Baymouth, and are derived from living trees, river alluvium, and historical buildings. The combined Canadian portion of the Red River basin from living trees, historical buildings and river alluvium. The oldest known tree in southern Manitoba, with some individuals older than 140 years. The oldest known tree in southern Manitoba was located in Assiniboine Park and reached an age of 279 years before its death in 1994.

**Riparian forests in the Red River valley**

The floodplain riparian forest is a key ecological feature in the Red River Valley. These forests are important for flood control, wildlife habitat, and water quality. They are composed of a variety of tree species, including aspen, willow, and birch. The floodplain forests are often flooded during the spring and summer, providing a unique habitat for many plant and animal species.

**20th century groundwater levels in Winnipeg**

Groundwater levels in the city of Winnipeg have been monitored over the past century. The levels have fluctuated significantly, with peaks in the 1930s and 1950s, and lows in the 1970s and 1980s. The groundwater levels are influenced by a variety of factors, including precipitation, temperature, and human activities such as municipal sewage disposal and industrial water use.

**Extended flood records**

Floods in the lower Red River valley over AD 1600 to 1985. Extreme floods, such as the 1997 Flooding, occur but only during the winter to flooding derivative environmental conditions. Flood records and properties are shown by dashed line.

**Changing flood risk over time**

The flood record for the lower Red River contains three periods with multiple high-magnitude floods: the mid-1700s, mid-1800s, and mid-20th century. During these periods, there were significant flooding events that affected the entire Red River basin. The flood risk has decreased in recent decades, but there is still a risk of severe flooding in the region.