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of Agriculture



Natural Resources
Conservation Service

Lakewood, Colorado

RWA 14040106

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Upper Green–Flaming Gorge Reservoir Watershed

Hydrologic Unit Code 14040106



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Introduction

Background Information

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is encouraging the development of rapid watershed assessments in order to increase the speed and efficiency generating information to guide conservation implementation, as well as the speed and efficiency of putting it into the hands of local decision makers.

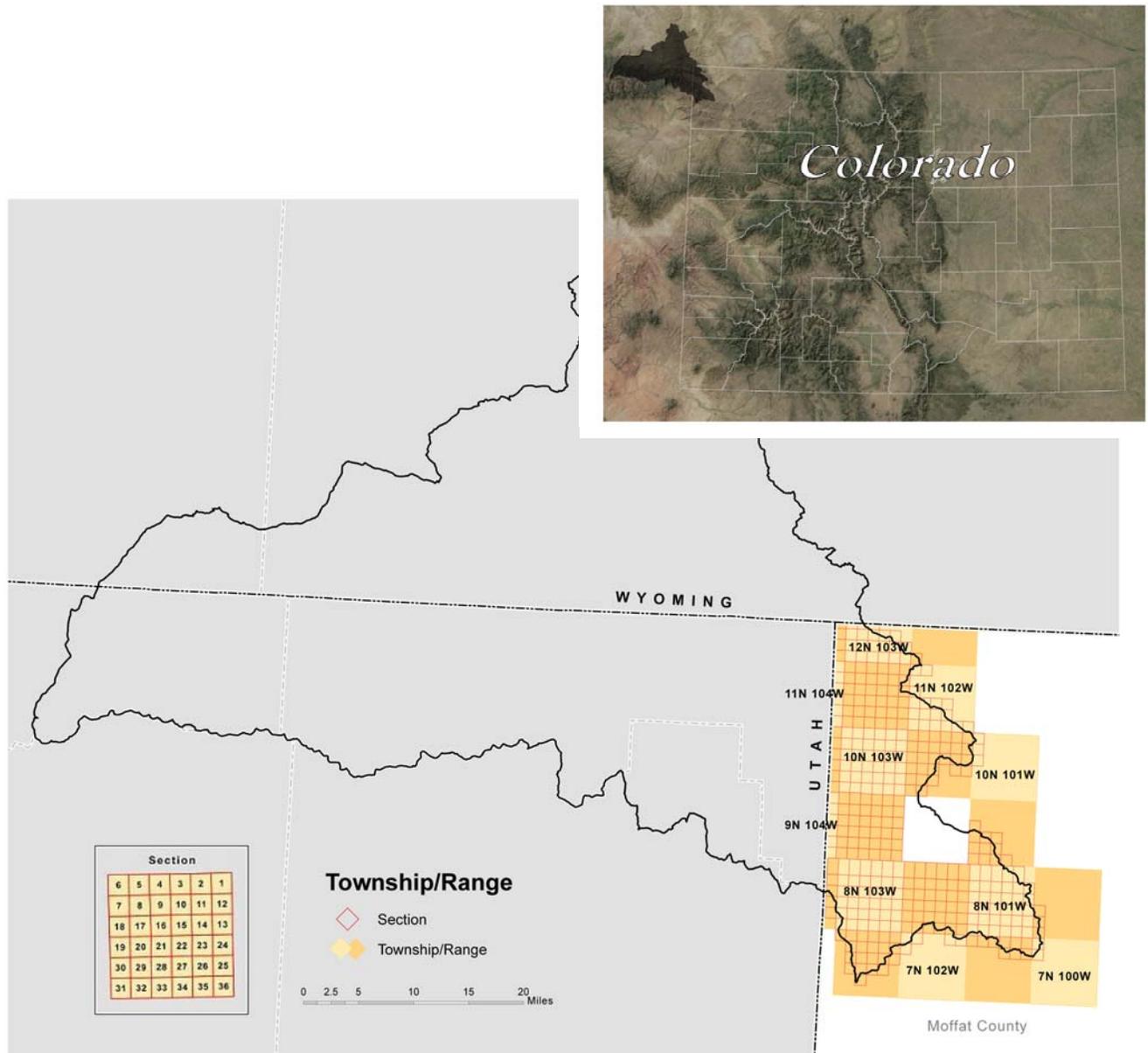
Rapid watershed assessments provide initial estimates of where conservation investments would best address the concerns of landowners, conservation districts, and other community organizations and stakeholders. These assessments help landowners and local leaders set priorities and determine the best actions to achieve their goals.

Benefits of these Activities

While rapid assessments provide less detail and analysis than full-blown studies and plans, they do provide the benefits of NRCS locally-led planning in less time and at a reduced cost. The benefits include:

- Quick and inexpensive tools for setting priorities and taking action
- Providing a level of detail that is sufficient for identifying actions that can be taken with no further watershed-level studies or analyses
- Actions to be taken may require further Federal or State permits or ESA or NEPA analysis but these activities are part of standard requirements for use of best management practices (BMPs) and conservation systems
- Identifying where further detailed analyses or watershed studies are needed
- Plans address multiple objectives and concerns of landowners and communities
- Plans are based on established partnerships at the local and state levels
- Plans enable landowners and communities to decide on the best mix of NRCS programs that will meet their goals
- Plans include the full array of conservation program tools (i.e. cost-share practices, easements, technical assistance)

Rapid Watershed Assessments provide information that helps land-owners and local leaders set conservation priorities.



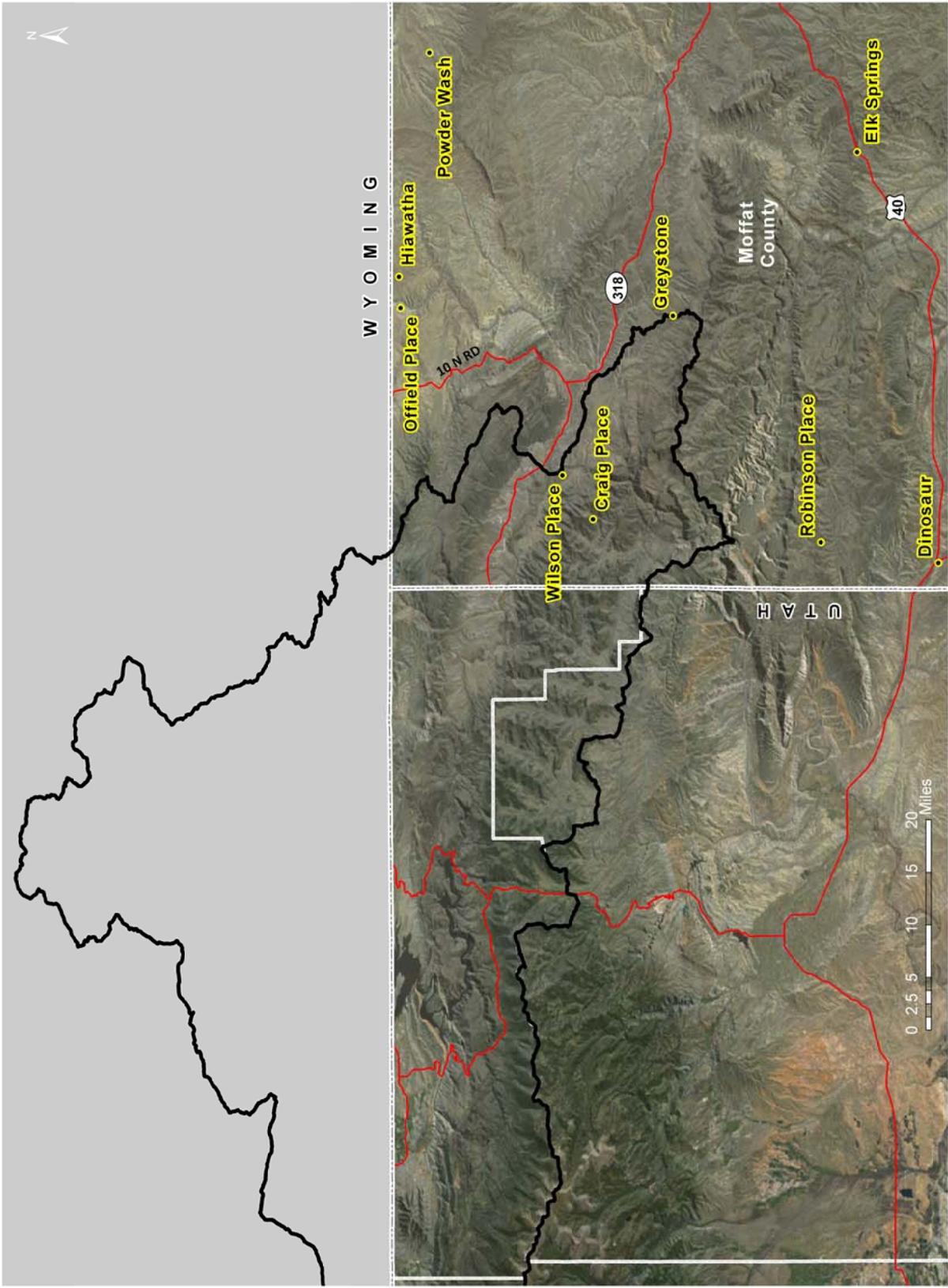
COLORADO County	County Acres	County Acres in UPPER GREEN-FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR Watershed	% of County in the Watershed	% of Watershed in the County
Moffat	3,043,713	221,070	7.3%	13.6%

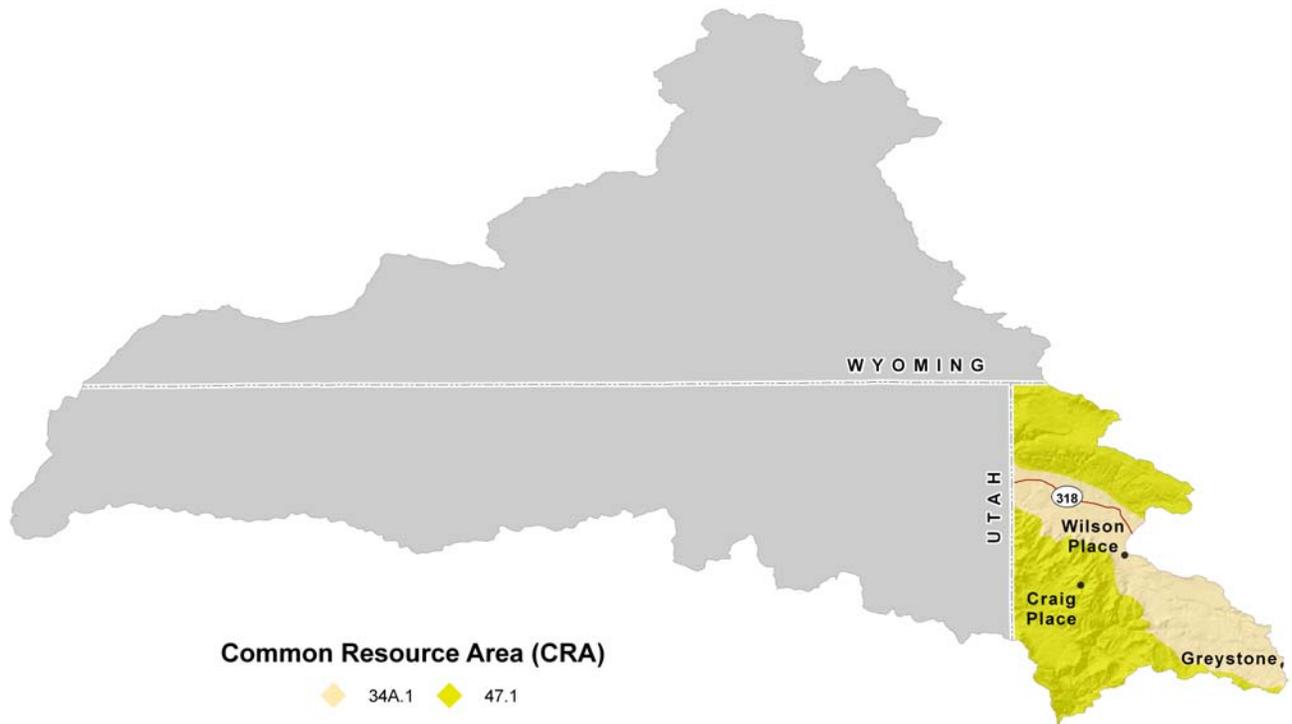
UTAH

Daggett	464,015	463,786	100.0%	28.4%
Summit	1,211,075	161,904	13.4%	9.9%
Uintah	2,887,490	77,590	2.7%	4.8%

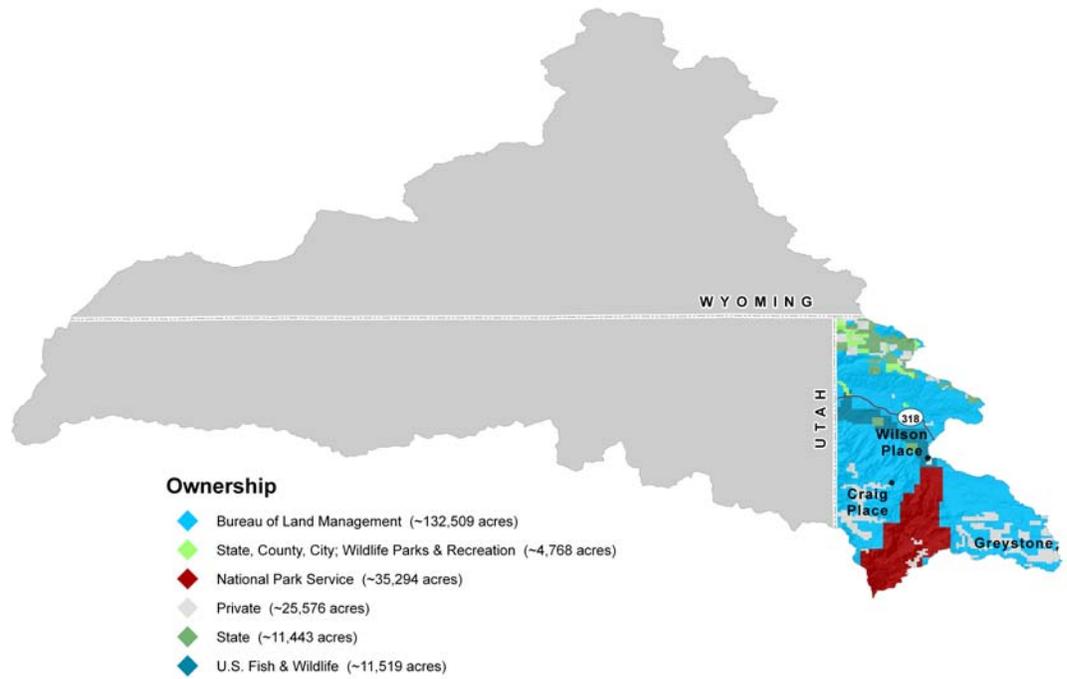
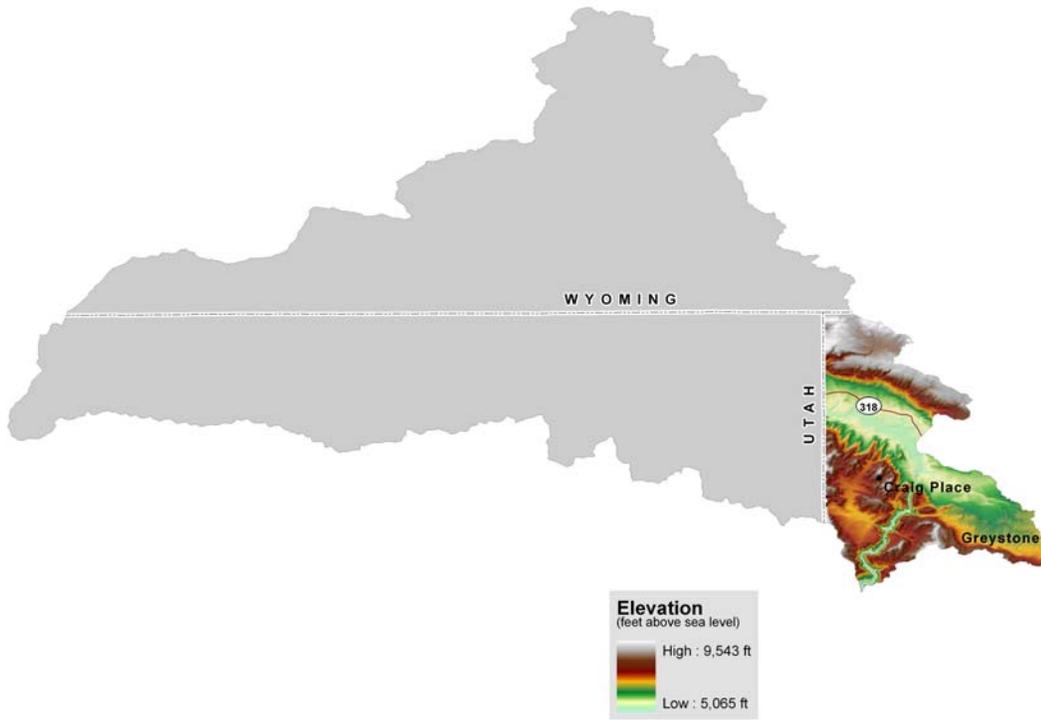
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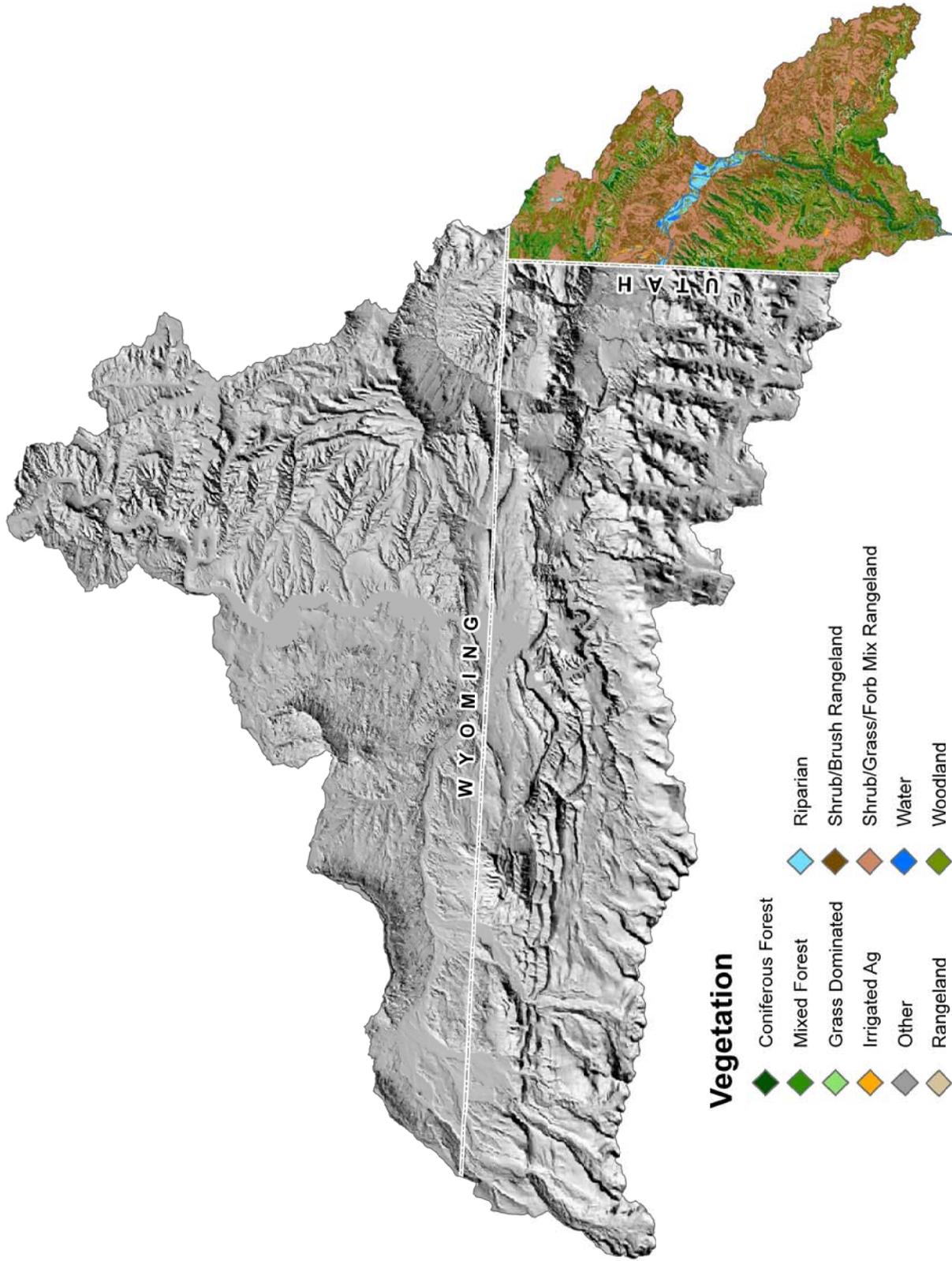
Upper Green-Flaming Gorge Reservoir - 14040106





MLRA	CRA	CRA NAME	CRA DESCRIPTION
34A	34A.1	Cool Central Desertic Basins and Plateaus--Green River Basin	This unit is in the cool semiarid basins, plateaus, and low mountains that are west of the Continental Divide in MLRA 34A. Soils have an aridic moisture regime and frigid temperature regime. Vegetation is sagebrush or shadscale and bunchgrasses. Major use is range. Precipitation ranges from 7 to 14 inches. Elevations range from about 4,000 to 7,000 feet.
47	47.1	Wasatch and Uinta Mountains - Low Mountains and Foothills; Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado	This unit is in the gently sloping to steep semiarid low mountains and hills in the Wasatch and Uinta Mountains. Soils have xeric or ustic moisture regimes with frigid or cryic temperature regimes. Precipitation ranges from 10 to about 18 inches. Elevations are about 5,000 to 8,000 feet. Range and cropland are the predominant land uses.
47	47.2	Wasatch and Uinta Mountains- High Mountains	This area is in the higher elevations of the Wasatch & Uinta Mountains. Precipitation ranges from 16 to about 30 inches. Elevations are usually more than 6,000 feet and range to more than 10,000 feet. The mountains are covered in a mixture of mountain big sagebrush, mountain brush, and coniferous forests; with alpine vegetation on the highest mountain summits.



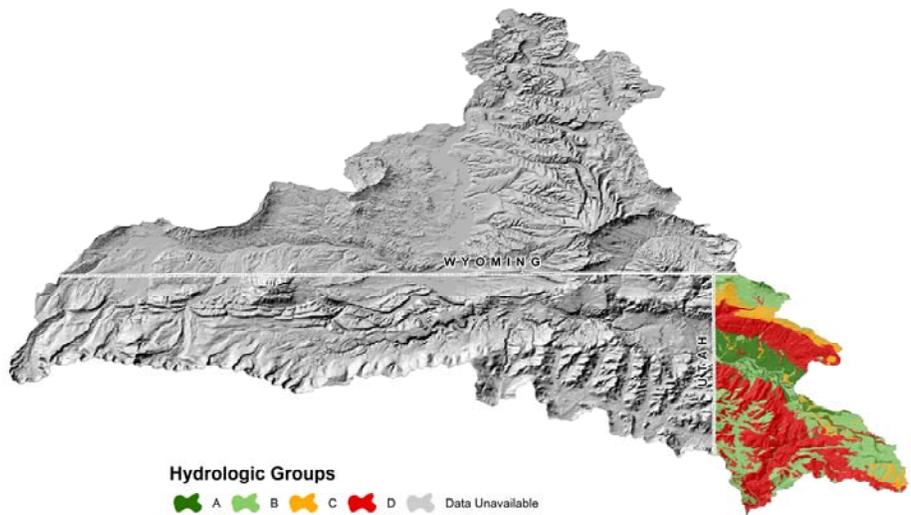
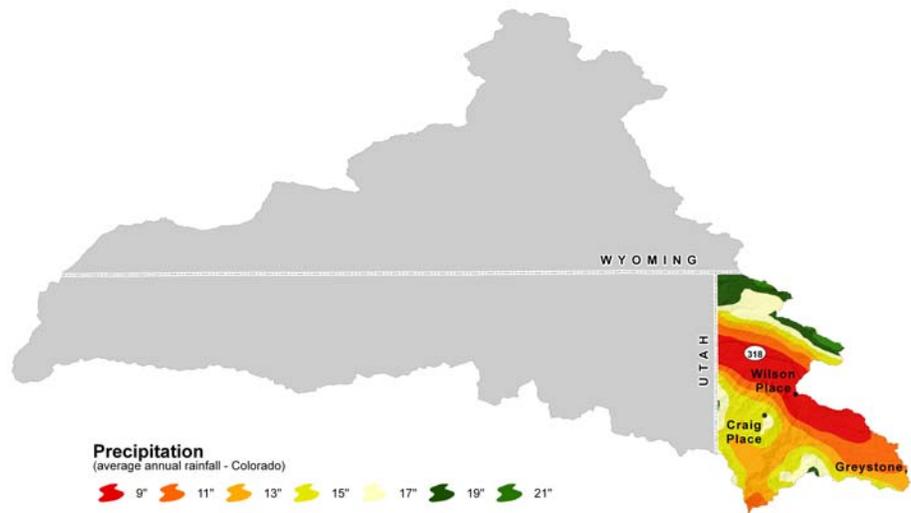


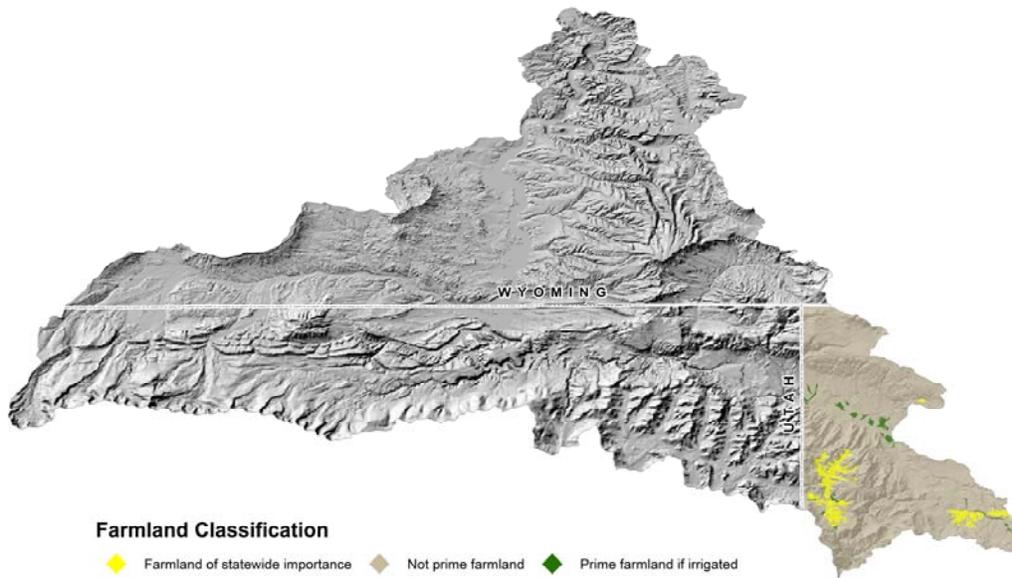
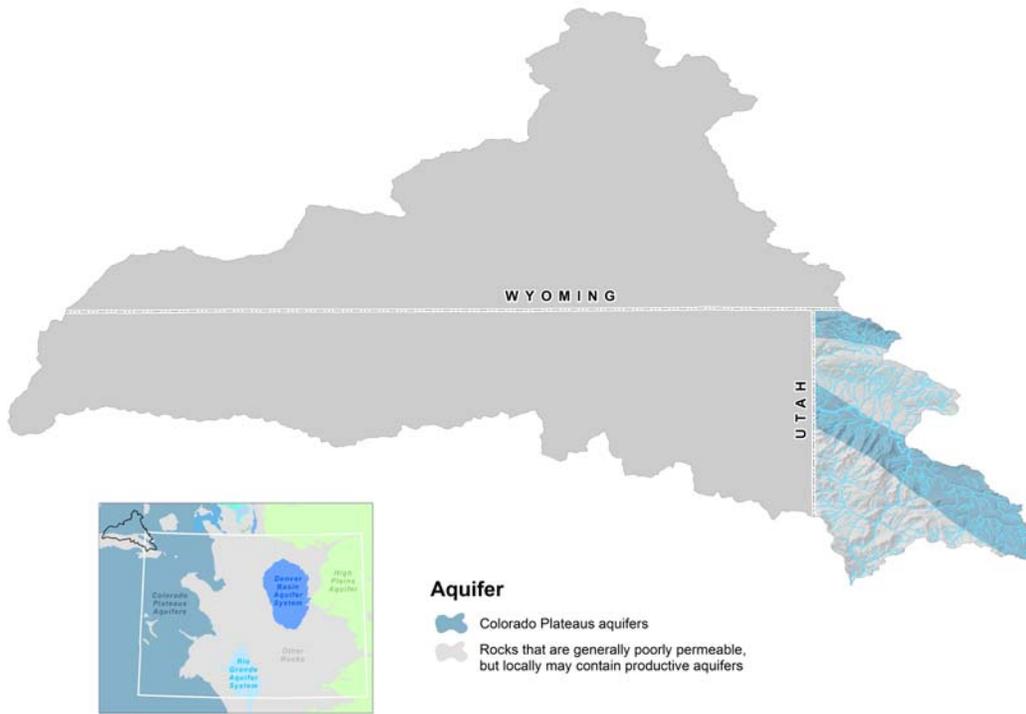
<u>UPPER GREEN-FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR Land Use</u>	Total Acreage	Vegetation	Acreage
Cropland	458	Irrigated Ag*	458.0
Rangeland/Grassland	196,457	Bitterbrush Community	1,303.0
		Bitterbrush/Grass Mix	680.9
		Grass Dominated	500.1
		Grass/Forb Mix	9,165.1
		Greasewood	5,286.4
		Juniper	104.6
		Juniper/Sagebrush Mix	6,695.5
		Manzanita	1.5
		Mesic Mountain Shrub Mix	14,037.7
		PJ-Mtn Shrub Mix	10,117.1
		PJ-Sagebrush Mix	9,910.0
		Pinon-Juniper	13,076.4
		Sagebrush Community	47,123.5
		Sagebrush/Grass Mix	66,735.0
		Sagebrush/Greasewood	1,797.2
		Sagebrush/Mesic Mtn Shrub Mix	1,119.5
		Salt Desert Shrub Community	681.2
		Saltbush Community	5,203.3
		Serviceberry/Shrub Mix	87.1
		Sparse Juniper/Shrub/Rock Mix	2,492.4
		Sparse PJ/Shrub/Rock Mix	339.0
Forest	15,232	Aspen	2,489.7
		Aspen/Mesic Mountain Shrub Mix	1,698.8
		Douglas Fir	3,595.4
		Lodgepole Pine	432.0
		Lodgepole Pine/Aspen Mix	838.5
		Lodgepole/Spruce/Fir Mix	690.4
		Ponderosa Pine	5,135.2
		Spruce/Fir/Lodgepole/Aspen Mix	351.7
Riparian	5,582	Cottonwood	41.2
		Forested Riparian	457.9
		Herbaceous Riparian	4,364.3
		Shrub Riparian	573.9
		Willow	144.7
Water	1,906	Water	1,906.3
Other	1,234	Rock	61.8
		Soil	1,171.7
~Total Watershed Acres			220,868

* Colorado Decision Support Systems Data

Precipitation

Droughts are regular visitors to the watershed as with the rest of Colorado. Statewide, in the 1900's alone, four prolonged dry spells occurred. There was one in the 1910s. Another, in the '30s, caused the dust-bowl period. The second worst drought on record in the state occurred in the mid-50s. A series of hot, dry summers following a period of scant mountain snowpack created water shortages. The fourth drought hit parts of Colorado in the late 1970s. In this century, the most severe drought since 1723 hit the state in 2002. Prior to the 1700's, researchers looking at tree ring records have found evidence of even more severe droughts, some lasting many years.





Class 1 - soils have few limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 - soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 - soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

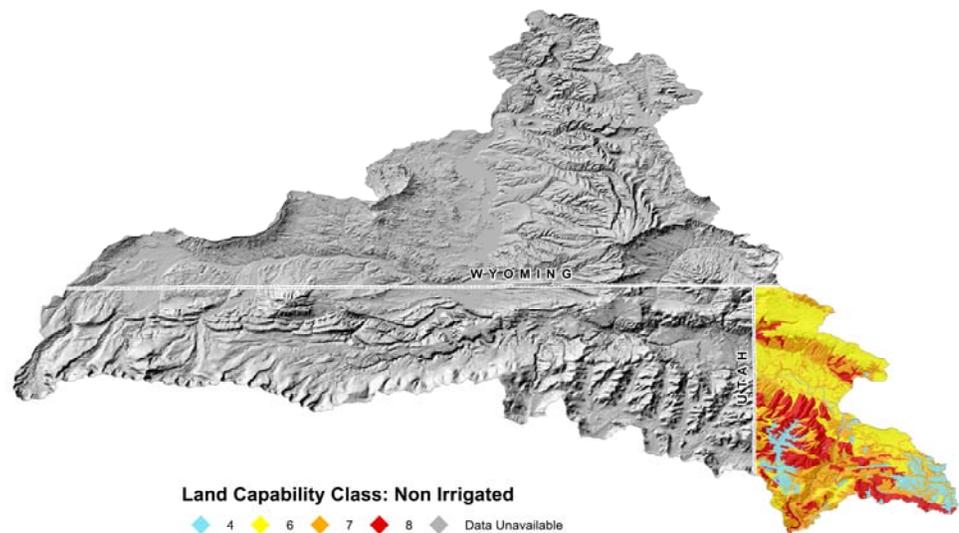
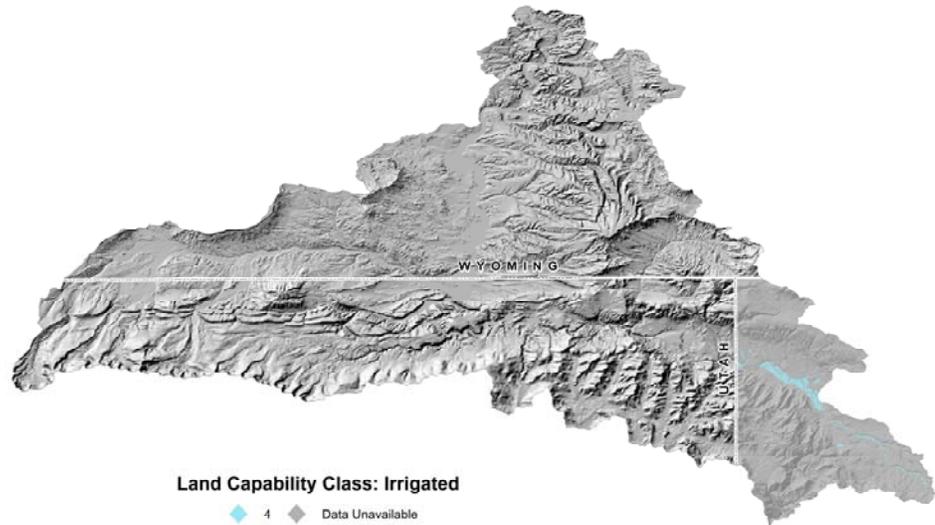
Class 4 - soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 - soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 - soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

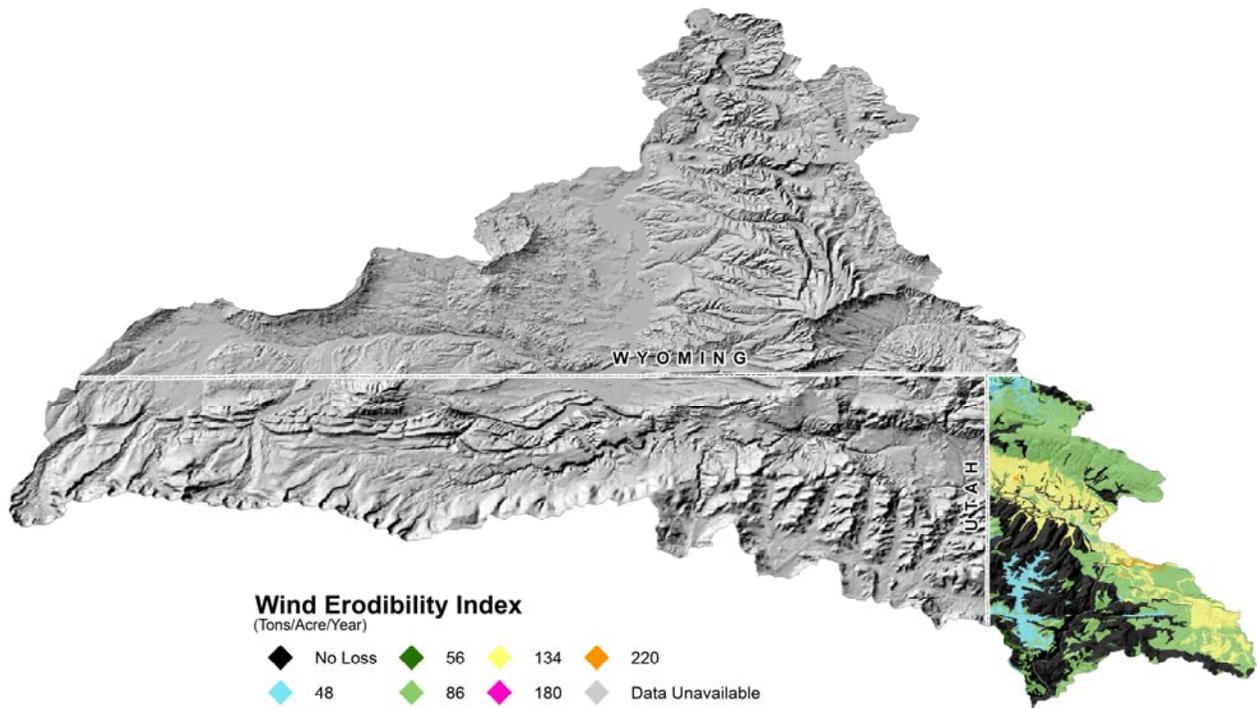
Class 7 - soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 - soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or aesthetic purposes.



The Wind Erodibility Index (WEI): numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion if it is assumed there is no vegetative cover or management.

Soils with an erodibility index equal to or greater than 8 are considered highly erodible.



State and Federal Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species and Species of Special Concern in Upper Green-Flaming Gorge Reservoir Watershed

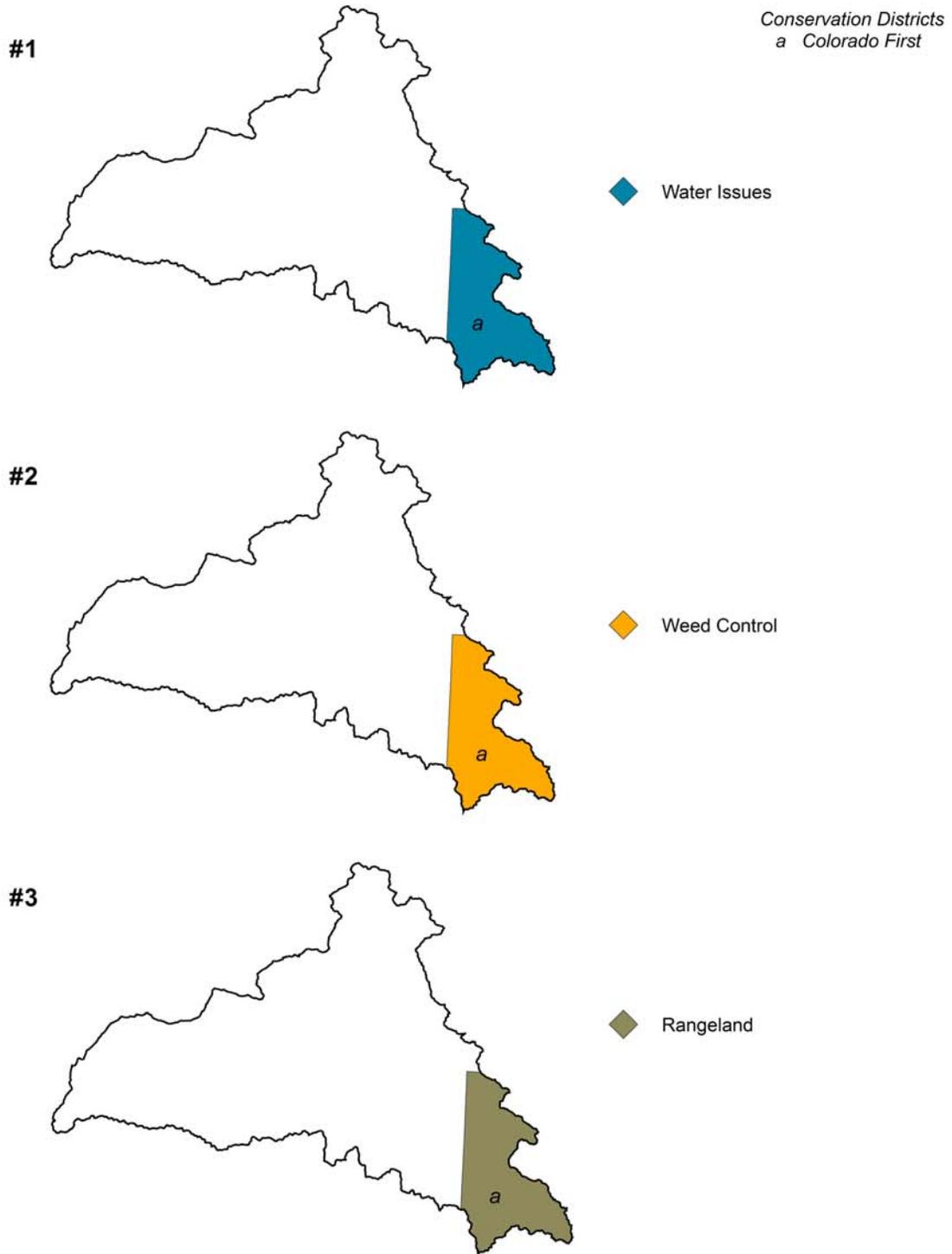
Common Name	Scientific Name	Class	State Status	Federal Status	Comments
American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Birds	Concern	None	Occurs in the watershed
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Birds	Threatened	None	Winters in the watershed
Black-footed Ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Mammals	Endangered	Endangered	May occur in the watershed
Bonytail	<i>Gila elegans</i>	Fish	Endangered	Endangered	Water depletions in the watershed may affect downstream habitats/fish
Colorado Pikeminnow	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	Fish	Threatened	Endangered	Water depletions in the watershed may affect downstream habitats/fish
Canada Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Mammals	Endangered	Threatened	May occur in the watershed
Colorado River Cutthroat Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus</i>	Fish	Concern	None	May occur in the watershed
Colorado Roundtail Chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>	Fish	Concern	None	May occur in the watershed
Greater Sage Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Birds	Concern	None	Occurs in the watershed
Humpback Chub	<i>Gila cypha</i>	Fish	Threatened	Endangered	Water depletions in the watershed may affect downstream habitats/fish
Mountain Sucker	<i>Catostomus platyrhynchus</i>	Fish	Concern	None	May occur in the watershed
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Amphibians	Concern	None	May occur in the watershed
River Otter	<i>Lontra Canadensis</i>	Mammals	Threatened	None	Occurs in the watershed
Razorback Sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Fish	Endangered	Endangered	Water depletions in the watershed may affect downstream habitats/fish
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens</i>	Mammals	Concern	None	May occur in the watershed
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Birds	Concern	Candidate	May occur in the watershed

The terrestrial habitats in this watershed are composed primarily of shrubs with extensive acreage of big sagebrush, saltbush, and pinyon-juniper; and some desert shrub and xeric upland shrub habitats. Small amounts of lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and aspen comprise the forested habitats. Riparian areas and stock ponds provide aquatic habitats in the watershed.

Economically important species in the watershed include: black bear, elk, mule deer, mountain lion, and sport fish throughout most of the watershed; pronghorn, in the northern and eastern parts; bighorn sheep, moose, and snow geese in the southern part of the watershed and in the Green River area.

Social Data	Moffat
Demographics (US Census, American Factfinder)	
Total population	13,184
Male	6,836
Female	6,348
Median age (years)	35.4
White	12,341
Black or African American	28
American Indian and Alaska Native	116
Asian	44
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3
Some other race	418
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1247
Economic Characteristics (US Census, American Factfinder)	
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	6,875
Median household income (dollars)	41,528
Median family income (dollars)	45,511
Per capita income (dollars)	18,540
Families below poverty level	249
Individuals below poverty level	1086
County Agricultural Characteristics (Colorado Agricultural Census, county data tables)	
Farms (number)	443
Land in farms/ranches (acres)	1,017,612
Average size farm/ranch (acres)	2,297
Median size farm (acres)	400
Average age of farmer or rancher	52.7
Net cash return from ag sales (\$1,000)	1,407
Cattle and calves (number)	32,000

Identified Long Range Resource Concerns Top Three Concerns within Conservation Districts



Selected Conservation Practices Applied, FY 2005 through FY 2009

Practice Code	Practice Name	Practice Unit	Applied Amount	Applied Count
645	Upland Wildlife Habitat Management	ac	25,609	249
449	Irrigation Water Management	ac	264	1
528	Prescribed Grazing	ac	3,940	13
511	Forage Harvest Management	Ac	3,328	88

Conservation Systems to Address Major Resource Concerns *from the Field Office Technical Guide*

Grazed Rangeland—The grazing Resources need improved plant condition (similarity index), productivity, health and vigor. Animals need feed, forage, and shelter. The animals are adapted to the climatic and ecological condition of the resources.

CO 34.1-GR-01

<i>Practices</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Resource Concerns Addressed</i>
314 Brush Management	This area encompasses the lower elevation mesas and Plateaus that represent the transition to the Southern Rocky Mountains. The typical vegetation is a scattered overstory of two needle pinyon and Utah juniper with a understory of big sagebrush and perennial bunchgrasses. In some areas pinyon and juniper can increase and become a dominant species.	Fish and Wildlife - T&E Species: Declining Species, Species of Concern Plant Condition - Productivity, Health and Vigor Soil Erosion - Sheet and Rill Soil Erosion - Wind
338 Prescribed Burning		
378 Pond		
382 Fence		
528 Prescribed Grazing		
574 Spring Development		
595 Pest Management		
614 Watering Facility		
645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Management		
666 Forest Stand Improvement		

Estimated Costs of Application of Conservation Systems

Landuse	Estimated Acres Need to be Treated	Estimated Average Cost per Acre (\$)	Costs (\$)
Range	10,000	30	300,000
			Total Costs: \$300,000

FOOTNOTES/ BIBLIOGRAPHY

Threatened and Endangered Species information was gathered using data from the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) Natural Diversity Information Source (NDIS). NDIS GIS data may be downloaded at <http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu>. For more information on Colorado's Endangered & Threatened Species, as well as Species of Concern, visit <http://wildlife.state.co.us/WildlifeSpecies/SpeciesOfConcern/ThreatenedEndangeredList/ListOfThreatenedAndEndangeredSpecies.htm> or <http://mountainprairie.fws.gov/endspp/CountyLists/COLORADO.htm>

Resource Concerns were identified using the Colorado Association of Conservation Districts' (CACD) long range (10 year) plans from the period of 1996-2000. Only the top three environmental resource concerns for each district were used. For more information on Colorado's Conservation Districts, visit <http://www.cacd.us>.

Maps were generated using Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) tabular and spatial data. SSURGO data was downloaded for the following Colorado surveys:

Moffat County Area (CO686) Published 2/4/2008

Dinosaur National Monument (CO692) Published 1/13/2007

To download SSURGO data, visit <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov>. The surveys were then loaded into Soil Data Viewer <http://soildataviewer.nrcs.usda.gov> (a tool built as an extension to ArcMAP for quick geospatial analysis of soil data for use in resource assessment) and the subsequent data was exported to a GIS shapefile.

Vegetation data was generated using the Colorado Division of Wildlife's "Colorado Vegetation Classification Project" (CVCP) data. Completed in 2003, the CVCP is a landscape level vegetation dataset created using Landsat TM imagery and then formatted for GIS use. The species identified are an overview of the most common species associated in each cover type, in order of greatest occurrence. For more information on the Colorado Vegetation Classification Project, visit <http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/coveg>.

All border state (if applicable) vegetation data courtesy of the National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD). For more information visit http://www.mrlc.gov/mrlc2k_nlcd.asp

Common Resource Area (CRA), a subdivision of the Major Land Resource Area (MLRA), is a geographical area where resource concerns, problems, or treatment needs are similar. Geographic boundaries of a CRA are determined by landscape conditions, soil, climate, human considerations and other natural resource information. For more information on Common Resource Areas visit <http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/cra.html>.

Average Annual Precipitation data was developed through a partnership between the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) National Water and Climate Center (NWCC), the National Cartography and Geospatial Center (NCGC), and the PRISM (the Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model) group at Oregon State University (OSU), developers of PRISM. Mean annual precipitation maps were developed calculating averages of rainfall for the period of 1961-1990. For more information on PRISM data visit <http://www.ncgc.nrcs.usda.gov/products/datasets/climate/docs/fact-sheet.html> or for more information about technical aspects of PRISM, visit the PRISM website at <http://www.ocs.orst.edu/prism>.

Land Ownership (status,07/22/2006 dataset) data was obtained from the Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office. For more information, visit http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/BLM_Programs/geographical_sciences/gis.html

Relief & Elevation maps were created using the National Elevation Dataset (NED), 30m Digital Elevation Model (DEM) raster product assembled by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). A hillshade grid was created from the 30m DEM to create a 3D effect. For more information about the NED visit <http://ned.usgs.gov>. The data was downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway at <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov>.