
Appendix A

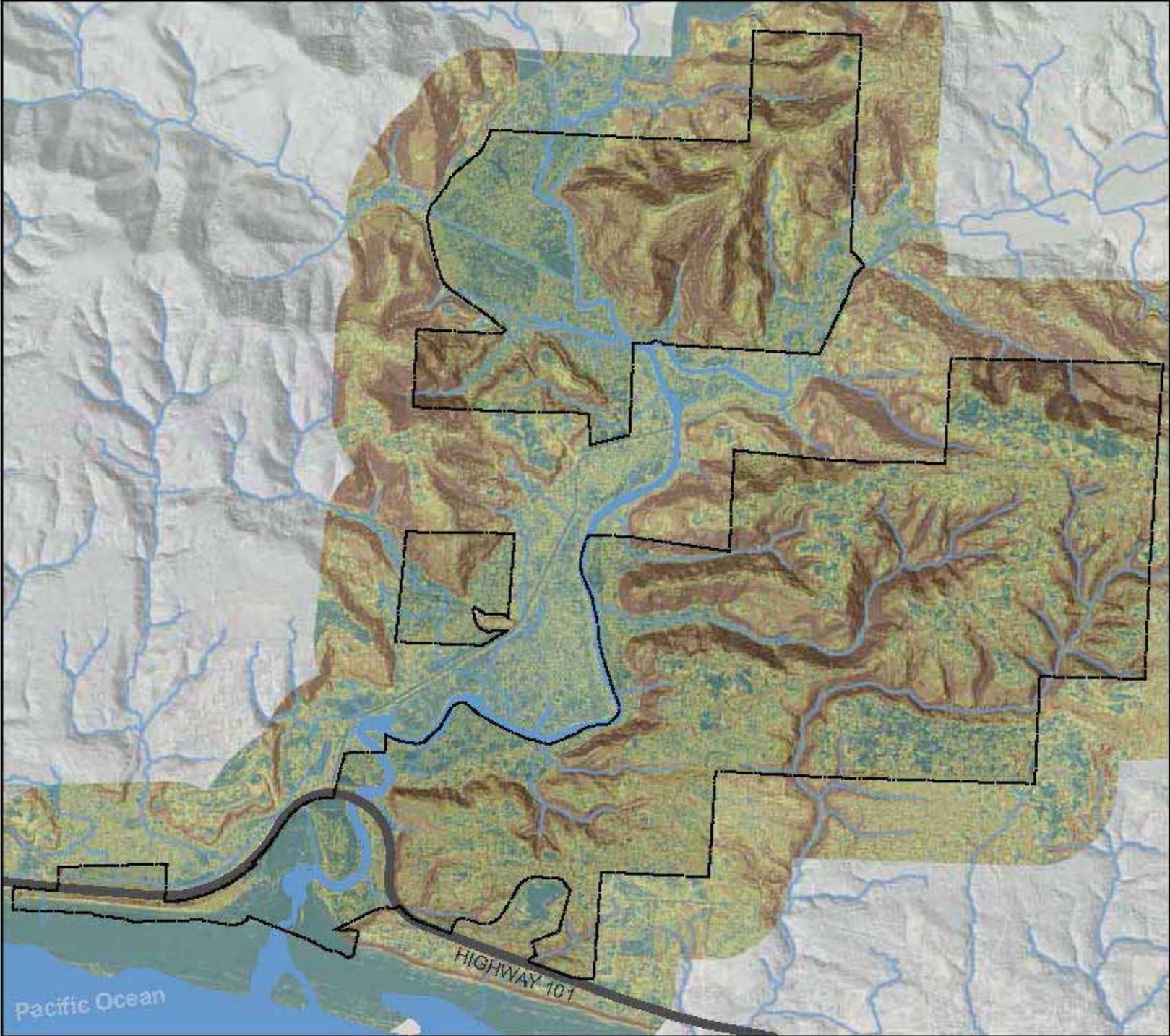
Supplemental Natural Resource Data

- Figure A.1 – Percent Slope Map
- Soil Types in Brian Booth State Park
- Figure A.2 – Soils Map
- Overview of a Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Coastal Impacts
- Figure A.3 – Cascadia Subduction Zone Tsunami Inundation Map
- Figure A.4 – Historic Vegetation Map
- Figure A.5 – Vegetation Height / Forest Age Map
- Figure A.6 – Invasive Plant Species Occurrences Map
- Figure A.7 – Botanical Resource Values Map
- Potential and Occurring At-risk Wildlife Species in Brian Booth State Park
- Invasive Wildlife Species Occurring in the Oregon Coast Range
- Figure A.8 – Wildlife Resource Values Map



Figure A.1
Percent Slope

Brian Booth
State Park
September 2013



Legend

 Park Boundary

Percent Slope

-  0 - 5
-  >5 - 10
-  >10 - 20
-  >20 - 50
-  >50

0 500 1,000
Feet



Soil Types in Brian Booth State Park

Bandon series: consists of well drained soils moderately deep to an ortstein pan that formed in marine and eolian sands on incised marine terraces. Slope is 0 to 50 percent. The mean annual temperature is about 51 degrees F. and the mean annual precipitation is about 60 inches. Bandon series soils cover approximately 3 percent of the park.

Brallier series: consists of very poorly drained, very deep organic soils formed in partially decomposed herbaceous plant materials. Brallier soils are in depressional areas between coastal dunes and along major coastal streams. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 85 inches, and the mean annual temperature is about 51 degrees F. Brallier series soils cover approximately 8 percent of the park.

Coquille series: consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium along tidal influenced flood plains. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. The mean annual temperature is about 51 degrees F. and the mean annual precipitation is about 80 inches. Coquille series soils cover approximately 8 percent of the park.

Depoe series: consists of poorly drained soils, shallow to an ortstein pan that formed in stratified marine sediments. Depoe soils are on marine terraces and have slopes of 0 to 8 percent. The mean annual temperature is about 52 degrees F., and the mean annual precipitation is about 75 inches. Depoe series soils cover approximately 3 percent of the park.

Fendall series: consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in colluvium and residuum weathered from sedimentary rock. They are on coastal hills, mountains, and old dissected marine terraces. Slopes are 3 to 85 percent. The mean annual precipitation is 70 inches and the mean annual temperature is 51 degrees F. Fendall-Templeton (Fendall series dominated) soil mixes cover approximately 24% of the park.

Templeton series: consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in colluvium and residuum weathered from sedimentary rocks. Templeton soils are benches, broad ridgetops, and side slopes of mountains. Slopes are 0 to 90 percent. The mean annual temperature is about 49 degrees F. and the mean annual precipitation is about 80 inches. Templeton-Fendall (Templeton series dominated) soil mixes cover approximately 6% of the park.

Lint series: consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. These soils are on marine terraces and have slopes of 0 to 40 percent. The mean annual precipitation is 70 inches. The mean annual air temperature is 52 degrees F. Lint series soils cover approximately 5 percent of the park.

Nelscott series: consists of moderately well drained soils, moderately deep to an ortstein pan that formed in medium textured eolian material overlying stratified marine sediments. Nelscott soils are on marine terraces and have slopes of 0 to 50 percent. The mean annual temperature is about 50 degrees F. and the mean annual precipitation is about 70 inches. Nelscott series soils cover approximately 36 percent of the park.

Nestucca series: consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in recent alluvium. Nestucca soils are on flood plains and have slopes of 0 to 3 percent. The average annual precipitation is about 80 inches and the average annual temperature is about 50 degrees F. Nestucca series soils cover approximately 1 percent of the park.

Tolovana series: consists of very deep, well drained soils formed on mountains and have slopes of 3 to 85 percent. The soils formed in colluvium and have a surface mantle dominated by amorphous material. The average annual precipitation is 80 inches and average annual temperature is 50 degrees F.

Reedsport series: consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in colluvium and residuum from sedimentary rock. Reedsport soils are on side slopes, benches, and rounded ridgetops of mountains. Slopes are 0 to 90 percent. The mean annual precipitation is about 65 inches and the mean annual temperature is about 50 degrees F. Reedsport-Tolovana soil mixes cover less than 1 percent of the park.

Waldport series: consists of very deep, excessively drained soils formed in mixed eolian sand. They are on stabilized dunes and have slopes of 0 to 70 percent. The mean annual precipitation is 80 inches and the mean annual temperature is 51 degrees F. Waldport series soils cover approximately 2 percent of the park.

Figure A.2 Soils

Brian Booth State Park
September 2013



0 600 1,200 2,400
Feet

Legend

Approximate Park Boundary

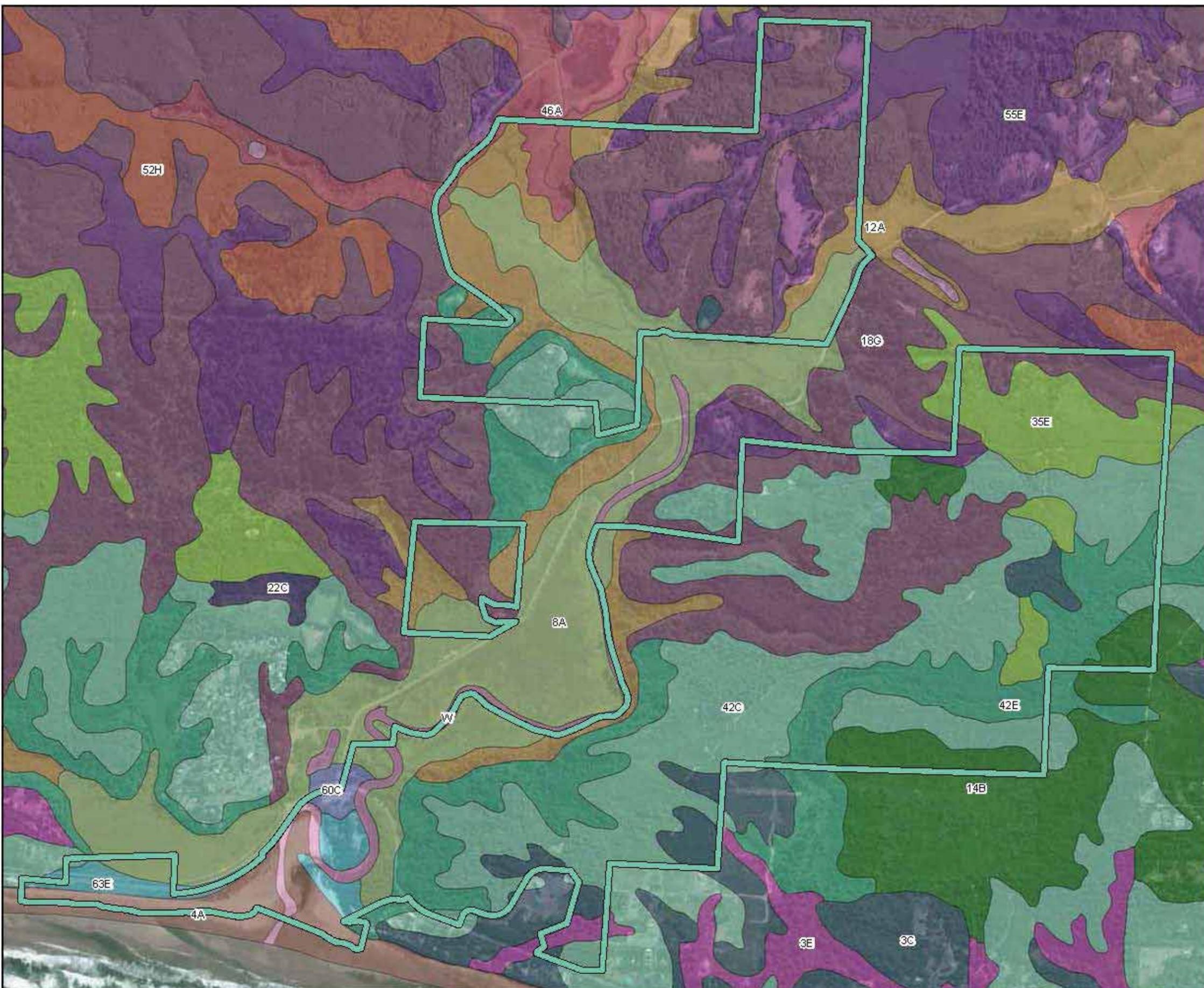
Soils

- 12A Coquille silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
- 14B Depoe loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes
- 18G Fendall-Templeton silt loams, 35 to 60 percent slopes
- 22C Gleneden silty clay loam, 2 to 12 percent slopes
- 35E Lint silt loam, 5 to 25 percent slopes
- 38C Meda loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes
- 3C Bandon fine sandy loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes
- 3E Bandon fine sandy loam, 12 to 50 percent slopes
- 40A Nehalem silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- 42C Nelscott loam, 3 to 12 percent slopes
- 42E Nelscott loam, 12 to 50 percent slopes
- 44H Neskowin-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 99 percent slopes
- 46A Nestucca silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 47E Netarts fine sand, 12 to 30 percent slopes
- 4A Beaches, 1 to 3 percent slopes
- 52H Reedsport-Tolovana complex, 60 to 85 percent slopes
- 55E Templeton-Fendall silt loams, 5 to 35 percent slopes
- 56E Tolovana-Reedsport complex, 3 to 35 percent slopes
- 56G Tolovana-Reedsport complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes
- 60C Urban land-Waldport complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
- 63E Waldport fine sand, 0 to 30 percent slopes
- 67A Yaquina fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- 8A Brallier mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes
- 9A Brenner silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- W Water

Source: NRCS



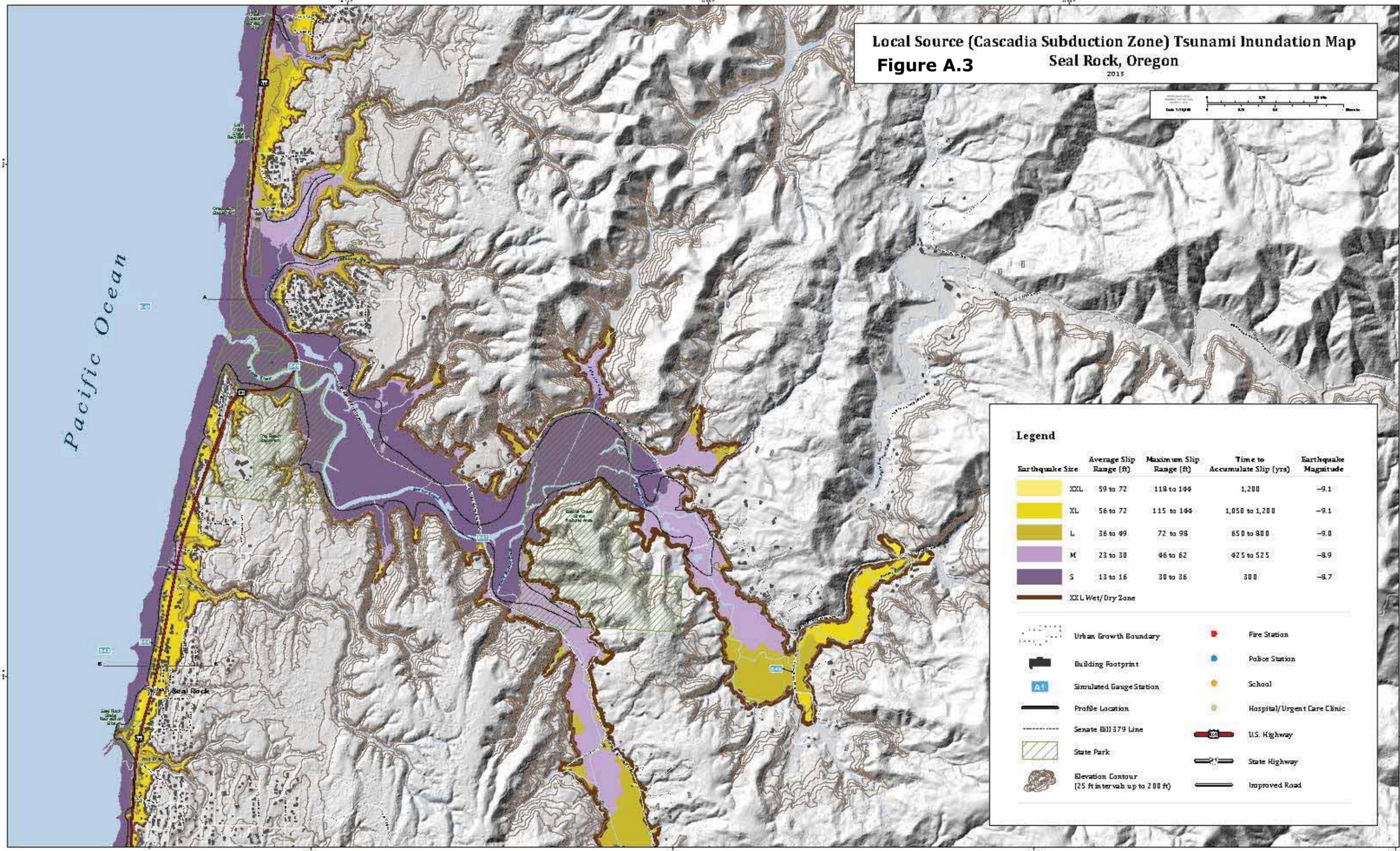
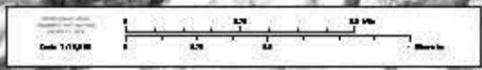
Note:
This product was produced for informational purposes.
It was not prepared for, and may not be suitable for
legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of
this information should review the primary data and
information sources to ascertain the usability of this Map.



Overview of a Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Coastal Impacts (11x17)



Local Source (Cascadia Subduction Zone) Tsunami Inundation Map
Figure A.3
 Seal Rock, Oregon
 2013



Legend

Earthquake Size	Average Slip Range (ft)	Maximum Slip Range (ft)	Time to Accumulate Slip (yrs)	Earthquake Magnitude
XXL	59 to 72	118 to 144	1,200	-9.1
XL	56 to 72	115 to 144	1,050 to 1,200	-9.1
L	36 to 49	72 to 98	650 to 800	-9.0
M	23 to 30	46 to 62	425 to 525	-8.9
S	13 to 16	30 to 36	300	-8.7

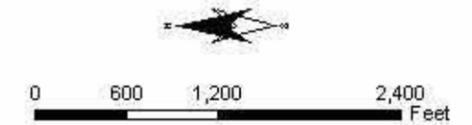
XXL Wet/Dry Zone

Urban Growth Boundary	Fire Station
Building Footprint	Police Station
Simulated Gauge Station	School
Profile Location	Hospital/Urgent Care Clinic
Senate Bill 379 Line	U.S. Highway
State Park	State Highway
Elevation Contour (25 ft intervals up to 200 ft)	Improved Road

Source: Adapted from a 2013 informational map published by the State of Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI)

Figure A.4 Historic Vegetation

Brian Booth State Park
September 2013



- Approximate Park Boundary
- "Swamp," composition unknown.
- Burned Sitka spruce forest with various combinations of Douglas fir, grand fir, western hemlock, red cedar, red alder, bigleaf maple. "Dense" understory of vine maple, salmonberry, thimbleberry, huckleberry, salal, devils club, gooseberry, cascara.
- Marsh or "wet meadow," composition unknown.
- Sand bar, "sandy barrens," sand dunes (witness trees > 400 links distant), tidal mudflats (estuarine or riverine), "quicksand." May have scattered vegetation in unmappable patches.
- Shore pine forest on sandy soils. May include Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, western hemlock, and madrone, with Port Orford cedar ("white cedar") and chinquapin present in Coos and Curry counties. Understory may include manzanita, salal, evergreen huckleberry.
- Shore pine woodland on sandy soils or rocky headlands. May include scattering Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, western hemlock, or madrone, with Port Orford cedar ("white cedar") along south coast. Understory may include salal, manzanita, hazel, "lilac."
- Sitka spruce forest with various combinations of Douglas fir, grand fir, western hemlock, red cedar, red alder, bigleaf maple. "Dense" understory of vine maple, salmonberry, thimbleberry, huckleberry, salal, devils club, gooseberry, cascara, elderberry
- Water bodies

Source: GLO/ORBIC



Assess
History
Discovery

Note:
This product was produced for informational purposes. It was not prepared for, and may not be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of this Map.



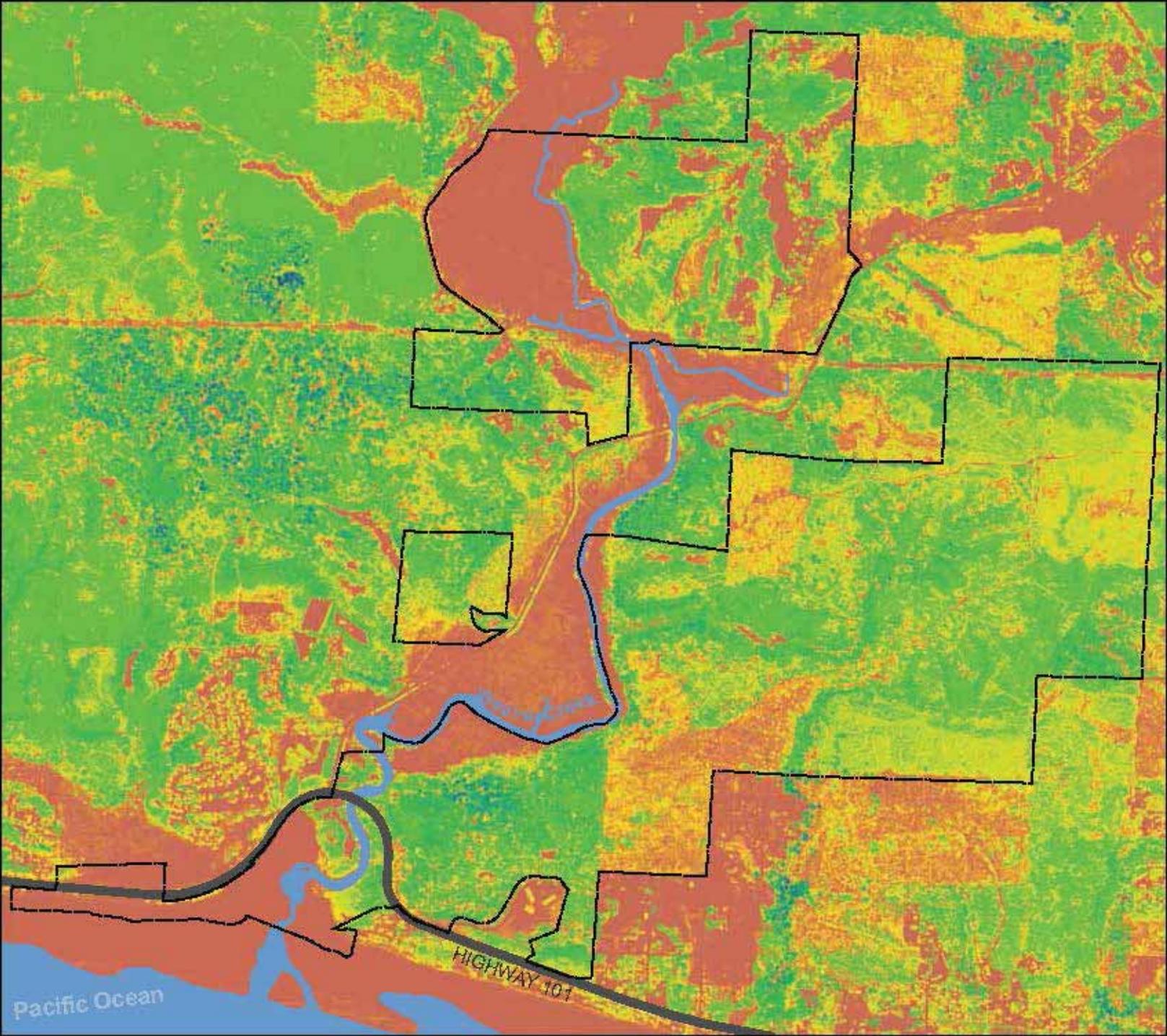
Figure A.5 Vegetation Height/Forest Age

Brian Booth
State Park
September 2013

Legend
[] Park Boundary

Vegetation Height

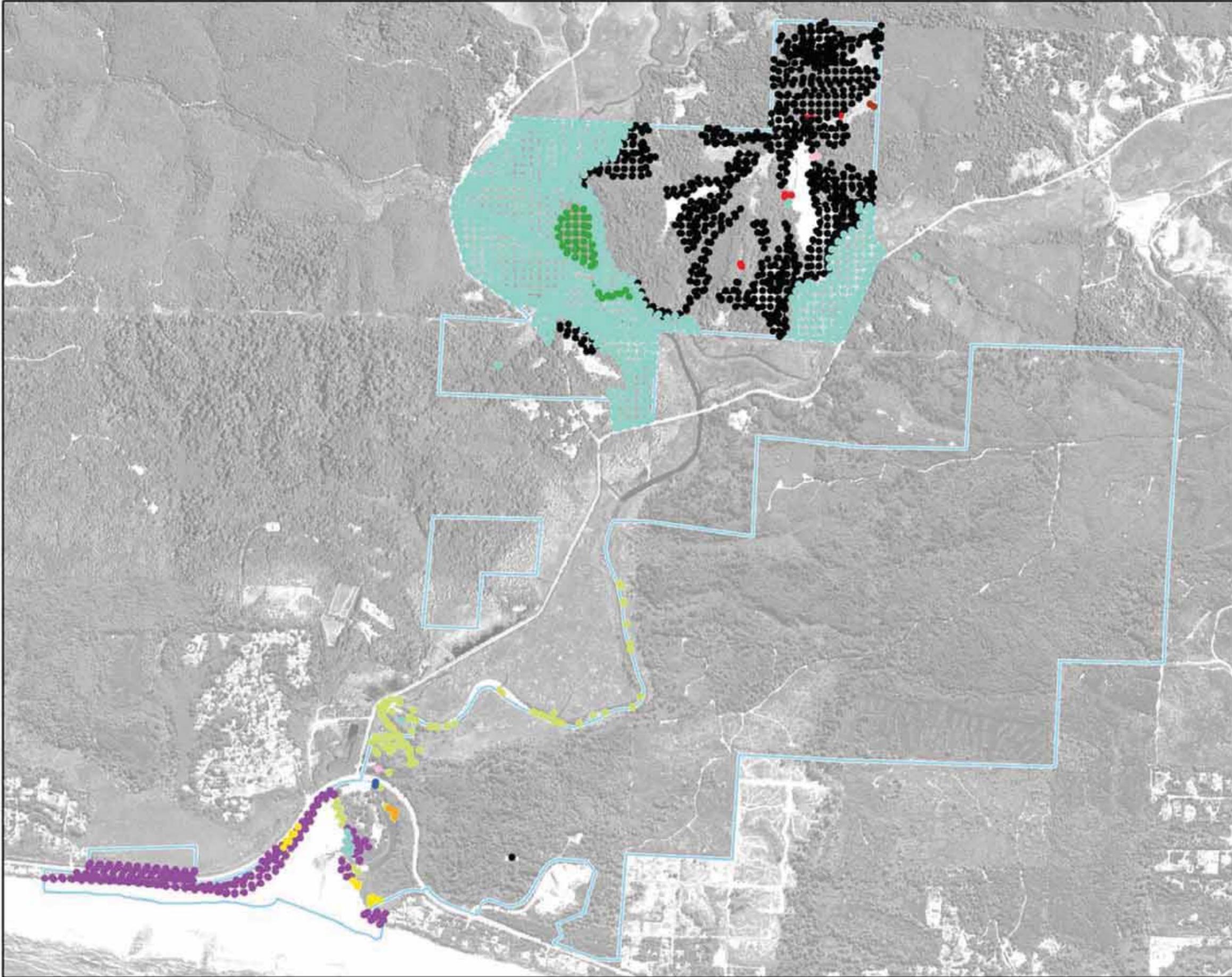
- [] <2 ft.
- [] 2-8 ft.
- [] 8-12 ft.
- [] 12-20 ft.
- [] 20-40 ft.
- [] 40-80 ft.
- [] 80-120 ft.
- [] 120-150 ft.
- [] 150-200 ft.
- [] >200 ft.



0 500 1,000 Feet []

Figure A.6 Significant Known Invasive Plant Sites

Brian Booth State Park
September 2013



□ Approximate Park Boundary

Invasive Plant Species

-  Colonial bentgrass
-  European beachgrass
-  Canada thistle
-  Scotch broom
-  Herb robert
-  English ivy
-  Yellow flag iris
-  Reed canarygrass
-  Armenian blackberry
-  Evergreen blackberry
-  Bittersweet nightshade

Note:
This product was produced for informational purposes. It was not prepared for, and may not be suitable for, legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of this Map.

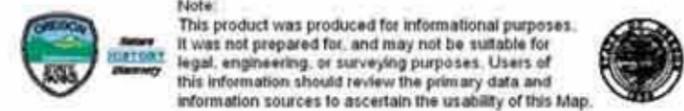
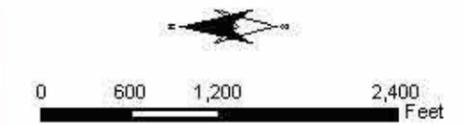


Figure A.7 Botanical Resource Values

Brian Booth State Park
September 2013

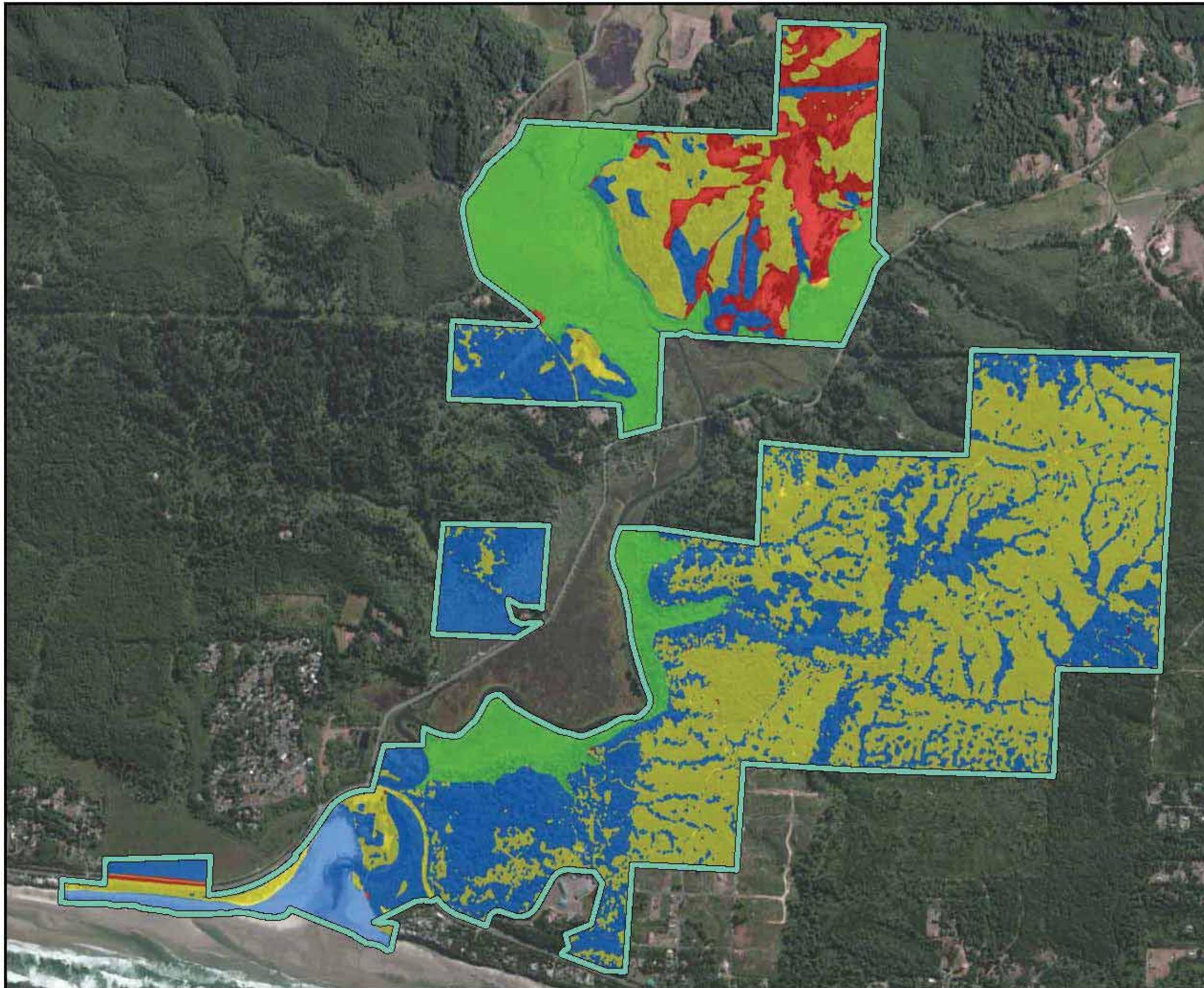


Legend

Approximate Park Boundary

Botanical Resource Values

- 1 - Protected Allocation
- 2 - High Botanical Value or Wetland
- 3 - Moderate Botanical Value
- 4 - Low Botanical Value or Developed



Note:
This product was produced for informational purposes. It was not prepared for, and may not be suitable for, legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of this Map.



Potential & Occurring At-risk Wildlife Species in Brian Booth State Park

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Occurrence
Coastal cutthroat	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki clarki</i>	SOC		Vicinity
Coho salmon (Oregon Coast ESU)	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	FT	SV	Present
Pacific lamprey	<i>Lampetra tridentate</i>	SOC	SV	Potential
Steelhead (Oregon Coast ESU, winter run)	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	SOC	SV	Vicinity
Western brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra richardsoni</i>	SOC	SV	Potential
Clouded salamander	<i>Aneides ferreus</i>		SV, CS	Potential
Coastal tailed frog	<i>Ascaphus truei</i>	SOC	SV	Potential
Northern red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora</i>	SOC	SV	Present
Southern torrent salamander	<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i>	SOC	SV, CS	Potential
Western toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>		SV, CS	Potential
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	SOC		Potential
Western Pond Turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata marmorata</i>	SOC	SC, CS	Potential
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>		ST, CS	Present
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	SOC	CS	Present
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>		CS	Present
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerine</i>		CS	eBird
Common nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>		SC, CS	Potential
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	SOC		Potential
Marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	FT	ST, CS	Vicinity
Mountain quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	SOC	SV, CS	Potential
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	SOC	SV, CS	Potential
Northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	FT	ST	Potential
Olive-sided flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	SOC	SV, CS	Present
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		SV, CS	Present
Pileated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>		SV, CS	Present
Purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	SOC	SC, CS	Present
Red-necked grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>		SC, CS	Potential

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Listing	State Listing	Occurrence
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>		CS	Potential
Western bluebird	<i>Sialia Mexicana</i>		SV, CS	Present
Willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii adastus</i>	SOC	SV, CS	Present
American marten	<i>Martes Americana</i>		SV, CS	Potential
California myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>		SV, CS	Potential
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	SOC	SV, CS	Potential
Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>		SV, CS	Potential
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	SOC		Potential
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	SOC	SV, CS	Potential
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SOC	SV, CS	Potential
Red tree vole	<i>Arborimus longicaudus</i>	FC	SV, CS	Potential
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	SOC	SV, CS	Potential
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SOC	SC, CS	Potential
Western gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus griseus</i>		SV, CS	Potential
White-footed vole	<i>Arborimus albipes</i>	SOC		Potential
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	SOC		Potential

- FE: Federally endangered
- FT: Federally threatened
- FC: Federal candidate for listing
- SOC: Federal Species of Concern
- ST: State threatened
- SC: State critical
- SV: State vulnerable
- CS: Conservation Strategy

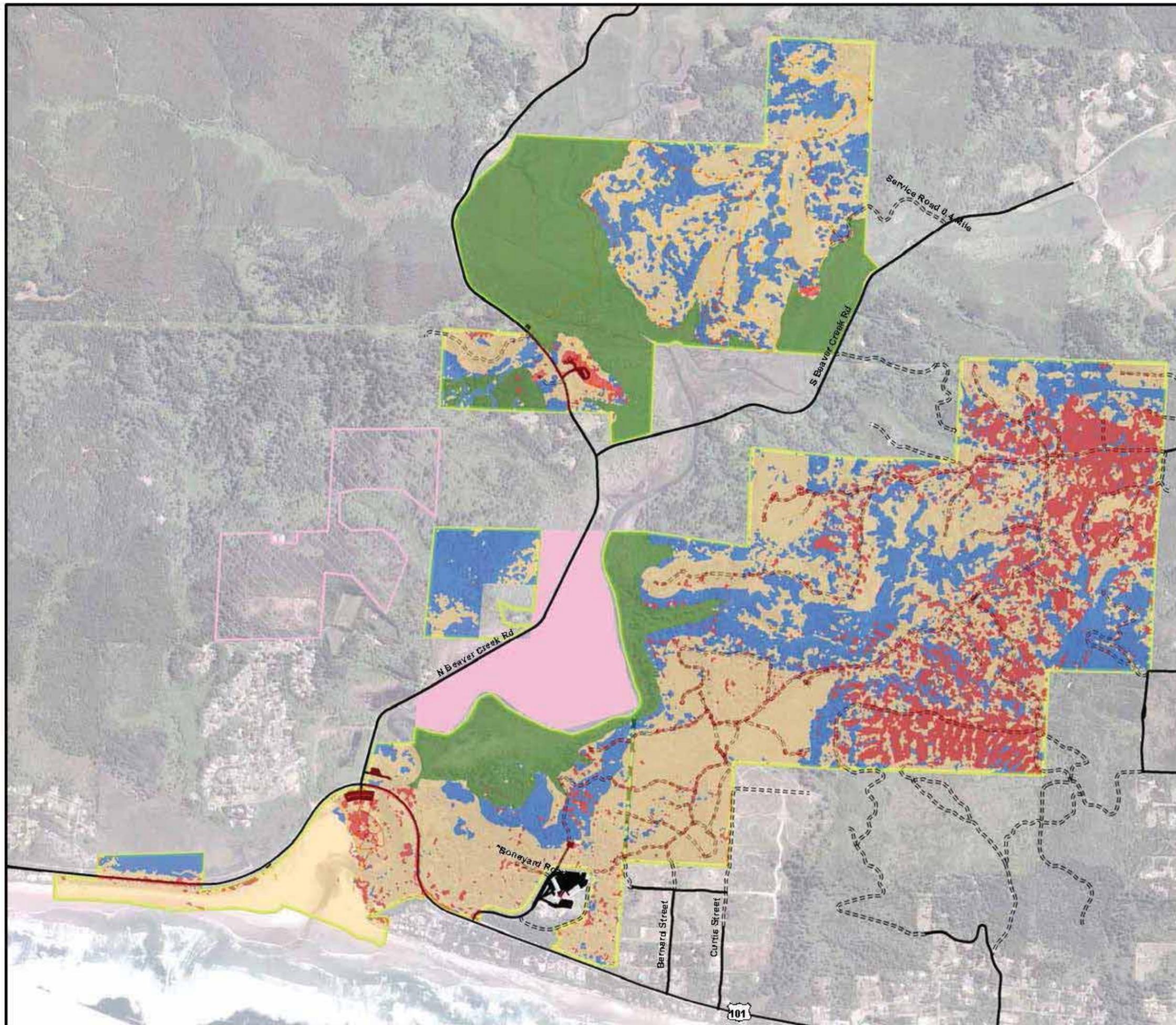
Invasive Wildlife Species Occurring in the Oregon Coast Range

Common Name	Scientific Name	Threat level
Asian clam	<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>	Documented
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	Documented
Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	Documented
Brown Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>	Documented
Bullfrog	<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	Documented
Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Documented
Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	Documented
Crappie	<i>Pomoxis</i> spp.	Documented
Eastern snapping turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i>	Documented
European green crab	<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	Documented
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgarus</i>	Documented
Fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	Documented
Feral Swine	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Documented
Goldfish	<i>Carassius auratus auratus</i>	Documented
Grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>	Documented
Griffen's isopod	<i>Orthione griffensis</i> ²	Documented
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Documented
Japanese mitten crab	<i>Eriocheir japonicus</i>	Documented
Largemouth Bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Documented
Mosquito fish	<i>Gambusiaspp.</i>	Documented
New Zealand mudsnail	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Documented
Norway Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Documented
Nutria	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	Documented
Smallmouth bass	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	Documented
Striped bass	<i>Morone saxatilis</i>	Documented
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Documented
Wiper	<i>Morone saxatilis x chrysops</i>	Documented

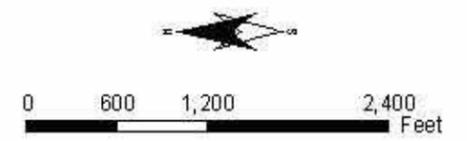
Common Name	Scientific Name	Threat level
Yellow Perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	Documented
Walleye	<i>Sander vitreus</i>	Documented
Asian Carp (bighead, Silver)	<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis, H. molitrix</i>	Potential
Banded killfish	<i>Fundulus diaphanus</i>	Potential
Black Carp	<i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>	Potential
Fishhook Waterflea	<i>Cercopagis pengoi</i>	Potential
Chinese mitten crab	<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	Potential
Japanese oyster drill	<i>Ocenebrellus inornatus</i>	Potential
Leidy's comb jelly	<i>Mnemiopsis leidyi</i>	Potential
Muskelluge and Northen Pike	<i>Esox spp.</i>	Potential
Quagga mussel	<i>Dreissena rostriformis</i>	Potential
Rainwater killfish	<i>Lucania parva</i>	Potential
Round Goby	<i>Neogobius melanostomas</i>	Potential
Ruffe	<i>Gymocephalus cernuus</i>	Potential
Rusty Crayfish	<i>Orconectes rusticus</i>	Potential
Sea Squirt	<i>Didemnum vexillum</i>	Potential
Shimofuri goby	<i>Tridentiger bifasciatus</i>	Potential
Snakehead	<i>Channa spp.</i>	Potential
Spiny waterflea	<i>Bythotrephes cederstroemi</i>	Potential
Threadfin Shad	<i>Dorosoma petenense</i>	Potential
Veined rapa whelk	<i>Rapana venosa</i>	Potential
Zebra mussel	<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	Potential

Figure A.8 Wildlife Resource Values

Brian Booth State Park
September 2013



- Preserved
- High priority
- Medium priority
- Low priority
- Roads and Parking
- Roads Primitive
- WC Easement
- Wetlands Conservancy
- Approximate OPRD Boundary



Note:
This product was produced for informational purposes. It was not prepared for, and may not be suitable for, legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of this Map.

