

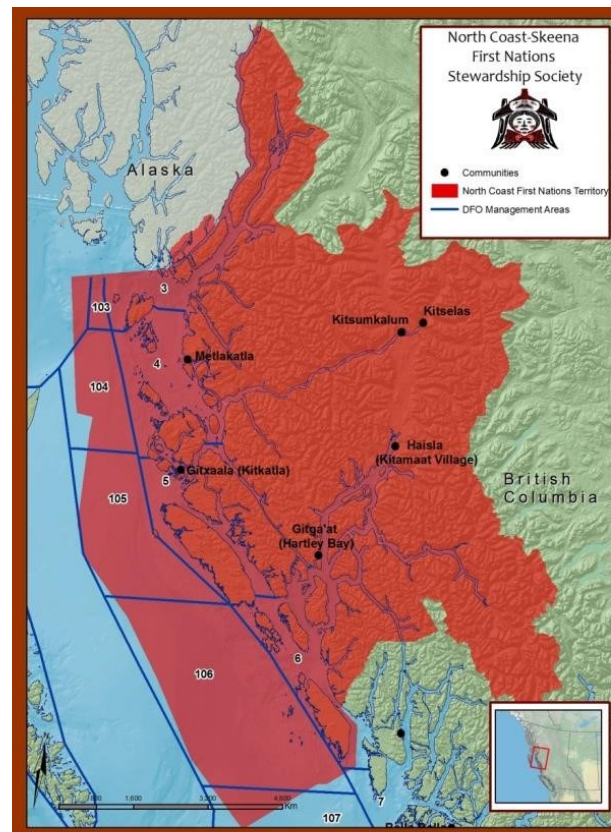
Howe Creek is an urban stream that flows through both residential and industrial sections of the city of Terrace. It is known to contain resident Coastal Cutthroat Trout, juvenile Coho Salmon, and the Three-spine Stickleback fish.

Through discussions with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, The City of Terrace, Greater Terrace Beautification Society, Kitsumkalum First Nation, Kitselas First Nation and the North Coast Skeena First Nation Stewardship Society, invasive plant species removal was identified as a priority action for fish habitat restoration.

For more information,
please contact the
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Howe Creek 2016 Invasive Plant Removal Project



Watercress

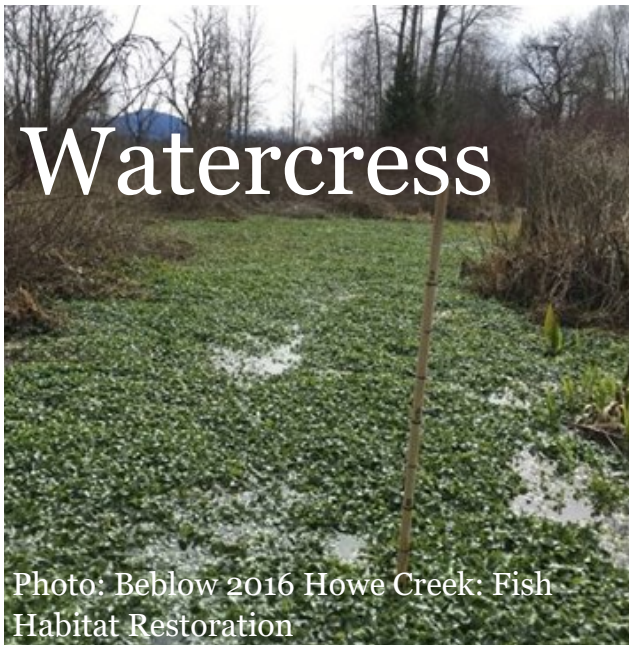


Photo: Beblow 2016 Howe Creek: Fish Habitat Restoration

Watercress is an invasive species that is choking off sections of Howe Creek causing problems for water flow, dissolved oxygen required for fish and other aquatic animals, and altering the creek's ecological functions.

It is an aquatic, perennial herb that grows in cold, nutrient-rich, flowing water. It grows in full sun to partial shade. From 10 - 45 centimeters tall, plants float in a tangled mat at the surface. The plant is edible and also eaten by wildlife.

Himalayan Balsam

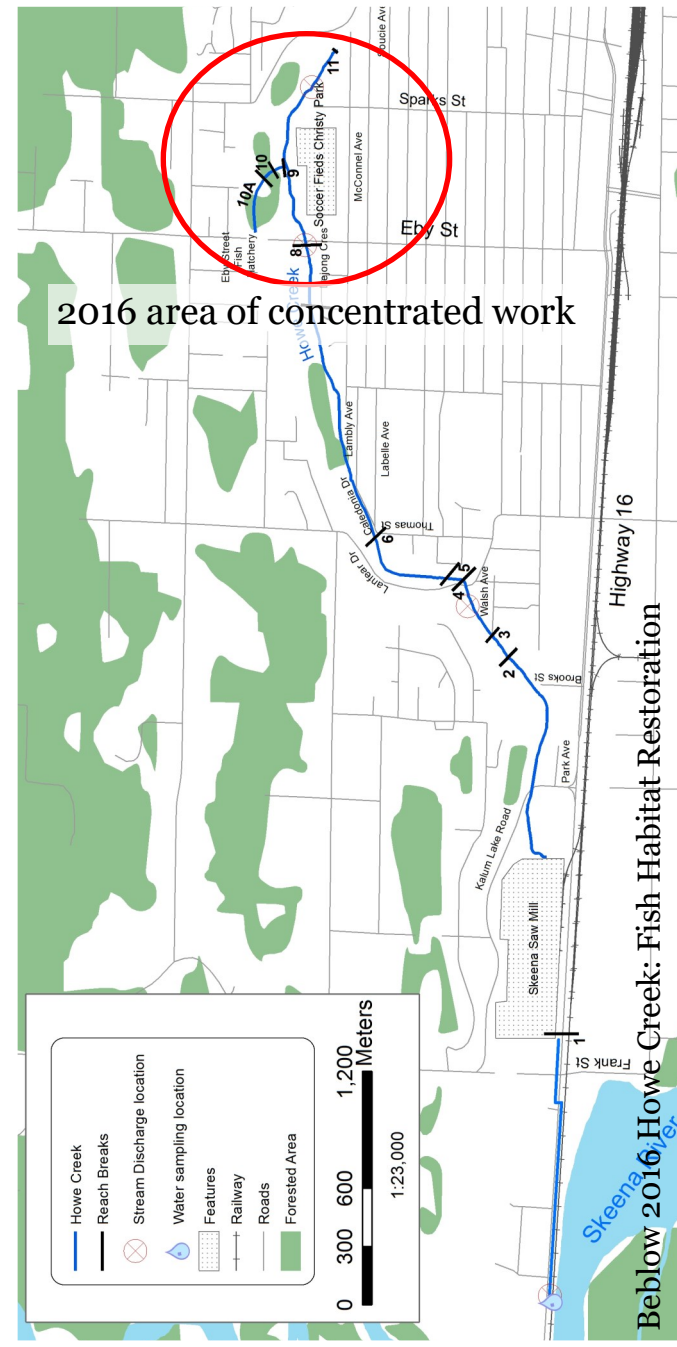


Photo: <http://bcinvasives.ca/>

Himalayan Balsam is an invasive in moist, shaded areas, and is swiftly spreading through the North Coast. Plants can grow over 2 meters, and its rapid reproduction allow it to dominate local plants. After dying back in the fall, bare riverbanks are exposed, increasing erosion.

It is easily identifiable with its whorled leaves (usually in threes). Plants have a thick, branched, purple-reddish tinged stems. Leaves are stalked, oblong to egg-shaped and have a serrated edge.

Plants have a poor root structure so it is relatively easy to remove.



2016 area of concentrated work

Kitsumkalum and Kitselas First Nation staff will be working within the circled area for several weeks starting late August.