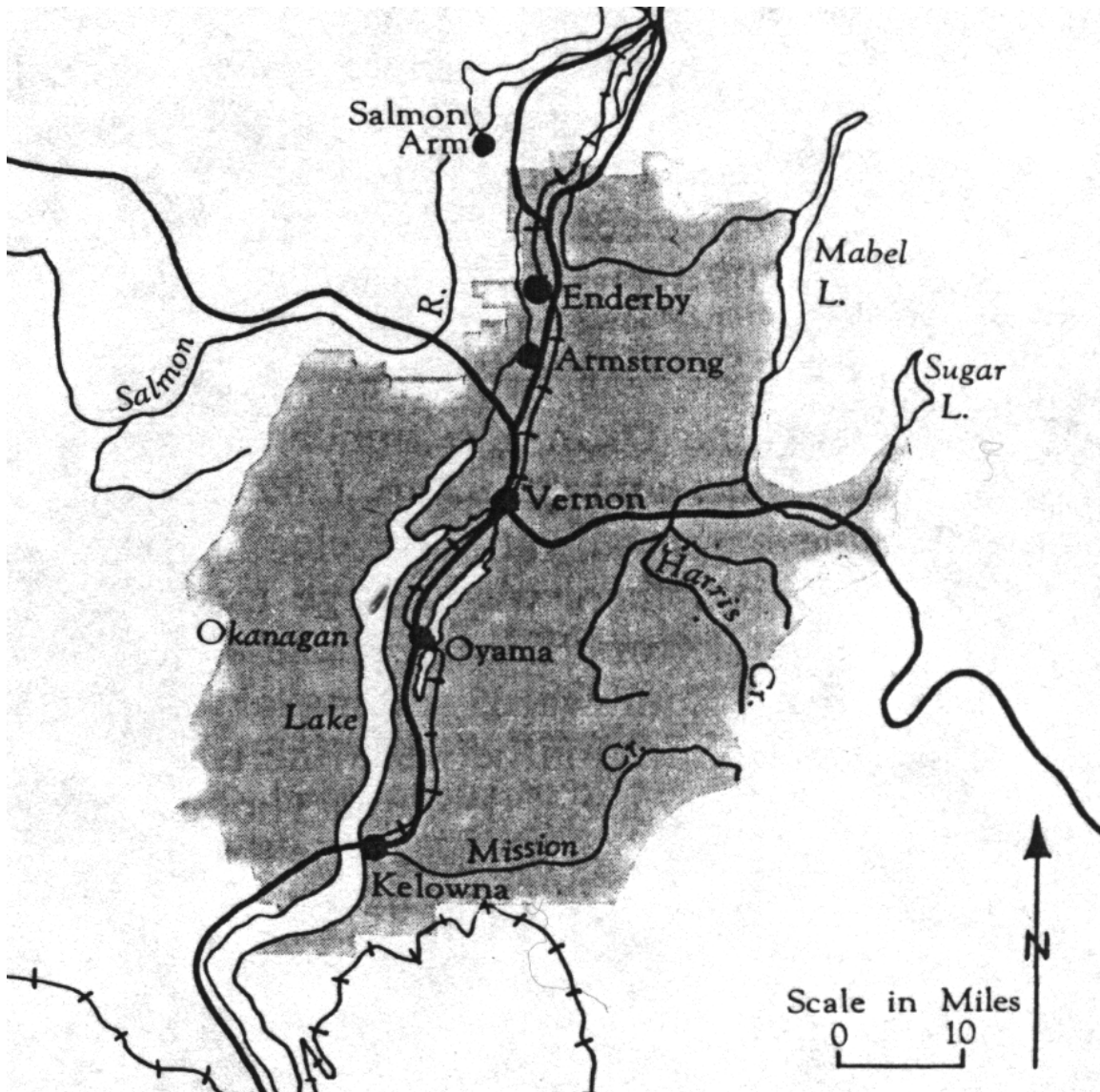


Appendix C*

The Okanagan Valley can be roughly divided into two geographic sub-sections: the North Okanagan (Map #2) and the South Okanagan (Map #3).

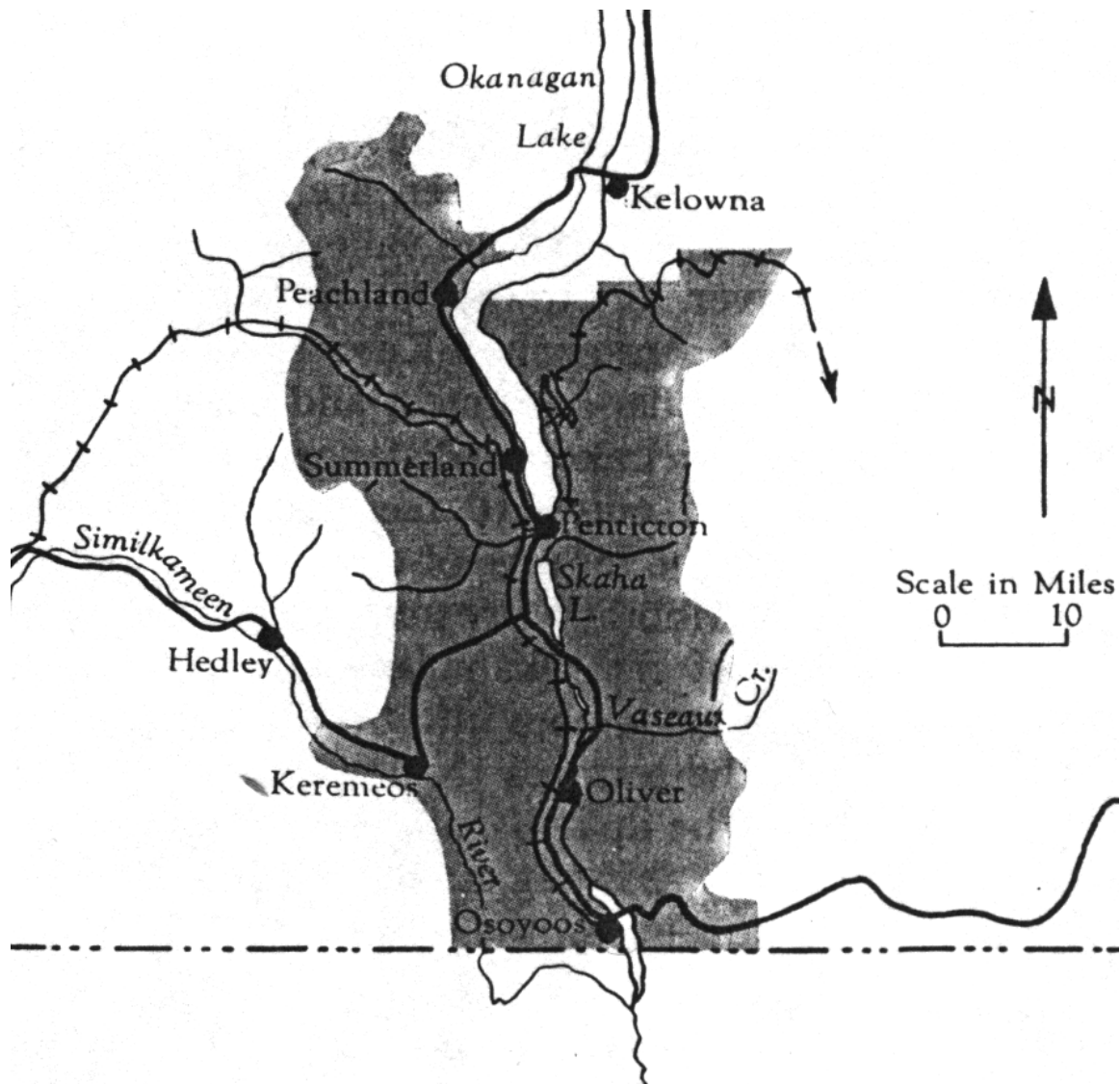


Map #2 - North Okanagan¹

* The majority of this information has been derived from the information booklet: British Columbia, Department of Land, Forests and Water Resources, *The Okanagan Bulletin Area – Bulletin Area No. 2 (revised)*. Victoria: Queen's Printer, 1974.

¹ British Columbia, Department of Land, Forests and Water Resources, *The Okanagan Bulletin Area – Bulletin Area No. 2 (revised)*. Victoria: Queen's Printer, 1974, p. 69.

The North Okanagan includes the main trench of the Okanagan Valley and its tributary valleys and adjacent uplands between Kelowna and Enderby; however, the region is often considered to extend as far north as Shuswap Lake — thereby incorporating the city of Salmon Arm. Some of the major urban centres found in the region are the Cities of Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon and Kelowna, the Village of Lumby, and the District Municipalities of Spallumcheen and Coldstream. As of 1971, about two-thirds of the total population of 64,000 people in the North Okanagan lived in these incorporated centres. Kelowna is the largest urban centre in the Valley, and one of the largest within the whole interior of the province. An important transportation hub (with trans-shipment rail facilities and a major airport), Kelowna also had one of the more diversified economies within the Valley in the early 1970s (the city supported a strong tourist and recreation sector, lumber industry, truck assembly plant, and major fruit packing, storage and processing plants). Vernon, the second-largest urban centre in the north, is located at the northern limit of fruit growing in the Okanagan. Accordingly, other types of agricultural production such as dairying, poultry, beef, and vegetables can be found around the city. Of the remaining smaller centres, only Coldstream remained of any consequence in the production of fruit by 1971. The economic base of Armstrong, Enderby, Lumby, and Spallumcheen primarily relied upon a combination of ranching and lumber.



Map #3 – South Okanagan²

The South Okanagan-Similkameen covers the Similkameen Valley from the Ashnola River to the 49th parallel, and the Okanagan Valley from the 49th parallel to an area just north of Peachland. Some of the major urban centres are the City of Penticton, the Villages of Oliver and Osoyoos, Summerland, Keremeos, Naramata, Kaleden, Okanagan Falls, Cawston and the District Municipalities of Summerland and Peachland. As of 1971, over seventy percent of the total population of 38,000 people in the South

lived in these centres. Penticton, as the largest centre in the south and the major commercial hub for the area, was also a key packing, processing, and shipping centre for the extensive soft-fruit and apple growing area of the south. In 1971, about 2,500 acres of orchard still resided within the city limits. Osoyoos, located two miles north of the International Boundary, benefited from the development of the South Okanagan Land Project, which brought irrigation to the local benches and bottomlands. As with most other centres throughout the south, fruit growing, packing, and processing are the backbone of the local economy. The same could be said for Oliver, situated twelve miles north of Osoyoos and designated as the service centre for the Lands Project, as the village still supported large acreages devoted to soft-fruit production in 1971.

² *Ibid.*, p. 61.