Guano – 17120008

8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Profile

FINAL

SWCD	Acres
Harney	1,089,929
Lakeview	555,506

Introduction

The Oregon part of the Guano 8-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) subbasin is comprised of 1.6 million acres in Harney and Lake Counties. Eighty-four percent of the subbasin is rangeland, and nine percent is grassland, hayland, and pastureland.

Resource concerns include diminishing water quality and quantity; loss of fish habitat; degraded soil condition; invasive, noxious weeds; streambank erosion; and irrigation-induced erosion. Producers also have significant concerns about widespread public controversy over agriculture and natural resource management in the area.

There are 33 farms and 54 operators in the subbasin. Many of the farmers and ranchers have adopted conservation practices, but they are limited in their ability to do more because of insufficient financial assistance. Local leadership and community organizations are able to, and sometimes do, play a role in facilitating the diffusion of conservation throughout the subbasin.

The NRCS Lakeview and Hines Service Centers, Lakeview and Harney Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and Harney County Watershed Council provide conservation assistance in the subbasin.

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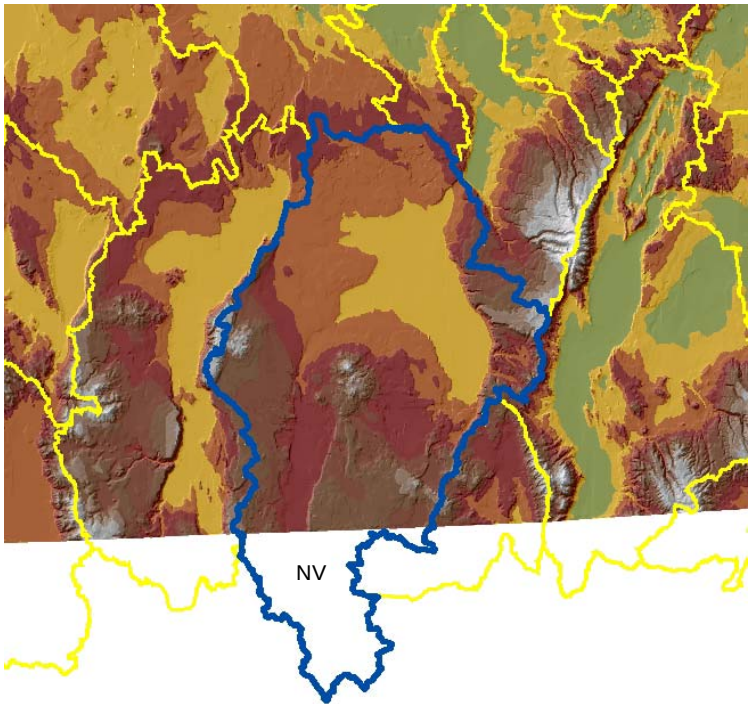

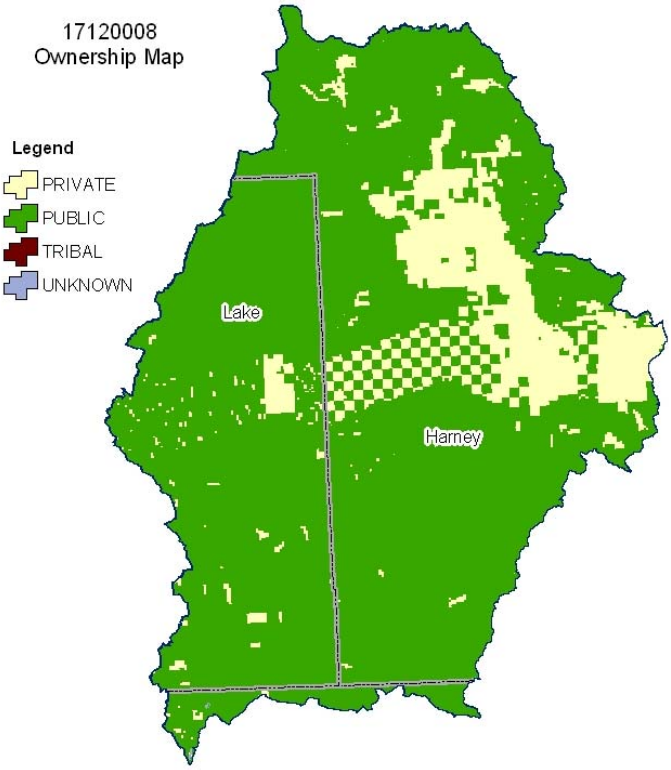

Produced by the Water Resources Planning Team Portland, OR

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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	13,500	1%	*	---	0	0%	**21,700**	**1%**
Grain Crops	*	---	*	---	0	0%	*****	**---**
Conservation Reserve Program Land [a]	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	**0**	**0%**
Grass/Pasture/Hay	99,000	6%	53,400	3%	0	0%	**152,400**	**9%**
Orchards/Vineyards	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	**0**	**0%**
Row Crops	0	0%	*	---	0	0%	*****	**---**
Shrub/Rangelands	1,238,900	75%	146,400	9%	0	0%	**1,385,900**	**84%**
Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	40,500	2%	44,900	3%	0	0%	**85,400**	**5%**
Oregon HUC Totals [b]	**1,391,900**	**85%**	**253,100**	**15%**	**0**	**0%**	**1,645,100**	**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:

- Oats and peas sometimes are sown into new alfalfa stands for an early hay crop.

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	900	100%	0%
	Pastureland	0	0%	0%
	Total Irrigated Lands	**900**	**100%**	**0%**

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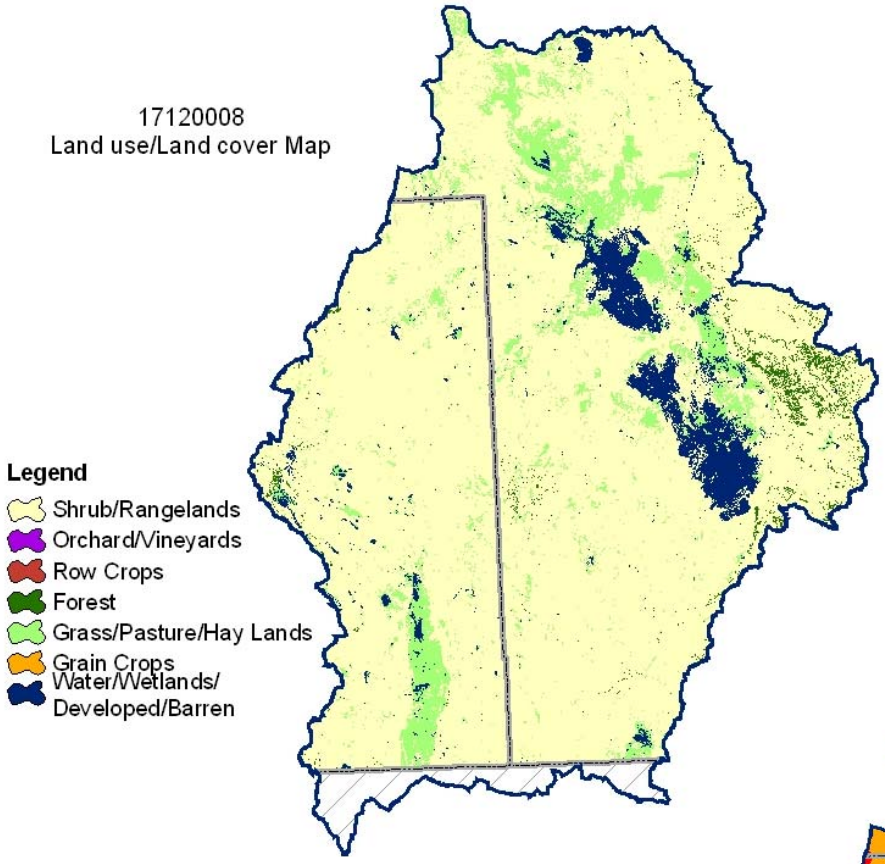

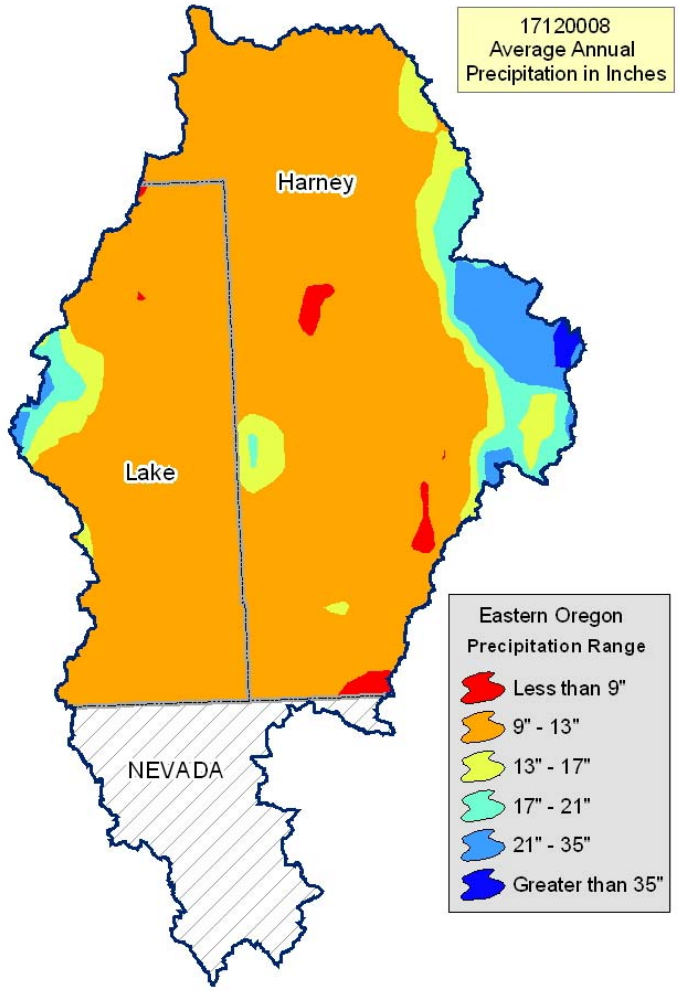

Common Resource Area Map

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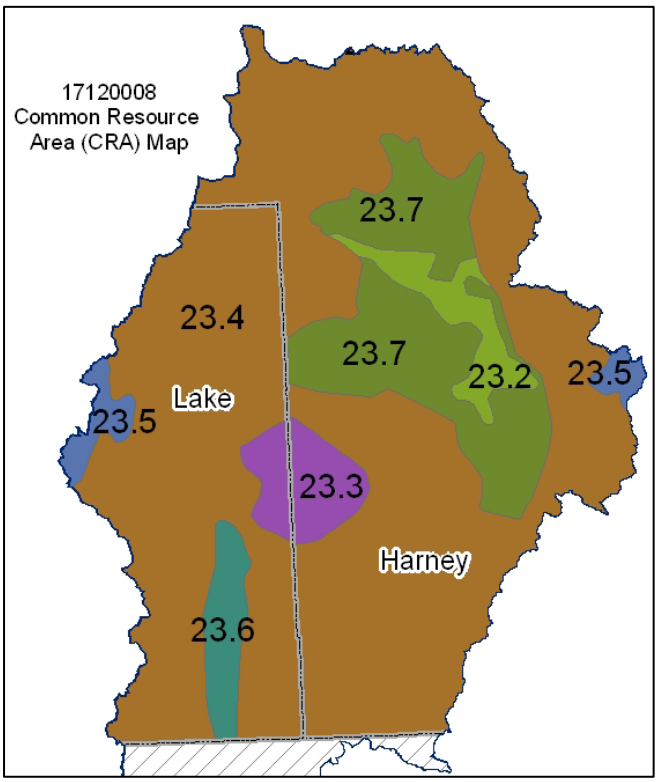
Only the major units are described below - for descriptions of all units within the HUC, go to: http://ice.or.nrcs.usda.gov/website/cra/viewer.htm



23.3 – Malheur High Plateau - High Desert Buttes: This unit is characterized by isolated mountainous peaks within a basalt plateau landscape. Areas include Beatty Butte, Glass Butte, Juniper Mountain, and Wagontire Mountain. The temperature regime is frigid, and the moisture regime is aridic or xeric. The dominant soils are those of the Westbutte, Felcher, and Riddleranch series. The soils typically are high in content of rock fragments and do not have a strong argillic horizon.

23.4 – Malheur High Plateau - High Lava Plains: This unit is on basalt plateaus and the escarpments of fault block mountains. The soil temperature regime is frigid or mesic, and the moisture regime is primarily aridic. The soils are typically shallow or moderately deep to bedrock or a cemented pan, and they have a strongly developed argillic horizon. The vegetation is dominantly low sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, Idaho fescue, Thurber needlegrass, and bluebunch wheatgrass. Playas, small intermittent lakes, and clay that has a high shrink-swell potential are common in depressions.

23.5 – Malheur High Plateau - Cold High Lava Plains: This unit is characterized by dissected mountains, including the high elevation peaks of the Steens and Hart Mountains. The temperature regime is cryic or frigid, and the moisture regime is xeric. The dominant soils include those of the Harcany, Baconcamp, Hackwood, and Clamp series. Precipitation is about 14 to 25 inches. The vegetation is mountain big sagebrush, Idaho fescue, and aspen groves.

23.7 - Malheur High Plateau - Alluvial Fans and Pluvial Lake Terraces: This unit is characterized by warm soils on lake terraces. Wetlands and saline-sodic soils are typically absent. The soils typically have a cemented pan within a depth of 40 inches and are more than 60 inches deep to bedrock. The soil temperature regime is mesic but near frigid, and the moisture regime is aridic. The dominant soils are those of the Deppy, McConnel, Spangenburg, and Norad series.

Physical Description – Continued

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		ACRES	ACRE-FEET
Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights *(OWRD[4])*	Surface	27,657	82,632
	Well	3,302	9,905
	Total Irrigated Adjudicated Water Rights	30,958	92,537
Stream Flow Data	USGS 10361700 BADGER CRK TR, NR VYA, NV	**Total Avg. Yield**	106
		May – Sept. Yield	20
		MILES	**PERCENT**
Stream Data[5] **Percent of Total Miles of Streams in HUC*	Total Miles – Major (100K Hydro GIS Layer)	188	---
	303d/TMDL Listed Streams (DEQ)	77	41%
	Anadromous Fish Presence (StreamNet)	0	0%
	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	1,445	2%
	Grain Crops	16	0%
	Grass/Pasture/Hay	5,504	8%
	Orchards/Vineyards	0	0%
	Row Crops	2	0%
	Shrub/Rangelands – Includes CRP Lands	63,330	88%
	Water/Wetlands/Developed/Barren	1,788	2%
	Total Acres of 100-foot Stream Buffers	**72,083**	**---**
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	17,200	100%
	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	**17,200**	**100%**

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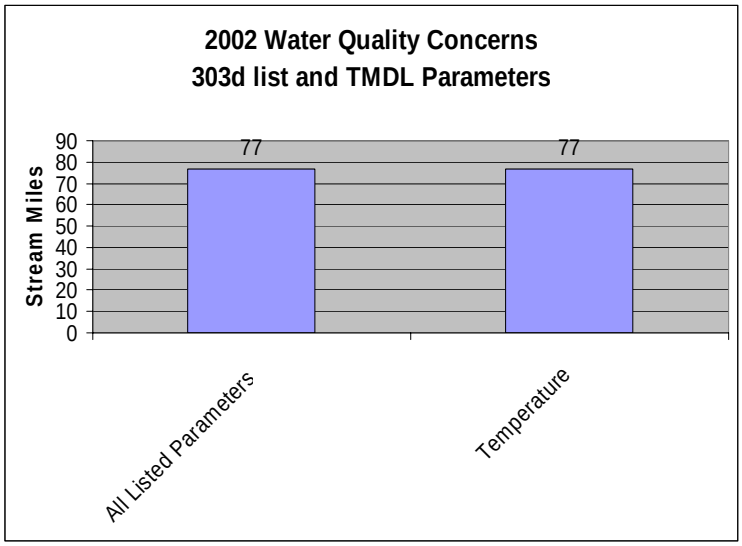
Tons of Soil Loss by Water Erosion: Due to the limited amount of non-Federal cropland and pastureland within this HUC, no reliable NRI soil loss estimates are available.



- All listed stream miles exceed State water quality standards for temperature. Elevated stream temperatures may be due to inadequate riparian shade, stream channel widening, warm irrigation return flows, and other anthropogenic or natural causes.
- Conservation practices that can be used to address these water quality issues include grazing management, irrigation water 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	Greater Harney Basin	Completed
OWEB Watershed Council[10]	Watershed Council Assessments[11]	NWPCC Subbasin Plans and Assessments[18]	
Harney County Watershed Council	None	None	

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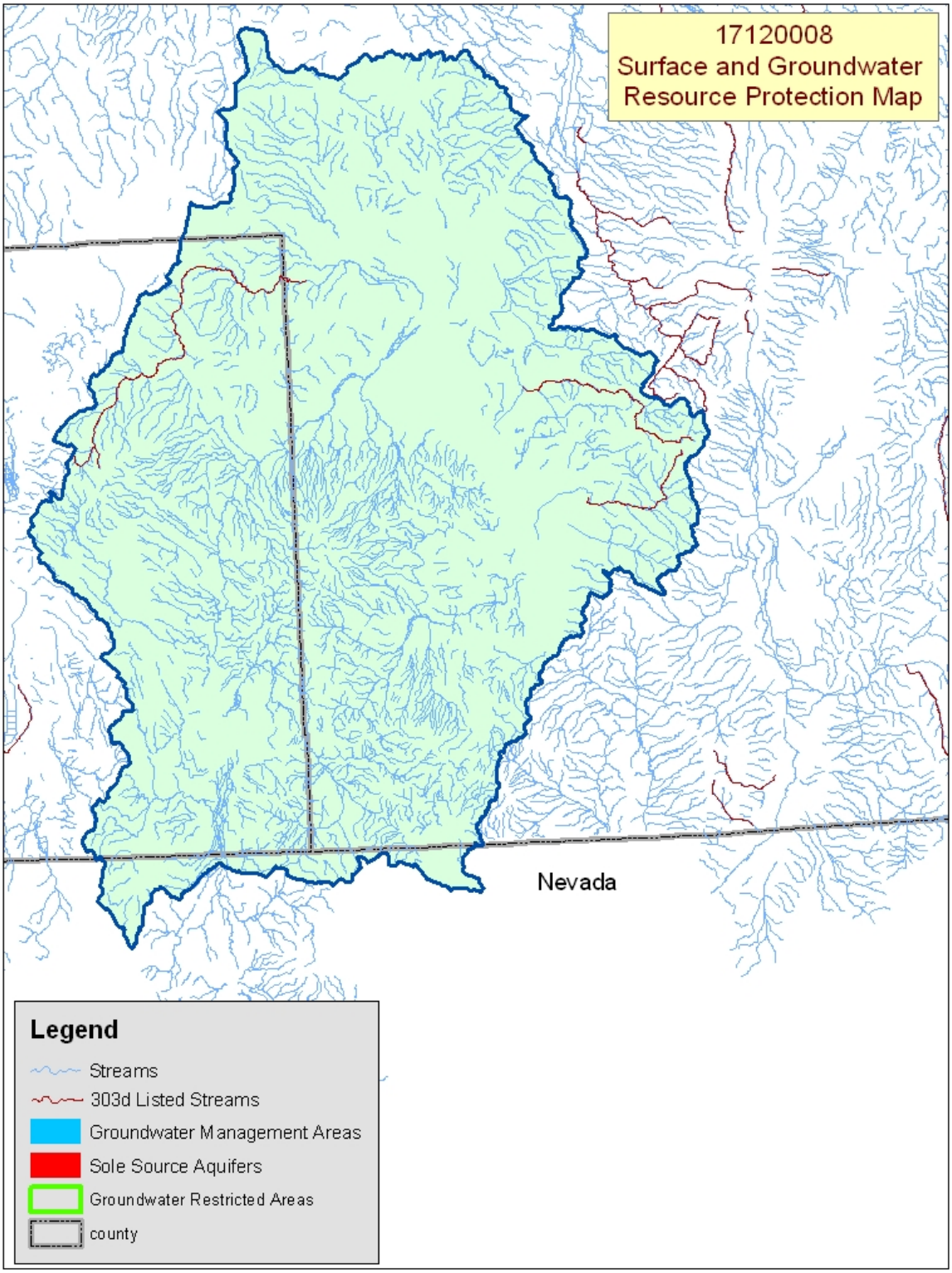

Map Footnote [17]

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	Sheet and Rill					X	
Water Quantity	Ponding and Flooding	X					
	Water Management for Irrigated Land	X					
Water Quality, Surface	Temperature					X	
Plant Suitability	Site and Intended Use Suitability	X				X	
Plant Condition	Productivity, Health, and Vigor	X					
Animal Habitat, Domestic	Water - Quantity and Quality					X	
Animal Habitat, Wildlife	Water - Quantity and Quality					X	
Human, Economics	Low or Unreliable Profitability	X				X	
Human, Political	Lack of Technical Assistance	X				X	
	High Degree of Controversy	X				X	

Grass / Pasture / Hay

- Water conservation is an issue in areas used for irrigated hay and pasture on most ranches.
- Wind erosion can be a concern in areas of sandy soils where the forage has not been properly managed as cover or for maximum production.
- A low economic return limits adoption of appropriate conservation practices.
- Recently, landowners have been very interested in practices (use of flow meters and soil moisture sensors and retrofitting of sprinklers) that would assist them with irrigation water management and scheduling.

Shrub / Rangelands

- Rangeland productivity can be reduced by the invasion of noxious weeds, annual grasses, brush, and juniper.
- Loss of riparian vegetation can contribute to stream warming.
- Low profit limits adoption of conservation practices.

FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES[12]	
THREATENED SPECIES	**CANDIDATE SPECIES**
Mammals – Canada lynx **Birds –** Bald eagle **Fish –** Shortnose sucker, Warner sucker, Lost River sucker, Bull trout, Hutton Springs tui chub, Foskett speckled dace, Borax Lake chub, Lahontan cutthroat trout **Plants –** Malheur wire-lettuce	**Birds –** Yellow-billed cuckoo **Amphibians and Reptiles –** Oregon spotted frog, Columbia spotted frog **PROPOSED SPECIES** None
ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT[13] - None	

Census and Social Data[/14]

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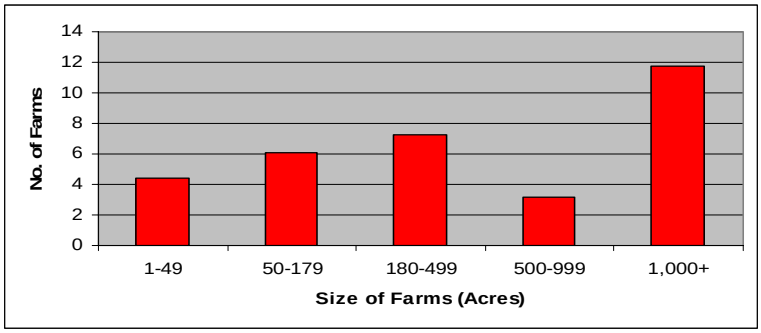
Number of Farms: 33

Number of Operators: 54

- Full-Time Operators: **22**
- Part-Time Operators: **32**



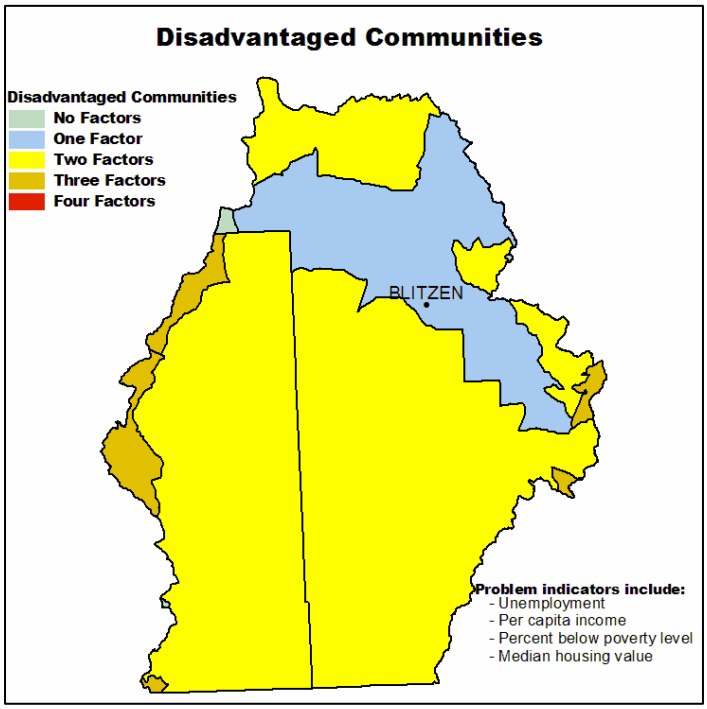
Estimated Level of Willingness and Ability to Participate in Conservation[/15]: High

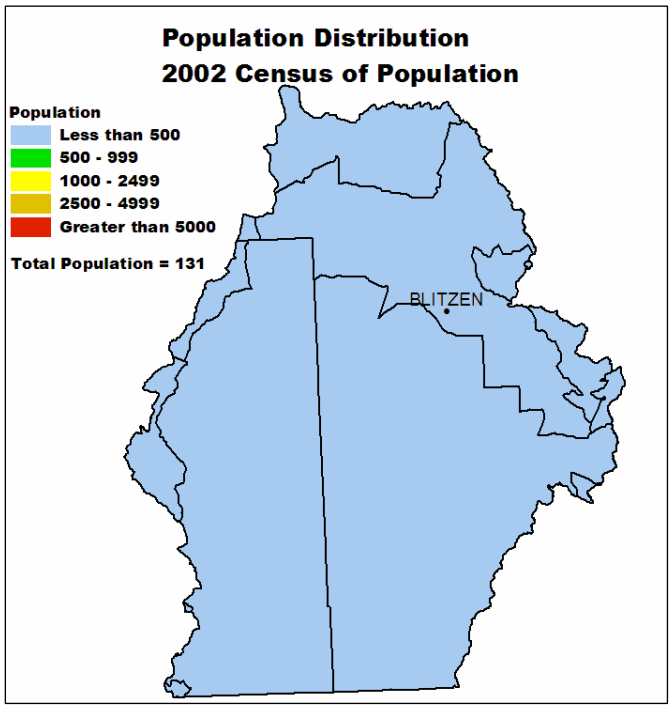
Most farmers and ranchers in the Guano subbasin are aware of local resource concerns and manage their resources prudently. They are generally willing to adopt conservation practices and have a positive stewardship attitude. Conservation is not more widely diffused throughout the subbasin because of insufficient financial assistance and concern by some regarding the efficacy of conservation.

Evaluation of Social Capital[/16]: Moderate

The geographic distance between community members, local businesses, schools, churches, parks, and other community amenities is great; getting together commonly requires a drive of an hour or more each way. Many of the residents regularly put forth the effort, drive the distance, and work together to solve problems and complete projects.

Local leadership and community organizations are able to, and sometimes do, play a role in facilitating the diffusion of conservation throughout the subbasin.





Progress / Status

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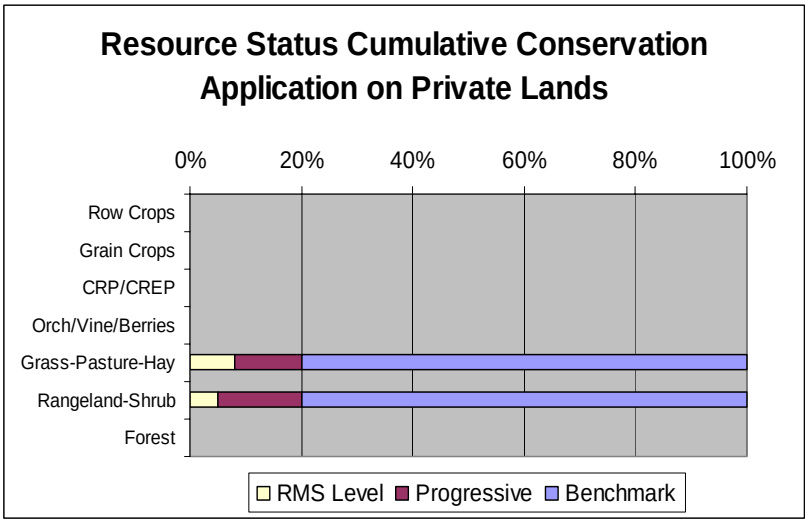
PRMS Data	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	Avg / Year	Total
Total Conservation Systems Planned (Acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Conservation Systems Applied (Acres)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conservation Treatment (Acres)							
Waste Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erosion Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrigation Water 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 and Shrubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conservation Tillage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wildlife Habitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



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

- Little progress on conservation adoption has been made in this subbasin. This is partly due to its remoteness.
- Much of the pastureland is flood irrigated and lacks proper forage and grazing management.
- Proper grazing management and watering facilities for livestock and wildlife commonly are lacking on the rangeland.

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

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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.