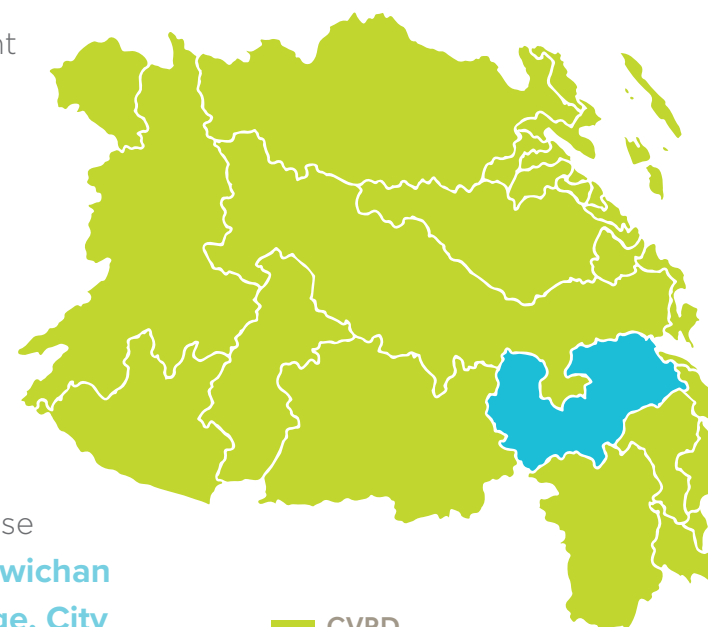
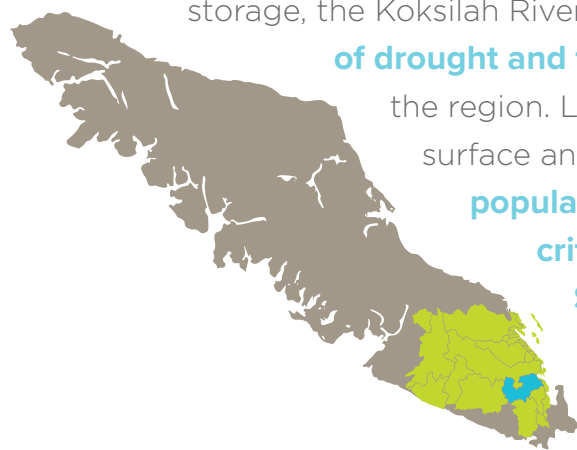




Our Watersheds

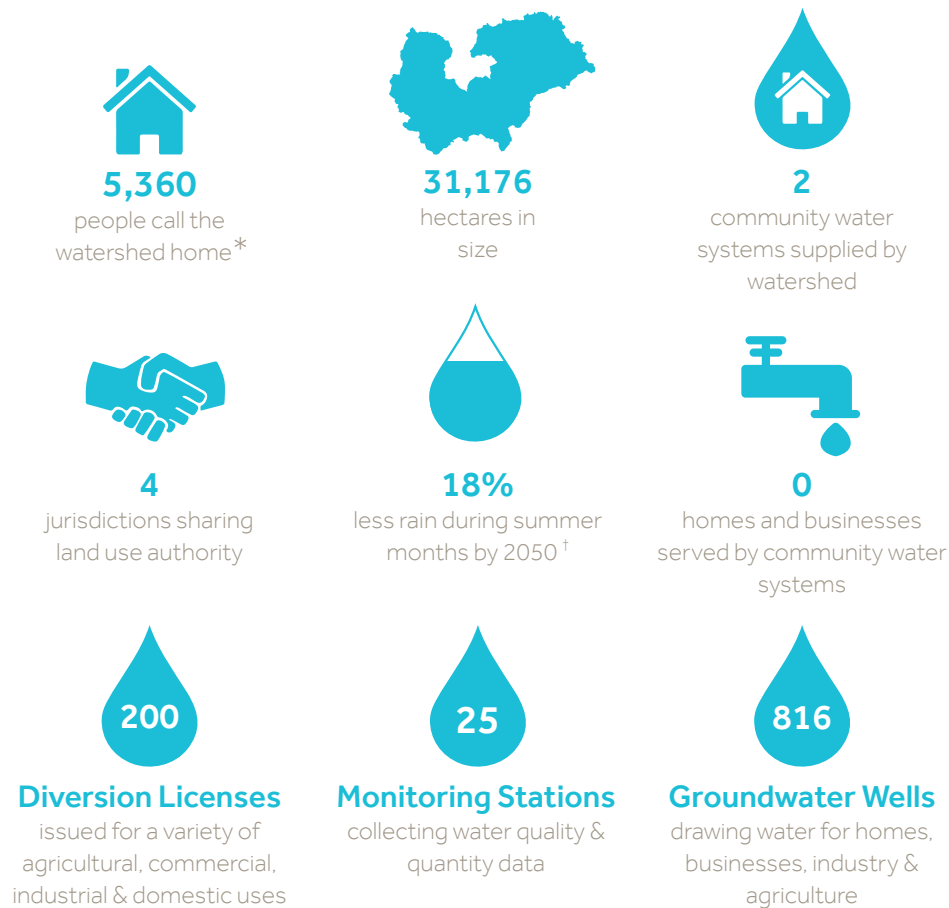
Koksilah River

At 31,176 hectares, the Koksilah River Watershed has a relatively large catchment area. The Koksilah River winds through forestry, agricultural and residential lands before draining into the waters of Cowichan Bay. Although no major lakes are found on this landscape, the watershed contains a diversity of ecosystems, including: rare wetlands, and mature Coastal Western Hemlock forests. **72% of the watershed is designated forestry.** With limited natural surface water storage, the Koksilah River watershed is **more susceptible to periods of drought and flood** than many of the other watersheds in the region. Life in the watershed depends heavily on both surface and groundwater. However, **expanding human populations** in the area place increasing stress on these **critical water sources** for the communities of **Cowichan Station, Glenora, Eagle Heights, Trestle Village, City of Duncan, and South End.**



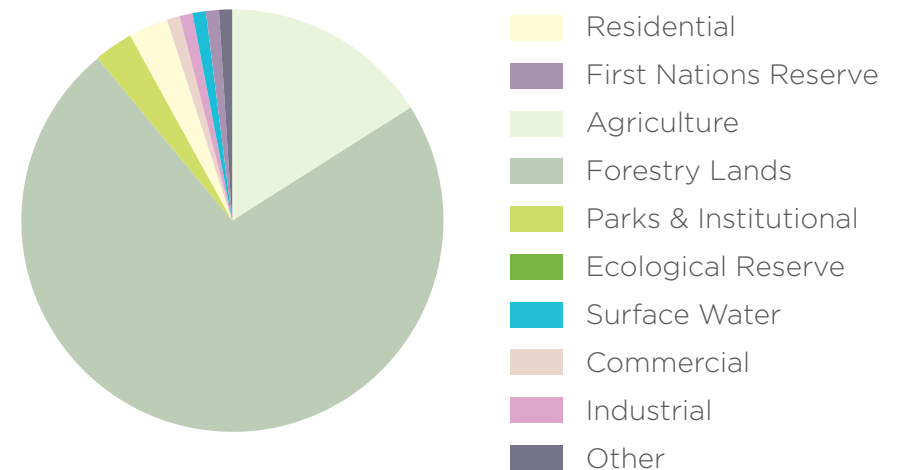
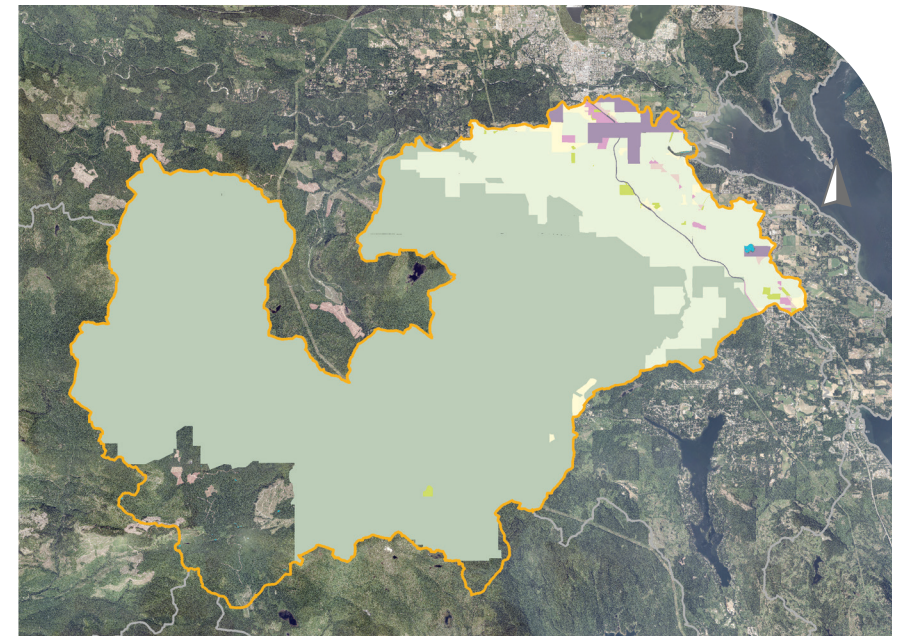
 CVRD Watersheds
 Koksilah River

Koksilah River at a glance:



*Estimate based on 2016 Population Census, Statistics Canada

†CVRD, (2017). Climate Projections for the Cowichan Valley Regional District



Land

Gradually sloping terrain and flat, low-lying areas shape much of the Koksilah River Watershed and provide **productive agriculture and forestry lands**. A few exceptions include the steep slopes of Koksilah Ridge, Cobble Hill and the river valley. The layers of sandstone and mud exposed throughout the lower Koksilah River area are features of the “Nanaimo Group”—a geologic formation spanning the southeast coast of Vancouver Island.

In general, soils here are well draining and shallow; mostly glacial deposits made up of gravelly, loamy sand or material derived from underlying rock formations. Less well-drained soils are found in flat low-lying areas (where human development also tends to concentrate), with the water table expressing itself above the surface to form the watershed’s wetlands.

Habitat

Most of the watershed is part of the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone. As such, the watershed is home to unique habitats where **Western hemlock, Western redcedar and Douglas-fir** trees grow in mature forests and **diverse wetland ecosystems**.

The watershed supports two at risk plant communities which favor dry conditions—Douglas-fir/Dull Oregon-grape and Grand Fir/Dull Oregon-grape. These plant communities include **some of the most rare and biologically diverse**



Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic Zone

A “biogeoclimatic zone” is an area with similar patterns of energy flow, vegetation and soils as a result of specific climate conditions. Southwestern BC is home to the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic zone, the wettest in the province. This highly productive rainforest is home to an enormous variety of plants and animals including bears, wolves, cougars, Pacific giant salamanders, Northern Goshawks and Marbled Murrelets.

natural areas in B.C. The watershed is home to various plants and animals of concern, all of which are vulnerable to climate change and a growing population. Beyond such impressive habitat value, natural spaces in the area provide a number of essential ecosystem services such as absorbing carbon and filtering pollutants from our water systems.

Water

Life in the Koksilah River watershed relies on water in the creeks, small lakes, wetlands and aquifers. Grant Lake, Keating Lake and Wild Deer Lake and a number of small wetlands support surface water storage in the watershed. There are [200 surface water diversion licenses](#) in the watershed. Most of them are for [agriculture](#). There are 11 mapped aquifers in the watershed. The most vulnerable of these is a large sand and gravel deposit in the lower watershed extending North beneath the City of Duncan. [This aquifer supplies the City of Duncan's community water supply system](#). Compared to the other aquifers in the region, it has a low depth and is quicker to recharge. However, in the same way aquifers vary in their capacity and ability to recharge, they also differ in their ability to protect themselves from contamination. Sand and gravel aquifers allow water to permeate through more easily, making them more [vulnerable to contamination](#). There are [816 wells](#) in the watershed which draw from aquifers for a wide range of uses including [agriculture, commercial, and residential](#).



What is an aquifer?

Aquifers are rock or soil that can contain groundwater. Sources of water that can become groundwater include:

1. recharge from rain or snow that soaks through an unsaturated zone
2. surface water bodies such as streams, lake and wetlands

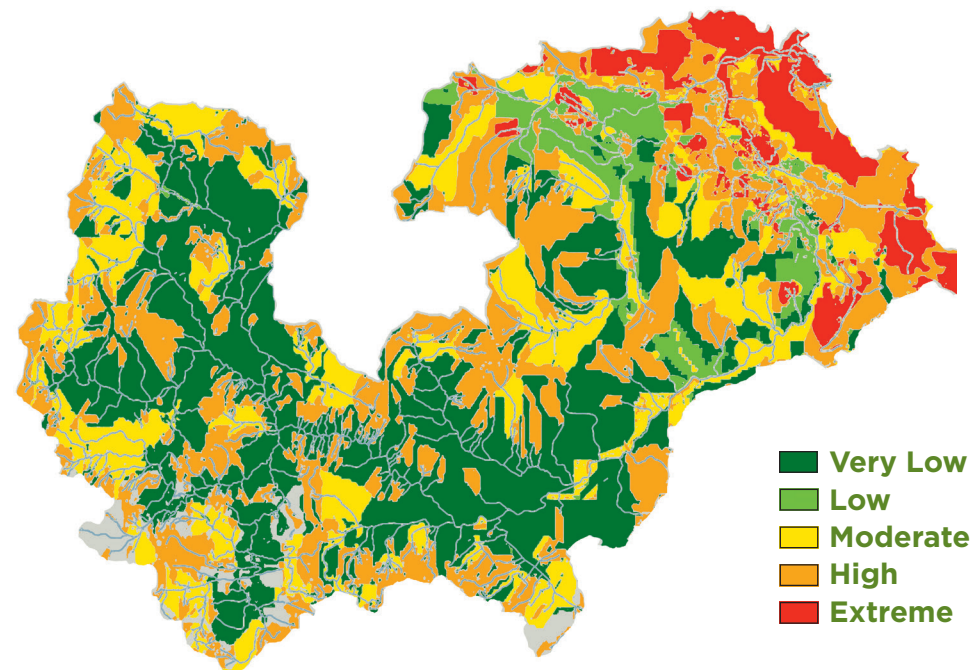
The characteristics of the rock and soil determine the speed at which water passes into an aquifer, how much water can be stored within it and how vulnerable it is to contamination.



Koksilah River: Combined Risk Assessment

Understanding Risk

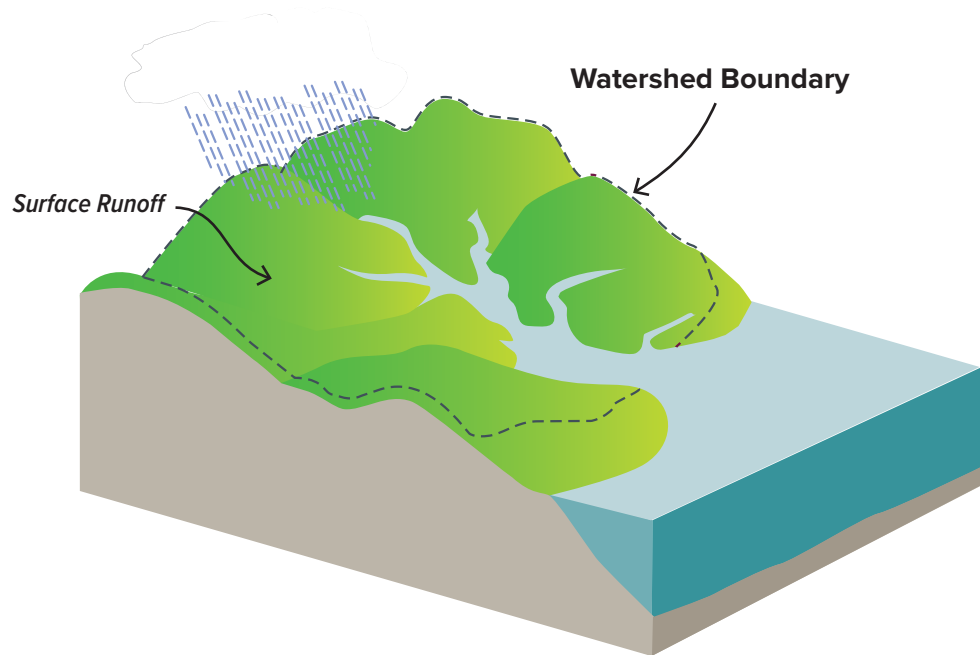
Making good decisions around development and resource use requires an understanding of risk. Risk is a product of the likelihood of a hazard occurring and its consequences. The map at right is based on 5 factors: groundwater contamination, surface water supply, stream water quality, slope failure and flood. Risk in the Koksilah River watershed is largely driven by water extraction, surface water supply, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination and flood. Risk-mapping can inform land-use planning and stewardship.



Watershed Management Q&A

What is a watershed?

A watershed is an area of land that catches rain and snow and where water flows downward into a common river, stream, lake, or aquifer. All land is part of a watershed and we all live in a watershed.



What is watershed management?

Watershed management aims to preserve watershed health as a whole. This means connecting land-use planning with resource management in order to make decisions that meet community needs today and in the future. Inter-agency collaboration and community involvement are essential to this process.

What does this have to do with the CVRD?

Our engagement with residents of the Cowichan Region provided a clear message: the sustainability of our drinking water is a top priority when it comes to managing growth and change in the region. This message became official in the fall of 2018, when residents voted in favour of a new Drinking Water and Watershed Protection Service. This service will allow the CVRD to focus on protecting drinking water at its source in a number of ways, including developing watershed management plans, monitoring water quality and supply, and working closely with the community and other agencies to protect this precious resource and inform land use planning.

How is the region expected to change?

A temperate climate and an abundance of natural beauty make the Cowichan Region a highly desirable place to live; our population is growing steadily throughout the region, up 4% from 2011 to 2016. This growth is occurring in tandem with a changing climate where summertime drought and wintertime flooding are the new normal. Preparing for the changes ahead will require all levels of government, local authorities, and community members to work together in developing an integrated and cooperative approach to decision-making.

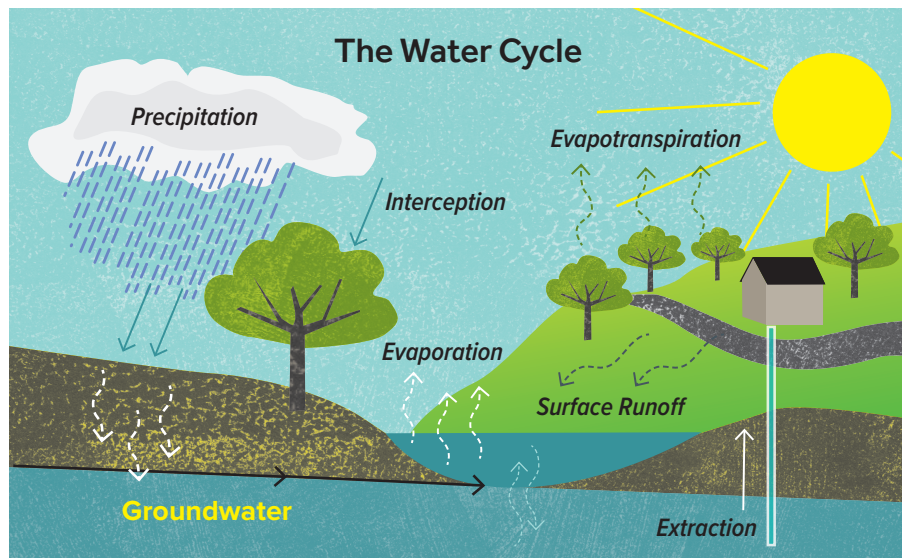
Watershed Management in action

Water Balance

To understand how our watersheds can sustain development, we need to first understand how much water is entering the watershed as rain and snow and how much water is needed to support natural processes. Then we can begin to understand how much there is for human uses. Water balance is about understanding how much water is entering the watershed (water in) and how much water is being used or leaving the watershed (water out).

Maintaining natural water balance is important because:

- **Too much water** can lead to erosion, slope destabilization and flood.
- **Without enough water** fish can't survive, vegetation dies, groundwater does not recharge and drinking water supplies diminish.



When natural areas are altered, we often lose the slow-release function of vegetation and soil. We disturb the natural balance of water when we pave surfaces, cut down trees, and divert watercourses. In the Koksilah River watershed, changes to the water balance have been largely driven by **residential, industrial, agricultural and forestry development and water extractions**. Climate change impacts on precipitation will only increase the stress.

Community-informed Planning

The CVRD will be engaging with community members in the Koksilah River watershed to prioritize concerns related to watershed health and livability.



Water
Quality &
Availability



Integrated
Development



Stream &
Groundwater
Protection



Flood
Protection



Habitat
Restoration &
Enhancement

A Shared Resource

We can all help!

- Everyone can do their part to conserve water.
- Residents can construct rainwater catchment systems.
- Builders can choose low impact development options.
- Homeowners should ensure septic systems are functioning.
- Farmers & foresters can manage fertilizers & pesticides.



Our approach to watershed management will focus on:

- » Protecting water resources
- » Understanding the unique pressures and risk for each watershed
- » Protecting the ability of watersheds to supply sustainable water to meet ecological and community needs
- » Making land use decisions informed by watershed planning
- » Rainwater management to mimic natural hydrology
- » Integration of development with stormwater management

What does this process look like?

The CVRDs approach will be ongoing and adaptive:

