

| Section Theme | What the Reader will Learn |
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| Context for Action | When the Englishman River was declared the most endangered river in BC, the 'call to action' resulted in a Watershed Recovery Plan. Survival of Coho salmon depends on a healthy Shelly Creek , the key tributary. |
| Mid Vancouver Island Habitat Enhancement Society | MVIHES delivers the Watershed Recovery Plan through collaboration and partnerships. Channel erosion and sedimentation have been identified as threats to aquatic habitat and fish survival . |
| WHAT – Changes to the Water Balance | Unless land development practices mimic the natural water balance, communities cannot expect to protect or restore stream stability and so ensure fish survival. Hydrology hits first and hardest . |
| SO WHAT – Shelly Creek Water Balance & Sediment Reduction Plan | Interweaving of watershed hydrology and stream dynamics boils complexity down to this measure : how many hours per year is the stream discharge larger than a specific erosion-causing flow rate? |
| NOW WHAT – Shared Responsibility | All of us have an impact on the land, on the water, and on the way things look. Everyone has a responsibility, including homeowners. There are solutions to be found if people simply talk to each other about how they could all work together more effectively. |
| THEN WHAT – Whole-System, Water Balance Approach | In 2002, <i>Stormwater Planning: A Guidebook for British Columbia</i> established a new direction for drainage engineering . It is a multi-year process to develop methodologies, tools and resources to enable and support the transition to science-based practice |