



Kootenay Lake Local Conservation Fund Guidance Document

A Summary of Priority Conservation Actions for Kootenay Lake

Kootenay Lake Local Conservation Fund (KLLCF) Guidance Document

- The Kootenay Lake Local Conservation Fund (KLLCF) was established in Electoral Areas A, D and E as a RDCK Service in 2014 to support conservation of aquatic systems and water, wildlife and habitat.
- In 2018, the RDCK commissioned a report to identify conservation priorities for this fund called the Kootenay Lake Local Conservation Fund Guidance Document¹
- This bulletin summarizes key conservation priorities for the Kootenay Lake Local Conservation Fund region.

Priority Conservation Actions for KLLCF

Direct Conservation Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acquire critical or high value habitat; purchase and manage for conservation (see Appendix A, Table A4 for SAR habitat associations and RPs/MPs, if available)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect critical or high habitat; establish covenant, landowner agreement (see Appendix A, Table A4 for SAR habitat associations and RPs/MPs, if available)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect identified critical, rare or sensitive habitats or features (see Table A4 in App. A for SAR habitat associations and RPs/MPs, if available)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement other actions recommended in recovery plans focused on target listed species/habitats (see species with RPs/MPs available Appendix A, Table A4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce mortality to listed, rare or sensitive species (e.g., develop wildlife crossing structures where roadkill mortality is a known concern)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce access to critical, rare or sensitive habitat (e.g., close a key access road, gate a bat hibernacula, fence off a raptor breeding territory, angling closures)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restore or enhance ecosystem processes/functions (e.g., fire, seasonal flooding, water storage, erosion control, fish & wildlife dispersal, pollination)

¹ Amec Foster Wheeler and Pandion Ecological Research. 2018. Kootenay Lake Local Conservation Fund Guidance Document. Report Prepared for Regional District of Central Kootenay, Nelson, BC. 15 March 2018, 63 pp + 43App. AFW Report No: VE52678-2017.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a management plan to enhance species or habitat protection (e.g., FKLSS implementing a plan for wetland creation at Sunshine Bay)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement regulations/by-laws that enhance habitat or species protection (e.g., implement dog bylaws in regional parks used by listed waterfowl and shorebirds)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement guidelines that enhance habitat or species protection (e.g. implement BMPs for beaver lodge or muskrat den protection on private land)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement other landowner or land manager stewardship actions for listed, rare, sensitive species/habitats (see Appendix A, Table A4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement community group stewardship program for priority habitats or species (e.g., to manage problem grizzly and black bears in a local community)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a long-term community-driven invasive species treatment program (e.g., implement Scotch broom treatment by North Shore resident group)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species treatment with (emphasis on riparian, wetland, sensitive, high value sites (e.g., knotweed yellow flag iris control on Fishermen's Road); suppression of non-native fish)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance habitat of listed, rare or sensitive fish and wildlife species (see Table A4 in App. A for SAR habitat associations; e.g., restore degraded marsh or hardened shorelines)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore or create fish or wildlife habitat (e.g., remove barriers to restore fish passage; improve habitat suitability for bank swallows or yellow-breasted chats)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore or create habitat features important for fish and wildlife (e.g., create wildlife tree for woodpeckers, painted turtle nesting sites, fish spawning areas)
<p>Required Steps to Guide Future Conservation Actions</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stewardship planning and implementation assistance programs for landowners and managers at stand and landscape scales
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial incentives for developing future stewardship actions (e.g., funding for developing plans such as vegetation or prescribed fire in degraded habitat; sensitive habitat inventory mapping)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential Steps to Guide Future Conservation Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for target groups (e.g., commercial recreation operators, industry, recreation groups) operating in at-risk, rare or sensitive areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guardian program development (First Nations, group) for key habitats/species (e.g., small lake or streams with over-fishing, poaching or intensive recreation)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease research and management (e.g., chytrid fungus, white-nose, honeybee diseases, whirling disease)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem wildlife management on private land (e.g., to address problem bear, beaver, woodpecker, porcupine, elk and other forms of wildlife damage)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen science programs to supplement other information (e.g., osprey, water quality and quantity monitoring in smaller watersheds)
<p><i>*Note that the KLLCF is intended for on-the-ground conservation action and does not support projects that are solely focused on research, inventory and monitoring or those of government responsibility. Those actions have been removed from this list.</i></p>



Maps Available

The KLLCF Guidance Document includes the following maps:

- Figure B1: Terrestrial Connectivity Map.
- Figure B2: Aquatic Connectivity Map.
- Figure B3: Hydro-Riparian and Fish Presence Map.
- Figure B4: Wetlands and Lakes Map.
- Figure B5: Interior Cedar Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zones Map.
- Figure B6: Old and Mature Forest in Interior Cedar Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zones Map.
- Figure B7: Karst Likelihood Map.
- Figure B8: Brushland Map.
- Figure B9: Cottonwood and Deciduous Floodplain (mid-bench) Map.

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