

APPENDIX D

Watershed and Soil Characteristics

HYDROLOGY

The effect of roads and trails on hydrologic systems is usually analyzed at the site-scale and at the watershed scale in order to evaluate direct impacts of the road alignment (site-scale) and the indirect and cumulative watershed effects. Alternatives for motorized use designation have been analyzed at the site scale and the 6th field or “subwatershed” scale.

Appendix D presents the 5th and 6th field watersheds that have been analyzed. These subwatersheds are analyzed because they represent those watersheds where actions are being proposed to occur that would potentially affect (either adversely or beneficially) current conditions. Included are watershed characteristics, risks for adverse effects, key watershed and water quality listing status and Riparian Reserve status.

WATERSHED ANALYSES

The following Watershed Analyses were examined for current conditions information and used in effects analysis:

- **1995 North Fork of the Smith River, Chetco RD**
- **1995, Upper Rogue River Watershed, Prospect RD**
- **1995, Squaw/Elliot/Lake Watershed Analysis, Applegate RD**
- **1995, Silver Creek National Watershed #9, Galice RD**
- **1996, Chetco River Watershed Analysis, Chetco RD**
- **1996, Quosatana Creek Watershed Analysis, Gold Beach RD**
- **1997, Draft Grayback/Sucker Pilot Watershed Analysis Results, Illinois Valley RD**
- **1997, Lawson Creek Watershed Analysis, Gold Beach RD**
- **1998, Elk River Watershed Analysis, Gold Beach RD**
- **1998, Hunter Creek Watershed Analysis, Gold Beach RD**
- **1998, Middle Fork Applegate River Watershed Analysis, Applegate RD**
- **1999, Middle Illinois River Watershed Analysis, Illinois Valley RD**
- **2000, East Fork Illinois River Watershed Analysis, Illinois Valley RD**
- **2000, Rogue River below Agness Watershed Analysis, Gold Beach RD**

The following 5th and 6th field watershed were considered based on the Proposed Action and are the basis of effects discussion in the EIS.

Table D-1. TMP Proposed Action Watersheds

Ranger District	5th Field HUC	6th Field HUC	Proposed Activity
<i>Powers</i>	Elk River 1710030602	Headwaters SF Coquille 171003050101	Designate mixed use on paved Eden Valley Road
	WF Cow Creek 1710030208	Upper WF Cow Creek 171003020801	Designate mixed use on paved Eden Valley Road
<i>Gold Beach</i>	Lower Rogue River 1710031008	Rogue River-Gold Beach 171003100803	Convert maintenance level 1 road(s) to motorized trail
		Quosatana Creek 171003100802	Convert maintenance level 1 road(s) to motorized trail, construct motorized trail
	Hunter Creek 1710031205	Upper Hunter Creek 171003120501	Convert maintenance level 1 road(s) to motorized trail
	Illinois River-Lawson Creek 1710031111	Lawson Creek 171003111101	Eliminate motorized use on a trail
		Lower Illinois River 171003111102	Eliminate motorized use on a trail
	Illinois River-Klondike Creek 1710031108	Collier Creek 171003110803	Convert maintenance level 1 road(s) to motorized trail
	Chetco River 1710031201	Chetco River-Nook Creek 171003120109	Eliminate mixed use on portion of road system
<i>Wild Rivers</i>	Silver Creek 1710031109	Upper Silver Creek 171003110901	Eliminate motorized use on trails
	Briggs Creek 1710031107	Upper Briggs Creek 171003110701	Eliminate motorized use on trails
		Lower Briggs Creek 171003110702	Eliminate motorized use on trails
	Rogue River-Hellgate 1710031001	Taylor Creek 171003100103	Convert maintenance level 1 road(s) to motorized trail
	Illinois River-Josephine Creek 1710031106	Illinois River-Kerby 171003110601	Eliminate mixed use on portion of road system
		Josephine Creek 171003110602	Eliminate mixed use on portion of road system, Close portion of road system to public use
		Sixmile Creek 171003110603	Eliminate mixed use on portion of road system, Close portion of road system to public use
	Deer Creek 1710031105	Lower Deer Creek 171003110504	Close portion of road system to public use
	NF Smith River 1801010101	Baldface Creek 180101010102	Convert maintenance level 1 road(s) to motorized trail
WF Illinois River 1710031104	Middle WF Illinois River 171003110403	Close portion of road system to public use	

Ranger District	5th Field HUC	6th Field HUC	Proposed Activity
		Rough and Ready Creek 171003110404	Close portion of road system to public use
	Sucker Creek 1710031103	Upper Sucker Creek 171003110301	Eliminate motorized use on trails
		Middle Sucker Creek 171003110302	Eliminate motorized use on trails
		Grayback Creek 171003110303	Boundary Trail?
	Indian Creek 1801020902	EF Indian Creek 171003110303	Eliminate motorized use on trails
<i>Siskiyou Mountains</i>	Upper Applegate River 1710030901	Butte Fork Applegate River 171003090101	Eliminate motorized use on trails
		Sturgis Fork Carberry Creek 171003090105	boundary trail
		Steve Fork Carberry Creek 171003090106	boundary trail
		Squaw Creek 171003090108	Construct motorized trail
<i>High Cascades</i>	SF Rogue River 1710030702	Upper SF Rogue River 171003070201	Designate mixed use on paved road system (FRs 34,37)
		Imnaha Creek 171003070202	Designate mixed use on paved road system (FRs 34,37)
		Upper MF Rogue River 171003070203	Designate mixed use on paved road system (FRs 34,37)
		Beaver Dam Creek 171003070206	Designate mixed use on paved road system (FRs 34,37)
		Lower SF Rogue River 171003070207	Designate mixed use on paved road system (FRs 34,37)
	Big Butte Creek 1710030704	Willow Creek 171003070403	Designate motorized use play area (~10 acres)
	Little Butte Creek 1710030708	Upper NF Little Butte Creek 171003070801	Designate mixed use on paved road system (FRs 3705, 3720)
		Upper SF Little Butte Creek 171003070803	Designate mixed use on paved road system (FRs 3705, 3720)
		Beaver Dam Creek 171003070804	Designate mixed use on paved road system (FRs 3705, 3720)

Effects Mechanisms for Fisheries and Aquatic Species

General effects related to roads and motorized trails located within Riparian Reserves are detailed below in Figures 1, 2, and 3. Information displayed in these diagrams is supported by Gucinski et al. 2001, Waters 1995, Furniss et al. 1991, Hausle and Coble 1976, and Cordone and Kelley 1961. It should be noted that none of the alternatives would result in measurable increases from road and motorized trail related impacts to aquatic habitat beyond what is currently occurring.

Figure D-1. Road and Motorized Trail Related Sediment Deposition Effects



Figure D-2. Road and Motorized Trail Related Suspended Sediment Effects

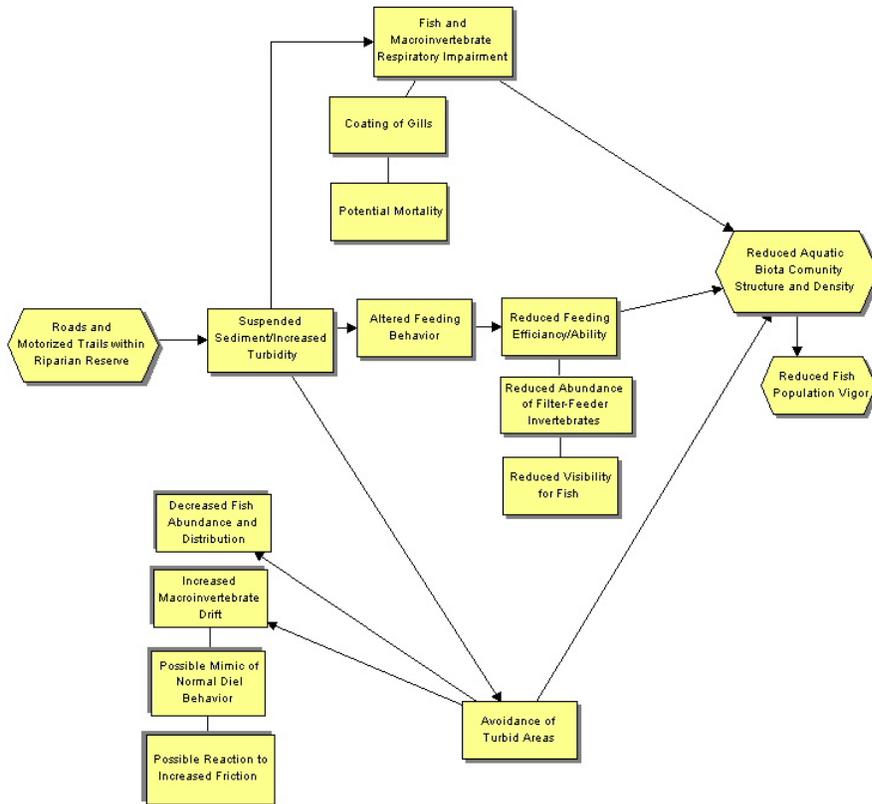
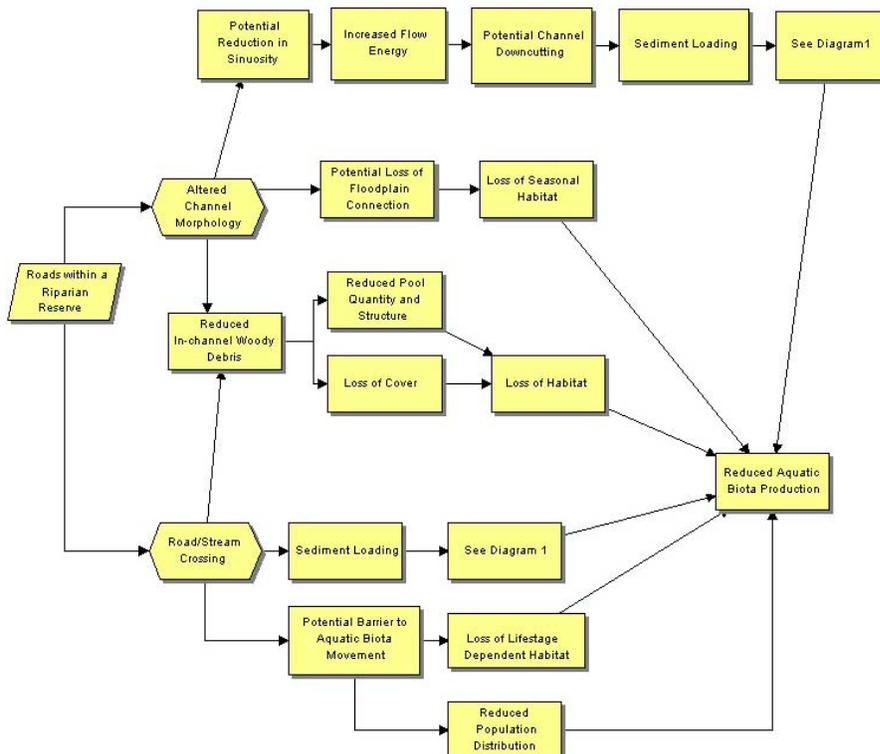


Figure D-3. Potential Effects from Roads and Motorized Trails Located Within a Riparian Reserve



SOILS

The geographic scope for the assessment of the soil resource conditions and potential effects is the entire Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest. The Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest is divided into five districts: the analysis for the soil resource is organized, analyzed, and discussed for each of the districts.

The following tables present the soils potentially affected by each of the proposed activities associated with the Proposed Action (Alternative 3)

Powers Ranger District

Proposed Activity	Soil Types ¹	Soil Characteristics
Eliminate Motorized use on roads and trails within proposed Copper Salmon Wilderness Area	27G 29F,G 32E 52G 88F 89E 91F,G 145E 173F 175F,G 180F 216G 217 244G 246F 250F	<p>27G: Bobsgarden-Rilea-Euchrand complex, cool, 60 to 90 percent south slopes. Gravelly to very gravelly loam, well drained, formed from metasedimentary rock. Depth to bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion very severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits, shoulders.</p> <p>29F, 29G: Bobsgarden-Rilea-Rock outcrop complex, conglomerate substratum, 30-60%, 60-90% south slopes. Gravelly and very gravelly loams, well drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock. Depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion severe to very severe. Associated with backslopes, ridge crests, shoulders.</p> <p>32E: Bobsgarden-Rilea-Yorel complex, cool, 0-30% slopes. Gravelly to very gravelly loam, well drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock, depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate. Associated with summits.</p> <p>52G: Cedarcamp-Flycatcher-Rock outcrop complex, 60-90% north slopes. Very bouldery loams, very cobbly clay loams, well drained, formed from serpentinitic peridotite or meta-igneous rock, depth to bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion very severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow ridges and shoulders.</p> <p>88F: Digger-Remote-Umpcoos complex, warm, 30-60% south slopes. Very gravelly loams, very gravelly sandy loams, well drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock. Hazard of water erosion very severe, severe, or moderate. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits and shoulders.</p> <p>89E: Digger-Remote complex, 3-30% slopes. Gravelly loams, well drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock. Hazard of water erosion moderate. Associated with summits.</p> <p>91F, 91G: Digger-Umpcoos-Dystrochrepts complex, warm, 30-60%, 60-90% south slopes. Very gravelly to extremely gravelly loams and very gravelly sandy loams, well drained to excessively drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock. Hazard of water erosion very severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits and shoulders.</p> <p>145E: Honeygrove-Shivigny complex, 3-30% slopes. Gravelly clay loams, very gravelly loams, well drained, formed from metasedimentary or igneous rock. Hazard of water erosion moderate. Associated with summits.</p> <p>173F: Milbury-Remote-Umpcoos complex, 30-60% north slopes. Very gravelly loam and very gravelly sandy loams, well drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock. Hazard of water erosion very severe, severe, or moderate. Associated with backslopes, shoulders and knobs.</p> <p>175F, 175G: Milbury-Umpcoos-Dystrochrepts complex, 30-60%, 60-90% north slopes. Very gravelly loams, very gravelly sandy loam, and extremely gravelly to cobbly loam, well drained to excessively drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock. Hazard of water erosion severe to very severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits and shoulders.</p> <p>180F: Mislatah-Greggo-Redflat complex, 30-60% south slopes. Cobbly clay loams and gravelly loams, well drained, formed from serpentinitic peridotite or other serpentinitic rock. Depth to serpentine bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with backslopes, footslopes, narrow shoulders, summits.</p>

Proposed Activity	Soil Types ¹	Soil Characteristics
		<p>216G: Rock outcrop-Grouslous-Cassiday complex, 60-90% south slopes. Very gravelly loams, well drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock. Hazard of water erosion very severe. Associated with ridge crests, shoulders, backslopes.</p> <p>217: Rock outcrop-Orthents complex, 10-100% slopes. Extremely gravelly sandy loam to extremely cobbly clay loam, well drained to excessively drained, formed from igneous, metamorphic, or sedimentary rock; eolian sand deposits; unconsolidated marine sediment; material derived from highly sheared, thrust-faulted bedrock. Hazard of water erosion very severe. Associated with backslopes, footslopes and shoulders.</p> <p>244G: Stackyards-Rilea-Euchrand complex, 60-90% north slopes. Very gravelly and extremely gravelly loams, well drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock. Hazard of water erosion very severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits and shoulders.</p> <p>246F: Stackyards-Rilea-Rock outcrop complex, conglomerate substratum, cool, 30 to 60 percent north slopes. Extremely and very gravelly loams, well drained, formed from metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock. Hazard of water erosion severe. Associated with backslopes, ridge crests and shoulders.</p> <p>250F: Stackyards-Rilea-Yorel complex, cool, 30 to 60 percent north slopes. Gravelly and extremely gravelly loam, well drained, formed from metasedimentary and metavolcanic rock. Hazard of water erosion severe. Associated with backslopes, footslopes.</p>

¹Curry County Soil Survey (USDA NRCS, 2005)

Gold Beach Ranger District

Proposed Activity	Soil Types ¹	Soil Characteristics
Convert maintenance level 1 roads to motorized trails	55F 56F 73F 78G 79G 87F 91F 103D,E 124E 135F 141G 180F 207E 225E 228F 240E 241E 255E 262F,G 263G	<p>55F: Cedarcamp-Snowcamp-Rock outcrop complex, 30-60% north slopes. Very bouldery loams and cobbly clay loams, well drained, formed from serpentinitic peridotite or meta-igneous rock. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with backslopes, ridge crests, shoulders.</p> <p>56F: Cedarcamp-Snowcamp-Rock outcrop complex, 30-60% south slopes. Similar to 55F.</p> <p>73F: Deadline-Barkshanty-Nailkeg complex, 30-60% south slopes. Channery loams, well drained, formed from schist or phyllite, depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with backslopes, stable benches, narrow summits, shoulders.</p> <p>78G: Deadline-Nailkeg complex, 60-90% north slopes. Similar to 73F, with hazard of water erosion very severe.</p> <p>79G: Deadline-Nailkeg complex, 60-90% south slopes. Similar to 78G.</p> <p>87F: Digger-Remote-Rock outcrop complex, warm, 30-60% south slopes. Similar to 88F, with 25% rock outcrop.</p> <p>91F: Digger-Umpcoos-Dystrochrepts complex, warm, 30-60% south slopes. Described above.</p> <p>103D, 103E: Edson-Barkshanty complex, 0-15%, 15-30% slopes. Channery loams and clay loams, well drained, formed in schist or phyllite, depth to bedrock 60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion slight. Associated with concave and convex areas of summits.</p> <p>124E: Gamelake-Tincup complex, 0-30% slopes. Very gravelly and very cobbly loams, well drained, formed in metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock, depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate. Associated with concave and convex areas of summits.</p> <p>135F: Greggo-Mislatnah-Rock outcrop complex, 30-60% south slopes. Cobbly clay loams, well drained, formed from serpentinitic peridotite or other serpentinitic rock, depth to bedrock 10-40 inches. Hazard of water erosion severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits, shoulders and ridge crests.</p>

Proposed Activity	Soil Types ¹	Soil Characteristics
		<p>141G: Haplumbrepts-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 60-100% north slopes. Extremely gravelly sandy loams, well drained or somewhat excessively drained, formed from intrusive igneous rock, depth to bedrock 20-70 inches. Hazard of water erosion very severe. Associated with backslopes, ridge crests, shoulders.</p> <p>180F: Described above.</p> <p>207E: Remote-Digger-Rock outcrop complex, warm, 3-30% slopes. Similar to 87F, with 20% rock outcrop.</p> <p>225E: Saddlepeak-Threetrees complex, 15-30% slopes. Very channery loams, well drained, formed from schist or phyllite, depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate. Associated with concave and convex areas of summits.</p> <p>228F: Saddlepeak-Threetrees-Scaleroak complex, 30-60% north slopes. Very channery loams, well drained, formed in schist or phyllite, depth to bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits and shoulders.</p> <p>240E: Snowcamp-Cedarcamp-Flycatcher complex, 0-30% slopes. Very gravelly and very cobbly loams, well drained, formed in serpentinitic peridotite or meta-igneous rock, depth to bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with concave and convex areas of summits, shoulders and knobs.</p> <p>241E: Snowcamp-Cedarcamp-Rock outcrop complex, 0-30% slopes. Very bouldery loams, well drained, formed in serpentinitic peridotite or meta-igneous rock, depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate. Associated with concave and convex areas of summits, ridge crests and shoulders.</p> <p>255E: Swedeheaven-Quailprairie-Sankey complex, 0-30% slopes. Gravelly loams and very gravelly sandy clay loams, well drained, formed in metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock, depth to bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with concave and convex areas of summits, shoulders and knobs.</p> <p>262F, 262G: Threetrees-Saddlepeak-Scaleroak complex, 30-60%, 60-90% slopes. Very channery loams, well drained, formed in schist or phyllite, depth to bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe, very severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits and shoulders.</p> <p>263G: Threetrees-Saddlepeak-Scaleroak complex, 60-90% north slopes. Similar to 262G, with very severe water erosion hazard.</p>
New motorized trail construction	17E 87F 103E	<p>17E: Barkshanty-Nailkeg-Rock outcrop complex, 0-30% slopes. Channery loams, well drained, formed in schist or phyllite, depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate. Associated with concave and convex areas of summits, ridge crests, shoulders.</p> <p>87F: Described above.</p> <p>103E: Described above.</p>
Close trails to motorized use	9F,G 13G 54F 90E 91F 104E 112A 132F 158F 180F 182F 204E 214 241E	<p>9F, 9G: Atring-Kanid-Vermisa complex, 30-60%, 60-90% south slopes. Very gravelly loams, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, formed in metasedimentary rock, depth to bedrock 10-60 inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe, very severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits and shoulders.</p> <p>13G: Atring-Vermisa complex, 60-90% north slopes. Very gravelly loams, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, formed in metasedimentary rock, depth to bedrock 10-40 inches. Hazard of water erosion very severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits and shoulders.</p> <p>54F: Cedarcamp-Snowcamp-Flycatcher complex, 30-60% south slopes. Very gravelly and very cobbly loams, well drained, formed in serpentinitic peridotite or meta-igneous rock, depth to bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with backslopes, narrow summits and shoulders.</p> <p>90E: Digger-Remote complex, warm, 3-30% slopes. Gravelly loams, well drained, formed in metasedimentary or metavolcanic rock, depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate. Associated with convex and gently sloping areas of summits.</p> <p>91F: Described above.</p> <p>104E: Eightlar-Gravecreek-Pearsoll complex, 3-30% slopes. Very stony clay loam, very cobbly loam, very cobbly clay loam, well drained, formed in serpentinitic peridotite or other</p>

Proposed Activity	Soil Types ¹	Soil Characteristics
		<p>serpentinic rock, depth to bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with concave and convex areas of summits, shoulders, knobs.</p> <p>112A: Evans silt loam, 0-3% slopes. Silt loam, well drained, formed in alluvium, depth to bedrock 60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion slight except during flooding. Associated with floodplains.</p> <p>132F: Gravecreek-Eightlar-Pearsoll complex, 30-60% south slopes. Similar to 104E, with hazard for water erosion moderate to very severe.</p> <p>158F: Kanid-Acker-Atring complex, 30-60% north slopes. Gravelly and very gravelly loams, well drained, formed in metasedimentary rock, depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with backslopes and footslopes.</p> <p>180F: Described above.</p> <p>182F: Mislatah-Redflat-Greggo complex, 30-60% north slopes. Cobbly clay loams, gravelly loam, well drained, formed in serpentinic peridotite or other serpentinic rock, depth to bedrock 10-60+ inches. Hazard of water erosion moderate or severe. Associated with backslopes, footslopes, narrow summits, shoulders.</p> <p>204E: Redflat-Mislatah-Greggo complex, 0-30% slopes. Similar to 182F, but associated with concave and convex areas of summits, shoulders, knobs.</p> <p>214: Riverwash. Associated with areas adjacent to rivers and streams that consist of sand and gravel and do not support vegetation. Frequently flooded, with very severe hazard of water erosion.</p> <p>241E: Described above.</p>

¹Curry County Soil Survey (USDA NRCS, 2005)

Wild Rivers Ranger District

Proposed Activity	Soil Types	Soil Characteristics
Convert maintenance level 1 roads to motorized trails	58F,G ² 193E ¹	<p>58F, 58G: Pearsoll-Rock outcrop complex, 20-60%, 60-90% slopes. Extremely stony clay loam and rock outcrop, shallow, well drained, formed in colluvium derived dominantly from serpentine and peridotite. Depth to serpentine bedrock 10-20 inches. Hazard of water erosion is high to very high. Associated with mountainsides and highly dissected mountainsides.</p> <p>193E: Perdin-Rock outcrop complex, 5-30% slopes. Cobbly loams, gravelly clay loams, and rock outcrop, well drained, formed from serpentinic peridotite. Depth to bedrock 20-40 inches. Hazard of water erosion is moderate or severe. Associated with convex areas of summits.</p>
Close trails to motorized use	4 ² 7F ² 8G ² 9G ² 10F ² 23G ² 24G ² 25E ² 26F ² 47E ² 48F ² 61B,D ² 72F ² 80G ² 81G ² 82G ²	<p>4: Banning loam, 0-3% slopes. Loams and clay loams, deep, somewhat poorly drained, formed in alluvium derived from metamorphic, granitic, and ultramafic rock. Depth to bedrock 60+ inches, seasonal high water table, hazard of water erosion is slight. Associated with alluvial fans and drainageways.</p> <p>7F: Beekman-Colestine complex, 50-75% south slopes. Gravelly loam, moderately deep, well drained, formed in colluvium derived from altered sedimentary and extrusive igneous rock. Depth to bedrock 20-40 inches, hazard of water erosion is high. Associated with mountainsides.</p> <p>8G: Beekman-Vermisa complex, 60-100% north slopes. Gravelly loam and extremely gravelly loam, moderately deep to shallow, well drained to somewhat excessively well drained, formed in colluvium derived from altered sedimentary and extrusive igneous rock. Depth to bedrock 10-40 inches, hazard of water erosion is high. Associated with mountains.</p> <p>9G: Beekman-Vermisa complex, 60-100% south slopes. Similar to 8G.</p> <p>10F: Bigelow very gravelly sandy loam, 35-65% slopes. Deep, well drained, formed in colluvium from granitic rock. Depth to compacted glacial till approx. 39 inches, hazard of water erosion is high. Associated with concave areas on mountainsides and glacial basins.</p> <p>23G: Crannler very stony sandy loam, 50-90% slopes. Moderately deep, somewhat</p>

Proposed Activity	Soil Types	Soil Characteristics
		<p>excessively drained, formed in colluvium and residuum from granitic rock. Depth to bedrock 20-40 inches, hazard of water erosion is high. Associated with convex slopes of mountains.</p> <p>24G: Crannler-Rock outcrop complex, 50-100% slopes. Similar to 23G, but with 30% rock outcrop.</p> <p>25E: Cryaquepts, 0-30% slopes. Silt loam, moderately deep or deep, somewhat poorly drained or poorly drained, formed in alluvium and colluvium from granitic rock. Depth to bedrock 20-60+ inches. Associated with depressional areas, drainage basins, and mountainsides.</p> <p>26F: Cryumbrepts, very steep, 20-75% slopes. Gravelly sandy loam, very shallow to moderately deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, formed in colluvium from granitic rock. Depth to bedrock 7-40 inches. Associated with mountainsides.</p> <p>47E: Josephine gravelly loam, 20-35% slopes. Similar to 48F, with hazard of water erosion moderate. Associated with mountainsides and ridges.</p> <p>48F: Josephine gravelly loam, 35-55% north slopes. Deep, well drained, formed in colluvium and residuum from altered sedimentary and extrusive igneous rock. Hazard of water erosion is high. Depth to bedrock 40-60 inches. Associated with mountainsides.</p> <p>61B, 61D: Pollard loam, 2-7%, 12-20% slopes. Deep, well drained, formed in colluvium and alluvium from altered sedimentary and extrusive igneous rock. Hazard of water erosion slight, moderate, depth to bedrock 60+ inches. Associated with terraces, saddles, and hills, mountains.</p> <p>72F: Speaker-Josephine gravelly loams, 35-55% south slopes. Moderately deep to deep, well drained, formed in colluvium, residuum from altered sedimentary and extrusive igneous rock. Hazard of water erosion high, depth to bedrock 20-60 inches. Associated with mountains.</p> <p>80G: Vermisa-Beekman complex, 60-100% north slopes. Similar to 8G.</p> <p>81G: Vermisa-Beekman complex, 60-100% south slopes. Similar to 8G.</p> <p>82G: Vermisa-Rock outcrop complex, 60-100% south slopes. Similar to 8G but with 30% rock outcrop., shallow, somewhat excessively drained.</p>

¹Curry County Soil Survey (USDA NRCS, 2005)

²Josephine County Soil Survey (USDA NRCS, 1983)

Siskiyou Mountains Ranger District

Proposed Activity	Soil Landtypes ³	Soil Characteristics
New motorized trail construction	69 619 (65% 61 / 35% 69) 689 (60% 68 / 40% 69)	<p>69: Soils are sandy loams, loams and silty clay loams containing 50-80% gravel, cobble and stone, forming in unconsolidated, non-cohesive, landslide debris, somewhat poorly to well drained, Stability Class V (very unstable). Depth to bedrock from 6 to 12+ feet. Associated with steep and uneven landslide toe slope positions with 45-80% slopes.</p> <p>68: Soils are similar to 69 soils, with Stability Class III (moderately stable). Associated with gently rolling to moderately steep, hummocky landslide mid-slopes with 15-45% slopes.</p> <p>61: Soils are loams and fine sandy loams containing 50-85% platy gravels and cobbles, forming in colluvium, somewhat excessively drained, Stability Class III (moderately stable). Depth to bedrock from 1-3 feet. Associated with slightly to moderately dissected, long, straight, very steep side slopes with 60-90% slopes.</p>
Close trails to motorized use	57 93 99 542 (65% 54 / 35% 92) 593 (60% 59 / 40% 93)	<p>54: Soils are sandy loams and loams containing 35-65% gravel, cobble and stone, forming in glacial till deposits, well drained, Stability Class III and IV (moderately stable to unstable). Depth to bedrock 6-12 feet. Associated with moderately to highly dissected very steep slopes associated with glacial trough walls with 60-90% slopes.</p> <p>57: Soils are loams and clay loams containing 50-90% gravel, cobble and stone, forming in residuum and colluvium, well drained, Stability Class II (stable). Depth to bedrock from 2-4 feet. Associated with side slopes and ridges associated with</p>

Proposed Activity	Soil Landtypes ³	Soil Characteristics
	793 (35% 70 / 35% 59 / 30% 93)	<p>ultramafic, serpentinized igneous intrusions with 20-70% slopes.</p> <p>59: Soils are loams, clay loams and clays containing 50+/-% cobble and stone, forming in colluvium (high percentage mafic coarse fragments), well drained, Stability Class IV and V (unstable to very unstable). Depth to bedrock 6-12+ feet. Associated with moderately steep to steep, somewhat rounded and dissected slopes occurring along fault zones or in association with mafic or ultra mafic intrusions with 45-75% slopes.</p> <p>70: Soils are mostly loams and clay loams containing 45-60% gravel and cobble, forming in colluvium, well drained, Stability Class III and IV (moderately unstable to unstable). Depth to bedrock 2-4 feet. Associated with highly dissected, long, steep to very steep, straight side slopes with 55-80% slopes.</p> <p>92: Perennially wet alder glades with wet soils of variable composition and slope, commonly in draws and basins.</p> <p>93: Large rock outcrops and associated talus fields, various kinds of rock represented, commonly occur along ridge tops and southern exposures.</p> <p>99: Old landflows and landslide deposits consisting of interconnected steep slopes and benches, formed by mass movement processes, result in churned soil deposits with poor to excessive drainage. Highly variable site-to-site.</p>

³SRI for the Rogue River National Forest (Badura and Jahn, 1977)

High Cascades Ranger District

Proposed Activity	Soil Landtypes ³	Soil Characteristics
Develop motorized play area	24	<p>Soils are sandy loams forming in cindery glaciofluvial deposits, excessively drained, Stability Class I (very stable). Depth to bedrock generally greater than 12 feet. Associated with sandy flats of glaciofluvial origin.</p>

³SRI for the Rogue River National Forest (Badura and Jahn, 1977)

This page intentionally left blank