methods for tributaries within the Okanagan Basin, while Section 6 lists the key steps to implement each of the two methods, in both flowchart and text form.

Environmental flows have been previously recommended for Coldstream Creek by Koshinsky (1972) (Table 6-1 in the accompanying report); however, environmental flows have received minimal attention since that study.

## 2 Relevant Information for Setting Environmental Flow Needs

This section summarizes the information available to support EFN-setting in Coldstream Creek. Available information sources for Coldstream Creek are included within Table F-1 at the end of this appendix.

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE WATERSHED

Coldstream Creek has a watershed area of approximately 206 km<sup>2</sup>. Flowing south from Silver Star Provincial Park, Coldstream Creek discharges into Kalamalka Lake within the District of Coldstream. Coldstream Creek is characterised by steep headwaters, flowing onto a broad valley floor near the community of Lavington. Typical land use within the watershed includes agriculture and urban development in the lower watershed, and forestry and recreation in the upper portions of the watershed.

The Coldstream Creek watershed is shown in Figure 1-1 in the accompanying report.

### 2.2 STREAMFLOWS

#### 2.2.1 Hydrometric Data

There is currently one active Water Survey of Canada (WSC) hydrometric station within the Coldstream Creek watershed:

---

<sup>1</sup> Associated Environmental Consultants Inc. (Associated). 2016. Collaborative Development of Methods to Set Environmental Flow Needs in Okanagan Streams. Working document, Current Version. Prepared for the Okanagan Basin Water Board, Okanagan Nation Alliance, and B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations. May 2016.

- **Coldstream Creek above Municipal Intake** (WSC 08NM142; Drainage area: 60.6 km<sup>2</sup>; Natural; Period of record: 1967-Present)

In addition, historic records are available from the following hydrometric stations within the watershed:

- **Coldstream Creek near Lavington** (WSC 08NM124; Drainage area: 61.9 km<sup>2</sup>; Regulated; Period of record: 1959-1979)
- **Coldstream Creek at the Mouth** (WSC 08NM154; Drainage area: 205 km<sup>2</sup>; Regulated; Period of record: 1969-1970)
- **Coldstream Creek above Kalavista Diversion** (WSC 08NM179; Drainage area: 207 km<sup>2</sup>; Regulated; Period of record: 1970-1982)

### 2.2.2 Naturalized Streamflows

Figure 6-1 in the accompanying report highlights the necessity of producing hydrographs under natural conditions and under actual, licensed, and future proposed water use conditions. As part of the Okanagan Water Supply and Demand Project, net and naturalized flows were modelled for the majority of Okanagan tributaries (Summit 2010). Within the Okanagan Water Supply and Demand Project, Coldstream Creek is included within the Vernon Creek watershed (Node 12). Therefore, modelled net and naturalized flows are not available for Coldstream Creek. However, natural streamflows are recorded at Coldstream Creek above Municipal Intake (WSC 08NM142).

Phases 2 and 3 of the Okanagan Water Supply and Demand Project included modeling of multiple future scenarios for the Okanagan Basin, which considered projected climate change, population growth, change to irrigation efficiencies, and other factors. Net and naturalized streamflow outputs for Node 12 are available for each future scenario.

## 2.3 FISH AND AQUATIC HABITAT

Coldstream Creek contains both spawning and rearing habitat for rainbow trout and is one of the most prolific kokanee salmon spawning streams in the Okanagan (Aqua Resource Management Inc. 2001). The section of creek below the dam and settling pond at Coldstream Ranch serves as an extremely important area for spawning fish, especially for kokanee salmon migrating upstream from Kalamalka Lake (MOE 1982).

Ecoscope (2010) completed sensitive habitat inventory and mapping (SHIM) for Coldstream Creek. Fish habitat features were mapped throughout Coldstream Creek, as well as obstructions and barriers to fish migration.

Aqua Resource Management Inc. (2001) also documented a number of barriers to fish passage within Coldstream Creek. The most significant barriers included a spillway on Coldstream Ranch and culverts beneath Highway 6 and the CN railway

Since current (and potentially historic) aquatic habitat information is important for developing an EFN flow regime, it is recommended that up-to-date aquatic habitat information be obtained from publically available databases at the time of investigation.<sup>2</sup>

### 2.3.1 Current and Historical Fish Species Presence

Fish species found in Coldstream Creek include rainbow trout and kokanee salmon, as well as coarse fish (i.e., freshwater fish that are not salmonids) in the lower reaches (MOE 1982). MOE (1982) reported that rainbow trout inhabit the mainstem of Coldstream Creek at least as far upstream as 21.4 km from the mouth. The rainbow trout population is resident year-round in the stream, while below the settling pond at Coldstream Ranch, rainbow trout and kokanee salmon migrate upstream from Kalamalka Lake.

Since current (and potentially historic) fish presence information is important for developing an EFN flow regime, it is recommended that up-to-date fish presence information be obtained from publically available databases at the time of investigation.<sup>3</sup>

### 2.3.2 Fish Periodicity and Habitat Suitability

No stream-specific fish periodicity or habitat suitability indices have been determined for Coldstream Creek (Table 6-1 in the accompanying main report). However, Appendix E of the accompanying report provides information on salmonid species-specific life stage periodicities for the Okanagan Basin, as well as habitat suitability index (HSI) curves for select species. The information within Appendix E can be used at a minimum to support EFN-setting for Coldstream Creek.

## 2.4 WATER USE AND STORAGE

Greater Vernon Water (GVW) is the main water supplier in the Coldstream Creek watershed and obtains water from Deer Creek, a tributary to Coldstream Creek (Dobson 2008 [included in Summit 2010]). The North Okanagan Water Authority Master Water Plan provides information on water use and water storage within the Coldstream Creek watershed (AECOM et al. 2012).

Around the year 1900, streamflows within the upper watershed were diverted to supplement irrigation within the Coldstream / Lavington area. This diversion of the upper headwaters from east to west flows along the valley bottom for a few kilometers before joining with the existing creek bed at the junction of Brewer and Craster Creeks (Aqua Resource Management Inc. 2000).

### 2.4.1 Storage Reservoirs

GVW operates King Edward Lake Reservoir (1,356 ML), which is the only storage reservoir within the Coldstream Creek watershed (Dobson 2008).

---

<sup>2</sup> Aquatic habitat information, including fish barriers can be obtained from the Government of B.C. Habitat Wizard: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/habwiz/>.

<sup>3</sup> Fish presence information can be obtained from the Government of B.C. Fish Inventory Summary System Database Query: <http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/fish/fiss/>.

#### **2.4.2 Water Licences and Major Points of Diversion**

At present, there are 42 current water extraction licences within the Coldstream Creek watershed. Since knowledge of current water licences is critical in developing EFN flow regimes, it is recommended that up-to-date water licence information be obtained at the time of investigation.<sup>4</sup>

#### **2.4.3 Interbasin Transfers**

There are no direct diversions of water to or from the Coldstream Creek watershed.

### **2.5 GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER INTERACTION**

MOE (1982) reported that surface water and groundwater interactions within the Coldstream valley are locally significant to the streamflow and sediment regimes of lower Coldstream Creek. MOE (1982) also reported that there is no surface flow from late summer to early spring on the alluvial fans, which lead into the Coldstream valley from each of the upland basins. However, downstream of these fans, the mainstem of Coldstream Creek is reported to essentially be a groundwater-fed stream during the same period (MOE 1982).

### **2.6 TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**

The current version of this document does not include presentation of any Okanagan Nation Traditional Knowledge. However it is anticipated that a future revision will include such information, as well as potentially other technical information held by the Okanagan Nation Alliance Fisheries Department.

---

<sup>4</sup> Water Licence Information can be obtained from the Government of B.C. Water Licences Query: [http://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/wtrwhse/water\\_licences.input](http://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/wtrwhse/water_licences.input).

## References

- AECOM, Associated Engineering (B.C.) Ltd. and Kerr Wood Leidal Associates Ltd. 2012. North Okanagan Water Authority Master Water Plan. Prepared for the North Okanagan Water Authority.
- Aqua Resource Management Inc. 2000. Coldstream Creek Restoration Project: Phase I, Summary Report and Recommendations for Future Restoration Efforts in the Coldstream Creek Watershed. Prepared for the North Okanagan Naturalists Club.
- Aqua Resource Management Inc. 2001. Coldstream Creek Restoration Project: Phase II, Shareholder Survey, Stream Habitat Analysis and Recommendations for Future Restoration Efforts in the Coldstream Creek Watershed. Prepared for the North Okanagan Naturalists Club.
- B.C. Ministry of Environment (MOE). 1982. Coldstream and Vaseux Creek Watersheds: Analysis of Channel Stability and Sediment Sources. APD Bulletin 27.
- Dobson Engineering Ltd. (Dobson) 2008. Water Management and Use Study. Prepared for Okanagan Basin Water Board as part of the Phase 2 Okanagan Water Supply and Demand Project.
- Ecoscape Environmental Consultants Ltd. (Ecoscape) 2010. Sensitive Habitat Inventory and Mapping (SHIM) – 2009 Survey Period. Inventory Summary Report and Comprehensive watercourse catalogue. 184pp. (incl. Brewer and Craster Creeks) – GPS Database also available
- Koshinsky, G. D. 1972. Estimates of Minimum Flow Requirements for Okanagan Tributary Streams for the Propagation of Salmonid Fish Species Endemic to the Main Lakes. March, 1972.
- Summit Environmental Consultants Inc. 2010. Okanagan Water Supply and Demand Project: Phase 2 Summary Report. Prepared for the Okanagan Basin Water Board, July 2010.











