

Appendix M - Naramata Creek

APPENDIX M

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

Naramata Creek



May 2016

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APPENDIX M

Table of Contents

SECTION	PAGE NO.
Table of Contents	i
1 Introduction	M-1
2 Relevant Information for Setting Environmental Flow Needs	M-1
2.1 Overview of the Watershed	M-1
2.2 Streamflows	M-1
2.3 Fish and Aquatic Habitat	M-2
2.4 Water Use and Storage	M-3
2.5 Groundwater and Surface Water Interaction	M-4
2.6 Traditional Knowledge	M-5
References	

1 Introduction

The purpose of this appendix is to provide information to support the application of recommended environmental flow needs (EFN)-setting methods for Naramata Creek following the methods outlined in the accompanying report¹. 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 Naramata Creek is provided in Table 6-1 in the accompanying report and Table M-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 Naramata Creek by nhc (2001) and ESSA and Solander (2009) (Table 6-1 in the accompanying report).

2 Relevant Information for Setting Environmental Flow Needs

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

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE WATERSHED

Naramata Creek has a watershed area of 41.8 km². Located on the east side of Okanagan Lake approximately 11 km north of the City of Penticton, Naramata Creek flows for 12.7 km (headwaters to mouth) before discharging into Okanagan Lake at the community of Naramata. Land use within the watershed is forestry in the headwaters and predominantly agricultural and urban development within the lower reaches.

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

2.2 STREAMFLOWS

2.2.1 Hydrometric Data

There are no active or discontinued Water Survey of Canada (WSC) hydrometric stations within the Naramata Creek watershed.

¹ 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

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. nhc (2001) and Summit (2009) provided naturalized streamflow estimates for Naramata Creek at the mouth. In addition, as part of the Okanagan Water Supply and Demand Project, net and naturalized flows were modelled for the majority of Okanagan tributaries, including Naramata Creek (Summit 2010). Figure 2-1 provides a summary of the modelled mean weekly net and naturalized streamflows for Naramata Creek at the mouth for 1996-2006 (i.e., the model calibration period).

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 Naramata Creek at the mouth are available for each future scenario.

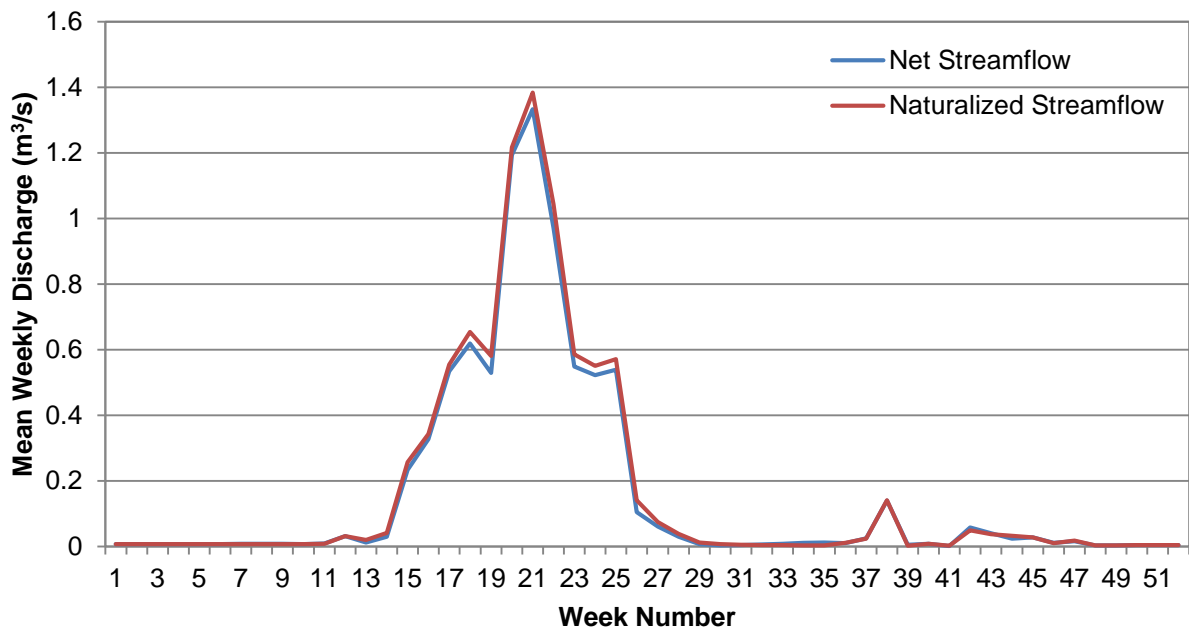


Figure 2-1
Mean weekly net and naturalized flows for Naramata Creek at the mouth, 1996-2006 (Summit 2010)

2.3 FISH AND AQUATIC HABITAT

There is little information available on aquatic habitat within Naramata Creek. However, a 3.5 m high dam approximately 3.4 km upstream from the mouth and a 5 m high waterfall further upstream have been documented as fish barriers (Anonymous, undated).

No sensitive habitat inventory and mapping (SHIM) has been completed for Naramata Creek (Table 6-1 in the accompanying report).

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.²

2.3.1 Current and Historical Fish Species Presence

Fish species found in Naramata Creek include rainbow trout and kokanee salmon (ESSA and Solander 2009). In addition, Wightman and Taylor (1978) also noted the presence of rainbow trout and kokanee salmon in Naramata Creek. No other information on fish presence within Naramata Creek is available outside of information included within publically available databases.

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.³

2.3.2 Fish Periodicity and Habitat Suitability

No stream-specific fish periodicity or habitat suitability indices have been determined for Naramata Creek (Table 6-1 in the accompanying report). However, Appendix E of the accompanying report provides information on 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 should be used at a minimum to support EFN-setting for Naramata Creek.

2.4 WATER USE AND STORAGE

The Regional District of Okanagan Similkameen (RDOS) (operating as the Naramata Water Utility) maintains a water intake (referred to as the North Intake) on Naramata Creek. The North Intake is part of the Chute-Robinson-Naramata Creek diversion system that was historically used to supply water to the community of Naramata. However, the intake has not been used for potable water supply purposes since 2006 due to a switch to an Okanagan Lake system. The North Intake on Naramata Creek is still being maintained by the RDOS and is currently being considered as a potential irrigation water supply source (EBA 2010).

Summit (2010) provides an estimate of actual surface water use within the Naramata Creek watershed for 1996-2006 in Appendix C of the Okanagan Water Supply and Demand Project – Phase 2. The actual mean annual surface water use over 1996-2006 was estimated to be 696 ML. This water use estimate represents pre-Okanagan Lake water supply for the community of Naramata.

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

³ 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/>.

2.4.1 Storage Reservoirs

There are no storage reservoirs within the Naramata Creek watershed; however, as part of the Chute-Robinson-Naramata Creek diversion system (Section 2.4.3), three reservoirs within Chute and Robinson Creek watersheds have historically been used to support water supply requirements for the community of Naramata through a series of diversion ditches. The reservoirs include Big Meadow Reservoir (Chute Creek watershed) and Elinor and Naramata Lakes (Robinson Creek watershed).

2.4.2 Water Licences and Major Points of Diversion

There are 13 current water extraction licences within the Naramata 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.⁴

Although no longer operational, the RDOS' South Intake is located on Naramata Creek approximately 3 km upstream from the mouth, as well; the high line diversion (Section 2.4.3) adds water to Naramata Creek approximately 100 m upstream of the South Intake.

2.4.3 Interbasin Transfers

Water from Chute and Robinson Creeks is transferred into the Naramata Creek watershed by the Chute-Robinson-Naramata Creek diversion system. RDOS (1982) summarizes the diversion system as follows:

- Water is diverted from Chute Creek watershed via a diversion ditch into Elinor Lake (located within the Robinson Creek watershed);
- Water flowing within Robinson Creek is either diverted into the high line diversion (into Naramata Creek watershed) or extracted by the North Intake (located near the mouth of Robinson Creek) by the RDOS; and
- The high line diversion adds water directly to Naramata Creek upstream of the RDOS's South Intake. The high line diversion is generally operational from July to September.

Estimates of diversion volumes are provided by Dobson (2008 [included in Summit 2010]) and Summit (2010).

2.5 GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER INTERACTION

Summit (2009) identified that Naramata Creek likely loses water to groundwater and estimated that streamflow is lost to groundwater at a rate of 0.014 m³/s per km of channel across the alluvial fan (Section 3.6 of Summit 2009).

⁴ 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.

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.

References

- Anonymous. Undated. Okanagan Watershed Descriptions for Chute Creek, Eneas Creek, Equis Creek, Kelowna (Mill) Creek, Lambly Creek, Mission Creek, Naramata Creek, Naswhito Creek, Okanagan lake, Peachland Creek, Penticton Creek, Powers Creek, Robinson Creek, Shingle Creek, Similkameen River, Trepanier Creek, Trout Creek, Vaseux Creek, Vernon Creek. Ecocat Report ID 32362.
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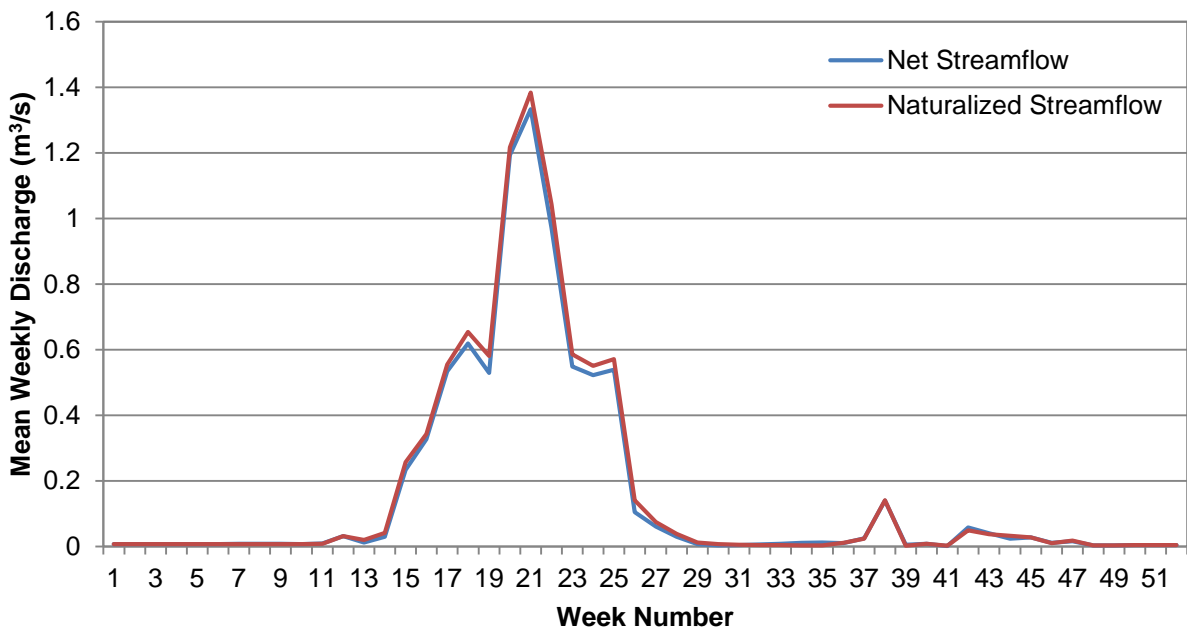


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