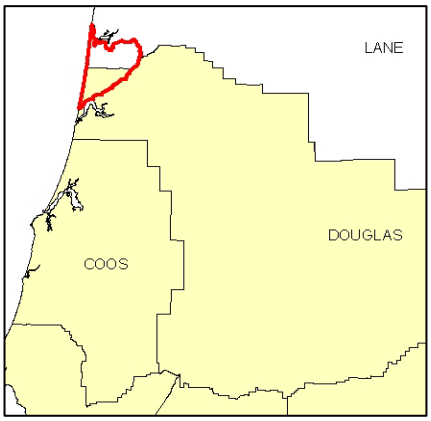
Siltcoos – 17100207

8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

FINAL

SWCD	Acres
Siuslaw	46,255
Umpqua	36,858



Introduction

The Siltcoos 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) subbasin is comprised of 82,900 acres, of which 56 percent is in Lane County and the rest is in Douglas County. Fifty-nine percent of the subbasin is under private ownership. Seventy-eight percent of the subbasin is forested. The remaining agricultural land is largely pasture on small beef and horse operations. Currently, private industrial timber owners commonly allow cattle on the pastures in the valley bottoms. This land tends to be fairly well managed concerning timber and forage production and animal well-being. Some resource concerns include streambank erosion, degradation of riparian and aquatic habitat, high surface water temperatures and sediment loads, lack of adequate pasture and grazing management, and increasing invasive, noxious weeds.

There are 22 farms and 36 farmers in the subbasin. Over 50 percent of the farms are less than 50 acres in size. Many of the small farms are operated by new, relatively inexperienced landowners who need considerable technical assistance. Many of these landowners are aware of local resource concerns and have a positive stewardship attitude, but they are new to agriculture and have little resource management experience. To increase the adoption of conservation systems, these landowners need substantially more technical assistance and information about natural resource management. Conservation assistance is provided by an NRCS satellite office, Siuslaw Soil and Water Conservation District, Siuslaw Watershed Council, and other local conservation organizations.

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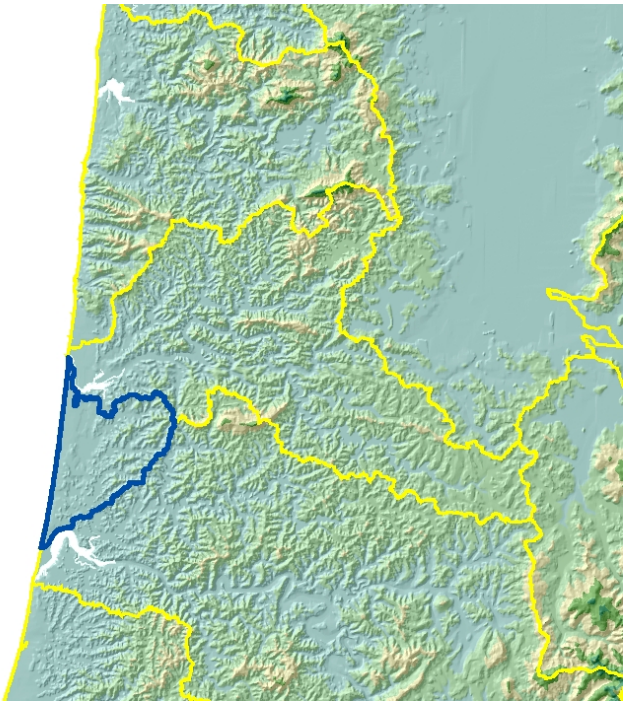

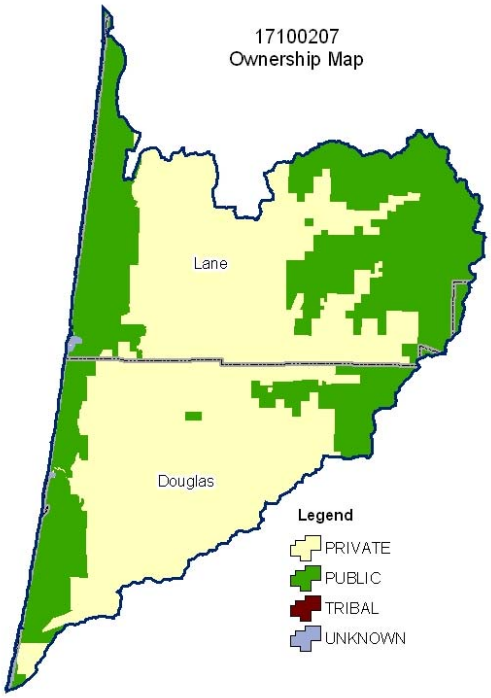

Produced by the Water Resources Planning Team Portland, OR

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Physical Description

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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	25,100	30%	39,700	48%	0	0%	64,800	78%
Grain Crops	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Conservation Reserve Program Land [a]	*	---	*	---	0	0%	*	---
Grass/Pasture/Hay	2,000	2%	1,900	2%	0	0%	4,100	5%
Orchards/Vineyards	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Row Crops	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Shrub/Rangelands	*	---	*	---	0	0%	*	---
Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	5,900	7%	7,700	9%	0	0%	14,000	17%
Oregon HUC Totals [b]	**33,000**	**40%**	**49,300**	**59%**	**0**	**0%**	**82,900**	**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 63 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)

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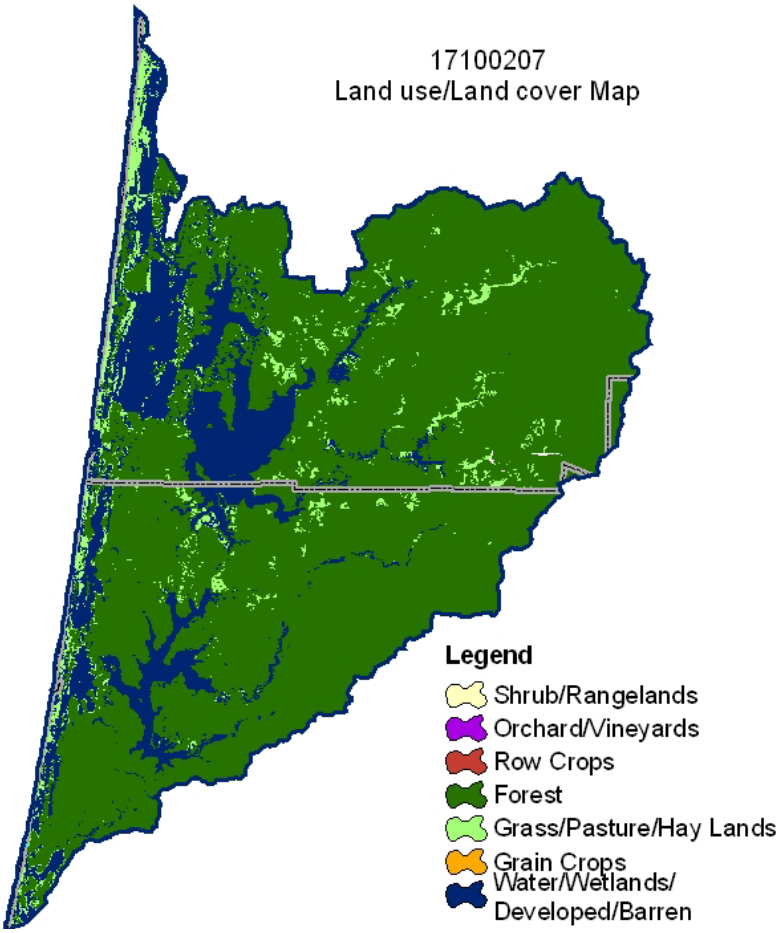

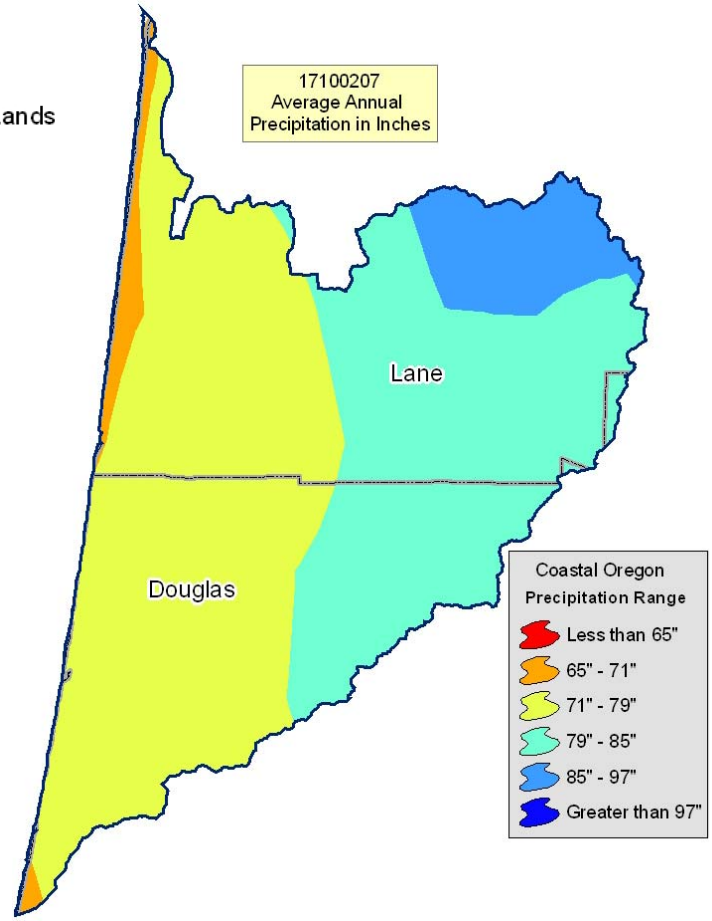

Common Resource Area Map

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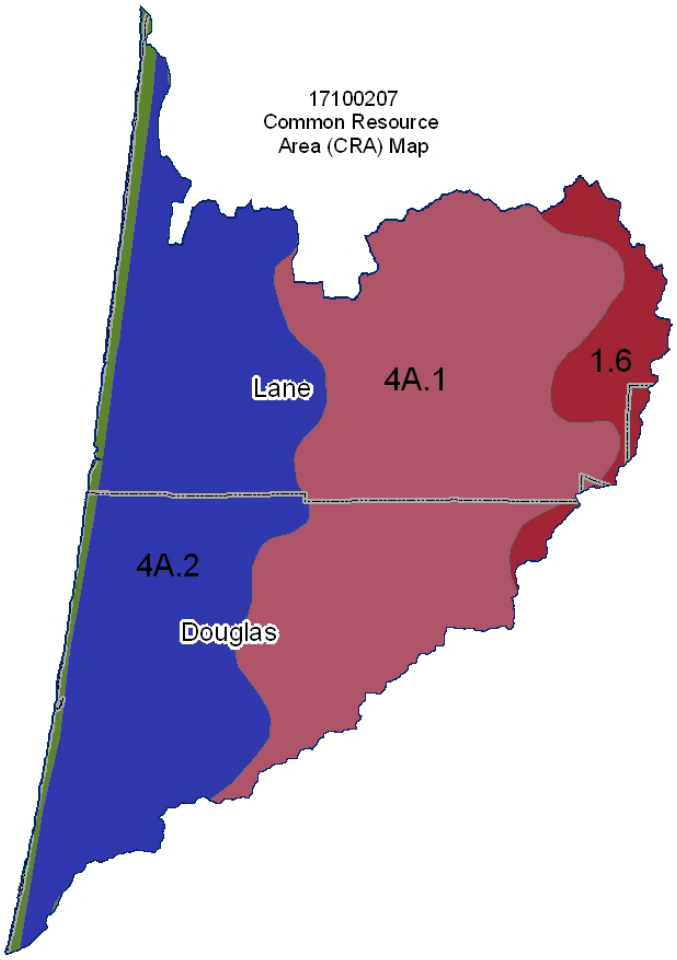
Only the major units are described below - for descriptions of all units within the HUC, go to: http://ice.or.nrcs.usda.gov/website/cra/viewer.htm



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 typically is absent. The dominant vegetation is Douglas fir and western hemlock. The unit includes narrow inland flood plains and terraces.

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. This unit supports Sitka spruce, which separates it 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

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		ACRES	ACRE-FEET
Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights *(OWRD[4])*	Surface	247	617
	Well	0	0
	Total Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights	247	617
Stream Flow Data	Siltcoos River	**Total Avg. Yield**	Not available
		May – Sept. Yield	Not available
		MILES	**PERCENT**
Stream Data[5] **Percent of Total Miles of Streams in HUC*	Total Miles – Major (100K Hydro GIS Layer)	150	---
	303d/TMDL Listed Streams (DEQ)	13	9%
	Anadromous Fish Presence (StreamNet)	32	21%
	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	2,301	62%
	Grain Crops	0	0%
	Grass/Pasture/Hay	431	12%
	Orchards/Vineyards	0	0%
	Row Crops	0	0%
	Shrub/Rangelands – Includes CRP Lands	19	0%
	Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	950	26%
	Total Acres of 100-foot Stream Buffers	**3,701**	**---**
Land Capability Class *(Croplands & Pasturelands Only)* *(1997 NRI[3] Estimates for Non-Federal Lands Only)*	**1** – slight limitations	0	0%
	2 – moderate limitations	0	0%
	3 – severe limitations	0	0%
	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	**0**	**0%**

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

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

Resource Concerns

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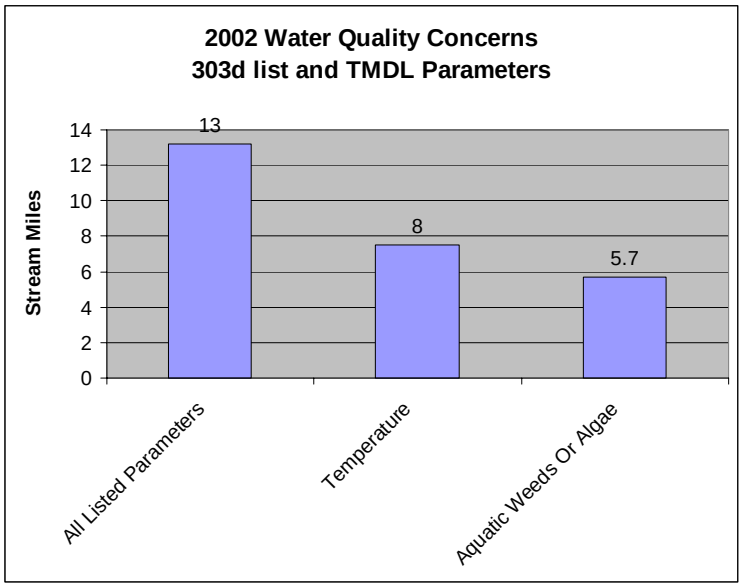
Tons of Soil Loss by Water Erosion: Due to the limited amount of non-Federal cropland and pastureland within this HUC, no reliable NRI soil loss estimates are available.

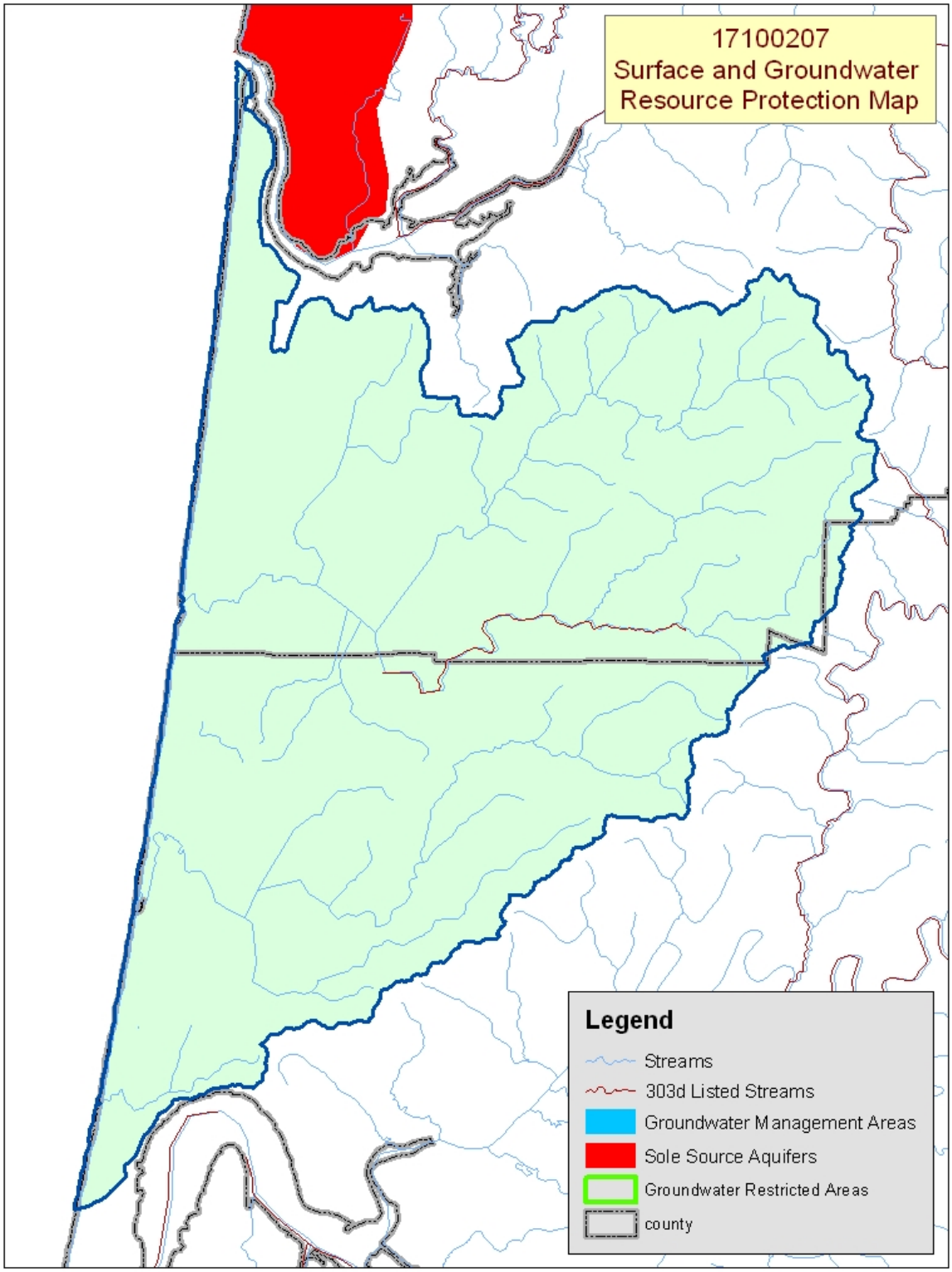


- Sixty percent of all of the listed stream miles exceed State water quality standards for temperature. Elevated stream temperatures may be due to inadequate riparian shade, stream channel widening, and other anthropogenic or natural causes.
- Conservation practices that can be used to address these 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
None	None	Mid Coast	Completed

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

(Continued on page 8)



Map Footnote [17]

Resource Concerns - Continued

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

Grass / Pasture / Hay Lands

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

Forestland

- Many private, non-industrial forest landowners purchased their property for use as rural residences or recreation, not for long-term timber production.
- Invasive, noxious weeds are present in large part due to the lack of coordinated weed control among adjacent landowners (private and public, both Federal and State) and lack of knowledge of weed species.

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, Steelhead, Chinook salmon, Oregon chub, Bull trout **Invertebrates –** Oregon silverspot butterfly, Fender's blue butterfly **Plants –** Golden Indian paintbrush, Willamette daisy, Water howellia, Bradshaw's lomatium, Kincaid's lupine, Rough popcorn flower	**Fish** – Steelhead **Birds –** Yellow-billed cuckoo, Streaked horned lark **Amphibians and Reptiles –** Oregon spotted frog **Invertebrates-** Taylor's checkerspot **PROPOSED SPECIES** - None
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT[13] - Chinook, Coho	

Census and Social Data[/14]

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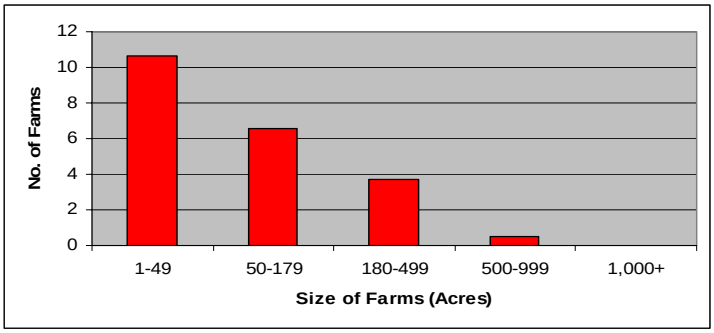


Number of Farms: 22

Number of Operators: 36

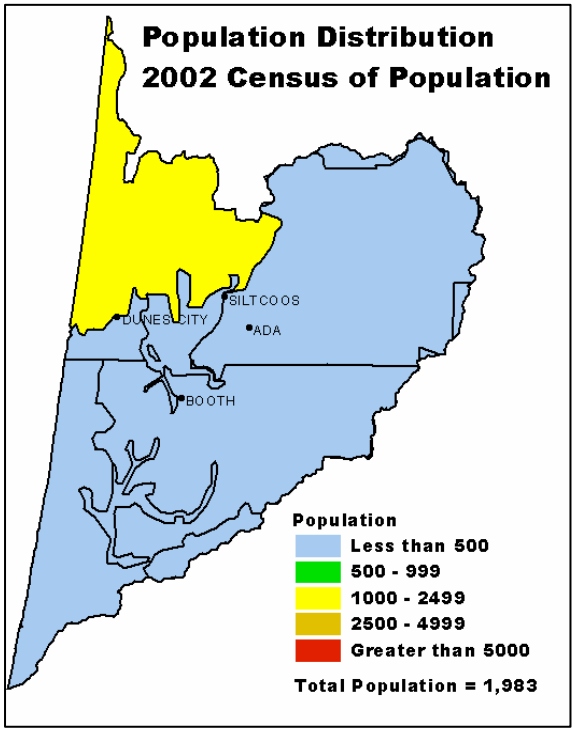
- Full-Time Operators: **12**
- Part-Time Operators: **24**

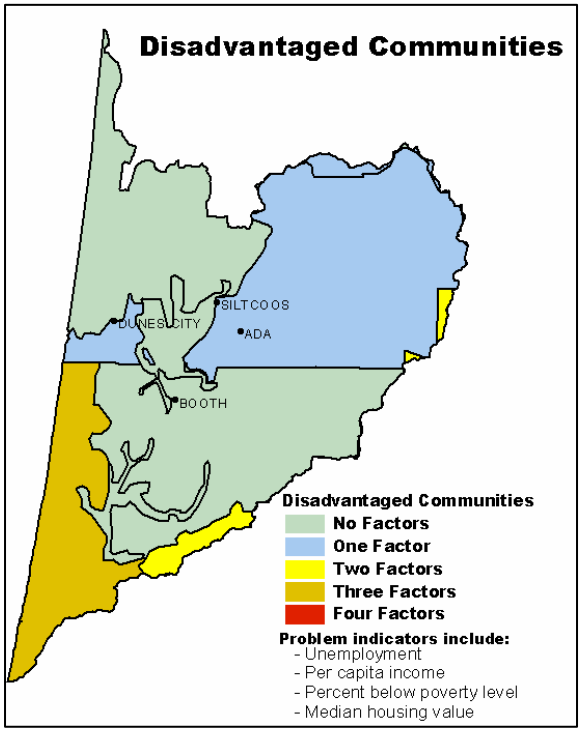
Estimated Level of Willingness and Ability to Participate in Conservation[/15]:

Not applicable.

Evaluation of Social Capital[/16]:

Not applicable.





Progress / Status

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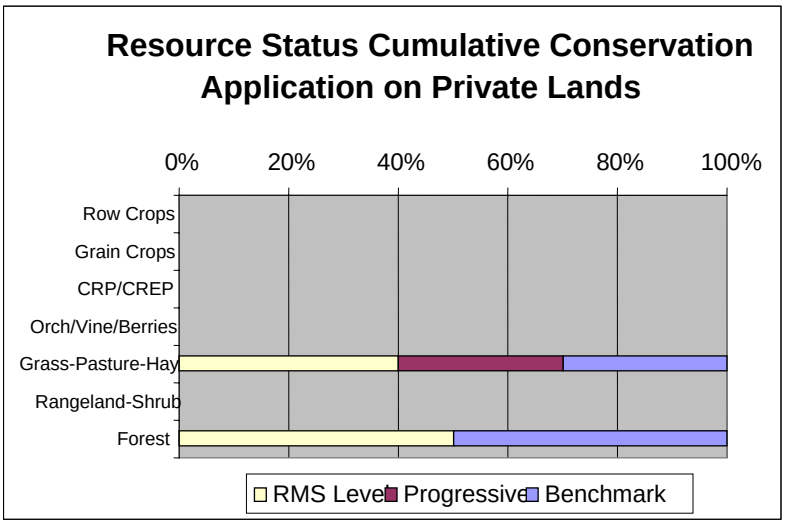
PRMS Data	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	Avg / Year	Total
Total Conservation Systems Planned (Acres)	0	45	0	0	0	9	45
Total Conservation Systems Applied (Acres)	0	40	0	0	0	8	40
Conservation Treatment (Acres)							
Waste Management (no.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffers	0	10	0	0	0	2	10
Erosion Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees & Shrubs	0	10	4	1	1	3	16
Conservation Tillage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Habitat	0	0	6	1	0	1	7
Wetlands	0	0	0	1	0	0	1



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

- Progress over the last 5 years has been focused on:
  - ~ Wildlife habitat management, including buffers in riparian and wetland areas.
- Poor pasture management is common for non-commercial livestock operations. The operators are people from urban areas with non-agricultural backgrounds that have purchased older farms and have a few horses or beef cattle.
- Private, industrial forest owners typically do not work with NRCS or 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): **2 acres**
- Wetland Restoration Program (WRP): **None**
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP): **2 acres**

Footnotes/Bibliography

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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

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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.