Environment and Climate Change Canada

Canada Nature Fund: Community Nominated Priority Places for Species at Risk

Kootenay Connect: Slocan River Valley Focal Area

Southern Slocan Valley Connectivity

Year 7 (2025–2026)



Kootenay Connect Priority Places is a project facilitated by the Kootenay Conservation Program

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

KCP Kootenay Conservation Program

KOOTENAY CONNECT

SLOCAN LAKE STEWARDSHIP SOCIETY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Kootenay Connect: Slocan River Watershed projects are sponsored and administered by the Slocan Lake Stewardship Society (SLSS) in New Denver, BC.

The Slocan Lake Stewardship Society respectfully acknowledges that these assessments, projects and planning initiatives are in the traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the Sinixt, Syilx Okanagan, Ktunaxa and Secwépemc. We recognize the relationship between land and people and continue to work towards Indigenous people's continued presence on the lands being acknowledged and respected.

This report was prepared by Ryan Durand, M.Sc., R.P.Bio. (EcoLogic Consultants Ltd.) and Gregoire Lamoureux (Slocan River Streamkeepers Society).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements i

Table of Contents ii

List of Figures ii

List of Tables iii

List of Photos iii

1. Introduction 1

1.1 Study Area 1

1.2 Floodplains 5

2. Methods 10

2.1 Data Sources 10

2.2 Conservation Opportunities and Connectivity Values 10

2.3 Restoration Opportunities 12

3. Conservation Opportunities 14

3.1 Little Slocan Lakes 14

3.2 Crescent Valley 15

4. Restoration Opportunities 16

5. References 28

List of Figures

Figure 1.1-1. Study Area 3

Figure 1.1-2. Connectivity Study Area 4

Figure 1.2-1. Interconnectivity and Ecological Function of a Riparian Floodplain System 6

Figure 1.2-2. Floodplain Ecosystems within the Slocan Watershed 8

Figure 1.2-3. Floodplain Ecosystems in the 2025 Connectivity Study Area 9

Figure 2.2-1. Preliminary Conservation and Connectivity Mapping 11

Figure 3.1-1. Potential Conservation Property at Upper Little Slocan Lake 14

Figure 3.2-1. Potential Conservation Property north of Crescent Valley 15

Figure 4-1. Overview of Restoration Sites 21

Figure 4-2. Potential and Existing Restoration Sites: North 22

Figure 4-3. Potential and Existing Restoration Sites: South 23

Figure 4-4. Restoration Sites Land Owner: North 24

Figure 4-5. Restoration Sites Land Owner: South 25

Figure 4-6. Restoration Sites Priority: North 26

Figure 4-7. Restoration Sites Priority: South 27

List of Tables

Table 2.3-1. Potential Restoration Site Mapping Criteria 12

Table 4-1. Summary of Current and Potential Restoration Sites 16

List of Photos

Photo 1.2-1. Example of a reed canarygrass dominated cottonwood stand on the Slocan River with low diversity and little tree regeneration. 6

Photo 1.2-2. Example of a pristine cottonwood stand on lower Little Slocan Lake with high diversity and no invasive reed canarygrass. 6

Photo 1.2-3. Example of a low bench floodplain along Little Slocan River 7

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2021, Kootenay Connect identified the Slocan River Valley as a focal area for connectivity in the West Kootenays with wildlife corridors connecting the Southern Selkirk range in the east to the Valhalla Mountains in the west (Proctor and Mahr 2021). The Slocan River Valley's varied topography and microclimates result in a diverse range of ecosystems including floodplains, wetlands, forests, meadows and alpine environments, species, and habitats. The undammed Slocan River anchors the valley bottom with prime fish habitat and plays an important role in the Indigenous-led re-introduction of salmon initiative for the Upper Columbia Basin. The Slocan River Valley has a rich Indigenous history with several registered archeological sites and supports a wide range of traditional values. Through the efforts of Kootenay Connect, the Slocan Valley is now formally recognized as a Community Nominated Priority Place (CNNP) under the Canada Nature Fund, Environment and Climate Change Canada.

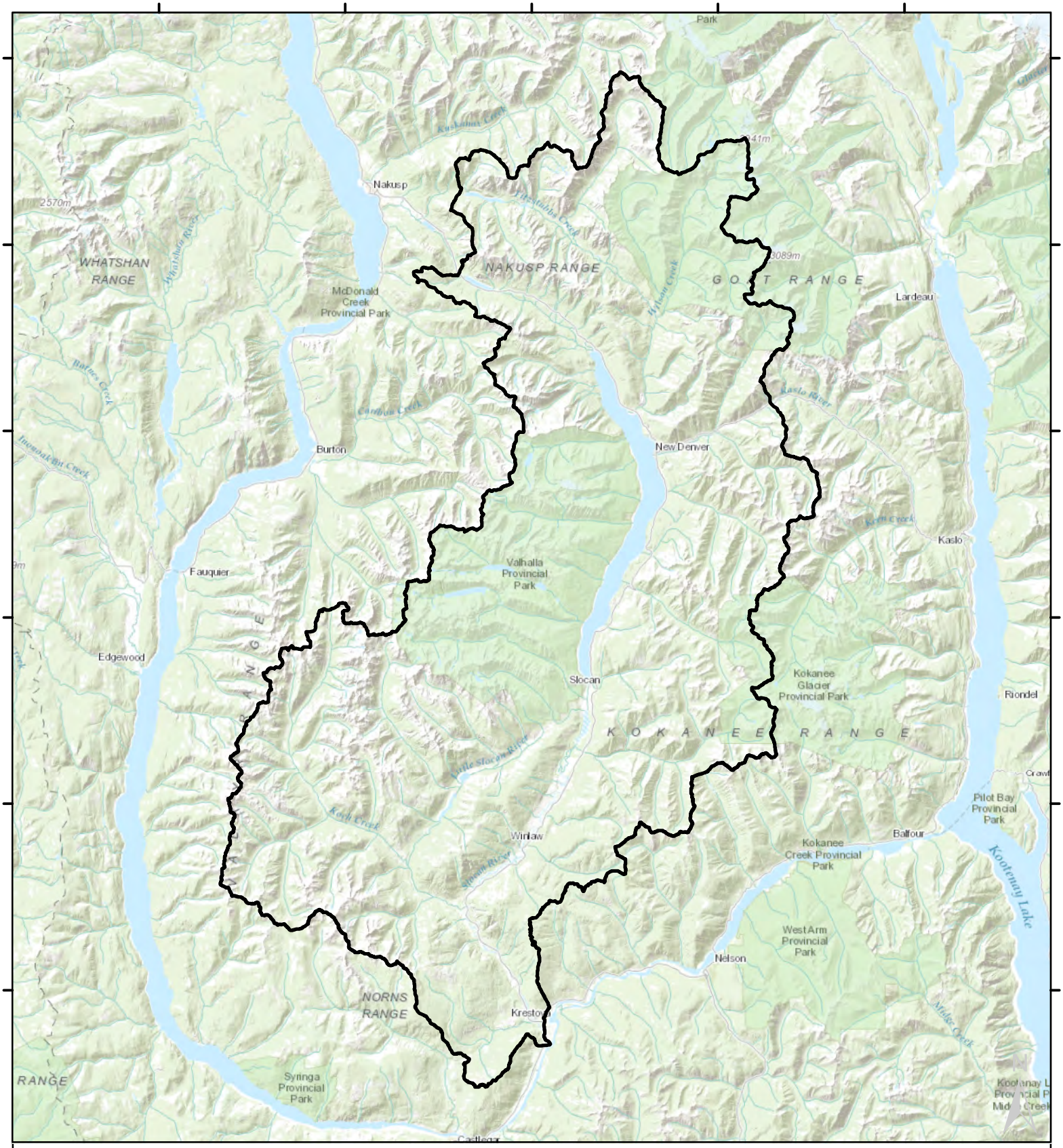
This final Year 7 report is intended to provide a working document to support future conservation and restoration priorities and projects in the Slocan River watershed. The 2025 connectivity assessment, along with previous studies, indicated that there are several areas in the watershed that provide important cross valley linkages, including Lemon Creek, Winlaw Creek, and Little Slocan River. This study focuses on the valley bottom riparian and wetland ecosystems that create important cross valley linkages, or could be restored to improve habitat and linkages. These areas are mostly privately owned and where conservation and restoration are more likely to occur than the adjacent crown land that is mostly under forestry tenure. Greg Utzig indicated in his 2025 report *The Southern Slocan Corridor and Climate Disruption; A Basic Assessment*, 'increased protection and conservation measures for the riparian ecosystems along the major rivers and creeks are high priority for maintaining functioning of east-west and north-south regional connectivity' and 'protection of riparian forests also will partially mitigate increasing stream temperatures, and assist in stabilizing stream channels for extreme streamflow events…conservation measures within riparian areas along the smaller streams in the area will also contribute to connectivity within the area'. This report is an effort to move beyond the planning stage, prioritize opportunities and indicate potential areas within the watershed that would benefit from restoration and/or protection.

1.1 STUDY AREA

The Slocan Watershed encompasses 343,099 hectares (ha) including Slocan River, Slocan Lake, and numerous large drainages such as Little Slocan River, Lemon Creek, Wilson Creek, Bonanza Creek, Enterprise Creek, and Silverton Creek, as well as Little Slocan Lakes, Summit Lake and Wilson Lake (Figure 1.1-1). The Slocan Watershed is located within the territories of the Sinixt, Syilx Okanagan, Ktunaxa and Secwépemc. The southern boundary starts at the Kootenay River at the community of Shoreacres and extends to the north end of Summit Lake and includes numerous incorporated and small communities including Crescent Valley, Passmore, Winlaw, Slocan, Silverton, New Denver and Roseberry. Multiple provincial parks (encompassing 102,371 ha of the watershed) are partially or fully within the watershed, including Valhalla, Kokanee, Summit Lake and Goat Range Provincial Parks, Evans Lake Ecological Reserve, as well as numerous local and regional parks and private conservation lands.

Private land covers 16,410 ha and is largely limited to the valley bottom areas along Slocan River and Slocan Lake, with minimal mid to elevation lots. Forestry (current and historical) occurs throughout the watershed, with large tenure holders including Interfor, Kalesnikoff, and BC Timber Sales, as well as community forests and private woodlots. Commercial recreation is another significant land use, with several heliskiing and cat skiing operations as well as back country lodges (Figure 1.1-2).

The 2025 Connectivity Study Area (Figure 1.1-2) encompasses 34,197 ha starting at the headwaters of Hoder Creek in the northwest (including a small portion of the Valhalla Provincial Park), Little Slocan Lakes, Little Slocan River, the southern half of Perry Ridge and ending at the headwaters of the Winlaw Creek watershed.



Kootenay Connect: Slocan Watershed

Study Area

Figure 1.1-1

0 5 10 15 20

1:550,000 km

Date: 3/8/2024

Map Number: SLR-001

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

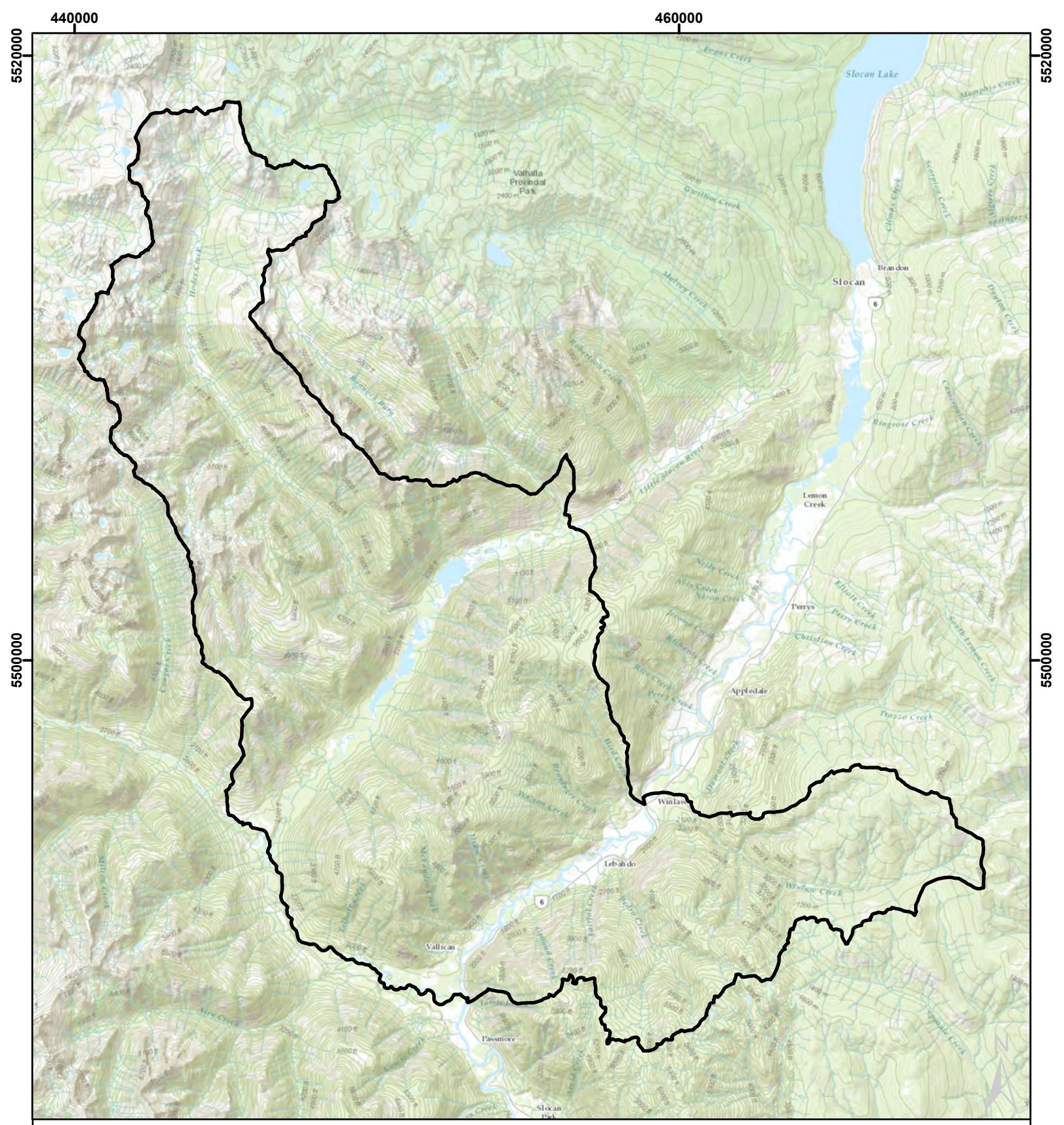
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Datum: North American 1983

Legend

Slocan Watershed

EcoLogic consultants



Kootenay Connect: Slocan Watershed

Connectivity Study Area

Figure 1.1-2

0 1 2 3 4 5
km

Date: 2025-03-18
Map Number: SLR-012
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983

Legend
Connectivity Study Area

EcoLogic consultants

1.2 FLOODPLAINS

Mature black cottonwood forests arise on middle bench floodplains which experience short spring flood events that do not occur every year. The Fm01 Black Cottonwood / Snowberry – Roses middle bench floodplain ecosystem is a Red-listed (endangered or threatened) ecological community found in the Slocan Valley (BC CDC 2025). Throughout its range, this ecological community has been highly disturbed and degraded by human activities and is further threatened by climate change (BC CDC 2025). Historically, the Slocan River Watershed was host to vast areas of cottonwood floodplain that have diminished due to the combined influences of human settlement, channelization, livestock disturbance, agriculture developments, invasive species, and hydrological alterations and fragmentation associated with bridges, culverts, railways, and roads.

Black cottonwood floodplains perform critical ecological functions in healthy watersheds. They are the interface between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and integral to watershed hydrology (Figure 1.2-1 and Figure 1.2-2). Mature cottonwood forests adjacent to rivers are biodiversity hotspots that provide the greatest diversity of habitat for the most species in the valley. Black cottonwood is the largest broadleaf tree native to BC, and very old trees in riparian settings are extremely valuable. They are host to a myriad of species, many of which are exclusively associated with old cottonwood. These include minute invertebrates, slime moulds and pin lichens, insects, fungi and macrolichens. They provide nesting habitat for eagles and osprey and numerous cavity nesters such as owls and woodpeckers. Many large mammals including bears, cougar, and ungulates depend on mature cottonwood floodplain forests for food and shelter at some point in the year. Large trees also provide shade and nutrient input to the adjacent river, benefiting fish and other aquatic species. They eventually break or fall from wind or beavers and these logs become habitat for a whole other suite of both terrestrial and aquatic organisms. A large number of species at risk are associated with black cottonwood floodplain forests, including Western Screech-owl (*Megascops kennicottii*), Lewis's woodpecker (Melanerpes lewis) and the Coeur d'Alene Oregonian (*Cryptomastix mullani*) snail. In the Slocan Valley we have found some rare and undescribed species of pin lichens such as *Sclerophora amabilis* and a potentially undescribed *Chaenothecopsis* sp., the latter of which is currently known from a single site in the valley.

Black cottonwood is also an excellent species for riparian restoration and streambank stabilization, being very fast growing and able to root from cuttings. Anecdotal observations suggest that there is a lack of recruitment of younger trees in the remaining black cottonwood floodplains (Photos 1.2-1 and 1.2-2). This may be due in large part to the rapid spread of reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) in the past century, which prohibits the establishment of young cottonwood seedlings, as well as the impacts of livestock and beavers. A riparian restoration program is proposed to facilitate cottonwood recruitment along with other suitable riparian species to help maintain and restore these important ecosystems.

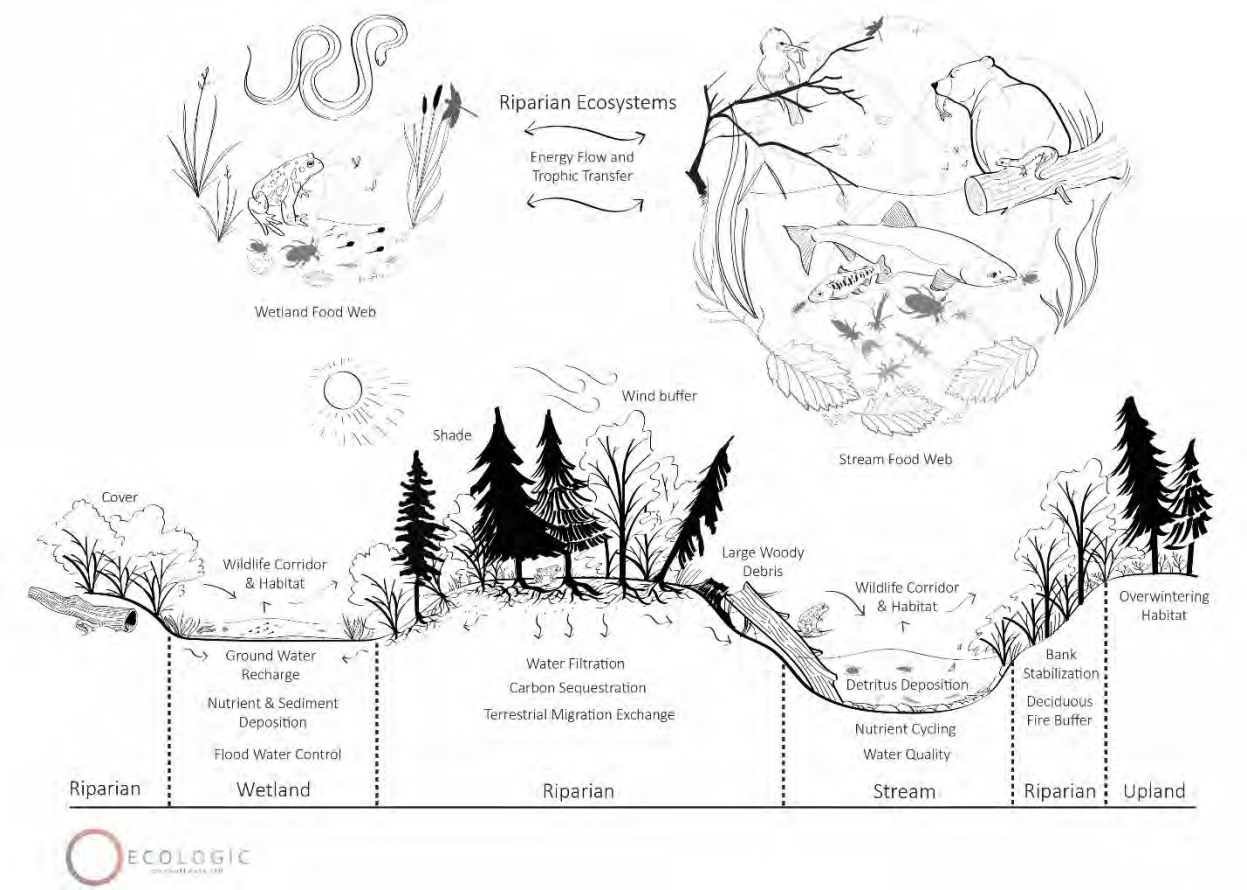


Figure 1.2-1. Interconnectivity and Ecological Function of a Riparian Floodplain System



Photo 1.2-1. Example of a reed canarygrass dominated cottonwood stand on the Slocan River with low diversity and little tree regeneration.



Photo 1.2-2. Example of a pristine cottonwood stand on lower Little Slocan Lake with high diversity and no invasive reed canarygrass.

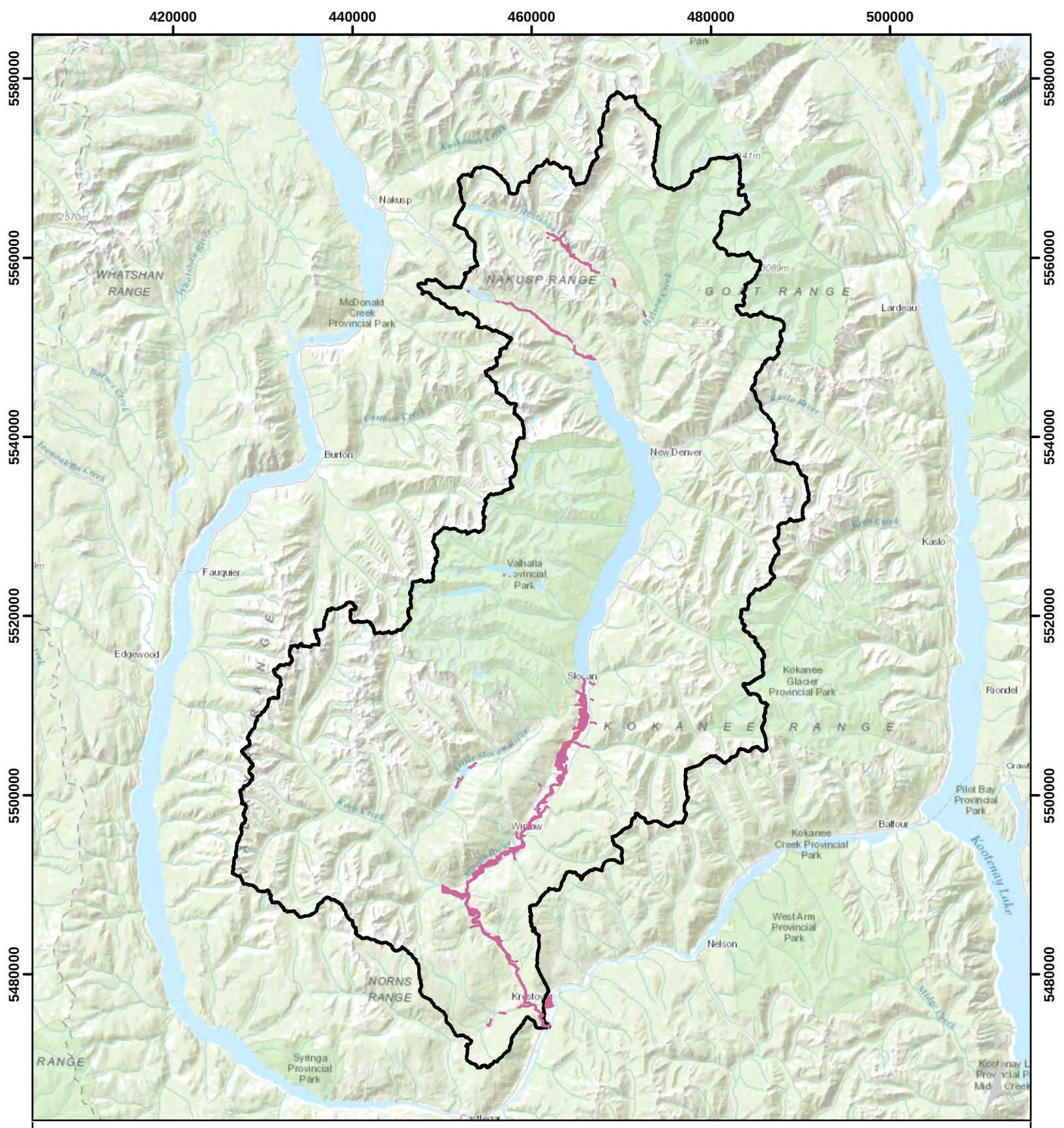
In addition to mid bench floodplains, several types of low bench floodplains occur in the watershed. Low bench floodplains are restricted to high energy areas along rivers and larger creeks where significant deposition or scouring occurs during high water events. They typically have limited diversity as few species

are adapted to this harsh habitat, resulting in sparse to patchy vegetation (mostly willow and small black cottonwood), exposed sand or gravel substrate (as conditions are dynamic precluding soil development), and often accumulations of woody debris (Photo 1.2-3). While low bench floodplains are common, they are rarely large, frequently change due to erosion and sedimentation, and often do not fit into existing BGC classification systems. In the Connectivity Area, low bench floodplains are restricted to the Slocan River and Little Slocan River (Figure 1.2-2).

The Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory mapping on the Slocan River and Little Slocan River also include high bench floodplains and fluvial fringe areas (Figure 1.2-3). These communities are poorly defined and reflect site conditions more than defined ecosystem types, with high bench floodplains composed of black cottonwood stands growing old river meanders and benches that no longer flood (and have been significantly modified), and fluvial fringes occurring on the immediate river edge, mostly in modified areas. The 2024 Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory mapping was limited to the riverine system along Little Slocan River and Little Slocan Lakes (Figure 1.2-3).



Photo 1.2-3. Example of a low bench floodplain along Little Slocan River.



Kootenay Connect: Slocan Watershed

Floodplains

Figure 1.2-2

0 5 10 15 20 km

1:550,000

Date: 3/8/2024

Map Number: SLR-011

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

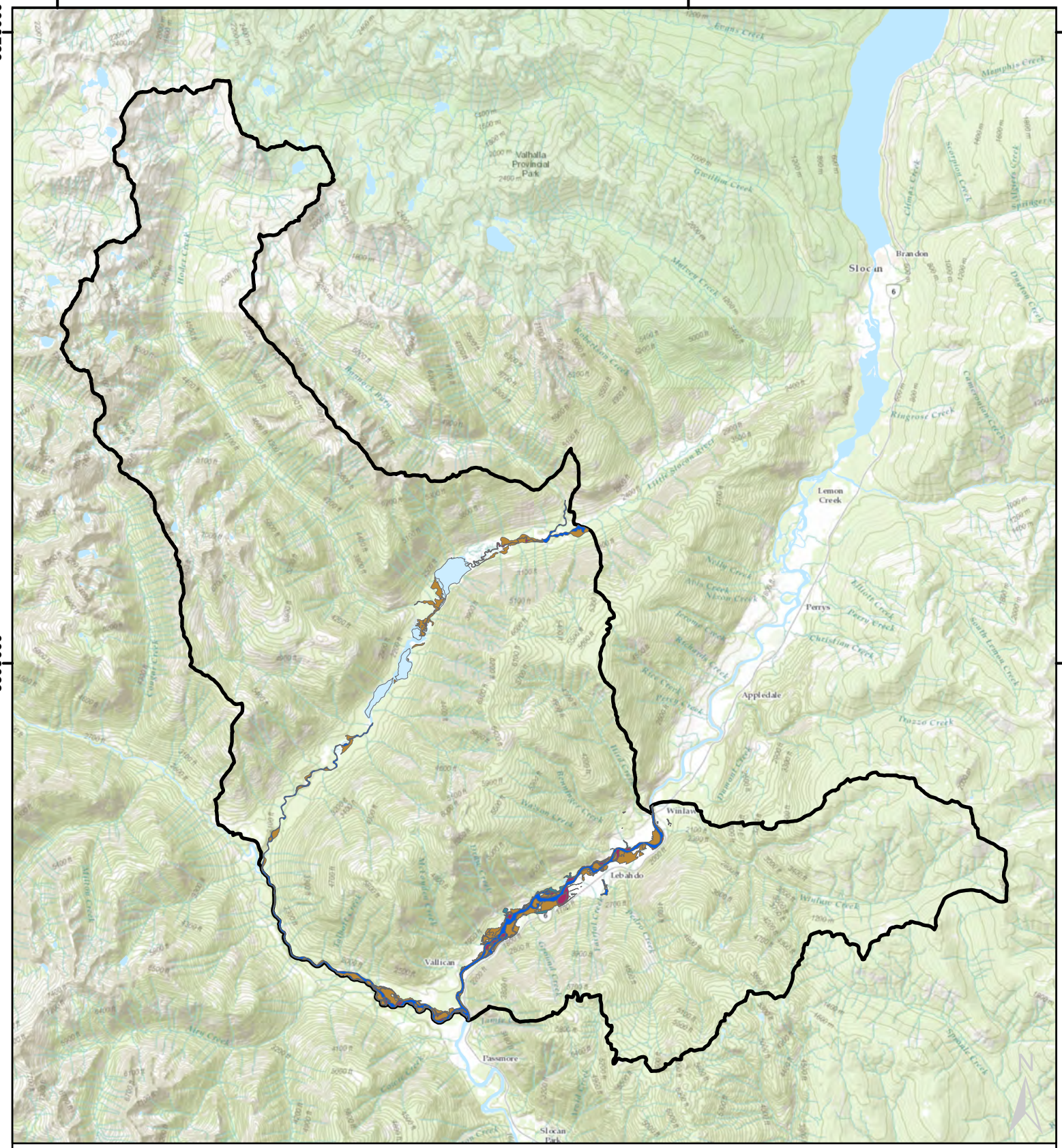
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Datum: North American 1983

Legend

- Floodplain Ecosystems
- Slocan Watershed
- Lakes and Rivers

EcoLogic consultants



Kootenay Connect: Slocan Watershed

Floodplains in the Connectivity Area

Figure 1.2-3

0 1 2 3 4 5
km

Date: 2025-03-20
Map Number: SLR-021
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983

Legend

- Fluvial Fringe
- Low Bench Floodplains
- Mid Bench Floodplains
- High Bench Floodplains
- Lake
- Pond
- River
- Connectivity Study Area
- Lakes and Rivers

EcoLogic consultants

2. METHODS

2.1 DATA SOURCES

Provincial data were used for the mapping exercise, as it is the most comprehensive spatial data for the watershed. Base data included:

- Freshwater Atlas (rivers, lakes, streams, watersheds, and wetlands),
- Forestry (tenures, forest cover, forest harvest data), and
- Roads, private land, parks, and other tenures.

Other mapping products included the ecosystem mapping completed in the Bonanza Biodiversity Corridor (BBC), the 2012 Slocan River Streamkeepers Sensitive Ecosystems Inventory (SEI) Mapping, and SWAMP wetland mapping data. The SEI mapping was updated to include all of the Little Slocan River and Little Slocan Lakes, as well as changes to river, floodplains and wetlands since the 2012 mapping. SEI updates to the 2012 mapping were limited to the area between the Little Slocan River and Winlaw for the purposes of this stage of the project.

2.2 CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES AND CONNECTIVITY VALUES

A preliminary map of opportunities and values in the Connectivity Study Area was created in 2025 (Figure 2.2-1). The map includes:

- River, lake, wetland, floodplain and watercourse RMAs using the Ktunaxa Forestry Standards (2022 version) to illustrate the importance of managing all habitat that are associated with water.
- Logged areas (1950-2024) based on provincial mapping.
- Recent forest fires (2009-2024).
- Ancient, old and big-treed old forests as identified by the OGTAP to illustrate where high value, irreplaceable forests occur.
- Mature forests, based on projected ages from the VRI (primary age class only).

The 2025 connectivity study area and mapping were initially used to guide the identification of conservation and restoration opportunities with a focus on the riverine area of the Slocan and Little Slocan Rivers. It was determined that the connectivity area was not an ideal study area for this project, as it does not capture many of the higher value restoration opportunities that exist north of Winlaw Creek. Therefore, the mapped was extended to cover all the valley bottom where cottonwood floodplains occur.

440000 445000 450000 455000 460000 465000 470000

5520000 5515000 5510000 5505000 5500000 5495000 5490000 5485000

Kootenay Connect: Slocan Watershed

Preliminary Conservation Opportunities and Connectivity Values

Figure 2.2-1

Date: 2025-03-21

Map Number: SLR-029

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

Projection: Transverse Mercator

Datum: North American 1983

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

Legend

- Connectivity Study Area
- Parks
- River, Lake, Wetland and Floodplain RMA
- Watercourse RMA
- Cut Blocks (1950-2024)
- Forest Fires (2009-2024)
- Ancient Forest
- Old Forest
- Big Treed Old Growth
- Mature Forests

EcoLogic consultants

2.3 RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES

An analysis of potential restoration opportunities in the Slocan River watershed was completed using GIS and local knowledge. In addition, current and old (completed) restoration sites (mostly those completed by the Slocan River Streamkeepers) were mapped for the first time to create a comprehensive layer of sites. As most of the restoration sites are on private land, and the landowners were not contacted for this project, the maps contained in this report should not be made public.

Each of the mapped restoration sites on the Slocan and Little Slocan Rivers was attributed with the following (Table 2.3-1):

- Ownership type
- Land Use
- Type
- Land Cover
- Status
- Priority

Table 2.3-1. Potential Restoration Site Mapping Criteria

Field	Description	Categories
Ownership	The primary ownership of each site was obtained from the provincial PMBC Parcel layer. The restoration sites are based on land cover and potential, therefore they frequently cross private property lines and some of a mix of crown and private land.	Private
		Crown
		Both
Land Use	Each site was classified for the main apparent land use based on interpretation of the free ESRI orthoimagry used in the GIS. The current land use may be different than mapped.	Residential
		Farm
		Pasture
		Wild
Type	The primary physical type or ecosystem type of each site was determined from digital air photos and local knowledge.	Slide
		Riprap
		Cutbank
		Low bench floodplain
		Mid bench floodplain
		High bench floodplain

Field	Description	Categories
		Old floodplain
		Wetland
		Stream
		Modified
Land Cover	The dominant land cover was assigned to each polygon. For sites that have a sparse cover of shrubs or trees, it was assumed that the main cover underneath them is reed canarygrass.	Grass
		Shrubs
		Trees
		Sparse shrubs
		Sparse trees
		Mixed
		Sparse
Status	Each site was classified as a potential restoration site, unless information was available to list it as a current or historic area where work has been done. To maintain privacy, this information is not provided in this report.	Potential restoration site
		Current restoration site
		Old restoration site
Priority	A subjective assessment of each site was made to determine the restoration priority. This assessment was not rigorous, rather it considered the assumed conditions to determine if restoration would be valuable, access, ecosystem type, project size, and proximity to important intact areas or current restoration sites.	High
		Medium
		Low
Area	Calculated hectares for each mapped polygon in the GIS.	Hectares

3. CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES

Two large, significant private parcels were identified in the Slocan Valley that have high conservation values and do not appear to be inhabited. These properties are highlighted here as examples; the owners have not been contacted, and the current and future plans for these properties are not known.

3.1 LITTLE SLOCAN LAKES

This 415-hectare property is located at the north end of the upper Little Slocan Lake (Figure 3.1-1). It contains large wetland complexes of marsh and swamps around the lake, and large areas of swamp, low bench floodplain and forested areas upstream of the lake. Portions of the property were historically cleared but currently appear to not be developed. It is one of the largest wetland-riparian complexes in the Slocan Watershed and the most significant one in the Little Slocan Watershed, and the only property that is located within the 2025 connectivity study area.



Figure 3.1-1. Potential Conservation Property at Upper Little Slocan Lake

3.2 CRESCENT VALLEY

Located at the north end of Crescent Valley, on the west side of the river, this 54 hectare (in three parcels) between Crescent Valley and Slocan Park contains a mix of pasture, conifer and mixed forests, the outlet of Langill Creek, and mature mid bench cottonwood floodplain (Figure 3.2-1). Located at the end of public roads, the property has an off-grid house and farm buildings but is generally unoccupied and there is limited current use of the pasture. The current owner has donated other land in the Crescent Valley areas for parks and conservation purposes. The pasture is well used by elk and other ungulates and could easily be restored into a variety of forested and potentially wetland communities.

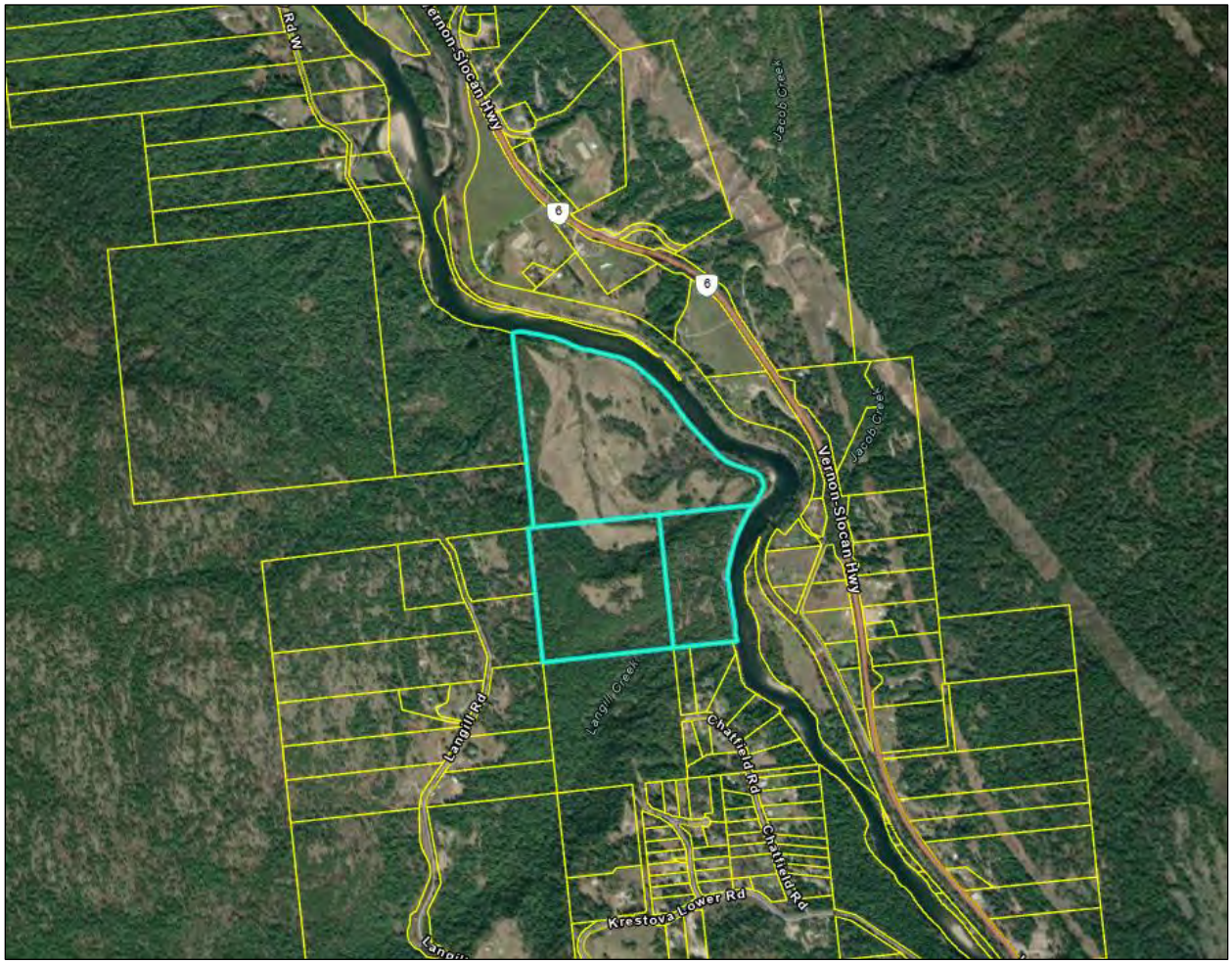


Figure 3.2-1. Potential Conservation Property north of Crescent Valley

4. RESTORATION OPPORTUNITIES

The analysis of the Slocan Valley resulted in the identification of 135 current, old and potential restoration sites (Table 4-1), with most of the sites located outside of the 2025 connectivity study area in the north of the valley between Winlaw and Lemon Creek (Figures 4-1 to 4-3). The 135 sites encompass roughly 129 hectares including 19 current restoration sites (20 hectares), and 10 old restoration sites (3 hectares). Most of the sites (92) are located on private land, 27 are on crown land, and 16 include both private and crown land (Figure 4-4 and 4-5).

The priority assessment indicated 36 high, 40 low and 59 medium sites, largely based on the proximity to high value ecosystems (floodplains, wetlands, etc.), current or old restoration sites, where there are multiple larger potential sites in the same area, or areas that have a higher chance of success (Figure 4-6 and 4-7). Old restoration sites encompass sites restoration was started, but not necessarily completed due to factors such as a change in ownership, access difficulties, impacts from cattle, etc.

Table 4-1. Summary of Current and Potential Restoration Sites

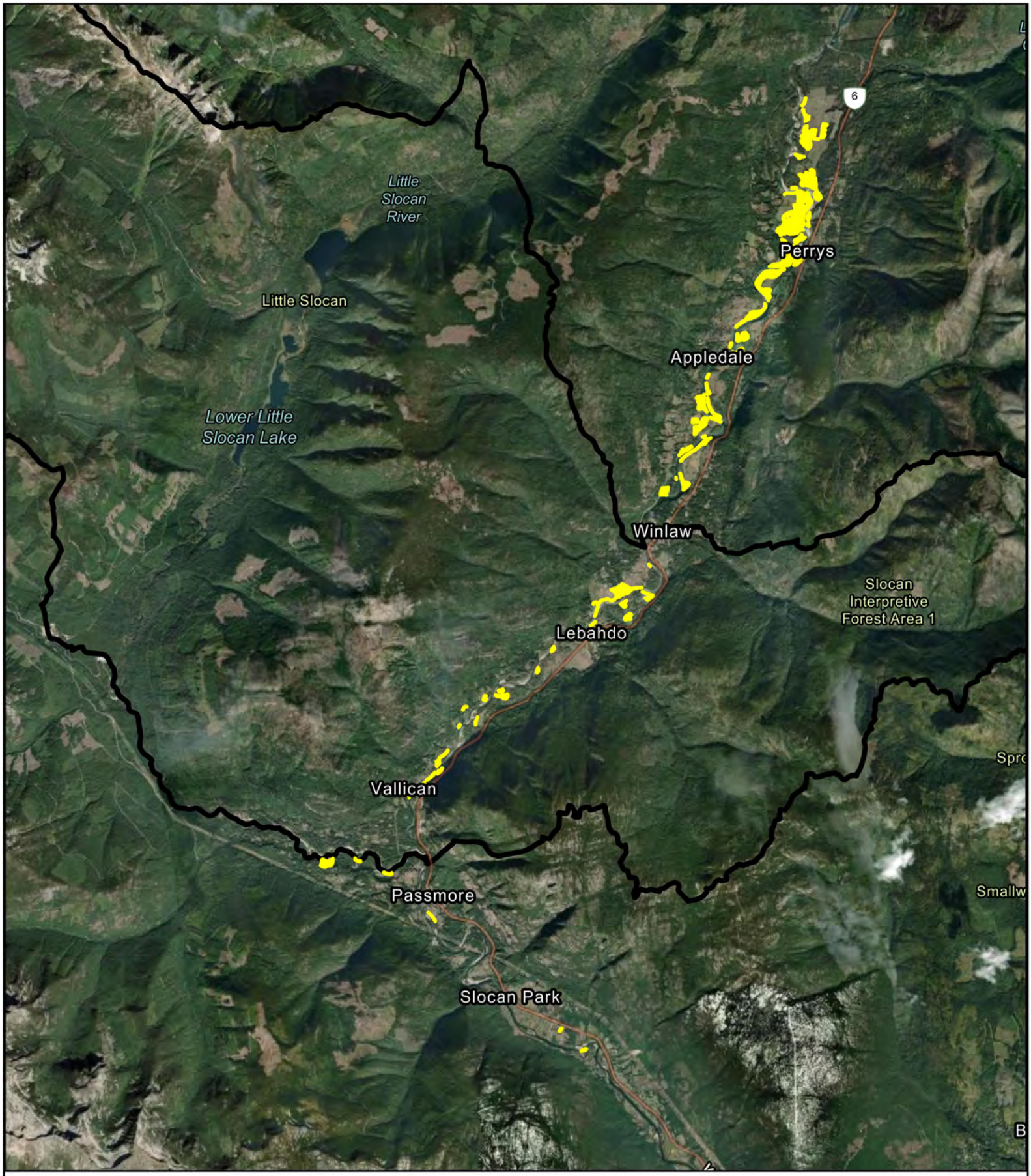
Status	Owner	Priority	Type	Land Use	Land Cover	Area (Ha)
Current restoration site	Both	Medium	Mid bench floodplain	Wild	Sparse shrubs	0.2
					Sparse shrubs	0.1
Subtotal						**0.3**
Current restoration site	Crown	Medium	Mid bench floodplain	Wild	Sparse shrubs	0.3
					Trees	7.1
			Low bench floodplain	Wild	Sparse shrubs	0.6
					Sparse shrubs	0.3
					Sparse shrubs	1.0
			Mid bench floodplain	Wild	Sparse trees	2.2
Subtotal						**11.5**
Current restoration site	Private	Low	High bench floodplain	Wild	Sparse shrubs	1.1
			Mid bench floodplain	Farm	Sparse shrubs	3.2
					Sparse shrubs	1.5
				Pasture	Sparse shrubs	0.1
				Wild	Trees	0.1
			Stream	Farm	Sparse shrubs	0.3
					Shrub	0.9
			Wetland	Wild	Grass	0.3
					Sparse	0.2
		Medium	High bench floodplain	Wild	Sparse shrubs	0.2
			Mid bench floodplain	Wild	Grass	0.5

Status	Owner	Priority	Type	Land Use	Land Cover	Area (Ha)
		High	Mid bench floodplain	Wild	Sparse trees	0.2
Subtotal						**7.9**
Total						**19.6**
Old restoration site	Both	Low	Cutbank	Wild	Sparse shrubs	0.1
			Mid bench floodplain	Wild	Mixed	0.8
Subtotal						**0.9**
Old restoration site	Private	Low	Cutbank	Farm	Shrubs	0.2
				Wild	Trees	0.3
			Mid bench floodplain	Pasture	Sparse trees	0.2
				Wild	Sparse shrubs	0.3
					Shrub	0.2
					Shrub	0.2
			Wetland	Farm	Shrub	0.9
		Medium	Riprap	Farm	Sparse shrubs	0.3
		High	Mid bench floodplain	Pasture	Sparse Trees	0.9
Subtotal						**2.5**
Total						**3.4**
Potential restoration site	Both	Low	Low bench floodplain	Wild	Grass	0.3
					Shrub	0.4
			Mid bench floodplain	Residential	Grass	0.2
				Wild	Shrub	0.7
		Medium	Low bench floodplain	Wild	Sparse shrubs	0.8
			Mid bench floodplain	Grass	Grass	0.4
				Pasture	Grass	0.2
					Grass	0.7
				Wild	Grass	0.5
					Sparse shrubs	0.3
		High	Mid bench floodplain	Wild	Sparse trees	0.7
					Grass	0.4
Subtotal						**5.7**
Potential restoration site	Crown	Low	Cutbank	Residential	Grass	<0.1
			Low bench floodplain	Wild	Shrub	0.1
			Mid bench floodplain	Residential	Grass	<0.1
			Modified	Pasture	Grass	0.1
			Riprap	Wild	Grass	0.1

Status	Owner	Priority	Type	Land Use	Land Cover	Area (Ha)
		Medium	Cutbank	Pasture	Grass	0.1
				Wild	Grass	0.1
			Low bench floodplain	Wild	Grass	0.2
					Grass	0.3
					Grass	0.6
					Grass	0.5
					Grass	0.1
					Shrub	0.4
			Mid bench floodplain	Wild	Grass	1.0
					Grass	0.3
					Grass	0.1
					Shrub	0.2
					Shrub	0.6
		High	Low bench floodplain	Wild	Grass	0.1
			Mid bench floodplain	Wild	Grass	0.2
				Pasture	Sparse trees	0.2
Subtotal						**5.6**
Potential restoration site	Private	Low	Cutbank	Residential	Shrub	0.1
			High bench floodplain	Pasture	Mixed	0.2
				Residential	Mixed	0.4
					Mixed	0.1
				Wild	Sparse	0.1
					Sparse shrubs	0.4
					Sparse trees	0.2
			Low bench floodplain	Wild	Grass	0.2
			Mid bench floodplain	Residential	Grass	0.1
				Wild	Grass	0.9
				Wild	Sparse trees	0.7
			Old floodplain	Residential	Mixed	0.2
			Riprap	Residential	Mixed	0.1
			Wetland	Wild	Grass	0.3
		Medium	High bench floodplain	Farm	Grass	0.7
					Grass	0.2
				Residential	Grass	0.8
				Wild	Sparse shrubs	0.5

Status	Owner	Priority	Type	Land Use	Land Cover	Area (Ha)
					Sparse trees	0.3
					Sparse trees	0.1
			Low bench floodplain	Wild	Grass	1.7
					Grass	0.3
			Mid bench floodplain	Pasture	Grass	9.0
					Grass	0.6
					Grass	4.1
					Grass	0.2
				Wild	Grass	0.3
					Grass	0.3
					Grass	1.4
					Grass	1.4
					Grass	2.0
					Grass	7.2
					Grass	1.8
					Grass	1.1
					Sparse shrubs	0.5
					Sparse shrubs	0.5
			Stream	Pasture	Grass	<0.1
					Grass	0.2
				Wild	Grass	0.2
					Grass	0.1
			Wetland	Pasture	Grass	1.5
					Grass	0.7
				Wild	Sparse shrubs	0.9
		High	Cutbank	Pasture	Grass	0.6
					Grass	0.3
					Grass	0.3
			Mid bench floodplain	Farm	Grass	1.9
					Grass	3.2
				Pasture	Grass	0.2
					Grass	0.5
					Grass	0.6
					Grass	0.7
					Grass	0.6

Status	Owner	Priority	Type	Land Use	Land Cover	Area (Ha)
					Grass	4.8
					Sparse trees	7.6
					Sparse trees	4.0
					Sparse trees	7.5
				Wild	Grass	0.7
					Grass	2.1
					Grass	0.3
					Grass	2.1
					Grass	0.5
					Grass	1.1
					Grass	1.4
					Grass	0.2
					Sparse shrubs	1.9
					Sparse trees	0.8
			Modified	Wild	Grass	1.4
			Slide	Wild	Sparse	3.6
			Stream	Wild	Grass	0.8
			Wetland	Wild	Grass	0.3
					Grass	1.5
Subtotal						**94.2**
Total						**105.4**
Grand Total						**128.5**



Kootenay Connect: Slocan River Watershed

Overview of Restoration Sites

Figure 4-1

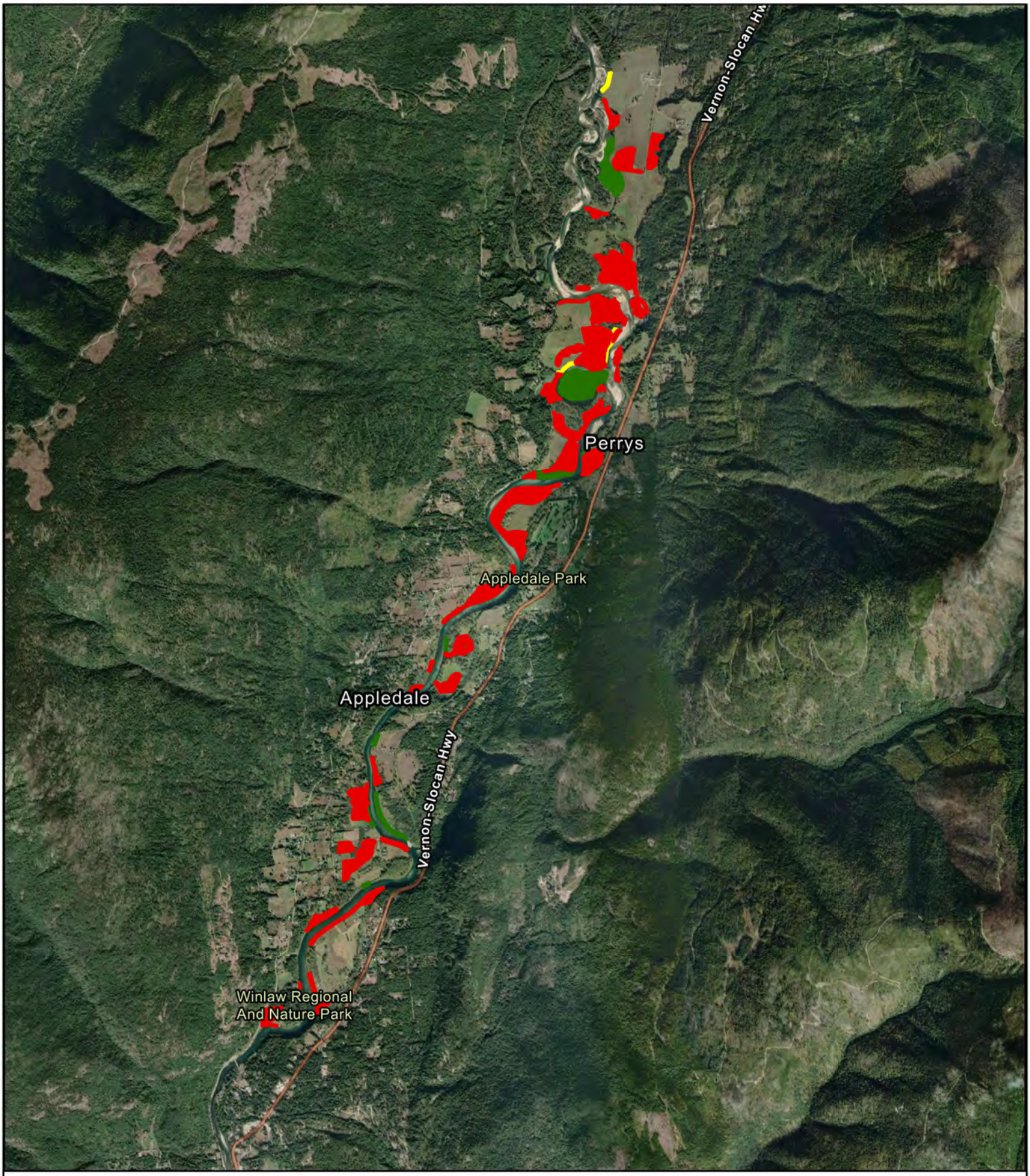
Legend

Restoration Sites

2025 Connectivity Study Area

EcoLogic Consultants

Date: 2026-03-19
Map Number: SVC-01
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N



Kootenay Connect: Slocan River Watershed

Potential and Existing Restoration Sites: North

Figure 4-2

Legend

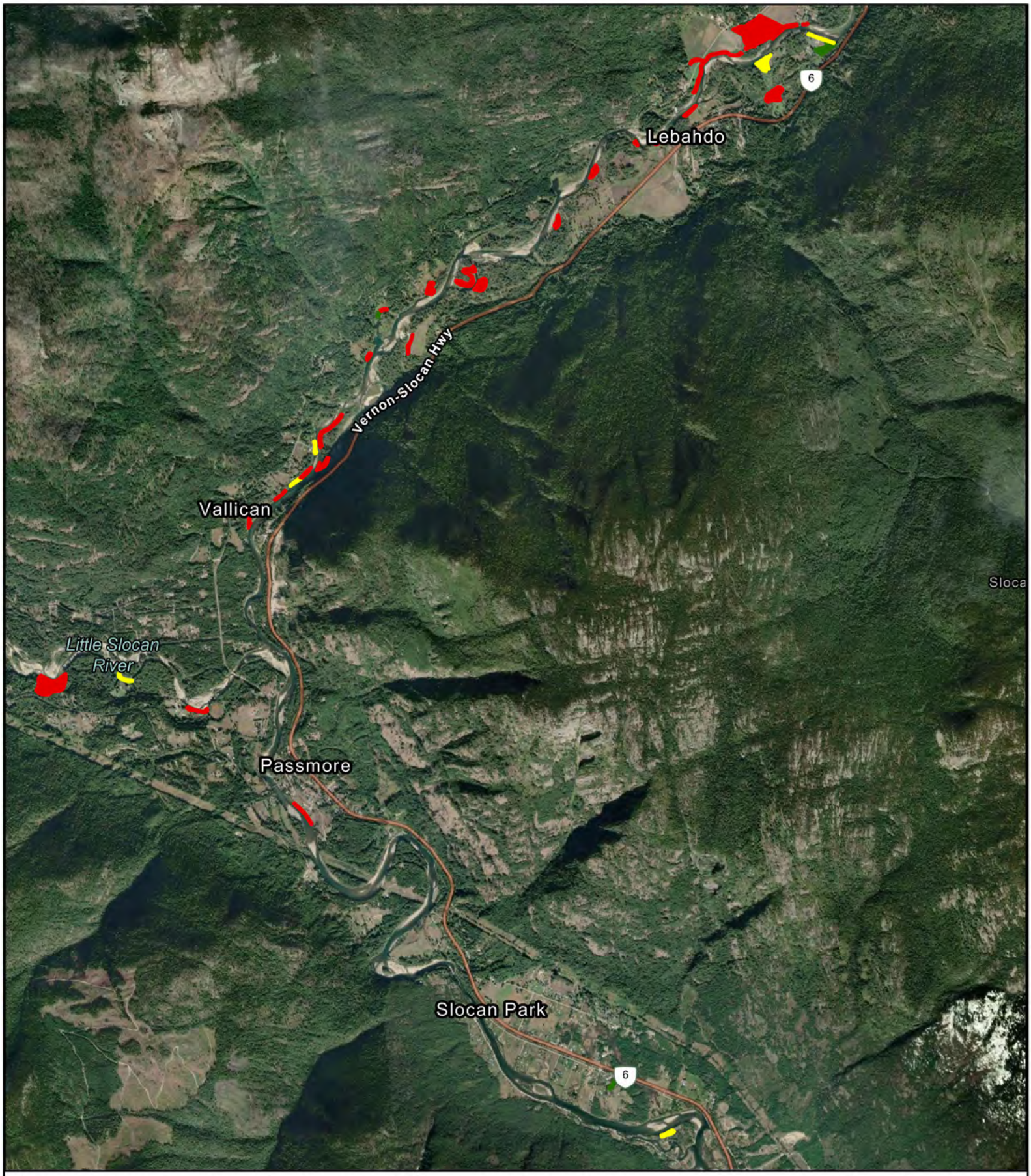
- Current restoration site
- Old restoration site
- Potential restoration site

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

N

EcoLogic consultants

Date: 2026-03-19
Map Number: SVC-01
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N



Kootenay Connect: Slocan River Watershed

Potential and Existing Restoration Sites: South

Figure 4-3

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

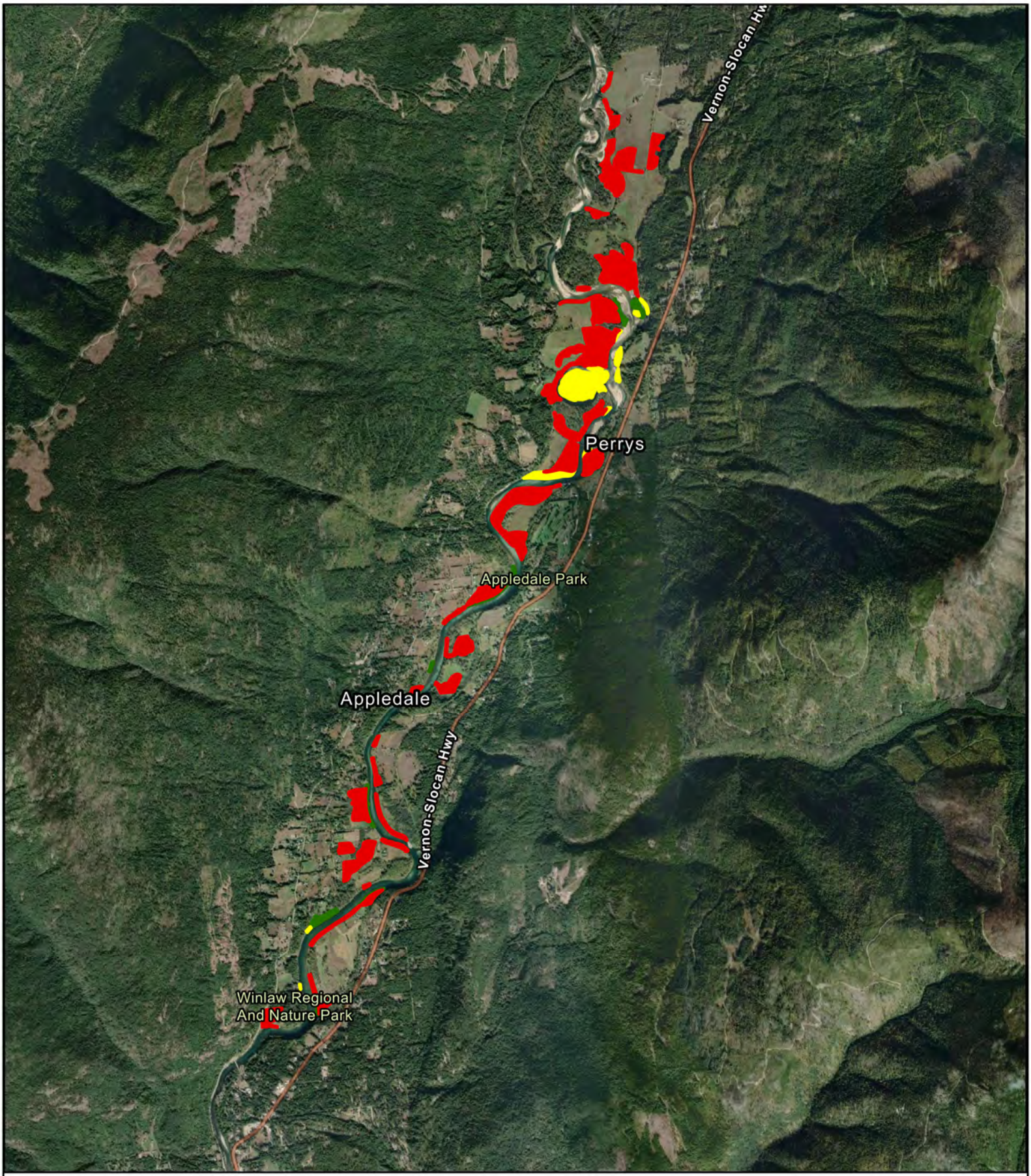
Legend

- Current restoration site
- Old restoration site
- Potential restoration site

EcoLogic consultants

Date: 2026-03-19
Map Number: SVC-01
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

N



Kootenay Connect: Slocan River Watershed

Restoration Sites Land Ownership: North

Figure 4-4

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

Legend

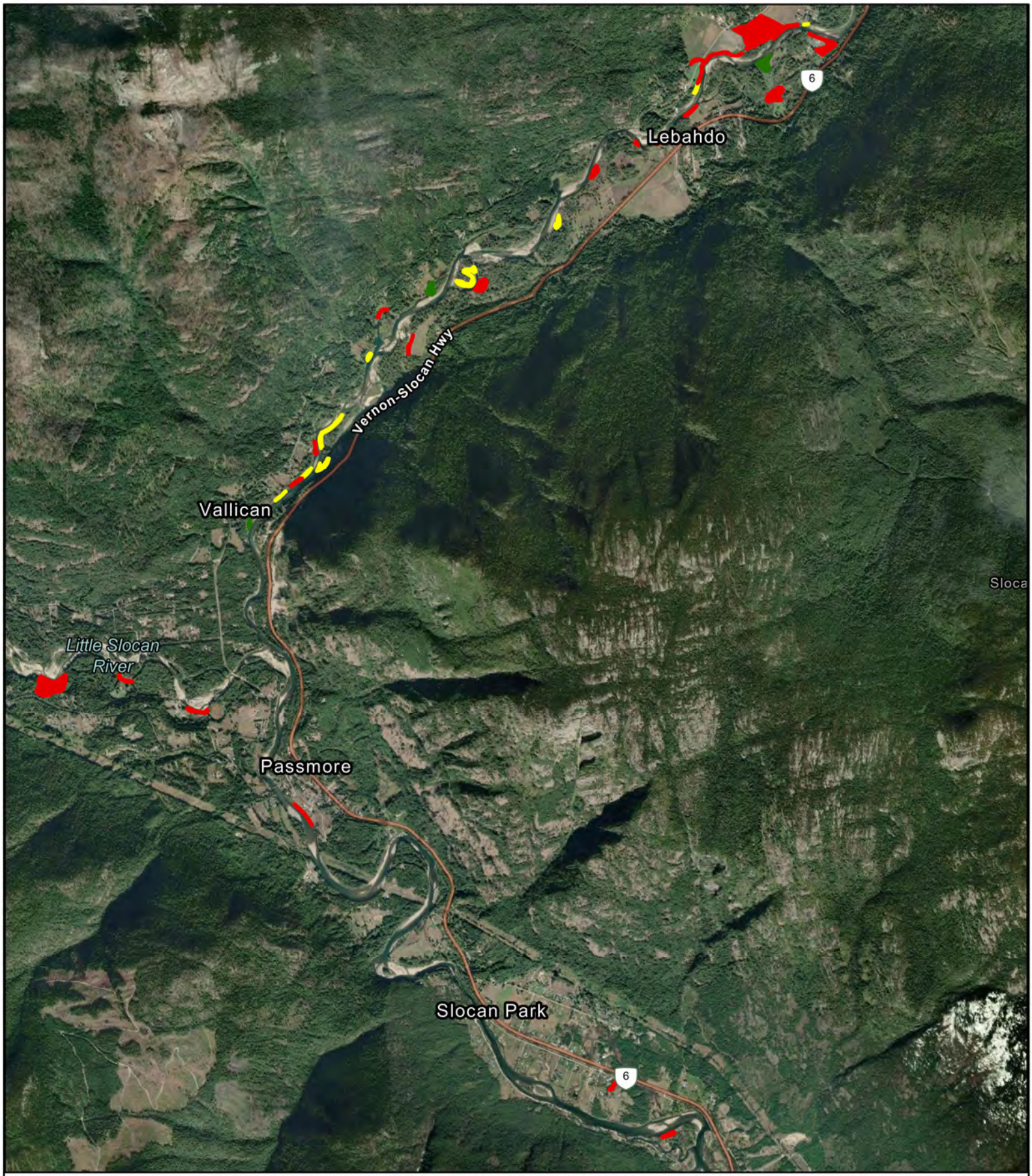
Owner

- Both
- Crown
- Private

EcoLogic consultants

Date: 2026-03-19
Map Number: SVC-01
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

N



Kootenay Connect: Slocan River Watershed

Restoration Sites Land Ownership: South

Figure 4-5

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

Legend

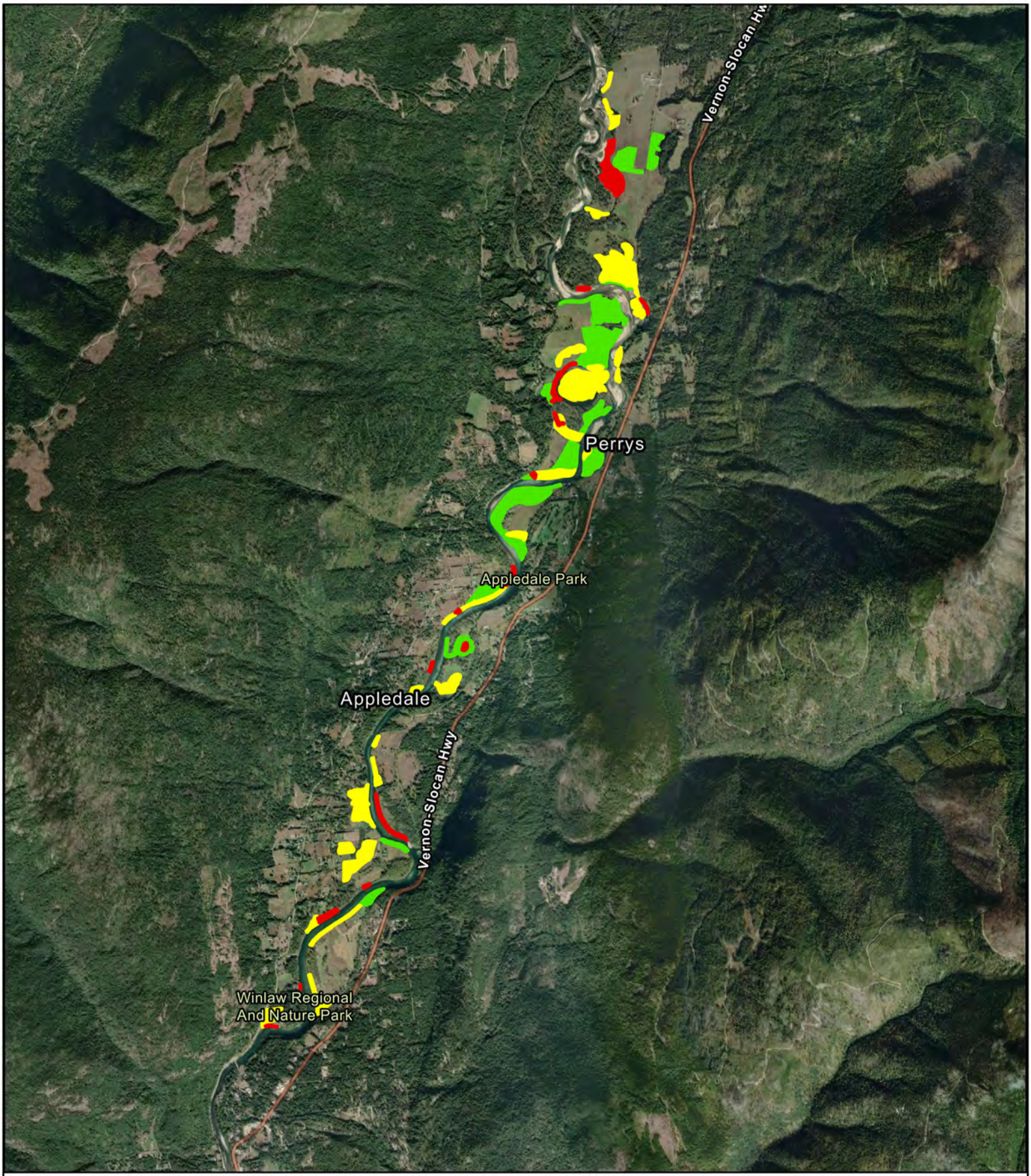
Owner

- Both
- Crown
- Private

EcoLogic Consultants

Date: 2026-03-19
Map Number: SVC-01
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

N



Kootenay Connect: Slocan River Watershed

Restoration Sites Priority: North

Figure 4-6

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

Legend

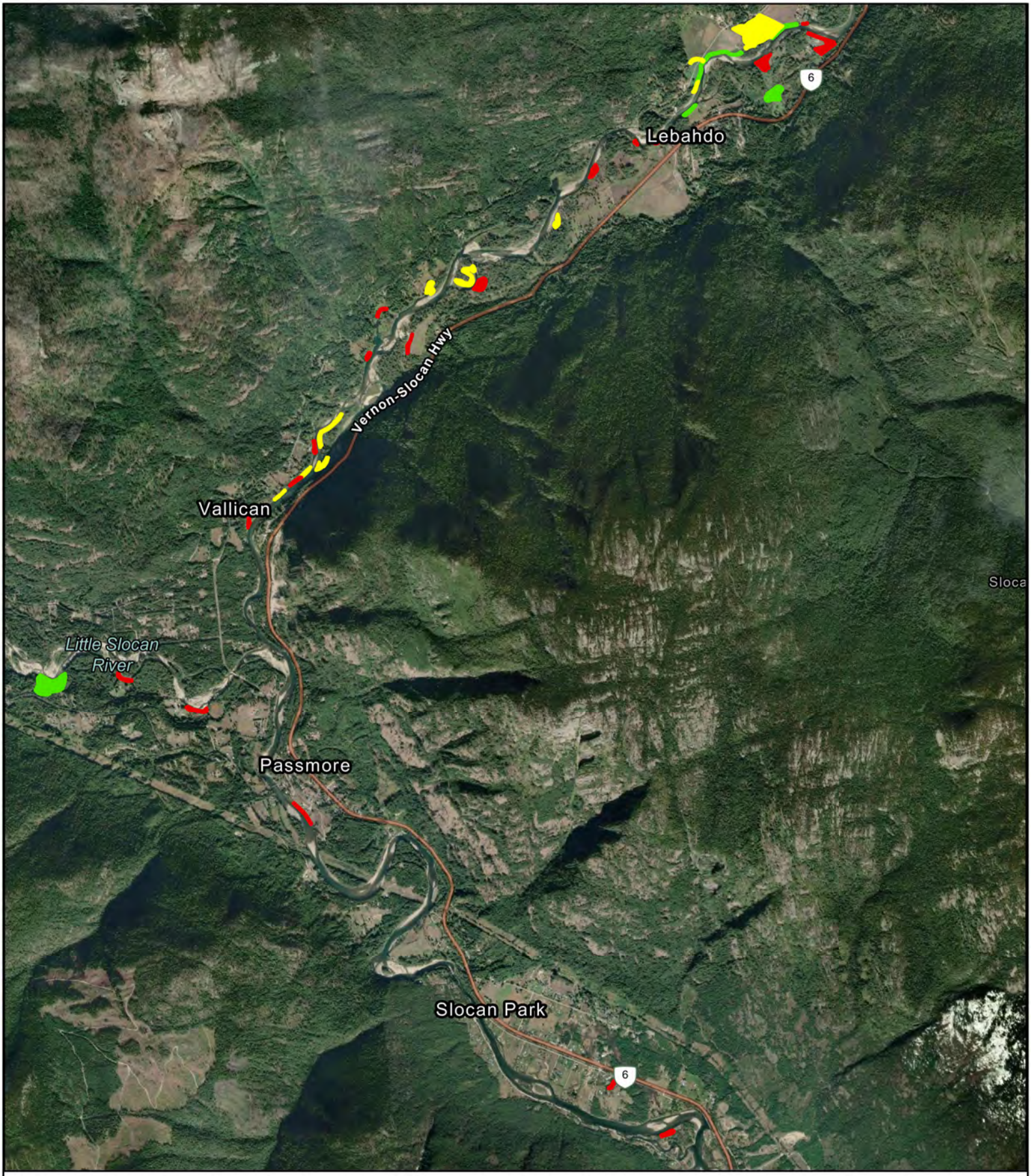
Priority

- High
- Medium
- Low

Date: 2026-03-19
Map Number: SVC-01
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

EcoLogic consultants

N



Kootenay Connect: Slocan River Watershed

Restoration Sites Priority: South

Figure 4-7

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

Legend

Priority

- High
- Medium
- Low

EcoLogic consultants

Date: 2026-03-19
Map Number: SVC-01
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

N

5. REFERENCES

[BC CDC] B.C. Conservation Data Centre. 2025. BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer. B.C. Ministry of Environment, Victoria B.C. Available: http://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/eswp/

Ktunaxa Forestry Standards Document. Draft December 2022 version. Available: https://ktunaxahakqyit.org/ktunaxa-land-resources1/news_feed/forest-standards-document

Proctor, M. F. and M. H. Mahr. 2021. Kootenay Connect: Riparian Wildlife Corridors for Climate Change, Year 2 Annual Report. Kootenay Connect, Kaslo, BC. 160pp.

Utzig, G. 2025. The Southern Slocan Corridor and Climate Disruption; A Basic Assessment. Prepared by Kutenai Nature Investigations Ltd. for Kootenay Connect.