

# Carlyle Lake Watershed - At a Glance

**Carlyle Lake Watershed Ecosystem Partnership**

- Gale Meseke, Chairman
- Karen Sanders, Secretary
- Carlyle Lake Assoc.
- Bond County SWCD
- Clinton County SWCD
- Effingham County SWCD
- Fayette County SWCD
- Marion County SWCD
- Shelby County SWCD

**A Second Glance**

*By Tony Pals*

Hi! It's been a while, but we're back! The Fayette County Soil & Water Conservation District applied for and received a C2000 grant to publish two more years of "Carlyle Lake Watershed - At a Glance". So that means you'll be getting another six issues of the watershed newsletter (three times a year for two years). We hope to continue the same format as in the past. We will have articles on agriculture, recreation, wildlife, and excerpts from the Carlyle Lake watershed plan. We hope to make it informative and entertaining. So what has been happening since the last newsletter that went out in the fall of



2003? We were able to finish up several C2000 grants. We applied for a bunch more with limited success because of C2000 funding problems. The application deadline for the next round was the end of February. We were able to get five applications put together and submitted. I feel like they're good quality projects, so all we can do is hope that C2000 gets more dollars in next year's budget. Members of the Carlyle Lake Ecosystem Partnership have been meeting regularly. Our latest effort was to prioritize the 58 sub-watersheds within the Carlyle Lake Watershed. This is nearly complete awaiting final approval by the partnership at our next meeting.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS:**

A Second Glance	1
A Different Point of View	1
White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation	2
Soils Description	2
A Different Point of View	3
Commanders Award for Public Service	3
5th Annual KWA Showcase	4
Illinois Watershed Association	4

**A Different Point of View**

*By Della Moen, Board Member, Stephenson Soil and Water Conservation District*

When we consider ourselves as living downstream, we always seem to find our environmental problems have their source with someone else. We get busy undoing the unwanted changes left behind by others. We look to scientists and engineers to find the solutions for the problems passed on to us. It's time to adopt the view that we are living upstream of others and especially of future generations. This was the viewpoint expressed by Dr. Shinn in a Convocation in the fall of 2002 at Berea College, Berea, Kentucky where he is President. Berea College has undertaken initiatives from recycling to building innovations that make its campus more sustainable and ecologically efficient. To think and live downstream means we describe how others have caused pollution and then we set about debating how to fix



these problems. To think and live upstream means that we are focused on what we are doing right now and how that will affect future generations. Dr. Shinn's view is that living upstream means that we will act as though we are inextricably linked with our natural environment and the people who share it with us now - and in the future. There are three principles for upstream living according to Dr. Shinn. First, ecological actions are a positive choice we can make as opposed to a fearful response to proven environmental dangers. We live upstream as self-conscious human agents choosing to act with caution. This is in contrast to living downstream with a worldview of technological control of the environment that requires scientific proof and solutions before we decide or act. Secondly, Our use of natural resources (an inheritance of over 3.8 billion years) must not



*(Continued on page 3)*

**White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation (WHCCC)**

*By Norma Hall, ACOE*

The Kaskaskia Watershed Association, Inc., (KWA) was selected by the Corps along with five other projects to be listed to attend and have an exhibit at the three day WHCCC held at the American Center in St. Louis on August 29- 31, 2005.

Larry Hasheider, KWA President attended the Conference. Several KWA stakeholder's: Mike Kuhn, Bruce Condill, Ted Beier, Janice Wall and Norma Hall manned the exhibit with Yvette Dulle helping with registration. The Conference was initiated by

President Bush through an Executive Order aimed at strengthening conservation partnerships and promoting stewardship of our natural and cultural resources.

It was a great opportunity for KWA to be included with over 1,3000 participants and over 500 exhibitors from across the nation and included as



one of the 150 conservation projects profiled in the special publication "Faces and Places of Cooperative Conservation."

Only three other WHCCC conferences have been held by past Presidents: 1908 Theodore Roosevelt, 1962 John F. Kennedy and 1965 Lyndon B. Johnson. The Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Environmental Protection Agency and the Council on Environmental Quality co-hosted the event.

<http://conservation.ceq.gov>

**Soils Description**

*Reprint from the Carlyle Lake Watershed Plan*

**TOPOGRAPHY**

The topography of the Carlyle Lake watershed ranges from broad, flat expanses of the Illinoian till plain to very deeply dissected, strongly sloping hills and side slopes. The dissected areas surround the approximate 0.5 to 4.0 mile wide, nearly level to gently sloping Kaskaskia alluvial plain along with its smaller tributaries. Interposed within the flat landscape of the Illinoian till plain are prominent hills and linear ridges. These ridges rise 60 to 80 feet above the surrounding Illinoian till plain and are part of a unique landscape called the Illinoian Ridged Drift. Areas of this topography are generally located in the southwest portion of Shelby County and are evident as a discontinuous belt of linear ridges into Fayette County and the eastern portion of Bond County.

**SOIL FORMATION & DEVELOPMENT**

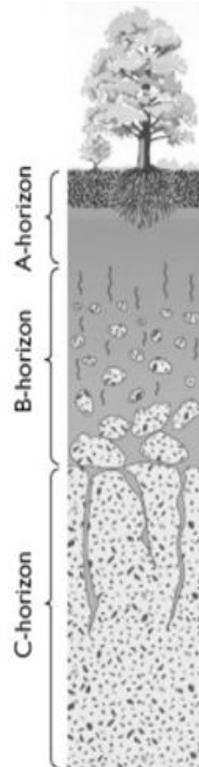
The strongly dissected uplands adjacent to the Kaskaskia alluvial plain is composed entirely of glacial till. Textures of the glacial till include loam, clay loam and sandy loam. Hickory loam soils are dominant in this landscape setting where slopes range from 20% to over 60%. Less sloping side slopes along drainage ways are composed of 40 to 60 inches of silt loam and silty clay loam loess overlying Illinoian aged paleosols. Atlas silt loam and Fishhook silt loam are typical soils occurring on these lesser slopes.

Interstream divides consist of Ava silt loam in the northern part of the watershed and Hosmer and Stoy silt loams in the central and southern portions. These soils exhibit dense fragipan characteristics in the mid to lower part of the subsoil.

The relatively old age of the Illinoian till plain along with its stable landscape have contributed to the strong profile development of soils on the undissected portion of the till plain. These soils have strongly developed subsurface horizons and high amounts of translocated clay in the subsoil. The broad, relatively flat Illinoian till plain consists of the Bluford and Wynoose soils. The moderately dark transitional soils (those soils formed under a savanna type vegetation) include Cinse, Hoyleton and Oconee silt loams. Included within the Illinoian till plain are soils containing high amounts of sodium, which has been concentrated in the profile through the weathering of sodium-rich feldspars in the loess deposit. Darmstadt and Huey soils are common examples within the watershed area.

The Illinoian ridged drift is comprised of loamy and gravelly soils such as Pike, Park and Negley. Pike soils formed in 40 to 60 inches of loess overlying loamy glacial drift. In Parke soils, the depth to loamy glacial drift is shallower. Negley soils have a very thin mantle of loess and are more gravelly. Textures of the Negley soils include loam, clay loam and sandy loam. In many areas, gravel deposits can be found within 1 foot of the surface.

The alluvial soils in the Kaskaskia alluvial plain formed from silty and clayey alluvium. In the northern part of the alluvial plain, soils such as Huntsville silt loam and Beaucoup silty clay loam are composed of dark colored sediments. The lighter colored surface layers of the Wakeland and Petrolia soils are found centrally located within the alluvial plain. In the extreme southern portion, the highly acidic Belknap and Bonnie soils along with the Petrolia soils become dominant. Sandy deposits can be found within depths of 3 to 6 feet on terrace positions that lie on the outer edge of the alluvial plain adjacent to the base of the upland slope.



**A Different Point of View**

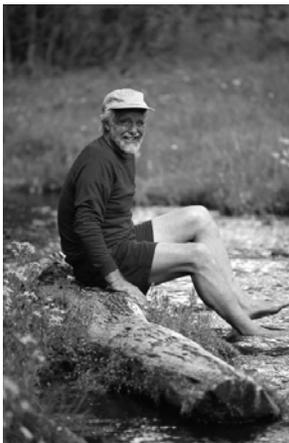
*By Della Moen, Board Member, Stephenson Soil and Water Conservation District*

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deny future generations access to these resources, including the earth’s air, water, and land systems. It was reported in 1998 that if all of the current world population of six billion people were to attain a middle class American lifestyle, it would take two-and-a-half earths to provide the natural resources required. The U.S. cannot simply conserve natural resources; we need to reduce significantly our use of them.

Thirdly, viewing ourselves as living upstream urges us to overcome the limitations of the past through creative problem solving and learning that comes from adaptations to new conditions in our local and global environments.

As Dr. Shinn challenged his students, we are reminded that it 03/14/06)



is our actions now – not the actions of those that came before us – for which we will be held accountable. He observed that living upstream is both an exciting adventure and an enormous responsibility.

We can change our mindset and live upstream of the future, upstream of our children and grandchildren.

The content of this article is taken from an article adapted from Dr. Shinn’s remarks published in *On Tap, Winter 2006*, by the National Environmental Services Center, West Virginia University Research Corporation.

Della Moen, Board Member, Stephenson Soil and Water Conservation District. 03/08/06 (for publication in *The Journal Standard*, Freeport, Illinois

**Commanders Award for Public Service**

*By Norma Hall, ACOE*

Commanders Award for Public Service: Gregory Raimondo, LTC, Acting Commander of U S Army Corps of Engineers presented James Jim Harris a Commanders Award at the 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Summit held February 27. Mr. Harris served as President of the Carlyle Lake Association for 10 years (1996-2006). Jim organized the Carlyle Lake Association, Inc. attended and supported technical committee I writing of the Carlyle Lake Watershed Plan and served as President for the IL Department of Natural Resources Ecosystem C-2000 Partnership. He served as President of the Kaskaskia Watershed Association, Inc.



KWA for one term (2004-2005) and was instrumental in the consolidation of the groups forming KWA. For 25+years he has been an active member of the Carlyle Sailing Association, Inc.

Let’s welcome the new President of CLA, Ted Beier a member since the organization’s founding and a director representing boating and sailing of the organization, He also serves the KWA Board.

Let’s also welcome the new President Gale Meseke, of the IDNR C-2000 Carlyle Lake Watershed Partnership.

Overwhelmed with some help...

Acronyms? Here’s



**CLA** – Carlyle Lake Association

**ACOE** – Army Corps of Engineers

**CREP** – Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

**IDNR** – Illinois Department of Natural Resources

**NRCS** – Natural Resources Conservation Service

**C-2000** – Conservation 2000 Grant Program

**SWCD** – Soil and Water Conservation District

**KWA** - Kaskaskia Watershed Association

The stated mission of the Carlyle Lake Watershed Ecosystem Partnership is **“To protect, enhance and restore the natural resources and habitat of the Carlyle Lake Watershed”**

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Watershed – At a Glance  
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Non Profit Organization  
Permit #53  
Vandalia, IL



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Fayette County SWCD  
618-283-1095, ext. 3  
Marion County SWCD  
618-548-1337, ext. 3  
Shelby County SWCD  
217-774-5564, ext. 3

#### 5<sup>th</sup> Annual KWA Showcase

*By Norma Hall, ACOE*

Please “Save the date” for the upcoming Kaskaskia Watershed Associations 6th annual Showcase on Friday, August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006, at the American Legion Hall in Sullivan, Illinois. This years Showcase is shaping up to be a full day of exciting field trips, informative speakers and a great opportunity for networking with fellow watershed enthusiasts. Some of the highlights of the morning include speakers such as Colonel Lewis Setliff from the Army Corps of Engineers; Dr. Richard Cooke, University of Illinois Assistant Professor in Agricultural Engineering Extension Office (I don’t think he is with extension) and legislature representatives from the area. After lunch there will be field trips to the Kaskaskia Biological Station operated by the IDNR and U of I; Fin and Feather Nursery Pond, Fishhook Wildlife Management Area and other sites. There will be discussions and examples of environmental stewardship activities and sound innovative farming practices. Plan to attend a get-a-behind-the-scenes look at what the KWA members are doing to ensure that the Upper Kaskaskia Watershed remains pristine for future generations.



#### Illinois Watershed Association

*By Norma Hall, ACOE*

George Andres, board member of KWA, Vice President of the Lower Stakeholder’s, Inc. (LKSI) and past President of KWA and LKSI will serve on the board of the new Illinois Watershed Association. In survey conducted by the University of Illinois Extension in late 2003, over 160 watersheds groups were identified in Illinois. A large and diverse group, it appeared that developing a statewide watershed would be beneficial. In February of 2004, at the Connecting Illinois Watersheds conference an informational meeting was held to discuss formation of a statewide watershed association and in April 2005 a steering committee was formed. The watersheds were divided into ten and each known watershed group was notified to nominate someone to serve on the board. The board has met and bylaws are being written. The mission of the Illinois Watershed Association is to improve information sharing and technical support among watershed organizations, advocate sound watershed management practices and programs, and amplify local watershed group’s public outreach and educational efforts. For information and a map of the ten watersheds is located at : [www.watershed.uiuc.edu](http://www.watershed.uiuc.edu)

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