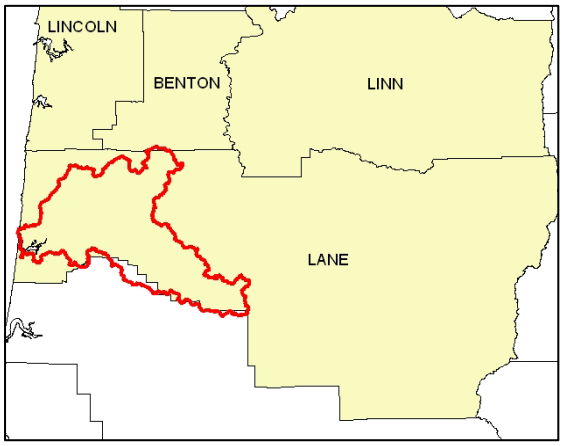
Siuslaw – 17100206

8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

FINAL

SWCD	Acres	SWCD	Acres
Siuslaw	385,143	Douglas	3,074
East Lane	86,036	Benton	1,034
Umpqua	18,481		



Introduction

The Siuslaw 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) subbasin is comprised of 493,400 acres in Lane County. About 95 percent of the land is forested, of which 38 percent is under private ownership and 57 percent is public land. Of the private forestland, approximately 82 percent is under industrial ownership. A small amount of pasture and hay is on small acreage farms. There are two permitted CAFOs and about 400 permitted animals in the subbasin. Some resource concerns associated with these land uses include streambank erosion; degradation of riparian and aquatic habitat; high surface water temperatures and sediment loads; and lack of adequate pasture, grazing, and woodlot management.

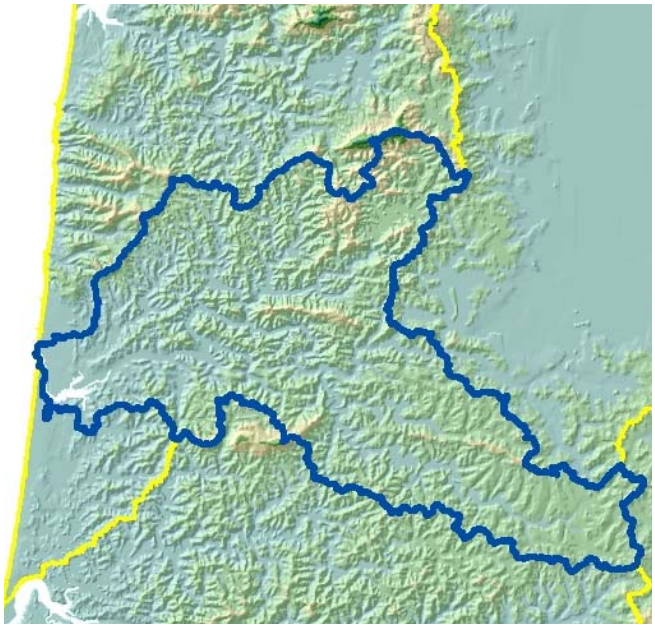
There are 204 farms and 343 farmers in the subbasin. About 60 percent are less than 50 acres in size and nearly 30 percent are 50 to 179 acres in size. Many of small acreage landowners are aware of local resource concerns, but they are new to agriculture and have limited natural resource management experience. If conservation adoption is to increase, substantially more technical, financial, and marketing resources will have to be made available to these landowners

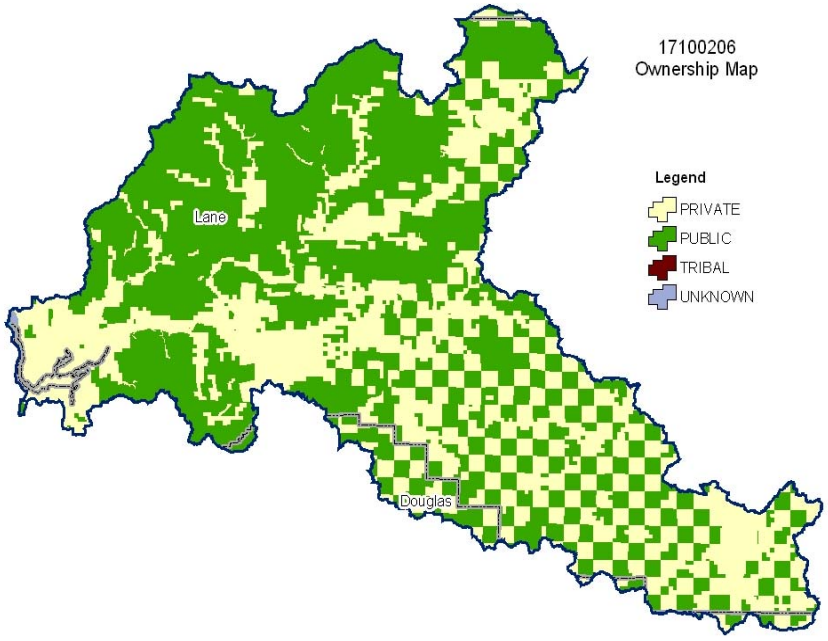
Conservation assistance is provided by an NRCS satellite office, Cascade Pacific Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) office, Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District, Siuslaw Watershed Council, Siuslaw Institute, the U.S. Forest Service, and other local conservation organizations.

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





Produced by the Water Resources Planning Team Portland, OR

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Physical Description

Back to Contents

ALL NUMBERS IN THIS PROFILE ARE FOR OREGON ONLY

Land Cover/Land Use (NLCD[12])	Ownership - (2003 Draft BLM Surface Map Set[11])							
	Public		Private		Tribal		Totals	%
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%		
Forest	279,900	57%	187,800	38%	*	---	467,800	95%
Grain Crops	*	---	*	---	0	0%	*	---
Conservation Reserve Program Land [a]	*	---	*	---	0	0%	*	---
Grass/Pasture/Hay	*	---	15,000	3%	*	---	17,600	4%
Orchards/Vineyards	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Row Crops	0	0%	*	---	0	0%	*	---
Shrub/Rangelands	*	---	*	---	*	---	*	---
Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	*	---	5,400	1%	*	---	6,100	1%
Oregon HUC Totals [b]	**283,300**	**57%**	**209,900**	**43%**	*****	**---**	**493,400**	**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.

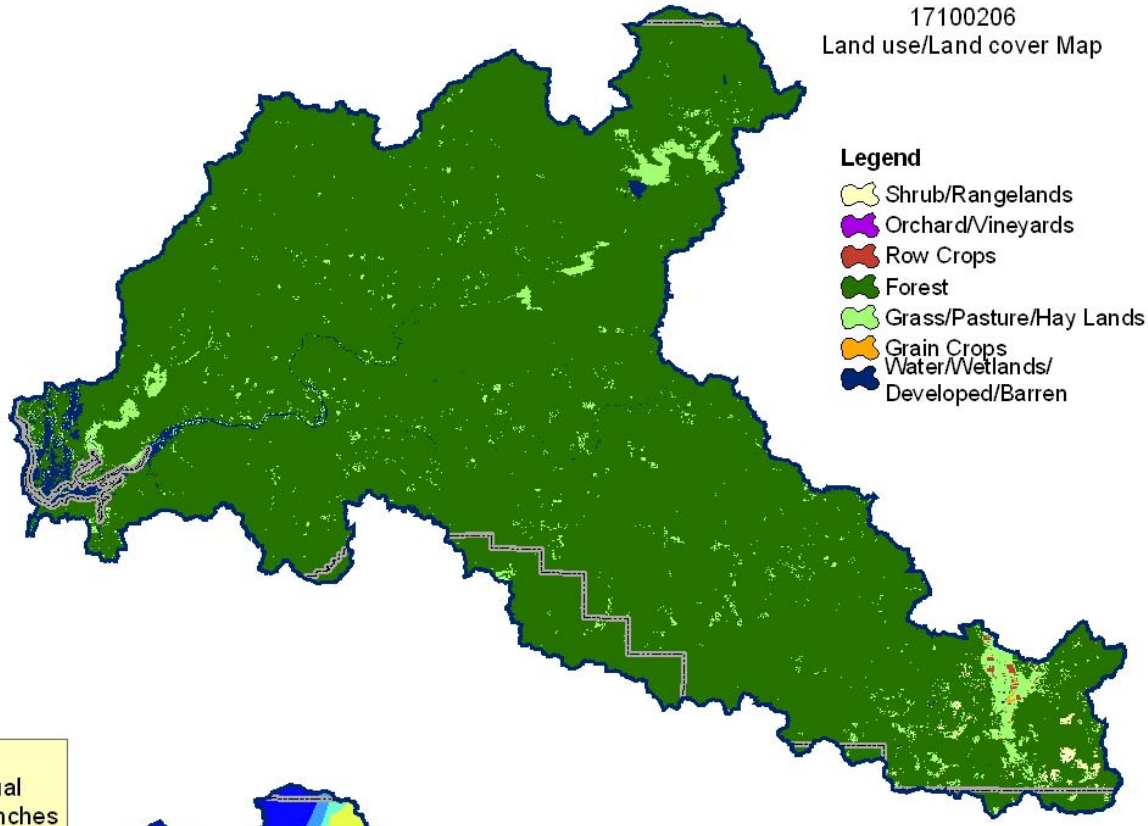
Special Considerations for This 8-Digit HUC:

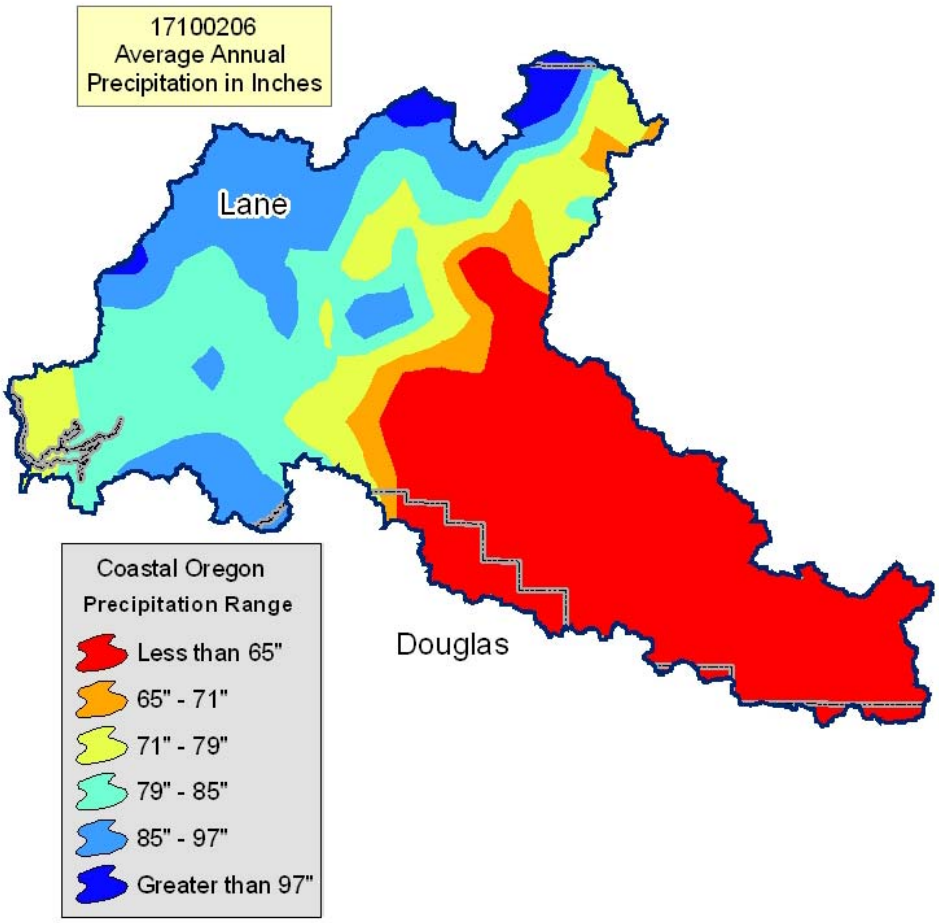
- Approximately 82 percent of private forestland is under industrial forest ownership (OSU, Forestry Sciences Laboratory).
- Pasture occurs on small farms and ranchettes.

Irrigated Lands (1997 NRI[13] Estimates for Non-Federal Lands Only)	Type of Land	ACRES	% of Irrigated Lands	% of HUC
	Cultivated Cropland	0	0%	0%
	Uncultivated Cropland	0	0%	0%
	Pastureland	0	0%	0%
	Total Irrigated Lands	**0**	**0%**	**0%**

(Continued on the following pages)

Back to Contents

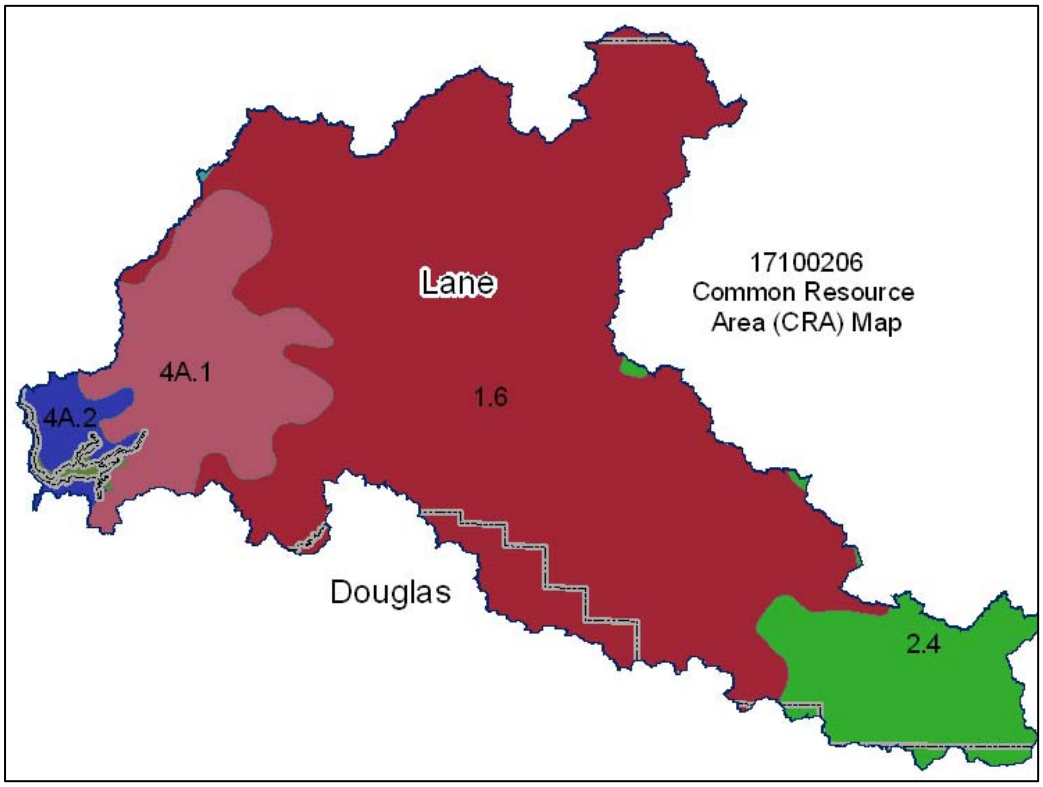




Common Resource Area Map

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



1.6 – Northern Pacific Coast Range, Foothills, and Valleys - Mid-Coastal Sedimentary: This unit is comprised of mountains that are sedimentary rock and are outside of the "fogbelt." The temperature regime is mesic, and the moisture regime is udic. Sitka spruce is typically absent. The dominant vegetation is Douglas fir and western hemlock. This unit includes narrow inland flood plains and terraces.

2.4 - Willamette and Puget Valleys - Valley Foothills: This unit is comprised of the foothills of the Willamette Valley. The soils are underlain by basalt and sedimentary rock and typically are red and clayey. The vegetation is dominantly Douglas fir and Oregon white oak. The temperature regime is mesic, and the moisture regime is xeric. The unit does not support western hemlock, which is characteristic of the adjacent units in the Coast and Cascade MLRAs.

4A.1 – Sitka Spruce Belt - Coastal Sedimentary Uplands: This unit is comprised of mountains that are sedimentary rock and are in the "fogbelt." The temperature regime is isomesic, and the moisture regime is udic. Sitka spruce is present, which separates this unit from unit 1.1.

4A.2 - Sitka Spruce Belt - Coastal Lowlands: This unit is comprised of marine terraces, diked and undiked flood plains, and estuaries. The temperature regime is isomesic, and the moisture regime is udic.

Physical Description – Continued

Back to Contents

		ACRES	ACRE-FEET
Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights *(OWRD[4])*	Surface	3,016	7,541
	Well	191	478
	Total Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights	3,207	8,018
Stream Flow Data	USGS 14307620 SIUSLAW RIVER, NEAR MAPLETON, OR	**Total Avg. Yield**	1,438,651
		May – Sept. Yield	136,227
		MILES	**PERCENT**
Stream Data[5] **Percent of Total Miles of Streams in HUC*	Total Miles – Major (100K Hydro GIS Layer)	694	---
	303d/TMDL Listed Streams (DEQ)	297	43%
	Anadromous Fish Presence (StreamNet)	225	32%
	Bull Trout Presence (StreamNet)	0	0%
		ACRES	**PERCENT**
Land Cover/Use[2] Based on a 100-foot stretch on both sides of all streams in the 100K Hydro GIS Layer	Forest	20,427	91%
	Grain Crops	35	0%
	Grass/Pasture/Hay	1,259	6%
	Orchards/Vineyards	0	0%
	Row Crops	33	0%
	Shrub/Rangelands – Includes CRP Lands	54	0%
	Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	598	3%
	Total Acres of 100-Foot Stream Buffers	**22,407**	**---**
Land Capability Class *(Croplands & Pasturelands Only)* *(1997 NRI[3] Estimates for Non-Federal Lands Only)*	**1** – slight limitations	0	0%
	2 – moderate limitations	28,700	89%
	3 – severe limitations	3,700	11%
	4 – very severe limitations	0	0%
	5 – no erosion hazard, but other limitations	0	0%
	6 – severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	0	0%
	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	**32,400**	**---**

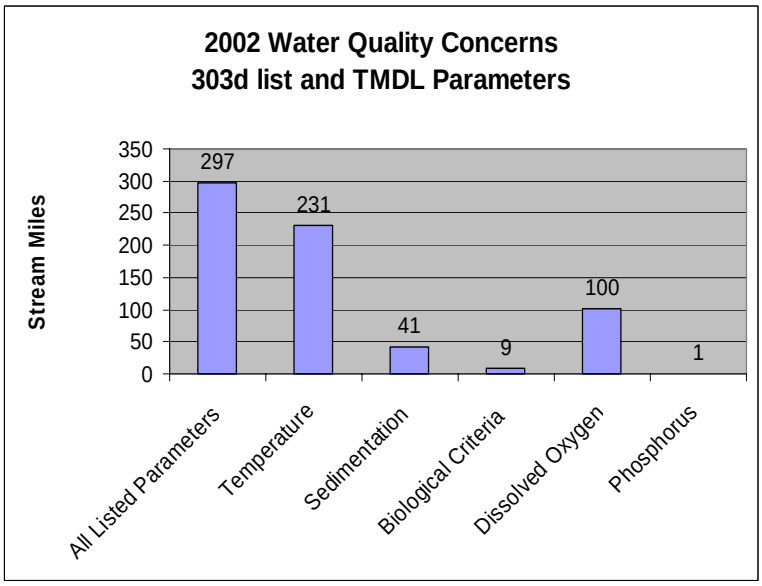
Confined Animal Feeding Operations – Oregon CAFO Permit – 12/2004

Animal Type	Dairy	Feedlot	Poultry	Swine	Mink	Other
No. of Permitted Farms	2	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Permitted Animals	420	0	0	0	0	0

Resource Concerns

Back to Contents

Tons of Soil Loss by Water Erosion: Due to the limited amount of non-Federal cropland and pastureland within this HUC, no reliable NRI soil loss estimates are available.

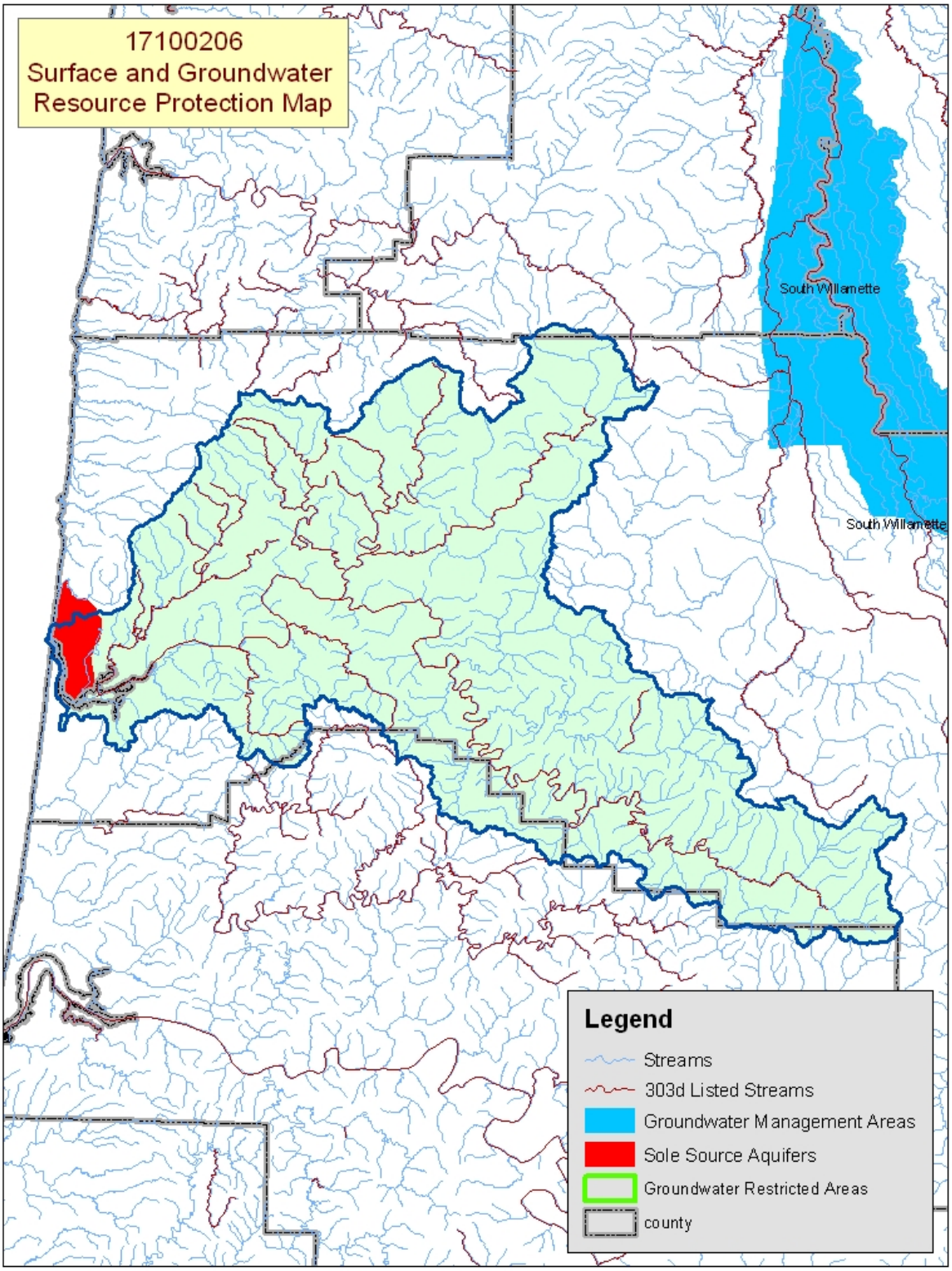


- Eighty-eight percent all of the listed stream miles exceed State water quality standards for temperature. Elevated stream temperatures may be due to inadequate riparian shade, stream channel widening, and other anthropogenic or natural causes.
- Sedimentation in coastal streams commonly stems from erosion associated with forest roads and streambanks.
- Conservation practices that can be used to address these water quality issues include 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
Clear Lake	Completed	Mid Coast Upper Willamette & Upper Siuslaw	Completed Completed

OWEB Watershed Council[10]	Watershed Council Assessments[11]	NWPCC Subbasin Plans and Assessments[18]
Siuslaw Watersheds Council	Siuslaw Watershed Assessment	None

(Continued on page 8)



Map Footnote [17]

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**
Soil Erosion	Streambank	X					X
Water Quantity	Ponding & Flooding	X					X
Water Quality, Surface	Suspended Sediments & Turbidity	X					X
	Temperature	X					X
	Aquatic Habitat Suitability	X					X
Plant Condition	Invasive & Noxious Weeds						X
Animal Habitat, Wildlife	Food, Cover &/or Shelter						X
Human Economics	Land Use Constraints/Restrictions	X					X
	Low or Unreliable Profitability	X					

Grass / Pasture / Hay

- There has been an influx of people from Portland, Eugene, and other areas buying older farm homes and bringing in a few horses or other livestock. As new land managers, they commonly lack knowledge of good pasture and grazing management.

Forest

- Many private, non-industrial forest landowners purchased their property for rural residences or recreation, not for long-term timber production.
- Some landowners have converted pastures to Christmas trees and use little management.
- Invasive, noxious weeds are present in large part because of poor management, especially in areas of small acreage operations.

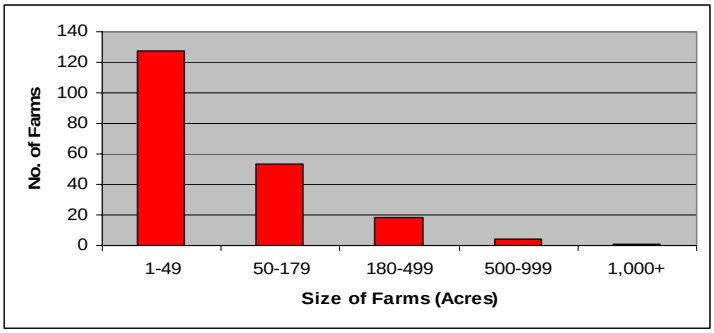
General

- Since the decline of the forest industry, most of the revenue generated in the region is from tourism and recreation.

FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES[12]	
THREATENED SPECIES	**CANDIDATE SPECIES**
Mammals- Canada lynx, Columbian white-tailed deer **Marine –** Steller (northern) sea lion **Birds –** Marbled murrelet , Western snowy plover, Bald eagle, Brown pelican, Short-tailed albatross, Northern spotted owl **Fish –** Coho salmon **Invertebrates –** Oregon silverspot butterfly	**Fish** – Steelhead **PROPOSED SPECIES** None
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT[13] - Chinook, Coho	

Census and Social Data[14]

Back to Contents



Number of Farms: 204

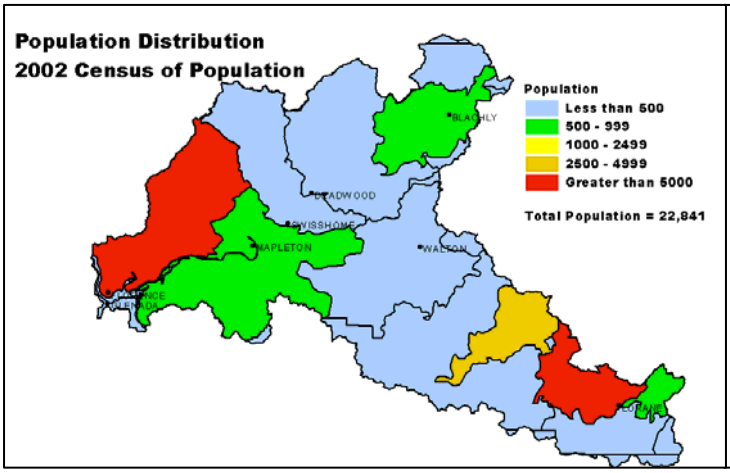
Number of Operators: 343

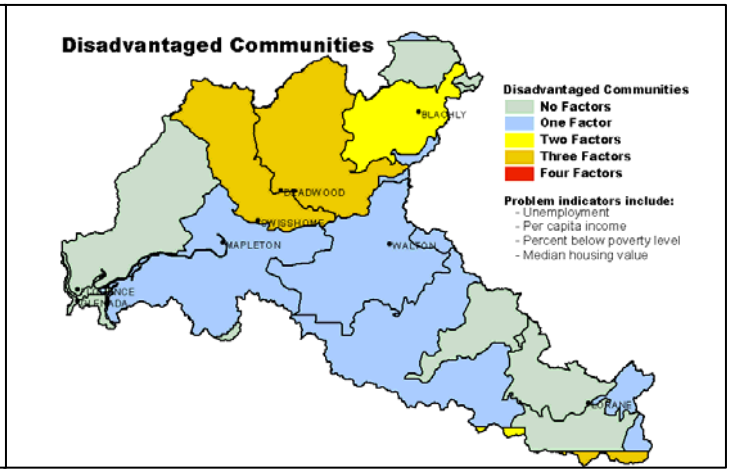
- Full-Time Operators: **102**
- Part-Time Operators: **241**

Estimated Level of Willingness and Ability to Participate in Conservation[15]: LOW

Most of the 204 farms in the Siuslaw subbasin consist of small acreage pastures that commonly are grazed by only a few animals. The operators are relatively new to agriculture, and they have little resource management experience. These landowners tend to be aware of local resource concerns, but they lack the knowledge and ability to make the needed changes on their farm. To increase natural resource management and conservation there needs to be significant enhancements to the technical and financial assistance available and a dedicated marketing effort to motivate and enable these operators. Public and private, large acreage forestland managers tend to follow the State Forest Practices Act requirements and are doing an adequate job of managing the resources under their control.

Evaluation of Social Capital[16]: There is not a strong agricultural- or land-management-centered community in the Siuslaw subbasin. The community generally is centered on tourism and recreational activities in Florence. The community is generally supportive of and effective at addressing issues it regards as important to its well-being. Natural resource management will have to be perceived as a significant issue before conservation will become widely diffused among landowners in the subbasin.

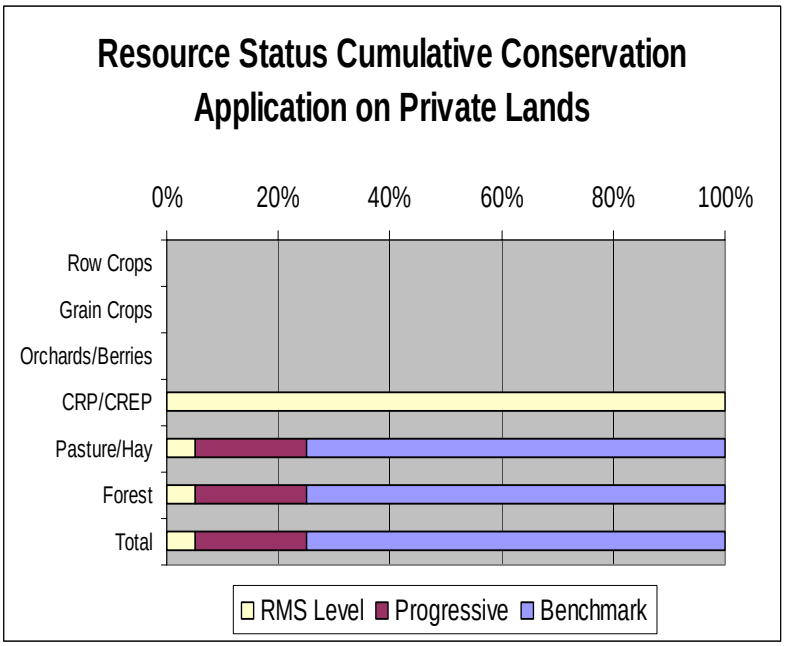




Progress / Status

Back to Contents

PRMS Data	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	Avg / Year	Total
Total Conservation Systems Planned (Acres)	700	149	173	5	72	220	1,099
Total Conservation Systems Applied (Acres)	660	465	154	0	0	256	1,279
Conservation Treatment (Acres)							
Waste Management	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Buffers	20	642	42	3	0	141	707
Erosion Control	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Irrigation Water Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nutrient Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pest Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prescribed Grazing	242	280	0	0	0	104	522
Trees & Shrubs	0	200	23	3	4	46	230
Conservation Tillage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Habitat	294	1,014	622	3	6	388	1,939
Wetlands	574	120	634	0	12	268	1,340



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

- Progress over the last 5 years has been focused on:
  - Prescribed grazing on pastureland.
  - Wildlife habitat management, including buffers in riparian and wetland areas.
- Most of the commercial dairies are at the progressive or RMS level.
- Poor pasture management is common for non-commercial livestock operations. The operators are people from Portland and other areas that have purchased older farms and have a few horses or beef cattle.
- Private industrial forest owners typically do not work with NRCS and SWCDs; however, they commonly comply with State Forest Practices Act requirements.
- Some of the non-industrial, private forestland in the watershed is used for long-term timber production, but most is used as rural homesites or recreational property.

Lands Removed from Production through Farm Bill Programs

- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): **7 acres**
- Wetland Restoration Program (WRP): **451 acres**
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP): **12 acres**

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/wrexport.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

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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.