

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 165 Segments for the State of Oregon

Reference Source: <http://www.nps.gov/nrcr/programs/rtca/nri/> Note: Outstanding Resource Values (ORVs) Definitions at List Bottom

For More Information Contact: National Park Service, Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance, 909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104-1060

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Alsea River	Benton	Mainstem from confluence of North and South Forks Alsea River to Siuslaw National Forest Boundary	17	1982/ 1993	R	R, F		
Alsea River	Lincoln	Pacific Ocean to head of tide at RM 12	12	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Alsea River Comments1	
Alsea River	Lincoln, Benton	Mainstem Alsea River from head of tide to confluence of North and South Forks at town of Alsea	31	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Alsea River Comments1	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Alsea River	Benton	North Fork of Alsea River, heads north of town of Alsea at Klickitat Lake	15	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Alsea River Comments1	
Alsea River	Benton	South Fork of Alsea River, from town of Alsea to Benton-Lane County line about 3 miles south and west of Glenbrook	17	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Alsea River Comments1	

Alsea River Comments1: Fisheries resource and recreational fishing opportunities are outstandingly remarkable.

Alsea River	Lincoln, Benton, Lane	Entire length	54	1982		F	See Alsea River Comments2	
-------------	-----------------------	---------------	----	------	--	---	---------------------------	--

Alsea River Comments2: High flow coastal river, moderate to broad meanders, some floodplain development. Important, but diminishing, salmon and steelhead resource. Lowest reach is fine example of Pacific esturine environment.

Alsea River, North Fork	Lincoln, Benton	Outlet of Klickitat Lake to confluence with Bailey Creek	11	1993	S	S, F, W	See Alsea River, North Fork Comments	
-------------------------	-----------------	--	----	------	---	---------	--------------------------------------	--

Alsea River, North Fork Comments: Dense mature forest to steep rocky outcrops. Substantial population of resident cutthroat trout. Variety of animal species.

Alsea River, South Fork	Benton, Lane	Headwaters in BLM Eugene District to confluence with Tobe Creek	16	1993	R	G	Alsea Falls one of largest falls on river of this size in region.	
Antelope Creek	Klamath	Duncan Spring in Sec. 4, T.41 S., R.14.5 E. to backwater of Willow Valley Reservoir in Sec. 8, T.41 S., R.14.5 E.	3	1993	S	H	38 prehistoric sites - Village site, lithic scatters, petroglyph panels, rock shelter, and hunting blind.	
Antelope Creek	Klamath	North Spring access road in Sec. 16, T.40 S., R.14.5 E. to bridge on CCC Road in Sec. 4, T.41 S., R.14.5 E.	5	1993	S	H	One of largest prehistoric village sites found in upland area. Two petroglyph locations, rock cairns, hunting blind, and nine lithic scatters.	
Barnes Valley Creek	Klamath	BLM/U.S. Forest Servic boundary (Sec. 29, T.39 S., R.15 E.) to ford on CCC Road (Sec. 22, T.39 S., R.14 E.)	6	1993	S	S	Steep basalt cliffs forming canyon walls. Provides both vegetative and geologic diversity.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Bear Creek	Lane	Headwaters in Sec. 18, T.16 S., R.3 E. to confluence with McKenzie River	2	1993	W	F	See Bear Creek Comments	
<u>Bear Creek Comments:</u> Steelhead run is one of few remaining native, wild runs in McKenzie River Basin. Numerous other fish species.								
Big Marsh Creek and Crescent Creek	Klamath	Entire length	31	1982		S, G	See Big Marsh Creek and Crescent Creek Comments	
<u>Big Marsh Creek and Crescent Creek Comments:</u> Flows from Big Marsh past interesting recent lava flow formations. Crescent Creek flows through generally flat, marshy valley and has many small, tight meanders. Both stream valleys are quite scenic, especially near the recent lava flows. THE SEGMENT OF BIG MARSH CREEK FROM THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 15, T.26S., R.6E. TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH CRESCENT CREEK AND THE SEGMENT OF CRESCENT CREEK FROM THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 11, T.24S., R.6E. TO THE WEST SECTION LINE OF SECTION 13, T.24S., R.7E. WERE ADDED AS COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.								
Boulder Creek	Douglas	Within Boulder Creek Wilderness	7	1993	W	S		
Breitenbush River	Marion	Entire length	20	1982		R, G	See Breitenbush River Comments1	
<u>Breitenbush River Comments1:</u> Popular small water boating stream. Steelhead fishing resource. Flows past natural, but developed, hot springs area.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Breitenbush River	Marion	Confluence of North and South Forks of Breitenbush River in NW 1/4 of Sec. 21, T.9 S., R.7 E., to Detroit Reservoir near Canyon Creek in NE 1/4 of Sec. 36, T.9 S., R.5 E., W.M.	10	1982/ 1993	R	R	See Breitenbush River Comments ²	
<u>Breitenbush River Comments²:</u> Camping, fishing, commercial resort activities, kayaking, hiking, and recreational driving. Magnificent stands of "old growth" timber, heavy use by elk and deer, and habitat areas for sensitive and threatened species.								
Breitenbush River, North Fork of North Fork	Marion	Breitenbush Lake to N. Fk. Breitenbush	4	1993	S	S, R, G, O	See Breitenbush River, North Fork of North Fork Comments	
<u>Breitenbush River, North Fork of North Fork Comments:</u> Views of several meadows, lakes, and sub-alpine forest stands. Relatively young ecosystem due to past volcanic activity and glaciation, providing opportunities to observe early successional processes.								
Breitenbush River, South Fork	Marion	Headwaters at Russell Lake in SW 1/4 of Sec. 11, T.10 S., R.8 E. to Wilderness Boundary	4	1993	W	S	See Breitenbush River, South Fork Comments	

Breitenbush River, South Fork	Marion	Wilderness boundary to confluence with Breitenbush River in NW 1/4 of Sec. 21, T.9 S., R.7 E., W.M.	6	1993	S	S	See Breitenbush River, South Fork Comments	
-------------------------------	--------	---	---	------	---	---	--	--

Breitenbush River, South Fork Comments: Clear waters flow from sub-alpine meadows to mature forest vegetation zones. Includes cascades and falls as enters steep walled canyon.

Browns Creek	Deschutes	Springs in Sec. 30 to Wickiup Reservoir	2	1993	R	F	See Browns Creek Comments	
--------------	-----------	---	---	------	---	---	---------------------------	--

Browns Creek Comments: Excellent spawning habitat for kokanee and excellent spawning and rearing habitat for brown trout.

Canton Creek	Douglas	U.S. Forest Service boundary between Sec. 31 and 36, T.25 S., R.1 E. and R.1 W. to confluence with Tin Cup Creek in Sec. 24, T.24 S., R.1 W.	11	1993	R	F	Supports several native stocks of different species of fish.	
Chetco River	Curry	Entire length	55	1982		G, F	See Chetco River Comments	

Chetco River Comments: White sandbars in lower portion; flows through Redwood and other state parks. Important salmon and steelhead resource, with notable recent increases in steelhead runs. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.

Chetco River, North Fork	Curry	Headwaters in Sec. 24, T.39 S., R.14 W. to confluence with mainstem of Chetco River in Sec. 35, T.40 S., R.13 W.	11	1993	R	F, W, C	See Chetco River, North Fork Comments	
Chetco River, North Fork Comments: Spawning and rearing habitat for native chinook salmon and sea-run cutthroat trout. Northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet. Several major prehistoric sites.								
Clackamas River	Clackamas, Marion	From its source downstream to slack water at the reservoir	54	1982		R, F	See Clackamas River Comments	
Clackamas River Comments: Sustains considerable fishing and recreational boating use. Excellent steelhead and salmon resource. Area along river sustains considerable camping and recreation-related activities. THE SEGMENT FROM BIG SPRINGS TO BIG CLIFF WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.								
Clackamas River	Clackamas	River Mill Dam to Baker Bridge at Carver	12	1982/ 1993	R	R, F		
Clackamas River, North Fork	Clackamas, Marion	Headwaters to N. Sec. line, Sec. 17, T.4 S., R.5 E.	11	1993	S	F	See Clackamas River, North Fork Comments	
Clackamas River, North Fork Comments: Below falls, presence of late winter run coho, a rare native stock of salmon.								
Clackamas River, North Fork	Clackamas, Marion	N. Sec. line, Sec. 17, T.4 S., R.5 E. to Slackwater, N. Fork Reservoir	3	1993	R	F	Presence of late winter run coho, rare native stock of salmon.	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Clackamas River, North Fork	Clackamas	Headwaters to confluence with Clackamas River at North Fork Reservoir	12	1993	S	F		
Clackamas River, Oak Grove Fork	Clackamas	Timothy Lake Dam to Slackwater, Harriet Lake	10	1993	R	O	See Clackamas River, Oak Grove Fork Comments	
<u>Clackamas River, Oak Grove Fork Comments:</u> Ecological/Botanical values due to largest recorded concentration of <i>Corydalis aquae-gelidae</i> , federal candidate species for listing as Threatened plant.								
Clackamas River, South Fork	Clackamas, Marion	E. Fork of S. Fork to Clackamas	4	1993	S	F	See Clackamas River, South Fork Commemnts	
<u>Clackamas River, South Fork Comments:</u> Below falls, spring chinook, winter and summer steelhead, fall run coho, and late winter run coho.								
Collawash River	Clackamas	Headwaters to Buckeye Creek	11	1993	S	F	See Collawash River Comments1	
<u>Collawash River Comments1:</u> Provides excellent spawning habitat for anadromous fish throughout segment. Rainbow trout, spring chinook, winter and summer steelhead, and winter run coho.								
Collawash River	Clackamas	Buckeye Creek to Clackamas River	7	1993	R	G, F	See Collawash River Comments2	
<u>Collawash River Comments2:</u> Textbook example of a very active earth flow that could be easily interpreted. Anadromous fish such as spring chinook, winter and summer steelhead, and late winter run of coho salmon use river.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Coquille River, East Fork	Coos	Headwaters in Sec. 18, T.28 S., R.8 W. to confluence with NF Coquille River in Sec. 36, T.28 S., R.12 W.	32	1993	R	F, W	See Coquille River, East Fork Comments	
<u>Coquille River, East Fork Comments:</u> Numerous waterfalls and unique sandstone rock formations. Native runs of coho, chinook salmon, steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat trout. Boating and fishing.								
Coquille River, North Fork	Coos	Headwaters in Sec. 16, T.26 S., R.10 W. to confluence with SF Coquille River in Sec. 5, T.29 S., R.12 W.	42	1993	R	F, W, C	See Coquille River, North Fork Comments	
<u>Coquille River, North Fork Comments:</u> Important strain of native coho salmon to reseed other tributaries. Undisturbed Douglas-fir dominated riparian zone that is optimum habitat for numerous wildlife. Major prehistoric Indian sites.								
Cow Creek	Douglas	West fork of Cow Creek (T. 32 S., R. 8 W., Sec 1.) to confluence with South Umpqua River (T. 30 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 19)	26	1993	R	F, H	See Cow Creek Comments	
<u>Cow Creek Comments:</u> Supports fall Chinook, Coho salmon, winter steelhead and cutthroat. Recreation activities include recreational gold panning and dredging, fishing and swimming.								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Crabtree Creek	Linn	Headwaters to Kiote Creek Road crossing	2	1993	S	S, R, W, C, O	See Crabtree Creek Comments	

Crabtree Creek Comments: Rock outcrops and open spaces to dense, relatively undisturbed old-growth forest. Hiking, fishing, and studying nature. Variety of animal species.

Crescent Creek	Deschutes	Deschutes National Forest boundary to confluence with Little Deschutes River	21	1993	R			
Crooked River and North Fork	Jefferson	From its source downstream to slack water at Prineville Reservoir; and then from Prineville Dam downstream to Lake Billy Chinook	107	1982		S, G	See Crooked River and North Fork Comments	

Crooked River and North Fork Comments: North Fork begins in a series of prairies, most notable the large Big Summit Prairie. Main portions of river have a scenic canyon cut in volcanic rocks. Undulating canyon bottom and cliff-like canyon walls, some displaying prominent lava formations. Vegetation is sparse, but river generally flows through forested areas. Some boating use. THE SEGMENT OF THE MAIN STEM FROM THE NATIONAL GRASSLAND BOUNDARY TO DRY CREEK AND THE SEGMENT OF THE NORTH FORK FROM ITS SOURCE AT WILLIAMS PRARIE TO ONE MILE FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE CROOKED RIVER WERE ADDED AS COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Crooked River, South Fork	Crook	Bill Jake Hollow to confluence with Crooked River	8	1993	S			
Crooked River, South Fork	Crook	Logan Reservoir to Twelvemile Creek	10	1993	R			
Crooked River, South Fork	Crook	Twelvemile Creek to Bill Jake Hollow	7	1993	W			
Deschutes River	Sherman, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes	From Wickiup Reservoir downstream to two miles south of Bend, OR; from Bend, OR to Billy Chinook Reservoir; from Pelton Dam to the Columbia River	202	1982		S, R, G, F	See Deschutes River Comments	

Deschutes River Comments: Major, high volume river flowing largely through steep canyons displaying a variety of outstanding sedimentary and volcanic geological structures. Considerable fishing and recreational white-water and other boating, including several challenging Class III-IV runs. Important steelhead and salmon resource. THE SEGMENT FROM WIKIUP DAM TO BEND URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY AT SW CORNER OF SECTION 13, T.18S., R.11E., THE SEGMENT FROM ODEN FALLS TO THE UPPER END OF LAKE BILLY CHINOOK AND THE SEGMENT FROM PELTON REGULATING DAM TO THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE COLUMBIA RIVER WERE ADDED AS COMPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.

Deschutes River, Upper	Deschutes	Little Lava Lake to Crane Prairie Reservoir	8	1993	R	S, G, O	See Deschutes River, Upper Comments	
<p><u>Deschutes River, Upper Comments:</u> Flows through variety of unusual landscapes such as "blue lagoon" area, "meadows" area, and snow-capped mountain backdrops. Complex ground water system. Peak flows are delayed until mid-summer due to time required for snowmelt to work through volcanic pile.</p>								
Drift Creek	Lincoln	Headwaters to Siuslaw National Forest Boundary	12	1993	R	F		
Drift Creek	Lincoln	Siuslaw National Forest Boundary to confluence with Alsea River	16	1993	R	F		
Drift Creek	Lincoln	Upstream crossing of eastern Forest boundary in Sec. 25, T.7 S., R.10 W. to Sampson Creek	2	1993	R	S, W, O	See Drift Creek Comments	
Drift Creek	Lincoln	Sampson Creek to downstream crossing of western Forest boundary in Sec. 6, T.8 S., R.10 W.	12	1993	S	S, W, O	See Drift Creek Comments	
<p><u>Drift Creek Comments:</u> Pristine and undisturbed stream several sections of which contain scenic bedrock side-slopes and numerous small waterfalls. Potential habitat for northern spotted owl and bald eagle. Outstanding examples of Old growth western hemlock and Douglas fir.</p>								

Eagle Creek	Clackamas	Headwaters to W. Section line, Section 20, T.3S., R.6E.	7	1993	W	F, W	See Eagle Creek Comments	
<u>Eagle Creek Comments:</u> Fisheries habitat diversity and water quality is high. Superior quality habitat for a variety of wildlife species.								
Eagle Creek	Clackamas	From W. Section line, Section 20, T.3S., R.6E. to Forest boundary	1	1993	R	R	Provides prime quality habitat for resident fish species.	
Elkhorn Creek	Linn	Willamette NF boundary to Elkhorn Creek Road Crossing (Sec. 1, T.9 S., R.3 E. and Sec. 5 and 6, T.9 S., R.4 E.)	3	1993	W	S, W	See Elkhorn Creek Comments	
<u>Elkhorn Creek Comments:</u> Vertical rock outcrops to dense, relatively undisturbed mature and old-growth forest. Rushing white water and waterfalls to deep, clear pools. Variety of animal species.								
Fall Creek	Lincoln	Headwaters to confluence with Alsea River	10	1993	R	F		
Fall River	Deschutes	Headwaters to Deschutes River	11	1993	R	O	See Fall River Comments	
<u>Fall River Comments:</u> Based upon overall combination of substantial values was given rating of outstanding. Excellent example of full river bubbling out of ground at virtually one location. Important spawning area for Deschutes River fish.								

Fish Creek	Clackamas	Headwaters to Clackamas	14	1993	R	F	See Fish Creek Comments	
<u>Fish Creek Comments:</u> Potential anadromous fishing habitat. Contains spring chinook, winter and summer steelhead, and winter run coho salmon.								
Fish Creek	Lane	Headwaters in Sec. 22, T.16 S., R.7 W. to confluence with Lake Creek	5	1993	R	F	Major spawning stream for coho, steelhead, and chinook.	
Grande Ronde River	Wallowa, Union (Asotin, WA)	From the confluence of the Wallowa River downstream to the confluence with the Snake River	78	1982		S, R, G, F	See Grande Ronde River Comments	WA
<u>Grande Ronde River Comments:</u> Long, high volume river flowing through steep canyons of volcanic rocks. Excellent examples of "gooseneck" meanders. Supports high quality recreational kayaking and rafting during spring run-off. Still accessible to anadromous fish; steelhead and salmon resource. The main river in the major drainage system of NE Oregon. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE WALLOWA RIVER TO THE OREGON-WASHINGTON STATE LINE WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.								
Greenleaf Creek	Lane	Headwaters in Sec. 2, T.16 S., R.8 W. to confluence with Lake Creek in Sec. 2, T.17 S., R.8 W.	7	1993	R	F	High populations of steelhead and unique resident cutthroat trout subspecies.	
Hood River, East Fork	Hood River	Umbrella Falls to Highway 35	2	1993	S	O	See Hood River, East Fork Comments1	

Hood River, East Fork Comments1: One of very few true wet meadow complexes of that size and integrity in region. Important for wildlife habitat and hydrology.

Hood River, East Fork	Hood River	Highway 35 to Forest boundary	13	1993	R	O	See Hood River, East Fork Comments2	
-----------------------	------------	-------------------------------	----	------	---	---	-------------------------------------	--

Hood River, East Fork Comments2: Flows through relatively broad valley bottom made up of glacial outwash before flowing into narrower steep-sided canyon containing number of cliffs. Combination of substantial values makes this river eligible.

Hood River, Middle Fork	Hood River	Confluence Clear and Coe Branches to Forest boundary	5	1993	S	R, G, O	See Hood River, Middle Fork Comments	
-------------------------	------------	--	---	------	---	---------	--------------------------------------	--

Hood River, Middle Fork Comments: High potential for interpreting volcanic processes. Rough, jagged , and cindery surfaces of lava beds. Unique reestablishment of vegetative cover on lava flow.

Jack Creek	Jefferson	Source in NE 1/4 of Sec. 1, T.13 S., R.8 E. to confluence with Metolius	5	1993	R	F	See Jack Creek Comments	
------------	-----------	---	---	------	---	---	-------------------------	--

Jack Creek Comments: Excellent riparian vegetation and stream bank conditions. Accounts for highest level of spawning bull trout adults within Metolius Basin.

John Day River	Grant	From Ingle Creek downstream to Service Creek	86	1982		S, G, F	See John Day River Comments	
----------------	-------	--	----	------	--	---------	-----------------------------	--

John Day River Comments: Long river system affording ample recreational and scenic opportunities; including Picture Gorge area, a spectacular canyon. Still accessible to anadromous fish- steelhead and salmon resource. Supports kayaking, rafting, and canoeing, especially during spring run-off. THE SEGMENT FROM SERVICE CREEK TO TUMWATER FALLS WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.

John Day River, North Fork	Grant, Umatilla	The entire North Fork	106	1982		R, F, O	See John Day River, North Fork Comments	
----------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------	-----	------	--	---------	---	--

John Day River, North Fork Comments: Long, undeveloped portion of major river system. Still accessible to anadromous fish- potential steelhead and salmon resource. Highly scenic canyon region. Area provides for many back-country opportunities. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS HEADWATERS IN THE NORTH FORK OF THE JOHN DAY WILDERNESS AREA TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH CAMAS CREEK WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.

Joseph Creek	Wallowa (Asotin, WA)	Entire river	40	1982		G, H	See Joseph Creek Comments	WA
--------------	----------------------	--------------	----	------	--	------	---------------------------	----

Joseph Creek Comments: Deeply incised, fixed channel meandering river. Superlative example of rejuvenated stream erosion process; classic example of "gooseneck" meanders. Ancestral home of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce Indians. THE SEGMENT FROM JOSEPH CREEK RANCH, ONE MILE DOWNSTREAM FROM COUGAR CREEK, TO THE WALLOWA-WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.

Kilchis River	Tillamook	Confluence of North Fork Kilchis River and South Fork Kilchis River to Tillamook Bay	12	1993	R	R, F		
---------------	-----------	--	----	------	---	------	--	--

Klamath River	Klamath (Siskiyou, CA)	From the southern project boundary of John Boyle Dam downstream to the head of Copco Reservoir	19	1982		R	See Klamath River Comments	
---------------	------------------------	--	----	------	--	---	----------------------------	--

Klamath River Comments: Among the best whitewater rafting rivers in the West; with long, sustained rapids of class IV and V difficulty. Excellent wild trout fishery.

Klamath River, Upper	Klamath	Below John C. Boyle Powerhouse in Sec. 14, T.40 S., R.6 E. to Oregon-California stateline (Sec. 13, T.41 S., R.5 E.)	11	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, F, W, H		
Little Deschutes River	Deschutes	Entire length	96	1982		G	See Little Deschutes River Comments	

Little Deschutes River Comments: Unique, tight pattern of continuous small loop meanders in generally flat, broad marshy valley. Fishing and associated boating. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS SOURCE IN THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 15, T.26S., R.6E., TO THE NORTH SECTION LINE OF SECTION 12, T.26S., R.7E. WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.

Little Deschutes River	Deschutes	Deschutes National Forest boundary to confluence with Deschutes River	80	1982/ 1993	R			
Little Luckiamute River	Polk	Headwaters to confluence with Luckiamute River	25	1993	R	O		
Little Nestucca River	Tillamook, Yamhill, Polk	Entire length	12	1982		F	See Little Nestucca River Comments	

Little Nestucca River Comments: Small, short coastal stream flowing through densely vegetated area. Salmon and steelhead fishery. Ends in Nestucca Bay, a prime estuarine habitat.

Little North Santiam River	Marion	Willamette National Forest Boundary to confluence with North Santiam River	18	1993	R	S, R, F		
Lobster Creek	Benton	Confluence with SF Lobster Creek to confluence with Bear Creek (Secs. 15, 22, 26, 27, 35 and 36, T.15 S., R.8 W.)	5	1993	R	F	See Lobster Creek Comments	
Lobster Creek	Benton	Bear Creek to confluence with Fiver Rivers	16	1993	R	F	See Lobster Creek Comments	
<u>Lobster Creek Comments:</u> Exceptionally high quality spawning habitat for important anadromous fish species.								
Lostine River	Wallowa	Entire length	27	1982		S, G	See Lostine River Comments	
<u>Lostine River Comments:</u> Exceptionally clear, straight stream flowing through an excellent example of a glacial U-shaped valley. Drainage area includes portions of the Eagle Cap Wilderness, and provides fine views out to the flatter Wallowa Valley. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO THE WALLOWA-WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.								
Luckiamute River	Polk	Headwaters to confluence with Willamette River	52	1993	R	C, O		

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Malheur River, Middle Fork	Malheur	Malheur Forest boundary to WSA S. boundary	5	1993	W	S, O	See Malheur River, Middle Fork Comments	
Malheur River, Middle Fork Comments: Outstanding primitive values and opportunity for solitude. Landform of canyons and flat plateaus.								
Marten Creek	Lane	Headwaters in Sec. 18, T.17 S., R.3 E. to confluence with McKenzie River	4	1993	R	F	Fish production for steelhead, chinook, sculpins, cutthroat, and rainbow trout.	
McKenzie River	Lane, Linn	From Tamolitch Falls downstream to McKenzie Bridge, OR	16	1982		S, R, F	See McKenzie River Comments1	
McKenzie River Comments1: Excellent scenic and fishing resource, containing stands of old growth Douglas Fir. Popular boating river. High salmon and steelhead potential. Flows past hot springs area. THE SEGMENT FROM CLEAR LAKE TO SCOTT CREEK (NOT INCLUDING CARMEN AND TRAIL BRIDGE RESERVOIR DAMS) WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.								
McKenzie River	Lane	Sec. 2, T.17 S., R.3 E. to Goodpasture Bridge	11	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, F	See McKenzie River Comments2	
McKenzie River Comments2: Many osprey nest sites. Population of native rainbow and cutthroat trout. Fishing and white water rafting. Eagle Rock, a landmark that protrudes from south bank.								

Miller Creek	Klamath	Gerber Dam in Sec. 12, T.39 S., R.13 E. to mouth of canyon at Goodlow Rim in Sec. 33, T.39 S., R.13 E.	6	1993	S	S	See Miller Creek Comments	
<u>Miller Creek Comments:</u> Flows through steep, narrow canyon, which is a predominant geologic feature in Gerber Plateau region covered with colorful lichens.								
Minam River	Wallowa, Union	Entire length	48	1982		S, R, F	See Minam River Comments	
<u>Minam River Comments:</u> Exceptionally high scenic qualities while flowing through a diverse landscape; recreational boating, hiking, fishing and camping. Drains part of Eagle Cap Wilderness. Exceptionally clear water provides fine rafting and kayaking opportunities in springtime. THE SEGMENT FROM ITS HEADWATERS AT THE SOUTH END OF MINAM LAKE TO THE EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS BOUNDARY, ONE-HALF MILE DOWNSTREAM OF COUGAR CREEK, WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.								
Molalla River	Clackamas	Confluence with Table Rock Fork Molalla River to confluence with NF Molalla River	12	1993	R	S, R, G	See Molalla River Comments	
<u>Molalla River Comments:</u> Deep, clear pools to riffles and cascading whitewater. Hiking, fishing, dispersed camping, picnicking, and waterplay. Horizontal columnar basalt rosettes.								
Molalla River, Table Rock Fork	Clackamas	Headwaters to confluence with Molalla River	13	1993	R	C		

Nehalem River	Tillamook, Clatsop, Columbia, Washington	Entire length	114	1982		F	See Nehalem River Comments	
<u>Nehalem River Comments:</u> Long, major coastal river; some meanders and occasional floodplain area. Salmon and steelhead resource; mouth at Nehalem Bay has large tidal area and other estuarine features.								
Nehalem River	Washington , Columbia, Clatsop, Tillamook	Headwaters to confluence with Nehalem Bay	114	1982/ 1993	R	R, F		
Nestucca River	Tillamook, Yamhill	From the lower end of Old Meadow Lake downstream to tidewater	38	1982		F	See Nestucca River Comments1	
<u>Nestucca River Comments1:</u> High flow coastal stream with large flood plain in the lower reaches; some meandering. Very important steelhead and salmon resource. Upper portion quite undeveloped.								
Nestucca River	Tillamook, Yamhill	Mouth up to zone of tidal influence	7	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Nestucca River Comments2	
Nestucca River	Tillamook, Yamhill	RM 7 to RM 15, town of Beaver	8	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Nestucca River Comments2	
Nestucca River	Tillamook, Yamhill	RM 15 to RM 26, above confluence of Limestone Creek	11	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Nestucca River Comments2	

Nestucca River	Tillamook, Yamhill	RM 26 to RM 35, National Forest/BLM property boundary	9	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Nestucca River Comments2	
Nestucca River	Tillamook, Yamhill	RM 35 to RM 47, lower end of Old Meadow Lake	12	1982/ 1993	R	R, F	See Nestucca River Comments2	
<u>Nestucca River Comments2:</u> Wide variety of anadromous and resident fish. Highest producing steelhead stream in Oregon and one of the top producers of salmon.								
New River	Coos	Outlet of Floras Lake in Sec. 8, T.31 S., R.15 W. to confluence with Pacific Ocean north of Four Mile Creek in Sec. 35, T.29 S., R.15 W.	10	1993	S	S, G, F, W, O	See New River Comments	
<u>New River Comments:</u> Parallels Pacific Ocean and confined only by sand substrate. Wild chinook salmon and several federally threatened wildlife species. Several major Native American village sites.								
Opal Creek	Marion	Headwaters at Opal Lake in Sec. 17, T.9 S., R.5 E. to confluence with Battle Axe Creek in SW 1/4 of Sec. 28, T.8 S., R.5 E., W.M. near Jawbone Flats mining millsite	4	1993	W	S, G, O	See Opal Creek Comments	

Opal Creek Comments: Moves through dense stand of old-growth Douglas-fir with predominant understory of vine maple. Stable sculpted bedrock creates many deep, blue-green pools, rapids, and waterfalls.

Paulina Creek	Deschutes	RM 3.6 Forest Boundary to Paulina Lake	8	1993	R	S, G	See Paulina Creek Comments	
---------------	-----------	--	---	------	---	------	----------------------------	--

Paulina Creek Comments: Contains Newberry caldera, one of largest quaternary volcanoes in continuous United States. Exceptional and awe inspiring falls.

Pistol River, South Fork	Douglas	Headwaters in Sec. 11, T.39 S., R.13 W. to confluence with Pistol River in Sec. 19, T.38 S., R.13 W.	12	1993	R	F, W	See Pistol River, South Fork Comments	
--------------------------	---------	--	----	------	---	------	---------------------------------------	--

Pistol River, South Fork Comments: Spawning and rearing habitat for steelhead and sea-run cutthroat trout. Marbled murrelet and northern spotted owl, federally listed or proposed as special status species.

Quartzville Creek	Linn	Headwaters in Sec. 35, NE of NW, T.11 S., R.5 E., to unnamed creek west of Bruler Creek	2	1993	R	S, R, F, W, H	See Quartzville Creek Comments	
-------------------	------	---	---	------	---	---------------	--------------------------------	--

Quartzville Creek	Linn	Unnamed creek west of Bruler Creek to Forest boundary.	10	1993	R	S, R, F, W, H	See Quartzville Creek Comments	
-------------------	------	--	----	------	---	---------------	--------------------------------	--

Quartzville Creek Comments: Rapid current flows through large exposed boulders, cascading into deep pools. Stocked fishery of rainbow trout. Rich in mining history and prehistoric sites. Osprey nests and pine marten habitat areas.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Roaring River, South Fork	Clackamas	Headwaters to Roaring River	5	1993	W	W	See Roaring River, South Fork Comments	
<u>Roaring River, South Fork Comments:</u> Prime quality habitat for Northern Spotted Owl, federally listed threatened species.								
Roque River	Jackson, Douglas	The mainstem from its source downstream to Lost Creek Reservoir	34	1982		S, G, F, W	See Roque River Comments	
<u>Roque River Comments:</u> Varied and abundant fishery resource and wildlife habitat. Mountain stream flowing through dense forest, beginning in Crater Lake National Park. Numerous cascades and waterfalls in upper portion. At one point, flows under interesting volcanic natural bridge. THE SEGMENT FROM THE CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY TO THE ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.								
Sandy River	Multnomah, Clackamas	Mt. Hood National Forest Boundary to Marmot Dam	13	1993	R	R, F, C		
Sandy River	Multnomah, Clackamas	Marmot Dam to the East boundary of Sec. 36, T. 1S, R. 4E, near Dodge Park	12	1993	R	S, R, F, C		

Santiam River, Little North Fork	Marion	Headwaters at confluence of Battle Axe and Opal Creeks in SW 1/4 of Sec. 28, T.8 S., R.5 E. to Forest boundary near community of Elkhorn in NE 1/4 of Sec. 32, R.8 S., R.4 E.	8	1993	S	S, G, H	Steep and deeply cut canyon walls. Sculptured bedrock creates many clear pools, rapids and waterfalls. Historic mining district where recreational miners still pan for gold.	
Santiam River, Middle	Linn	F.R. 2041 to Western Forest Boundary	6	1993	W	S, G, F	See Santiam River, Middle Comments	
Santiam River, Middle	Linn	Sec. 36, T.12 S., R.5 E. to Forest Road (F.R.) 2041	2	1993	S	S, G, F	See Santiam River, Middle Comments	
<u>Santiam River, Middle Comments:</u> Large, high density stands of old-growth timber. Spectacular scenery. Excellent trout fishery. Outstanding opportunities for geological interpretation involving large land flows.								
Santiam River, Middle	Linn	Willamette National Forest boundary to slack water in Green Peter Reservoir	7	1993	R	C, O		
Santiam River, North	Linn	Big Cliff Dam to Mehema	20	1982/ 1993	S	S, R, F		

Santiam River, North	Linn	Mehema to confluence with South Santiam River	38	1993	R	R, F		
Santiam River, North	Linn, Marion	From Big Cliff Dam downstream to Mehama, OR	18	1982		R, F	See Santiam River, North Comments	
<u>Santiam River, North Comments:</u> Fish and wildlife resource, particularly salmon and steelhead; recreational boating. Old growth stands of Douglas Fir.								
Santiam River, South	Linn	Headwaters of Sevenmile Creek at edge of clearcut in NE 1/4 of Sec. 13, T.14 S., R.5 E. downstream to where stream enters private land in Sec. 9, T.14 S., R.5 E.	4	1993	W	S, F, W, H	See Santiam River, South Comments	
Santiam River, South	Linn	Confluence with Squaw Creek and Seven Mile Creek where enters Forest Service land in Sec. 5, T.14 S., R.5 E., downstream to western forest boundary	15	1993	R	S, F, W, H	See Santiam River, South Comments	

Santiam River, South Comments: Flows through old-growth forest, with steep side canyons and cascading water falls. Native fishing and habitat for elk as well as old growth dependent species such as Pine Marten. Historic Old Santiam Wagon Road parallels most of river.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Sharps Creek	Lane	Clark Creek to confluence with Row River	11	1993	R	R	Fishing, camping, swimming, and recreational mining.	
Siletz River	Lincoln, Polk	The mainstem, from the confluence of the South Fork downstream to tidewater	43	1982		G, F	See Siletz River Comments	

Siletz River Comments: Meandering coastal river with some floodplain in the lower reaches. Very interesting, heavily dissected topography with associated dense drainage pattern in the upper section. Very important and increasing steelhead and salmon resource.

Siletz River	Lincoln	Confluence of North and South Forks Siletz River to confluence with Siletz Bay	68	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, F		
Siletz River, North Fork	Lincoln	Headwaters to confluence with South Fork Siletz River	9	1993	S	F, W, O		

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Siltcoose River	Lane	International Paper Company Dam to Pacific Ocean	2	1993	R	G, W	See Siltcoose River Comments	
<u>Siltcoose River Comments:</u> An unusual geologic occurrence- a river in a sand dune complex. Threatened and endangered species and habitat including the snowy plover. Also supports a wide range of special interest/watchable wildlife.								
Siuslaw River	Lane	From its source downstream to the confluence with Lake Creek	90	1982		G, F	See Siuslaw River Comments1	
Siuslaw River	Lane	Junction of North and South Forks to headwaters of North Fork	4	1982/ 1993	R	F	See Siuslaw River Comments1	
<u>Siuslaw River Comments1:</u> High flow, major coastal river landscape; highly scenic constricted valleys. Important steelhead and salmon catches.								
Siuslaw River	Lane	Between confluence of Esmond Creek and Wildcat Creek	13	1982/ 1993	R	R, W	See Siuslaw River Comments2	
Siuslaw River	Lane	Wildcat Creek Launch Site to Clay Creek Campground	22	1982/ 1993	R	F	See Siuslaw River Comments2	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Siuslaw River	Lane	Clay Creek Campground to Siuslaw Falls	29	1982/ 1993	R	F	See Siuslaw River Comments2	
<u>Siuslaw River Comments2:</u> Fishing, watchable wildlife, nature photography, drift boating, and some rafting and canoeing.								
Siuslaw River	Lane	Between confluence of Smith Creek and Esmond Creek	46	1982/ 1993	R	F, W	See Siuslaw River Comments3	
<u>Siuslaw River Comments3:</u> Remnant runs of summer steelhead and chinook, coho, sea run, resident cutthroat trout, and nongame species. Inhabited by spotted owl.								
Siuslaw River	Lane	Confluence of Lake Creek to launch site at Wildcat Creek	14	1982/ 1993	R	F	See Siuslaw River Comments4	
Siuslaw River	Lane	Junction of North and South Forks to source of South Fork	7	1982/ 1993	R	F	See Siuslaw River Comments4	
Siuslaw River	Lane	Siuslaw Falls to junction of North and South Fork	8	1982/ 1993	R	F	See Siuslaw River Comments4	
<u>Siuslaw River Comments4:</u> One of this Region's most important anadromous fisheries.								

Smith River	Douglas	District boundary in Sec. 6, T.21 S., R.7 W. to confluence with Umpqua River in Sec. 35, T.21 S., R.12 W.	61	1993	R	F, W	See Smith River Comments	
Smith River Comments: Numerous waterfalls and unique sandstone rock formations. Runs of coho, chinook salmon, steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat trout. Bald eagles and northern spotted owls.								
Smith River	Douglas	Confluence with South Fork of Smith River (Sec. 31, T.20 S., R.6 W.) to western boundary of district in Sec. 6, T. 21 S., R. 7 W.	18	1993	R	F	Resident and anadromous fish.	
Smith River, North Fork	Douglas	Eastern Forest boundary downstream to confluence with Jump Creek	5	1993	R	S, F, W	See Smith River, North Fork Comments	
Smith River, North Fork	Douglas	Confluence with Jump Creek downstream to point where crosses east section line of Sec. 36, T.19 S., R.10 W.	7	1993	S	S, F, W	See Smith River, North Fork Comments	

Smith River, North Fork	Douglas	East section line of Sec. 36, T.19 S., R.10 W. downstream to point where crosses south section line of Sec. 32, T.19 S., R.10 W.	20	1993	R	S, F, W	See Smith River, North Fork Comments	
----------------------------	---------	--	----	------	---	---------	--	--

Smith River, North Fork Comments: Has North Fork Falls and Lower Kentucky Falls. Flat bedrock riverbed with many groves of old-growth conifers and moss-covered, overhanging maples along banks. Four wild runs of anadromous fish and wild resident cutthroat trout. Multiple nest sites of northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet (threatened and endangered species).

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Sprague River and North Fork	Lake, Klamath	The entire North Fork; and then the mainstem from the confluence of the North Fork downstream to the confluence with the Williamson River	80	1982		S, G, F	See Sprague River and North Fork Comments	

Sprague River and North Fork Comments: North Fork begins in a series of wide meadows, flows through long undeveloped canyon regions and empties into the Sprague River Valley Marsh. Lower portion displays wide floodplain characteristics, with tight meanders and numerous channels and islands. Good early season trout fishery. THE SEGMENT OF THE NORTH FORK FROM THE HEAD OF RIVER SPRING IN THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 15, T.35S., R.16E. TO THE NW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 11, T.35S., R.15E. WAS ADDED AS A COMPONENT OF THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM ON 10/28/88.

Squaw Creek, Lower	Jefferson	Crooked River National Grassland boundary to confluence with Deschutes River	8	1993	S	S, R, G, F, W, O	See Squaw Creek, Lower Comments	
<u>Squaw Creek, Lower Comments:</u> Spectacular canyon scenery. Excellent fishery. Important deer winter range and unique semiprimitive recreational opportunities.								
Steamboat Creek		The entire creek.	0	1982/ 1995			See Steamboat Creek Comment1	
<u>Steamboat Creek Comment1:</u> This river is under Congressional study for designation to the Wild and Scenic River System. It is currently under the protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act pursuant to Section 7 (b) of the Act.								
Steamboat Creek	Douglas, Lane	Little Falls to confluence with North Umpqua River	1	1982/ 1993	R	F, H	See Steamboat Creek Comment2	
Steamboat Creek	Douglas, Lane	Siwash Creek to Little Falls	4	1982/ 1993	S	F, H	See Steamboat Creek Comment2	
Steamboat Creek	Douglas, Lane	Source of East Fork Steamboat Creek in the middle of Sec 1, T.24S., R.2E. to the confluence of Steamboat Creek and Siwash Creek	19	1982/ 1993	R	F, H	See Steamboat Creek Comment2	
<u>Steamboat Creek Comment2:</u> Presence of large, wild population of summer steelhead which is rare in Oregon and western U.S. A number of archeologic sites that will contribute to understanding of the region's chronology, cultural relationships and settlement/subsistence patterns.								

Steamboat Creek	Douglas, Lane	From its source downstream to the confluence with the North Umpqua	21	1982		S, G, F	See Steamboat Creek Comment3	
<u>Steamboat Creek Comment3:</u> Very scenic steep mountain stream which includes numerous waterfalls and rapids as well as a gorge. Excellent fishing resource								
Takenitch Creek	Douglas	Below small dam at outlet of Takenitch Lake in Section 29, T.20S., R.12W. to Pacific Ocean.	3	1993	W	S, R, G, W	See Takenitch Creek Comments	
<u>Takenitch Creek Comments:</u> Scenery is diverse, striking and attractive with views of distant and nearby sand dunes. Opportunity for semiprimitive recreation and solitude unique to Oregon Coast. An unusual geologic occurrence- a river in a sand dune complex. Threatened and endangered species and habitat including the snowy plover. Also supports a wide range of special interest/watchable wildlife.								
Tenmile Creek	Coos	Outlet of Tenmile Lake to sewage treatment plant	0	1993	R	S, G, W	See Tenmile Creek Comments	
Tenmile Creek	Coos	Sewage treatment plant in Lakeside to Highway 101 bridge	1	1993	S	S, G, W	See Tenmile Creek Comments	
Tenmile Creek	Coos	Highway 101 bridge to eastern boundary of the Oregon Dunes NRA	0	1993	R	S, G, W	See Tenmile Creek Comments	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Tenmile Creek	Coos	Eastern boundary of the Oregon Dunes NRA to day use parking lot in Spinreel Campground	0	1993	S	S, G, W	See Tenmile Creek Comments	
Tenmile Creek	Coos	Day use parking lot in Spinreel Campground to mouth	3	1993	W	S, G, W	See Tenmile Creek Comments	
<p><u>Tenmile Creek Comments:</u> Large estuary, active dunes spilling into creek, and dramatic views of distant sand dunes. Unusual occurrence of stream flowing through rare geologic feature- coastal sand dune complex. Highly productive salt marsh ecosystem supports a variety of wildlife species, including some of which are threatened and endangered.</p>								
Trask River	Tillamook, Washington	The entire mainstem and the North and South Forks	42	1982		F	See Trask River Comments	
<p><u>Trask River Comments:</u> Swift mountain and coastal river flowing generally through dense forest with some meadow lands and lower floodplain. Important steelhead river, and very important and increasing salmon catch.</p>								
Trask River	Tillamook	Confluence of North Fork Trask River and South Fork Trask River to Tillamook Bay	16	1982/ 1993	R	R, F		

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Trask River, North Fork	Washington	Confluence of North Fork of the North Fork Trask River and Middle Fork of the North Fork Trask River to confluence with Trask River	17	1982/ 1993	R	S, F		
Trask River, South Fork	Washington	Headwaters to confluence with Trask River	11	1982/ 1993	R	F		
Tualatin River	Washington	Confluence of Sunday Creek to confluence with Willamette River	76	1993	R	C		
Umpqua River	Douglas	From the confluence of the North and South Umpqua downstream to a point approximately four miles above Scottsburg, OR	78	1982		R, F	See Umpqua River Comment1	

Umpqua River Comment1: Major high flow meandering coastal river displaying some entrenchment and locally developed flood plains. Important steelhead and salmon river; recreational boating.

Umpqua River	Douglas	Confluence with North Umpqua River at River Forks (T. 26 S., R. 6 W., between Secs 31 & 32) to Elkton (T. 22 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 19).	57	1982/ 1993	R	S, R, F, H	Supports outstanding anadromous and warm water fishery values. Osprey and eagle wildlife viewing opportunities.	
Umpqua River, South	Douglas	Tiller (T. 30 S., R. 2 W, Sec. 33) to confluence with North Umpqua River at River Forks (T. 26 S., R. 6W, between Secs 31 & 32).	73	1993	R	F, H	Supports outstanding fishery related recreation. Eleven National Register Sites along river town sites.	
Walker Creek	Yamhill	Headwaters to confluence with Nestucca River	2	1993	R	O	See Walker Creek Comments	
<u>Walker Creek Comments:</u> Relative scarcity of high-elevation wetland areas of this type. Presence of proposed threatened <i>Sidalcea nelsoniana</i> .								
Wallowa River	Wallowa	From the confluence of the Minam River downstream to the mouth	10	1982		S, R	See Wallowa River Comment1	
<u>Wallowa River Comment1:</u> High scenic quality. Considerable recreational boating. Drainage link between the Minam and Grande Ronde Rivers. Canyon environments.								

Wallowa River		The segment from its confluence with the Minam River to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River.	0	1982/ 1995			See Wallowa River Comment2	
Wallowa River Comment2: This river is under Congressional study for designation to the Wild and Scenic River System. It is currently under the protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act pursuant to Section 7 (b) of the Act.								
Wassen Creek	Douglas	Headwaters at Wassen Lake in Sec. 17, T.21 S., R.9 W. to USFS boundary with Smith River in Sec. 11, T.21 S., R.10 W.	4	1993	R	F, W, O	Ecology of stream corridor is nearly pristine. Many old-growth dependent wildlife species. Habitat of bald eagles.	
Wassen Creek	Douglas	RM 5.15 downstream to confluence with Smith River	5	1993	R	S, R, W, O	See Wassen Creek Comments	
Wassen Creek	Douglas	Eastern Forest boundary downstream to point where stream crosses east section line of NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 16, RM 5.15	7	1993	W	S, R, W, O	See Wassen Creek Comments	

Wassen Creek Comments: Numerous ledges and waterfalls. Opportunities for semiprimitive nonmotorized recreation. Spotted owl nest sites within or near area. Outstanding ecology.

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Whittaker Creek	Lane	Headwaters in Sec. 13, T.19 S., R.9 W. to confluence with Siuslaw River in Sec. 21, T.18 S., R.9 W.	6	1993	R	F	Very large late run of chinook.	
Willamette River	Yamhill, Marion, Polk	From Salem, OR downstream approximately 26 river miles	26	1982		R, G	See Willamette River Comment1	

Willamette River Comment1: Large, mature, wide floodplain river with numerous channel, sloughs and meanders. Relatively undeveloped for the mainstem of the Willamette. Considerable boating opportunities.

Willamette River	Benton, Polk, Yamhill, Washington	Lane County line to confluence with Columbia River	160	1982/ 1993	R	R, F, W, C, O		
Willamette River	Lane, Linn, Benton	From Eugene, OR downstream to Corvallis, OR	44	1982		R, G	See Willamette River Comment2	

Willamette River Comment2: Large, mature, wide floodplain river with numerous channels, sloughs and meanders. Relatively undeveloped for the mainstem of the Willamette. Considerable boating opportunities.

Willamette River, Middle Fork	Lane, Douglas	Timpanogas Lake in NW 1/4 of Sec. 15, T.25 S., R.5 E. to confluence with Echo Creek in SW 1/4 of Sec. 16, T.24 S., R.4 E.	16	1993	R	S, R, W, H, O	See Willamette River, Middle Fork Comments	
Willamette River, Middle Fork	Lane, Douglas	Confluence with Echo Creek in SW 1/4 of Sec. 16, T.24 S., R.4 E. to slack water at Hills Creek Reservoir in SW 1/4 of Sec. 4, T.23 S., R.3 E.	14	1993	R	S, R, W, H, O	See Willamette River, Middle Fork Comments	
<u>Willamette River, Middle Fork Comments:</u> 500 plus foot set of waterfalls and cascades, gorge of 100 plus feet in height, numerous rock outcrops, cliffs, and islands. District's most diverse ecological/biological site at Big Swamp.								
Williamson River	Klamath	From the south boundary of Klamath Marsh downstream to Chiloquin, OR	25	1982		G, F	See Williamson River Comments	
<u>Williamson River Comments:</u> River channel winds over flat, grassy plains, interspersed with lava rock canyons and open Ponderosa pine forests; drains Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge. Important rainbow trout fishery.								
Wilson River	Tillamook	Confluence with North Fork Wilson River to Tillamook Bay	27	1993	R	R, F, W		

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Yamhill River, South	Yamhill, Polk	Confluence of Ead and Pierce Creeks to confluence with North Yamhill River	50	1993	R	C, O		
Yaquina River	Lincoln	Headwaters to confluence with Yaquina Bay	38	1993	R	F		
ZigZag River	Clackamas	Wilderness boundary to Sandy River	9	1993	R	H, C	See ZigZag River Comments	

ZigZag River Comments: Historical sites such as Barlow Road which was last overland link of Oregon Trail. Number of structures and two campgrounds built in early 1930's as part of CCC programs.

Outstanding Resource Values (ORV) Definitions:

Scenery (S): The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors -- such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed -- may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Recreation (R): Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison or are unique or rare within the region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing and boating.

- Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the region of comparison.
- The river may provide, or have the potential to provide, settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.

Geology (G): The river, or the area within the river corridor, contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example, and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).

Fish (F): Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions.

- *Populations:* The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
- *Habitat:* The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region of comparison. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

Wildlife (W): Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat or a combination of these conditions.

- *Populations:* The river, or area within the river corridor, contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, and/or populations of federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
- *Habitat:* The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

Prehistory (P): The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; and/or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the NPS.

History (H): The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) is 50 years old or older in most cases.

Cultural (C): The river or area within the river corridor contains archaeological sites or areas significant to traditional cultures. Examples might be American Indian burial grounds, petroglyphs, the oldest known human use site in a region, or streams that support traditional agriculture, subsistence fishing, or religious ceremonies.

Other Values (O): While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the "other similar values" category, assessments of additional river-related values consistent with the foregoing guidance may be developed -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, paleontology and botany resources.