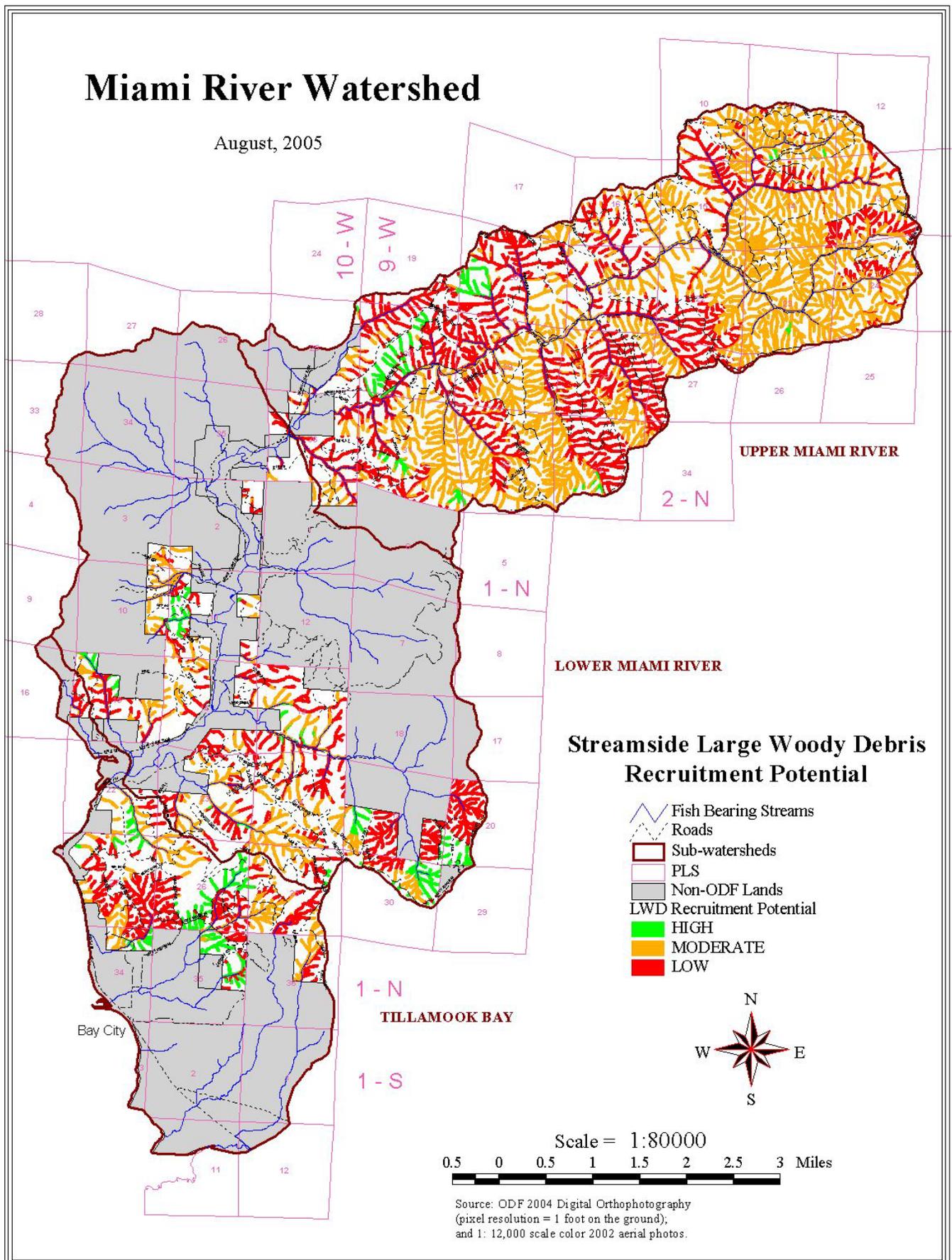


**Figure 1. Current estimate of stream shade conditions on ODF Lands in the Miami River Watershed Project Area.**



**Figure 2. Current estimate of large woody debris recruitment potential on ODF lands in the Miami River Watershed Project Area.**

**Table 1. Percent of Riparian Network on ODF Lands by Potential Shade Rating and Potential LWD Recruitment Rating.**

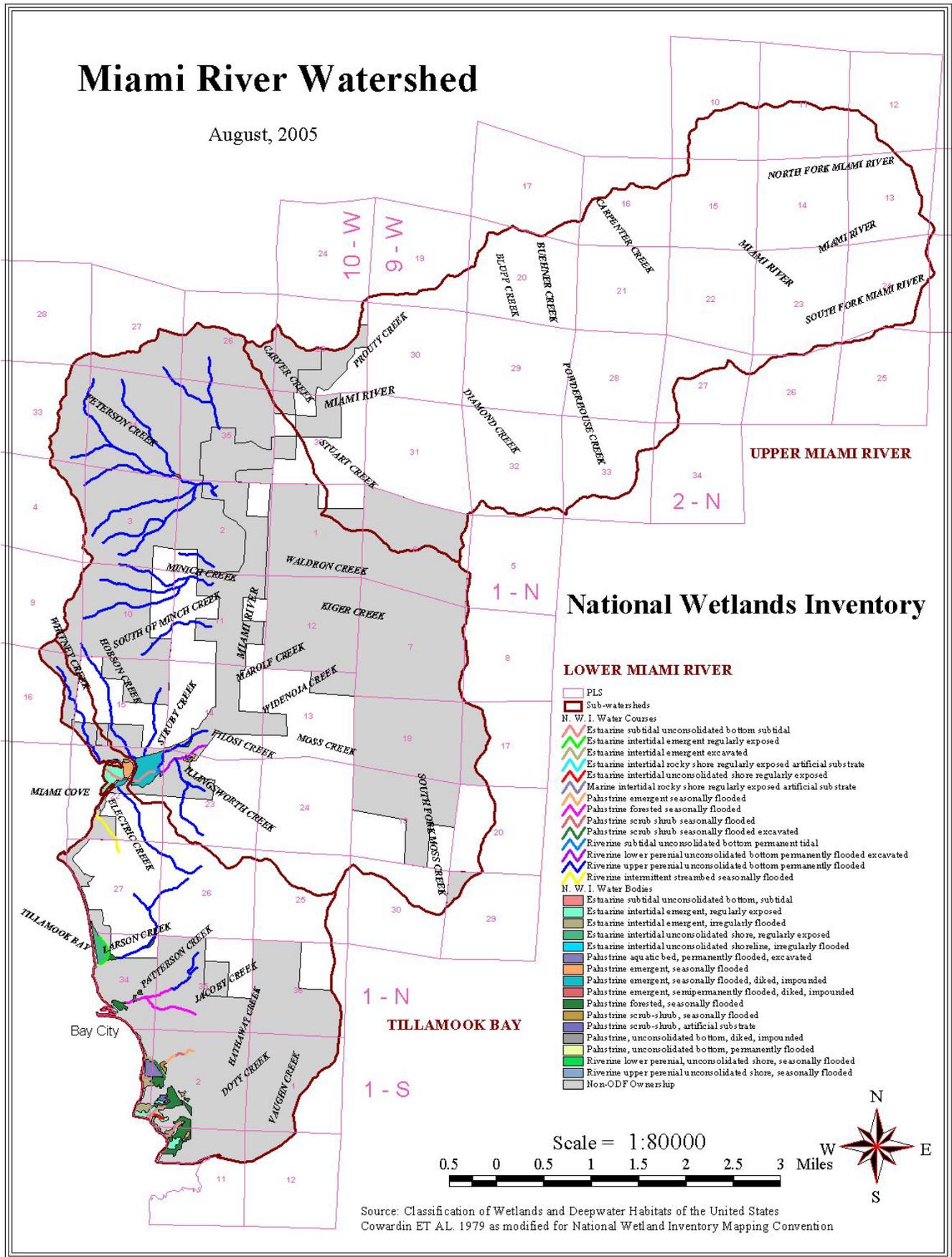
<b>Shade Potential</b>	Lower Miami River	Upper Miami River	Tillamook Bay	Grand Total
High	84	88	64	83
Medium	10	6	25	9
Low	7	32	12	7
<b>Potential LWD Recruitment</b>				
High	13	12	1	7
Moderate	43	55	46	51
Low	44	43	38	42

#### 4.3.2 Wetlands

The portion of the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) that covers the local region includes the western one-third of the project area (Figure 12). As is described in the existing Miami Watershed Assessment (E&S 2001), the NWI types mapped in the Miami watershed primarily include estuarine and palustrine (non tidal, non riverine) types. The largest areas mapped in the project area include wetlands located at the mouth of the Miami River, Larson Creek, Patterson Creek, Doty Creek, and Vaughn Creek. Nearly all the estuarine classified wetlands are located on private non industrial lands, and have been altered to varying degrees by agricultural or urban land use. Their functional condition is considered diminished, or in some cases converted to a non functional status, which could alter the role these habitats play in various salmonid life stages, particularly for juveniles (TBNEP 1996, TBNEP 1998).

The NWI has also delineated forested wetlands on the lower reach of Larson Creek and several sites on the floor of the Miami Valley, particularly near the lower reaches and mouth of Peterson Creek. These are located on private non industrial lands and have been affected by agriculture, land conversion, and rural residential land use. They all are associated with gentle relief and low gradient stream segments.

Wetlands unmapped by the NWI are likely in the project area, although there is no formal inventory that categorizes their type or significance. Their location, extent, and distribution have not been comprehensively inventoried. As is typical of west side mountainous forests in Oregon, there are likely many small seeps, springs, and wet areas throughout the project area. They commonly occur on valley bottoms and terraces, at the confluence of tributaries, at the toe of slopes, or near geologic contacts. Ancient landslide landforms and earthflows are also areas where the incidence of forested wetlands is potentially high. These unmapped wetland features are most easily documented during project-specific planning.



**Figure 3. Mapped wetlands in the Miami River Watershed Project Area (Source: NWI).**

One notable example that was observed during field review is located on ODF land in the valley bottom of Larson Creek on the east of the old highway between Bay City and Hobsonville (NE ¼ Section 34 T1N R10W).

#### 4.3.3 Invasive Plant Species

There is no known inventory of the types and extent of invasive plant species in the project area. Though there is no process or survey currently underway to inventory the location of invasive plants, there are a number of species that are known to occur. For this study, the location of sites where invasive species were observed was noted during field exercises. These observations are not meant to serve as a systematic sampling, so the information is primarily anecdotal. Also, field reconnaissance occurred during early March prior to the full emergence of many species, such as tansy or Scotch thistle, so only a few species were observed. These included Himalayan blackberry, English ivy, and Scotch broom.

Locations where Himalayan blackberry was observed:

- many segments along the entire length of Highway 101 through the project area (ODF and private non industrial land)
- along many segments of the old highway between Bay City and Hobsonville
- lining the banks along many reaches of the lower Miami River between Highway 101 and Prouty Creek (private non industrial land)
- the crossing of the Miami River Road over Prouty creek (private non industrial land)
- lower Electric Creek (private non industrial land)
- powerline corridor on the divide between the frontal subwatershed and the Illingsworth drainage (ODF and private industrial lands)
- the powerline road bisecting the upper reaches of Patterson and Jacoby Creeks (ODF and private industrial lands)
- the terminus of the Stuart Creek Road near Diamond Creek (ODF land)
- along the banks of Doty and Vaughn Creeks above and below Idaville (private non industrial land)
- along many other road segments in and around Bay City and Idaville (private non industrial land)

Locations where Scotch broom was observed:

- along an open segment of the Patterson Creek Road that bisects several young open plantations (ODF land)
- several individual plants on the uppermost switchback of the Miami road near the top of the watershed divide (ODF)
- powerline corridor on the divide between the frontal subwatershed and the Illingsworth drainage (ODF and private industrial lands)
- the powerline road bisecting the upper reaches of Patterson and Jacoby Creeks (ODF and private industrial lands)

Locations where English ivy was observed:

- along many segments of the Miami-Foley Road, particularly between Highway 101 and Peterson Creek (private non industrial land)
- along many other road segments in and around Bay City and Idaville