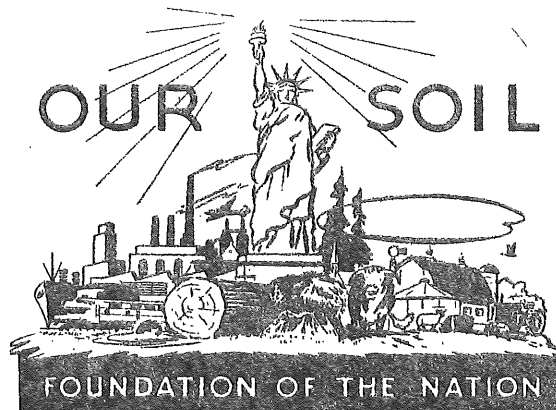


DAVIS COUNTY SOIL
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
LONG RANGE PROGRAM



(UP-DATED, NOVEMBER 1979)

*Reviewed by Commissioners at Jan. 7, 1982
meeting. Commissioners felt all items
current at this time.*

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P R E F A C E

The Soil Conservation District has responsibilities under state laws for carrying out a county-wide soil and water conservation program. Planning for the long-term conservation of our soils, water and related resources is not a simple task; but is a necessary process when orderly development and utilization of our natural resources is expected.

Davis Soil Conservation District recognizes that with constant change, an operating strategy can seldom be long lasting and needs to be re-analyzed periodically. The update of our long-range program will reflect our objectives and priorities as we plan to meet the land and water needs of our people.

This program is being provided by the Commissioners of Davis Soil Conservation District for all individuals, groups and units of government. It is an organized effort to develop and protect our soil and water resources for the benefit of all. Every citizen can and is encouraged to make a meaningful contribution towards implementing this conservation program. Only through cooperation by everyone can we hope to complete this most important task before some of our resources are irretrievably destroyed.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DAVIS COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

The Davis County Soil Conservation District encompasses 320,640 acres. Ninety six percent is classified as rural, with row crop farming and livestock production the main industry. According to the 1970 Census Davis County has a population of 8207. Bloomfield, the largest city, has a population of 2700. It is also the county seat and major trade center for the surrounding area. A foundry and a plastic plant are the major industries.

Population trends have shown a 12.75% decrease in the county during the 1960--1970 period. An influx of Amish families and development in the north part of the county have probably halted or reversed this trend. The population of Bloomfield decreased slightly during the same period.

The mean family income in Davis County according to the 1970 Census was \$8237. Approximately 15% of the families had incomes less than poverty level and 10% had incomes of \$15,000 or more.

The agricultural trend the past 10 years has been an increase in the cropland acreage and a significant decrease in the pastureland and woodland acreages. Approximately 60% of the available cropland is in either corn or soybeans with the remaining acreage in hay or oats.

A livestock program is an important part of most farms with hogs, dairy cows, beef cows and some sheep being raised. A large percentage of the grain and forage produced on the farms is fed directly to livestock.

ORGANIZATION AND AUTHORITIES

Davis Soil Conservation District was organized at the request of local people interested in soil and water conservation. A charter was issued under provisions of the Soil Conservation Districts' Law, Code of Iowa, Chapter 467A, on September 29, 1944. The boundaries of the district and the county are the same.

The District is a sub-division of state government governed by five locally elected Commissioners, who are elected on the general ballot and serve six-year terms. District Commissioners are charged by the Iowa General Assembly with the restoration and conservation of the soil, water, and related natural resources of the county. The District receives support services from the State Department of Soil Conservation. Commissioners can appoint as many Assistant Commissioners as they deem necessary.

Additional authorities have been given the Soil Conservation District since 1952. Some of these additional authorities are:

1. Sub-districts (Chapter 467A, Sec. 13-41) of a soil conservation district may be formed for the purpose of carrying out watershed protection and flood prevention programs within the sub-district, but may not be formed solely for the purpose of establishing or taking over the operation of an existing drainage district.
2. The Commissioners of the Soil Conservation District shall adopt reasonable regulations (Chapter 467A, Sec. 42-53) to establish a soil loss limit or limits for the District and provide for the implementation of the limit or limits, and may subsequently amend or repeal their regulations as they deem necessary. Chapter 467A also provides for mandatory erosion control after due process.

3. The Soil Conservation District (Chapter 467B) advises and consults with counties, sub-districts and conservancy districts upon the request of any of them or any affected landowners, and is authorized to cooperate with other state subdivisions, or instrumentalities and affected landowners, as well as with the federal government or any department or agency thereof, to construct, operate, and maintain suitable projects for flood or soil erosion control.
4. Under Chapter 467C, the County Board of Supervisors can establish districts having for their purpose soil conservation and the control of flood waters. The establishment of these districts requires the approval of the Soil Conservation District along with the State Conservation Commission and the Iowa Natural Resources Council.
5. Conservancy Districts (Chapter 467D) are legal subdivisions of the State of Iowa. In 1971, the legislature divided the state into six major river basin watersheds for the purpose of developing a comprehensive management plan. Conservancy District plans will be developed in concert with soil conservation districts and other special purpose districts and will provide for their participation in carrying forward such plans for the protection of Iowa water and related land resources.

Davis County is part of the Des Moines Conservancy District and the Southern Iowa Conservancy District.

The District is authorized to request assistance from and enter into memorandum of understanding between themselves and other federal, state and local entities to carry out their assignment and leadership role in the conservation, development, and productive use of the county's soil, water related resources.

Active Memorandums of Understanding have been signed with the following:

U. S. Department of Agriculture

U. S. Soil Conservation Service

Davis County Board of Supervisors

Corp of Engineers - U. S. Dept. of the Army

Iowa Cooperative Extension Service

Iowa Department of Soil Conservation

Des Moines Conservancy District

Southern Iowa Conservancy District

The District also provides sponsorship and direction to programs administered by other agencies that directly affect the operations and objectives of the District. In addition, there are a number of agencies that have programs available that can assist the District in carrying out its long-range program and annual plan of work.

INVENTORY OF SOIL, WATER AND RELATED NATURAL RESOURCES AND TREATMENT NEEDSMajor Soils of Davis County and Associated Problems

Soils of two (2) Soil Association Areas are found in Davis County. About 60% or 192,000 acres of the land area of the County belongs to the Shelby-Seymour-Edina Soil Association Area. Forty percent or approximately 128,000 acres are in the Weller-Lindley Association. There are about 31,000 acres of first and second bottomland soils within the boundaries of the two above associations. For the purpose of this discussion, they will be treated as minor soils of the area.

The Shelby-Seymour-Edina Soil Association Area lies in the South-Southwestern portion of the county. The landscape is marked by its broad level to gently rolling interstream divides and the sharp steep breaks to the flood plains.

The soils of the region are predominantly Shelby, Seymour and Edina. These soils are usually classified as Brunizems or "prairie: soils and Planosols. Both have been formed under grass vegetation.

The profile of the Brunizems consist of a very dark A or surface horizon, 8 to 15 inches deep, a grayish brown to yellowish brown B horizon, 12 to 24 inches thick; and, a weak yellow to light yellowish-brown C horizon. The principal textures are loam or silt loam in the A horizon, heavy silt loam to clay loam or silty clay loam in the B, usually a loam, or silt loam C. These soils are naturally well to imperfectly drained.

Planosols are generally soils with level topography (planosol comes from two words meaning flat soils). They occur mainly on irregular divides in association with either Brunizems or Gray-Brown Pozolic soils.

The profile of the planosols consist of a weak brown, silt loam A₁ horizon, 4 to 8 inches thick. A light gray, platy, A₂ horizon, 2 to 10 inches thick. The B horizon is an olive-gray to olive-brown, silty clay with a weak

fine blocky structure. And the C horizon is a mottled yellowish-gray to light olive-gray, 20 to 30 inches thick, block to lacking, silty clay loam.

The most distinguishing features of the planosols are thin ashy gray A₂ horizons and their tight (almost impervious) plastic B horizon. The B horizon is sometimes referred to as a "Clay-pan".

The Shelby group, covering 40-50% of the region includes soils formed from glacial drift under vegetation. They are Brunizems of moderate fertility, commonly containing small pebbles. These soils have very dark brown surface layers which have a loam to clay loam texture. The subsoil is a slowly permeable, brownish firm clay loam. Included in the Shelby group are the Adair and Clarinda soils, which are relic soils formed from highly weathered glacial drift. These "buried soils are commonly found at the contact line between the loess and drift, often forming seep areas. They are much like Shelby, with a more slowly permeable, brownish, firm clay loam subsoil. These soils are very erosive and require good management when cultivated.

The Seymour series includes Brunizems formed from loess in undulating uplands. It forms a large border around the level divides of Edina soils and occurs as a capping on ridges in rolling uplands. It covers between 20 to 35 percent of the region. The soils have thinner A and B horizons, less distinct A₂ horizon and slightly less plastic B horizon than Edina soils. They are moderate in fertility and classified as imperfectly drained. They are finer textured, more poorly drained and somewhat less fertile than Grundy soils. Seymour soils are subject to erosion when cultivated. Because of their fertility levels and erosion hazards, they must be farmed with care.

The Edina series includes planosols formed from loess under grass in flat upland divides. This soil covers 10 to 15 percent of the region. The Edina soils are marked by distinct light to medium gray A₂ horizons and dark olive

mottled, sticky B horizons. Edina soils are moderately fertile, are somewhat poorly drained because of flat topography and tight B horizons, and are free from stones.

The minor soils of the Shelby-Seymour-Edina Association Area included small areas of Gray-Brown Podzolic soils of the Weller and Lindley series. These soils, formed under timber vegetation, on the steeper slopes along some of the larger streams. There are also areas of Belinda and Pershing soils, formed under mixed timber and grass vegetation found around the borders of the area. Other minor soils of the area includes the Alluvial and Colluvial soils. Alluvial soils are the most important of these, covering 5 to 15 % of the area. Nodaway is representative of these soils. Olmitz and Gravity series include most of the Colluvial soils.

The Weller-Lindley Soil Association Area lies in the North-Northeastern portion of the county. The landscape is marked by a more hilly topography, more brush pasture, and smaller farmsteads than that of the Shelby-Seymour-Edina area. Patches of forest and scattered trees remain of the original forest cover. The forest cover and the topography are the most prominent features of this area. Fields are small and irregular with a high percentage of permanent pasture. Roads usually follow the valleys and ridge crests, although some do follow section lines.

Most of the uplands beside the flood plains in this region are hilly because of the many small stream valleys coming down to the level of the river. The tops of the ridge separated by the narrow valleys in the uplands are usually rolling. Some scattered ridges are nearly level.

The major soils of this area are the Weller and Lindley series. These soils are classified in the great soil groups as Gray-Brown Podzolic soils.

Gray-Brown Podzolic soils are the forested counterpart of the Brunizems.

Their name comes from the color of the A horizon and from the descriptive folk-name used in northern Russia for a related great soil group, the Podzols. The term Podzol comes from two Russian words meaning "ash beneath", which was a way of recognizing the light gray A₂ horizon. Because of their native forest cover, the Gray-Brown Podzolic soils have had more clay, lime, and nutrients washed out of the A horizon and they contain less organic matter than Brunizems. They are commonly less fertile and need to have more careful management to maintain satisfactory yields.

The profile of the Gray-Brown Podzolic soils consist of a dark-brown or dark grayish-brown A Horizon, 1 to 3 inches thick, a light brownish-gray A₂ horizon, 5 to 8 inches thick, moderate yellowish-brown B horizon, 15 to 20 inches thick and a yellow to light yellowish-brown C horizon. The principal textures are silt loam and loam in the A₁ and A₂ horizons, silty clay to clay in the B horizon, and silt loam and clay loam in the C horizon. The structure of the A₂ horizon is fine platy and is very evident before the soil is plowed for the first time. The plates are about an eight inch thick and lie horizontally. The B horizon has a distinct, medium sized, blocky structure. The peds (or soil pieces) are about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and can be clearly seen.

The weller series, covering 20 to 40% of the region, is a Gray-Brown-Podzolic soil formed from very fine acid loess in undulating to rolling uplands. These soils are similar to Clinton, but are finer textured, more acid and generally lower in fertility. They also need more careful management to obtain satisfactory yields. They are classified as being imperfectly drained, profiles, contrasted to the moderately well to well drained Clinton profiles.

Closely associated with the Weller is the Beckwith (Marion) series.

These soils occupy the nearly level to level areas and are planosols. (See previous discussion of planosols).

The Lindley series covering about 30-50 percent of the region. These soils have been formed from glacial drift under forest cover on the hilly to rolling uplands. They are the forested counterpart of the Shelby series. These soils are found on the lower slopes of the ridges in rolling uplands, and sometimes the rounded ridge crests in hilly uplands. They are low in fertility, sometimes stony and subject to severe erosion when cultivated. The Adair soils was included in the Lindley series in older surveys. They are buried profiles formed from glacial till. They occur at the Loess-till contact point.

Other minor soils of the region are the Alluvial soils, chiefly Nodaway and Humeston series. Brunizems are found in small areas and are chiefly Grundy, Seymour and Shelby around the margin of the region. Also, the associated prairie timber soils, the Pershing and Belinda series. The Alluvial soils are probably the most important of the minor soils, with Nodaway being the most important series.

Soils of this region are used more for pasture than in any other region in Iowa. Pastures equal 40-65 percent of the land in farms. Much of the corn, soybeans, oats and hay are grown on the better soils of this region.

The problems of farming these soils are among the hardest to meet in Iowa. Extreme care and wise choice of land use are essential to maintaining fertility and preventing erosion.

PRESENT CROPLAND CONDITIONS

There are 174,200 acres of cropland. Approximately 143,150 acres have a soil loss above acceptable levels that is caused by water erosion. Currently 31,050 acres are adequately treated.

Currently the major sloping soils in both associations are losing nearly 12 tons of soil per acre per year. This is equivalent to a loss of 1" of topsoil every 12 years. There is an estimated average of 4 inches of topsoil left in these areas. Continuation of soil losses at the present rate, would indicate an approximate top soil life of 50 years for the major upland soils.

PRESENT PASTURELAND CONDITIONS

There are currently 100,711 acres of pasture and permanent hayland of which 60,427 acres needs treatment. The majority of the improved pastures contain some type of cool season grass with trefoil or alfalfa. Many farms have a shortage of quantity and quality forage during the summer grazing months.

In some areas, overgrazing is resulting in loss of soil cover and damage to the forage crop.

PRESENT WOODLAND CONDITIONS

There are 26,000 acres of woodland of which 7050 acres are currently adequately treated.

The major species include oak and hickory on the uplands and ash, black walnut and cottonwood on the bottoms.

Very little of the woodland is managed for forest products. Probably 75% of the woodland is overgrazed.

PRESENT WILDLIFE AND RECREATION LAND CONDITIONS

Currently there are approximately 4500 acres of land that is primarily used by wildlife.

Pheasant and wild turkey populations have been slightly increasing. Quail population varies considerably with weather conditions. The deer population has been increasing.

Recreation areas have steadily increased over the past 10-15 years through an intensive effort of the Davis County Conservation Board and the Iowa Conservation Commission. At the present time, we believe there are enough areas to satisfy the needs of the people.

TABLE 1
CHANGING TRENDS

	<u>ACRES</u>	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1977</u>
Cropland	152,090	174,200
Pasture	104,214	100,711
Woodland	51,000	26,000

TABLE 2
CROP ACREAGE TRENDS

<u>Acres</u> -----	<u>1943</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
<u>Crops</u>				
Corn	39,829	41,336	64,600	64,600
Soybeans	10,413	26,130	34,500	39,700
Oats/Wheat	20,507	7,363	12,470	10,370
Hay	37,596	39,684	44,700	38,800

TABLE 3
CROP YIELD TRENDS (Bu./Ac.)

<u>CROP</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Corn	42	69	73	101	90	50
Soybeans	18	22	26	32	27	26
Oats	26	40	54	50	45	44

WATER RESOURCES

Water, in many ways, has greatly affected the development of Davis County.

There are two major water impoundments in the county. Lake Wapello, a 270-acre man-made lake, is owned and operated by the State Conservation Commission. Sediment and water quality has been a problem. The drainage area is one of the top priority areas under the 208 program.

Lake Fisher, a 90-acre man-made lake, serves as the major source of water for the city of Bloomfield. Some silting has occurred in this reservoir.

Most of the rural areas are now served by rural water associations. Sources are from Ottumwa Water Plant and Lake Rathbun.

During the past 25 years, over 2000 ponds ranging from one half to 10 acres (surface area) have been constructed in Davis County. These ponds primarily provide water for livestock, but also provide wildlife habitat and recreation.

The Des Moines River cuts across the northeast corner of the county.

Major streams in the county are Soap Creek, Fox Creek, Wyacondah and Fabius.

STATEMENT OF TREATMENT NEEDS TO MEET TOLERABLE LIMITS

The major conservation practice needs in the district are:

<u>PRACTICE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>TOTAL NEEDS</u>	<u>TO DATE ACCOMPLISHED</u>	<u>REMAIN TO BE DONE</u>
Conservation Tillage	Ac.	58,000	4,234	53,766
Contour Strip Cropping	Ac.	3,500	1,623	1,877
Terraces	LF	16,000,000	4,212,063	11,787,937
Ponds	No.	2,600	2,203	397
Contouring	Ac.	58,000	35,500	22,500
Grass Waterways	Ac.	5,000	2,708	2,292
Erosion Control Structures	No.	2,000	600	1,400
Subsurface Drains	LF	1,500,000	335,041	1,164,959
Pasture & Hayland Planting	Ac.	85,000	57,875	27,125
Surface Drains	LF	1,200,000	716,949	483,051
Tree Planting	Ac.	4,000	433	3,567
Woodland Improvement	Ac.	1,000	0	1,000
Sediment & Water Control Basin	LF	600,000	10,000	590,000
Diversions	LF	2,000,000	1,100,000	900,000
Reclamation of Surface Mined Land	Ac.	640	0	640

CROPLAND

The application of Conservation Tillage and Contour farming would reduce soil erosion to the "T" or below level on 43,488 acres of the "B" slopes being used for cropland.

There are another 43,000 acres of "C" slopes that need terraces.

Approximately 7000 acres of "D" slopes now in cropland should be converted to grass or woodland.

Part of Soap Creek, most of Fox Creek, part of Big Wyacondah and Fabius Creeks are in legal drainage districts. The Board of Supervisors currently serve as trustees for all of these districts.

PASTURELAND

Of the 100,711 acres of pastureland, 60,427 acres need treatment in order to produce at their maximum potential. Reseeding pastures to a grass legume or warm season grass type is needed on 40,000 acres. This type of treatment, along with a good fertilization and rotation grazing program, will allow existing pastureland to produce a good quality and quantity of forage throughout the summer grazing season. Equipment and chemicals are available in the county that will allow the farmer to renovate his pasture without the need of plowing. This type of mechanical treatment will help prevent serious erosion on steep land and will allow for limited grazing during the seeding year.

WOODLAND

The foremost need in the adequate treatment of our woodlands is proper management. This includes the orderly harvesting of trees in order to improve timber quality, natural reproduction and achieve maximum growth of existing desirable species. In many cases, livestock need to be excluded from timbered areas.

A trained professional forester is currently available to assist landowners in developing woodland plans.

We believe a comprehensive education program is needed to inform landowners of the value of woodlands and that they are assets, not liabilities to their farms.

DISTRICT POLICIES

It will be the policy of the Davis Soil Conservation District to:

1. Provide technical assistance, as available in the planning, design, layout, adherence to specifications and the maintenance of conservation practices.
2. Provide resource inventory and evaluation data to units of government that have resource planning responsibilities in Davis County.
3. Coordinate with all soil, water and related resource programs in Davis County to insure and encourage maximum coordination of conservation programs.
4. Actively support and cooperate as sponsors to Pathfinders RC&D.
We will continue to seek out opportunities that support the objectives of the RC&D area plan.
5. Provide assistance in the interpretation of the Davis County Soil Survey to all people involved in land use decisions.
6. Provide up-to-date conservation education materials to all people in Davis County. Emphasis will be placed on providing the area public schools with material that can be effectively used in the classroom.
7. Administer any public cost-share funds made available to the Davis Soil Conservation District for use in assisting district cooperators to construct needed soil conserving practices. Terraces and erosion control structures will be given first priority.
8. Provide information to all forms of public mass media to insure that local citizens are kept well informed and up-to-date on new conservation programs, concepts and accomplishments.

DISTRICT POLICIES (cont.)

9. Conduct a continuing comprehensive conservation education program that will insure awareness and concern for natural resources in Davis County.
10. Work fully with all agencies and units of government that are concerned with advancing the resource conservation program in the Davis Soil Conservation District.
11. Maintain the following regular committees:

1. Conservation Education
2. Legislative
3. Resource Planning and Evaluation

Temporary committees will be formed as the need arises.

12. Give assistance on a priority basis as follows:
 1. Provide technical assistance and state cost-share funds to cooperators in the Shelby-Seymour-Edina soil associations. Emphasis will be placed on the construction of terrace systems, grade stabilization structures, contour strip cropping and conservation tillage. Our goal is to complete the needed cropland treatment in these areas in the next 30 years.
 2. Provide technical assistance and state cost-share funds to cooperators in the Weller-Lindley soil associations. Our major emphasis will be placed on conservation tillage and terraces. Our goal is to apply the needed conservation tillage and contouring in the next 25 years. This will reduce the current soil loss rate by approximately one-half in these areas. We plan to have all the cropland adequately treated in the next 80 years.

3. Woodland Management Practices.
4. Pasture Management Practices.
5. Practices that directly benefit wildlife.
6. Animal waste management practices.

DISTRICT OBJECTIVES

Objective I

Assist landowners to plan for and adequately treat 10,000 acres of cropland in the next five years.

Actions and Goals

- a. Provide technical and cost-share assistance, as available, in the Shelby -Seymour and Weller-Lindley soil associations to install 500,000 feet of terraces and 100,000 feet of Sediment & Water control basins.
- b. Conduct demonstrations; tours; carry out an intensified information and education program; and provide assistance to landusers to convert 20,000 acres of row crops to a conservation tillage method in all soil association areas.
- c. Encourage the application of subsurface drainage where needed in order to prepare the land for erosion control practices.
- d. Provide technical assistance, as available, to landusers to construct 200 acres of grassed waterways.
- e. Assist landusers in all soil associations to establish 5000 acres of contouring.

Objective II

Assist landowners in planning for and adequately treating 6000 acres of pasture and hayland in the next five years.

Actions and Goals

- a. Provide technical assistance, as available, to landusers to reseed or overseed 4,000 acres of pastureland to grasses and legumes that will provide adequate forage during the summer months.
- b. Conduct an intensified information and education program, with assistance from the Davis County Extension Service, encouraging good pastureland management.
- c. Place emphasis on good pastureland management when developing resource conservation plans with district cooperators.
- d. Encourage the use of conservation tillage pasture renovation equipment on soils subject to erosion.

Objective III

Assist landowners in planning for and adequately treating 500 acres of woodland in the next five years.

Actions and Goals

- a. Conduct an intensive information and education program explaining the benefits gained by improving and maintaining existing woodlands.
- b. Provide technical assistance to landowners to plant 50 acres of trees.
- c. Encourage landowners to use the services provided by the District Forester in developing management plans for their woodlands.
- d. Provide planning and technical assistance to landowners to establish or renovate 20 acres of farmstead windbreaks.

Objective IV

Assist landowners to plan for and develop 100 acres of wildlife habitat in the next five years.

Actions and Goals

- a. Provide technical assistance to landowners in establishing fifty acres of odd area plantings.
- b. Provide assistance, as available, to the Davis County Conservation Board.
- c. Conduct an intensive information and education program promoting wildlife habitat development and management. Work closely with the Iowa Conservation Commission, and other concerned agencies and groups.
- d. Stress wildlife habitat needs when working with cooperators in developing their resource conservation plans and application of conservation practices.

AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS ASSISTING
THE
DAVIS CO. SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

FEDERAL

Soil Conservation Service (SCS-USDA)

The Soil Conservation Service is the technical agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture responsible for soil and water conservation matters. The service has entered into a supplemental memorandum of understanding with the Davis Co. Soil Conservation District. Under this agreement, the service makes available technical personnel and other facilities to assist in planning and carrying out a program of soil and water conservation in the district.

Some of the programs administered by the Service and available to the district include: (a) Conservation Needs Inventory, which provides data useful in planning for future resource development; (b) Public Law 566, known as the Small Watershed Protection Act, which provides technical and financial assistance to local sponsors of watershed projects under 250,000 acres; (c) Resource Conservation and Development Projects that accelerate resource programs in multi-county areas as a base for town and county economic development. (Davis County is presently a part of the Pathfinders RC&D Project); (d) Public Law 89-560 authorized SCS to make soil surveys in urban and agricultural areas. Davis County will start a standard soil survey in 1980; (e) Public Law 95-192, also known as the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977, provides for the appraisal of our Nation's natural resources, developing a program for furthering the conservation of those resources and providing Congress an annual evaluation report.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS-USDA)

On the state and county levels ASCS actively supports soil conservation districts by conferring with their state and district governing bodies on means of increasing the effectiveness of the federal government's Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP). County ASCS Committees have an established policy of giving preference to cost-sharing applications for practices to which soil conservation districts have given top priority.

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA-USDA)

FmHA loans money to landowners to apply needed soil and water conservation practices on their lands. The agency also administers other programs for the benefit of farmers and rural residents.

STATE

Department of Soil Conservation (DSC)

The Department of Soil Conservation is the state agency responsible for the administration of the Iowa Soil Conservation Laws. Duties of the Department are to organize and provide support services to soil conservation districts; offer guidance on election procedures for district commissioner's elections; encourage and promote better soil conservation programs in soil conservation districts; disseminate information between districts and also facilitate an interchange of advice and experience between districts; secure cooperation and assistance between federal, state and local agencies in the work of soil conservation districts; administer state appropriations to soil conservation districts; provide clerical and administrative assistance to districts; provide legal assistance to districts and provide training for soil and water district commissioners.

The Conservancy Districts Division of the Department has the delegated responsibility for non-point source pollutions under Section 208 of Public Law 92-500, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

State Soil Conservation Committee

The State Soil Conservation Committee is the governing body of the Department of Soil Conservation and each of the six conservancy districts within the State of Iowa. The committee establishes policies that govern the Department of Soil Conservation, the six conservancy districts and the 100 soil conservation districts which cover the entire state. The committee also approves or disapproves applications for assistance under the Federal Public Law 566 Watershed Programs, and reviews and make recommendations to the Governor for action on Resource Conservation and Development Projects.

Iowa Cooperative Extension Service - Agriculture and Home Economics

The Cooperative Extension Service has been active in the field of soil and water conservation. It has played an important part in the organization of each of the 100 soil conservation districts and has a memorandum of understanding with each district. Under these memorandums of understanding the Extension Service cooperates with the district in carrying out the educational phases of the district program.

State Conservation Commission

This agency is responsible for administering a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities. Within the framework of its authority, the State Conservation Commission plans for and carries out acquisition, development, management and maintenance of land and water areas for public parks, forests, preserves, refuges, and for hunting and fishing. The Commission, Department of Soil Conservation and the Davis Soil Conservation District cooperate in a coordinated effort to establish and maintain farm forests, wildlife areas, farm ponds, and watershed developments.

COUNTYDavis County Conservation Board

The Board is responsible for the development and maintenance of county

owned wildlife and recreation areas. The Davis Soil Conservation District and the Board cooperate to provide assistance to the public and landowners in the development of wildlife habitat areas and the promotion of environmental education programs.

OTHER

Cities and towns; conservation and agriculture organizations; bankers organizations; loaning agencies; businessmen and industries; civic groups and clubs; churches; newspapers; radio and television.

These organizations cooperate with soil conservation districts by helping them to promote soil and water conservation programs and activities which have the ultimate objective of benefiting local communities, the state and the nation.

Statement of Adoption: We the Commissioners of the Davis County Soil Conservation District, adopt this program on the 1st day of November, 1979.

Robert H. Boatman
Robert H. Boatman, Chairman
Davis County Soil Conservation District

Statement of Approval: This updated program of the Davis County Soil Conservation District was reviewed and approved by the Department of Soil Conservation on November 26, 1979.

William B. Vance *Per L.G.V.*
Lawrence G. Vance, Director
Department of Soil Conservation