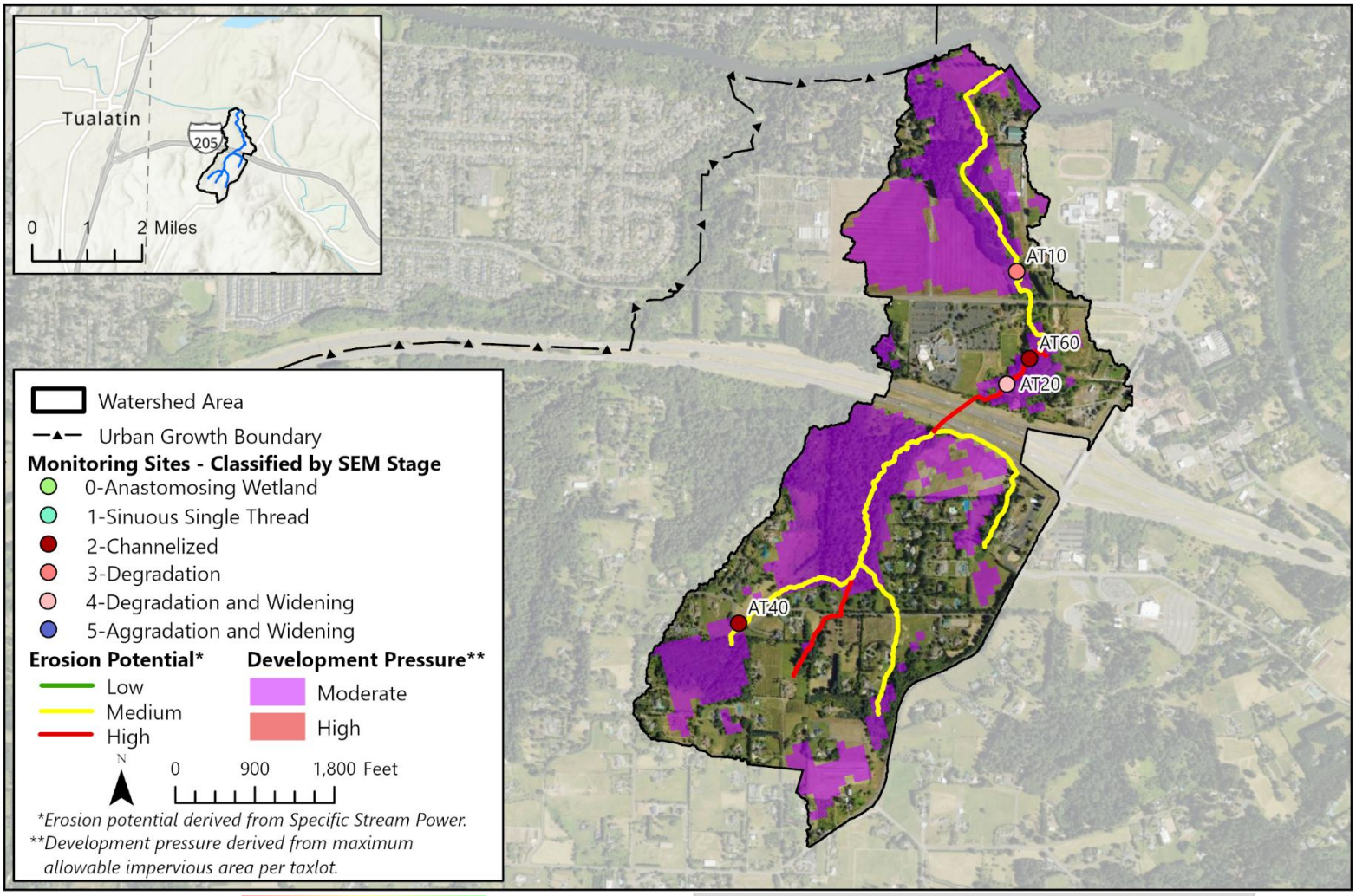
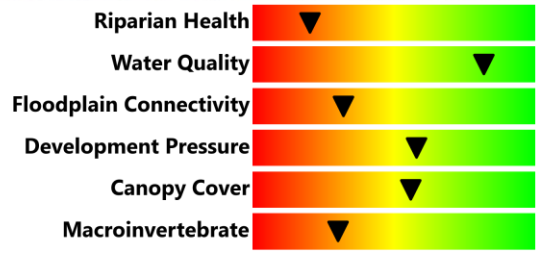
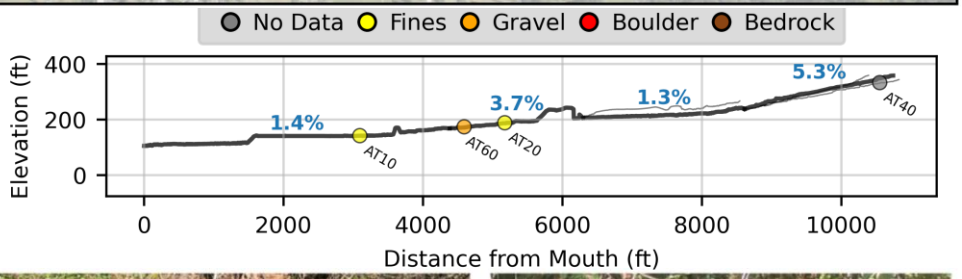


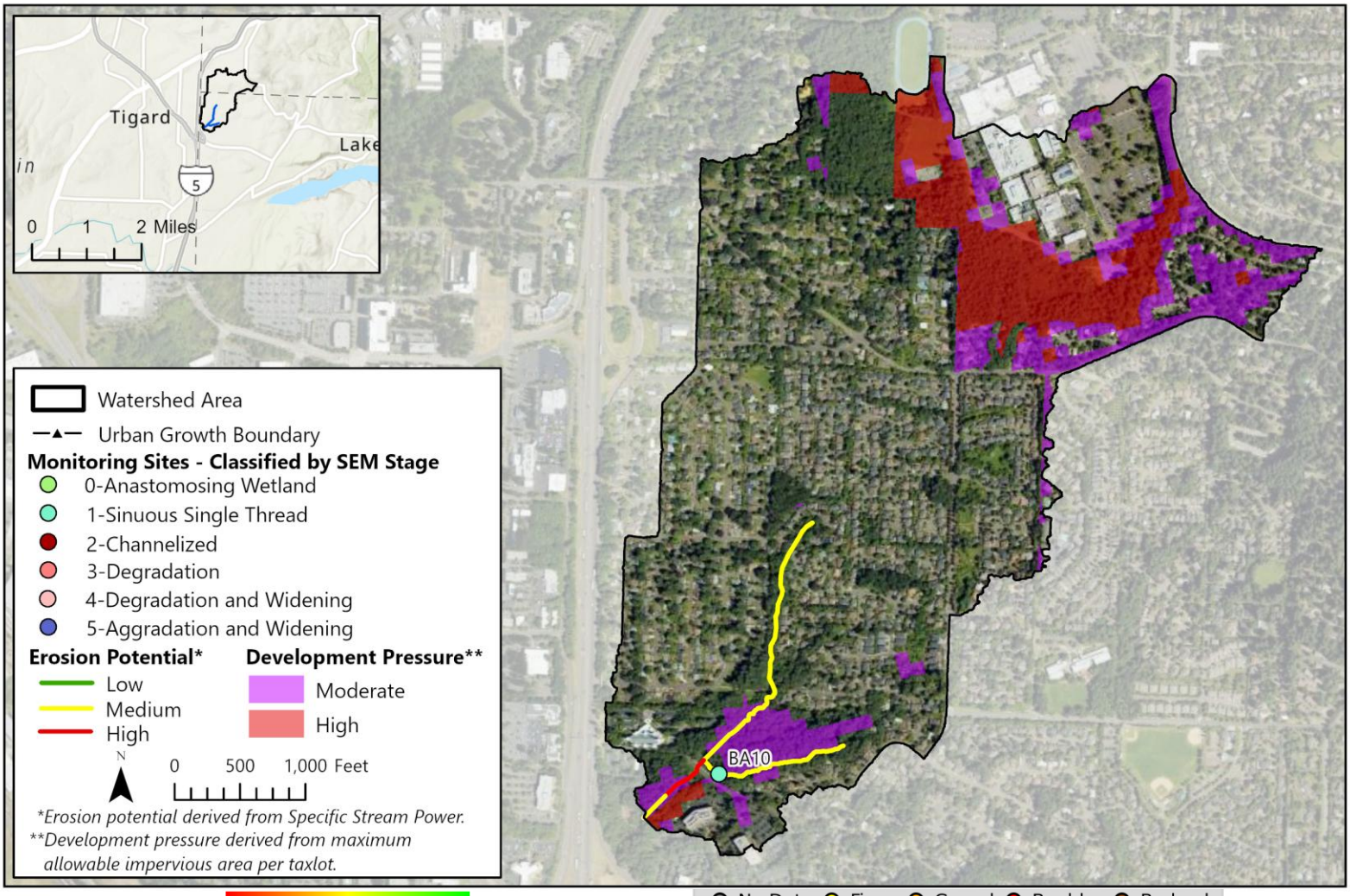


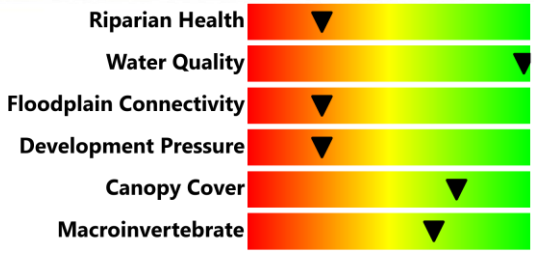


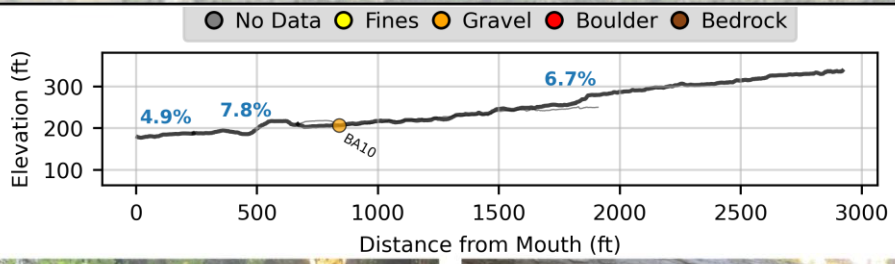
Athey Creek flows northward from steep bluffs into the Tualatin River. Its channel substrate varies between bedrock, gravel, and fines, and it primarily flows through rural properties outside the urban growth boundary, with minimal risk of future development. The watershed is approximately 99.2% private and 0.8% public land.

The creek has good canopy cover, but the riparian zone is largely dominated by invasive vegetation. Trend analysis shows slight improvement in both macroinvertebrate health and degree of floodplain connectivity.

Athey Creek





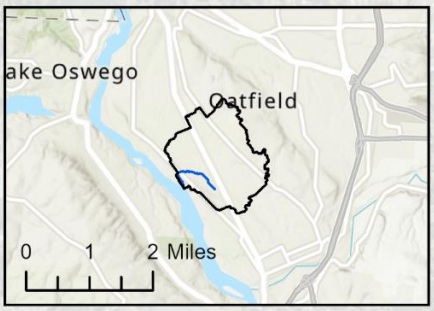


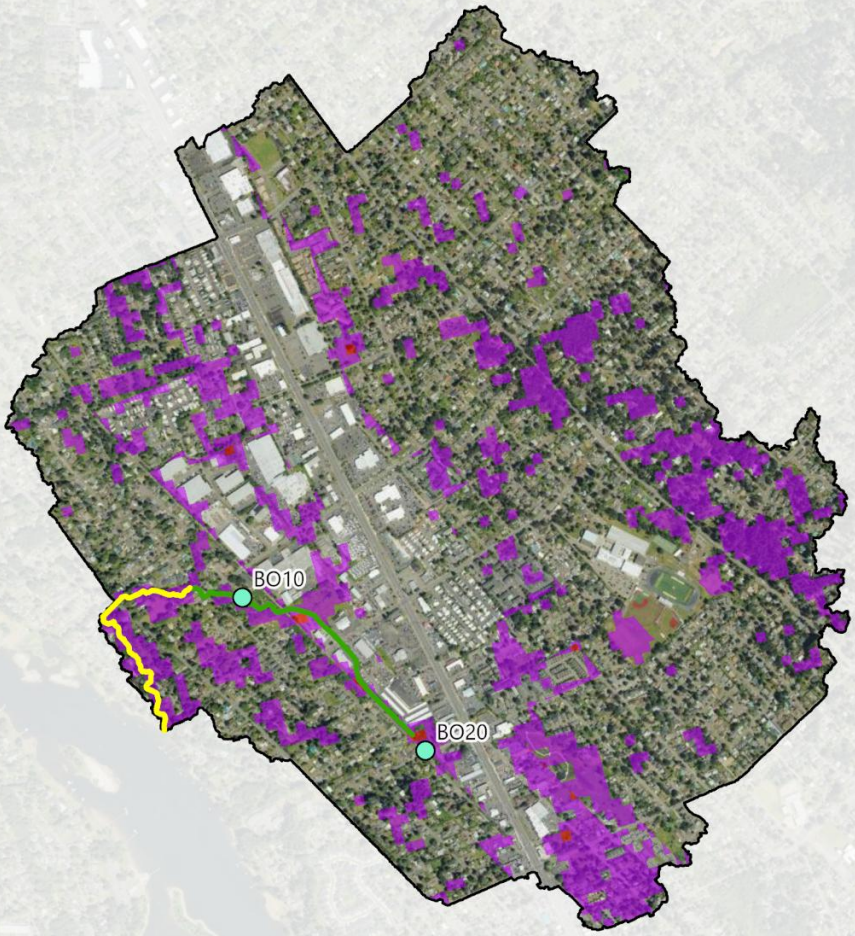
Ball Creek is a moderately steep creek with a small drainage area that is highly developed. The watershed is approximately 99.5% private and 0.5% public land.

Canopy cover is relatively high, particularly in the lower watershed. Only one site was visited on the creek, but it exhibited confinement and moderate invasive vegetation.

The trends analysis comparing 2018 and 2024 data found that macroinvertebrate health has remained unchanged between sampling years.

Ball Creek





Watershed Area

Urban Growth Boundary

Monitoring Sites - Classified by SEM Stage

- 0-Anastomosing Wetland
- 1-Sinuous Single Thread
- 2-Channelized
- 3-Degradation
- 4-Degradation and Widening
- 5-Aggradation and Widening

Erosion Potential*

- Low
- Medium
- High

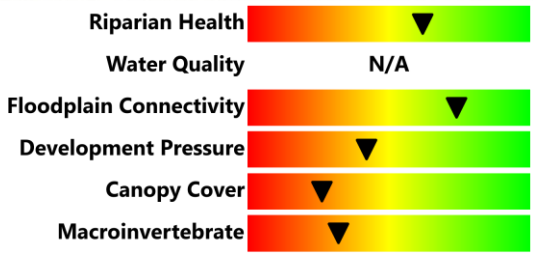
Development Pressure**

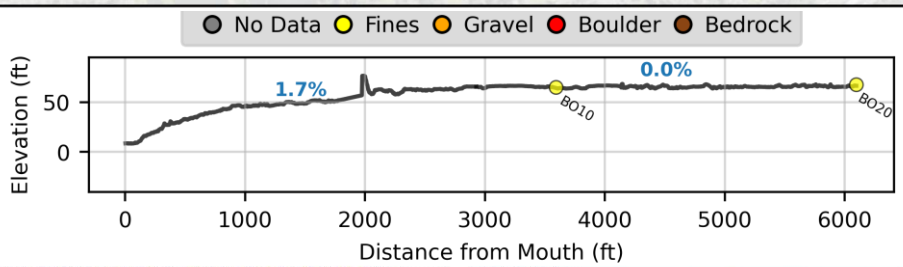
- Moderate
- High

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

*Erosion potential derived from Specific Stream Power.
**Development pressure derived from maximum allowable impervious area per taxlot.



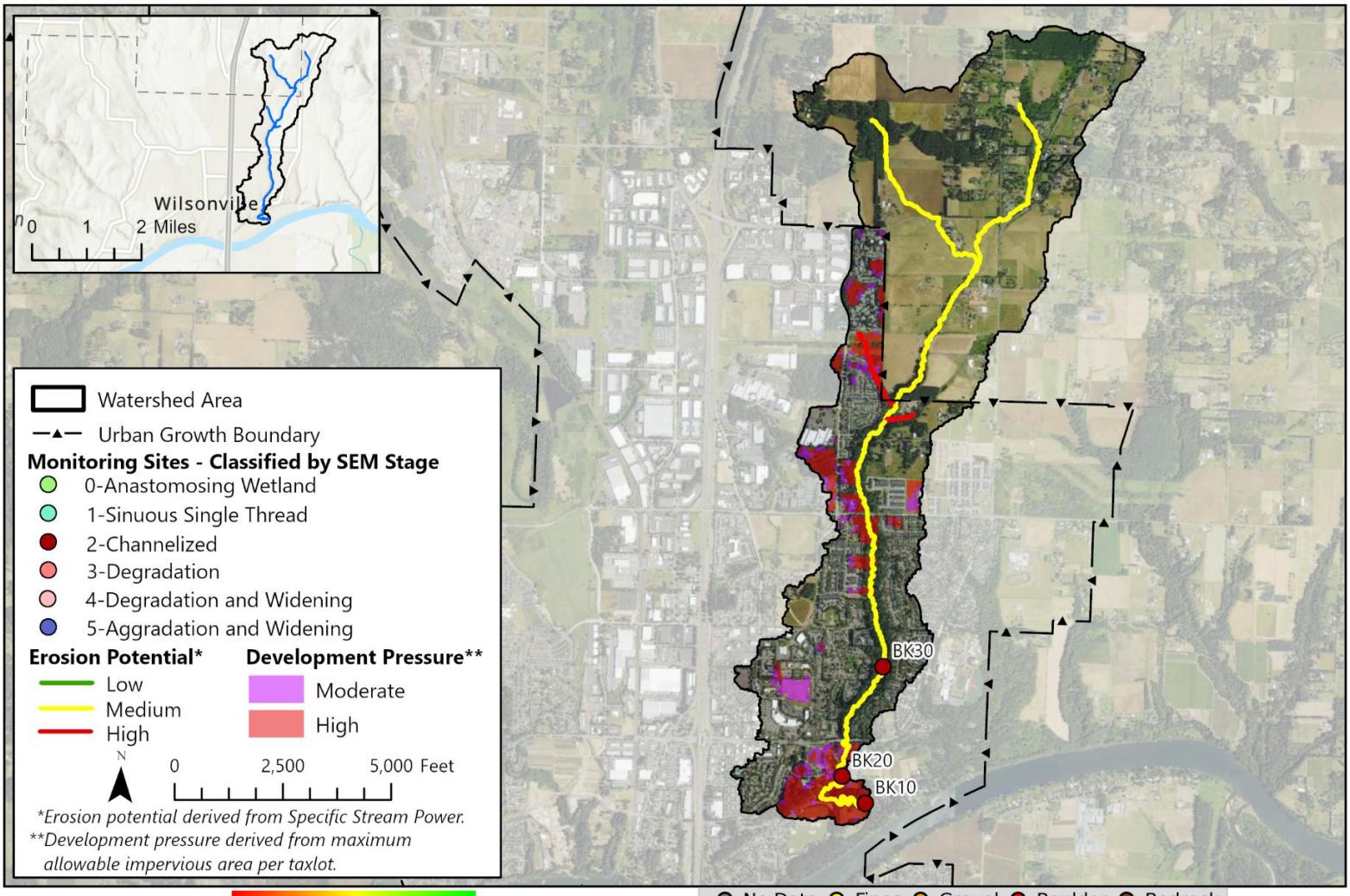


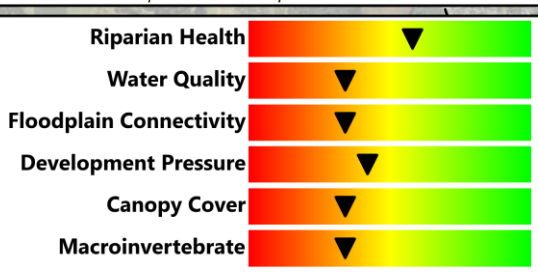
Boardman Creek is a gently sloping, fine-bedded tributary of the Willamette River. The creek flows through a developed area with a small portion flowing through the Stringfield Family Park. The watershed is approximately 95% private and 5% public land.

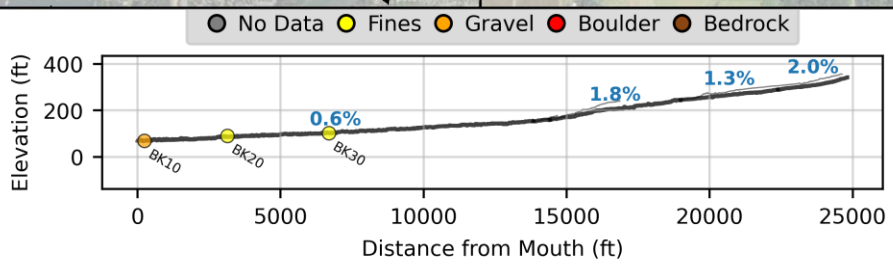
Canopy cover throughout the watershed is relatively low, but the two sites that were visited showed healthy riparian corridors with low invasives presence. Water quality was not measured in this creek.

The trends analysis comparing 2018 and 2024 data found that macroinvertebrate health decreased slightly at one site (BO10) and increased at the other (BO20).

Boardman Creek



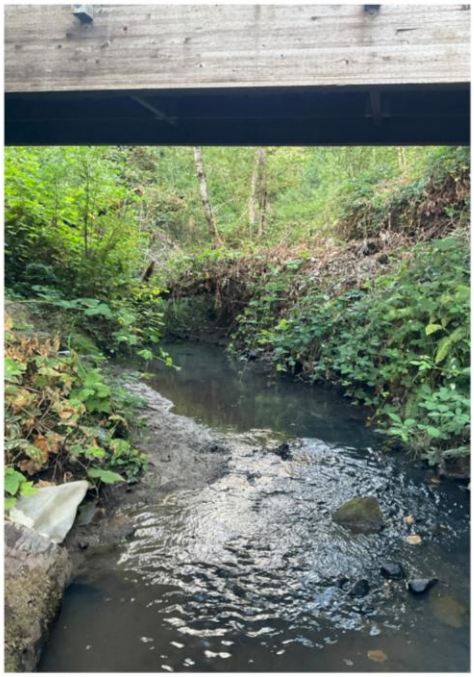




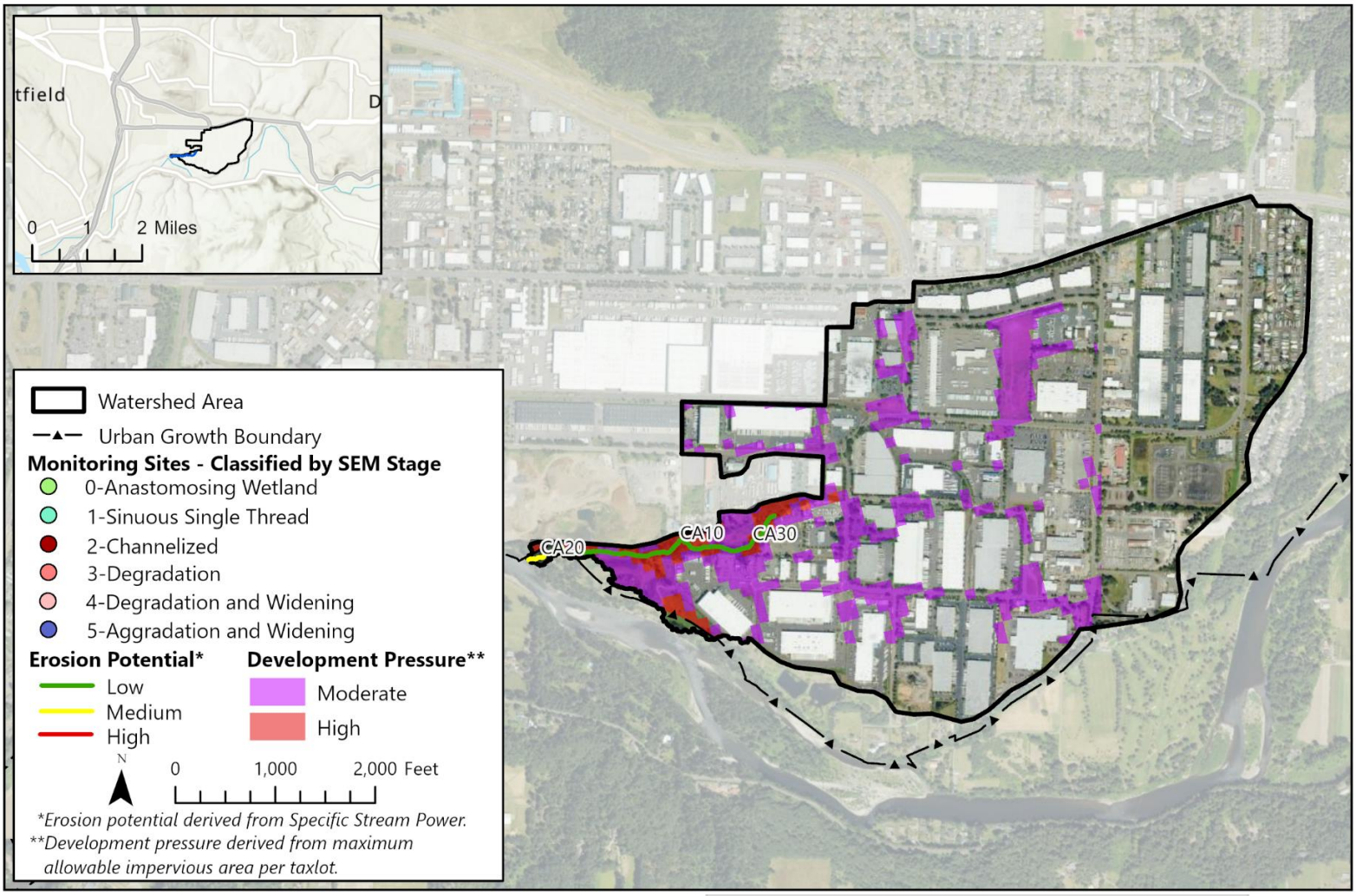
Boeckman Creek is a moderately-low sloping, mostly fine-bedded tributary of the Willamette River. Much of the creek flows through the Boeckman Creek Natural Area.

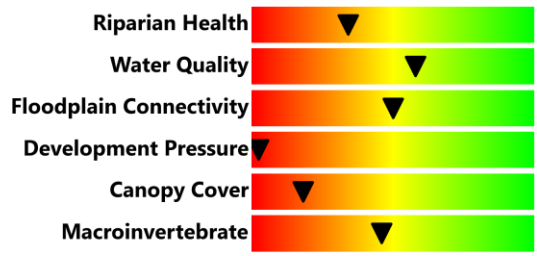
Although the canopy coverage in the watershed is relatively low, the overall floodplain connectivity and riparian health are higher due to the creek's protection in the natural area. Water quality was not measured in this creek.

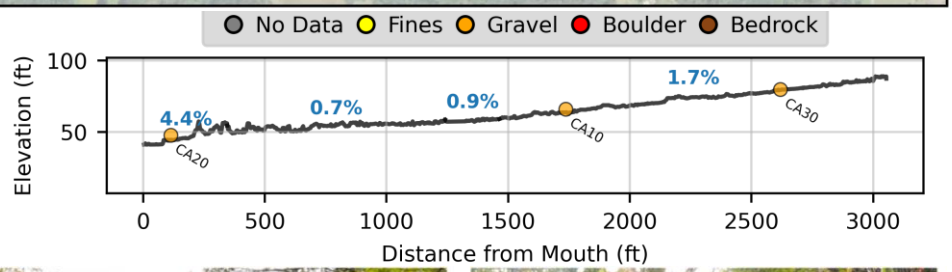
The trends analysis comparing 2018 and 2024 data found that macroinvertebrate health varied between sites, with the community at BK10 exhibiting no change and community health increasing at BK20 and BK30.



Boeckman Creek



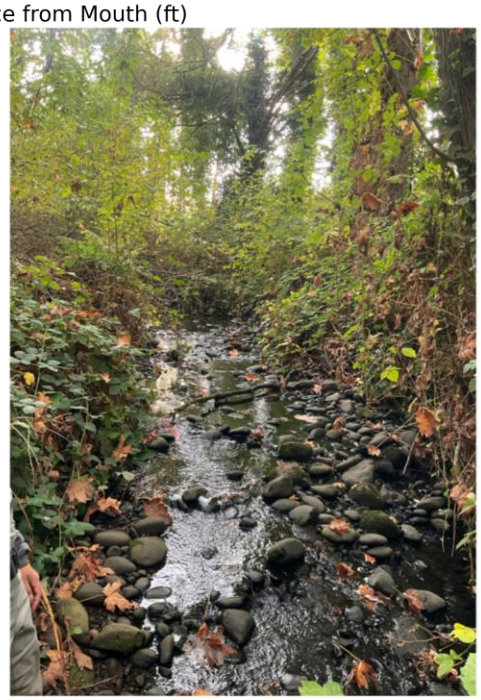




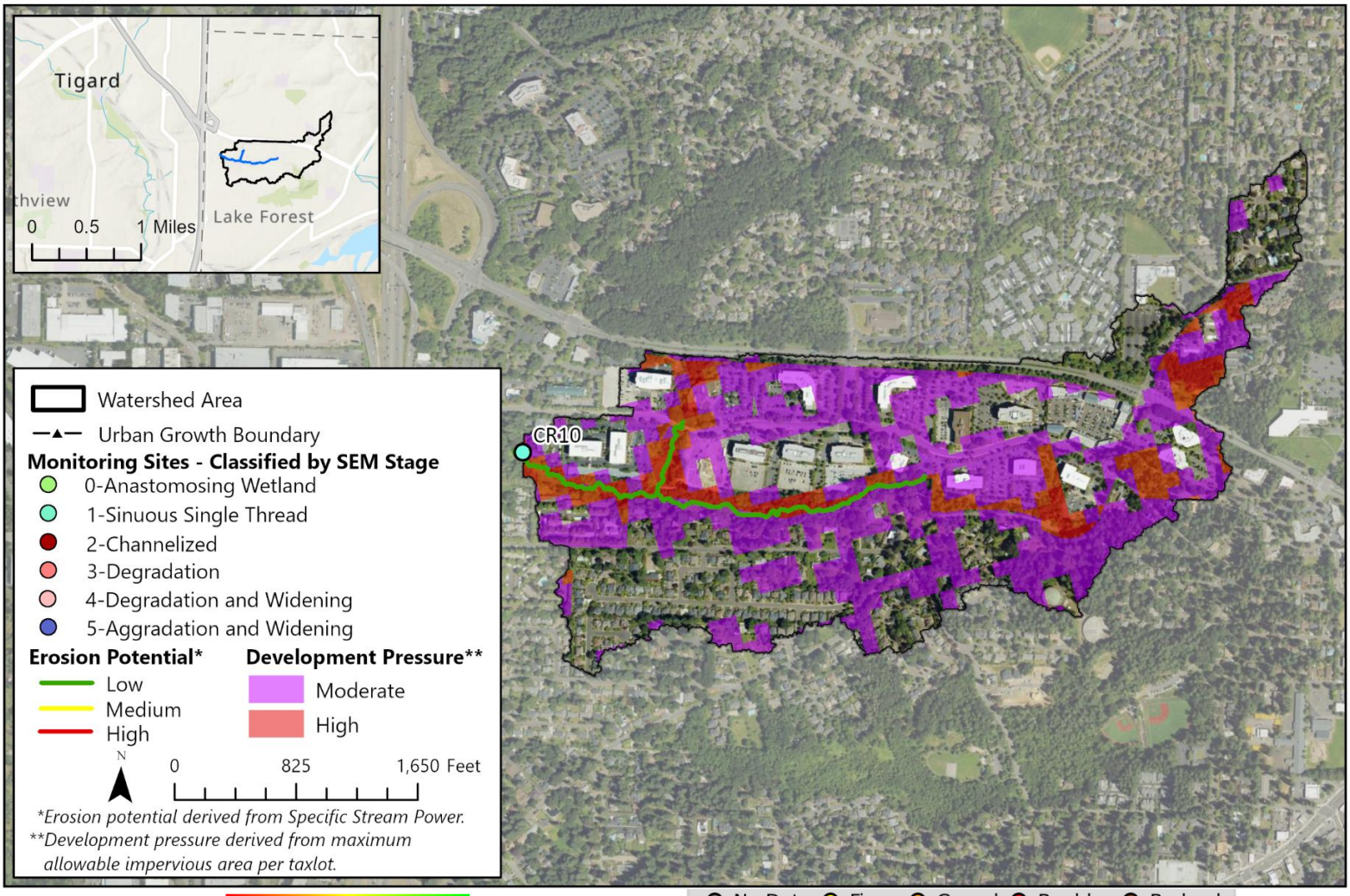
Carli Creek flows westward into the Clackamas River and drains industrial and commercial areas with extensive impervious areas. The watershed is approximately 96% private and 4% public land.

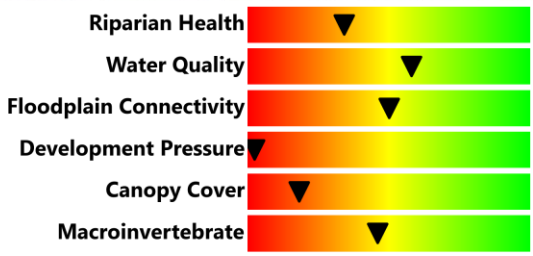
The creek exhibits moderate floodplain connectivity partly due to recent restoration projects. The gravel-bedded creek exhibited some complexity with large wood but also had prevalent invasive vegetation.

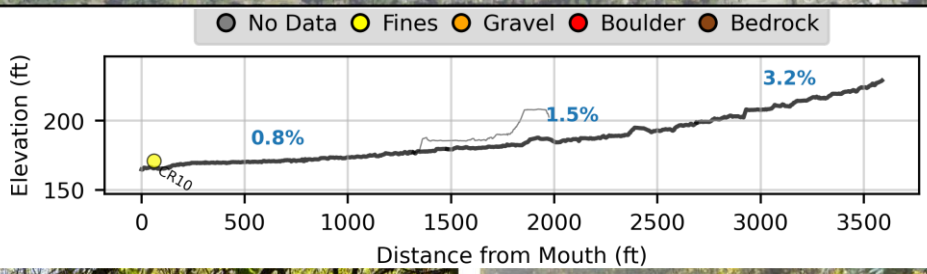
The trends analysis showed no change in floodplain connectivity, but the macroinvertebrate health has improved since 2021.



Carli Creek





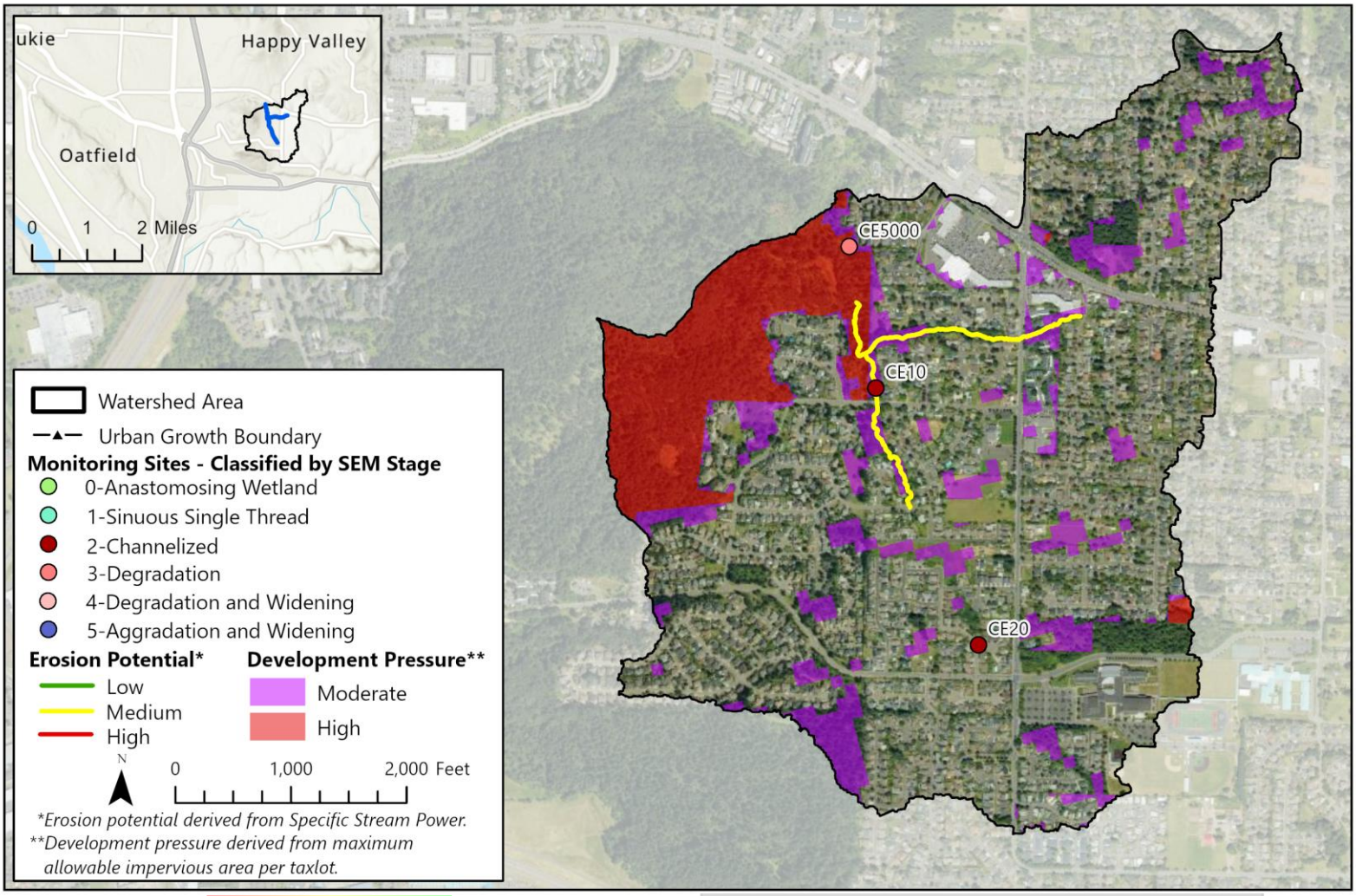


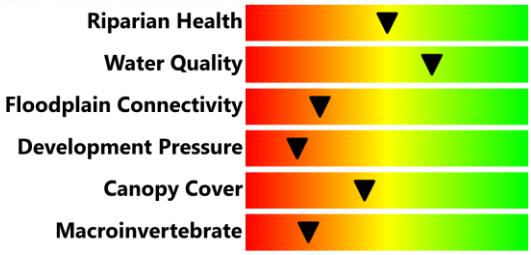
Carter Creek is a moderately sloping, fine-bedded creek that mainly flows through a commercial area with extensive impervious areas. The watershed is approximately 98% private and 2% public land.

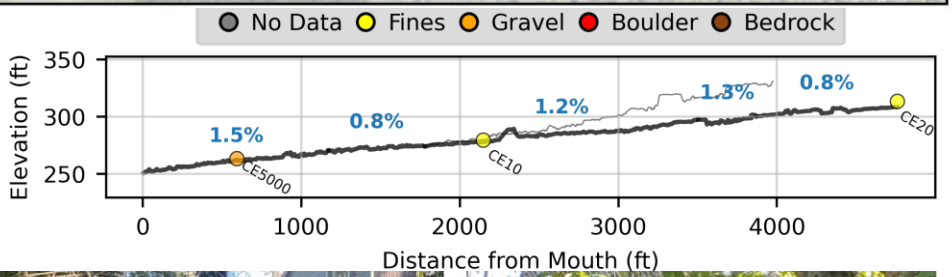
The creek is heavily confined and exhibits low floodplain connectivity. The site visited at Carter Creek showed signs of beaver activity and exhibited low dissolved oxygen and high conductivity.

The trends analysis found that macroinvertebrate health has decreased since 2021.

Carter Creek



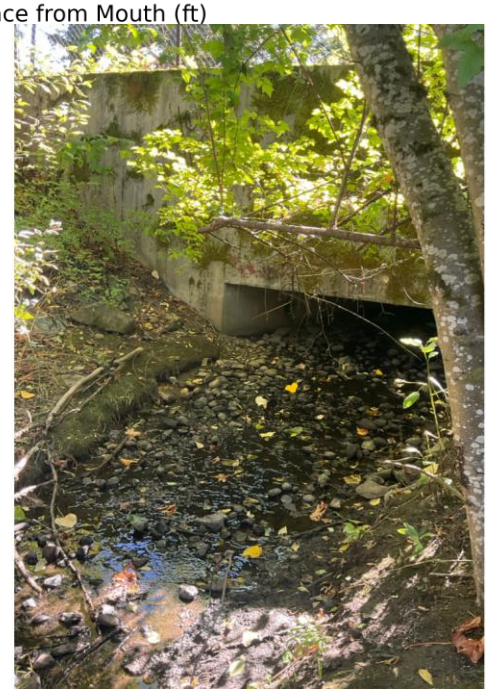




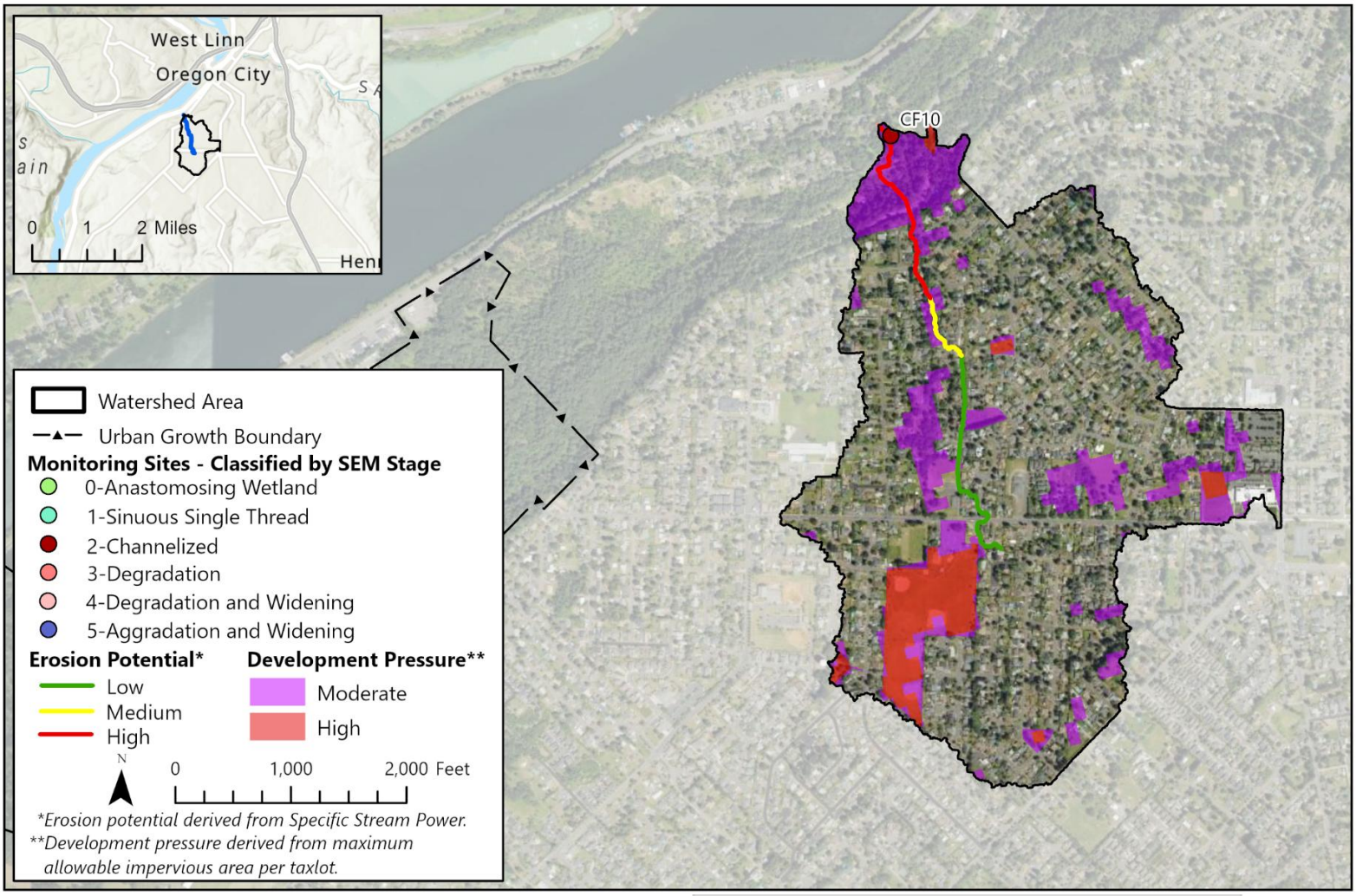
Cedar Creek flows north to its confluence with Mt Scott Creek at the upstream end of the Mt Talbert Nature Park. The watershed is approximately 81% private and 19% public land and is dominated by impervious area.

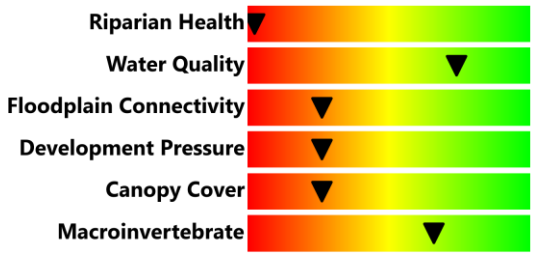
Land use impacts are obvious throughout the watershed as many sections of the creek have been straightened, pass through infrastructure, and/or are piped underground.

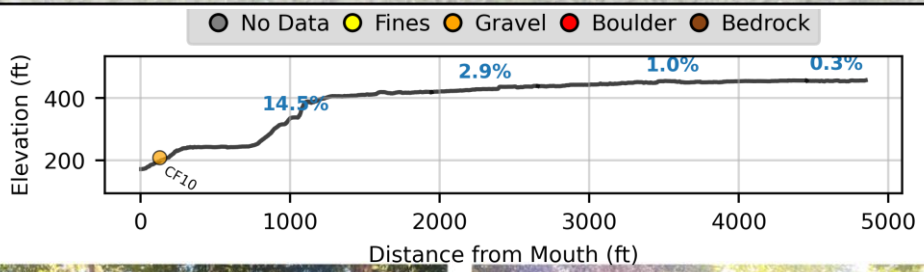
Trends analysis reveal decreasing macroinvertebrate health and decreasing floodplain connectivity since 2021.



Cedar Creek





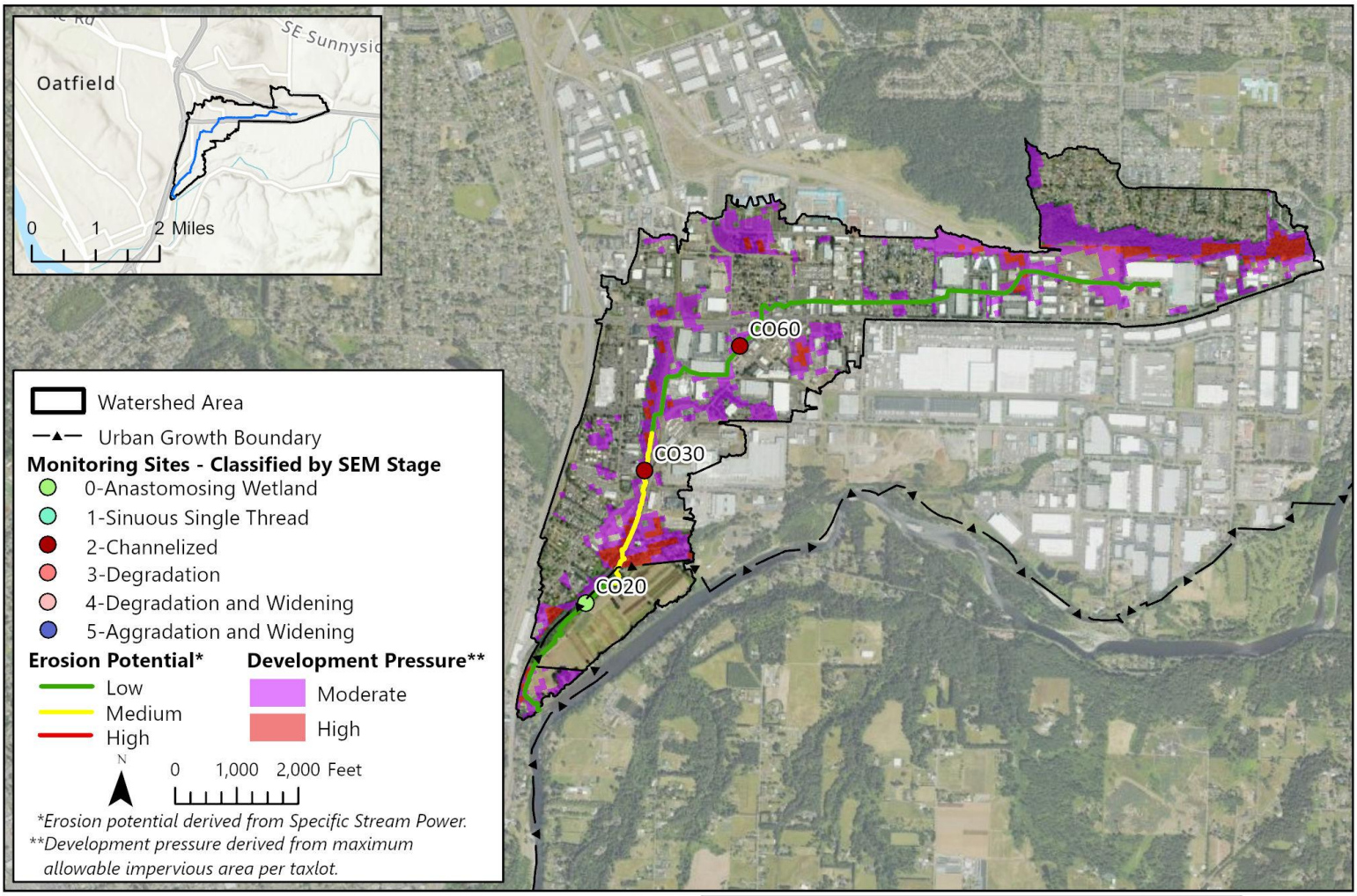


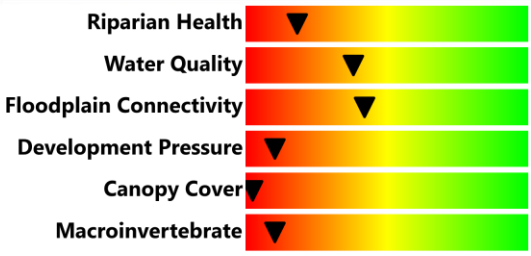
Coffee Creek drains a primarily residential area of Oregon City before steeply descending into the Willamette River near Old Canemah Park. The watershed is approximately 91% private and 9% public land and is dominated by impervious area.

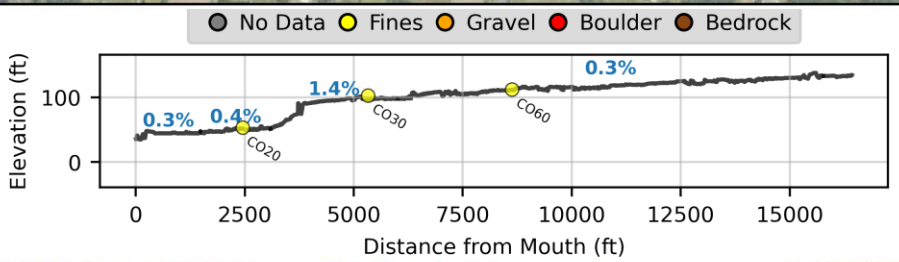
The creek is confined and exhibits limited floodplain connectivity. At the site visited on Coffee Creek, the riparian corridor was dominated by blackberry and non-native grasses, including lawn species. The site also exhibited low specific conductivity.

The trends analysis comparing 2018 and 2024 data found that macroinvertebrate health remained unchanged between sampling years.

Coffee Creek





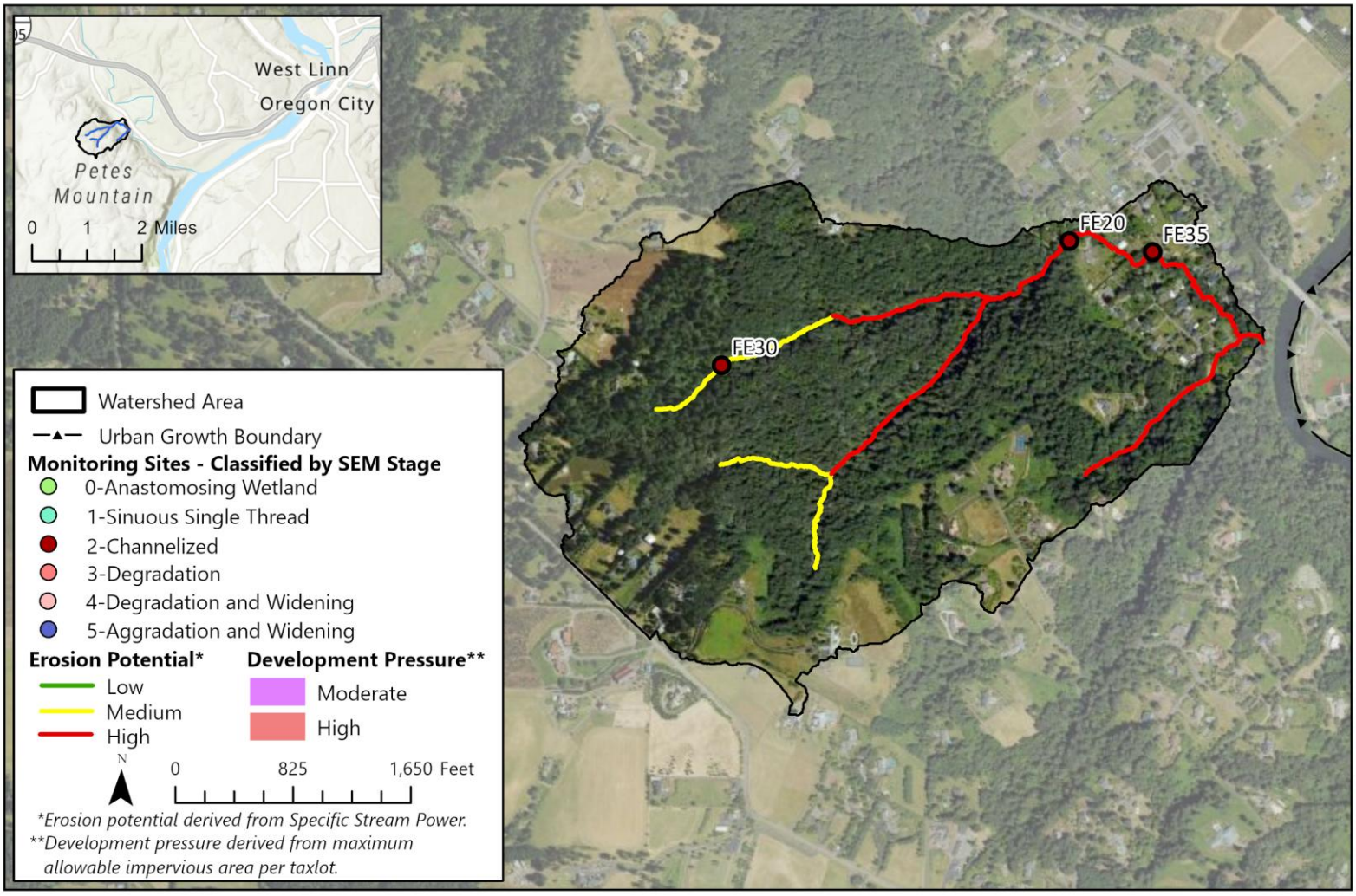


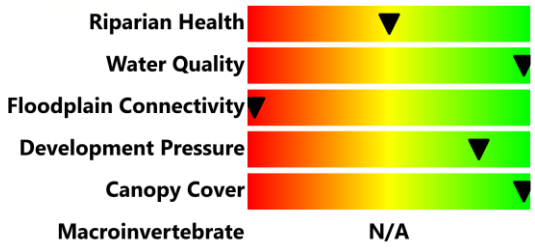
Cow Creek flows west-southwest into the Clackamas River and drains commercial and industrial parks with extensive impervious areas. The watershed is approximately 90% private and 10% public land and is dominated by impervious area.

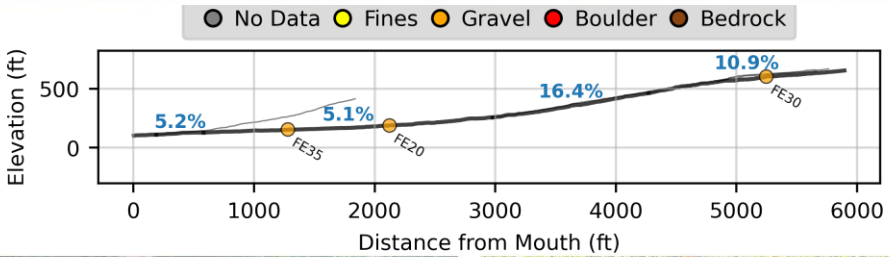
The downstream portion of the creek is low-gradient and appears backwatered, while further upstream the creek is narrowly confined, straightened, and routed through pipes. Water quality at Cow Creek is poor.

The trends analysis found that both macroinvertebrate health and degree of floodplain connectivity have increased since 2021.

Cow Creek



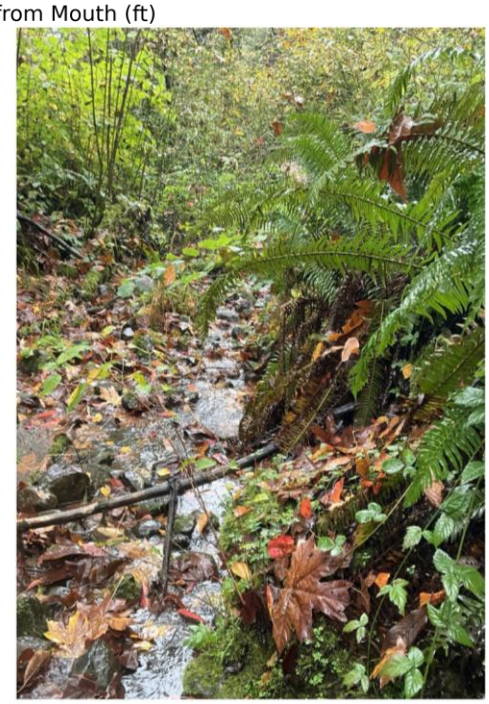




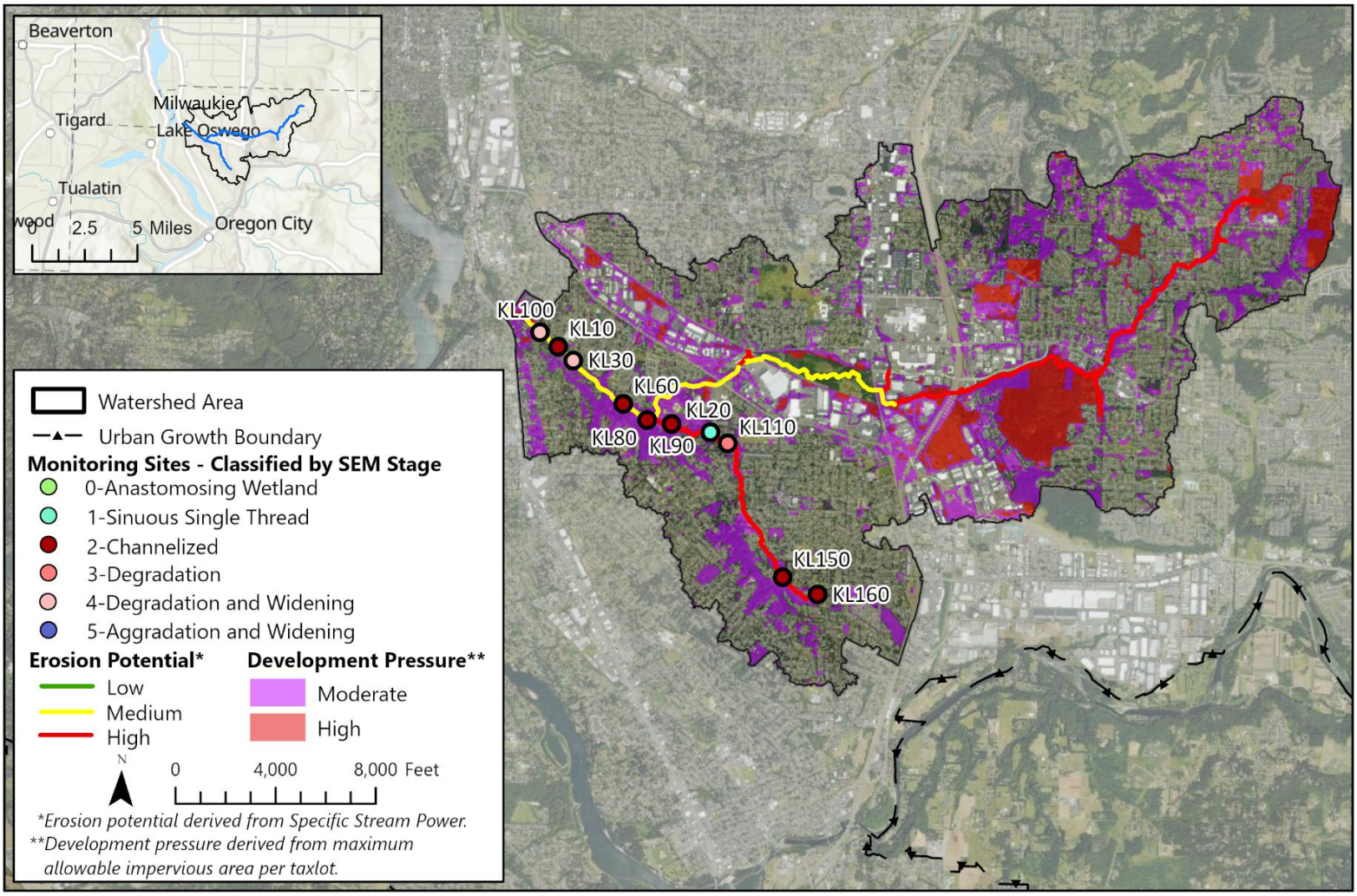
Fields Creek is gravel-dominated and flows northeast off steep bluffs into the Tualatin River. Development pressure and impervious area are both low. The watershed is approximately 97% private and 3% public land.

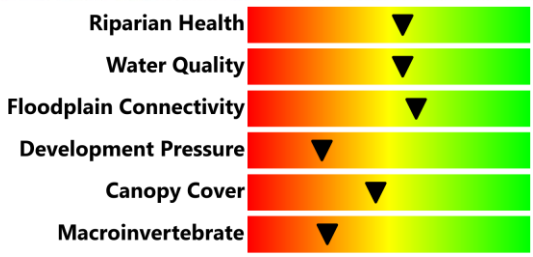
Fields Creek has very high canopy cover and supports only a moderate presence of invasive vegetation. Much of the creek flows through residential properties and is generally incised.

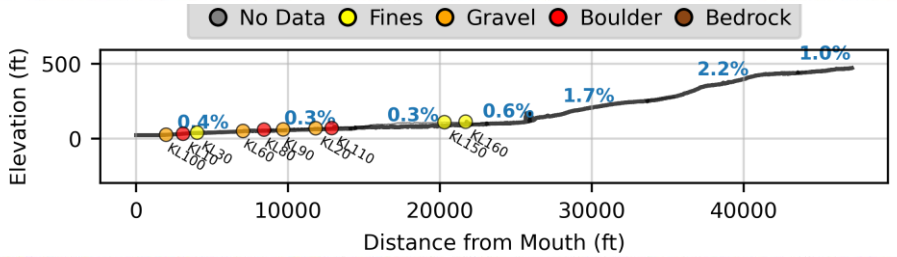
The trends analysis found that degree of floodplain connectivity has significantly decreased since 2021.



Fields Creek



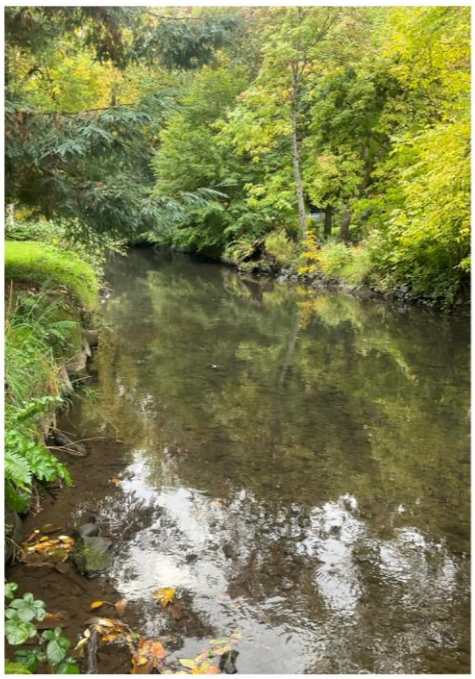




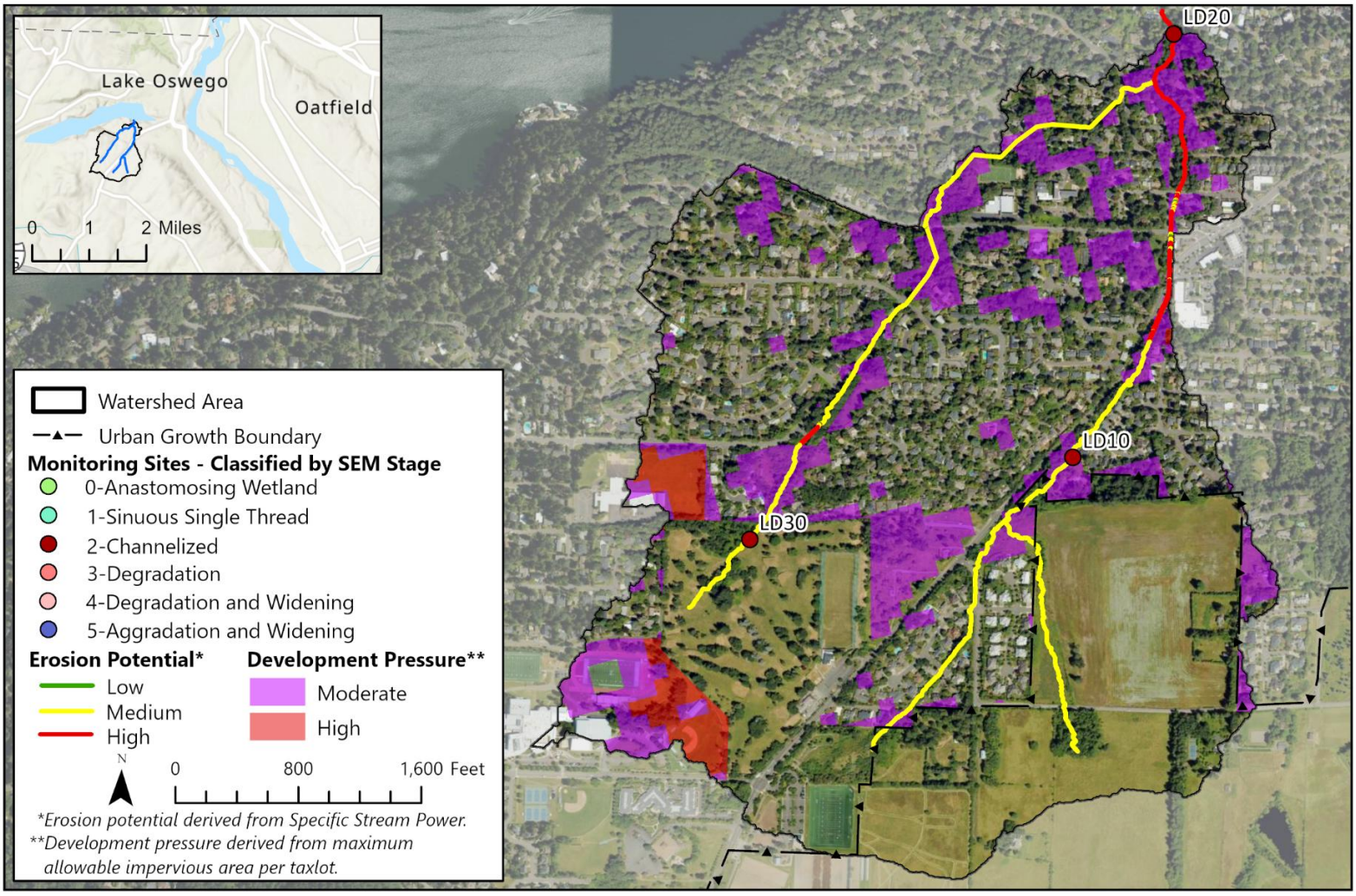
Kellogg Creek flows northwest into the Willamette River. Some portions flow through parks or natural areas, but otherwise it is dominated by residential land use. The watershed is approximately 89% private and 11% public land and the overall impervious area is high.

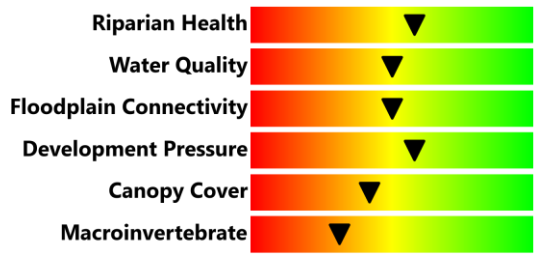
Kellogg Creek is largely channelized, with many sections armored by riprap. Invasive vegetation is present but generally less abundant than in other nearby creeks. The northern tributary shown in the map is Mt. Scott Creek.

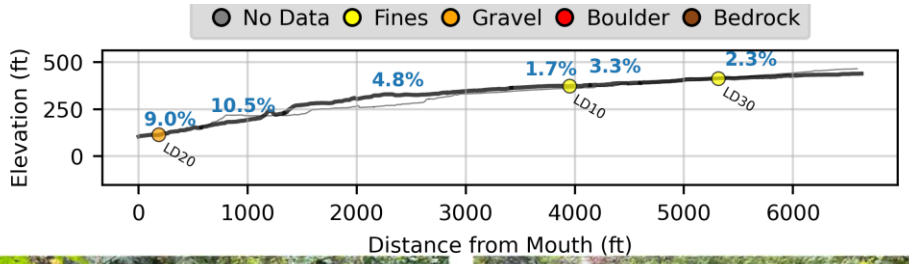
Trends analyses show that macroinvertebrate health has decreased since 2021, but floodplain connectivity has increased.



Kellogg Creek



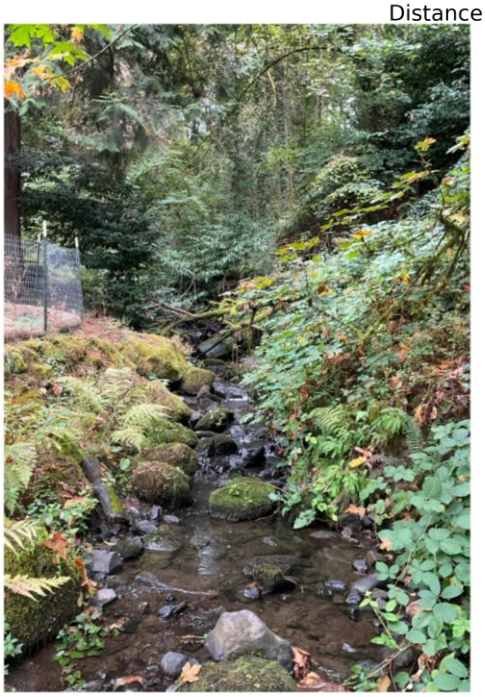




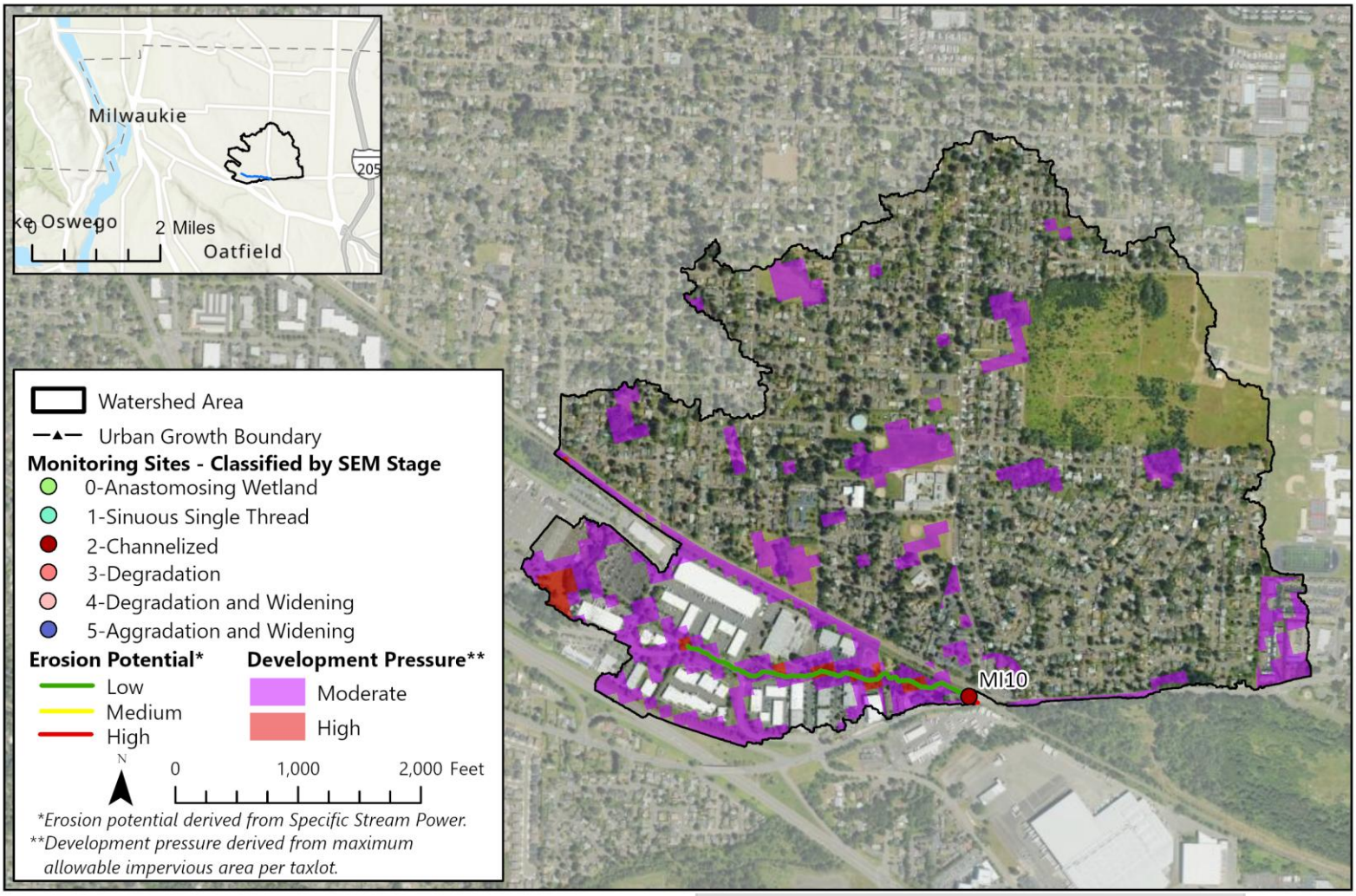
Lost Dog Creek flows north into Lake Oswego. The watershed has moderate impervious area and is approximately 77% private and 23% public land.

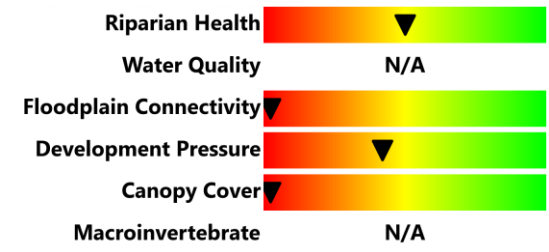
Lost Dog Creek is predominantly channelized and shows signs of widespread bank erosion. Canopy cover is moderate, but invasive species are prevalent throughout the corridor. Several of the sites visited along the creek also had exposed stormwater infrastructure.

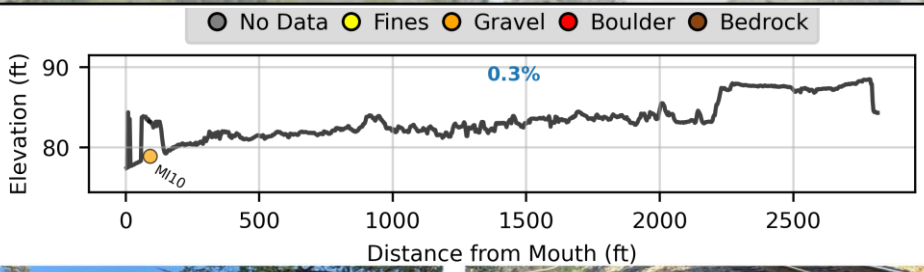
Trend analysis indicates a decline in macroinvertebrate health since 2021.



Lost Dog Creek



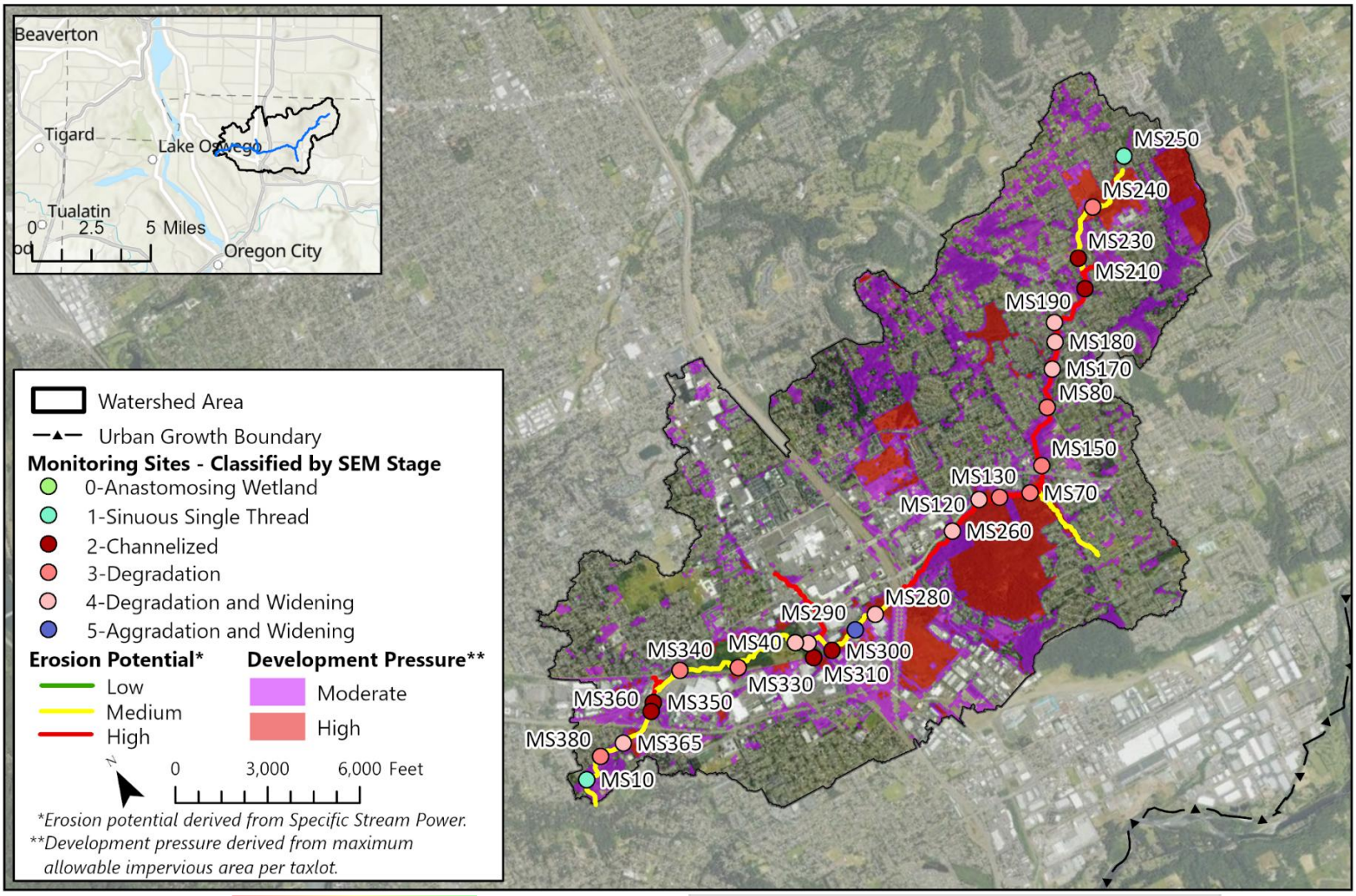


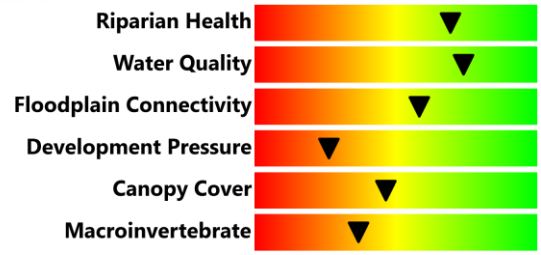


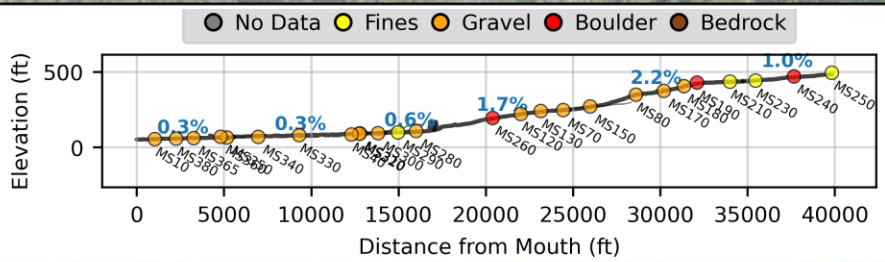
Minthorn Creek flows east into Mt Scott Creek through a predominately industrial area. The watershed has moderate impervious coverage and is approximately 96% private and 4% public land.

The creek exhibits very limited floodplain connectivity and is heavily impacted by surrounding infrastructure. Canopy cover is minimal. The site visited in 2024, located adjacent to railroad tracks, showed severe ecological degradation and lacked active surface flow, preventing the collection of macroinvertebrate samples and water quality measurements.

Minthorn Creek



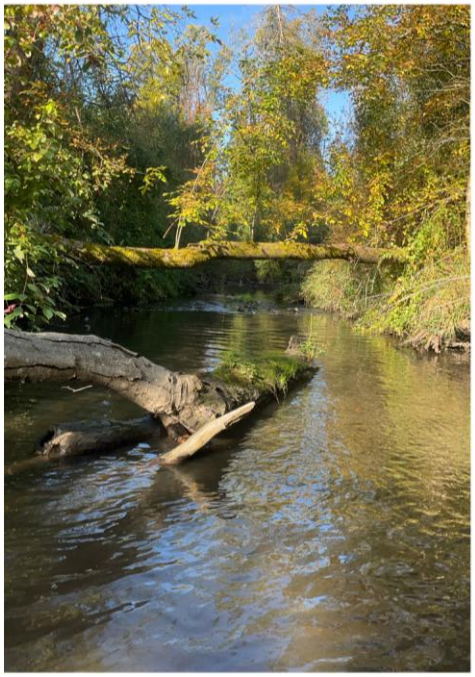




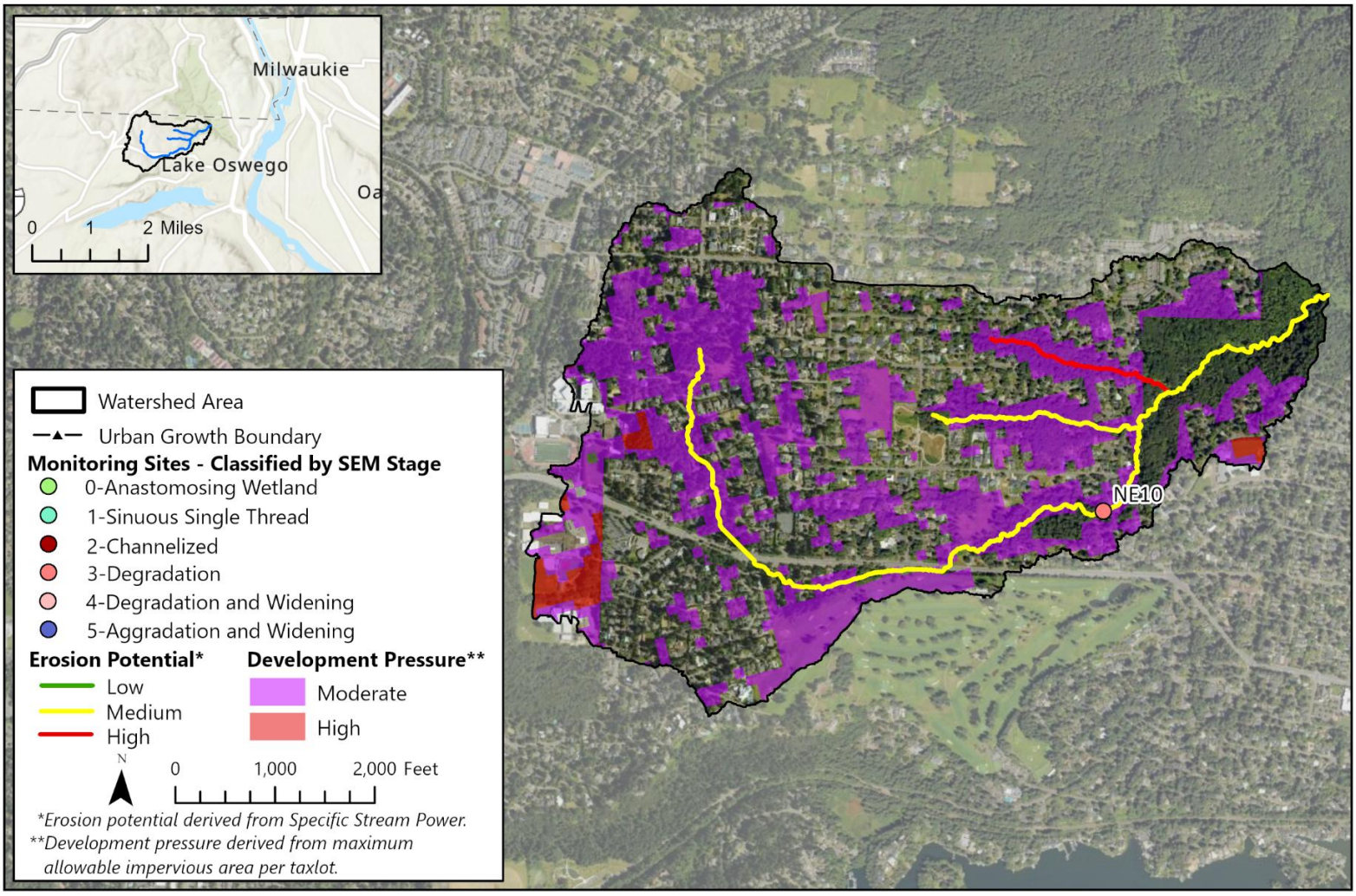
Mt. Scott Creek flows west to its confluence with Kellogg Creek and ultimately into the Willamette River. It passes through both parks and residential areas, with the watershed comprising approximately 86% private and 14% public land.

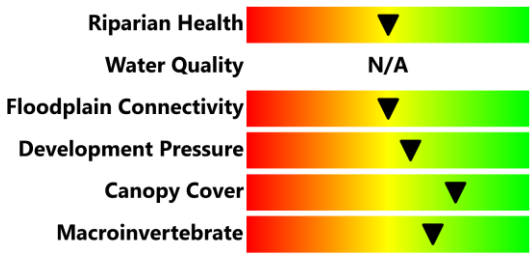
Mt. Scott Creek displays a range of physical conditions, with downstream sections characterized by gentle slopes and broader, more connected floodplains, transitioning to steeper, incised reaches in the headwaters.

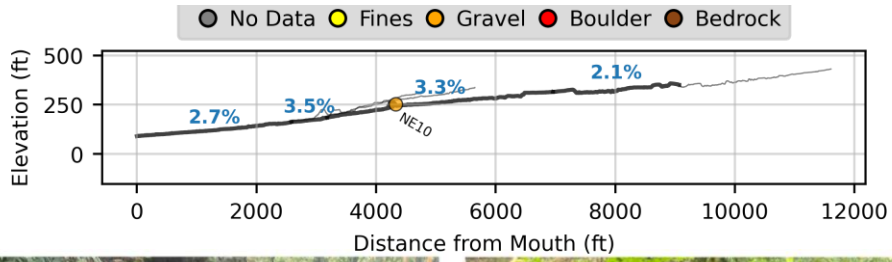
Trend analysis shows macroinvertebrate health has improved at two of three monitored sites, with no notable change in floodplain connectivity since 2021.



Mt. Scott Creek





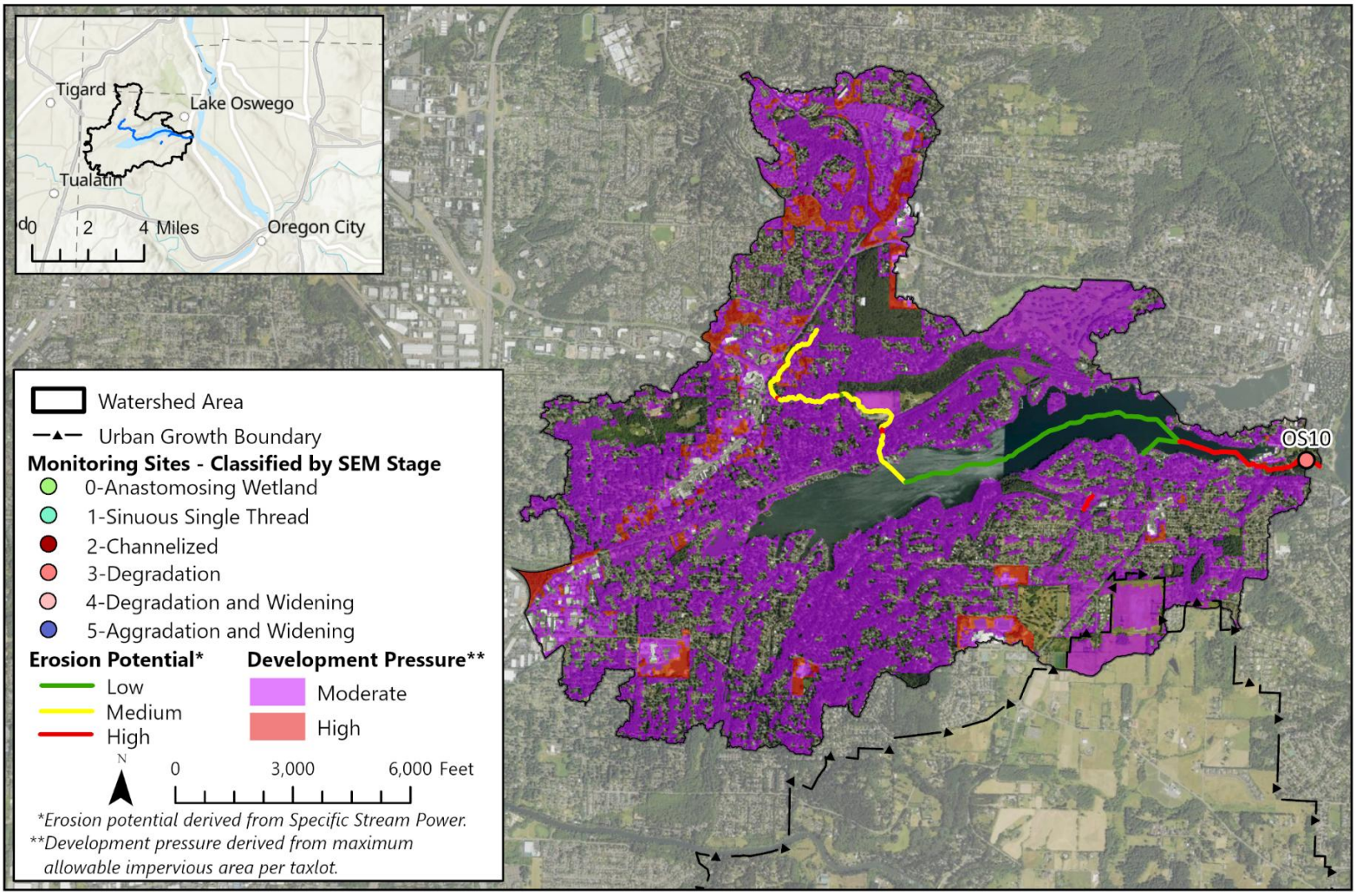


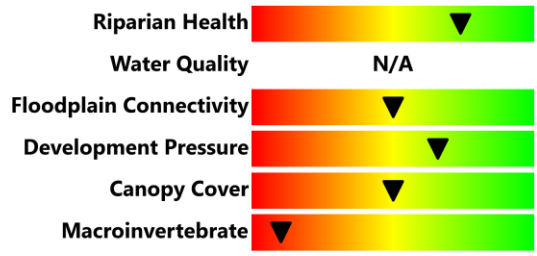
Nettle Creek is a tributary of Tryon Creek that flows through both residential and natural areas. The watershed is approximately 84% private and 16% public land.

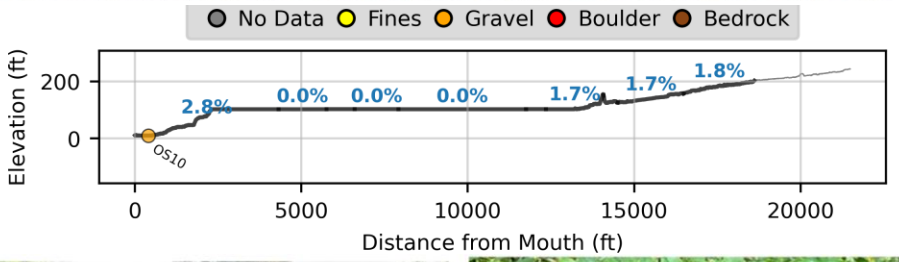
Canopy cover is high throughout the watershed. The site visited in 2024 showed moderate invasive species presence, signs of historic beaver activity, and a culvert contributing to backwatered flow conditions.

Trend analysis indicates a decline in macroinvertebrate health since 2021.

Nettle Creek





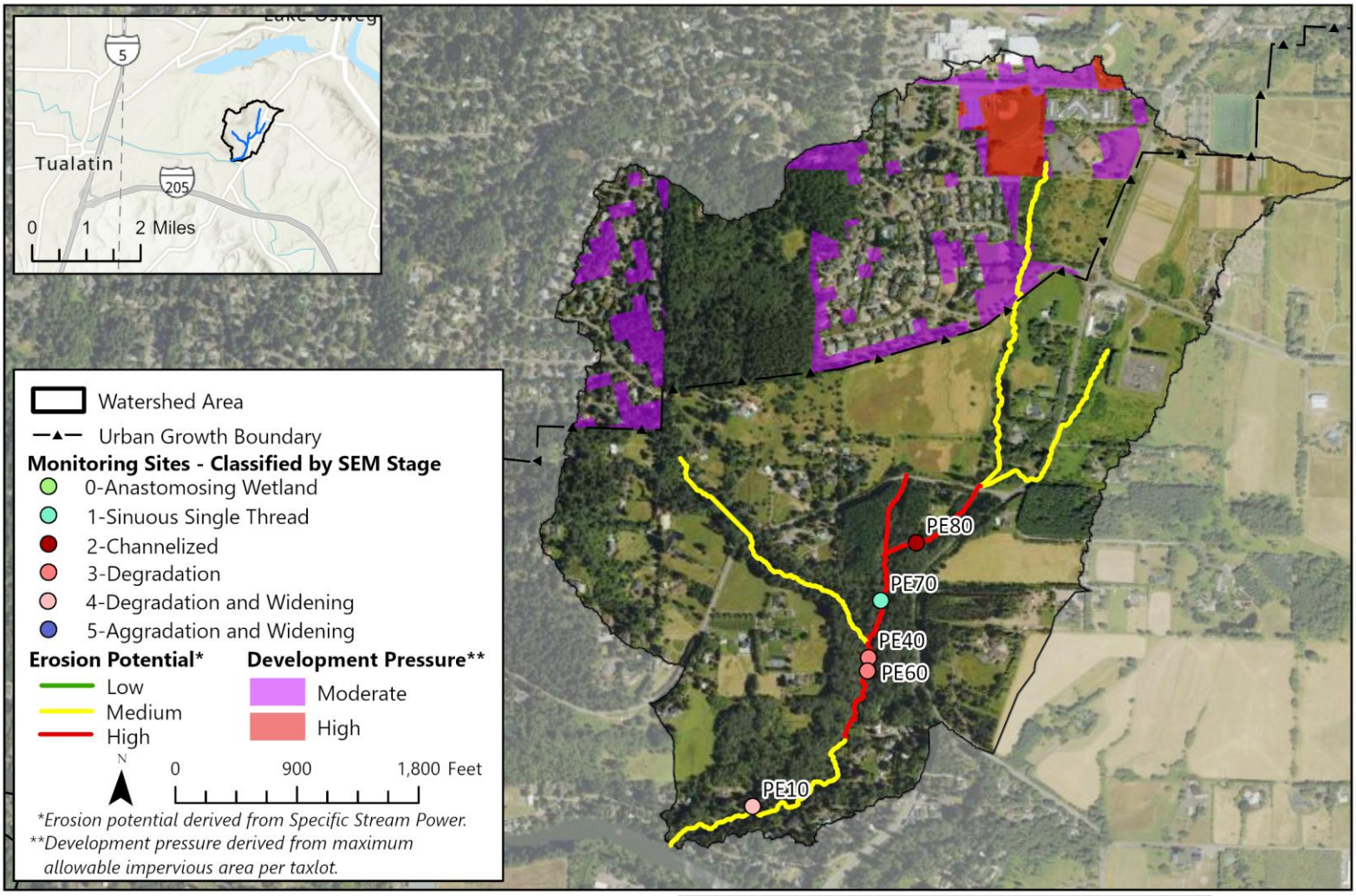


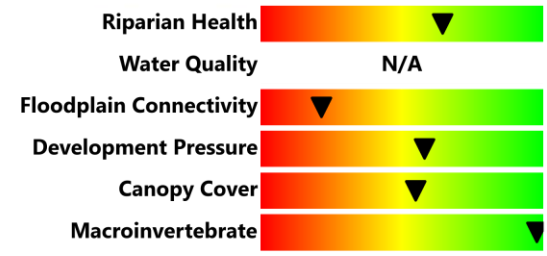
Oswego Creek is a gently sloping tributary of the Willamette River The watershed is approximately 90% private and 10% public land.

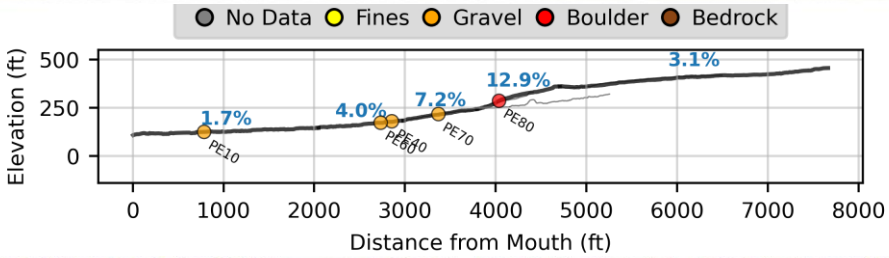
The site visited in 2024 was experiencing backwatered conditions from the Willamette River and there was a decommissioned hydropower structure towards the upstream limits of the reach. The site exhibited moderate floodplain connectivity with minimal invasive vegetation present.

Trend analysis indicates a decline in macroinvertebrate health since 2021.

Oswego Creek





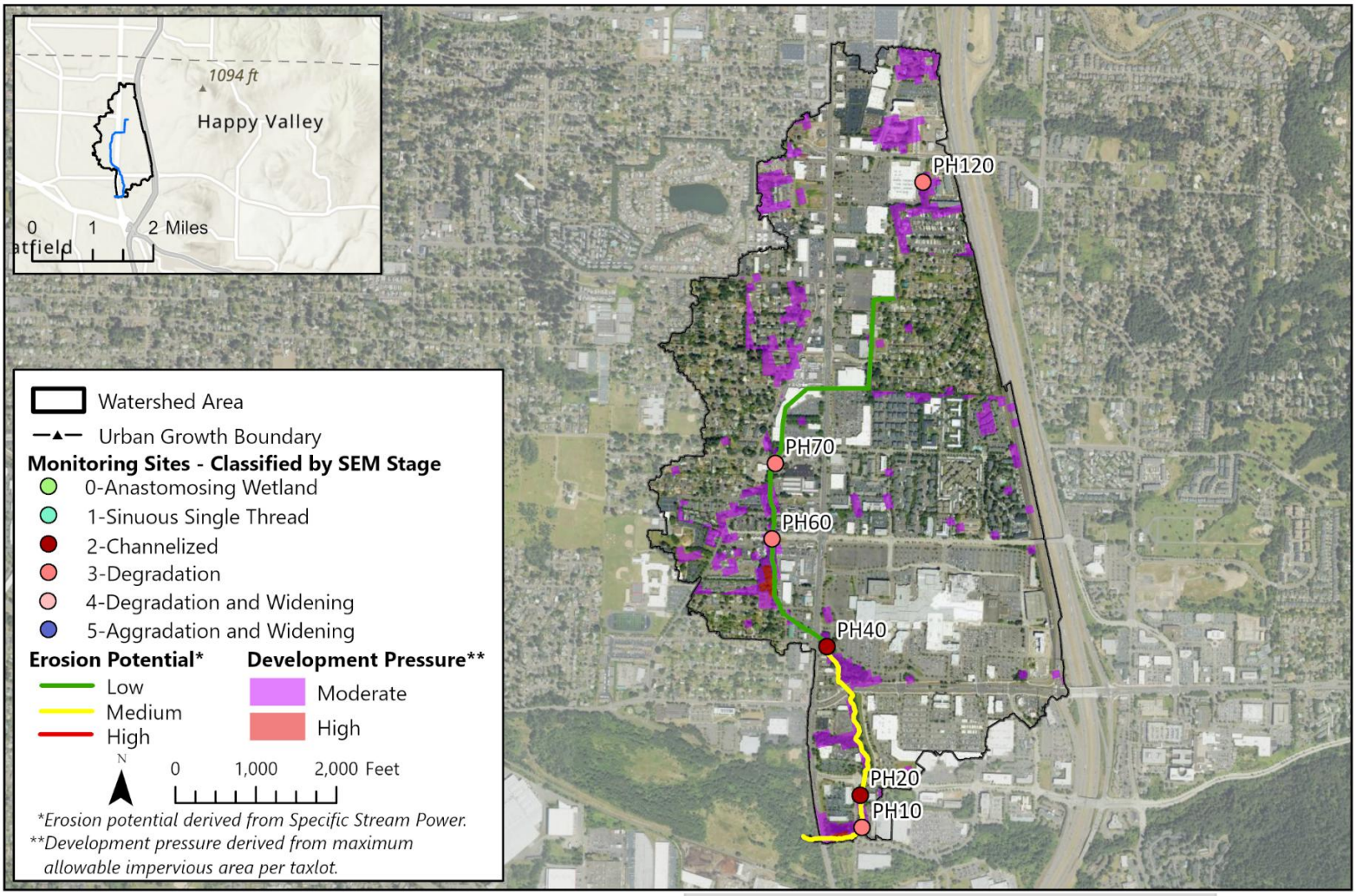


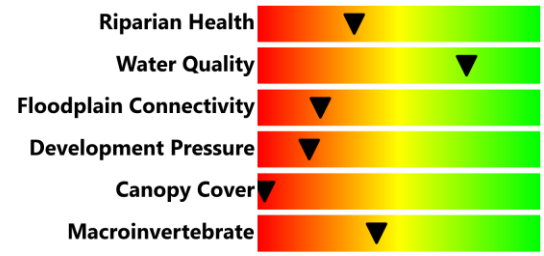
Pecan Creek flows southeast into the Tualatin River. A large portion of the creek flows through Pecan Creek Natural Area and then the Stevens Meadows Natural Area. The watershed is approximately 68% private and 32% public land.

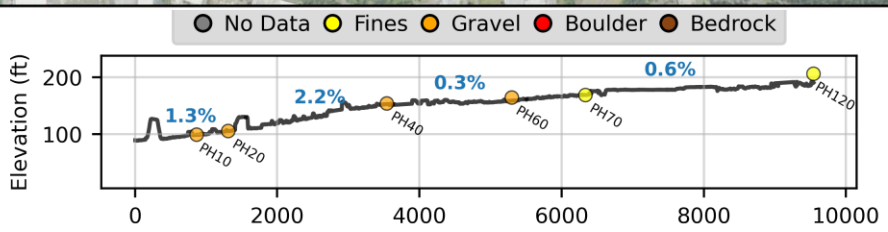
Much of Pecan Creek exhibits confined conditions. Invasive vegetation in the watershed is low and there appears to be adequate recruitment of small and large wood.

Trend analysis indicates an increase in both macroinvertebrate health and floodplain connectivity since 2021.

Pecan Creek



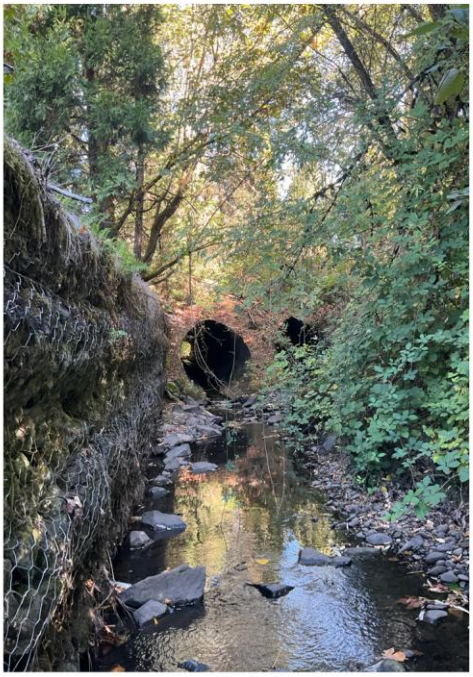


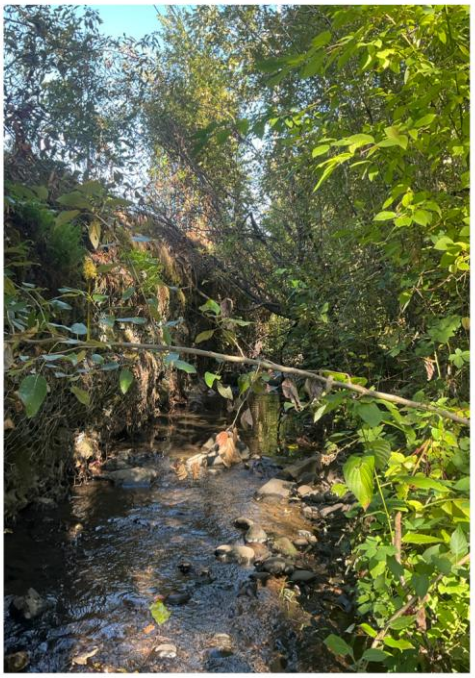


Philips Creek flows south to its confluence with Mt Scott Creek and flows through both commercial and industrial areas. The watershed is approximately 96% private and 4% public land and has the highest impervious area of all monitored watersheds.

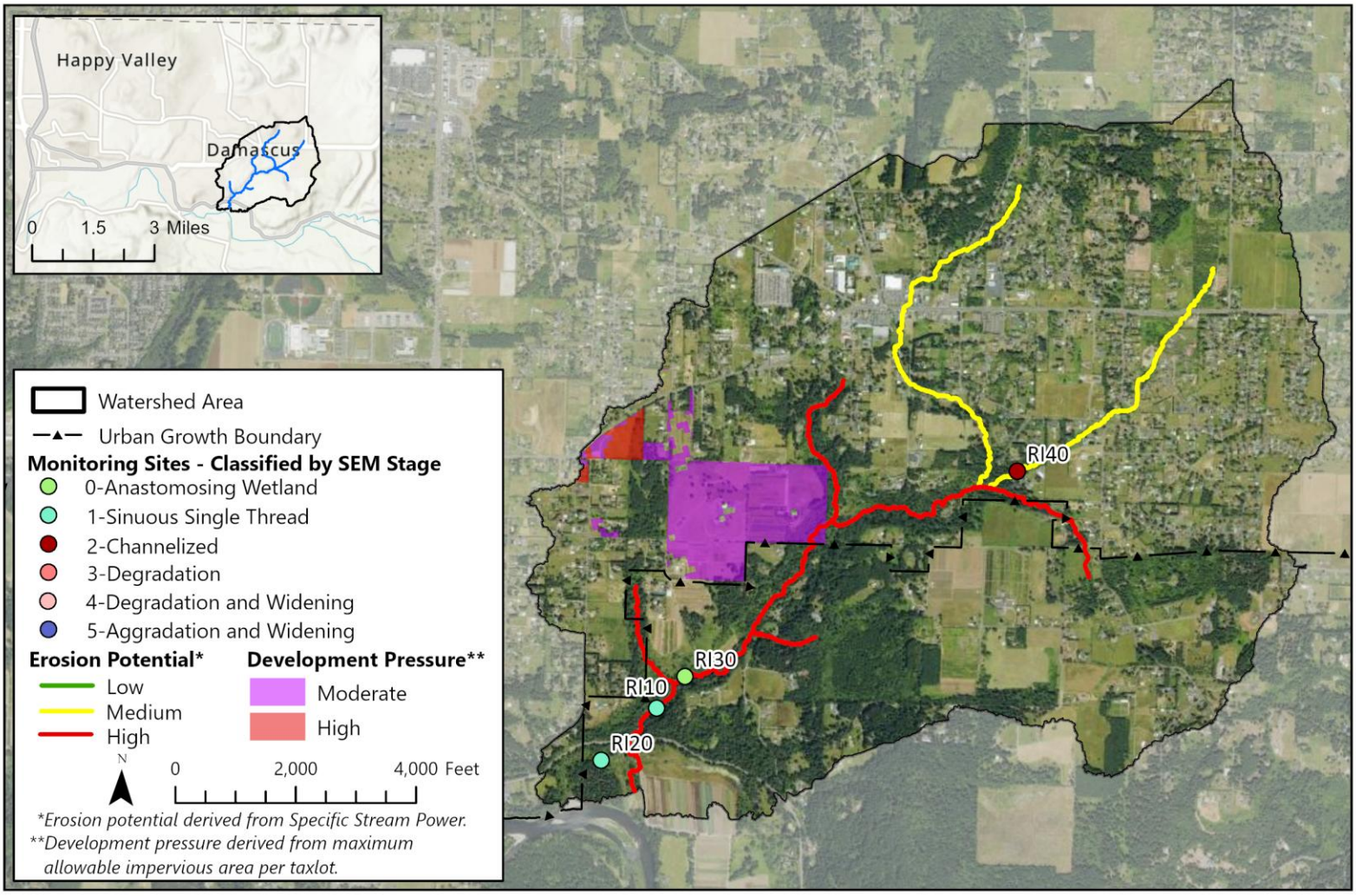
The creek is very straightened and wholly entrenched along its entire length. There is a lot of rip-rap and retaining walls present and canopy cover is very low.

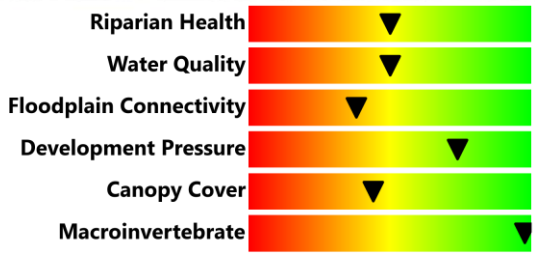
Trend analysis indicates no change in macroinvertebrate health and a decrease in floodplain connectivity since 2021.

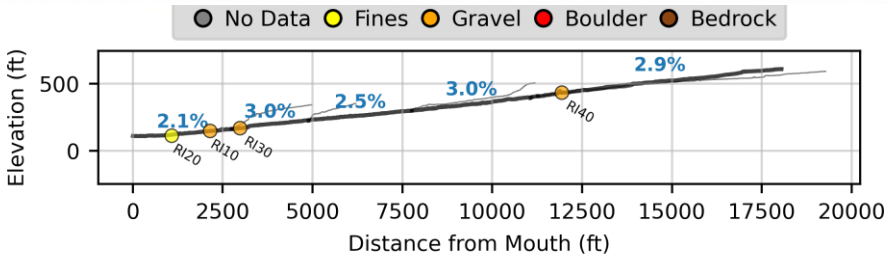




Phillips Creek



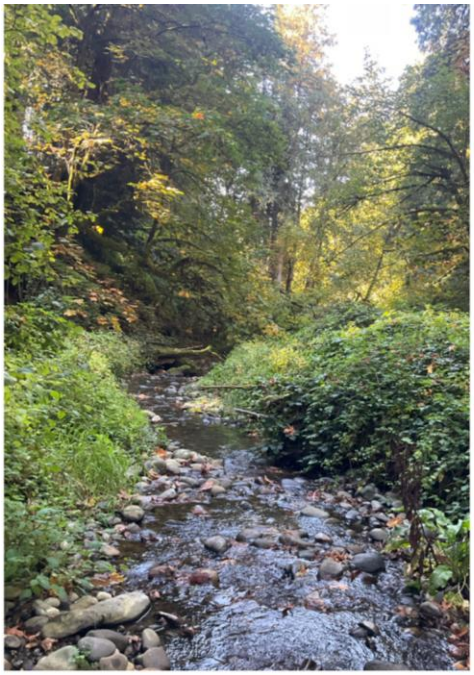




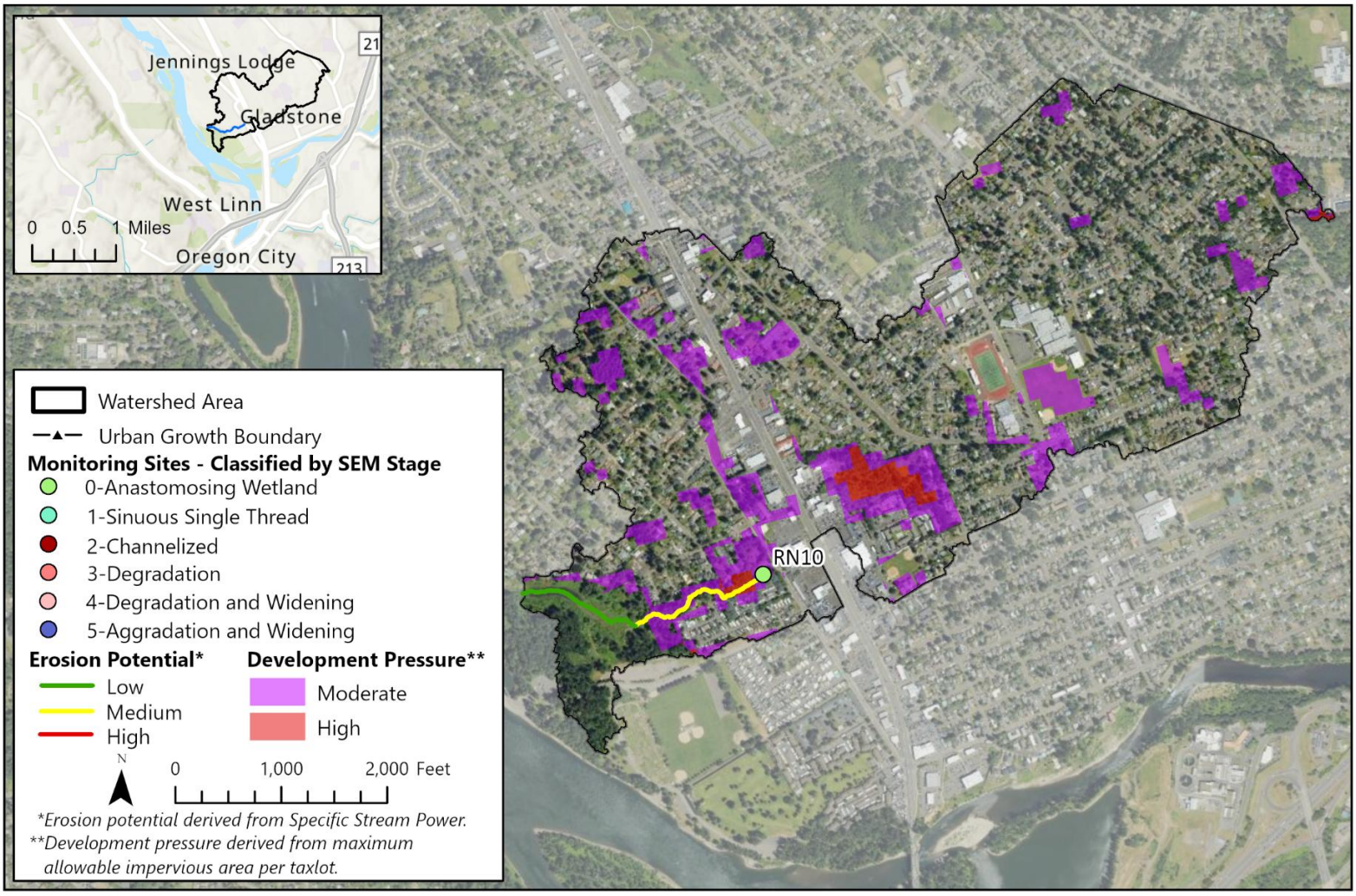
Richarson Creek flows southwest into the Clackamas River. The watershed has moderate impervious coverage and is approximately 97% private and 3% public land.

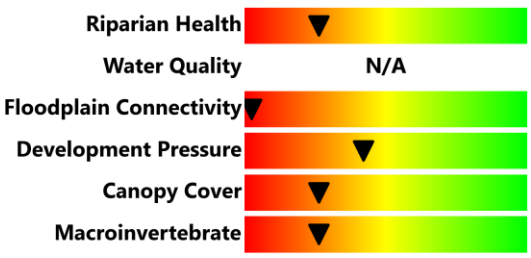
The creek has a consistent slope as it has cut a deep canyon through gravel rich soils. Dissolved oxygen levels are impacting water quality along parts of the creek, but macroinvertebrate health remains high.

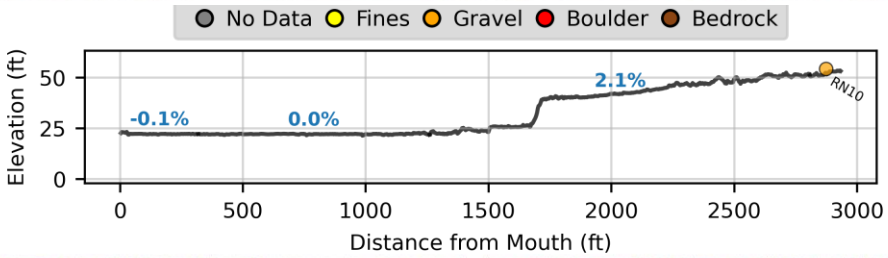
Trend analysis indicates no change in macroinvertebrate health and a decrease in floodplain connectivity since 2021.



Richardson Creek





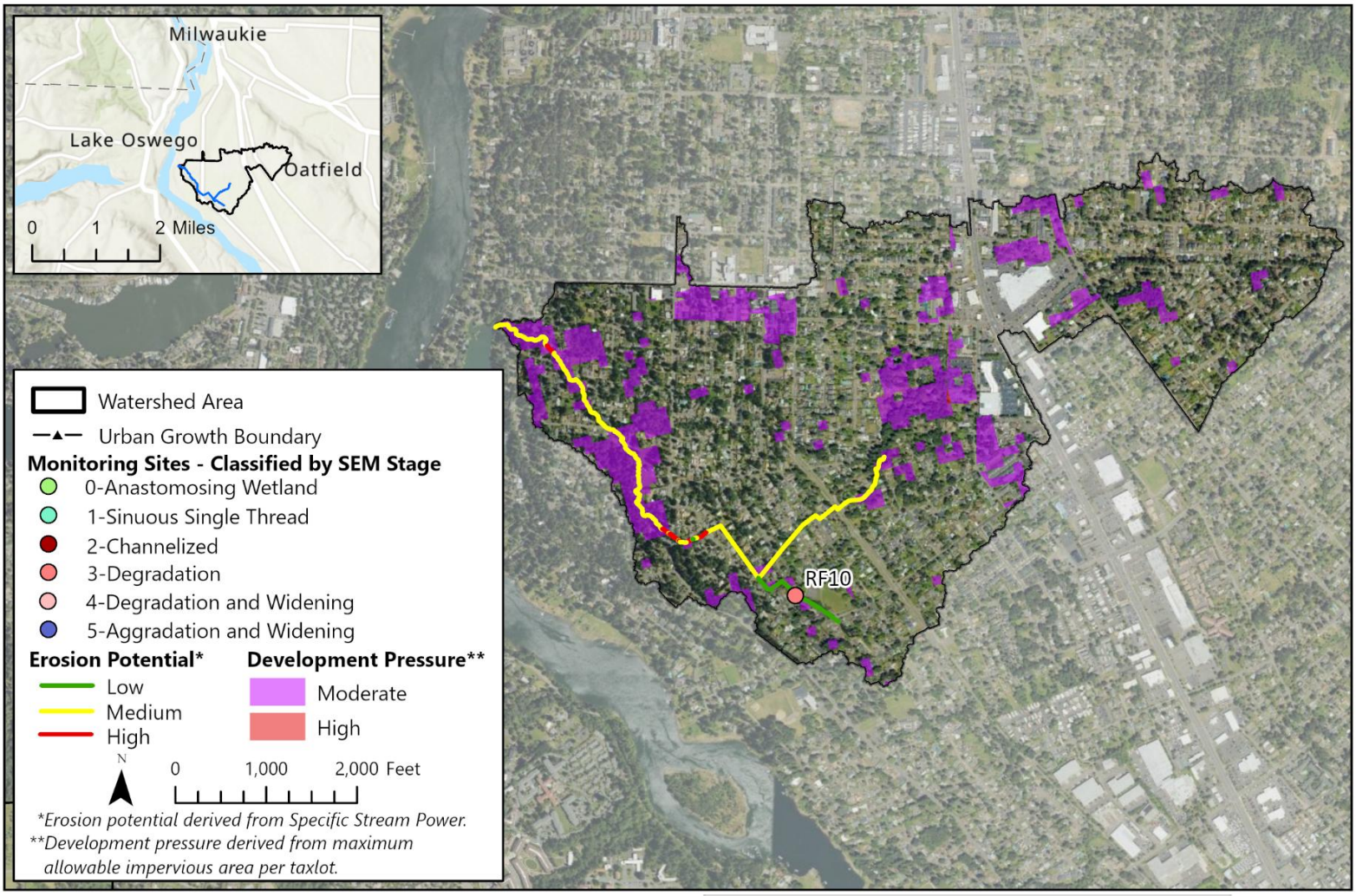


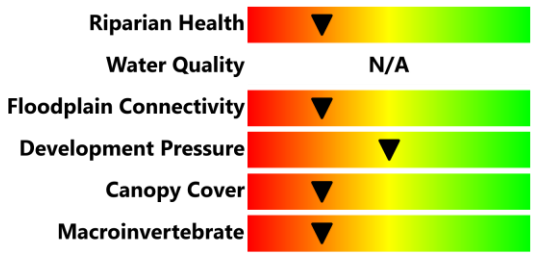
Rinearson Creek flows west into the Willamette River. The downstream portion of the creek is backwatered from the Willamette River and relic water control structures. The watershed has high impervious area and is approximately 86% private and 14% public land.

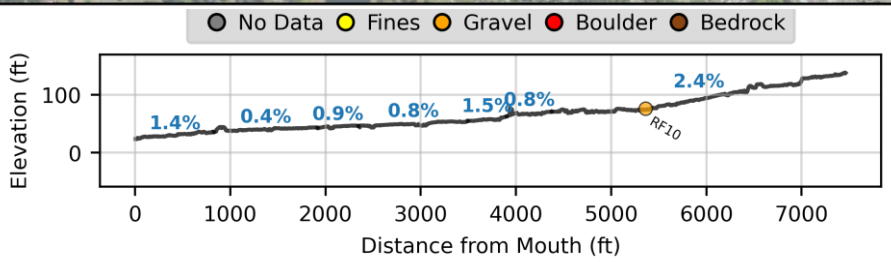
The site visited on Rinearson Creek in 2024 was incised and confined on either side by riprap. Evidence of bank erosion was observed, along with a moderate presence of invasive vegetation.

The trends analysis comparing 2018 and 2024 data found that macroinvertebrate health increased slightly between sampling years.

Rinearson Creek





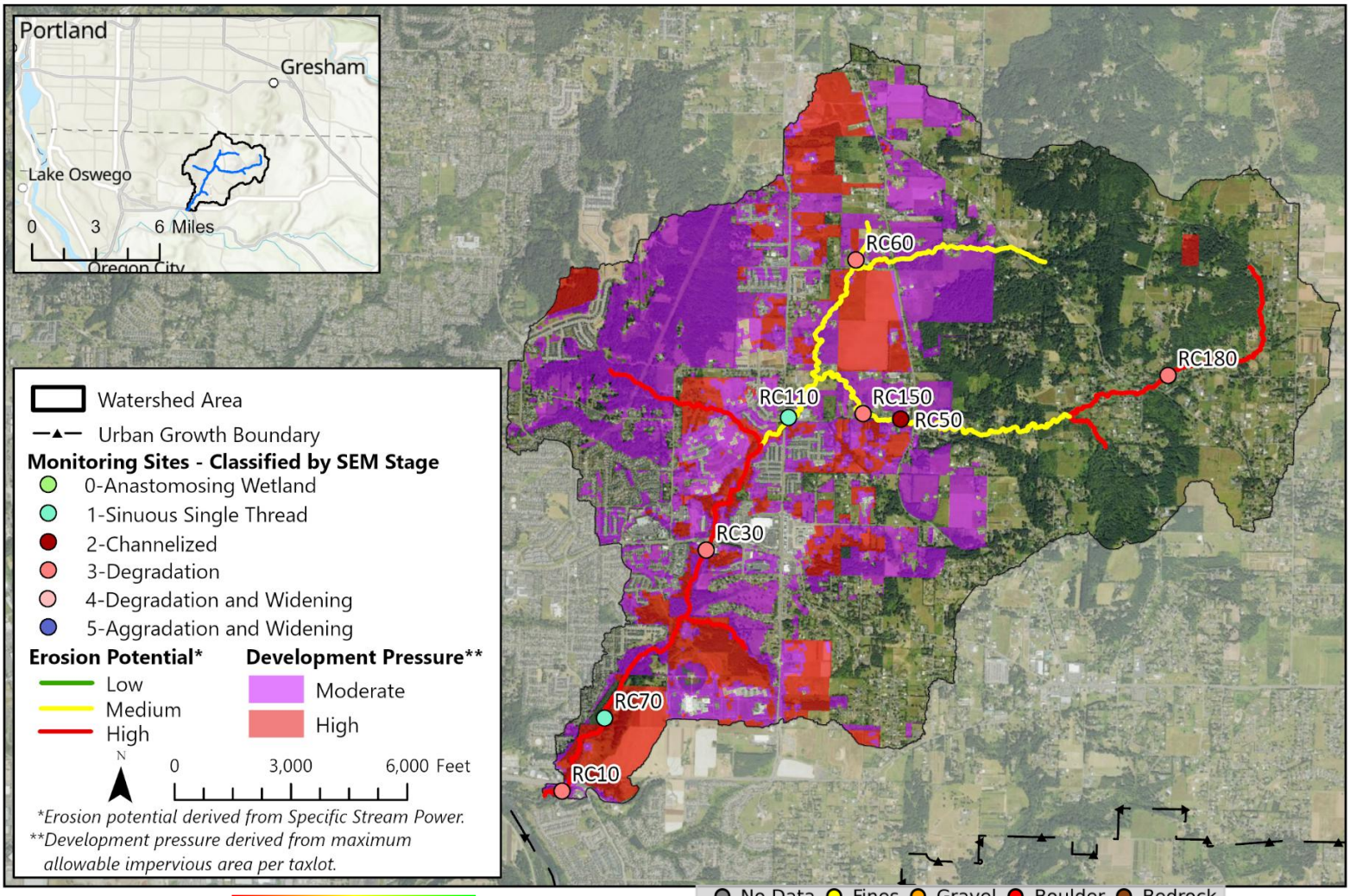


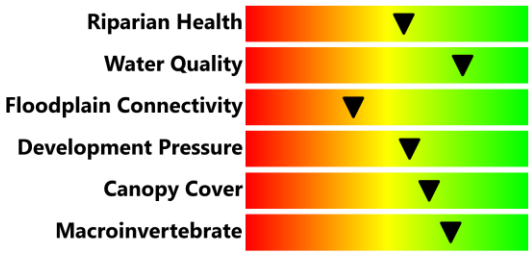
River Forest Creek flows northwest into the River Forest Lake and then the Willamette River. The watershed has high impervious area and is approximately 98% private and 2% public land.

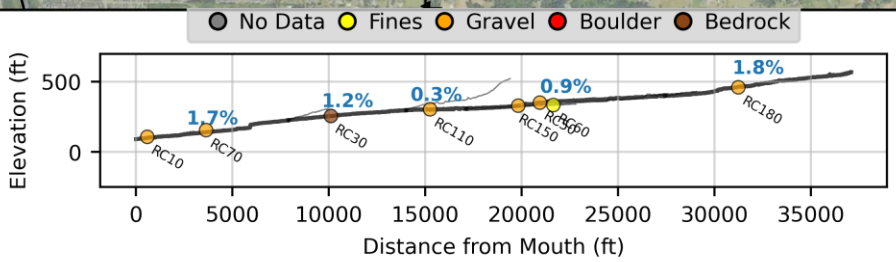
The site visited on River Forest Creek in 2024 was bounded on either end by culverts. The creek was straightened and confined by rip rap on the left bank, resulting in a low degree of floodplain connectivity.

The trends analysis comparing 2018 and 2024 data found that macroinvertebrate health decreased slightly between sampling years.

River Forest Creek





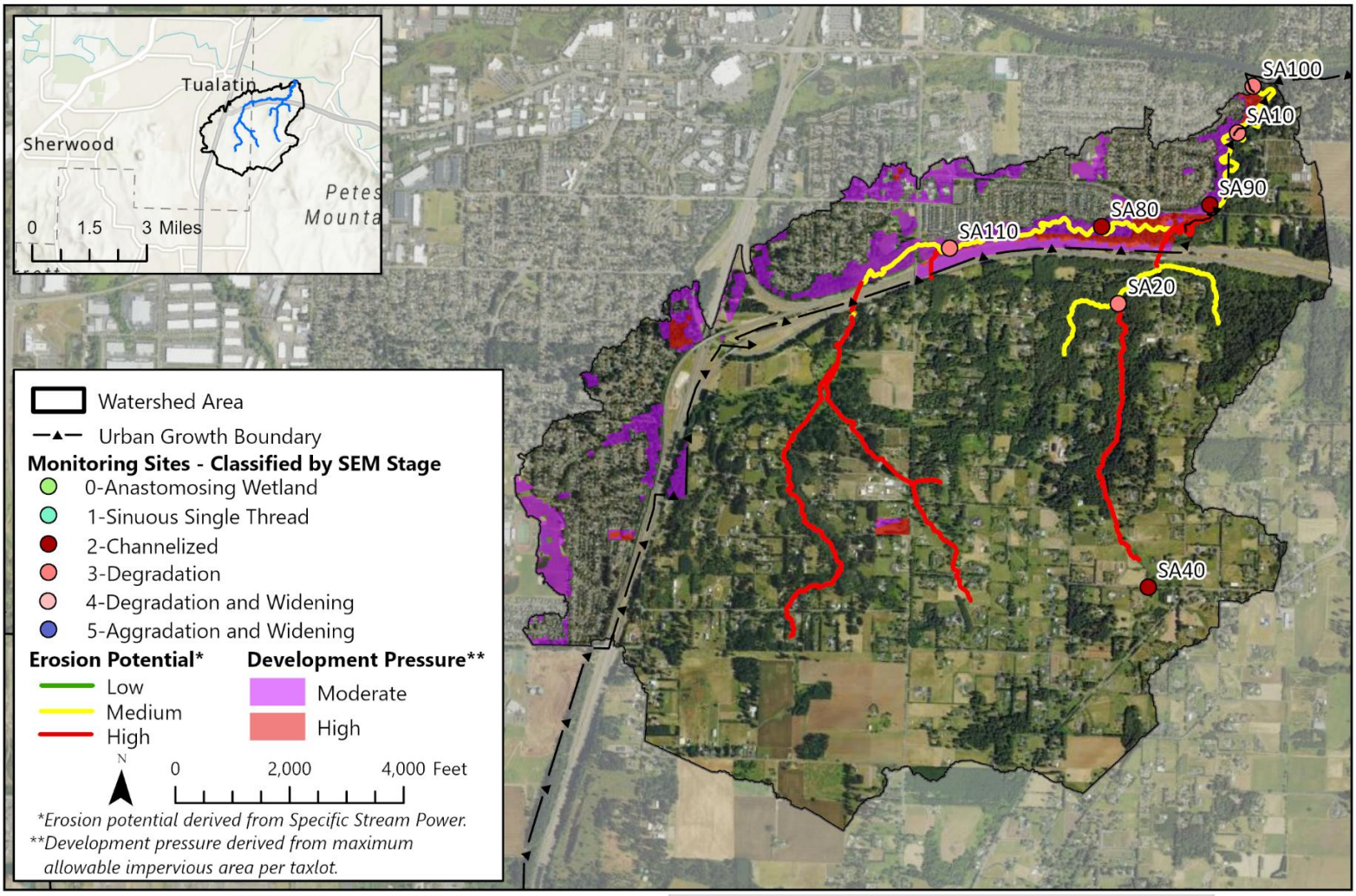


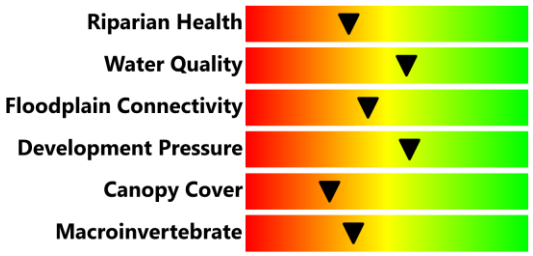
Rock Creek flows southwest into the Clackamas River. The watershed has relatively low impervious area and is approximately 96% private and 4% public land.

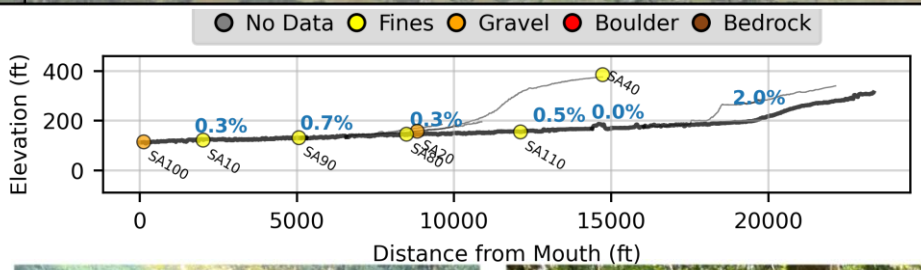
Although Rock Creek includes some low-gradient sections with adequate floodplain access, many areas are incised with some even down to bedrock. Infrastructure was observed at all visited sites, and one site showed evidence of beaver activity.

Trend analysis indicates that 2 of the 3 sites have shown a decline in macroinvertebrate health, but floodplain connectivity has improved since 2021.

Rock Creek



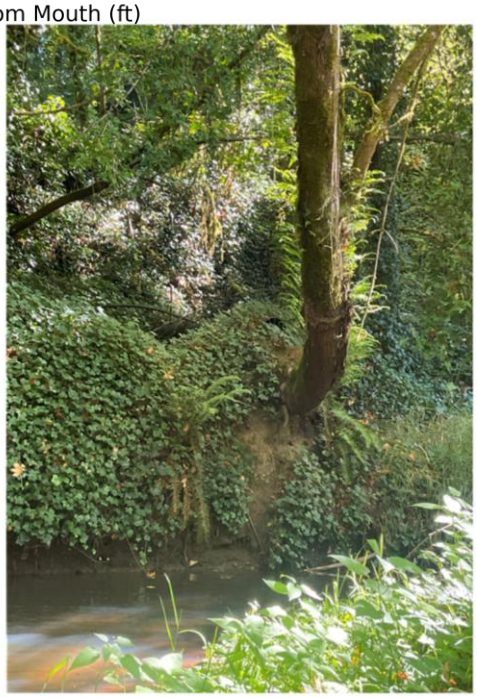




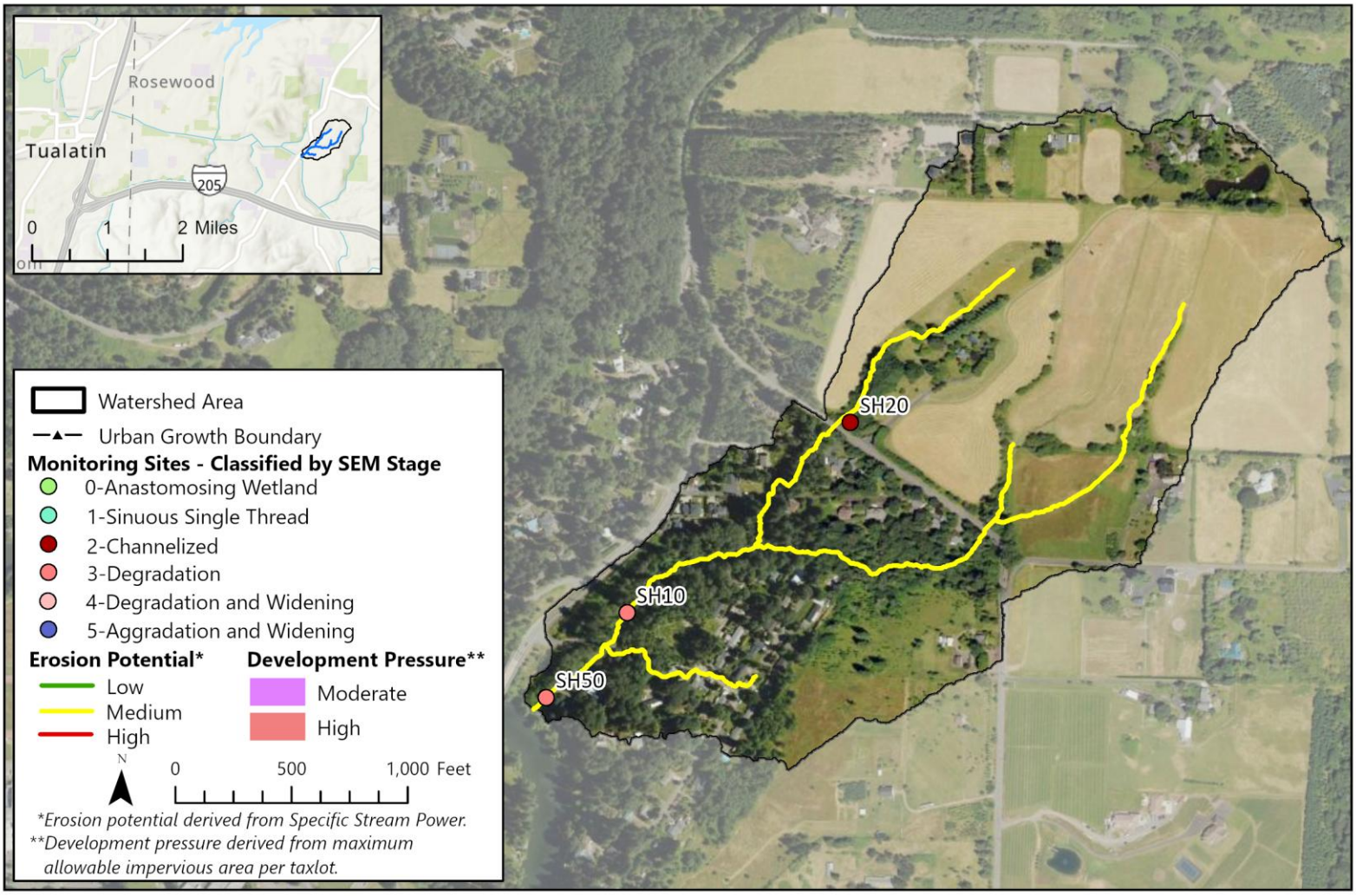
Saum Creek flows north into the Tualatin River. Portions of the creek flow through the Saum Creek Greenway while the rest is mainly residential. The watershed has relatively low impervious area and is approximately 98% private and 2% public land.

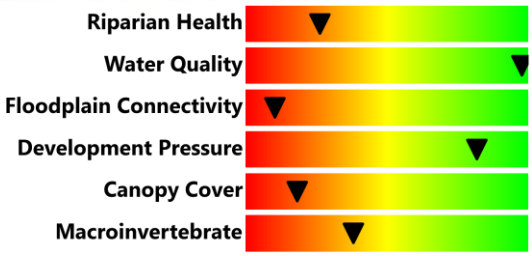
Overall, Saum creek is entrenched and has moderate floodplain connectivity. There are, however, some low gradient portions along I-205 that are less confined.

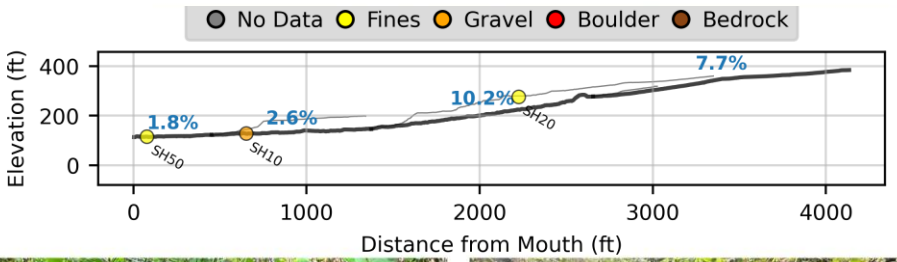
Trend analysis indicates that macroinvertebrate health has increased since 2021, but floodplain connectivity has slightly decreased.



Saum Creek



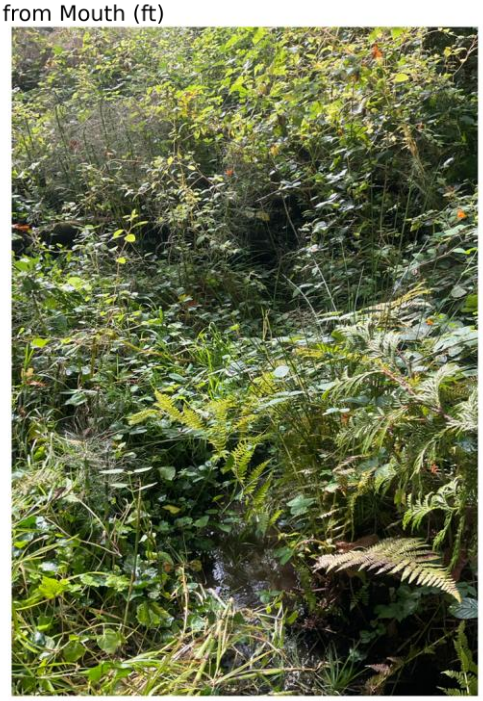




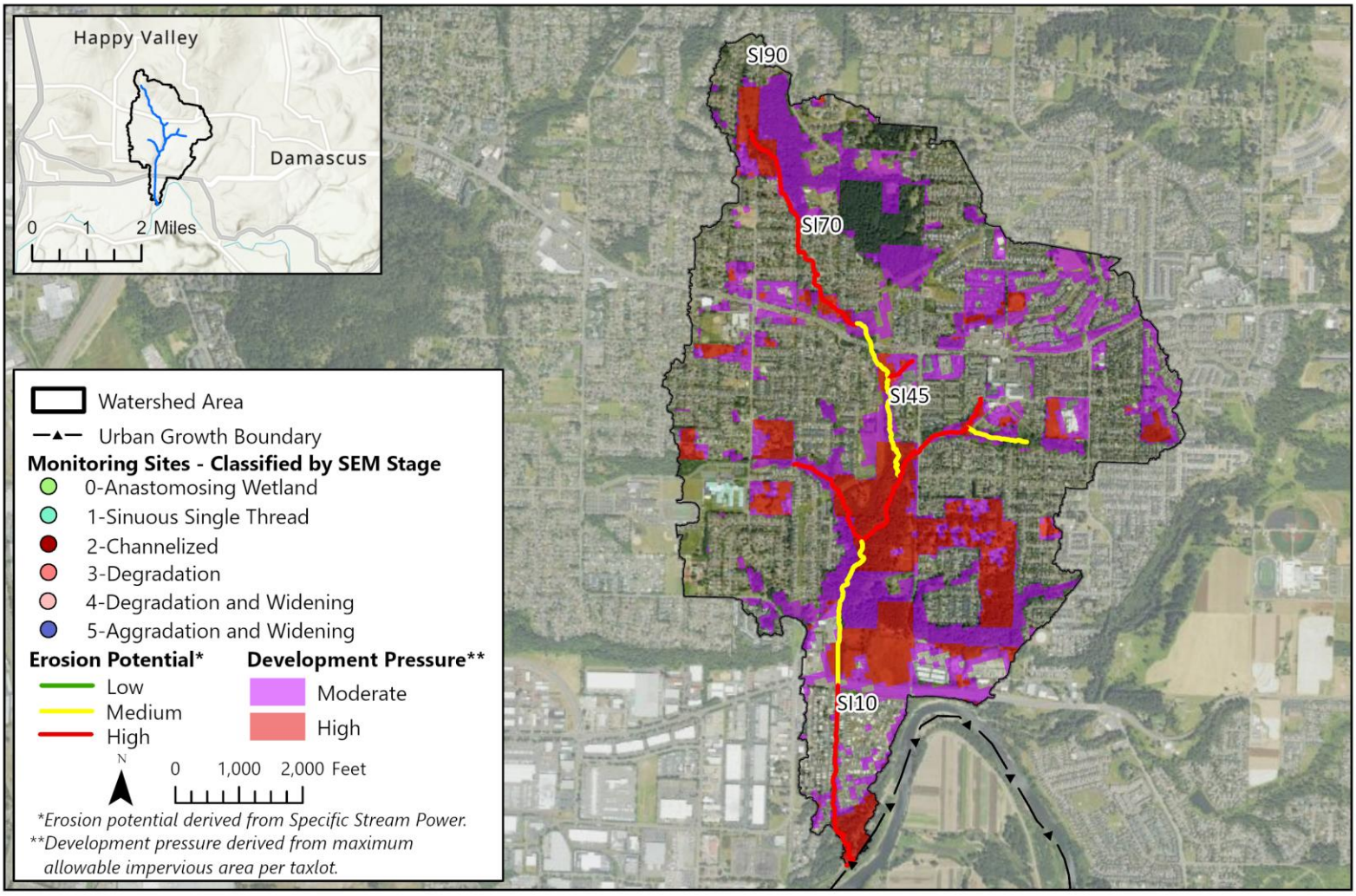
Shipley Creek flows southwest into the Tualatin River. The watershed has low impervious area and is approximately 98% private and 2% public land.

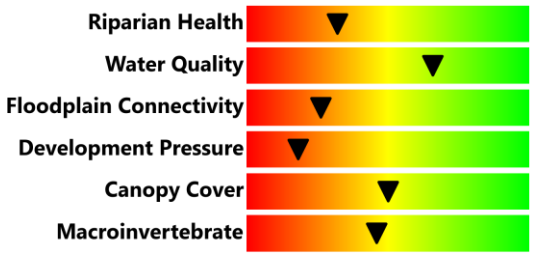
The creek is small and overrun with invasive riparian vegetation, leading to incision and floodplain disconnection. The creek has relatively low flow, with some portions running dry and just holding stagnant water, possibly leading to some of the water quality concerns observed.

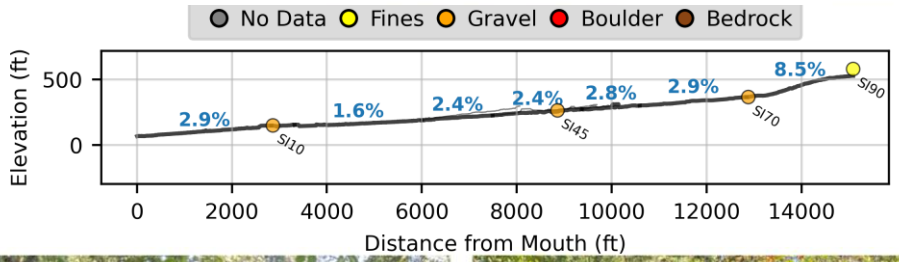
Trend analysis indicates that macroinvertebrate health has decreased since 2021, but floodplain connectivity has slightly increased.



Shipley Creek





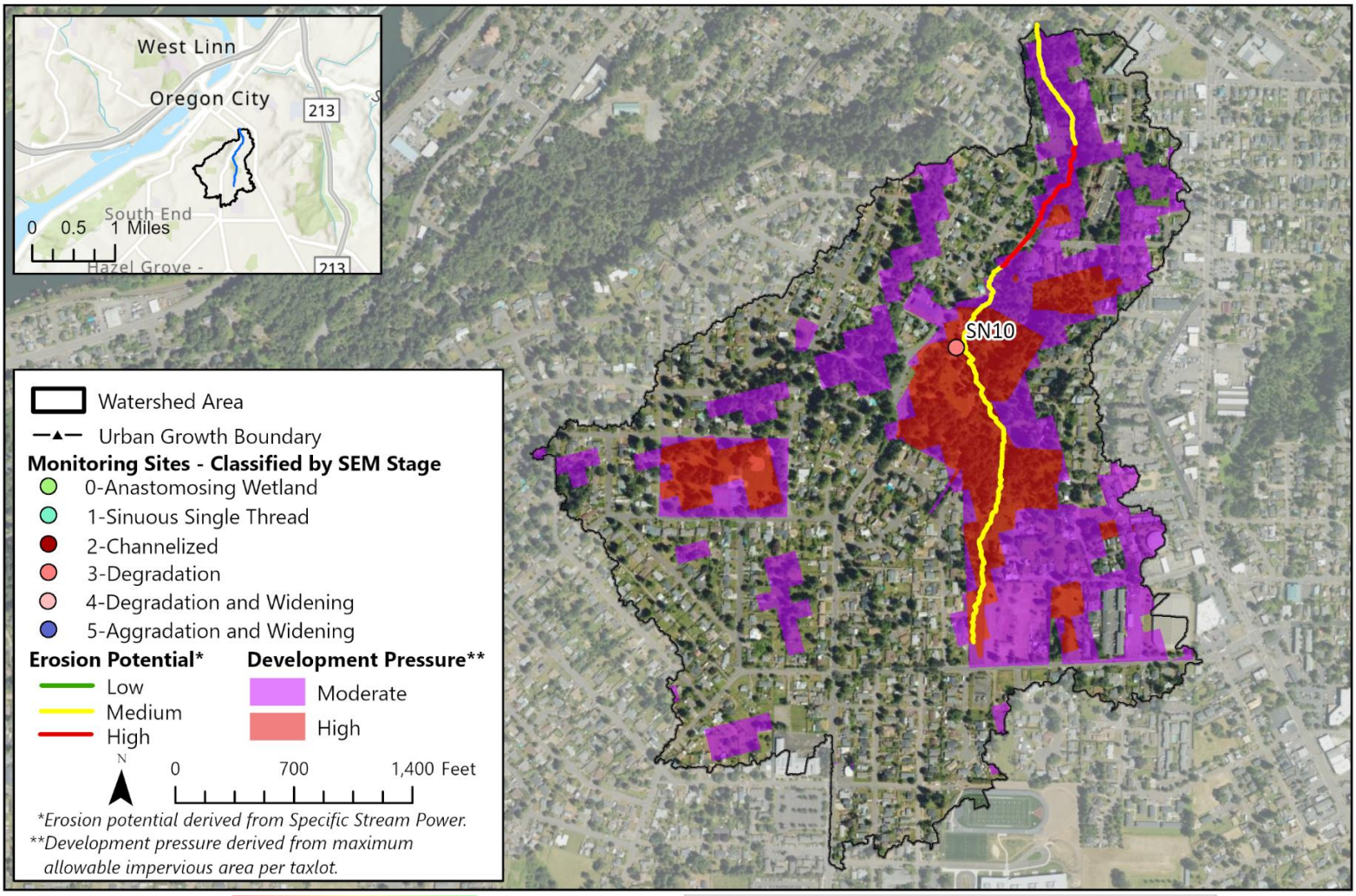


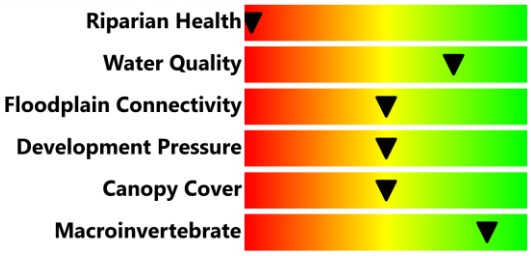
Sieben Creek flows south into the Clackamas River. The watershed has moderate impervious area and is approximately 93% private and 7% public land.

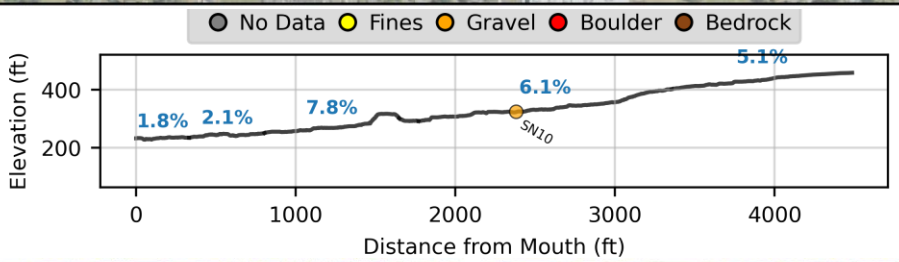
Most of the creek is entrenched and no longer connected to its floodplain. Canopy cover is moderate, but invasive vegetation was present throughout. There are numerous areas of stagnant water and other areas where the creek acts more as a drainage ditch.

Trend analysis indicates that macroinvertebrate health has decreased since 2021, but floodplain connectivity has slightly increased.

Sieben Creek





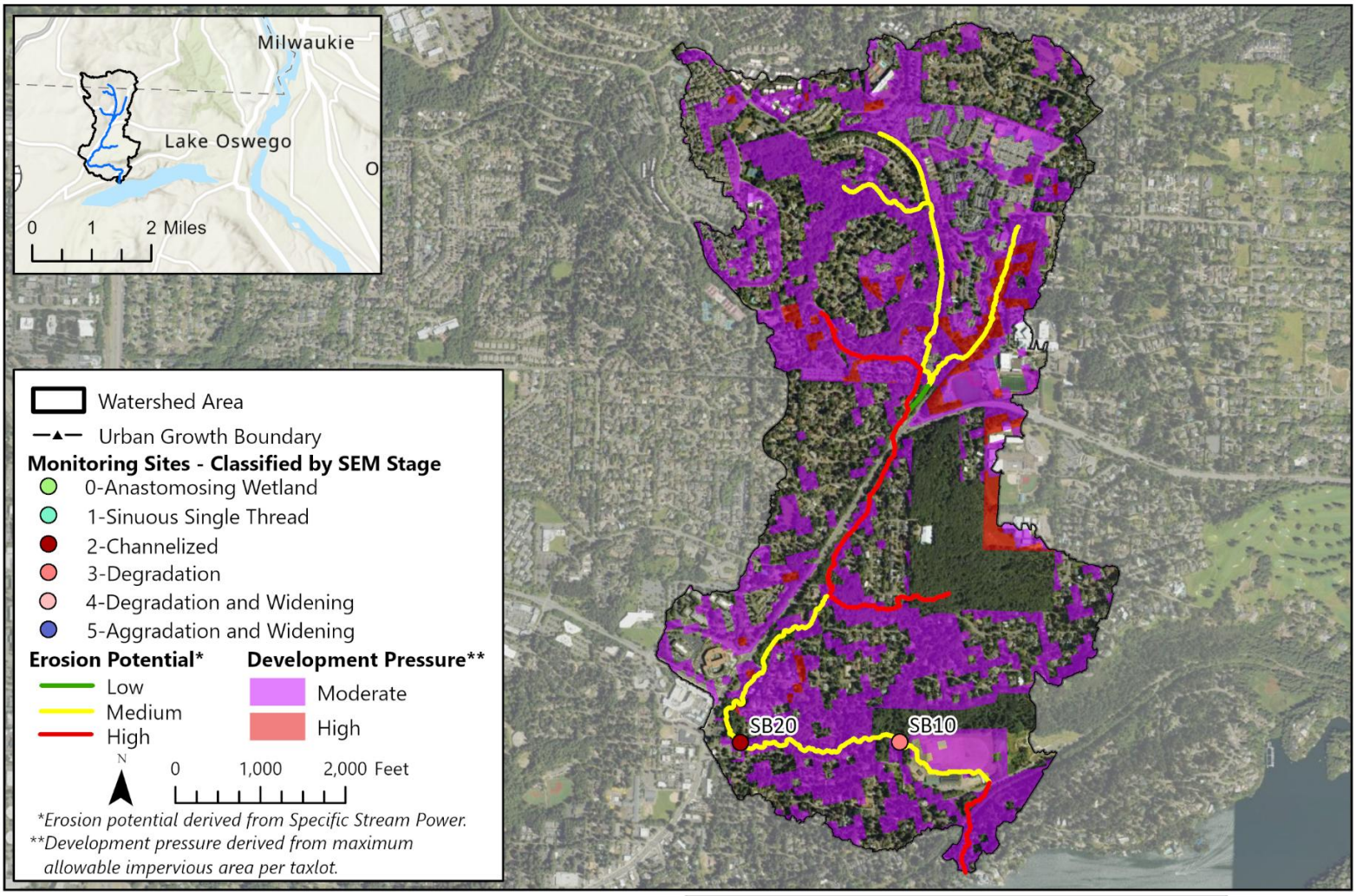


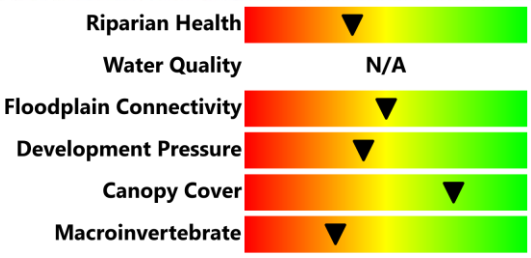
Singer Creek flows north into the Willamette River. Part of the creek flows through Singer Creek Park. The watershed has moderate impervious area and is approximately 86% private and 14% public land.

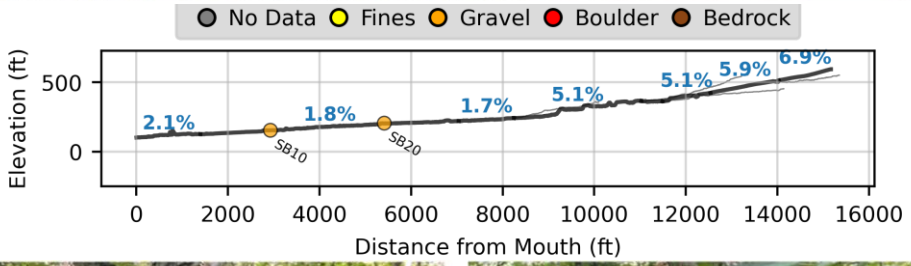
The site visited along Singer Creek in 2024 was dominated by invasive vegetation, particularly knotweed. There was a culvert present, as well as an area where flow went subsurface.

The trends analysis comparing 2018 and 2024 data found that macroinvertebrate health decreased between sampling years.

Singer Creek



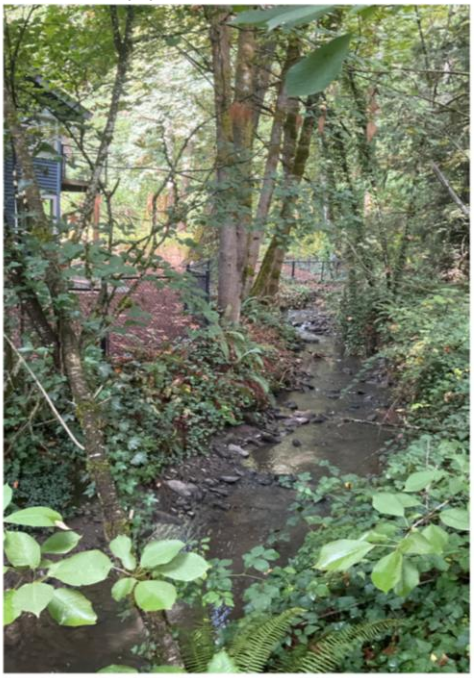




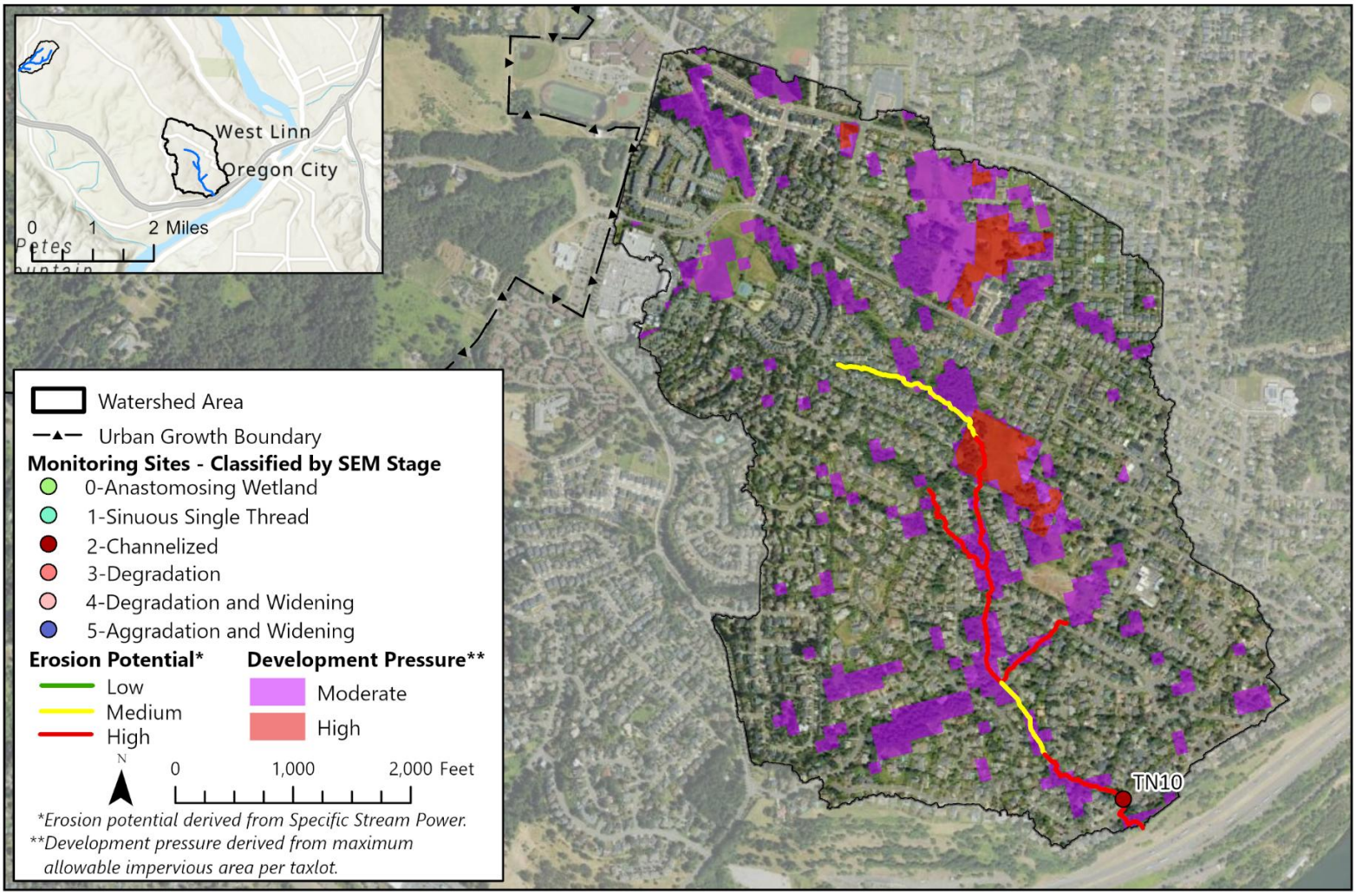
Springbrook Creek flows south into Lake Oswego. Much of the creek flows through parks and natural areas. The watershed has moderate impervious area and is approximately 86% private and 14% public land.

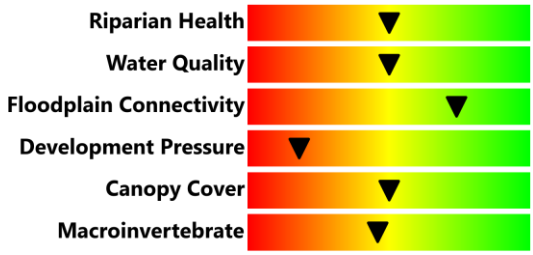
Some portions of Springbrook Creek exhibit higher floodplain connectivity, particularly those portions in natural areas further away from infrastructure.

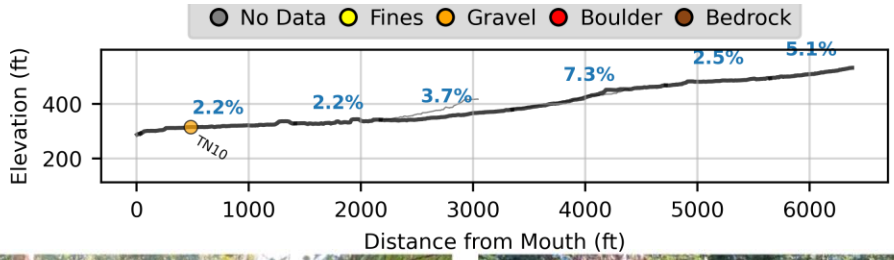
The trends analysis found that macroinvertebrate health increased at one site and decreased at the other as compared to 2021.



Springbrook Creek



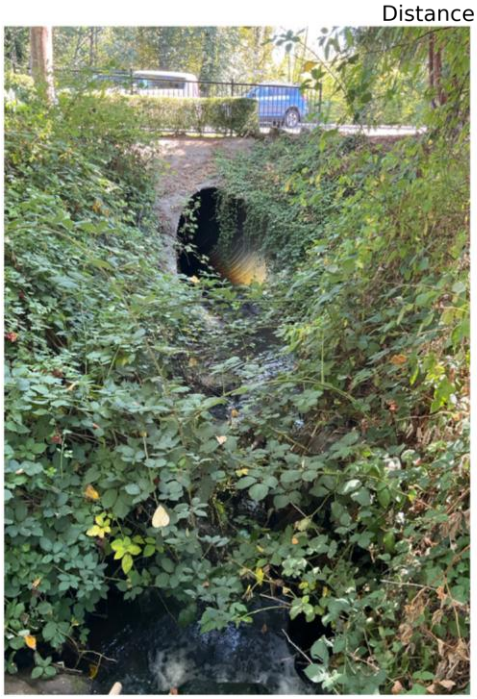


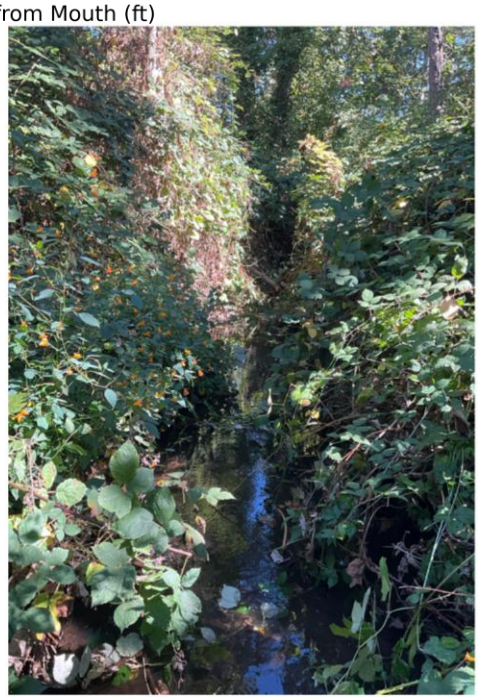


Tanner Creek flows south toward the Willamette River near Willamette Falls Reservoir. The watershed has high impervious area and is approximately 90% private and 10% public land.

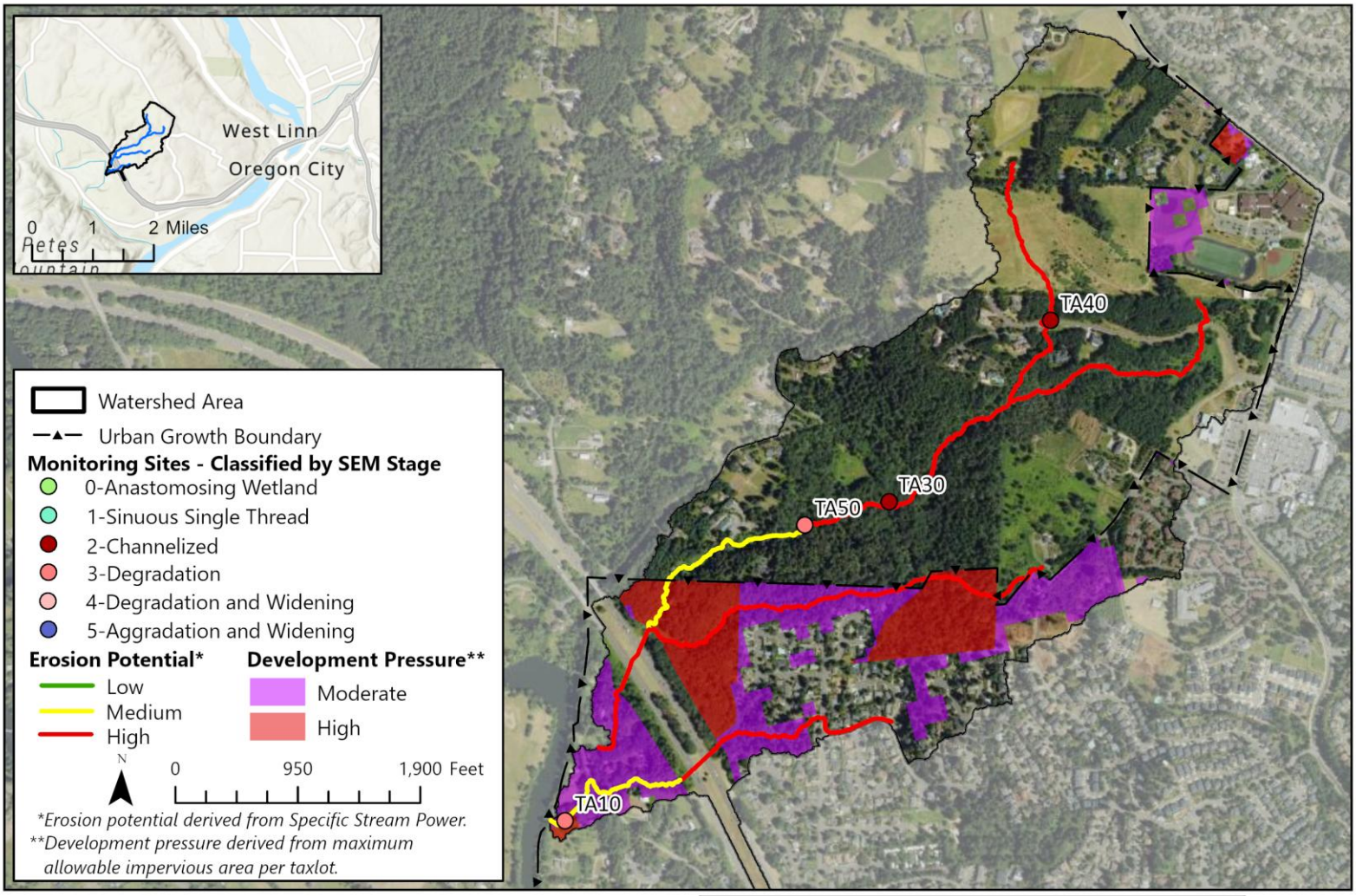
The site visited on Tanner Creek in 2024 showed some signs of degradation due to the proximity of residential yards, but in general displayed a higher degree of floodplain connectivity. Development pressure in the watershed, however, is high.

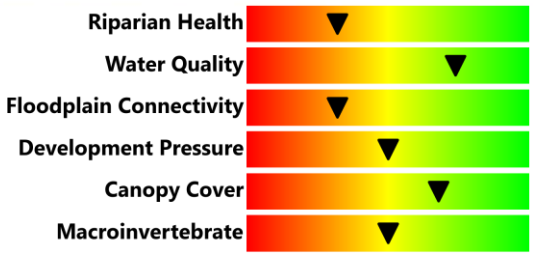
The trends analysis comparing 2018 and 2024 data found that macroinvertebrate health increased slightly between sampling years.

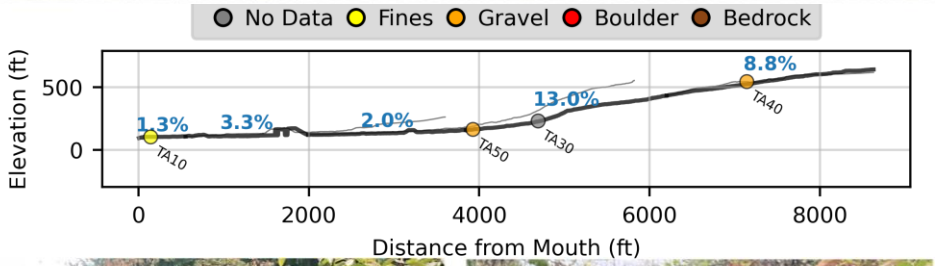




Tanner Creek



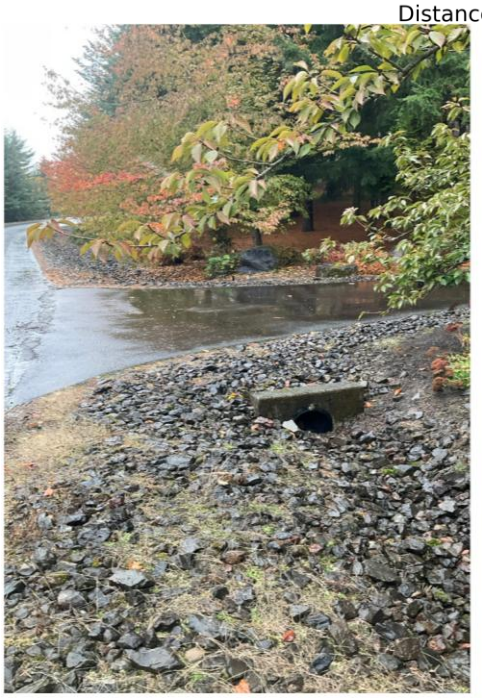




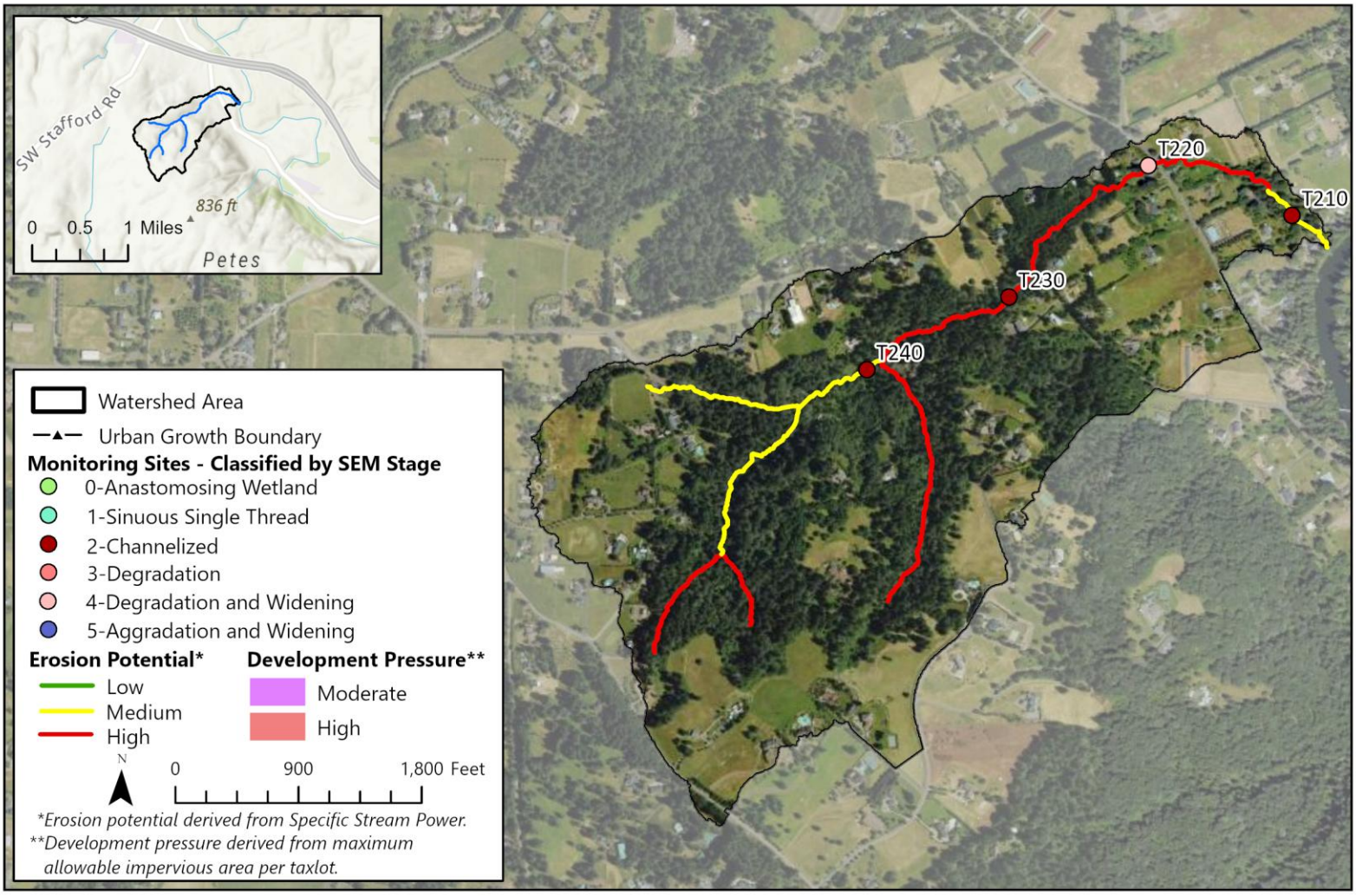
Tate Creek flows south-southwest into the Tualatin River. The watershed has moderate impervious area and is approximately 94% private and 6% public land.

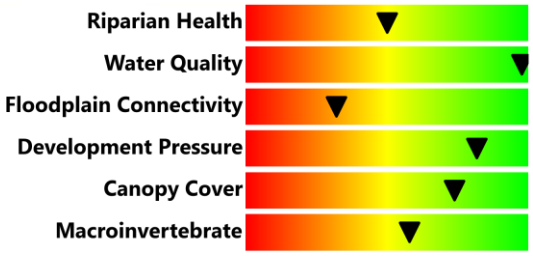
The downstream portions of Tate Creek are backwatered by the Tualatin River, but further upstream in the watershed the creek steepens and has eroded down to bedrock in some locations. The watershed generally has good canopy cover.

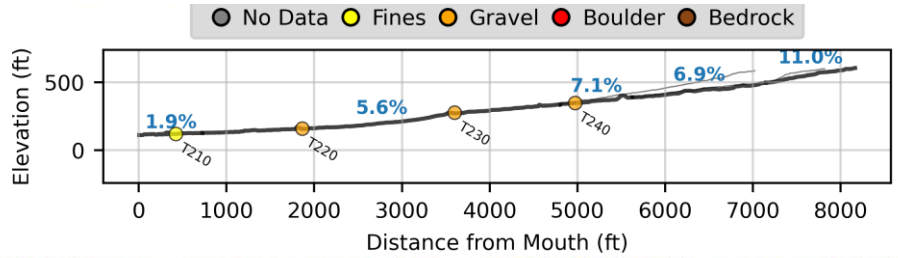
Trend analysis indicates that macroinvertebrate health has decreased since 2021, but floodplain connectivity has remained unchanged.



Tate Creek





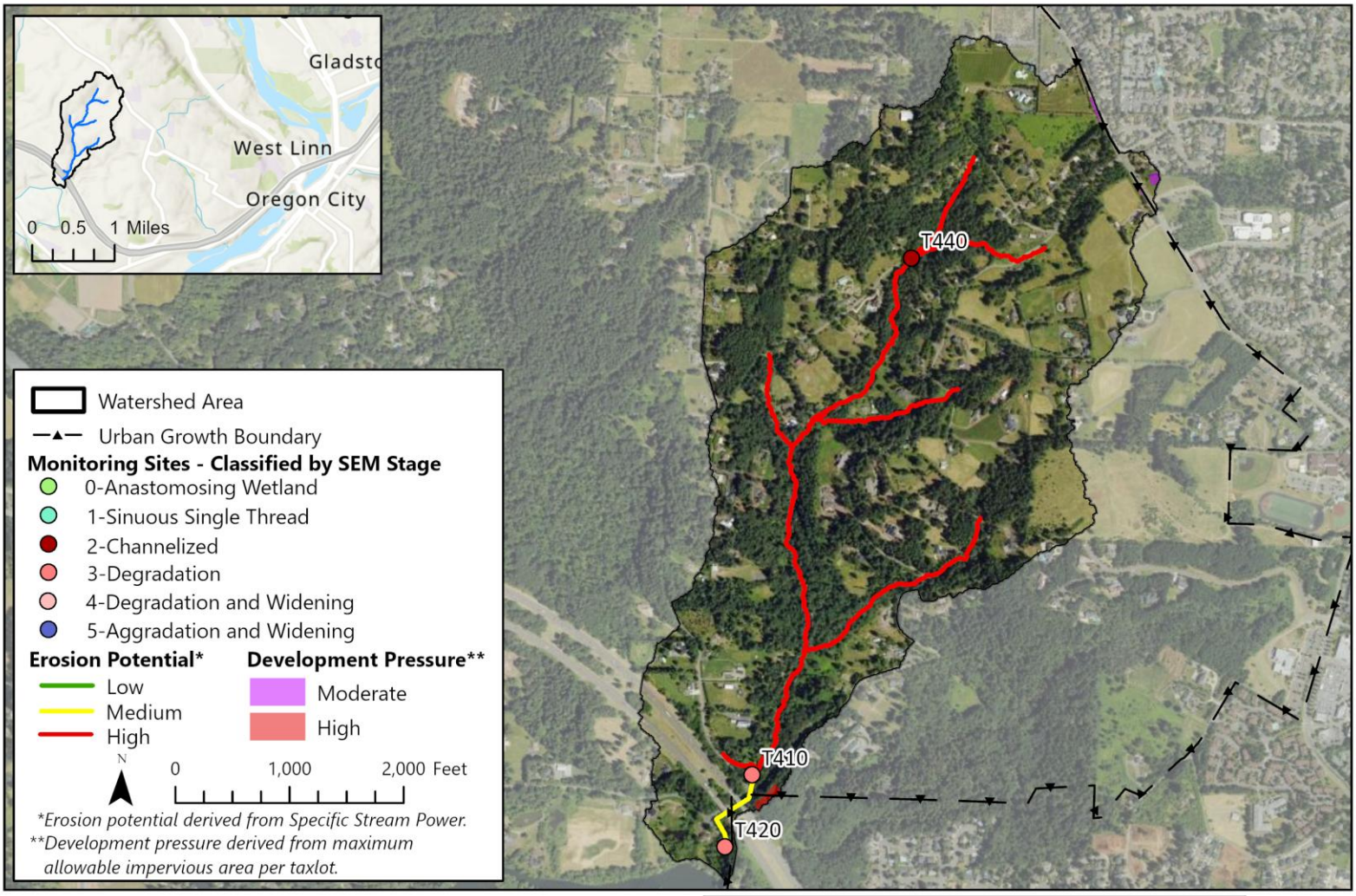


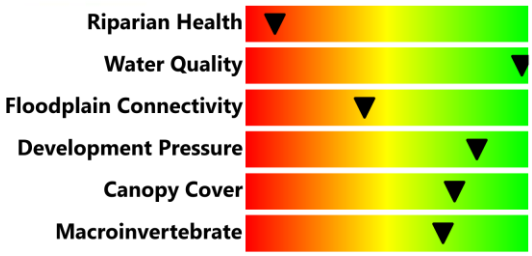
Tributary 2 flows northwest into the Tualatin River. The watershed has low impervious area and is approximately 100% private land.

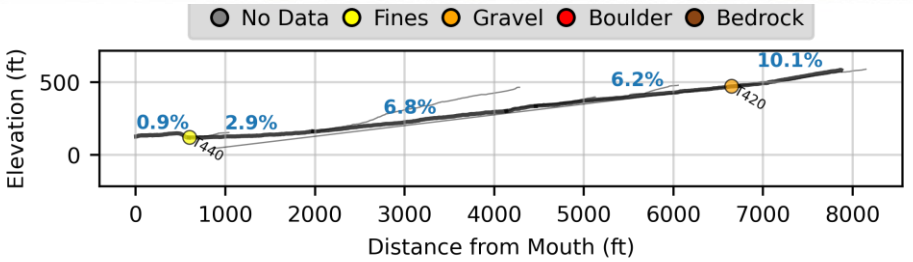
Tributary 2 transitions from a low-gradient, channelized reach downstream to a steep, incised reach upstream. The watershed experiences low development pressure and maintains high canopy cover.

Trend analysis indicates that both macroinvertebrate health and floodplain connectivity have increased since 2021.

Tributary 2





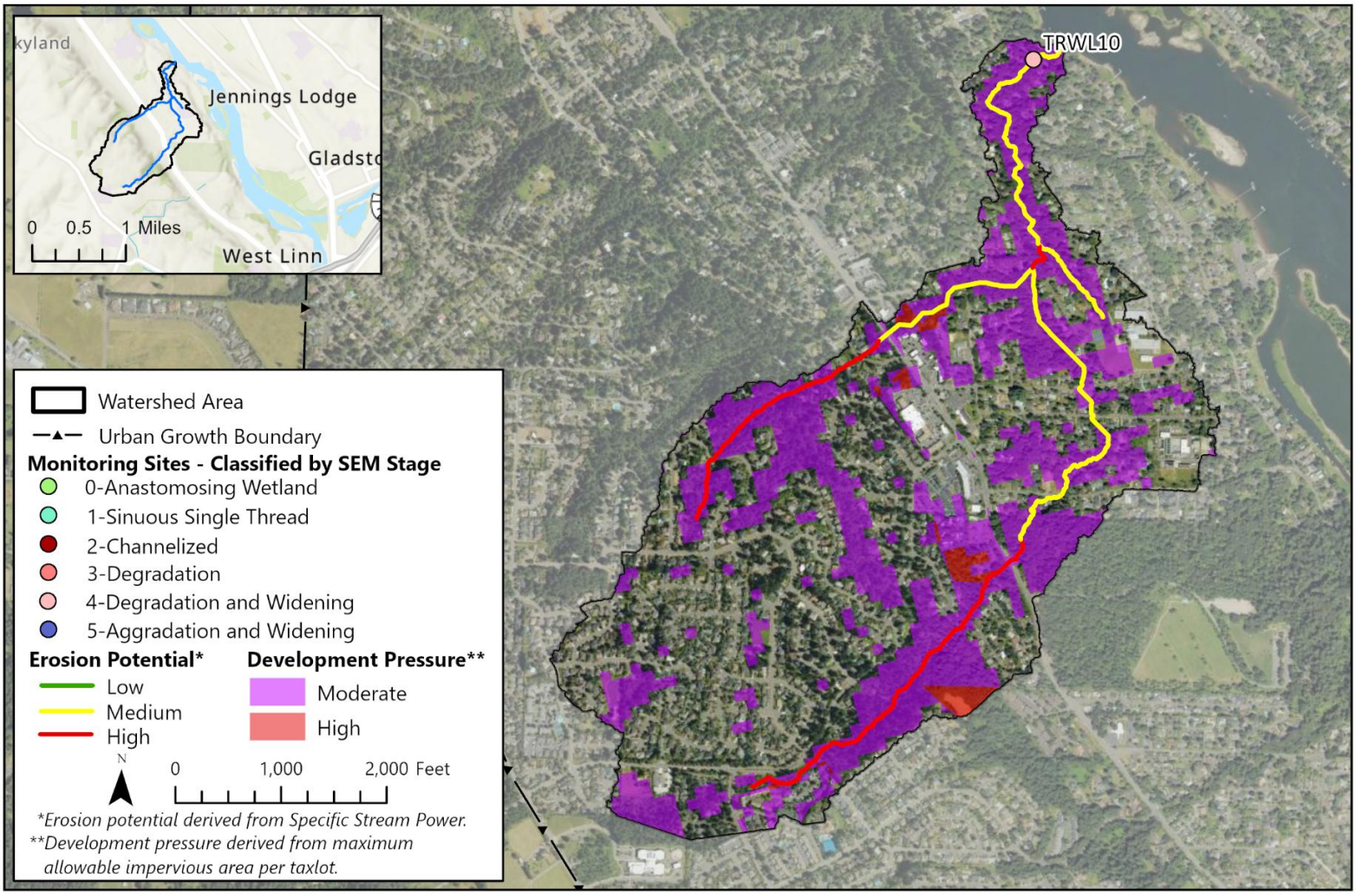


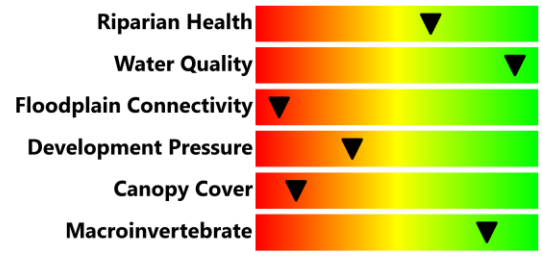
Tributary 4 flows southwest into the Tualatin River. The watershed has moderate impervious area and is approximately 99% private and 1% public land.

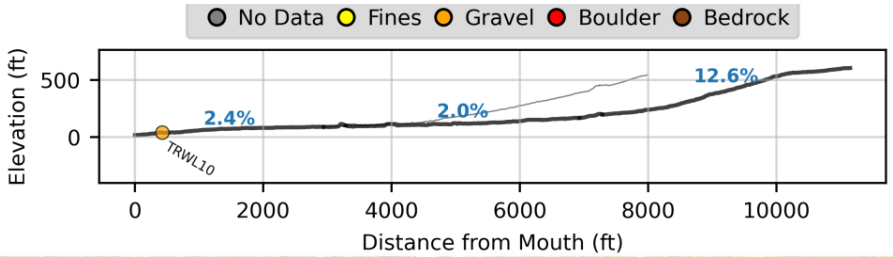
Both sites visited in 2024 exhibited signs of degradation associated with adjacent infrastructure, and in some sections, the creek functioned more like a stormwater ditch. Invasive species were prevalent at both locations. Despite these impacts, the watershed overall experiences low development pressure.

Trend analysis indicates that macroinvertebrate health has improved, and floodplain connectivity has remained unchanged since 2021.

Tributary 4



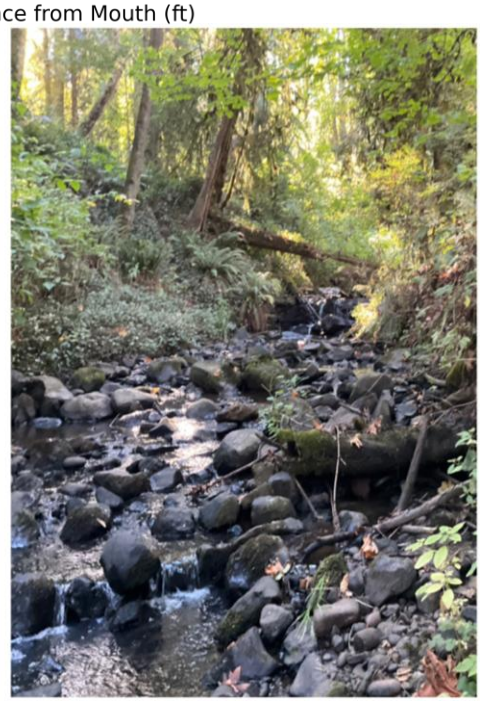




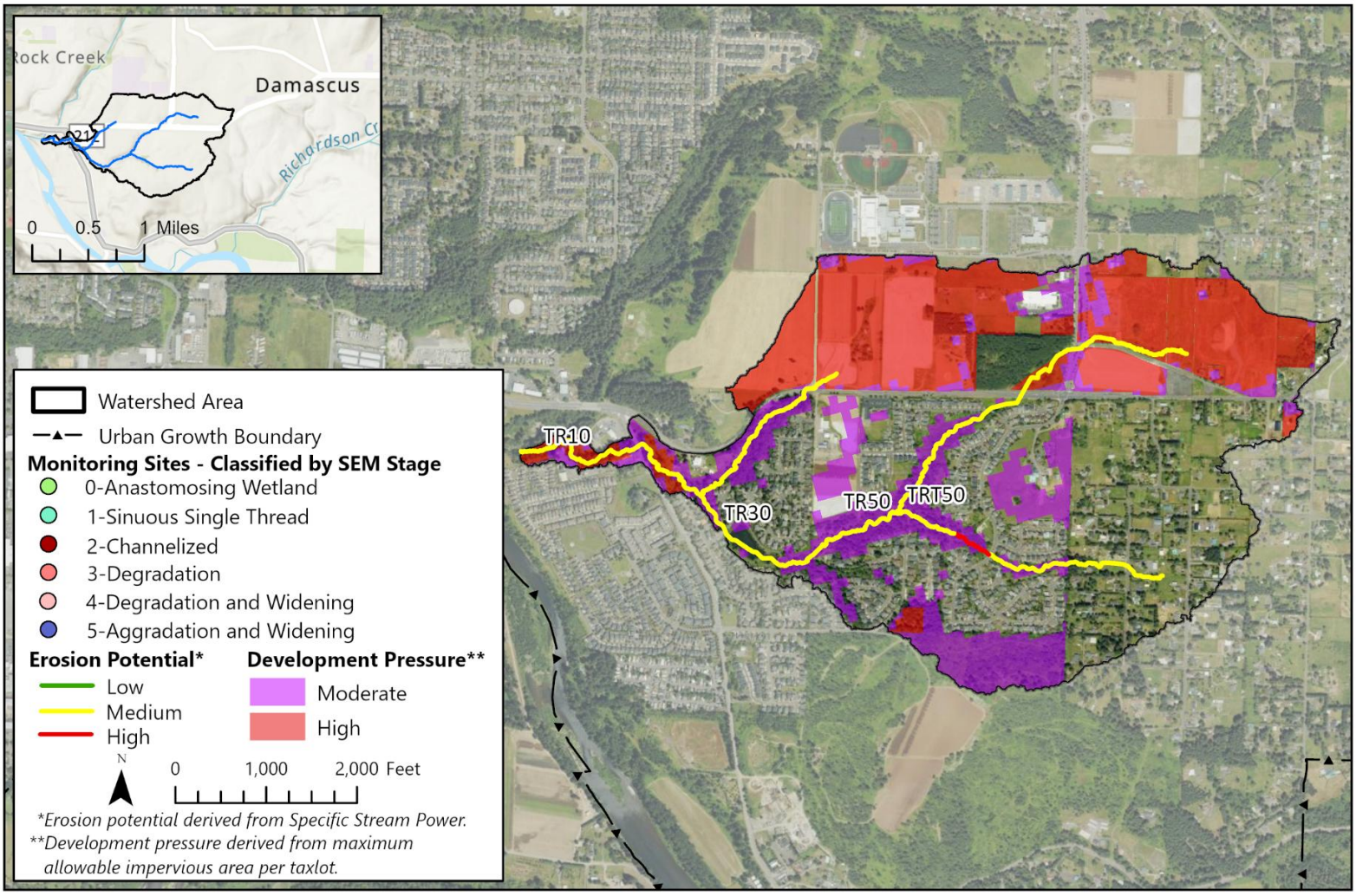
Trillium Creek in West Linn flows north into the Willamette River. The watershed has moderate impervious area and is approximately 75% private and 16% public land.

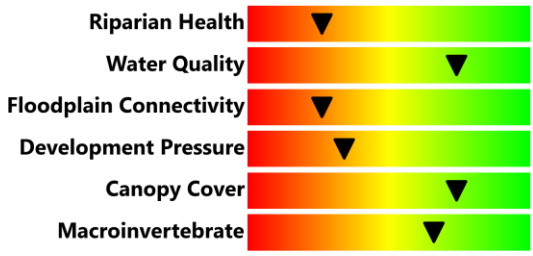
The site visited on the creek was towards the confluence with the Willamette River where there is a series of cascades and accumulation of boulders. The riparian corridor was dominated by blackberry.

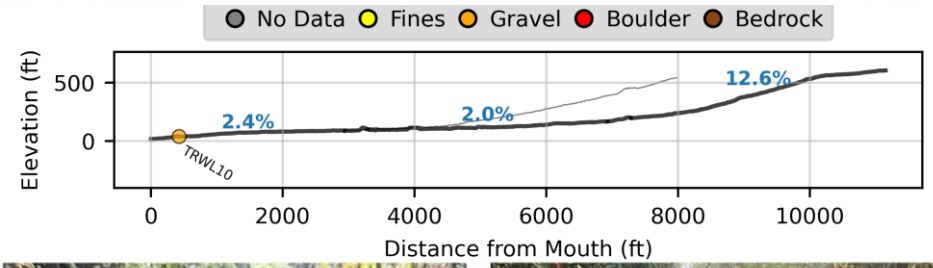
The trends analysis found that macroinvertebrate health has increased since 2018.



Trillium Creek (West Linn)





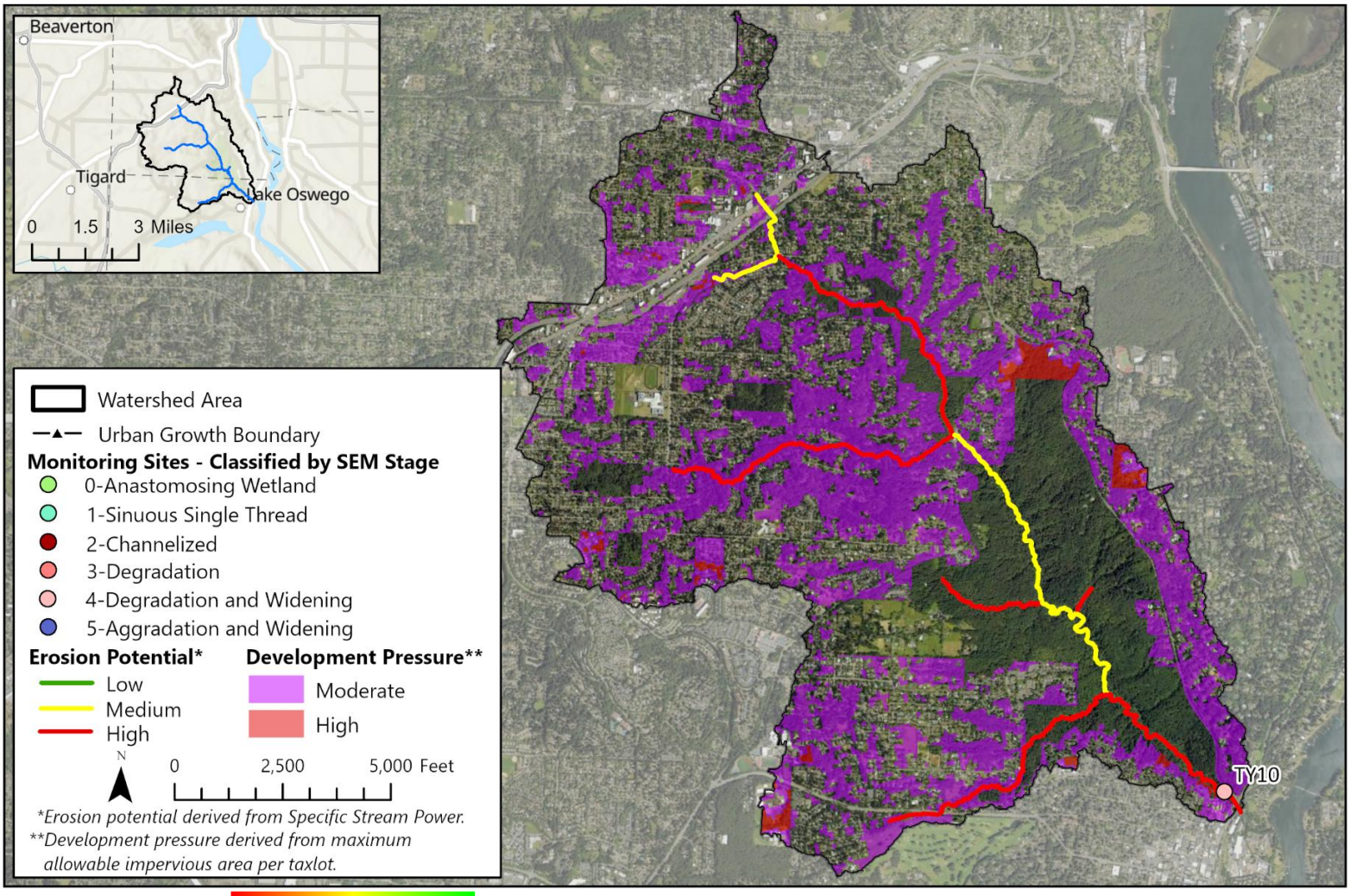


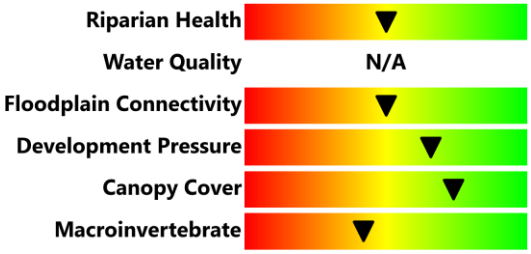
Trillium Creek flows west to its confluence with Rock Creek just upstream of the Clackamas River. The watershed has moderate impervious area and is approximately 94% private and 6% public land.

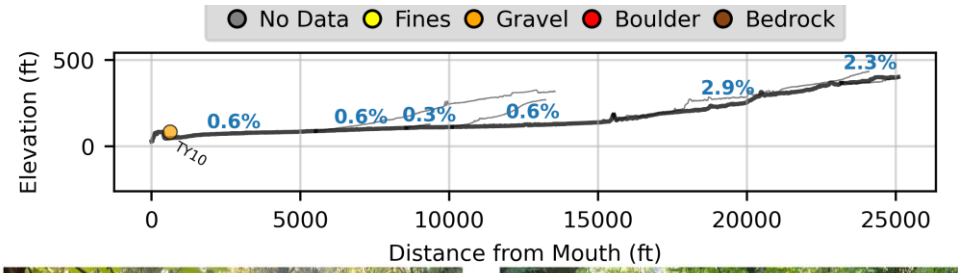
The upstream portion of the creek is steep and bounded by overhanging canyon walls, resulting in limited floodplain connectivity. Although canopy cover is generally low throughout the watershed, two of the sites visited supported healthy riparian vegetation.

Trend analysis indicates that both macroinvertebrate health and floodplain connectivity have decreased since 2021.

Trillium Creek (WES)



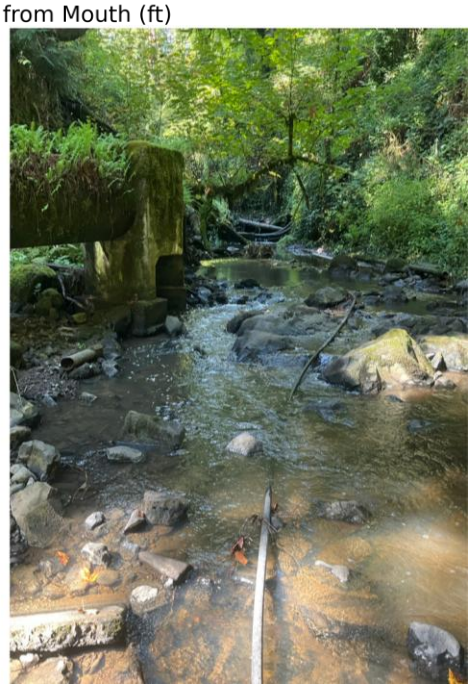




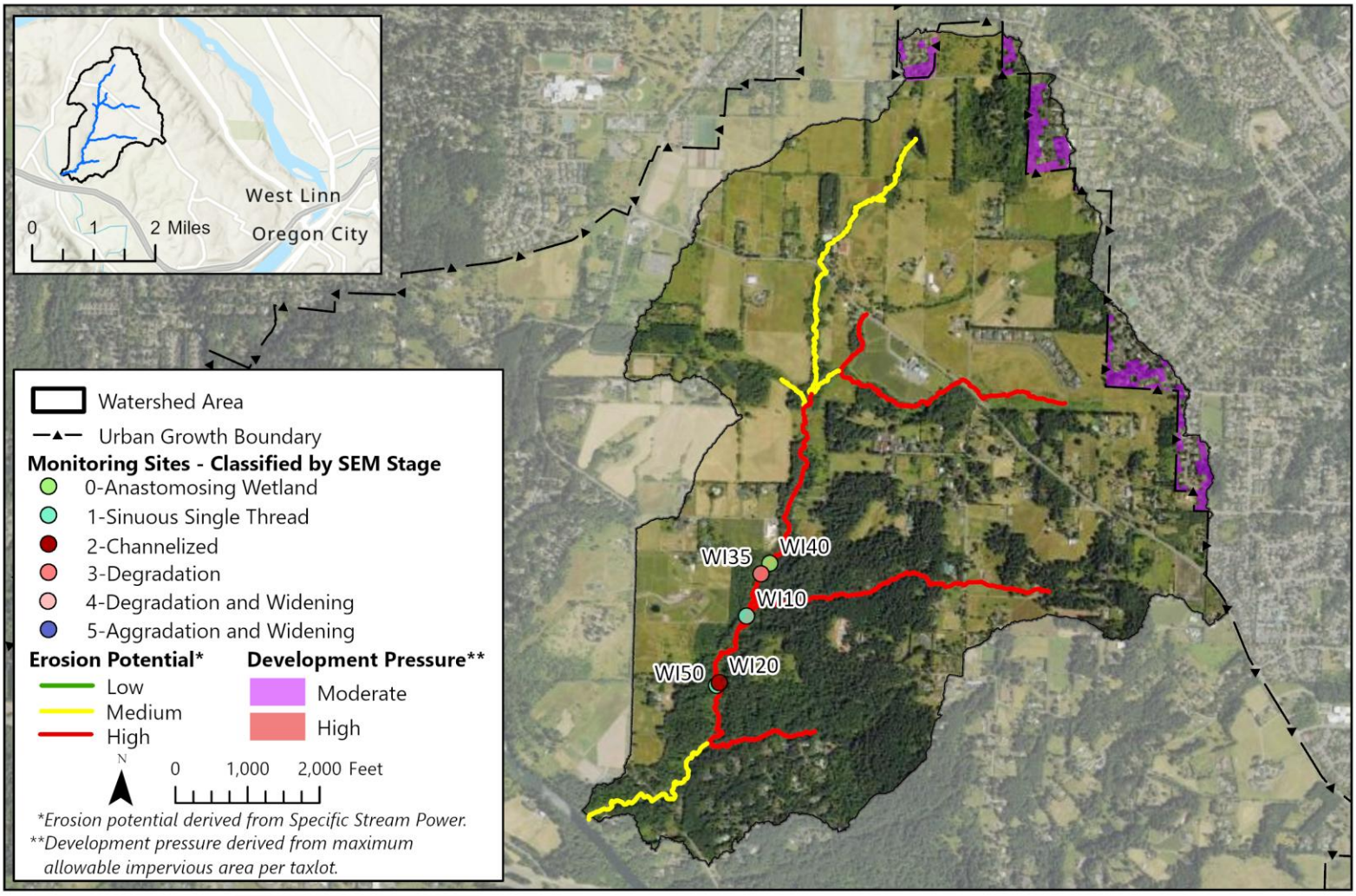
Tryon Creek flows southeast towards its confluence with the Willamette River. A large portion of Tryon Creek flows through Tryon Creek State Park. The watershed has moderate impervious area and is approximately 81% private and 19% public land.

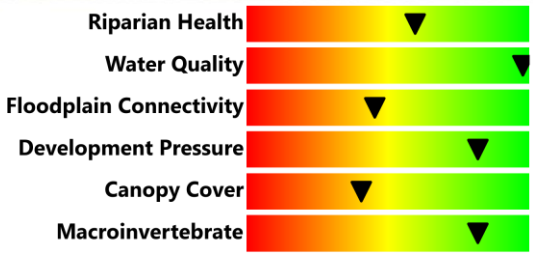
The site visited in 2024 showed moderate floodplain connectivity and habitat complexity from downed trees and boulders in the channel. Due to the state park, the watershed has low development pressure and high canopy coverage.

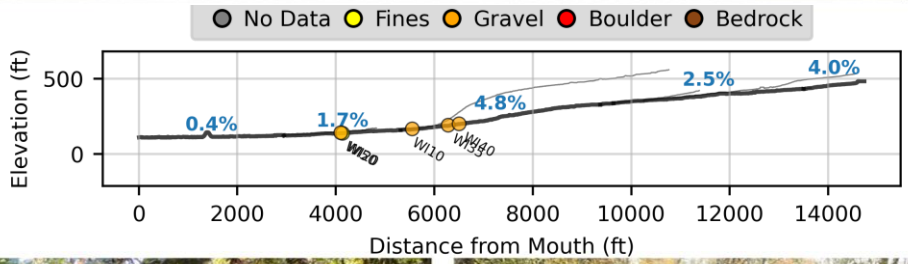
The trends analysis found that macroinvertebrate health has decreased since 2021.



Tryon Creek



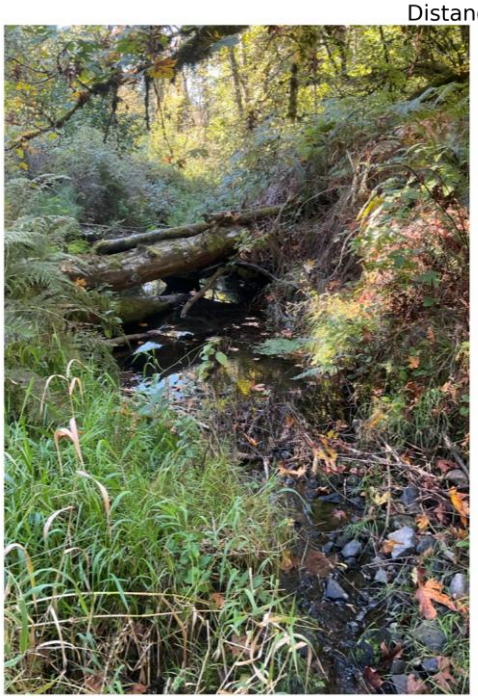




Wilson Creek flows south-southwest into the Tualatin River. The watershed has low impervious area and is approximately 90% private and 10% public land.

The creek is low gradient near the Tualatin where it experiences backwater conditions and then steepens as it flows through Wilson Creek Natural Area. The creek is well-connected to its floodplain within the Wilson Creek Natural Area.

Trend analysis indicates that both macroinvertebrate health and floodplain connectivity have increased since 2021.



Wilson Creek