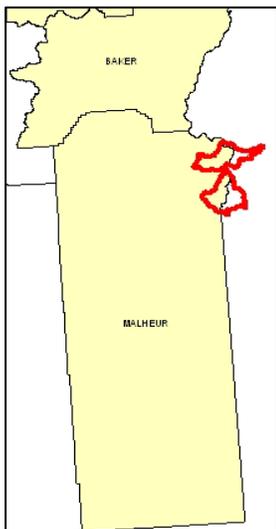


SWCD	Acres
Malheur	106,275



Introduction

The Oregon part of the Middle Snake/Payette 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) subbasin is comprised of 106,200 acres in Malheur County. Thirty-six percent of the subbasin is hayland and pastureland, twenty-four percent is rangeland, twenty-two percent is used for grain crops, and twelve percent is used for row crops. There are 12 permitted Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and about 6,000 permitted animals in the subbasin. Some resource concerns include concentrated flow, streambank, and irrigation-induced erosion; invasive and noxious weeds; insufficient water to meet livestock, wildlife, and irrigation needs; impaired water quality; and loss of wildlife habitat. High costs, unreliable profits, and inadequate incentives limit conservation adoption among farmers and ranchers in the Middle Snake/Payette subbasin.

There are 362 operations and 596 farmers and ranchers in the subbasin. Most operators are well educated, aware of local resource concerns, and good stewards of the natural resources. Unfortunately, the perceived expense and risk of implementing conservation limits its adoption. There is a need for additional risk-reducing incentives and greater community support for the diffusion of conservation to increase in the subbasin.

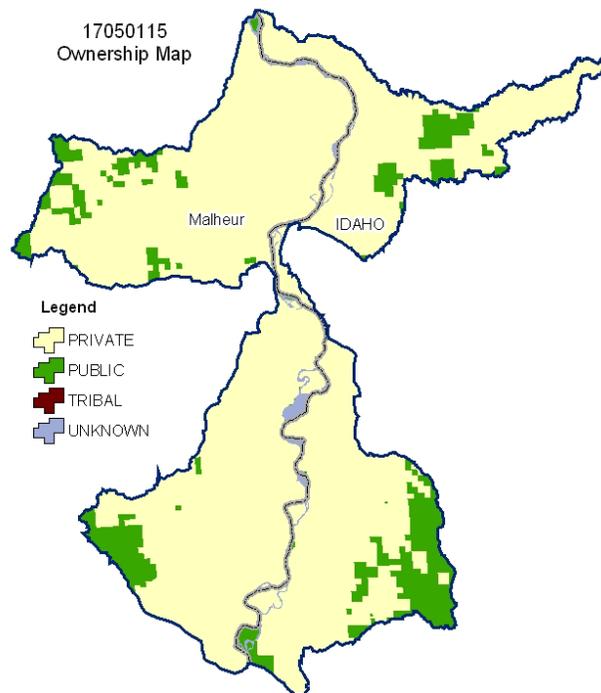
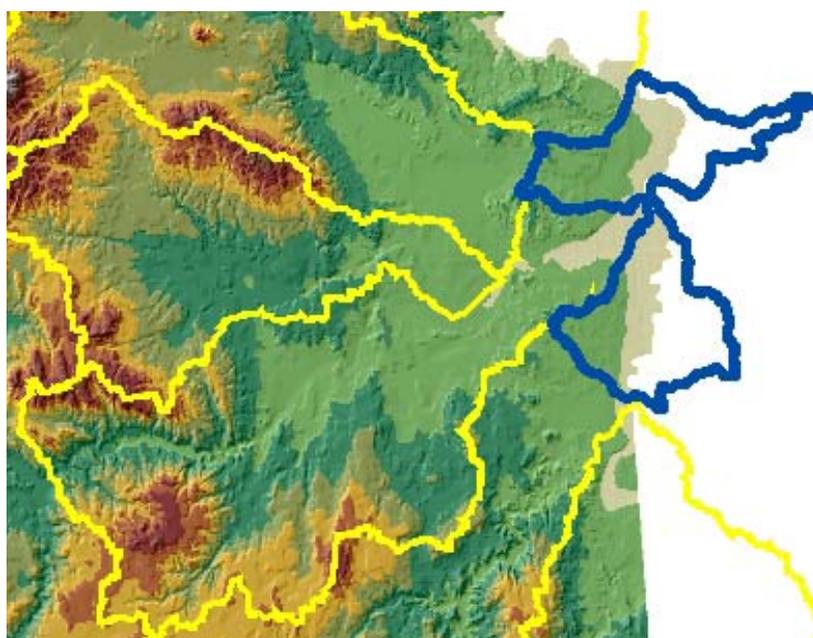
The Ontario NRCS Service Center, Malheur County Soil and Water Conservation District, and Malheur Watershed Council provide much of the conservation assistance in the subbasin.

Profile Contents

- [Introduction](#)
- [Physical Description](#)
- [Land Use Map & Precipitation Map](#)
- [Common Resource Area](#)

- [Resource Concerns](#)
- [Census and Social Data](#)
- [Progress/Status](#)
- [Footnotes/Bibliography](#)

Relief Map



Physical Description

[Back to Contents](#)

ALL NUMBERS IN THIS PROFILE ARE FOR OREGON ONLY

Land Cover/Land Use (NLCD ^{1/2})	Ownership - (2003 Draft BLM Surface Map Set ^{4/1})							
	Public		Private		Tribal		Totals	%
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%		
Forest	*	---	*	---	0	0%	*	---
Grain Crops	*	---	23,100	22%	0	0%	23,800	22%
Conservation Reserve Program Land ^a	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Grass/Pasture/Hay	1,700	2%	35,500	33%	0	0%	37,700	36%
Orchards/Vineyards	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Row Crops	*	---	12,500	12%	0	0%	12,700	12%
Shrub/Rangelands	5,800	5%	19,700	19%	0	0%	25,700	24%
Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	*	---	4,400	4%	0	0%	6,200	6%
Oregon HUC Totals ^b	8,100	8%	95,400	90%	0	0%	106,400	100%

*: Less than 1 percent of total acres. See below for special considerations.

a: Estimate from Farm Service Agency records and includes CRP/CREP.

b: Totals are approximate due to rounding and small unknown acreages.

Special Considerations for This 8-Digit HUC:

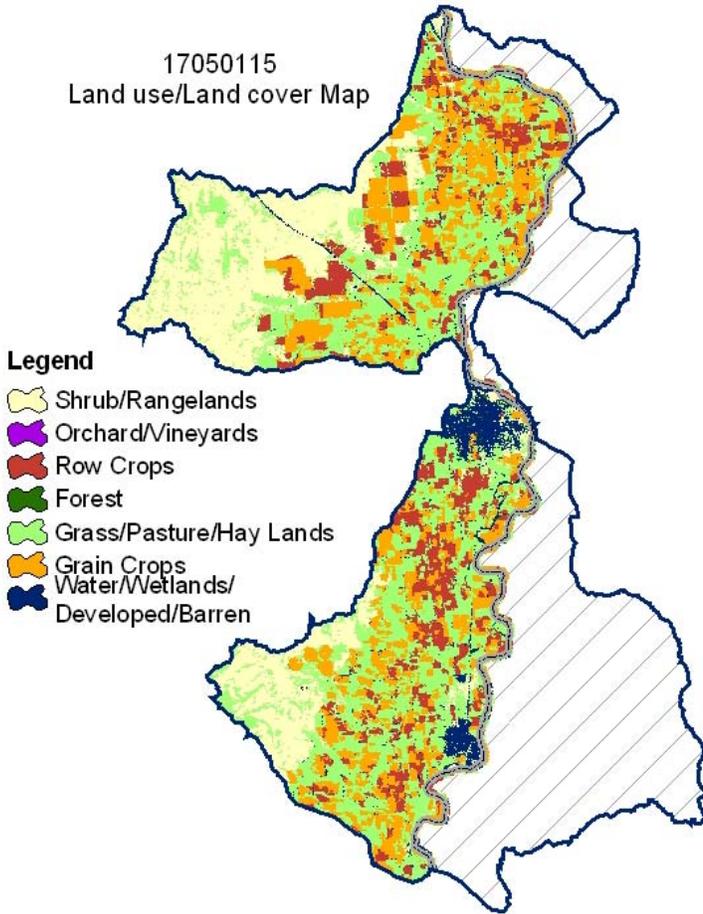
- None

Irrigated Lands (1997 NRI ³ Estimates for Non-Federal Lands Only)	Type of Land	ACRES	% of Irrigated Lands	% of HUC
	Cultivated Cropland	93,600	88%	88%
	Uncultivated Cropland	6,800	6%	6%
	Pastureland	6,000	6%	6%
	Total Irrigated Lands	106,400	100%	100%

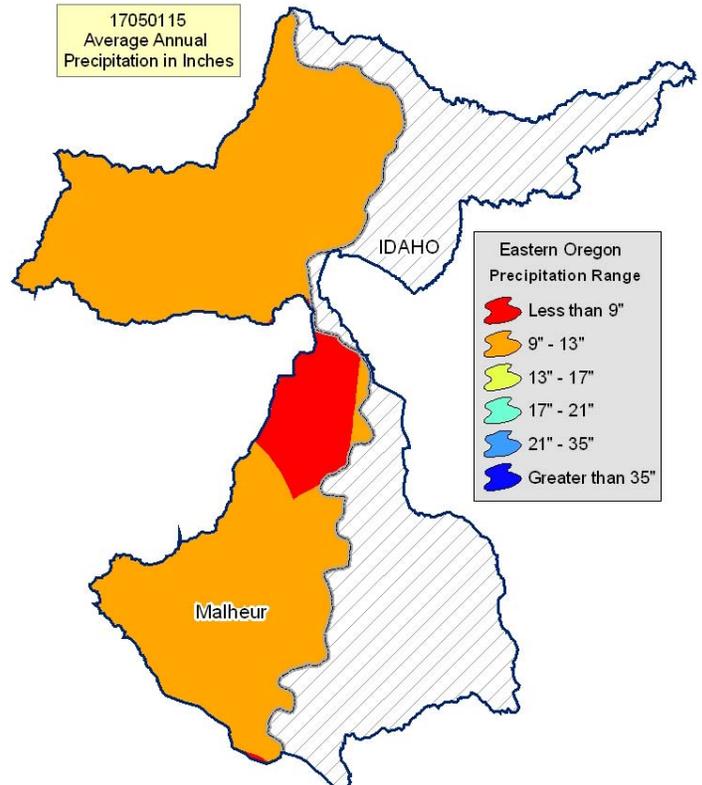
(Continued on the following pages)

[Back to Contents](#)

17050115
Land use/Land cover Map



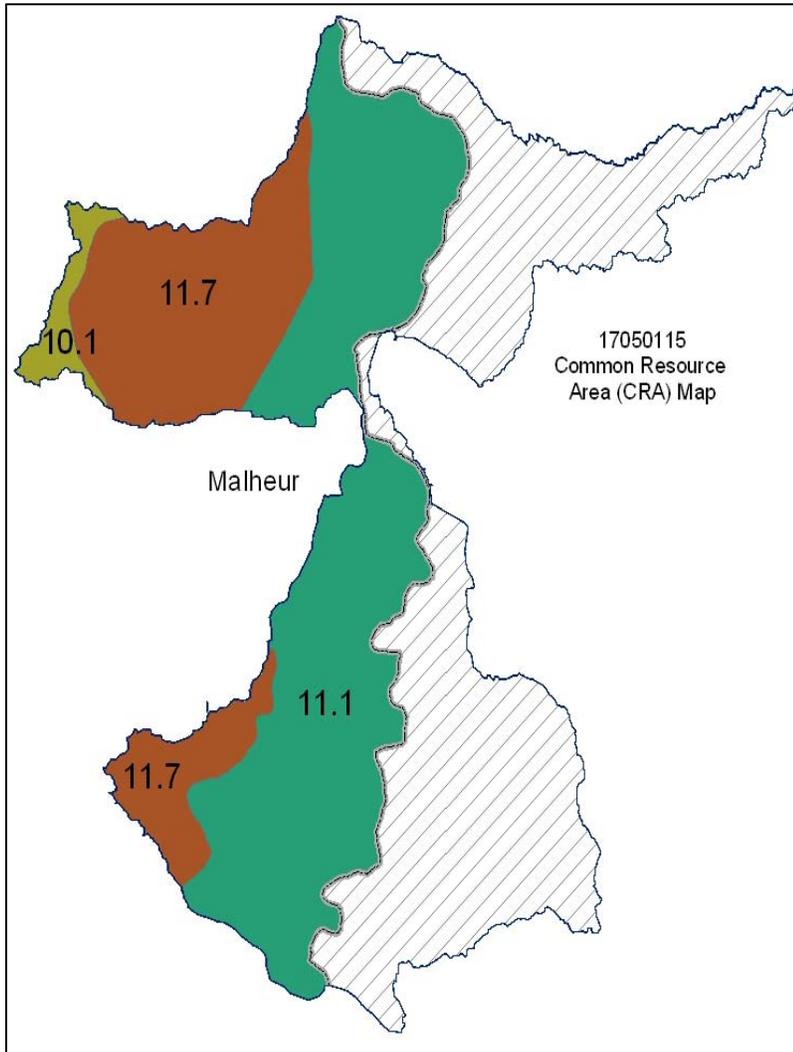
17050115
Average Annual
Precipitation in Inches



Common Resource Area Map

[Back to Contents](#)

Only the major units are described below - for descriptions of all units within the HUC, go to: <http://ice.or.nrcs.usda.gov/website/cra/viewer.htm>



10.1 – Central Rocky and Blue Mountains Foothills – Warm, Dry Blue and Seven Devils Mountains Foothills:

This unit lies between Oregon’s Blue and Wallowa Mountains and the northwestern Snake River Plain. It is characterized by rangeland soils on hills and mountains associated with basalt and exposed tuffaceous sediment. The combined masses of the Cascade Range and the Blue and Wallowa Mountains block any maritime influence, creating a continental climate. As a result, plants are subject to a wide range in temperature, a high rate of evapotranspiration, and high early-season moisture stress. The dominant soils are those of the Brogan, Simas, Ruckles, and Ruclick series. The temperature regime is mesic, and the moisture regime is aridic. The mean annual precipitation is 9 to 12 inches. The vegetation is dominantly Wyoming big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass (warm, dry climate).

11.1 – Snake River Plains - Treasure Valley:

This unit is characterized by irrigated cropland, pastureland, and rapidly growing cities, suburbs, and industries. Many canals, reservoirs, and diversions are present. Aridic soils are dominant. Irrigation is required to grow commercial crops. Surface water quality has been significantly affected by channel alteration, dams, irrigation return flow, and urban, industrial, and agricultural pollution. Crops include wheat, barley, alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes, and beans. Crop diversity is greater, temperatures are warmer, and the mean frost-free season is longer on this unit than they are in other CRA units. Also, the population density is much higher than in nearby units that are dominantly rangeland.

11.7 – Snake River Plains - Dry Unwooded Alkaline Foothills: The shrub- and grass-covered unwooded alkaline foothills unit is higher and more rugged than adjacent valley units. Alkaline lacustrine terrace deposits are in this unit, unlike in other units, and they support a unique flora. Shallow and moderately deep soils over a cemented pan are common. The potential natural vegetation is saltbush-greasewood and sagebrush steppe. Today, cheatgrass and crested wheatgrass also are common. This unit is used for livestock grazing.

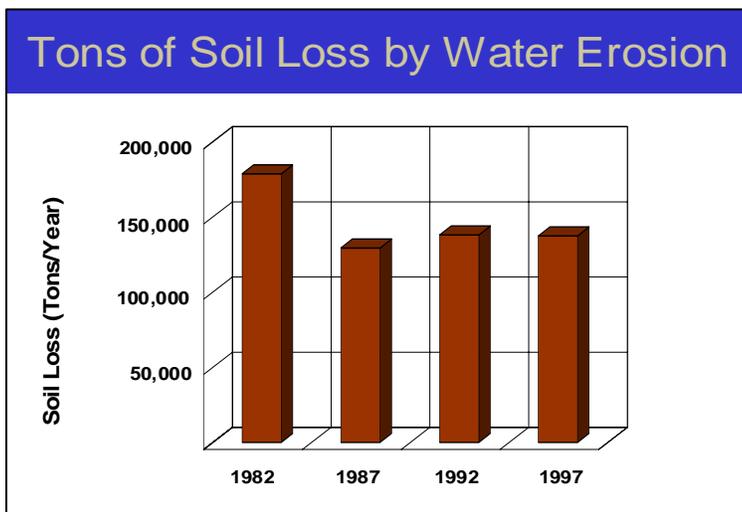
Physical Description – Continued

[Back to Contents](#)

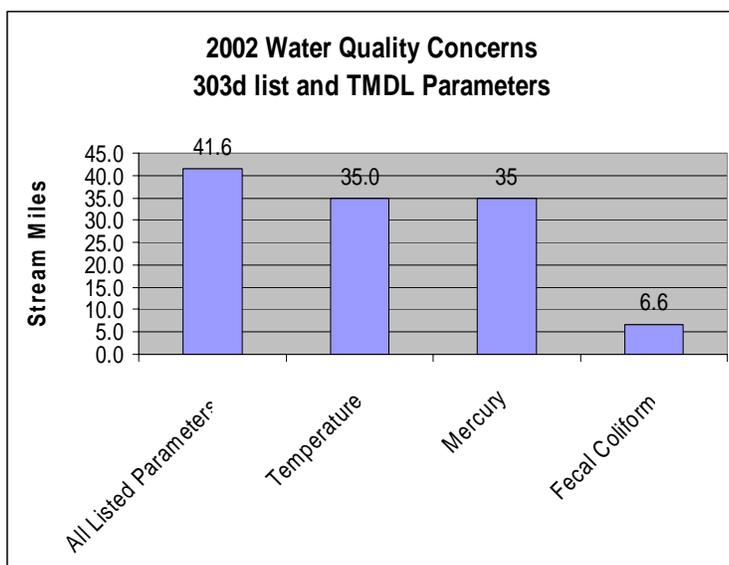
		ACRES	ACRE-FEET			
Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights (OWRD ⁴)	Surface	11,696	42,806			
	Well	2,493	7,514			
	Total Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights	14,188	50,320			
Stream Flow Data	USGS 13213100 SNAKE RIVER, AT NYSSA OR	Total Avg. Yield	10,084,290			
		May – Sept. Yield	3,800,811			
		MILES	PERCENT			
Stream Data ⁵	Total Miles – Major (100K Hydro GIS Layer)	128	---			
	303d/TMDL Listed Streams (DEQ)	42	33%			
	Anadromous Fish Presence (StreamNet)	0	0%			
	Bull Trout Presence (StreamNet)	0	0%			
*Percent of Total Miles of Streams in HUC						
		ACRES	PERCENT			
Land Cover/Use ²	Forest	28	0%			
	Grain Crops	1,271	19%			
	Grass/Pasture/Hay	3,004	46%			
	Orchards/Vineyards	0	0%			
	Row Crops	556	8%			
	Shrub/Rangelands – Includes CRP Lands	1,234	19%			
	Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	458	7%			
	Total Acres of 100-Foot Stream Buffers	6,552	---			
Land Capability Class	1 – slight limitations	36,000	32%			
	2 – moderate limitations	2,100	2%			
	3 – severe limitations	62,000	55%			
	4 – very severe limitations	9,100	8%			
	5 – no erosion hazard, but other limitations	0	0%			
	6 – severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	3,800	3%			
	7 – very severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to grazing, forest, wildlife habitat	0	0%			
	8 – miscellaneous areas; limited to recreation, wildlife habitat, water supply	0	0%			
	Total Croplands & Pasturelands	113,000	100%			
Confined Animal Feeding Operations – Oregon CAFO Permit – 12/2004						
Animal Type	Dairy	Feedlot	Poultry	Swine	Mink	Other
No. of Permitted Farms	9	2	0	1	0	0
No. of Permitted Animals	3,105	2,060	0	930	0	0

Resource Concerns

[Back to Contents](#)



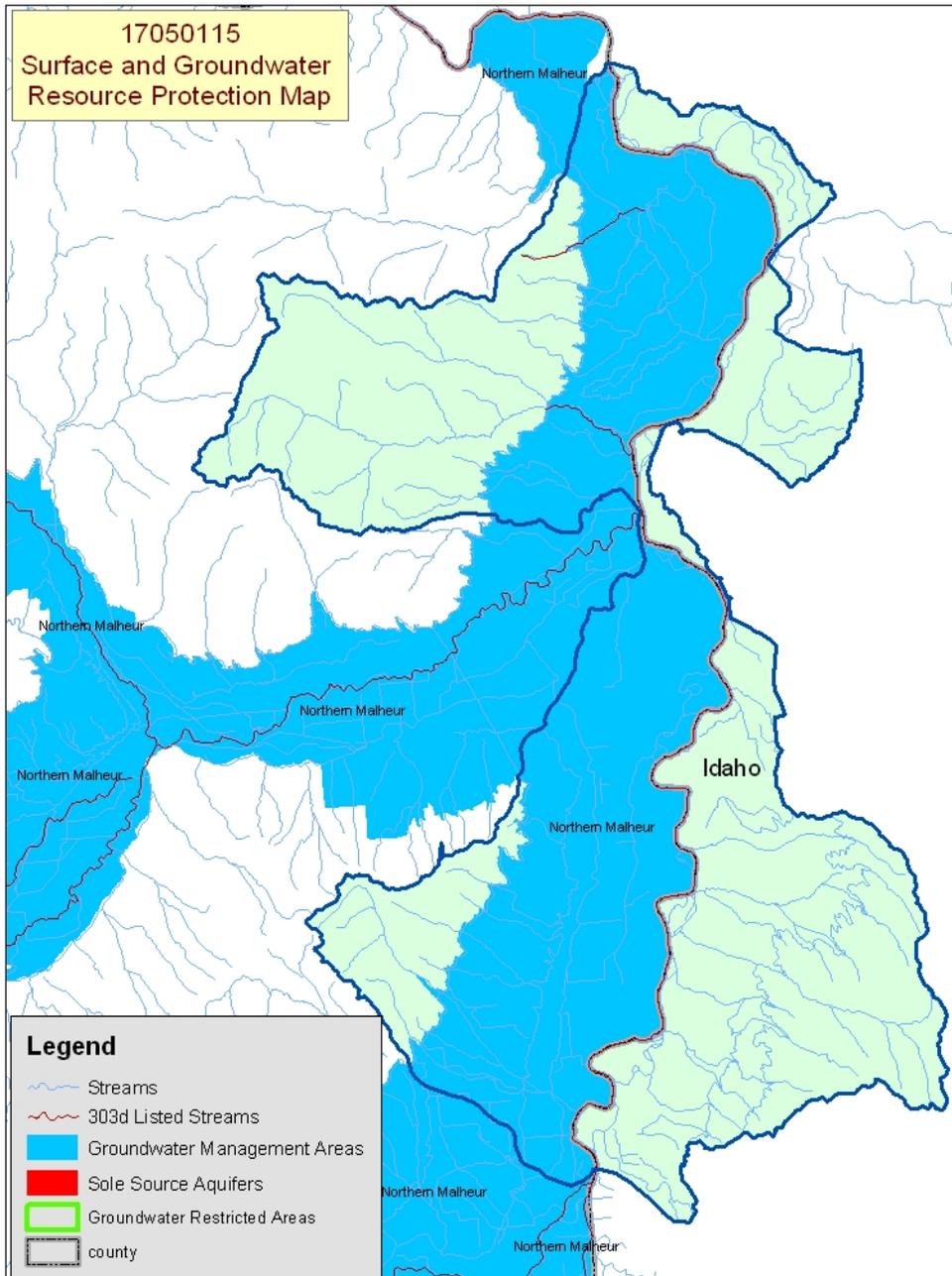
- ❖ Sheet and rill erosion by water on the cropland and pastureland have been reduced by more than 41,000 tons of soil per year from 1982 to 1997.
- ❖ NRI estimates indicate that 7,800 acres of the agricultural lands still had water erosion rates above a sustainable level in 1997.
- ❖ Controlling erosion not only sustains the long-term productivity of the land, but it also affects the amount of soil, pesticides, fertilizer, and other substances that move into the Nation's waters.
- ❖ Through NRCS programs, many farmers and ranchers have applied conservation practices to reduce the effects of erosion by water. As a result, erosion rates on cropland and pastureland fell 25 percent, from 1.6 to 1.2 tons/acre/year from 1982 to 1997.



- ❖ Eighty percent of the listed stream miles exceed State water quality standards for temperature. Elevated stream temperatures may be due to inadequate riparian shade, stream channel widening, and other anthropogenic or natural causes.
- ❖ Fecal coliform can be indicative of livestock waste, but it also is associated with improperly operating onsite sewage disposal systems.
- ❖ High mercury levels are due in large part to past mining activities.
- ❖ Conservation practices that can be used to address these water quality issues include irrigation water management, nutrient management, livestock waste management, grazing management, and use of riparian buffers.

Watershed Projects, Plans, Studies, and Assessments			
NRCS Watershed Projects ⁶		NRCS Watershed Plans, Studies, and Assessments ⁷	
Name	Status	Name	Status
None	None	None	None
ODEQ TMDL's ⁸		ODA Agricultural Water Quality Management Plans ⁹	
Name	Status	Name	Status
Columbia/Snake Rivers	Draft	Owyhee Malheur	Completed Completed
OWEB Watershed Council ¹⁰		Watershed Council Assessments ¹¹	NWPCC Subbasin Plans & Assessments ¹⁸
Owyhee Watershed Council Malheur Watershed Council	Malheur Basin Watershed Action Plan and Assessment	Upper Middle Snake	

(Continued on page 8)



Map Footnote [417](#)

FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES ¹²	
Threatened Species	Candidate Species
Birds – Bald eagle	Birds – Yellow-billed cuckoo
Fish – Lahontan cutthroat trout, Bull trout	Amphibians and Reptiles – Columbia spotted frog
Plants – Howell's spectacular thelypody	PROPOSED SPECIES - None
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT¹³ - None	

Resource Concerns - Continued

[Back to Contents](#)

Resource Concerns/Issues by Land Use								
SWAPA +H Concerns	Specific Resource Concern/Issue	Grass\Pasture\ Hay	Grain Crops	Row Crops	Perennial Crops (Orch/Vine/ Berries)	Shrub/Range	Forest	Confined Feeding Operations
Soil Erosion	Concentrated Flow or Gully					X		
	Streambank					X		
	Irrigation Induced	X	X	X				
Soil Condition	Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter		X	X				
Soil Contamination	Excess Fertilizers & Pesticides			X				X
Water Quantity	Water Management For Irrigated Land	X	X	X				
	Water Management For Nonirrigated Land					X		
Water Quality, Groundwater	Pesticides			X				
	Nutrients & Organics		X	X				
Water Quality, Surface	Pesticides			X				
	Nutrients & Organics		X	X				X
	Suspended Sediments & Turbidity	X	X	X		X		
	Pathogens		X	X				X
Air Quality	Undesirable Odors from Agricultural Sources							X
Plant Suitability	Site & Intended Use Suitability	X						
	Invasive and Noxious Weeds	X	X	X		X		
Plant Condition	Productivity, Health, & Vigor	X				X		
Plant Management	Establishment, Growth, & Harvest					X		
Animal Habitat, Domestic	Water - Quantity & Quality					X		
Animal Habitat, Wildlife	Management							
	Food, Cover, &/or Shelter	X	X	X		X		
Human Economics	Land Use Constraints/Restrictions							X
	High Risk & Uncertainty			X				X
	High Capital/Financial Costs	X	X	X		X		X
	High Management Level Required			X				X
	Low or Unreliable Profitability	X	X	X				
Human, Political	Inadequate Availability of Cost Share Programs					X		
	High Degree of Controversy							X

Pasture/Hay

- Better irrigation water management generally is practiced on the areas of alfalfa than on the pasture.
- In some areas, the pasture is in poor condition because of a lack of proper grazing management.
- Areas of pasture commonly are adjacent to streams, which can contribute to streambank erosion and sedimentation due to the loss of riparian vegetation.

Grain and Row Crops

- Most grain is produced in rotation with other crops (potatoes, onions, corn, alfalfa, etc.)
- Irrigation-induced erosion can occur on fields used to produce crops such as potatoes or corn.
- Surface-irrigated grain is prone to irrigation-induced erosion.
- Surface irrigation of crops generates tailwater returns high in content of nutrients and sediment.
- Water conservation is always a concern with irrigated crops, although irrigation water management on row crops is better than that on pastures.

Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs)

- Livestock manure, pathogens, and odors are continuing issues surrounding CAFOs.
- Winter feeding of cow-calf herds can result in erosion and contribute to poor water quality.

Rangeland

- Rangeland can become infested with noxious weeds, annual grasses, and shrubs due to inadequate forage and grazing management.
- Loss of riparian vegetation contributes to the warming and nutrient-loading of streams.

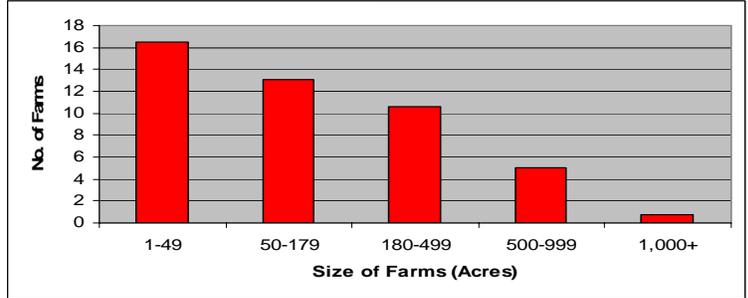
Census and Social Data^{/14}

[Back to Contents](#)

Number of Farms: 362

Number of Operators: 596

- Full-Time Operators: **214**
- Part-Time Operators: **382**

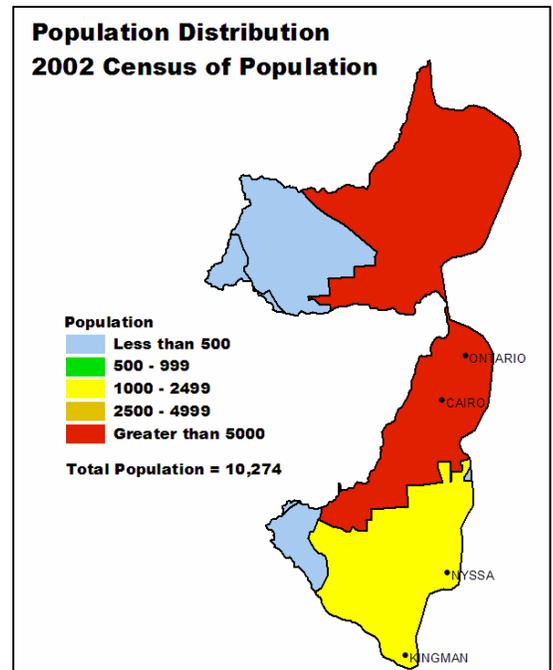
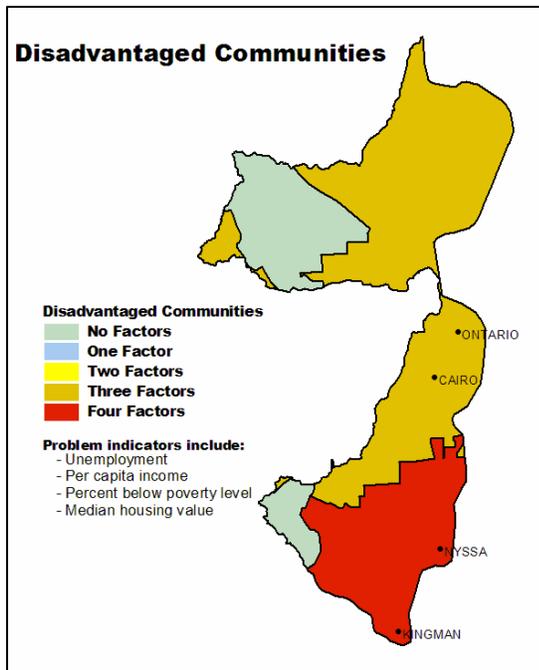


Estimated Level of Willingness and Ability to Participate in Conservation^{/15}: **Moderate to High**

Most operators in the Middle Snake/Payette subbasin are well educated, are aware of local resource concerns, are likely to have conservation plans, have adopted some conservation practices, and understand the economic and environmental benefits of conservation. Most recommended conservation practices can be implemented incrementally and are compatible with local management systems and equipment. The perceived high capital costs of conservation and risks associated with intense irrigated agriculture discourage many from adopting conservation systems. Additional financial incentives and other risk-reducing incentives may increase the adoption of conservation in the subbasin.

Evaluation of Social Capital^{/16}: **Moderate**

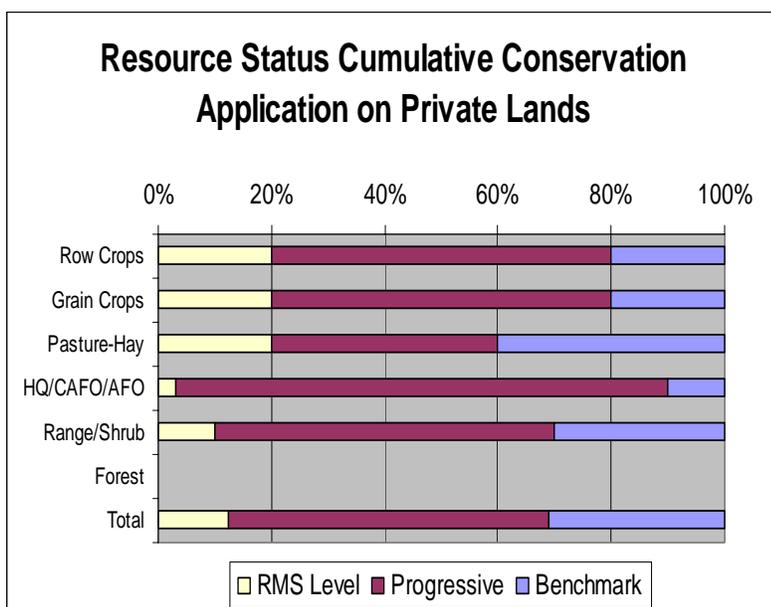
Social capital and the ability of the communities to solve problems and support conservation are estimated to be moderate. Recent trends indicate that the population is increasing slightly in the subbasin. The primary occupation of new landowners commonly is non-agricultural and not resource based. People moving to the area often do so for the rural, high-quality lifestyle and relatively inexpensive housing and property. Newcomers to the area tend to look at natural resources for recreational purposes, not as a means for making a living. In part, this has resulted in community interest shifting from agricultural and natural resource concerns to issues such as improving schools, transportation, and health services. Until resource management and agriculture regain the attention of the community, it is unlikely the community will be a significant partner in the diffusion of conservation in the agricultural community.



Progress/Status

[Back to Contents](#)

PRMS Data	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	Avg/Year	Total
Total Conservation Systems Planned (Acres)	945	3,670	173	0	402	1,038	5,190
Total Conservation Systems Applied (Acres)	0	2,883	341	156	185	713	3,565
Conservation Treatment (Acres)							
Waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erosion Control	192	1,604	173	500	1,940	882	4,409
Irrigation Water Management	192	653	241	440	641	433	2,167
Nutrient Management	139	2,424	374	309	441	737	3,687
Pest Management	0	1,492	40	0	136	334	1,668
Prescribed Grazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees & Shrubs	0	83	0	0	13	19	96
Conservation Tillage	0	897	133	0	0	206	1,030
Wildlife Habitat	0	6	1	26	43	15	76
Wetlands	0	1	1	0	0	0	2



Estimates are based on information received from local conservationists in the watershed.

- ❖ Progress over the last five years has been focused on:
 - ~ Erosion control and irrigation water management on grain and row crops.
 - ~ Nutrient and pest management
 - ~ Conservation tillage.
 - ~ Wildlife habitat management including buffers, trees and shrubs in riparian areas.
- ❖ Most grain and row crop producers practice conservation cropping and residue management.
- ❖ Hay producers predominately practice good irrigation water management; however, pastures often lack adequate grazing and water management.
- ❖ Most livestock operations are at the progressive level. Focus has been placed on meeting state CAFO regulations. High capital cost has hindered conservation adoption to the RMS level.

Lands Removed from Production through Farm Bill Programs

- ❖ Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): **None**
- ❖ Wetland Restoration Program (WRP): **None**
- ❖ Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP): **None**

Footnotes/Bibliography

[Back to Contents](#)

All data is provided "as is." There are no warranties, express or implied, including the warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying this document. Use for general planning purposes only.

1. Ownership Layer – Source: The 1:24,000 scale public ownership layer is the land ownership/management for public entities, including Federal, Tribal, State, and local entities. This is a seamless, statewide Oregon Public Ownership vector layer composed of fee ownership of lands by Federal, State, Tribal, county, and city agencies. The layer is comprised of the best available data compiled at 1:24,000 scale or larger, and the line work matches GCDB boundary locations and ORMAP standards where possible. The layer is available from the State of Oregon GIS Service Center: <http://www.gis.state.or.us/data/alphalist.html>. For current ownership status, consult official records at appropriate Federal, State, and county offices. Ownership classes grouped to calculate Federal ownership vs. non-Federal ownership by the Water Resources Planning Team.
2. National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) - Originator: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); Publication date: 19990631; Title: Oregon Land Cover Data Set, Edition: 1; Geospatial data presentation form: Raster digital data; Publisher: U.S. Geological Survey, Sioux Falls, SD, USA; Online linkage: <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/programs/lccp/nationallandcover.html>; Abstract: These data can be used in a geographic information system (GIS) for any number of purposes, such as assessing wildlife habitat, water quality, pesticide runoff, land use change, etc. The State data sets are provided with a 300-meter buffer beyond the State border to facilitate combining the State files into larger regions.
3. ESTIMATES FROM THE 1997 NRI DATABASE (REVISED DECEMBER 2000) REPLACE ALL PREVIOUS REPORTS AND ESTIMATES. Comparisons made using data published for the 1982, 1987, or 1992 NRI may produce erroneous results. This is because of changes in statistical estimation protocols and because all data collected prior to 1997 were simultaneously reviewed (edited) as 1997 NRI data were collected. All definitions are available in the glossary. In addition, this December 2000 revision of the 1997 NRI data updates information released in December 1999 and corrects a computer error discovered in March 2000. For more information: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/NRI/>
4. Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights – Water Rights Information System (WRIS), Oregon Water Resources Department, <http://www.wrd.state.or.us/maps/wrlexport.shtml>
5. StreamNet is a cooperative venture of the Pacific Northwest's fish and wildlife agencies and tribes and is administered by the [Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission](#). StreamNet provided data and data services in support of the region's fish and wildlife program and other efforts to manage and restore the region's aquatic resources. Official StreamNet website: <http://www.streamnet.org/>
6. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Watershed Projects Planned and Authorized, <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/Purpose>.
7. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Watershed Plans, Studies, and Assessments completed, http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/Surveys_Plng.html#Watershed%20Surveys%20and%20Plan
8. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Total Maximum Daily Loads, <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/TMDLs/TMDLs.htm>
9. Oregon Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Water Quality Management Plans, http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/NRD/water_agplans.shtml

Footnotes/Bibliography Continued

[Back to Contents](#)

All data is provided "as is." There are no warranties, express or implied, including the warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying this document. Use for general planning purposes only.

10. Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, <http://oregon.gov/OWEB/WSHEDS/index.shtml>
11. Watershed Assessments completed by local watershed councils following the Oregon Watershed Assessment Manual, http://oregon.gov/OWEB/docs/pubs/ws_assess_manual.shtml.
12. NRCS Field Office Technical Guide, Section II, Threatened and Endangered List.
13. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Public Law 94-265. As amended through October 11, 1996.
14. Data were taken from the 2002 Agricultural Census and adjusted by percent of HUC in the county or by percent of zip code area in the HUC, depending on the level of data available. Data were also taken from the U.S. Population Census, 2000.
15. Conservation participation was estimated using NRCS Social Sciences Technical Note 1801, [Guide for Estimating Participation in Conservation](#), 2004. Four categories of indicators were evaluated: Personal characteristics, farm structural characteristics, perceptions of conservation, and community context. Estimates are based on information received from local conservationists in the watershed.
16. Social capital is an indicator of the community's ability and willingness to work together to solve problems. A high amount of social capital helps a community to be physically healthy, socially progressive, and economically vigorous. A low amount of social capital typically results in community conflict, lack of trust and respect, and unsuccessful attempts to solve problems. The evaluation is based on NRCS Technical Report Release 4.1, March, 2002: [Adding Up Social Capital: An Investment in Communities](#). Local conservationists provided information to measure social capital. Scores range from 0 to 76.
17. [Surface and Groundwater Resource Protection Map](#)
 - a. 2002 303d Listed Streams designated by Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, Section 303d Clean Water Act, <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/303dlist/303dpage.htm>
 - b. Groundwater Management Areas designated by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Revised Statutes – Ground Water ORS 468B.150 to ORS 468B.190, <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/groundwa/wqgw.htm>
 - c. Groundwater Restricted Areas designated by Oregon Water Resources Commission, Oregon Department of Water Resources, http://egov.oregon.gov/OWRD/PUBS/aquabook_protections.shtml
 - d. The Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) Protection Program is authorized by Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-523, 42 U.S.C. 300 et. seq), <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ssanp.html>
18. Subbasin assessments and plans are developed by local groups (SWCDs, watershed councils, tribes, and others) as part of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's fish and wildlife program in the Columbia River Basin. This program is funded and implemented by the Bonneville Power Administration. <http://www.nwcouncil.org/fw/subbasinplanning/Default.htm>.