

Location

- Not associated with any particular habitat, but typically near rivers and streams

Features

- Vegetation surrounding the area is often conspicuously different than nearby areas (often lush, over-sized vegetation)
- Often contain brightly coloured algae or bacterial blooms
- Unpleasant odours (rotten-egg smell) often present
- Steam may be noticeable
- Range in size and shape from distinct pools to inconspicuous streams or small seeps

Notes

- **Sensitive Timing: May 1 – August 31**
- Thermal springs can create minerallicks
- There are no identified BEC associations for hot springs or thermal springs.

A HOT SPRING OR THERMAL SPRING

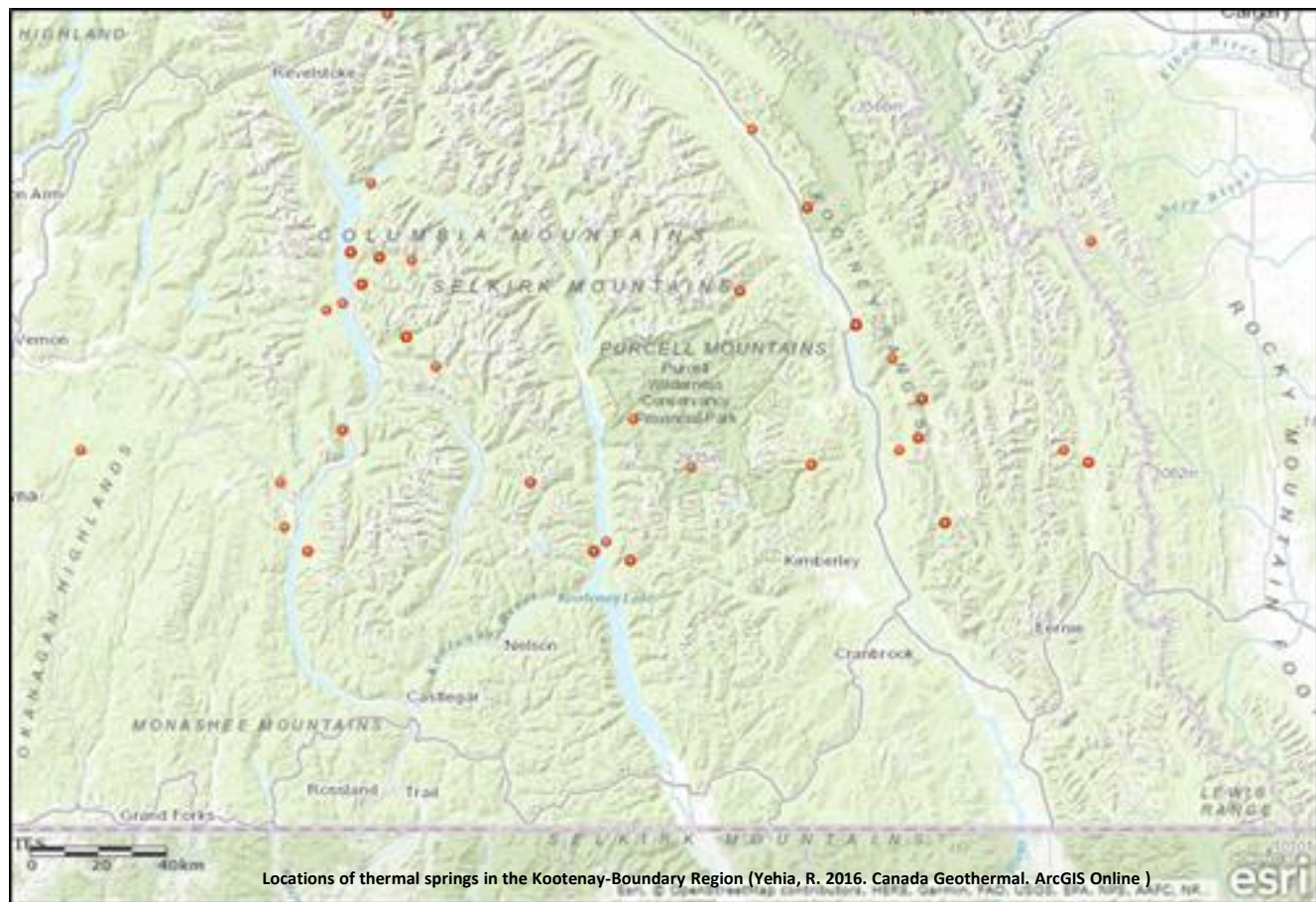
Definition

Means a source of water that is heated geothermally and comes to the surface as a seep or forming a pool of unspecified size or temperature

Information to Consider

- Establish an undisturbed vegetative buffer of 30 m. If windfirmness or rare plants are a concern, consider extending this buffer.
- Provide a buffer for water sources that may support the hydrology of the hot or thermal spring.
- For hot or thermal springs located within a karst landscape and described as a “significant karst spring” maintain:
 - a minimum 20-metre reserve extending outward from the edge of the discharge point of the spring.
 - an adjacent management zone of an appropriate size to protect the reserve from windthrow.
- In areas where cattle are grazed, avoid placing livestock attractants near hot or thermal springs; erect exclusion fencing in some areas to prevent cattle from damaging the riparian zone adjacent to identified hot or thermal springs.





Locations of thermal springs in the Kootenay-Boundary Region (Yehia, R. 2016. Canada Geothermal. ArcGIS Online)