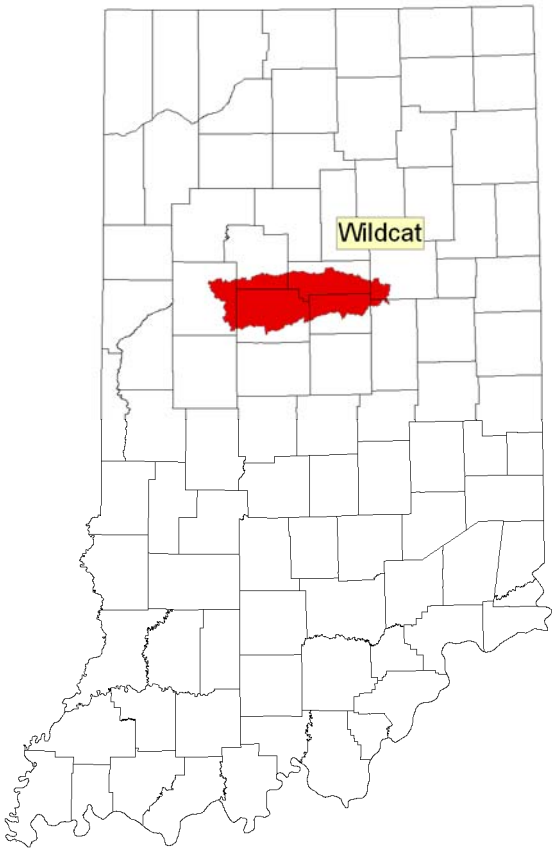
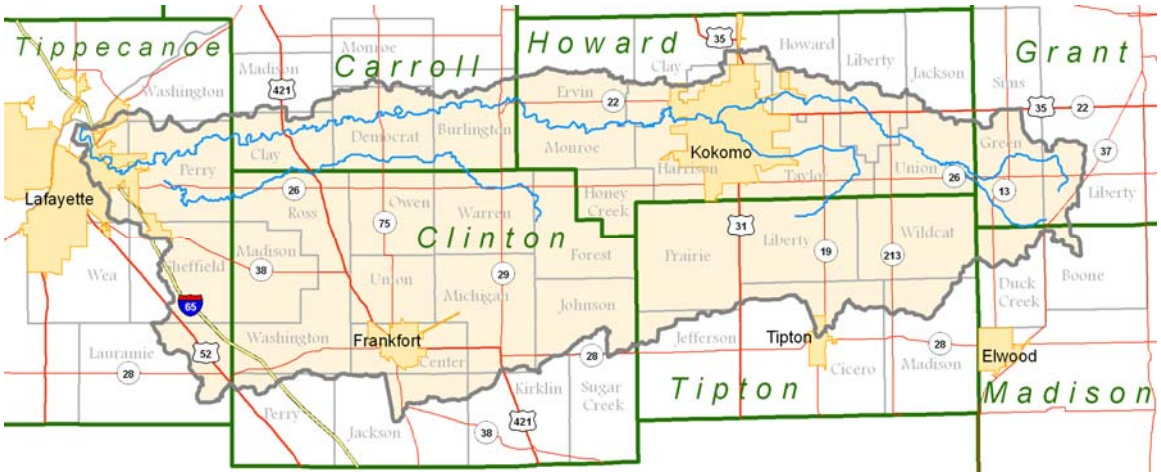
USDA NRCS
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Rapid Watershed Assessment
Wildcat Watershed



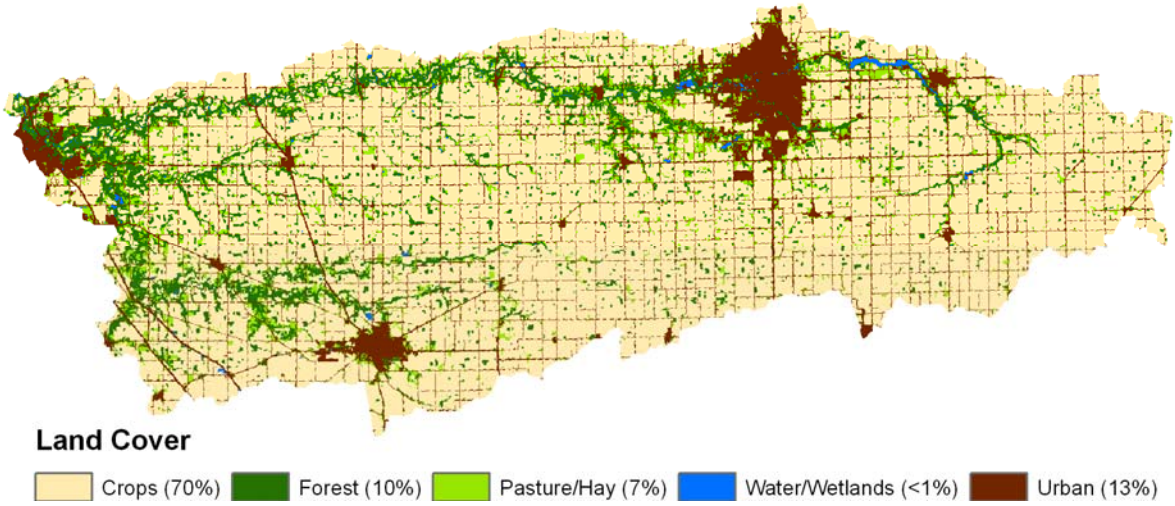
Rapid Watershed Assessments provide initial estimates of where conservation investments would best address the concerns of land owners, conservation districts, and community organizations and stakeholders. These assessments help land owners and local leaders set priorities and determine the best actions to achieve their goals.

Wildcat Watershed



Introduction

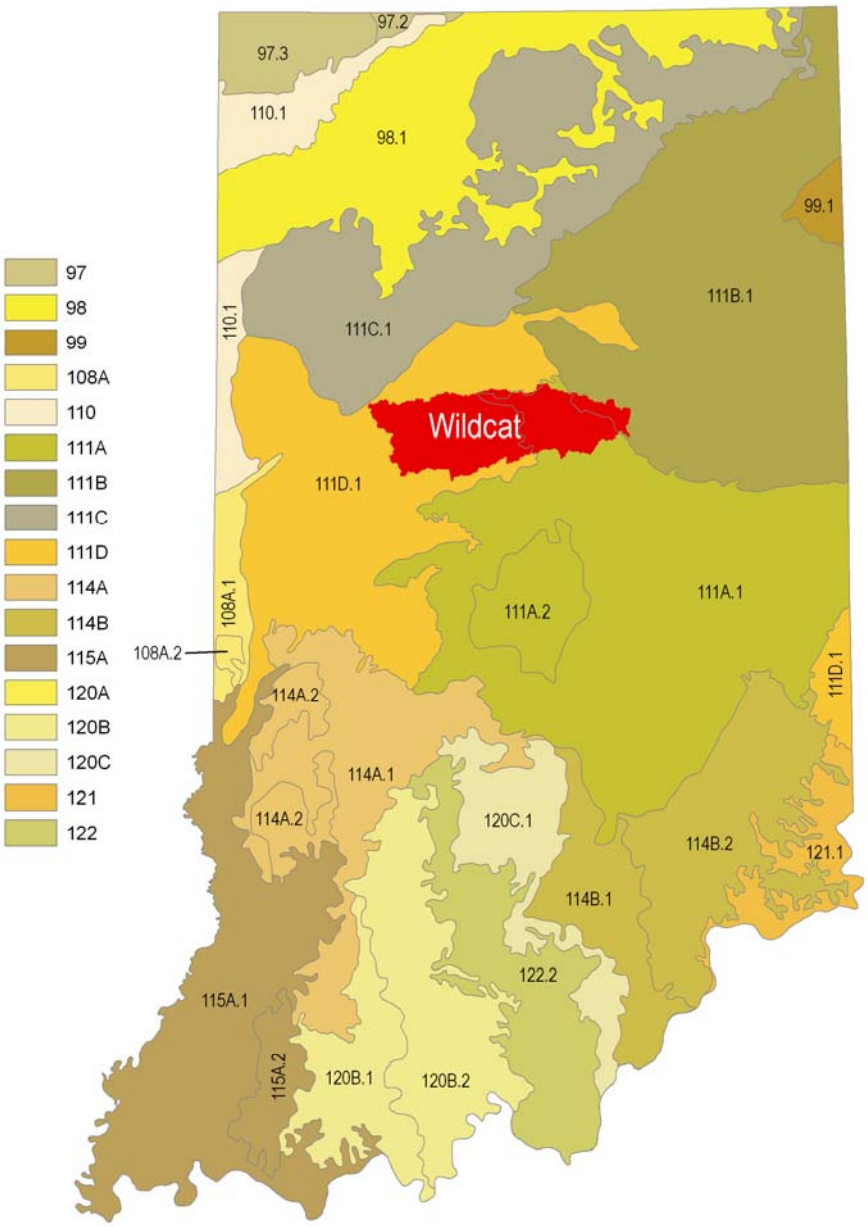
The Wildcat watershed is an eight digit (05120107) hydrologic unit code HUC) watershed located in the central part of Indiana. The watershed drainage area is just over 519,780 acres. The watershed covers seven different Indiana counties. It is subdivided into 34 subbasins represented on the map by 12 digit HUCs (Figure 2-1). Wildcat Creek originates in southwestern Grant and Northwester Madison Counties. It flows in a westerly direction, joining the Wabash River in Tippecanoe County.



Common Resource Area

There are three common resource areas in the watershed:

The Indiana and Ohio Till Plain, Central Part – (111A.1) Level to rolling glacial till plain broken by hilly end moraines, kames, and outwash terraces with moderate relief. Corn, soybean, and livestock farming with scattered woodlands in areas not affected by urban development. Soils dominantly are well drained to very poorly drained, formed in Wisconsin Age glacial drift derived mostly from limestone and dolomite.

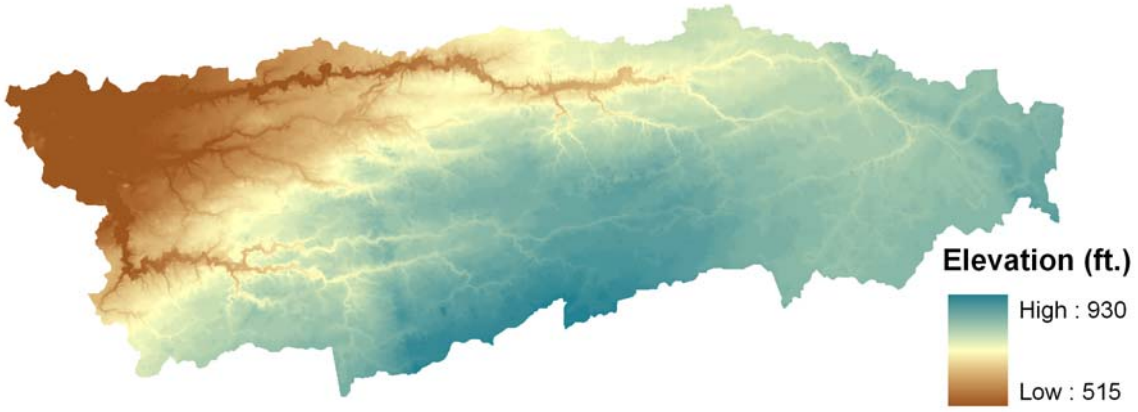


The Indiana and Ohio Till Plain, Northeastern Part – (111B.1). Broad, level clayey till plain with some end moraines, lake basins, and sand and gravel outwash. Extensive corn, soybean, wheat, and livestock farming on artificially drained soils with scattered woodlots. Soils are well drained to very poorly drained, formed in Wisconsin Age glacial drift derived mostly from limestone and dolomite.

The Indiana and Ohio Till Plain, Western Part – (111D.1). Relatively flat-lying ground moraine with moderate relief, cut by steep-valleyed large streams. Extensive corn, soybean, and livestock farming with scattered woodlands and residential, commercial, and industrial development. Soils are well drained to very poorly drained, formed in thin to moderately thick loess and Wisconsin Age glacial drift derived mostly from limestone and dolomite.

Physical Description

The Wildcat watershed is an eight digit (05120107) hydrologic unit code HUC) watershed located in the central part of Indiana. The watershed drainage area is just over 519,780 acres. The watershed covers seven different Indiana counties. It is subdivided into 34 subbasins represented on the map by 12 digit HUCs (Figure 2-1). Wildcat Creek originates in southwestern Grant and Northwester Madison Counties. It flows in a westerly direction, joining the Wabash River in Tippecanoe County.



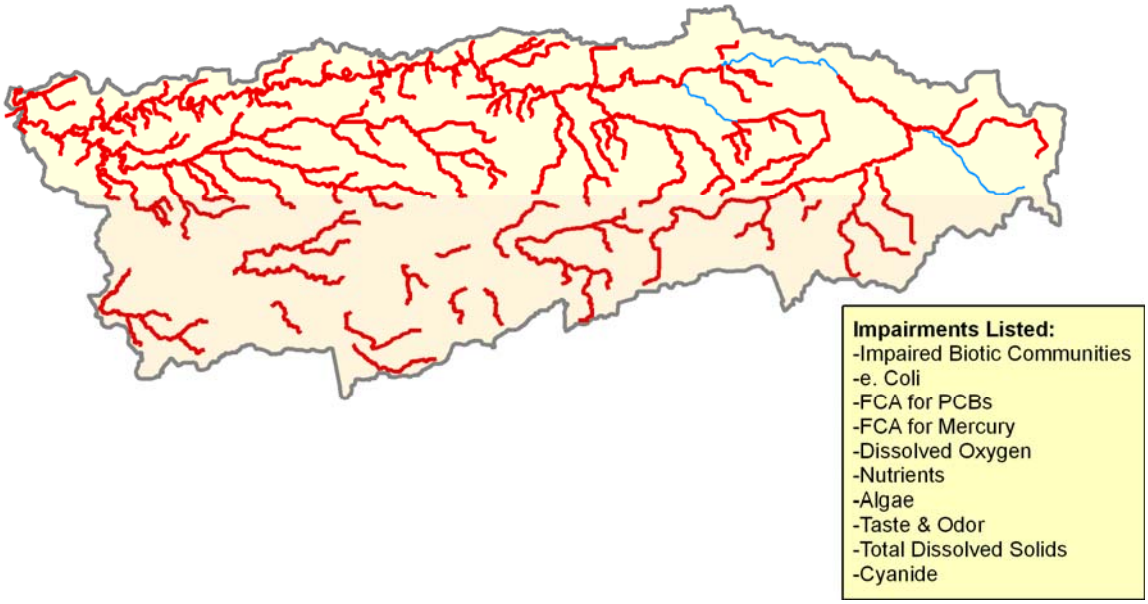
Assessment of waters

Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires states to identify waters that do not meet, or are not expected to meet, applicable water quality standards. The Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list for Indiana provides a basis for understanding the current status of water quality in the Driftwood Watershed.

WATERBODY SEGMENT ID	WATERBODY SEGMENT NAME	CAUSE OF IMPAIRMENT
INB074C_T1003	ANDERSON DITCH	E. COLI
INB0749_T1002	BOYLES DITCH	E. COLI
INB0749_T1002	BOYLES DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0749_T1001	BOYLES DITCH-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0749_T1001	BOYLES DITCH-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0723_T1002	BUTLER DITCH	E. COLI
INB0735_T1046	CAMPBELLS RUN	E. COLI
INB0734_T1045	Campbells Run - mainstem	E. COLI
INB0734_00	Campbells Run and tributaries	E. COLI
INB071A_T1033	Cannon - Goyer Ditch	E. COLI
INB0735_00	CRIPE RUN	E. COLI
INB0747_T1001	DAVIS DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0727_T1010	DAVISON DITCH	E. COLI
INB0726_T1012	DEARINGER DITCH-KIDDLE DITCH	E. COLI
INB0751_00	DRY RUN AND OTHER TRIBUTARIES	E. COLI
INB0741_T1002	DUNN DITCH-CRIPE-DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB071B_00	Finn Ditch and other tributaries	E. COLI
INB0746_T1001	FLOYD DITCH-PARIS DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0711_00	GRASSY FORK DITCH - HARPER DITCH	E. COLI
INB0721_T1011	HALIHAN DITCH	E. COLI
INB0731_T1044	HARNESS DITCH	E. COLI
INB074A_T1048	HEAVILON DITCH - HEADWATER	E. COLI
INB074A_T1048	HEAVILON DITCH - HEADWATER	DISSOLVED OXYGEN
INB074C_T1002	HENTZ DITCH	E. COLI
INB0736_T1004	HOG RUN	E. COLI
INB0736_T1003	HOG RUN-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0725_00	Honey Creek	E. COLI
INB0742_T1001	JENKINS DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0722_T1009	KELLY WEST DITCH	E. COLI
INB0749_00	KILMORE CREEK	E. COLI
INB0745_00	KILMORE CREEK - Shanty Creek	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB071B_T1007	KOKOMO CREEK - HEADWATERS	E. COLI
INB071B_T1007	Kokomo Creek - mainstem headwaters	FCA for PCBs
INB07P1003_00	KOKOMO RESERVOIR 2	FCA for MERCURY
INB07P1003_00	KOKOMO RESERVOIR 2	ALGAE
INB07P1003_00	KOKOMO RESERVOIR 2	E. COLI
INB07P1003_00	KOKOMO RESERVOIR 2	TASTE AND ODOR
INB074C_00	LAURAMIE CREEK (CLINTON CO)	E. COLI
INB074C_00	LAURAMIE CREEK (CLINTON CO)	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB074C_01	LAURAMIE CREEK (TIPPECANOE CO)	E. COLI
INB0722_00	Little Wildcat Creek - east fork	E. COLI
INB0722_T1036	Little Wildcat Creek - west fork	E. COLI
INB0723_T1011	LITTLE WILDCAT CREEK (DOWNSTREAM OF VOGUS DITCH)	E. COLI

WATERBODY SEGMENT ID	WATERBODY SEGMENT NAME	CAUSE OF IMPAIRMENT
INB0723_T1010	LITTLE WILDCAT CREEK (UPSTREAM OF VOGUS DITCH)	E. COLI
INB0723_T1001	LYNN RUN	E. COLI
INB0743_T1002	MANN DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB071C_00	Martin - Youngman Ditch basin	E. COLI
INB074C_T1001	MCCLELLEN FICKLE DITCH	E. COLI
INB074C_T1001	MCCLELLEN FICKLE DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0727_T1011	MCDOWELL DITCH	E. COLI
INB0732_T1043	MIDDLE FORK BRANCH-SCOFIELD DITCH	DISSOLVED OXYGEN
INB0732_T1043	MIDDLE FORK BRANCH-SCOFIELD DITCH	E. COLI
INB0737_00	MIDDLE FORK WILDCAT CREEK - PETTIT	E. COLI
INB0733_00	Middle Fork Wildcat Creek and other tributaries	E. COLI
INB0727_T1012	MOORE DITCH	E. COLI
INB0714_00	MUD CREEK	E. COLI
INB0717_00	Mud Creek	E. COLI
INB0713_00	MUD CREEK - HEADWATERS (TIPTON)	E. COLI
INB0717_T1031	Mud Creek - Irwin Creek	E. COLI
INB0714_T1002	NORTH CREEK	E. COLI
INB0714_T1002	NORTH CREEK	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0714_T1003	OFF DITCH	E. COLI
INB0714_T1003	OFF DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0727_00	PETES RUN	E. COLI
INB0743_00	PRAIRIE CREEK (HEADWATER)	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0743_02	PRAIRIE CREEK (THROUGH FRANKFORT, IN)	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB071A_T1032	Prairie Creek Ditch - lower	E. COLI
INB071A_T1005	Prairie Creek Ditch - upper	E. COLI
INB0732_T1044	ROBERTSON BRANCH	E. COLI
INB0714_T1001	ROSS DITCH	E. COLI
INB0714_T1001	ROSS DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0733_T1027	Silverthorn Branch downstream of Rossville STP	E. COLI
INB0741_T1004	SOUTH FORK WILDCAT CREEK	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB074D_T1022	SOUTH FORK WILDCAT CREEK	E. COLI
INB074E_T1023	SOUTH FORK WILDCAT CREEK	E. COLI
INB074E_00	SOUTH FORK WILDCAT CREEK - CARY CAMP	E. COLI
INB0744_T1019	SOUTH FORK WILDCAT CREEK - MAINSTEM	E. COLI
INB074A_T1020	SOUTH FORK WILDCAT CREEK - MAINSTEM	E. COLI
INB071A_00	Stahl Ditch	E. COLI
INB0747_T1002	STUMP DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0746_00	SWAMP CREEK-MOTT DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0746_T1002	SWAMP CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0741_02	TALBERT DITCH	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB072A_00	TRIBUTARIES OF WILDCAT CREEK	E. COLI
INB0716_T1030	Turkey Creek	E. COLI
INB0716_00	TURKEY CREEK - ASKREN/ ROUND PRAIRIE DITCHES	E. COLI
INB0742_T1048	UNNAMED STREAM (NEAR AVERY, IN)	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0722_T1035	UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	DISSOLVED OXYGEN
INB0722_T1035	Unnamed tributary	E. COLI
INB0722_T1035	Unnamed tributary	NUTRIENTS
INB0722_T1035	UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS
INB074D_T1050	UNNAMED TRIBUTARY BASIN	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0723_00	VOGUS DITCH	E. COLI
INB0724_00	West Honey Creek	E. COLI
INB0731_T1043	WHITEMAN DITCH	E. COLI

WATERBODY SEGMENT ID	WATERBODY SEGMENT NAME	CAUSE OF IMPAIRMENT
INB0727_T1013	Wildcat - mainstem	FCA for PCBs
INB0717_T1001	WILDCAT CREEK	E. COLI
INB0727_T1013	WILDCAT CREEK	E. COLI
INB0751_T1028	WILDCAT CREEK	E. COLI
INB0728_00	WILDCAT CREEK - HURRICANE CREEK	E. COLI
INB0718_T1002	WILDCAT CREEK - JEROME	E. COLI
INB072A_T1016	WILDCAT CREEK - MAINSTEM	E. COLI
INB071A_T1006	WILDCAT CREEK - MAINSTEM	CYANIDE
INB071A_T1006	WILDCAT CREEK - MAINSTEM	E. COLI
INB071A_T1006	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	FCA for PCBs
INB0721_T1008	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	FCA for PCBs
INB0725_T1011	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	E. COLI
INB0725_T1011	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	FCA for PCBs
INB0726_T1012	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	FCA for PCBs
INB0727_T1040	WILDCAT CREEK - MAINSTEM	E. COLI
INB0727_T1040	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	FCA for PCBs
INB0728_T1014	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	E. COLI
INB0728_T1014	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	FCA for PCBs
INB0729_T1015	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	FCA for PCBs
INB072A_T1016	Wildcat Creek - mainstem	FCA for PCBs
INB0751_T1024	WILDCAT CREEK - OSRW	E. COLI
INB071A_T1025	Wildcat Creek - upstream of water intake	E. COLI
INB071A_T1025	Wildcat Creek - upstream of water intake	FCA for PCBs
INB0727_T1039	WILDCAT CREEK (BURLINGTON)-UNNAMED TRIBUTARIES	E. COLI
INB0729_T1016	WILDCAT CREEK (D/S OF UNNAMED TRIBUTARY AT PRINCE WM RD)	E. COLI
INB0721_T1009	WILDCAT CREEK (DOWNSTREAM OF SPRING RUN)	E. COLI
INB0736_01	WILDCAT CREEK (DOWNSTREAM OF TRIBUTARIES)	E. COLI
INB0729_T1002	WILDCAT CREEK (PRINCE WM RD)-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0729_T1015	WILDCAT CREEK (U/S OF UNNAMED TRIBUTARY AT PRINCE WM RD)	E. COLI
INB0721_T1008	WILDCAT CREEK (UPSTREAM OF SPRING RUN)	E. COLI
INB0736_00	WILDCAT CREEK (UPSTREAM OF TRIBUTARIES)	E. COLI
INB0731_00	WILDCAT CREEK, MIDDLE FORK	E. COLI
INB0732_00	WILDCAT CREEK, MIDDLE FORK	E. COLI
INB0732_T1042	WILDCAT CREEK, MIDDLE FORK	E. COLI
INB0731_T1041	WILDCAT CREEK, MIDDLE FORK HEADWATERS	E. COLI
INB0731_T1042	WILDCAT CREEK, MIDDLE FORK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0732_T1040	WILDCAT CREEK, MIDDLE FORK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0742_T1047	WILDCAT CREEK, SOUTH FORK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	IMPAIRED BIOTIC COMMUNITIES
INB0726_T1039	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARIES	E. COLI
INB0726_T1038	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0726_T1040	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0726_T1041	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0727_T1037	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0727_T1038	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0729_T1001	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0729_T1003	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0729_T1004	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0736_T1001	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI
INB0736_T1002	WILDCAT CREEK-UNNAMED TRIBUTARY	E. COLI



Soils

The dominant soil orders in Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) (111A.1) are Alfisols, Inceptisols, and Mollisols. The MLRA also has small areas of Histosols. The soils in the area have a mesic soil temperature regime, an aquic or udic soil moisture regime, and mixed mineralogy. They are very deep, generally are very poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained, and are loamy or clayey. The dominant kinds of parent material are till, outwash, and loess. Others include alluvium, glaciolacustrine sediments, residuum, and organic deposits. Hapludalfs (Cardington, Celina, Lewisburg, Losantville, Miami, Miamian, Milton, Russell, Strawn, Wawaka, Williamstown, and Xenia series) and Epiaqualfs (Crosby and Fincastle series) are on moraines. Some Argiaquolls (Brookston, Cyclone, Kokomo,
and Treaty series) are in depressions on ground moraines. Other Argiaquolls (Lippincott and Westland series) and Endoaquolls (Patton and Pella series) are in depressions on outwash plains and terraces. Hapludalfs (Eldean, Fox, Martinsville, and Ockley series) and Endoaqualfs (Sleeth and Whitaker series) are on terraces and outwash plains. Haplosaprists (Linwood and Palms series) and Humaquepts (Martisco series) are in deep depressions or potholes. Eutrudepts (Eel and Genesee series), Hapludolls (Ross series), Endoaquepts (Shoals series), and Endoaquolls (Sloan series) are on flood plains.

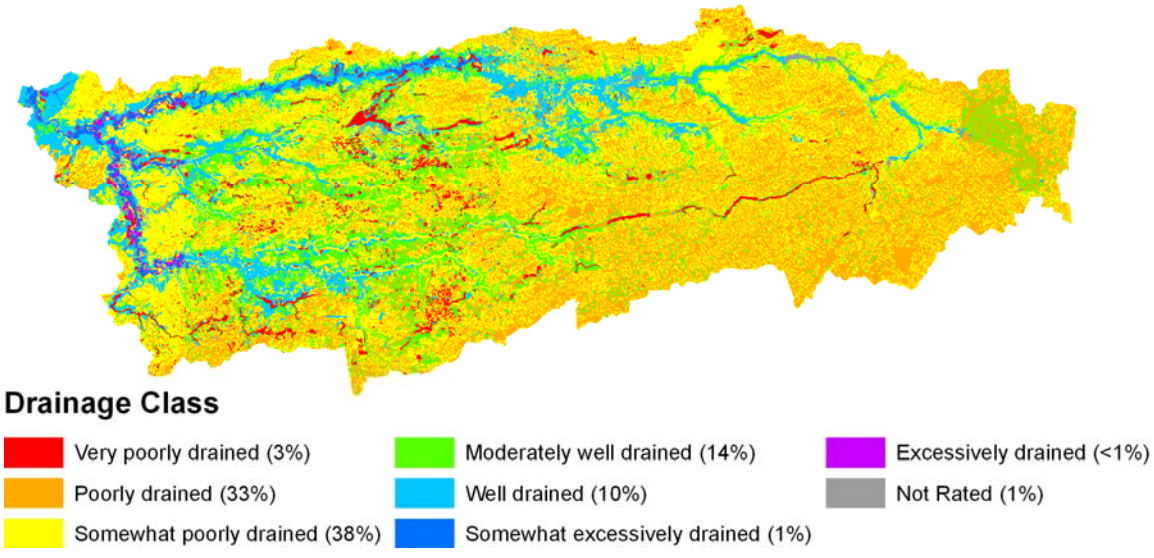
The dominant soil orders in MLRA (111B.1) are Alfisols, Inceptisols, and Mollisols. The soils in the area have a mesic soil temperature regime, an aquic or udic soil moisture regime, and mixed or illitic mineralogy. They are very deep, generally are very poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained, and are loamy or clayey. The dominant kinds of parent material are clayey till and lacustrine sediments. Others include outwash, alluvium, loess, and organic deposits. Hapludalfs (Glynwood and Morley series), Epiaqualfs (Blount, Nappanee, and Pandora series), Endoaqualfs (Wetzel series), and Argiaquolls (Pewamo series) are on till plains. Endoaquolls (Milford and Montgomery series) and Epiaqualfs (Del Rey series) are on lake plains. Haplosaprists (Houghton and

Linwood series), Humaquepts (Roundhead and Wallkill series), and Endoaquepts (Wunabuna series) are in deep depressions or potholes. Hapludalfs (Belmore, Eldean, and Fox series), Endoaqualfs (Sleeth series), and Argiaquolls (Millgrove, Rensselaer, and Westland series) are on
terraces and outwash plains. Eutrudepts (Genesee series), Endoaquepts (Shoals series), and Endoaquolls (Saranac and Sloan series) are on flood plains.

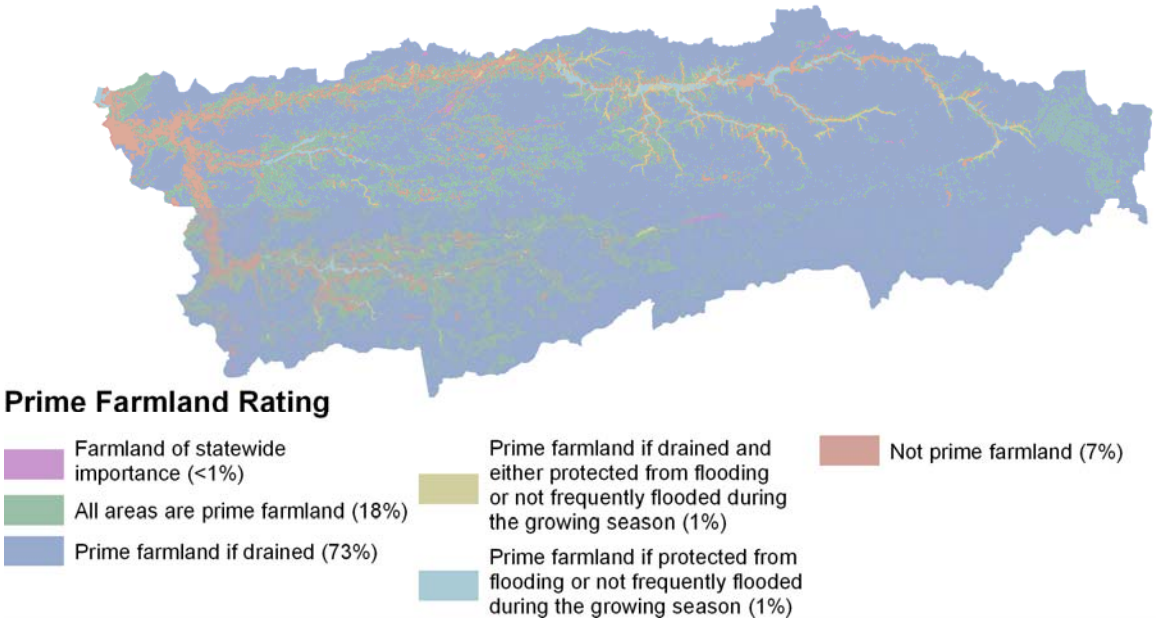
The dominant soil orders in MLRA (111D.1) are Alfisols, Inceptisols, and Mollisols. The MLRA also has small areas of Histosols. The soils in the area have a mesic soil temperature regime, an aquic or udic soil moisture regime, and mixed mineralogy. They are dominantly very deep, very poorly drained to well drained, and loamy or silty. The dominant kinds of parent material are till, outwash, loess, and alluvium. Hapludalfs (Celina, Miami, Miamian, Reesville, Russell, Wynn, and Xenia series) and Epiaqualfs (Crosby and Fincastle series) are on till plains. Endoaquolls (Drummer series), Argiaquolls (Cyclone, Kokomo, Mahalasville, Ragsdale, and Treaty series), and Endoaqualfs (Starks series) are on till plains or outwash plains. Haplosaprists (Houghton and Palms series) are in deep depressions and potholes. Hapludalfs (Camden, Eldean, Fox, Martinsville, and Ockley series) and Endoaqualfs (Sleeth series) are on terraces and outwash plains. Argiaquolls (Westland series) are in depressions on terraces and outwash plains. Eutrudepts (Beckville, Eel, and Genesee series), Endoaquepts (Shoals series), and Endoaquolls (Sloan series) are on flood plains.

Drainage Classification

Drainage class (natural) refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized–excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the “Soil Survey Manual.”



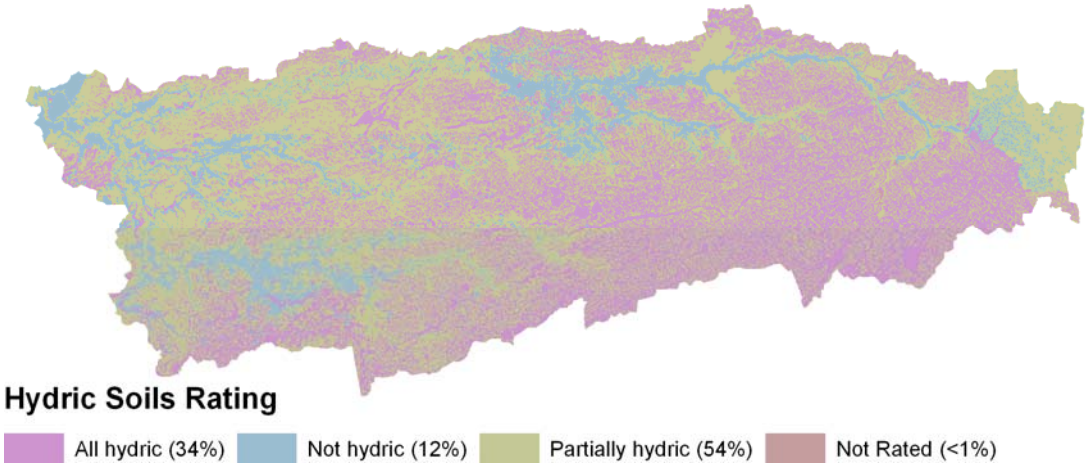
Farmland Classification Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. Farmland classification identifies the location and extent of the most suitable land for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the Federal Register, Vol. 43, No 21, January 31, 1978.



Hydric Soils This rating provides an indication of the proportion of the map unit that meets criteria for hydric soils. Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions of non-hydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of non–hydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make on site determinations of hydirc soils are specified in “Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States” (Hurt and others, 2002).

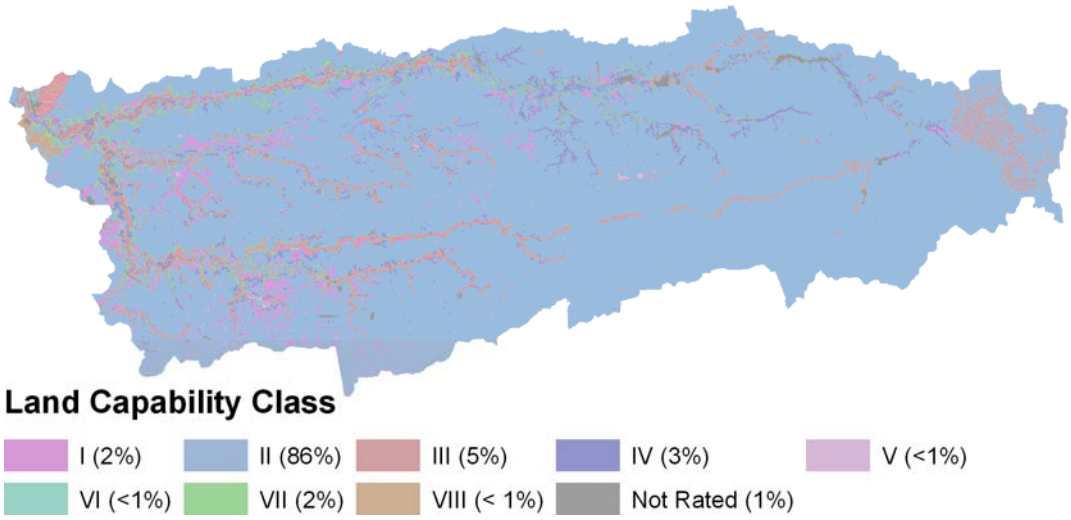


Highly Erodible Land (HEL)

A soil map unit with an erodibility index (EI) of 8 or greater is considered to be highly erodible land (HEL). The EI for a soil map unit is determined by dividing the potential erodibility for the soil map unit by the soil loss tolerance (T) value established for the soil in the FOTG as of January 1, 1990. Potential erodibility is based on default values for rainfall amount and intensity, percent and length of slope, surface texture and organic matter, permeability, and plant cover. Actual erodibility and EI for any specific map unit depends on the actual values for these properties.

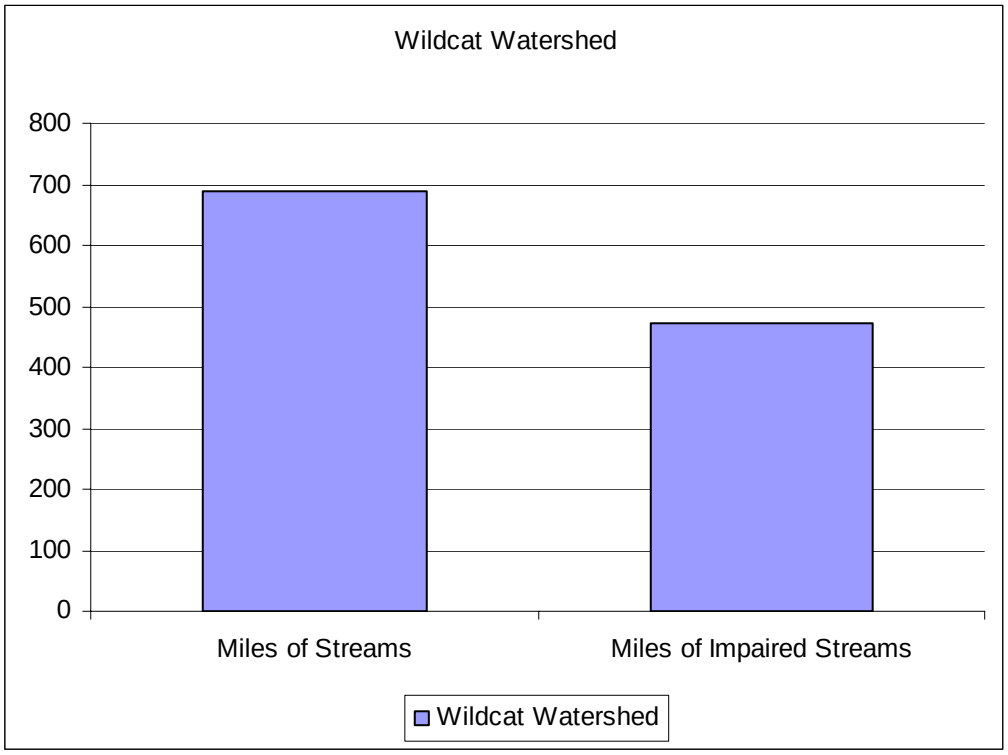
Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive land forming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.



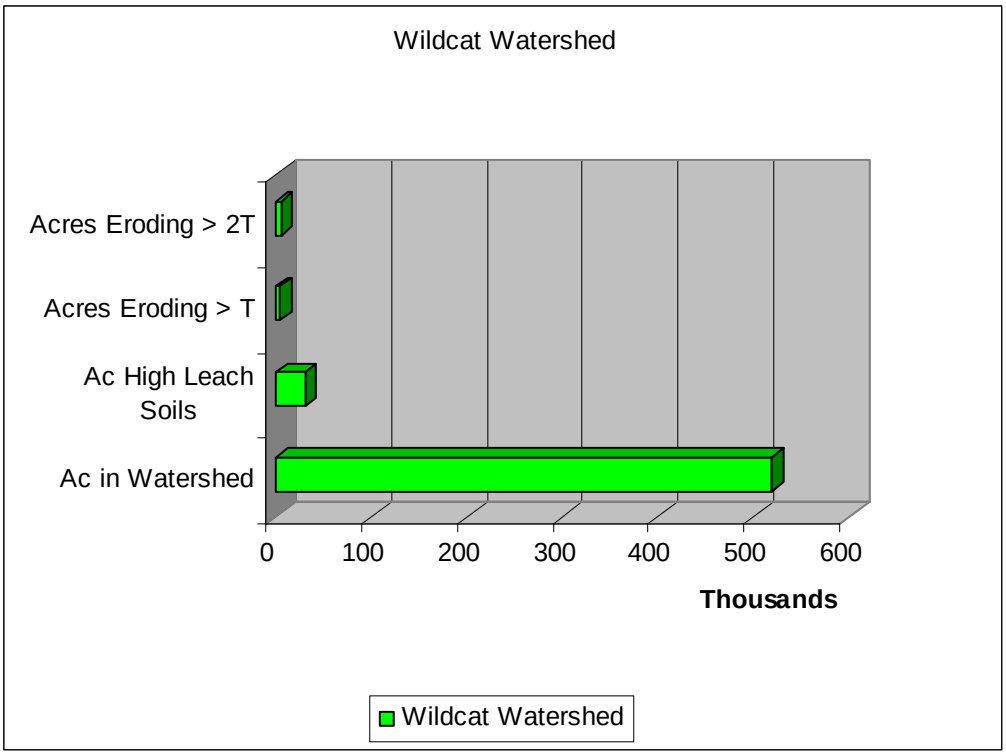
Resource Concerns
Stakeholders and electronic analysis have been identified the following resource concerns as being the top priority:

- Surface Water Quality – There is approximately 68 percent or 471 miles of the 689 total miles of the streams within the watershed that have identified impairments. Excessive amounts of sediments, nutrients, and bacteria degrade the water quality causing an unbalanced fish community with depressed populations and limited diversity.



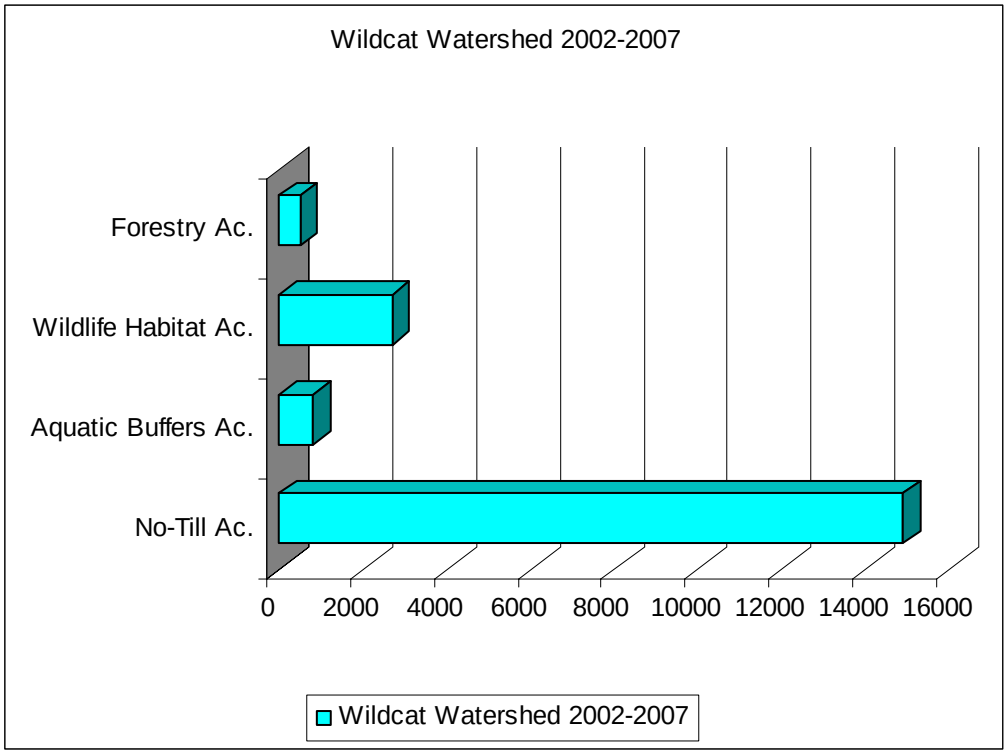
- Ground Water Quality - The watershed has in excess of 30,700 acres of soils with high leaching index (> 10) which allows containments on the land surface to be carried easily into the ground water from infiltrating water. There are an additional 20,100 acres of wellhead protection areas. Because of this condition, non–point pollutants such as fertilizers, pesticides, and livestock waste have the potential to contaminate the ground water aquifer.

- Air Quality – Approximately 1.0 percent of the watershed has been identified by the Environmental Protection Agency as have an air quality concern.
- Threatened & Endangered Species – Just over 7 percent of the 519,780 acres in the watershed lie within the range of know Threatened and Endangered Species.



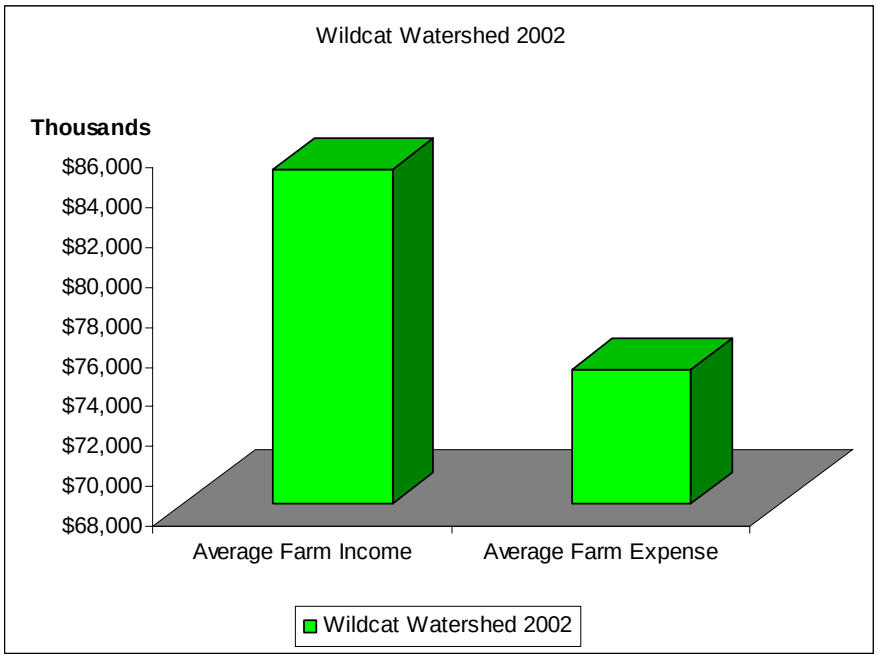
- Soil Quality – The watershed has over 15,100 acres of soils subject to soil erosion. There is over 5,000 acres eroding at twice the tolerable level or "T".

Performance Results System and Other Data
The producers within the watershed have implemented a variety of conservation practices over the past five years.



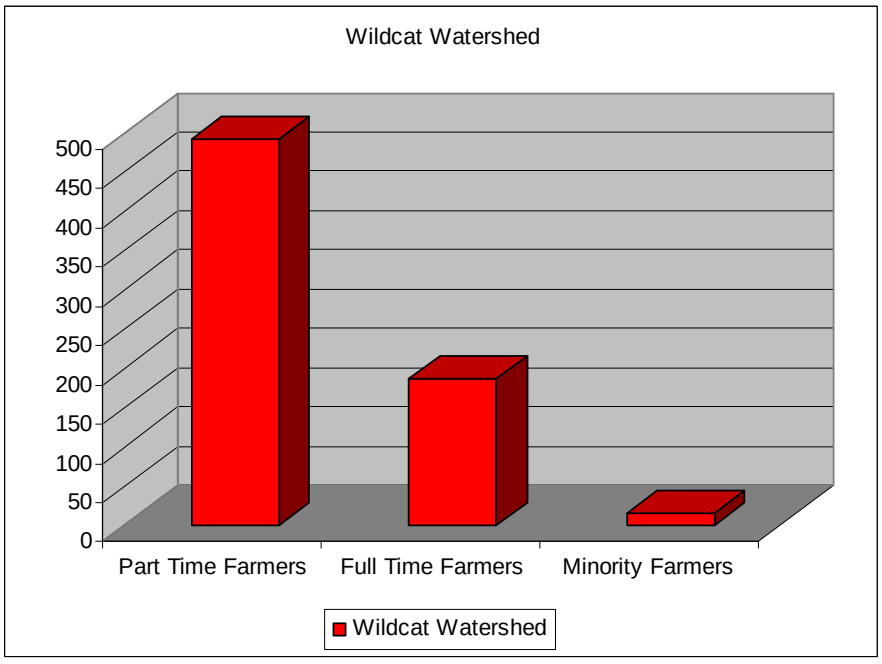
Since 2002 through 2007 landowners have implemented over 14,900 acres of No-Till, approximately 103,700 feet of upland buffers, and just over 800 acres of aquatic buffers. Wildlife habitat has been improved or established on more than 2700 acres within the watershed and just over than 500 acres of forestry practices have been applied.

Census and Social Data (Relevant)
There are approximately 4139 farms in the watershed that average approximately 350 acres in size.



The 2002 average farm total income for all the counties was $84,800,000 while average expense was $74,700,000.

There are approximately 492 part time farmers, 186 full time farmers and 15 minority farmers.



All data is provided "as is." There are no warranties, express or implied, including the warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying this document. Use for general planning purposes only.

Data Sources:

Indiana Common Resource Area (CRA) Map delineations are defined as geographical areas where resource concerns, problems, or treatment needs are similar. It is considered a subdivision of an existing Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) map delineation or polygon. Landscape conditions, soil, climate, human considerations, and other natural resource information are used to determine the geographic boundaries of a CRA.

Indiana Agricultural Statistics 2003 – 2004 - Indiana Agricultural Statistics, 1435 Win Hentshcel Blvd., Suite B105, West Lafayette

Major Land Resource Area Map Tool - Indiana NRCS Soils Page - http://www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/mlra11/soils.html

Indiana Hydrologic Units Indiana Geodata

Indiana Watershed Action Strategy Plan

Indiana Rapid Watershed Assessment (Electronic Data Sets – Web based application.

Indiana 2006 303d List – Indiana Department of Agriculture, Division of Natural Resources