

Earthwise Society Wetland Restoration Construction Report 2019

CREATED FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE CANADA

Natasha Wilbrink
FRASER VALLEY CONSERVANCY | #2-7331 JAMES ST. MISSION

Contents

Summary	1
Context.....	2
Goals and Objectives.....	3
Design.....	3
Timelines, Personnel.....	5
Site Preparation	8
Construction.....	8
Revegetation.....	12
Next Steps	14
Monitoring	14
Maintenance.....	14
Appendix A.....	15
Appendix B.....	17

Summary

Partnering with Earthwise Society has presented Precious Frog with the unique opportunity to create a large-scale wetland restoration project in an area that has historical connections to watercourses that contain Oregon Spotted Frog (*Rana pretiosa*, OSF). Two eDNA samples have been collected downstream from the site; one produced a positive detection for OSF and the second, a negative detection. Working alongside restoration expert Mike Pearson a series of six wetlands were opened up in an area that was serving as a winter floodplain, to increase the amphibian habitat. In doing so breeding and oviposition opportunities have been improved to both increase current amphibian populations as well as encourage the migration of OSF into this area. A total area of 0.64 hectares was restored to wetland habitat. Throughout the site 31 trees, 138 shrubs, and 320 aquatics, 450 willow and hardhack whips, and numerous cattail seeds were added to the site to improve habitat quality.

Context

The Fraser Valley Conservancy partnered with Earthwise Society and Pearson Ecological to improve habitat opportunities for species at risk, specifically Oregon Spotted Frog (OSF), while taking into account the needs of other species that have been found on site. Funding was provided by the Government of Canada through the Habitat Stewardship Program.

The Earthwise property is located in Agassiz, BC (6021 Golf Rd.) south of the village of Harrison Hot Springs (see Figure 1). It is bordered by the Miami River to the east and a small tributary stream to the west. The Miami River is part of the Harrison River Watershed and drains into Harrison Lake to the north. The Miami River has had a suspected presence eDNA detection for the endangered Oregon Spotted Frog (*Rana Pretiosa*) and also supports endangered Salish Sucker (*Catostomus sp. cf. catostomus*) and Northern Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora*, special concern). The tributary stream connects to the Miami River running under the driveway through a culvert on the Earthwise property. Investigative trapping in the tributary stream has yielded both Pacific Water Shrew (*Sorex bendirii*) and Salish Sucker.

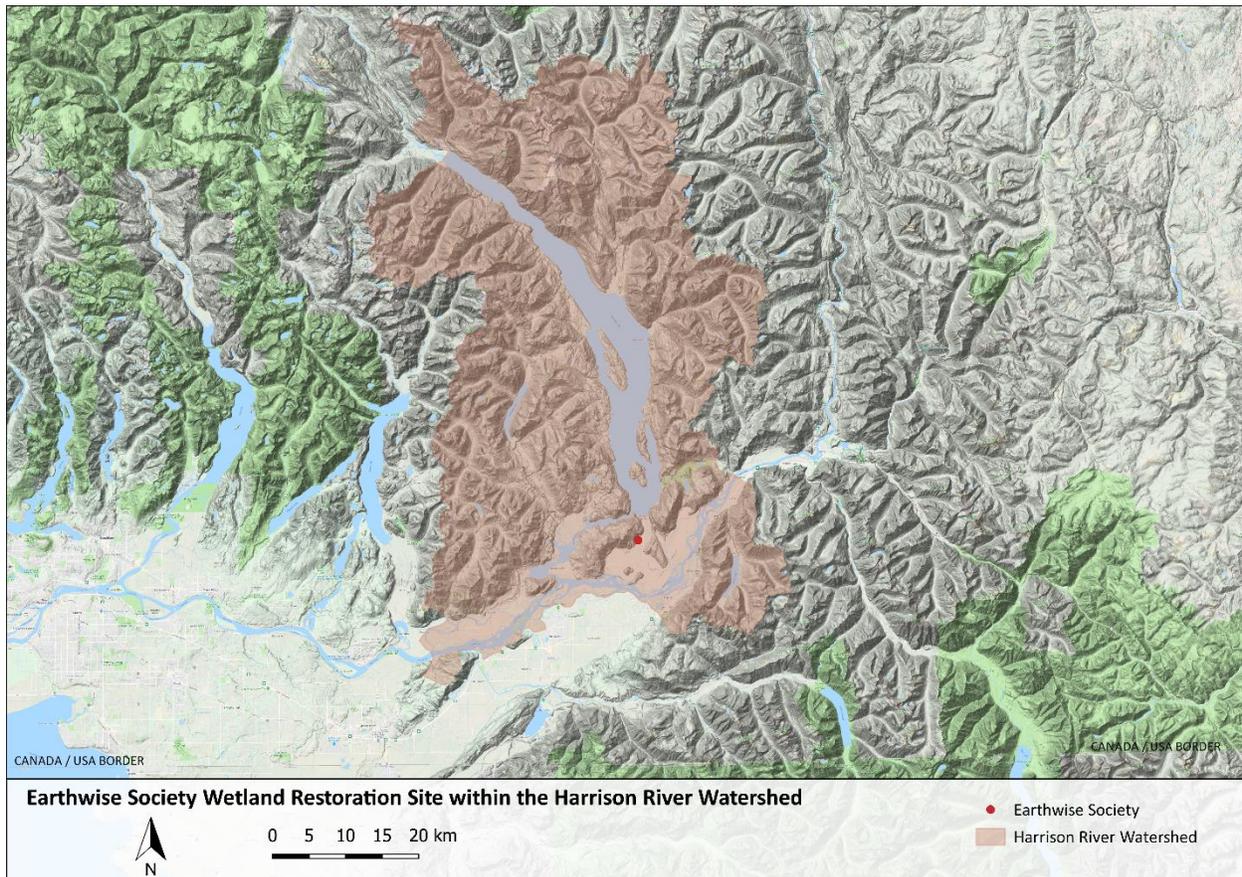


Figure 1: Earthwise Society site within the context of the Harrison River Watershed.

This 57-acre parcel was donated to Earthwise in 2015. Prior to their acquisition, the land was used for sustenance farming and included a large unmanaged nut tree orchard. When the land was passed to Earthwise Society they established a native garden bed in the southern portion of their property as a

community outreach tool as well as a 0.5-acre vegetable garden to supply their produce stand. Earthwise Society's goal is to "[Promote] sustainability through education and community initiatives¹." A partnership with the organization began when they were looking for an opportunity to tackle drainage issues on the farm while simultaneously improving habitat for species at risk and providing a community engagement and educational tool. The Fraser Valley Conservancy had the technical expertise through Mike Pearson to develop a demonstration drainage tool that met all their goals. This original project was completed in 2017.

Goals and Objectives

At this site the landscape highly modified. The tributary stream in which works were completed has been channelized into a uniform, linear stream with few habitat features for aquatic species. Banks were steep and riffles and pools non-existent. Between the driveway, which was built on a berm, and the mountain slope to the west, the landscape becomes a shallow wetland when water levels are high. Preliminary trapping yielded Salish Sucker, and Pacific Water Shrew in the area. Egg mass surveys for amphibians were inconclusive but eDNA detections further up the Miami River yield potential Oregon Spotted Frog populations. Winter conditions show extensive flooding of the areas adjacent to the stream while water levels drop substantially with little water flow during the summer. Islands of Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) and Evergreen Blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*) exist throughout the wetted area. Reed Canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) is also found throughout the site, especially on the exposed bank on the east side of the site. Hardhack (*Spirea douglasii*) and willows (*Salix* sp.) are also well established throughout the ephemerally wetted area (see Figure 2). To the north of the restoration site, an old hazelnut orchard exists. This orchard is no longer maintained due to mortality induced by the bacterial blight *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *corylina* targeting Hazelnuts (pers. comm. P. Fleming²).

The goals of this project are to:

1. To create Oregon Spotted Frog oviposition habitat.
2. To create Oregon Spotted Frog summer habitat.
3. To create Oregon Spotted Frog overwintering habitat.
4. To improve Pacific Water Shrew habitat features on site.
5. To improve Salish Sucker habitat features on site.
6. To create educational opportunities for the public regarding OSF and wetland restoration.

Design

The design concept for this wetland was developed through the lens of what constitutes suitable Oregon Spotted Frog breeding and summer, and overwinter habitat.

While OSF are the focal species for the design, habitat requirements for both Salish Sucker (SSU) and Pacific Water Shrew (PWS) have also been incorporated to enhance opportunities for these species.

¹ Earthwise Society "About Us" retrieved April 23, 2018 from <http://www.earthwisesociety.bc.ca/about-us-3/>

² Patricia Fleming is the executive director of Earthwise Society.

Earthwise Society Wetland Restoration Construction Report

Specifically, we maintained the integrity of the hardhack islands and other large woody debris in order to limit damage to PWS habitat. We added additional large woody debris to the pools we created to further enhance habitat for PWS and provide corridors for movement. In order to manage for Salish Sucker, we strategically designed the pools to be deepest at the tie-in points and become shallower as they move away from the stream. This allows fish passage as water level recede and ensure that fish stranding does not occur. All pond depths were therefore, dictated by the depth of the stream at their tie-in points.

The southern-most pool was designed to target OSF oviposition. Pre-construction conditions were such that this pool was exposed to the greatest amount of solar radiation as it is open with seven larger non-native walnut trees offering some shading from the east. Existing vegetation in this area was Reed canarygrass. In contrast, the other pools were designed to exist in the context of the vegetation that was present on the landscape prior to construction works. These areas were dominated Hardhack and willows. Plantings supplemented pre-existing vegetation with additional shrubs and trees. Long-term goals are to remove these non-native trees as native stock grows in such a way as to not lose critical shading while simultaneously increasing the diversity of the wetland.



Figure 2: Design plan for wetland restoration including tie-in points to existing waterway, location of pools and location of spoil overlain on existing topography of the site. White text indicates elevation of tie-in point.

Timelines, Personnel

In order for a project such as this to succeed a variety of partnerships are required. Landowners need to understand the context and magnitude of what is being planned and be forthcoming with their desires to ensure that all parties are satisfied with the result. Earthwise Society is an excellent partner for wetland restoration as their values align strongly with the goals of Precious Frog. Other partners involved with this project include machine operators, provincial biologist, and restorations experts. See Table 1 for an overview of people and organizations involved.

Table 1: Names, affiliations, and role of all project partners.

Role	Organization	Personnel
Project Supervision	Pearson Ecological	Mike Pearson
Project Design and Management	Fraser Valley Conservancy	Natasha Wilbrink
Machine Operator	Megna Terra Civil	Calvin Park
Nursery Grower	Birchgrove Nursery	Tiffany Knight
Landowner, volunteer coordination	Earthwise Society	Patricia Fleming Monique Olsen

Soil pits were excavated in during 2017 works to provide insight regarding the soil profiles, water permeable layers and impermeable layers. This informed design of the project to use natural features thereby increasing chances of success as well as efficiency of both construction as well as restoration.

Table 2: Timeline of events involved with the Earthwise Wetland Restoration Project.

Year/ Month	Day	Task	Organization	Description
Site Investigations				
September 2017	28	Soil Pits	Pearson Ecological	Soil pits were dug using an excavator to look at soil profiles and properties in order to create a plan to undertake a successful restoration project
January 2018	19	Site surveying	Pearson Ecological FVC	Site surveying was undertaken after a significant snowfall had depressed vegetation.
	19 - 31	Mapping/ Planning	FVC Pearson Ecological	Surveying data was used to create a topographic map in order to plan a feasible restoration project. Design and mapping were undertaken by Natasha (FVC) and Submitted to PE for feedback.
Construction				

Earthwise Society Wetland Restoration Construction Report

August 2018	15, 16	Area 1	FVC Pearson Ecological Magna Terra Civil	North-west pond excavation, contour spoil, add habitat features.
	17	Area 4	FVC Pearson Ecological Magna Terra Civil	North-east pond excavation, contour spoil, add habitat features, place large woody debris
	20	Area 3	FVC Pearson Ecological Magna Terra Civil	South-west pond excavation, contour spoil, mine boulders, add habitat features, place large woody debris
	21	Area 2	FVC Pearson Ecological Magna Terra Civil	Small central pond excavation, place spoil on blackberry thickets, place boulders and large woody debris.
	22-23	Area 5,6	FVC Pearson Ecological Magna Terra Civil	South-east pond excavation, contour spoil, add habitat features, place large woody debris
Revegetation				
September 2018	3	Seed fall Rye, Cattail	FVC	Fall Rye was seeded over all uncovered soil to prevent erosion when rain began. Cattail seeds were spread throughout Area 4.
December 2018	12	Willow, Hardhack Whips	FVC	Technicians from the FVC harvested and planted 400 hardhack and willow stakes
January 2019	10-11	Native Vegetation Planting	FVC	Technicians from the FVC planted 320 aquatics 138 shrubs 31 trees
Monitoring				
November 2018	1-2	Surveying	FVC	Topographic surveying of newly constructed wetlands to create as-built allowing for visual demonstration of the change in topography following construction.

November 2018		Fish Monitoring	Pearson Ecological	Trapping by PE to determine species and abundance of fish using newly constructed wetlands.
January 2019	14	Photo Point Monitoring	FVC	Establishment of photo point monitoring stations for ongoing comparison of restoration project over time.

In order to accomplish the goals of the project the following steps were taken (see Table 2):

1. South-East pond
 - a. Remove topsoil to create a shallow pond (<40cm) with deepest point at the tie-in points. Multiple tie-in points to be used instead of one long portion to create still water required for breeding.
 - b. Spoil moved to existing bank to elongate the berm. Grade this to facilitate future boardwalk currently in planning stages. Extra spoil to be placed across stream to smother Himalayan blackberry patches.
 - c. Add coarse woody debris to increase habitat complexity and breeding opportunities for amphibians.
 - d. Seed and cover with Fall Rye to decrease erosion.
 - e. Plant with native vegetation to improve habitat quality and provide shading and complexity.
2. Small ponds
 - a. A series of smaller ponds were excavated to provide refuge for amphibians during periods of high flow.
 - b. Spoil was piled in adjacent areas to create hummocks, berms and to smother blackberry where present.
 - c. Seed and cover with Fall Rye to decrease erosion.
 - d. Plant with native vegetation to improve habitat quality and provide shading and complexity.
3. Northern ponds
 - a. Excavate large ponds paying attention to edge habitat and complexity.
 - b. Pile spoil around base of cliff, to the north in area currently occupied by nut trees and in berms within pond to create raised areas for use by nesting birds, not accessible to humans/dogs.
 - c. Add coarse woody debris to increase habitat complexity and breeding opportunities for amphibians.
 - d. Seed and cover with Fall Rye to decrease erosion.
 - e. Plant with native vegetation to improve habitat quality and provide shading and complexity.

Site Preparation

Access points were laid out prior to moving machinery on site. Vantage points from the excavator allowed construction to strategically focus on the creating wetlands in areas that had the highest concentration of invasive species; allowing for removal and replanting with native vegetation.



Figure 3: Safety hazards were marked for easy identification by project staff and contractors.

Construction

Construction began on August 15 when Megna Terra Civil arrived on site. The excavator acquired access to the site from the adjacent property (5989 Golf rd.). This was required to avoid large trees lining the driveway. While the machine was moving into the site it was used to remove blight-infested hazelnut trees on the property. Walnut trees were also pruned to facilitate the movement of the machine to the site. See Figure 5 for as-built surveying map and area nomenclature. In total 0.64 hectares were restored to wetland habitat.

The north-west pond (Area 1) was the first to undergo construction. Using an old roadbed for access across the creek the machine moved northward along the slope of the adjacent hillside. A rough sketch of the northern portion of the wetland was first put in place, creating a tie-in point to the creek to set target depths for the rest of the pond. Islands and complexing were created and large woody debris as well as large stones were taken from the adjacent canopy cover to add habitat features. Moving south hummocks were added at the southern end of the wetland as well as another tie-in point. Additional large woody debris was added to this wetland when delivered. Total area constructed was 0.22 hectares.

August 17 - Area 4 was created. This is the southernmost wetland on the west of the creek. This small wetland was covered in blackberry prior to construction. Natural vegetation was retained as much as

possible resulting in a large amount of hardhack protruding from banks for amphibian breeding (see Figure 4). Hummocks were added for complexity and contained a mix of spoiled vegetation for habitat complexity. Total area constructed was 0.03 hectares.



Figure 4: Construction targeted areas that were largely covered in invasive species, retaining as much intact mature native vegetation as possible.

August 20 - Area 3. This area was a thick patch of Reed canarygrass (RCG). The top layer of vegetation and topsoil was removed and placed on top piles of Blackberry to concentrate the invasive vegetation to one area. A shallow wetland was created here and tied into the creek. Complexity was added in the form of snags, large rocks mined on site, and bank structure. Total area constructed was 0.02 hectares.

August 21 - Area 2. This area was predominantly RCG and blackberry prior to construction. Excavation focused on the areas covered in invasive species with spoil being placed on patches of blackberry. Area 2 contains two tie-in points connected by a channel contoured to varying depths and widths to add habitat complexity. Large woody debris was added in the form of snags and downed wood. See Figure 5 for before/after comparison. Total area constructed was 0.11 hectares.

Earthwise Society Wetland Restoration Construction Report

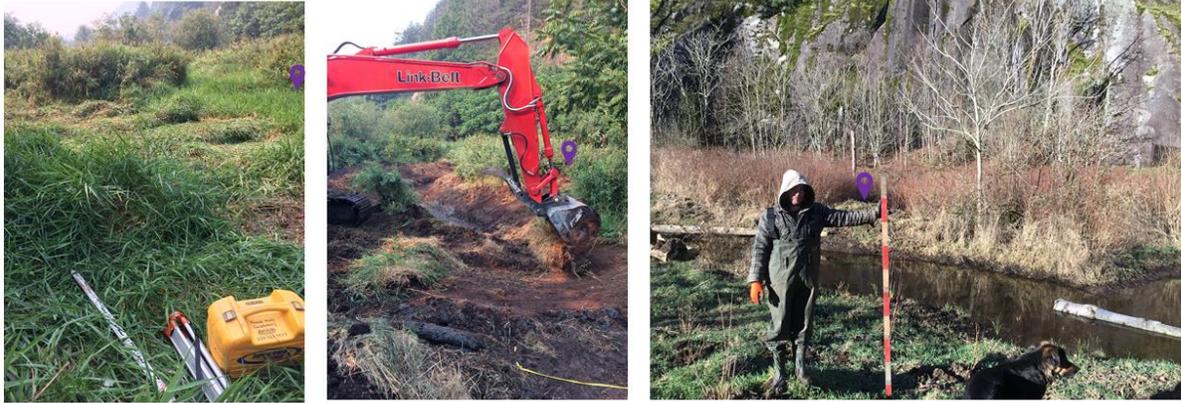


Figure 5: From left to right - before construction, area covered in RCG, during construction - maintaining mature native vegetation while removing invasive species, after - maintained vegetation in background with plant stock in foreground. Purple marker indicates same spot in each photo.

Area 5 and 6. These were the last wetlands to be added to the site. The wetlands were created in areas covered in RCG. Spoil was added to the existing slope allowing for a large area to be opened. Existing native vegetation was left untouched except in the case of creating tie-in point to the creek. The area between the two wetlands was left high to partition the wetlands during low water times. Throughout the winter these wetlands will be connected intermittently. Snags, large woody debris, and root balls were added to increase habitat complexity. Total area constructed was 0.26 hectare.

Large wood was brought onto the site using a self-loading logging truck using the same entry pathway as the excavator. In addition to LWD purchased with project funds Holger Schwichtenberg donated 3 root wads to the project delivering them with equipment from his farm. To comply with organic farming standards no outside vehicles were to be within a 10-meter proximity of the garden.

All blight-infested trees that were removed were placed on a burn pile along with removed blackberry canes for incineration at a safe time.



Earthwise Wetlands As-Built

Elevations (m ASL)

- 14.10
- 15.10
- 16.10
- 17.00

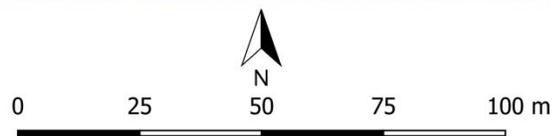


Figure 6: As-built depicting completed works at Earthwise Society in August 2018. All elevations are in meters with reference to sea level (ASL).

Revegetation

Area 1 refers to the wetland created in the northwest portion of the restored area. This area is extensive with large upland areas and islands. The aquatics species planted were focused on the benching in the southern portion of this wetland. This area is not expected to be accessible to the public, and as such we focused on encouraging the regrowth of hardhack in the areas that it was removed for excavator access.

Area 2 refers to the large pond in the northeast on the eastern side of the stream. This area has a large berm on the eastern flank that will be planted with trees to replace the nut trees that currently provide necessary shading. Willows will be used to stabilize steep slopes and typical riparian vegetation will be planted. Aquatics will be focused in the shallowest portions of this wetland.

Area 3 is the small pond excavated north of the old roadbed and to the east of the stream. This area was previously a shallow depression covered in reed canarygrass. In order to prevent recolonization, we seeded extensively with cattail for rapid growth to outcompete the undesirable species.

Area 4 is the area south of the old roadbed on the western side of the stream. This area is small with hummocks throughout. This portion will be heavily planted with whips to keep with the existing willow dominated micro-climate. The woodiness of this area will make it more swamp like creating habitat that is distinctly different from the other ponds.

Area 5 is the small pond created south of the connection to the Miami River west of the driveway. The spoil in this area was placed over a large area to reduce the size of the berms and as such this area is expected to be quite wet during high water periods (see Figure 7). We planted aquatics in this area with a commitment from Earthwise to add necessary riparian shrubs to the area after initial reed canarygrass control is completed (see Next Steps, below).

Area 6 is the main Oregon Spotted Frog breeding pond located immediately adjacent to the driveway. This area will maintain a high degree of solar insolation in order to facilitate amphibian breeding and egg laying in the shallow portions of the wetland. Maple trees will be planted with the intention of replacing the existing walnut trees as they grow and provide appropriate shading in the required areas. Aquatics were added to provide appropriate amphibian breeding habitat. This area should be infilled, and riparian shrubs need to be added by Earthwise pursuant to Reed canarygrass management.

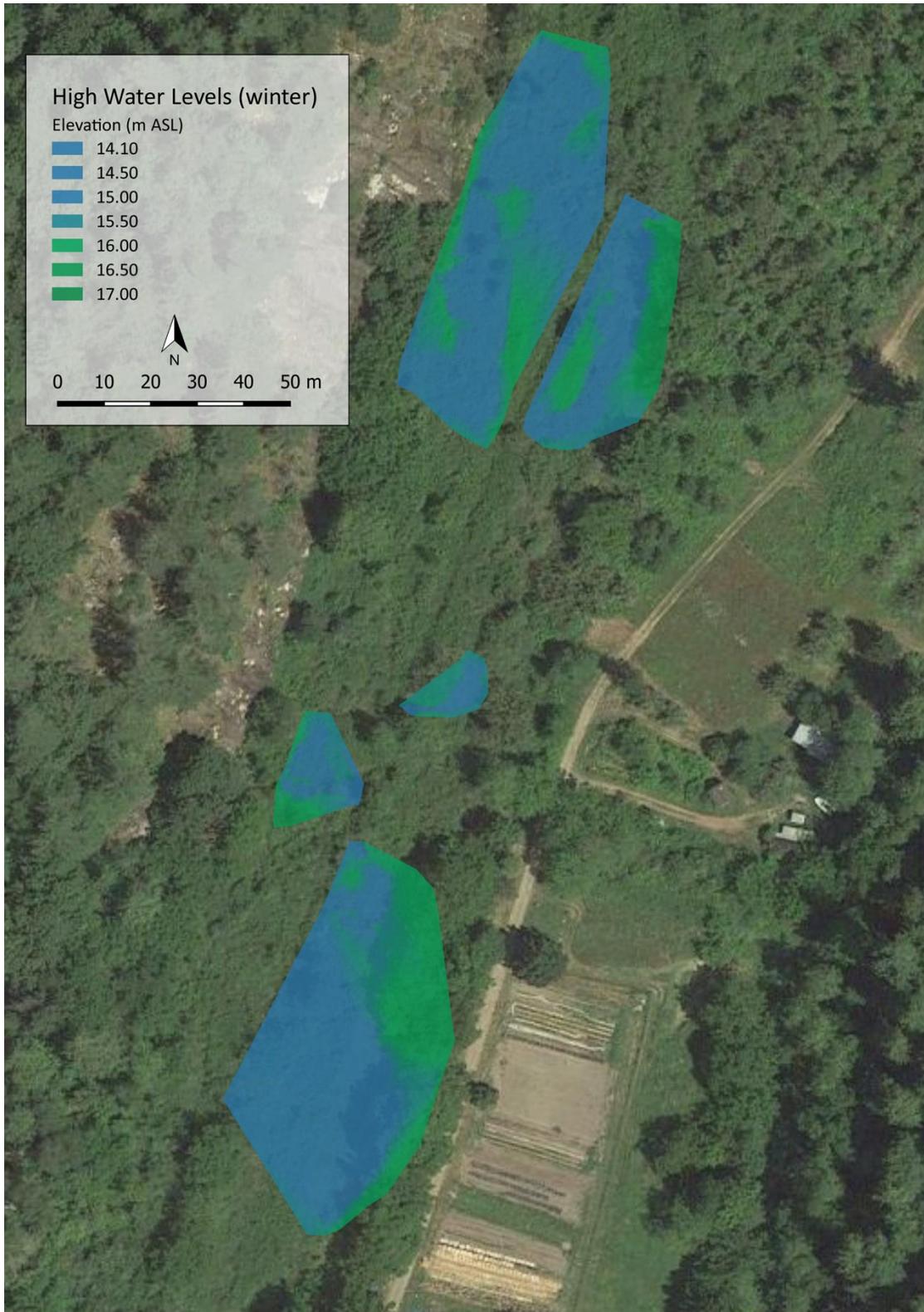


Figure 7: Winter water levels are depicted in blue. The southern-most wetland that will be separated into areas 5 and 6 at low water levels will become one connected wetland. All evaluations are meter above sea level (m ASL).

Next Steps

Earthwise Society will be undertaking RCG control experimentation in Area 5 and 6 in 2019 and establishing a management plan to carry forward. Additional plants will be added to these two wetlands in autumn 2019 with the help of community volunteers. Funding to add a boardwalk running along wetland Area 6 has been applied for by Earthwise Society. This will be used as an educational feature to provide access while dissuading visitors from entering the wetland.

Additional work is required for the management of dogs both on this site as well as adjacent properties to direct their interactions with the wetlands and minimize disruption especially during amphibian breeding season. This site contains a large number of non-native nut trees. It is the intention of the project and Earthwise Society to remove these trees as newly planted native trees mature and are able to provide necessary shading.

Monitoring

Ongoing monitoring of this site will include photo point stations, fish monitoring, and amphibian monitoring. Monitoring in fall 2018 indicated the presence of Salish Sucker and Coho salmon throughout the newly constructed wetlands. The presence of Northern Red-legged Frogs (*Rana aurora*), Northern Pacific Chorus Frogs (*Psuedacris regilla*), and Northwestern Salamanders (*Ambystoma gracile*) have been documented prior to and during construction works (see Figure 8). Photo point stations were established January 2019 and will be repeated annually in the summer (as funding permits).



Figure 8: The presence of a variety of wildlife has been detected within the restoration project.

Maintenance

Ongoing maintenance of this site may be required in Areas 3, 5, and 6 to combat Reed canarygrass which was present in all of these area prior to construction works. While the RCG in these areas was

removed a seed bank will be present in the soil likely leading to recolonization of these areas dependent on hydroperiod. Earthwise Society has committed to attempting to control RCG.

Appendix A

Plant List

Area 1

Latin Name	Common Name	Units	Size	Unit Price (\$)	Total Price (\$)
<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow	150	whips	1.00	150.00
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough sedge	80	plugs	0.95	76.00
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Hard-stem bullrush	20	1 gal	3.90	78.00
<i>Juncus efusus</i>	Common rush	20	1 gal	3.90	78.00
<i>Rosa nootkatensis</i>	Nootka rose	17	2 gal	7.10	120.70
<i>Philadelphus capitatus</i>	Mock orange	15	2 gal	7.10	106.50
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	15	2 gal	7.1	106.5
	Red flowering				
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	currant	15	2 gal	7.10	106.50
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red osier dogwood	10	2 gal	7.10	71.00
<i>Malus fusca</i>	Pacific Crabapple	7	2 gal	7.10	49.70
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	5	1 gal	3.90	19.50
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	3	5 gal	14.00	42.00
Sub Total					1004.40

Area 2

Latin Name	Common Name	Units	Size	Unit Price (\$)	Total Price (\$)
<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow	100	whips	1.00	100.00
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough sedge	60	plugs	0.95	57.00
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Hard-stem bullrush	15	1 gal	3.90	58.50
<i>Philadelphus capitatus</i>	Mock orange	15	2 gal	7.10	106.50
<i>Rosa nootkatensis</i>	Nootka rose	12	2 gal	7.10	85.20
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry	12	2 gal	7.1	85.2
	Red flowering				
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	currant	10	2 gal	7.10	71.00
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red osier dogwood	8	2 gal	7.10	56.80
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Paper Birch	4	2 gal	7.10	28.40
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	3	5 gal	14.00	42.00
Sub Total					690.60

Area 3

Latin Name	Common Name	Units	Size	Unit Price (\$)	Total Price (\$)
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Common cattail	500	seeds	0.01	5.00
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser cattail	500	seeds	0.01	5.00

Earthwise Society Wetland Restoration Construction Report

<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow	50	whips	1.00	50.00
Sub Total					60.00

Area 4

Latin Name	Common Name	Units	Size	Unit Price (\$)	Total Price (\$)
<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow	150	whips	1.00	150.00
<i>Spirea douglasii</i>	Hardhack	100	whips	1.00	100.00
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black cottonwood	5	1 gal	3.90	19.50
Sub Total					269.50

Area 5

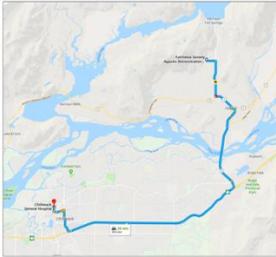
Latin Name	Common Name	Units	Size	Unit Price (\$)	Total Price (\$)
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Hard-stem bullrush	10	1 gal	3.90	39.00
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough sedge	20	plugs	0.95	19.00
Sub Total					58.00

Area 6

Latin Name	Common Name	Units	Size	Unit Price (\$)	Total Price (\$)
<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Hard-stem bullrush	20	1 gal	3.90	78.00
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough sedge	60	plugs	0.95	57.00
<i>Juncus efusus</i>	Common rush	15	1 gal	3.90	58.50
<i>Rosa nootkatensis</i>	Nootka rose	6	2 gal	7.10	42.60
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red osier dogwood	3	2 gal	7.10	21.30
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	4	5 gal	14.00	56.00
Sub Total					313.40
Total					2395.90
GST (5%)					119.80
1/2 GST					59.90
PST (7%)					167.71
Total					2623.51

Appendix B

Safety Signage

<h3>Spill Response</h3> <p>Spills < 100L Spills less than 100L do not trigger the spill reporting regulation and are to be internally documented and reported to Earthwise Society.</p> <p>Earthwise Society Contacts: Patricia Fleming 604-946-9828</p> <p>Project Mangers: Natasha Wilbrink 778-245-1379 Mike Pearson 604-785-7246 Joanne Neilson 604-808-5349</p> <p>Spills > 100L Spills greater than 100L or spills that trigger the reportable quantities outlined in the Spill Reporting Regulation, must immediately notify the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy's Provincial Emergency Program (PEP).</p> <p>External Contacts for spill response:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>PEP</td> <td>1-800-663-3456</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire Emergency</td> <td>911</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ambulance</td> <td>911</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Police</td> <td>911</td> </tr> </table>	PEP	1-800-663-3456	Fire Emergency	911	Ambulance	911	Police	911	<h3>Hospital: Location and Directions</h3>  <p>Earthwise Society Agassiz Demonstration Farm and Garden 604-785-7246</p> <p>Take Agassiz Road (Highway 99) West to Spring Hill (BC 17) (0.000000)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn right onto Spring Hill (Highway 99) West to Spring Hill (BC 17) (0.000000) 2. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) West to Spring Hill (BC 17) (0.000000) <p>Follow BC 17 South from Spring Hill (BC 17) to Young Rd in Chilliwack. Take exit 109 from Young Road (BC 17) (0.000000)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn left onto BC 17 (BC 17) (0.000000) to Agassiz Road 2. Turn left onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 3. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 4. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 5. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 6. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 7. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 8. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 9. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 10. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 11. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 12. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 13. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 14. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 15. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 16. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 17. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 18. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 19. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) 20. Turn right onto Agassiz Road (Highway 99) East to BC 17 (0.000000) <p>Children's General Hospital 604-899-2000</p>
PEP	1-800-663-3456								
Fire Emergency	911								
Ambulance	911								
Police	911								
<h3>Work Site</h3> <p>Safety Equipment Required!</p> <p>Do not enter without:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard Hat • High Visibility Clothing • CSA Approved Footwear • Eye Protection 	<h1>MUSTER</h1> <p>In Case of Emergency Call 911 6031 Golf Rd, Agassiz BC</p>								
<h3>Wetland Restoration In Progress</h3> <p>The Fraser Valley Conservancy is in working in partnership with Pearson Ecological and Earthwise Society to improve this wetland for fish and wildlife habitat. For more information call Natasha Wilbrink at 778-245-1379.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>This project was undertaken with the financial support of: Ce projet a été réalisé avec l'appui financier de :</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>									