

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Soil Conservation Service Economic Research Service Forest Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

823 Federal Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Mr. William H. Greiner Chairman Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin Coordinating Committee Grimes Building, E. 14th and Grand Avenue Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Mr. Greiner:

The cooperating Federal and State agencies have been accumulating data for various subbasins within the Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin since the beginning of the river basin study. Much of this data and information is useful to local decision makers in its present form. We have summarized this data in report form and are furnishing to you an Inventory Report for each subbasin.

The Inventory is not a finished report. It is merely a collection and summarization of data from many sources. We, the cooperating agencies, have recommended no action in this report.

We do not recommend widespread distribution of the Inventory Reports. We do feel that the reports will be useful to local units of government, planning agencies and others who need resource inventory information on which to base land use decisions.

Copies are being furnished so that you may make distribution as you see fit within the subbasin areas.

Sincerely,

Kenneth G. Mc Manus Wilson T. Moon Acty.

Chairman USDA Field Advisory Committee



INVENTORY REPORT CEDAR RIVER SUBBASIN Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

I. DESCRIPTION

A. Drainage Area

The Cedar River Subbasin extends from southern Dodge County, Minnesota, southeastward through east central Iowa to Muscatine County (Figure 1). Here it joins the Iowa River. For the purpose of this study, the Subbasin excludes the drainage areas of the West Fork Cedar River (1,556 square miles) and the Shell Rock River (1,083 square miles). These Subbasins are considered in separate inventory reports. The Cedar River Subbasin encompasses 5,180 square miles or 3,315,200 acres. About 1,000 square miles are located in southern Minnesota.

The Cedar River rises in marshy depressions in the glacial drift lake region of south-central Minnesota, near Hayfield. It flows in a southeasterly direction through east-central Iowa and joins the Iowa River at Fredonia, Iowa. The Subbasin is long and narrow with a maximum width of about 45 miles.

Major tributaries of the Cedar, in addition to those mentioned above, are Prairie Creek, Wolf Creek, Black Hawk Creek, Beaver Creek and the Little Cedar River.

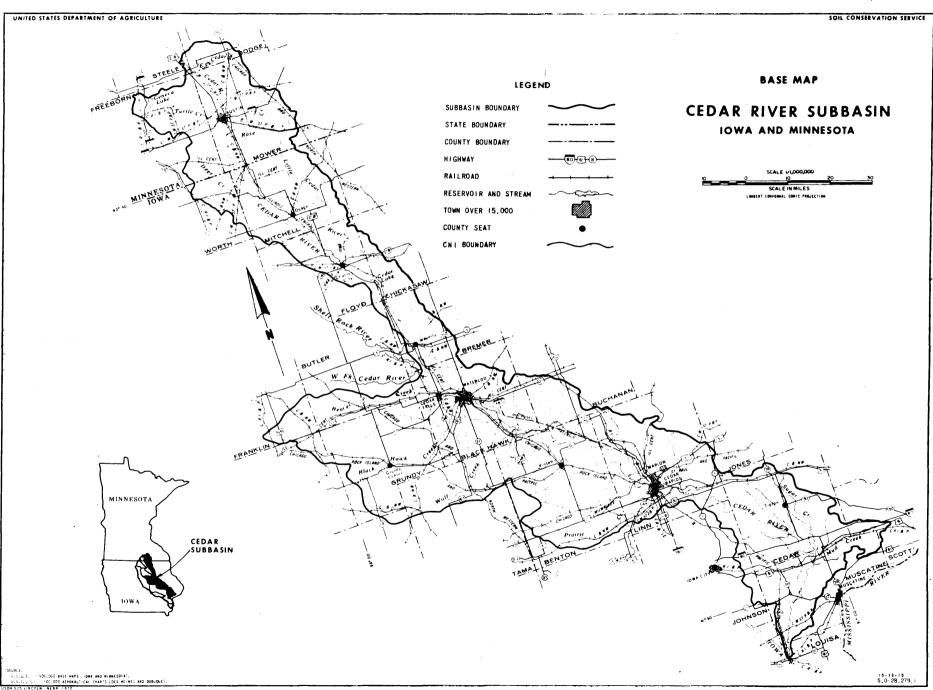
B. Climatic Data

The climate of the Subbasin is typical continental. In the northern part of the Subbasin, the average annual temperature is about 46° F. The frost-free growing season averages 155 days. In the southern part of the Subbasin, the average annual temperature is about 50° F. and the frost-free growing season is 170 days.

From north to south, the average annual precipitation and snowfall are 29 inches and 35 inches and 48 inches and 26 inches respectively.

C. Economy

The 1970 population of the Cedar River Subbasin was 454,000. Of these, 79 percent, or 357,000 live in urban areas; nine percent, or 42,000 are rural non-farm residents; and the remaining 12 percent, or 55,000 persons live on farms. The Subbasin makes up 40 percent of the area of the Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin and has 55 percent of its population.



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Figure Η Manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, and agriculture were the three largest sources of employment in the Subbasin Manufacturing, the largest employer, increased by 21 percent between 1950 and 1960, wholesaling and retailing, the next largest employer, increased 9 percent during this period. Agriculture, ranking third in employment, decreased by 26 percent from 1950 to 1960. Finance, insurance and real estate was up by about 40 percent while construction and transportation and utilities remained fairly constant.

Family income was distributed as follows in the Subbasin in 1960:

Income Category	Cedar <u>Subbasin</u> (percent)	Iowa-Cedar <u>River Basin</u> (percent)
Less than \$3000	25	27
\$3000 to \$10,000	64	63
More than \$10,000	11	10

The total number of farms declined from 24,265 farms in 1950 to 17,351 in 1970, a 29 percent decrease.

Livestock farms other than dairy or poultry farms are the largest and represented 43 percent of the farms in 1965 compared to 53 percent in 1950. The decline in actual number of farms classified in the category was 4,741 farms or 37 percent from 1950. Poultry farms also decreased 64 percent over this period; but dairy increased 81 percent.

Cash grain farms have increased from 2,384 farms in 1950 to 3,772 farms in 1965. This represents a 58 percent increase and a change from 10 to 20 percent of the total number of farms.

Farms classified as other farms increased from 2,151 to 2,196 farms, an increase of 2 percent between 1950 and 1965. Therefore, the category increased from 9 to 12 percent of the total number of farms.

Average farm size in the Subbasin was 214 acres in 1970, an increase of 57 acres per farm from 1950. The 1970 average value of land and buildings in the Subbasin is approximately \$448 per acre. This represents an approximate investment of \$95.4 thousand in land and buildings by each farm operator in the Subbasin.

The trend in the Subbasin in farm tenure from 1950 to 1970 has been decreased in the percentage of full owners and tenants, and an increase in the percentage of part-owners. (Table 1)

In 1950, full-owners accounted for 49 percent of the farm tenure. This increased to 54 percent of the farm tenure in 1970. At the same time, the percentage of part-owners has increased from 14 percent in 1950 to 24 percent in 1970. This may be explained by the consolidation of farm units and capital accumulation. The number of tenants has dropped 56 percent during this 20 year period and has dropped from 36 to 22 percent of total tenure.

TABLE 1 - FARM TENURE Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

Year	Full Owners	• Part Owners	Managers	Tenants	Total
1950	11,895	3,445	86	8,841	24,267
1954	11,611	3,407	54	8,392	23,465
1960	10,887	3,757	49	6,809	21,501
1964	9,415	3,903	65	5,614	18,997
1970	9,364	4,119	-	3,869	17,351

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Agriculture Census, 1950, 1959, 1964, 1970.

Crop and livestock sales in the Subbasin totaled 411.3 million dollars in 1970. Livestock and livestock sales accounted for 74 percent of crop and livestock sales by farmers in the Subbasin (Table 2). This share of total sales was down from 82 percent in 1950. Receipts from dairy products in the Subbasin have remained fairly constant as a proportion of the total livestock sales. Receipts from poultry and poultry products in the Subbasin have declined both in actual numbers and as a share of total livestock sales. Other livestock and livestock products sales have increased both in numbers and as a share of total livestock sales -- increasing from 78 to 85 percent of livestock sales.

Crop sales have almost tripled during the period 1950-70. Field crops are by far the largest source of crop receipts accounting for over 90 percent in 1950 and 1970.

The use of commercial fertilizers and agricultural chemicals in recent years has been one means by which the farmer could increase production without expanding the size of operation. Herbicides have, in certain instances, taken the place of hired labor which, at times is in short supply.

These factors have helped to make expenditures for fertilizer and chemicals a very important input to agriculture. The amount of fertilizer used in the Subbasin has more than doubled between 1955 and 1970 (Table 3). The use of lime remained about constant for this period.

The use of herbicides and insecticides has become increasingly more important to the agriculture industry. The use of chemicals is expected to be more extensive in the future. Prior to 1964, census data are not available, but an indication of current usage is given in Table 3.

D. Physiography and Geology

The Cedar River Subbasin incorporates portions of many counties along its drainage way from north-central to east-central Iowa. Those counties which make up the greater part of the area in Iowa include Mitchell, Floyd, Bremer, Black Hawk, Grundy, Benton, Linn, Cedar, and Muscatine. The Cedar River actually rises in Dodge County, Minnesota, north of Austin at an elevation of approximately 1300 feet. This part of Dodge County, plus larger segments of Mower and Freeborn Counties, round off the northernmost segment of the Cedar River Subbasin. The major tributaries joining the Cedar along the length of her course include the Little Cedar River, the West Fork Cedar River, Beaver Creek, Black Hawk Creek and Prairie Creek. The combined drainage of the Cedar Subbasin empties into the Iowa River at Columbus Junction in northern Louisa County at an elevation of 570 feet.

The landscape through which most of the Cedar River makes its valley is quite uniform and only locally is the gently rolling landscape roughened by bands of hills. From Mitchell County south-eastward to southern Linn County, the Subbasin reflects the subdued gentle curves of the "Iowan Surface", a plain developed on Kansan-age glacial deposits and mantled by a thin, discontinuous cover of wind-blown silt called loess. The landscape is generally well drained, though definite stream channels are often hard to

TABLE 2 - CROP AND LIVESTOCK SALES Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin (1000 dollar)

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
Crop sales	37,444	54,012	63,107	79,519	105,702
Grains	34,412	50,226	59,023	75,699	96,288
Field seeds & roughage					2,975
Other crops					1,913
Vegetables	1,995	2,072	1,687	1,700	1,945
Fruit, nuts & berries	135	57	129	67	339
Nursery & greenhouse	860	1,600			2,343
Forest products	41	55	2,269	2,062	80
Livestock sales	165,607	182,384	229,625	229,428	305 , 560
Poultry & poultry products	16,487	14,562	13,293	12,858	12,278
Dairy products	20,109	20,844	24,782	32,336	32,942
Dairy cattle & calves					9,622
Other cattle & calves					128,966
Hogs, sheep & goats					121 , 342
Other livestock & products					
Livestock & livestock products other than dairy & poultry	129,011	146,978	191,550	184,234	259,930
Total Sales	203,051	236,396	292,732	308,947	411,262

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Agriculture Census: 1950, 1954, 1959, 1964, 1969.

TABLE 3 - FERTILIZER & LIME USED ON FARMS Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

	1955	1960	1965	1970
Fertilizer				
Number of farms	15,343	14,923	15,177	11,809
Amount in tons	86,892	105,682	133,839	203,650
Area applied in acres	990,718	1,186,981	1,268,721	1,238,488
Lime				
Number of farms	5,689	3,118	3,987	3,012
Total amount in tons	330,474	216,317	304,253	330,173
Area applied in acres	139,604	88,992	135,796	127,800
Agricultural chemicals				
Control of crop insects (acres)	·		217,596	485,501
Control of weeds, grass and brush (acres)			619,627	1,000,211
Control of livestock insects (head) (farms)			1,145,161 8,567	3,617

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Agriculture Census: 1954, 1959, 1964, 1969.

define as their valleys merge almost imperceptibly to the general level of the surrounding terrain. Also characteristic of the Iowan plain are scattered "glacial erratics" or boulders, giving further evidence of the glacial origins of the landscape. Elliptical hills, each oriented along a northwest-southeast axis and capped by thick deposits of loess, are also characteristic of the Iowan Surface. Concentrations of these paha, as they are known, are located across the drainage basin, primarily in central Benton and southern Linn Counties and account for most of the topographic relief in the Iowan Surface area. 7

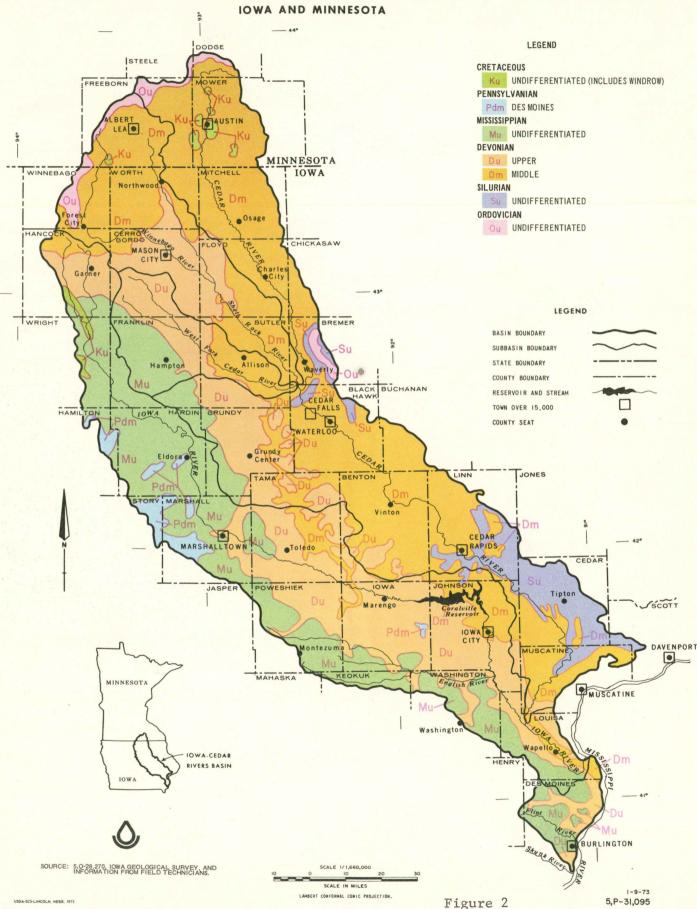
In southern Linn County, the Iowan terrain gives way to a more deeply carved and dissected segment of weathered Kansan till, thickly mantled This older and rougher terrain characterizes the topography with loess. of the Subbasin only as far as southern Cedar County where the valleys enlarge into broad reentrants and then into the open plains of glacial At Moscow, in northern Muscatine County, the Cedar River Lake Calvin. itself takes a sharp angular bend to the southwest and into the vast topographic lowlands of Lake Calvin, characterized by broad flood plains and terraces, sand dunes and backwater sloughs. The materials underlying this terrain are water-deposited sands and gravels, silts and clays. It is within the confines of the Lake Calvin basin, bounded abruptly on the south by the Illinoian glacial drift uplands, that the Cedar River Subbasin terminates and its drainage is channeled into that of the Iowa River Subbasin.

Inequalities in the thickness of the loess and the glacial deposits, particularly in the region of the Iowan Surface, provide considerable variety to the character of the Cedar Valley itself. The subdued landscape of the Iowan is a function not only of glacial activity, but of nearly horizontal sedimentary rocks lying close to the surface. The Cedar River valley alters its appearance throughout its length depending on the type of materials in which the valley is cut. In places, the valley is wide and its sides merge with a gentle gradient to the surrounding uplands. Broad sand and gravel terraces may border the floodplain of the meandering river. In contrast are narrow stretches of the river valley, confined by precipitous limestone bluffs. Here the valley is trenched directly into resistant bedrock, and there is only a thin veneer of loess or glacial drift at the surface. The Cedar River is similarly entrenched through the areas where paha are concentrated.

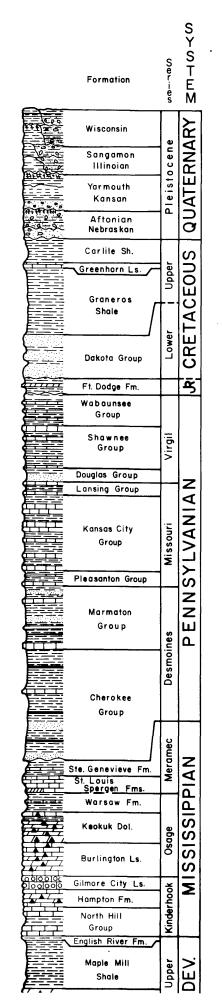
The geological formations which form the bedrock surface throughout the Subbasin are primarily limestones and dolomites of Devonian and Silurian age. From the northernmost portion south to Bremer County, the Cedar valley units of Middle Devonian age dominate the bedrock surface (Figures 2 and 3). From this area on south, the Subbasin widens to the west to include the outcrop belts of the Lime Creek formation and the Yellow Spring Group. These units are composed of shales and dolomites and are Upper Devonian in age. Along the eastern portion of the Subbasin, from Bremer County on south, the outcrop belt of the Cedar Valley formation narrows and accommodates the limestones and dolomites of the Devonian

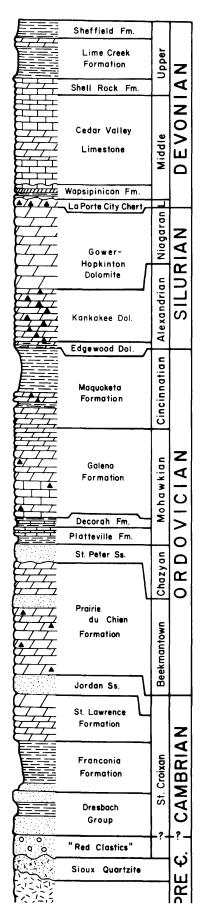
BEDROCK MAP IOWA-CEDAR RIVERS BASIN

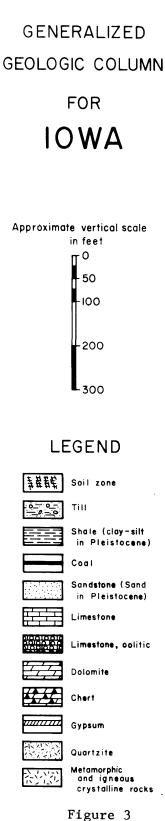
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USDA-SCS-LINCOLN. NEBR. 1973







IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Wapsipinicon formation as well as the Niagaran dolomites of Silurian age. This outcrop pattern reflects the gentle southwesterly dip of the rock strata in Iowa, resulting in the characteristic pattern of younger on older formations, each extending along northwest-southeast trends. The Cedar River Valley is aligned with these bedrock trends, and at times its present channel coincides with deep bedrock channels (now filled with glacial debris) formed by an ancestral Cedar River in preglacial times.

E. Land Resources

The total land and water area of the Subbasin is 3,315,200 acres. The land use of the area is as follows:

Land Use	Acres	Percent
Cropland	2,652,840	80
Pasture	237,530	7
Forest	122,520	4
Other	112,510	3
Urban	186,960	6
Federal	0	0
Water	2,840	*
	3,315,200	

* Less than 1 percent.

Of the total 3,125,400 acres of cropland, pasture, forest, and other uses, more than 92 percent, or 2,877,941 acres in Land Capability Classes I, II, and III are suitable for regular cultivation (Table 4 and Figure 4). Of this, 88 percent, or 2,540,667 acres, are being cultivated. Urban and Federal land and water areas are not included in the total.

About 240,600 acres of the land in Classes I, II, and III are in pasture and woodland. Much of this acreage would be available, if needed, for crop production, but much of it requires clearing, draining or other improvement to fit the land for cultivation. Some of this land is located in small or irregular areas which cannot be farmed efficiently with modern machinery. It would not be economically feasible in the foreseeable future to bring many of these small, irregularly shaped areas into cultivation. Operating farm units usually need a reasonable amount of pasture and woodlots, even on soils suitable for cultivation.

An area of about 466,885 acres is high quality Class I land with a minimum of problems as far as erosion, drainage, and continuing use are concerned. About 92 percent of this acreage is being cultivated. The 2,411,050 acres in land Classes II and III require moderate to intensive treatment for protection, improvement, and continuing production. About 87 percent of this acreage is being cultivated.

TABLE 4

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES BY LAND USE 1/ FOR NON-URBAN LAND 2/ CEDAR RIVER SUBBASIN

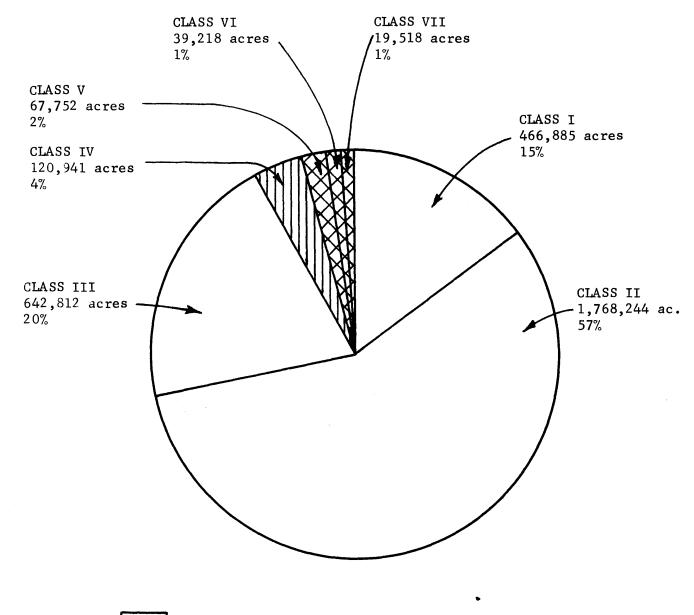
Class	Cropland	Pasture	Forest	Other	Total I	Percent Distribution
I	431,516	13,375	3,556	18,438	466,885	14.9
II	1,557,663	129,862	23,806	56,913	1,768,244	56.7
III	551,488	49,435	20,567	21,322	642,812	20.6
Total I-III	2,540,667	192,672	47,929	96,673	2,877,941	92.2
IV	82,560	16,111	14,455	7,845	120,971	3.9
Total I-IV	2,623,227	208,783	62,384	104,518	2,998,912	96.1
V	4,694	16,229	44,788	2,041	67,752	2.1
VI	21,705	7,711	7,178	2,624	39,218	1.2
VII	3,214	4,807	8,170	3,327	19,518	0.6
VIII	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total V-VIII	29,613	28,747	60,136	7,992	126,488	3.9
TOTAL	2,652,840	237,530	122,520	112,510	3,125,400	100.0
Percent of Inventory Land	84.9	7.6	3.9	3.6	100.0	XX

(Thousand Acres)

1/ Based on the hydrologic subareas of the Basin.

2/ Total geographic area 3,315,200 acres; total land area 3,312,360 acres; total water area 2840 acres.

Source: USDA Conservation Needs Inventory, 1967.





Land suitable for cultivation 2,877,941 acres, 92% Land suitable for occasional cultivation 120,941 ac., 4% Land not suited for cultivation 126,488 acres, 4%

LAND CAPABILITY CLASSES

CEDAR RIVER SUBBASIN

About 120,971 acres of Class IV land is suitable for limited or occasional production with intensive conservation treatment. Much of it is considered marginal for the common cultivated crops but is suitable for other uses. Nearly 70 percent of this land is being cultivated.

About 29,613 acres being used as cropland are unsuited for cultivation. This land is in land capability Classes V, VI, and VII, with 73 percent of it in Class VI.

F. Water Resources

Surface Water

The average annual runoff varies from 5.6 inches in the north to 7.9 inches near the outlet with an overall average for the Subbasin of 7.2 inches. The surface water availability is described quantitatively in Table 5.

There are no major reservoirs installed in this Subbasin. The largest natural lake is Lake Geneva in Minnesota which covers about 1,800 acres.

Groundwater

Precipitation falling on the surface and percolating into the soil and bedrock formations is the source of groundwater in the Cedar River basin. Most of the precipitation runs off in streams or is evaporated into the atmosphere again. Part of the water that soaks into the ground is withdrawn later by evaporation and by transpiration of plants. Only a relatively small portion of the precipitation seeps down to the water table and recharges the groundwater reservoir. Some water moves into and out of the Subbasin area by underflow through deep bedrock formations.

Recharge is determined by several factors including the amount of precipitation, the topography of the land surface, the amount and type of vegetation, the season, and the permeability of the surficial materials and bedrock. Most of the recharge occurs during the periods of heaviest precipitation in the spring and fall. Recharge seldom occurs during the growing season, except during floods, because plants take up most of the moisture, or during the winter when the ground is frozen.

The surficial and bedrock units of the Cedar River Subbasin are unconsolidated soil, loess, alluvium, and glacial drift clay, the latter two containing appreciable sand and gravel deposits, and indurated limestones, dolomites, shales, sandstones and siltstones. These materials have varying abilities to store and transmit water. The clays and shales are relatively impermeable and have low water-yielding capacities, while the more permeable alluvial, glacial and porous and creviced bedrock formations make good water-yielding strata.

Table 5 indicates the water resource availability for the Cedar River Subbasin.

TABLE 5

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WATER RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

	age <u>2</u> /	: Station Description	Drainag Area											
<u>Disch</u>	:			the second s	hance	• 95% C	بوغيبة المستكل أسطاكا بوريه زخصا الفائد	Chance						
cfs	: inch/gi		sq.mi.	cfs	<u>csm</u>	cfs	: csm	: cfs	: csm					
<u>173</u>	5.53	Cedar River Near Austin, Minn.	425.	67	0.158	42	0.099	15	0.035					
<u>139</u>	6.17	Little Cedar River Near Ionia, Iowa	306.	44	0.144	10	0.033	4	0.013					
744	6.08	Cedar River at Janesville	1661.	360	0.217	107	0.064	72	0.043					
<u>174</u>	6.81	Beaver Creek at New Hartford	347.	58	0.167	8.4	0.024	4.2	0.012					
<u>146</u>	6.54	Black Hawk Creek at Hudson	303.	51	0.168	7.5	0.025	2.8	0.009					
2 <u>625</u>	6.93	Cedar River at Waterloo	5146.	1300	0.253	380	0.074	250	0.049					
3 <u>144</u>	6.56	Cedar River at Cedar Rapids	6510.	1800	0.277	490	0.075	340	0.052					
4 <u>169</u>	7.27	Cedar River Near Conesville	7785.	2410	0.310	620	0.080	421	0.054					

1/ From Iowa Natural Resources Council Bulletin No. 10.

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 $\underline{2}/$ From Current Water Resource Data, U. S. Geological Survey.

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The principal aquifers from which water is recovered by wells in the Subbasin are: (1) Shallow water-course sand and gravel deposits underlying the bottomlands and terrace levels of the Cedar River and its tributaries; (2) sand and gravel deposits within and at the base of the glacial drift including sand and gravel occupying deep bedrock channels such as in the lower reaches of the Subbasin in Linn, Cedar, and Muscatine Counties; (3) the upper bedrock aquifer consisting of limestone and dolomite strata of Devonian and Silurian age, and (4) the deeper-lying carbonate and sandstone formations of Ordovician and Cambrian age representing the Galena-Platteville, St. Peter, Prairie du Chien, and Jordan Formations.

The alluvium is not a major aquifer in the Cedar River Subbasin except locally as at Waterloo, Vinton, and Cedar Rapids. It supplies the bulk of the municipal supply of Cedar Rapids. This deposit generally is thin and is restricted to the valleys. Probably there are numerous farm wells on the bottomland areas pumping from alluvial sands on which data are not available. This aquifer may not be used as much as previously in the Subbasin because the deposits are thin and shallow wells are easily contaminated and subject to flood damage. Rock wells generally are thought to be more dependable sources. However, the potential of the alluvium may be very high in some places, especially in the southern half of the Subbasin.

Interglacial sands and bedrock channel sands are other sources of small to moderate water supplies to wells completed in unconsolidated materials in the Cedar River Subbasin. The interglacial sands are very irregular bodies and may be completely missing in some places. They may be quite productive where thick and extensive enough, or yield only minor supplies barely sufficient for farm wells. The bedrock surface of the Subbasin from the north line of Benton, Linn, and Buchanan Counties southward has been mapped on a contour interval of 50 feet. This mapping shows the bedrock surface to be highly dissected. The glacial debris filling the bedrock channels often contains thick sand and gravel deposits that may be capable of yielding appreciable water supplies to wells. Test drilling generally is necessary to verify this.

The Silurian-Devonian upper bedrock aquifer in the Cedar River Subbasin is one of the most productive water-bearing zones in the entire State yielding 1,000-3,500 + gpm in the Waterloo-Cedar Falls area and further upstream as far as Charles City. The carbonate formations appear to be extensively fractured and porous and the karstic surface favors recharge. Most domestic wells produce in the range of 10 to 40 gpm or so with small drawdowns while pumping. Numerous municipal wells, several of which are listed on the water quality sheets included here, also have their source in this aquifer. The water usually is of good quality although locally the acquifer may be polluted by downward leaching of surface materials. The dissolved solids concentration of the water increases on the western fringe of the Subbasin in Grundy and northwestern Tama County where evaporite deposits occur in the Devonian.

Table 6 gives a tabulation of water analysis for certain cities located in the Cedar River Subbasin.

TABLE 6	
TABULATION OF WATER ANALYSIS	
(Dissolved constituents in parts per	million)

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		TABL	10			
TA	BULATION	OF WA	ATER	ANALY	SIS	
(Dissolved	constitu	ents	ing	parts	per	million)

Sheet	1 of	54

Town - Well No.																		1	Hardr as C			
Owner	DATE OF COLL.	DEPTH (ft.)	Geol. Source	۳ 0	Diss. Solids	Fe	Wn	Са	Mg	м	Na	co ³	HC0 ₃	so ₄	c1	Ŀч	NO ₃	tot.	carb.	non carb.	Hq	cond
Charles City Municipal No.6 (1956)	6/4/60	1355	Jordan		255	1.1	< .05	57	22	2.8	6.8	0	278	7.8	1	1.2	۲ 0.1	232	228	4	7.5	450
Waverly City No. 2 (1930)	3/1/61	1253	11		415	1.8		66	27	10	40	0	356	72	3	2.3	< 0.1	276	276	0	7.7	640
Wellsburg Town (1959)	1/15/60	2050		56	605	.36	< .05	83	34	22	72	2.4	378	168	11	1.1	.44	347	314	33	8.1	920
Dysart Town No.2 (1944)	10/23/70		11		670	2.7	<		46	15	68	0	386	270	7	1.0	0.2	430	316	114	7.2	100
Traer Town No.3 (1964)	8/8/66	1813	11	54	698	3.1	< .05	96	44	14	61	0	397	242	8	1.1	0.5	420	326	94	7.5	106
Garrison Town (1958)	8/4/58		11	54		.64			42		63	0	361			1.0	.44			95	7.5	
Vinton Town No.2 (1932)	6/22/64	1505	11		493	0.8	∠ .05	75	37	13	70	0	356	195	6	1.1	12	340	292	48	7.6	
VanHorne Town (1956)	2/28/68	1870	TT	57	721	2.1	۲ 05	88	44	16	120	0	364	340	9	1.2	0.4	400	298	102	7.3	110
Walker Town No.2 (1965)	4/5/72		11		240	.15	< .01	54	23		8.7	0	281		2	:35	0.4	256	230	26	7.1	450
Marion Town No.3 (1958)	3/25/71		ů	54	400	.44	.14	96	21				312	67	15	.25	0.2	329	256	73	7.3	640
Cedar Rapids C.R.Gazette (1940)	9/27/70		11	62	534		د 05.		32					160				372	288	84	7.5	
West Liberty Town No.4 (1964)	3/27/72	1655	11		1110	.71	.01	76	36	17	240	0	290	490	100	1.6	0.6	348	238	110	7.2	170

Town - Well No.	OF.	4 ~	ຍ • ບ		• ds													са		dness CaCC	3	
Owner	DATE COLL	Depth (ft.)	Geol. Source	° ⁴	Diss. Solids	ъ	Mn	Са	Mg	м	Na	°03	HCO ₃	so ₄	C1	ы	NO ³	tot.	carb.	non carb.	Hd	Cond
Stacyville Town (1915)	9/4/69	117	Cedar Valle y Fm.		312	.12	لك 05.	67	21	0.9	4.8	0	242	35	13	0.1	20	256	198	58	7.2	500
St. Ansgar Town	<u> </u>						4															
No. 1 (1960)	1c/11/71	240	11	I	384	.04	.01	83	28	1.1	4.9	0	290	63	10	1.0	19	324	238	86	7.2	550
Osage Town	0.107.140		Cedar !				2															
No. 5 (1964)	2/27/69	650	Valley - DecPla		282	.24		85	12	26	5.5	0	281	42	3	0.3	0.4	260	230	30	7 1	500
Floyd Town			Cedar		202	• 2 4	.05		12	2.0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-01		۴ <u>ٽ</u>	0.3		200	230			500
No.1 (1948)	2/14/72	193		54	289	1.3	.04	78	17	1.2	4.4	0	268	37	5	0.3	0.2	260	220	40	6.9	490
Charles City Mun																						
<u>icipal No.7(1963</u>	3/23/70	186		50	249	1.4	ے 05	69	15	1.2	4.2	0	271	29	1	0.7	0.5	232	222	10	7.2	450
Plainfield Town			" Wap-			\leq	2															
No.1 (1959)	8/23/71	150	sipini-		302	.02		70	12	1 2	0 6	0	000	37	10	1.5	14	227	188	36	7 0	480
Waverly City	<u> </u>		can CV-Wap-		302	.02		70	_12	1.2	8.6	0	229	37	12	•15	. 14	224	100	30	7.0	400
No. 5 (1967)	3/1/68	157	Silurian		285	<.02	< •05	78	18	1.3	6.9	0	276	21	10	0.2	14	268	226	42	7.5	520
Janesville Town							<	1.1		_												
No.2 (1959)	1/23/71	155	11		332	.08	.05	75	17	1.0	5.0	0	249	29	8	.15	28	256	204	52	7.3	500
Grundy Center							2										e.				_	
No. 4 (1961)	12/7/70	530	CV	50	1060	.80	.05	212	75	4.1	9.5	0	271	620	2	1.8	0.1	840	222	618	7.0	1400
Dike Town No. 2 (1906)	10/7/70	205	"		346	1.3	ے 05	70	25	2.0	10	0	312	77	4	.75	0.4	200	256	24	7.3	590
Reinbeck Town	10/1/10	295			540	-1.3	.05	-/0	-25	2.0	10		512		0.5	•/5	0.4	200	2.50	_24	1.5	300
(East Well)	0/12/71	365	11	52	855	.88	.04	164	46	3.7	8.2	0	266	410	2	1.6	0.9	600	218	382	7.0	1100
LaPorte City							2															
Town No.3(1963)	4/6/71	280			361	. 32	.05	75	27	5.4	19	0	320	76	2	1.2	0.4	300	262	38	7.0	610
Evansdale Town							<															
No.3 (1971)	6/30/71				513		05			5.2			366	79		0.8					7.0	
Lincoln Town	4/4/71	512			1670	.82	<.05	305	101	5.0	13	0	271	940	2	2.4	0.4	11 8 0	222	858	7.1	1900

TABLE 6 TABULATION OF WATER ANALYSIS (Dissolved constituents in parts per million)

Sheet 2 of 4

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TABLE 6	
TABULATION OF WATER ANALYSIS	
(Dissolved constituents in parts per million)	

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Town - Well No.	OF																	ardne as C				
Owner	DATE O COLL.	Depth (ft.)	Geol. Source	ь Ч	Diss. Solids	Чe	Mn	Ca	Mg	×	Na	co ³	HCO ₃	s_{04}	c1	E.	N03	TOT.	carb.	non carb.	Hq	Cond.
Jesup Town No. 2 (1960)	4/1/68	380	Silurian	44	335	•40	<u>ل</u> 05	82	26	1.1	7.7	0	309	46	9	0.5	15	312	253	59	7.7	580
Brandon Town No.1(1955)	12/15/69	405	**		356	.10	ے 05	78	27	4.1	19	0	382	36	1.5	0.8	5.8	308	308	0	7.1	640
Urbana Town No.2 (1959)	10/16/59	570	Wapsi - Silurian		310	.10	ے 05ء	49	24	4.3	28	0	317	228	2.0	.75	.44	221	221	0	7.8	530
Newhall Town No.2 (1957)	6/12/71	475	11		564		4	1			57	0			<u> </u>	1.2			322			940
Alburnett Town No.2 (1961)	4/9/70	400	Silurian		327	.28	< •05	67		2.0	7.0	0	342	22	 0.5	0.3	1.1	268	268	0	7.2	530
C-R City Well (Jones Pk)(1969)	3/28/69	430	**		314	4.9	<	80	28	2.7	14	0	354	43	2	0.3	0.2	315	290	25	7.3	560
Marion Town No. 2(1953)	3/25/71	440	11	53	319	•36	.05	82	19	1.5	6.2	0	228	41	7	0.2	0.2	283	236	47	7.5	530
	12/31/70	400	11		323	• 46	∠ 05.	69	28	1.1	6.0	0	334	26	4	0.3	ے 0.1	288	274	14	7.2	530
	12/29/71	465	11		410	.77	.03	78	26	1.4	6.2	0	359	16	1	.25	0.4	291	291	0	7.2	560
	12/21/71	428	tt		469	2.1	.12	110	32	2.6	15	0	420	68	19	0.2	0.2	400	344	56	7.0	760
Mechanicsville Town No.2(1962)	9/25/68	455	11	54	259	. 56	ے 05	51	28	2.6	4.3	0	266	21	6	.15	4.1	244	218	26	7.4	460
Wilton Jct. Town No.2(1968)	5/1/68	450	11	54	336	1.9	.07	77	25	1.8	15	0	339	27	22	0.2	0.4	296	278	18	7.4	600

TABLE 6	
TABULATION OF WATER ANALYSIS	<u>1</u> /
(Dissolved constituents in parts per	million

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Town - Well No.																				rdnes as (s CaCC 3	
Owner	DATE OF COLL.	Depth (ft.)	Geol. Source	o _F	Diss. Solids	Fе	Mn	Са	Mg	м	Na	co3	нсо3	s_{04}	C1	ы	NO ³	tot.	carb.	non carb	Hd	Cond.
Vinton Town No. 3	5/6/68	118	Channel- fill sd.														ć.					
			& gr.		300	2.4	.19	67	22	1.2	8.8	0	300	30	3	0.3	0.1	260	246	14	7.2	490
Pulo Duane Arnold	1														1							
Energy Center No. (1970)	2 8/27/70	138		52	358	.96	.05	70	23	1.7	7.1	0	317	22	0.5	.25	0.1	272	260	12	7.0	490
Cedar Rapids Municipal No.l (West)(1964)	4/20/71	67	Allu v ial sd&gr.	48	316	.88	1.0	72	17	2.6	13	0	268	45	14	.15	1.9	248	220	28	6.9	520
Cedar Rapids Municipal No.5 (East)	4/27/71		11	47	428	4.0	.63	83	25	3.6	13	0	331	56	19	.25	1.1	312	272	40	6.9	640
Waterloo City	3/17/70	85	11		332	.18	ے 05	78	19		8.1	0	246	70	14	0.6	13	276	202	74	7.3	560

1/ From Iowa Geological Survey

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There probably will be some places over the Cedar River Subbasin where the upper bedrock aquifer will not yield large or even moderate supplies because the well bore failed to intersect a good crevice or solution opening. In this case, drilling may be continued into the deeper-lying Galena Formation, St. Peter Sandstone, or Prairie du Chien Dolomite-Jordan Sandstone sequence. The Galena has only limited use but might yield small to moderate supplies locally. The St. Peter generally will yield 50-100 gpm or so, while the Jordan is practically certain to yield upwards of several hundred gallons a minute and by developing the well extensively the production may be increased to 1,000 gpm or more. The Jordan Sandstone is rather poorly cemented in the northern part of the Subbasin and has a tendency to cave into wells causing sand pumping troubles. The water is of acceptable quality for drinking as shown on the accompanying mineral analyses summary sheet.

The Iowa Geological Survey in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey maintains a file of well logs and other hydrogeologic data on the Cedar River Subbasin. Computer printouts of well logs are available at a cost. Research on the hydrology of the aquifers underlying the basin is an integral part of this cooperative program.

G. Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Resources

Data provided by the Iowa State Conservation Commission and Minnesota agencies show that there are 183 recreation, wildlife, or water access areas in the Subbasin; 13 of these are state parks, recreation, or hunting and fishing areas.

Locally, the Lake McBride-Coralville Reservoir area is one of the main points of water based recreation such as fishing and boating. The Cedar River in Mitchell and Floyd Counties are designated canoe routes.

The southern part of the Cedar Subbasin has many species of wildlife. Those of high density are: Raccoon, opossum, striped skunk, badger, and pheasant. Those of moderate density are: Cottontail, quail, beaver, fox squirrel, red fox, ducks and geese. The species of low density are: Grey squirrel, mink, woodcock, muskrat and deer.

The north half of the Subbasin has high density populations of raccoon, opposum, striped skunk, and badger. Moderate density are made up of gray and fox squirrel, jack rabbit, mink, pheasant, beaver, waterfowl, red fox, and quail. Low density species are cottontail, woodcock, weasel, muskrat, deer, and quail.

The listing of all known public and private recreation facilities within the Subbasin is based upon a general statewide inventory maintained by the State Conservation Commission. The outdoor recreation area classification system developed by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission of 1962 is utilized where applicable.

General Outdoor Recreation Area Classification System

Class I. High-Density Recreation Areas

Generally located within or near urban centers, and "user-oriented" in design. Diverse and varied recreation opportunities, appropriate to the terrain and location and "mass" accomodations are provided. Intensive day or weekend type of activities.

Class II. General Outdoor Recreation Areas

The natural resource is utilized for the recreation opportunity it provides, irrespective of location. These areas are readily accessible, equipped with a wide variety of man-made facilities, and vary from the simple to the elaborate. Activities are generally of a localized nature and "mass" use is not generally a feature as in Class I.

Class III. Natural Environment Areas

Generally large areas which provide traditional outdoor recreation activities. The user is encouraged to use the area in its natural state with a minimum of man-made developments necessary for access and sanitation. Scattered use is more likely than concentrated use. The area may be used in conjunction with other resource uses.

Class IV. Unique-Natural Areas

These areas are unique in scenic splendor, natural wonder, and/or scientific importance. Recreation activities are strictly limited to those which will not affect the unique value of the natural features.

Class V. Primitive Areas

The essential characteristics of these areas are that the natural environment has not been disturbed by commercial utilization, and that mechanized transportation is non-existent. The natural, wild, and undeveloped characteristics are the distinguishing factors. The area must be sufficiently large to remove the user from the sights, sounds, and smells of civilization and provide the recreationist with a "feeling" of true wilderness experience.

Class VI. Historic and Cultural Sites

Sites associated with history, tradition, or cultural heritage and are of sufficient significance to merit preservation or restoration. Management is directed to restoration, preservation and interpretation for sightseeing, enjoyment, and study of the historic and cultural features. Limited dayuse facilities may be provided when such facilities do not detract from nor interfere with the primary purpose and value of the site.

Class VII. Reserved Open Spaces and Undeveloped Lands

Lands and waters in the classification are those desirable recreation sites which are acquired, pending eventual development, to preserve them from loss to conflicting or undesirable uses. They may be located anywhere such areas are found and acquired through several methods from easement agreement to fee simple title. When finally developed, such areas would be reclassified under the appropriate category.

Wildlife Areas

Includes lands and waters specifically developed and managed for wildlife purposes. Areas in this class may be open to hunting or closed as in the case of refuges. In either situation the intent is for wildlife management. Other recreational facilities may be available, however, they are essentially provided to serve and facilitate the hunter.

Water Access

This category includes those relatively small areas developed to essentially provide boating or fishing access to the waters of the State. Other recreational facilities may be available, but similar to wildlife areas their original intent is specific; in this situation boating or fishing access.

Rest Areas

Highway oriented areas specifically developed to provide the highway traveller with a place for rest, relief, and relaxation from driving. They are relatively small and generally not intended for overnight use, or for use as destination recreation areas. They are incidental and serve to facilitate travel to other larger destination type recreation areas.

Other

A general classification encompassing a variety of specific or specialized recreation endeavors. Areas in this category tend to be organization program or facility oriented rather than being dependent on any particular natural resource attribute. These include club areas, organizational areas, resorts, vacation farms, miniature golf, sports areas, race tracks, etc. This grouping includes any areas that cannot be classed in the other categories.

General Recreation Area Listing

The General Recreation Area listing is based upon a recent (1968-1970) updating of the inventory of every known category of park and recreation land in the State. Details concerning the facilities available is summarized in Table 7 Recreation Inventory. This list provides general information as to the type of area, size, management, ownership, and services provided. Municipal recreation areas have not been listed. This listing is provided as a specific aid to local and regional planning efforts.

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County	Nama	Location	Own	nersh	p an	d Manag	ement	Recreation Classification		Acreage			Campi	ng	Vacation	Pic	nick- ng	int Ion	Showers	Shelters	5	i i i	Fis	n ing	Hunting	Svirming	Other
County		LUC#11011	Fed .	St	Co.	hunic.	Priv.	or Specialization	Lend	Water	Totel	Mod	Non Mod	- Un de	V. 7	Dev.	Un- dev.	Moder Comfo Stati	Show	Stiel	i vat	 	Cold Niter	Warm Water	Hunt	Svte	
Benton Co.	Dudgeon L a ke	l Mi. N. Vinton		Ø				Hunting A	.1,207	50	1,257										*	*		*	*		
	Minne Estma Park	8½ Mi. NE Vinton		0	x			II	60		60	*				*					*	*		*			Play Equipment
	Benton City Fry Access				a			II	40		40	*				*					*	*		*			Play Equipment
	Hoefle- Dulin Area	2 Mi. E. Vinton			Ø			II	61		61	*				*					*	*		*			
	Milroy Access	2 Mi. N. Vinton			a			River Access	3		3					*								*			
	Mt. Auburn Bridge Area	4 Mi. NE Mt. Auburn	L		Ø			VII	160		160																
	Wild Cat Bluff	2 Mi. S. Urbana			æ			111	119		119										* *	*		*			
	Jct. 218 & 8 Wayside	2 Mi. N. Jct 218 & 8		0			x	Rest Area				*				*				k							
•	Benton Bow Benders	Vinton					æ	Arch- ery	3		3																
	Auto Race Track	Vinton					Ø	Race Track	15		15																
	Warner CampingArea	Vinton					Ø	I	2		2	*															
	Urbana Le- gion Gun Club						Ø	Shooting	3		3																
	Dulins Cedar R.C.G	Vinton					a	II	10		10	*															
	Kiwanis Wayside	Vinton		0			x	RestArea	4		4					*											20
.0 - Ownership X - Management E - Ownership and Management	Vi _{nton} Bow Benders	Vinton					Ø	Arch- ery																			

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County	Name	Location	Own	ershi	p end	Mene;	gement	Recreation Classification		Acreage		C	ampiu	ng	it ton	Pic	níck- ng	Modern Comfort Station	20 C S	ters	Trails Kost	s s	in,	Fishir	8	fing	Svimming	Other
councy		Locación	Fed.	St .	Co.	Hunic.	. Priv	or Specialization	Lend	Water	Totel	Mod .	Non Mod	Un de	· · · · ·	Dev.	Ün≁ dev.	Conf Srat	Shor	Sie	Iraf		e C	old Wa	ter	Hun	Svia	
Black Hawk Co	YMCA	Waterloo					æ	Service Unknown																1				
	YWCA	Waterloo					æ	Service Unknown		•																		
	Airline Golf R a nge	Waterloo					Ø		20		20																	Practice Golf
	Archery Range	Waterloo					æ	Service Unknown																				
	Black Hawk Stables	Cedar Fall	5				Ø		20		20		*			*									*			Archery
	Cedar Fall Amusement	sCedar Fall	5				Ø	Service Unknown																				
		6 Mi. N.W. Cedar Fall			8			VII	185	5	190														* 1	•		
	IndianHill Access	s 2½ Mi. E. La Porte City		0	x			111	138		138	* .				*		*			*				*		*	Handicapped Fa Rifle Range
	Perry Can- field Park	Cedar Fall	S		Ø			111	40		40					*									*			Archery
	Popp Acces	s 1 Mi. SW Hudson			Ø			River Access	67	2	69					*									* *	*		
	Sargent Memorial Hwy. Way- side	1 Mi. N.E. Hudson			a			RestArea	4		4		*			*												
	Seyfer Access	6 Mi. S. W Hudson			Ø			River Access	4		4														* *	*		
a annahir	Cedar Fall Boat Club	s Cedar Fal	Ls				a	Service Unknown																				. 21
0 - Ownership X - Henagement E - Ownership and Hanagement	Electric Park	Waterloo					æ		5		5																	Miniature Golf

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	M	Location	0.	nersh	ip an	i Henej	;ement	Recreation Classification		Acreage		с	ampir	١g	Vacation Cabina	P1 ci	nick- ng	ion Ion	lers	ters	s 1	*s	ting	Fish	ing Warm Water	Hunting	ասնոչ	Other
County	(Normale	LOCHTION	Yed.	St	. co.	Numic.	Priv	or .Specialisation	Lend	Water	Total	Mod .	Non- Mod .	Un de	р с А. А.	Dev.	Un- dev.	Conf	Show	Shel	Traf	2 7 7	¥0.1	oid iter	Warm Water	Hunt	Svie	
Black Hawk Co	Hillcrest Farm	Cedar Fall	\$				Ø		10		10																	Riding
	Iowa State Trapshoot- ing	Cedar Fall	\$				Ø		40		40					*												Trapshooting
	Olsen Boat House	Cedar Fall	\$				Ø	Service Unknown																				
	Raceway	Waterloo					Œ		5		5																	Go-Kart Racing
	Spring Valley Trout Farm	L a Porte City					SI.		9	1	10					*								*				
	United Sportsmen	Waterloo					Ø	Service Unknown																				
	Villa Golf	Waterloo					Ø		1		1																į	Practice Golf
	Waterloo Archery Range	Waterloo					a	Service Unknown																				
	Waterloo Boat Club	Waterloo					Ø	Service Unknown																				
	Neita Race Way	-Waterloo					Ø	Go-Kart	5		5																	
	George Wyth State Park	Hwy. 20 E. of Cedar Falls		Ø				III	419		419		*			*		*		*	* 1	*	*		*			
	Falls Access	2 Mi. N.W. Cedar Fall		Ø				River Access	254	15	269		*			*						*	*		*	*		
	Cedar R. Access	2 Mi. E. La Porte City			Ø			River Access	27		27		*			*						*	*		*			22
0 - Ownership X - Management E - Ownership and Management	Black Hawk Cr. Green Belt	3 Mi. N.E. Hudson			Ø			VII	349	2	351																	

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County	Mana	Location	0	mersh	ip an	d Manag	ement	Recreation Classification		Acreage		c	ampir	ß	t ton	Pic	nick- ng	Modern Comfort Station	ērs	Shelters	15	55	T Co	Fishi	ng	Huntin, Svimming	Other
Councy	Name	Location	Ted.	St	. co.	hunic.	Priv	or Specialization	Lend	Water	Total	Mod .	Non- Mod .	ihn de		Dev	Un- dev.	Stat	Showers	Shel	Trai	Acce	F Co	old W ter W	arm ater	Huntin, Svimmirg	
Black Hawk Co.	Black Hawk Park	2½ Mi. N.W. Cedar Falls			Ø			III	1,083	10	1,093		*			*		*		,	•	*	*		*	*	Nature Study, Riding Trails, Handicapped Fac
	Casebeer Heights Access	⁵ 2 Mi. S.E. Evansdale			Ø			River Access	20		20											*	*		*		
	Elk Run Park	S. Edge of Evansdale			Ø			II	26		26					*											Sports Fields
	Gilbertvil Park	le S. Edge Gilbert- ville			Ø			II	5		5		*			*						*	*		*		
	Hickory Hills Park	7 Mi. N. Dysart			Ø			III	418	72	490	*				*				,	*	*	*		*	*	Sports Fields
	Hwy. #63 Wayside	3/4 M1. NE Hudson		0	x			Rest Area	2		2					*											
Bremer Co.	Waverly Boat Club	Waverly					Ø															*	*				
	Waverly Go-Cart	Waverly					Ø		4		4																Go-Kart Track
	Brandt Park	Denver			Ø			River Access	9	1	10		*			*									*		
	Cedar Bend Park	1½ Mi. N.W Waverly			Ø			II	184		184		*			*				1	*				*		
	Washington Twp. Way- Side	2 M1. N. Waverly		0			X	Rest Are	h 1		1					*											
	Anderson Park	Janesville					91 ,		14		14		*			*									*		Playground
	Camp Inga- Wanis	Waverly					đ	Service Unknown																			
0 - Ownership X - Management E - Ownership and Management	Frank Cle- well Boat- ing	Waverly					a															*	*				23

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County	Name	Location	0	nersh:	ip and	j Mana,	gement	Recreation Classification		Acreage		1	ampi	ng	t ion	PI	Un- Un-	fort	Showers	Shelters	Trails Boat		t ing	ish:		Hunting	Svimming	Other
			Fed.	St	. Co.	Hunic.	Priv	or Specialization	Lend	Water	Totel	Mod .	Non Mod	- Ur . de	. ŭ.	o U De	v.dev	Cond Cond	Shou	Shel	Ecal	Vc Ce	e Co	eri	Warm Water	Hung	Svla	
Bremer Co.	St. Pauls Lutheran School	Waverly					Ø	Service Unknown																				
	Janesville Wayside	W. Edge of Janesville		0			x	RestArea	1		1						*	1										
	U.S. Hwy #63 Wayside	4 Mi. N. Intersec 3-63	•		Ø			Undev. RestArea	1		1																	
Buchanan Co.	Lime Cr. Area	l Mi. N.E. Brandon			Ø			River Access	38	1	39		*				*								*	*		Handicapped Fac
Butler Co.	Kramer Farm	Parkersburg	3				Ø		148		148																	
		N. Edge of Parkersburg	9		Ø			VII	30	2	32																	
	Moore Rec. Area	2 Mi. N.W. Hartford			Ø			VII	35		35																	
Cedar Co.	Koch's Lake	Tipton					Ø	I	25		25	*						*										
:	Cedar Lakes	Tipton					Ø	II	10		10	*						*										
Muscatine Co.	Country Tiara	West Liber	ŧу				Ø	Service Unknown																				
Cedar Co.	Herbert Hoover Nat. H. Site	West Brancl	n Øl					VI	200		200						*	*			*							Historic
	I-80 Way- side	2 Mi. E. Tipton Interchange	•	a				RestArea	10		10						*	*		*								
	Bennett Park	2 Mi. E. Bennett			a			VII	65	10	75																	24
0 - Ownership X - Management G - Ownership and Management	Cedar Valle ey Green Belt	5 Mi. N. Springdale			Đi.			III	227		227										-	*	*.		*			

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County	Name	Location	0.	nersh	ip ar	d Mana	gement	Recreation Classification		Acreage			Campi	ng	t Ion	P	lenick ing lin- v.dev	Lio	Station	ters	2	Boat Access	ing	Fie	hing	1	Hunt Ing	Svimming	Other
county		Location	Fed.	St	Co.	Humic	. Priv	or Specialization	Land	Water	Totel	Mod .	Non Mod	- Ur . de		De	Un- v.dev	. Mode Comf	Show	Shel	Tra	Boat	Boat	Cold	d Warn Wate	m e r	Hunt	Swim	
Cedar Co.		5½ Mi. N.W. Tipton			Ø			II	7		7					*									*				
		8 Mi. S.W. Tipton			8			River Access	3		3					k	*					*	*		*				
Chickasaw Co.		2 Mi. W. Ionia		0	X			II	14	2	16		*			,	*								*	*	*		Handicapped Fac
		l½ Mi. E. Nashua		0			x	RestArea								1	*												
	Nashua Archery Club	Nashua					Ø	Service Unknown																					•
	Nashua Fish & Game						Ø		30		30																		
	Nashua Wate Hawks	r					Ø	River Access																					
Floyd Co.	Idlewild Area	10 Mi. N.W. Charles Cit	у	0	Ø			Wildlife Are a	130	6	136			*								*				*	*		
		4 Mi. S.E. Floyd			0	E		VII	15	2	17																		
	HowardWoods	2 Mi. N.W Nashua	-		Ø			II	18	2	20		*			7	*					*				*			Handicapped Fac
	Hwy. 218 W a yside	7 Mi. S. CharlesCit	у	0	Z			RestArea	2		2						*			*									
	Meyer Forest	5½ Mi. N.W Charles City	•		Q	E		VII	102		102																		
	Bunn's Woods	7 Mi. S.E. Charles City			Q	E		VII	38		38																		25
0 - Ownership X - Hanagement & - Ownership and Hanagement									•																				

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County	Name	Location	Own	nersh	ip an	d Mena	gement	Recreation Classification		Acreage		0	amping		t lon	Picn in	uck- 8 Un- dev. W	ort Ion	ers	ters	13	20	fug .	Fish		Hunting	a ing	Other
county	Name	Location	Fed,	St	. Co .	Hunic	Priv	or Specialization	Land	Water	Totel	Mod .	Non- Mod .	Un. dev	Vac	Dev.	Un• Po dav. w	Star	Show	Shel	Ē	Acress	Boat	Cold hter	Warm Water	Hunt	Svi	
Floyd Co.	River Dock	Charles City			Ø			River Access	1		1											*	*		*			
	Colwell Park	2½ Mi. W. Colwell			Ø			II	18	1	19	*				*									*		*	
	County Museum	Charles City	2		Ø			VI	1		1																	
	Flora Ellis Wildlife Sanc.	Charles City			Ø			Wildlife Area	10		10														*			
	Floyd Park	Floyd			Ø			RestArea	4		4	*				*				*	Ì						*	
		Charles City					Ø	Service Unknown																				
	La Bounty Driving Range & Min. Golf	Charles City					Ø	Min. Golf																				
	Charles City Arch- ery Club	Charles City					Ø	Service Unknown																				
Franklin Co.	Quad Co. Cons.League	Ackley					Ø	Service Unknown																				
	Church Camp	Ackley					Ø	Service Unknown																				
	Blakes Grove Camp	Ackley					Ø	Service Unknown																				
Grundy	Beaman Arboretum	Beaman			Ø			Outdoor Class- room	5		5					*					*							
		Jct. Hwys. 14 & 57			Ø			Outloor Class- room	1		1					*												26
0 - Ownership X - Management C - Ownership and Management																												

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County	Name	Location	Ow	nersh	ip and	Meneg	ement	Recreation Classification		Acreage		c	empin	8	t ion ine	Picrir	nick- ng	Modern Comfort Stetion	ers.	Shelters	í 1.e	533	t Ing	Fis	Warm Warm Water	Huncing	Swtmming	Other
			Fed.	St	. co.	Hunic.	Priv	or Specialization	Lend	Weter	Total	Mod .	Non - Mod .	Un. dev	2 C <	Dev.	un - dev.	Ste Bod	Sho	She	Tre	Acc	Bua	Cold	Warm Water	Hun	Swfi	
Grundy Co.	Charles Nelson Mem. Park	1½ Mi. N. Jct. 14 & 185		0	х			RestArea'	1		1					*												Playground
	Charles E. Shearn Mem. Park	2 Mi. E. Grundy Center			Ø			RestArea	1		1					*												Playground
	Conrad Lime Quarry	Conrad			Ø			Fishing Access	4	1	. 5														*			
	Stoche Fishing Access	4 Mi. S.E. Wellsburg			Ø			Fishing Areas	1	2	3					*									*			Playground
	Wolf Creek Rec. Area	3 Mi. S.E. Beaman			Ø			VII	93		93																	
	Izaak Wal- ton League	Grundy Center					Ø	Service Unknown																				Miniature Golf
	Mini a ture Golf	Reinbeck					Ø													*								
	Gerbert Gutknecht Park	l½ Mi. W. Reinbeck		0	x			RestArea	1		1					*												
	Ida M. Miller Mem Park	8½ Mi. W. .Grundy Center		0	x			RestArea	3		3					*				*								Playground
	J.H. Road- man Mem. Park	l Mi. W. Dike		0	x			RestArea	8	2	10					*				*	*				*			Playground
Hardin Co.	Tri-County Sportsman Club	Ackley					Ø	Service Unknown																				
Linn Co.	Leonard Kloubec	Fairfax					Ø	Service Unknown																				27
0 - Ownership X - Management & - Ownership and Management																												140

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County	Name	Locat ion	01/1	ner sh	ip and Management			t Recreation	n			Camping			it for	Picni ing Dev.do	ck-	ers	Shelters	e []	\$5	ſ	ishing	ine	Svimning	Other
	Name	Location	Fed.	St	. Co.	Munic	Priv	or iv.Specialization	Lend	Water	Total	Mod .	Non - Mod ,	Un. dev	Vac Vac	Dev.d	.A. Comfort	Show	Shel	Traf	Acce.	Co	ld Warn er Wate	Hunting	Svia	
Johnson Co.	Scott Church Way- side	B½ Mi. S.E. Iowa City		0	x			RestArea	5		5					*	*		*							Playground
Linn Co.	Palisades- Kepler	3½ Mi. W. MountVernon		æ				III	589	10	599		*		*	*	*	*	*	* 7	Ł	*	*			
	1	5 Mi. W. MountVernon		0	x			River Access	89		89		*			*				* 1	k ·	*	*	*		
	Izaak Wal- ton League	Cedar Rapid	6				Ø	Service Unknown																		
	GreenTee Driving Range	Cedar Rapid	B				Ø	Service Unknown																		
	L-Mar Farm	Marion					Ø	Vac.Farm																		
	Lewis Bottoms	l Mi. S.W. Center Point			Ø			Wildlife Area	105		105					*				*	*	*	*			
	South Cedar	3 Mi. S.E. Mt. Vernon			Ø			III	160	2	162		*			*				*	ĸ	*	*	*		
	Morgan Creek Park	2½ Mi. W. Cedar Rapids			Ø			II	104		104		*			*										Handicapped Fac & Playfield
	Squaw Creek Park	l Mi. S. Marion			Ø			VII	591		591															
	Wakema Park	Center Point			Ø			II	4		4					*										
	Arrowhead Archery	Marion					Ø	Service Unknown																		
	Waltonian Archery	Marion					Ø	Service Unknown																		28
0 - Ownership X - Management Q1 - Ownership and	Cemar Amusement	Ced ar Rapids					Ø	Service Unknown																		

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County	Name	Location	0	nersh	hip and Managemen			Recreation Classification	Acreage		C	Camping		t ion	Picniing Ing Dev.de	c k -	lon	ters	18	55	1	Fishi	ng	Hunting Svimming	8	Other		
	(in the	Docurrent	Fed.	St	. Co .	Munic.	Priv	or	Lend	Water	Total	Mod .	Non - Mod .	Un. dev	Vac	Dev.de	v. X.	2	She	Tra	Acce	F.C.	10 P	Cold W ater W	arm ater	Hunt		
Linn Co.	Lions Club Park	Alburnett					Ø	I Servic Unknown	2																			
	Palo Marsh	¹₂ Mi. N. Palo			Ø			Wildlife Area	113		113									*				*	*			
	Wickiup Hill	2½ Mi. N.E Palo			Ø			Wildlife Area	178		178		*							*	*	*		*	*			
	Lewis	3 Mi. S.W. Center Pt.			Ø			Wildlife Area	455		455													*				
	Ch a in Lake	l½ Mi. S.E Palo			Ø			River Access	95		95		*			*				*	*	*		*				
	Palisades- Dows	5 Mi. E. Ely			Ø			VII	162		162																	
	Rock Island	2 Mi. N.W. Cedar Rapi	ds		Ø			VII	20		20																	
	Abbe Creek School Museum	2 Mi. N.W. Mt. Vernon	1		Ø			VI	2		2					*										H	andicapped Fac	
Mitchell Co.	Pioneer Are a	7 Mi. S.W. Riceville		Ø				III	14		14					*			*					*				
	Stacyville Park	Stacyville			Ø			VII	7		7																	
	Hwy. 9 Wayside	1½ Mi. W. Osage		0			x	RestArea								*							i					
	Osage Cons Club	Osage					Ø	Service Unknown																				
	St. Ansgar Sportsmen Club	St. Ansgar					Ø	Service Unknown																				
0 - Ownership X - Management & - Ownership and Management	Carpenter Sportsmen Club	Carpenter					Ø	Service Unknown																			29	

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County	Name	Location	0~	hersh	ip and	d Menas	gement	Recreation Classification	Acreage			Camping Non-Un. Hod. Hod. dev.>			t ton	Pic i	níck- ng	ort Ion	era	1.5	-	Inz	Fi	shing Warm Water	Hunting	Sviming	Other
			Fed.	St	. co.	Munic	Priv	or Specialization	Land	Water	Totel	Mod .	Non Hod	Un dev	, u 4	Dev	Un- d∌v.	Rod Stat	Shot	She	Traf	Boat	Cold	i Warm Water	Ť	Svia	
Mitchell Co.	Little Cedar Trap Grounds	Little Ced a r					Ø	Service Unknown																			
		l½ Mi. S. St. Ansgar			Ø			VII	11		11																
	Interstate Park	Mitchell			æ			II	5	20	25		*			*					*		*	*		*	
	Otranto Park	Otranto			Ø			VII	5		5																
Muscatine Co.	Moscow- Cedar R. Access	Moscow			Ø			River Access	4		4		*			*					*		ł	*			
		10 Mi. W. Muscatine			SI.			VII	74		74																
	Cedar River Access	4 Mi. N. Ranston		Ø				Wildlife Area	652		652											,		*	*		
	Wiese Slough	2 Mi. E. Atalissa		Ø				Wildlife Area	1,294	256	1,550										*	×					
	Hwy 6 & 38	10 Mi. N. Muscatine		0			x	RestArea								*											
	West Libert KOA	v West Liberty					Ø	II	10		10	*						*									
Tama Co.	Gladbrook Lakeholding Camp	Gl a dbrook					Ø	VII	159	1	160																
	John Holmes Stables	Traer					Ø	Service Unknown																			
	American Legion	Traer					Ø	Service Unknown																			30
0 - Ownership X - Management E - Ownership and Hanagement	Ridge Rider Saddle Club	Traer					Ø	Service Unknown	-																		

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TABLE 7 RECREATION INVENTORY Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

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6			0.	nershi	p and	Menag	ement	Recreation Classification		Acreage		1	ping	t len	Pi	cnick ing	ort ort	ers	ters	•	ing	Fi	eh ing	fing	Sviening	Other
County	Name	Locet ion	Fed.	St .	Co.	Humitc.	Priv.	or Specialization	Lend	Water	Totel	Mod. M	ion - lod .	Un. dev. >	a U De	Un- v.dev	Modern Comfort Station	Show	Shelters	Trails Boat	Roat	Col	d Warn r Wate	Hunting	Suta	
fama Co.	Dysart Boy Scout Park	5 Mi. N. Dysart						Service Unknown																		
	Gladbrook Lions Area							Rest Are a	Servi Unkno						,	•			*							
	Gladbrook American Legion	3 Mi. E. Gladbrook						Service Unknown																		
Worth Co.	Hwy. 65 Wayside	1 Mi. N. Northwood		0			х	RestArea							,	*			*							
	Hole-In- One	Northwood					Ø	Min.Golf		ŧ																
	Deer Creek Forest	2½ Mi. N.W. Carpenter	•		Ø			Wildlife Are a	45		45													*		
	Deer Creek Game Area	7½ Mi. E. Northwood			Ø			Wildlife Area	40		40															
	Deer Creek W a yside	2 Mi. N.W. Carpenter		0	x			RestArea	1		1					•										
- Ownership - Management - Ownership and Management																										

TABLE 7RECREATION INVENTORY

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Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

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County	Name	Locat ion	0.	nersh	lp and	i Manap	tement	Recreation Classification		Acteage		C	ampir	ng -	t lon	Pic	nick- ng	Vodern Comfort Station	ers	Shelters	13		ĩ -	ish in	B	1ng	Svianing	Other	
County	Nene	Location	Fed.	St	. Co.	Hum 1 c.	Priv	or Specialization	Land	Water	Totel	Mod.	Non- Mod	Un . dev	 	Dev	Un- dev.	Prode Stat	Showers	Shel	Irails Boat	Acce	Co Mat	ld Wa er Wa	ter	Hunting	Svia		
Freeborn Co. Minn.	Geneva Lake	l Mi. S. Geneva		Ø					3	1944	1947														* 1	t		-	
Mower Co. Minn.	Driesner Park	Austin				Ø							*			*									*				
	Rose Creek Park	Rose Creek				x			3		3			*		*													
	Brandt Larson	5 Mi. NE Lyle		x				Wildlife	171		171															ł			
	Red Cedar	7 Mi. S. Austin		x				Wildlife	41		41															ŧ			
	Cartney Slough	5 Mi. NW LeRoy		x				Wildlife	320		320														1	•			
	Rose Creek Wildlife Mgt.	3 Mi. S. Rose Creek		x				Wildlife	50		50														1	•			
	Austin Park & Rec.	Austin			x			Multiple Rec.	150		150	*				*			*										
	Ramsey Golf Course	Ramsey					x	Golf	147		147																		
	Cedar Valle Archery Range	vLansing					x	Archery Range	37		37																		
	Cedar Valle Conservation Club	y 3 Mi. N. n Austin					x	Target Shooting	41		41																		
	Izaak Wal- ton League	Austin					x	Target Shooting	10		10	-																	
	Adams Cons. Club	Adams					x	Target Shooting	21		21																	-	32
0 - Ownership	Cedar River Country Clui						x	Golf	149		149																		
X - Management E - Ownership and Management																													

i . TABLE 7 RECREATION INVENTORY

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Management

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Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

Picnick-ing Camping Fishing Hunting Svimming Shelters **Ownership** and Management Recreation Acreage Showers Other assification County Name Location Non-Mod. Mod. St. Co. Mumic. Priv.Specialization Fed. Land Water Total Cedar Vall-2 Mi. NW X Nature 27 27 Mower Co. Minn. ey Cons. Adams Preserve C1ub * * * * * * Braaten's 35 * 3 Mi. SE X Camping 35 Brookside Blooming Camping Prairie * * 6 Mapleview Mapleview Х Park Rec. 6 Facilities * * Todd Park Austin 87 87 Х Park Rec. Facilities Brownsdale Brownsdale 2 * * 2 Х Park Rec. Facilities 7 Elkton Elkton Х Playground 7 Facilities * * * 40 Adams Adams Х Park Rec. 40 Facilities Golf Austin Х 105 105 Austin Country C1ub . Izaak Wal- 3 Mi. NW 10 10 X Nature ton League Austin Preserve 123 123 х Nature J.C. Hormel Austin Study Nature Center ω 0 - Ownership X - Management - Ownership and

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Figure 5 shows the general location of recreation facilities in the Subbasin as well as the location of river reaches well suited for fishing and/ fishing and boating.

H. Mineral Resources

The important known mineral resources within the Cedar River basin consist of sand and gravel, and limestone and dolomite. Small portions of the basin are underlain by rocks known to contain gypsum.

The sand and gravel occurs mostly as alluvial (stream-deposited) deposits along the river and the larger tributaries. These materials are utilized almost entirely as construction aggregate, although they serve as sources of water for a number of municipal and many domestic supplies. The sand and gravel is rather evenly distributed throughout the basin.

Limestone and dolomite for use in highway construction and maintenance, agricultural limestone, and mineral feeds are available throughout the Cedar River basin.

Although gypsum is known to occur under small portions of the basin, deposits in sufficient thickness to warrant mining have not been found.

Geophysical surveys (magnetic and gravity) indicate unusual conditions in the rocks at considerable depth in the Waterloo-Cedar Falls area. In these areas the magnetic and gravity fields are distorted from the normal, which may be an indication of mineralization of the rock beneath this area. To verify this would require exploration drilling to depths not normally reached in water-well drilling in this vicinity.

I. Archeologic and Historic Sites

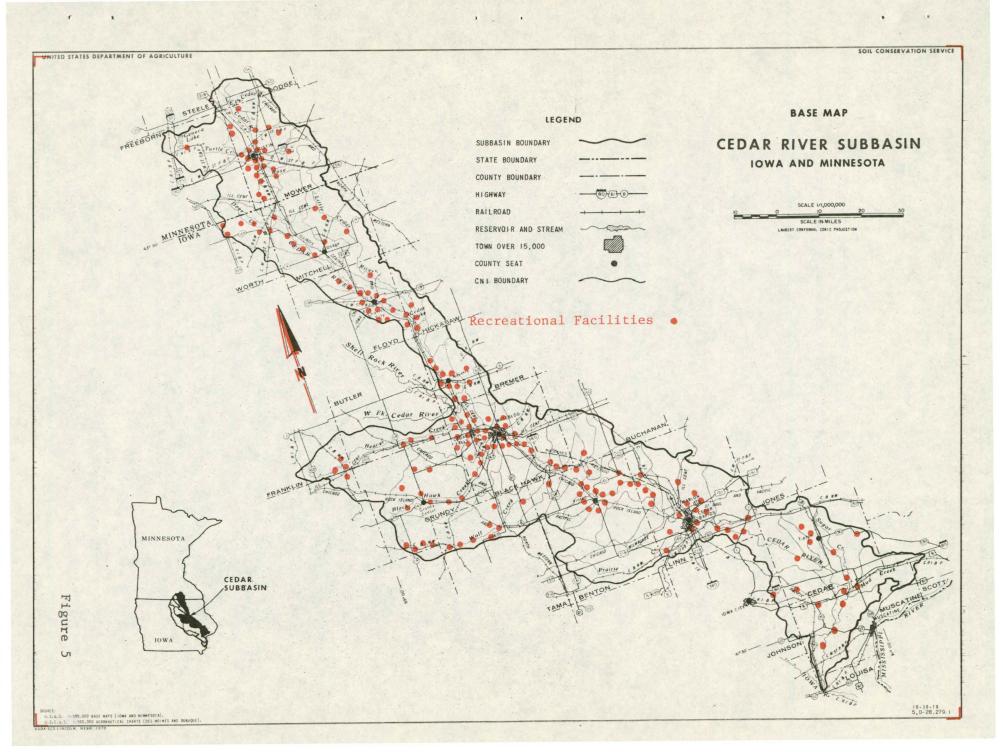
There are 52 historic areas, markers, or points of interest in the Subbasin. These vary from an historic elm tree in Marion to the Presidential Museum at West Branch.

The State historic areas and points of interest are summarized in Table 8.

J. Early History

Settlement of the Cedar River Subbasin began as early as 1834 in Muscatine County. Montpelier was laid out in 1835 or 1836. The town of Bloomington, later renamed Muscatine, was laid out in 1836.

The area around Cedar Rapids received its first white settlers around 1837, two miles west of Mt. Vernon. When early settlers arrived at the site of Cedar Rapids in May 1838, they found Osgood Shepard operating a tavern on the banks of the Cedar River where First Avenue and First Street now intersect.



	STATE HISTORIC	AREAS, MARKERS AND PO		REST
		Cedar River Subbasi Iowa-Cedar Rivers Bas		Sheet 1 of 4
Item	County	Location	Ownership	Comment
Barnum Home	Black Hawk	303 Clay St. Cedar Falls, Ia. 50613	Cedar Falls Historical Society	Restored home built in 1862.
Elm Land Mark	Black Hawk	Cedar Falls, Ia.		Marker placed by D.A.R.*
First Bell Tower Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	Cedar Falls, Ia.		Marker placed by D.A.R.*
First Home (Black Hawk Co.)	Black Hawk	Between Water- loo and Cedar Falls, Ia.		Marker
First Public School Cedar Falls	Black Hawk	Cedar Falls, Ia.		Marker placed by D.A.R.*
First Log House Waterloo	Black Hawk	Waterloo, Ia.		Marker placed by D.A.R.*
Museum of History and Science	Black Hawk	Park Ave. at S. St., Waterloo, Iowa		Founded in 1933 by H.W. Grout. No charge.
Overman Park	Black Hawk	Cedar Falls, Ia.	City	Gift to city from the first mayor, J.M. Overman.
Russell-Lamson Home	Black Hawk	W. Third and S. St., Water- loo, Iowa 50701	Private	Restored Victorian home.
Sullivan Park	Black Hawk	Webster & E. 4th, Waterloo, Ia.	City	8 acre park donated in honor of the five Sullivan brothers who lost their lives in World War II.
University of Northern Iowa Museum	Black Hawk	Hudson Road Cedar Falls, Iowa	University	Geology and historical exhibits.
Fort John	Bremer	Janesville, Ia.		Boulder with tablet marked by D.A.R.
Schield International Museum	Bremer	Bremer Ave. off U.S. 218 Waverly, Ia.	Private	Collection of unusual objects.
Waverly House	Bremer	402 W. Bremer Ave., Waverly, Ia. 50677	Bremer Co. Historical Society	First Hotel and Stagecoach stop built in Waverly, 1856, restored as museum.
Westburg No. 7 Community Center and museum	Buchanan	7½ mi. S.W. of Independence, Ia	Private	Restored school built in 1883 and used until May 21, 1965.

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· ·	STATE HISTORI	C AREAS, MARKERS AND PO Cedar River Subbas Iowa-Cedar Rivers Ba	in	Sheet 2 of 4
Item	County	Location	Ownership	Comment
Benton City Park	Benton	9 Mi. E. of Vinton on Co. Road V	Benton Co. Conserva- tion Bd.	First settlement in Benton County.
Minnie Estema Park	Benton	9 mi, N. of Vinton on old Brandon Road, Cedar River	State, man- aged by the Benton Co. Conservation Board	hotel.
Dutton Place	Cedar	Durant, Iowa	City	American Gothic House built in 1855.
Henry Hardman Home	Cedar	S.E. of Tipton	Private	Site of first court, school and church in Cedar County. Marked by boulder.
Herbert Hoover Nat'l Historic Site	Cedar	West Branch, Iowa 52358	Foundation	Presidential Museum.
Statue of Isis	Cedar	West Branch National Historical Site		Placed by Belgian Army.
Tipton Union School	Cedar	121 E. 2nd St. Tipton, Iowa		First free graded school W. of the Mississippi, River.
A.W. Story Cabin	Floyd	Sec. 20, Twp. 95N Rge. 15W		Foundation of cabin of the first settler in the county.
Birthplace of the Farm Tractor	Floyd	Charles City, Ia.	County	Hart-Parr Company, 1913 model tractor on display.
Floyd County Museum	Floyd	Charles City, I a.	Floyd Co. Historical Society	Former Drug and Grocery store of the 1880 era, now restored.
Howardsville Church	Floyd	Cedar Twp.		
Childhood Home of Carrie Lane Chapman Catt	Floyd	S.E. of Charles City, Iowa	Private	Two-story frame house.
Lithograph City	Floyd	N ¹ ₄ Sec. 25, Twp. 97N. Rge. 17W	Private	Remnants of the old town of Devonia. Lithograph limestone mine
Stagecoach Trail	Floyd	N.E. corner of Riverton Twp.	Private	Remnants of trail.

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		Iowa-Cedar River Subbas		Sheet 3 of 4
Item	County	Location	Ownership	Comment
Herbert Quick	Grundy	Grundy Center, Ia.		Typical rural Iowa schoolhouse
School		Orian Park on		attended by Herbert Quick, Author.
		G. Ave.		
Abbie Creek School	Linn	2 mi. N.W. of	Linn Co.	One of the oldest standing brick
Museum		Mount Vernon, Ia.	Cons. Bd.	schoolhouses.
Advent of the First	Linn	Mount Vernon,		Marker placed by D.A.R.*
White Settler		Iowa		
Elm Tree Planted by	Linn	Marion, Iowa		Boulder marked by D.A.R.*
Preston Daniels				
First Frame Building	Linn	Cedar Rapids, Ia.		Marker placed by D.A.R.*
Indian Artifacts and	Linn	Palisades-Kepler	State	Indian mound location.
Mounds		State Park		
Iowa Masonic Library	Linn	813 First Ave.	Masons	One of the oldest Masonic libraries
and Museum		S.E. Cedar Rapids		in the United States.
Memorial to Willis G.	Linn	Cedar Rapids		Marker placed by D.A.R.*
<u>Haskill</u>				
Shakespeare Gardens	Linn	Ellis Park,		Contains plantings of trees and
		Cedar Rapids, Ia		shrubs mentioned or associated
				with Shakespeare's plays.
Site of First	Linn	Cedar Rapids, Ia.		Marker placed by D.A.R.*
<u>School House</u>				
Smith Home	Muscatine	3 mi. W. of		American rural Baroque architecture.
	·	West Liberty, Ia.		
Cedar Valley	Mitchell	Osage, Ia.		Tablets placed by D.A.R.*
Seminar, in honor				Hamlin Garland attended Cedar
of Hamlin Garland				Valley Seminar in 1881.
Hamlin Garland	Mitchell	N.E. of		Boyhood home of Iowa author.
Home		Osage, Iowa		
Old Central Museum	Mitchell	N. 7th St.	Osage	Museum of pioneer exhibits.
		Osage, Ia.	Community	-
		50461	School Dist.	
			Leased to	
			Hist. Soc.	
Saint Ansgar	Mitchell	½ mi. S.W. of Saint	Private	Operating watermill built in 1861.
Mill .		Ansgar, Iowa		

				TABLE 8					
SI	TATE	HISTORIC	AREAS,	MARKERS	AND	POINTS	OF	INTEREST	
			Cedar	- River S	Subba	sin			

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			TABLI	Ξ8			
STATE	HISTORIC	AREAS,	MARKERS	AND	POINTS	OF	INTEREST
		Cedar	r River S	Subba	asin		
		Iowa-Ce	edar Rive	ers H	Basin		

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Item	County	Location	Ownership	Comment
Old Village of Moscow	Freeborn	Moscow on Hwy #34		Several houses, Town Hall, school
				and streets are still in evidence.
Church Marker	Freeborn	Moscow		Site of first worship service in
				Freeborn County by Sylvester H.
				Phelps, 7/31/1856.
Stage Road	Freeborn	Geneva, Sec. 20,		Old stage route east side of
-		29 & 32		Geneva Lake.
Mower County Historical	Mower	Austin	County	Historical Buildings and Collections.
Society				
Chateau	Mower	Lansing Twp.	Private	Stock Car Racing
Old Mill Dam	Mower	Lansing Twp.	Municipal	Historical
Chauncey Leverwich	Mower	Austin	Private	Historical
Grave				

The first ferries across the Cedar River were in operation in the 1840's and a toll bridge was erected across the river in 1856.

The Quaker Oats Company plant was established in Cedar Rapids in the late 1860's for the manufacture of oatmeal.

The area around Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, saw its first permanent settlers in 1845. The Illinois Central Railroad reached Cedar Falls in 1861.

The northern part of the Subbasin was the last to be settled. The first white settlers reached Mitchell County in 1850, but no permanent settlement was made until 1852. St. Ansgar was settled in June 1853 by a group of Norwegians who arrived in a prairie schooner caravan of 30 wagons, 75 people, three horses, one carriage, and 150 head of cattle.

Herbert Hoover, first president of the U.S. born west of the Mississippi, was a native of West Branch, Iowa. The Hoover home, blacksmith shop, library, and grave are now a national shrine. Thousands of Americans and people of foreign birth come each year to pay tribute to one of the world's greatest humanitarians.

John Brown's headquarters during the winter of 1857-58 were located near Springdale, in Cedar County. There Brown made his plans for Harper's Ferry raid. Brown was hanged at the end of the venture at Harper's Ferry.

II. WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCE PROBLEMS

A. Land Resource Problems

There are 2.9 million acres of crop and pasture land in the Cedar River Subbasin.

Erosion is a problem on about 1.3 million acres of crop and pasture land. Of this, only 229,000 acres, or 18 percent, are considered adequately treated to control soil erosion according to present standards. The remaining 1.04 million acres, or 82 percent, are in need of conservation treatment. Erosion is by far the most critical land and water resource problem in the Subbasin. The expanding use of fertilizers and insecticides may make erosion an even greater problem in future years. Sediment from erosion is a carrier of water pollutants such as insecticides and phosphates that can damage our lakes and streams.

The subbasin has 850 thousand acres of cropland and pasture with a wetness hazard. A total of 450 thousand acres or 53 percent, are adequately treated to solve this drainage problem. The remaining 400 thousand acres, or 47 percent, needs to be treated for optimum production.

There are 193,000 acres of upstream floodplain with floodwater and sediment damage problems. Of this total, 165,000 acres will require project action for solving these floodwater and sediment problems. This does not mean, however, that these projects could be economically justified, but rather that group action is required for the problem solution.

In addition, there are 64,000 acres of floodplain along the main streams which also have floodwater and sediment damage problems.

The following urban areas have been identified as having some degree of floodwater and sediment problems: Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, Charles City, Evansdale, Waterloo, and Waverly in Iowa and Austin, Hollendale, Adams and Rose Creek in Minnesota.

The 1967 Conservation Needs Inventory for Watersheds identified 48 watershed areas in the Cedar Subbasin. Table 9 lists these watersheds and identifies the flooding and drainage problems of each.

B. Forest Resource Problems

Numerous uses are made of the forest resource including recreation, wildlife, livestock grazing, timber harvesting, and watershed protection. In many instances, several of these land uses can and do occur on the same piece of land simultaneously. However, in other cases, because of land use intensities and other factors, some uses are not compatible. For instance, excessive grazing of forest land can damage the forest resource to the extent that recreation, water quality, long-term timber harvesting, and wildlife values deteriorate. New subdivisions within a forested setting, while quite desirable from the owners standpoint, can effectively modify or eliminate other uses including various recreational activities, wildlife, timber harvesting, and watershed protection.

Other uses occur which unalterably eliminate the forest resource. Conversion to cropland or pasture, municipal-industrial development, transportation and utility rights-of-way, and water developments are probably the most significant uses contributing to a decline in forest acreage.

From the standpoint of maintaining or improving the forest resources for multiple use values now and in the future, the following problems and needs are recognized within the Subbasin. Reforestation is needed on over 26,000 acres, timber stand improvement is needed on 54,000 acres, forage improvement on 30,000 acres, and grazing reduction or elimination needed on over 31,000 acres.

Any change in land use from woodland to some other use reduces the useful multiple purpose of these wooded areas. Changes in use include conversion to cropland, pasture, urban subdivision developments, recreational developments, transportation, and the like. Each of these land use conversions either eliminate the wooded areas or reduces its effectiveness for multiple-use purposes.

TABLE 9 WATERSHED INFORMATION

Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin Study

Sheet 1 of 2

	:	:	Agric.F		Draina	age
	• •Drainage	:-	bedimen		•	: Acres
			Acres		• • Acres	: Needing
No.				0		: Project
110.	•					
	•	<u> </u>	110010		.110010	
1	46,980		810	600	33,500	11,500
2						5,000
3				6,850		25,650
4			•			35,000
	-			-	·	
5	41,540		1,200	300	30,000	13,000
6	7,100		500	0	4,000	1,000
7	71,940		19,720	9,416	48,250	25,000
8	38,720		2,000	1,000	17,500	8,000
9	8,640		300	100	2,851	2,500
10						8,000
11						31,300
12	21,060		200	200	10,140	10,000
13	44,610		700	700	23,700	20,200
14			1,400	1.400	•	11,000
15	•		-			5,000
16	169,470		4,500	4,500	103,300	80,800
			72,702		457 6 5	
17	['] 32,510		[′] 820	620	18,800	13,400
18	54,910		1,350	1,350	28,300	14,000
19	156,420		7,100	7,100	70,600	42,500
20	250,240		22,600	22,600	114,700	83,100
21	12,700		600	600	5,500	1,000
	•					22,100
						2,400
24	37,250		300	200	27,000	13,000
25	43.010		2,700	2,700	11.200	2,600
				•		6,600
						11,300
28	24,580		1,500	1,500	5,800	1,100
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	: 1 46,980 2 23,300 3 83,780 4 96,770 5 41,540 6 7,100 7 71,940 8 38,720 9 8,640 10 16,190 11 41,500 12 21,060 13 44,610 14 69,050 15 9,150 16 169,470 $769.9\sqrt[3]{0}$ 17 32,510 18 54,910 19 156,420 20 250,240 21 12,700 22 220,160 23 23,940 24 37,250 25 43,010 26 209,890 27 115,520	: Area : No. : (acres) : :	: Drainage : : Area : Acres No. : (acres) : with : Problem 1 46,980 810 2 23,300 500 3 83,780 7,672 4 96,770 21,300 5 41,540 1,200 6 7,100 500 7 71,940 19,720 8 38,720 2,000 9 8,640 300 10 16,190 5,000 11 41,500 6,400 12 21,060 200 13 44,610 700 14 69,050 1,400 15 9,150 500 16 169,470 4,500 $76^{9},8^{0}$ $72,70^{\gamma}$ 17 32,510 820 18 54,910 1,350 19 156,420 7,100 20 250,240 22,600 21 12,700 600 21 12,700 300 25 43,010 2,700 25 43,010 2,700 27 115,520 19,000	No.: Area: Acres: NeedingNo.: (acres): with: Project::Problems:Action146,980 810 600 223,300 500 100 3 $83,780$ $7,672$ $6,850$ 4 $96,770$ $21,300$ $10,100$ 5 $41,540$ $1,200$ 300 6 $7,100$ 500 0 7 $71,940$ $19,720$ $9,416$ 8 $38,720$ $2,000$ $1,000$ 9 $8,640$ 300 100 10 $16,190$ $5,000$ $2,500$ 11 $41,500$ $6,400$ $6,400$ 12 $21,060$ 200 200 13 $44,610$ 700 700 14 $69,050$ $1,400$ $1,400$ 15 $9,150$ 500 500 76^{-9} , $9^{0,9}$ $72,702$ 702 17 $32,510$ 820 620 18 $54,910$ $1,350$ $1,350$ 19 $156,420$ $7,100$ $7,100$ 20 $250,240$ $22,600$ $22,600$ 21 $12,700$ 600 600 22 $220,160$ $18,200$ $18,200$ 23 $23,940$ $1,400$ $1,400$ 24 $37,250$ 300 200 25 $43,010$ $2,700$ $2,700$ 26 $209,890$ $27,700$ $27,700$ 27 $115,520$ $19,000$ $19,000$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

TABLE 9 WATERSHED INFORMATION

Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin Study

Sheet 2 of 2

Watershed		: :	•	• FW and ent Damage	: : Dra	ainage
		Drainage Area	:	: Acres		Acres
Name	: No.	•	: Acres	:Needing	: Acres	Needing
	:	(acres)	: with	:Project	: with	Project
		:	: Problem	s:Action	: Problems	Action
Spring Creek	29	8,980	1,400	1,400	10,600	3,900
Lime Creek	30	26,820	660	660	13,000	5,000
Bear Creek	31	39,230	800	800	14,000	6,500
Pratt Creek	32	31,940	550	550	6,600	550
Hinkle Creek	33	19,460	600	600	3,800	400
Mud Creek	34	28,990	500	500	6,500	500
Blue Creek	35	40,320	400	400	9,200	400
Opossum Creek	36	63,100	1,400	1,400	13,800	1,200
Otter Creek	37	45,380	450	450	11,300	0
Main & Tribs.(R.4)	38	133,380	9,900	9,900	33,200	7,500
Prairie Creek	39	138,240	6,000	6,000	32,700	5,100
Indian Creek	40	59,500	600	600	14,000	0
Big Creek	41	71,040	6,900	6,900	16,800	100
Rock Run Creek	42	14,910	300	300	3,700	1,200
Rock Creek	43	40,770	2,500	2,500	14,200	8,500
Main & Tribs. (R.5)	44	165,760	11,100	11,100	37,300	7,400
Mud Creek	45	67,200	2,300	2,300	15,500	8,100
Sugar Creek	46	74,880	6,900	6,900	25,000	12,000
Wapsinonoc Creek	47	120,960	12,200	12,200	36,000	5,000
Main & Tribs. (R.6)	48	121,600	15,500	15,500	24,000	7,100

C. <u>Water Problems- Quantity and Quality (Groundwater)</u> Agricultural, Rural Domestic, and Livestock

There is no groundwater quality and quantity problem that is definable for the entire Cedar River basin. In general the upper bedrock aquifer in the basin is one of the most productive water-bearing zones in the state.

There are local areas where the upper bedrock aquifer is not as highly creviced as it is over most of the basin. In those areas yields from wells completed in that aquifer may not be large enough for more than domestic use. However, in those areas acidizing and development of the well will often increase the yield substantially.

Problems with the quality of the water from the upper bedrock aquifer also exist in local areas within the basin. In a number of places within the basin the upper bedrock aquifer is covered only by a relatively thin mantle of unconsolidated material. In those areas the aquifer is vulverable to contamination by surface materials and it is not unusual for wells completed in this aquifer to produce water with rather high nitrate and coliform bacteria content.

Special care should be given to proper well construction in these areas. On the western fringe of the basin in Grundy and northwestern Tama Counties the dissolved solids content of the water is rather high.

Municipal and Industrial

The problems that pertain to the rural water supplies apply to some extent to the smaller municipalities and industries within the basin. However the alternate sources of water that are available to the larger users generally can be relied upon to provide ample supplies of good quality water.

Within the Cedar Rapids area the upper bedrock aquifer is the source of water supply for many businesses and industries. Withdrawal of large quantities of water from this aquifer has caused a progressive lowering of the piezometric surface in the central part of the city. The piezometric head has declined about 105 feet in approximately 70 years. At this time the rate of decline has been reduced because of changes in water usage. However, should the pumpage again be increased the rate of decline will increase and the affected area will expand. This could result in individual wells being affected and an increase in pumping costs.

III. SUBBASIN ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PROBLEMS

There are no severe problems of wastes being contributed to the Cedar River from municipalities and industries. Waterloo-Cedar Falls and Cedar Rapids municipality areas are both waste sources but both have additional waste treatment plants under construction. With the rapid growth of these communities, it is expected that their waste treatment plant facilities will never quite catch up to their needs and these communities will remain as contributors of some waste pollution. Other towns and industries in the Subbasin either have adequate treatment plants or are in the process of upgrading their treatment plants to meet their needs.

Environmental quality problems in the Cedar River Subbasin include some that have already been mentioned. The most severe one is sheet erosion that is resulting in pollution and sediment problems. Damages occurring as a result of this erosion include siltation of lakes, farm ponds, floodways, drainage ditches, road and highway ditches and culverts. This sediment also reduces the water quality of streams and lakes by being a carrier of pollutants. Other environmental quality problems include inadequate wildlife cover and overgrazing of some of the existing woodland cover. Some streambank erosion exists along the Cedar River and two areas were noted that old automobiles were being used to stabilize the banks. This tends to impair the scenic values of the Cedar River. Many abandoned automobiles are located in the wooded areas of the Subbasin creating sight pollution and tending to destroy the aesthetic values of these areas.

There is an indication of overuse of recreational facilities in the Lake McBride and Coralville area which would indicate a need for additional water based recreational facilities for at least the Cedar Rapids area.

IV. SUBBASIN RESERVOIR SITE INVENTORY

An inventory of potential reservoir sites was made in the upstream area of the Cedar River Subbasin. The information developed for 42 sites was based upon information gathered by the Soil Conservation Service. There are a few other potential reservoir sites that were not inventoried that could provide water impoundments with surface areas of from 10 to 100 acres in size. It is felt that those that were inventoried are some of the most desirable sites. Location map, Figure 6 shows in general, sites are available throughout much of the Subbasin. However, three-fourths of the sites inventoried are located in the lower half of the Subbasin.

These sites present opportunities for water storage in the Cedar River Subbasin for floodwater storage; sediment control; recreation; and fish and wildlife development; water supply for rural domestic, livestock, municipal and industrial uses, and other beneficial uses. The inventory reflects only physical potential for storage in the Subbasin and economic justification of sites is not implied. More intensive on-site investigations should be made to substantiate topographic and geologic data before sites are selected for detailed planning and development.

In general, sites were limited to drainage areas of under 50 square miles. Sites having significant adverse effects on railroads, Federal and State highways and county roads, towns, and concentration of buildings were avoided.

A representative group of reservoir sites in the Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin were studied in detail to establish reservoir storage requirements for floodwater detention. In general maximum storage available for beneficial uses was based on anticipated annual water yield from the contributing drainage area. Reservoir storage includes sediment, beneficial use, and temporary floodwater. Beneficial storage includes all permanent storage, except for sediment, for any desired purpose. Structure data appears on Table 10.

Sediment volume needed was estimated for a 50-year period. Temporary flood storage required in this area is normally about four to five inches of runoff from the contributing watershed.

No reservoir costs have been developed for these sites.

A Soil Conservation Service inventory of farm ponds that have fishing potential shows that 224 exist in the Cedar Subbasin with surface areas of 1 to 5 acres, 10 with surface area of 50 to 10 acres, and 1 with surface area of over 10 acres. This inventory indicates that sites for small ponds are relatively plentiful in the southern three-quarters of the Subbasin. About 50 of the farm ponds inventoried are scattered throughout the area of the Subbasin north of Black Hawk County.

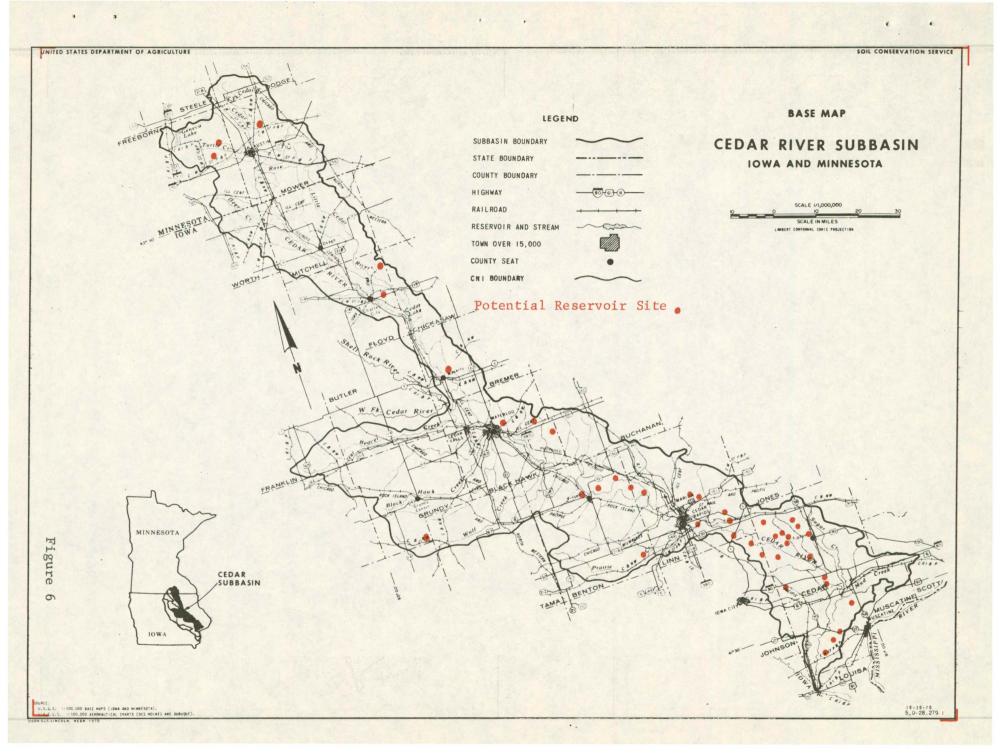


TABLE 10

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POTENTIAL RESERVOIR SITE INVENTORY DATE Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

Sheet 1 of 3

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Site	1			Drainage	Est.		Storage (Capacity			Vater Surface		Мар
No.	Lo	cation		Area	Dam	Sediment		Temporary		Multi-	purpose		Avail
,					Height	(50 yr.)	Use	Floodwater	Total	Minimum	Maximum	Floodwater	in R
	Sec.	Twp	Range	Sq. Miles	Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Acres	Acres	Acres	port
Benton Co.													
6-6	1	85N	11W	3.7	45	200	1,290	890	2,380	55	95	135	x
6-7	11	85N	10W	17.1	60	920	5,930	4,100	10,950	210	460	670	X
6-9	4	85N	9W	2.5	· 50	140	870	600	1,610	40	90	130	X
6-10	24	85N	9W	4.5	45	240	1,560	1,080	2,880	75	150	215	X
6-32	11	82N	9W	4.7	40	250	1,630	1,120	3,000	80	150	190	x
Black Hawk Co													
7 - 3	31	90N	12W	5,5	35	290	1,760	1,320	3,370	120	220	330	x
7-5	17	89N	11W	4.8	40	250	1,540	1,150	2,940	80	190	280	X
7-6	13	88N	11W	8.8	45	470	2,820	3,290	6,580	110	350	550	x
Bremer Co.													
9-6	23	92N	14W	1.4	30	80	450	340	870	30	65	90	х
Cedar Co.													
16-3	22	81N	4W	9.1	45	490	3,900	2,720	6,500	120	320	420	x
16-4	14	81N	4W	5.7	50	310	2,440	1,450	4,200	80	160	205	X
16-5	35	81N	4W	2.1	50	140	860	510	1,510	50	90	125	X
16-6	23	81N	3W	2.3	35	140	885	575	1,600	60	120	165	х
16-11	27	80N	3W	23.2	80	1,240	5,400	5,760	12,400	180	300	470	X

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TABLE 10

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POTENTIAL RESERVOIR SITE INVENTORY DATE Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

Sheet 2 of 3

Site	1			Drainage	Est.		Storage (Capacity			Vater Surface		Мар
No.	Lo	cation		Area	Dam	Sediment	Beneficial	Temporary	_	Multi	purpose ol		Avai able
					Height	(50 yr.)	Use	Floodwater	Total	Minimum	Maximum	- Floodwater	in R
	Sec.	Twp	Range	Sq. Miles	Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Acres	Acres	Acres	port
Cedar Co. (continued)													
16-13 16-16	6 14	79N 79N	4W 3W	1.9 4.2	35 · 40	130 230	800 1,800	460 1,010	1,390 3,040	50 70	100 160	130 205	x
16-17 16-19	23 28	79N 82N	3W 4W	1.4 4.4	40 65	100 250	600 1,050	340 1,700 2,200	1,040 3,000	30 50 120	60 110 360	80 160 490	X X X
16-21 16-22	20 11	81N	3W 3W	9.8 11.8	50 45	510 630	4,000	2,390 2,800	6,900 8,400	240	460	630	x
16-23 16-24	16 31	80N 81N	4W 4W	1.4 1.5	40 40	100 130	600 640	340 360	1,040 1,130	30 40	65 70	85 90	X X
Floyd Co.													
34-3 34-9	34 32	97N 95N	15W 15W	1.8 2.4	40 35	100 130	530 710	440 580	1,070 1,420	40 55	72 94	108 141	x x
Grundy County													
38-10	27	86N	17W	4.5	40	240	1,440	1,080	2,760	100	157	240	x
Johnson Co.													
52-4 52-5	3 23	81N 81N	5W 5W	2.8 5.8	55 60	240 440	1,120 2,320	630 1,300	1,990 4,060	60 95	105 175	145 230	X X

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TABLE 10

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POTENTIAL RESERVOIR SITE INVENTORY DATE Cedar River Subbasin Iowa-Cedar Rivers Basin

Sheet 3 of 3

	Location			Area	Est.	Storage Capacity				Water Surface			Мар
Site No.					Dam Height	Sediment (50 yr.)	Beneficial Use	Temporary Floodwater	Total	Multi-purpose Pool			Avai
										Minimum	Maximum	Floodwater	abl in 1
	Sec.	Twp	Range	Sq. Miles	Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Ac. Ft.	Acres	Acres	Acres	por
inn County						· ·							
5												1.05	
57-1	5	84N	8W	3.7	45	200	1,385	890	2,475	55	130	195	X
57 - 3	19	84N	6W	5.7	45	310	2,130	2,130	4,570	95	255	425	X X
57 - 4	20	84N	6W	22.8	45	1,220	8,515	8,515	18,250	420	1,000 440	1,540 610	X
57 - 7	17	83N	6W	10.3	45	550	3,850	2,480	6,880	165		290	X
57-11	18	83N	5W	12.8	50	690		3,080	3,770	80		290	^
57 - 20	6	82N	5W	1.2	40	80	450	270	800	20	60	75	x
57-25	23	82N	6W	1.0	50	70	375	240	685	15	30	40	X
uscatine Co.													
70-1	28	78N	2W	15.8	45	850	850	3,600	5,300	260	260	410	x
70-4	28	77N	3W	3.1	60	170	1,280	700	2,150	40	90	125	X
70-5	23	77N	3W	3.3	45	180	840	740	1,760	60	95	155	X
70-7	6	76N	3W	7.1	45	380	1,160	1,860	3,400	145	145	300	X
ama County													
86-22	10	85N -	15W	1.6	30	100	510	375	995	70	70	95	x

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