

GV
191.42
.J8
S57
1966

OUTDOOR RECREATION IN IOWA



STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA
Historical Building
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

HAROLD E. HUGHES
Governor of Iowa

E. B. SPEAKER
Director

EDWARD WEINHEIMER
Chairman
Greenfield

REV. LAURENCE NELSON
Vice-Chairman
Bellevue

ROBERT E. BEEBE
Sioux City

EARL E. JARVIS
Wilton Junction

DR. N. K. KINNEY
Ida Grove

DR. KEITH A. McNURLEN
Ames

MIKE F. ZACK
Mason City

STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

EAST 7TH AND COURT AVENUE

DES MOINES 8, IOWA

February 10, 1966

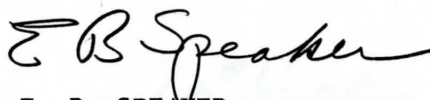
Mr. Roman H. Koenings
Regional Director
Lake Central Region
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
3853 Research Park Drive
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Koenings:

We are pleased to submit to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for consideration and review the official statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan for Iowa. This plan has been prepared by personnel of the State Conservation Commission under authority of Chapter 125, Acts of the 61st General Assembly. We are indebted to many Federal, state and local agencies and organizations for valuable data and information used in the formulation of the plan.

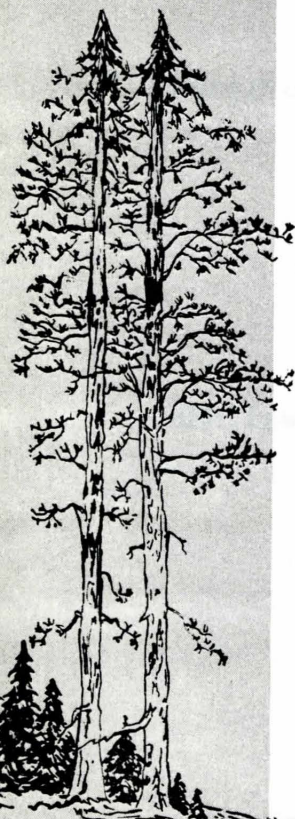
We wish to state that no H. H. F. A. grant-in-aid funds were used in the planning process.

Yours very truly,



E. B. SPEAKER
Director

EBS:hg
cc - Governor's Office



"USE WELL - ALL OF IOWA'S 3 MILLION ACRES OF FOREST LANDS"



STATE OF IOWA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
DES MOINES

HAROLD E. HUGHES
GOVERNOR

September 25, 1964

Mr. E. B. Speaker, Director
State Conservation Commission
L O C A L

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Please be notified that I have designated the State Conservation Commission as the official state agency to act in matters pertaining to and as described in Public Law 88-578, known as the Land and Waters Conservation Fund Bill.

Please feel free to transmit the necessary notifications to all parties concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold E. Hughes
HAROLD E. HUGHES
Governor

HEH:lew



STATE OF IOWA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
DES MOINES

HAROLD E. HUGHES
GOVERNOR

September 25, 1964

E. B. Speaker, Director
State Conservation Commission
L O C A L

Dear Mr. Speaker:

It is my pleasure to appoint you to act as my representative in matters pertaining to and as described in Public Law 88-578, known as the Land and Waters Conservation Fund Bill.

I trust that you will find it possible to accept this appointment. Please feel free to transmit the necessary notifications to all parties concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

Harold E. Hughes

HAROLD E. HUGHES
Governor

HEH:lew

State of Iowa
Department of Justice
Des Moines

LAWRENCE F. SCALISE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROBERT B. SCISM
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 17, 1965

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
United States Department of the Interior
Lake Central Region
15 Research Drive
Ann Arbor, Michigan
48103

Sirs:

This certifies that the State Conservation Commission of Iowa was authorized by House File 575, which was enacted into law by the 61st General Assembly of the State of Iowa, and which appears as Chapter 125, Acts of the 61st General Assembly, to participate in federal assistance programs for the planning and development of the outdoor recreation resources of the state, including the acquisition of lands and waters and interests therein.

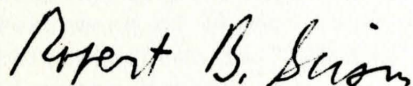
The statute authorizes the State Conservation Commission to apply to any appropriate agency or officer of the United States for participation in or the receipt of aid from any federal program respecting outdoor recreation.

It further provides that the Conservation Commission may enter into contracts and agreements with the United States or any appropriate agency thereof, and for the coordination of activities by the State Conservation Commission of all state agencies and subdivisions of the state's interest in the planning, development and maintenance of outdoor recreation resources and facilities.

December 17, 1965

The State Conservation Commission is authorized to perform such acts as may be necessary to conduct and establish cooperative outdoor recreational and watershed projects as may be defined by the Congress of the United States and by rules and regulations of the appropriate federal agency. It may accept federal funds and assistance for the purpose of planning, acquisition and development of outdoor recreational and watershed projects. The State Conservation Commission, however, may make no commitment or enter into any agreement until it has determined that sufficient funds are available for meeting the state's share, if any, of project costs.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert B. Scism".

ROBERT B. SCISM
Assistant Attorney General

slg

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Summary of Findings and Recommendations- - - - -	1
Statement of Objectives- - - - -	4
Participation in Planning Process- - - - -	5
Planning Methods - - - - -	6
Description of the State - - - - -	9
Geology - - - - -	9
History - - - - -	10
Climate - - - - -	11
Economics and Land Use - - - - -	13
Transportation- - - - -	15
Surface Water - - - - -	15
Delineation of Recreation Responsibilities - - - - -	19
The Demand for Recreational Facilities - - - - -	23
The Supply of Outdoor Recreation Facilities- - - - -	41
Analysis of Recreation Needs - - - - -	45
Special Problems Relating to Outdoor Recreation in Iowa- - - - -	50
Coordination with Other Plans and Programs - - - - -	52
Action Program - - - - -	54
Proposed Acquisition and Development- - - - -	54
Priorities - - - - -	68
Plan Maintenance - - - - -	70
Local Participation - - - - -	70
Appendix - - - - -	72

OUTDOOR RECREATION IN IOWA

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Research and study necessary to develop this comprehensive outdoor recreation plan brought out several points:

1. Iowa presently has the smallest amount of state and Federally owned land in the nation and ranks forty-eighth on a per capita basis.
2. Iowans are highly mobile and enjoy an excellent highway system. They are not tied tightly to large metropolitan areas or complexes as are residents of many states farther east.
3. Although demand for such activities as driving and walking for pleasure, sightseeing and bicycling is high, the need for facilities is apparently greatest for such activities as outdoor games and sports, swimming, picnicking, camping and boating.
4. Multiple use recreation areas located adjacent to or around quality water bodies are highly desirable.
5. Additional studies will be required in the near future to determine outdoor recreation participation rates which are specific for Iowa. It will also be necessary to inventory more intensively the recreation facilities of the state and to develop criteria or standards whereby recreational needs may be more quantitatively measured.
6. It will be extremely desirable to bring other agencies and organizations involved in outdoor recreation into future planning.
7. Coordination with other plans and programs should receive prime consideration in future planning.

Some of the recommendations which have been made in the plan to meet the need for outdoor recreation are:

1. Regions of higher population concentrations, where definite needs occur should receive high priority.
2. Projects to benefit the general public should be given much more consideration than those to benefit only a segment of the public.

3. Emphasis should be placed on providing the types of facilities which will benefit, or be used by, the greatest number of recreationists although all types of activities should receive consideration.
4. Municipalities should bear the greater responsibilities for providing facilities for outdoor games and sports, outdoor concerts and dramas, ice skating, sledding and swimming pools.
5. The State Conservation Commission and County Conservation Boards have a greater responsibility in providing facilities for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and boating as well as preserving natural areas and historic sites.
6. It is recognized that the natural beauty of a person's surroundings has much to do with his enjoyment of recreational opportunities. The preservation and enhancement of natural beauty is strongly recommended in the acquisition and development of land for outdoor recreation.

Although it is difficult to assess the contribution which will be made by the political subdivisions of the state and the private sector except in quite general terms, the State Conservation Commission has proposed an action program for the five year period 1966-1970 to meet part of the demonstrated need. The proposed projects include:

1. Acquisition of land for the future construction of three large lakes of approximately 1,000 acres each and development of adjacent multiple-use recreation land.
2. Acquisition of land and development of two small fishing lakes of approximately 100 acres each. Development of a third similar lake already underway.
3. Acquisition of land and development of lakes on two P. L. 566 Watershed projects in conjunction with the Soil Conservation Service, including adjacent multiple-use areas.
4. Development of new multiple-use parks on Rathbun Reservoir and Saylorville or Red Rock Reservoir.
5. Additional acquisition of land and multiple-use development of recreational facilities on four state forests.
6. Acquisition of land and development of 81 boat access facilities on the Mississippi, Missouri and inland rivers.
7. Development of one boat access facility each on Rathbun, Red Rock and Saylorville Reservoirs.
8. Acquisition of land and development of boat marinas on seven natural lakes.
9. Acquisition of trout streams in northeast Iowa.

10. Beginning of a large acquisition project on the Upper Iowa River to preserve and develop this outstanding wild river.
11. Beginning of acquisition on three large waterfowl areas.
12. Development of three existing waterfowl areas and development of upper part of Red Rock Reservoir area for waterfowl habitat and goose hunting.
13. Acquisition of 26 sites for stream fishing accesses.
14. Expansion of existing teacher's camp at Springbrook State Park to further promote outdoor education.
15. Possible acquisition and development of a "Master Recreation-Outdoor Education Development" tentatively named "Hawkeye Naturama" to be located on Saylorville Reservoir. This project, presently under consideration and discussion would include opportunities for an extremely wide range of outdoor activities as well as outdoor education activities including interpretive facilities.

TOTAL PROPOSED ACQUISITION PROGRAM - 40,326 acres.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT - \$19,805,067



STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

This plan has been formulated to:

1. Inventory the existing outdoor recreational resources and facilities in Iowa.
2. Determine current and projected demand for all kinds of outdoor recreational opportunities.
3. Define and analyze special problems which exist with regard to outdoor recreation in Iowa.
4. Determine the needs for additional facilities to meet not only the current demand but also the demand of future generations.
5. Delineate responsibility of the several levels of government and the private sector in providing outdoor recreation opportunities.
6. Correlate recreation planning with related resources, plans and programs of State, Interstate, regional, local, Federal and private agencies.
7. Present an action program designed to meet the identified needs.
8. Establish a priority system for orderly acquisition and development of outdoor recreational facilities.

PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING PROCESS

This "Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan" has been prepared by the State Conservation Commission as an "interim plan" which will serve as a basis for more sophisticated and refined planning in the future. Many other agencies, organizations and individuals contributed valuable data and information and grateful acknowledgement is given the following:

FEDERAL:

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, USDI
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, USDI
National Park Service, USDI
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA
Forest Service, USDA
Soil Conservation Service, USDA
Weather Bureau, USDC
Corps of Engineers, USA
Housing and Urban Development

STATE:

Commission of Aeronautics
Commerce Commission
Department of History and Archives
Department of Health
Department of Public Instruction
Department of Social Welfare
Development Commission
Geological Survey
Governor's Committee on Conservation of Outdoor Resources
Highway Commission
Iowa State University
Natural Resources Council
State Archeologist
State Historical Society
State University of Iowa

LOCAL:

County Conservation Boards
Municipalities
League of Iowa Municipalities

OTHER:

Iowa Wildlife Federation
Izaak Walton League of America, Iowa Division

While none was actively involved in the planning process, it is the definite intent that this recreation plan will be expanded as one part of a statewide comprehensive plan which will also include travel and transportation, industry, etc. When this is done, it is fully expected that other agencies and organizations will enter actively into the planning process.

PLANNING METHODS

Data on the supply of existing outdoor recreation facilities in the case of state parks, forests and fish and game areas were taken from the files and records of the State Conservation Commission. The same was true for the County Conservation Board areas since the State Conservation Commission coordinates very closely the activities of the County Conservation Boards and maintains complete records on their projects.

All municipalities of more than 400 population (and those of less than 400 population which were known to have some kind of outdoor recreation area) were sent questionnaire forms in 1965 to obtain information about their park systems. All cities of more than 10,000 population responded to this questionnaire. However, since many of the smaller towns did not respond, it was necessary to take a sample of each size group and project the total number of areas and total number of acres for municipalities of less than 10,000 population.

Information on the private sector was obtained from a survey of recreational facilities made under the auspices of the National Association of Soil Districts cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service. These surveys were made in each of Iowa's 100 soil conservation districts by personnel of the Soil Conservation Service, County Extension Office, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and State Conservation Commission. It appears in reviewing this information that many private facilities may have been overlooked. Future surveys will be required to fill in the gaps in the private sector.

In 1956, a national survey of hunters and fishermen covering the 1955 calendar year was conducted by Crossley, S-D Surveys, Inc. This survey was expanded in Iowa through the efforts of the Iowa State Conservation Commission to provide data specific to this state. This included the original sample and additional sampling of the Iowa households to further evaluate the Iowa hunting and fishing picture. In 1962 the State Conservation Commission initiated a public use survey of both campers and noncampers in twenty-eight state parks under the direction of the Statistics Laboratory at Iowa State University.

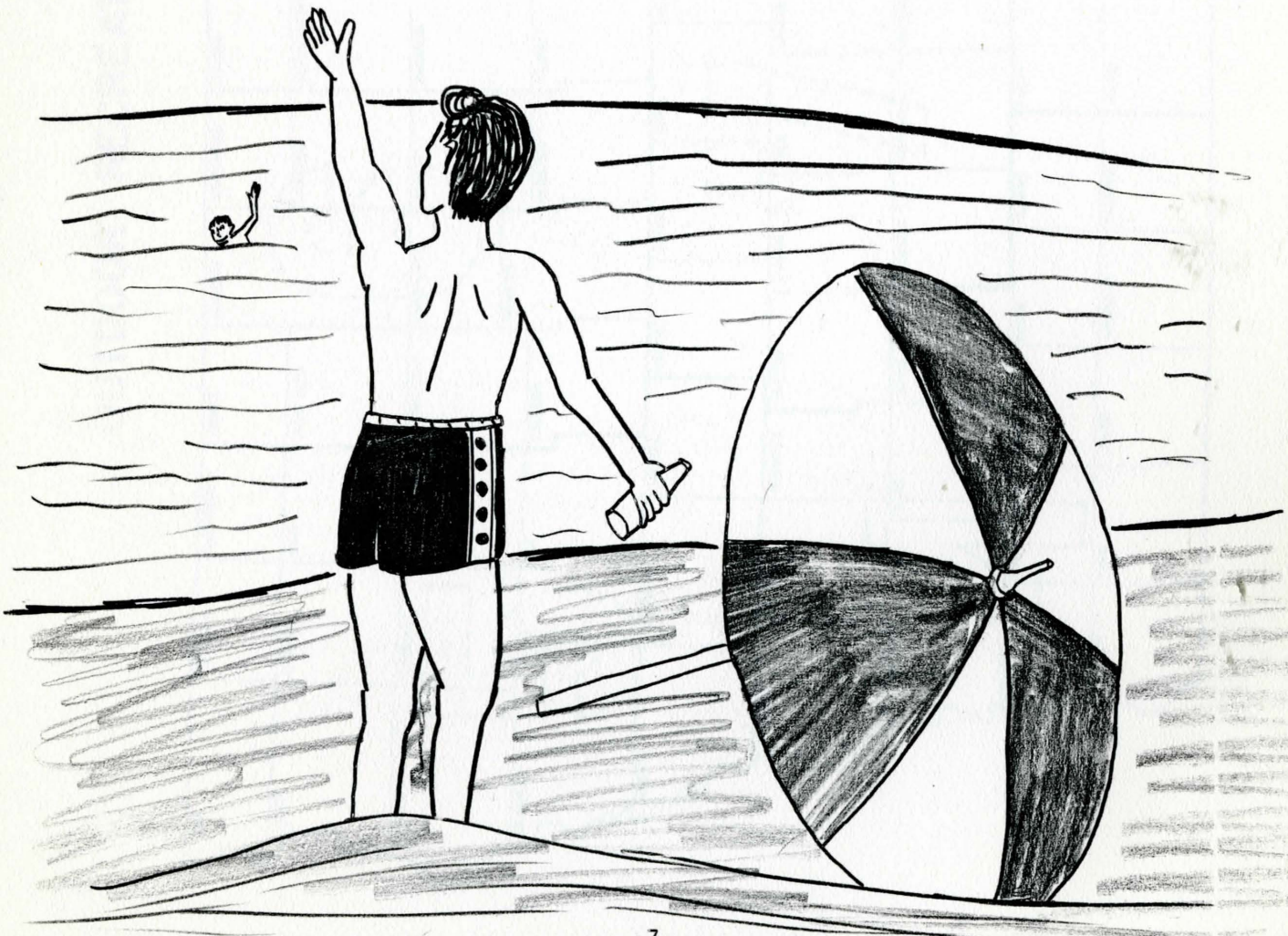
Statistical surveys are being conducted yearly by various state agencies and departments to point out current conditions as they relate to various outdoor recreational areas, facilities and activities. This will include the surveys being conducted by the Iowa State Highway Commission, the Iowa Development Commission, the Natural Resources Council, the Iowa State Conservation Commission, the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Iowa State University and other governmental bodies as well.

The Iowa twenty-five year conservation plan prepared in 1933 was one of the first conservation plans in the United States. Many portions of this plan are applicable at the present time. The Iowa State Planning Board progress reports of September, 1934 and April, 1935 provide excellent background material for many of the prevalent outdoor recreational areas, opportunities, facilities and activities at the present time. The preparation of current reports from state

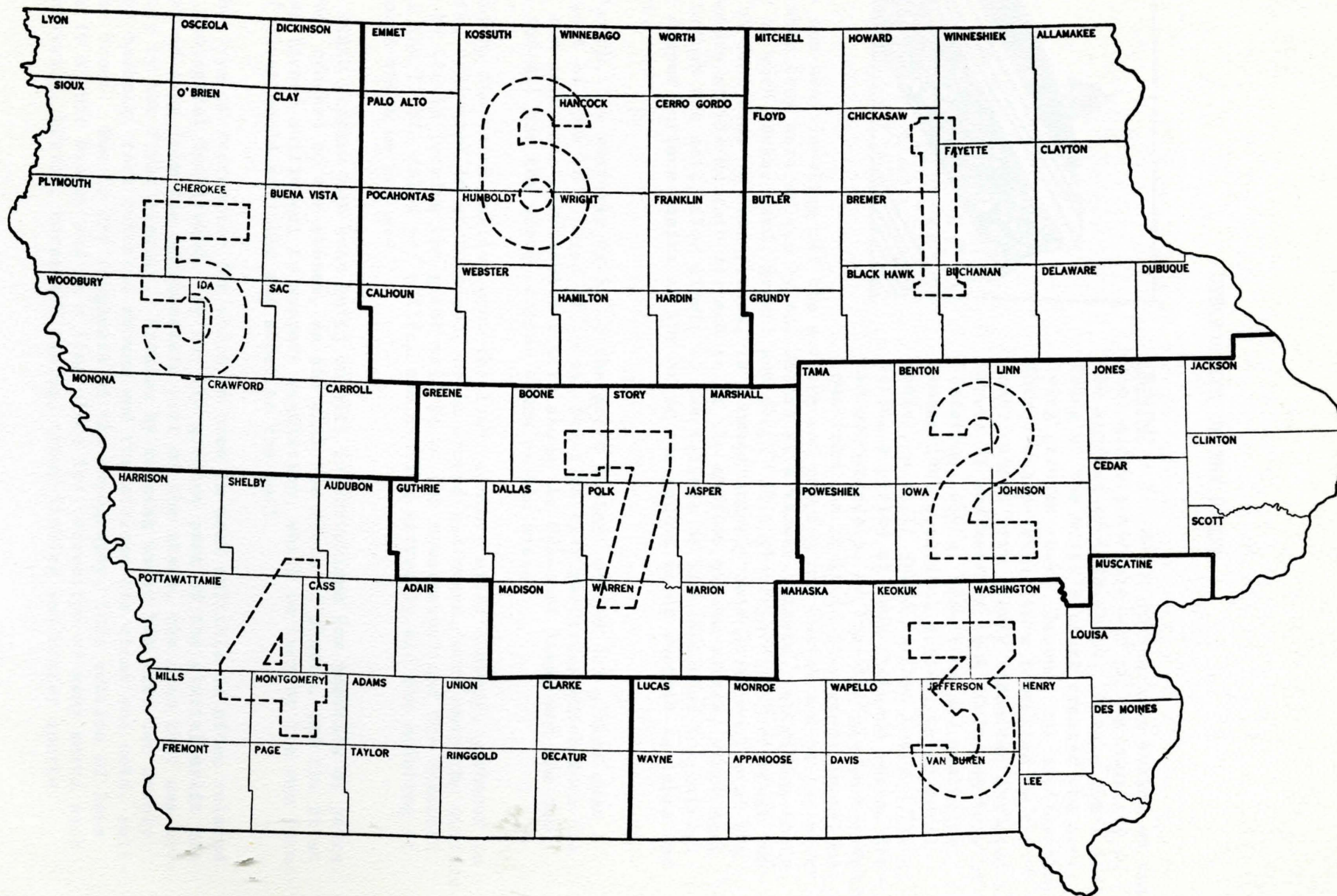
agencies, public educational institutions and other units of government will provide valuable assistance in planning the outdoor recreational programs for Iowa.

It is apparent, however, that additional surveys will be needed to adequately measure the demand of the public for various kinds and types of outdoor recreation. In view of this deficiency, the participation rates for persons 12 years and over in ORRRC Study Report 19, National Recreation Survey, were used to predict present and projected demands for outdoor recreation facilities based on present and projected population figures. The study report data were backed up by trends in boat license sales, hunting and fishing license sales, and camper attendance at state parks.

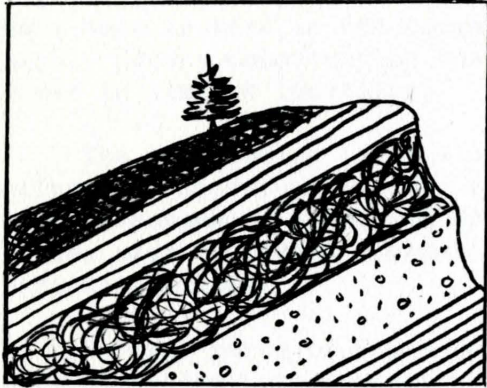
For the purposes of administration the state was divided into seven recreation regions. Although the boundaries of these regions are somewhat arbitrary, consideration was given to their correlation with present districts of State Departments, Federal agencies and current available economic and development studies. An attempt was made to keep them as nearly equal in size and population as possible. Supply, demand and need were then determined on a regional basis as indicated on the map on Page 8.



OUTDOOR RECREATION REGIONS



DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE



GEOLOGY - Six major forces have worked on the geological structure and on the modeling of the surface of this state. First, the solidifying of the earth's crust created the underlying granite rock. Second, the surface thus formed was several times inundated by the ocean, which very slowly deposited successive layers of sedimentary rock including beds of limestone, slate, sandstone and quartzite. Remnants of beautiful semi-circular coral reefs are still found in Iowa today. Third, during a period of many thousand years, tremendous mountains of ice--the glaciers--pushed down from the north in five great invasions,

on the one hand leveling off the surface and gouging out basins and on the other hand, when they were melted by the return of a warmer climate, depositing their burden of worn rocks, sand, gravel and clay. This glacial "drift" although hundreds of feet deep in some places, is a comparatively thin layer on top of the sedimentary strata beneath it; and in it the shallow ground waters, which seep down through the soil, flow slowly to the valleys or lie impounded in pockets. In the deeper surface basins of the drift the ground water emerges as lakes and marshes.

Fourth, the westerly winds of the great plains carried and placed over a large part of Iowa in a layer of loess, the fine clay particles which form the scenic and sometimes spectacular bluffs along the Missouri River and the top ground for all but the north central third of the state.

Fifth, the rains falling upon the land, century after century, gathered in rivulets, collected in streams and, as it flowed southward, wore away the surface little by little forming the great valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri and all the little dales and gullies and causing virtually all the modeling of the ground which we now see.

A sixth process has been going on with interruptions for hundreds of years. The frost cracked up the stones, as did also the roots of plants, and the first soil was formed sufficient to support vegetation, which in turn by its own formation of plant mould enriched and added to the soil.

The type of recreation for which an area is most suitable is often related to its geological background. By far the greater part of the glacial drift has been washed away from the northeastern part of the state, the area that was covered only by the first glacier. Erosion by running water has also cut deeply into the bedrock, rock outcrops abound and the streams are clear and cold, suitable for trout. Due to the roughness of the topography, this section of Iowa abounds in scenic beauty and is a fine place for recreation of many sorts such as sightseeing, hiking, horseback riding, trout fishing and winter sports.

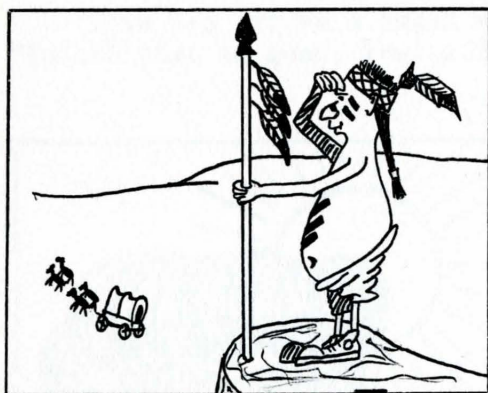
North Central Iowa is a region of terminal moraine left by the receding glaciers. The resulting depressions or basins are filled with water forming natural lakes and marshes. These are valuable recreation areas providing opportunities for fishing, swimming, boating, waterfowl hunting and nature study.

Many of Iowa's streams, especially in the eastern one-half of the state, have formed interesting and scenic valleys and several major state parks including Dolliver, Ledges, MacBride, Palisades-Kepler, Wapsipinicon and Lacey-Keosauqua have been located in the rough and wooded ground adjacent to some of these valleys. County Conservation Boards also have acquired many of their recreation areas in similar locations.

The outstanding loess bluffs in western Iowa along the Missouri River also offer fine opportunities for recreation and are the location for three state parks, Waubesa, Stone and Preparation Canyon. The two former areas offer fine vistas over the broad Missouri River Valley and horseback riding is a favorite activity in both.

In many parts of South Central Iowa, the terrain is quite hilly and wooded with bisecting watercourses which are suitable for the construction of artificial lakes and adjacent park development.

Much of northern Iowa, except for the northeast corner, was leveled and smoothed by the invading glaciers. This area, while somewhat lacking in natural beauty, is a rich agricultural region which provides some of the better pheasant hunting in the United States.



HISTORY - Iowa, thought to mean "This is the Place" or "Beautiful Land," derived its name from the Ioway Indians. This beautiful land, bordered on the east by the broad Mississippi and on the west by the Missouri, was ideally prepared by the forces of nature for the habitation of man. Glaciers leveled its surface leaving a rolling prairie clothed in coarse bluestem grass with wooded hills and valleys.

Thousands of years before the coming of the first white man, Indians inhabited this region. Scattered artifacts, burial and ceremonial mounds, village sites, and

ancient fortifications bear testimony to their primitive existence throughout Iowa.

This land discovered by Marquette and Joliet in 1673, was claimed by France in 1682 as part of Louisiana, transferred by treaty to Spain in 1762. In 1801, the Louisiana area was retroceded to France and sold to the United States in 1803.

Lured by the natural wealth of this region, trappers, traders and explorers penetrated the area. Fur trade was brisk with many posts, later to become leading Iowa cities, established along the rivers by the American Fur Company. Lead mining in eastern Iowa was exploited by Julian Dubuque establishing the first settlement in Iowa--Dubuque. Lewis and Clark explored the Missouri in 1804 while survey parties under Zebulon Pike explored the Mississippi in 1805.

In 1805, Iowa became part of the territory of Louisiana and was included in the territory of Missouri in 1812. Iowa was left unorganized in 1821 when Missouri became a state, but in 1834 became part of the territory of Michigan. Iowa became part of Wisconsin territory in 1836 which was divided July 4, 1838 to create the territory of Iowa with Robert Lucas as the first territorial governor.

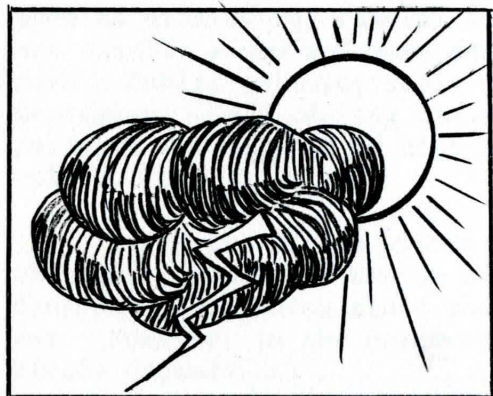
Settlers began flocking to the new land, cabins and settlements sprang from the prairie, wagons rolled over the Indian trails while boats plied the streams, Iowa's rich soil turned under the breaking plow and forest trees fell before the axe, cultivated crops replaced the native grass and domestic herds grazed where buffalo once roamed. Iowa's population grew by leaps and bounds from 50 persons in 1832 to 43,000 within 8 years.

Scarcely had the territory of Iowa been created when the clamor for statehood began. December 28, 1846, Iowa became the 29th state to be admitted to the Union with Ansel Briggs as the first governor.

Early legislatures provided laws and institutions of learning. Roads and means of travel brought more and more settlers to this state. Steamboats carried supplies to this new area and took away its rich harvests. In 1854, railroads replaced the riverboats as a means of transfer for supplying eastern markets with Iowa products.

Immigrants from many other states and countries, attracted by the fertile land, sought homes in this vast prairie. By the year 1900, Iowa was well on its way to becoming a leading state in both agriculture and industry.

Iowa has proven a toast made by Sidney Foster to his native state in 1886: "In all that is good, Iowa affords the best."



CLIMATE - Iowa lies 800 to 1,000 miles west and north of the North Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico and 400 to 700 miles east of the shield of the Rocky Mountains. Although cut off from the Pacific moisture by the Rocky Mountains shield, the state is open to incursions of warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico and to surges of cold, dry air from the Canadian northwest. The inflow of cold air from the northwest predominates during the winter, while in the summer, the circulation more frequently brings in the warm air from the south. This results in a marked seasonal contrast in both temperature and precipitation, which is characteristic of a continental climate.

The average temperature for the year ranges from 45 degrees in the northern counties to 53 degrees in the extreme southeastern tip of the state. The average daily maximum in July is 90 degrees or a little higher in southern counties, but is about 85 degrees throughout most of the state.

The average daily minimum in July is between 60 degrees and 65 degrees. The temperatures in January are 24 degrees to 36 degrees for the maximum and 4 degrees

to 16 degrees for the minimum. Extremes in the state have varied from 118 degrees at Keokuk at the southeastern tip of Iowa on July 20, 1934 to -47 degrees at Washta in Cherokee County on January 12, 1912. Almost every year, some place in the state will register 100 degrees or higher and usually the minimum will fall to at least -20 degrees at some point every winter.

Precipitation in the state averages about 26 inches per year in the extreme northwest and increases to 36 inches per year in the southeast. However, annual totals vary widely from year to year. Individual localities have measured as little as 12.1 inches whereas other points have reported as much as 58.8 inches in one year. In general, the winter months produce the least precipitation, the long term mean for the northwestern division of the state amounting to only 0.72 inches in January. June is usually the wettest month of the year; most stations in the state receive five inches or more of rainfall during that month. The average annual snowfall ranges from about 50 inches in the extreme north and east to as little as 22 inches in a number of southern counties.

With warm, moist air moving in from the Gulf of Mexico and cold, dry air moving southward from high latitudes, it is not surprising that Iowa becomes an area where storms intensify and where severe local weather occurs. Tornadoes occur in Iowa during the spring and early summer with an average frequency of 14 tornadoes on seven days. Iowa has been fortunate that most of its tornadoes have occurred over rural areas and loss of life has been small. Damaging hailstorms occur in Iowa on an average frequency of 58 times each year, the most severe usually occurring in the northwestern counties.

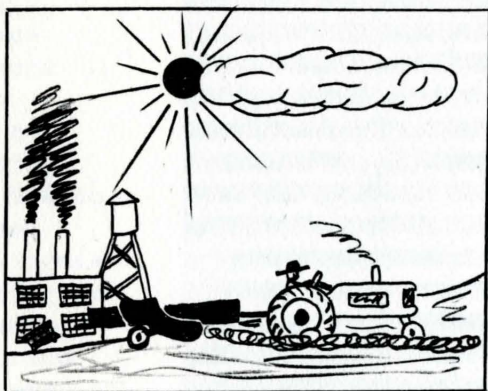
In the winter there are occasionally severe storms, with blizzard conditions over wide areas. Iowa occasionally experiences severe droughts at approximately forty-year intervals, the most recent occurring in 1936. Floods have been experienced in practically every month of the year.

Iowa's weather is generally conducive to the enjoyment of outdoor activities such as picnicking, camping and hiking from about mid-May to mid-October. Days are usually sunny and warm and periods of rainfall are generally of short duration. Public swimming pools normally open about Memorial Day and close early in September. Iowa, during the summer months, frequently has periods of high temperature accompanied by high humidity which drive many people to the water for relief.

Iowa's changeable winter weather, especially in the southern two-thirds of the state, sometimes has an adverse effect on such winter sports as skiing, sledging and tobogganing since sudden thaws may almost entirely remove the snow cover. However, in the northern one-third of the state, the snow cover is relatively dependable.

More and more people in Iowa are extending the activities of picnicking, camping and hiking into the late fall and early winter months. As a result of this increased activity use, the Iowa Conservation Commission is extending the facilities to cope with the additional desires of the recreational public.

Generally speaking the climatic conditions of our state offer excellent recreation opportunity. The climatic extremes are not usually statewide, but, rather affect particular portions of the state and are not necessarily restrictive to statewide outdoor recreational activity. The climatic transition zones offer the opportunity to enjoy various forms of outdoor recreation activities within the same period.



ECONOMICS AND LAND USE - Iowa, with a land area of 56,290 square miles, ranks twenty-fifth in size among the 50 states. Its population based on the 1960 census is 2,757,537 which ranks twenty-fourth.

Iowa is predominantly an agricultural state and, until fairly recently, the larger percentage of its population were rural residents. However, according to the 1960 census, urban residents outnumbered rural residents for the first time in the state's history with 53 percent residing in urban communities. Approximately 34,332,000 acres of land in the state are devoted to agricultural purposes. This is 95 percent of the total area. In view of this fact, it is not surprising that Iowa, with less than one percent of its lands in state and federal ownership, ranks last in this respect among the 50 states and only two states have less state and federally owned land per capita. (See graph on Page 14.)

Iowa's industry is agriculturally inclined with the processing of food including dairy products and meat packing leading the way. There are several large factories and many smaller ones engaged in the manufacture of farm machinery and equipment. The production of agricultural fertilizers and chemicals is also of considerable importance.

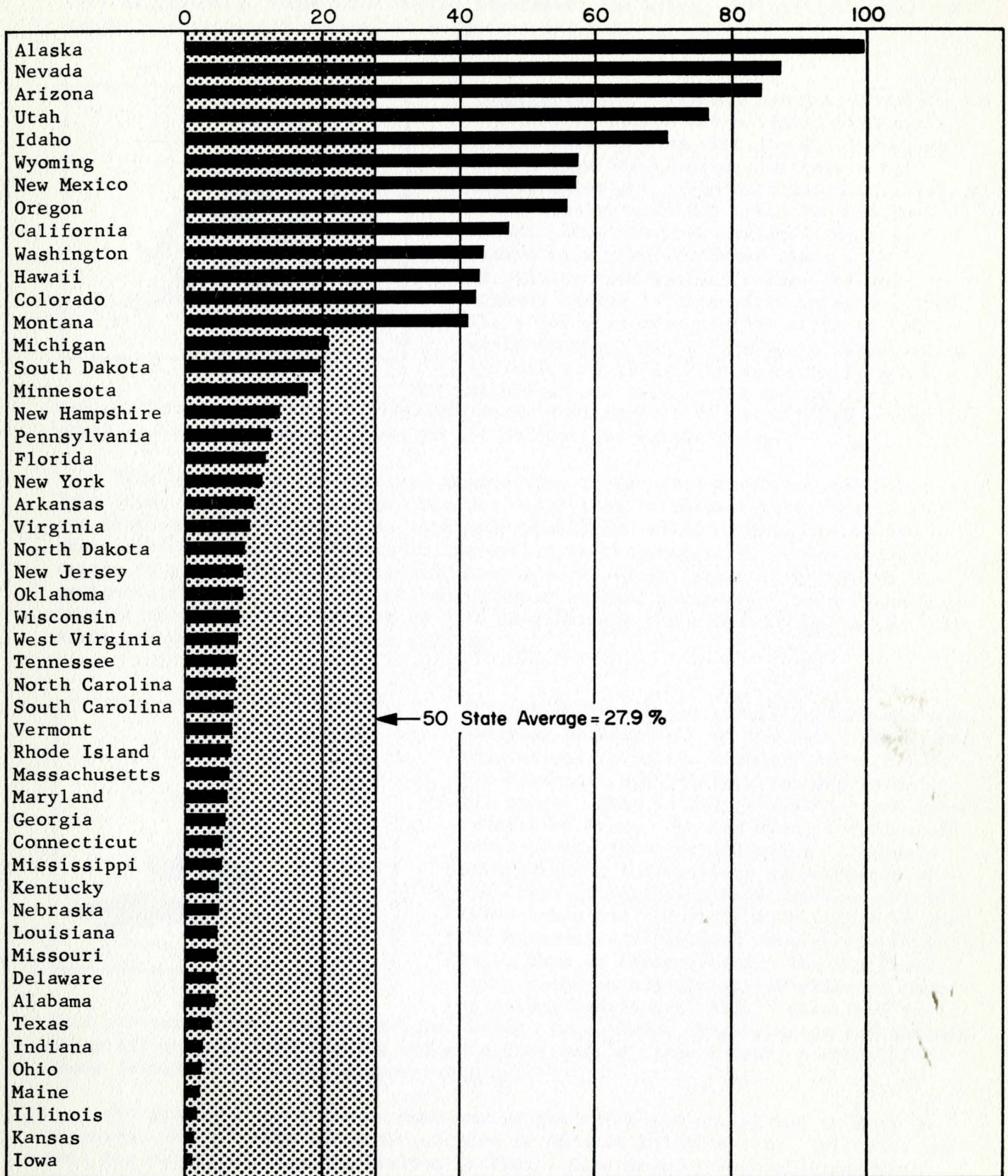
Iowa's principal asset is its abundance of fertile soil which comprises 25 percent of all the Grade A farm land in the United States. Its principal attraction may well be the abundance of its produce. As one visitor from a large southwestern state was once heard to say--"It has the appearance of a vast garden from the Missouri border to the Minnesota state line." Unfortunately, this super-abundance of rich agricultural land in private ownership has rendered more difficult the task of securing areas of outstanding natural beauty for outdoor recreation purposes.

There were some seven million acres of forest land in Iowa when white men first entered the state. This has dwindled to about 2.6 million acres, located primarily in the eastern and south central part of the state. Much of this timber is located along the river and stream courses while most of the remainder consists of relatively small farm woodlots. The largest tracts of unbroken forest are located in extreme northeastern Iowa where the terrain is (for Iowa) quite rough. Today, there are more than 500 wood-using industries in the state and these have a considerable impact on the state's economy. Principal species are oak, elm, walnut, maple, basswood, cottonwood, and ash. These hardwood species put on an outstanding color spectacle in autumn, particularly in northeastern Iowa along the bluffs of the Mississippi River where it is considered a major attraction in October. Also of considerable interest are the ecological islands of birch, white pine and balsam fir which are found in northeastern Iowa.

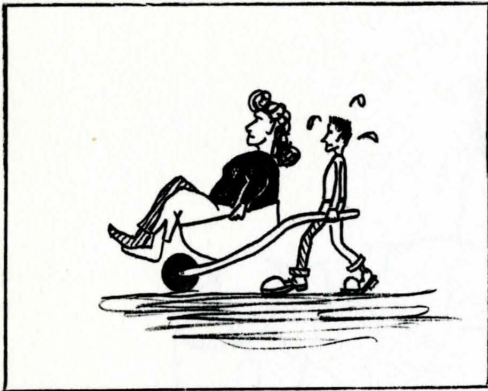
Iowa's forest lands add considerably to the recreation picture in the state by providing wildlife habitat, particularly for such forest species as deer, fox

FEDERAL & STATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND

In Percent Of State



and gray squirrels and, in northeastern Iowa, ruffed grouse. They also add much from an aesthetic standpoint to the sightseer, the hiker, the picnicker and the camper, particularly during the height of the fall colors.



map on Page 17 graphically illustrates the vast network of roads which covers the state and provides ready access to all outdoor recreation areas.

Four airlines serve thirteen communities in Iowa and more than 100 other Iowa communities have municipal fields. Additional transportation facilities are provided by the railroads, with more than 8,500 miles of trackage in the state, which ranks Iowa fourth in the nation in this category. Water transportation is provided by a stabilized channel on the Mississippi River, while the navigable Missouri River channel on the west reaches northward toward Sioux City. Iowa is unique in its position as "the land between the rivers." It is the only state bounded by two navigable streams.

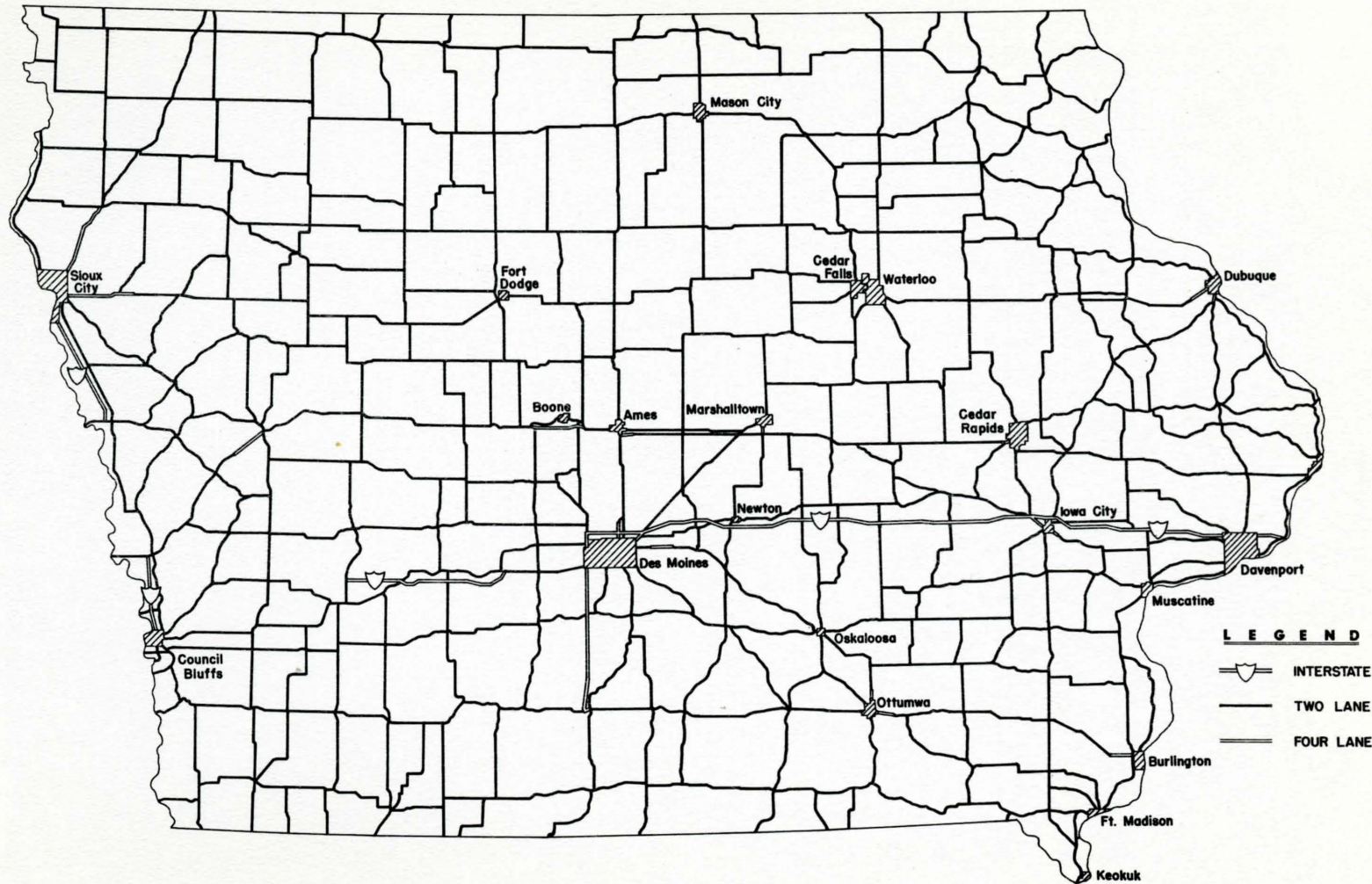


SURFACE WATER - Major rivers form Iowa's east and west boundaries. On the east, the mighty Mississippi forms the boundary between Iowa and Wisconsin and Illinois for approximately 312 miles. This is one of Iowa's major water recreation areas. On the west, the Missouri River bounds Iowa for 182 miles. Channel straightening and upstream impoundments by the Corps of Engineers have produced cut-off oxbow lakes and reduced the silt load so that the Missouri now has much more recreational value than it formerly did. The Big Sioux River forms an additional 128 miles of boundary along Iowa's west side. Principal in-




land streams include the Des Moines, Cedar, Iowa, Skunk, Wapsipinicon and Raccoon. These all provide good fishing opportunities and, to some extent, particularly above lowhead dams, boating opportunities.

The glaciers which inched down out of the north and gouged out so many depressions which become lakes and marshes in Ontario and Minnesota, left much topsoil but relatively few depressions in Iowa. Some seventy natural lakes were meandered at the time of the original Government Land Office survey. A few were later drained, and now there are sixty-five natural lakes in the state ranging

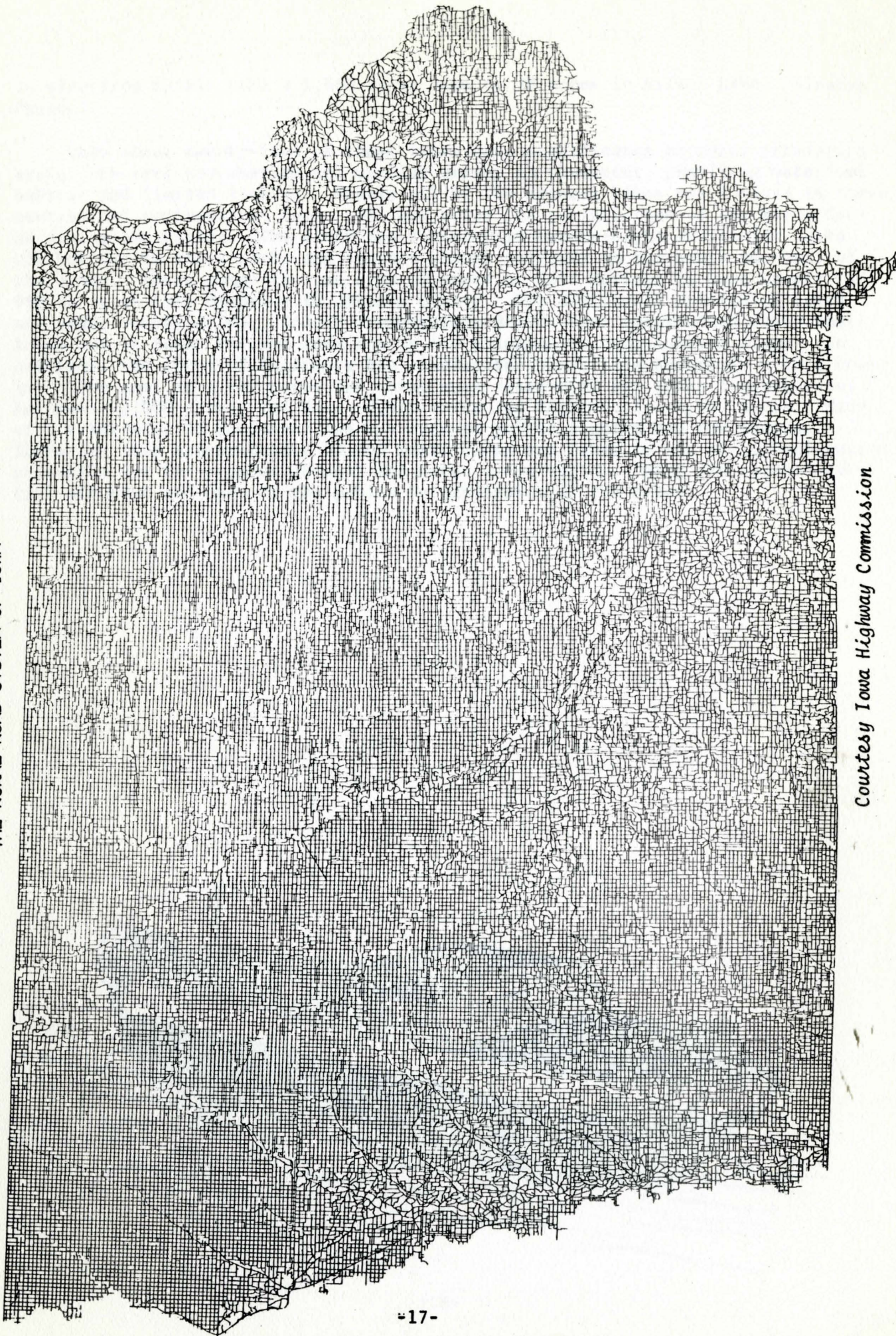
PRIMARY ROAD SYSTEM



LEGEND

-  INTERSTATE
-  TWO LANE
-  FOUR LANE

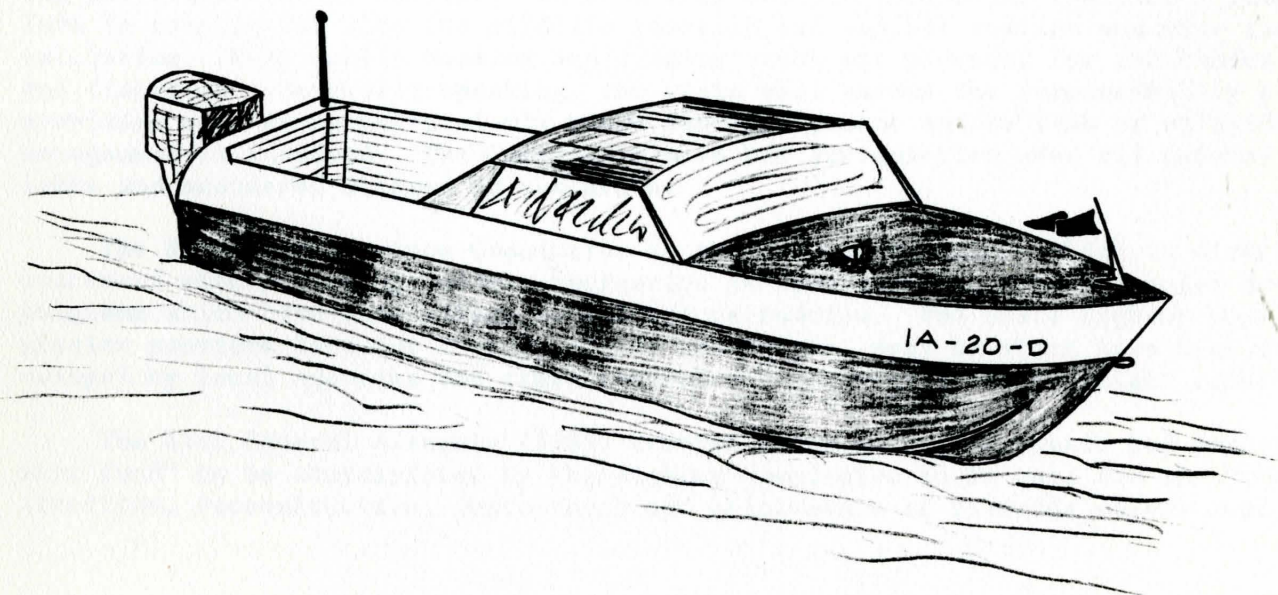
THE RURAL ROAD SYSTEM OF IOWA



Courtesy Iowa Highway Commission

in size from Spirit Lake's 5,660 acres down to 39 acres in Silver Lake, Delaware County.

Only about twenty-five of these lakes have significance as water recreation areas. The rest are shallow and usually marshy in character, providing waterfowl habitat and limited fishing. Nearly all of the natural lakes are located in north central and northwestern Iowa. All are under the jurisdiction of the State Conservation Commission. The state has constructed twenty-eight artificial lakes, all but two in state parks and located almost entirely in the south one-half of the state. These range in size from 16 acres at Cold Springs in Cass County to 950 acres at Lake MacBride in Johnson County. Two additional artificial lakes are under construction. County Conservation Boards have constructed seven small lakes and at least fifteen more are in the planning or construction stage. In addition, the Corps of Engineers has constructed Coralville Reservoir with a conservation pool of 4,400 acres and three more reservoirs are under construction: Rathbun--11,000 acres, Red Rock--8,950 acres and Saylorville--5,500 acres. Many city reservoirs in southern Iowa are open to public fishing and row boating. There are also approximately 30,000 small ponds and lakes in the state constructed primarily for the purpose of soil and water conservation. Many are stocked with fish and most are open to the public by permission of the owner.



DELINEATION OF RECREATION RESPONSIBILITIES

FEDERAL - The Federal Government will play a significant part in the recreational picture in Iowa by providing water based recreation as a side result of the flood control impoundments on inland streams and the navigation pools on the Mississippi River. However, the recently enacted Federal Water Project Recreation Act (P. L. 89-72) will apparently take the Corps of Engineers out of the recreation business after 1980 as far as the development and maintenance of facilities is concerned.

It is doubtful if the Federal Government will exert much additional impact on outdoor recreation since its facilities are of a limited nature on four wildlife refuges, three fish hatcheries and one small national monument. Fringe benefits may well accrue, however, from improved hunting around the wildlife refuges and improved fishing as a result of stockings made from the hatcheries.

STATE - The State Conservation Commission is empowered to develop and maintain a system of state parks which should be of statewide or at least regional significance regarding natural features and recreation potential. Attention is also given to the geographical distribution of these areas.

This department carries on considerable work in the field of forestry especially in an advisory capacity to landowners as it relates to management of existing timberlands including tree planting and protection from fire and livestock grazing. It also maintains state forest areas primarily for demonstrating good woodland management practices and production of forest products. Parts of some of these areas have been developed for recreational use including picnicking, camping and horseback riding and all are open to hunting, fishing, sightseeing, hiking, nature study, etc.

The State Conservation Commission is vested with the responsibility of fish and game management on both public and private land in the state including stocking and regulation of harvest. In this respect, the Commission operates a game farm in conjunction with its wildlife research and exhibit station and nine fish hatcheries. Many public hunting and fishing areas are provided for the hunter and fisherman. Generally speaking, the state will assume the responsibility of providing such areas particularly where land management and/or fish or wildlife management is involved. The Commission also has jurisdiction over all natural lakes and meandered streams in the state.

The State Conservation Commission is the only state agency which is directly concerned with providing outdoor recreation in Iowa although other agencies have programs which have some effect on outdoor recreation. The State Highway Commission provides land for highway safety rest areas, many of which have been developed by local agencies and organizations for picnicking and overnight camping.

The 61st General Assembly (1965) created a "primary road scenic and improvement fund" to be administered by the Highway Commission to be used for the "construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of roadside safety rest

areas and scenic beautification areas along the primary roads of the state including the acquisition of such property and property rights needed to accomplish said purposes."

The 61st General Assembly also created a State Advisory Board for Preserves. The Board is empowered to approve areas as preserves; to recommend dedication as preserves, areas owned by the State Conservation Commission, other public agencies, private groups and individuals; to recommend acquisition of areas for preserves by the State Conservation Commission and to promote the establishment and protection of, and advise in the management of wild parks and other areas of educational or scientific value and otherwise foster and aid in the preservation of natural conditions elsewhere than in preserves.

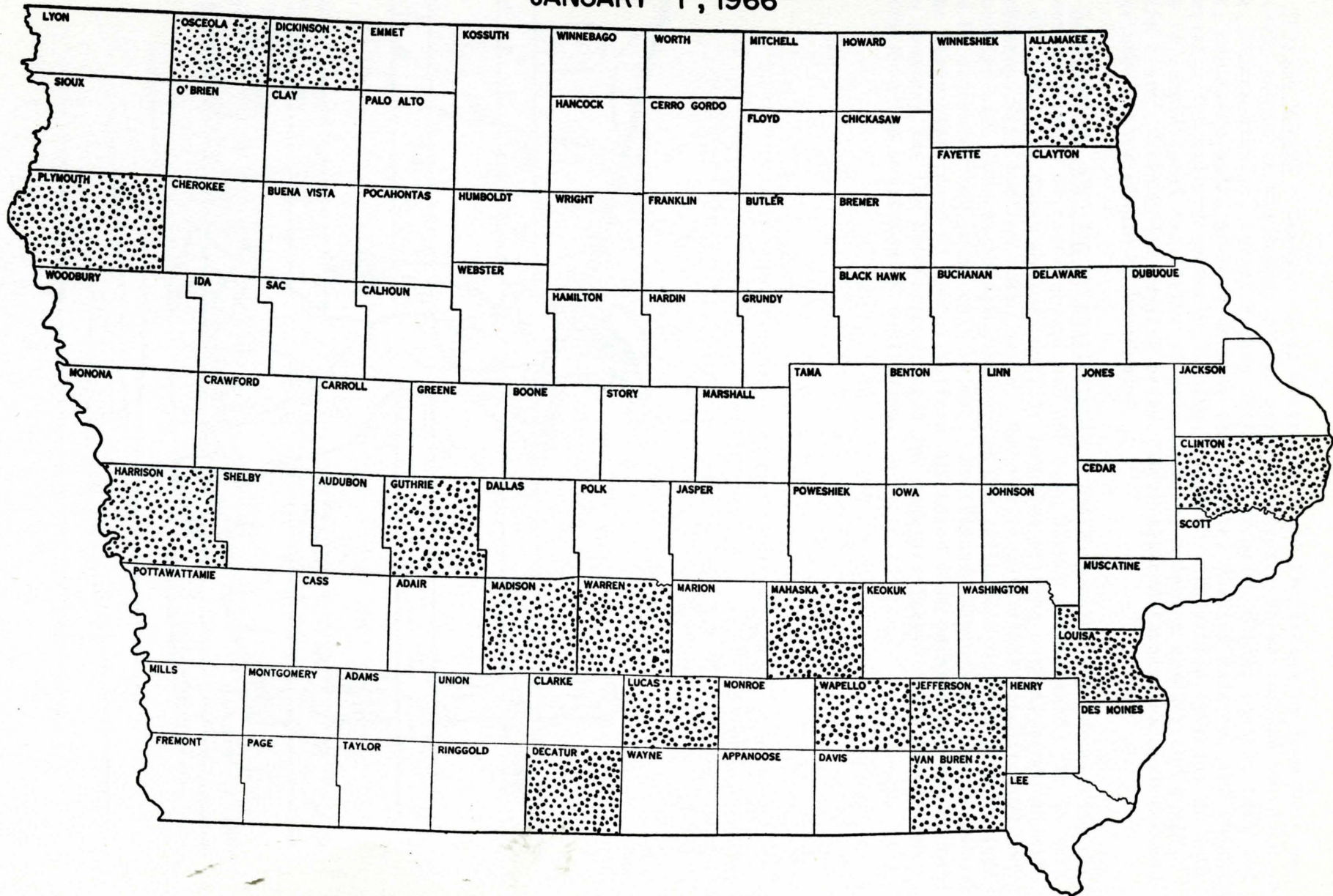
The Iowa Development Commission publicizes recreational facilities to promote tourism and industrial development in the state. The Iowa Natural Resources Council is responsible for a comprehensive statewide program for the conservation, development and use of the waters of the state and gives approval for the construction of dams and for water impoundment. The State Archeologist is responsible for the discovery, location and excavation of archeological sites. The State Historical Society "shall plan, develop and publicize a uniform system of marking of state historical, archeological, geological and legendary sites."

COUNTIES - Legislation enacted by the Iowa General Assembly in 1955 enables counties ".....to create a county conservation board....." and authorizes them ".....to acquire, develop, maintain, and make available to the inhabitants of the county, public parks, preserves, parkways, playgrounds, recreational centers, county forests, wildlife and other conservation areas, and to promote and preserve the health and general welfare of the people, to encourage the orderly development and conservation of natural resources, and to cultivate good citizenship by providing adequate programs of public recreation." Their projects must be approved before consummation by the State Conservation Commission which gives them close working relations with that agency. Since 1955, 83 of Iowa's 99 counties have established conservation boards. (See map on Page 21.) In general, they have, and will undoubtedly continue to develop rural areas of local significance. They are encouraged, in most instances, to leave urban type recreational development to the municipalities although there is bound to be some overlap. Some county areas will provide facilities similar to those in city parks, others may vie with some state parks in the magnitude of their attractions.

MUNICIPALITIES - In general, Iowa's larger municipalities provide a wide range of recreational opportunities including picnicking, overnight camping, games and sports, swimming, sledding, skating, outdoor concerts and dramas and nature study. Many municipalities in the southern one-third of the state provide considerable water oriented recreation in their city reservoirs. It is felt that municipalities are best qualified to provide certain types of recreational facilities including those for outdoor games and sports, sledding, skating and attending outdoor concerts and dramas as these are the types of activities generally associated with high intensity use. In view of a shortage of natural swimming beaches in Iowa, municipalities should also be expected to provide swimming facilities for a large segment of the state's population. Some municipalities, particularly on well traveled highways, have recognized the desirability of providing facilities for overnight or tourist camping as a stimulus to the community's economy. Such development is to be encouraged.

COUNTY CONSERVATION BOARDS

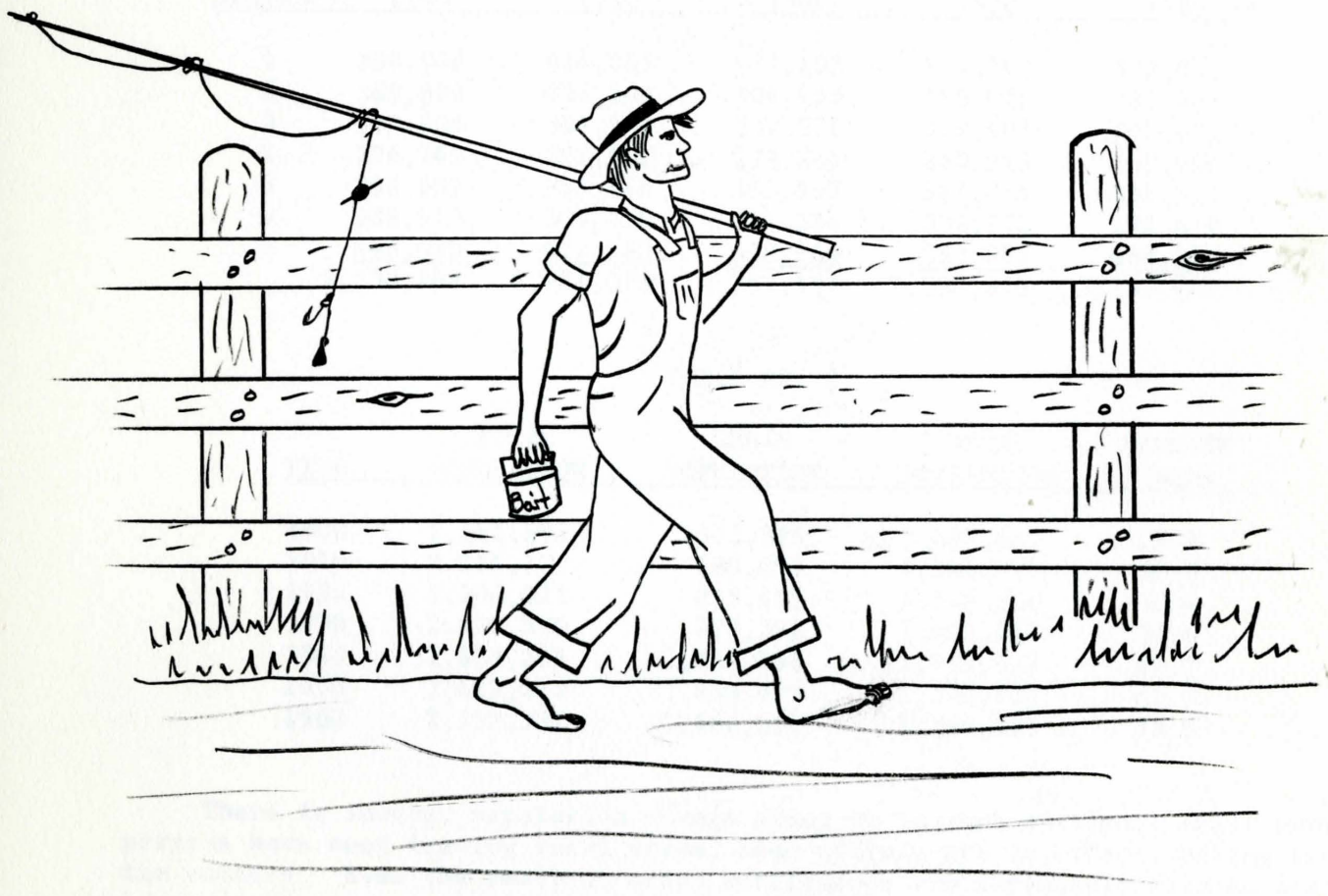
JANUARY 1, 1966



— DENOTES COUNTIES WITHOUT CONSERVATION BOARDS

PRIVATE SECTOR - Certain types of recreational facilities in Iowa will undoubtedly always be the domain of the private sector. These include vacation farms, riding stables, target ranges including archery, rifle, pistol, trap and skeet, miniature golf, go-kart tracks, ski resorts, fishing resorts, and shooting preserves. The private sector will also "compete" with public agencies in such types of recreational facilities as golf courses, swimming beaches and pools, camping areas, fishing and hunting areas. Well managed facilities operated by the private sector should be encouraged.

HANDICAPPED, AGED AND UNDERPRIVILEGED - The responsibility for meeting the recreational needs of these groups has not been firmly established. It is felt that all levels of government as well as involved private organizations should be concerned with meeting these needs. However, considerable consultation and exploration with interested agencies during the refinement of this plan is indicated to determine how needs will be met. Preliminary discussion with personnel of the State Department of Social Welfare disclosed that perhaps outdoor recreation programs for the handicapped, aged and underprivileged are a greater necessity than the provision of facilities.



THE DEMAND FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The demand for recreation facilities is influenced to a large extent by socioeconomic factors.

Iowa's population in 1960 was 2,757,537 and its estimated population on July 1, 1964 was 2,775,000. The population projected to 1970 is 2,880,843 and to 1980, 3,143,846, a 12 percent increase in 20 years. (See Table No. 1) However, the rural population has been declining and at a fairly rapid rate with 79 of the 99 counties recording lower rural population in 1960 than in 1950. Much of this is due to economic factors which have resulted in consolidation of farms. In 1961, there were 177,172 farms in Iowa, a decrease of 37,995 farms from the all time peak of 215,167 farms in 1933. For the first time in 1960, urban population exceeded rural population in Iowa as indicated by Table No. 2.

TABLE NO. 1

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RECREATION REGIONS

REGIONS	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
1	388,608	414,035	447,102	477,502	532,007
2	388,899	434,848	504,458	595,019	741,483
3	353,406	347,503	337,751	319,403	307,655
4	296,245	281,902	273,219	260,915	260,488
5	358,887	355,746	355,559	341,775	334,511
6	308,573	309,459	311,384	302,276	298,849
7	<u>443,650</u>	<u>477,580</u>	<u>528,064</u>	<u>583,953</u>	<u>668,853</u>
	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,880,843	3,143,846

TABLE NO. 2

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	URBAN POPULATION	RURAL POPULATION	PERCENT URBAN
1900	2,231,853	572,386	1,659,467	25.6
1910	2,224,771	680,054	1,544,717	30.6
1920	2,404,021	875,495	1,528,526	36.4
1930	2,470,939	979,292	1,491,647	39.6
1940	2,538,268	1,084,231	1,454,037	42.7
1950	2,621,073	1,250,938	1,370,135	47.7
1960	2,757,537	1,462,512	1,295,025	53.0

There is another population change going on in much of Iowa. While many persons have been leaving rural areas, some cities, are in effect, moving to the country. Even the smallest urban settlements are intimately related and

connected through trade functions with their surrounding rural areas, but the large urban centers have even greater spheres of influence. Evidence from the 1960 census indicates that Iowa's population is adjusting to a new pattern of settlement.

The main feature of this pattern concerns the large metropolitan centers and central cities or places over 50,000. These centers plus the surrounding county or counties that are interdependent with the center, form a metropolitan complex. Urban development in Iowa is heaviest in the area bounded by lines connecting Fort Dodge, Mason City, Dubuque, Clinton, Keokuk and Des Moines with a secondary urban development occurring along the western border at Sioux City and Council Bluffs. (See map on Page 25.) These metropolitan complexes contain approximately one-third of the state's population and account for all of Iowa's population growth during the last decade. (See maps on Pages 26 and 27.)

This shift of population from rural to urban, as well as the general population growth, is certain to increase the demand for outdoor recreation since urban residents seem to feel a more urgent need to get out-of-doors than do rural residents who are "already there." An increase in leisure time--to the city worker through more liberal vacation benefits and to the farmer through modern machinery which greatly reduces his work hours--is also certain to affect demand.

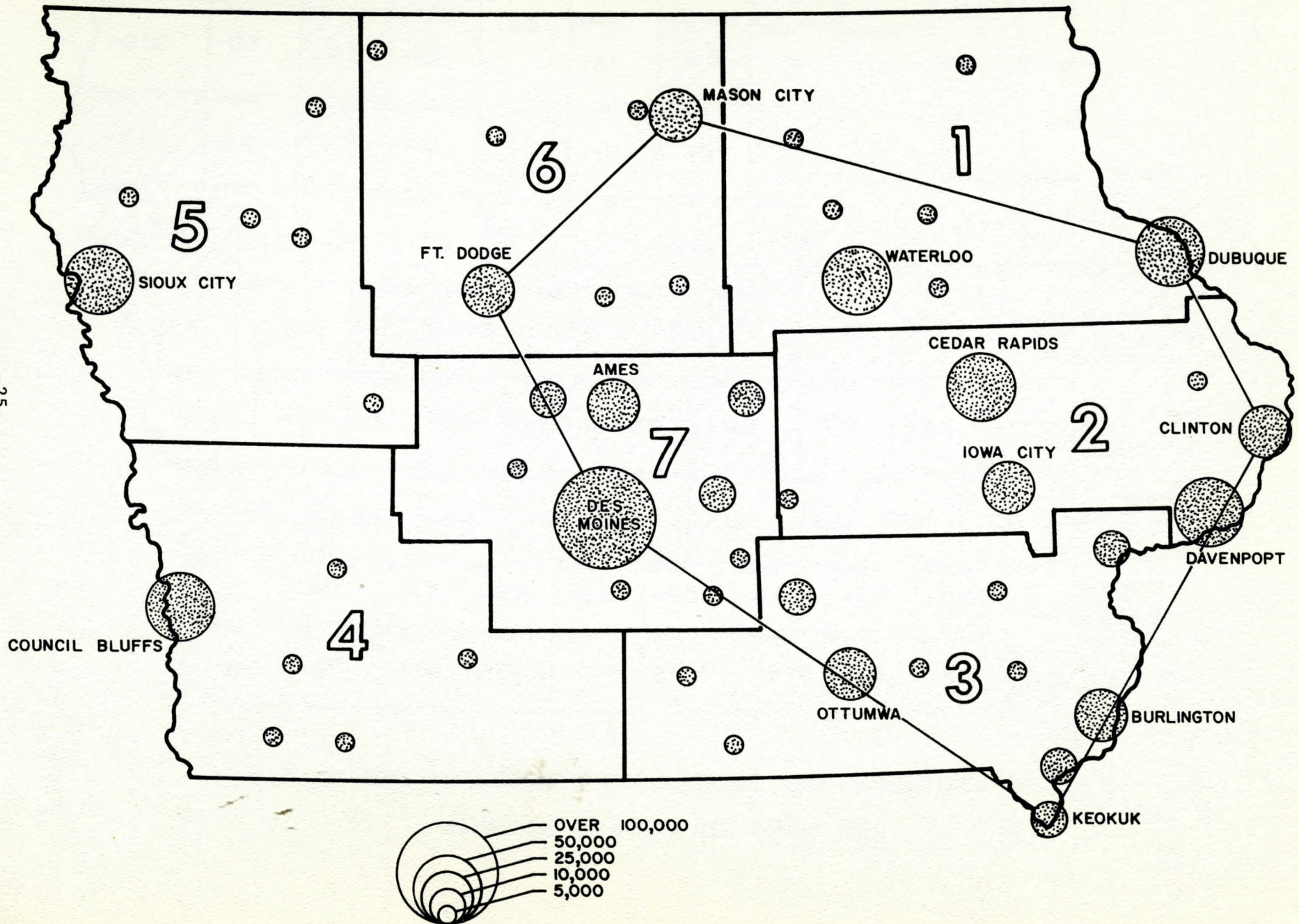
There are also several other sociological and economic factors which undoubtedly affect recreational demand. These include age, sex, income, occupation, size of family, possibly ethnic background and probably combinations of all these. However, the effect of these factors on recreation has apparently not been measured or studied in Iowa, and it is felt that some studies will be necessary before any specific recommendations can be made based on the foregoing factors. Some general statements can be made such as: younger people will engage in more active recreation such as sports, hiking and hunting, while older people will pursue more passive activities such as picnicking, fishing, golf, driving and sightseeing; people of lower income brackets will tend to look for recreational activities closer to their place of residence and will engage in activities of a less "sophisticated" nature than will those of higher income brackets.

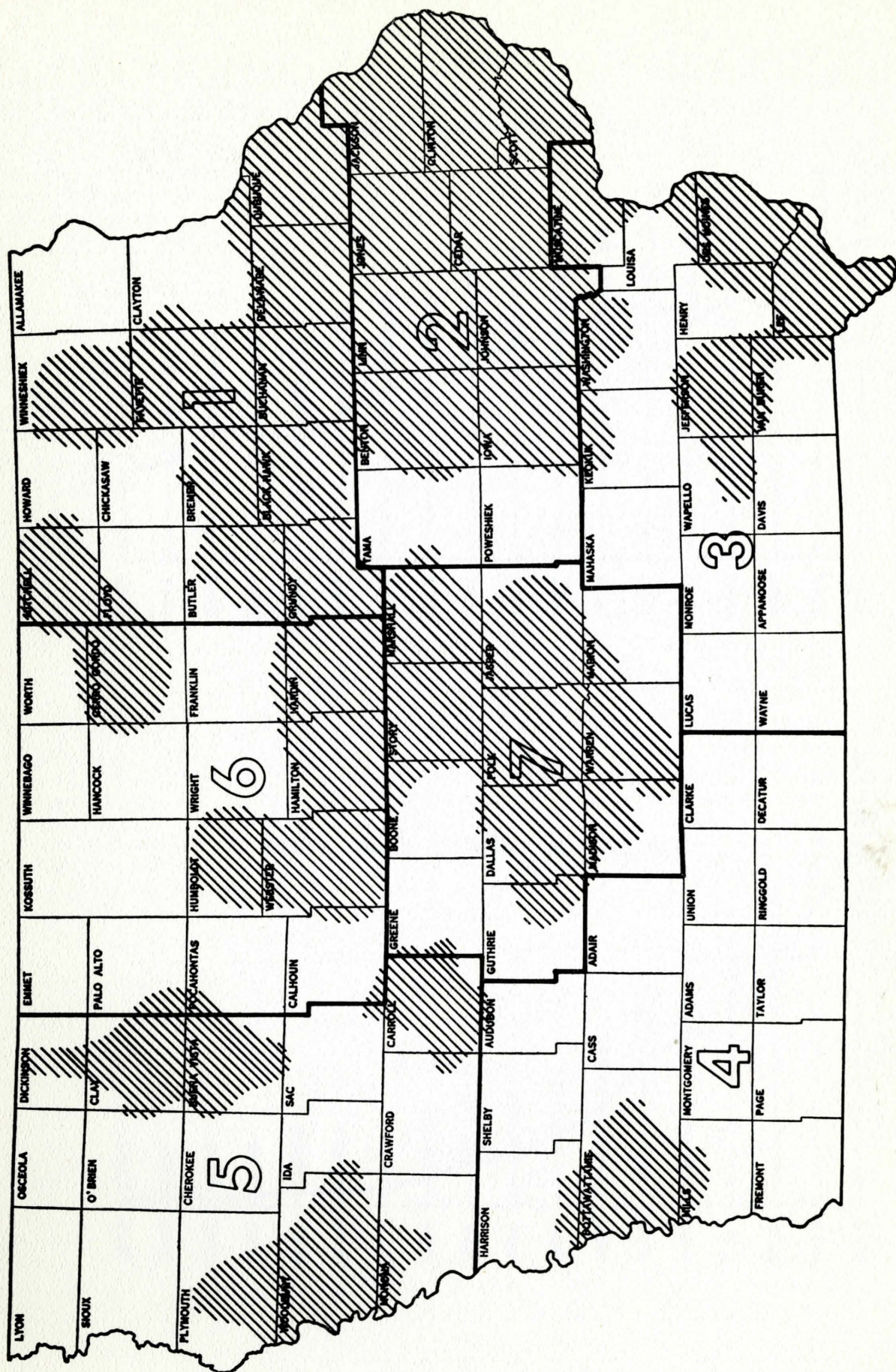
State park attendance in Iowa has increased markedly since World War II, amounting to 258 percent between the years 1947 and 1964. Camping attendance exhibited an even more spectacular upsurge during that same period with an increase of 5,030 percent. (See graphs on Page 28.) There is no indication that the demand for camping will level off in the near future although total attendance may level off unless additional facilities are provided.

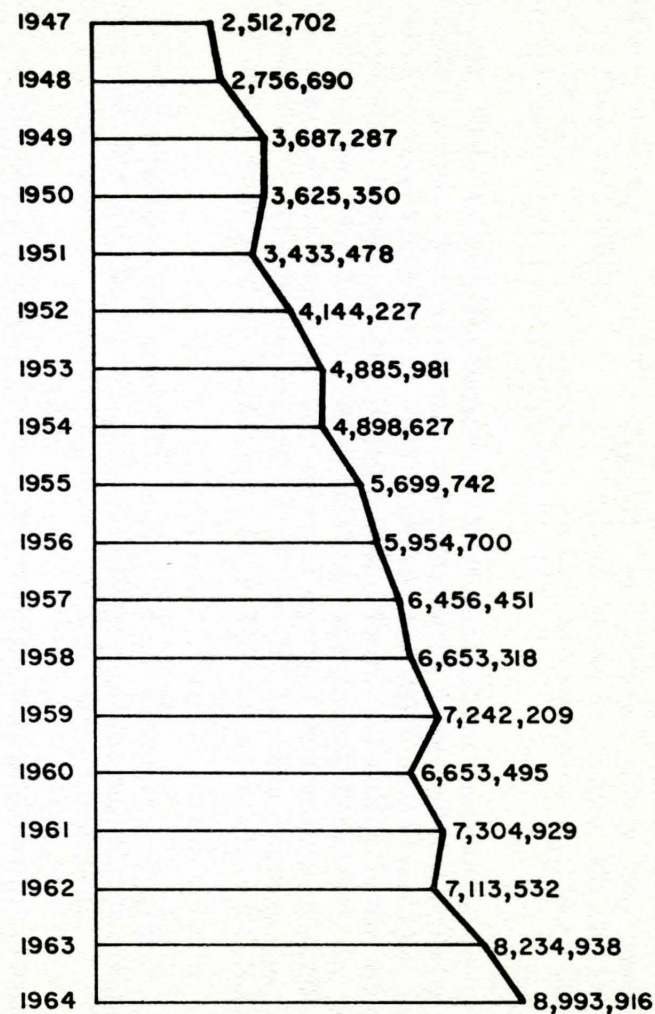
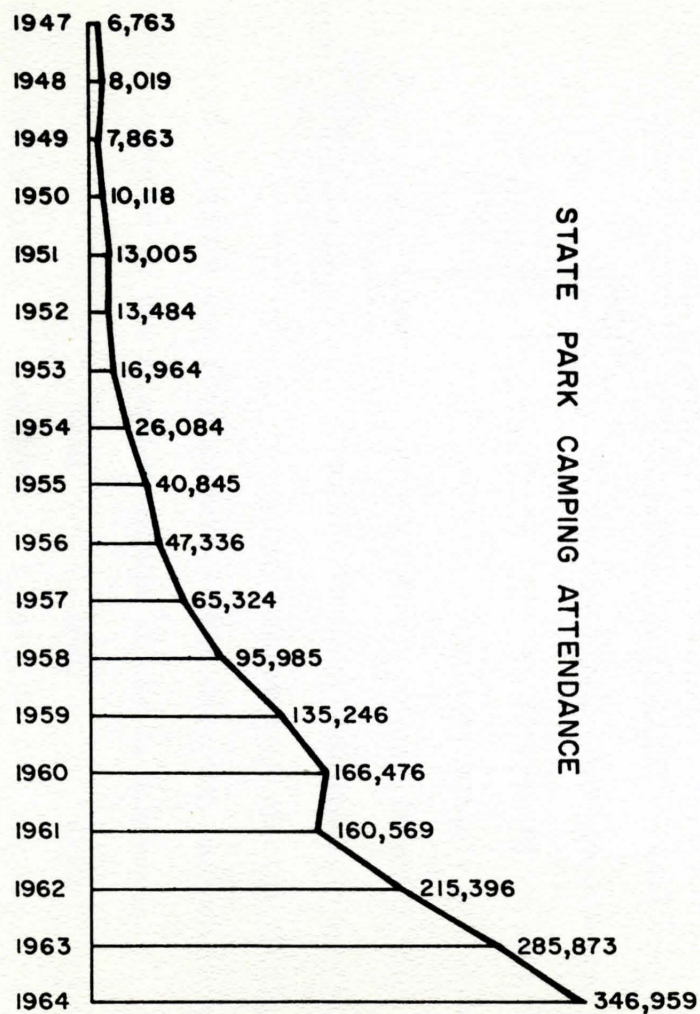
Boating is another activity which has experienced a rapid gain in popularity in recent years. There were an estimated 35,000 boats in Iowa in 1950 capable of powered propulsion. In 1965, more than 65,000 such boats were registered with the State Conservation Commission. Many boaters from central Iowa now trail their boats to the Iowa "Great Lakes" region in the northwestern part of the state; to Clear Lake in north central Iowa or to the Mississippi River, all distances of well over 100 miles.

Hunting license sales (not including deer licenses) have decreased from the all time high of 373,400 licenses in 1955 to 310,300 in 1964. Fishing license sales, although fluctuating up and down from year to year, showed a general increase during that same ten year period.

URBAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION - 1960





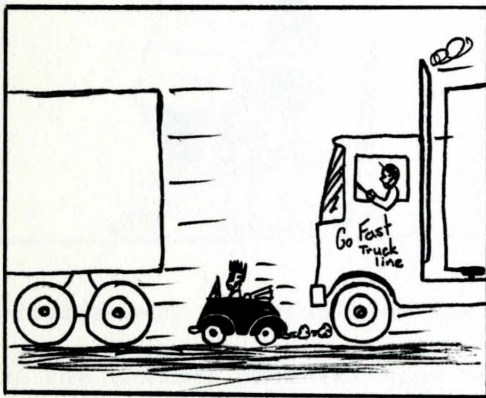


These four activities--camping, boating, hunting, and fishing--are those for which definite figures are available to indicate a trend in demand. There are others such as picnicking and swimming which, from the observed pressure on existing facilities, are known to have high demand. The same can be said for many outdoor sports such as golf, softball, and tennis. There may possibly be a latent or potential demand for such activities as bicycling and skiing which could be awakened by the development of facilities which do not now exist or which exist in very limited quantities.

It is felt that recreation areas in Iowa contribute considerable recreation to out-of-state users. Out-of-state visitor counts taken on areas maintained by non-federal public agencies in July and August, 1965 disclosed that municipal areas in the larger cities on the Mississippi River, including Dubuque, Clinton, Davenport, Muscatine, Burlington, Fort Madison and Keokuk received very heavy out-of-state use. State parks in the extreme eastern and southern parts of the state also received quite heavy out-of-state use while Lake Manawa, just across the Missouri River from Omaha, Nebraska, had 3,200 out-of-state visitors on July 25, 1965.

In general, considerable study is indicated to determine what recreationist's preferences are in the State of Iowa and the intensity of the demand for the various activities.

Following are the principal outdoor recreation activities participated in by Iowans with an analysis of the demand for facilities:



DRIVING FOR PLEASURE - According to ORRRC Study Report No. 19, this activity ranks first from the standpoint of participation days on a nationwide basis and also in the North Central region in which Iowa is located. Driving for pleasure can be carried on with a minimum of special facilities on

our existing rural highways and city streets. This activity, moreover, would be considerably enhanced by the proposed system of scenic highways.

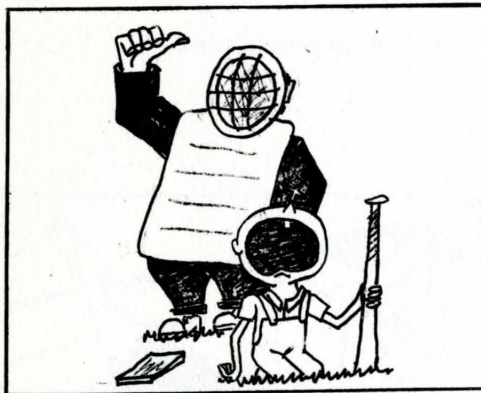
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	1,089,244	1,107,976	1,208,346
Participation Days	43,815,563	44,569,907	48,607,424



WALKING FOR PLEASURE - This activity, according to the ORRRC studies, ranks second in total participation days and, like the preceding activity, can be done with a minimum of special facilities. Walking for pleasure may be enjoyed on city sidewalks, pathways in municipal parks and along country

roads and is an activity which may readily be pursued by recreationists of all ages from the toddler to the octogenarian.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	657,644	668,966	729,566
Participation Days	33,046,639	33,615,577	41,660,759



OUTDOOR GAMES AND SPORTS - Ranking third in participation according to the ORRRC report, games and sports are enjoyed by recreationists of all ages. Golf is becoming increasingly popular and many courses, particularly in and around the larger municipalities, are "bursting at the seams." Schools and colleges

provide many opportunities for young people to indulge in these activities as do the various organizations which sponsor youth baseball and softball teams. Many municipal and county conservation areas provide facilities for games and sports and there is something to offer for all ages, from such strenuous sports as tennis to more sedate games such as horseshoes and shuffleboard.

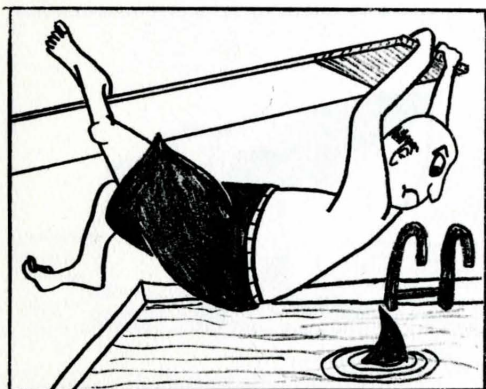
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	554,887	564,441	615,573
Participation Days	24,004,023	24,415,238	26,629,208



SIGHTSEEING - This is another of the more popular forms of outdoor recreation since it can usually be accomplished with a minimum of effort and equipment, thereby being available to people of all ages and economic circumstances. There is considerable overlap between sightseeing and driving and

walking for pleasure, hiking and nature study and it is sometimes difficult to separate sightseeing as a distinct activity. Sightseeing assumes major proportions in southwest Iowa during the spring goose migration and in northeast Iowa during the autumn color spectacle.

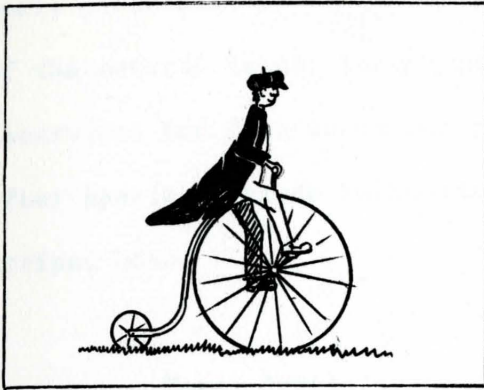
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	719,299	731,682	797,964
Participation Days	13,646,122	13,881,061	15,138,523



SWIMMING - Iowa's generally warm and humid weather from June through August is quite conducive to swimming and it is a favorite summer activity. Public pools are often crowded during excessively warm periods, especially on weekends and holidays and several municipalities have expressed a need

for a swimming pool (or an additional pool) to handle the demand for this popular activity.

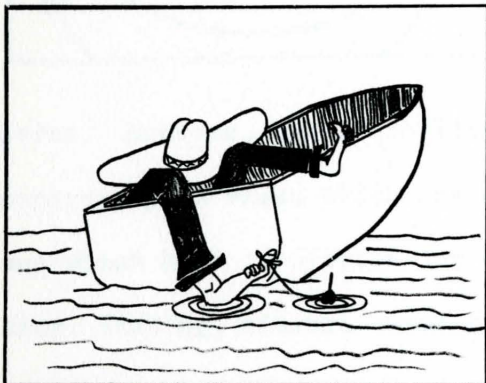
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	863,157	878,010	957,557
Participation Days	10,974,442	11,173,383	12,174,655



BICYCLING - Little is known about bicycling for recreation in Iowa. While bicycling is recognized as a popular activity for youngsters up to the age of 15 or 16, it is not believed that bicycling strictly for recreation has been of significant importance until very recently. Now automobile ser-

vice stations in several of Iowa's larger communities rent bicycles. Most of these bicycle outings are on city streets and country roads as there are no known bicycle trails or paths in the state. Neither are there any known bicycle clubs.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	164,412	167,241	182,391
Participation Days	10,234,592	10,410,794	11,353,892

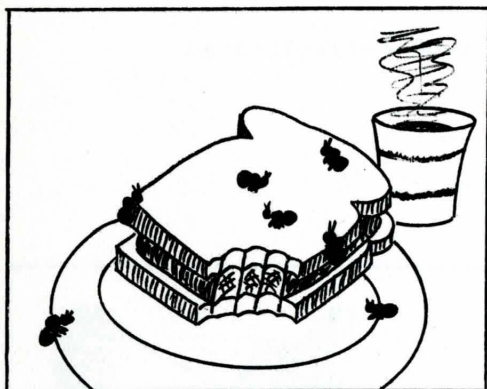


FISHING - Sale of fishing licenses for the period 1950-60 increased by a larger percentage than did Iowa's population. In the license year April 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961, there were 394,075 licensed resident fishermen in the state which is 19 percent of the total population 12 years and older. How-

ever, not all residents are required to have fishing licenses and it is estimated that 23 percent of Iowa's population 12 years and older actually fished in 1960. This is considerably less than the participation rate shown in the ORRRC Report. In the same period, 16,916 non-residents purchased fishing licenses. Iowa's anglers have the opportunity to fish for brook, brown and rainbow trout in the

cool, clear streams of northeast Iowa, walleyes, northern pike and perch in many of the natural lakes; large mouth bass and pan fish in the artificial lakes, reservoirs and farm ponds and catfish in the streams. Other eagerly sought after species include bullheads (probably first in numbers caught), carp and striped bass.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	472,682	480,818	524,377
Participation Days	8,241,107	8,382,990	9,142,390



PICNICKING - This always popular form of recreation is provided for by all levels of government and by many private organizations and individuals. Facilities range from small, roadside parks with one or two tables to large areas with dozens of tables, fireplaces and other features in state and major municipal

parks. However, these facilities are often overcrowded on weekends and holidays, especially on areas which are clean, well maintained, with pleasant surroundings and which have facilities for other activities such as games and sports, swimming, fishing, hiking, camping, etc.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	883,709	898,494	980,357
Participation Days	7,480,705	7,609,497	8,298,829

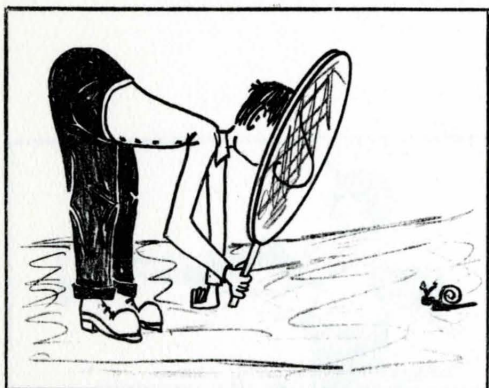


ATTENDING OUTDOOR SPORTS EVENTS - Anyone

who has attended a Big Ten or Big Eight football game on an autumn Saturday afternoon, good weather or bad, can attest to the zeal and enthusiasm of the spectators. The same can be said for high school athletic contests, Little League baseball and any other form of

competitive sport. People in general love a contest and competitive sports undoubtedly stand at or near the top of the list.

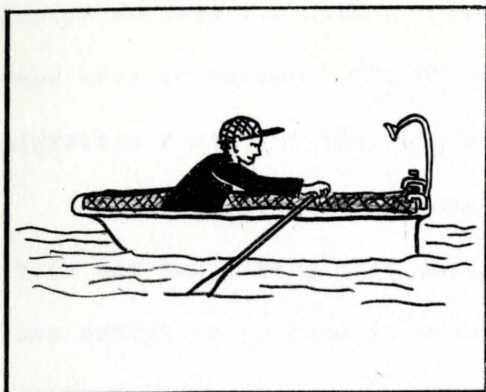
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	616,542	627,157	683,969
Participation Days	7,419,052	7,546,781	8,230,431



NATURE STUDY - Proper environment is the principal prerequisite of this activity and is almost always incorporated into the state parks, forests and wildlife areas, many of the county conservation areas and even in some of the larger municipal parks. A few county conservation boards have acquired

areas specifically for outdoor classrooms. There is a strong suspicion that many people, with the passage of time, are becoming less concerned with hunting and killing game and more concerned with the aesthetic qualities of nature.

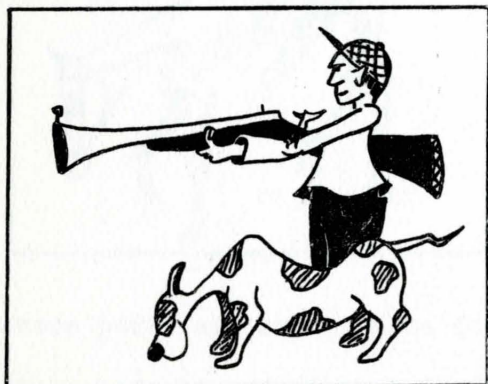
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	308,270	313,577	341,987
Participation Days	4,927,612	5,059,061	5,517,353



BOATING - This is a recreational activity that has experienced a terrific increase since World War II. In 1965, there were more than 65,000 boats registered in Iowa, a figure which included only those boats which are propelled by a motor. Iowans may enjoy several types of boating, including

canoeing on scenic streams in northeastern and eastern Iowa, float trips down several of the inland rivers, powerboating on the larger natural lakes and river impoundments and sailboating on the larger natural and artificial lakes. The Mississippi River, with its large navigation pools and many "chutes" and backwaters is a favorite place for pleasure boating.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	657,630	668,967	729,569
Participation Days	4,952,886	5,038,155	5,494,553



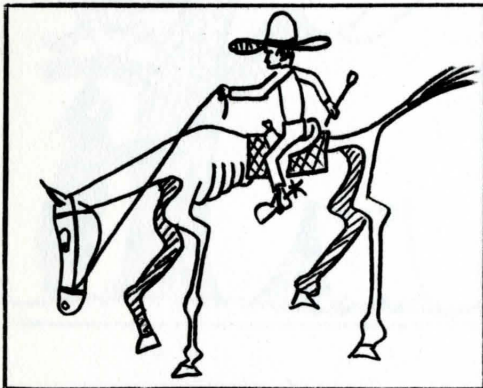
HUNTING - Iowa's hunted species of game include pheasants, ducks, geese, quail, Hungarian partridge, deer, rabbits, squirrels, fox, coyotes and raccoons. Pheasants are the most popular game and were hunted by 88 percent of all hunters in 1964 when an estimated 1,737,400 were harvested. Iowa is con-

sistently one of the leading states in the nation in pheasant production and harvest. However, cottontail rabbits head the list in total harvest with an estimated 2,260,090 taken in the 1964-65 season. Iowa's deer herd, although small in size, is in excellent condition and steadily increasing in numbers.

Hunter success for both gun and bow hunters was 41 percent in 1964 when 9,695 deer were harvested. The Missouri River along Iowa's west boundary is a major migration route for blue and snow geese and many are harvested there each fall.

In view of Iowa's extremely small percentage of land in public ownership, it is not surprising that most hunting is done on privately owned land. The lone exception to this is duck hunting. The State Conservation Commission has acquired and restored many of the larger marshes and sloughs and has created some artificial marshes so that now, perhaps 75 percent of the duck hunting is done on public land.

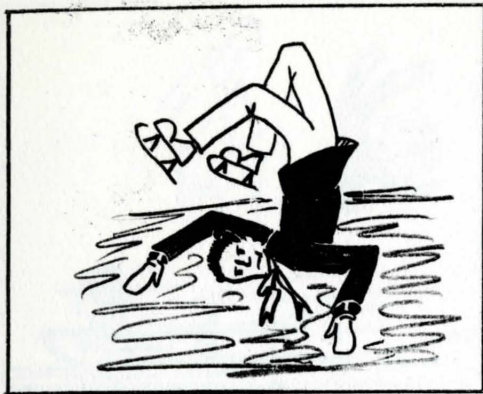
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	369,925	376,293	410,380
Participation Days	3,678,698	3,742,033	4,081,018



HORSEBACK RIDING - A revival of interest in horseback riding has been quite evident during the last 15 years, and is particularly popular in southern and northeastern Iowa and in the loess bluff area in western Iowa where the terrain is rough and interesting.

Bridle trails have been laid out in three state parks and three state forests. There are 23 known riding stables in the state and, in addition, several of the vacation farms keep riding horses for their guests.

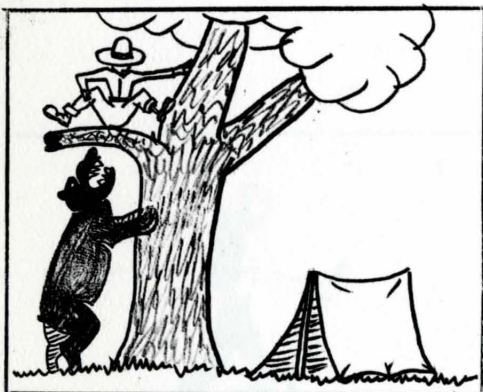
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	102,757	104,525	113,996
Participation Days	2,219,551	2,257,762	2,462,289



ICE SKATING - This is a popular winter sport among the "younger set," especially in urban areas, many of which provide skating rinks in city parks and playgrounds. Ice skating is sometimes hampered by Iowa's unpredictable winter weather which causes outdoor rinks to be closed at times during thawing

weather. However, during almost every winter considerable ice skating is possible under natural conditions.

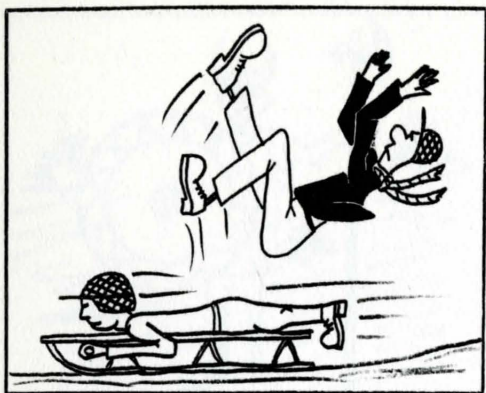
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	246,617	250,862	273,588
Participation Days	2,034,588	2,069,616	2,257,098



CAMPING - An activity which has increased rapidly in popularity with the advent of more leisure time and development of improved tents, pickup campers and camper and travel trailers. Camping areas, especially in the state parks are often filled to overflowing during the vacation season and it is neces-

sary to use picnic areas to accommodate the overflow. County conservation boards are developing more and more camping areas and allow primitive type camping on many areas which do not have developed facilities. Many municipalities are now providing camping facilities to accommodate "tourist campers."

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	164,412	167,251	182,691
Participation Days	1,335,840	1,358,838	1,481,934



SLEDDING AND TOBOGGANING - These are activities which, for best results, require relatively long, steep slopes. Generally speaking, they can be accomplished with the facilities provided by nature with, perhaps, a little clearing of trees or brush. Some municipalities block off city streets during

suitable weather for this purpose. As with ice skating, these activities are subject to the whims of the winter weather, which in some years provides little or no snow. Also, like ice skating, these are activities more popular with the younger age groups.

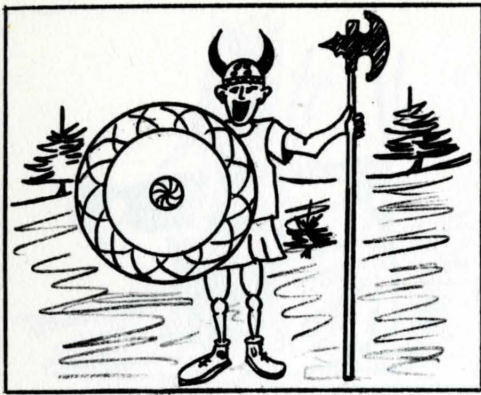
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	226,065	229,957	250,788
Participation Days	945,362	961,640	1,048,753



HIKING - Perhaps not one of the more important forms of outdoor recreation but one which is rewarding to many people of all ages. Hiking is given consideration in all major state parks and forests and also in many of the larger county and municipal parks where hiking trails are included as

part of the facilities. Hiking is quite popular in some of the more rugged and scenic state parks.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	82,206	83,621	91,197
Participation Days	719,299	731,683	798,003

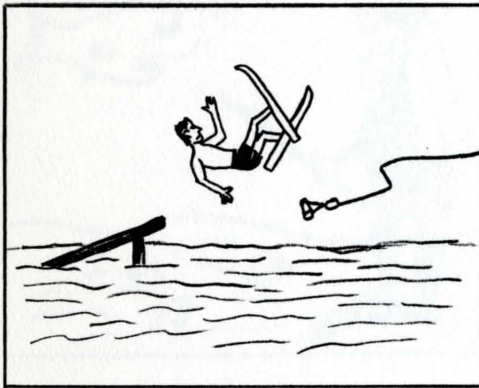


ATTENDING OUTDOOR CONCERTS, DRAMAS, ETC. -

Outdoor concerts were once an extremely popular form of summer entertainment, particularly in Iowa's smaller towns. While the popularity of such entertainment has faded considerably in recent years, many towns still have band shells or bandstands in the town

square or city park where weekly band concerts are held during the summer months.

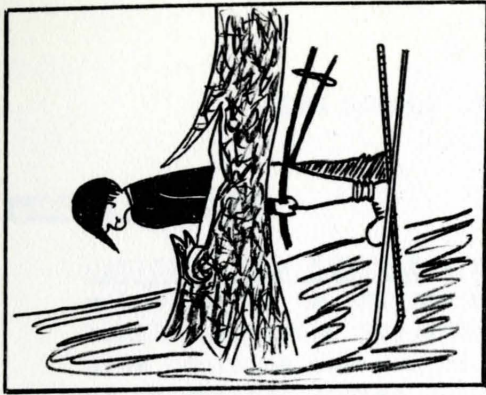
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	61,654	62,716	68,398
Participation Days	698,746	710,778	775,165



WATER SKIING - This is another activity which has rapidly increased in popularity. However, it is a sport requiring fairly large bodies of water and is now confined to 12 or 15 of Iowa's largest lakes, the oxbow cut-offs on the Missouri River, the navigation pools on the Mississippi, on Coralville Reservoir and

a few river impoundments on the Des Moines and Cedar Rivers. Construction of three large reservoirs, now under way, will add considerable additional water for the skiers' use.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	123,307	125,431	136,793
Participation Days	554,887	564,440	615,571



SNOW SKIING - Suitable snow cover and suitable terrain are two important prerequisites of this activity. The first of these cannot always be counted on in Iowa but can be alleviated by the new snow making machines now available. However, the long, relatively steep slopes essential for this sport are

largely lacking in Iowa. The state's few ski courses are privately operated except for one located in a county conservation board area.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	41,102	41,810	45,598
Participation Days	143,860	146,336	159,592



MISCELLANEOUS - Target shooting, scuba diving, rock hunting, spelunking, go kart racing and flying model airplanes are additional forms of outdoor recreation, each of which has its own hard core of adherents. Most fit in the "hobby" category. Target shooting, especially skeet and trap, is probably

the most popular of these activities and the one participated in by the most people. Although trapping is apparently not regarded as outdoor recreation on a nationwide basis, it is the feeling in Iowa that in many cases, it is done as much for the recreation involved as for the monetary return.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total Participants	102,757	104,525	113,994
Participation Days	123,307	125,430	136,793

THE SUPPLY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

FEDERAL AGENCIES

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - Effigy Mounds National Monument, located in Allamakee County in extreme northeast Iowa is the only area in the state presently under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. This 1,467 acre area contains several of the "effigy" mounds which were constructed as part of an ancient Indian culture. The Herbert Hoover birthplace and burial site in Cedar County will, according to the provisions of P.L. 89-119, be assigned to this agency. The General Services Administration presently controls 28 acres of land and seven acres are owned by the Herbert Hoover foundation. This will be transferred to the National Park Service which plans to acquire an additional 160 acres. The area will then be known as the Herbert Hoover National Historic Site. Little opportunity exists in Iowa for the development of a national park due to a lack of suitable features for that purpose.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE - The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife maintains three national fish hatcheries in Iowa--Fairport in Muscatine County, Guttenberg in Clayton County and Manchester in Delaware County. These areas total 1,156 acres. Recreational facilities are limited to sightseeing, nature study and, on two of the hatcheries, picnicking. However, the fish produced in these hatcheries provide countless hours of pleasure for both Iowa and non-resident anglers. The Bureau also maintains four national wildlife refuges--Union Slough in Kossuth County, DeSoto in Harrison and Pottawattamie Counties (also partly in Nebraska), Mark Twain in Louisa County (also partly in Illinois and Missouri) and the Upper Mississippi in Allamakee, Clayton, Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton and Scott Counties (also partly in Minnesota and Illinois.) The DeSoto Refuge in particular has high recreational use by boaters, swimmers, anglers and picnickers. Most of these activities are pursued on the other three refuges as well as hunting on the Mississippi River refuges. Sightseeing and nature study are also popular activities in all instances. The Iowa acreage of these four refuges is 63,992.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - The Corps has constructed one flood control reservoir in the state--Coralville, which is located in Johnson County. This 19,305 acre area includes a conservation pool of 4,400 acres, and is a favorite among boaters since it is located less than 20 miles from Cedar Rapids, a city of 97,000 and less than 10 miles from Iowa City, a city of 38,000.

The Corps presently has three additional flood control reservoirs under construction--Red Rock which will be located in Jasper, Marion, Polk, and Warren Counties, and has a planned conservation pool of 8,950 surface acres; Rathbun in Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe and Wayne Counties which will have an 11,000 acre conservation pool and Saylorville in Boone, Dallas and Polk Counties which will have a conservation pool of 5,500 acres. The Corps is also investigating the possibility of at least four additional reservoirs

in the state. These areas will greatly increase the potential for water based activities such as boating, water skiing and fishing.

One other major recreation area in the state is directly linked to the Corps of Engineers. This is the Mississippi River. Here a system of eleven dams constructed to maintain a nine foot navigation channel has created eleven large pools with 162,900 acres of water and, in places, a maze of sloughs, "chutes" and backwaters which are some of the best boating, fishing and waterfowl hunting water in Iowa. The Corps presently maintains seven public accesses to the Mississippi River, four of which are in cooperation with the State Conservation Commission. They provide picnicking and boat launching and, in some instances, camping facilities.

STATE AGENCIES - The State Conservation Commission, the state agency directly concerned with outdoor recreation in Iowa, maintains 67 state parks totaling 29,656 acres, 15 state preserves totaling 478 acres, seven state forests with 20,332 acres and 209 fish and game areas of 77,253 acres. There are also an additional 20 natural lakes of 25,194 acres not included with the fish and game areas. This is a grand total of 318 areas and 152,902 acres.

Iowa's state parks are so situated that only the northwest corner of the state is more than 50 miles from the nearest park and one-third of the state is within 50 miles of five or more state parks. Most of the early established parks were acquired to preserve areas of scenic and natural beauty such as Backbone, Maquoketa Caves, Palisades-Kepler and Waubonsie. Beginning with the mid-1930's most parks were developed around artificial lakes and were located in the southern one-third of the state where natural lakes are entirely lacking. All state parks have picnic facilities. Most include hiking trails and, in three instances, bridle trails. Those parks having artificial lakes feature swimming and fishing. Sightseeing is a favorite activity in all parks.

Iowa's state preserves have been acquired to protect areas of high historical, archeological, botanical and geological interest. These include the home of Iowa's first territorial governor and Iowa's first schoolhouse, mounds constructed by the state's early Indians and tracts of virgin prairie. Most are small, ranging in size from one acre to 160 acres, and have no developed facilities other than, in some instances, roads and parking areas. Sightseeing is the principal activity.

State forests, although not acquired primarily for recreation, still provide considerable recreation in the form of hunting, especially for deer and squirrels, fishing, primitive camping and nature study. Bridle trails are also available on three forests. An additional feature on the Yellow River Forest is a recently stocked flock of wild turkeys, an upland game bird missing from the Iowa scene for many decades.

Fish and game areas are acquired and developed for a variety of purposes. Many provide access to streams and lakes, some provide fishing waters while others provide wildlife habitat where both game production and hunting may be carried on. Some areas incorporate all of these features plus, in some cases, others such as nature study, hiking and primitive camping. Considerable emphasis has been placed on the acquisition of wetlands and the restoration of marshes to furnish waterfowl habitat since this type of habitat was rapidly disappearing as a result of drainage and agricultural expansion. Now, most of Iowa's duck

hunting is done on state owned land. A few areas have been set aside in part or in full as inviolate refuges where wildlife may reside in comparative security

All of Iowa's natural lakes are under the jurisdiction of the State Conservation Commission and every effort has been made to provide adequate public access to the major lakes for fishermen and boaters.

There are approximately 1,640 miles of meandered streams in the state involving 14 rivers. This figure includes the Mississippi, Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers which are border streams. These streams are also under the jurisdiction of the State Conservation Commission and are open to public use, and here again considerable effort has been made to acquire public accesses to this water.

Iowa trout waters are limited to nine northeastern counties where approximately 153 miles of spring fed streams have been officially designated as trout waters. The State of Iowa and other governmental agencies own approximately 18 miles of streams while the remaining 135 miles are privately owned but open to the public through lease or agreement.

COUNTY CONSERVATION BOARDS - Eighty-three of the state's 99 counties have established county conservation boards since the passage of the enabling legislation in 1955. Since that time, county boards have acquired 468 areas totaling 23,657 acres. Most of these areas are small, local parks (149) featuring picnicking facilities and streams accesses (120) which are developed primarily for the fisherman but may also provide picnicking and primitive camping opportunities. County boards have also largely filled a void in Iowa's outdoor recreational picture by establishing 50 small roadside parks, where travelers may picnic, and, in many instances, camp overnight. A few counties have initiated ambitious development projects including construction of artificial lakes and golf courses and some such areas will rival state parks in the magnitude of their attractions. It should be pointed out that the "County Conservation Law" provides for a maximum of a one mill levy on all taxable personal and real property in the county for the purpose of carrying out the county conservation programs. This amount ranges from a maximum of approximately \$15,000 to \$16,000 yearly in a few of the more thinly populated counties in southern Iowa to \$418,000 in Polk County.

MUNICIPALITIES - There are 946 incorporated cities and towns in Iowa. Only 25 are over 10,000 population while 700 are less than 1,000. Many of the smaller towns, especially those below 500 population, do not have recreation areas of any kind, while many have only minimum facilities, including, perhaps one or two picnic tables and a few park benches in the town square. Generally speaking, the larger communities, especially those over 5,000 population, have well developed recreational facilities. Des Moines for example, a city of slightly more than 200,000 and the state's largest city, has 60 outdoor recreational areas totaling 1,827 acres in its municipal park system. Iowa's municipalities maintain a total of 1,478 outdoor recreation areas with 21,030 acres. In addition, 140 school recreation areas were reported with 933 acres. City parks range in size from small playground areas of less than one acre to Davenport's 420-acre Credit Island Park which includes an 18 hole golf course.

PRIVATE SECTOR - Much of the outdoor recreation, or perhaps more specifically, the recreation facilities provided by the private sector are those which are not

ordinarily provided by public agencies in Iowa. These include target shooting ranges, vacation ranches, group camps, riding stables, miniature golf and golf driving ranges, go kart tracks and ski courses. The majority of Iowa's 235 golf courses are privately operated, and private enterprise is becoming more interested in developing outdoor recreation areas including facilities for camping, picnicking, swimming, fishing and hunting on a fee basis. Perhaps one of the greatest contributions of the private sector is the provision of fishing and hunting opportunities. There are approximately 30,000 farm ponds in Iowa on privately owned land and many of these provide good to excellent bass and pan-fishing. Most of these are open to public fishing by permission of the land-owner. Also, as previously mentioned, most of the upland game hunting in Iowa is done on privately owned land and the same is true for the forest species such as deer and squirrels.

SPECIFIC FACILITIES - Statistics are available on the supply of two types of outdoor recreational facilities - golf and swimming. There are 235 golf courses in Iowa including 201 nine-hole, 32 eighteen-hole and two 27-hole courses. All except 17 of the courses have grass greens. Approximately three-fourths of these golf courses are privately owned. Iowa has 184 outdoor swimming pools, all but 13 of which are municipally operated.

POTENTIAL RECREATION AREAS - Many areas of potential recreation resources exist in Iowa although little effort will be made here to pinpoint specific areas. The rugged, wooded region of northeast Iowa, with its rock outcroppings and clear, swift streams, lends itself quite well to recreational development of many kinds. The Upper Iowa River in particular has high recreation potential. This very scenic river flows past high rock palisades and is fine fishing and canoeing water. Several other streams in the eastern one-half of the state have scenic stretches which are highly desirable for recreational development. Many less scenic areas along major streams are highly suitable for fishing and boating accesses.

The Mississippi River may well be Iowa's most outstanding recreation resource and the potential for additional development in the form of boat launching, berthing and mooring facilities, camping and picnicking and scenic overlooks is almost unlimited. There is also considerable potential for recreational development on some of the oxbow cut-off lakes on the Missouri River, particularly if they can be properly protected against siltation during flood periods.

PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES OF ADJACENT STATES - Many Iowans travel to the lake country of northern Minnesota on fishing trips and vacations based on water recreation. Others travel to the Ozark Country and the large water impoundments in southern Missouri for the same reasons. Most of these people are undoubtedly seeking recreation in an environment that is not available in Iowa. It is not felt that recreational facilities immediately adjacent to Iowa's boundaries have a particularly large impact on recreation in the state, however. Wisconsin's Wyalusing State Park near the confluence of the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers is apparently the only nearby major public recreation area which receives much use by Iowans.

NOTE - Lists of public recreation areas
and location maps will be found
in the Appendix.

ANALYSIS OF RECREATION NEEDS

It is felt that the demand for several of the activities discussed in the demand section is now being met by existing facilities and will continue to be met in the foreseeable future. These activities include driving and walking for pleasure, sightseeing, bicycling, hiking, nature study, and attending concerts, dramas, etc. Demands for other activities for which fees are ordinarily charged will largely be met by private enterprise. In other words, as the demand for facilities increases, private enterprise will take up the slack wherever economically feasible to do so. This includes, to some extent, snow skiing, golf and swimming. Most of the facilities for attending outdoor sports are provided by schools, universities and, in the case of professional sports, by private enterprise.

Facilities for certain activities have traditionally been provided by public agencies and those for which additional needs are evident will be discussed in some detail.

GAMES AND SPORTS - Facilities for games and sports are best provided where population concentrations are high--in other words, in municipalities. It has long been the policy of the State Conservation Commission not to provide such facilities in state parks but to keep park areas as natural as possible. Several of the larger municipalities in the state have indicated a need for additional facilities for games and sports, particularly the neighborhood playground type of area. The demand for golf is apparently increasing, and although private enterprise contributes considerably in this area, the high cost of developing and maintaining golf courses necessitates public assistance in many cases.

SWIMMING - Facilities for swimming are inadequate in many instances. This applies particularly to municipal areas where the greatest demand occurs. Most of the developed bathing beaches are located on artificial lakes which are quite widely distributed in the state. Such water is not always of the highest quality for swimming due to algae growth at times and also at times, excessive siltation. The greatest need is for outdoor swimming pools, and here again, quite a number of municipalities have expressed a desire to construct such a facility.

FISHING - Although state fisheries biologists have made the statement that "more fish in Iowa die of old age than are caught by anglers" this statement (or fact) is somewhat misleading. Unfortunately, most fishermen are not, and never will be, experts, and also not all fishable water is of high or even medium quality. Quality stream fishing is extremely limited in Region 4, where most angling is done in farm ponds and in a few city reservoirs and artificial lakes. Stream fishing in Region 5 is limited primarily to the Little Sioux River. Although there is considerable water in this region, most of it is concentrated in one county, Dickinson, located in the extreme northeast corner. Eight counties in the region have very little fishable water with the exception of the Little Sioux, Big Sioux and Missouri Rivers.

Stream improvement work in all parts of the state, where soil conditions are conducive, to enhance fishing in presently undesirable portions of streams is indicated. Artificial lakes for fishing in Region 4 and the western part of Region 5 are most desirable. Acquisition of land for public access to the better stretches of streams which are presently inaccessible is also most desirable.

PICNICKING - Although picnic areas are widely dispersed over the state, not all are heavily used due to a lack of additional facilities such as water and rest rooms; lack of facilities for other recreational pursuits such as playgrounds, ballfields, fishing, swimming, etc; or lack of proper maintenance in keeping areas clean and presentable.

In general, picnic areas in state parks and in the major municipal and county conservation board areas are heavily used and are, in fact, quite often overcrowded on weekends and holidays. Some need to be enlarged and there is a definite need for additional picnic areas in and around the larger metropolitan areas.

BOATING - Iowa, at present, is not too well supplied with waters suitable for pleasure boating inland from the Mississippi River as only a handful of the larger natural lakes, river impoundments, and the Coralville Reservoir are eminently suitable for this purpose. Completion of the Rathbun, Red Rock and Saylorville Reservoirs, especially the latter two which are near Des Moines, will aid considerably in this respect. Region 4 presently has only one area, Lake Manawa, with the exception of the Missouri River, where pleasure boating is feasible. Region 5 is also extremely short of boating water except for the natural lakes in Dickinson, Clay, Buena Vista and Sac Counties. Region 1 has little water for pleasure boating except the Mississippi River. There is a particular need for access sites including ramps on the Mississippi River which has a tremendous boating potential. The same is true to a lesser extent on the Missouri River. Generally speaking the same situation applies to sailboating which may be even more restricted than power boating by a lack of "broad" waters.

Canoeing is most popular in some of the larger streams in northeast Iowa such as the Upper Iowa, Turkey, Volga and Wapsipinicon. There is a need in this area for acquisition of land or easements so that these streams will remain open to public use and also for public campsites along the canoe routes.

HUNTING - As mentioned previously most of the upland game and deer hunting in Iowa is done on privately owned land. It is felt that private land will continue to be available in sufficient quantities for some time as long as adequate farmer-hunter relationships can be maintained. However, most waterfowl hunting, especially for ducks, is done on public hunting areas and many of these areas are badly overcrowded at times during the duck season. The wetlands areas suitable for waterfowl habitat must be put in public ownership if they are to be protected from drainage. There is therefore a need to acquire existing wetlands which are still in private ownership before they are irrevocably lost as waterfowl habitat. It would also be desirable to acquire and develop a large area somewhere near the Missouri River in western Iowa for goose hunting. The Missouri River is a major migration route for geese, especially blues and snows, and the type of management necessary to good goose hunting is not completely compatible with agricultural practices. Additional acquisition to expand some existing game areas is also desirable.

HORSEBACK RIDING - Construction of bridle trails on some of the larger state parks and forests and other public areas is needed to provide facilities for this activity. Provision of unloading docks, corrals, equestrian centers, etc. is indicated in some localities where use pressure is especially heavy.

ICE SKATING - The greatest need for ice skating facilities exists in municipal areas where population concentrations are high. In most cases, suitable skating facilities can be provided by flooding in existing municipal areas or by clearing snow from ponds and lagoons.

CAMPING - A definite need exists in Iowa for camping facilities for the vacationist traveling across the state. Such facilities should be located on, or in close proximity to, the principal cross-state highways and can probably best be provided at the local level by municipalities and county conservation boards. Private enterprise also can contribute in this area. There is also a definite need to expand or create new camping areas in some state parks, especially those in reasonably close proximity to the larger metropolitan areas. Region 2 in particular, which ranks second in population, ranks lowest in number of acres devoted to camping in state parks. Although county conservation boards permit camping on many of their areas, most do not presently provide the extra facilities such as water, latrines and shower buildings which the weekend and vacation camper desires. Generally speaking, this type of camper also desires nearby facilities for other activities such as swimming, fishing, hiking, sightseeing, etc.

SLEDDING AND TOBOGGANING - It is felt that demands for these activities can readily be met at the local level wherever suitable terrain is available.

WATER SKIING - The "big water" necessary for this activity is in short supply in Iowa in the same parts of the state as discussed under boating. Generally speaking, the needs for power boating and water skiing can be met simultaneously.

IN SUMMARY ---- Additional large, multi-use recreation areas are needed in Iowa to provide facilities for many of the activities just discussed. This need is most evident around the larger metropolitan areas, particularly Des Moines in central Iowa; Davenport and Clinton in eastern Iowa and Sioux City in northeast Iowa. Whenever possible, these park developments should be located on a reasonably large water area or have a sizeable artificial lake as one of the major features. People like water based activities such as swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing and even picnicking and camping are considerably enhanced by proximity to water. Many municipalities are also in need of park areas providing picnicking, facilities for games and sports, swimming, ice skating, etc. There is a need to expand or improve facilities on existing areas to increase carrying capacities or make them more desirable to recreationists.

There is a definite need to preserve areas of unusual or rare natural beauty and areas of historical or archeological significance. The same is true of outstanding botanical areas such as the remnants of virgin prairie vegetation. Some attention should be given to the development of a suitable area in a suitable location, preferably on a large water area and near a large center of population and incorporating all possible forms of outdoor recreation, but even more, providing interpretive facilities and personnel for outdoor education in nature and natural resources. Wherever possible and feasible, an attempt shall be made to ascertain and meet the needs of the aged, underprivileged and physically handicapped for recreational facilities.

OUTDOOR RECREATION PARTICIPATION DAYS BY REGIONS
BASED ON 1970 PROJECTED POPULATIONS

ACTIVITY	REGION 7	REGION 2	REGION 1	REGION 5	REGION 3	REGION 6	REGION 4
Driving for Pleasure	9,399,284	9,395,895	7,493,980	5,464,934	5,273,673	4,846,079	4,231,849
Walking for Pleasure	7,089,141	7,086,585	5,652,120	4,121,770	3,977,517	3,655,016	3,191,751
Outdoor Games and Sports	5,149,326	5,147,469	4,105,520	2,993,923	2,889,141	2,654,887	2,318,387
Sightseeing	2,927,357	2,926,301	2,333,960	1,702,025	1,642,457	1,509,285	1,317,988
Swimming	2,354,230	2,353,381	1,877,010	1,368,797	1,320,892	1,213,793	1,059,947
Bicycling	2,195,518	2,194,726	1,750,470	1,276,518	1,231,843	1,131,964	988,490
Fishing	1,767,877	1,767,239	1,409,515	1,027,880	991,906	911,481	795,953
Picnicking	1,604,756	1,604,177	1,279,460	933,038	900,383	827,379	722,511
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	1,591,530	1,590,956	1,268,915	925,238	892,962	820,560	716,556
Nature Study	1,066,898	1,066,513	850,630	620,316	598,606	550,071	480,351
Boating	1,062,490	1,062,107	847,115	617,753	596,083	547,797	478,365
Hunting	789,152	788,856	629,185	458,829	442,771	406,871	355,301
Horseback Riding	476,136	475,965	379,620	276,835	267,147	245,486	214,371
Ice Skating	436,458	436,301	347,985	253,766	244,884	225,029	196,507
Camping	286,563	286,460	228,475	166,614	160,783	147,746	129,020
Sledding and Tobogganing	202,799	202,726	161,690	117,911	113,785	104,559	91,306
Hiking	154,303	154,248	123,025	89,715	86,575	79,557	69,472
Attending Outdoor Concerts, Dramas, Etc.	149,895	149,841	119,510	87,152	84,102	77,283	67,487
Water Skiing	119,034	118,991	94,905	69,209	66,787	61,371	53,593
Snow Skiing	30,861	30,850	24,605	17,943	17,315	15,911	13,894
Miscellaneous	26,452	26,442	21,090	15,380	14,841	13,638	11,909

The above table is intended to indicate how the regions rank with regard to the number of participation days spent on the various recreation activities. It points out that by 1970, Regions 7 and 2 will be nearly equal as far as the demand for recreation is concerned.

EXISTING ACREAGES OF PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS
BY REGIONS

TYPE OF AREA	REGION 7	REGION 2	REGION 1	REGION 5	REGION 3	REGION 6	REGION 4
National Historic Site	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
National Monument	-	-	1,467	-	-	-	-
National Refuges	-	21,692	32,538	-	3,935	2,078	3,935
National Fish Hatcheries	-	-	1,097	-	59	-	-
Corps of Engineers							
Reservoirs	101,970	14,687	-	-	33,755	-	-
State Parks	4,536	3,537	3,128	1,924	7,251	2,343	6,937
State Preserves	76	1	70	104	1	223	-
State Forests	346	-	6,128	-	13,858	-	-
Fish and Game Areas	5,092	11,972	8,773	13,371	12,077	19,396	6,527
Natural Lakes	-	-	39	16,938	-	8,217	-
County Conservation							
Board Areas	4,148	6,021	5,679	2,635	1,101	3,309	764
Municipal Parks and Playgrounds	4,526	4,838	3,240	2,629	2,756	2,070	1,904
TOTALS	120,694	62,776	62,159	37,601	74,793	37,636	20,067
Total Acres of Water *	17,297	27,947	28,641	25,359	18,802	22,065	4,260

*Includes natural lakes, corps reservoirs and water located within boundaries of outdoor recreation areas. Does not include city reservoirs, streams, farm ponds, private lakes, etc.

This table is intended to indicate the presently existing supply of outdoor recreation land in acres by regions with the regions arranged in descending rank according to the number of participation days spent on outdoor recreation activities. It should be pointed out that in Region 7, more than 100,000 acres are located in two large reservoir projects and much of this land will not be intensively developed for recreation use. In Regions 2 and 1 large acreages are devoted to the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge which is also not intensively developed for recreation use.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO OUTDOOR RECREATION IN IOWA

FINANCING AT THE STATE LEVEL - Financing for fish and game projects is reasonably predictable since monies come from sale of hunting, fishing and trapping licenses and from P-R and D-J grants-in-aid funds. However, financing for lands and waters projects, including parks and forests, is almost completely unpredictable since monies come from legislative appropriations. These appropriations are made biennially and vary considerably from biennium to biennium, thus making it extremely difficult to plan lands and waters projects more than two years in advance with any certainty that the plans can be carried out. Some consideration should perhaps be given to bonding, use fees or special taxes earmarked for outdoor recreation as a solution to this problem.

SHORTAGE OF PUBLICLY OWNED LAND - As has previously been mentioned rural Iowa is intensively agricultural with very little land not under cultivation or in pasture. The booklet "Government Land Acquisition," published by American Forest Products Industries, Inc., lists Iowa as having less than one percent of its total area in federal and state ownership as of June 30, 1963--the lowest in the nation. Thus, lands which are better suited for recreation than for other uses are at a premium in Iowa. It many times becomes necessary to acquire lands for recreation which are well suited to agriculture resulting in relatively high prices for recreation lands. There is, of course, no solution to this dilemma but it is important to measure the need for a recreational area against its acquisition cost and its value for other uses.

WATER POLLUTION AND PESTICIDES - Iowa farmers make wide use of chemicals to control grasshoppers, borers, rootworms and a multitude of other insects which damage and destroy their crops and many municipalities spray for fly and mosquito control. This continued use of chemicals has had some deleterious effect on wildlife. Even fish suffer when chemicals leach into lakes and streams, destroying insect life on which some fish depend for food and even destroying the fish themselves. Although this problem has not yet reached the critical stage, it is one to be viewed with grave concern. The best solution appears to be through research to develop selective pesticides, or those which break down rapidly and have no cumulative or residual effect on wildlife.

SILTATION - In stripping the land of much of its forest cover and in plowing under practically all of the tough prairie grass sod for agricultural purposes, most of Iowa was laid bare to the ravages of erosion--by wind, and more especially, by water. Over a period of a little more than 100 years, many of Iowa's natural lakes have been rendered considerably shallower by the deposition in the lake beds of wind and water borne soil. In far less time, many artificial lakes and impoundments have been drastically reduced in size through siltation. At the same time, excessive siltation makes such areas unattractive for swimming and other water recreation. Every encouragement should be given to proper land management which reduces erosion including strip cropping, terracing and construction of silt retention dams.

UNDESIRABLE DEVELOPMENT ADJACENT TO RECREATION AREAS - This is a problem which is, of course, certainly not peculiar to Iowa but is undoubtedly of major concern everywhere. The problem is particularly acute on or adjacent to water areas such as large reservoirs and artificial lakes. Some development is, of course, many times desirable but it must be controlled to preserve order and the natural beauty of the area. Zoning regulations offer the best solution and should be put into effect as soon as possible, preferably as soon as the boundaries of a project have been established.



COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMS

There are several plans and programs in existence relating to outdoor recreation and resources which merit consideration and correlation, wherever possible, with Iowa's comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. Necessary or desirable coordination has not as yet been achieved in all cases but will be one of the prime considerations in future planning.

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMISSION - This recently formed commission was named to materially assist in marking and preserving the route followed by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804-06. This route followed the Missouri River along Iowa's western boundary. Many of the existing historical and recreational sites along the Missouri River will be incorporated into the Lewis and Clark Trail. This plan to create a "recreational ribbon" along the historic route was originally conceived by Iowa's own J. N. "Ding" Darling, nationally known cartoonist and conservationist. All levels of government in the state will no doubt contribute to this effort.

HIAWATHA PIONEER TRAIL AND GREAT RIVER ROAD - These marked routes, the former linking scenic and historic sites in eastern and northern Iowa and the latter paralleling the Mississippi River, although conceived more with "tourism" in mind, are also valuable from the standpoint of recreation, since they promote recreational sites, and enhance driving for pleasure, the number one outdoor recreational activity.

SCENIC HIGHWAYS - Presidential Executive Order 11017 requested a report on potential scenic highways in the nation. This report was prepared in Iowa by the State Highway Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads and the assistance of 284 other governmental organizations in the state. Included in the proposed scenic highways system were the Great River Road and the Hiawatha Pioneer Trail just previously mentioned. This proposed scenic highways system takes into consideration many of the state's existing recreational sites. Its realization would do much to enhance driving for pleasure and sightseeing and should be a great boon to the preservation of natural beauty.

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION OF OUTDOOR RESOURCES - This committee was named by Governor Harold E. Hughes to study Iowa's outdoor resources and report to him their recommendations for preservation and improvement. Many of their recommendations dovetail closely with the purposes of this plan.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION - The State Conservation Commission has for many years cooperated with the Department of Public Instruction and State College of Iowa in the operation of a Teachers Conservation Camp at Springbrook State Park. It is strongly felt that a much greater appreciation of Conservation and our natural resources will result from adequate education in this area.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS

P.L. 566 - This law which authorizes federal assistance in watershed management carries several features extremely beneficial to recreation--

particularly with regard to water impoundments. All projects are closely examined by the State Conservation Commission to determine benefits to conservation and recreation. The Commission will cooperate on some projects to enhance recreational benefits.

ASCS - Cost sharing administered by this agency has resulted in land management practices many of which are beneficial to recreation. Included is the construction of thousands of farm ponds which are recognized as a valuable fisheries resource and the planting of trees and shrubs for reforestation and wildlife cover.

SCS - The Soil Conservation Service renders a great deal of technical assistance to private landowners and there is considerable coordination of effort between this department and various state and local agencies, particularly in relation to the P. L. 566 program mentioned above.

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - The three flood control reservoirs presently under construction by this agency have been strongly considered in the preparation of this plan because of the water based recreation which they will provide and because the State Conservation Commission expects to maintain recreation areas on these reservoirs. The possibility of recreation areas on proposed reservoirs has also been seriously considered in the planning process.

COMPREHENSIVE RIVER BASIN STUDIES - Both the Mississippi and Missouri River are included in comprehensive river basin planning which includes recreation planning. It is expected that future state comprehensive outdoor recreation planning will correlate as much as possible with river basin planning.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE - This committee carries on studies relative to fish and game resources and fish and game management. Such studies are taken into consideration by the State Conservation Commission in formulating its fish and game programs.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT - It is expected that future state comprehensive outdoor recreation planning will be partly financed with a "701" grant administered by this agency as a part of a statewide comprehensive plan. Local plans partially financed by 701 grants will be taken into consideration in the allocation of funds to the local level. This agency also administers grants-in-aid funds under the Open-Space Land Program and the Urban Beautification and Improvement Program which are available to local levels of government. Funds from the former may be used for both acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities. Funds from the latter may be used for certain types of development on recreation areas.

HIGHWAY PLANNING - Present and future planning of the State Highway Commission will be taken into consideration when planning for the acquisition of land for recreation purposes. The State Highway Commission is presently responsible by law for maintenance of roads in the state parks. Most county conservation boards also work closely with county engineers insofar as the county road system is concerned.

NATIONWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN - The demand factors, when developed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, will be utilized in updating this plan. Information on supply is also correlated with that furnished to the BOR for the nationwide plan.

ACTION PROGRAM

PROPOSED ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT - This portion of the plan is devised to extend through the five-year period 1966-1970. At this time, insufficient information is available on the proposed plans of Iowa's municipalities and counties to present detailed acquisition and development programs.

However, based on past performance, county conservation boards can be expected to spend approximately \$6,000,000 on acquisition and development of outdoor recreation lands during the five-year period. Estimated land acquisition will total 15,000 acres. The breakdown for county boards by recreation regions is as follows:

REGION	EST. EXPENDITURES	
	FOR LAND ACQ. & DEV.	EST. LAND ACQ.
1	\$1,000,000	3,000 Acres
2	1,025,000	3,000 Acres
3	500,000	1,000 Acres
4	600,000	1,000 Acres
5	900,000	2,000 Acres
6	975,000	2,100 Acres
7	1,000,000	2,900 Acres
TOTALS	\$6,000,000	15,000 Acres

Most of the land acquisition is expected to be Class II (General Outdoor Recreation) land to be developed for picnicking, camping, outdoor sports, and fishing and boating access. A smaller portion will be Class III (Natural Environment) land largely for forest preserves, hunting, wildlife refuges, outdoor classrooms and botanical preserves. Fifteen county conservation boards have artificial lakes in the construction or planning stage. These will range in size from 12 acres in Ida County's Moorehead Park to 220 acres in Polk County's Yeader Creek Park. They are located as follows:

REGION	COUNTY
1	Winneshiek
2	Linn and Tama
3	Des Moines
4	Adair
5	Buena Vista, Cherokee, Ida, and O'Brien
6	Hamilton, Hancock and Kossuth
7	Boone, Polk and Story

It is expected that at least some of these county conservation boards will desire to cost share part or all of these major acquisition and development projects with Land and Water grant-in-aid funds. They will utilize as matching funds, monies derived from a tax of up to one mill levied for county conservation purposes and, in some instances, from bond issues.

Des Moines, located in Region 7, is the only municipality for which detailed plans are available. Des Moines proposes to construct a nine-hole golf course in 1966 at a total cost of \$100,000, with recommended source of financing from general obligation bonds; development of a small park site in 1967 at a total cost of \$25,000 from current operating revenue and construction of a new clubhouse for the Grand View Golf Course in 1970 at a total cost of \$70,000, recommended financing to be from general obligation bonds.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa's second largest city, has expressed an intent to acquire land for neighborhood parks and playgrounds and a desire to acquire 2,500 acres of flood plain along the Cedar River. Waterloo has also expressed an intent to acquire four new neighborhood parks and 200 acres of land along Black Hawk Creek for camping, nature trails, hiking and picnicking. Mason City proposes to develop three presently undeveloped parks of 109 acres.

The proposed acquisition and development plans of the State Conservation Commission will be presented in considerably more detail. Not all of the proposed projects fit in completely with the needs expressed in this plan. However, some of the projects had been planned and commitments made on others before this comprehensive outdoor recreation plan was developed. Other proposed projects are strictly resource oriented including trout stream acquisition and the Upper Iowa River in northeast Iowa and the goose hunting area in southwest Iowa.

The Commission's recommended action program for land acquisition and development for the years 1966-1970 is presented below on a regional basis:

REGION 1
(NORTHEAST)

1. TROUT STREAM ACQUISITION

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 300 acres (Class III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$60,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$65,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

2. UPPER IOWA RIVER - An acquisition project eventually totalling approximately 29,000 acres with future development to preserve one of Iowa's finest and most scenic wild rivers.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 6,000 acres (Class III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$750,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

3. STREAM FISHING ACCESSES

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 100 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$20,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

4. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FISH AND GAME AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 170 acres (Class II & III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$21,250
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$18,750 Includes public use facilities
such as roads, parking areas, boat ramps, etc.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

5. RIVER BOAT ACCESSES - Eight accesses on the Mississippi River to accommodate large pleasure boats, seven island developments in the Mississippi River for boat camping and four small boat or canoe accesses on inland streams.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 340 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$110,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$230,500 Includes roads, boat ramps,
mooring facilities, latrines, tables, stoves, water and parking areas.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on
marine fuel, 43%
Appropriated funds, 7%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

6. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FOREST AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 1,500 acres (Class III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$130,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$138,500 Includes roads, parking areas,
camping areas (12 acres), water, latrines, ponds, foot and bridle trails
(8 miles).
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds 50%
Federal Aid funds, 50% (L & W, 33%;
Clarke-McNary, 17%)

7. NEW ARTIFICIAL LAKE AND PARK - Proposed large artificial lake of approximately 1,000 acres with adjacent park development.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 4,740 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$1,896,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - None anticipated during the five-year
period.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

8. DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING PARK AREAS

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$202,960 Includes camping areas (20
acres), picnic areas (35 acres), foot and bridle trails (15 miles),
roads (12 miles) and other facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 75%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 25%

REGION 2
(EAST CENTRAL)

1. TROUT STREAM ACQUISITION

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 44 acres (Class III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$8,800
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$8,500 Includes roads, parking lots,
fencing.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (D-J & P-R), 50%

2. STREAM FISHING ACCESSES

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 100 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$20,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

3. SMALL LAKE PROJECT

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 200 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$60,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$100,000 Includes construction of fish-
ing lake of approximately 100 acres, roads, parking areas, latrines.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 25%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 75%

4. OTTER CREEK MARSH DEVELOPMENT

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$300,000 Includes dikes and control
structures to create waterfowl marsh, roads, parking areas, fencing.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 25%
Federal Aid funds (P-R), 75%

5. NEW FISH AND GAME AREA - Proposed waterfowl area on lower Wapsipinicon River
eventually totaling approximately 20,000 acres.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 500 acres (Class III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$75,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 100%

6. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FISH AND GAME AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 35 acres (Class II and III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$4,375
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$14,000 Includes roads, parking areas,
boat ramps, fencing.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

7. RIVER BOAT ACCESSES - Six accesses on the Mississippi River to accommodate
large pleasure boats, five island developments in the Mississippi River for
boat camping, ten small boat or canoe accesses and two large boat accesses
on inland streams.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 480 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$150,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$187,500 Includes roads, boat ramps,
mooring facilities, latrines, tables, stoves, water and parking areas.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on
marine fuel, 43%
Appropriated funds, 7%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

8. NEW PARK AREA - Acquisition of land for future development of a large,
multiple-use state park.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 1,500 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$600,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

9. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING PARK AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 200 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$80,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$234,440 Includes camping areas (20
acres), picnic areas (40 acres), foot and bridle trails (18 miles), roads
(5 miles) and other facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 75%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 25%

REGION 3
(SOUTHEAST)

1. STREAM FISHING ACCESSES

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 100 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$20,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

2. MIAMI LAKE DEVELOPMENT

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$230,000 Includes construction of a
fishing lake of approximately 120 acres, roads, parking areas, latrines.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 25%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 75%

3. RATHBUN RESERVOIR FISH AND GAME PROJECTS

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$170,000 Includes construction of fish
hatching and rearing facilities, access facilities, roads and parking
areas.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 100%

4. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FISH AND GAME AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 240 acres (Class II & III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$36,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$5,000 Includes roads, parking areas,
boat ramps.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

5. RIVER BOAT ACCESSES - Seven accesses on the Mississippi River and two on lower Des Moines River to accommodate large pleasure boats, six island developments in the Mississippi River for boat camping, four small boat or canoe accesses and three large boat accesses on inland streams.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 445 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$142,500
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$299,500 Includes roads, boat ramps,
mooring facilities, latrines, tables, stoves, water and parking areas.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on
marine fuel, 44%
Appropriated funds, 6%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

6. RESERVOIR BOAT ACCESSES - One access on Rathbun Reservoir.

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$20,000 Includes roads, boat ramp,
mooring facilities, latrines, tables, stoves, water and parking lots.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on
marine fuel, 50%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

7. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FOREST AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 3,500 acres (Class III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$240,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$311,000 Includes roads and parking
areas, camping areas (27 acres) ponds, foot and bridle trails (13 miles),
six 10 to 15-acre lakes, one 12-acre marsh, water and latrines.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds, 50% (L & W, 30%;
Clarke-McNary, 20%)

8. NEW PARK AREA - An area to be developed on Rathbun Reservoir.

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$200,000 Includes road and parking
areas, camping areas (10 acres), picnic areas (20 acres), trails (2
miles) and other facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds, 50%

9. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENTS ON EXISTING PARK AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 100 acres (Class II)

ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$40,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$122,600 Includes camping areas (10 acres), picnic areas (20 acres), foot and bridle trails (11 miles), roads (10 miles) and other facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 75%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 25%

REGION 4
(SOUTHWEST)

1. STREAM FISHING ACCESSES

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 60 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$12,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

2. NEW FISH AND GAME AREA - Proposed large waterfowl hunting area in southwest Iowa. The Missouri River Valley is a major waterfowl migration route, especially for blue and snow geese. This proposed area is expected to eventually total 17,000 acres.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 1,000 acres (Class III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$200,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds.

3. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FISH AND GAME AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 155 acres (Class II & III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$27,500
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$24,500 Includes roads, parking areas, boat ramps.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

4. RIVER BOAT ACCESSES - Five accesses on the Missouri River to accommodate large pleasure boats and one small boat or canoe access on an inland stream.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 200 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$45,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$99,000 Includes roads and parking areas, boat ramps, mooring facilities, latrines, tables, stoves and water.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on marine fuel, 19%
Appropriated funds, 31%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 7%
Corps of Engineers, 43%

5. THREE MILE CREEK PROJECT - Cooperation with SCS, Union County Soil Conservation District and town of Afton on a P. L. 566 project to provide two lakes for fishing, hunting, swimming, boating and adjacent park development.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 1,615 acres (Class II)

ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$231,850
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$850,392 Includes construction of one
170 acre lake and one 525 acre lake, roads, parking lots, camping area
(10 acres), picnic areas (20 acres) boat ramps, swimming beach.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 15.7%
Appropriated funds, 15.7%
Federal Aid funds (P. L. 566), 66.4%
Soil Conservation District, 0.1%
Town of Afton, 2.1%

6. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 100 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$30,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$148,800 Includes camping areas (10
acres), picnic areas (10 acres), foot and bridle trails (20 miles),
roads (20 miles) and other facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 75%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 25%

REGION 5
(NORTHWEST)

1. STREAM FISHING ACCESSES

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 70 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$14,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

2. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FISH AND GAME AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 760 acres (Class II & III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$152,700
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$29,500
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

3. RIVER BOAT ACCESSES - Three accesses on the Missouri River to accommodate
large pleasure boats.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 75 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$22,500
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$52,500 Includes roads and parking areas,
boat ramps, mooring facilities, latrines, tables, stoves and water.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on
marine fuel, 10%
Appropriated funds, 40%
Federal Aid funds (Corps of Eng.), 50%

4. BOAT MARINAS ON NATURAL LAKES - One each on West Okoboji, East Okoboji, Spirit,
Storm and Black Hawk Lakes plus acquisition for future development on West
Okoboji Lake.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 340 acres (Class I)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$375,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$215,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on
marine fuel, 50%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

5. MISSOURI RIVER OXBOW COMPLEX - This project is dependent on the Corps of Engineers acquiring necessary land and constructing dikes and levees to protect Blackbird, Tieville, Upper Decatur and Lower Decatur Bends in Monona County.

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$250,000 Includes camping area (10 acres), picnic area (20 acres), roads, parking areas, swimming beach, latrines, water, boat ramps, launching facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 40%
Allocation of existing state tax on
marine fuel, 10%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

6. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING PARK AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 200 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$80,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$90,880 Includes camping areas (20 acres), picnic areas (15 acres), foot and bridle trails (9 miles), roads (10 miles) and other facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 75%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 35%

7. NEW ARTIFICIAL LAKE AND PARK - Proposed large artificial lake of approximately 1,000 acres with adjacent park development.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 2,000 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$800,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - None anticipated during the five-year period.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

REGION 6
(NORTH CENTRAL)

1. STREAM FISHING ACCESSES

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 45 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$9,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

2. ELK CREEK MARSH - Continuation of development to provide a large waterfowl and upland game area.

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$275,000 Includes construction of dikes and water control structures, parking areas, fencing.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 25%
Federal Aid funds (P-R), 75%

3. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FISH AND GAME AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 1,065 acres (Class II & III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$213,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$22,000 Includes roads, parking lots, boat ramps.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

4. RIVER BOAT ACCESSES - Two small boat or canoe accesses.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 50 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$15,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$23,000 Includes roads and parking areas, boat ramps, latrines, tables, stoves and water.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on marine fuel, 50%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

5. BOAT MARINAS ON NATURAL LAKES - One each on Clear Lake and North Twin Lake plus acquisition for future development on Clear Lake.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 190 acres (Class I)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$415,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$85,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on marine fuel, 50%
Federal Aid funds, (L & W), 50%

6. NEW ARTIFICIAL LAKE AND PARK - Proposed artificial lake of approximately 1,000 acres with adjacent park development.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 3,000 (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$1,200,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - None anticipated during the five-year period.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds, (L & W), 50%

7. DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING PARK AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 100 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$40,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$128,900 Includes camping areas (10 acres), picnic areas (20 acres), foot and bridle trails (14 miles), roads (5 miles) and other facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 75%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 25%

REGION 7
(CENTRAL)

1. STREAM FISHING ACCESSES

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 50 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$10,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

2. RED ROCK RESERVOIR FISH AND GAME PROJECTS - Fish rearing ponds, access areas, development of a goose hunting area.

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$180,000 Includes construction of fish rearing ponds, roads, parking areas, clearing and land shaping.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds.

3. SAYLORVILLE RESERVOIR ACCESSES

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$1,000 Includes parking areas and boat ramps.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds.

4. NEW FISH AND GAME AREA - Proposed waterfowl area eventually totaling 6,000 acres.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 1,000 acres (Class III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$150,000
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds.

5. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FISH AND GAME AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 50 acres (Class II & III)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$12,500
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$2,500
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (P-R & D-J), 50%

6. HENDRICKSON MARSH AREA

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$150,000 Includes construction of dikes and water control structure, roads, parking areas and fencing.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 25%
Federal Aid funds (P-R), 75%

7. SMALL LAKE PROJECT

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 250 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$75,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$100,000 Includes construction of a fishing lake of approximately 100 acres, roads, parking areas and latrines.

8. RIVER BOAT ACCESSES - Three small boat or canoe and three large boat accesses.

- RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 150 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$45,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$87,000 Includes roads and parking areas, ramps, docks, moorings, toilets, tables, stoves and water.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on marine fuel, 50%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%
9. RESERVOIR BOAT ACCESSES - One access each on Red Rock and Saylorville Reservoirs.
- ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$40,000 Includes roads, parking areas, boat ramps, moorings, latrines, stoves, tables and water.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Allocation of existing state tax on marine fuel, 50%
Federal Aid fund (L & W), 50%
10. DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING FOREST AREAS
- ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$14,000 for roads
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (Clarke-McNary), 50%
11. BADGER CREEK PROJECT - Cooperation with SCS on a P. L. 566 project to provide a 276 acre lake for fishing, swimming, boating and adjacent park development.
- RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 1,207 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$266,160
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$311,710 Includes construction of lake, roads, parking areas, camping areas (10 acres), picnic area (20 acres), swimming beach.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 24.6%
Appropriated funds, 24.6%
Federal Aid funds (P. L. 566), 50.8%
12. TEACHERS CAMP - Enlargement and improvement of the existing camp at Springbrook State Park.
- ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$750,000 Includes new buildings and facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Fish and Game funds, 20%
Appropriated funds, 80%
13. NEW STATE PARK - Recommended on Saylorville or Red Rock Reservoir, exact location dependent somewhat on possible Hawkeye Naturama project to be discussed later.
- RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - - 800 acres (Class II)
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$320,000
ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$100,000 Includes roads, parking areas, camping areas (10 acres), picnic areas (20 acres) and other facilities.
RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 50%
Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

14. ADDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ON EXISTING PARK AREAS

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 200 acres (Class II)
 ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$80,000
 ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$111,000 Includes roads, parking areas,
 camping areas (10 acres), picnic areas (40 acres), foot and bridle trails
 (14 miles) and other facilities.
 RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 75%
 Federal Aid funds (L & W), 25%

15. HAWKEYE NATURAMA - This proposed "Master Recreation-Outdoor Education Development" to be located on the Saylorville Reservoir is presently under consideration by various interested agencies including the Iowa Natural Resources Council, State Conservation Commission, Governor's Committee on Conservation of Outdoor Recreation Resources and the Corps of Engineers. The proposed project would include opportunities for an extremely wide range of outdoor activities as well as outdoor education activities, including interpretive facilities, for people of all ages. If the project materializes, following are the recommended expenditures for the five-year period 1966-1970.

RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION - - - - 5,000 acres (Class II)
 ESTIMATED ACQUISITION COST - - - \$2,500,000
 ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COST - - - \$1,000,000 Includes cost-sharing with
 Corps of Engineers on a 450-acre lake and adjacent roads, parking areas,
 camping areas, picnic areas. There is little or no detailed planning
 as yet but this represents only partial development.
 RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING - Appropriated funds, 50%
 Federal Aid funds (L & W), 50%

SUMMARY OF FIVE YEAR ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT
 PROGRAM FOR STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

REGION	RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION	ESTIMATED ACQ. COST	ESTIMATED DEV. COST	TOTAL COST
1	13,150 acres	\$ 2,987,250	\$ 655,710	\$ 3,642,960
2	3,059 acres	998,175	844,440	1,842,615
3	4,385 acres	478,500	1,358,100	1,836,600
4	3,130 acres	546,350	1,122,692	1,669,042
5	3,445 acres	1,444,200	637,880	2,082,080
6	4,450 acres	1,892,000	533,900	2,425,900
7	8,707 acres	3,458,660	2,847,210	6,305,870
TOTALS	40,326 acres ¹	\$11,805,135	\$7,999,932	\$19,805,067

¹Class I - 530 acres
 Class II - 24,715 acres
 Class III - 15,081 acres

RECOMMENDED SOURCE OF FINANCING

REGULARLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS	\$6,928,456
ALLOCATION FROM STATE MARINE FUEL TAX	1,204,500
FISH AND GAME FUNDS	2,350,458
FEDERAL AID FUNDS	
Land and Water Conservation Fund	6,639,395
Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson	1,382,938
Clarke-McNary	162,250
Corps of Engineers	100,000
P. L. 566	1,012,200
UNION COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT	1,680
TOWN OF AFTON	23,190
TOTAL	\$19,805,067

INCLUDED IN RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT

Camping Areas	189 acres
Picnic Areas	280 acres
Foot and Bridle Trails	124 miles
Boat Accesses on Streams	81
Boat Accesses on Corps Reservoirs	2
Boat Marinas on Natural Lakes	7
Small Fishing Lakes	3
P. L. 566 Watershed Lakes	2

The Corps of Engineers is presently constructing three large flood control reservoirs--Rathbun, Red Rock and Saylorville. All are scheduled for completion during the five-year period. It is expected that the Corps will provide some basic recreation facilities on all three reservoirs including overlooks, picnic areas, boat accesses and parking areas. The Corps is also investigating the possibility of several other flood control impoundments including the Wapsipinicon River in Linn County, Skunk River in Story County, North Raccoon River in Greene and Carroll Counties and David's Creek in Audubon County. It is doubtful if any will be active during the five-year period of this action program. However, the State Conservation Commission proposes to acquire land for recreation development on the Jefferson Reservoir if this project materializes.

It is recommended that the Corps take necessary steps to protect the better oxbow cutoff lakes on the Missouri River from siltation during flood periods. This particularly includes the Blackbird, Tieville, Upper and Lower Decatur Bend cutoffs in Monona County. These cutoff lakes, formed by relocation of the Missouri River channel, have high value for recreational boating, fishing and swimming.

It is impossible at this time to predict the extent of acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities by the private sector during the next five years. In addition to the development of traditionally private facilities such as golf courses, target ranges, ski courses, riding stables, etc., it is hoped that the private sector will enter more actively into the development of camping and picnicking facilities. It is felt that there is a definite place for such facilities, particularly in close proximity to our more heavily traveled cross-state highways where they can readily be used by the large number of vacationists traveling through Iowa.

PRIORITIES - The following general criteria will have a strong bearing on the determination of priorities for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities:

1. Regions of higher population concentrations and particularly the larger urban areas where definite needs occur will receive first consideration.
2. Projects to benefit the general public will be given much more consideration than those intended to benefit only a segment of the public. The exception to this criterion is that special consideration will be given to the needs of the aged, underprivileged and physically handicapped.
3. On new areas, development of basic facilities such as roads, parking areas, water, sanitary facilities, picnic and camping areas will be preferable to more elaborate facilities such as bathhouses, swimming pools, golf courses, etc.
4. Acquisition of land for future needs or to prevent loss of high quality recreation or resource areas to other uses will receive high priority.
5. Development for outdoor recreation of suitable land already in public ownership is preferable to the acquisition of new areas for immediate development.
6. In the development of facilities for outdoor sports, considerable preference will be given the active participant over the spectator.
7. Emphasis will be placed on providing the type of facilities which will benefit, or be used by, the greatest number of recreationists although all types of activities will receive consideration.

Following are priorities for specific types of acquisition and development projects:

A. ACQUISITION

1. HIGH PRIORITY

- a. Land of high scenic, archeological, botanical, geological and historical significance.
- b. Additions to existing multiple use outdoor recreation areas where such additions are desirable and necessary due to use pressure.
- c. Land for new multiple use outdoor recreation areas.
- d. Land for neighborhood playgrounds and outdoor games and sports. (except golf courses)
- e. Recreation areas adjacent to quality water bodies including natural lakes, large artificial lakes, large reservoirs and streams.
- f. High quality wetland areas.

- g. Boat access areas on quality water bodies.
- h. Quality areas for conservation and outdoor recreation education.

2. MODERATE PRIORITY

- a. Land for roadside parks and tourist camping areas.
- b. Additions to existing public hunting and fishing access areas.
- c. Land for new public hunting and fishing access areas.
- d. Land for golf courses.
- e. Land for forest areas which do not fit in 1-a on the preceding page.

B. DEVELOPMENT

1. HIGH PRIORITY

- a. Artificial lakes and river impoundments, particularly in conjunction with land based multiple-use activities.
- b. Picnicking, camping and sanitary facilities, water, access roads and parking lots on multiple-use recreation areas.
- c. Bathing beaches on quality water bodies.
- d. Boat ramps and launching sites on quality water bodies.
- e. Facilities for conservation and natural resources education.
- f. Swimming pools.
- g. Playgrounds and outdoor sports facilities.

2. MODERATE PRIORITY

- a. Hiking, bicycle and bridle trails.
- b. Bathhouses, shower buildings, lodges and similar more "elaborate" facilities.
- c. Winter sports facilities including skiing, sledding, tobogganing and skating.
- d. Facilities for roadside parks and overnight tourist camping areas.
- e. Zoological and botanical exhibits.
- f. Golf courses.

It is well recognized that these foregoing criteria and priorities cannot be regarded as inalterable in all situations. Rather, they will serve as a guide and each project will be considered on its own merits. All factors having any bearing on the suitability or desirability of a project will be considered in the determination of its priority.

PLAN MAINTENANCE - It is intended that this plan will be an interim plan to serve as a broad framework or guideline for recreation planning at the local level and as a basis for future planning at the state level. It is also intended to initially qualify Iowa for participation in the Land and Water Conservation grant-in-aid funds.

As soon as possible, this plan will be expanded as one part of a statewide comprehensive plan. Particular attention will be given to the determination of participation rates which apply specifically to the state of Iowa and to a more intensive inventory of existing facilities including acres of camping and picnicking areas, number of sites, miles of trails, etc. Standards and criteria must be developed for use in relating participation rates to capacities and amounts of recreation facilities.

Every effort will be made to bring other State, local and Federal agencies which have an interest or involvement in outdoor recreation into the planning process and to coordinate with other plans and programs.

It is expected that the plan will be updated each year with regard to the inventory of existing facilities. The action program will be adjusted whenever necessary and expedient but no less frequently than every five years. Analysis of the demand factor will also be made every five years and recreation needs adjusted accordingly.

LOCAL PARTICIPATION - The following is the proposed plan for the distribution of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies to the political subdivisions of the state:

1. Fifty percent of the money apportioned to Iowa each year will be reallocated to political subdivisions on a county basis.
2. Twenty percent of this amount will be divided equally among the 99 counties.
3. Eighty percent will be divided among the counties according to each county's proportionate share of the total state population based on 1970 projections.
4. Project proposals to the extent of the county apportionment must be submitted to the state by March 1 of the fiscal year in which the apportionment was made. Any funds not covered by project proposals by March 1 will be made available to other counties within the recreation region.
5. Any funds not covered by project proposals by June 30 will revert to the state for its use in the recreation region to which the funds were originally apportioned.

Counties, through their county conservation boards and municipalities are the principal subdivisions expected to share in the grant-in-aid funds. The

former will pay its share of the matching funds from its maximum one-mill levy on real and personal property and, on occasion, from bond issues. Municipalities will meet their matching requirements from tax-derived funds allocated for park and outdoor recreation purposes, and also, on occasion, from bond issues.



A P P E N D I X

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Chapter 25 - Laws of the Sixty-First General Assembly - - - - -	73
Map - Travel Time to Iowa - - - - -	75
Map - Iowa Stream Fisheries - - - - -	76
Map - Stream Boating Resource - - - - -	77
Tables - Demand for Outdoor Recreational Facilities - - - - -	78-85
Table - Federal Recreation Areas - - - - -	86
Map - Federal Recreation Areas - - - - -	87
Table - State Parks - - - - -	88-89
Table - State Preserves - - - - -	89
Table - State Forest Areas - - - - -	90
Table - Natural Lakes - - - - -	90
Map - State Parks, Preserves and Forests - - - - -	91
Map - Natural Lakes - - - - -	92
Table - State Fish and Game Areas - - - - -	93-99
Map - State Fish and Game Areas - - - - -	100
Table - County Conservation Board Areas - - - - -	101-115
Map - County Conservation Board Areas - - - - -	116
Table - Municipal Areas - - - - -	117-121
Table - Meandered Rivers of Iowa - - - - -	122
Map - Meandered Rivers of Iowa - - - - -	123
Tables - Summary of Outdoor Recreation Areas - - - - -	124-131

CHAPTER 125
LAWS OF THE SIXTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES

HOUSE FILE 575

AN ACT authorizing participation by this state and its subdivisions in programs of federal assistance relating to the planning and development of outdoor recreation resources and facilities, and for related purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF IOWA:

Section 1. The legislature finds that the state of Iowa and its subdivisions should enjoy the benefits of federal assistance programs for the planning and development of the outdoor recreation resources of the state, including the acquisition of lands and waters and interests therein. It is the purpose of this Act to provide authority to enable the state of Iowa and its subdivisions to participate in the benefits of such programs.

Section 2. The state conservation commission is authorized to prepare, maintain, and keep up-to-date a comprehensive plan for the development of the outdoor recreation resources of the state; and to acquire lands, waters, and interests in lands and waters for such areas and facilities.

Section 3. The state conservation commission may apply to any appropriate agency or officer of the United States for participation in or the receipt of aid from any federal program respecting outdoor recreation. It may enter into contracts and agreements with the U. S. or any appropriate agency thereof and, for the purposes for the preparation, maintenance and keeping up-to-date of said comprehensive plan, may from time to time engage and contract for the services and advice of any professional planner or planners of outdoor recreation plans and facilities and hire such employees for such purposes as are deemed necessary. In connection with obtaining the benefits of any such program, the state conservation commission shall coordinate its activities with and represent the interests of all agencies and subdivisions of the state having interests in the planning, development, and maintenance of outdoor recreation resources and facilities.

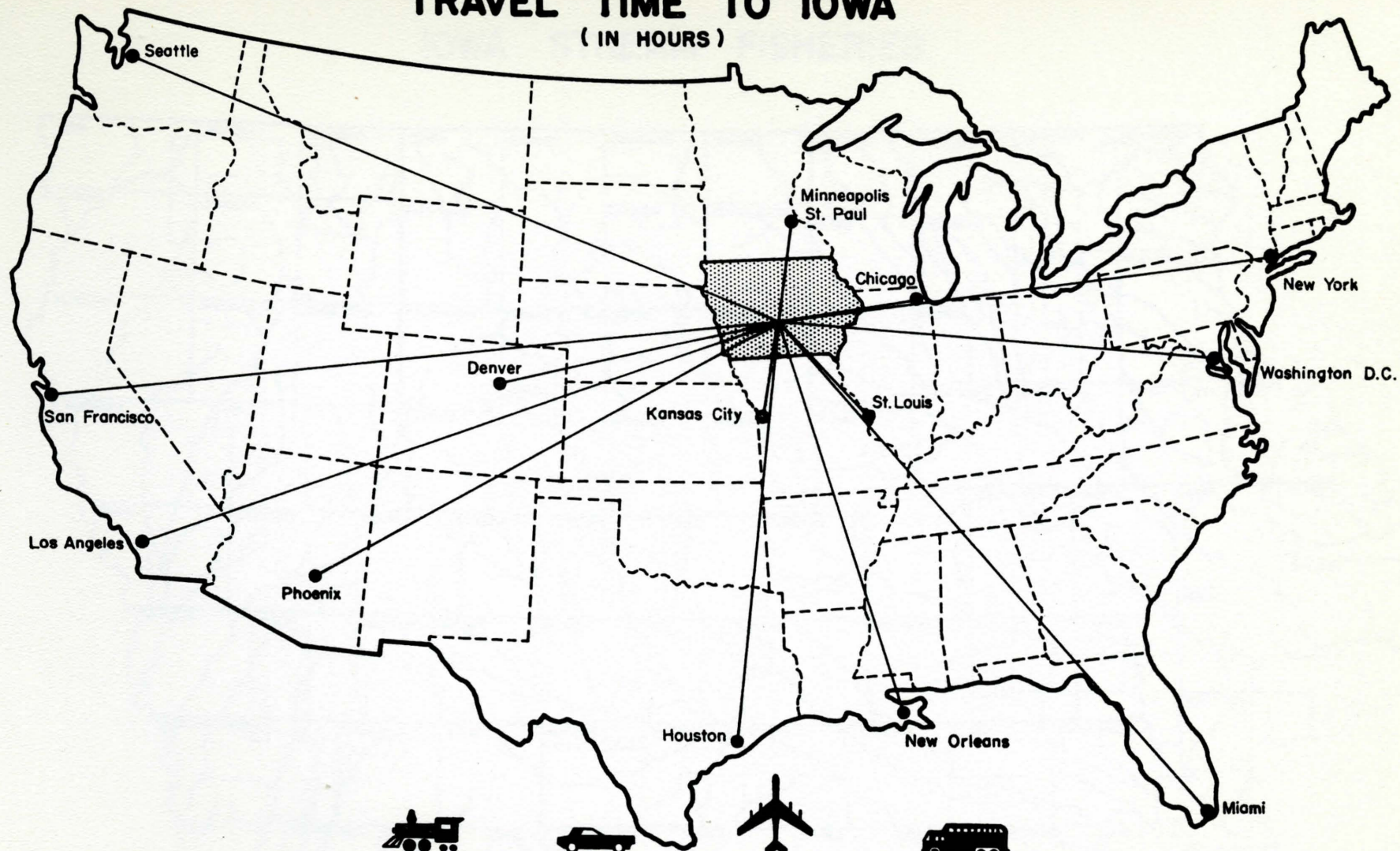
Section 4. The state conservation commission is hereby authorized and empowered to perform such acts as may be necessary to conduct and establishment of cooperative outdoor recreational and watershed projects as may be defined by the congress of the United States and by rules and regulations of the appropriate federal agency and may accept federal funds and assistance for the purpose of planning, acquisition and development of outdoor recreational and watershed projects.

Section 5. The state conservation commission shall make no commitment or enter into any agreement pursuant to an exercise of authority under this Act until it has determined that sufficient funds are available to it for meeting the

state's share, if any, of project costs. It is the legislative intent that, to such extent as may be necessary to assure the proper operation and maintenance of areas and facilities acquired or developed pursuant to any program participated in by this state under authority of this Act, such areas and facilities shall be publicly maintained for outdoor recreation purposes. The state conservation commission may enter into and administer agreements with the United States or any appropriate agency thereof for planning, acquisition, and development projects involving participating federal aid funds on behalf of any subdivision or subdivisions of this State; provided that such subdivision or subdivisions give necessary assurances to the state conservation commission that they have available sufficient funds to meet their shares, if any, of the cost of the project and that the acquired or developed areas will be operated and maintained at the expense of such subdivision or subdivisions for public outdoor recreation use.

Approved April 13, 1965

TRAVEL TIME TO IOWA (IN HOURS)



Chicago, Ill.	342 mi.
Denver, Colo.	684 mi.
Houston, Texas.	960 mi.
Kansas City, Kans.	206 mi.
Los Angeles, Calif.	1828 mi.
Miami, Fla.	1171 mi.
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	256 mi.
New York, N.Y.	1166 mi.
New Orleans, La.	1020 mi.
Phoenix, Ariz.	1496 mi.
San Francisco, Calif.	1864 mi.
Seattle, Wash.	1946 mi.
St. Louis, Mo.	346 mi.
Washington D.C.	1032 mi.



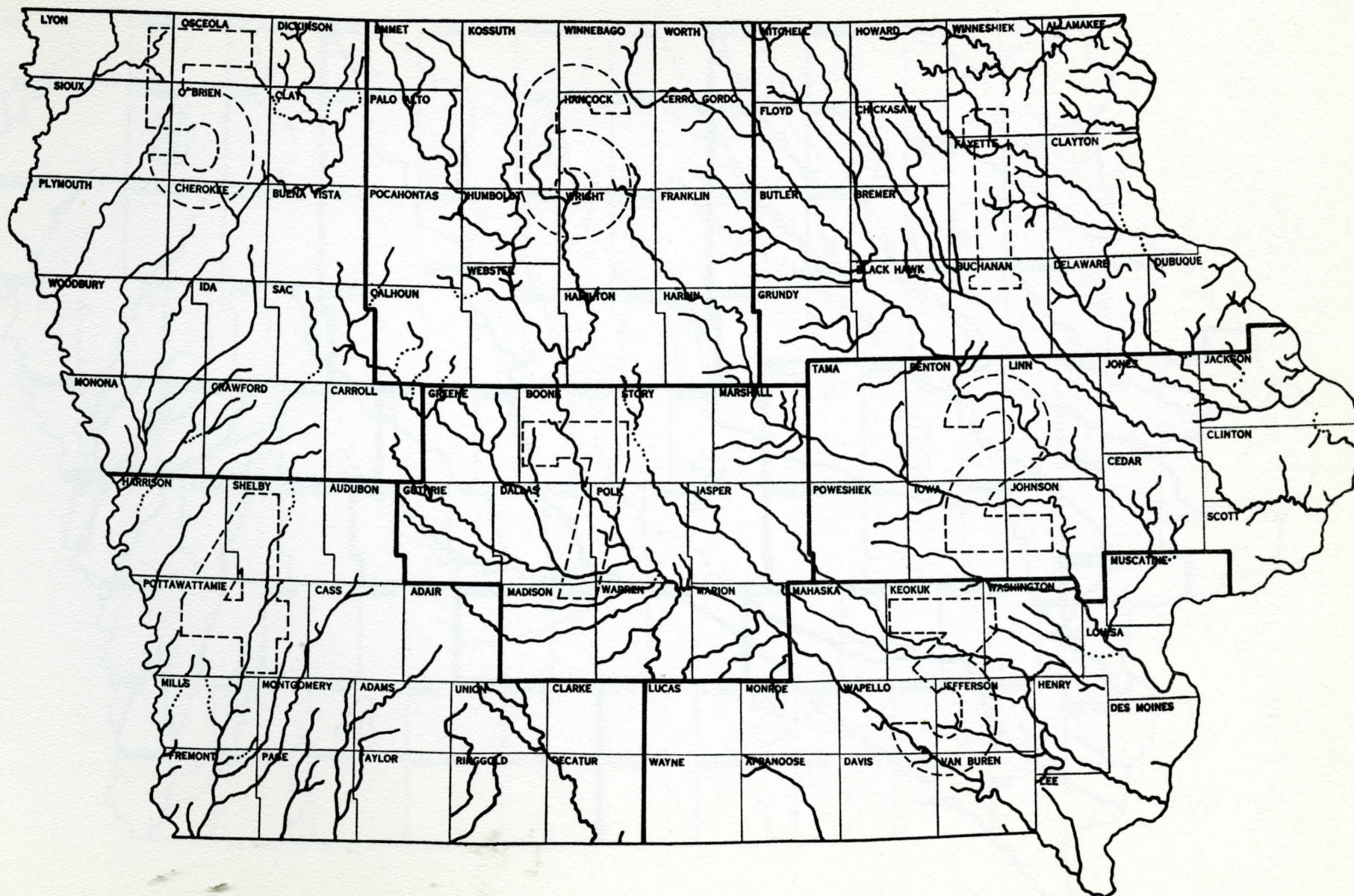
7
12
30
5
40
36
6
32
30
31
32
42
20
30

7
14
20
4
37
34
6
24
20 1/2
30
38
39
7
20 1/2

1
2 1/2
2 1/2
1
4
3 1/2
1
3
3
3 1/2
4
6
1
3

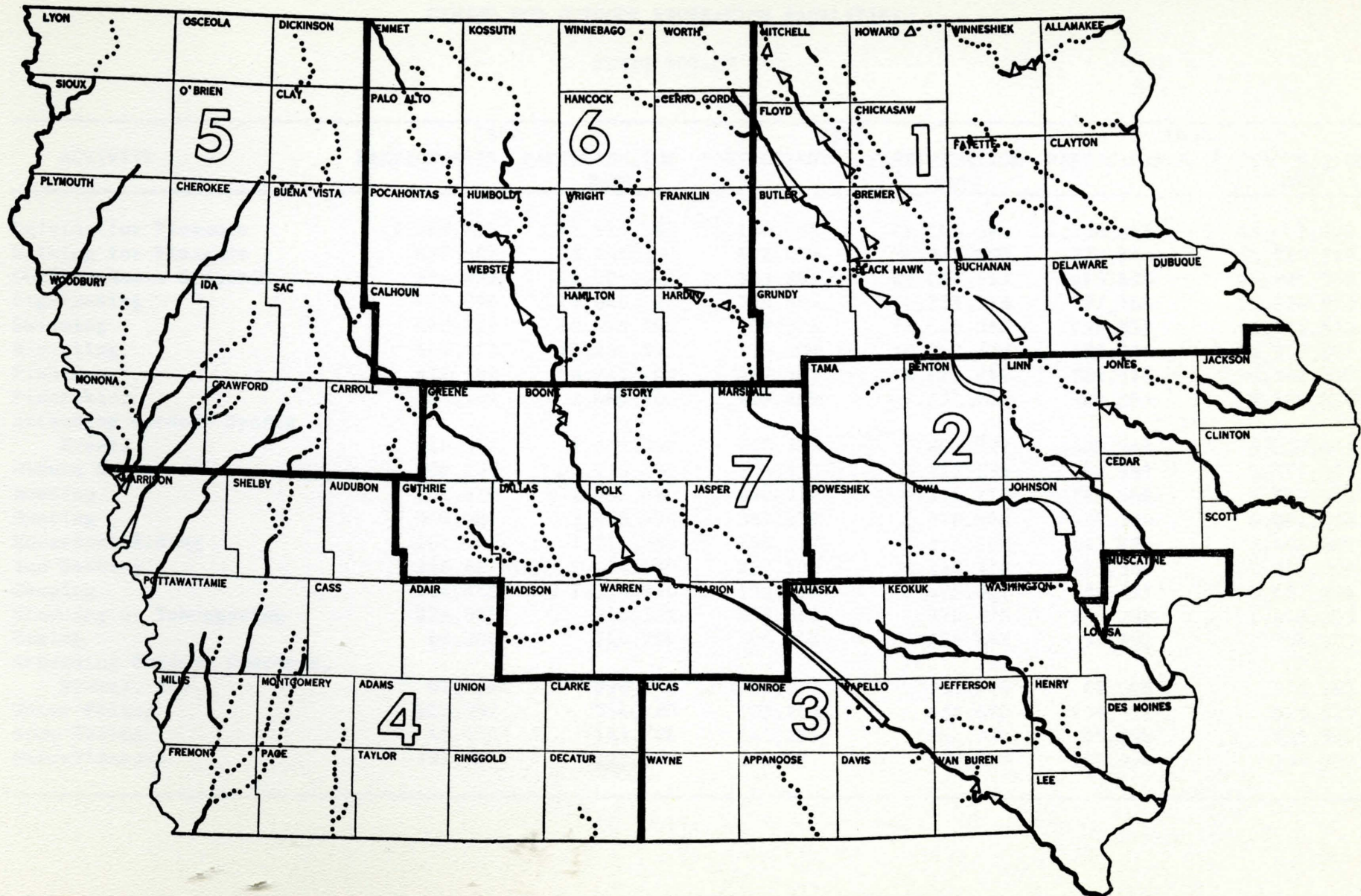
9
16
31 1/2
5
44
46
8
29
32 1/2
38
42
50
12
26

IOWA STREAM FISHERIES

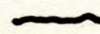


——— GOOD
 FAIR

STREAM BOATING RESOURCE



OVER 10 H.P.



UP TO 10 H.P.



CANOE

DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

STATE TOTALS

ACTIVITY	1960		1970		1980	
	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS
Driving for Pleasure	1,089,224	43,815,563	1,146,155	46,105,694	1,208,346	48,607,424
Walking for Pleasure	657,644	33,046,639	692,018	34,773,900	729,566	41,660,759
Outdoor Games & Sports	554,887	24,004,023	583,891	25,258,653	615,573	26,629,208
Sightseeing	719,299	13,646,122	756,894	14,359,373	797,964	15,138,523
Swimming	863,157	10,974,442	908,273	11,548,050	957,557	12,174,655
Bicycling	164,412	10,234,592	173,004	10,769,529	182,391	11,353,892
Fishing	472,682	8,241,107	497,387	8,671,851	524,377	9,142,390
Picnicking	883,709	7,480,705	929,469	7,871,704	980,357	8,298,829
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	616,542	7,419,052	648,767	7,806,827	683,969	8,230,431
Nature Study	308,270	4,973,435	324,383	5,233,385	341,987	5,517,353
Boating	657,630	4,952,886	692,019	5,211,710	729,569	5,494,553
Hunting	369,925	3,678,698	389,259	3,870,946	410,380	4,081,018
Horseback Riding	102,757	2,219,551	108,127	2,335,560	113,996	2,462,289
Ice Skating	246,617	2,034,588	259,506	2,140,930	273,588	2,257,098
Camping	164,412	1,335,840	173,014	1,405,661	182,691	1,481,934
Sledding or Tobogganing	226,065	945,362	237,880	994,776	250,788	1,048,753
Hiking	82,206	719,299	86,502	756,895	91,197	798,003
Attending Outdoor Concerts, Dramas, Etc.	61,654	698,746	64,877	735,270	68,398	775,165
Water Skiing	123,307	554,887	129,753	583,890	136,793	615,571
Snow Skiing	41,102	143,860	43,251	151,379	45,598	159,592
Miscellaneous	102,757	123,307	108,127	129,730	113,994	136,793

DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

REGION 1

ACTIVITY	1960		1970		1980	
	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS
Driving for Pleasure	173,225	6,968,207	186,295	7,493,980	199,755	8,035,444
Walking for Pleasure	104,588	5,255,571	112,480	5,652,120	120,607	6,060,504
Outdoor Games & Sports	88,246	3,817,479	94,905	4,105,520	101,762	4,402,157
Sightseeing	114,394	2,170,211	123,025	2,333,960	131,914	2,502,596
Swimming	134,272	1,745,320	147,630	1,877,010	158,297	2,012,630
Bicycling	26,147	1,627,658	28,120	1,750,470	30,152	1,876,947
Fishing	75,173	1,310,624	80,845	1,409,515	86,686	1,511,357
Picnicking	140,541	1,189,694	150,715	1,279,460	162,066	1,371,905
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	98,052	1,179,889	105,450	1,268,915	113,069	1,360,598
Nature Study	49,026	790,950	52,725	850,630	56,535	912,091
Boating	104,588	787,682	112,480	847,115	120,607	908,322
Hunting	58,831	585,042	63,270	629,185	67,841	674,646
Horseback Riding	16,342	352,986	17,575	379,620	18,845	407,049
Ice Skating	39,221	323,571	42,180	347,985	45,228	373,128
Camping	26,147	212,445	28,120	228,475	30,152	244,983
Sledding or Tobogganing	35,952	150,346	38,665	161,690	41,459	173,373
Hiking	13,074	114,394	14,060	123,025	15,076	131,914
Attending Outdoor Concerts, Dramas, Etc.	9,805	111,125	10,545	119,510	11,307	128,145
Water Skiing	19,610	88,246	21,090	94,905	22,614	101,762
Snow Skiing	6,537	22,879	7,030	24,605	7,538	26,383
Miscellaneous	16,342	19,610	17,575	21,090	18,845	22,614

DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

REGION 2

ACTIVITY	1960		1970		1980	
	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS
Driving for Pleasure	198,578	7,988,071	233,575	9,395,895	280,418	11,280,220
Walking for Pleasure	119,896	6,024,774	141,027	7,086,585	169,309	8,507,783
Outdoor Games & Sports	101,162	4,376,204	118,991	5,147,469	142,855	6,179,783
Sightseeing	131,136	2,487,842	154,248	2,926,301	185,182	3,513,164
Swimming	157,363	2,000,764	147,630	2,353,381	158,297	2,012,630
Bicycling	29,974	1,865,881	35,257	2,194,726	42,327	2,634,873
Fishing	86,175	1,502,447	101,363	1,767,239	121,691	2,121,655
Picnicking	161,110	1,363,817	189,504	1,604,177	227,509	1,925,891
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	112,402	1,352,577	123,212	1,590,956	158,727	1,910,018
Nature Study	56,201	906,713	66,106	1,066,513	79,364	1,280,400
Boating	119,895	902,967	141,026	1,062,107	169,310	1,275,109
Hunting	67,441	670,668	79,327	788,867	95,236	947,073
Horseback Riding	18,734	404,649	22,035	475,965	26,455	571,148
Ice Skating	44,961	370,928	52,885	436,301	63,491	523,800
Camping	29,974	243,539	35,267	286,460	42,327	343,909
Sledding or Tobogganing	41,214	172,350	48,478	202,726	58,200	243,382
Hiking	14,987	131,136	17,628	154,248	21,164	185,182
Attending Outdoor Concerts, Dramas, Etc.	11,240	127,389	12,221	149,841	15,873	179,891
Water Skiing	22,480	101,162	26,442	118,991	31,745	142,854
Snow Skiing	7,493	26,227	8,814	30,850	10,582	37,036
Miscellaneous	18,734	22,480	22,035	26,442	26,454	31,745

DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

REGION 3

ACTIVITY	1960		1970		1980	
	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION
		DAYS		DAYS		DAYS
Driving for Pleasure	136,646	5,496,765	131,100	5,273,673	123,093	4,951,591
Walking for Pleasure	82,503	4,145,778	79,155	3,977,517	74,320	3,734,596
Outdoor Games & Sports	69,612	3,011,361	66,787	2,889,141	62,708	2,712,692
Sightseeing	90,238	1,711,938	86,575	1,642,457	81,288	1,542,147
Swimming	108,285	1,376,769	103,890	1,320,892	97,545	1,240,220
Bicycling	20,626	1,283,954	19,789	1,231,843	18,580	1,156,610
Fishing	59,299	1,033,866	56,892	991,906	53,418	931,326
Picnicking	110,863	938,472	106,364	900,383	99,868	845,394
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	77,347	930,737	74,207	892,962	69,675	838,426
Nature Study	38,673	623,929	37,104	598,606	34,838	562,047
Boating	82,503	621,351	79,155	596,083	74,321	559,725
Hunting	46,408	461,501	44,524	442,771	41,805	415,730
Horseback Riding	12,891	294,448	12,368	267,147	11,613	250,831
Ice Skating	30,939	255,244	29,683	244,884	27,870	229,928
Camping	20,626	167,584	19,789	160,783	18,580	150,963
Sledding or Tobogganing	28,360	118,598	27,209	113,785	25,548	106,835
Hiking	10,313	90,238	9,894	86,575	9,290	81,288
Attending Outdoor Concerts, Dramas, Etc.	7,735	87,659	7,421	84,102	6,968	78,965
Water Skiing	15,469	69,612	14,841	66,787	13,935	62,708
Snow Skiing	5,156	18,047	4,947	17,315	4,645	16,257
Miscellaneous	12,891	15,469	12,368	14,841	11,612	13,935

DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

REGION 4

ACTIVITY	1960		1970		1980	
	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS
Driving for Pleasure	109,496	4,404,627	105,201	4,231,849	101,688	4,090,540
Walking for Pleasure	66,111	3,322,067	63,517	3,191,751	61,396	3,085,173
Outdoor Games & Sports	55,781	2,413,041	53,593	2,318,387	51,803	2,240,971
Sightseeing	72,309	1,371,797	69,472	1,317,988	67,152	1,273,977
Swimming	86,770	1,103,223	83,367	1,059,947	80,583	1,024,554
Bicycling	16,528	1,028,848	15,879	988,490	15,349	955,483
Fishing	47,517	828,450	45,653	795,953	44,129	769,375
Picnicking	88,836	752,009	85,352	722,511	82,502	698,385
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	61,979	745,812	59,548	716,556	57,559	692,629
Nature Study	30,989	499,962	29,774	480,351	28,780	464,311
Boating	66,111	497,896	63,518	478,365	61,396	462,391
Hunting	37,187	369,807	35,729	355,301	34,535	343,436
Horseback Riding	10,330	223,124	9,925	214,371	9,593	207,213
Ice Skating	24,791	204,530	23,819	196,507	23,024	189,945
Camping	16,528	134,287	15,879	129,020	15,349	124,712
Sledding or Tobogganing	22,726	95,034	21,834	91,306	21,105	88,257
Hiking	8,264	72,309	7,940	69,472	7,675	67,152
Attending Outdoor Concerts, Dramas, Etc.	6,198	70,243	5,955	67,487	5,756	65,234
Water Skiing	12,396	55,781	11,910	53,593	11,512	51,803
Snow Skiing	4,132	14,462	3,970	13,894	3,837	13,430
Miscellaneous	10,330	12,396	9,925	11,909	9,593	11,512

DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

REGION 5

ACTIVITY	1960		1970		1980	
	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS
Driving for Pleasure	138,579	5,574,540	135,854	5,464,934	128,553	5,171,209
Walking for Pleasure	83,670	4,204,438	82,025	4,121,770	77,617	3,900,236
Outdoor Games & Sports	70,597	3,053,970	69,207	2,993,923	65,489	2,833,007
Sightseeing	91,514	1,736,161	89,715	1,702,025	84,893	1,610,545
Swimming	109,817	1,396,250	107,658	1,368,797	101,872	1,295,228
Bicycling	20,918	1,302,121	20,506	1,276,518	19,404	1,207,909
Fishing	60,138	1,048,495	58,956	1,027,880	55,787	972,633
Picnicking	112,432	951,751	110,221	933,038	104,297	882,889
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	78,441	943,907	76,899	925,238	72,766	875,613
Nature Study	39,220	632,757	38,449	620,316	36,383	586,976
Boating	83,670	630,143	82,026	617,753	77,617	584,551
Hunting	47,065	468,031	46,139	458,829	43,659	434,168
Horseback Riding	13,073	282,388	12,816	276,835	12,128	261,956
Ice Skating	31,376	258,855	30,759	253,766	29,106	240,126
Camping	20,918	169,955	20,506	166,614	19,404	157,659
Sledding or Tobogganing	28,762	120,276	28,196	117,911	26,680	111,574
Hiking	10,459	91,514	10,253	89,715	9,702	84,932
Attending Outdoor Concerts, Dramas, Etc.	7,844	88,900	7,690	87,152	7,277	82,468
Water Skiing	15,688	70,597	15,380	69,209	14,553	65,489
Snow Skiing	5,229	18,303	5,127	17,943	4,857	16,979
Miscellaneous	13,073	15,688	12,816	15,380	12,128	14,553

DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

REGION 6

ACTIVITY	1960		1970		1980	
	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION
		DAYS		DAYS		DAYS
Driving for Pleasure	122,217	4,916,371	120,470	4,846,079	115,561	4,648,591
Walking for Pleasure	73,792	3,708,032	72,737	3,655,016	69,772	3,506,067
Outdoor Games & Sports	62,262	2,693,396	61,372	2,654,887	58,871	2,546,695
Sightseeing	80,710	1,531,177	79,556	1,509,285	76,314	1,447,779
Swimming	96,852	1,231,399	95,467	1,213,793	91,576	1,164,328
Bicycling	18,448	1,148,383	18,184	1,131,964	17,443	1,085,834
Fishing	53,038	924,702	52,279	911,481	50,149	874,336
Picnicking	99,158	839,380	97,740	827,379	93,757	793,662
Attending Outdoor Sports						
Events	69,180	832,462	68,191	820,560	65,412	787,121
Nature Study	34,590	558,050	34,095	550,071	32,706	527,654
Boating	73,792	555,744	72,737	547,797	69,773	525,474
Hunting	41,508	412,772	40,914	406,871	39,247	390,290
Horseback Riding	11,530	249,047	11,365	245,486	10,902	235,482
Ice Skating	27,672	228,293	27,276	225,029	26,165	215,859
Camping	18,448	149,890	18,184	147,746	17,443	141,725
Sledding or Tobogganing	25,366	106,075	25,003	104,559	23,984	100,298
Hiking	9,224	80,710	9,092	79,557	8,722	76,314
Attending Outdoor Concerts						
Dramas, Etc.	6,918	78,404	6,819	77,283	6,541	24,133
Water Skiing	13,836	62,262	13,638	61,371	13,082	58,870
Snow Skiing	4,612	16,142	4,546	15,911	4,361	15,263
Miscellaneous	11,530	13,836	11,365	13,638	10,902	13,082

DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

REGION 7

ACTIVITY	1960		1970		1980	
	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS	PARTICIPANTS	PARTICIPATION DAYS
Driving for Pleasure	210,483	8,466,982	233,660	9,399,284	259,278	10,429,829
Walking for Pleasure	127,084	6,385,979	141,077	7,089,141	156,545	7,866,400
Outdoor Games & Sports	554,277	4,638,572	119,034	5,149,326	132,085	5,713,903
Sightseeing	138,998	2,636,996	154,303	2,927,357	171,221	3,248,315
Swimming	166,798	2,120,717	185,164	2,354,230	205,466	2,612,349
Bicycling	31,717	1,977,747	35,269	2,195,518	39,136	2,436,236
Fishing	91,342	1,592,523	101,399	1,767,877	112,517	1,961,708
Picnicking	170,769	1,445,582	189,573	1,604,756	210,358	1,780,703
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	119,141	1,433,668	132,260	1,591,530	146,761	1,766,026
Nature Study	59,571	961,074	66,130	1,066,898	73,381	1,183,874
Boating	127,084	957,103	141,077	1,062,490	156,545	1,178,981
Hunting	71,485	710,877	79,356	789,152	88,057	875,675
Horseback Riding	19,857	428,909	22,043	476,136	24,460	528,340
Ice Skating	47,657	393,167	52,904	436,458	58,704	484,312
Camping	31,771	258,140	35,269	286,563	39,136	317,983
Sledding or Tobogganing	43,685	182,683	48,495	202,799	53,812	225,034
Hiking	15,885	719,299	17,635	154,303	19,568	171,221
Attending Outdoor Concerts Dramas, Etc.	11,914	135,026	13,226	149,895	14,676	166,329
Water Skiing	23,828	107,227	26,452	119,034	29,352	132,085
Snow Skiing	7,943	27,800	8,817	30,861	9,784	34,244
Miscellaneous	19,857	23,828	22,043	26,452	24,460	29,352

FEDERAL AREAS

NAME	COUNTY	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION ¹	ACREAGE	
			TOTAL	WATER
Effigy Mounds Nat'l Monument	Allamakee and Clayton	VI	1,467	110
Herbert Hoover Nat'l Historic Site	Cedar	VI	28	-
Guttenberg Nat'l Fish Hatchery	Clayton	III	1,072	39
Fairport Nat'l Fish Hatchery	Muscatine	III	59	19
Manchester Nat'l Fish Hatchery	Delaware	III	25	-
DeSoto Nat'l Wildlife Refuge	Harrison and Pottawattamie	III	3,749	564
Mark Twain Nat'l Wildlife Refuge	Louisa	III	3,935	2,020
Upper Mississippi Nat'l Wildlife Refuge	Allamakee, Clayton, Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton and Scott	III	54,230	42,300
Union Slough Nat'l Wildlife Refuge	Kossuth	III	2,078	1,000
Coralville Reservoir	Johnson	III	19,305 ²	4,400
Rathbun Reservoir ³	Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe and Wayne	III	33,755	11,000
Red Rock Reservoir ³	Jasper, Marion, Polk and Warren	III	78,049	8,950
Saylorville Reservoir ³	Boone, Dallas and Polk	III	23,921	5,500
TOTAL 13 Areas			221,673	75,920

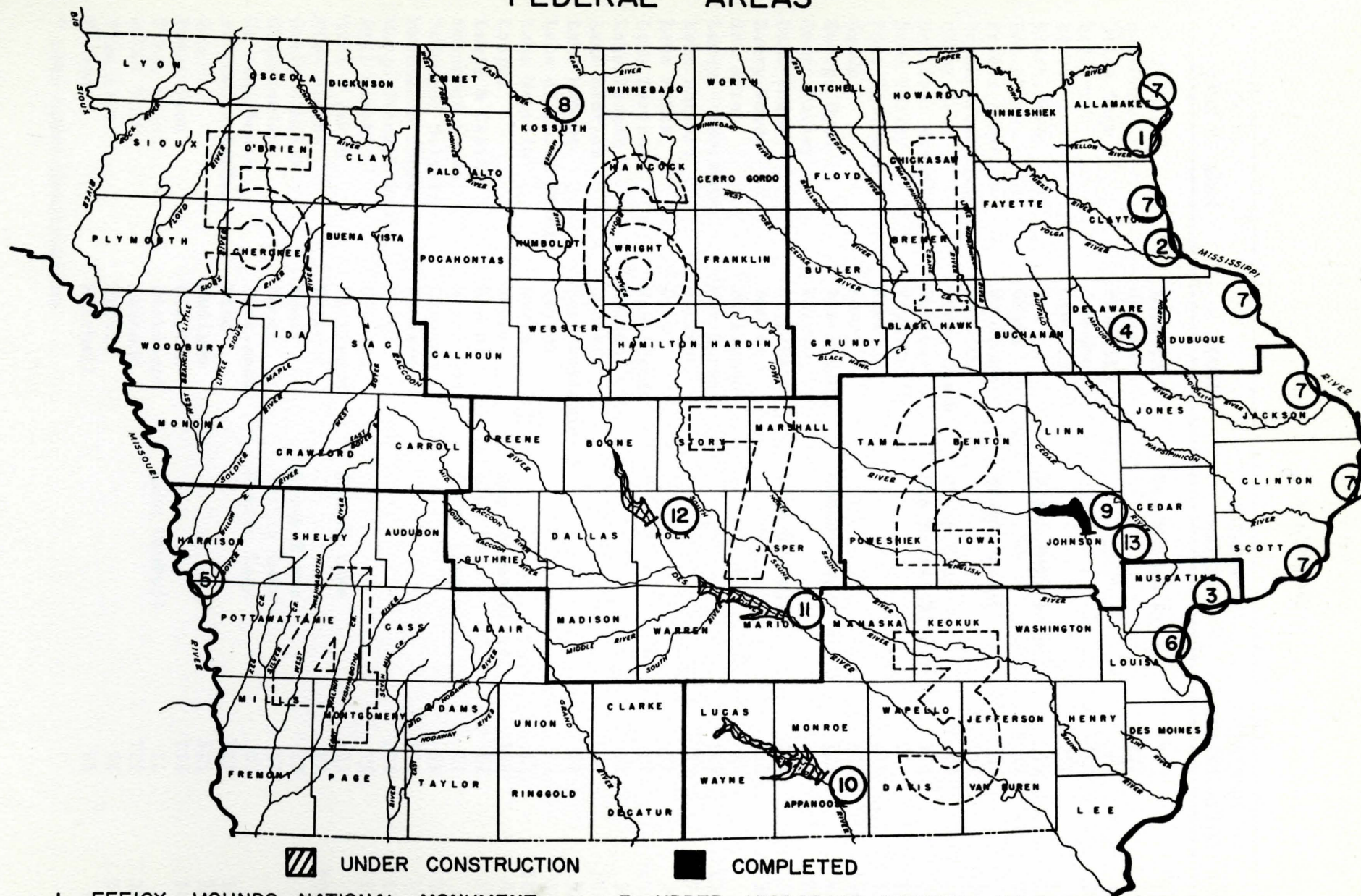
¹ The Area Classification System in this and all succeeding tables was developed by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and adopted for use by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

- Class I - High Density Recreation Area
- Class II - General Outdoor Recreation Area
- Class III - Natural Environment Area
- Class IV - Outstanding Natural Area
- Class V - Primitive Area
- Class VI - Historic and Cultural Sites

² 3,500 acres licensed to State Conservation Commission (Hawkeye Wildlife Area)
1,118 acres licensed to State Conservation Commission (MacBride State Park)

³ Presently under construction.

FEDERAL AREAS



- 1 EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 2 GUTTENBERG NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY
- 3 FAIRPORT NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY
- 4 MANCHESTER NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY
- 5 DESOTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
- 6 MARK TWAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- 7 UPPER MISSISSIPPI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
- 8 UNION SLOUGH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
- 9 CORALVILLE RESERVOIR
- 10 RATHBUN RESERVOIR
- 11 RED ROCK RESERVOIR
- 12 SAYLORVILLE RESERVOIR
- 13 HERBERT HOOVER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

STATE PARKS

NAME OF AREA	COUNTY	ADJACENT WATER	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
A. A. Call	Kossuth	Des Moines River	III	130	
Backbone	Delaware		III	1424	130
Beeds Lake	Franklin		II	305	130
Bellevue	Jackson		III	197	
Bixby	Clayton		III	69	
Black Hawk	Sac	Black Hawk Lake	II	92	
Bob White	Wayne		II	381	115
Browns Lake	Woodbury	Browns Lake	II	17	
Brush Creek Canyon	Fayette		III	217	
Clear Lake	Cerro Gordo	Clear Lake	II	92	
Dolliver Memorial	Webster	Des Moines River	III	572	
Echo Valley	Fayette		III	101	
Fort Defiance	Emmet		III	181	
Geode	Henry		III	1641	205
George Wyth	Black Hawk	Cedar River	III	419	
Green Valley	Union		II	988	390
Gull Point	Dickinson	Lake Okoboji	III	60	
Heery Woods	Butler		III	380	50
Inn Area	Dickinson		II	7	
Lacey - Keosauqua	Van Buren		III	1363	30
Lake Ahquabi	Warren		II	775	130
Lake Anita	Cass		II	790	170*
Lake Darling	Washington		II	1387	302
Lake Keomah	Mahaska		II	366	80
Lake McBride	Johnson		II	1970	950
Lake Manawa	Pottawattamie		II	925	660
Lake of Three Fires	Taylor		II	386	131
Lake Wapello	Davis		II	1143	287
Ledges	Boone	Des Moines River	III	854	
Lewis & Clark	Monona	Blue Lake	II	286	
McIntosh Woods	Cerro Gordo	Clear Lake	II	60	
McGregor Heights	Clayton		II	211	
Maquoketa Caves	Jackson		III	152	
Margo Frankel Woods	Polk		III	136	
Mill Creek	O'Brien		II	158	25
Mini - Wakan	Dickinson	Spirit Lake	II	20	
Nine Eagles	Decatur		II	1081	56
Oakland Mills	Henry	Skunk River	II	85	
Okamanpedan	Emmet	Tuttle Lake	II	19	
Orleans Beach	Dickinson	Spirit Lake	II	1	
Palisades-Kepler	Linn		III	688	10
Pammel	Madison		III	281	
Pikes Peak	Clayton		III	141	
Pikes Point	Dickinson	Lake Okoboji	II	14	
Pilot Knob	Hancock		III	369	20
Pine Lake	Hardin		II	548	160
Pioneer	Mitchell		II	14	

* Lake under Construction

NAME OF AREA	COUNTY	ADJACENT WATER	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Point Ann	Clayton		III	152	
Prairie Rose	Shelby		II	684	218
Preparation Canyon	Monona		III	187	
Red Haw Hill	Lucas		II	420	72
Rice Lake	Winnebago	Rice Lake	II	47	
Rock Creek	Jasper		II	1309	600
Sharon Bluffs	Appanoose		II	144	
Springbrook	Guthrie		III	681	30
Spring Lake	Greene		II	240	49
Stone Park	Woodbury		III	865	
Steamboat Rock	Hardin		II	5	
Trappers Bay	Dickinson	Silver Lake	II	57	
Twin Lakes	Calhoun	North Twin Lake	II	15	
Union Grove	Tama		II	282	110
Viking Lake	Montgomery		II	954	148
Walnut Woods	Polk	Raccoon River	II	260	
Wanata	Clay	Little Sioux River	III	160	
Wapsipinicon	Jones	Wapsipinicon River	III	248	
Waubonsie	Fremont		III	1129	
Wild Cat Den	Muscatine		III	321	
TOTAL: 67 Parks				29,656	5,158

STATE PRESERVES

NAME OF AREA	COUNTY	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE
Abbie Gardner Sharp Cabin	Dickinson	VI	1
Arnolds Park Pier	Dickinson	II	1
Barkley Memorial	Boone	III	40
Fish Farm Mounds	Allamakee	VI	3
Fort Atkinson	Winneshiek	VI	5
Galland School	Lee	VI	1
Gitche Manitou	Lyon	III	91
Indian Village	O'Brien	VI	5
Kalsow Prairie	Pocahontas	III	160
Lennon Mills	Guthrie	VI	11
Pillsbury Point	Dickinson	II	6
Plum Grove	Johnson	VI	4
Sheeder Prairie	Guthrie	III	25
Turkey River Mounds	Clayton	VI	62
Woodman Hollow	Webster	III	63
TOTAL: 15 Preserves			478

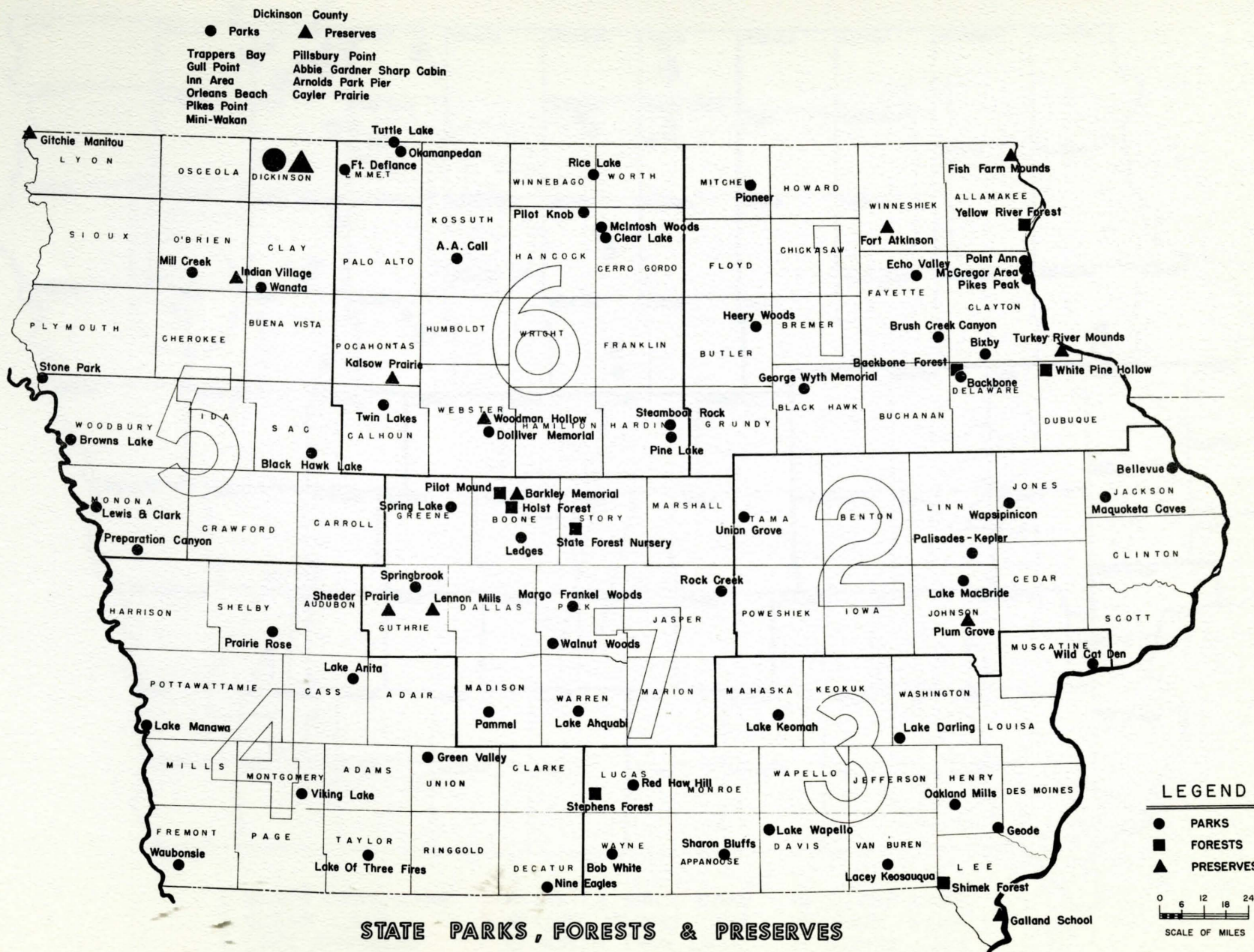
STATE FOREST AREAS

NAME OF AREA	COUNTY	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE		ADJACENT WATER
			TOTAL	WATER	
Backbone	Delaware	III	186		
Holst	Boone	III	313		
Pilot Mound	Boone	III	33		
Shimek	Davis, Lee and Van Buren	III	7028	8	
Stephens	Appanoose, Lucas and Monroe	III	6830	11	
White Pine Hollow	Dubuque	III	650		
Yellow River	Allamakee	III	5292	8	Mississippi River
TOTAL 7 Areas			20,332	27	

NATURAL LAKES NOT INCLUDED WITH FISH AND GAME AREAS

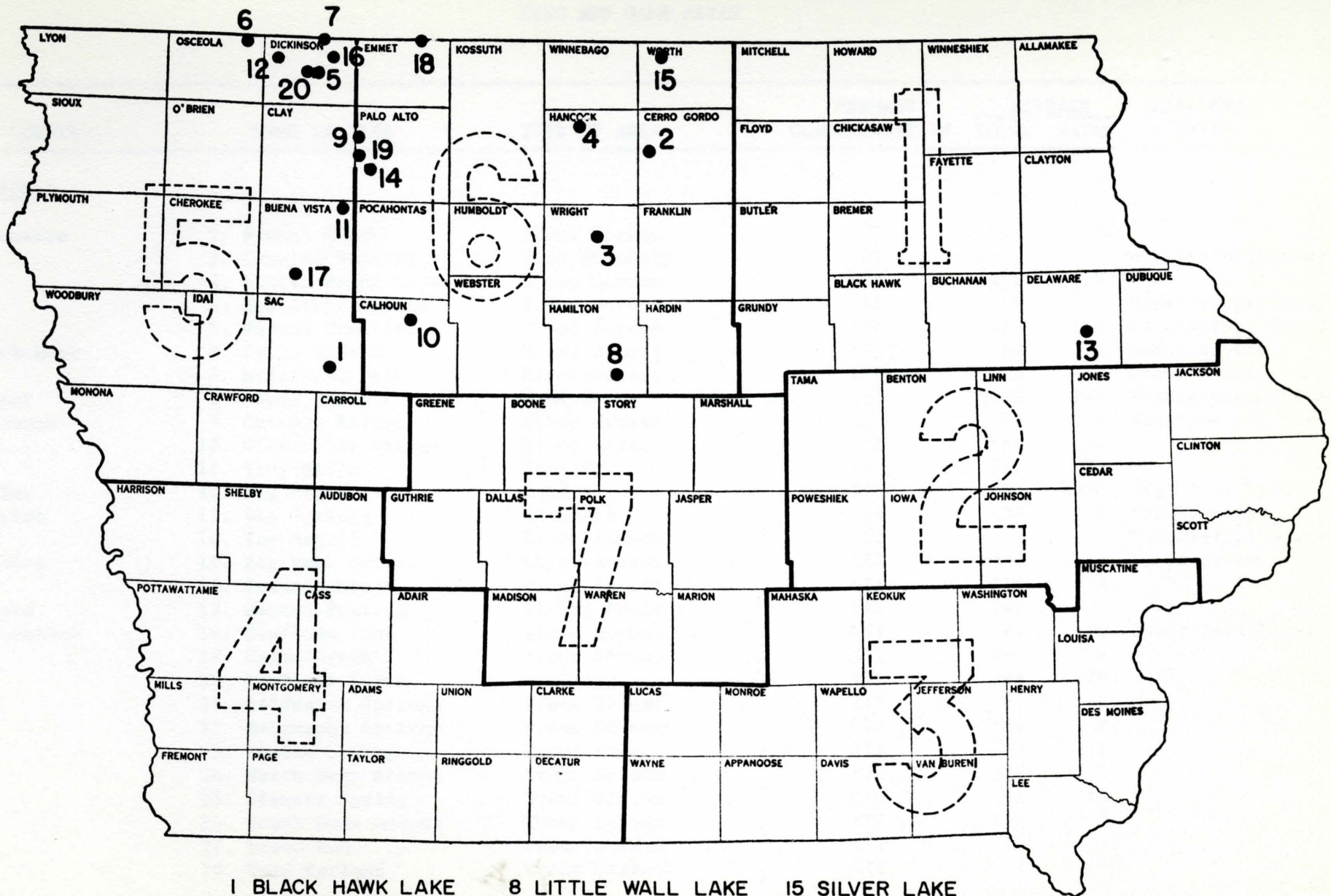
NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE	NAME	COUNTY	ACREAGE
Black Hawk	Sac	923	Pickeral	Buena Vista	171
Clear	Cerro Gordo	3643	Silver	Dickinson	1096
Cornelia	Wright	273	Silver	Delaware	39
Crystal	Hancock	274	Silver	Palo Alto	667
East Okoboji	Dickinson	1873	Silver	Worth	339
Iowa	Osceola	* 116	Spirit	Dickinson	5660
Little Spirit	Dickinson	* 214	Storm	Buena Vista	3097
Little Wall	Hamilton	230	Tuttle	Emmet	* 981
Lost Island	Palo Alto	1076	Virgin	Palo Alto	225
North Twin	Calhoun	509	West Okoboji	Dickinson	3788
TOTAL					25,194

* Additional Acreage in Minnesota



NATURAL LAKES

(Not Included With Fish & Game Areas)



- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 BLACK HAWK LAKE | 8 LITTLE WALL LAKE | 15 SILVER LAKE |
| 2 CLEAR LAKE | 9 LOST ISLAND LAKE | 16 SPIRIT LAKE |
| 3 LAKE CORNELIA | 10 NORTH TWIN LAKE | 17 STORM LAKE |
| 4 CRYSTAL LAKE | 11 PICKERAL LAKE | 18 TUTTLE LAKE |
| 5 EAST OKOBOJI LAKE | 12 SILVER LAKE | 19 VIRGIN LAKE |
| 6 IOWA LAKE | 13 SILVER LAKE | 20 WEST OKOBOJI LAKE |
| 7 LITTLE SPIRIT LAKE | 14 SILVER LAKE | |

STATE
FISH AND GAME AREAS

COUNTY	NAME OF AREA	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE		ADJACENT WATER
				TOTAL	WATER	
REGION 1						
Allamakee	1. French Creek	Trout Stream	III	462	3	Mississippi River
	2. Lansing Station	Fish Hatchery	II	1		
	3. Little Paint Creek	Trout Stream	III	470	5	
	4. New Albin Access	River Access	II	4		
	5. Waukon Junction	River Access	III	173	150	
Black Hawk	6. Falls Access	River Access	III	269	15	Cedar River
	7. McFarland Park	River Access	III	76		Cedar River
Bremer	8. Sweet Marsh	Hunting	III	1648	965	Wapsipinicon River
Buchanan	9. Cutshaw Bridge	River Access	III	27	3	Wapsipinicon River
	10. Otterville Bridge	River Access	III	188	32	
	11. Troy Mills	Hunting	III	277	75	
Butler	12. Big Marsh	Hunting	III	2941	1050	West Fork River
Clayton	13. Big Springs	Hatchery	II	37	8	Turkey River
	14. Sny Magill	River Access	II	5		Mississippi River
Fayette	15. Big Rock Access	River Access	III	332	10	Volga River
	16. Grannis Creek	Trout Stream	III	117	5	
Howard	17. Hayden Prairie	Virgin Prairie	III	240		
Winneshiek	18. Bluffton Area	River Access	III	94	10	Upper Iowa River
	19. Canoe Creek	Trout Stream	III	224	4	
	20. Cardinal Marsh	Hunting	III	386	96	
	21. Coldwater Springs	Trout Stream	III	61	11	
	22. Malanaphy Springs	Trout Stream	III	64	2	
	23. Mestad Spring	Trout Water	III	17	1	
	24. North Bear Access	Trout Stream	III	327	5	
	25. Siewers Spring	Trout Stream	II	21	10	
	26. South Bear Access	Trout Stream	III	235	3	
	27. Trout Run	Trout Stream	III	70	3	
	28. Twin Springs	Trout Stream	III	7	2	

COUNTY	NAME OF AREA	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE		ADJACENT WATER
				TOTAL	WATER	
<u>REGION 2</u>						
Benton	1. Dudgeon Lake	Hunting	III	1171	50	Cedar River
Clinton	2. Goose Lake	Hunting	III	465	425	
Iowa	3. Koszta Access	River Access	III	61	4	Iowa River
	4. Randolph Access	River Access	III	398	28	Iowa River
Jackson	5. Dalton Pond	Fishing Area	II	5	2	
	6. Green Island	Hunting	III	2722	1400	Mississippi River
	7. Sabula Access	River Access	II	9		Mississippi River
Johnson	8. Hawkeye Wildlife Area	Hunting	II	3500	2195	
	9. Swan Lake	Hunting	III	44	33	
Jones	10. Muskrat Slough	Hunting	III	366	220	
Scott	11. LeClaire Access	River Access	II	6		Mississippi River
	12. Princeton Area	Hunting	III	729	300	Mississippi River
Tama	13. Otter Creek Marsh	Hunting	III	2496	574	Iowa River

REGION 3

Davis	1. Eldon Game Area	Hunting	III	623	3	
Des Moines	2. Allen Green Refuge	Refuge	III	152	40	
Henry	3. Oakland Mills Access	River Access	III	27		Skunk River
Jefferson	4. Mac Coon Area	River Access	III	71		Skunk River
Lee	5. Green Bay Lake	Hunting	III	238	238	
Louisa	6. Cone Marsh	Hunting	III	621	421	
	7. Klum Lake	Hunting	III	650	250	
	8. Lake Odessa	Hunting	III	3207	2000	Mississippi River
Lucas	9. Brown Slough	Hunting	III	934	200	Chariton River
	10. Colyn Area	Hunting	III	770	270	Chariton River
	11. Williamson Pond	Fishing	III	126	30	
Mahaska	12. Hull Area	Hunting	III	378	30	
Monroe	13. Cottonwood Pits	Fishing	III	55	20	
	14. LaHart Area	Hunting	III	166	50	
	15. Miami Lake	Undeveloped	III	505	140*	
Muscatine	16. Keokuk Lake	Hunting	III	410	410	
	17. Muscatine Slough	Hunting	III	1800	100	
	18. Wiese Slough	Hunting	III	1180	256	Cedar River

* Lake under construction

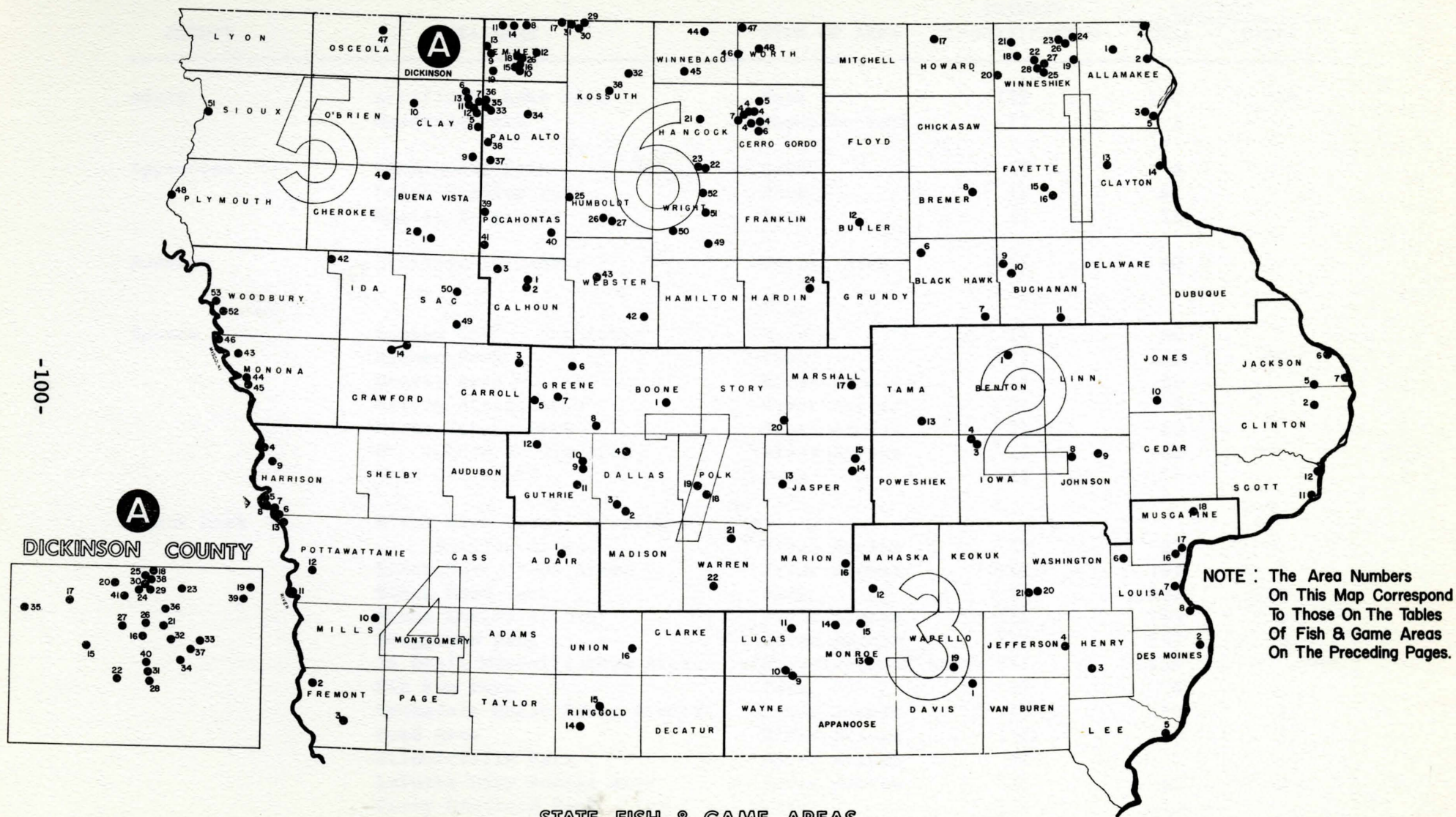
COUNTY	NAME OF AREA	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE		ADJACENT WATER
				TOTAL	WATER	
REGION 3 (cont'd.)						
Wapello	19. Cliffland Access	River Access	II	20		Des Moines River
Washington	20. McKane Access	River Access	III	10	3	Skunk River
(and Keokuk)	21. Rubio Access	River Access	III	134		Skunk River
REGION 4						
Adair	1. Meadow Lake	Fishing Area	III	240	42	
Fremont	2. Forney Lake	Hunting	III	1069	350	
	3. Riverton Area	Hunting	III	941	641	
Harrison	4. California Bend	Refuge	III	550	360	Missouri River
	5. Deer Island	Hunting	III	512	12	Missouri River
	6. Noble's Lake	Hunting	III	237	49	
	7. Rand Bar	Hunting	III	60		Missouri River
	8. Rand Access	River Access	III	5		Missouri River
	9. Round Lake	Hunting	III	393	131	
Mills	10. Willow Slough	Hunting	III	599	150	
Pottawattamie	11. Gifford Sanctuary	Refuge	III	40		
	12. Smith Area	Hunting	III	201		
	13. Wilson Island	River Access	III	498	10	Missouri River
Ringgold	14. Mount Ayr Game Area	Hunting	III	1158	70	
	15. Mount Ayr Hatchery	Fish Hatchery	II	22	7	
Union	16. Thayer Pond	Fishing	III	47	11	
REGION 5						
Buena Vista	1. Bel Air Access	Lake Access	II	4		Storm Lake
	2. Little Storm Lake	Hunting	III	276	264	
Carroll	3. Artesian Lake	Hunting	III	42	22	
Cherokee	4. Soo Access	River Access	III	17	1	Little Sioux River
Clay	5. Barringer Slough	Hunting	III	1071	778	Lost Island Lake
	6. Dan Green Slough	Hunting	III	311	311	
	7. Dewey's Pasture	Hunting	III	401	161	
	8. Elk Lake	Hunting	III	261	261	
	9. Mud Lake	Hunting	III	252	3	
	10. Ochevedan River	Hunting	III	100	25	Ochevedan River

COUNTY	NAME OF AREA	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE		ADJACENT WATER	
				TOTAL	WATER		
REGION 5 (cont'd.)							
Clay	11. Round Lake	Refuge	III	438	438	Trumbull Lake	
	12. Smith Slough	Hunting	III	292	236		
	13. Trumbull Lake	Hunting	III	1229	1190		
Crawford Dickinson	14. Abandoned Railroad	Hunting	III	15			
	15. Caylor Prairie	Hunting	III	160			
	16. Center Lake	Fishing	III	276	264		
	17. Cory Marsh	Hunting	III	38	30		
	18. Crandall's Beach	Lake Access	II	6		Spirit Lake	
	19. Christopherson Slough	Hunting	III	535	171		
	20. Diamond Lake	Hunting	III	571	166		
	21. East Okoboji Access	Lake Access	II	3			E. Okoboji Lake
	22. Garlock Slough	Fishing	II	222	100	W. Okoboji Lake	
	23. Hales Slough	Lake Access	III	85	59	Spirit Lake	
	24. Hogsback Area	Hunting	III	262		Marble and Hottes Lakes	
	25. Hottes Lake	Hunting	III	378	378		
	26. Jemmerson Slough	Hunting	III	343	273		
	27. Lazy Lagoon	Lake Access	II	1			W. Okoboji Lake
	28. Lower Gar Lake	Fishing	III	265	253		
	29. Marble Beach	Lake Access	II	64			Spirit Lake
	30. Marble Lake	Hunting	III	183	183		
	31. Minnewashta Lake	Fishing	III	123	122		
	32. Narrows Access	Lake Access	II	1			E. Okoboji Lake
	33. Pleasant Lake	Hunting	III	84	77		
	34. Prairie Lake	Hunting	III	109	100		
	35. Silver Lake Accesses	Lake Access	II	91			Silver Lake
	36. Spirit Lake Hatchery	Lake Access	II	43	10		E. Okoboji Lake
	37. Spring Run	Hunting	III	726	370		
	38. Sunken Lake	Hunting	III	62	62		
	39. Swan Lake	Hunting	III	380	371		
	40. Upper Gar Lake	Fishing	III	43	43		
	41. Welch Lake	Hunting	III	75	75		
	42. Washta Access	River Access	III	52			Little Sioux River
Ida Monona	43. Badger Lake	Hunting	III	51	15		
	44. Blue Lake	Hunting & Fishing	III	987	200		
	45. Middle Decatur Access	River Access	II	22			Missouri River
	(and Woodbury)	46. Winnebago Bend	River Access	II	65	Missouri River	

COUNTY	NAME OF AREA	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE		ADJACENT WATER
				TOTAL	WATER	
<u>REGION 5 (cont'd.)</u>						
Osceola	47. Rush Lake	Hunting	III	337	314	
Plymouth	48. Millsite Access	River Access	III	16		Big Sioux River
Sac	49. Black Hawk Lake Areas	Lake Access and Fish Hatchery	II	331	56	Black Hawk Lake
	50. Sac City Access	River Access	III	23	2	N. Raccoon River
Sioux	51. Rock - Sioux Access	River Access	III	30		Big Sioux and Rock Rivers
Woodbury	52. Browns Lake	Fishing and Hunting	III	1119	325	
	53. Snyder Bend	Fishing and Boating	III	500	470	Missouri River
<u>REGION 6</u>						
Calhoun	1. North Twin Access	Lake Access	II	5		N. Twin Lake
	2. South Twin Lake	Hunting	III	600	600	
	3. Towhead Lake	Hunting	III	193		
Cerro Gordo	4. Clear Lake Accesses (5)	Lake Access	II	12		Clear Lake
	5. Clear Lake Pond	Hunting	III	41	22	
	6. Lekwa Area	Rearing Pond	III	36	5	
(and Hancock)	7. Ventura Marsh	Hunting	III	630	360	Clear Lake
Emmet	8. Birge Lake	Hunting	III	137		
	9. Cheever Lake	Hunting	III	359	282	
	10. Cunningham Slough	Hunting	III	362	300	High Lake
	11. Eagle Lake	Hunting	III	277	266	
	12. East Swan Lake	Hunting	III	788		
	13. Four Mile Lake	Hunting	III	237	210	
	14. Grass Lake	Hunting	III	171		
	15. High Lake	Hunting	III	616	566	
	16. Ingham Lake	Hunting	III	1002	696	
	17. Iowa Lake	Hunting	III	526	308	
	18. Ryan Lake	Hunting	III	366		
	19. Twelve Mile Lake	Hunting	III	290	290	
	20. West Swan Lake	Hunting	III	1043	993	
Hancock	21. Eagle Lake	Hunting	III	919	915	
	22. East Twin Lake	Hunting	III	493	250	Iowa River
	23. West Twin Lake	Hunting	III	109	109	
Hardin	24. Hardin City Access	River Access	III	20		Iowa River

COUNTY	NAME OF AREA	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE		ADJACENT WATER
				TOTAL	WATER	
REGION 6 (cont'd.)						
Humboldt	25. Bradgate Area	River Access	III	81		Des Moines River
	26. Dakota City Access	River Access	III	1		Des Moines River
	27. Humboldt Hatchery	Fish Hatchery	III	10	6	Des Moines River
Kossuth	28. Buffalo Creek	Hunting	III	344	230	
	29. Burt Lake	Hunting	III	40	40	
	30. Goose Lake	Hunting	III	224	111	
	31. Iowa Lake Slough	Hunting	III	126	38	
	32. Schwob Marsh	Hunting	III	200	40	
Palo Alto	33. Blue Wing Marsh	Hunting	III	160	120	
	34. Five Island Lake	Fishing and Hunting	III	1110	945	
	35. Lost Island Lake Access	Lake Access	II	2		Lost Island Lake
	36. Opedahl Area	Hunting	III	184	107	Mud Lake
	37. Rush Lake	Hunting	III	522	460	
	38. Silver Lake Access	Lake Access	II	17		Silver Lake
Pocahontas	39. Little Clear Lake	Hunting	III	187	187	
	40. Lizard Lake	Hunting	III	335	268	
	41. Sunken Grove	Hunting	III	371	250	
Webster	42. Lehigh Area	River Access	III	40		Des Moines River
	43. Lizard Creek Area	Fishing	III	103	10	
Winnebago	44. Harmon Lake	Hunting	III	483	255	
	45. Myre Slough	Hunting	III	430	300	
(and Worth)	46. Rice Lake	Hunting	III	1831	831	
Worth	47. Brights Lake	Hunting	III	122		
	48. Elk Creek	Hunting	III	1623	523	
Wright	49. Big Wall Lake	Hunting	III	978	880	
	50. Eagle Pond	Fishing	III	2	1	
	51. Elm Lake	Hunting	III	466	420	
	52. Morse Lake	Hunting and Fishing	III	172	108	
REGION 7						
Boone	1. Game Farm	Exhibit Area	II	415		
Dallas	2. Earlham Bridge	River Access	II	9	4	S. Raccoon River
	3. Pleasant Valley	River Access	III	145		S. Raccoon River
	4. Spring Valley	River Access	II	9	1	N. Raccoon River
Greene	5. Dunbar Slough	Hunting	III	507	270	

COUNTY	NAME OF AREA	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE		ADJACENT WATER
				TOTAL	WATER	
<u>REGION 7</u> (cont'd.)						
Greene	6. Goose Lake	Hunting	III	456	320	
	7. McMahon Access	River Access	III	131	5	N. Raccoon River
	8. Rippey Access	River Access	III	31	2	N. Raccoon River
Guthrie	9. Bays Branch	Hunting and Fishing	II	797	287	
	10. Lakin Slough	Hunting	III	300	165	
	11. Lenon Mills	Hunting	III	10		
	12. McCord Pond	Refuge	III	112	50	
Jasper	13. Colfax Area	Hunting	III	350	75	
	14. Kellogg Area	Hunting	III	66	5	
	15. Rock Creek Game Area	Hunting	II	339	123	
Marion	16. Pella Area	Hunting	III	276	10	
Marshall	17. Nicholson Ford	River Access	III	107	10	Iowa River
Polk	18. Flint Access	River Access	III	59		Des Moines River
	19. Sycamore Access	River Access	II	1		Des Moines River
Story	20. Hendrickson Marsh	Hunting	III	425	70	
Warren	21. Banner Area	Fishing	III	224	40	Middle River
	22. Hooper Area	Hunting	III	323	4	
TOTALS				77,253	35,905	
209 Areas						



COUNTY CONSERVATION BOARD AREAS

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Adair	Artificial Lake Site	Park	III	120	35*
	Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	3	
Appanoose	Cincinnati Park	Park	II	4	
	Lelah Bradley Park	Park	II	41	
	Mystic Reservoir	Park	II	16	
Audubon	Littlefield Timber	Forest Area	III	60	
Benton	Benton City - Fry Area	Park	II	40	
	Hannen Park	Park	II	180	50
	Hoefle Area	River Access	II	52	
	Milroy Access Area	River Access	II	3	
	Minne Estema Park	River Access	II	60	
	Mt. Auburn Bridge Area	River Access	II	60	
	Wild Cat Bluff	Park	III	119	
Black Hawk	Black Hawk County Fishing & Boating Access	River Access	II	27	
	Black Hawk Creek Area	River Access	III	191	2
	Black Hawk Park	Park	II	637	10
	Bruce Childs Access	River Access	III	95	3
	Bruggeman Park	River Access	III	185	3
	24 Small Miscellaneous Areas	Miscellaneous Areas	III	124	
	Elk Run Park	Park	II	26	
	Evansdale Cedar River Access	River Access	II	20	2
	Ford Area	River Access	III	230	5
	Gilbertville Park	River Access	II	5	
	LaPorte City Access Area	River Access	II	62	2
	Perry Canfield Park	Park	III	40	
	Popp Access Area	River Access	III	60	2
	Renz Access	River Access	III	57	2

* Lake under construction

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Black Hawk (cont'd.)	Schwartz Access	River Access	III	20	2
	Seyfer Access Area	River Access	III	4	
	Siggelkov Access Area	River Access	II	54	2'
	Stremke Area	River Access	III	55	2
	Thunderwoman County Park	Park	II	88	4
	Sargent Memorial Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	4	
	Wapsie Access	River Access	III	5	
Boone	Don Williams Park	Park	II	598	160*
Bremer	Alcock Park	Park	II	12	1
	Brandt Park	River Access	II	10	1
	Highway 63 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
	North Woods Park	Park	III	81	7
	Seven Bridges Area	River Access	II	50	7
Buchanan	Buffalo Creek Area	Park	II	78	3
	Cutshall Area	River Access	III	125	5
	Fontana Park	Park	II	124	60
	Hoover Area	Forest Area	III	25	1
	Lime Creek Area	River Access	III	39	1
	Klumpar Access	River Access	III	75	2
	Wapsipinicon River Access	River Access	III	51	25
Buena Vista	Buena Vista County Park	Park	II	243	
	Linn Grove Park	River Access	II	13	2
Butler	Beaver Meadows Park	Park	II	32	2
	Camp Comfort	River Access	II	20	2
	Considine Lake	Park	II	90	5
	Greene Recreational Park	Park	II	1	
	Moore Recreation Area	River Access	III	35	
	Shell Rock Park	Park	II	67	2
Calhoun	Featherstone Memorial Park	Park	II	21	

* Lake under construction

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Calhoun (cont'd.)	Game Preserve	Wildlife Area	III	4	
	Highway 17 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	16	
	Highway 20 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	2	
	Hickory Grove	Park	III	29	
	Kelley Access	River Access	III	6	1
	Rainbow Bend Access	River Access	III	13	2
	Sherman School	Historical Area	II	6	
	Twin Lakes Cemetery	Wildlife Area	III	1	
	University Forty	Park	II	40	
	Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	1	
	Wildlife Refuge	Wildlife Area	III	16	
	Abandoned Roadway	Wildlife Area	III	1	
	Game Refuge	Wildlife Area	III	7	
Carroll	Bennett Access Area	River Access	III	40	2
	Carroll Access	River Access	III	40	2
	Riverside Park	Park	II	4	
	Hobbs Access	River Access	III	11	2
	Merritt Access	River Access	III	68	2
	Richey Access	River Access	II	3	
	Swan Lake Park	Park	II	229	130
	Willow Creek Park	Park	II	8	
	Farmer - County Cooperative Wildlife Areas (7)	Wildlife Area	III	7	
Cass	Cold Springs Park	Park	II	104	16
Cedar	Massilon Park	Park	II	20	1
	Red Oak Park	Park	II	7	
	Rochester Area	River Access	II	3	
Cerro Gordo	Linn Grove Park	Park	II	38	5
	Shell Rock River Access	Park	III	127	3
	Mallard Marsh	Wildlife Area	III	227	
	Wilkinson Park	Park	II	19	3
	Zirbel Slough	Wildlife Area	III	130	

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Cherokee	Barnes - Little Sioux Access	River Access	III	9	4
	Larson Lake	Fishing Area	II	11	
	Martin - Little Sioux Access	River Access	III	80	
	Meriden Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	16	
	Nelson - Little Sioux Access	River Access	III	9	
	Riney Knobb Access	River Access	III	73	
	Ritz Access	River Access	III	9	
	Stieneke Access	River Access	III	16	1
	Pearse - Little Sioux Access	River Access	III	14	
Chickasaw	Adolph Munson Park	Historical Area	VI	3	
	Chickasaw Park	Park	II	16	2
	Goodale Conservation Area	Wildlife Area	III	21	2
	Haus Park	Park	II	7	
	Howard Woods	Park	III	20	2
	Jenn Timber	Forest Area	III	16	
	Split Rock Park	Park	II	80	7*
	Saude Park	Park	II	13	1
	Stream Improvement Agreements (7)	River Access	III	7	
	Twin Ponds	Outdoor Classroom	III	157	13
	Wapsie Access Area	River Access	III	60	2
Clay	Kindlespire Park	Park	III	160	5
	Oneota Park	Park	II	8	
Clayton	Bloody Run	River Access	III	75	4
	Buck Creek Area	River Access	III	103	
	Clayton Boat Ramp	River Access	II	1	
	French Town Lake	River Access	II	11	
	Frieden Area	River Access	II	1	
	Guttenberg Boat Ramp	River Access	II	1	
	Joy Springs	River Access	III	80	5
	Marquette Boat Ramp	River Access	II	1	
	Mississippi River Access	River Access	II	1	
	Osborne Plantation	Outdoor Classroom	III	60	2

* Lake under construction

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Clayton (cont'd.)	Turkey River Park	River Access	II	2	2
	Volga River Park	Park	III	22	
Crawford	Highway 30 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	21	
	Nelson Park	Park	III	165	18*
Dallas	Sportsmen's Park	Park	II	40	
Davis	Drakesville Park	Recreational Area	II	12	
	Lake Fisher Park	Park	II	85	
	West Grove County Park	Park	II	3	
Delaware	Burton Park	Wildlife Area	III	1	1
	Childs Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	10	
	Coffins Grove Park	Park	III	22	1
	Dundee Access Area	River Access	III	20	2
	Dunlap Park	River Access	II	1	
	Fountain Spring Creek Park	Park	III	167	2
	Gaffney Area	Wildlife Area	III	22	
	Highway 13 Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	3	
	Highway 38 Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	3	
	M. & O. Railroad Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	7	
	Milo Township Forest Area	Forest Area	III	100	1
	Nichols River Access	Headquarters Area	III	4	
	North Bailey's Ford River Access	River Access	III	23	2
	Red Schoolhouse	Historical Area	VI	1	
	Silver Lake Park	Park	II	13	
	Turtle Creek River Access	Park	III	144	
	Hard Scrabble Park	Park	III	43	
Des Moines	Chautauqua Park	Park	II	10	
	Edgewater Beach	River Access	II	2	
	Highway 61 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	9	
	Skunk River Access	River Access	III	63	

*Lake under construction

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Des Moines (cont'd.)	Tama Beach	River Access	II	3	
Dubuque	Bankston Area	Park	III	120	2
	Fillmore Recreation Area	Park	II	116	2
	Julien Dubuque Monumental Preserve	Historical Area	VI	12	
	Massey Marina	River Access	I	14	2
	Mud Lake	River Access	II	39	
	Swiss Valley Park	Park	III	27	
Fayette	Duttons Came Park	Park	III	45	
	Goeken Park	Roadside Park	II	6	
	Downing Park	Park	III	40	
	Gouldsburg Park	Park	III	63	
	Twin Bridges Park	Park	II	18	12
Floyd	Colwell Park	Park	II	10	1
	Floyd Park	Park	II	4	
	Gates Bridge	River Access	II	4	
	Idlewild Access Area	River Access	III	136	6
	Marble Rock Access	River Access	II	3	
	Mathers Forest Area	Forest Area	III	50	1
	Nora Springs Mill Dam Park	River Access	II	27	3
	Rockford Park	River Access	II	18	2
	Rotary Park	Park	II	17	2
	Highway 18 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	2	
Franklin	Alexander Park	Park	II	1	
	Burkley Historical Area	Historical Area	VI	7	
	Fairground Baseball Field	Recreational Area	II	4	
	Galvin Park	Park	II	6	
	Handorf Park	Roadside Park	II	4	
	Hawkins Area	Wildlife Area	III	1	
	Latimer Ball Field	Recreational Area	II	3	
	Loomis - Wisner Community Park	Historical Area	II	1	
	Mallory Park	Park	II	1	

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Franklin (cont'd.)	Oakland Valley Game Management Area	Wildlife Area	III	2	
	Popejoy Community Park	Park	III	50	4
	Robinson Park	Park	II	30	1
	Sheffield Community Game Management Area	Wildlife Area	III	16	1
	Toft Park	Park	II	13	5
	West Fork Access	River Access	III	123	5
	Zion - St. John Park	Park	II	3	
Fremont	Manti Memorial Park	Historical Area	III	12	2
	Pinky's Glen	Park	III	48	5
	Sidney Golf Course	Recreational Area	II	80	
Greene	Henderson Park	Park	II	39	4
	Hyde Park	Park	II	57	4
	Oak Hill Park	Roadside Park	II	5	
	Squirrel Hollow Park	Park	II	56	2
	Farmer - County Cooperative Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	2	
Grundy	Beaman Arboretum	Outdoor Classroom	III	5	
	Beaver Arboretum	Outdoor Classroom	III	1	
	Conrad Lime Quarry	Fishing Area	II	5	
	Highway 58 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Miller Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	3	
	Nason Highway 14 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Reinbeck Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Roadman Park	Roadside Park	II	10	2
	Stoehr Fishing Pond	Fishing Area	III	3	2
Hamilton	Bells Mills	Park	II	8	2
	Briggs Woods	Park	II	258	4
	Little Wall Lake	Park	II	48	
Hancock	Concord Park	Historical Area	II	2	

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Hancock (cont'd.)	Crystal Lake Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	7	
	Eagle Lake Area	Forest Area	III	46	
	East Twin Lake Forest Area	Forest Area	III	9	
	East Twin Lake Park	Park	II	1	
	Eldred Sherwood Park	Park	II	100	
	Ellsworth Park	Park	II	14	
	Elltown Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	2	
	Farmer - County Cooperative Wildlife Areas (17)	Wildlife Areas	III	16	
	Torkelson's Wild Goose Park	Park	III	62	5
Hardin	Bigelow Park	River Access	III	10	1
	Flowing Well Park	Park	II	5	
	Gehrke Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	6	
	Long Memorial Park	River Access	II	15	2
	Mann Wilderness Park	Forest Area	III	148	5
	Ox Bow Lake	Wildlife Area	III	20	4
	Reece Memorial Park	Park	III	70	2
	Steamboat Rock - Tower Rock Park	Park	II	21	2
	Sylvan Hill Park	River Access	III	22	2
	Twin Elms Park	River Access	III	4	
	Wilkinson Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	40	
	Ziesman Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	10	
	Robb River Access	River Access	III	50	
Howard	Bonair Area	Wildlife Area	III	15	
	Carroll Access Area	River Access	III	2	1
	Cowan Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	1	
	Davis Corners Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Florenceville Park	Park	II	3	
	Houska-Johnson Area	Wildlife Area	II	20	
	Louvar Area	River Access	III	1	
	Lake Hendricks	Park	II	130	50
	Lidtke Park	Park	II	10	2
	Jamestown Highway Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Lylah's Marsh	Wildlife Area	III	140	52

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Howard (cont'd.)	Turkey River Access	River Access	III	87	3
	Upper Iowa Access	River Access	II	10	5
	Vernon Springs Park	Park	II	64	
	Wittenbreer Marsh	Wildlife Area	III	9	
	Bigalk's Trout Stream	River Access	III	1	
Humboldt	Bradgate Area	River Access	III	109	4
	Des Moines River Boating Access	River Access	II	1	
	Frank A. Gotch Park	Park	II	67	
	Lotts Creek	Park	III	40	1
Ida	Galva Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	4	
	Heiber Access Area	River Access	II	5	
	Moorehead Area	Park	II	225	12*
	Sherman Park	Park	II	4	
Iowa	Iowa County Park	Park	II	299	92
Jackson	Bellevue Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	22	
	Duck Creek Area	River Access	II	3	
	Fowler Schoolhouse	Wildlife Area	VI	1	
	Horshoe Pond	Headquarters Area	II	11	
	Joinerville Area	River Access	II	8	
	Miles Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	4	
	Red Schoolhouse	Historical Area	VI	1	
	Sabula Boat Landing	River Access	II	1	
	Spruce Creek River Access	River Access	II	45	4
	Zwingle Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	1	
Jasper	Reasnor Skunk River Access	River Access	II	2	
Jones	Artificial Lake	Park	III	197	25
	Highway 64 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Picture Rocks Area	River Access	III	427	5

* Lake under construction

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Keokuk	Bond Hill Park	Park	II	8	
	Delta Covered Bridge	Park	VI	1	
	Griffin Park	Park	II	40	15
	Manhattan Bridge	River Access	VI	1	
	Yen-Ruo-Gis Park	Park	II	76	15
Kossuth	Artificial Lake	Park	III	120	53*
Lee	Chatfield Park	Park	II	400	15
	Croton Civil War Memorial Park	Park	VI	8	
	Donnelson Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Hillsboro Memorial Park	Historical Area	II	3	
	Kraus Park	Roadside Park	II	11	
	Montrose Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	2	
	Price's Creek Access	River Access	II	1	
	Riverview Park	River Access	II	2	
	Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	1	
Linn	Abbe Creek School Museum	Historical Area	VI	2	
	Buffalo Creek Parkway	Park	II	119	20
	Chain Lakes Access	River Access	II	64	
	Jay G. Sigmund Park	River Access	II	7	
	Lewis Bottom Access	River Access	III	105	
	Lewis Wildlife and Timber Preserve	Wildlife Area	III	435	
	Matsell Bridge Access	River Access	II	36	
	Morgan Creek Park	Park	II	103	
	Mount Hope Access	River Access	II	15	
	Palisades Access	River Access	III	89	
	Palisades - Dows Preserve	Botanical Preserve	III	162	
	Palo Marsh Wildlife Refuge	Wildlife Area	III	144	
	Pinicon Ridge Park	Park	II	391	
	Rock Island Preserve	Botanical Preserve	III	20	
	South Cedar Access	Park	III	532	

* Lake under construction

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Linn (cont'd.)	Putnam Township Outdoor Classroom	Outdoor Classroom	III	33	
	Wakema Park	Park	II	5	
	Wakpicada Recreation Area	Wildlife Area	III	251	2
	Wickiup Hill	Forest Area	III	178	
Lyon	U. S. Highway 75 - Rock River Park	Park	II	5	
Marion	Marion County Park	Park	II	120	7
Marshall	Bangor Public Square	Recreational Area	II	2	
	C. D. Coppock Park	Roadside Park	II	9	
	Fairgrounds Picnic Area	Headquarters Area	II	2	
	Holland Access Area	River Access	III	80	5
	Three Bridges Park	Park	II	12	
	Timmons Grove Park	Park	II	198	7
	Van Cleve School Recreational Area	Recreational Area	II	4	
Mills	Highway 34 Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	1	
Mitchell	Halvorson Park	Park	II	11	
	Interstate Park	River Access	II	25	20
	Otranto Park	Park	II	5	
	Stacyville Park	Park	II	7	
Monona	Decatur Bend Access	River Access	II	6	
	Interstate 29 Wildlife Habitat Area	Wildlife Area	III	253	
	Mapleton Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Onawa Materials Yard	River Access	II	3	
	Huff Access	River Access	II	5	
	Whiting Woods	Park	III	80	2
Monroe	Georgetown Highway Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	3	

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Monroe (cont'd.)	Miami Lake	Park	III	40	
O'Brien	Brugeman Gravel Pit	Fishing Area	III	20	5
	Litka Park	Park	III	1	
	Porter Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	1	
Page	Nodaway Valley Park	Forest Area	II	72	
	Pioneer Park	Park	II	19	4
Palo Alto	Eddie's Wayside Park	Park	II	5	
	Highway 18 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	5	
	Lost Island	Park	II	74	
Polk	Beaver Creek Access	Fishing Area	III	22	
	Chichaqua Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	1162	25
	Elliott Ford	River Access	III	3	
	Lewis A. Jester County Park	Park	II	858	8
	Mally's Weh-Weh-Neh-Kee Park	Park	II	38	1
	Owens Covered Bridge	Historical Area	VI	1	
	Saylor Recreation Center	Recreational Area	II	8	
	Walter (Camp Creek) Area	Park	III	24	1
	Yeader Creek Area	Park	II	453	220*
Pottawattamie	Arrowhead Park	Park	II	105	16
	Botna Bend	Park	II	127	5
	Old Towne Park	River Access	III	7	1
Poweshiek	Brooklyn Recreation Area	Recreational Area	I	7	
	Diamond Lake	Park	II	176	
	Fowler Memorial Field	Recreational Area	I	4	
Sac	Haggs - Mildenstein Area	Park	II	85	
	Grant Park	Park	II	98	5
Scott	Scott County Park	Park	II	1270	20

* Lake under construction

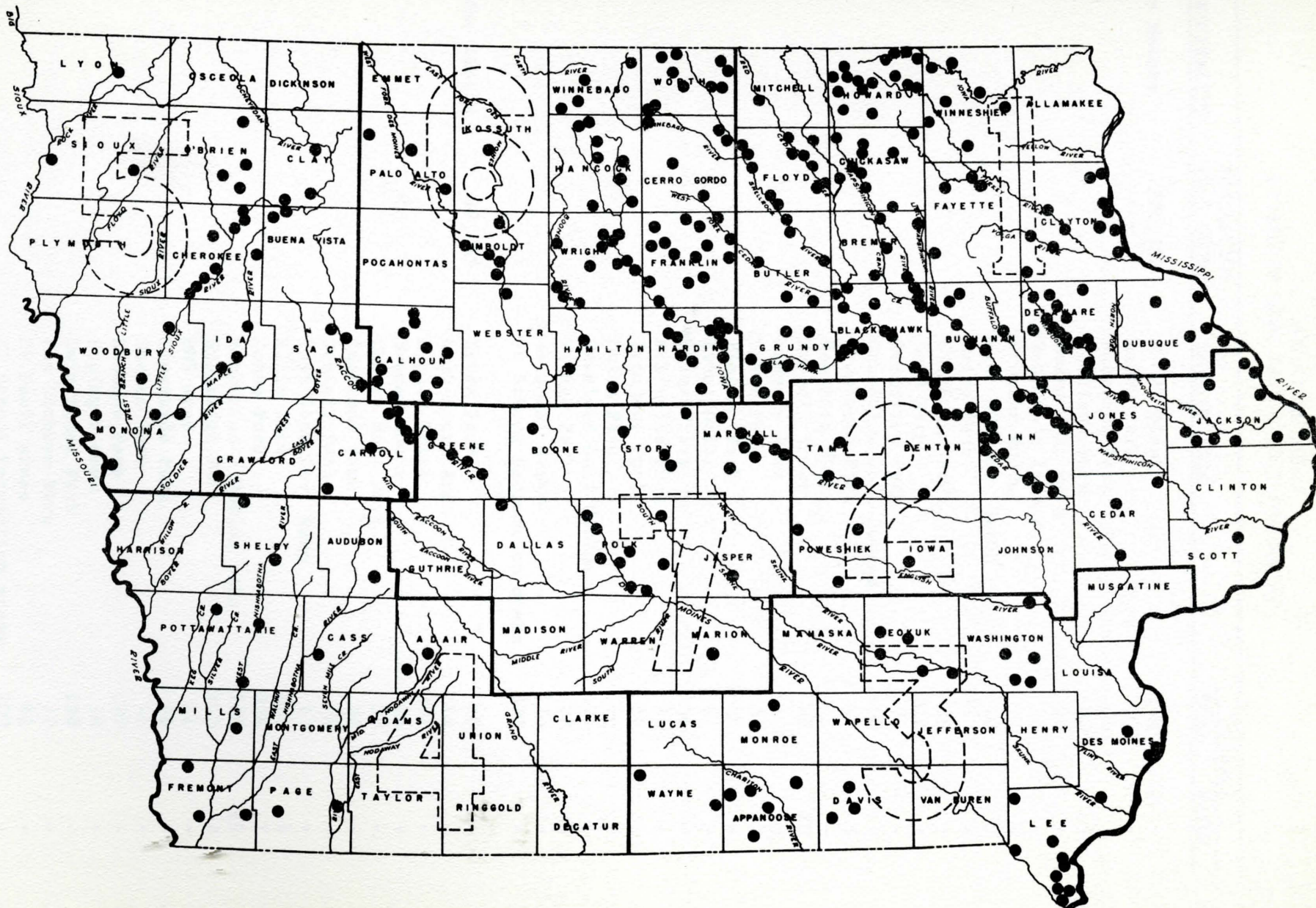
COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Shelby	Highway 59 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	6	2
Sioux	Alton Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	11	2
	Oak Grove Park	Park	II	102	5
	Rock Valley Access	River Access	III	52	4
Story	Caviness Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Dakins Lake	Park	II	17	4
	Hickory Grove Park	Park	II	312	102*
	Highway 30 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	3	
	Highway 69 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Soper Mill	River Access	III	19	2
Tama	Artificial Lake	Park	III	277	60*
	Iowa River Boat Launching Site	River Access	III	1	
	Mannatt's Iowa River Access Area	River Access	III	6	
	T. F. Clark Park	Park	II	24	1
Washington	Ferne Cliff Area	Park	III	40	2
	Hayes Timber	Forest Area	III	34	
	Iowa Township Park	Park	II	27	
	Sockum Ridge	Forest Area	III	80	
	Marr Park	Park	II	40	2
Wayne	Humeston Reservoir	Park	II	33	
	Highway 2 Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	1	
Webster	John F. Kennedy Memorial Park	Park	II	306	70
Winnebago	Ambroson Gravel Pit	Fishing Area	III	18	6
	Farmer - County Cooperative Wildlife Areas (5)	Wildlife Area	III	5	
	Florence Park	Park	II	35	

*Lake under construction

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Winnebago (cont'd.)	Hogsback Area	Park	III	149	
	Grant Township Park	Fishing Area	III	33	12
	Thompson - Highway 9 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
Winneshiek	Baker Park	Park	II	12	
	Highway 9 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	5	
	Highway 52 Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	46	
	Kendallville Park	River Access	II	15	2
	Ludwig Access	River Access	III	10	1
Woodbury	Little Sioux River	Park	III	335	
	Smithland Forest Preserve	Forest Area	III	50	
	Snyder Bend	River Access	II	32	
Worth	Brunsvold Forest Area	Forest Area	III	7	
	Christianson - Taylor Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	25	
	Deer Creek Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Fertile Mill Park	Park	II	10	6
	Farmer - County Cooperative Wildlife Areas (5)	Wildlife Area	III	5	
	Deer Creek Game Area	Wildlife Area	III	40	
	Haugen Timber Area	Forest Area	III	12	
	Helgeland Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	5	
	Myre Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	3	
	Silver Lake Access	Park	II	5	
	Turvold Woods	Wildlife Area	III	32	
	Worth County Lake	Fishing Area	II	8	3
	Benton Wildlife Area	Wildlife Area	III	80	2
	Bingham Park	Outdoor Classroom	II	12	1
	Dows Community Park	Park	II	3	
	Eldridge Park	Park	II	1	
Wright	Flowing Well Highway Safety Rest Area	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Lake Cornelia Park	Park	II	40	
	Oakdale Park	Park	II	20	

COUNTY	AREA NAME	TYPE OF AREA	PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION	ACREAGE	
				TOTAL	WATER
Wright (cont'd.)	Pike's Timber	Park	II	64	
	Solberg Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	2	
	Troy Roadside Park	Roadside Park	II	1	
	Woolstock Community Park	Park	II	1	
TOTAL	468 Areas			23,657	1,776

COUNTY CONSERVATION AREAS



MUNICIPAL AREAS
CITIES OF MORE THAN 10,000 POPULATION

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION 1960 CENSUS	NAME OF AREA	ACREAGE	
			TOTAL	WATER
Des Moines	208,982	A. H. Blank	138	-
		Ashby Park	11	-
		Ashworth Park	64	-
		Birdland Park	80	5
		Beaverdale Park	20	-
		*Boatman's Island	26	-
		*Crocker Woods	77	-
		*East 30th St. Beach	10	2
		Ewing Park	357	-
		Gilchrest Park	39	-
		Good Park	12	-
		Grandview Park	76	-
		Grandview Golf Course	100	1
		Greenwood Park	81	3
		Hawthorn Park	15	-
		*Hubbell Tract	82	20
		McHenry Park	17	-
		McRae Park	63	2
		Pioneer Park	46	-
		*River Drive	51	-
		*River Hills	38	-
		Riverside Park	16	-
		Teachout Pool	14	-
		Union Park	54	-
		Waveland Golf Course	194	1
		Witmer Park	22	3
		34 small parks	124	-
		74 School Recreation Areas	523	-
Cedar Rapids	92,035	Bever Park	80	-
		Bick-Byers Area	14	-
		Bigger Tract	301	-
		Bowman Woods	14	-
		Cherry Hill Park	24	-
		Cheyenne Park	28	-
		Daniels Park	24	-
		East Side Boat Ramp	13	-
		Ellis Park	263	1
		Jones Park	236	1
		Manhattan - Robins Lake	133	25
		Noelridge Park	103	3
		ODS Area	11	-
		Riverside Park	16	-
		Shaver Park	41	-
		Shawnee Park	20	-
		Popinger Area	16	-
		Twin Pines Park	150	-
		Van Vechten Park	77	-
		28 Small Areas	92	-
		22 School Recreation Areas	200	-

* Undeveloped

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION 1960 CENSUS	NAME OF AREA	ACREAGE	
			TOTAL	WATER
Sioux City	89,159	Floyd Monument Park	18	-
		Floyd Park Golf Course	113	-
		Garretson Park	110	-
		Gilman Terrace	20	-
		Grandview Park	30	-
		Green Valley Park	250	14
		Hiview Park	108	-
		Lewis Park	13	-
		Riverfront Park	25	-
		Riverside Park	44	-
		Spaulding Park	37	-
		War Eagle Park	26	-
		30 Small Parks	68	-
		16 School Recreation Areas	23	-
Davenport	88,981	Credit Island Park	420	10
		Duck Creek Park	214	1
		Emeis Park	210	1
		Fejervary Park	75	-
		Garfield Park	32	1
		Jefferson Park	12	-
		Junge Park	19	1
		Koenig Estate	15	-
		Lindsay Park	31	-
		Northwest Park	30	-
		Ridgeview Park	11	-
		Vander Veer Park	34	2
		15 Small Parks	53	-
		5 School Recreation Areas	16	-
Waterloo	71,755	Bontrager Park	20	-
		Byrnes Park	169	-
		Cedar River Park	82	1
		Exchange Park	20	-
		Gates Park	235	-
		Martin Park	188	25
		Miriam's Park	18	-
		Robinson Crusoe Island	10	-
		Undeveloped Area	160	10
		Valley View Park	12	-
		22 Small Parks	95	-
Dubuque	56,606	Bunker Hill Golf Course	105	-
		Eagle Point Park	162	-
		Flora Park	35	-
		Grandview Park	80	-
		Veteran's Memorial Center	72	-
		24 Small Parks	39	-

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION 1960 CENSUS	NAME OF AREA	ACREAGE	
			TOTAL	WATER
Council Bluffs	55,641	Avenue L Park	13	-
		Dodge Park	220	-
		Fairmount Park	80	-
		Frontier Park	30	-
		Greenwood Park	40	-
		Indian Hills Park	30	1
		Lakeview Park	145	3
		Lewis & Clark Monument	40	6
		Roberts Park	13	-
		Westwood Park Golf Course	15	-
		11 Small Parks	37	-
		8th Street Park	12	-
Ottumwa	33,871	*Greater Ottumwa Park	500	140
		Memorial Park	52	2
		Municipal Golf Course	122	-
		Pickwick Park	13	-
		Rock Bluff Park	44	-
		Union Park	16	-
		Wildwood Park	60	-
		8 Small Parks	23	-
Clinton	33,589	Chancey Park	10	-
		Eagle Point Park	173	-
		Joyce Island	54	-
		Pape Island	19	-
		Riverview Park	65	-
		8 Small Parks	13	-
Iowa City	33,443	City Park	100	-
		6 Small Parks	21	-
		6 School Recreation Areas	16	-
Burlington	32,430	Airport Recreation Area	15	-
		Crapo Park	96	3
		Dankwardt Park	76	-
		Flint Hills Park	10	-
		Perkins Park	18	-
		7 Small Parks	18	-
Mason City	30,642	Charles H. McNider Park	17	4
		East Park	58	5
		Frederick Hanford Park	22	-
		Georgia McNider Park	59	-
		Highland Park Golf Course	160	-
		Margaret M. McNider Park	23	-
		May Hanford McNider Park	30	-
		McNider's Woods	29	10
		Parker's Woods	13	-
		14 Small Parks	25	-

*Undeveloped

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION 1960 CENSUS	NAME OF AREA	ACREAGE	
			TOTAL	WATER
Fort Dodge	28,399	Loomis Park	70	-
		Oleson Park	70	-
		Snell - Crawford Park	15	-
		4 Small Parks	5	-
Ames	27,003	Brookside Park	82	-
		Emma McCarthy Lee Park	40	1
		Inis Grove Park	40	1
		Logsdon Farm	60	5
		Squaw Creek Park	12	1
		7 Small Parks	14	-
		17 School Recreation Areas	155	-
Marshalltown	22,521	American Legion Memorial Park	35	-
		Riverview Park	135	-
		8 Small Parks	18	-
Cedar Falls	21,195	Island Park	50	-
		Lookout Park	45	-
		Orchard Hill Park	11	-
		Tourist Park	10	-
		Washington Park	39	2
		10 Small Parks	38	-
Muscatine	20,997	Kent Stein Park	55	13
		Weed Park	73	3
		8 Small Parks	26	-
Keokuk	16,316	North Park	21	-
		Rand Park	58	1
		Victory Park	10	-
		8 Small Parks	89	-
Newton	15,381	Maytag Park	20	-
		Sunset Park	3	-
		Westwood Park	70	-
		Woodland Park	30	-
Fort Madison	15,247	Ivanhoe Park	10	-
		Riverview Park	33	-
		Rodeo Park	190	-
		3 Small Parks	9	-
Boone	12,468	Herman Park and McHose Park	230	-
		3 Small Parks	12	-
West Des Moines	11,949	Fairmeadow Park	6	-
		Holiday Park	64	-
		Legion Park	10	-
Bettendorf	11,534	Devil's Glen Park	43	-
		Middle Road Community Park	57	-
		6 Small Parks	25	-

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION 1960 CENSUS	NAME OF AREA	ACREAGE	
			TOTAL	WATER
Oskaloosa	11,053	Edmundson Park	80	-
		City Square	2	-
Marion	10,882	Donnelly Park	22	-
		Thomas Park	13	-
		3 Small Parks	14	-
TOTAL		1618 Areas	21,963	328

MUNICIPAL AREAS
CITIES OF LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION

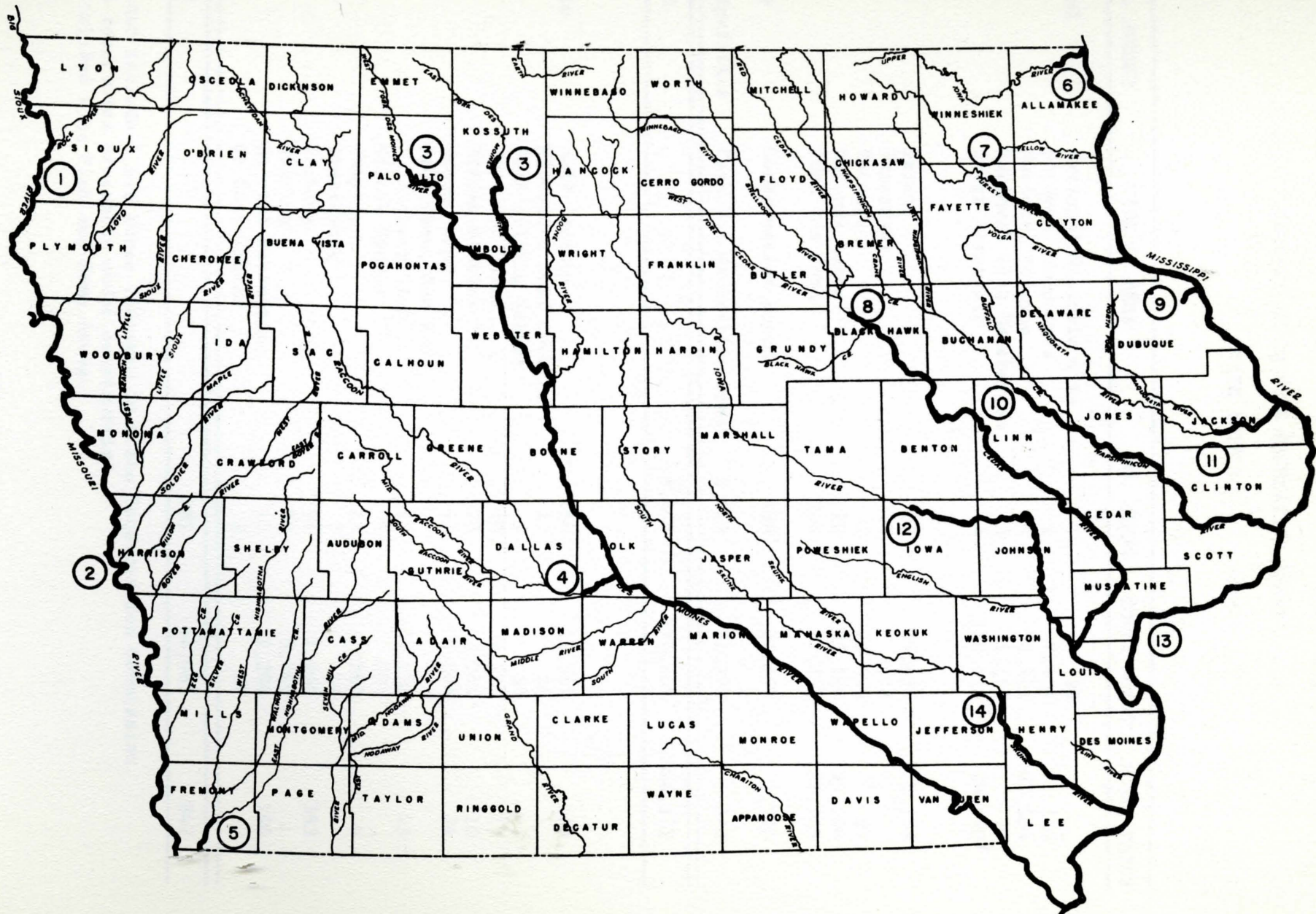
SIZE GROUP	NO. AREAS	ACRES
0 - 500	245	925
501 - 1000	329	1350
1001 - 2500	227	2681
2501 - 5000	112	2157
5001 - 7500	105	952
7501 - 10000	33	1269
TOTALS	1051	9334

MEANDERED RIVERS OF IOWA

¹ MAP NUMBER	NAME OF RIVER	RIVER MILES
1	Big Sioux River	128
2	Missouri River	182
3	Des Moines River	389
4	Raccoon River	16
5	Nishnabotna River	5
6	Upper Iowa River	2
7	Turkey River	62
8	Cedar River	163
9	Little Maquoketa River	1
10	Wapsipinicon River	147
11	Maquoketa River	28
12	Iowa River	143
13	Mississippi River	312
14	Skunk River	62
TOTAL		1,640

¹ Numbers correspond to those on map on next page.

MEANDERED RIVERS OF IOWA



SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

STATE TOTALS

ADMIN. AGENCY	TYPE OF AREA	NO. AREAS	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES WATER
Federal	National Historic Site	1	28	
	National Monuments	1	1,467	110
	National Refuges	4	64,178	45,884
	National Fish Hatcheries	3	1,156	39
	Corps Reservoir	4	150,412 ¹	29,850 ²
State	Parks	67	29,656	5,158
	Preserves	15	478	
	Forests	7	20,332	27
	Natural Lakes ³	20	25,194	25,194
	Fish and Game	209	77,253	35,905
County	Conservation Board	468	23,657	1,776
Municipalities	Park and Recreation areas	2,669	31,297	328
TOTALS		3,468	425,108	144,371
Private	Golf Courses	166	11,381	109
	Miniature Golf Courses	17	24	
	Golf Driving Ranges	9	60	
	Vacation Farms	40	9,507	17
	Riding Stables	23	3,069	10
	Group Camps	47	5,666	74
	Sportsmen, Gun and Archery Club	65	1,130	45
	Winter Sports	9	235	
	Camping	16	500	4
	Picnicking	7	19	
	Fishing	35	1,399	393
	Hunting	30	9,749	
	General Recreation	13	1,294	190
	Go Kart Tracks	8	30	
TOTALS		485	44,063	842

¹Does not include 4,618 acres licensed to State Conservation Commission.

²Three reservoirs presently under construction.

³Not included with Fish and Game Areas.

SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

REGION 1

ADMIN. AGENCY	TYPE OF AREA	NO. AREAS	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES WATER
Federal	National Monuments	1	1,467	110
	National Refuges	1	32,538	25,380
	National Fish Hatcheries	2	1,097	39
State	Parks	10	3,128	180
	Preserves	3	70	
	Forests	3	6,128	8
	*Natural Lakes	1	39	39
	Fish & Game	28	8,773	2,458
County	Conservation Board	163	5,679	389
Municipalities	Parks & Recreation	239	3,240	38
TOTALS		451	62,159	28,641

Private	Golf Courses	24	1,589	2
	Miniature Golf Courses	3	10	
	Golf Driving Ranges	1	20	
	Vacation Farms	12	4,136	
	Riding Stables	6	621	
	Sportsmen, Gun & Archery Club	3	46	
	Winter Sports	1	?	
	Camping	6	44	
	Picnicking	1	1	
	Fishing	3	3	
	General Recreation	1	65	
	Go Kart Tracks	2	9	
TOTALS		63	6,544	2

* Not Included with Fish & Game Areas

SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

REGION 2

ADMIN. AGENCY	TYPE OF AREA	NO. AREAS	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES WATER
Federal	National Historic Site	1	28	
	National Refuge	*	21,692	16,920
	Corps Reservoir	1	**14,687	4,400
State	Parks	6	3,537	1,070
	Preserves	1	1	
	Fish and Game	13	11,972	5,231
County	Conservation Board	51	6,021	280
Municipalities	Parks and Recreation	274	4,838	46
TOTALS		347	62,776	27,947
Private	Golf Courses	22	1,827	
	Miniature Golf Courses	1	1	
	Golf Driving Ranges	1	6	
	Vacation Farms	3	710	
	Riding Stables	5	1,690	
	Group Camps	5	898	60
	Sportsmen, Gun and Archery Club	15	297	1
	Winter Sports	1	40	
	Camping	1	100	
	Picnicking	2	9	
	Fishing	11	556	41
	Hunting	10	3,085	23
	General Recreation	5	195	1
	Go Kart Tracks	5	21	
TOTALS		87	9,435	126

* This Area Included in Region I

** Plus 3,500 Acres Included as Hawkeye Wildlife Area and 1,118 Acres Included as Part of Lake MacBride State Park

SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

REGION 3

ADMIN. AGENCY	TYPE OF AREA	NO. AREAS	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES WATER
Federal	National Refuges	1	3,935	2,020
	National Fish Hatcheries	1	59	
	Corps Reservoirs	1	33,755	*11,000
State	Parks	10	7,251	1,091
	Preserves	1	1	
	Forests	2	13,858	19
	Fish & Game	21	12,077	4,461
County	Conservation Board	34	1,101	49
Municipalities	Parks & Recreation	185	2,756	162
TOTALS		256	74,793	18,802
Private	Golf Courses	23	1,639	83
	Miniature Golf Courses	3	3	
	Golf Driving Ranges	1	5	
	Vacation Farms	3	604	
	Group Camps	3	165	14
	Sportsmen, Gun & Archery Club	16	341	10
	Camping	2	105	2
	Fishing	6	120	68
	Hunting	6	2,941	11
	General Recreation	4	329	73
TOTALS		67	6,252	261

* Reservoir presently under construction

SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

REGION 4

ADMIN. AGENCY	TYPE OF AREA	NO. AREAS	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES WATER
Federal	National Refuges	1	3,935	564
State	Parks	8	6,937	1,773
	Fish & Game	16	6,527	1,833
County	Conservation Board	14	764	86
Municipalities	Parks & Recreation	166	1,904	4
TOTALS		205	20,067	4,260
Private	Golf Courses	19	941	3
	Riding Stables	4	46	
	Vacation Farms	6	1,532	
	Group Camps	1	240	
	Sportsmen, Gun & Archery Club	9	67	4
	Winter Sports	1	40	
	Fishing	10	550	188
	Hunting	6	937	302
TOTALS		56	4,353	497

SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

REGION 5

ADMIN. AGENCY	TYPE OF AREA	NO. AREAS	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES WATER
State	Parks	13	1,924	25
	Preserves	5	104	
	*Natural Lakes	9	16,938	16,938
	Fish & Game	53	13,371	8,179
County	Conservation Board	152	2,635	203
Municipalities	Parks & Recreation	228	2,629	14
TOTALS		460	37,601	25,359

Private	Golf Courses	27	1,978	6
	Miniature Golf Courses	2	3	
	Golf Driving Ranges	2	15	
	Vacation Farms	4	850	
	Riding Stables	1	160	5
	Group Camps	10	649	
	Sportsmen, Gun & Archery Club	6	19	
	Winter Sports	1	20	
	Camping	6	211	
	Picnicking	2	6	
	Hunting	3	1,236	347
TOTALS		64	5,147	358

*Not included with fish & game areas.

SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

REGION 6

ADMIN. AGENCY	TYPE OF AREA	NO. AREAS	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES WATER
Federal	National Refuges	1	2,078	1,000
State	Parks	12	2,343	310
	Preserves	2	223	
	*Natural Lakes	10	8,217	8,217
	Fish & Game	56	19,396	12,302
County	Conservation Board	123	3,309	217
Municipalities	Parks & Recreation	201	2,070	19
TOTALS		405	37,636	22,065

Private	Golf Courses	28	1,562	1
	Miniature Golf Courses	2	1	
	Golf Driving Ranges	2	4	
	Vacation Farms	5	920	
	Riding Stables	3	10	
	Group Camps	12	1,010	
	Sportsmen, Gun & Archery Club	9	81	2
	Winter Sports	5	135	
	Picnicking	1	1	
	Fishing	2	95	62
	Hunting	1	160	
	Field Sports	1	10	
	Go Kart Tracks	1	?	
TOTALS		72	3,989	65

*Not Included with Fish & Game Areas

SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

REGION 7

ADMIN. AGENCY	TYPE OF AREA	NO. AREAS	TOTAL ACRES	ACRES WATER
Federal	Corps Reservoirs	2	101,970	*14,450
State	Parks	8	4,536	809
	Preserves	3	76	
	Forests	2	346	
	Fish & Game	22	5,092	1,441
County	Conservation Board	31	4,148	552
Municipalities	Parks & Recreation	325	4,526	45
TOTALS		393	120,694	17,297
Private	Golf Courses	23	1,845	14
	Miniature Golf Courses	6	6	
	Golf Driving Ranges	2	10	
	Vacation Farms	7	755	17
	Riding Stables	4	542	5
	Group Camps	16	2,704	
	Sportsmen, Gun & Archery Club	7	279	28
	Winter Sports	1	?	
	Camping	1	40	2
	Picnicking	1	2	
	Fishing	3	75	34
	Hunting	4	1,390	95
	General Recreation	3	705	116
	Field Sports	1	50	
TOTAL		79	8,403	311

* Two reservoirs presently under construction

WM. BOSWELL, JR.
Administrative Assistant
STATE CONSERVATION COMM.
East Seventh & Court
DES MOINES, • IOWA

WM. BOSWELL, JR.
Administrative Assistant
STATE CONSERVATION COMM.
East Seventh & Court
DES MOINES, - IOWA