

SWCD	Acres
Coos	366,818
Douglas	75,311
Umpqua	17,776



Introduction

The Coos 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) subbasin is slightly more than 459,000 acres in size. It is largely in Coos County (89%) but extends into Douglas County (11%). It includes 375 farms, 55 percent of which are less than 50 acres in size. The full-time, large-acreage farmers are generally amenable to adopting conservation practices. The part-time, smaller acreage farmers tend to need more individual attention and technical assistance to adopt conservation practices into their current management system.

The subbasin is in southwestern Oregon. It is 89 percent private and public forestland, and the remaining 11 percent is used as pastureland and hayland and for other various uses. Sixty-six percent of the subbasin is privately owned land, most of which is forestland. Much of the remaining land (27%) is publicly owned land.

Conservation assistance is provided by three NRCS service centers, one resource conservation and development (RC&D) office, and seven soil and water conservation districts.

Profile Contents

[Introduction](#)

[Physical Description](#)

[Land Use Map & Precipitation Map](#)

[Common Resource Area](#)

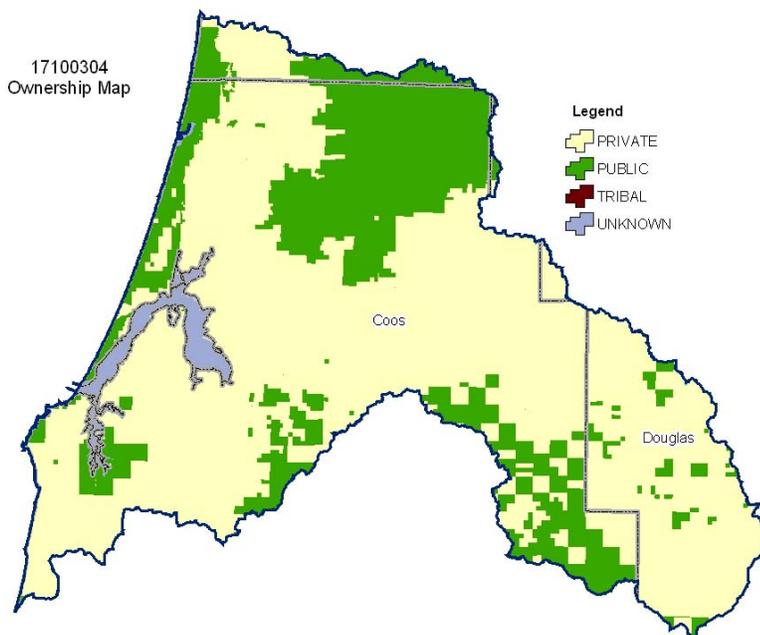
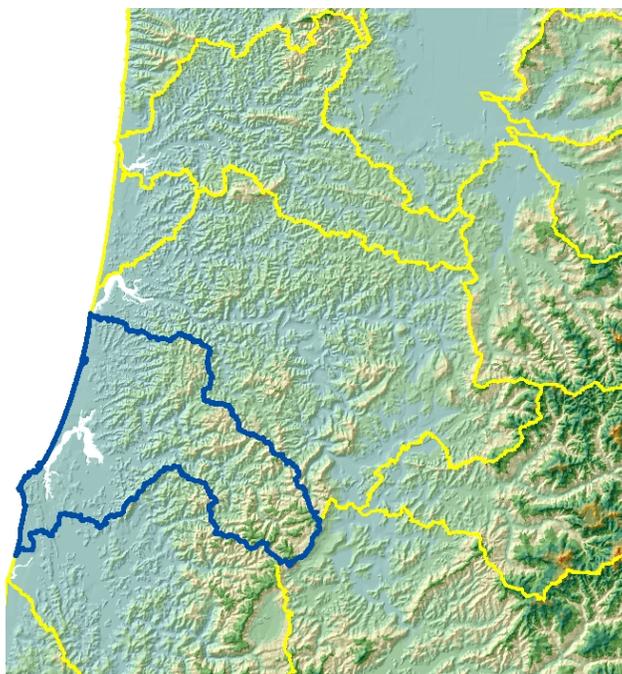
[Resource Concerns](#)

[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 ²)	Ownership - (2003 Draft BLM Surface Map Set ¹)							
	Public		Private		Tribal		Totals	%
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%		
Forest	112,700	25%	296,500	64%	0	0%	410,100	89%
Grain Crops	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Conservation Reserve Program Land ^a	0	0%	*	---	0	0%	*	---
Grass/Pasture/Hay	*	---	20,000	4%	0	0%	23,700	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	9,000	2%	15,300	3%	0	0%	25,400	6%
Oregon HUC Totals ^b	124,900	27%	332,100	72%	0	0%	459,500	100%

*: Less than one 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 76 percent of the private forestland is under industrial forest ownership (OSU, Forestry Sciences Laboratory).
- The field office estimates that cranberries are grown on approximately 1,200 acres.
- Approximately 47 acres of CREP has been installed along area streams.
- Pasture and hay is grown in areas of dairy, beef, and sheep operations as well as on small farms.

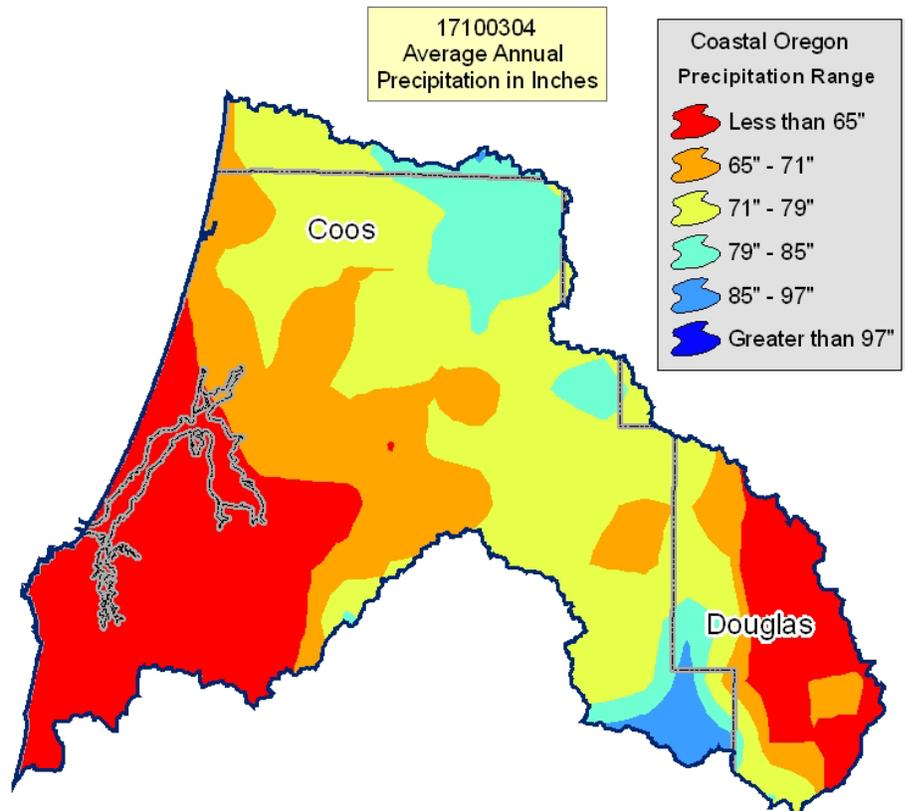
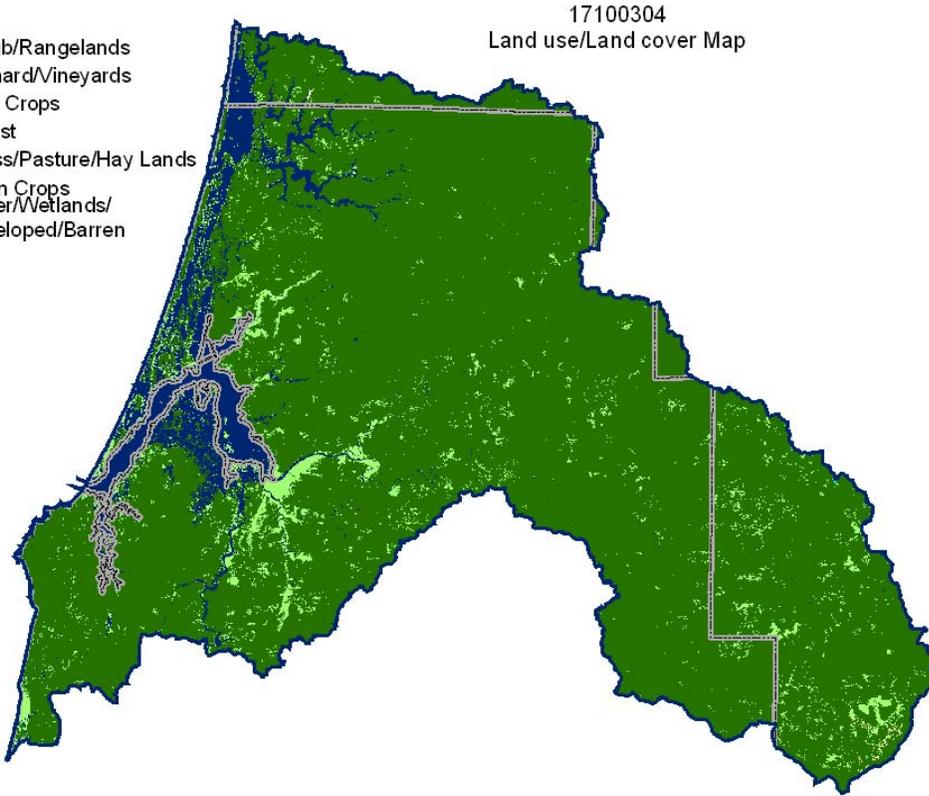
Irrigated Lands (1997 NRI ³ Estimates for Non-Federal Lands Only)	Type of Land	ACRES	% of Irrigated Lands	% of HUC
	Cultivated Cropland	0	0%	0%
	Uncultivated Cropland	0	0%	0%
	Pastureland	0	0%	0%
	Total Irrigated Lands	0	0%	0%

(Continued on the following pages)

[Back to Contents](#)

Legend

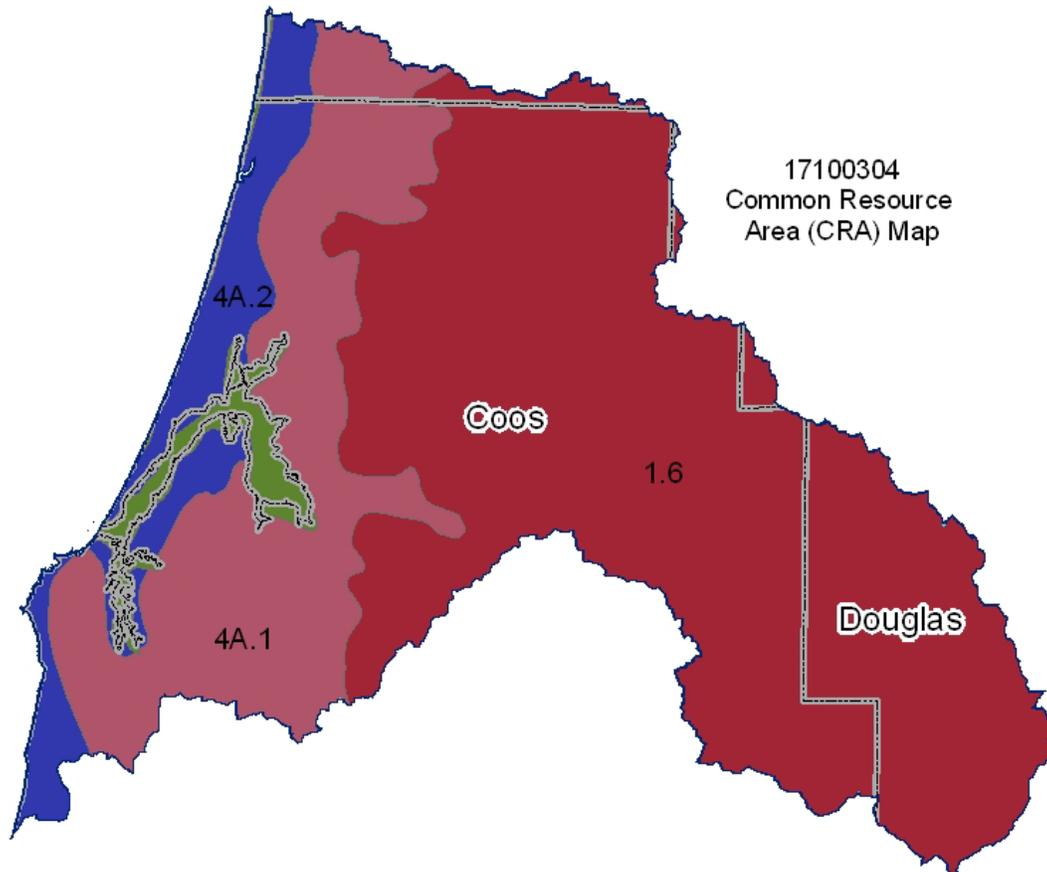
-  Shrub/Rangelands
-  Orchard/Vineyards
-  Row Crops
-  Forest
-  Grass/Pasture/Hay Lands
-  Grain Crops
-  Water/Wetlands/
Developed/Barren



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 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

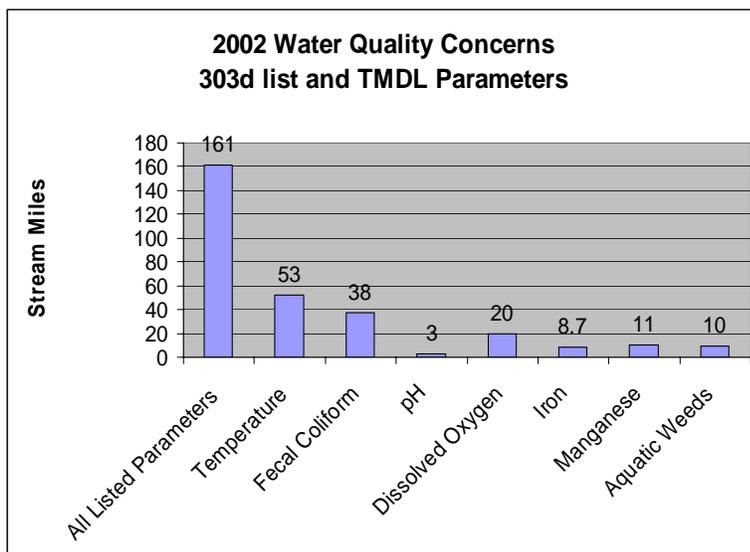
[Back to Contents](#)

		ACRES	ACRE-FEET			
Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights (OWRD ⁴)	Surface	3,503	8,798			
	Well	1,215	3,299			
	Total Adjudicated Water Rights (Irrigation/cranberry bogs)	4,718	12,097			
Stream Flow Data	USGS 14323200 TENMILE CREEK, NEAR LAKESIDE, OR	Total Avg. Yield	244,720			
		May – Sept. Yield	23,132			
		MILES	PERCENT			
Stream Data ⁵ <i>*Percent of Total Miles of Streams in HUC</i>	Total Miles – Major (100K Hydro GIS Layer)	892	---			
	303d/TMDL Listed Streams (DEQ)	161	18%			
	Anadromous Fish Presence (StreamNet)	186	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	18,570	84%			
	Grain Crops	0	0%			
	Grass/Pasture/Hay	1,777	8%			
	Orchards/Vineyards	0	0%			
	Row Crops	0	0%			
	Shrub/Rangelands	42	0%			
	Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	1,845	8%			
	Total Acres of 100-foot Stream Buffers	22,233	---			
Land Capability Class <i>(Croplands & Pasturelands Only)</i> <i>(1997 NRI³ Estimates for Non-Federal Lands Only)</i>	1 – slight limitations	0	0%			
	2 – moderate limitations	3,300	56%			
	3 – severe limitations	0	0%			
	4 – very severe limitations	1,300	22%			
	5 – no erosion hazard, but other limitations	0	0%			
	6 – severe limitations; unsuitable for cultivation; limited to pasture, range, forest	1,300	22%			
	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	5,900	---			
Confined Animal Feeding Operations – Oregon CAFO Permit – 12/2004						
Animal Type	Dairy	Feed Lot	Poultry	Swine	Mink	Other
No. of Permitted Farms	3	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Permitted Animals	510	0	0	0	0	0

Resource Concerns

[Back to Contents](#)

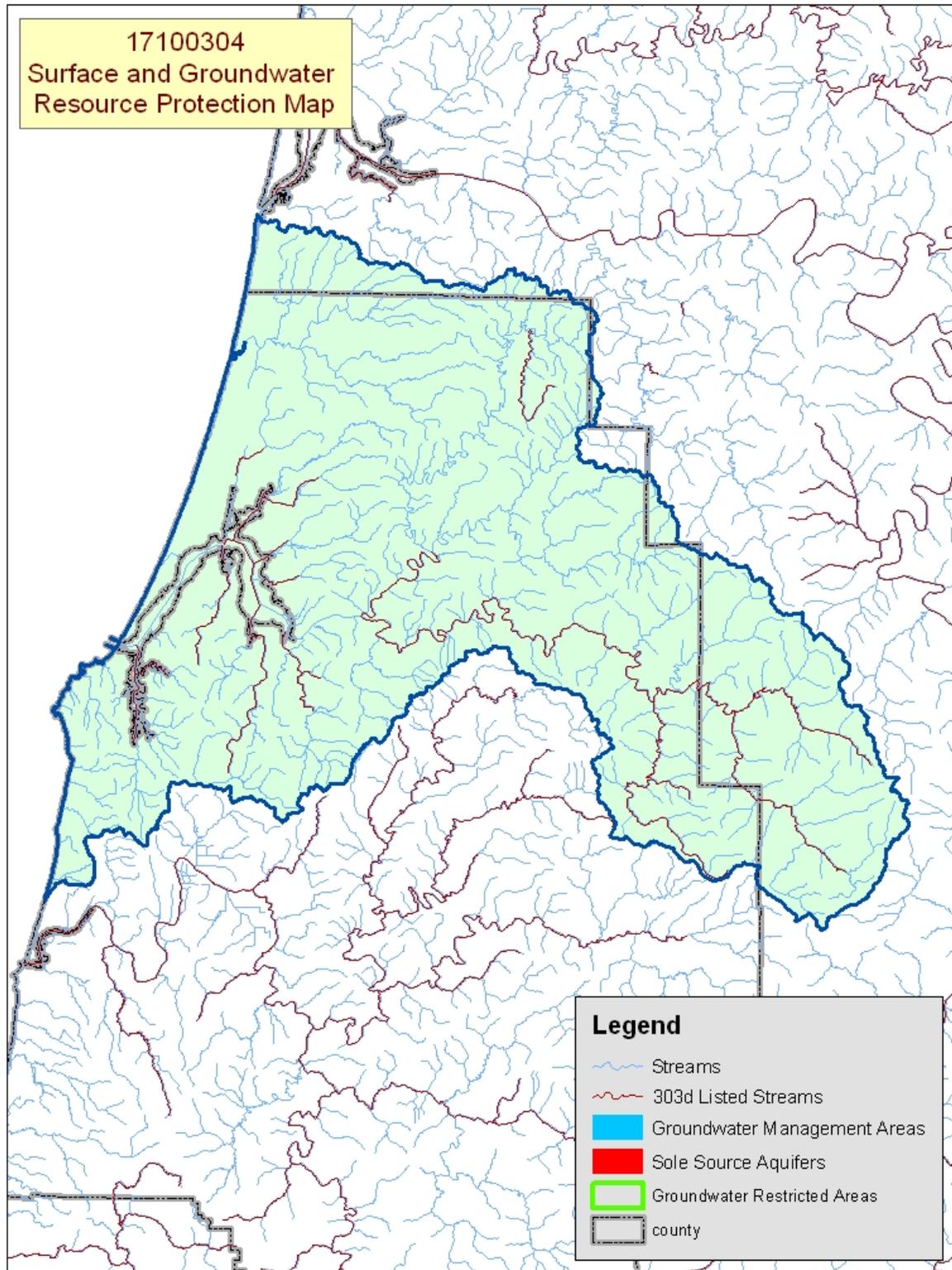
Tons of Soil Loss by Water Erosion: Due to the limited amount of non-Federal cropland and pastureland within this HUC, no reliable NRI soil loss estimates are available.



- ❖ Fifty 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.
- ❖ Fecal coliform can be indicative of livestock waste, but it also is associated with improperly operating onsite sewage disposal systems.
- ❖ 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	Coos-Coquille	Completed
OWEB Watershed Council ¹⁰	Watershed Council Assessments ¹¹	NWPCC Subbasin Plans and Assessments ¹⁸	
Coos Watershed Association, Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership	Lower Pony Creek Watershed Assessment, Tenmile Lakes Watershed Assessment	None	

(Continued on page 8)



Map Footnote [417](#)

Resource Concerns - Continued

[Back to Contents](#)

Resource Concerns/Issues by Land Use							
SWAPA +H Concerns	Specific Resource Concern/Issue	Pasture \Hay	Grain Crops	Row Crops	Orchards \Vnyrd	Shrub /Range	Forest
		Soil Erosion	Concentrated Flow or Gully				
	Streambank	X					
	Soil Mass Movement	X					
Water Quantity	Ponding & Flooding	X					
	Water Management For Irrigated Land				X		
Water Quality, Surface	Pesticides				X		
	Nutrients & Organics	X			X		
	Suspended Sediments & Turbidity						X
Plant Management	Establishment, Growth, & Harvest						X
Animal Habitat, Wildlife	Management				X		X
Human, Economics	High Risk & Uncertainty						X
	High Capital/Financial Costs	X					X
	High Management Level Required	X			X		
	Low or Unreliable Profitability				X		

Grass/Pasture/Hay

- Erosion (streambanks) and water quality (temperature) can be natural resource concerns if pastures do not have riparian buffers or if proper forage and grazing management is not used.

Cranberries (Orchards/Vineyards/Berries)

- Adequate water for cranberry bogs and runoff of nutrients can be resource concerns on undermanaged farms.
- Additional conservation activity in areas of cranberries has been delayed in recent years because of the high level of management needed and low profit.

Forestland (Private, Non-industrial)

- The primary resource concern is the impact of erosion from concentrated flows off roads and landings on fish and wildlife.
- Conservation on private, non-industrial forestland is limited by the:
 - Short growth cycle (40 to 60 years) of harvestable timber
 - High capital costs to establish and manage timber
 - Various market risks
 - Environmental uncertainties

FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES ¹²	
THREATENED SPECIES	CANDIDATE SPECIES
Birds - Marbled murrelet, Western snowy plover (coastal), Bald eagle, Brown pelican, Short-tailed albatross, Northern spotted owl Fish - Coho salmon (Oregon Coast), Coho salmon (S. Oregon/N. Calif. Coast) Plants - Western lily, McDonald's rockcress, Gentner's fritillary, Cook's lomatium	Fish - Steelhead (Oregon Coast)
	PROPOSED SPECIES: None
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT ¹³ - Coho, Chinook	

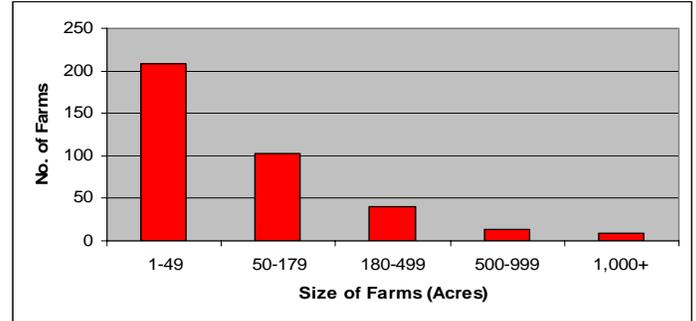
Census and Social Data^{/14}

[Back to Contents](#)

Number of Farms: 375

Number of Operators: 610

- Full-Time Operators: **211**
- Part-Time Operators: **399**



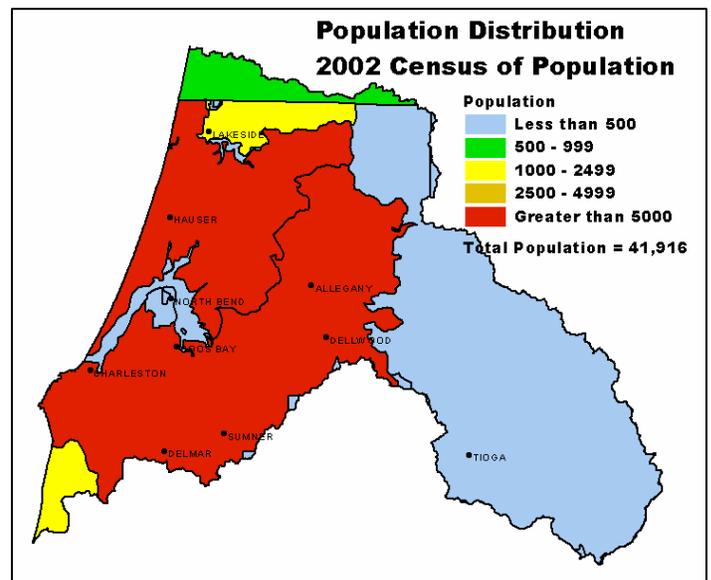
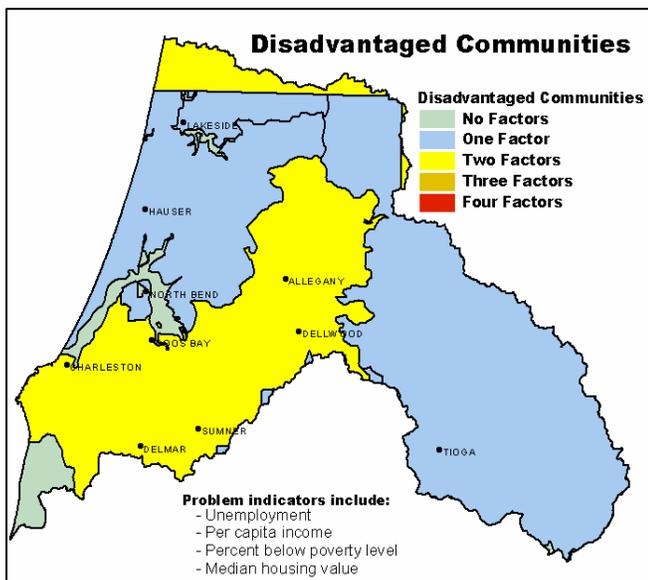
Estimated Level of Willingness and Ability to Participate in Conservation^{/15}: **Ranges from low to high depending on the operators, their operations, the recommended conservation system, and the community.**

Evaluation of Social Capital^{/16}: **Low to moderate**

There are significant differences in the ability and willingness of landowners and communities in the watershed to effectively address resource concerns through conservation. Most of the differences are due to past experience (or lack thereof) with resource planning, conservation systems, and government technical and financial assistance.

Individual conservation participation might be increased by tailoring NRCS assistance to meet the specific needs of the operator, increasing awareness of local resource problems, and providing timely technical assistance and adequate financial assistance. Moreover, NRCS might need to take the time to build trust by listening to the landowner about *their* concerns before trying to persuade them to adopt conservation practices for the common good.

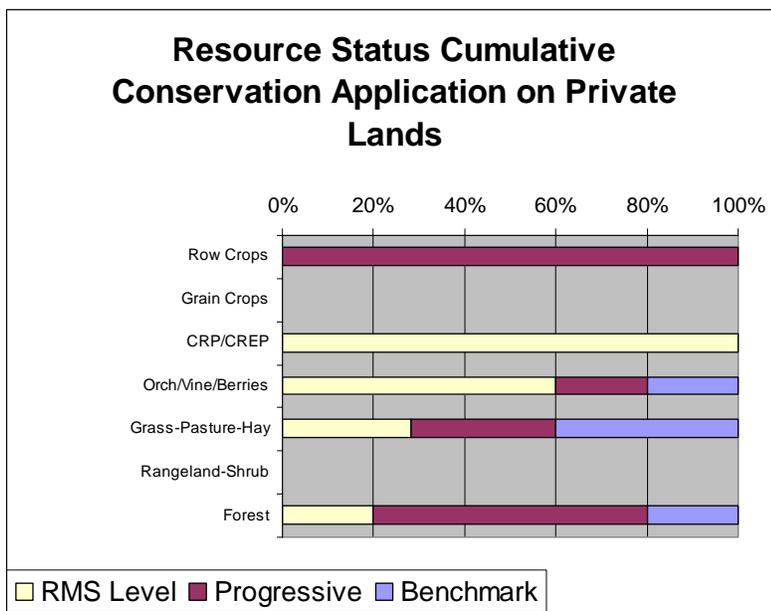
Communities might improve their ability to help area farmers by developing mutually beneficial relationships with resource-oriented groups, organizations, and government agencies. Communities can help landowners by providing effective leadership and engaging the entire community in solving resource management problems.



Progress/Status

[Back to Contents](#)

PRMS Data	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	Avg/Year	Total
Total Conservation Systems Planned (Acres)	106	153	858	968	32	423	2,117
Total Conservation Systems Applied (Acres)	0	55	77	4	1,796	386	1,932
Conservation Treatment Acres							
Waste Management (Number)	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Buffers (Acres)	0	0	0	36	37	15	73
Erosion Control (Acres)	0	0	0	0	46	9	46
Irrigation Water Management (Acres)	0	0	0	0	165	33	165
Nutrient Management (Acres)	0	93	0	0	240	67	333
Pest Management (Acres)	0	0	0	0	147	29	147
Prescribed Grazing (Acres)	0	0	258	0	240	100	498
Trees & Shrubs (Acres)	0	55	0	36	37	26	128
Conservation Tillage (Acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Habitat (Acres)	0	0	0	56	700	151	756
Wetlands (Acres)	0	0	0	35	97	26	132



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

- ❖ Progress over the last 5 years has been focused on:
 - ~ Nutrient management
 - ~ Prescribed grazing
 - ~ Wildlife habitat management
- ❖ Additional conservation activity in areas of cranberries has been restricted in recent years by the high level of management needed and the low profit.
- ❖ High capital costs limit construction of additional livestock waste management facilities on commercial dairies.
- ❖ High risk and low profitability are obstacles to encouraging the use of additional conservation practices on small livestock farms.
- ❖ Private industrial forestland owners typically do not work with NRCS and SWCDs; however, their land commonly complies with State forest practices act requirements.
- ❖ Some non-industrial private forestland is not in compliance with State forest practices act requirements.

Lands Removed from Production through Farm Bill Programs

- ❖ Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): **None**
- ❖ Wetland Restoration Program (WRP): **121 acres**
- ❖ Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP): **47 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>.