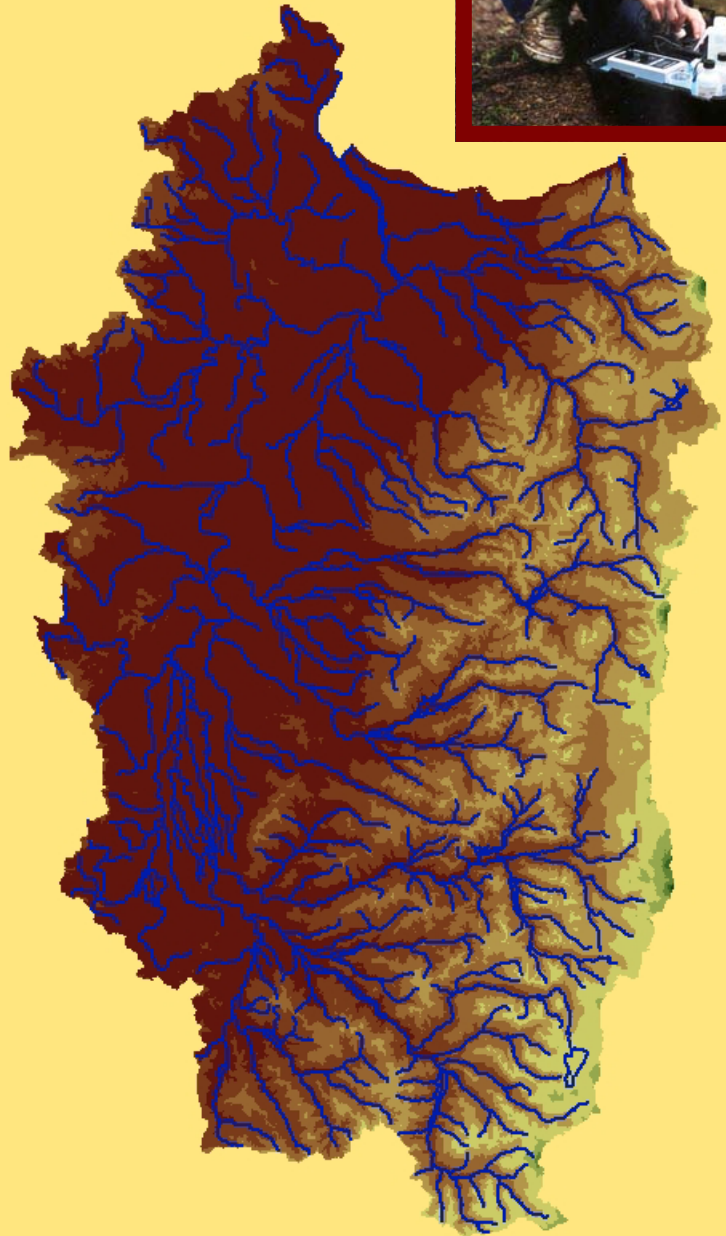


Willamette Watershed Councils Accomplishments Atlas



Welcome to the Willamette Basin

Sam Sweeney has farmed in the Yamhill River Watershed for over forty years, following in the footsteps of his father who came to Oregon in the 1920's. Since 1985, Sam has been a Board Member for the Yamhill Soil and Water Conservation District, and recently served as the Chairman for the Local Advisory Committee for the Yamhill Agriculture Water Quality Management Plan. The Sweeney's were awarded Farm Family of the Year by the Oregon State Fair Commission in 1995.

“For 34 years I lived in this watershed, along this river. I thought I could do anything I wanted to do on my property and that I could control the river. Now, I realize that I don't own the river and if we are going to have a healthy watershed, we have to work together because one person can't do it alone.”

-A dairy farmer in the Calapooia Watershed

Dear Reader:

Welcome. The following pages will introduce you to the Willamette Watershed Councils and their accomplishments in improving water quality and habitat within the Willamette Valley.

The Willamette Valley is large, diverse and yet very unique with some of the world's most productive soils, interlaced with a dense network of streams and native riparian areas used by both humans and wildlife. It is also home to 70% of Oregon's population who rely on the valley's natural resources for both income and recreation. Valley citizens are also diverse, and they represent a wide array of industries, recreational groups, environmental groups and governmental agencies.

Watershed Councils fill a vital need by bringing these diverse interests together and providing an opportunity for them to have a voice in managing their own local watersheds for everyone's benefit. The councils provide a forum for the discussion of issues that otherwise may be aired in the media, controlled by burdensome regulations or even resolved in the courts. These forums have contributed to fruitful discussions resulting in satisfactory resolution of many issues and allowing watershed improvement projects to move forward.

Watershed Councils are relatively new and are still in their youth, yet they have made significant achievements. Some of these include:

- Bringing diverse interests together to solve watershed problems
- Assessment of current and historic watershed conditions
- Implementation of water quality monitoring programs
- Involving many different groups of people in watershed restoration projects
- Educating local watershed citizens on the important role that healthy watersheds play within a community's business and recreational life

Watershed Councils have accomplished much, and on very low cost budgets. One source of funding is the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board which requires matching funds. As a result, this seed money has multiplied into ratios ranging from 1.5 to 7.2 times the original amount. Funding also comes from many other sources including both public and private grants. Other sources of help involve donations of valuable services, space, equipment, supplies and so on.

Even more important is the involvement and participation of volunteers within a watershed. The average number of volunteer hours per Willamette Watershed Council is 2,500 hours per year or 48 hours per week! This high number reflects not only active participation, but also indicates the willingness of a community to support efforts to improve their watersheds.

The watershed community concept is one that citizens recognize as a local neighborhood approach to solving common problems --- it makes sense! For those involved, they have recognized that everyone lives in a watershed, and for better or for worse, what we do around our houses, cities or farmlands affects everyone downstream!

When you get a chance, take a tour hosted by a Watershed Council; believe me, you will learn a lot!

Sincerely,



Sam Sweeney
Country Heritage Farms
Dayton, Oregon



Willamette River Basin



"I always assumed the fertilizer I used was staying on my place. I participated in the agricultural runoff study with the watershed council and found high levels of nitrogen in my runoff. That means money out of my pocket and too much nitrogen going directly into the stream. I changed my irrigation timing by watering 1 inch, then waiting for a few days until putting on the next two inches, and we're now taking more samples to make sure I've got clean runoff."

-Farmer from the Long Tom Watershed

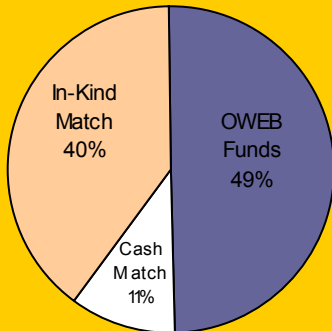
"Thank you for honoring my company at the Annual Columbia Slough Awards Program. Our company has received a lot of attention for our new LEEDS-certified building, which we appreciate. But it's the local recognition, like this from the watershed council, which means the most to me. Thank you very much."

*-John Woefle,
Facilities Services
Administration,
American Honda Co.
Inc., Portland*

Councils Leverage OWEB Funds

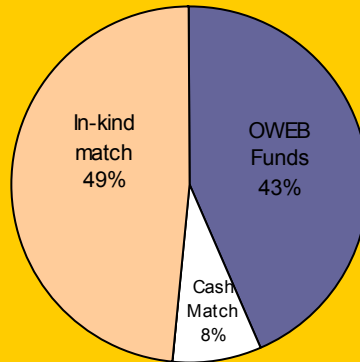
Every state dollar invested in watershed councils raises another dollar in match funds, services and volunteer help at the community level. Local economies benefit as these watershed funds are spent almost exclusively in Oregon communities.

Assessment, Monitoring and Education Funding



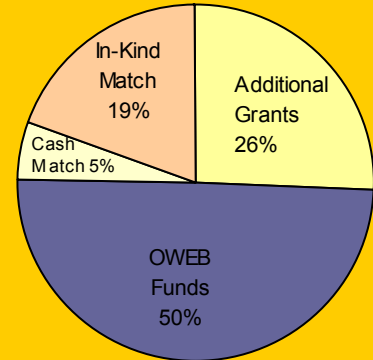
Assessment and monitoring ensures that projects are chosen strategically, and that long-term improvements will be shown. Education is the essential communication link that makes this a community effort.

Council Support Funding



Watershed council support grants provide essential seed monies not available from any other source.

Project Funding



Watershed council restoration projects support local firms and people who do the on-the-ground work. In each watershed, the investment OWEB makes motivates other organizations to fund additional restoration activities.

Councils Build Community

Councils get watershed restoration done by building community among people interested in making real watershed improvement. Councils create a forum in which each of the diverse stakeholder groups have a voice in how to improve their watershed and community.

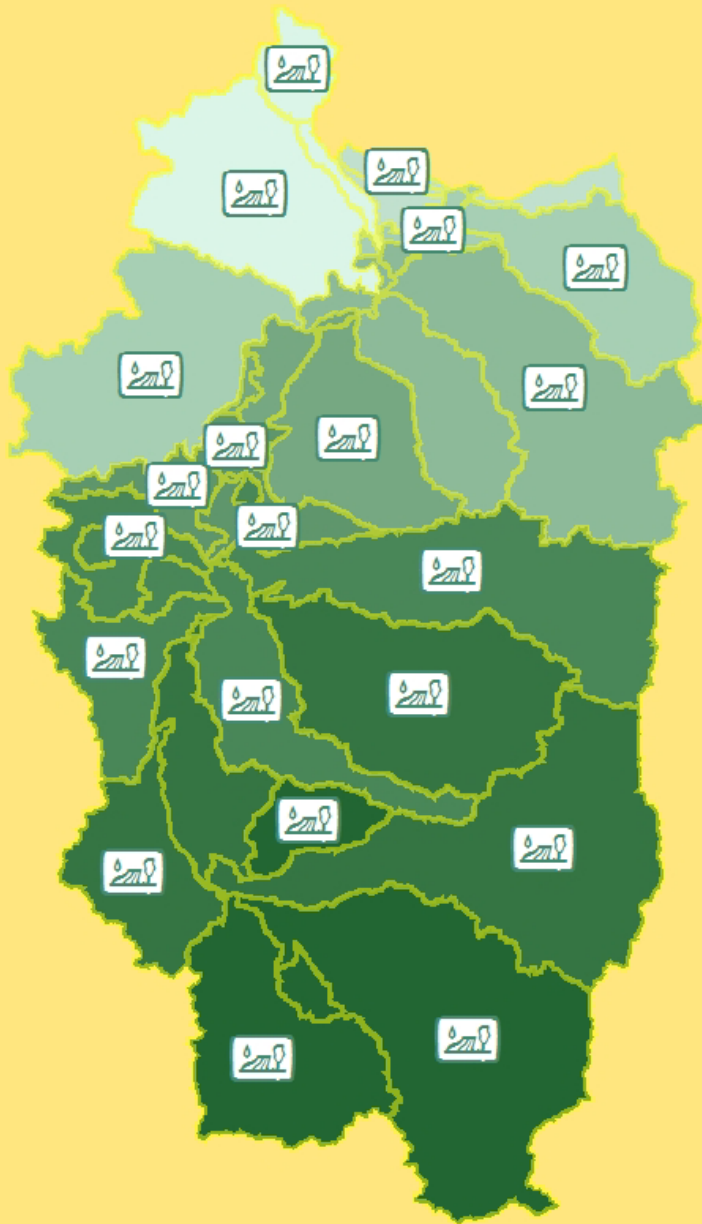
Watershed council volunteers worked 39,728 hours this past year - that's 764 hours per week. Thank You!



Councils are unique because they include the full spectrum of watershed stakeholders.

<u>Stakeholder</u>	<u>% Representation</u>
Rural resident	22.8
Urban resident	17.5
County/ City government	10.2
Small woodlands	7.0
Business/ Industry	6.7
Farming	6.5
University/ Schools	6.5
Environmental	4.6
State government	4.6
Industrial timber	4.5
Non-profits	4.5
Federal government	3.8
Tribal	0.5

Councils Assess Their Watersheds



Councils who have completed an assessment, or are in the process, are shown above.

Purpose

Watershed Councils conduct assessments of watershed conditions so they can use scientific information to prioritize their restoration and enhancement work.

Protocols

The majority of assessments were completed using the protocols in the Oregon Watershed Assessment Manual.

Other Data Gathered

Other types of assessments conducted by councils include analysis of:

- Fish Passage
- Culverts
- Turbidity Sources
- Meander-Belt
- Watershed Indicators

Contributors

Councils involve a range of contributors in each Assessment, including:

Benton County
Bureau of Land Mgmt.
Cascade Pacific RC&D
City of Albany
City of Brownsville
City of Corvallis
City of Dallas
City of Eugene
City of Philomath
City of Portland
City of Salem
Clackamas County
Clean Water Services
Columbia Corridor Assoc.
Council Volunteers!
East Multnomah SWCD
Linn County
Multnomah County
Marion County
Marion SWCD
Nat. Res. Cons. Service
OR Dept. of Agriculture
OR Dept. of Forestry
OR Dept. of Fish & Wild.
OR Dept. of Env. Quality
Oregon Trout
OR Water Resources Dept.
OWEB
Oregon State University
Polk County
Polk SWCD
Port of Portland
The Nature Conservancy
Tualatin SWCD
University of Oregon
UO RARE-SOS Program
US Army Corps of Eng.
US Dept. of Agriculture
US Env. Protection Agency
US Fish & Wildlife Service
US Forest Service
Washington County
Weyerhaeuser Company
Willamette Industries
Yamhill Co.

OSU Extension Watershed Stewardship Education students examine a large re-designed culvert built by the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde on Agency Creek near Grand Ronde.



Watershed Council Restoration Projects

Floodplain Restoration

McKenzie River Floodplain Restoration

Floodplain restoration on the mainstem McKenzie. Project funded by FishAmerica and local match contributions. These projects are designed to increase fish and wildlife habitat and food production, flood storage capacity and water quality.



Riparian Planting/Removal of Invasive Vegetation

Ames Creek Riparian Restoration

Ames Creek Project restored one mile of instream habitat, structural diversity and native wetland and riparian vegetation. Future phases will re-establish a natural stream channel in a former pond area, and address bank stability issues. This project is a cooperative venture between over 30 organizations and individuals in the Sweet Home area and provided educational and outreach opportunities to the community and local schools.



Wetland Restoration

Coyote Creek Wet Prairie Restoration

This segment of the historic channel of Coyote Creek was reconnected in September 2001. Water now flows between the two segments which are bordered with newly planted ash, oak and other riparian species. The lower portions of the channel were seeded with wetland grasses, rushes and sedges. The project covers 100 acres and was funded by OWEB with match from the Long Tom watershed council, property owners and USFWS.



Watershed Council Restoration Projects

Mad Creek Culvert Removal



*Fish
Passage*

Two culverts on Mad Creek, a North Santiam River tributary, were replaced with a bridge to allow for a more natural stream bed, facilitate large wood passage downstream and connect the stream with its floodplain. The project will minimize the risk of road failure that could overwhelm Salem's water filtration facility with silt during high flows and allow juvenile and adult fish to move upstream into four miles of habitat once blocked by the culverts. Project funded by OWEB, City of Salem, USFS and 4SOS with in-kind match from Linn County, ODFW, ODF, landowners and council volunteers.

Cox Creek Large Woody Debris Project



Cox Creek, in the Scappoose Bay watershed, has been identified as essential fish habitat. This stream lacked the instream woody debris, deep pools and undercut stream banks essential for healthy salmon habitat. The watershed council worked with two landowners to place large conifer logs donated by the BLM into the creek.

*Large
Woody
Debris*

Clackamas River Nutrient Replenishment



In the fall, a group of volunteers, including students and fishermen, placed salmon carcasses to enhance nutrients in several miles of Clear Creek, a tributary of the Clackamas River. These were surplus hatchery salmon carcasses placed by accessing the creek through privately owned streamside properties. Partners were: ODFW, Inner City Youth Project, USFS, streamside landowners and watershed council volunteers.

*Salmon
Carcass
Placement*

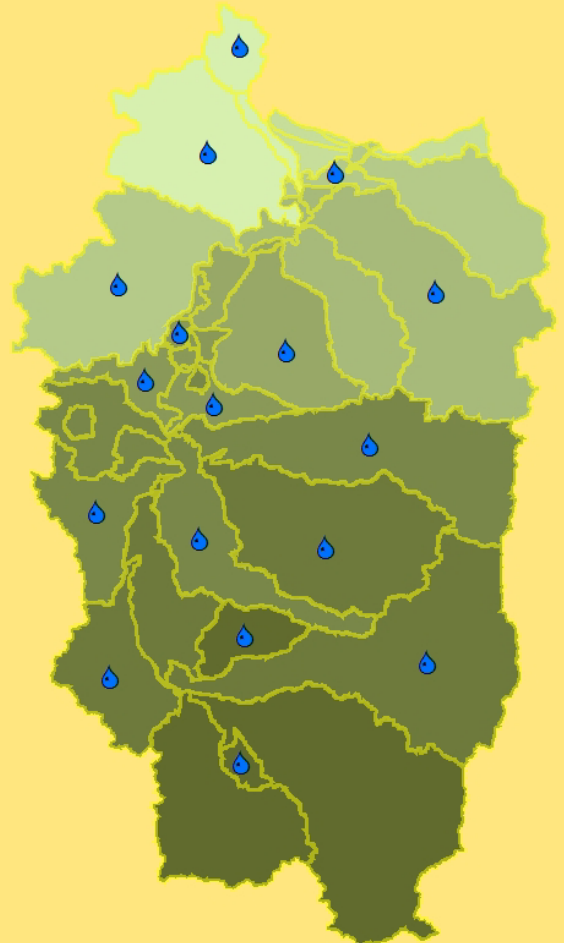
Councils Conduct Monitoring

“The monitoring program helps the Council identify and address water quality in the basin and has been a highly effective education and outreach tool. It has promoted community involvement.”

-South Santiam Watershed Council member

Councils Monitor By:

- Deploying and maintaining automatic temperature loggers, especially during the summer when stream temperatures can be harmful or lethal to fish.
- Collecting samples to determine where levels of bacteria, especially *E. Coli*, might be a problem.
- Trapping fish and snorkeling to monitor salmon and steelhead runs, and the presence of native trout.
- Surveying macroinvertebrates (aquatic insects) as an indicator of stream health and to determine availability of food for fish.
- Conducting a pilot study of agricultural runoff to assist farmers in reducing nutrient and sediment loads into neighboring streams.



Councils monitoring water quality are shown above. In some watersheds another entity is doing the monitoring.



Jeanine Ishii takes temperature readings in Deer Creek, a tributary to South Yamhill River near McMinnville.

Councils Use Monitoring Data To:

- Create greater awareness of land-use impacts on watershed health.
- Resolve known impairments with willing landowners.
- Illustrate changes in stream temperature as riparian areas are restored over the coming years.
- Share information, via websites and other outreach tools, for community education.
- Educate and involve youth, and in one case develop a program that has been included in a high school science curriculum.
- Determine and document the effectiveness of restoration projects.

Note: Each council conducts monitoring according to their watershed's priorities. This page provides some examples of what is being done and why.

Councils Provide Learning Opportunities

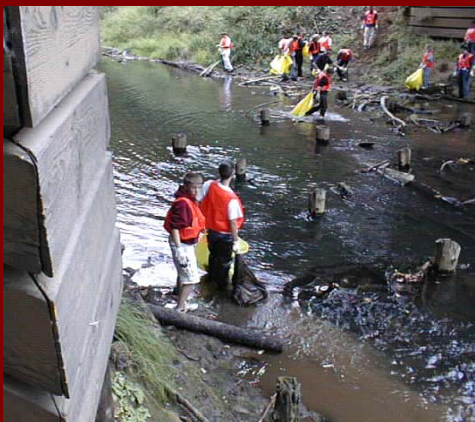
Examples of Citizen Involvement- In One Year, Councils:

- Hosted over 253 people each month across the basin at council meetings in local watersheds.
- Trained 115 teachers in educational workshops.
- Involved 589 people in tree plantings.
- Trained 435 people in landowner workshops.
- Designed and volunteer-staffed 75 fair booths that reached more than 5,200 Oregonians.
- Included 800 landowners and residents on watershed and restoration tours.
- Conducted 240 classroom presentations reaching over 6,100 students.
- Conducted riverside cleanups involving over 400 volunteers.
- Involved 576 people in other watershed council sponsored events.



Sweet Home Junior High School Students and Tom Johnson monitor fish and macroinvertebrate species in Ames Creek.

An elementary school class learns watershed concepts through interactive model provided by a local watershed council.



River Cleanup Effort on the Pudding River at Waypark Road.

Councils also:

- Conducted native plant sales.
- Designed a pilot program to help students achieve the Natural Resources Certificate of Advanced Mastery.
- Sponsored cultural events.
- Organized paddling and float trips to explore rivers.
- Installed watershed signs and stenciled storm drains.
- Made presentations to organizations.
- Linked citizens and researchers to watershed information through their newsletters and websites.

“Until I saw the street signs that mark the watershed boundary, I didn’t realize I lived in the Columbia Slough Watershed. Knowing this fact somehow makes me think more about what flows down our storm drain.”

-Columbia Slough Watershed Resident

Calapooia Watershed Council

Who we are

The Calapooia Watershed Council formed in 1999. They worked for several years to obtain funding to hire their first coordinator in April 2002. A core group of volunteers has met consistently over the years to maintain the organization.

Where we work

Oak Creek
Brush Creek
Courtney/Spoon Creeks

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Highlights

Watershed Assessment

The council began their watershed assessment in October 2002. The findings from this analysis will assist with outreach and education, provide necessary information for further grant writing and assist with prioritizing and developing voluntary watershed restoration projects.

Water Quality Monitoring

Volunteers installed monitoring equipment in 2002 to measure stream temperatures during the summer months. A volunteer water quality monitoring team maintained these 20 temperature loggers. They plan to continue monitoring temperature at these base sites in the future. This data will be used to illustrate changes in stream temperature as riparian areas are restored over the coming years.

Watershed Restoration

The council is involved with several restoration projects to address fish passage and improve water quality. They have been working to address fish passage at Thompson Mills and Brownsville Dam in coordination with many agencies and landowners. Blackberry removal and riparian plantings are just getting started with funding from Title II through the USDA Forest Service. OWEB Small Grant Program projects to restore riparian habitat are also underway.

Fast Facts

- The Calapooia Watershed encompasses 365 square miles with 94% in private ownership.
- From its headwaters at Tidbits Mountain (3400 ft elevation) to its mouth in Albany (350 ft elevation) where it joins the Willamette River, the Calapooia River stretches over 72 miles. What appears to be a placid, gentle stream in the summer with flow less than 50 cfs quickly swells to over 2000 cfs during the winter months; a very dynamic system.
- The Calapooia River is home to two fish species listed under the Endangered Species Act, the uppermost run of winter steelhead in the Willamette Basin and spring Chinook salmon.
- The Calapooia Watershed Council meets the first Thursday of each month at either the Brownsville Community Library or at a park during summer months.



Oak Creek Temperature
Monitoring, Calapooia River
Watershed

Clackamas Basin Council

Fast Facts

- Oregon's Clackamas River flows from its headwaters on Ollalie Butte near Mt. Hood, west to the Willamette River. It drains an area of nearly 1,000 square miles, ranging from Cascade forests and mountain meadows, to farmland and suburban neighborhoods.
- The Clackamas supplies high-quality drinking water to over 200,000 people, generates hydroelectric power, is home to a wide variety of plant and animal life and offers a wealth of recreational opportunities.
- The mainstem Clackamas and its tributaries are home to wild winter steelhead, Coho, Spring Chinook and Fall Chinook Salmon.



Volunteers plant trees at Foster Creek. Logs in the background were placed to improve fish habitat.

Highlights

Projects

- North Fork Eagle Creek Large Wood Placement—55 logs placed in two miles of stream
- Invasive species removal program
- Drinking water assessment
- Basin action plan

Clear and Foster Creek Focus

- Assessment and Draft Action Plan completed.
- Riparian Program planted 9,000 trees with 19 landowners.
- Fish Carcass Project fertilized 15 stream miles with salmon carcasses.
- Fish Passage Assessment identified 34 barriers on anadromous fish bearing streams on private land.

Partners

ODFW, US Forest Service, Longview Fibre, OWEB, Cities of Lake Oswego, Estacada, Milwaukie, BLM, PGE, Oregon Trout, Oak Lodge Water District, South Fork Water Board, Sunrise Water Authority, Inner City Youth Institute, PNW Research Station, 3 high schools, NRCS, Skamania Flyfishers and Clackamas River Water.

Who we are

We are a voluntary 501 (c)3 body, chartered by Clackamas County in 1997. We have representatives elected from 21 diverse stakeholder groups in the basin. We meet monthly to address issues affecting the health of the watershed.

Committees are organized to study specific issues, develop projects, present workshops and carry out other council tasks.

Where we work

Clackamas River
Clear Creek
Deep Creek
Eagle Creek
Foster Creek
Goose Creek
Richardson Creek
Rock Creek
Susan Creek

What we do

Monitoring
Assessments and Research
Outreach and Education
Stream Improvement
Council Development

Coast Fork Willamette Watershed Council

Who we are

The Coast Fork Watershed Council was formed in 1999, formally recognized in 2003, and is guided by a Steering Committee. The Council meets the last Wednesday of each month.

Where we work

Brice Creek
Layng Creek
Lower Coast Fork
Mosby Creek
Row River
Sharps Creek
Upper Coast Fork

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Forum for Discussion

Highlights

Partnership Development

The Council unites residents, landowners, business people, agencies, governments, students, teachers and others with concerns for local watershed issues.

Educational Presentations

The Council provides a forum for area residents to learn from each other about local water resources, expectations and watershed conditions. We focus on landowner interaction and mutual education.

Scientific Assessment

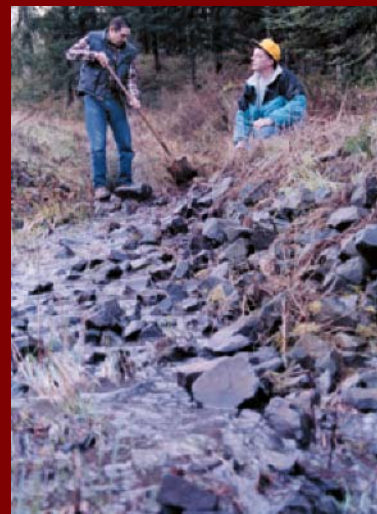
The Council's steps in completing their assessment include: (1) Identifying primary and secondary beneficial uses of water, (2) Public issues and concerns, (3) Agency issues and concerns, (4) Collection and organization of current information databases, (5) Identification of knowledge gaps, (6) Collection of necessary database information, (7) Plan proposed for action to improve, modify or restore watershed conditions.

Habitat Survey and Species Monitoring

The Council will be assisting ODFW with local fish trap monitoring efforts this winter and spring. This will enable anyone wanting to learn more about our local species and the monitoring program to participate.

Fast Facts

- The Coast Fork Willamette Watershed is located at the southern end of the Valley.
- The Watershed Council represents many interests and is open to anyone that wishes to participate.
- The Watershed is home to citizens of Cottage Grove, Creswell and many rural communities that have developed in the floodplain and valleys of the Coast Fork and Row Rivers.
- It is home for a variety of species that require the ability to migrate freely and find suitable habitat options locally.
- Our Council advocates improvement of habitat and water qualities.



Don Loeffler, left, and John Falzone work on a rock culvert below a pond on Loeffler's TreeTops Ranch. The pond, one of two on the property, provides habitat for birds and fish and feeds into a natural wetland in the Silk Creek area.

Columbia Slough Watershed Council

Fast Facts

The Columbia Slough Watershed area covers:

- 158,000+ residents
- 88,000+ jobs
- 32,400 acres
- 4,200+ companies
- 175 bird species
- 25 fish species, including salmonids & cutthroat trout
- 8 jurisdictions
- 6 golf courses
- 3 interstate freeways
- 3 drainage districts with levees that protect \$10 billion worth of property
- 2 sewage treatment plants
- 1 international airport



Young participant at Explorando el Columbia Slough enjoys an educational game in his native language. Explorando drew over 200 Spanish-speaking residents of the watershed, and provided them the opportunity to paddle the Slough.

Highlights

Outreach and Education

Slough School program provides 3,000 K-12 students per year with service-learning projects and environmental education.

Explorando el Columbia Slough provides environmental education to the Hispanic community, including a watershed recreation and wildlife guide, family canoe trips and events with stories and live music.

Annual Small Craft Regatta is now the largest one-day paddling event in the Pacific Northwest. At the 2002 event over 350 people explored the Slough in 160 canoes/kayaks.

The Council produces several educational workshops for adults to learn the basics about key watershed features.

Watershed Action Plan

- Provides a prioritized list of action items, projects and programs to improve watershed conditions
- Identifies water quality, water quantity and habitat improvement sites.
- Provides GIS map layers including a first-time map of all DSL-permitted mitigation sites in the watershed.
- Provides a data gap analysis and an annotated bibliography of over 250 documents.

Who we are

The CSWC was officially formed in June 1995. It is a diverse 40-member council who's mission is to foster action to protect, enhance, restore and revitalize the Slough and its watershed.

Where we work

The Columbia Slough runs 18 miles along the southern side of the Columbia River in Portland from Fairview Lake westward to where it empties into the Willamette River.

There are over 60 miles worth of waterways inside the watershed boundary.

What we do

Restoration Projects
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Columbia Slough



Greater Salem Area Watershed Councils

Who we are

Salem Keizer Urban Watershed Council Association is a 501(c)3 non-profit working for: Claggett Creek Watershed Council (formed 1998), Glenn Gibson Creeks Watershed Council (formed 1998), Pringle Creek Watershed Council (formed 1997), Friends of Mill Creek (not formally incorporated as a watershed council).

Where we work

Claggett Creek
Glenn-Gibson Creeks
Mill Creek
Pringle Creek

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Highlights

Water Quality Monitoring

The Glenn Gibson Creeks Watershed Council has conducted water quality monitoring previously in their watershed. Friends of Mill Creek are involved in ongoing water quality monitoring conducted on Mill Creek by North Salem High School staff and students.

Watershed Assessment

The combined Salem Keizer assessment in final edition is due out early 2003. Volunteers conducted background research, field work and contributed to content.

Action Plan Development

Action planning will commence in the Spring of 2003 after the combined watershed assessment is finalized and distributed. Each watershed council will develop its own action plan based on assessment findings and organizational priorities.

Watershed Restoration

- Glenn Gibson Creek partnered with City staff to develop the Oak Savannah Restoration Project in Salem's West Hills.
- Pringle Creek planned and implemented restoration projects with partners such as Salem Parks, local schools, neighborhood associations and Marion SWCD.
- Mill Creek recruited volunteers for 100-acre wetland restoration project developed by NRCS and participated in Turner park trash removal.
- Claggett Creek played lead role in organizing the Claggett Creek Park Mitigation Wetlands Project in Keizer.

Fast Facts

- In the Pringle Creek headwaters, the former Fairview training facility near I-5 will be redeveloped for mixed residential and commercial use utilizing sustainable development guidelines.
- The Oregon Division of State Lands has designated Mill Creek as essential salmonid habitat for threatened winter steelhead and spring Chinook.
- Despite extensive urbanization, the Claggett Creek watershed includes 1,017 acres of wetland and riparian habitat, 115 acres of oak-fir forest and 252 acres of upland forest.
- Residential cutthroat trout are found throughout Glenn and Gibson Creeks in West Salem. Juvenile winter steelhead has been documented below the Salemtowne pond fish ladder.



Watershed awareness has been raised through staffed displays at the Watershed Festival, Earth Day and Keizer Day.

Johnson Creek Watershed Council

Fast Facts

- Johnson Creek Watershed is among the most densely populated in the state, with 170,000 people living within its 54 square miles, 75% of which is within the Portland Metro Urban Growth Boundary.
- Johnson Creek is listed habitat for Chinook, Coho, cutthroat and steelhead, as well as pacific lampreys, red-legged frogs, Pacific Salamanders and other species of interest to the state.
- In 2001-2002, JCWC and partner organizations combined to plant over 63,000 trees in the watershed on public and private property.

JCWC works with Friends of Trees and other partners at the 100-acre Gresham Woods site to offer restoration experiences to inner city and disadvantaged youth.



JCWC volunteers work with PGE employees to care for a stewardship site at the Eastmoreland Golf Course.

Highlights

Watershed Restoration

Gresham Woods Restoration—JCWC is working with neighborhood associations, schools and partners to create 2 acres of stewardship sites where volunteer planting and maintenance will take place.

Outreach and Education

Council events attracted over 250 volunteers to 8 restoration sites in 2002. At the first Springwater Festival, over 700 people visited watershed related booths, speeches and information.

Action Planning

The JCWC Watershed Action Plan summarizes data, including the first Ecosystem Diagnosis and Treatment model of an urban stream, to create a prioritized plan for restoring salmon populations and watershed processes.

The Pleasant Valley Concept plan, in which JCWC participated, integrates natural resource protection and restoration into a 1500-acre concept plan, winning a prestigious American Planner's Association award.

Monitoring

An inter-jurisdictional committee, on which the JCWC serves, conducts water quality monitoring in the basin. The Watershed Council also provides assistance to two school groups conducting ongoing water quality monitoring.

Who we are

Johnson Creek Watershed Council was formed in 1994 and now has 17 members, including representatives of the industrial business and development sectors.

Where we work

Johnson Creek
Kelley Creek
Veteran's Creek
Crystal Springs Creek
Sunshine (MacDonald) Creek
Wahoo Creek

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Luckiamute Watershed Council

Who we are

The Luckiamute Watershed Council was formed in October of 2000.

Where we work

Luckiamute Watershed
Little Luckiamute
Upper Luckiamute
Pedee/Ritner Creek
Vincent Creek
Burgett Creek
Soap Creek
Berry Creek
Duck Slough/
American Bottoms
Ash Creek

What we do

Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Forum for Discussion

Highlights

Watershed Restoration

The Luckiamute Watershed Council has initiated riparian planting projects in the watershed, identified invasive weed locations in Duck Slough/American Bottom and negotiated a culvert restoration project on Duck Slough.

Watershed Assessment

The Luckiamute Watershed Council recently received a grant from the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board to conduct an assessment of the basin. Council members contributed over one year of volunteer time to write the assessment grant. The Council has begun to assess culverts in the watershed.

Outreach and Education

The Council has developed an inventory of interesting tour sites in the watershed and held many public meetings with guest speakers. The Council has also referred many private landowners to conservation grant programs.

Partnerships

Developed partnerships with many stakeholders in the watershed, including local landowners, Western Oregon University, Central School District 13J, Polk County, Polk Soil and Water Conservation District, Polk Fire District #1 and the Ash Creek Water Control District.

Fast Facts

- Watershed size is 235,483 acres.
- The Luckiamute is the fourth largest fifth-field hydrologic unit in the Willamette Valley.
- Watershed population: 25,100
- The Council received Polk County recognition in October of 2000.
- The Council has an eight-member board of directors, with five non-voting technical advisors and is currently in the process of expanding board membership.



Aerial view of confluences of the Willamette, Santiam and Luckiamute Rivers, provided by Kirk Lewis.

Long Tom Watershed Council

Fast Facts

- The 262,000-acre Long Tom River Watershed is 92% private land and supports the full spectrum of land-uses; forestry, farming, urban, rural and natural open space.
- The Long Tom River and its tributaries are home to native cutthroat trout, Pacific lamprey, and Spring Chinook which use the lower six miles for rearing.
- The Long Tom Watershed has the largest extent of wet prairie habitat remaining in the Willamette Basin.
- Amazon Creek, a tributary to the Long Tom River, runs through Eugene, one of the largest urban areas in Oregon.
- The Long Tom Watershed Council meets the last Tuesday of each month for tours, presentations and discussions.
- The website is www.longtom.org



Landowner volunteers learn how to monitor water quality across the watershed.

Highlights

Watershed Restoration

We prioritize projects and support landowners in a full range of activities, from streamside planting and protection to floodplain restoration and channel reconnection. We completed seven projects last year.

Sub-watershed Enhancement

We resolve known impairments to water quality by co-hosting collaborative problem-solving sessions with landowners in each creek basin. As people determine the solutions that best work for them, we assist with project implementation and ongoing stewardship.

Water Quality Monitoring

The Council is the only entity that monitors water quality throughout the basin. We've collected three years of data and are now gaining insights to the sources of potential pollution by land use. A companion agricultural runoff pilot study helps farmers reduce heat, nutrient and sediment load into neighboring streams.

Community Involvement

We have a diverse and inclusive group representing all perspectives in the basin. We hold monthly discussions on watershed health, produce monthly news columns in the local rural paper and host fair booths. People say their involvement with the Council builds community among the neighbors in their creek basin.

Who we are

Formed in 1997, the Long Tom Watershed Council is a citizen group comprised of people from all perspectives, and guided by a Steering Committee. We operate by consensus and are dedicated to addressing local land and water issues in a proactive and positive way.

Where we work

Amazon Creek
Bear Creek
Coyote Creek
Elk Creek
Fern Ridge Reservoir
Ferguson Creek
Lower Amazon Creek
Lower Long Tom River
Noti Creek
Poodle Creek
Spencer Creek
Upper Long Tom River

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Watershed Assessment
Conservation Strategy
Outreach and Education
Forum for Discussion

Marys River Watershed Council

Who we are

The Marys River WC is a voluntary, non-profit 501 (c)(3) organization of people who live, work, play and/or own land in the Marys River Watershed. We operate by consensus. We meet monthly on the first Wednesday at the Philomath City Hall.

Where we work

Upper, middle, lower Mary's River
Tum Tum Creek
Norton Creek
Blakesly Creek
Shot Pouch Creek
Greasy Creek
Wood Creek
Beaver Creek
Reese/Oliver Creeks
Hammer Creek
South, Middle, and Lower Muddy Creek
Oak/Squaw Creeks

What we do

Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Highlights

Water Quality Monitoring

Since 1997, the MRWC has collected consistent temperature data throughout the watershed.

Watershed Assessment

Completed a watershed assessment, which was used to prioritize action issues that is now being used to finalize long-term action plans. Also completed a turbidity study which determined the source of sediment in the stream after storm events.

Fish Passage

A fish passage committee, Benton County and Benton SWCD developed a combined database of fish passage barriers on public lands. Private land barriers will be identified next.

Identifying Erosion

Completed a sinuosity study which looked at how the river meandered in 1939, how it meanders now and how it has been constricted. This study helped determine where high stream bank erosion potential occurs in the basin, this relates to restoration potential.

Workshops and Tours

Hosted restoration workshop and field trips for private landowners resulting in the development of restoration projects consistent with our council's long-term action plan and priorities.

Fast Facts

- The Marys River Watershed covers about 312 square miles.
- Upland areas include the eastern slopes of the Coast Range and the southern portions of OSU's MacDonald Forest. Rural communities include Blodgett, Wren and Summit.
Natural functions: Stream headwaters; fish spawning habitat, including cutthroat trout.
Human uses: Vineyards, orchards, forestry, Christmas tree farms, recreation.
- Lowland areas are largely agricultural with small communities including Bellfountain and Alpine.
Natural functions: Floodplains and wetlands, which purify water and reduce flood impact; habitat for migrating birds.
Human uses: Agriculture (grass seed, row crops, livestock).
- Concerns include urban runoff into creeks; land use, open space and quality of life; development; and preservation and restoration of watershed health.



Marys River Tour on Halsey property—wetlands restoration project near Alpine, OR.

McKenzie River Watershed Council

Fast Facts

- The McKenzie Watershed provides drinking water to over 200,000 Lane County residents; the water is recognized as some of the highest quality in Oregon.
- The last native run of Upper Willamette spring Chinook salmon occurs in the watershed along with bull trout and Oregon Chub.
- The watershed is 1,300 square miles in size with USFS, BLM, private timber companies and rural-residential lands comprising most of the ownership.



Riparian planting on Cedar Creek. Cedar Creek is a restoration priority tributary for the MWC. Project funded by NOAA and local match contributions.



Watershed education – macroinvertebrate monitoring. Project funded by OWEB and local match contributions.

Highlights

Action Plans

The Council has completed action plans for: Recreation, Human Habitat, Fish and Wildlife and Water Quality. Benchmarks for implementation have been adopted, providing for future check-in points.

Watershed Restoration

Over a dozen restoration projects are being implemented and monitored by the Council in the lower portion of the watershed. Major partnerships have formed for implementation of additional projects.

Water Quality Monitoring

The Council's water quality program is recognized as a model, with almost 10 years of water quality trend data collected. Management and restoration decisions are guided by this data.

Education and Outreach

Watershed education to students is a priority for the Council. The Council provides watershed education programs to local schools.

Who we are

Over 17 diverse major stakeholder groups are represented on the Council. The MWC is recognized as a focus watershed council by the Northwest Power Planning and Conservation Council.

Where we work

Lower McKenzie River
Mohawk River
Gate Creek
Middle McKenzie River
Quartz Creek
Blue River
South Fork McKenzie River
Horse Creek
Upper McKenzie River
Whitebranch Creek

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Middle Fork Willamette Watershed Council

Who we are

The present Middle Fork Willamette Watershed Council formed in 1999.

Where we work

Lower Middle Fork
Little Fall Creek
Lost Creek
Winberry Creek
Fall Creek
Lookout Point Reservoir
Hill's Creek Reservoir
Lower North Fork
Upper North Fork
Salmon Creek
Salt Creek/Willamette River
Hill's Creek
Upper Middle Fork

What we do

Field trips
Restoration projects
Community building
Outreach and education
Watershed assessment
Action planning
Regional collaboration

Highlights

Assessment and Action Plan

The MFWWC has recently completed an assessment of the lower watershed. The results of the assessment have guided the development of a five-year action plan, which sets education, restoration and monitoring priorities for the Council's future activities in the lower watershed.

Education and Outreach

In addition to a monthly newsletter and informational community meetings, we use our six-panel traveling kiosk to staff festival booths throughout the watershed. The Council also sponsors an annual river clean-up in Oakridge and a household hazardous waste round-up in Dexter. Outreach for the round-up includes hazardous waste educational programs for six schools in the watershed.

Workshops and Presentations

General council meetings include a topical presentation related to ecological, economic or recreational issues in the watershed. Presentations have covered a diversity of topics, examples include Waldo Lake, western pond turtles and Senate Bill 1010. The July meeting is typically a field trip, and various other recreational and informational field trips occur throughout the year. In June of 2001 at the University of Oregon, the Council presented a one-day conference entitled "Salmon Passage Past the Dams."

Fast Facts

- The Middle Fork Willamette Watershed is made up of 865,920 acres.
- The most southerly reaching segments of the entire Willamette River system lie within the Middle Fork Willamette Watershed.
- Roughly 66% of the watershed's total area, including Waldo Lake (still one of the world's purest lakes), is managed by the Willamette National Forest.
- The Middle Fork Willamette Watershed Council meets the third Wednesday of every month.
- The population of the Middle Fork Willamette Watershed is approximately 22,000 people.
- The MFWWC web site is www.mfwwc.org.



Members of the Middle Fork Willamette Watershed Council on a tour of invasive weed sites in the upper watershed.

North Santiam Watershed Council

Fast Facts

- The North Santiam River drains approximately 766 square miles (500,000 acres) of land from Mount Jefferson to the Willamette River.
- Representation on the Council Steering Committee is diverse and includes: aggregate, agriculture, business, City of Salem, Counties, environment, irrigation district, recreation and tourism, small cities and timber.
- The North Santiam Watershed is composed of 70% public lands and 30% private.
- The North Santiam Watershed historically provided a majority of the winter steelhead production and about one-third of the spring Chinook salmon production in the Willamette Basin. These fisheries are still important today.
- The North Santiam Watershed Council meets the second Thursday of every month at the Stayton Community Center.



Volunteers remove invasive plant species at a local park as part of the statewide Down-By-The-Riverside events.

Highlights

Shed Ed

“Shed Ed”, short for watershed education, is a partnership between the Council and two school districts which links natural resource professionals with students to lead field and classroom exercises. This exposes students to new careers and helps them achieve the Certificate of Advance Mastery in Natural Resources.

Water Quality Monitoring

Volunteers in the Water Quality Monitoring Program have completed three years of data collection to assess watershed conditions. Property owners “Host A Probe” to collect summer temperatures in waterways adjacent to their properties.

Watershed Enhancement

The Council coordinates watershed enhancement work including invasive plant species removal, riverside clean-ups and trail maintenance. This has engaged over 100 local volunteers and ten sponsors. A recent fish passage project replaced two undersized culverts with a bridge allowing anadromous fish to access habitat upstream.

Education and Outreach

The Council provides a variety of opportunities for citizens to learn more about the watershed including watershed and industry tours, float trips, presentations and quarterly newsletters.

Who we are

The North Santiam Watershed Council is a volunteer citizen organization formed in 1997 to address natural resource concerns in the North Santiam Watershed.

Where we work

Breitenbush River
Detroit Tributaries
Little North Santiam
Lower Santiam River
Middle North Santiam
Upper North Santiam

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Pudding River Watershed Council

Who we are

A voluntary group interested in protecting and improving habitat, community, economic development and water quality in the Pudding River Watershed. We partner with and support other groups in our watershed to bring about these changes.

Where we work

Abiqua Creek
Little Pudding River
Rock Creek
Silver Creek
Butte Creek
Drift Creek

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Highlights

Formation

The Pudding River Watershed Council was officially sanctioned as a watershed council in 2000, although the group had been meeting informally for a number of years.

Watershed Enhancement

Pudding River Clean-up in fall 2001 at Waypark Road, near Mt. Angel, removed tons of trash and debris; the size of some items called for the use of a boom truck from Marion County Public Works.

Outreach and Education

Co-sponsored the First Annual Watershed Fair at the Oregon Gardens, an education/outreach event intended to showcase the work of watershed groups and agencies and to offer “how-to” demonstrations, teacher workshops and tips for conservation and management strategies.

Fast Facts

- The Pudding River drains a 480 square mile watershed and flows into the Molalla River before joining the Willamette River. Ninety-five percent of the basin is privately owned.
- Abiqua Creek has native runs of winter steelhead.
- High-gradient streams from the Cascade foothills feed the Pudding River.
- The Pudding River’s gradient has been measured at 0.04% for its first 50 river miles.
- Silver Creek, which runs through Silver Falls State Park, is a tributary of the Pudding River.



Low fall flow at a clean-up event in the Pudding River. Working with area schools is a priority for the council and allows students to become involved in projects on their local waterways.

Rickreall Watershed Council

Fast Facts

- The Rickreall Watershed is 98 square miles and is very diverse in land use.
- It stretches from the Willamette River at about 400 feet elevation to the crest of the Coast Range at 3,500 feet.
- The Rickreall Watershed has three distinct land uses: the upland forest area in the west, an urban area in the middle and an agricultural valley in the east.
- The main goal of the Rickreall Watershed Council is to promote education and act as an advisory committee.



Rickreall Watershed Council's second annual Celebrate the Creek Day. Kids fishing the Old Dallas Swimming Pool with the help of the Northwest Steelhead Association and the Dallas Sportsman Club. Fish provided by ODFW.

Highlights

Watershed Restoration

Delbert Hunter Arboretum Project: The Friends of Delbert Hunter, City of Dallas and the RWC are participating in a habitat and stream bank restoration project in a portion of Rickreall Creek.

Monitoring

The Rickreall Watershed Council just received a grant to purchase aquatic insect collecting equipment and plans to begin insect monitoring in the spring. The RWC also works with the Polk Soil and Water Conservation District on collecting water quality data.

OSU Fisheries Students collected fish data from nine sites on Rickreall Creek once a month for a year. The study documented the types of fish found in the creek. A new study will begin in the spring.

Outreach and Education

Celebrate the Creek Day: The Rickreall Watershed Council held its second annual Celebrate the Creek Day in September. Activities included a Creek Clean-up with 125 participants, a hands-on educational booth, Fin the giant fish and a free fishing derby.

Stream Table: The Council travels throughout Polk County teaching watershed health in various schools. The Stream table allows the kids to have hands-on activities.

Who we are

The Rickreall Watershed Council was formed in 1997. The Council is an advisory board made up of 17 members and 17 alternates that promote watershed health.

Where we work

Rickreall Creek and tributaries.

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Sandy River Basin Watershed Council

Who we are

Formed in 1997, the Sandy River Basin Watershed Council is an independent, non-profit group that includes local landowners and representatives of private and public entities. We work together to improve watershed health throughout the Sandy River Basin.

Where we work

Sandy River
Salmon River
Bull Run River
Zigzag River
Little Sandy River
And over 85 tributaries

What we do

Restoration Projects
Outreach and Education
Local forum for discussion
Monitoring
Watershed Assessments
Action Planning

Highlights

Dam Decommissioning

The watershed council was an active participant in negotiating an agreement to remove both of Portland General Electric's dams from the Sandy River basin. When the dams are removed in 2007-2008 habitat will be improved for threatened fish species.

Restoration Projects

We have completed a number of projects in cooperation with private landowners and other partners. Our volunteers have planted trees and removed invasive plant species at sites on private and public land. We currently have an OWEB grant to plant trees on 20 acres along Cedar Creek near Sandy.

Outreach and Education

Through a River Network grant, we work to find landowners that want to do restoration projects on their land. We offer them technical assistance, funding and volunteers to help do the work. We also sponsor tours, speakers at the local library and use newsletters to raise awareness about the Sandy River.

Actions Based on Science and Assessments

The Council is now participating in a basin-wide process, with 15 private and public entities, to identify and prioritize important habitat restoration projects and pursue funding to complete these efforts.

Fast Facts

- The Sandy River starts at glaciers high on the west side of Mt. Hood and flows 56 miles to the Columbia River at Troutdale.
- The 508 square mile Sandy River Basin is home to approximately 57,000 people.
- Home to threatened winter steelhead and spring and fall chinook salmon as well as Coho salmon and cutthroat trout.
- The basin includes the City of Portland's "Bull Run Watershed," the source of high quality drinking water for 1 out of 4 Oregonians.
- Well-known recreation areas on Mt. Hood attract thousands of visitors annually.
- Land uses include urban, rural, forest and agriculture.



The council holds two native plant sales each year to help landowners improve their streamside areas and to raise funds for our restoration projects.

Scappoose Bay Watershed Council

Fast Facts

- The SBWC meets on the third Tuesday of the month at 7 PM at the Scappoose Bay Marina.
- The watershed is 133 square miles and supports Coho salmon, winter steelhead, cutthroat trout and other fish species in its 276 miles of stream.



Citizens on tour of Scappoose Bay Watershed, conducted by the SBWC.



Scappoose Bay Watershed Council priority fish passage project on public/private lands—part of a correction of 14 high priority fish passage barriers with partners Olympic Resource Management, Columbia County and OWEB.

Highlights

Watershed Assessment

The SBWC completed its assessment in January of 2000 in order to provide a broad foundation to restore fish species and water quality in the Scappoose Bay watershed.

Water Quality Monitoring

The first project completed by the Council was a fish trap on Scappoose Creek, which monitors salmon and steelhead runs. The council partnered with the Columbia SWCD, ODFW and OWEB to complete this project.

Fish Passage Barrier Assessment

The SBWC completed an assessment of culverts, dams and other barriers to fish passage in May 2001. It is the most comprehensive assessment of its kind done in Oregon and has resulted in the correction of at least 12 barriers to fish passage.

Who we are

The Scappoose Bay Watershed Council was formed in 1997 and hired its coordinator, Dave Sahagian, in August 2001. The Council opened its office at the Scappoose Bay Marina in October 2001.

Where we work

North Fork Scappoose
South Fork Scappoose
Milton Creek
McNulty Creek
Honeyman Creek
Jackson Creek

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

South Santiam Watershed Council

Who we are

Since its formation in 1996, the South Santiam Council has grown to a membership of 280 people.

Where we work

Thomas Creek
Hamilton Creek
Ames Creek
Crabtree Creek
McDowell Creek
Wiley Creek

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Highlights

Watershed Assessment

The SSWC has completed an assessment and action plan for the watershed, and has identified several high priority issues.

Monitoring and Education

The water quality monitoring program helps the SSWC identify and address water quality needs of the basin, and has been a highly effective education and outreach tool. The SSWC also coordinates watershed education programs including stream snorkeling and fish and macro-invertebrate sampling.

Watershed Restoration

The Ames Creek Restoration Project is a community effort to restore anadromous fish habitat in Ames Creek, an urban stream within the City of Sweet Home. The project is a partnership across governments, community organizations, private landowners and schools.

Fast Facts

- The South Santiam River is 65 miles long and drains 1,040 square miles.
- Approximately 62.3% of the basin is privately owned. Percent land use in the watershed is 85% forest practices, 11% agriculture and 4% urban/rural residential.
- Two major impoundments were built in the watershed: Green Peter and Foster Dams.
- The SSWC meets the third Wednesday of every month at the Lebanon Senior Center.



Sweet Home High School students snorkel Ames Creek in search of steelhead and cutthroat trout. Photo courtesy of OWEB.

Tualatin River Watershed Council

Fast Facts

- The 80 mile long Tualatin River drains 712 square miles of watershed.
- Land use in the watershed is 15% urban, 35% rural and 50% forested with 93% privately or municipally owned.
- The Tualatin Watershed Council meets on the first Wednesday of each month.
- The Tualatin valley was one of the first areas in Oregon to be settled by explorers. Some of today's farm families go back six generations.
- Although the populations are low compared to historic diversity and run size, salmonids still swim the waters of the Tualatin.



TRWC Volunteers monitor a Tualatin SWCD bioengineering project on the West Fork of Dairy Creek.

Highlights

Formation

The Tualatin River Watershed Council (TRWC) was established in 1996 as an advisory, non-regulatory body of residents, governments and organizations working together to proactively address watershed management in the Tualatin Watershed.

Education and Outreach

In partnership with other groups, TRWC has helped to develop a series of educational tools, accessible to the general public, including a watershed atlas, a watershed resource collection housed at a local university and a web page (www.trwc.org).

Watershed Assessment and Planning

Over the last few years the Council has helped to complete a series of sub-watershed assessments that collectively create a picture of the whole basin. We are now using this foundation of information to create restoration plans and to work with other groups to coordinate restoration efforts in the watershed.

Who we are

The 20 member council represents key interests and stakeholders in the watershed ranging from agriculture to environment to urban. Decisions are made by consensus.

Where we work

Lower Tualatin River
Middle Tualatin
Rock Creek
Upper Tualatin River
Scoggins Creek
Dairy-McKay Creek
Gales Creek

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Yamhill Basin Council

Who we are

Formed in 1995, the Yamhill Basin Council is a 26 member advisory group for the Yamhill River and Chehalem Creek watersheds dedicated to addressing local resource management issues. The Council has representation from a wide variety of stakeholder groups in the basin.

Where we work

Chehalem Creek
Deer Creek
South Yamhill
Lower Yamhill
Mill Creek
North Yamhill
Salt Creek
Willamina Creek
Upper South Yamhill

What we do

Restoration Projects
Monitoring
Outreach and Education
Watershed Assessment
Action Planning
Forum for Discussion

Highlights

Watershed Restoration

The Yamhill Basin Council is working with the community to develop a number of community restoration and stream clean-up projects. In 2002 and 2003, the Council worked with three private and one public landowner to restore native vegetation to riparian areas.

Stream Clean-Ups

In 2001, with the help of twenty-five volunteers and many local businesses, over 25 tires were removed from a half mile stretch of Cozine Creek in McMinnville. Three clean-ups were conducted in 2002-2003, in McMinnville, Newberg and Dayton. A clean-up is planned for a site on the North Yamhill River in April 2003.

Water Quality Monitoring

Since 1998, the YBC has performed temperature monitoring around the watershed. Monitoring sites are provided through cooperation with private landowners. The Council recently secured a grant for additional monitoring.

Outreach and Education

In 2002, the YBC conducted two workshops in cooperation with the SWCD, and helped to bring the OSU Watershed Stewardship Education Program to Yamhill County. The YBC will be working with local students to place storm drain curb markers in towns around the basin in 2003.

Fast Facts

- The Yamhill Basin is 769 square miles, extending from the Coast Range to the Willamette. Two-thirds of the watershed is in Yamhill County, and one-third is in Polk County.
- The Chehalem Creek Basin is 56 square miles, and drains directly to the Willamette River south of Newberg.
- Ninety-five percent of the land in the Yamhill Basin is privately owned. Forestry and agriculture, including vineyards, nurseries and grass seed operations, are important industries in the basin.
- The Yamhill Basin Council meets the second Thursday of every month at the McMinnville Water Reclamation Facility.



The Council teamed with two private landowners and the Yamhill SWCD to replant a riparian area on Mill Creek, in Northwest Polk County, south of the town of Sheridan. Thirty students from the Perrydale High School FFA Chapter planted over 450 native trees and shrubs along the creek.

Contact Your Watershed Council

Calapooia River Watershed Council
(541) 367-6735

Clackamas Watershed Council
(503) 650-1256
www.clackamasriver.org

Coast Fork Willamette Watershed Council
(541) 767-9717
www.geocities.com/coastfork

Columbia Slough Watershed Council
(503) 281-1132
www.columbiaslough.org

Greater Salem-Keizer Watershed Councils
(503) 566-4034

- Claggett Creek Watershed Council
- Friends of Mill Creek
- Glen Gibson Watershed Council
- Pringle Creek Watershed Council

Johnson Creek Watershed Council
(503) 239-3932
www.jewc.org

Long Tom Watershed Council
(541) 683-6578
www.longtom.org

Luckiamute Watershed Council
(503) 838-4886

Mary's River Watershed Council
(541) 758-7597
www.marys-river-wc.peak.org

McKenzie River Watershed Council
(541) 687-9076
www.mckenziewatershedcouncil.org

Middle Fork Willamette Watershed Council
(541) 937-9800
www.mfwwc.org

North Santiam Watershed Council
(503) 767-3284
www.open.org/~nsantiam

Pudding River Watershed Council
(503) 566-5918

Rickreall Watershed Council
(503) 623-9680 ext. 110
www.open.org/~rwc

Sandy River Watershed Council
(503) 668-1646
www.columbia-center.org/srbwc

Scappoose Bay Watershed Council
(503) 397-7904
www.scappoosebay-wc.org

South Santiam Watershed Council
(541) 367-5564
www.geocities.com/RainForest/5055

Tualatin River Watershed Council
(503) 648-3174 ext. 116
www.trwc.org

Yamhill Basin Council
(503) 472-6403
www.co.yamhill.or.us/ybc

"I didn't realize there were so many fish passage barriers in the watershed" or "I didn't know that my culvert blocked fish passage" was heard many times after the watershed council completed it's comprehensive fish passage assessment in 2001. The educational aspect of the assessment is perhaps just as important as the location of the barriers. Landowners are becoming more aware of how critical fish passage is and how easily a stream can be blocked by improperly constructed road crossings or dams.

-Scappoose Watershed Council Coordinator

This document was produced through the volunteer efforts of watershed councils in the Willamette Basin. Assistance with printing costs was provided by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.



The Willamette Watershed Council Accomplishments Atlas was conceived and edited by:

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Special thanks to all of the watershed coordinators who contributed their time and energy to this project.