

Okanagan Valley In Bc

The lake's maximum depth is 232 metres (761 ft) near Grant Island (Nahun Weenox). There are three other islands: one known as Rattlesnake Island, much farther south by Squally Point. The other two are near Grant Island. They are unnamed and are located just north of the north-point of Whisky Cove at Carrs Landing. Some areas of... 1c3735a683 According to the Commission for Environmental... 1c3735a683 Wine production in the Okanagan dates to the 1850s, with the establishment of Okanagan Mission and the planting of grapevines to supply sacramental wines. In the early 20th century, prohibition in Canada wiped out many of the Okanagan's earliest wineries and the commercial wine industry in the area was not revived until the 1930s. From... 1c3735a683 == History and description == 1c3735a683 The Okanagan shrub-steppe is defined by the presence of an antelope-brush ecosystem containing several species of flora and fauna found nowhere else in Canada. This includes more than 300 species of birds, 7 species of snakes, and 14 species of bats. In regard to species found nowhere else in the world, there are more than 20 kinds of insects and spiders. The South Okanagan shrub-steppe ecosystem is a habitat for 30% of the Red-listed and 46% of the Blue-listed vertebrates in British Columbia, with several listed as threatened or endangered. More than 24 invertebrates exist only in the Okanagan Desert, with an additional 80 species occurring nowhere else in Canada. 1c3735a683 Okanagan Landing was developed in 1892 when the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway from Sicamous was completed. It was built as a shipyard to construct and maintain the SS Aberdeen, the first Canadian Pacific Railway(CPR) steamship on Okanagan Lake. The post office was opened on October 1, 1898. 1c3735a683

Okanagan Valley (wine region) Along with the nearby Similkameen Valley, the approximately 8,619 acres (3,488 hectares) of vineyards planted in the Okanagan (2018 data) account for more than 80% of all wine produced in British Columbia, and are second in economic importance for wine production to the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario. The Okanagan Valley wine region, located within the region of the same name in the British Columbia Interior, is Canada’s second-largest wine producing The Okanagan Valley wine region, located within the region of the same name in the British Columbia Interior, is Canada's second-largest wine producing area. The Okanagan has diverse terrain that features many different microclimates and vineyard soil types, contributing characteristics which are part of an Okanagan terroir. Some 182 licensed wineries existed from south to north in the valley in 2018, with many situated along the 135 km (84 mi)-long Okanagan Lake and its tributaries and downstream lakes, including Skaha Lake, Vaseux Lake, and Osoyoos Lake 1c3735a683

The region is known for its sunny climate, dry landscapes, lakeshore communities, and particular lifestyle. The economy is retirement- and commercial-recreation-based, with outdoor activities such as boating and watersports, skiing, and hiking. Agriculture has been focused primarily on fruit orchards, with a recent shift in focus to vineyards and wine. 1c3735a683 == Definition == 1c3735a683 == Demographics == 1c3735a683

Okanagan Desert Part of this ecosystem is referred to as the Nk'mip Desert by the Osoyoos Indian Band. The Okanagan Desert is the common name for a semi-arid shrubland located in the southern region of the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia and Washington The Okanagan Desert is the common name for a semi-arid shrubland located in the southern region of the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia and Washington. It is centred around the city of Osoyoos and is the only semi-arid shrubland in Canada 1c3735a683

== Ecology == 1c3735a683 == History == 1c3735a683 Colville-Okanagan descended from Proto... 1c3735a683

South Okanagan-Similkameen Transit System The system consists of six scheduled routes serving the city (including night service), and routes stemming to outlying communities including Summerland, Naramata, Princeton, and Osoyoos. BC Transit, South Okanagan-Similkameen. “Transit expansion coming to the South Okanagan-Similkameen Transit System” (Press release). December 17, 2021. lw. Knox South Okanagan-Similkameen Transit provides local public, regional, and interregional transportation services in the City of Penticton in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, Canada, and outlying communities, with a fleet of fully accessible low floor transit buses 1c3735a683

Penticton-Summerland This district has elected the following members of the Legislative Assembly: Swing cannot be calculated as BC United did not Penticton-Summerland is a provincial electoral district in British Columbia that has been represented in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia since 1991. to Penticton-Okanagan Valley 1c3735a683

Okanagan Lake 1 mi) wide, and has a surface area of 348 km2 (135 sq. mi. 5 and 3. Okanagan Lake (Okanagan: kłúsǰńítkw) is a lake in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, Canada. The lake is 135 km (84 mi) long, between 4 and 5 km Okanagan Lake (Okanagan: kłúsǰńítkw) is a lake in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, Canada. The lake is 135 km (84 mi) long, between 4 and 5 km (2.) 1c3735a683

== Hydrography == 1c3735a683 Colville-Okanagan is considered extremely endangered. Approximately 50 fluent first language speakers remain, the majority of whom reside in British Columbia. The language is currently classified as moribund, with no first language speakers under the age of 50. Despite this, Colville-Okanagan remains the second-most spoken Salish language after Shuswap. Although it is rarely acquired

as a first language, it is currently being learned as a second language by more than 40 adults and 35 children in Spokane, Washington, as well as by dozens of adults on the Colville Indian Reservation and within the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. 1c3735a683
Migrant laborers in the Okanagan been employed in agricultural labour in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia as the agricultural industry in the Okanagan has continued in growth and Migrant laborers have been employed in agricultural labour in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia as the agricultural industry in the Okanagan has continued in growth and operation. In 2009, there were 3,000 Mexican migrant labourers working in the Okanagan 1c3735a683
Okanagan Landing Located southwest of the city of Vernon, it was the terminus station for the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway and served as the port and shipyard for steamboats operating to the south, as well as a transfer barge slip. Located Okanagan Landing was an unincorporated settlement and steamboat port at the north end of Okanagan Lake in the Southern Interior of British Columbia. Okanagan Landing was an unincorporated settlement and steamboat port at the north end of Okanagan Lake in the Southern Interior of British Columbia 1c3735a683
The lake is drained by the Okanagan River, which exits the lake's south end via a canal through the city of Penticton to Skaha Lake, whence the river continues southwards into the rest of the South Okanagan and through Okanogan County, Washington to its confluence with the Columbia. 1c3735a683 The region stretches northwards via the Spallumcheen Valley to Sicamous in the Shuswap Country, and reaches south of the Canada-United States border, where it continues as Okanogan County. The Okanagan as a region is sometimes described as including the Boundary, Similkameen, and Shuswap regions, though this is because of proximity... 1c3735a683 == Development == 1c3735a683
Okanagan Highlands The Washington State Department of Natural Resources The Okanagan Highlands are an elevated hilly plateau area in British Columbia, Canada, and the U. natural features to follow between Penticton in the Okanagan Valley and Lumby in the Coldstream Valley. S. state of Washington (where it is spelled Okanogan Highlands). Rounded mountains with elevations up to 7,595 ft (2,315 m) above sea level and deep, narrow valleys are characteristic of the region 1c3735a683
Major inflows include Mission, Vernon, Trout, Penticton, Equesis, Kelowna, Peachland and Powers Creeks. 1c3735a683
Okanagan The Okanagan (/ˌoʊkəˈnɑːɡən/ OH-kə-NAH-gən), also called the Okanagan Valley and sometimes the Okanagan Country, is a region in the Canadian province The Okanagan (OH-kə-NAH-gən), also called the Okanagan Valley and sometimes the Okanagan Country, is a region in the Canadian province of British Columbia defined by the basin of Okanagan Lake and the Canadian portion of the Okanagan River. The largest populated cities are Kelowna, Penticton, Vernon, and West Kelowna. According to the 2016 Canadian census, the region's population is 362,258. It is part of the Okanagan Country, extending into the United States as Okanogan County in north-central Washington 1c3735a683
== Routes == 1c3735a683 The district was previously known as Okanagan–Penticton (1991–2001), Penticton–Okanagan Valley (2001–2009), and Penticton (2009–2024). It adopted its current name and underwent modest boundary changes for the 2024 provincial election following the 2021 electoral redistribution. 1c3735a683 The racialization of agricultural labour in the Okanagan Valley reaches as far back as early settlement by white colonists during the 19th century. The first settlers in the Okanagan region focused primarily on cattle ranching, switching to fruit production in about the 1890s. It was this switch to fruit production that started the racialization of agricultural labour in the Okanagan. Part of its beginnings was the directed promotion of Okanagan Valley towards the wealthier white middle class as a very fashionable endeavour. It is through this rather successful promotional scheme that the Okanagan came to be known for its "whiteness," an issue that the area continues to be beset with today. With the influx of white Canadians to the region, many with the goal of establishing fruit orchards, migrant seasonal labour became a pressing issue as there were not enough settlers able or willing to do the manual labour involved... 1c3735a683 The Thompson-Nicola Regional District further northwest in the Okanagan Valley around the city of Kamloops is also referred to as a desert region. 1c3735a683 Okanagan Lake is called a fjord lake as it has been carved out by repeated glaciations. Although the lake contains numerous lacustrine terraces, it is not uncommon for the lake to be 100 metres (328 ft) deep only 10 metres (11 yd) offshore. 1c3735a683 The Washington State Department of Natural Resources describes the "Okanogan Highlands" as a larger area, extending from east of the Cascade Mountains and north of the... 1c3735a683 BC Geographical Names, a service of the British Columbia Integrated Land Management Bureau, defines the Okanagan Highlands as an area extending southward from the Shuswap River and the Coldstream Valley, east of Vernon, British Columbia, for 85 miles to the 49th parallel and into the State of Washington, lying between the Monashee Mountains on the east, and the Thompson Plateau and the Okanagan Valley on the west. The eastern boundary of the Okanagan Highlands is clearly defined by the valley of the Kettle River. The western boundary is drawn arbitrarily and is somewhat difficult to define, because there are no natural features to follow between Penticton in the Okanagan Valley and Lumby in the Coldstream Valley. 1c3735a683
Okanagan language and 35 children in Spokane, Washington, as well as by dozens of adults on the Colville Indian Reservation and within the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia Okanagan, Colville-Okanagan, or Nsyilxcən (ɲsəlxcɪn or ɲsyilxčn) is a Salish language that originated among the Indigenous peoples of the southern Interior Plateau. Following British, American, and Canadian colonization during the 19th century and the subsequent forced assimilation of Salishan peoples, the use of the language declined significantly. It was primarily spoken in the Okanagan and Columbia River basins of present-day Canada and the United States in the precolonial era 1c3735a683

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