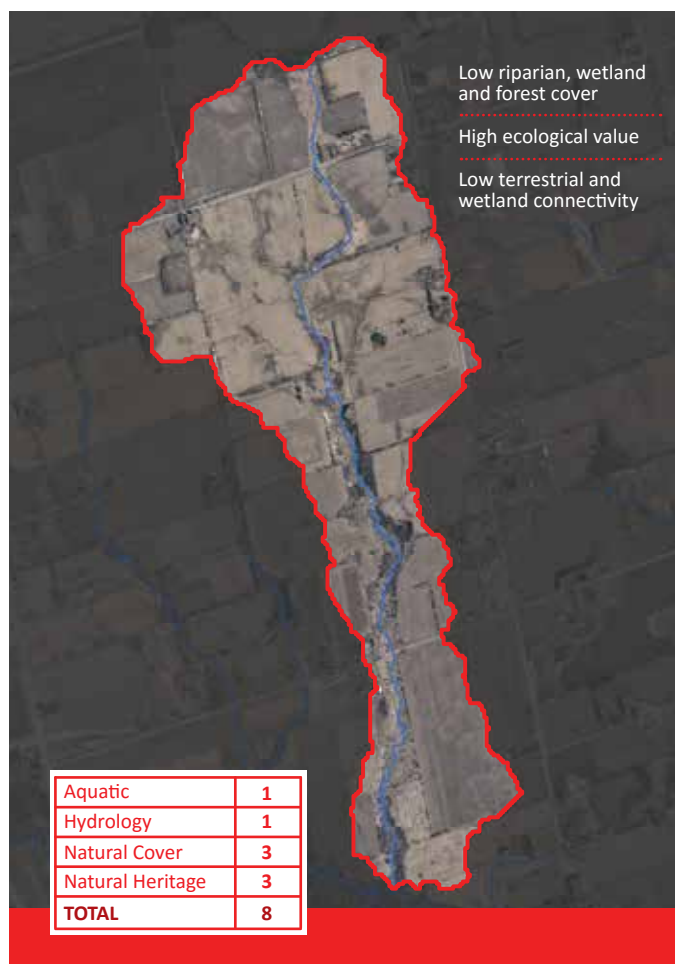


## EXAMPLES OF THE PRIORITY CATCHMENTS RESULTING FROM THE IRP ANALYSIS



### Box 1

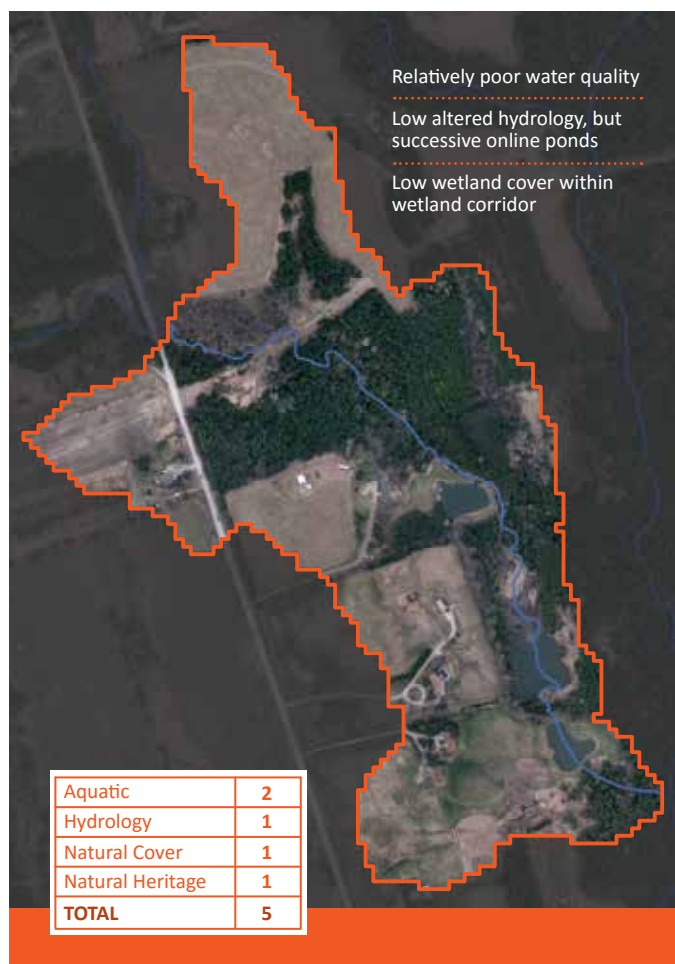
This high scoring catchment is ideal for restoration. There are many opportunities for ecological enhancement such as increasing riparian cover, reversing/mitigating in-stream alterations, and wetland restoration in the agricultural fields. IRP assessment reveals that this catchment is situated well for corridor connectedness, so increasing natural cover would be essential.



### Box 2

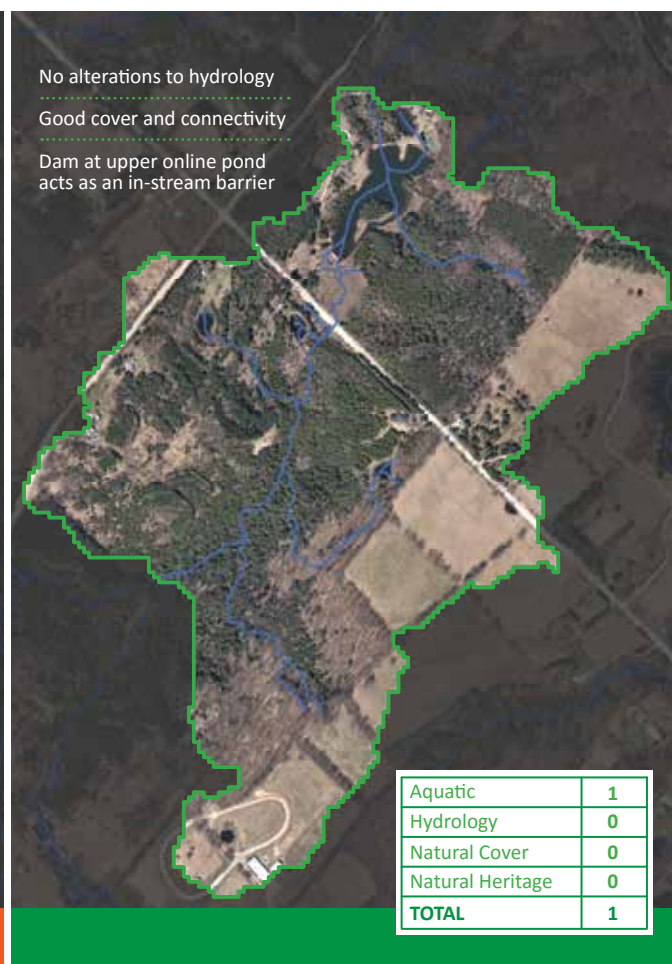
This is a typical high scoring catchment in an urban area. A highly altered watercourse traverses the catchment. There is low natural cover, and due to its situation in the watershed, increasing natural cover would have some benefit to natural heritage values. Given its poor aquatic condition, this catchment, and downstream catchments, could benefit from applying Low Impact Development (LID) techniques (green infrastructure) and in-stream improvements.

## EXAMPLES OF THE PRIORITY CATCHMENTS RESULTING FROM THE IRP ANALYSIS (CONT.)



### Box 3

Given the presence of on-line ponds, this catchment could be contributing to the relatively poor water quality data that have been recorded. Due to its relatively good natural cover, the catchment is already contributing well to natural heritage values; however, there is low wetland cover, and it is situated within a good wetland corridor area. Taking the on-line ponds off-line and converting them to more enhanced wetland features could be beneficial to the natural system.



### Box 4

This catchment scores zeros in all metrics except for aquatic conditions. The on-line pond is contributing to this result because it is a barrier for fish. This catchment is a good example of how restoring specific features in a “protection” catchment could prove beneficial to the fish species that may be utilizing the area already.