Appendix E. Estuary Maps

This appendix provides a series of high-resolution maps for the major estuaries of Lincoln and Lane Counties, offering a consistent, spatially detailed view of key geographic, regulatory, and environmental features. Each estuary is represented by three map types designed to support local decision-making, resilience planning, and cross-jurisdictional coordination. The maps include coverage for the Salmon, Siletz, Depoe, Yaquina, Alsea, and Yachats estuaries in Lincoln County, and the Siuslaw and Siltcoos estuaries in Lane County.

The first map for each estuary is a zoning reference map that combines a number of overlays such as satellite imagery, estuary management units, shoreland classifications, and local land use zoning. These maps also show relevant infrastructure and planning features such as dikes and levees, major transportation corridors, city limits and urban growth boundaries, building footprints, and the head of tide. Because these zoning maps are provided at full resolution in this appendix (unlike the lower-resolution versions included in the ERAP text) they can serve as working reference tools for local planners, emergency managers, restoration practitioners, and other partners seeking to better understand the regulatory and physical layout of each estuary.

The second map for each estuary illustrates the extent of tidal influence by showing both the highest biennial tide and mean high water lines, overlaid with basic contextual features such as roads, city limits, building footprints, water bodies, and public lands. These maps can help visualize where tidal processes may regularly or episodically reach into the built environment, including areas that may not appear tidally connected under typical daily conditions. This can be especially useful for identifying low-lying areas that may be intermittently exposed to saltwater or flooding, or where estuarine habitat restoration opportunities exist.

The third map builds on this analysis by incorporating modeled extents of king tides combined with mid-century sea level rise projections, based on IPCC data for the year 2050. These future-looking maps offer a useful tool for scenario planning, allowing partners to assess the potential reach of coastal flooding and tidal inundation under climate change conditions. Together, these three map types provide a layered geographic understanding of current conditions, regulatory zones, and future risks, informing both near-term project development and long-range estuary planning efforts.

Note: Only a basic zoning map is included for the Siltcoos River estuary.

Lincoln County

Salmon River

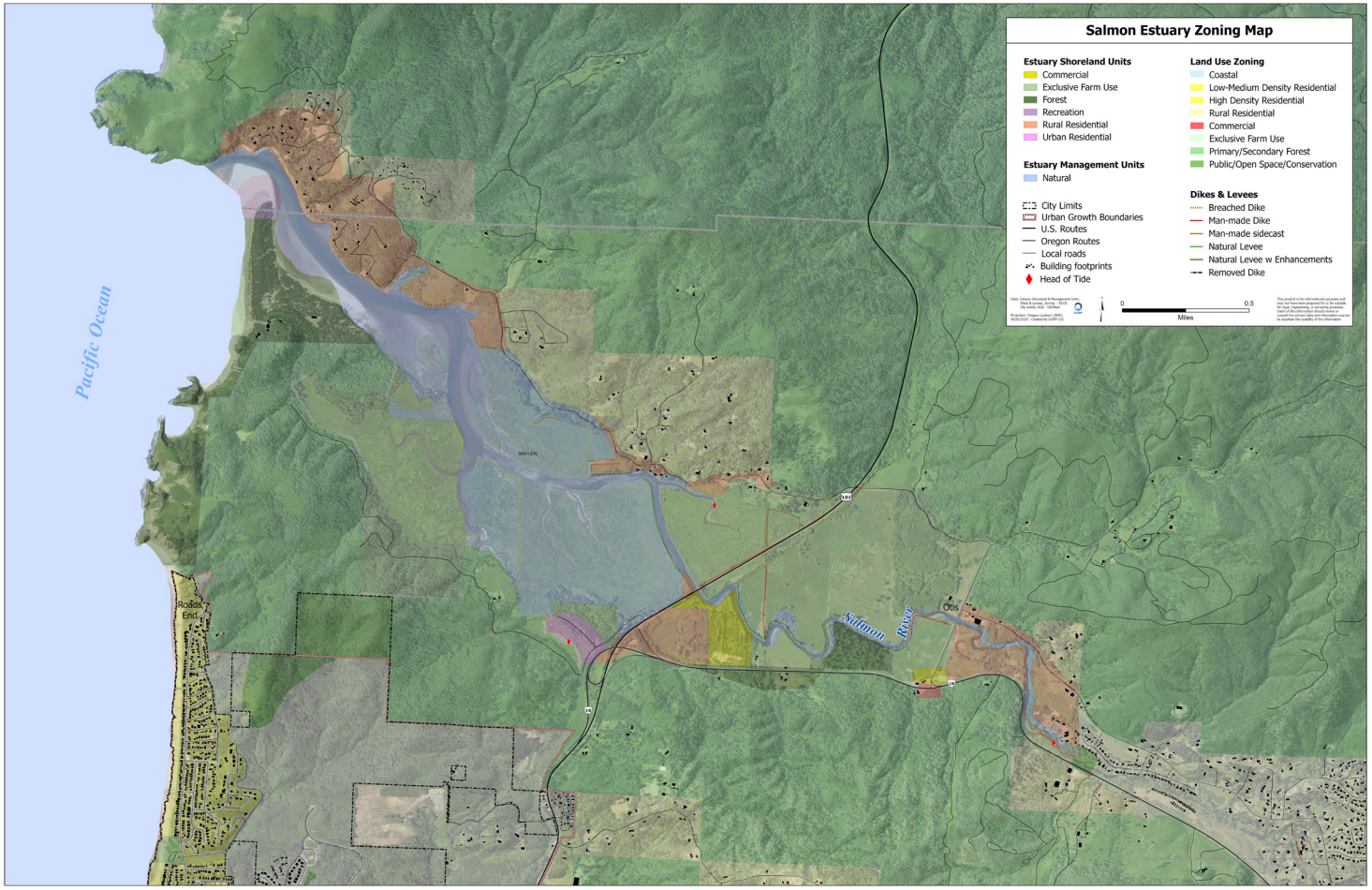

Figure 1. Salmon River estuary zoning map with satellite imagery overlay.

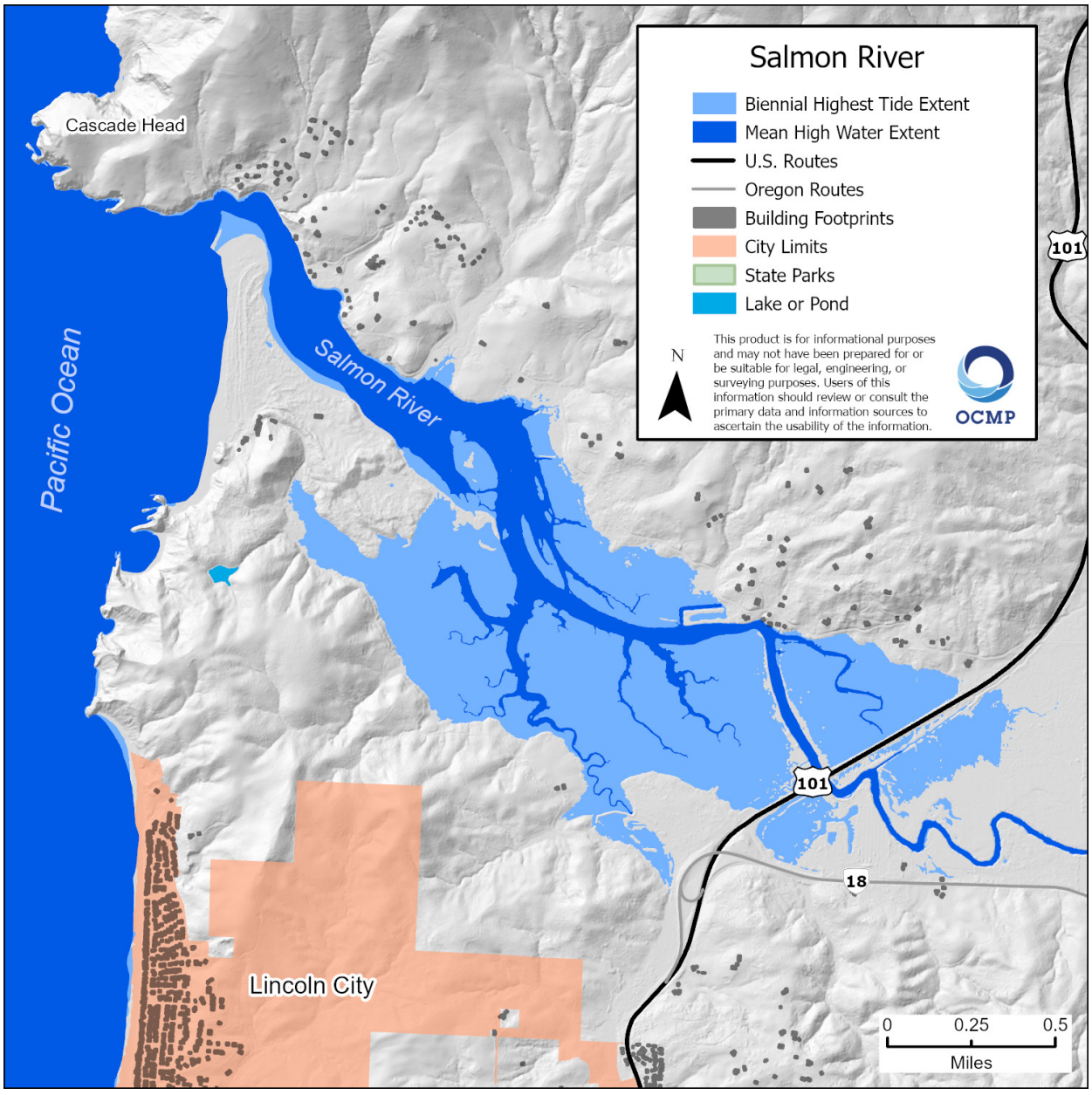

Figure 2. Salmon River estuary map of extent of highest biennial tide.

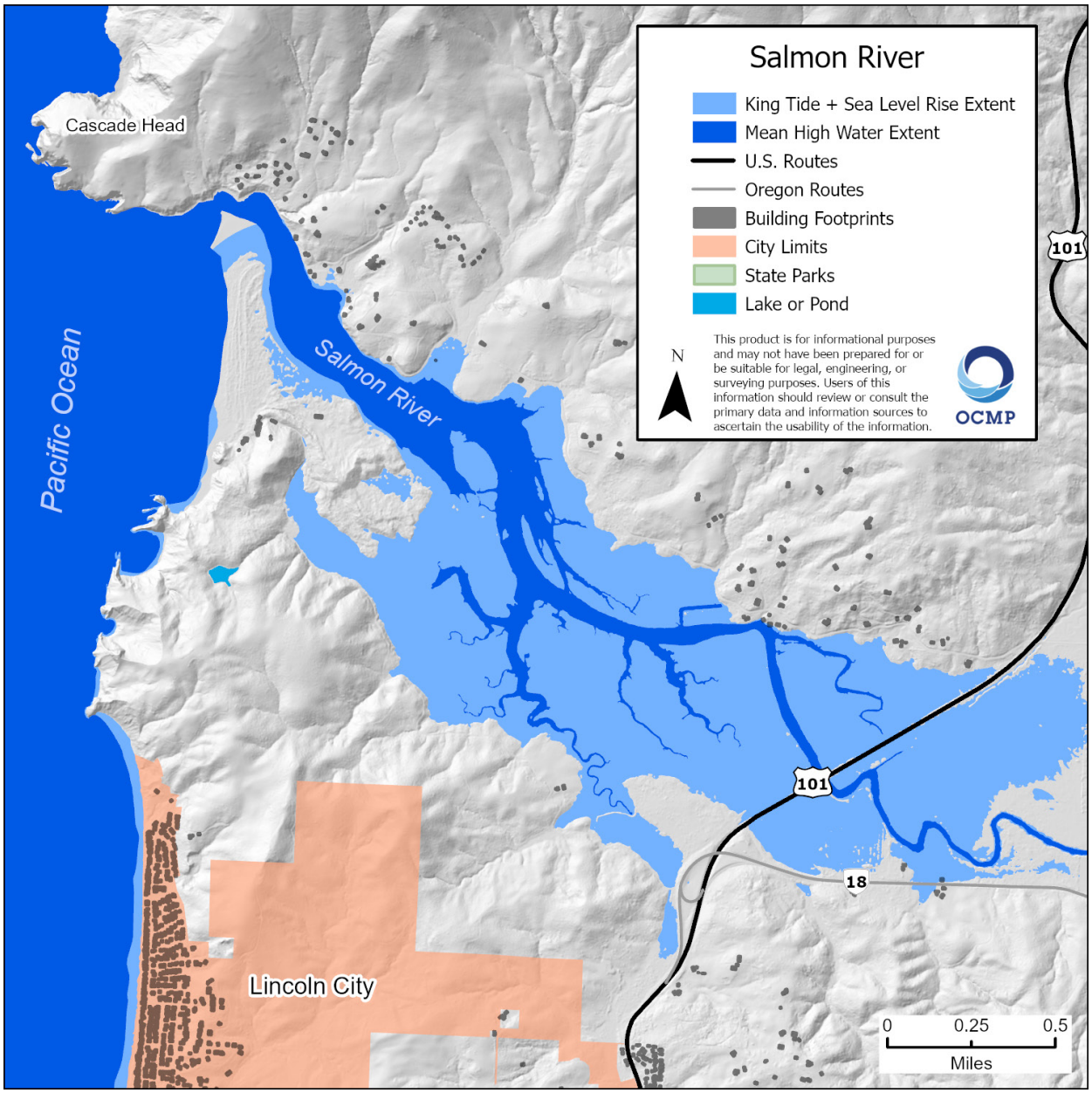

Figure 3. Salmon River estuary map of highest extent of king tide plus projected sea level rise (IPCC 2050).

Siletz Bay

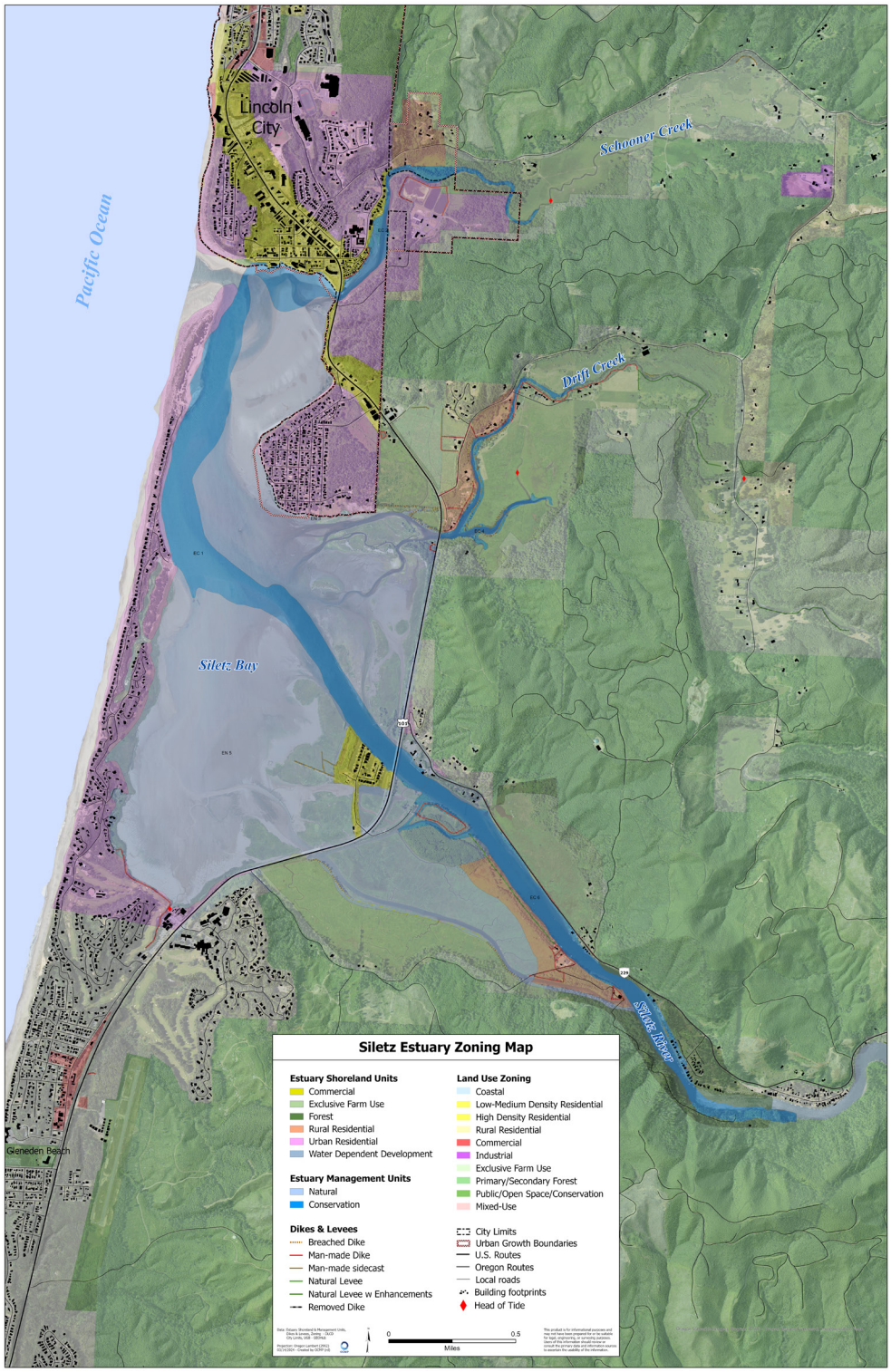

Figure 4. Siletz Bay estuary zoning map with satellite imagery overlay.

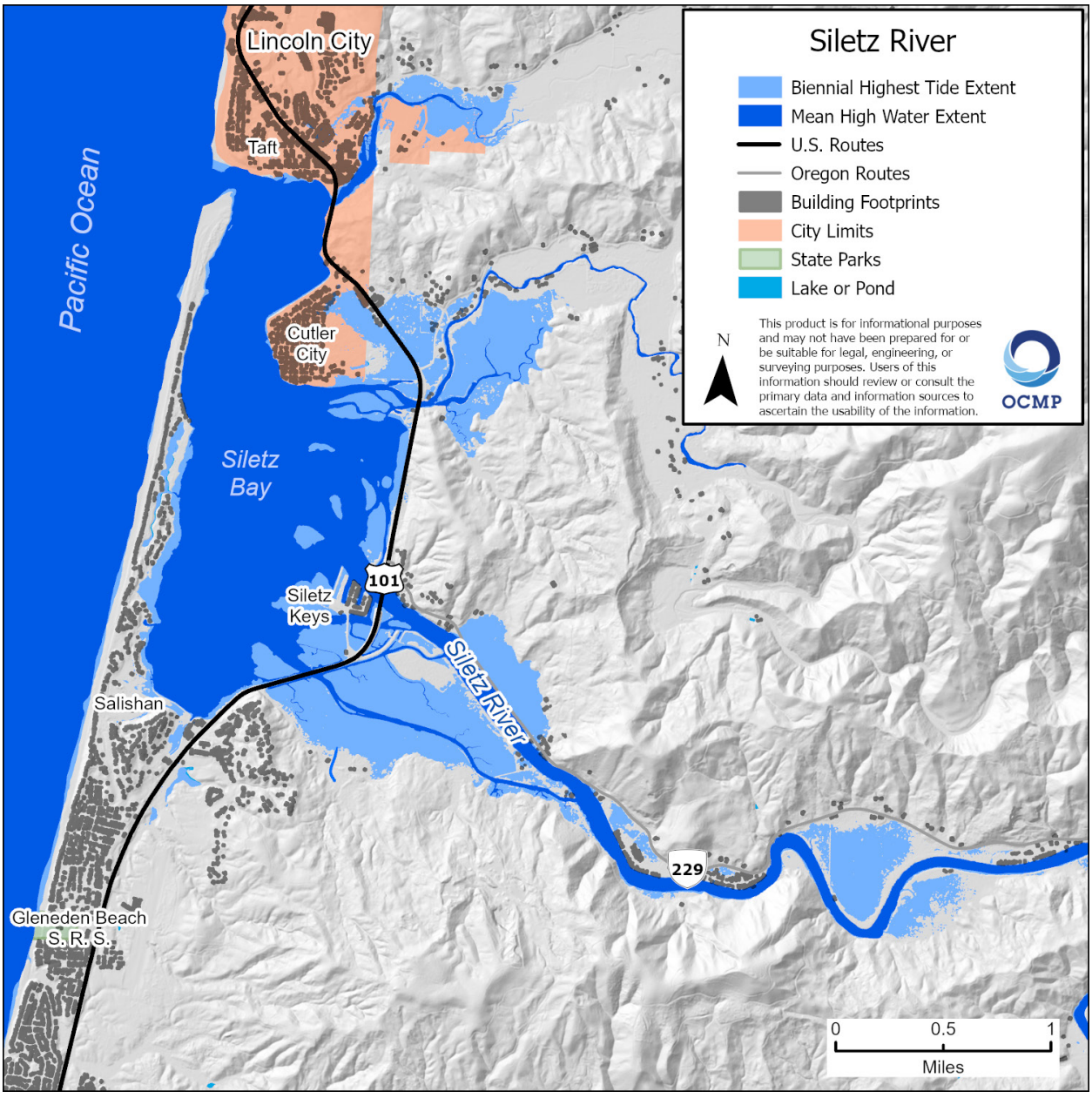

Figure 5. Siletz Bay estuary map of extent of highest biennial tide.

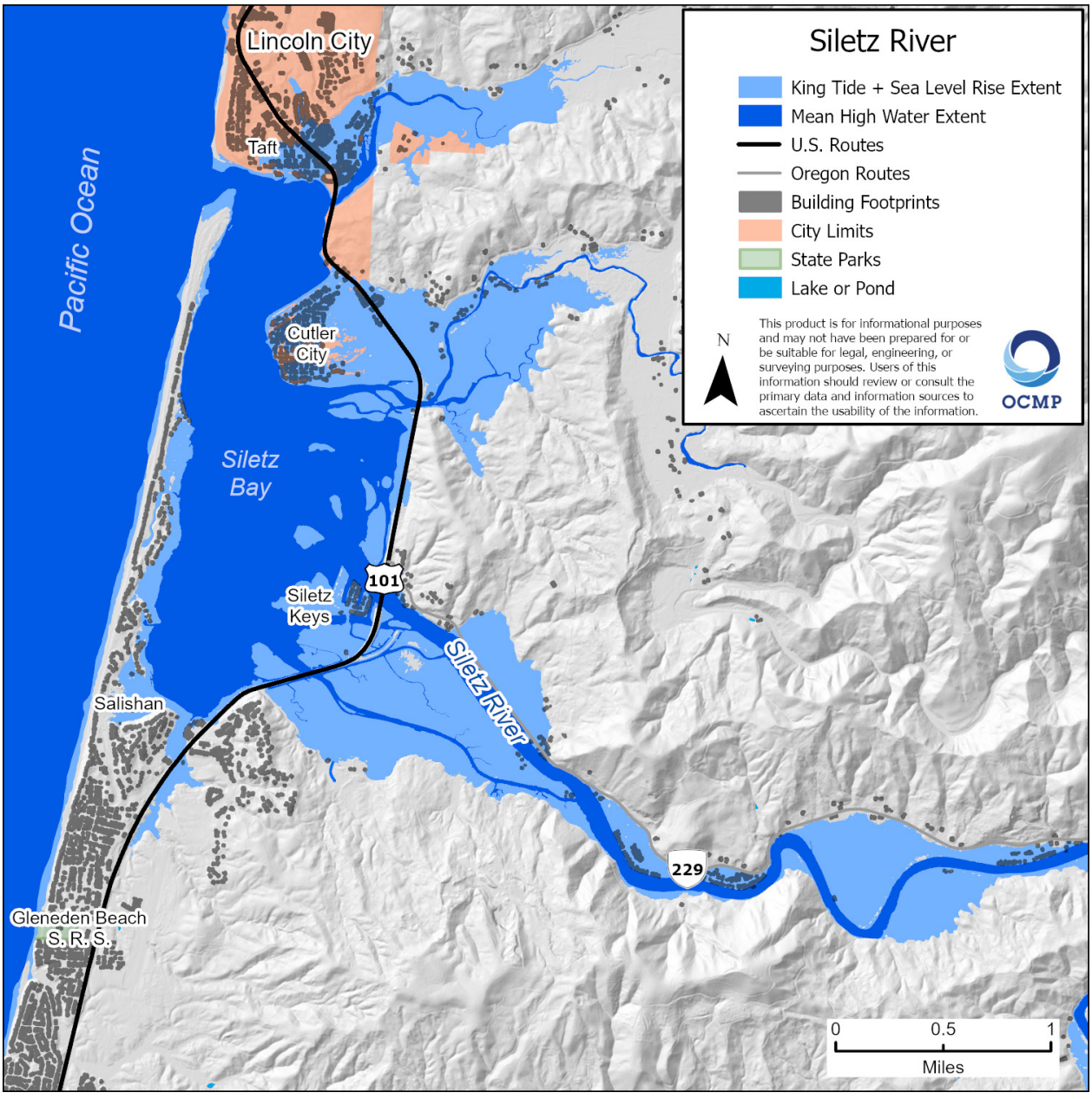

Figure 6. Siletz Bay estuary map of highest extent of king tide plus projected sea level rise (IPCC 2050).

Depoe Bay

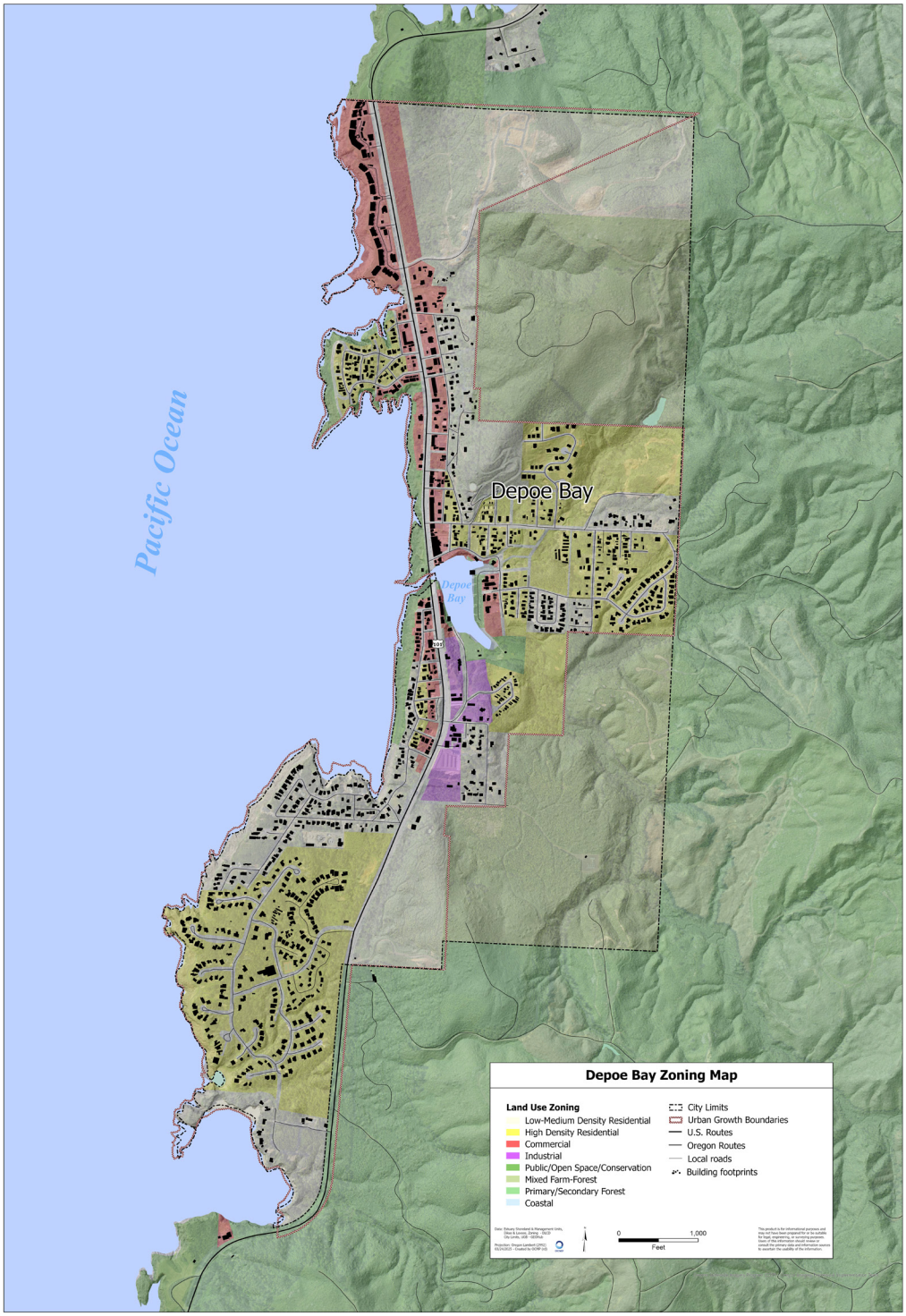

Figure 7. Depoe Bay estuary zoning map with satellite imagery overlay.

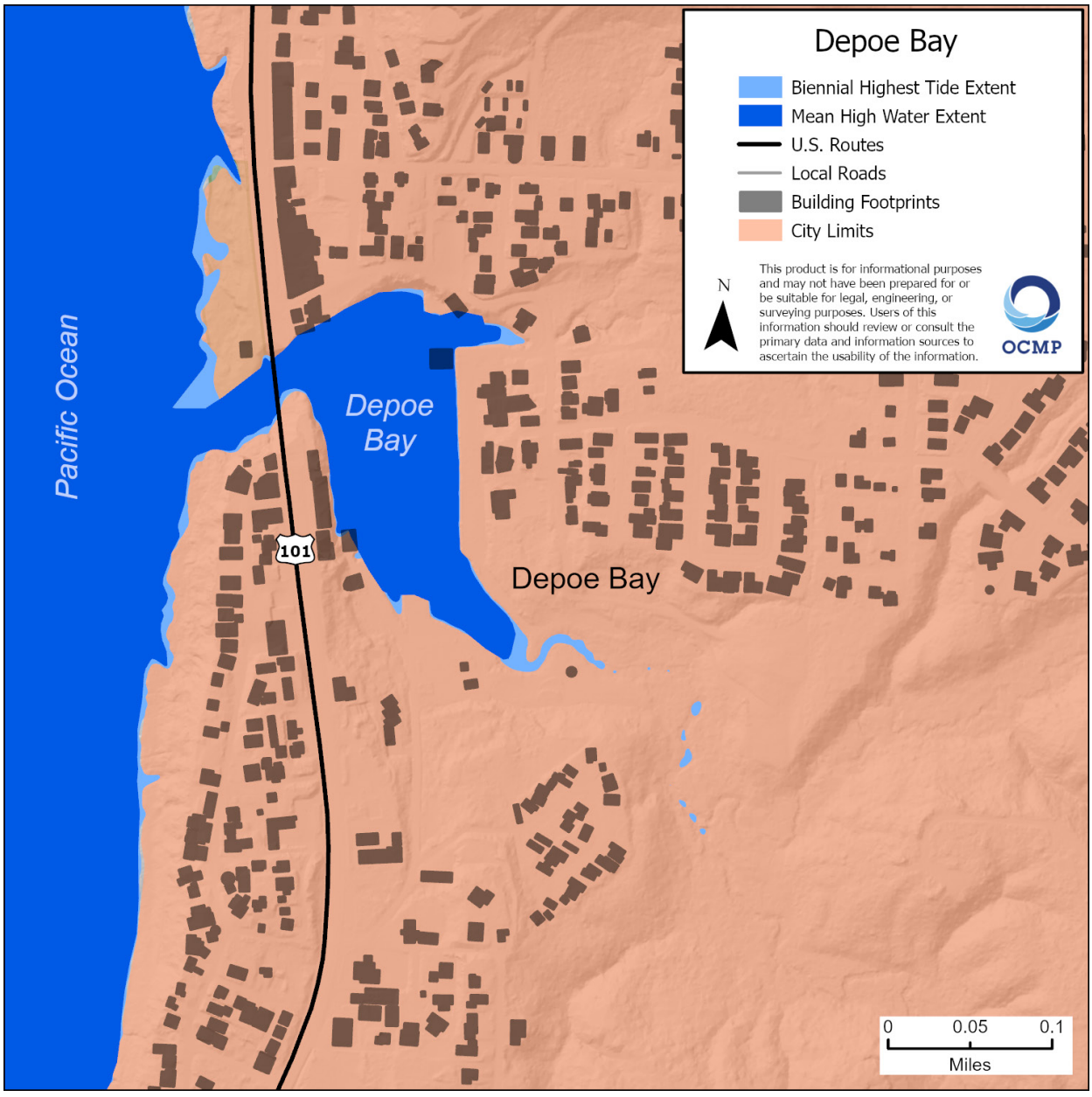

Figure 8. Depoe Bay estuary map of extent of highest biennial tide.

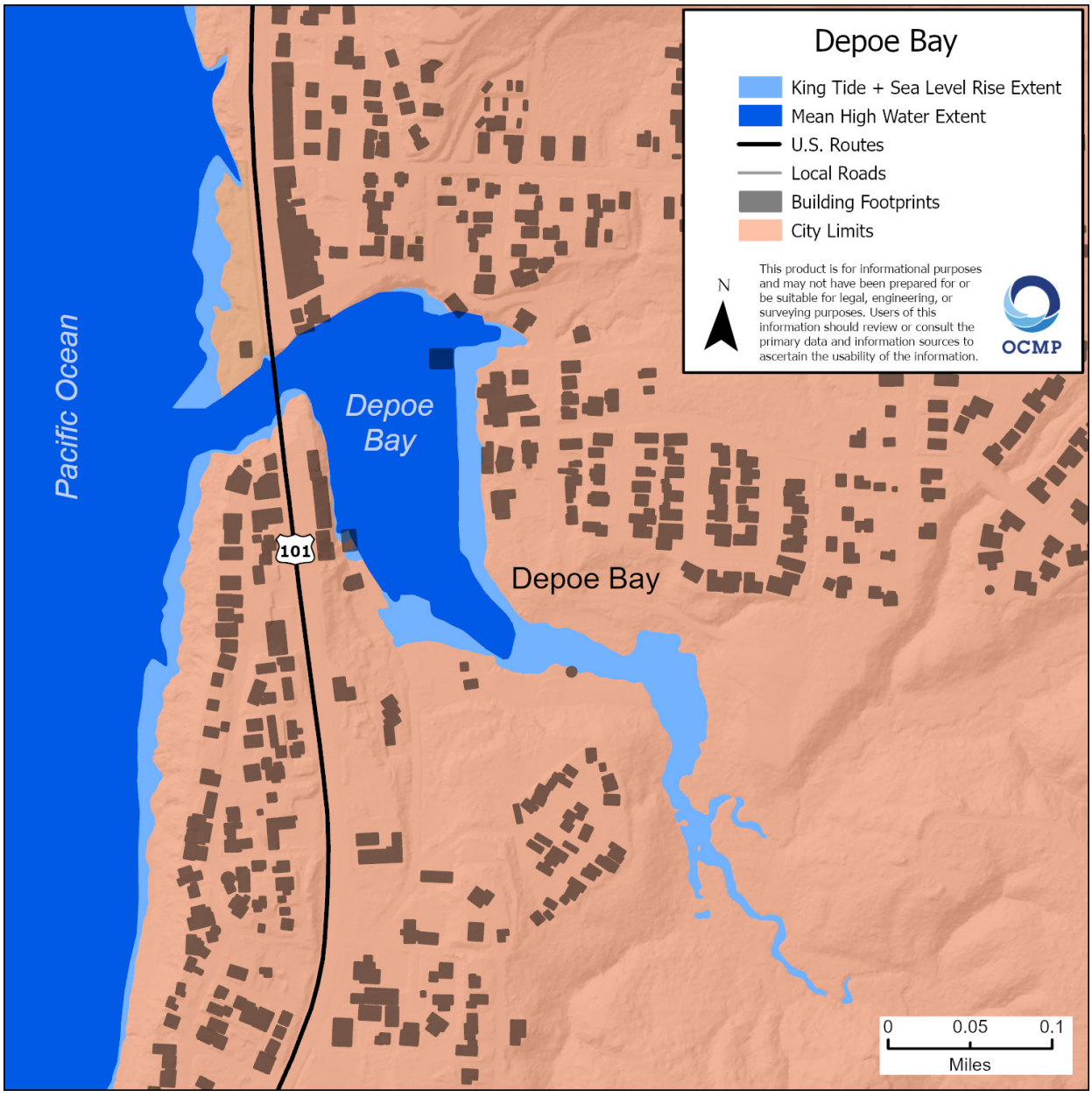

Figure 9. Depoe Bay estuary map of highest extent of king tide plus projected sea level rise (IPCC 2050).

Yaquina Bay

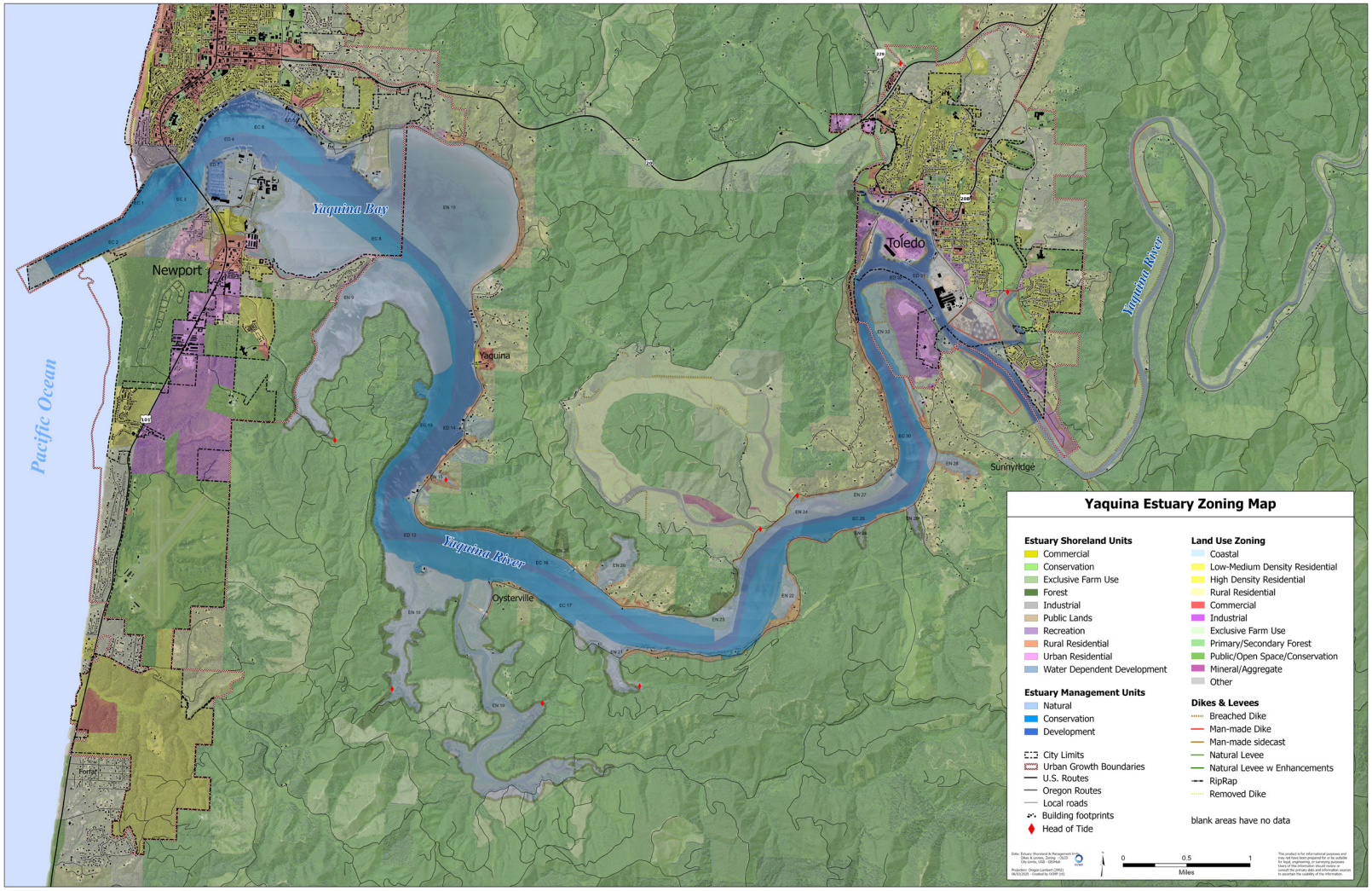

Figure 10. Yaquina Bay estuary zoning map with satellite imagery overlay.

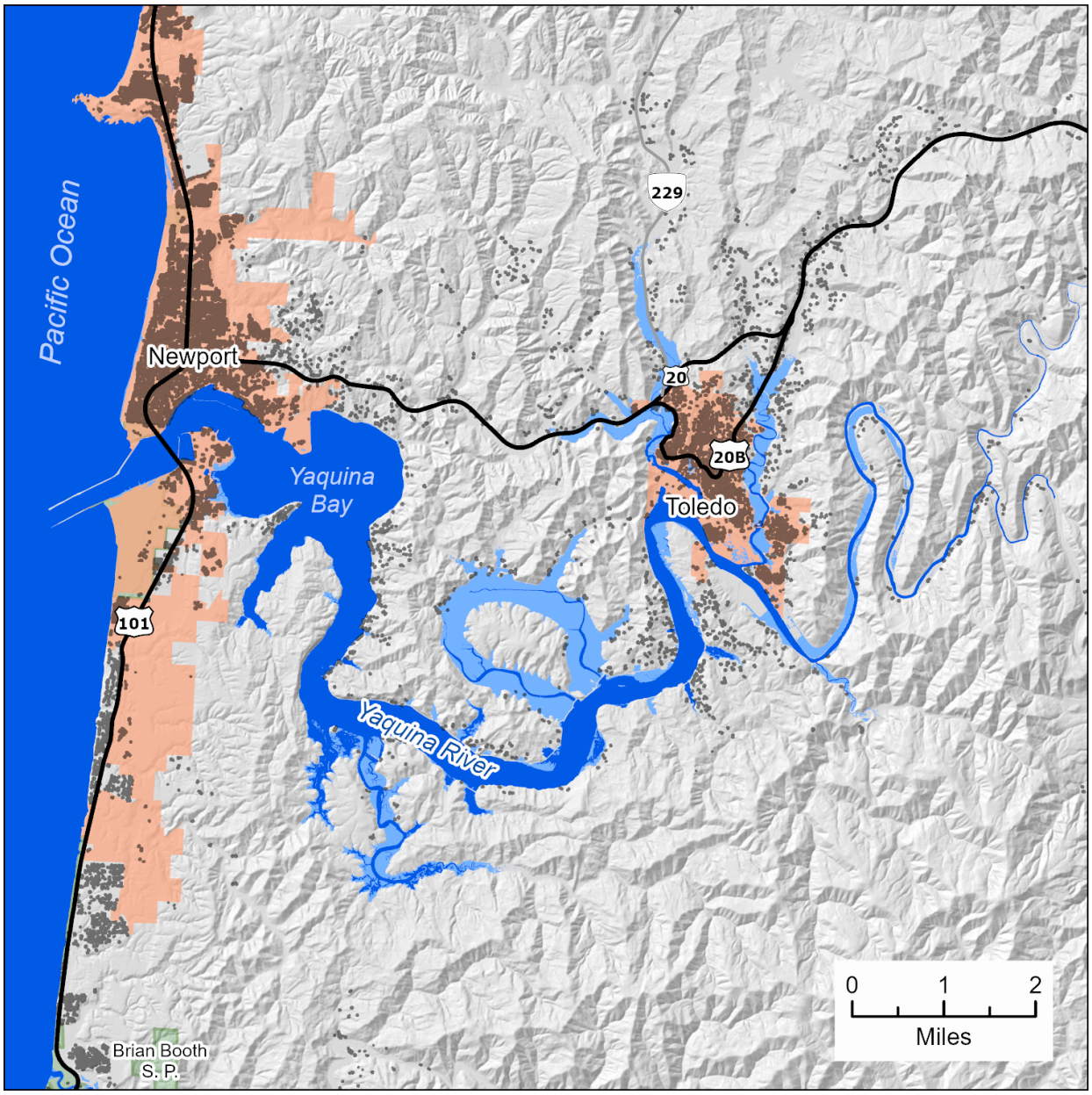

Figure 11. Yaquina Bay estuary map of extent of highest biennial tide.

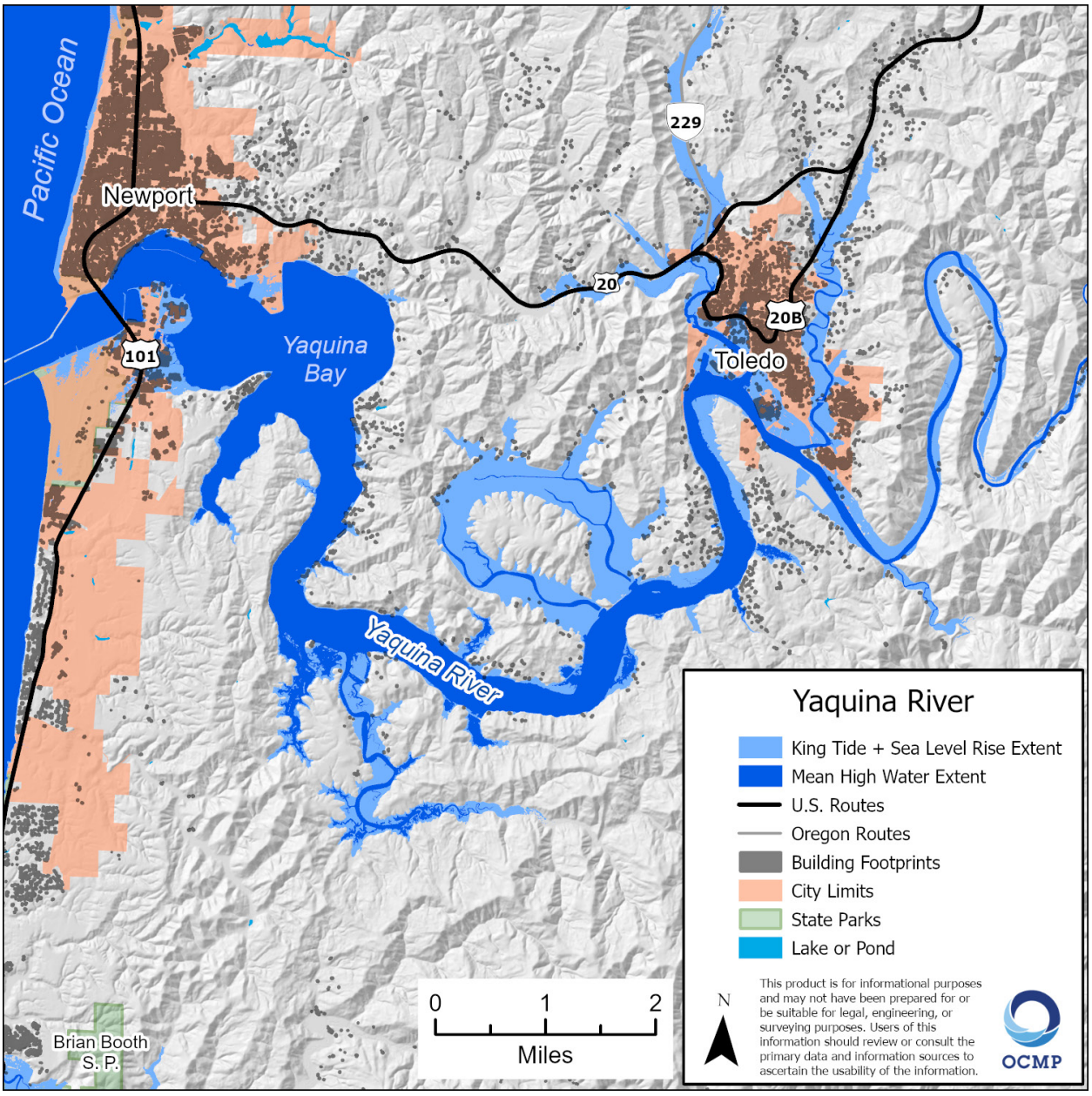

Figure 12. Yaquina Bay estuary map of highest extent of king tide plus projected sea level rise (IPCC 2050).

Alsea Bay

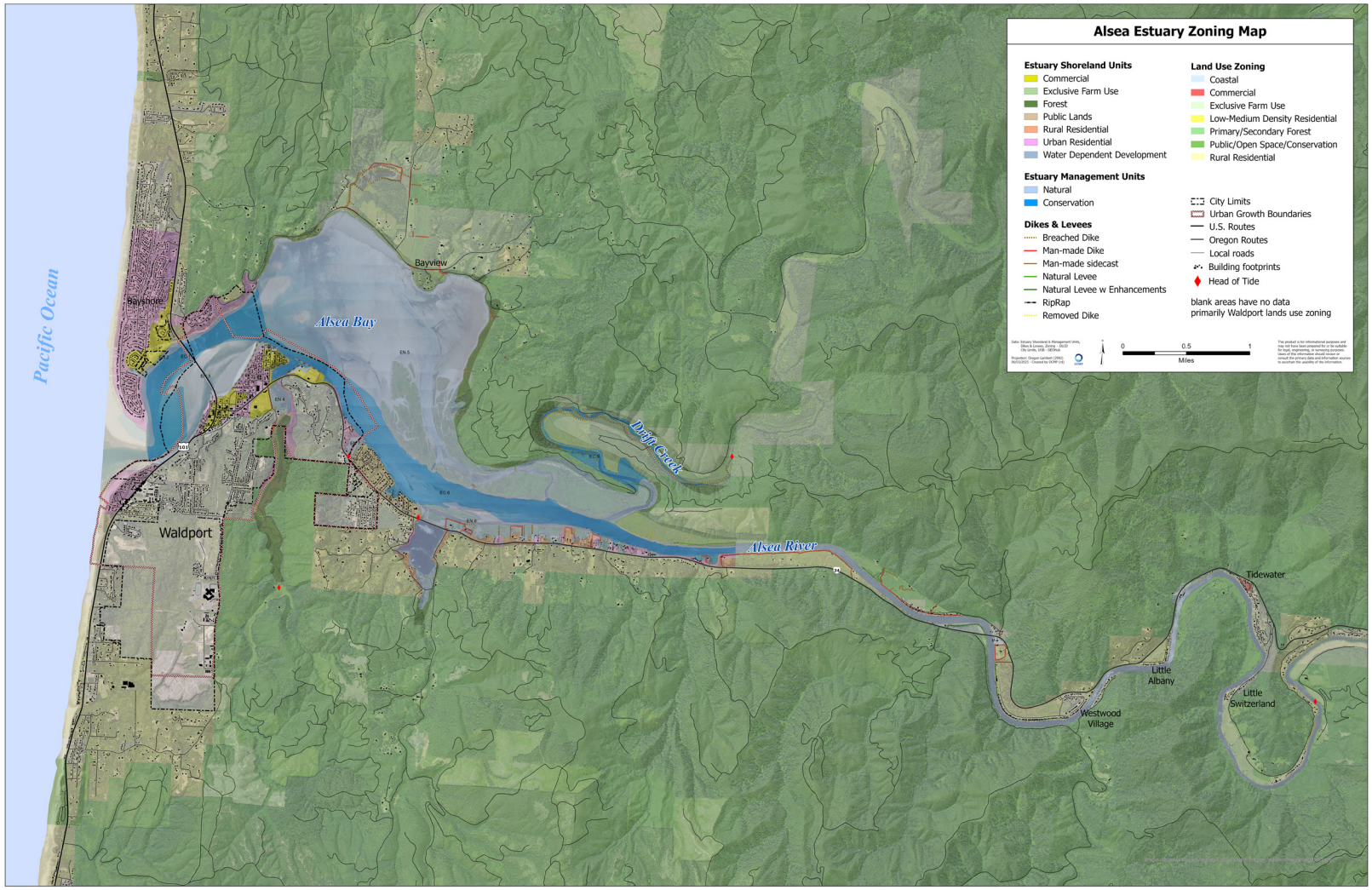

Figure 13. Alsea Bay estuary zoning map with satellite imagery overlay.

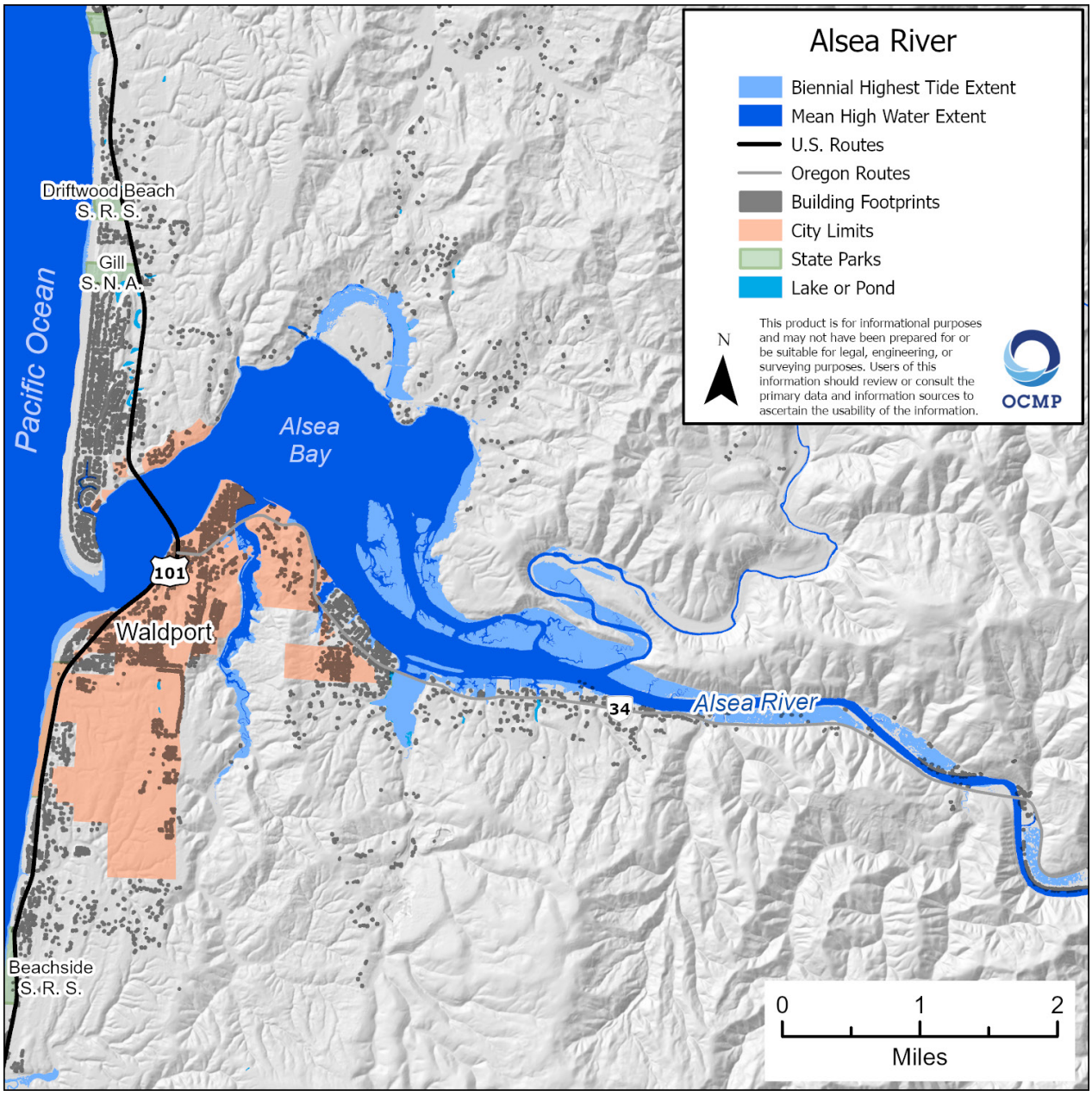

Figure 14. Alsea Bay estuary map of extent of highest biennial tide.

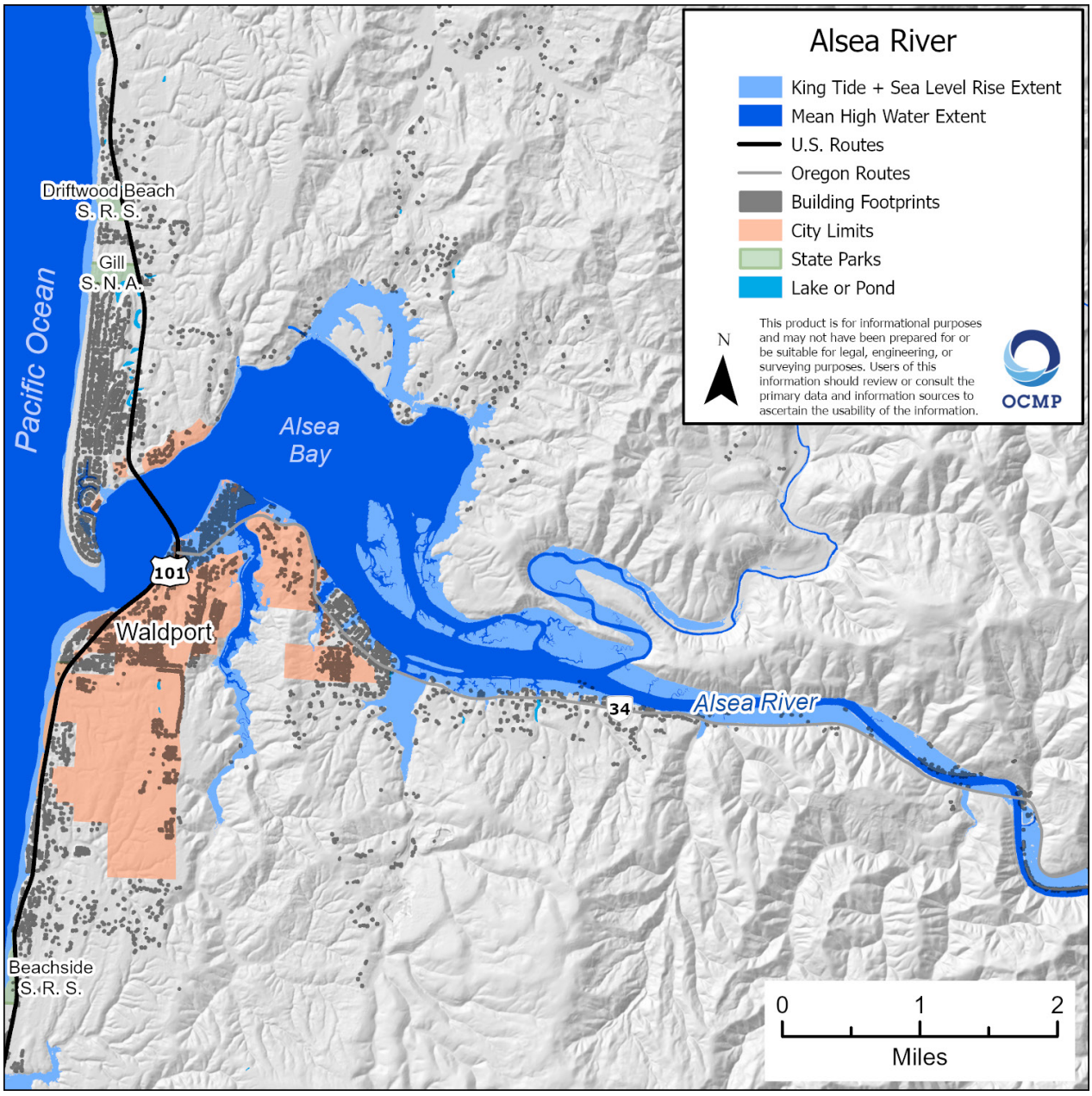

Figure 15. Alsea Bay estuary map of highest extent of king tide plus projected sea level rise (IPCC 2050).

Yachats River

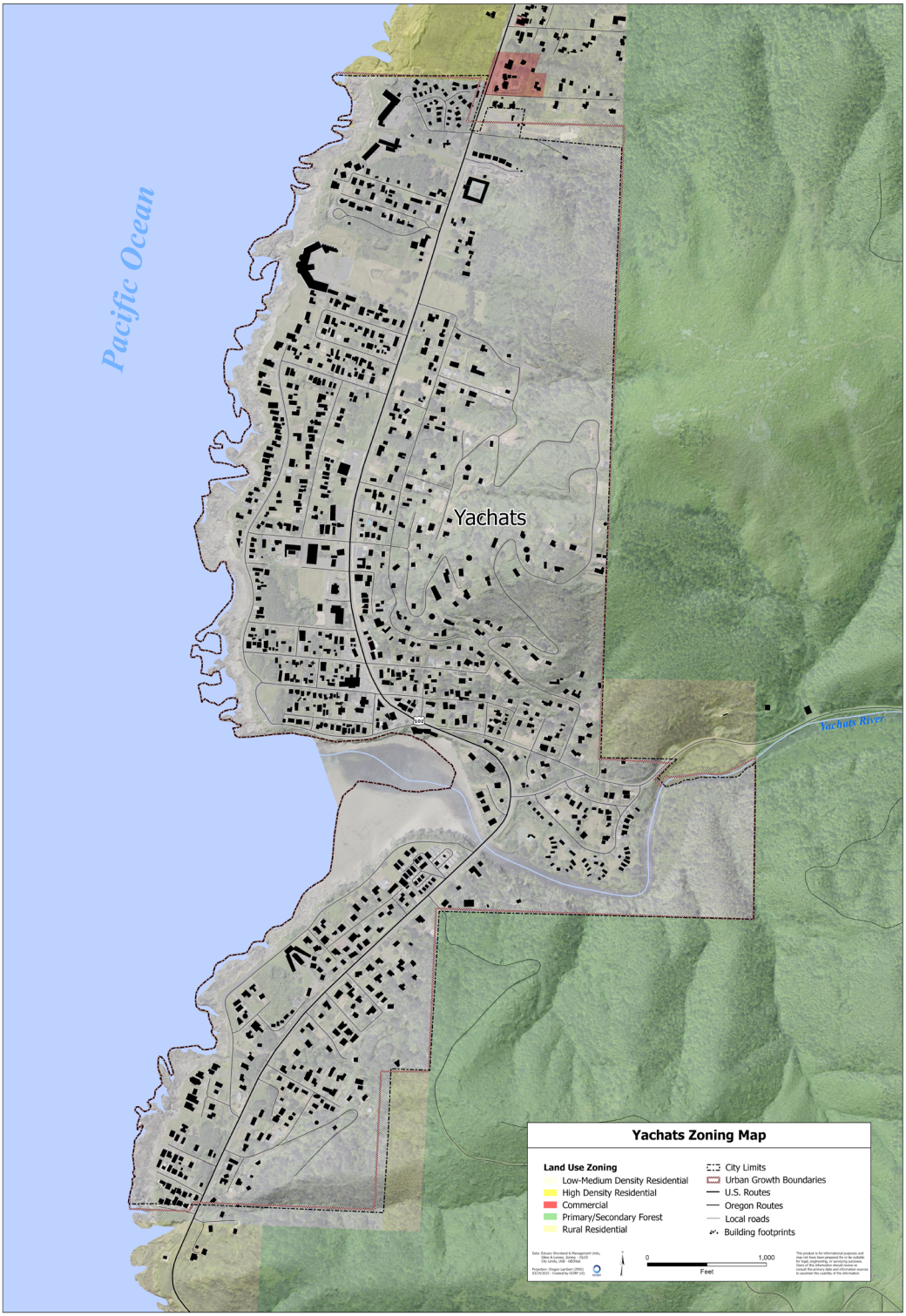

Figure 16. Yachats River estuary zoning map with satellite imagery overlay.

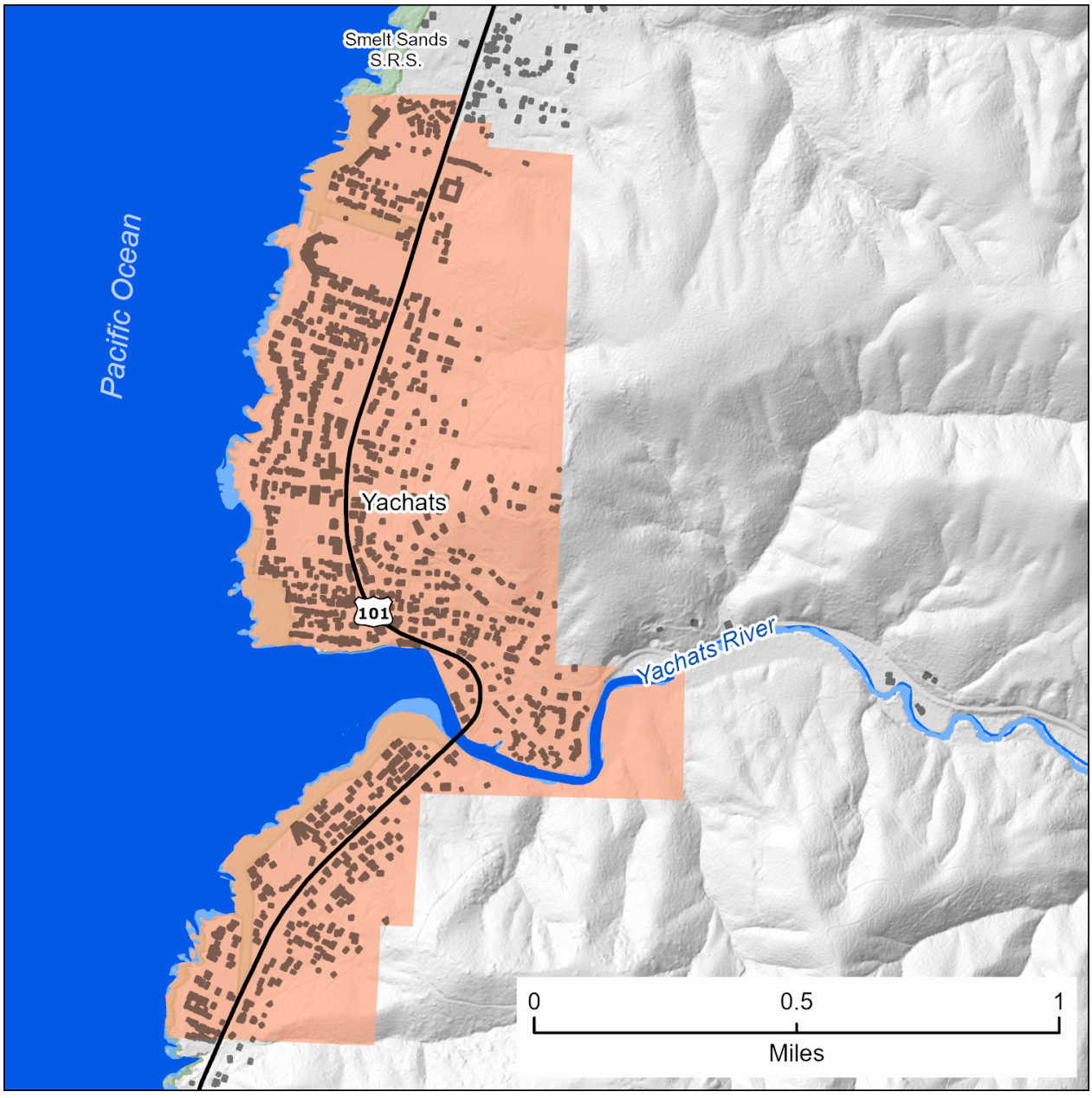

Figure 17. Yachats River estuary map of extent of highest biennial tide.

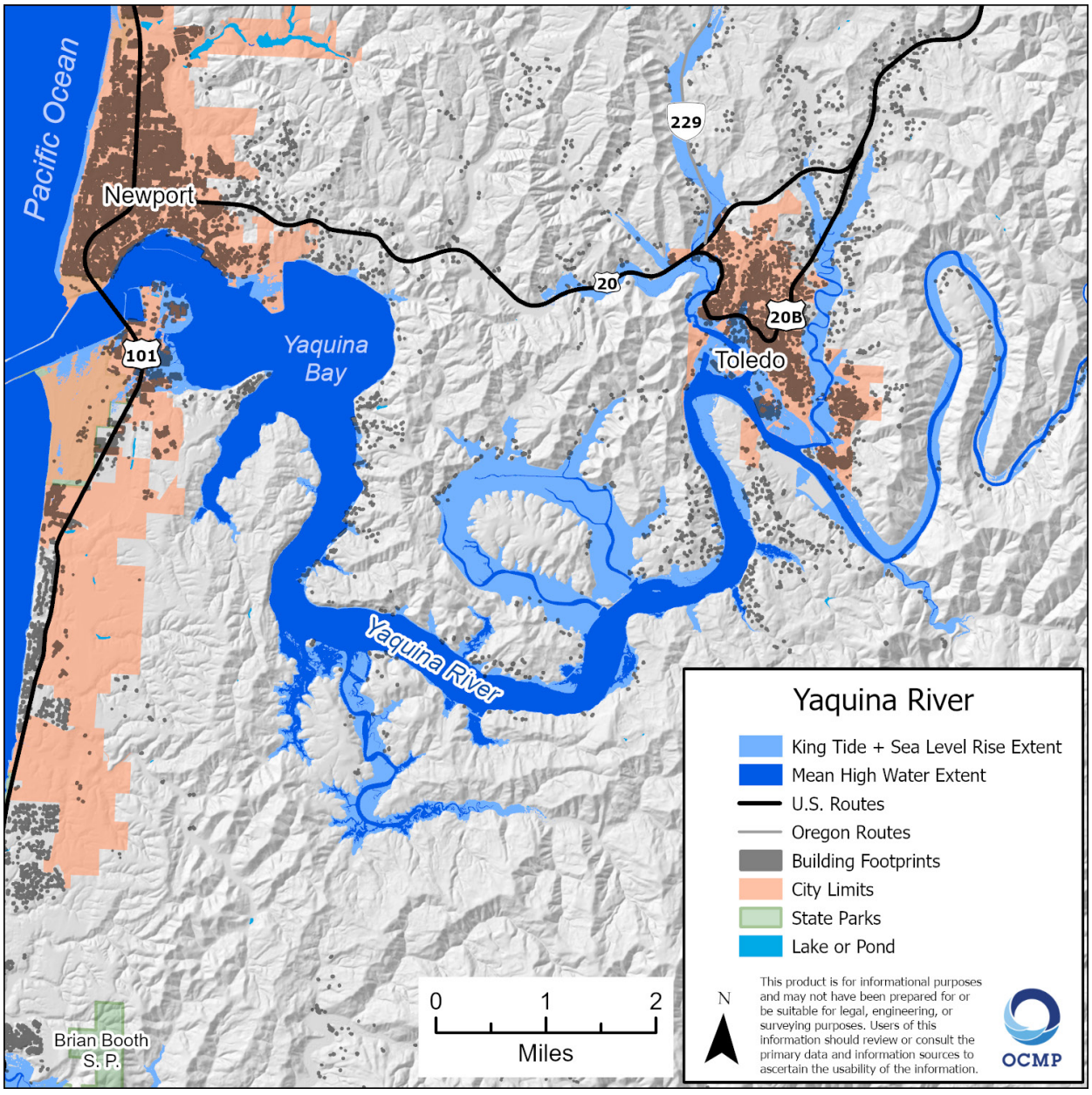

Figure 18. Yachats River estuary map of highest extent of king tide plus projected sea level rise (IPCC 2050).

Lane County

Siuslaw River and Sutton Creek

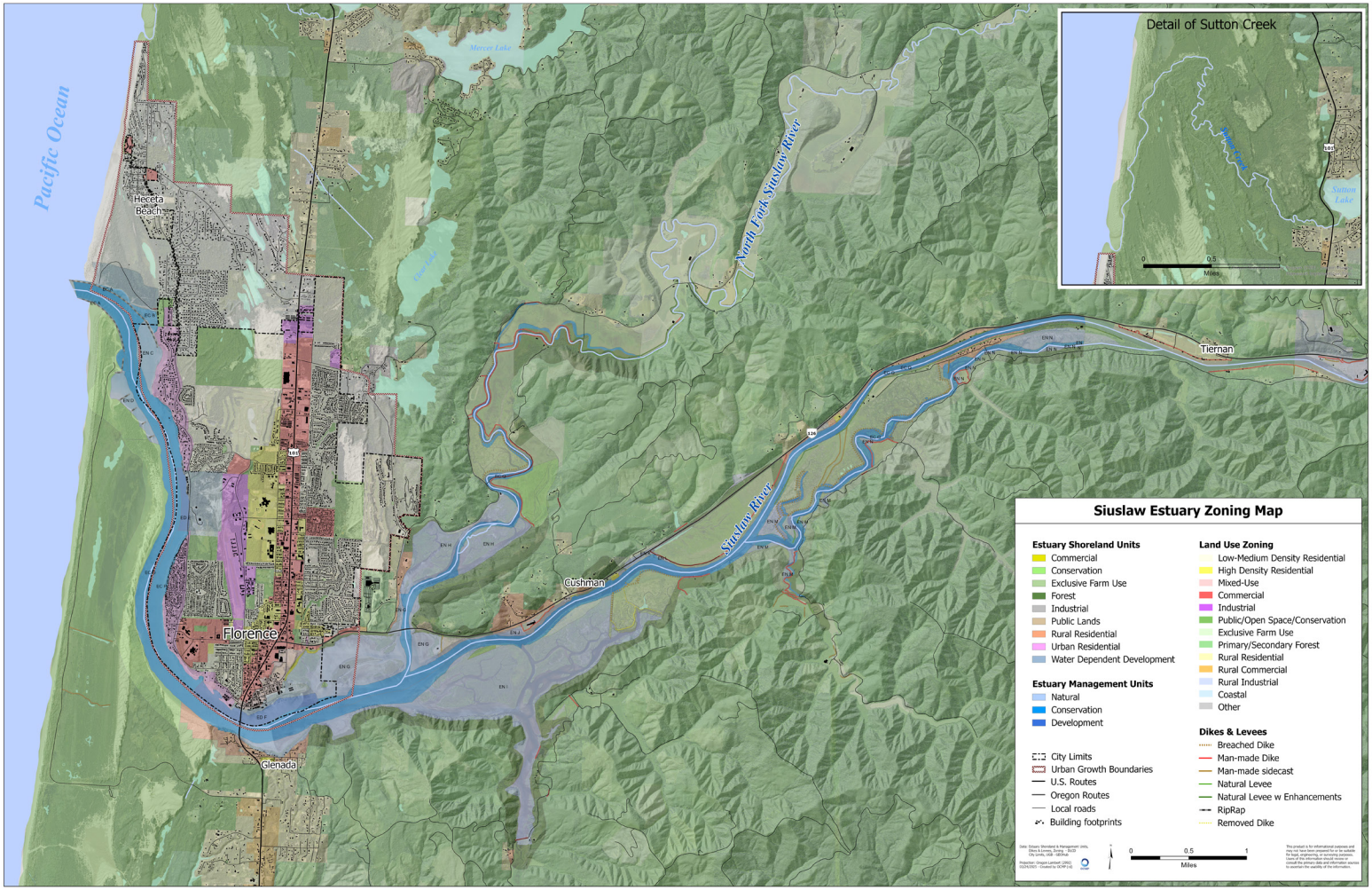

Figure 19. Siuslaw River and Sutton Creek estuary zoning map with satellite imagery overlay.

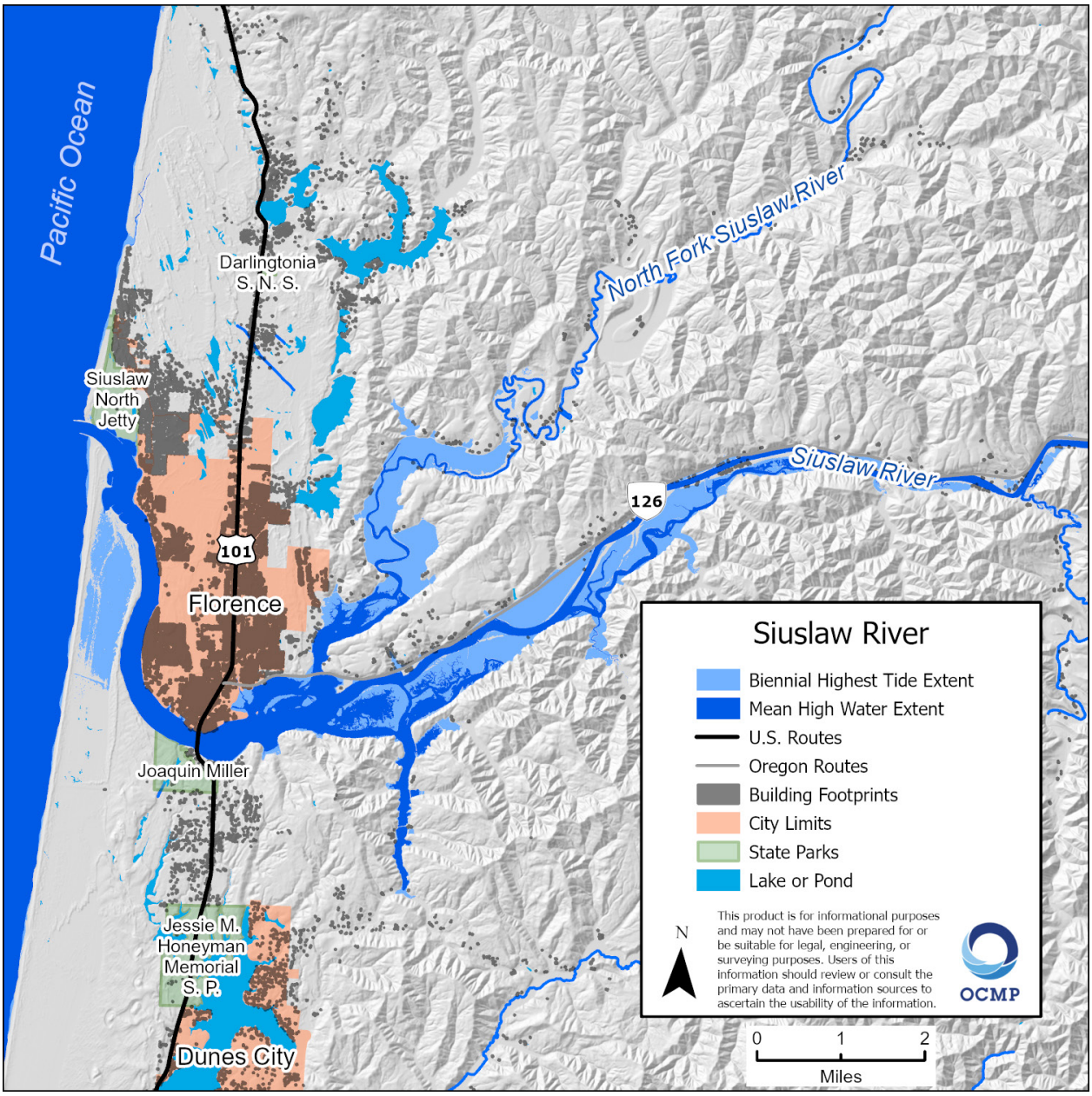

Figure 20. Siuslaw River estuary map of extent of highest biennial tide.

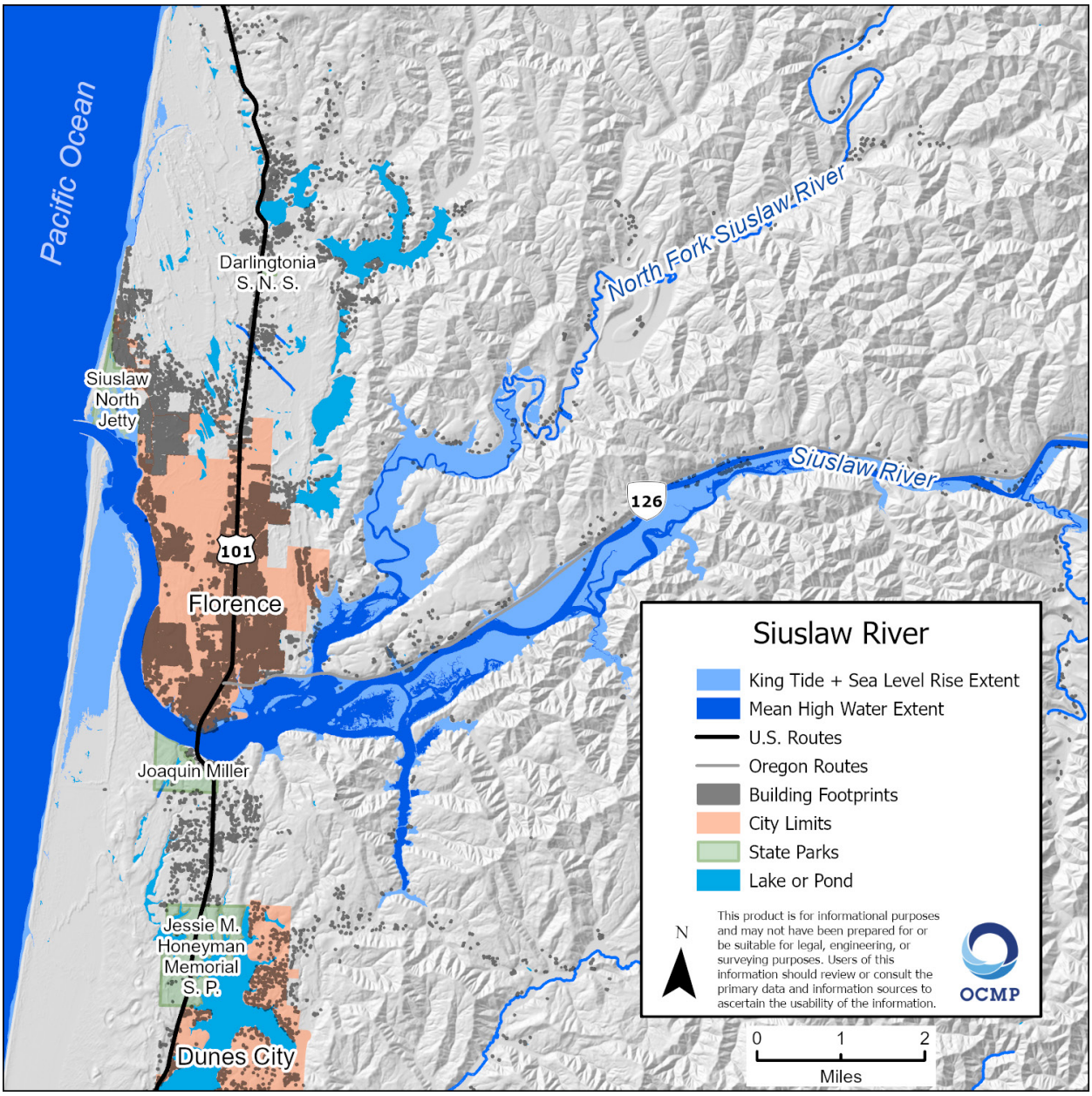

Figure 21. Siuslaw River estuary map of highest extent of king tide plus projected sea level rise (IPCC 2050).

Siltcoos River and Lake

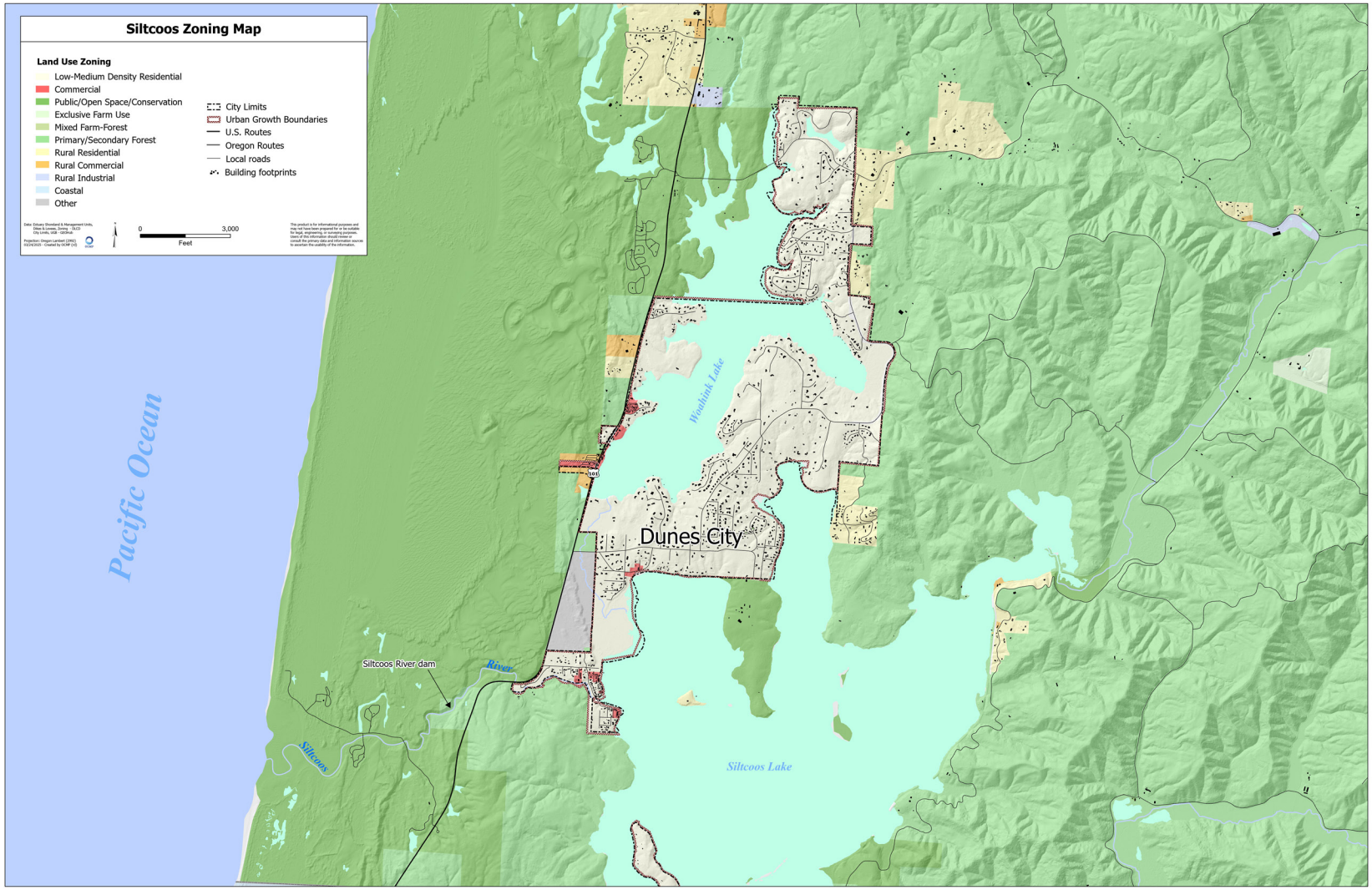

Figure 22. Siltcoos River estuary zoning map.