



**R**apid Watershed Assessments (RWA) provide initial estimates of where conservation investments would best address the concerns of landowners, conservation districts, and other community organizations and stakeholders. These assessments help landowners and local leaders set priorities and determine the best actions to achieve their goals.

### Introduction

The Saline River Watershed is located in Southern Illinois and flows in an easterly direction encompassing more than 754,942 acres.

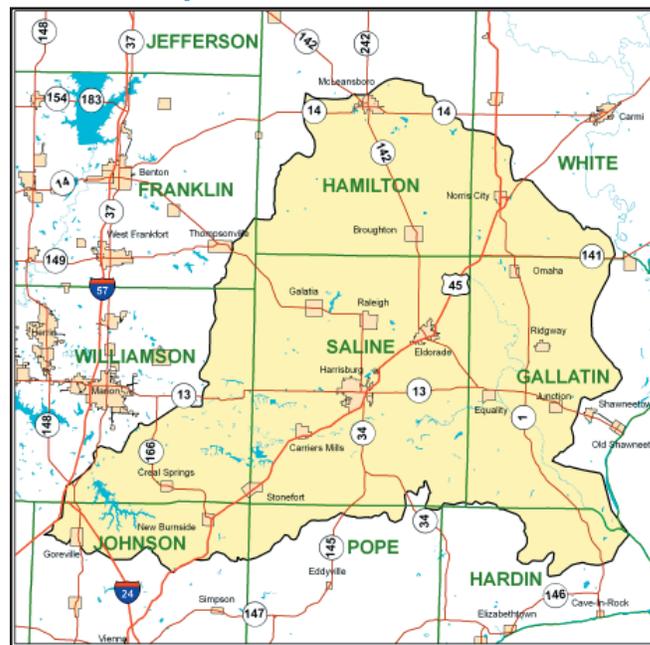
The watershed covers land within Hamilton, White, Franklin, Williamson, Gallatin, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, and Saline Counties.

Conservation assistance is provided by seven NRCS Field and eight Soil and Water Conservation District Offices and one Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) offices.

The mainly agricultural landscape has many small streams, creeks, and man-made lakes that flow into the Saline River, which eventually enters the Ohio River. The Lake of Egypt, an impoundment on the upper end of the South Fork Saline River, is the largest lake in the watershed, and covers 2,300 acres. The majority of



### Saline River Watershed Location Map



the land in the watershed, 56.9 percent, is devoted to agriculture. Forest land accounts for 32.3 percent of the area while mined land, publicly owned land, urban land, and open water comprise the balance of the watershed. Farms consist of dairy, cash grain, hog and beef operations. Major crops include corn, soybeans, wheat, and alfalfa.

The population of the watershed is mostly rural, but there are many small cities and villages found throughout the area. The largest population centers are the cities of Harrisburg, (pop. 9, 628), Eldorado, (pop. 4, 416), Mcleansboro, (pop. 2,945), and Ridgway (pop. 928). Agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are the major components of the regional economy.



Watershed Information .....	4
Elevation & Annual Precipitation .....	5
Common Resource Areas .....	6-7
Land Cover .....	8
Classifications .....	9-10
- Drainage	
- Farmland	
Hydric Soils .....	11
Quaternary Deposits .....	12
Public Lands and Natural Areas.....	13
Mined Lands.....	14-15
Aquifer Sensitivity .....	16-17
- Nitrate Leaching	
- Pesticide Leaching	
National Wetland Inventory .....	18
303(d) Impaired Waters .....	19-20
Biologically Significant Streams.....	21
Conservation on the Ground .....	22-24
- Practice Summary	
- PRS Performance Measures	
Census and Social Data .....	25
Related Watershed Projects, Conservation Partners.....	26
Endnotes .....	27-29

All RWA data is a collection of information from various sources that was developed and compiled by different entities which over time will become obsolete as new data is gathered and analyzed. For the most up-to-date information possible, RWA users should consult the present web sites and archives offered by agencies and entities listed in the endnotes.

## Hydrologic Unit Classification (HUC)

**W**atersheds are organized into a hydrologic system that divides and subdivides areas of the U.S. into successively smaller watersheds. These levels, used to organize hydrologic data, are called “hydrologic units,” which represent natural and man-made watersheds. They are identified by a numeric code called “hydrologic unit code,” or “HUC,” which is an 8-digit code. The HUC describes the relation of units to each other, representing the way smaller watersheds (12-digit codes) drain areas that together form larger watersheds (10-digit codes).

## Saline River Watershed County Areas

County	County Acres	Acres in HUC	% of HUC from County	% of County in HUC
Franklin	276,184	7,403	0.98	2.68
Hamilton	278,802	136,120	18.03	48.82
White	321,017	44,943	5.95	14
Gallatin	209,949	146,358	19.39	69.71
Saline	247,643	245,576	32.53	99.17
Williamson	284,150	87,741	11.62	30.88
Johnson	222,966	46,860	6.21	21.02
Pope	239,673	16,248	2.15	6.78
Hardin	116,020	23,693	3.14	20.42

## Saline River Subwatershed

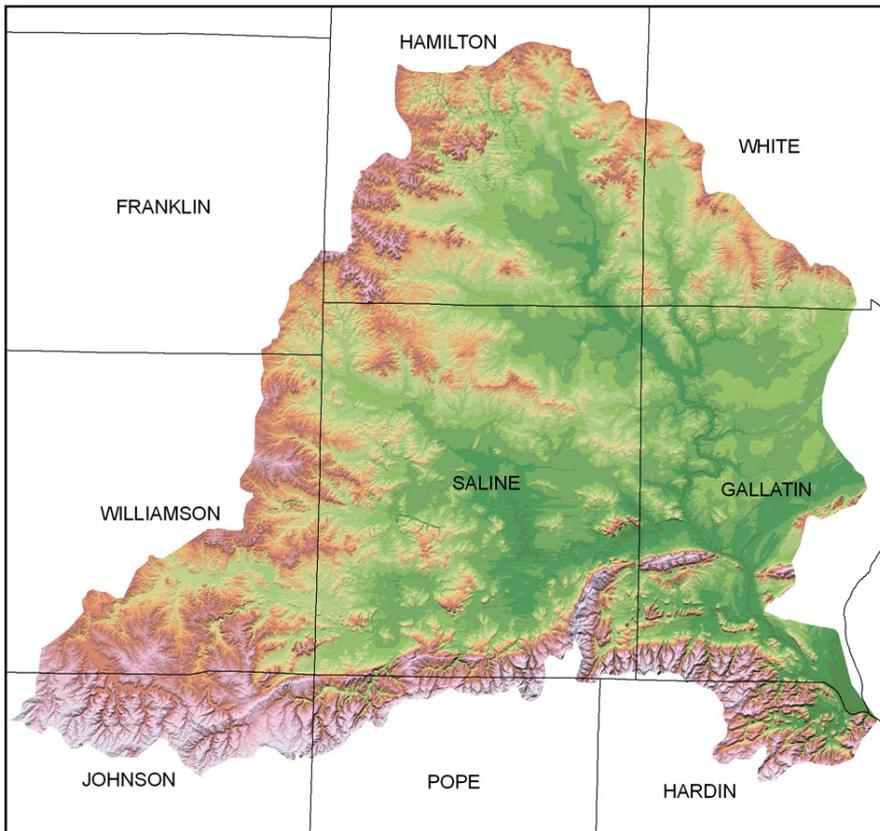
HUC_10	HU_10_NAME	Acres	% Area
0514020401	Sugar Creek-South Fork Saline River	73,423.90	9.8
0514020402	Middle Fork Saline River	125,039.60	16.6
0514020403	South Fork Saline River	160,556.80	21.3
0514020404	North Fork Saline River	156,721.20	20.8
0514020405	Cane Creek	103,382	13.7
0514020406	White Oak Creek-North Fork Saline River	94,503.10	12.5
0514020407	Eagle Creek-Saline River	39,592.10	5.3

# Elevation & Annual Precipitation

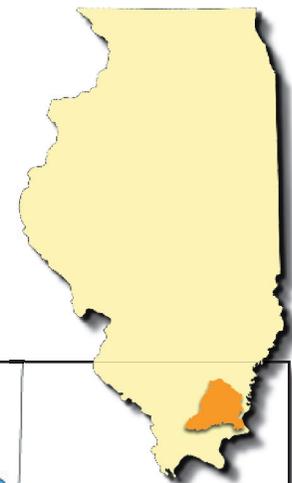
Saline River Watershed

(IL) HUC: 05140204

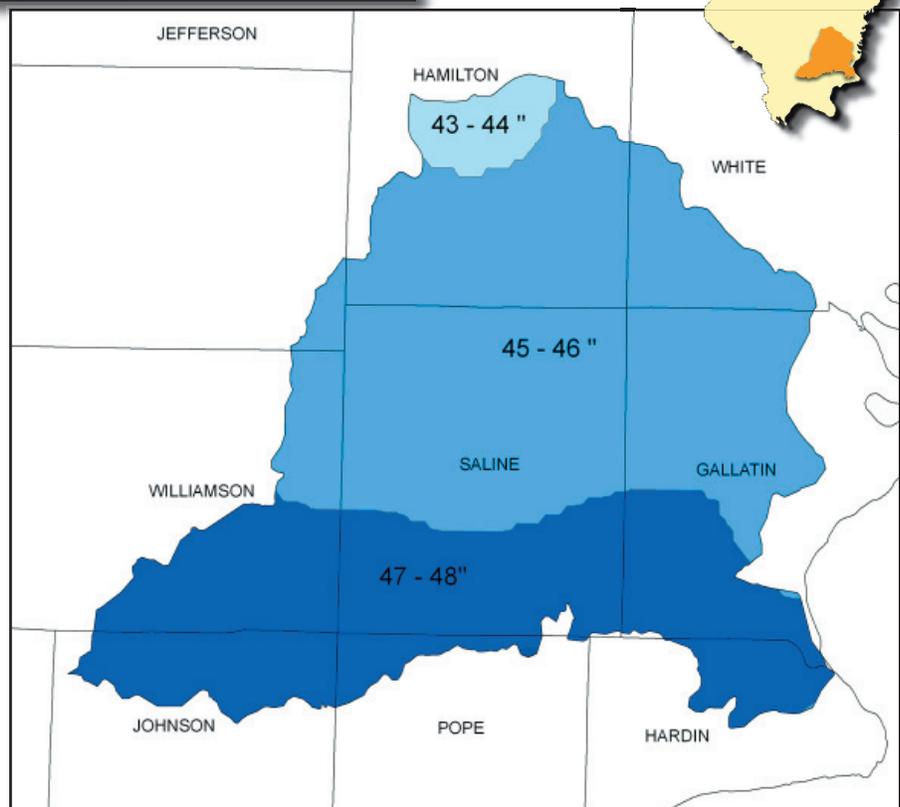
Total Acres: 754,942



Saline River Watershed  
**Elevation Map**



Saline River Watershed  
**Average Annual  
Precipitation Map (inches)**



[1/ See endnote, pg. 27.](#)

**C**ommon Resource Area (CRA) delineations are defined as geographical areas where resource concerns, problems and treatment needs are similar. CRAs are a subdivision of an existing Major Land Resource Area (MLRA). Landscape conditions, soil, climate and human considerations are used to determine the boundary of CRAs.

### 113.1 Clay Pan Till Plains

Nearly level and gently sloping, well-developed claypan soils on a flat glacial till plain. Light to moderately dark colored, poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils formed primarily in loess. Loess thickness generally ranges from greater than 6 feet in the western part to about 3 feet in the eastern part. The low clay surface soil changes abruptly to the high clay subsoil. The area is intensively cropped with row crops and small grain. Sodium affected soils are throughout the area and occur in an intricate pattern with soils not affected by sodium. The more sloping areas adjacent to the streams are more commonly used for pasture or remain in woodland. Postglacial stream erosion has made little progress and most of the surface is flat or gently rolling with local relief less than 100 feet. Bedrock exposures are rare.

### 113.2 Illinois Central Clay Pan — Alluvium and Lacustrine

Nearly level light to dark colored, poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in silty alluvium and in medium to fine textured lacustrine materials. Flooding frequency ranges from none on higher lake plains to frequent on the active flood plains. Lacustrine areas intensively cropped with row crops and small grain. Flood plains are mostly cropped but significant acreage is wooded. Resource concerns are bottomland flooding, erosion from cropland, wetland preservation and restoration, and nutrient management.

### 115A.1 Interior River Lowland Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Eastern Part

Wabash bottomland along the lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers. Low, nearly level flood plains, terraces, and bayous are composed of alluvial and outwash deposits. Soils are very poorly drained to well drained, formed in loamy and silty alluvial and lacustrine sediments. Hardwood forests dominate in the woodland that remains. Corn, soybean, wheat, alfalfa, or livestock farming are dominant land uses. Primary resource concerns are poor drainage and droughtiness.

### 115A.3 Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Eastern Part — Silty Uplands

Gently sloping to moderately steep uplands. Moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in greater than 3 feet of loess. Corn, soybeans, small grain, livestock, and general farming are the main uses. Pasture and woodland dominate more sloping areas. Some areas have sandy and loamy deposits at the surface. Resource concerns are cropland erosion, nutrient management, and wildlife management.

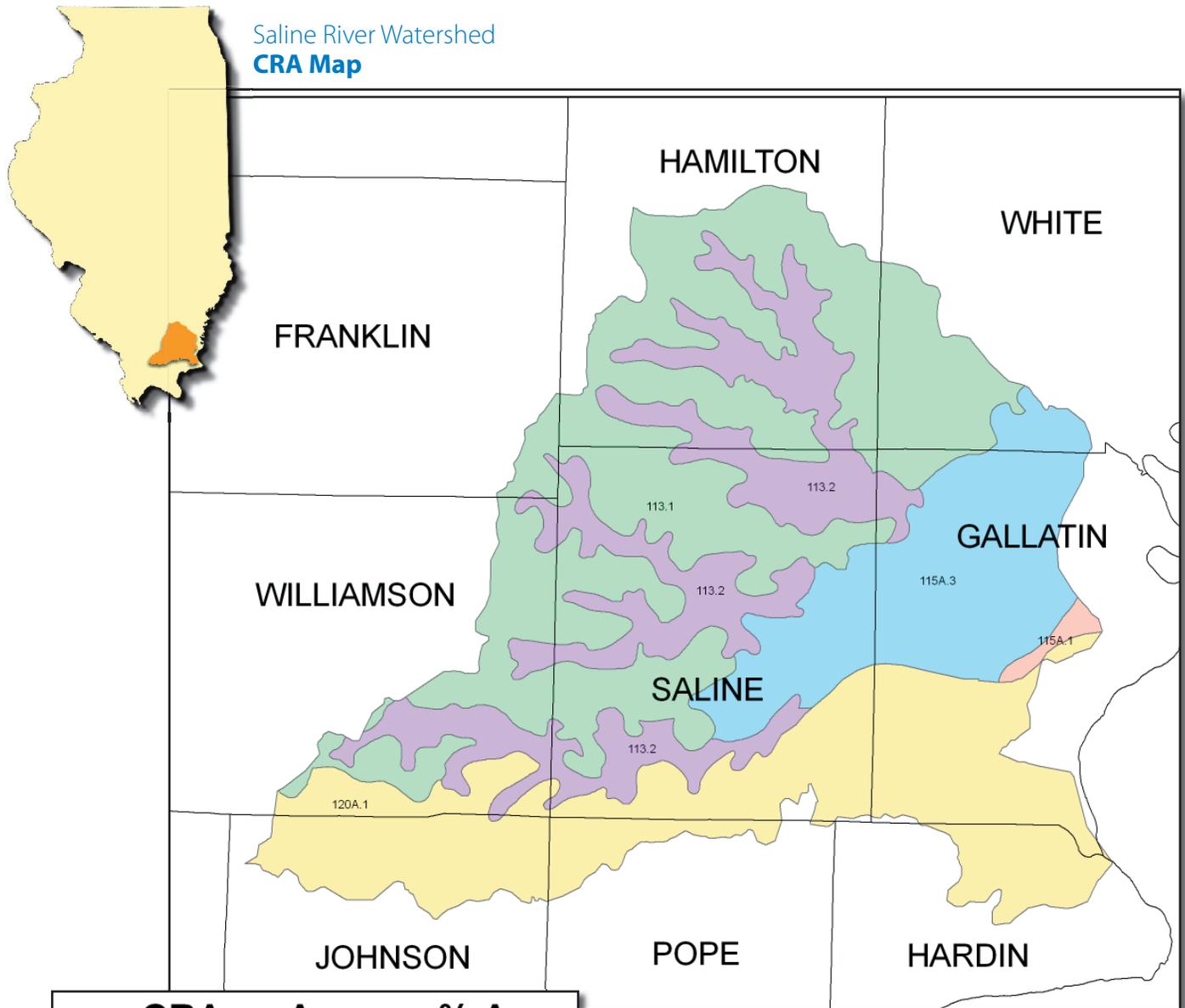
### 120A.1 Sandstone and Shale Hills and Valleys

Upland area with dominantly steep and very steep side slopes and gently sloping to moderately steep ridgetops and shoulders. Soils are light colored, dominantly well drained and moderately well drained and formed in thin to moderately thick loess over residuum weathered from sandstone and shale with interbedded limestone and siltstone in some areas. Fragipans are common in soils on ridgetops. Bedrock outcrops are common in soils on very steep slopes. Hardwood forest dominates the steeper side slopes.

*2/ See endnote, pg. 27.*

# Common Resource Areas *(Continued)*

**Saline River Watershed**  
 (IL) HUC: 05140204  
 Total Acres: 754,942



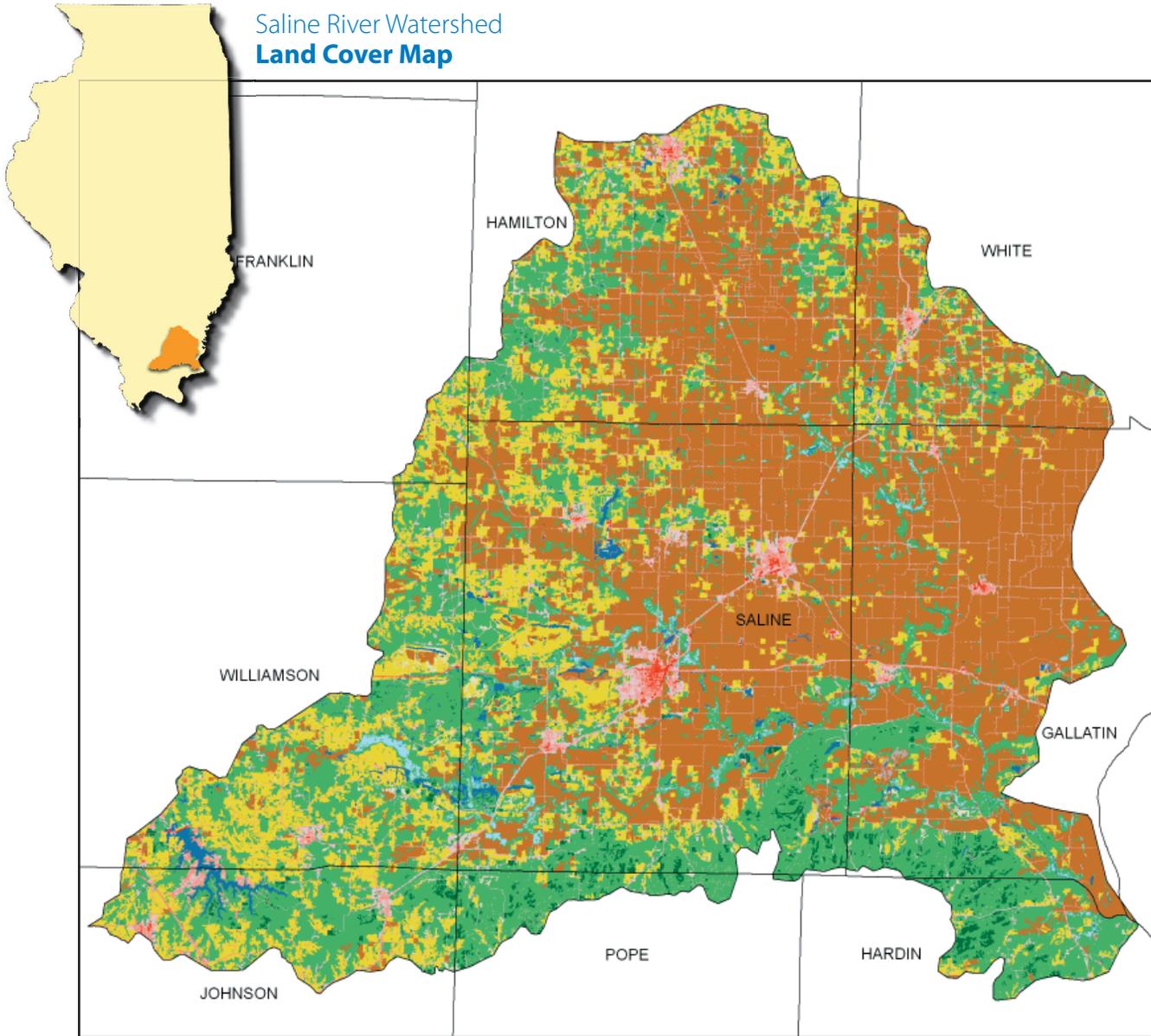
CRA	Acres	% Area
113.1	275,496	36.5
113.2	148,380	19.7
115A.1	4,403	0.6
115A.3	121,478	16.1
120A.1	205,272	27.2

# Land Cover

**Saline River Watershed**

(IL) HUC: 05140204

Total Acres: 754,942



	Acres	% Area		Acres	% Area
Open Water	10,144	1.3	Mixed Forest	982	0.1
Developed, Open Space	41,722	5.5	Shrub/Scrub	2	0.00
Developed, Low Intensity	14,594	1.9	Grassland/Herbaceous	4,811	0.6
Developed, Medium Intensity	1,291	0.2	Pasture/Hay	128,817	17.1
Developed, High Intensity	334	0.04	Cultivated Crops	300,665	39.8
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	762	0.1	Woody Wetlands	6,634	0.9
Deciduous Forest	234,952	31.1	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	1,075	0.1
Evergreen Forest	8,254	1.1			

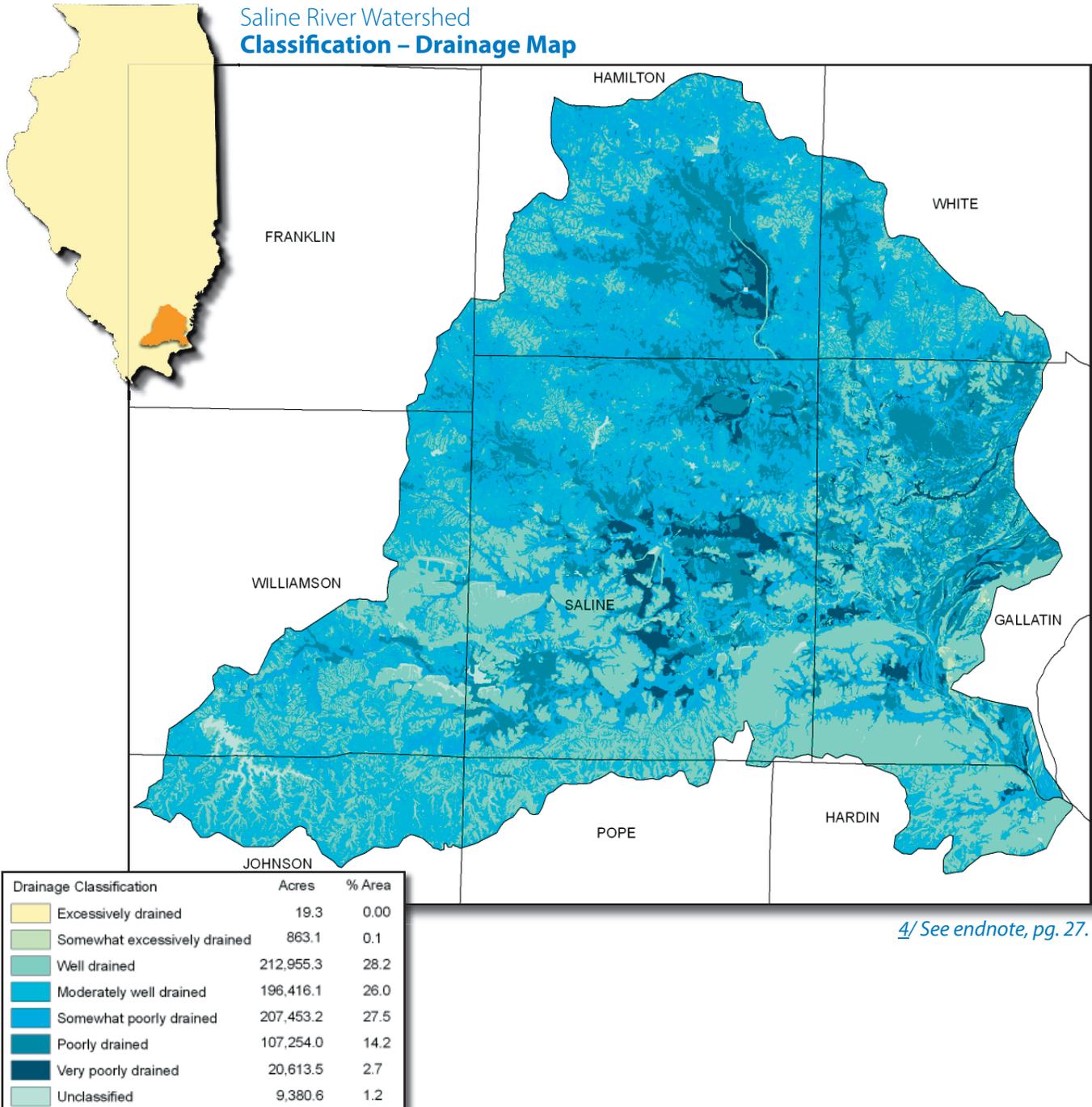
*3/ See endnote, pg. 27.*

# Classification

## Drainage

**Saline River Watershed**  
 (IL) HUC: 05140204  
 Total Acres: 754,942

**D**rainage 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” that can be accessed at <http://soils.usda.gov/techncial/manual/>.



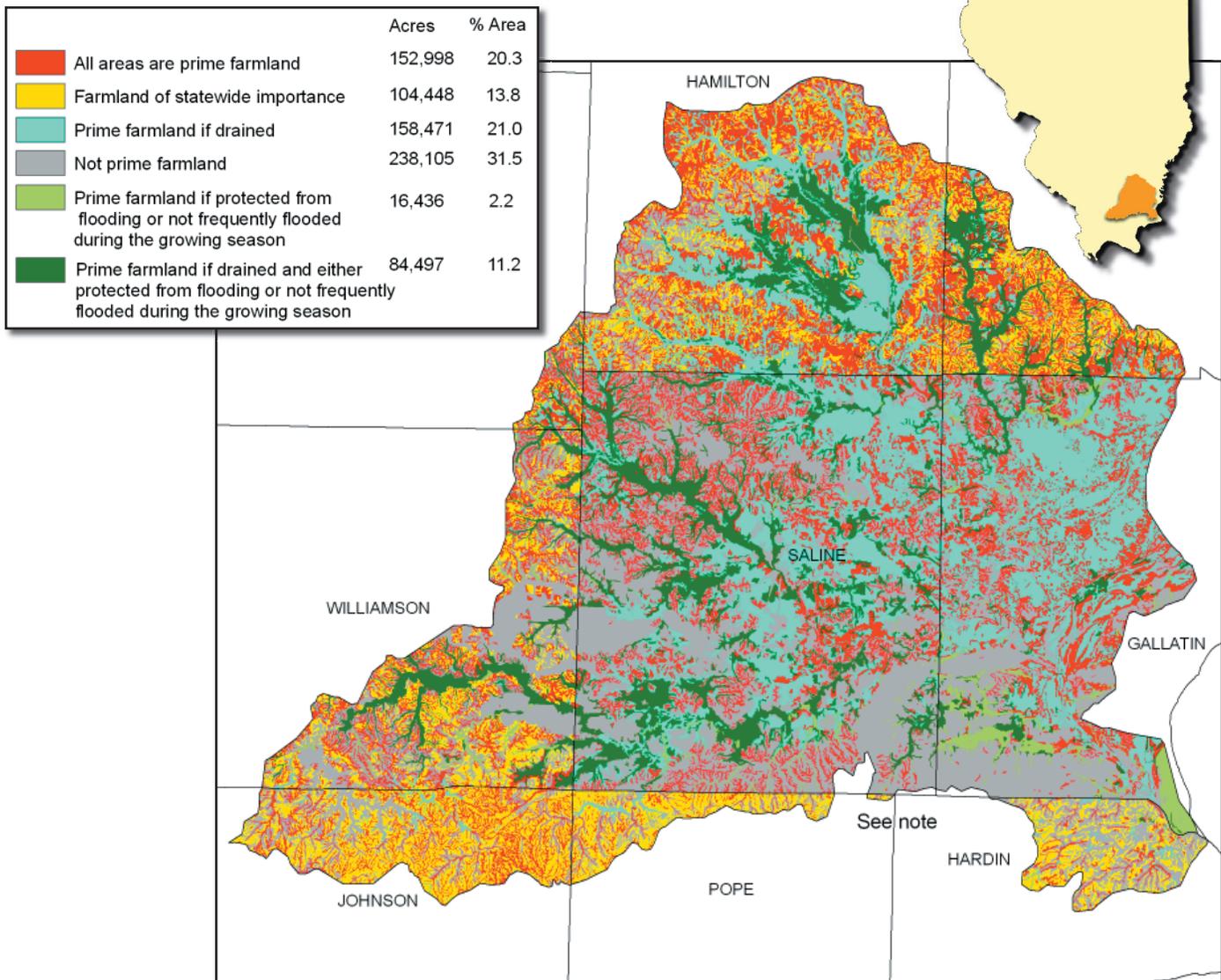
# Classification

## Farmland

**Saline River Watershed**  
 (IL) HUC: 05140204  
 Total Acres: 754,942

**F**armland 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 7CFR657. The website is: [www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx\\_00/7cfr657\\_00.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_00/7cfr657_00.html).

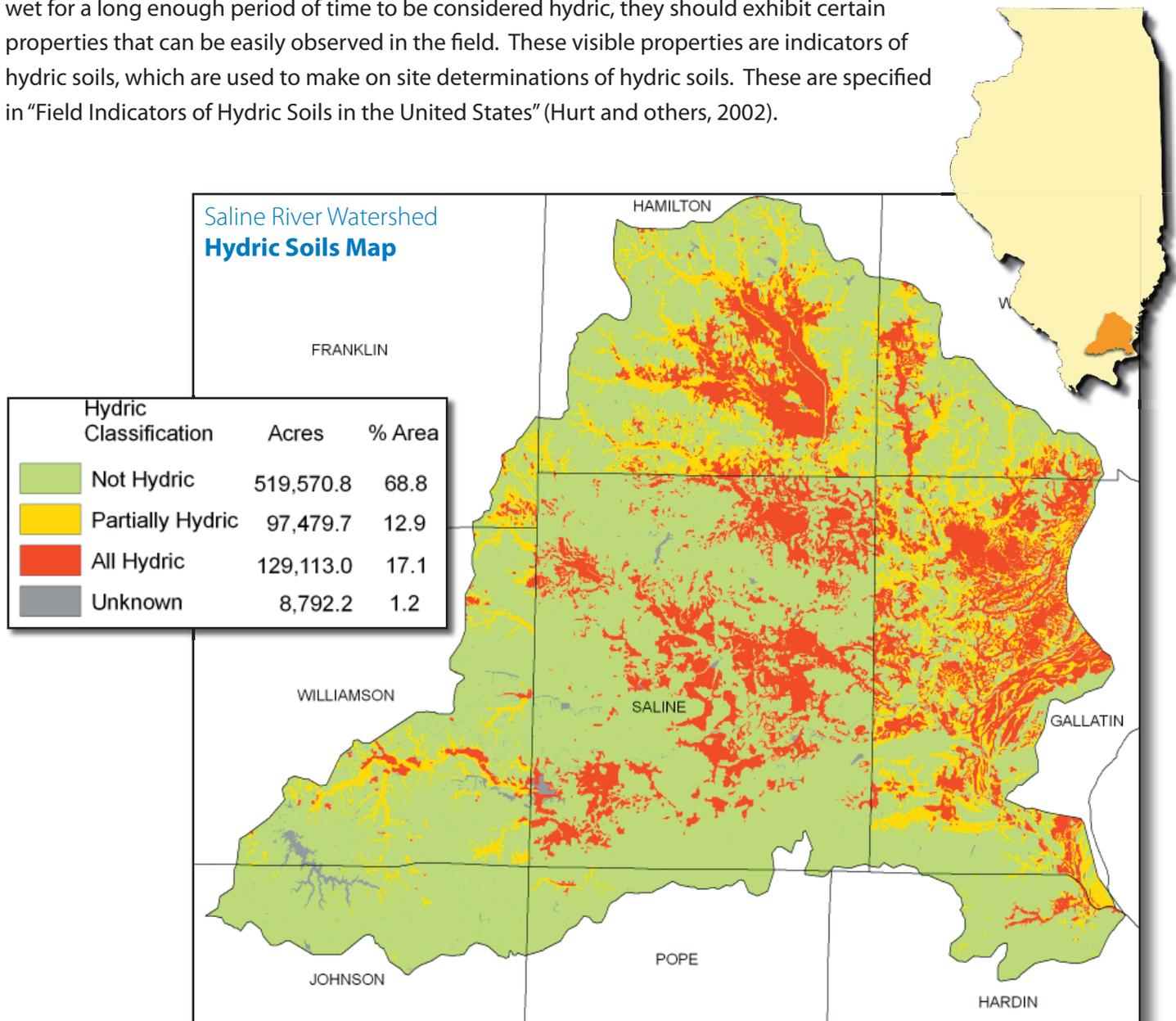
### Saline River Watershed Classification – Farmland Map



For more information on Prime Farmland Soils Visit:  
<http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook/contents/part622.html>

*5/ See endnote, pg. 28.*

**T**his rating provides an indication of the proportion of the map unit that meets criteria for hydric soils. Map units dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions of non-hydric soils in higher positions on the landscape. Map units dominantly made up of non-hydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in lower landscape positions. Partially hydric soils are non-hydric soils with a probability of hydric soil inclusions. 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 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, which are used to make on site determinations of hydric soils. These are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and others, 2002).



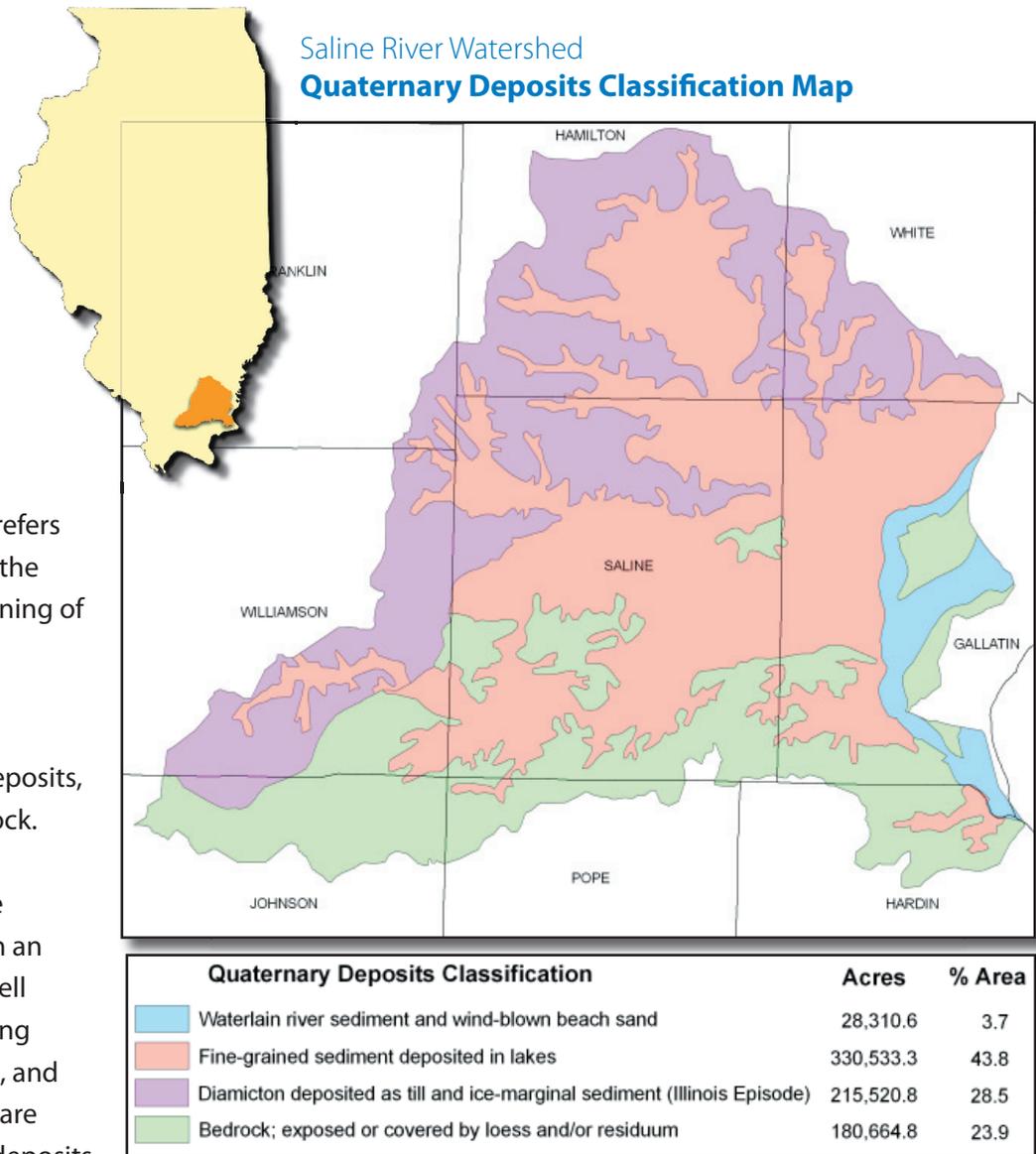
[6/ See endnote, pg. 28.](#)

**Q**uaternary is a relic term from the 1800's that attempted to subdivide the geological record and establish a time classification for rocks and sediment material found at the earth's surface. Today, use of the term persists, but the actual data/definition has changed. By removing original terms of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary, "Quaternary" now refers to sediments deposited during the geologic period from the beginning of the Ice Age to present day.

Quaternary deposits are those unconsolidated, more recent deposits, that overlie Illinois glacial bedrock. Distribution of these materials across the landscape determine how productive the land is from an agricultural perspective, how well the land performs for engineering purposes, like roads and homes, and to what extent water resources are available for use. Where these deposits are thin and shallow bedrock is present, land use decisions must be evaluated very carefully.

Glacial till is a dense, relatively impermeable material deposited directly by glaciers that covered Illinois. It is a unsorted mixture of stones, sand, gravel, silt and clay. The lacustrine material, or fine-textured sediments deposited in pro-glacial lakes, is homogeneous in nature and composed mainly of smaller silt and clay size particles. River deposits are most often sand and sometimes gravel deposited by flowing streams that originated within or in front of glaciers. As these materials were exposed to the wind and dried considerably, some deposits were picked up and re-deposited as sand dunes. Each of these materials is best suited to different intensity and type of land use.

[/ See endnote, pg. 28.](#)



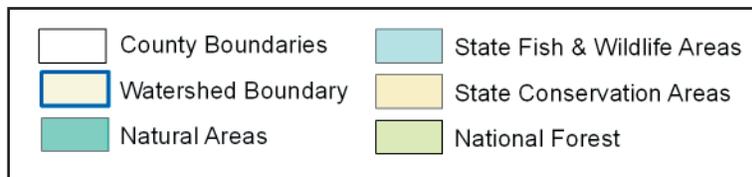
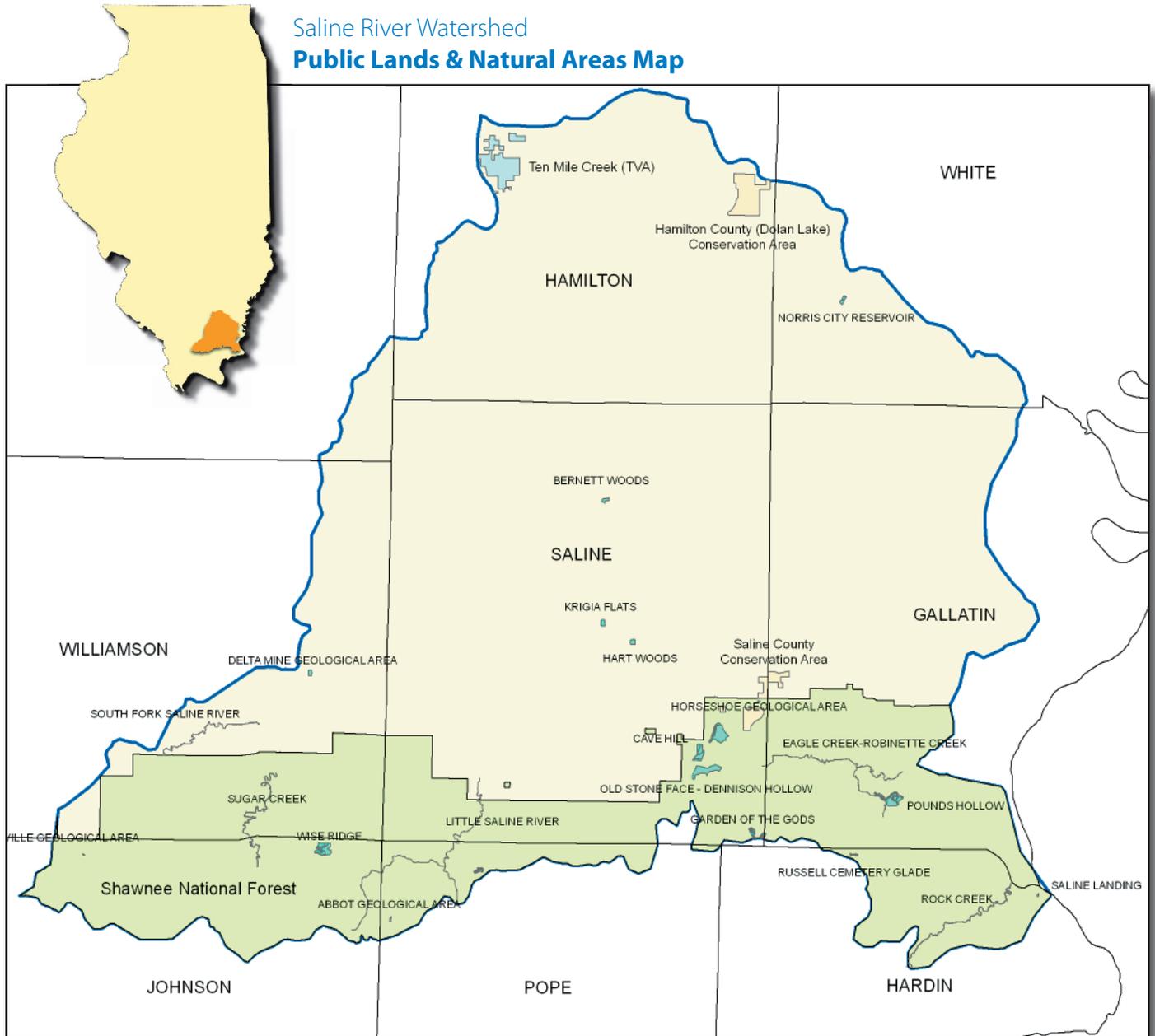
# Public Lands and Natural Areas

Saline River Watershed

(IL) HUC: 05140204

Total Acres: 754,942

Saline River Watershed  
Public Lands & Natural Areas Map



*8/ See endnote, pg. 28.*

# Mined Lands

## Coal Mining in the Saline River Watershed

**Saline River Watershed**  
(IL) HUC: 05140204  
Total Acres: 754,942

**S**outheastern Illinois, which includes the Saline River Watershed, has historically played a major role in the state's coal industry and continues to play a significant role as this region accounts for approximately 40 percent of the state's annual coal production.

Table 1 illustrates total coal produced through 2007 for counties that make up the Saline River Watershed. The total for Williamson County includes production for mining beyond the Saline River Watershed area. Totals for the other counties include areas entirely within the Saline River Watershed.

Table 1 – Coal Production

County	Total Coal Production (tons)
Gallatin	88,079,065
Hamilton	6,172,927
Harden	40
Johnson	314,325
Pope	36,266
Saline	460,366,577
White	1,676,741
Williamson	470,466,133

Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, and White Counties currently have active coal mining operations. The current mining activity in White and Williamson Counties lies outside the Saline River Watershed.

Underground mining has been the dominant type of mining within Illinois. Table 2 provides an approximate percentage of each county's acreage that has been mined either by underground or surface mining techniques. Again, Williamson County includes the entire county's total, whereas figures for the other counties are those within the Saline River Watershed.

Table 2 – Mining Techniques

County	Underground	Surface
Gallatin	2%	2%
Hamilton	<1%	n/a
Hardin	n/a	<1%
Johnson	n/a	<1%
Pope	n/a	<1%
Saline	19%	7%
White	<1%	n/a
Williamson	25%	7%

A state surface mining regulatory program has been in existence in Illinois since 1962. The first reclamation law, *The Open Cut Land Reclamation Act*, only required spoil ridge tops to be leveled, graded and vegetated. However, later laws added more stringent provisions for restoring surface mined lands. Gallatin County has 208 acres affected by pre-law surface mining; Saline County has 5,584 acres; and Williamson County has 7,792 acres affected.

The *Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977* established a program to restore land adversely affected by past coal mining efforts. The Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation program primarily addresses adverse conditions created by pre-law mining; however, the program has the authority to conduct reclamation on mine sites active prior to 1977. The state's Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation program has reclaimed 3 acres in Gallatin County; 1,622 acres in Saline County; and 2,070 acres in Williamson County.

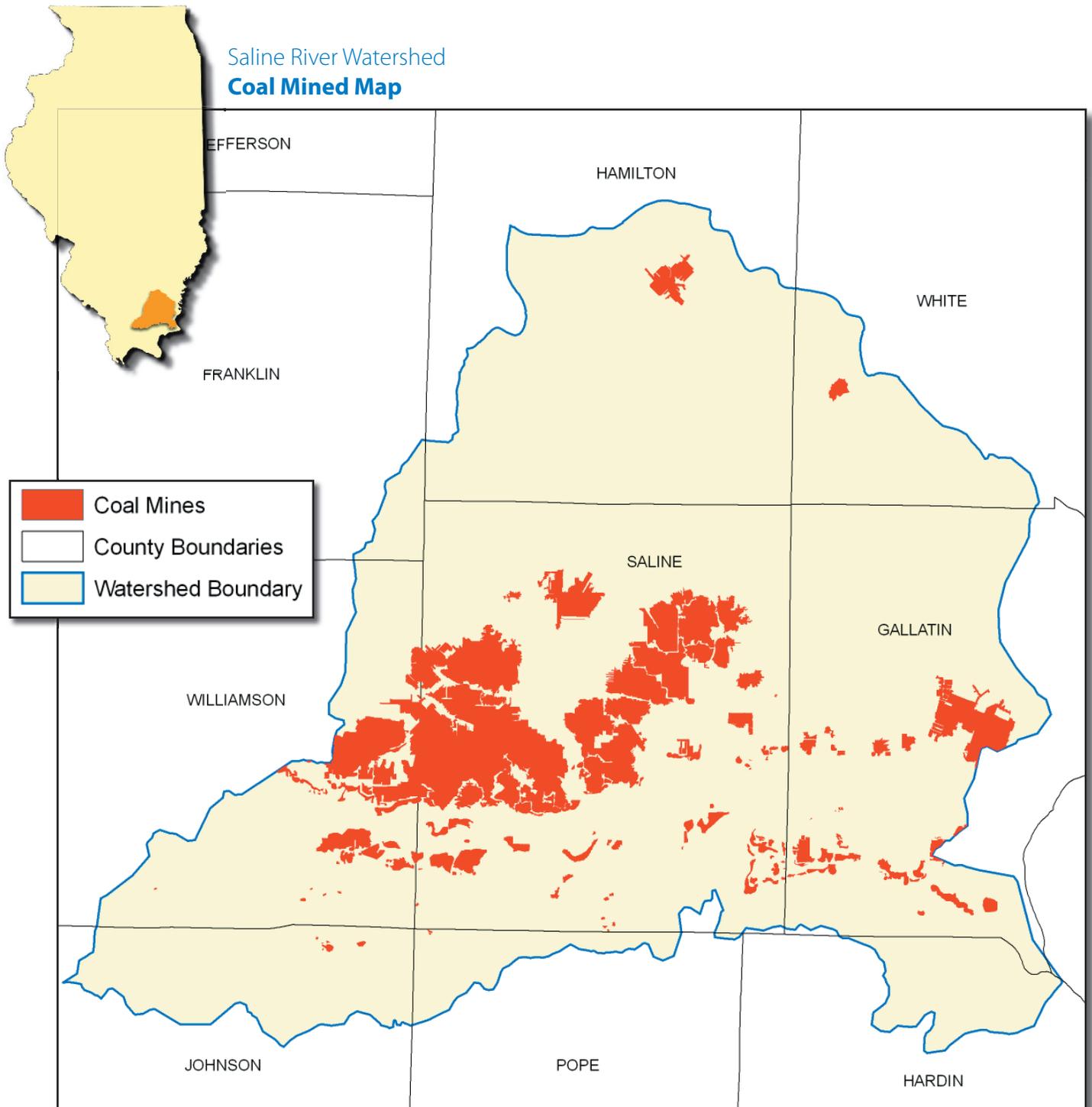
*9/ See endnote, pg. 28.*

# Mined Lands

Saline River Watershed

(IL) HUC: 05140204

Total Acres: 754,942



*9/ See endnote, pg. 28.*

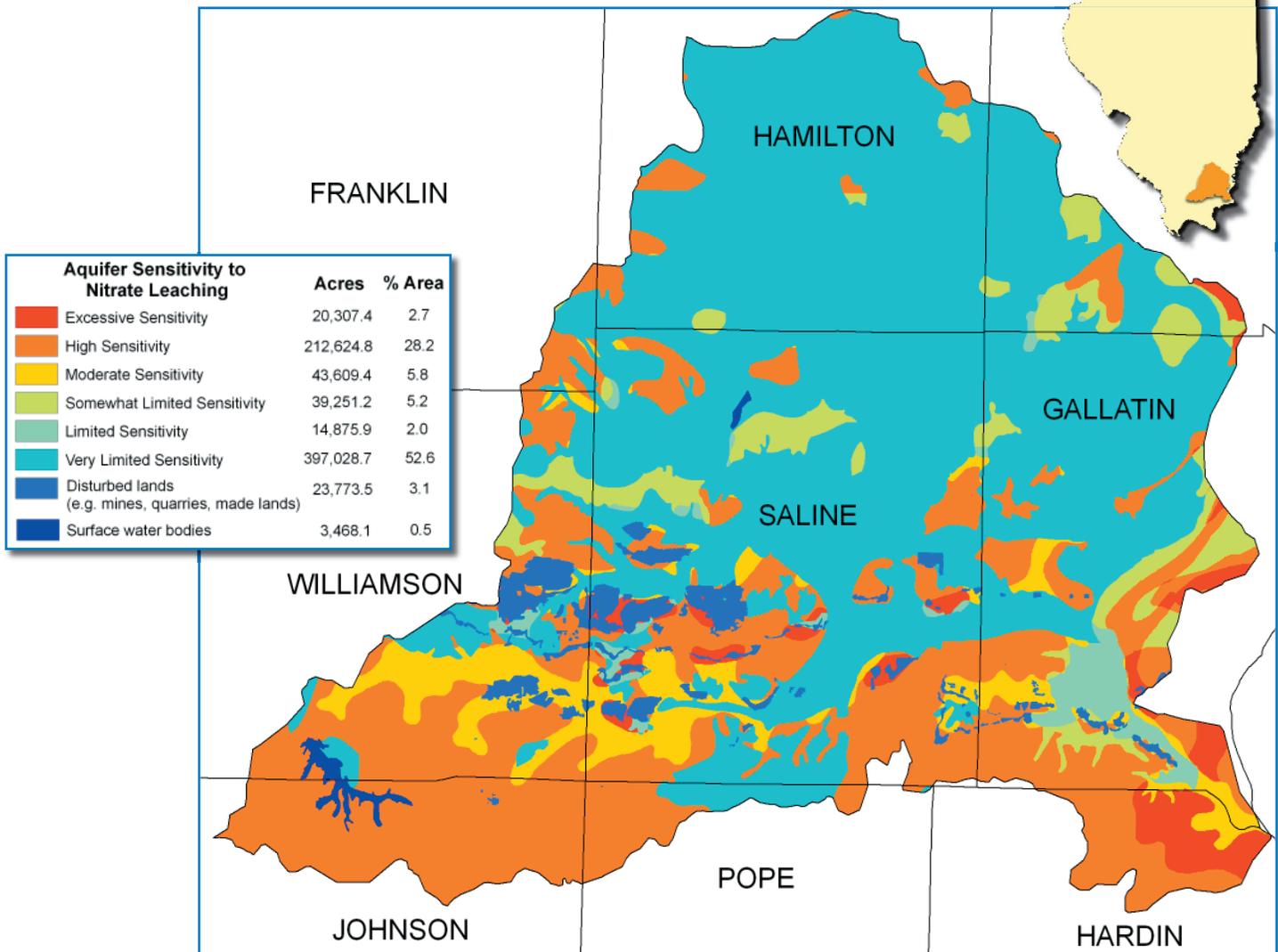
# Aquifer Sensitivity to Nitrate Leaching

Saline River Watershed  
(IL) HUC: 05140204  
Total Acres: 754,942

The Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) statewide Stack-Unit map was used to create a map of depth to the uppermost aquifer, which was then combined with maps of nitrate and pesticide leaching classes to ultimately derive aquifer sensitivity to contamination by nitrate and pesticide leaching. Six aquifer sensitivity classes are shown as indicated below. Disturbed land and surface water areas are also shown. These data are to be used in conjunction with ISGS Environmental Geology Report 148 Report. *See page Pesticide Map on page 17.*

This dataset was designed for statewide evaluation of agrichemical leaching characteristics and associated aquifer sensitivity to contamination. It was created to classify soils and aquifer settings according to predictions of leaching potential. Classifications have not been validated by results of water quality sampling. Accordingly, reliability of these aquifer sensitivity ratings as predictors of water quality has not been evaluated.

Saline River Watershed  
**Aquifer Sensitivity to Nitrate Leaching Map**



[10/ See endnote, pg. 29.](#)

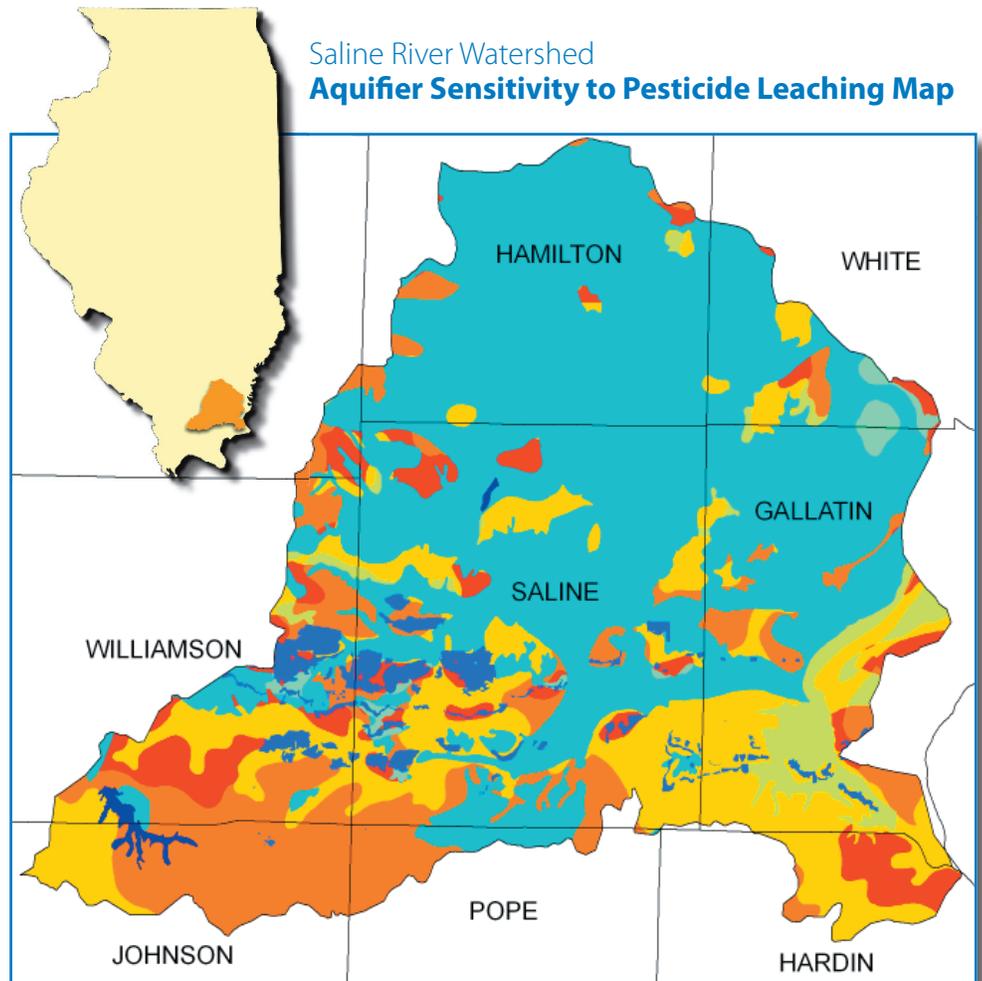
# Aquifer Sensitivity to Pesticide Leaching

## Potential of Agricultural Chemical Contamination of Aquifers

Saline River Watershed  
(IL) HUC: 05140204  
Total Acres: 754,942

Two statewide datasets were identified as containing information that would be useful for producing aquifer sensitivity maps: a soil association map (and database) and a map of geologic materials to a depth of 50 feet (Stack-Unit map). The soil association map and database were used in an interpretive mapping model that generated maps of nitrate and pesticide leaching classes by examining factors that relate to water movement characteristics of the soil. The pesticide contamination sensitivity dataset was created by combining the nitrate map interpretations with information on the distribution of organic matter. (Pesticides are organic compounds that tend to adsorb to soil organic matter, and so have their movement slowed.)

One of the results is six nitrate and six pesticide leaching classes that group soil associations based on relative probability of nitrate and pesticide movement through associated soil profiles. The ranking is qualitative, and is based on the median leaching value of soil map units that comprise each soil association. Leaching classes are listed in the legend. *See Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) EG 148 for the derivation of these classes.*



Aquifer Sensitivity to Pesticide Leaching	% Area	% Area
Excessive Sensitivity	43,127.9	5.7
High Sensitivity	113,014.7	15.0
Moderate Sensitivity	139,738.5	18.5
Somewhat Limited Sensitivity	26,562.5	3.5
Limited Sensitivity	7,743.9	1.0
Very Limited Sensitivity	397,510.0	52.7
Disturbed lands (e.g. mines, quarries, made lands)	23,773.5	3.1
Surface water bodies	3,468.1	0.5

*10/ See endnote, pg. 29.*

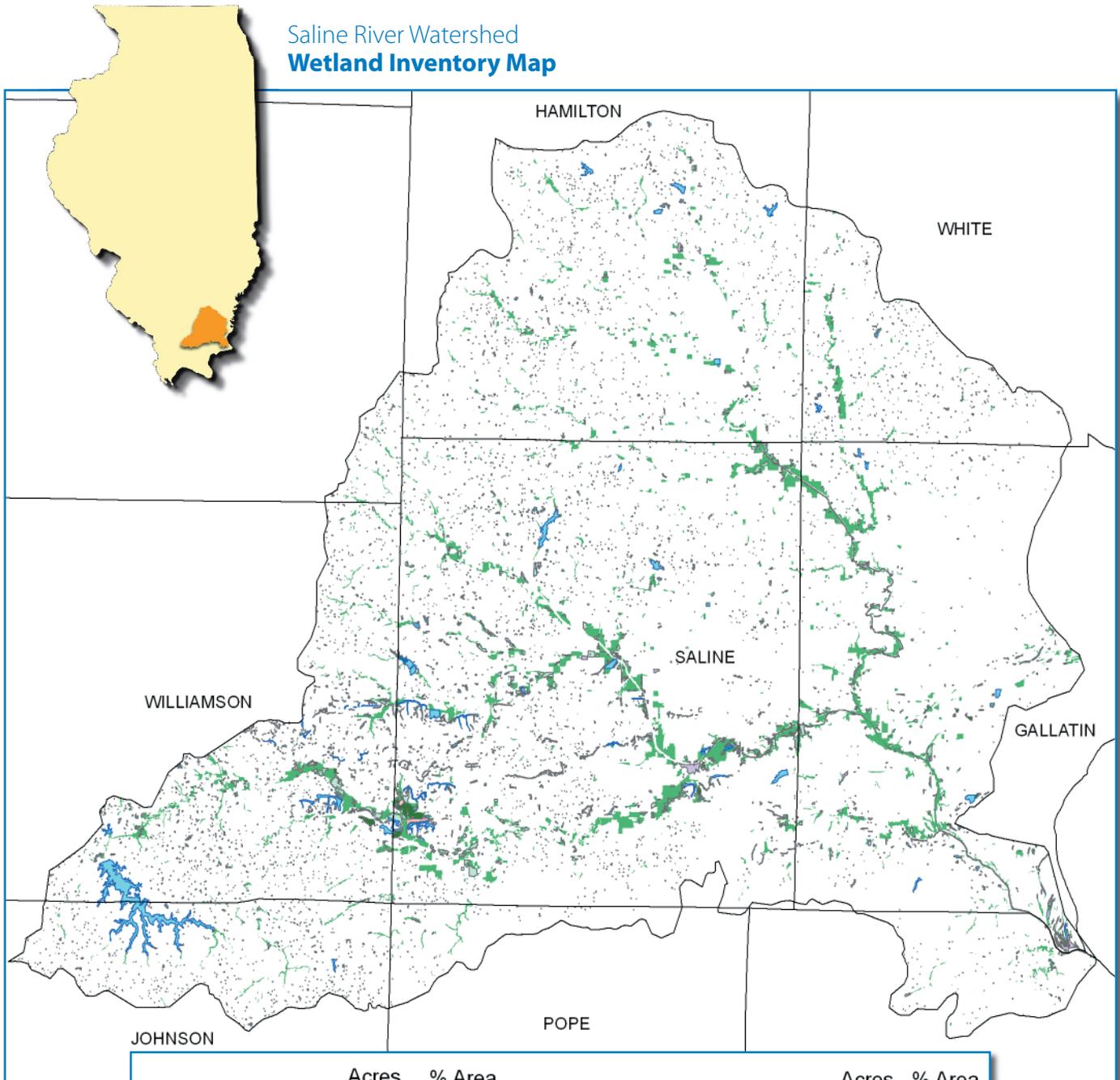
# National Wetland Inventory

Saline River Watershed

(IL) HUC: 05140204

Total Acres: 754,942

Saline River Watershed  
Wetland Inventory Map



	Acres	% Area		Acres	% Area
Bottomland Forest	28,314	3.8	Open Water Wetlands	4,503	0.6
Deep Marsh	740	0.1	Perennial Deepwater River	620	0.1
Deepwater Lake	4,208	0.6	Shallow Lake	71	0.0
Emergent Lake	66	0.0	Shallow Marsh/Wet Meadow	1,877	0.2
Intermittent Riverine	1	0.0	Shrub-Scrub Wetlands	3,451	0.5
Lake Shore	45	0.0	Swamp	226	0.0

11/ See endnote, pgs. 29.

# 303(d) Impaired Waters

## 303D Designations for Streams in Saline River Watershed

**Saline River Watershed**  
(IL) HUC: 05140204  
Total Acres: 754,942

### Saline River 303d Watershed Impaired List 2008

HUC_10	305B Segment ID	Name	Priority	Miles/ Acres	Designated Use	Potential Causes
0514020401	IL_ATH-02	South Fork Saline River	Medium	7.98 Mi.	Aquatic Life, Primary Contact Rec.	Cadmium, Fecal Coliform
0514020401	IL_ATH-05	South Fork Saline River	Medium	7.95 Mi.	Aquatic Life, Primary Contact Rec.	Cadmium, Iron, Manganese, Nickel, pH, Total Suspended Solids, Zinc, Fecal Coliform
0514020401	IL_ATH-14	South Fork Saline River	Medium	4.04 Mi.	Aquatic Life, Primary Contact Rec.	Cause Unknown
0514020401	IL_ATHG-01	Sugar Creek	Medium	4.19 Mi.	Aquatic Life, Primary Contact Rec.	Cadmium, Iron, Manganese, Nickel, pH, Phosphorous, (Total), Sulfates, Total Suspended Solids, Zinc, Fecal Coliform
0514020401	IL_ATHG-05	Sugar Creek	Medium	.90 Mi.	Primary Contact Rec.	Fecal Coliform
0514020401	IL_ATHS-01	Brier Creek	Medium	3.38 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Iron, Manganese, Silver, Sulfates
0514020401	IL_ATHV-01	East Palzo Creek	Medium	3.16 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Copper, Iron, Manganese, pH
0514020401	IL_RAL	Lake of Egypt	Medium	2,300 Ac.	Fish Consumption, Public Water Supplies	Mercury, Polychlorinated biphenyls, Manganese
0514020402	IL_ATG-03	Middle Fork Saline River	Medium	7.41 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Phosphorous, (Total), Sedimentation/Siltation, Total Suspended Solids
0514020402	IL_ATGC-01	Bankston Fork	Medium	4.32 Mi.	Aquatic Life, Primary Contact Rec.	Manganese, Silver, Sulfates, Fecal Coliform
0514020402	IL_BPJ-12	Salt Fork Vermilion River	Medium	3.08 Mi.	Aquatic Life	pH, Phosphorous, (Total), Total Suspended Solids
0514020402	IL_BPIA-01	Jordon Creek	Medium	11.14 Mi.	Primary Contact Rec.	Fecal Coliform
0514020403	IL_AT-05	Saline River	Medium	9.52 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Boron, Manganese
0514020403	IL_ATH-13	South Fork Saline River	Medium	12.56 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Manganese, pH
0514020403	IL_ATH-01	Stillhouse Creek	Medium	2.56 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Iron, Manganese, pH, Sulfates
0514020403	IL_ATHU-01	Peters Slough	Medium	3.98 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Iron, Manganese, pH, Sulfates, Zinc
0514020404	IL_ATF-07	North Fork Saline River	Medium	5.52 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Chloride
0514020404	IL_ATFE-01	Rector Creek	Medium	18.94 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Cause Unknown
0514020404	IL_ATFIA-MC-C1	Bear Creek	Medium		Aquatic Life	Phosphorous (Total)
0514020404	IL_ATFI-MC-C4	Tenmile Creek	Medium		Aquatic Life	Cause Unknown
0514020404	IL_ATFI-MC-D1	Tenmile Creek	Medium	8.35 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Manganese
0514020404	IL_RAA	Lake Dolan	Medium	71.30 Ac.	Aquatic Life	Phosphorous, (Total), Total Suspended Solids
0514020405	IL_ATFJ-01	Cane Creek	Medium	2.70 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Sedimentation/Siltation
0514020405	IL_RAR	Norris City Reservoir	Medium	28 Ac.	Aesthetic Quality, Aquatic Life	Phosphorous, (Total), Total Suspended Solids
0514020405	IL_RAS	Omaha Lake	Medium	22 Ac.	Aesthetic Quality,	Total Suspended Solids
0514020406	IL_ATF-04	North Fork Saline River	Medium	5.15 Mi.	Aquatic Life, Fish Consumption, Primary Contact Rec.	Silver, Mercury, Fecal Coliform
0514020406	IL_RGZZ	Sedgewick Lake	Medium	75 Ac.	Aesthetic Quality, Fish Consumption	Total Suspended Solids, Mercury
0514020407	IL_AT-08	Saline River	Medium	9.95 Mi.	Aquatic Life, Primary Contact Rec.	Chloride, Manganese, Phosphorous (Total), Total Suspended Solids, Fecal Coliform
0514020407	IL_AT-07	Saline River	Medium	7.29 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Manganese, pH, Phosphorous (Total), Sedimentation/Siltation, Sulfates, Total Suspended Solids
0514020407	IL_ATE-02	Eagle Creek	Medium	2.94 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Cause Unknown
0514020407	IL_ATE-03	Eagle Creek	Medium	2.52 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Manganese, Sulfates
0514020407	IK_ATE-04	Eagle Creek	Medium	1.58 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Manganese, pH, Sulfates
0514020407	IL_ATE-05	Eagle Creek	Medium	1.71 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Manganese, Sulfates
0514020407	IL_ATEE-08	Rose Creek	Medium	3.07 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Sulfates
0514020407	IK_ATZM-02	Cypress Ditch	Medium	8.30 Mi.	Aquatic Life	Cause Unknown

For detailed listing of all designations and more detailed information please refer to [www.epa.state.il.us/water/](http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/)

12/ See endnote, pg. 29.

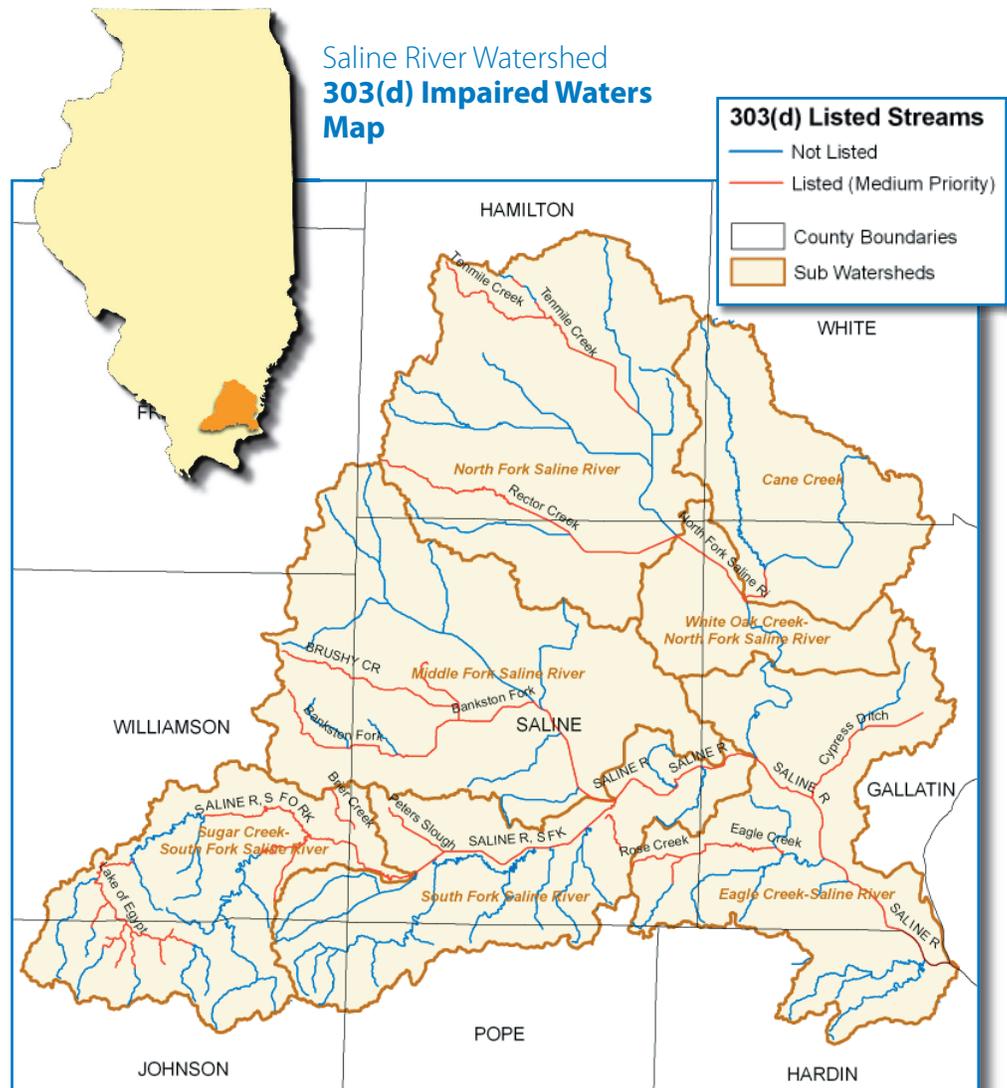
# 303(d) Impaired Waters Map

Saline River Watershed  
(IL) HUC: 05140204  
Total Acres: 754,942

Following the requirements of the Clean Water Act, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) assesses and reports on the quality of the surface water (e.g., lakes, streams, and wetlands) and groundwater resources in the state. Streams and lakes are analyzed using biological, physiochemical, physical habitat, and toxicity data. Designated uses are identified for these water resources and impairments to achieving these uses are noted. The 303(d) List of Impaired Waters is prepared every two years to document the state's waters where uses are impaired, the pollutant(s) causing the impairment, and a priority ranking for the development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) standard.

For Illinois streams, the major potential causes of impairment are pathogens (fecal coliform bacteria) that impair swimming (primary contact) use, mercury and PCBs in fish tissue or sediments. They impair fish consumption use, and creates low dissolved oxygen, high nutrients, excessive siltation, physical-habitat alterations, and high suspended solids that impair aquatic life use. The potential sources of these causes are atmospheric deposition of toxins, agriculture, hydromodification, municipal point sources, urban runoff/storm sewers, surface mining, and impacts from hydrostructure flow regulation and modification.

For Illinois inland lakes, the major potential causes of impairment based on lake acres affected are mercury and PCBs in fish tissue or sediments impairing fish consumption use, phosphorus (total), aquatic algae, and total suspended solids impairing aquatic life and aesthetic quality uses. The potential major sources of these causes are: atmospheric deposition of toxins, crop production, littoral/shore area modification (nonriverine), other recreational pollution sources, runoff from forest/grassland/parkland, contaminated sediments, urban runoff/storm sewers, municipal point source discharges, and on-site treatment systems (septic systems and similar decentralized systems).



12/ See endnote, pg. 29.

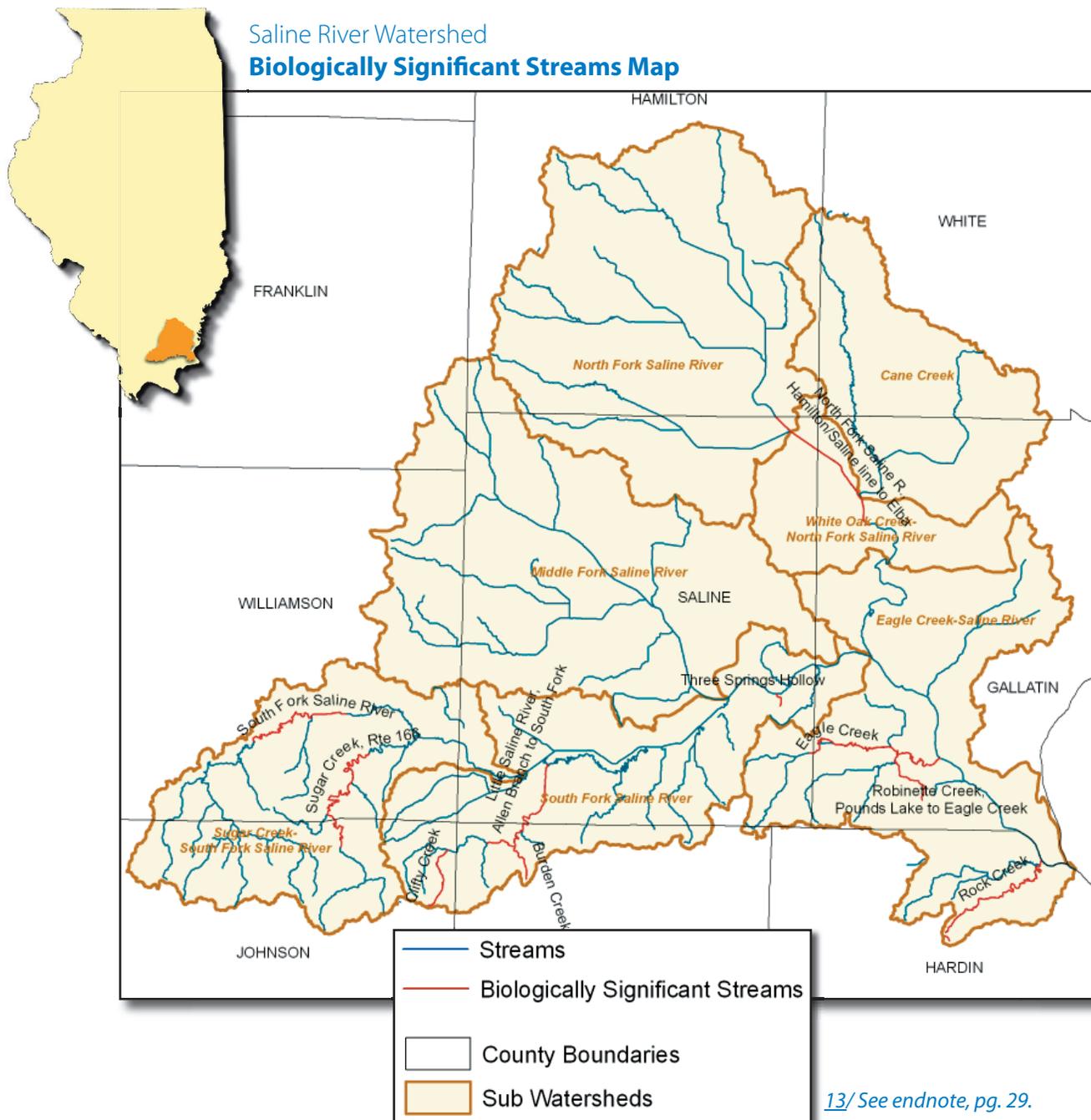
# Biologically Significant Streams Map

Saline River Watershed

(IL) HUC: 05140204

Total Acres: 754,942

**B**iologically Significant Stream designation is based on a comprehensive evaluation of the state's aquatic resources, and indicates the presence of high quality aquatic systems. The criteria included fish populations, water quality, macroinvertebrates, endangered and threatened species, and mussel diversity. The database is maintained at the Illinois Natural History Survey and was current as of November 1995. Grade A streams of the Biological Stream Characterization, based on data through 1993, are unique aquatic resources with an Index of Biotic Integrity (based on fish species richness and composition, trophic composition, and fish abundance and condition) score of 51 to 60 on a 60-point scale.



# Conservation on the Ground

## Practice Summary

**Saline River Watershed**  
 (IL) HUC: 05140204  
 Total Acres: 754,942

The major resource concerns from working lands in the watershed include gully erosion, streambank erosion, soil erosion, flooding, and water quality. Stabilization is needed in many creeks and tributaries as culverts and ditches are plugged with sediment. Some Best Management Practice (BMPs) well-suited to address these concerns include buffers strips, water and sediment control basins, terraces, grassed waterways, grade stabilization structures and streambank stabilization restoration projects.

### Saline River Watershed PRS Summary

Conservation Practices	Fiscal Year			
	2005	2006	2007	2008 (3 Qtr.)
0.10 - Conservation plans written (Ac.)	11,577	7,791	12,132	9,001
1.10 - Cropland with conservation applied to improve soil quality (Ac.)	6,010	5,565	5,785	6,782
2.10 - Land with conservation applied to improve water quality (Ac.)	0	0	5,188	6,674
2.11 - CNMP written (No.)	4	2	0	0
2.12 - CNMP applied (No.)	1	2	0	0
2.20 - Land with conservation applied to improve irrigation efficiency (Ac.)	0	0	35	0
3.10 - Grazing and forest land with conservation applied to protect and improve the resource base (Ac.)	910	397	3,848	1,907
3.20 - Non-federal land with conservation applied to improve fish and wildlife habitat quality (Ac.)	3,004	1,195	244	1,987
3.30 - Wetlands created, restored or enhanced (Ac.)	106	0	0	0

# Conservation on the Ground

## PRS Performance Measures

Saline River Watershed  
(IL) HUC: 05140204  
Total Acres: 754,942

Saline River Watershed

### Conservation Practices Planned/Applied FY04 - FY08

Summary Conservation Practices	Planned/Applied				
	FY08 (3 Qtr.)	FY07	FY06	FY05	FY04
Comprehensive Nutrient Mgmt Plan (100) (no)	1/0	0/0	2/0	2/1	0/0
Conservation Cover (327) (ac)	1,057/1,314	3,653/1,936	993/1,203	2,587/2,635	2,112/623/
Conservation Crop Rotation (328) (ac)	5,185/4,635	4,291/3,493	5,864/9,241	6,924/8,314	3,507/1,519
Critical Area Planting (342) (ac)	9/9	7/42	1/4	2/5	11/4
Dike (356) (ft)	0/0	0/1,725	1,500/1,500	0/0	0/0
Early Successional Habitat Development/Management (647) (ac)	191/9	492/0	82/0	395/379	39/0
Fence (382) (ft)		2,000/13,250	0/8,100	55,436/3,995	79,241/0
Field Border (386) (ft)	8,879/0	24,470/910	6,300/98,860	6,566/6,566	0/0
Filter Strip (393) (ac)	77/34	130/40	70/103	102/141	180/125
Forage Harvest Mgmt (511) (ac)	171/781	33/16	0/0	0/57	0/0
Forest Stand Improvement (666) (ac)	408/96	13/75	16/0	62/42	0/0
Grade Stabilization Structure (410) (no)	30/22	3/4	18/23	10/18	27/10
Grassed Waterway (412) (ac)	37/41	23/21	19/29	16/24	19/8
Manure Transfer (634) (no)	4/0	0/4	0/0	12/12	11/0
Nutrient Mgmt (590) (ac)	227/59	649/0	180/195	1,175/1,131	336/0
Pasture & Hay Planting (512) (ac)	268/310	268/341	82/119	810/528	878/137
Pest Mgmt (595) (ac)	0/0	551/0	13/13	0/0	0/0
Pipeline (516) (ft)	0/0	0/0	0/0	10,000/0	33,257/0
Prescribed Burning (338) (ac)	322/0	0/0	13/13	0/0	34/0
Prescribed Forestry (409) (ac)	439/0	1,113/220	0/0	0/0	0/0
Prescribed Grazing (528) (ac)	466/459	206/320	311/166	214/214	45/0
Prescribed Grazing (528A) (ac)	0/0	23/0	31/31	564/223	65/2
Residue & Tillage Mgmt, Mulch Till (345) (ac)	1,411/1.056	1,040/104	0/0	0/0	0/0

[more >](#)

# Conservation on the Ground

## PRS Performance Measures (Continued)

Saline River Watershed  
(IL) HUC: 05140204  
Total Acres: 754,942

Saline River Watershed

### Conservation Practices Planned/Applied FY04 - FY08 (Continued)

Summary Conservation Practices	Planned/Applied				
	FY08 (3 Qtr.)	FY07	FY06	FY05	FY04
Residue Mgmt, Mulch Till (329B) (ac)	105/133	0/0	2,925/4,333	2,302/2,633	707/338
Residue Mgmt, No-Till/Strip Till (329A) (ac)	103/174	184/208	1,674/2,164	3,350/3,586	1,328/673
Residue Mgmt, Seasonal (344) (ac)	391/0	551/0	0/0	101/101	0/0
Restoration & Mgmt Natural Ecosystems (766) (ac)	0/0	0/0	0/0	27/37	0/0
Restoration & Mgmt Rare & Declining Habitats (643) (ac)	18/0	0/0	159/159	0/0	0/0
Riparian Forest Buffer (391) (ac)	84/79	36/26	83/145	84/184	237/159
Roof Runoff Structure (558) (no)	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	3,800/0
Shallow Water Development & Mgmt (646) (ac)	6/0	0/0	4/4	10/10	0/0
Terrace (600) (ft)	0/0	6,300/21,200	6,200/0	0/0	1,200/1,200
Tree/Shrub Establishment (612) (ac)	8/43	1,029/571	67/159	279/288	218/64
Underground Outlet (620) (ft)	6,655/6,430	0/0	0/0	0/0	1,000/1,000
Upland Wildlife Habitat Mgmt (645) (ac)	1,927/1,987	3,740/3,389	613/607	1,780/1,781	184/33
Use Exclusion (472) (ac)	00	14/14	0/0	6/0	11/0
Waste Storage Facility (313) (no)	0/0	0/0	0/0	2/0	1/0
Waste Utilization (633) (ac)	0/0	0/0	0/0	22/161	218/0
Water & Sediment Control Basin (638) (no)	45/28	17/10	0/0	38/26	0/0
Watering Facility (614) (no)	0/0	0/0	0/0	5/1	31/0
Well Decommissioning (351) (no)	0/0	0/0	0/0	3/3	0/0
Wetland Restoration (656 & 657) (ac)	0/0	122/175	4/4	106/106	10/0
Wetland Wildlife Habitat Mgmt (644) (ac)	4/0	419/458	13/221	65/65	10/0
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment (380) (ft)	8,185/8,180	0/0	0/0	3,595/9,310	5,200/0
Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation (650) (ft)	0/0	0/0	0/0	8,450/8,450	0/0

**T**here are 1,386 farms in the watershed covering a total Of 466,196 acres. Average farm size in the watershed is 336 acres compared to a statewide average of 374 acres in Illinois. Please refer to table below for more detailed information or visit the web site of the Illinois office of the National Agriculture Statistics Service at: [www.nass.usda.gov/statistics](http://www.nass.usda.gov/statistics).

## Farm Census Data

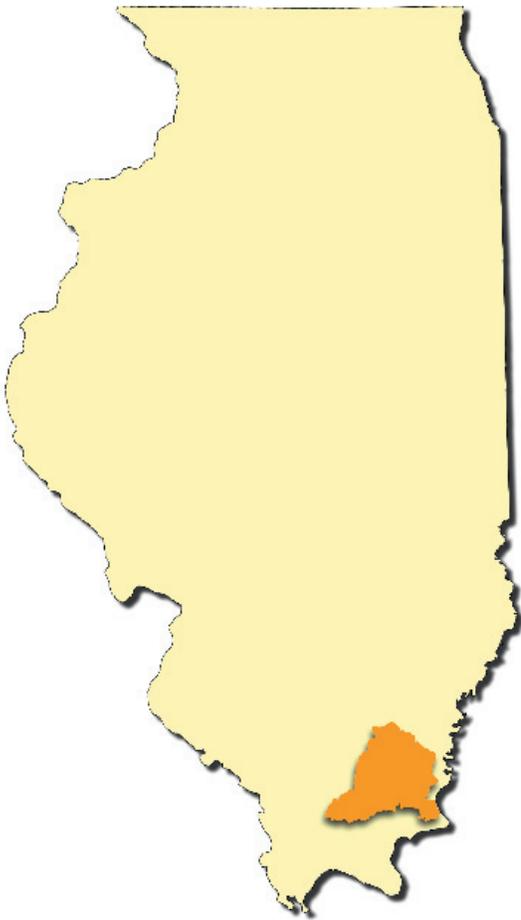
Category	Franklin	Gallatin	Hamilton	Hardin	Johnson	Pope	Saline	Williamson	White
Farms (number)	20	130	339	37	134	23	442	195	67
Land in farms (acres)	4,825	107,649	114,345	8,117	25,394	5,232	128,774	32,545	39,316
Total cropland (acres)	4,195	91,619	100,423	4,452	15,607	3,339	111,576	23,334	34,371
Irrigated land (farms)	0	17	1	1	1	0	3	1	1
Principal operator by primary occupation-farming (no.)	0	0	160	19	60	11	219	83	42
<b>Farms by size:</b>									
1 to 9 acres	1	5	5	0	3	0	11	6	2
10 to 49 acres	7	25	102	5	33	5	159	63	16
50 to 179 acres	6	36	113	19	59	10	131	86	21
180 to 499 acres	3	18	67	10	30	6	65	25	11
500 to 999 acres	1	19	20	3	6	2	42	9	5
1,000 acres or more	1	27	33	1	4	1	35	5	13
<b>Livestock and poultry:</b>									
Cattle & calves inventory (farms)	5	44	59	20	55	9	156	74	15
Beef cows (farms)	4	40	46	19	52	8	141	67	14
Milk cows (farms)	0	0	1	0	2	0	11	1	1
Hogs & pigs inventory (farms)	1	3	9	0	3	1	13	4	2
Sheep & lambs inventory (farms)	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	4	1
Layers 20 weeks old & older inventory (farms)	0	0	5	1	4	0	13	5	2
Broilers & other meat-type chickens sold (farms)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Selected crops harvested:</b>									
Corn for grain (acres)	1,061	40,693	30,713	368	1,134	283	37,866	4,286	12,045
Corn for silage or greenchop (acres)	19	0	1	0	0	0	385	35	30
Wheat for grain, All (acres)	291	3658	4,722	0	298	46	532	52	2,381
Winter wheat for grain (acres)	291	3658	4,722	0	298	46	532	52	2,381
Oats for grain (acres)			18	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Social Census for 1990

Total Population	White	Af_Amer	Native	Asian	Other	Hispanic	PCAP Income
46,126	44,828	1020	148	67	144	219	\$10,391

## Social Census for 2000

Total Population	White	Black	Amer_ES	Asian	Hawn_PI	Other	Multi_Race	Hispanic	PCAP Income
46,678	44,629	1297	132	80	7	144	389	412	\$16,048



## Related Watershed Activities

**C**urrent activities in the Saline River Watershed related to natural resource conservation, protection and restoration are limited. NRCS hopes that development of this Rapid Watershed Assessment document will facilitate the ability of local leaders and decision-makers to compile data, identify resource issues and concerns and develop a plan of action for residents of the watershed. It is through the interests and actions of local people that progress is made and sustained in natural resource improvements and ecosystems across Illinois. Many private landowners in the watershed use local, state and federal programs to access guidance, solutions and financial assistance in order to manage their land and resources in a sustainable manner. Working with locally elected leaders, the local Soil and Water Conservation Districts have identified the top resource concerns as:

- Flooding
- Sheet and Rill Erosion on Cropland
- Water Quality
- Wetland Preservation & Restoration
- Wildlife Habitat Management—Control & Improvements

Future environmental successes within this watershed will be made possible by bringing together local entities, private landowners and others. By creating a diverse and like-minded team, the resources, productivity, economic outcomes and quality of life can be improved upon in the area and the region. For more information on how local watershed planning initiatives can succeed, contact your local Soil and Water Conservation District, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service or visit [www.il.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.il.nrcs.usda.gov).

## 1 Elevation & Annual Precipitation — (Page 5)

The relief map was created using United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute 30 meter Digital Elevation Models (DEMs). A painted relief model was applied to the DEMs to create the relief map. For more information on USGS DEMs visit: <http://edc.usgs.gov/guides/dem.html> and <http://data.geocomm.com/dem/>. For more information on creating painted relief maps visit: <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/proc99/proceed/papers/pap182/p182.htm>.

Average Annual Precipitation data was originated by Chris Daly of Oregon State University and George Taylor of the Oregon Climate Service at Oregon State University and published by the Water and Climate Center of the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service in 1998. Annual precipitation data was derived from the climatological period of 1961-1990. Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model (PRISM) derived raster data is the underlying dataset from which the polygons and vectors were created. For more information about PRISM visit [www.ocs.orst.edu/prism/prism\\_new.html](http://www.ocs.orst.edu/prism/prism_new.html). Precipitation data was downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/> and <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/Catalog/ProductDescription/PRCIP.html>

## 2 Common Resource Area — (Pages 6-7)

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 Common Resource Area. Online linkage: <http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/cra.html>

## 3 Land Cover — (Page 8)

The National Land Cover Database 2001 land cover layer was produced through a cooperative project conducted by the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium. The MRLC Consortium is a partnership of federal agencies ([www.mrlc.gov](http://www.mrlc.gov)), consisting of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS). One of the primary goals is to generate a current, consistent, seamless, and accurate National Land Cover Database (NLCD) circa 2001 for the United States at medium spatial resolution. The 2001 refers to the nominal year from which most of the Landsat 5 and Landsat 7 imagery was acquired. Visit: <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/Catalog/ProductDescription/NLCD.html>

This land cover map and all documents pertaining to it are considered “provisional” until a formal accuracy assessment can be conducted. For a detailed definition and discussion on MRLC and the NLCD 2001 products, refer to Homer et al. (2004) - [www.mrlc.gov/pdfs/July\\_PERS.pdf](http://www.mrlc.gov/pdfs/July_PERS.pdf); and [www.mrlc.gov/mrlc2k.asp](http://www.mrlc.gov/mrlc2k.asp). The NLCD 2001 was created by partitioning the U.S. into mapping zones. A total of 66 mapping zones were delineated within the conterminous U.S. based on ecoregion and geographical characteristics, edge matching features and the size requirement of Landsat mosaics. The completed single pixel product was generalized to a 1-acre minimum mapping unit product. The data was downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway <http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/>.

## 4 Drainage Classification — (Page 9)

Drainage class was created from the United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resource Conservation Service’s (USDA-NRCS) Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database. Visit the online Web Soil Survey at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov> for official and current USDA soil information as viewable maps and tables. Visit the Soil Data Mart at <http://soildatamart.usda.gov> to download SSURGO certified soil tabular and spatial data.

**Note:** The work to resolve inconsistencies brought on by the county-based soil survey approach of implementing the Major Land Resource Area soil survey method is currently underway. By typifying soil series and map unit concepts across similar geographic areas instead of by political boundaries, previous inconsistencies between counties will now be resolved. Updated soil survey information will be continually made available and can be obtained through the Web Soil Survey at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov> for official and current USDA soil information as viewable maps and tables. Visit the Soil Data Mart at <http://soildatamart.usda.gov> to download SSURGO certified soil tabular and spatial data.

[more >](#)

## 5 Farmland Classification — (Page 10)

Farmland classification was created from the United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resource Conservation Service's (USDA-NRCS) Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database. Visit the online Web Soil Survey at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov> for official and current USDA soil information as viewable maps and tables. Visit the Soil Data Mart at <http://soildatamart.usda.gov> to download SSURGO certified soil tabular and spatial data.

## 6 Hydric Soils — (Page 11)

Hydric soils classification was created from the United States Department of Agriculture – Natural Resource Conservation Service's (USDA-NRCS) Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database. Visit the online Web Soil Survey at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov> for official and current USDA soil information as viewable maps and tables. Visit the Soil Data Mart at <http://soildatamart.usda.gov> to download SSURGO certified soil tabular and spatial data.

## 7 Quaternary Deposits — (Page 12)

Quaternary Deposits of Illinois data was created by the Illinois State Geological Survey. This feature dataset is a generalized version of Quaternary Deposits of Illinois. Updated to reflect the aerial distribution of the Wedron and Mason Groups (Wisconsin and Hudson Episodes) and deposits of the Illinoian and pre-Illinoian episodes in Illinois as described in ISGS Bulletin 104. Episodes are diachronic temporal units. Refer to primary sources for more information. Scale is 1:2,500,000.

**Source:** *Digital Databases of Illinois, CD-ROM, Volume 1, 1994. Illinois Department of Energy and Natural Resources. Visit: [www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/webdocs/st-geolq.html](http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/webdocs/st-geolq.html) and [www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/outmeta/IL\\_Quat\\_Units\\_2500K\\_1996.html](http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/outmeta/IL_Quat_Units_2500K_1996.html)*

## 8 Public Lands and Natural Areas — (Page 13)

### Natural Areas

- Illinois Department of Natural Resources—Division of Natural Heritage
- Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability, Illinois Natural History Survey—University of Illinois

*This dataset depicts the natural areas in Illinois, digitized from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute quadrangles or from aerial photographs at a scale of 1:8,000.*

### Federal land

- Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability, Illinois Natural History Survey—University of Illinois
- Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

*Digitized from maps provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), county plat books, and 1:24,000 quadrangle maps.*

### Illinois State Fish and Wildlife Areas

- Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability, Illinois Natural History Survey—University of Illinois

*Dataset digitized from maps provided by IDNR, county plat books, USGS TIGER files, and 1:24,000 quadrangle maps. The Illinois Department of Conservation Land and Water Report of 30 June 1994 was used as a reference.*

### Illinois State Conservation Areas

- Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability, Illinois Natural History Survey—University of Illinois
- Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

*Dataset digitized from maps provided by IDNR, county plat books, USGS TIGER files, and 1:24,000 quadrangle maps. The Illinois Department of Conservation Land and Water Report of 30 June 1994 was used as a reference.*

## 9 Mined Lands — (Pages 14-15)

Map originated from Coal Section, Illinois Geological Survey publication entitled "Areas Mined for Coal in Illinois as of January 1991." Lines delineate approximate boundaries of individual mines (if known) or general mined areas. Outlines of areas mined before 1987 are commonly from source maps at scales of 1:62,500 or smaller. Outlines of areas since 1987 are commonly digitized at scales ranging from 1:4800 to 1:12000. Mines whose extent is not known or which only mined a few acres are not included in this coverage. Coal mine map data includes both underground and surface operations.

**Source:** *Art Rice, INDR-Office of Mines and Minerals, Personal Communication, August 2008.*

**10** **Aquifer Sensitivity to Nitrate and Pesticide Leaching** — (Pages 16-17)  
From: "Potential of Agrichemical Contamination of Aquifers" ISGS Illinois Natural Resources Geospatial Data Clearinghouse.

A statewide dataset for evaluating the potential for contamination of shallow aquifers by pesticides and nitrates. The sources of this dataset were published and digitized at 1:250,000; however, the soils map and depth to aquifer map (Stack-Unit map) were generated from source data mapped at 1:15,000 and 1:64,000, respectively. This aquifer sensitivity map was published at 1:500,000 (statewide map), and 1:250,000 (county maps). Nominal scale is 1:250,000. ISGS. Visit these websites:

[www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/webdocs/st-hydro.html](http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/webdocs/st-hydro.html)  
[www.isgs/uiuc.edu/nsdihome/outmeta/IL\\_Aquifer\\_Agri\\_Contam\\_Potent.htm](http://www.isgs/uiuc.edu/nsdihome/outmeta/IL_Aquifer_Agri_Contam_Potent.htm)

**11** **National Wetland Inventory** — (Page 18)  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, and Illinois Natural History Survey. Visit: [www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/outmeta/IL\\_NWI\\_Wetlands\\_1987.html](http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu/nsdihome/outmeta/IL_NWI_Wetlands_1987.html)

This featured dataset contains wetlands and deepwater habitats in Illinois as of 1987 based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) data. This dataset was quickly assembled from old Arc/Info coverages to produce a general representation of the State of Illinois and has not been reviewed or quality-controlled in any way and is not supported.

Attributes include NWI and IDNR identifiers and text designation of habitat. The data are in the Geographic Coordinate System, decimal degrees, NAD83. There are 13 habitat designations. Some examples are Bottomland Forest, Emergent Lake, Intermittent Riverine, Open Water Wetlands, and Swamp.

More recent data may be available at the NWI web site [www.fws.gov/nwi/](http://www.fws.gov/nwi/). Data are available for download at that site by 1:24,000-scale and 1:100,000-scale quadrangle. Original NWI metadata are also available there. Edits to this dataset were made by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's Carbondale Major Land Resource Area Soil Survey Office.

**12** **303(d) Impaired Waters** — (Page 19-20)  
*Reference:* Illinois EPA. 2008. Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List-2008. Bureau of Water, Watershed Management Section, Springfield, IL [www.epa.state.il.us/water/tmdl/303d-list.html](http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/tmdl/303d-list.html).

**Note:** Prioritization is done on a watershed basis, not by individual stream segments. It is based on the 10-digit HUC. This prioritization is used in setting goals for TMDL development. **Medium** priority means that the watershed contains one or more waters that are Not Supporting aquatic life use, fish consumption use, or primary contact (swimming) use.

**13** **Biologically Significant Streams** — (Page 21)  
Biologically Significant Streams were provided by the Illinois Natural History Survey and developed through the Critical Trends Assessment Project. Page, L.M., et al. 1992. Biologically Significant Illinois Streams: An Evaluation of the Streams of Illinois Based on Aquatic Biodiversity. Technical Report No. 1992(1). Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign.