

Wabash River Heritage Corridor Management Plan 2004



Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission

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www.in.gov/wrhcc

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The Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission is grateful to all the citizens who gave their time and effort to participate in the public planning process for the Wabash River Corridor. Without their participation the *Wabash River Heritage Corridor Plan* would not have been possible.

The Corridor Management Planning Work Group consisted of the - Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission, Indiana Department of Natural Resources – Divisions of Outdoor Recreation and Historic Preservation & Archeology, Department of Environmental Management, Department of Commerce – Travel and Tourism, Department of Transportation, IN Land Resources Council, Purdue University – School of Landscape Architecture, Banks of the Wabash, National Park Service – Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance

The Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission is comprised of:

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Executive Director: Susan Benner

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WABASH RIVER HERITAGE CORRIDOR PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heritage areas are...

“greenlined areas of public interest... with many outstanding natural and cultural resources, possessing an associated identity. They are landscapes and townscapes where people work, live and play; they are dynamic, yet depict an essence of character identified in time and place” **Robert Thornberry**

In 1991 the Indiana Legislature recognized the importance of the Wabash River to by designating the river as a heritage corridor and establishing the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission. House Enrolled Act 1382 stated that the Commission, “Shall promote the conservation and development of the natural, cultural and recreational resources in the corridor by the exchange of information, establishment of common goals, and cooperative action of the people and governmental units along the corridor.”

Members of the Commission now include (IC 14-13-6), “one individual appointed by the county executive of each county that contains part of the corridor and chooses to support the activities of the Commission by resolution adopted by the county executive”, and the director of the Department of Natural Resources or the director’s designee. Non-voting members include representatives from the Indiana Departments of Transportation, Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Environmental Management and Commerce - Office of Tourism Development.

The mission of the Commission is:

The Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission, representing the Wabash River Heritage Corridor, shall protect and enhance the natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources and encourage sustainable development of the corridor. This will be accomplished by stimulating public interest, encouraging the exchange of information, and supporting the establishment of common goals and cooperative actions of people and communities within the Wabash River Heritage Corridor.

In 1997, the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission redefined its vision as follows:

“to help local communities preserve, enhance and interpret for the educational and inspirational benefit the unique and significant natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources of the Wabash River Heritage Corridor; promote public/private partnerships; create a corridor identity; expand a variety of opportunities and linkages; and encourage a broad range of economic development improving the quality of life for present and future generations.

To further advance this vision, the Commission decided to update the 1993 Corridor Management Plan. This updated plan will continue to serve as a guide to corridor communities and the Commission for achieving their shared vision of the corridor at the local level. It identifies:

- the significant resources within the corridor
- defines strategies that can be taken to conserve and enhance these resources, and
- identifies resource tools that can be used by local government and organizations as they work to implement some of these strategies.

This corridor management plan is intended to stimulate interest, ideas and support that will lead to the protection, preservation, enhancement and development of these resources, a tool toward the accomplishment of the vision. Some of the central ideas that are a part of this plan include:

- More and more, the corridor is being looked at as a place for environmental preservation, aesthetic revitalization of communities, and providing recreational opportunities.
- Land use decisions must be made by engaged communities seeking a shared vision to lead to a sustainable quality of life for future generations.
- The corridor encompasses a vast and diverse collection of historical and cultural resources, in addition to its natural beauty and recreational diversions.
- The corridor is a popular leisure time destination... Recreation opportunities result in numerous benefits to both individuals and communities.
- Historically the Wabash River was a transportation route and link for people and communities along its banks. Today, residents and visitors can best understand the significant resources and stories of the Wabash by moving along it.
- By identifying the roads that run alongside the river you make it easy for visitors to learn, see, and enjoy the river. By identifying and implementing a plan for development, protection and promotion you make the product sustainable.
- Interpretation, telling of the stories and the heritage of the corridor is an important tool for management and marketing providing the inspiration to conserve resources, promote resource sensitive development, create physical linkages, and encourage tourism.
- Tourism is a natural tool for economic development along the corridor with so many resources and assets available, elements the visitor is looking for when visiting Indiana

Designation of the Wabash River as a Heritage Corridor and the establishment of the Corridor Commission in 1991 were recognition of the rich natural, historic, cultural, and recreational resources bringing together the entire river community. It takes that entire community to collectively work toward a shared vision of preservation and enhancement. Together, the Commission with the assistance of the public and private sector can accomplish a shared vision of “improving the quality of life for present and future generations”, for the communities and residents of the Wabash River Heritage Corridor.



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Introduction

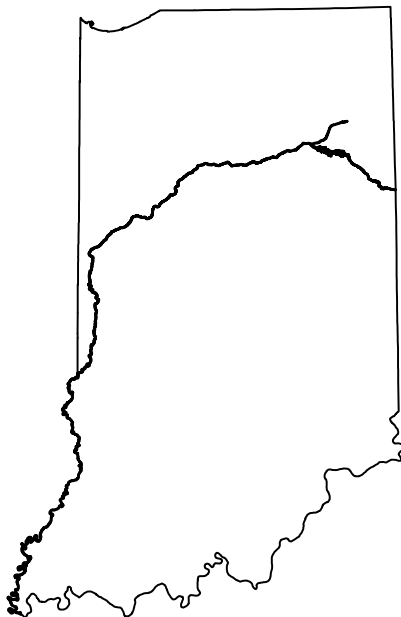
Identified by the Miami Indians as “Wab-Bah Shik-ki” which means “pure white” for the color of its waters flowing across a bright limestone bed in its upper reaches, the French called it Oubache. Today it is known simply as the Wabash River.

Physically the Wabash begins as a drainage ditch near Fort Recovery, Ohio and meanders over 500 miles in length draining two-thirds of the 92 counties in Indiana. In terms of geological history the river is still quite young. When the last glacial ice retreated 25,000 years ago, the flow that would become the Wabash River carried torrents of water from the melting ice which form the Wabash Valley.

Steeped in history the Wabash River is closely connected to Native American culture. Starting over 12,000 years ago, indigenous people occupied the Wabash Valley for thousands of years. Native Americans living along the river in historic times included groups known today as Miami, Wea, Piankashaw, and later Potawatomi.

European contact, spurred by the market for furs, resulted in the Wabash becoming the primary fur trade route between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. The ensuing battles for control of the Wabash may be its most famous period. Many of those that participated in these conflicts would become celebrated names in the nation’s history: George Rogers Clark, Little Turtle, Tecumseh, The Prophet, Anthony Wayne, Jean Baptiste Richardville, and William Henry Harrison.

A hundred years later, the Wabash would provide water for the Wabash and Erie Canal stimulating growth in cities along the canal through increased travel and commerce. The river also served communities along its banks as steamboats traveled from the Ohio to the mouth of the Tippecanoe River loaded with corn, wheat, flour, flax, pork, sugar beets, apples, potatoes, and whiskey. The demise of the canal and steamboats was the result of the onset of rail transportation and the storied Wabash Cannonball took its place in American lore.



Transportation of merchandise was not the only enterprise the Wabash River supported. The abundance of fresh water mussels in the river would lead to a thriving button industry and later support the Japanese pearl industry. Eventually, over-harvesting would lead to the disappearance of many fresh water mussel species in the Wabash River.

Recognition of the Wabash River’s importance to Indiana is evident through the designation of, “On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away”, as the State Song and the river as the State River. But it is the communities along the Wabash that provide the tangible evidence of its rich history. The recognition of the Wabash River as a Heritage Corridor and establishment of the Corridor Commission brings together the entire river community. Collectively they are working to preserve their cultural and natural heritage while enhancing recreational and economic opportunities, and improving the quality of life for their communities.

The Wabash River Heritage Corridor Fund

In the late 1980's the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) began receiving requests for assistance with conservation and recreational development projects along the Wabash River and its historic transportation corridor. In response to this, the Indiana General Assembly appropriated \$700,000 in 1990 and worked with IDNR to establish the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Fund (WRHCF) to assist with the funding of projects in Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Fountain, and Warren Counties.

In 1991 the Indiana General Assembly appropriated an additional \$750,000 to the WRHCF program adding Miami, Parke, and Vermillion to the list of eligible counties. That same year, House Enrolled Act 1382 established the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission.

In 1995 the Indiana General Assembly appropriated an additional \$750,000 for the WRHCF and by 1996 all 19 counties within Wabash River Heritage Corridor became eligible to apply for these grant funds. Two years later, \$5 million was appropriated for the corridor with the intent to use these monies to enhance the natural, recreational, and cultural significance of the river corridor.

Since 1990, 59 projects have been awarded funds totaling \$7,945,794.25 supporting projects investing a total of \$13,433,296.40. The project list is varied including land acquisition, natural resource preservation and enhancement, historic preservation, archeological investigations, and development of recreation facilities. The WRHCF has generated a 40% match over this time. The last grant round was in 2000 where 28 projects were funded. A full list of WRHCF Projects is found in **Appendix A**.

The Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission



House Enrolled Act 1382 stated that the Commission, “Shall promote the conservation and development of the natural, cultural and recreational resources in the corridor by the exchange of information, establishment of common goals, and cooperative action of the people and governmental units along the corridor.”

The current applicable Indiana Code, IC 14-13-6, was amended by the 1997 General Assembly. Voting members of the Commission include, “one individual appointed by the county executive of each county that contains part of the corridor and chooses to support the activities of the Commission by resolution adopted by the county executive”, and the director of the Department of Natural Resources or the director’s designee. Non-voting members include representatives from the Indiana Departments of Transportation, Historic Preservation and Archaeology, Environmental Management and Commerce - Office of Tourism Development.

The mission of the Commission is as follows:

The Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission, representing the Wabash River Heritage Corridor, shall protect and enhance the natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources and encourage sustainable development of the corridor. This will be accomplished by stimulating public interest, encouraging the exchange of information, and supporting the establishment of common goals and cooperative actions of people and communities within the Wabash River Heritage Corridor.

In April 2002, the Commission hired their first Executive Director to provide a Commission presence in local communities, maintain effective communications and relationships with cooperators and partners, research funding opportunities and implement projects that advance the mission of the Commission. The Commission maintains a visible presence and public access through an office in the central Wabash region at 102 North Third St., Suite 302, Lafayette, IN 47901.

Past Planning Process

The first *Wabash River Corridor Management Plan* was developed throughout 1992 and early 1993 by means of regional public planning meetings conducted by Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and the National Park Service Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (NPS), and meetings of the Commission. The plan recognized the Corridor as a 510-mile, 19-county corridor greenway (a conservation corridor) with cultural and natural resources rivaling those of any in the country. The purpose of creating the plan was to develop a united vision for the future of the Corridor that would serve as a guide for the corridor communities and the Commission.

The vision identified through the planning process was to have: “(1) a river which is attractive and easily usable for fishing, canoeing, and boating; (2) a corridor in which to hike, bike, ride, and drive to enjoy diverse cultural and natural resources; and (3) a greenway cooperatively managed for its maximum benefits, primarily in private ownership yet with ample public use areas and trail connections between those areas where feasible.”

As a part of the public process, the following goals were defined for the Commission:

- **To promote the improvement of the natural environment of the corridor.**
- **To promote the improvement of recreational opportunities in the corridor.**
- **To increase public awareness of the corridor as a whole.**
- **To encourage that recreational areas and trails are acquired and developed in the corridor without the use of eminent domain.**
- **To promote the development of a better environmental ethic in the citizens and communities of the corridor.**
- **To promote better cooperation between all of the groups and individuals with an interest in the corridor.**

The public planning meetings created a forum where various and diverse interests were represented and actively participated in identification of regional issues, goals, and action alternatives for the Corridor. This process also affirmed that the corridor plan would be the public’s plan, drafted and revised through the public meeting process.



Aerial view of Harmonie cabins - Richard Fields

The Vision and Need for a Revised Corridor Management Plan

The Commission once again requested the assistance of NPS to develop and facilitate a public process that solicited input from communities and residents throughout the corridor providing the cornerstone of this plan. Residents, community groups, elected officials at all levels, park officials, regional convention and visitor bureaus, and representatives from state and regional organizations within the Corridor were invited to participate.



Three public meetings were held in each of the three following regions of the corridor: Northern Region – Jay, Adams, Allen, Wells, Huntington, Wabash and Miami Counties; Central Region – Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Warren, Fountain, Vermillion, Parke Counties; Southern Region – Vigo, Sullivan, Knox, Gibson, Posey Counties. The first round of meetings focused on the identification of “values”, significant resources, the linkages, and defining the corridor. A second round of meetings identified approaches, strategies, the benefits, and best management practices for resources protection and enhancement. The third round of meetings further identified actions that can be taken, and the resources available to assist with these actions. Following the public meetings a draft of the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Management Plan was prepared by the management plan working group and presented for public review and revision before the final plan was released.

Values

During Public meetings, participants were asked to define what they value about the Wabash River and Wabash River Corridor. These values serve as a guide to the Commission and communities as they define goals and actions for the future.

- Its free flowing nature
- Meaning to the state
- As a unifying feature in the state, socially and culturally
- How the river shaped the landscape
- The variety of river experiences, sounds urban – rural
- Its small town/rural communities along the river
- Agriculture, productive farmland –best in the state of Indiana
- Drainage, contribution to flood control
- A clean unpolluted river
- The natural state of the river
- The riparian zone, wetlands and floodplains
- A high quality biological resource
- Nature resource/sanctuary areas
- Its green space
- As a corridor and habitat for wildlife
- A historic migratory pathway for birds/bird watching
- Bald Eagle habitat
- Migratory fish species
- Its flora, native plant diversity Native Pecan, Sycamore trees
- The renewable natural resource
- Connection with nature – changes over the seasons
- The heritage, history of the river
- Native American History
- Archeological resources
- Historical significance
- Historic economic structures, history of commerce
- The historic mussel industry and the possibility of it coming back
- The advancement to settlement
- The culture of river life
- Outdoor recreation opportunities



Wabash from NICHES Heischman McAdams Reserve Warren County - Beth Dahl

- Parks
- Trails
- River walk opportunities
- Fishing and hunting spots
- River as a water trail
- Quiet Recreational opportunities
- Canoeing, secret camping spots
- Public access to river
- A place to swim
- Tourism, attractions/destination
- Festivals (Social Activities)
- Public awareness (marketing of resources) of sites along the river
- Environmentally sensitive economic development opportunities
- Partnership opportunities
- The river as an educational resource
- Health and safety along the river
- Its scenic quality – along roads and bridges
- A personal refuge from urban sprawl
- Something for all ages – everybody
- The natural beauty
- The health of the river
- Its beauty and solitude
- The sun setting over the Wabash
- A place to watch the moon rise

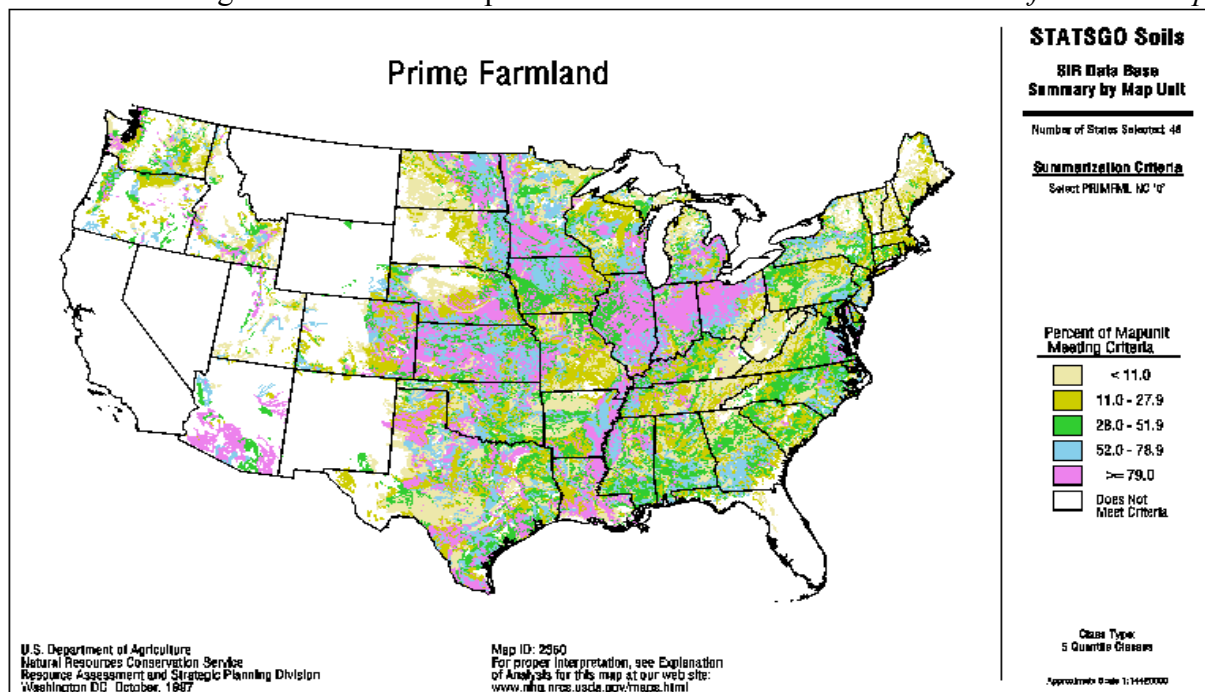
“Just glad that the river is here”

Land Use and Population - Resource Description

Land Use – *“The thing about land is, they ain’t makin’ no more.”...Mark Twain*

The River - Many consider the Wabash Indiana’s most important river, draining *surface water from* two-thirds of the state’s 92 counties. Thirty-two miles from its origin in Ohio, the river enters the state in East Central Indiana (Jay County) near the Adams County Line. The Wabash runs 475 miles through Indiana before emptying into the Ohio River southwest of Mt. Vernon serving as the state boundary between Indiana and Illinois from southern Vigo County to the Ohio River in the southwestern part of the state.

Cutting through 19 Indiana counties, much of the Wabash Corridor is classified as prime farmland by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resource Conservation Service. With Indiana ranking second only to Illinois in the percentage of statewide soils that are classified as prime, the Wabash River runs through some of the most productive farmland soils in the world. *Refer to the map below.*



Agricultural Heritage and Trends - Agriculture has been a primary economic driver in Indiana’s history. Beyond the economic impact, the state’s heritage has been characterized by the influence of farming and the fundamental values that go with making a living off of the land. As our population grows and changes, the impacts will be significant on the nature of the river corridor, and consequently, on our quality of life.

The 19 counties adjacent to the river total just over 5 million acres or 22.1% of the state land base. As reported in the 1997 Natural Resources Inventory, 25% of Indiana’s “land in farms,” or over 3.7 million acres, was located in this 19-county belt known as the Wabash River Corridor. This represented 12,227 farms or 20.1% of the total number in Indiana. Between 1987 and 1997 the number of farms in the corridor dropped from 14,129 to 12,227. During the same time period farmland acreage dropped by 265,762, from a 1987 total of 4,057,793 acres to 3,792,031 acres. Two counties in the corridor, Adams and Miami, gained farmland acreage during the reporting period.

Indiana Forests - Indiana contains some of the highest quality hardwood forests in the world. This is also true along the Wabash River, although there is a wide range of forestland per county. This is due to a number of factors including the topographic variance found from northern to southern Indiana. The most recent analysis by the U.S. Forest Service reports that in 1998, there were 729,000 acres of forestland in the 19-county corridor, representing approximately 14.3% of the total land area. This represents a growth of .82 % since 1986.

Individually, Parke County contained the most forestland in 1998. Almost 97,000 acres of forestland represented 34% of their land base. The next four counties were:

- 1) Sullivan (22.3%)
- 2) Vermillion (21.96%)
- 3) Posey (21.11%)
- 4) Vigo (20.88%)

On the opposite end of the spectrum, Adams County had the smallest area in forestland with a little over 9,500 acres or 4.4% of their land base. Other counties with small areas of forestland were Knox (6.06%), Wells (7.73%) and Cass (8.55%). Forestland in the remaining counties measured 10% to 17% of their total acreage.

Corridor People and Communities - One Hundred Nineteen “Corridor” communities that were located in the nineteen corridor counties, were identified in the 2000 Census. From Ft. Wayne, (Allen County) with a population of 205,727, to Vera Cruz (Wells County) with a population of 55, a tremendous diversity of communities dots the landscape. Three Metropolitan Statistical Areas included in the corridor, Ft. Wayne, Lafayette, and Terre Haute.

The total population in the 19 corridor counties in 2000 was 1,020,865 with Allen County leading (331,849), followed by Tippecanoe (148,955) and Vigo (105,848). The next highest was Cass County with 40,930. On a percentage basis, from 1990 through 2000, Sullivan County had the most rapid growth (14.5%) followed by Tippecanoe (14.1%), Parke (11.9%) and Allen (10.3%). Four counties lost population during the 1990s: Miami (-2.2%), Knox (-1.6%), Wabash (-0.3%) and Vigo (-0.2%). Population in the corridor is projected to grow a little more than 30,000 people or just over 3%.

Urban Growth - A study conducted by the Center for Urban Policy and the Environment at Indiana University-Purdue University-Indianapolis (IUPUI) found that between 1985 and 2001, 47,786 acres were converted to urban development. Not surprisingly, Allen County, with Ft. Wayne, developed the most acres (17,778). Adams County (6,543), Tippecanoe County (4,863), Vigo County (2,424), Gibson County (2,373) and Carroll County (2,101) all developed more than 2,000 acres during the 15 years being studied.

Conclusion - The Wabash River Corridor faces many of the same challenges as the rest of Indiana and many other parts of the country. Corridor communities must maintain a balance between economic growth and stability while protecting their natural resource base. The corridor represents a tremendous diversity of people, places and ways to make a living. The recent reliance on a manufacturing-based economy in many of the urban areas, and the history of agriculture in the rural areas are facing significant pressures to change.

Increased competition for land previously used for production agriculture, an aging population of farmland owners and fewer young people interested in farming will result in a turnover of land ownership that we have probably not seen before. Wastewater management, in both urban and rural areas, will present huge challenges as local and state officials struggle to protect water quality. The

cost of growth, including transportation and other infrastructure, will challenge local leadership to find effective and cost efficient ways to grow. It will take engaged communities seeking a shared vision to lead to a sustainable quality of life for future generations.

Land Use – PLAN OF ACTION

Action #1 - Maintain a balance between built land and natural, encourage environmentally sensitive/sustainable development

Why/Benefit – Maintain and enhance the natural diversity of the corridor

How –

- Active participation in land use decisions at the local level through planning agencies and commission, zoning boards and other agencies and organizations that should be involved in making these decisions.
- Establish and implement guidelines for determining appropriate, resources sensitive development practices

Action #2 – Restore Natural Landscapes of the Wabash River Heritage Corridor

Why/Benefit – Restoration of Wabash River ecosystems and historic settings, improved quality of life

How –

- Education of communities and residents on benefits of natural ecosystems.
- Federal, State, Local and Private Sector working together to develop priorities and identify/coordinate funding
- Protection of properties through
 - Purchase, Donation, Conservation Easements
 - Incentives to landowners to continue current land use



Allen County, Antler Park wetlands tree planting

Who – Local planning agencies, Indiana Land Resources Council and other appropriate state agencies, WRHCC, conservation organizations, technical and funding assistance from federal agencies

Action #3 – Ensure that mineral extraction is environmentally sensitive.

Why/Benefit – Positive economic use of resources, restoration of land to enhance natural resources

How - Use existing site-specific natural resource guidelines to ensure environmentally sensitive approaches to mineral extraction and restoration/rehabilitation of land

Who: IDNR Division of Reclamation, local planning agencies, IN Mineral Aggregates Association

Case Study – Land Use Planning Approach in Elkhart County

Introduction - Communities across Indiana are trying to determine the appropriate way to deal with growth issues. The importance of land use planning is gaining support as forward thinking local officials seek to balance sustainable development and protection of important natural resources while maintaining their community's character...the sense of place. To do this effectively, the process must be open and include all stakeholders.

Key Paradigm - Economic development goals, sustainable land use policies, the physical and cultural redevelopment of urban communities and the importance of communicating a common message to foster and guide the future growth of the county are all interconnected.

Communication and Connectivity - Elkhart County has been proactive when it comes to countywide engagement. Starting in 1991, a group of concerned citizens and community leaders joined forces in an effort to create a shared vision for their future. "Take Charge" was the result, a public input process that provided an assessment and began to identify local priorities and goals. One of the key outcomes of this effort was the creation of the Elkhart County "City-County Advisory Committee." This group meets on a regular basis in an effort to identify and discuss important issues and keep communications open.

Elkhart County Today - In 2002, the county renewed its "Take Charge" efforts through the Horizon Project. According to local officials, the project was created as a comprehensive strategy. It was designed to strengthen existing and build new partnerships to address the core issues that impact the economic vitality and overall quality of life for Elkhart County residents. As part of this renewed effort local participants have identified action-planning teams to look at:

- Business retention, creation and attraction
- Small business development and entrepreneurship
- Tourism development
- Land use
- Government coordination
- Education (preschool through 12th grade)
- Workforce development and lifelong learning
- Redevelopment of downtowns

The overall plan demonstrates consensus from the community on the importance of adapting current land-use policies to curb sprawl, preserve agricultural interests, and foster the redevelopment of Brownfields and urban downtowns. The Horizon Project recognizes the impacts of technology on the future economy, and the importance of a skilled workforce, built on a first-class education system starting before kindergarten.

In the Elkhart County Horizon Project, it took one year to conduct the analysis and public input process. This process consisted of:

- Community Leadership Public Meetings (3)
- Focus Groups (10)
- Individual Interviews With Local Leaders (10)

Current Status - The county is currently entering the "Implementation Phase." This is a critical step in the process that seeks to:

- Build community consensus that the plan is correct, and
- Get the plan adopted by local units of government, school boards, chambers of commerce, economic development agencies and planning boards as the guiding principles for how growth decisions will be made.

Key steps in the Elkhart County plan include:

- Create a comprehensive vision of the future.
- Develop goals and actions to attain the vision.

- Prepare a comprehensive analysis of demographic, socio-economic and land use components...identify areas of competitive advantage and areas of decline.
- Provide process support to create a comprehensive, community-based strategy for the future based on the identification of major local issues impacting the county's development and quality of life.
- Build consensus on the county approach to major issues through broad-based community involvement. This encompasses:
 - 1) Respond to and interpret data,
 - 2) Develop a comprehensive strategic plan, and
 - 3) Committing to energetic implementation of the plan.

Tackling land use and growth is not easy and there are no "cookie cutter" solutions to the questions raised in the process. Crystal balls are not available to predict the future. Recognizing the difficulty of the task at hand, it would still be irresponsible for community leaders to ignore or delay action. It is imperative that we start now.

The following key elements must be in place for this type of initiative to be successful:

- Forward thinking community leadership that seek collaborative solutions.
- Availability of financial and technical resources, including process assistance.
- Broad engagement and representation, based on geography and issues.
- Steering Committee representing cross-section of community/county perspectives.
- Patience and persistence...this process doesn't happen overnight!

Natural Resource – Resource Description

Wabash River Watershed - Upper Wabash Region - The Wabash River flows from Jay County northwest towards the Little Wabash River near Huntington, continues west meeting the Eel River near Logansport. A large part of the Upper Wabash is shallow and often contains logjams with over 80 % used for agricultural production consisting mainly of row crop and pasture type vegetation. This region of the Wabash River watershed is in the Eastern Corn Belt Plains ecoregion typified by rolling plains, beech/maple vegetation, and soils good for crop production.

The Middle Wabash River region is made up of the Middle Wabash-Deer, Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion and the Middle Wabash-Busseron watersheds. The first section of the region reaches from near Logansport to Lafayette. Deer Creek enters the Wabash just below Delphi. This section of the Wabash, is wider but slow moving and highly agricultural with over 90% of the land being used for row crop and pasture, is also in the Eastern Corn Belt Plains ecoregion.

The Middle Wabash -Little Vermillion watershed begins near Lafayette where the Wildcat enters the Wabash River and flows to the Parke-Vigo County border near Clinton. Part of this watershed drains from Illinois. The Vermillion River enters Indiana near Cayuga flowing about 15 miles towards the east before entering the Wabash near Newport. The river at this point is wide, slow moving with several meanders with over 80% of the land in agricultural use. Here there is a transition from the Eastern Corn Belt Plains ecoregion to the Interior River Lowland ecoregion (wide flat-bottomed terraced valleys and dissected glacial till plains). Pastures are more predominant in this area.

The Middle Wabash-Busseron watershed begins near Terre Haute flowing south where it forms the Indiana and Illinois border. Busseron Creek in Sullivan County flows for 30 miles before entering the Wabash near Carlisle. This region of the River ends just below Vincennes. This section of the Wabash is in the Interior River Lowland ecoregion with agricultural production accounting for only 70% of the land use in this region.

The Lower Wabash watershed, or the Wabash Lowland, begins below Vincennes continuing for approximately 150 miles before entering the Ohio River at the Indiana-Kentucky-Illinois border. Due to its depth and width it has been an important route for trade for the Midwest. This section of the River is in the Interior River Lowland ecoregion with up to 80% of the land in row crop and pasture use.



Ohio and Wabash Rivers Meet - Richard Fields

Water Quality - Water pollution sources are classified as point or nonpoint sources. Point sources of pollution have a known discharge point, such as a pipe or sewer. Here are some examples of typical point sources: municipal sewage treatment; combined sewer overflows; industrial wastewater; and electrical power plants.

Nonpoint source pollution refers to water pollution in runoff. Soil erosion, agriculture, urban runoff, land development and air pollution deposits are some of the sources of polluted runoff. Nonpoint pollution sources are challenging to identify, measure and control. Some examples of typical nonpoint sources: agricultural activities; urban storm water run-off; resource extraction; construction activities; and land disposal (landfills, land application of sewage sludge).

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) provides each year a "State of the Environment Report". This report contains comprehensive surface water assessments for the watershed basins in Indiana. For complete information on the status of the Wabash Basin, contact IDEM, Office of Water Quality. IDEM's contact information is in the resource directory.

Natural Areas and Outstanding Rivers and Streams - In 1993, the Indiana Natural Resources Commission (NRC) adopted its "Outstanding Rivers" list for Indiana. Except where incorporated into statute or rule, the Outstanding Rivers List is intended to provide guidance rather than to have regulatory application (NRC 1997). Indiana's Water Pollution Control Board did adopt rules to provide special protection to the Outstanding Waters. To help identify the rivers and streams that have particular environmental or aesthetic interest, a special listing has been prepared by IDNR's Division of Outdoor Recreation. The NRC has adopted the IDNR listing as an official recognition of the resource values of these waters. A river included in the Outstanding Rivers list qualifies under one of more than 22 categories. The Wabash River itself and several segments or tributaries of the Wabash are on the Indiana "Outstanding Rivers and Streams list. To view Indiana's Outstanding Rivers list go to <http://www.in.gov/nrc/policy/outstand.html>.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Program - Anyone wishing to discharge pollutants into wetlands or other water bodies through such activities as filling, excavating or mechanical clearing must first receive authorization from the state. The IDEM is responsible for issuing water quality certifications in Indiana. Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires any applicant for a federal permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of pollutants to water to first obtain a water quality certification (WQC) from the state. For more information on this process, contact the Office of Water Quality at IDEM.

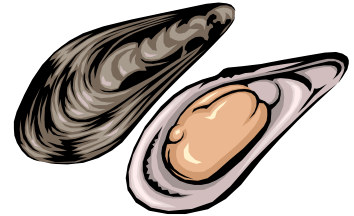
Wellhead Protection Program - In Indiana 72 percent of the population depend on ground water for their drinking water. Indiana has developed a Wellhead Protection Program, which authorizes the state (327 IAC 8-4.1) to establish "protection zones" for community public water supply systems. Steps included in the process are forming a local planning team, delineating protection areas and identifying potential sources of contamination. From these efforts plans can be developed to protect these drinking water sources as well as to develop contingency plans if contamination happens.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System - The State of Indiana's efforts to control the direct discharge of pollutants to waters of the State is governed by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Permits are issued that place limits on the amount of pollutants that may be discharged to waters of the State by each discharger. These levels are set to protect both aquatic life and human health. The State maintains a list of these permits and to what degree the permits are being followed. These permits cover areas such as municipal, industrial

operations as well as combined sewer overflows and waste treatment. For more information on a specific area within the Wabash River Basin contact IDEM's Office of Water Quality.

Special Areas - Within the Wabash River basin there are several "Special Areas" as defined in the IDEM 2003 WRAS Reports. A full list of these is found in **Appendix B**. It should be noted that not all of the areas listed are open to the public.

Endangered, Threatened, or Rare (ETR) Species - There are several state and federal regulations that govern the ETR. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources, through the Indiana Natural Heritage Data Center, maintains a list of the Endangered, Threatened or Rare (ETR) Species. The list is organized by county. Before activities that disturb wildlife or aquatic habitat are undertaken in the Wabash River Basin the Indiana Department of Natural Resources – Division of Fish and Wildlife should be contacted first. Since the ETR list is so large a copy is available at the WRHCC office or by contacting the IDNR directly.



Fish Consumption Advisories - These advisories are used to help individuals make healthy decisions about fish caught in Indiana waters and contaminant levels that may exist. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) work to create the Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory. Criteria for placing fish on the Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory are developed from the Great Lakes Task Force risk-based approach.

Natural Resources (as identified during public meetings)

- Hanging Rock in Wabash County
- Wabash River
- Limberlost Wetlands
- Wabash State Park
- Sluiceway – Glacial
- Turkey Run State Park
- Salamonie River State Forest
- Blackrock Barrens
- Cypress Sloughs
- Mallod Marsh
- Deam Oak Abroridum
- Antler Park
- Eagles nesting along the river
- River/Tributaries
- Cicott Park – Warren County
- Heron Island Rockery – Tippecanoe County
- Seven Pillars
- Williamsport waterfall – Warren County
- NICHES Preserves
- Geology of river – glacial
- River Islands
- Tippecanoe and Wabash River Confluence
- Migratory flyway
- Cypress tree where the Wabash and the White River meet
- Merom Bluff Park – Sullivan County
- Wabash Aquifer
- Natural Resources
- Cypress swamp
- Wild cane and swamp rabbit
- Diversity of wildlife
- 85% of the native trees grow in the lower Wabash valley
- Largest nesting colony of the least tern, Gibson County
- Wabash and Eel Rivers Confluence
- Cedar Island (Cass Co.)
- Three rapids on the river
- Fitch’s Glen – Cass County
- Gran Chain
- Mt. Carmel
- New Harmony
- Mile long sand bars
- Hovey Lake
- Buell Wood sites wildflowers
- France Park
- Peter Weaver Home
- Portland Arch
- William Henry Harrison Trail



Sunrise in W. Terre Haute - Richard Fields

Natural Resources – PLAN OF ACTION

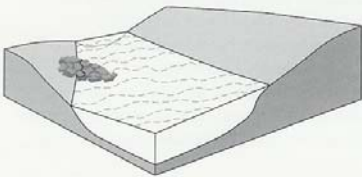
Water Quality – It is important to note that the actions below should be considered for both the main stem and tributaries of the Wabash River in order to achieve enhanced water quality

- **Protection and Enhancement of Riparian Zone**

Why/benefits – The reduction of erosion, silt and nutrient loading in the river, protection of the riverbank, improved health of communities, better air quality and wildlife habitat, restored fisheries, and increased economic opportunities through recreational use, tourism and renewable resource harvesting.

Best Management Practices (BMP)

- Wing Deflectors – (pg. A-8)* with acceleration of water flow through the narrowed channel reduction of silt and nutrient overload would occur.
 - provides habitats in the gravel

Wing Deflectors	Applications and Effectiveness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be designed and located far enough downstream from riffle areas to avoid backwater effects that would drown out or otherwise damage the riffle. • Should be sized based on anticipated scour. • The material washed out of scour holes is usually deposited a short distance downstream to form a bar or riffle area. These areas of deposition are often composed of clean gravels that provide excellent habitat for certain species. • Can be installed in series on alternative streambanks to produce a meandering thalweg and associated structural diversity. • Rock and rock-filled log crib deflector structures are most common. • Should be used in channels with low physical habitat diversity, particularly those with a lack of stable pool habitat. • Deflectors placed in sand bed streams may settle or fail due to erosion of sand, and in these areas a filter layer or geotextile might be needed underneath the deflector.
<p>Structures that protrude from either streambank but do not extend entirely across a channel. They deflect flows away from the bank, and scour pools by constricting the channel and accelerating flow.</p>	

- Boulder Clusters – (pg. A-5) Counter acting the wing deflectors result in increased velocity Boulder clusters could be placed to reduce velocity and in turn reducing bed erosion. (dormant slope planted as a sediment trap A-12)

Action #1 – Stabilization of Riverbank

How -

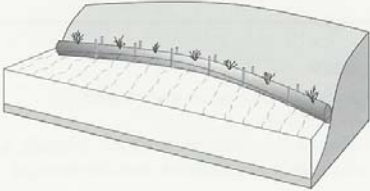
- Encourage use of sediment traps – especially in new construction areas
- Encourage use of existing riverbank conservation programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program
- Grassed zones along river to slow/reduce sediment run-off
- Set back buildings
- Discourage the use of riprap and broken concrete for bank stabilization because these are not aesthetically pleasing
- Encourage use of methods described in the Indiana handbook for Erosion Control in Developing Areas and the Indiana Drainage handbook

Best Management Practices

- Lunker Structures: prevent steam bank erosion
 - commonly used in gravel-cobble beds
 - can be expensive
 - not recommended for heavy bed loads
 - should be used with vegetated upper banks
 - often used in conjunction with wing deflectors

- Coconut fiber roll: A-11
 - Protects slopes from erosion and encourages plant growth (sediment traps)

Coconut Fiber Roll



Cylindrical structures composed of coconut husk fibers bound together with twine woven from coconut material to protect slopes from erosion while trapping sediment which encourages plant growth within the fiber roll.

Applications and Effectiveness

- Most commonly available in 12 inch diameter by 20 foot lengths.
- Typically staked near the toe of the streambank with dormant cuttings and rooted plants inserted into slits cut into the rolls.
- Appropriate where moderate toe stabilization is required in conjunction with restoration of the streambank and the sensitivity of the site allows for only minor disturbance.
- Provide an excellent medium for promoting plant growth at the water's edge.
- Not appropriate for sites with high velocity flows or large ice build up.
- Flexibility for molding to the existing curvature of the streambank.
- Requires little site disturbance.
- The rolls are buoyant and require secure anchoring.
- Can be expensive.
- An effective life of 6 to 10 years.
- Should, where appropriate, be used with soil bioengineering systems and vegetative plantings to stabilize the upper bank and ensure a regenerative source of streamside vegetation.
- Enhances conditions for colonization of native vegetation.

For More Information

- Consult the following references: Nos. 65, 77.

Action #2 – Re-establish Riparian Forests and Wetlands along River

How -

- Work with riverside landowners and/or acquisition of land through purchase, outright or easement to reforest river bottomlands.
- Use Wetland Reserve Program, Conservation Reserve Program Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program, Bottomlands Hardwood Restoration Program

Best Management Practices

- Brush mattress (pp. A-11)
 - Restores riparian vegetation and streamside habitats
- Joint plantings A-13
 - Quickly establishes riparian vegetation
- Live Fascines: (A-14 SCR)
 - Reduce erosion by trapping soils
- Live Stakes (pp. A-14 SCR)
 - reduce erosion with root system
 - inexpensive
- Log, root wad, and boulder revetments
 - trap sediments
- Tree Revetments – sediment trap
 - Reduce flow along eroding banks
- Vegetated geogrids – reestablishment of stream bank

***Reference to pages in the appendix of Stream Corridor Restoration, a publication compiled by the USDA and several other federal agencies. More BMP's images can be found in the appendix of this document.**

Action #3 – Develop and implement setback programs to reduce surface runoff and non-point source pollution

How -

- Provide education to landowners on the value of setbacks
- Assist directly with development of setbacks through existing programs like CRP
- Promote setback ordinances

Who (for the above 3 actions) - Local land owners and communities, drainage districts/boards, conservation groups, Indiana Farm Bureau, conservancy and levy districts, IDNR, IDEM, US, Resource Conservation and Development Councils, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, County Surveyors

Action #4 – Enforce existing regulations regarding point source pollution related to treatment plants and septic systems, explore the need for new regulations.

How -

- Larger storage systems to collect combined municipal wastewater and stormwater for treatment
- Development of biological systems for polishing effluent from onsite wastewater systems
- Explore and work with local communities and developers to encourage use of emerging technologies for wastewater treatment

Who – IDEM, Local governments, WRHCC, State/Local Health Depts.

Action #5 – Promote Monitoring of Water Quality and Public Education about Water Quality

How -

- Expand use of Riverwatch, Adopt-a-River and Project WET (Water Education for Teachers)
- Facilitate the timely exchange of river monitoring and other water quality information between local and state agencies and organizations – Implement quarterly reports on monitoring results to and from local agencies
- Development of public information programs that provides quick and easy access to water quality information
 - Public information/education on storm water run-off
 - Creation of local coalitions of water quality advocates
- Development of education curriculum that provides opportunity for students to learn while actively being on the river.

Who – Local landowners and communities, local and state school boards/districts, regional and state colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations, WRHCC, IDNR, IDEM

Action #6 – Preservation of Large Regional Natural Areas

Why/benefits – Improved water quality, enhanced wildlife habitat, increased recreational opportunities

How

- Education of landowners, political leaders on importance of enhancing natural areas within the corridor.
- Work directly with corridor landowners assisting them in preservation, enhancement/restoration of their lands as natural areas/habitat

- Work with local communities to identify opportunities for the acquisition of land through fee or easement to restore as natural areas.

Who - Local landowners, local, state and federal government and agencies such as WRHCC, IDNR, IDEM, USFWS, USACE, conservation and land trust organizations, and non-profit organizations



Action #7 – Fish Stocking and Wildlife Re-introduction in/along the Wabash River

Why/benefits – Re-establish natural balance through increased wildlife population diversity and stability

Who – IDNR, RC& D's, conservation organizations

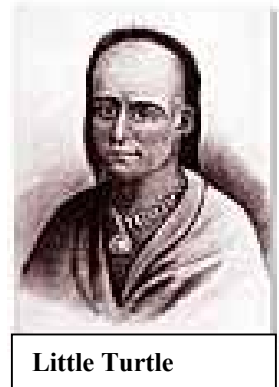
Angler at the confluence of Wabash & Ohio Rivers – Richard Fields

HISTORIC RESOURCES – Historical Overview

The Wabash River Heritage Corridor encompasses a vast and diverse collection of historical and cultural resources, in addition to its natural beauty and recreational diversions.

Thousands of years ago, Native Americans, who may have been the forefathers of the midwestern tribes, occupied the Wabash Valley. Little is known about these early peoples and why they disappeared. More is known of the Eastern Woodland native peoples of Indiana and the Wabash Valley through archaeological sites, such as Bone Bank and the Mann Site. Early Peoples of Indiana include Paleoindians (through 8000 BC), Archaic tradition (8000 to 1000 BC), Woodland tradition (1000 BC to 1000 AD), and the Mississippian tradition (1000 to 1650 AD).

For 200 years bands of the Miami occupied the Valley as other tribes, including the Potawatomi, Delaware, and Shawnee were pushed west due to European invasion and settlement. The Miami were Woodland Natives living in wigwams, huts constructed of tree branches and covered with rush or bark mats. They occasionally used horses for transportation, but more often walked distances, using the waterways of the Wabash, Mississinewa, Eel, Salamonie, and Maumee for long distance travel. The Miami fished and hunted for deer and other game, but they also farmed corn, squash, and beans, and gathered other nuts and fruits. In 1751, the great Miami war chief Little Turtle was born. When he was around 30 years old, he defeated Auguste de La Balme who had attacked Kekionga, at what is now Fort Wayne in Allen County. Little Turtle also defeated American generals Josiah Harmer in 1790 and Arthur St. Clair in 1891. The 1891 defeat was the worst ever at the hands of Native Americans. After an honored life, Little Turtle died in 1812 and was buried in present day Allen County. Archaeologists continue to survey, investigate, and study the village and burial sites, and artifacts of the native peoples of Indiana and the Wabash Valley.



Little Turtle

In the seventeenth century, European explorers, traders, and settlers began moving into Indiana. These were British, French, and Dutch who clashed over the land. When the British won the French and Indian War, their dominance in the area was secured, but the French influence can still be seen throughout the Wabash Valley, and particularly in Vincennes and Lafayette.

After the American Revolution, the new nation expanded into the Northwest Territory, which included Indiana. Several forts and territorial sites remain from the pre-statehood period. Then, in 1816, Indiana became the nineteenth state.

Transportation expansion contributed to the development of Indiana, particularly systems of canals. In 1823, Governor Hendricks recommended a Wabash/Maumee Canal to the Indiana General Assembly. Political and geographic conflicts and funding problems continually plagued the project, but between 1843 and 1853 the canal was a huge success. Cities and towns along the route grew very quickly due to increased travel and commerce. Between 1840 and 1850 the population of counties along the Wabash & Erie Canal increased by 400%. Allen, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll and Tippecanoe Counties owe much of their early success and growth to the Wabash & Erie Canal. At 468 miles the Wabash & Erie Canal was the longest canal in the Western Hemisphere. Commercial districts and residential neighborhoods grew up along the canal, and other transportation routes, including the railroads. Industrial and manufacturing facilities were also built to provide products locally and across the growing nation, as commercial traffic expanded.

As the Irishmen worked on the canal, other immigrants and Americans from the East and South also moved into Indiana and the Wabash Valley. They brought with them their religious traditions, cultural organizations, recreational pursuits, and educational values. These are reflected in historical churches, fraternal lodges, parks, and schools. Agriculture and farming continued to be the most significant aspect of Indiana life and many farmsteads have been passed from generation to generation within families.

Other ethnicities also saw opportunity in Indiana, including African Americans. During the early to mid-1800s, many African Americans enslaved in the Southern States became fugitives in search of freedom, coming through Indiana and along the Wabash River on the Underground Railroad. Some settled in Indiana, a free state, founding farms and agricultural communities or finding work in Indiana's cities and towns.

In the 1900s, Indiana's cities and towns grew, especially with wartime manufacturing opportunities. New industries and technologies, particularly automobile, iron, and steel, among other factories, also provided economic growth and opportunity. New forms of transportation provided never-before-known mobility within and between communities and states. Interstate highways helped make the Hoosier state the Crossroads of America.

Political and cultural changes accompanied the urbanization of Indiana in the twentieth century. Depression, world wars, women's and minority rights movements had an impact in many communities. Music, movies, television, and sports have become a significant part of Hoosier's recreational and cultural interests. All of these trends are traced in many of the historic resources of the recent past in our towns, cities, and counties—especially those along the Wabash River.

Meanwhile, Indiana continues to grow and diversify. The faces, voices and culture of Hoosiers represent nationalities, languages and traditions from literally all over the world. Twenty-first century Hoosiers are rediscovering the history and heritage of Indiana and the Wabash River Heritage Corridor and learning about the Native Americans, European explorers, and American frontierspeople who occupied this area years ago. We are also learning to preserve, protect, and appreciate the resources they left behind that give us our spirit and sense of place in Indiana and in the Wabash Valley.

Historic and Cultural Resources Types and Threats

Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites and Resources: Prehistoric artifacts and features, Native American in origin, date to a time before recorded history in Indiana, ca. 10,000 BC to 1650 AD. Prehistoric site types common in Indiana include: campsites, villages, mounds, chert quarries, cemeteries, artifact caches, tool manufacturing areas, food processing and gathering areas, hunting and butchering sites, lithic scatters, and isolated artifact finds. Historic artifacts and features in Indiana date after this time and refer to peoples of many ethnic and cultural backgrounds. These include Native Americans and many people of Old World cultural backgrounds that settled and populated the region. Historical site types found in Indiana include refuse heaps and/or dumps, old homesteads and farmsteads, forts, battlefields, cemeteries, quarries, garden/field plots, historic Indian villages, earthworks, parks and cultural landscapes, trails and transportation routes, mills, towns, historic neighborhoods and residences, mines, industrial and business sites and more. Threats to these resources include, but are not limited to, looting, sand and gravel mining, development and sprawl, and a lack of knowledge of laws that protect archaeological sites.

Early Settlement and Territorial Resources: These include early homesteads and log cabins, as well as other resources from before statehood (1816) to approximately 1850. Many settlement resources have

already been dismantled or were incorporated into newer buildings, however some do remain. One example is the Brouillet House in the Vincennes Historic District, which represents the French Colonial period.

Ethnic Heritage and Resources: This includes French colonists who settled in the Northwest territory, as well as African American heritage, and later ethnic groups such as German immigrants who have had a strong influence in Indiana. French colonial sites are few, but important to the territorial history of the state. African American resources have been largely overlooked until recent years. Separate African American neighborhoods, cultural and religious institutions, and segregated facilities like schools, are important to understanding the experience of blacks in Indiana. Underground Railroad-related resources are becoming more important to preserve. Indifference and changing social customs, migration and changes in demography and population and economic viability, insensitive development, and demolition threaten these ethnic historic resources.

Rural and Agricultural Resources: The early 20th century was the Golden Era of Agriculture in Indiana, as demand for products and farm prices increased, farmers expanded and modernized family farms. Vernacular homesteads gave way to Queen Anne and bungalow style homes and larger gambrel-roof or round or polygonal barns became standard farm buildings. Other outbuildings such as chicken coops, hog sheds, milk houses, summer kitchens, smoke houses, fruit cellars, corn cribs, tool sheds, and livestock or dairy barns represented the variety of specialized structures required for an Indiana farm that was self-sufficient and diversified in agricultural practices. As farms become less diversified, these buildings suffer from neglect and weather. Larger farm equipment no longer fits into historic barn types, and newer buildings replace the old. While neglect and lack of usability contributes to the demolition of agricultural resources, rural areas are themselves under threat from continued sprawl and urban development, particularly near metropolitan areas.



Carroll County Bridge – DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology

Bridges: Roads in early Indiana were not more than dirt trails, and crossing rivers meant doing so by fords or ferries, at your own risk. In the mid-1800s, local authorities were able to begin building bridges constructed by local craftsmen from local timber covered with wooden siding for protection from the elements. Railroad development required iron trusses to provide necessary support and fire resistance to the sparks of coal-burning locomotives. By the late 1880s, iron bridges began to appear more and more frequently, and often replaced wooden ones. In the 1910s and 1920s automobile traffic spurred development

of concrete bridges. Today, bridges of all types are endangered in Indiana. Timber and metal bridges on lightly traveled country roads can often be moved and rehabilitated when replacement is necessary. The quaint-ness of covered bridges in particular contributes to their preservation as tourist attractions. Metal and concrete bridges continue to face demolition and replacement. Iron bridges are threatened mainly by county commissioners and highway departments and local concern over weight loads. Wider farm machinery, taller and heavier trucks, and increased loads also threaten to cause damage to historic bridges and compromise their integrity. Road widening projects also threaten concrete bridges,

though most are quite sound. Contrary to popular opinion, rehabilitation and general maintenance are often less expensive than replacement.

Transportation Related Resources: Transportation in Indiana changed throughout the nineteenth century, from primitive trails and roads to canals to railroads and to modern highways. The National Road was completed in piecemeal fashion through Indiana in 1839. The Mammoth Internal Improvement Act of 1836 began the process of building three canal systems: the Wabash & Erie, the Whitewater, and the Central Canals. The impact of these canals reached beyond the canal beds, locks, and viaducts. Canals gave towns like Lafayette their first economic foothold, and many buildings in canal communities reflected the canal prosperity. The rise of the railroads gave farmers and merchants access to outside markets. Rail access focused on depots, which in turn fostered downtown development and corollary interurban rail systems. Extant depots still remain throughout the state.

Commercial and Residential Historic Districts: As the state and Wabash River Valley developed more towns and cities were established and settled. Commercial areas and downtown city centers with city halls, courthouses, stores, banks, shops, libraries, social institutions, fraternal lodges, churches, and community opera houses provided people with necessary offices, goods and services, as well as recreational and social options. Residential areas with both vernacular and high style architecture grew out from the city centers to become neighborhoods dotted with schools and parks. As sprawl moves further out from the historic downtown and early residential neighborhoods, these areas suffer from vacancy and neglect. Without economically viable downtowns and owner-occupied residential neighborhoods, these historic resources decline leaving many of Indiana's historic cities and towns empty-- tearing down not only our past, but also the environment that provides a unique sense of place.



Carroll County, 1865 Delphi City Hall – DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology

Historic Resources (as identified during public meetings)

- Portage in Allen County
- Interurban remains
- Aboite Creek Aqueduct
- Canal Aqueduct over St. Mary's
- Chopin Indian Reserve
- Aboite Creek Massacre site
- Vermilyea House Tavern
- Locks in Lagro
- Historic Forks of the Wabash - Huntington
- Limberlost
- Ceylon covered bridge over Wabash River
- Historic Rangeline Bridge crosses Wabash and joins the Historic Forks of the Wabash
- Wabash Cannonball Railroad
- Paradise springs – Wabash
- Circus winter quarters
- Wabash -first city wired for electricity
- Toll house – Peru
- Depot - Peru
- Wabash and Erie Canal
- Battleground Museum
- Fort Quitaenon
- River/Tributaries
- Prophetstown
- New Harmony
- Bridges
- Freedom Trail/Underground Railroad
- County courthouses
- Potowatomi Trail of Death
- Fort Harrison
- Indiana Soldiers Home
- Burnett's Creek – Carroll County
- Adams Mill
- Historic District
- Ernie Pyle
- Miami Headquarters

- Gronauer Lock Wabash & Erie Lock No. 2
- New Baltimore
- Historic Ferry landing - Poley
- River view ferry landing
- Merom College
- St. Francis
- Old cathedral
- Myra Creek chapel
- Vincennes Historic Sites
- Merom Conference Center
- George Rogers Clark Memorial
- Grouseland
- Crawleyville (Town bridge/fishing)
- Underground railway (Lyle Station)
- Azatlan Native American fort
- Covered bridge in southern Gibson
- Vincennes Historic District
- Vincennes University
- Buffalo traces
- IL basin discovery well, Oil field
- Natural Locks on the Wabash Knox County
- Shaker community
- Pointe coupee
- Wabash Cannonball Bridge
- Lincoln Memorial Bridge
- Bone Bank archeological
- Mann Site archeological
- Chief Richardville House (Fort Wayne)
- Richardville-Lafontaine House, Huntington
- Paul Dresser Birthplace
- Old Fort Wayne City Hall
- Historic Schools
- Quabache Park
- Harmonie State Park
- Salamonie State Forest
- Indiana Territory State Historic Site
- Carnegie/Historic Libraries
- Social Welfare Institutions/County Homes
- Historic Theaters/Opera Houses
- Fraternal Lodges
- Rural landscapes
- Agricultural/Farm resources
- Commercial buildings/districts

Historic Resources – PLAN OF ACTION

Action #1- Conduct a Historic Resource Inventory of Corridor Resource and Nominate Eligible Properties for National Register designations within the Corridor

Why/benefits –Identification/recognition of significant historic resource that leads to stewardship and preservation/restoration efforts

How - Determine/collect past inventories, identify areas needing further inventory, draft National Register Nominations for submittal – engage local historic societies in inventory and documentation

** Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventories have been conducted for every Wabash River Corridor County except Adams, Allen (Fort Wayne City Survey available) and Warren. The DHPA Historic Indiana publication provides information on all properties listed on the National and State Register in Indiana*

Action #2 – Develop Prioritized List Historic/Cultural Resources that are Threatened for Focused Preservation Effort, by County. (Consider historic bridges, especially those with and within vistas of the river a high priority)

Why/Benefits – Prioritized list will allow focus on resources most in need

How As part of inventory proposed in above action, determine significance and condition of resources to determine priority for funding

Action #3 – Identify long term funding opportunities historic preservation along corridor that may include low interest loans, Historic Preservation Fund, Transportation Enhancements, WRHC Fund, Hometown Indiana/Build Indiana Fund, Tax Incentive Programs.

Who (for the above 3 actions)- local government, corridor communities and residents, nonprofits organizations, local historical societies, colleges and universities volunteers, IDNR

Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology (DHPA), Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (HLFI), INDOT, National Park Service and other appropriate federal agencies

Strategies/Incentives and Best Practices for Historic Preservation

How can we contribute to the protection, preservation, and revitalization of these unique and significant resources? Often, funding is the primary obstacle. There are several programs of financial incentives for historic preservation in Indiana. Grants and tax credits are available through the State Historic Preservation Office located within DHPA, Indiana Department of Transportation, and the Indiana Department of Commerce.

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing standards for all national preservation programs under Departmental authority and for advising federal agencies on the preservation of historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* cover acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. **Details on these programs are found in the Resource Directory.**

Historic Preservation Successes in the Wabash River Heritage Corridor

Rockhill-Tyler House, Fort Wayne. In 1998, ARCH, Inc. received \$49,935 of Hometown Indiana grant funding to begin rehabilitation of the c. 1840 Rockhill-Tyler house. The state grant repaired the masonry, fieldstone foundation, replaced the wood shingle roof, and restored the façade to its original configuration. In 2001, ARCH, Inc. received \$44,052 in HPF funds to restore the interior of the house, including plaster, molding, trim, mantelpieces, baseboards, and the staircase, among other work activities. ARCH, Inc. plans to use the restored house for public and school tours to interpret the development of the West Central neighborhood, Fort Wayne's Canal Era and internal improvement campaigns, and early home construction techniques.



The Lawrie Library, after rehabilitation work— DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology

Lawrie Library, Lafayette. In 1895, the State of Indiana constructed the Indiana State Soldier's Home overlooking the Wabash River in West Lafayette. While a resident, Alexander Lawrie painted 167 portraits of Revolutionary and Civil War heroes. The Wabash Valley Trust for Historic Preservation has initiated a project to restore the paintings and to stabilize and rehabilitate the Lawrie Library constructed between 1895-1896, to house the collection. The building has been unoccupied since 1980 and is in danger of collapse from serious neglect. A \$130,000 Wabash River Heritage Corridor Grant provided for the emergency stabilization of the Lawrie Library.

McGrady-Brockman House, Vincennes. The Knox County Public Library received a 2001 HPF grant for \$30,000 to replace the roof on the 1859 C.P. McGrady House in Vincennes. The Gothic Revival style house was bought to use as a research center for the libraries extensive historical and genealogical records. The grant funds enabled the removal of the asphalt shingle roof and replacement

with a new metal roof. The library has completed the interior restoration of the first floor, and plans to continue to rehabilitate the building according to appropriate preservation methods. Located in the downtown historic district, this project will contribute to the revitalization of the area.



Historic Picture of Paul Dresser's Home – DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology

Paul Dresser Birthplace, Terre Haute. Paul Dresser is an important figure in state and national music history, and he is best known for composing the state song, “On the Banks of the Wabash.” The house was built in the 1850s and stands about 225 yards from the Wabash River. The Vigo County Historical Society received a \$55,000 grant from the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Fund in 2000 to rehabilitate the exterior and interior of the house. Exterior work included masonry rehabilitation, replacement of vinyl siding with a sympathetic wood siding, installation of replicas of original shutters, historically-sympathetic replacement of an inappropriate exterior stairway accessing the second floor, and replacement of the front door and porch posts and brackets with a replicas based on photographic documentation. Interior work included plaster patching and repair, and replacement of approximately 168 square feet of plywood flooring with a historically appropriate pine floor. A HVAC unit was installed to provide climate control for the house and the artifacts on display.

Bone Bank Archaeological Site, Posey County. Historically, Bone Bank was an important navigational landmark of the Wabash River in Posey County. Erosion and the movement of the Wabash River have largely destroyed this once extensive archaeological site. What remains is still being eroded away. This is clearly one of the most endangered archaeological sites in the state. A \$100,000 Wabash River Heritage Corridor Fund grant funded an archaeological excavation of the remaining portion of this site, including artifact analysis and curation, and a field report.

“Harmony on the Wabash Exhibit,” New Harmony. The Workingmen’s Institute, which was established in New Harmony in 1838, received a \$55,000 grant from the Wabash River Heritage Corridor Fund in 2000 to design and fabricate an exhibit using text panels, graphics, and artifacts that tell the story of the Wabash River and New Harmony. The exhibit is housed in the Institute’s 1894 building and its design replicates the steamboats that once traveled parts of the Wabash River. The exhibit also features original murals and a film on the Wabash River.

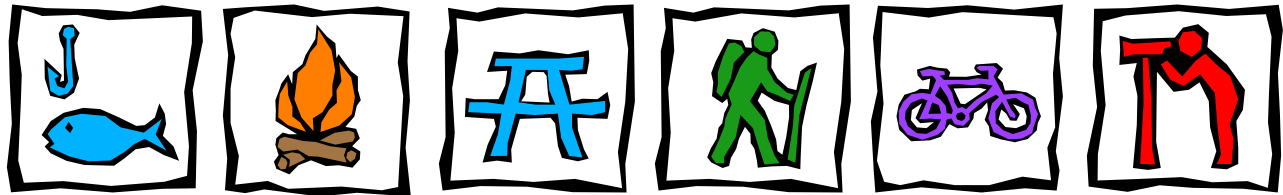


Harmony on the Wabash Exhibit - DNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology

Recreation Resources - Overview

Today, the Wabash River corridor is a popular leisure time destination. If you go back in time 150 years ago, you would see a much different use. Among other commercial uses, people used the Wabash River and the associated Wabash & Erie Canal as the largest highway in the state. There were numerous boats on the river and canal that were primarily used for transportation and work. Over time, trains, trucks and automobiles made using the river for shipping of goods all but obsolete. More and more, the Wabash River corridor is being looked at as a place for environmental preservation, aesthetic revitalization of communities, and providing recreational opportunities.

With over 400 miles of dam-free waterway, the Wabash River is a boater and fisherman's paradise. Some of the historical ferries and launch areas are still in use today, converted to concrete boat ramps to allow easy access to the river. There are over 30 public access sites that enable both powered and non-powered boats to navigate the Wabash. The Wabash River is determined to be legally navigable from the Adams/Wells county line all the way to the Ohio River. Most of the land adjoining the Wabash River is privately owned, but by being legally navigable, the public has the right to traverse the surface of the water and the underlying bed of the river.



Either from a boat or the bank, fishing is extremely popular in the Wabash River corridor. The same sites that allow boaters to access the river make for excellent public fishing sites. Many of the properties were purchased and built by the IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife using federal money collected from the sale of sporting goods. A map of these access sites is included in **Appendix C**. The Wabash River Guidebook by Jerry Hay is a useful resource for boating and fishing along the Wabash River. Information to order a copy of the Wabash River Guidebook is included in **Appendix D**.

Recreational use of the Wabash River extends to the banks and the riparian corridor at numerous locations. There are 26 public parks and recreation areas along the river totaling nearly 5400 acres. If you add in historic sites, access sites, and other facilities, the number of areas the public can enjoy jumps to over 60 and covers 8500 acres. There are two state parks and one state recreation area on the Wabash River, with a new 3000-acre state park being developed along the river in Tippecanoe County. A map of the recreation areas is included in **Appendix E**.

Trails are becoming increasingly popular in the Wabash River corridor. The Wabash Heritage Trail in Tippecanoe County showcases the beauty of the corridor with a trail that follows 12 miles of the Wabash River and its tributaries. The trail in Tippecanoe County will be extended over 5 miles as the new Prophetstown State Park is developed with planning underway to connect to the Delphi Historic Trails in Delphi. A trail has also been developed between the city of Bluffton and Ouabache State Park in Wells County. Numerous other communities have completed and/or are planning trail projects along the Wabash River, the Little River, or the Wabash & Erie Canal including Huntington, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, Delphi, Covington, Clinton, Terre Haute and Vincennes. Trails crossings on the Wabash River along former railroad corridors are also planned in Miami County and Posey County.

Many of the trails that are completed or currently under development were listed as goals in the 1993 management plan for the Wabash River Heritage Corridor.

Recreation opportunities result in numerous benefits to both individuals and communities. Individual health benefits are realized by providing opportunities for people to enjoy more active lifestyles. A recent study on trail use in Indiana found that the primary reason for using trails was for health/exercise and that availability of the trail increased individual trail users' activity by up to 87%. Health benefits derived from recreational activities could be instrumental in trying to offset the documented trend toward obesity by Indiana residents.

Economic benefits from recreation can also be significant. Goods and services purchased by individuals for recreation activities directly generate revenue for local communities. It has also been documented that businesses look closely at available park and recreation opportunities when making decisions to locate in a community.

Recreational Resources (as identified during public meetings)

- Fishing
- Canoeing
- Boat ramps, River Access
- Crew races
- Picnic and camping
- Hiking
- Reservoirs Huntington Mississinewa and Salamonie
- Fox Island County Park
- Hunting and fishing north of Huntington Reservoirs
- Bluffton River Greenway
- Limberlost Wetlands Rain bottoms
- Canoe along river from Portage to "forks"
- Johnny Appleseed plantings along the river
- Paradise springs Wabash
- Kehoe Park amphitheater
- Huntington Mountain bike trail
- Mascouton Park
- Davis ferry
- Parks – Ross Hills and camps French Post Park
- Little Turtle Waterway
- Kimmel park
- Fairbanks Park, Terre Haute
- Ouabache Park
- Little River Portage Greenway
- Closed highway roadside parks



Hikers in Delphi – Dan McCain

Recreation – PLAN OF ACTION

Action #1 – Acquire/develop More Recreation Areas and Opportunities (*consistent with preservation of the natural and cultural resources of the Wabash River and corridor*)

Why/benefits – Increase family leisure and physical activity opportunities, more facilities for sports

How -

- Turn "brownfields", old industrial sites, into recreational sites

- Evaluate current use of recreational facilities to identify needs
- Purchase property/easements and develop recreational facilities
- Explore and develop commercial recreational opportunities

Who – Cooperative effort between local, state and federal government, nonprofits and volunteers

Action #2 – Promote and Enhance Hunting and Fishing Opportunities

Why/benefit – Meets a public need, potential economic benefits,

How -

- Identify and promote areas through publications/web site
- Identify sites for additional hunting opportunities
- Develop educational materials on safe participation

Who Local landowners, local government, IDNR, conservation organizations, private sector equipment providers

Action #3 – Promote and Enhance Birding Opportunities in the Corridor

Why/benefit – Public appreciation of the corridor, enhanced natural habitat, economic benefit potential through tourism

How -

- Identify and promote through publications and web sites birding sites, species lists and migration routes
- Identify additional sites that may be made available to public working with corridor landowners.

Who – Local landowners and communities, nonprofit organizations such as the Audubon Society, IDNR, IN Dept. of Travel and Tourism

Action #4 – Promote and Enhance bicycling opportunities

Why/benefit – Recreational and alternative transportation opportunities at very little capital cost to develop.

How -

- Identify and promote through publications and websites suitable roads and trails for bicycling, similar to the Wabash River Route bike trail in Lafayette/West Lafayette.
- Coordinate with scenic byway efforts

Who – Local bicycle clubs, CVB's, local transportation agencies, INDOT, Commerce Tourism, scenic byway organizations, IDNR, National Park Service



Corridor Connections and Linkages

Historically the Wabash River was a transportation route and link for people and communities along its banks. Today, residents and visitors can best understand the significant resources and stories of the Wabash by moving along it. This section of the Corridor Management Plan will identify current and future linkages, both physical and thematic, that will allow all to learn from and enjoy the Wabash River Heritage Corridor.

Corridor Trail Linkages – The list below identifies both existing trail links and future opportunities

- River Valley
- River Tributaries
- Existing levees
- On shared road routes
- Railroad – right of way where viable
- Wildlife/Habitat Corridors
- Wabash Valley Route (Bike trail)
- Interurban – Ft. Wayne to Forks
- Tippecanoe Co. to Cass Co., Logansport
- Portage to St. Mary's to Little River
- Wabash Heritage Trail
- Delphi Historic Trails
- Little Turtle Waterway to France Park
- Prophetstown trails
- Linkages between Tippecanoe trails and Carroll County
- Town and railroads corridors and wildlife trails
- Posey Trail
- Migratory Wildlife
- Old Highway Rest stops (Access points)
- State parks



1st Wabash River Bridge- Richard Fields

Trail Linkages – Trails – PLAN OF ACTION

Action #1 – Develop Trail Connections Along River Linking Corridor Communities.

Why/Benefits –To provide alternative transportation and touring opportunities for corridor residents and visitors, increase family leisure and physical activity/health opportunities, spiritual renewal, potential economic benefits through the development of support business such as bike shops, restaurants, etc.

How - Work with landowners and local communities to develop community trails that will link their community to the river and to other corridor communities

- Provide education to landowners and local government on the value of trails
- Assist with defining routes for trails and strategies for construction and operations.
- Identify funding resources

Who - Local landowners, parks and highway departments, nonprofit organizations, community organizations, volunteers, IDNR, INDOT, NPS

River/Watertrail Linkages

- Various access points, boat ramps
- Amenities Overnight Canoe camps
- Riparian – wildlife corridor (Boarders and buffers)



Canoes - John Maxwell

Watertrail Linkages– PLAN OF ACTION

Action #1 – Increase Access to Wabash River for Recreational Use, Boating, Fishing, Enjoyment of the River, Increase Overnight Facilities.

Why/Benefits – Access to river results in appreciation and awareness of resource and an increase in family leisure opportunities

How

- Inventory current access sites/opportunities to determine needs
- Acquire property/easements to allow additional access
- Develop safe facilities, portage sites

Who – Cooperative effort of local landowners, local, state and federal governments, nonprofits, land trusts and volunteers

- Possible funding sources, IDNR Grants, WRHC Fund,

Corridor Scenic Byways Linkages - Overview

“Roads no longer merely lead to places; they are places.” John Brinckerhoff Jackson

As long as there have been roads that people have traveled there have been scenic byways and vistas. How people manage and care for these byways and how the byways can serve as an economic development tool has changed.



The National Scenic Byway program, created in 1991, has taken the term scenic byway to a new level by developing a process whereby a road, or series of roads, can become state or nationally designated as a best of the best of the nation’s roadways. Most byway organizations look to tourism as the catalyst for economic development and work to attract people to travel their byway, spend the night in their lodging facilities, eat at local restaurants, stop to shop, and visit attractions along the way.

The process that has been developed doesn’t just identify roads with pretty views that are politically designated. This process allows the local communities to determine and plan for the byway’s future, for the expected travelers, residents and the significant resources along the road that lead to recognition and designation. This is a grass-roots effort. State and federal officials are available for technical support but the people who participate in organizing and planning their byway’s future are the ones who hold the reins in determining the roadway’s impact on the communities along the route.

The National Scenic Byway program also has money available for a variety of eligible byway activities that are allocated in a competitive, merit-based application process.

Part of the national designation process is the development of a Corridor Management Plan (CMP). Developed by stakeholders along the byway, the CMP is the plan for the protection, enhancement and promotion of their road. It allows the people who live and work along the road to meet, develop relationships, and collaborate on envisioning a plan for the future of the byway. The byway may be historic in nature, allow the traveler to experience a culture, or show off the scenic beauty along a river. The process recognizes six intrinsic values that are eligible for designation consideration: archeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic.

At the time of this writing, Indiana has two nationally designated Scenic Byways: the Ohio River Scenic Byway (with collaborative marketing and planning in three states) and the All-American Road (highest national designation): the Historic National Road (with collaborative efforts in six states). Three other byways are under review for state scenic byway status and possibly, in the future, national status. State byway designation follows the same requirements as the national program but does not require a CMP.

The Wabash River Corridor is in a unique position to take advantage of this program. The best way to see and enjoy the river is, of course, from the middle of the river. But that is not the most practical solution for most visitors. Their view is from the roads that run along the river. By identifying the roads that run alongside the river you make it easy for visitors to learn, see, and enjoy the river. By identifying and implementing a plan for development, protection and promotion you make the product sustainable.

Roadways/Scenic Byways – Route for Consideration

- Old US 24
- Redding Drive – Allen County
- River Road – Bluffton
- Oak Road – Bluffton
- River Road – Huntington to Andrews
- County Line Road between Adams and Jay County
- Mayne Road – Huntington
- West McKeaver – Andrews to Wabash (Baldon – Schmalzried)
- SR 43 South River Road, North River Road
- Pretty Prairie Road
- Tow Path Road – Fountain and Carroll County
- Bridges (Historic)
- River Road between Greenhill and Independence to US 41
- Georgetown Road between Logansport and Georgetown
- SR 263 Warren County
- Terre Haute to Merom Bluff - State 63
- Out of Merom State 58
- South 6th Street to West Canon Ball Bridge
- Bluff Road in Merom
- Old Stagecoach route Vincennes to Terre Haute
- Mt. Veron SR 62, SR 69
- New Harmony SR 66
- I - 64
- Indiana 64 to Mt. Carmel
- County roads that get close to the river
- IL side IL 33 Hutsonville to Vincennes
- Old river Rd. Mt. Carmel Old 64 to I 64
- Old River Rd. Merom to State 154

Scenic Byways Linkages — PLAN OF ACTION**Action #1** - Establishment of designated byways

Smaller idea – identify historic or scenic driving tours of county

Why/benefits Provides public access to and along river linking corridor communities, potential economic benefits through packaging existing and development of new tourism opportunities and increased tourism

How Bringing appropriate players at the local level to determine best routes using existing roads. Each county cares for their route

Who INDOT, IN Div. of Travel Tourism, WRHC Commission, NS Byways, FHWA, local/regional tourism bureaus, local government, community organizations.

Action #2 - Directional/ identification signs for scenic byways along river.

Why/benefits Creates identity, commonality of design. Provides route information, promotes use of byway, shares stories of resources.

How Develop signs, identification, directional and interpretive signs to tell the story. Driving brochures to complement.

- Resources/funding possibilities - Enhancements WRHC Commissioners and Fund, regional/local visitor's bureaus, County Economic Development and Foundations

Who local governments including highway/roads departments, Local Tourism, IN Div. Of Travel and Tourism, WRHC Commission, IDNR, INDOT

Thematic Connections – Stories connecting the Wabash River Heritage Corridor –

“Interpretation is not, of course, the reason for a park’s being. But for the vast majority of people, a visit to a park without interpretation would be a less complete thing. Good interpretation contributes mightily to visitor enjoyment and understanding and, through that understanding, to the preservation of park resources be they cultural or natural.”

Andy Ketterson, retired NPS Cultural Resource Mgr.

Overview

The interpretation or telling of the stories and the heritage of the Wabash River Heritage Corridor is an important tool for both management and marketing. It provides the inspiration to conserve significant resources, promote resource sensitive development, create physical linkages, and encourage tourism. Interpretation provides the framework to link the diverse yet, interrelated resources and themes of the corridor, creating an awareness, understanding and appreciation of them. It helps to build a constituency of informed, enthusiastic supporters, residents and visitors that become active participants in the protection of the corridor.

A holistic approach to interpretation creates a Corridor identity and standards for interpretive media while tying together the individual themes and stories. It creates a common path, an image from which all corridor communities can work together to develop gateway and community visitor centers, publications and brochures, wayside exhibits and kiosks, and other interpretive tools. An image that says to visitor and resident that they are in the Wabash River Heritage Corridor and it’s great to be here!

Thematic Linkages (identified during the public meetings)

- Native American history
- European settlement
- Fur trade

Francis Slocum (fur trade)



PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS SLOCUM.
(AGED 67 YEARS.)

- American Expansion
- Old Forts on the river - military history
- George Rogers Clark Trail
- Transportation History through time
- Canals Wabash
- River Ports flat boats and steamboats - transportation on the river
- River town development
- River houses
- Old ferry crossings
- Early Commerce
- Float timber on the Wabash to the sawmill - commerce
- Mills development and impacts
- Underground railroad
- Market hunting - Trapping and hunting past and present
- Aquaculture - Commercial fishing, Mussels, Mother of Pearl
- State Bankruptcy
- Interurban
- William Henry Harrison
- Tecumsha/Prophet
- James Witcom Riley
- Gene Straton Porter – Geneva
- Cultural – Music
- Speak easy – saloons
- Glacial History of the River
- Geological linkage
- White/Clean Water
- Swamp Areas
- Wildlife Migratory linkages

- Reintroduction of endangered species - Wildlife management
- Private Land
- Farmland - Agricultural changes
- Grassroots groups and connections
- Universities along the river
- Mining
- Immigration

Interpretation - Education – PLAN OF ACTION

Why/benefits - Creates community awareness and pride resulting in increased preservation efforts, provides clearinghouse for information, potential for economic benefits through tourism

Action #1 – Create an Image to Connect and Interpret Significant Resources

How Develop a common design approach that establishes a heritage corridor identity to use in interpretive signage, brochures and other to interpret resources within communities

Who: Local community government and organizations such as historical societies, convention and visitor’s bureaus, IDNR – Historic Preservation, IN Div. Of Travel and Tourism

Action #2 – Develop a Wabash River Heritage Center That Would Introduce/Interpret that Significance of the Wabash River and Heritage Corridor and Serve as a Central Repository/Records Center for Wabash Studies.

How – Develop working group to determine location, project scope, partners, funding sources

Who: Local community government and organizations such as historical societies, conservation groups, IDNR, IN Div. Of Travel and Tourism, IDEM, IN Historic Landmarks Foundation (HLI), IN Council for the Humanities (ICH), state and regional colleges

Action #3 – Develop Regional Wabash River Heritage Centers that Focus on Local/Regional Themes and Stories but Ties into the Story/Resources of the Heritage Corridor (as exemplified by the W & E Canal Museum in Delphi)

How – Determine/select themes and stories and determine where best along the Heritage Corridor to interpret them

- Work at local level to develop, market and promote centers

Who: Local community government and organizations such as historical societies, conservation groups, IDNR, IN Div. Of Travel and Tourism, IDEM, HLI , ICH, state and regional colleges

Action #4 – Develop a Wabash River/Heritage Corridor Educational Curriculum and Teacher Training Opportunities.

Why/benefits - Creates awareness and pride resulting in increased preservation efforts, stewardship for the future

How

- Build into statewide 4th grade IN history curriculum
- Consolidate and make available current educational material
- Develop summer river study curriculum

Who: Local landowners and communities, local and state school boards/districts, regional and state colleges and universities, nonprofit organizations,

Tourism in Indiana benefits and impacts most residents in the state. Tourism is the clean industry. People come, visit, spend their money, and then leave visiting places or events that residents of a community are proud of and have invested time and resources to protect or enhance.

Indiana’s tourism industry consists of a considerable cluster of businesses and organizations that depend on travel and tourism. Visitor spending impacts state and local economies by sustaining jobs and generating tax receipts. The impact tourism has on the state’s economy has grown every year. In 2002, 58 Million visitors traveled Indiana spending \$6.7 Billion. More than 113,000 people are directly employed full time by tourism entities across the state. State government tax receipts totaled \$358.7 Million while local government tax receipts generated \$131.3 Million. The typical overnight traveler to Indiana is married (75%), 42 years old, has a graduate or post-graduate degree (44.2%), and an annual household income of \$57,100. The average Indiana travel party takes 2 trips a year, 4 nights in duration to or within the state each year, 85% travel by auto, without children (59%) in the summer (70.1%) and spends \$701 per trip.

Indiana is typically not a place where a family will spend their week’s vacation. Tourism marketing for Indiana focuses on the geographic radius of our neighboring states and within the state with the largest marketing group being residents of Indiana. Luring visitors to Ft. Wayne from Indianapolis is as important as attracting the out-of-state traveler. When asked what activity visitors look for when planning a trip they responded:

Activities	2002
Enjoy scenic beauty	70.2%
Go shopping	58.0%
Eat at unique restaurants	53.1%
Visit small or quaint towns	51.7%
Take scenic drives or tours	50.0%
Visit historic sites	49.2%
Lakes/rivers/natural features	46.3%
Visit state or national parks	34.6%
Attend fairs/festivals	34.1%
Visit with relatives	32.1%
Visit with friends	28.2%
Go antique shopping	24.0%
Visit larger metropolitan cities	23.8%
Visit zoos/child-oriented museums	23.0%
Go hiking or biking	21.5%
Outdoor activities	21.1%
Go camping	20.5%
Visit amusement/theme parks	18.2%
Gamble at riverboat casino	17.1%
Visit art/cultural museums	16.8%
Look for distinctive architecture	16.5%
Attend sporting events	12.0%
Attend musical performances	11.9%
Visit nightclubs or bars	11.2%
Go to a popular music concert	6.6%

www.in.gov/wrhcc

Tourism is a natural tool for economic development along the Wabash River Corridor. So many resources and assets along the Wabash River are available to the visitor. Natural, Historic, Recreational, Cultural, Scenic, are all elements the visitor is looking for when visiting Indiana. The Wabash River corridor also boasts a strong tourism infrastructure of convention and visitors bureaus, chambers of commerce, attractions, hotels, bed and breakfasts, unique restaurants, and shopping opportunities. The potential for tourism in the Wabash River corridor is significant.

“In the contemporary economy, tourism contributes to a diversified economic base. An economic development strategy that ignores the importance of tourism in today’s economy is overlooking real opportunities to supplement related industries and create various business clusters. It is important that travel and tourism serve as a gateway for states and communities to attract a wide variety of investments in a diversity of business sectors.”
Indiana Department of Commerce, 2002 Community and Economic Development Best Practices, Market Street Services, Inc.

TOURISM RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Feast of the Hunters Moon
- Legends and folklore
- Restaurants and Bed & Breakfasts
- Convention/Visitor Bureaus
- Tourism/directional signs
- Private Land
- Farmland
- Bitzr Farm (North)



**Feast of the Hunters'
Moon – Richard Fields**

- Wabash & Erie Canal Interpretive Center - Delphi
- SR 43 along the river (Central)
- Riehle Plaza (Central)
- 3rd largest power plant (South)

TOURISM - PLAN OF ACTION

Action #1 – Create Corridor Identification

Why/benefits – Increase public awareness of the Heritage Corridor and its significant resources leading to increased visitation, appreciation and stewardship

How – Develop “Wabash River Heritage Corridor Community” sign to place at communities entrance

Action #2 –Promote and Market Corridor Resources and Events

Why/benefits – Increased public awareness of Corridor and its resources, increased economic opportunities through tourism

How –

- Commercial advertising, web sites, maps, signs, restaurant placements, corridor video, travel brochures, and more.
- Develop and distribute printed and web version of Heritage Corridor Calendar of Events, quarterly/seasonally

Who: local governments including, local tourism bureaus, IN Div. Of Travel and Tourism, WRHC Commission

Action #3 – Develop/Coordinate Corridor Events as Part of the Heritage Corridor Identity

Why/benefits – Increased public awareness of Corridor and its resources, increased economic opportunities through tourism

How – Work with to develop events such as

- Canoe Race, The Wabash 500, a Wabash River Cultural History Festival (music, folklore)

Who - local government, corridor communities and residents, nonprofits and volunteers, IDNR, IN Div. Travel/Tourism, IN Historic Landmarks Foundation (HLI), IN Council for the Humanities (ICH)

Action #4 – Provide Information to Promote Local and Corridor Recreational Resources and Facilities

Why/Benefit – Provide easy to access information to corridor residents and visitors on recreational opportunities

How –

- Develop and publish recreation guide to corridor
- Develop, use existing web sites to provide recreation information
- Special events focused on Corridor recreational opportunities

Who – Local government, nonprofits, Wabash Commission, IDNR and IDOC, NPS

Action #5 – Develop Natural Resources Guide Specific to the Wabash River Heritage Corridor – Site specific including river/public access information

Why/Benefit – Provide public information, increase recreational use

How and Who – Identify/partner with resource managers, university and high school science clubs, conservation groups to develop guide

OTHER RESOURCES

- People resources
- Grassroots groups and connections
- Intellectual resource
- Purdue University
- Indiana State Museum
- Indiana Historical Society
- Indiana-Purdue at Fort Wayne
- Ball State
- Indiana State University
- Rose Human Technical College
- Vincennes University

Action - Increase Use/Partnerships with Resources at Regional and State Colleges (example, Director of Engagement at Purdue whose job is to bring Purdue to the community and vice versa.

Why/benefits - Allows students to learn to give back to the community, provides opportunities for student growth while providing resources for implementation of a variety of actions and activities.

How - WRHCC serves as catalyst brings appropriate university resources/people to the table.

Who - WRHCC, state and regional colleges and universities

BOUNDARIES – As defined by Indiana Code 14-13-6, the "Wabash River Heritage Corridor means that strip of land on Indiana abutting the Wabash River, the Little River, and the portage between the Little River and the Maumee River." Corridor counties are the nineteen counties containing any portion of the defined Corridor.

During the public meetings, participants were asked what they perceive the boundaries of the Wabash River Heritage Corridor to be:

- Ancient/Geologic boundaries
- Watersheds
- Both sides of the river
- Topographic – flood plain
- Vegetation – habitat
- Visual Valley - Viewscape/shed of the river
- Political – people made
- 19 Counties
- Counties that the river runs through Indiana and Illinois
- Interstate compact
- ½ to 2 miles each side of River
- Historic Resources
- Physical Stories - Anything that tells the story of the river
- History associated with river, impact of the river on history
- Historic Features related to historic themes/stories
- Towns that grew up a long time ago

The above suggests that there are many opinions with regards to what should be considered the boundaries of the corridor. Experience with other heritage corridors, especially those with national designation, suggests that the resources should be the primary consideration in determining boundaries. A River has physical qualities, dimensions and capacities, but it also has visual, cultural, historical and economic qualities and dimensions. It has been found that delineation of a heritage corridor along a river should take into account the natural resources that relate to and impact the river itself as well as the historic and cultural features and stories that are present due to the rivers influence. The intent of this section of the corridor management plan is to guide future discussions to define the corridor and how to better communicate it to effected counties, communities and people within its boundaries.

Conclusion

Designation of the Wabash River as a Heritage Corridor and the establishment of the Corridor Commission in 1991 were recognition of the rich natural, historic, cultural, and recreational resources of the entire river community. It takes that entire community to collectively work toward a shared vision of preservation and enhancement.

This corridor management plan is intended to stimulate interest, ideas and support that will lead to the protection, preservation, enhancement and development of these resources, a tool toward the accomplishment of the vision. Together, the Commission with the assistance of the public and private sector can accomplish a shared vision of “improving the quality of life for present and future generations”, for the communities and residents of the Wabash River Heritage Corridor.

Appendix

**Appendix A – Wabash River Heritage Corridor
Fund Projects**

Appendix B – Special Environmental Areas List

**Appendix C – Map of Public Access Sites Along
the Wabash River**

**Table C - Public Access Sites Along the
Wabash River**

**Appendix D – Wabash River Guide Book
Information**

**Appendix E – Map of Recreation Sites Within 1
Mile of the Wabash River**

**Table E - Recreational Sites Within 1 Mile of
the Wabash River**

Appendix F - Best Management Practices

*A listing of key resource contact information can be found in
the Resource Directory*

Wabash River Heritage Corridor Grant Award

Projects in Adams County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Rainbow Bottom Trail	Friends of Limberlost State Historic Site	Natural/Recreation	\$161,223.00	\$201,529.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Rainbow Bottom Trail: Acquisition of approximately 97 acres, development of trail system, parking facilities, fishing access site with canoe launch, plantings, benches, and interpretive signage.				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Adams County:	\$161,223.00
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Projects in Allen County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Fox Island County Park	ALLEN COUNTY PARKS & REC. BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$220,000.00	\$275,000.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Fox Island County Park: Construction of restroom facilities, beach improvements, trail construction, parking area enhancements, play equipment, picnic facilities, interpretive signage, wetland.				
Chief Richardville House	Fort Wayne Historical Society	Historical/Cultural	\$200,000.00	\$312,500.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	: Remove the stucco and rehabilitate the exterior brick walls, rehabilitate the interior, install interpretive and directional signage, and prepare a historic structure report and interpretive plan.				
Headwaters Park Development	FORT WAYNE PARK BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$302,805.00	1998
<i>Project Description</i>	Development of plaza with parking, wavebands/sidewalks, seating under pavillion, and restroom pavillion building with interpretive signage.				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Allen County:	\$520,000.00
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Projects in Carroll County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Canal Interpretive Center.	Wabash & Erie Canal, Inc.	Historical/Cultural	\$200,000.00	\$339,100.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Fabrication of exhibits for the new canal museum.				
Delphi Canal Interpretive Sites	Delphi Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$0.00	1998
<i>Project Description</i>	Acquisition of 1.47 acres. Development of interpretive center, parking lot, trail, and construction camp interpretive signage. A & E fees are included.				
Delphi Canal Trails	Delphi Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$200,000.00	\$270,710.00	1995
<i>Project Description</i>	Acquire 25 acres, trail development, board walk, bridge, maintenance building, interpretive signage, parking, canal restoration.				
Wabash Heritage Trail & Trailhead Park	Delphi Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$143,330.00	\$193,930.00	1990
<i>Project Description</i>	Acquisition of 6 acres, 2 shelters, restroom, benches, bridge, canoe launch, signs, utilities, and landscaping				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Carroll County:	\$643,330.00
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Projects in Cass County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
France Park	Cass County Parks and Recreation Board	Natural/Recreation	\$157,428.00	\$200,000.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	France Park: Road resurfacing, trail construction, directional and interpretive signage.				
Little Turtle Waterway Trail	Little Turtle Waterway Corporation	Natural/Recreation	\$250,000.00	\$312,500.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Little Turtle Waterway Trail: Construction of pedestrian crossing at existing railroad tracks, development of confluence overlook, trail lighting, stone terrace, landscaping, and site amenities.				
People's Bank Building	Cass County Historical Preservation Fdn..	Historical/Cultural	\$160,000.00	\$305,000.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	: Replacement of failed roof, repair and repoint in the masonry, and undertake some interior structural repairs.				
France Park Trail and Picnic Area	CASS COUNTY PARK BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$75,000.00	\$100,000.00	1996
<i>Project Description</i>	Develop a 1.5 mile trail on the north side of the Wabash River and the Georgetown Road. Facilities will include stairs, seawall, shelter, tables, benches, bike racks and parking. Archaeological, eng				
Little Turtle Waterway II	Logansport Board of Parks and Recreation	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$133,333.00	1995
<i>Project Description</i>	The development of a ten-foot wide asphalt trail along the Wabash River in Logansport.				
Little Turtle Waterway	Logansport Board of Parks and Recreation	Natural/Recreation	\$75,000.00	\$100,000.00	1994
<i>Project Description</i>	The acquisition of 4.758 acres of property by donation. Development of an one-half mile long asphalt trail that is ten-foot-wide, parking lot, benches, signage, burial of utility lines and landscapin				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Cass County:**\$817,428.00****Projects in Fountain County:**

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Cates/Clawson Reserve	NICHES Land Trust	Natural/Recreation	\$249,656.00	\$312,070.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Cates/Clawson Reserve: Acquisition of approximately 155 acres, trail construction, parking area development, habitat plantings, and signage.				
Covington Riverfront Park	Fountain County Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$71,722.50	\$95,630.00	1994
<i>Project Description</i>	Development of riverfront park to include a trail system, overlook, picnic areas, landscaping, and intrepertative signage. A & E fees are included.				
Wabash Heritage Trail, Quabache Park & Crow's Poin	Attica	Natural/Recreation	\$72,479.00	\$98,879.00	1990
<i>Project Description</i>	Acquisition of land, burial of overhead wires, bridge, signs, drinking fountains, landscaping				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Fountain County:**\$393,857.50****Projects in Huntington County:**

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Chief Richardville/Lafontaine Home	Historic Forks of the Wabash	Historical/Cultural	\$60,000.00	\$75,795.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	: The renovation will include the replacement of the wood shingle roof, repair the deteriorating windows, and control water infiltration and humidity in the basement. WITHDRAWN				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Huntington County:	\$60,000.00
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Projects in Knox County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Wabash Trails Park	KNOX COUNTY PARK BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$215,934.00	\$269,917.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Wabash Trails Park: Construction of four cabins, enhanced fishing access, habitat enhancement, trail construction, interpretive signage, and archery range.				
Chicago Park	Vincennes Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$215,660.00	\$269,575.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Chippokeokee (Chicago) Park: Trail construction, playground equipment, tennis courts, shelter house, basketball court renovation, interpretive signage, utility upgrades, and landscaping.				
Grouseland Exterior Rehab	Grouseland Foundation, Inc.	Historical/Cultural	\$125,000.00	\$200,000.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	. and ADA: Repair and repoint the masonry, repair and/or replace the wooden shutters, install new rain gutters, and repair roof flashings.				
Kimmell Park, Phase II	Vincennes Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$31,567.00	\$51,967.00	1998
<i>Project Description</i>	Construction of trail/sidewalk along Wabash River in Kimmell Park. A & E fees are included.				
Cooper's Woods Acquisition	Vincennes Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$72,750.00	\$100,600.00	1997
<i>Project Description</i>	Acquisition of 48.5 acres, development of trail, site clean-up, interpretive signage, solar lighting. A & E fees are included.				
Kimmell Park Restoration	Vincennes Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$135,500.00	1996
<i>Project Description</i>	Rehabilitation of WPA stoneworks and bas-relief murals, campground with utilities, tree replacement, repair and replace sidewalks, resurface and light access road. A & E fees are included.				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Knox County:	\$760,911.00
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Projects in Miami County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
River Walkway Park	Northern Indiana Community Foundation	Natural/Recreation	\$250,000.00	\$348,850.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	River Walkway Park: Community playground, parking area expansion, accessible walkways, restroom, shelter, picnic gazebos, river overlooks, landscaping, and signage.				
West City Park	Peru Park and Recreation Board	Natural/Recreation	\$250,000.00	\$327,388.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	West City Park: Enhanced site accessibility, parking expansion, trail development, baseball/softball diamond improvements, picnic shelter, bleachers, playground equipment, site furnishings, and landscaping.				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Miami County:	\$500,000.00
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Projects in Posey County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Bone Bank Archaeological Investigation	Four Rivers R C & D Area, Inc.	Historical/Cultural	\$100,000.00	\$249,475.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	: Cover excavations on the remaining portion of the site, artifact analysis and curation, and preparation of a field report.				

Antheneum/Visitors' Center	Historic New Harmony	Historical/Cultural	\$100,000.00	\$312,500.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i> : Repair the flat roof and leaking skylights and repair and replace wood flooring damaged by water infiltration and termites.					
Harmony on the Wabash Exhibit	New Harmony Workingmen's Institute	Historical/Cultural	\$55,000.00	\$69,688.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i> : Design and fabricate an exhibit to interpret the influence of the Wabash River on the town of New Harmony and the development of southwestern Indiana.					

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Posey County:	\$255,000.00
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Projects in Sullivan County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Merom Bluffs Park	MEROM PARK BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$250,000.00	\$312,500.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i> Merom Bluffs Park: Acquisition of approximately 10 acres, extensive trail construction, parking lot expansion, restrooms, and interpretive signage.					

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Sullivan County:	\$250,000.00
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Projects in Tippecanoe County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Riverfront Park	LAFAYETTE PARK BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$250,000.00	\$320,000.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i> Riverfront Park: Trail construction, habitat enhancement, parking improvements, and interpretive signage.					
Ross Camp	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$250,000.00	\$581,853.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i> Ross Camp: Acquisition of approximately 169 acres, road improvements, trail construction, utility upgrades, and interpretive signage.					
Tapawingo Park	West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Bd.	Natural/Recreation	\$240,185.00	\$1,281,500.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i> Tapawingo Park: Construction of a skating rink, restroom and storage facility, weather shelter, park plaza, terraced steps and overlook, and trail construction.					
Fort Ouiatenon Blockhouse	Tippecanoe County Historical Association	Historical/Cultural	\$65,000.00	\$285,725.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i> : Rehabilitate the structure, install a fire suppression system and new HVAC and electrical systems to protect the building and artifacts, and fabricate new exhibits.					
Lawrie Library	Wabash Valley Trust	Historical/Cultural	\$130,000.00	\$84,762.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i> : The stabilization of the building, as well as the preparation of feasibility and marketing studies and a museum management plan.					
TCHA Land Acquisition and Improvements	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$133,400.00	1998
<i>Project Description</i> Acquire 56 acres and develop 51 acres into wild prairie with interpretation.					
Wabash Heritage Trail Extension	West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Bd.	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$634,000.00	1998
<i>Project Description</i> Development of trail extension with interpretation.					

Ross Camp	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$215,000.00	1996
<i>Project Description</i>	Acquisition of 7.5 acres and development includes camp sites, utilities, road and confort station.				
Wabash Heritage Trail, Phase V	West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Bd.	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$224,866.00	1996
<i>Project Description</i>	Development includes construction of trail and signage				
Ross Hills Park Aquisition	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$90,832.00	\$121,110.00	1995
<i>Project Description</i>	Acquisition of 78.94 Acres				
Wabash Heritage Trail Phase IV	West Lafayette	Natural/Recreation	\$11,805.50	\$15,740.67	1995
<i>Project Description</i>	Concrete work, additional railing, drainage work, asphalt sealing, interpretive signage.				
Wabash River Heritage Trail Phase III	West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Bd.	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$204,241.00	1995
<i>Project Description</i>	Renovation of the historically significant Brown Street bridge abutment as a river overlook. Extension of the Wabash Heritage Trail to connect to South River Road (the new US 231). Archaeological, e				
Wabash River Heritage Trail Phasell	West Lafayette Parks and Recreation Bd.	Natural/Recreation	\$75,000.00	\$261,599.00	1994
<i>Project Description</i>	Construction of 1425 linear feet of paved trail, interpretive signage, interpretive display, and the planting of approximately 200 bottomland hardwood trees. Archaeological, engineering and architect				
Wabash Heritage Corridor Trail	LAFAYETTE PARK BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$150,000.00	\$200,000.00	1990
<i>Project Description</i>	Wabash River Heritage Trail, site plan, signs, barriers, landscaping.				
Ross Hills Park	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$70,000.00	\$140,000.00	1990
<i>Project Description</i>	Ross Hills building renovation, parking lot, access roads, signs				
Wabash River Heritage Trail	West Lafayette	Natural/Recreation	\$150,000.00	\$373,646.00	1990
<i>Project Description</i>	Overlook and walking/biking trail				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Tippecanoe County:	\$1,982,822.50
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Projects in Vigo County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Fairbanks Park	Terre Haute Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$240,000.00	\$300,000.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Fairbanks Park. Trail re-development, amphitheater modernization and utility upgrades, accessibility enhancements, education and interpretive signage, and landscaping.				
Paul Dresser Birthplace	Vigo Co. Historical Society	Historical/Cultural	\$55,000.00	\$77,447.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	: Repoint the exterior masonry, rehabilitate the windows, construct a new exterior stairway, repair the porch trim and shutters, make several interior repairs, and install a new HVAC system.				
Fairbanks Park Riverwalk Phase II	Terre Haute Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$192,000.00	1998
<i>Project Description</i>	Develop 1200 ft. of walkway as part of the Wabash Heritage Trail, concrete curbing, parking and accessible ramp, cul-de-sac, landscaping, renovate existing storage garage, construction of Discovery Playground with interpretive signage.				

Fairbanks Park Riverwalk	Terre Haute	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$133,000.00	1996
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Project Description Construction of trail, landscaping, interpretive signage, and rehabilitation to the fountain, sidewalks and road.

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Vigo County:	\$495,000.00
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Projects in Wabash County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Treaty Grounds	WABASH PARK BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$106,172.00	\$132,715.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Treaty Grounds: Construction of parking areas, trails, picnic shelter, utility work, and signage.				
Paradise River Walk Phase II	WABASH PARK BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$68,038.00	\$90,717.00	1998
<i>Project Description</i>	Development of restrooms, utilities, picnic shelter, interpretive signage. A & E fees are included.				
Paradise Park Riverwalk	WABASH PARK BOARD	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$137,630.00	1996
<i>Project Description</i>	Development includes construction of a trail, an overlook, a bridge, parking area and signage				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Wabash County:	\$274,210.00
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Projects in Warren County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Ciccott Trading Post Park Phase III	Warren Co. Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$72,028.78	1998
<i>Project Description</i>	Develop accessible primitive restroom; renovate existing trail; create new trail with linkage to existing trail, restroom and parking lot; surface parking lot, fencing.				
Ciccott Park Phase II	Warren County	Natural/Recreation	\$100,000.00	\$137,000.00	1996
<i>Project Description</i>	Archaeological study, interpretive signage, and informational brochure				
Ciccott Trading Post	Warren Co. Park Board	Natural/Recreation	\$112,235.25	\$149,647.00	1990
<i>Project Description</i>	acquisition of 70 acres, archaeological reconnaissance, site plan, picnic facilities, utilities, Parking lot, restrooms				

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Warren County:	\$312,235.25
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Projects in Wells County:

<i>ProjectName</i>	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Grant Amount</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Year</i>
Acres Along the Wabash	ACRES, INC.	Natural/Recreation	\$193,742.00	\$242,178.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	Wabash Nature Preserve: Acquisition of approximately 93 acres adjacent to the Acres Along the Wabash Nature Preserve, expansion of the existing trail system, new parking facilities, benches, bridges, and interpretive signage.				
River Greenway Trail Extension	Bluffton Parks and Recreation Dept.	Natural/Recreation	\$250,000.00	\$322,000.00	2000
<i>Project Description</i>	River Greenway Trail Extension: Acquisition of five small parcels of land (approximately 1.5 acres), demolition of existing buildings, extending the Bluffton River Greenway Trail, construction of a nature center with restrooms,				

Bluffton River Greenway BLUFFTON PARK BOARD Natural/Recreation \$76,035.00 \$102,750.00 1998

Project Description Acquisition of 0.21 acres. Demolition of an existing house and construction of a mini-park on this site and connection to an existing greenway with interpretation.

Total Amount of Grant Awards in Wells County:	\$519,777.00
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Statewide Totals:

Number of Projects: 59 **Sum of Dollars Awarded:** \$7,945,794.25 **Sum of Project Costs:** \$13,443,296.4

APPENDIX B

Special Areas - Within the Wabash River basin there are several "Special Environmental Areas" Listed below are locations within the river basin identified in the IDEM 2003 WRAS Reports. It should be noted that not all of the areas listed are open to the public.

County	Special Area	Manager
Adams	Baltzell-Lenhardt Woods Nature Preserve	IDNR
Adams	Bellmont Recreation Area	North Adams School Board
Adams	Fields Memorial Park	Adams Co. Park Board
Adams	Kekionga/Riverside Trailway	Decatur Park Board
Adams	Kekionga Park	Decatur Park Board
Adams	Limberlost County Park	Adams Co. Park Board
Adams	Linn Grove County Park	Adams Co. Park Board
Adams	Monroe City Park	Adams Co. Park Board
Adams	Munro Preserve	ACRES
Allen	Barrett Nature Preserve	IDNR
Allen	Barrett Oak Hill Nature Preserve	IDNR
Allen	Bicentennial Woods Nature Preserve	IDNR
Allen	Camp McMillan	Girl Scouts of America
Allen	Cedar Creek/Rodenbeck	Izzak Walton League
Allen	Fogwell Forest Nature Preserve	ACRES
Allen	Foster Park	Ft. Wayne Park Board
Allen	Fox Island Nature Preserve	Allen Co. Parks and Recreation
Allen	Fox Island Park	Allen Co. Parks and Recreation
Allen	Foxfire Woods	ACRES
Allen	Franke Park	Ft. Wayne Park Board
Allen	Ft. Wayne River Greenway - Phase II	Ft. Wayne Park Board
Allen	Havenhurst Park	New Haven/Adams TWP. Park
Allen	Jehl Park	Ft. Wayne Park Board
Allen	Jury Park	New Haven/Adams TWP. Park
Allen	Lindenwood Nature Preserve	Ft. Wayne Park Board
Allen	McNabb-Walter Nature Preserve	ACRES
Allen	Mengerson Nature Preserve	ACRES
Allen	Meno-Aki Nature Preserve	Allen Co. Parks and Recreation
Allen	Metea Park	Allen Co. Parks and Recreation
Allen	Moser Park	New Haven - Adams TWP. Park
Allen	Rodenbeck Nature Preserve	Izzak Walton League
Allen	Sherman Street River Greenway	Ft. Wayne Park Board
Allen	Vandolah Nature Preserve	ACRES
Cass	France Park	Cass Co. Parks and Recreation
Grant	Botany Glen	Marion College
Grant	South Marion Park	Marion Park Board
Grant	Swayzee Park	Swayzee Park Board
Howard	Darrough-Chaplel Park	Kokomo Park Board
Howard	Jackson Morrow Park	Kokomo Park Board
Howard	Wilson Park	Kokomo Park Board
Huntington	Huntington Reservoir	IDNR
Huntington	Wygant Woods Natural Area	IDNR
Jay	Gene Straton Porter Bird Sanctuary	IDNR
Jay	John Cring Memorial Forest	Earlham College

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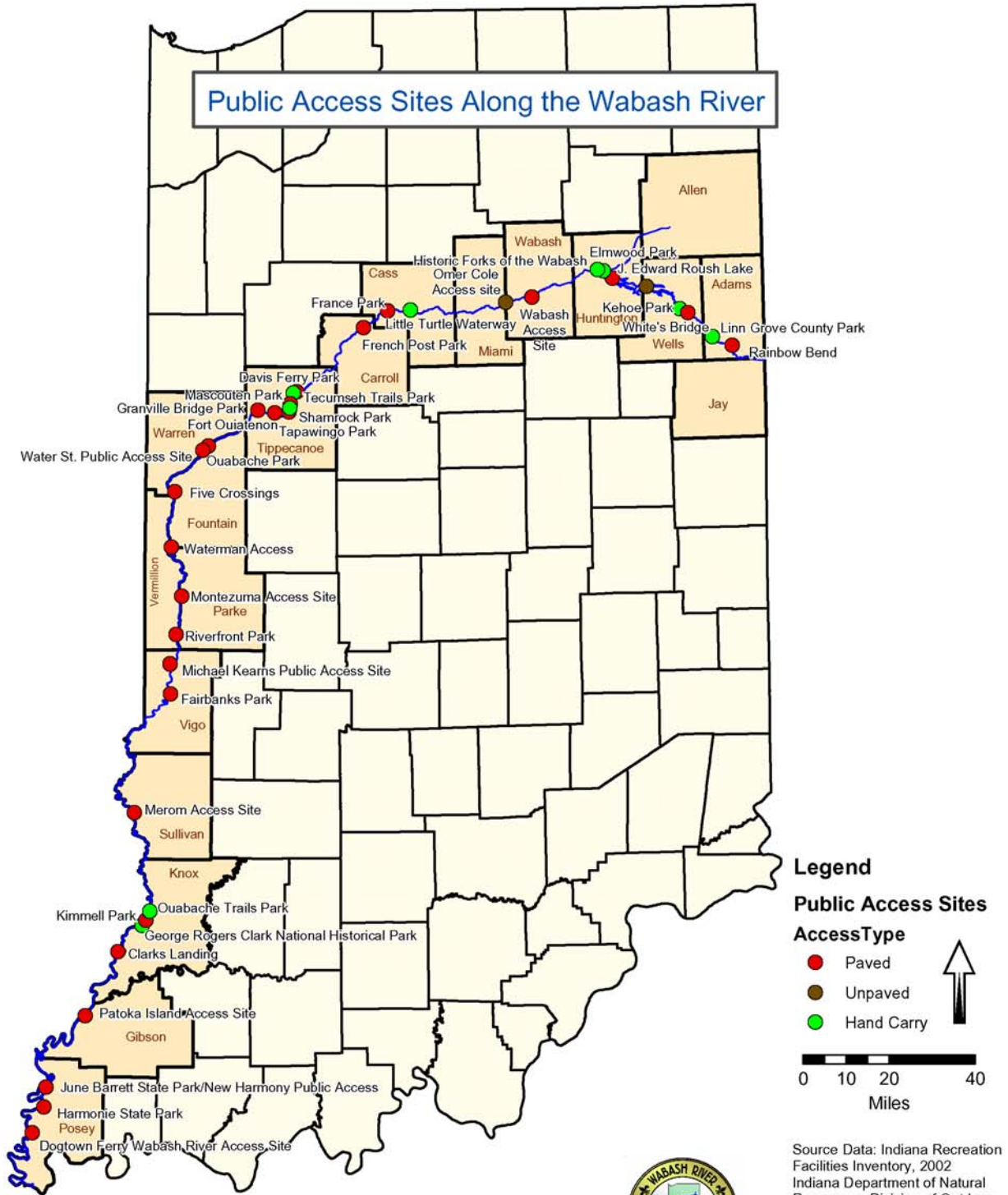
Jay	Limberlost Wildlife Habitat	IDNR
Jay	Northend Park	Portland Park Board
Jay	Sportland Park	Portland Park Board
Miami	Eel River Game Mgmt. Area	IDNR
Miami	Frances Slocum State Forest	IDNR
Miami	Peoria Public Access Site	IDNR
Miami	Seven Pillars of Mississinewa	ACRES
Wabash	Asherwood Nature Preserve	Marion Schools
Wabash	Eel River Public Access Site	IDNR
Wabash	Hanging Rock	ACRES
Wabash	Laketon Bog Natural Preserve	IDNR
Wabash	Liberty Mills Public Access Site	IDNR
Wabash	Martin Glade	TNC
Wabash	Mississinewa Dam	USACE
Wabash	Mississinewa Reservoir	IDNR
Wabash	Roann Park	Roann Park Board
Wabash	Salamonie Reservoir	IDNR
Wabash	Salamonie River State Forest	IDNR
Wabash	Wabash Public Access Site	IDNR
Wabash	Willow Island Game Mgmt. Area	IDNR
Wells	Acres Along the Wabash Nature Preserve	ACRES
Wells	Bluffton Park	Bluffton Park Board
Wells	Deam Oak Monument	IDNR
Wells	Hammer Nature Preserve	ACRES
Wells	Huntington Reservoir	IDNR
Wells	Huntington Reservoir Wildlife Mgmt. Area	IDNR
Wells	Ouabache State Park	IDNR
Wells	Roush Park	Bluffton Park Board
Whitley	Churubusco Community Park	Churubusco Parks
Whitley	Gale Hagan Memorial Park	South Whitley Parks
Whitley	Merry Lea Environmental Center	Goshen College
Whitley	Morsches Park	Columbia City Park Board
Whitley	Tri-Lakes State Fish Hatchery	IDNR
Carroll	Adams Mill P.A.S./P.F.A	IDNR
Carroll	Carroll Co. Gamebird Habitat	IDNR
Carroll	Knop Lake P.F.A	IDNR
Carroll	Oakdale Dam Public Access Site	IDNR
Carroll	Owasco Wildlife Mgmt. Area Trust	IDNR
Tippecanoe	Cumberland Woods	West Lafayette Parks/Recreation
Tippecanoe	Glen Acres Park	Lafayette Parks and Recreation
Tippecanoe	Hanna Park	Lafayette Parks and Recreation
Tippecanoe	Happy Hollow Park	West Lafayette Parks/Recreation
Tippecanoe	Horticultural Park Woods	Purdue University
Tippecanoe	IN Veteran's Home Woods Nature Preserve	State Board of Health
Tippecanoe	Look out Point Nature Preserve	TNC
Tippecanoe	Riverfront Park	West Lafayette Parks/Recreation
Tippecanoe	Ross 4H Camp Seep Springs	West Lafayette Parks/Recreation
Tippecanoe	Tippecanoe Battlefield Memorial	Tippecanoe Co. Parks/Recreation
Tippecanoe	Tommy Johnston Park	West Lafayette Parks/Recreation
Tippecanoe	Wabash Breaks Nature Preserve	TNC
Tippecanoe	Wabash River Park	Lafayette Parks and Recreation
Tippecanoe	Wea Creek Gravel Hill Prairie	IDNR

White	Spinn Prairie Nature Preserve	TNC
White	White Co. Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	Brouillette Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	Deno Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	Fowler Community Park	Fowler Park Board
Benton	Fowler Highway Prairie Mgmt. Area	IDNR
Benton	Greenwood Ditch Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	Hawkins Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	Kentland Bank Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	McGinnis/Lauerman Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	Metro-Sixty Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	Nickle Plate Farms Wildlife Mgmt. Area	IDNR
Benton	Panzer Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	Pine Creek Bottoms Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Benton	Vinegar Hill Gamebird Habitat Area	IDNR
Boone	Boone Pond P.F.A.	IDNR
Boone	Sugar Creek Wildlife Area Mgmt. Area	IDNR
Fountain	Covington Park	Covington Park Board
Fountain	Hillsboro Wildlife Mgmt. Area	IDNR
Fountain	Portland Arch Nature Preserve	IDNR
Fountain	Ravine Park	Attica Park Board
Fountain	Shades State Park	IDNR
Montgomery	Calvert and Porter Woods Nature Preserve	IDNR
Montgomery	Pine Hills Nature Preserve	IDNR
Montgomery	Spring Creek Seeps Nature Preserve	IDNR
Parke	Cecil B Hardin Reservoir	IDNR
Parke	Montezuma Public Access Site	IDNR
Parke	Pedestal Rock Nature Preserve	IDNR
Parke	Raccoon Lake State Recreation Area	IDNR
Parke	Rocky Hollow-Falls Canyon Nature Preserve	IDNR
Parke	Turkey Run State Park	IDNR
Putnam	Big Walnut Managed Area	IDNR
Putnam	Big Walnut Nature Preserve	IDNR
Putnam	Cagles Mill Natural Area	IDNR
Putnam	Fern Cliff Nature Preserve	TNC
Putnam	Hall Woods Nature Preserve	IDNR
Putnam	Lieber State Recreation Area	IDNR
Putnam	Owen-Putnam State Forest	IDNR
Putnam	Robe Ann Park	Greencastle Park Board
Vermillion	Blanford Park	Vermillion Co. Parks
Vermillion	Miller Community Park	Vermillion Co. Parks
Vermillion	Perrysville Park	Vermillion Co. Parks
Vigo	Dobbs Memorial Nature Preserve	Terre Haute Park Board
Vigo	Fairbanks Park	Terre Haute Park Board
Vigo	Flessher Memorial Woods Nature Preserve	Vigo Co. Parks/Recreation
Vigo	Fontanet Woods	Vigo Co. Parks/Recreation
Vigo	Green Valley P.F.A.	IDNR
Vigo	Hawthorn Park	Vigo Co. Parks/Recreation
Vigo	Kieweg Woods	Indiana State University
Vigo	Little Bluestem Prairie Nature Preserve	Indiana State University

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Vigo	Little Grassy Pond Game Mgmt. Area	IDNR
Vigo	Prairie Creek Park	Vigo Co. Parks/Recreation
Vigo	Spencer Park	Terre Haute Park Board
Vigo	Voorhees Park	Terre Haute Park Board
Clay	Chinook P.F.A.	IDNR
Clay	Forest Park	Brazil Park Board
Clay	Harmony Community Park	Harmony Park Board
Clay	Shakamak State Park	IDNR
Greene	Crane Naval Support Center	U.S. Dept. of Defense
Greene	Greene-Sullivan State Forest	IDNR
Greene	Worthington Public Access Site	IDNR
Knox	Clark's Landing Public Access Site	IDNR
Knox	Four Lakes Park	Vincennes Park Board
Knox	Oubache Trials Park	Knox Co. Park Board
Knox	Sandborn Community Park	Sandborn Park Board
Knox	White Oak P.A.S./P.F.A	IDNR
Knox	Yocum Woods Wildlife Mgmt. Area	IDNR
Sullivan	Bluff Park	Merom Park Board
Sullivan	Greene-Sullivan State Forest	IDNR
Sullivan	Merom Public Access Site	IDNR
Sullivan	Minnehaha Fish and Wildlife Area	IDNR
Sullivan	Sullivan City Park	Sullivan Park Board
Gibson	Buckskin Bottoms	TNC
Gibson	Gibson Co. Wetland Conservation Area	IDNR
Gibson	Hemmer Woods Nature Preserve	IDNR
Gibson	Pike State Forest	IDNR
Gibson	Coffee Bayou State Nature Preserve	IDNR
Gibson	Saunders Woods Nature Preserve	
Posey	Brittlebank Park	Mt. Vernon Park Board
Posey	Dogtown Ferry Public Access Site	IDNR
Posey	Goose Pond Cypress Slough Preserve	TNC
Posey	Gray Estate Cypress Slough	IDNR
Posey	Gray Owen Farm	TNC
Posey	Gray Pitcher Farm	IDNR
Posey	Harmonie State Park	IDNR
Posey	Hovey Lake Fish and Wildlife Area	IDNR
Posey	New Harmony Public Access Site	IDNR
Posey	Section Six Southern Flatwoods	TNC
Posey	Twin Swamps Nature Preserve	IDNR
Posey	Uniontown Locks and Dam	USACE
Posey	Wabash Lowlands	IDNR
Vanderburgh	Stockwell Park	Evansville Park Board
Vanderburgh	Stream Valley Park	Evansville/Vanderburgh Co.

APPENDIX C



Source Data: Indiana Recreation Facilities Inventory, 2002
 Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Outdoor Recreation; Wabash River Heritage Corridor Commission.

Map Date: July 20, 2003

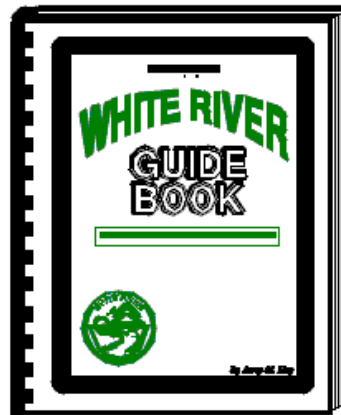


Table C		
Public Access Sites Along the Wabash River		
County	Name	Location
Adams	Linn Grove Park	1/2 mile east of SR 116 near Linn Grove
Adams	Rainbow Bend	Wabash River (east side) from Limberlost Park and south of Covered Bridge Road (Limberlost County Park)
Carroll	French Post Park	Take CR 900N, 3.7 miles west of Burrows to CR 275 W, then one mile north to the bridge at French Post Park (574) 896-3673
Cass	France Park	3.2 miles west of Logansport on US 24, then 1.6 miles south on Georgetown Rd. (574) 896-3673 France Park - (paved ramp)
Cass	Little Turtle Waterway	Logansport, E. Melbourne Ave. and 5th Street
Fountain	Ouabache Park & Wabash Heritage Trail	In Attica, two blocks west of US 41, then north on Monroe St. (765) 324-5527
Fountain	Five Crossings	At the west end of Washington St., in Covington (765)324-5524
Gibson	Patoka Island Access Site	South of East Mt. Carmel on River Road to Patoka Island
Huntington	Historic Forks of the Wabash	3010 W. Park Dr., Huntington off of US 24 and SR 9
Huntington	Elmwood Park	William Street, Huntington; Little River Access
Huntington	J. Edward Roush Lake	517 N. Warren Rd., Huntington
Knox	Ouabache Trails Park Access Site	Ouabache Trails Park, Vincennes (Minimal Access)
Knox	Clarks Landing	Beal
Knox	Kimmell Park	Access at Kimmell Park in Vincennes
Knox	George Rogers Clark National Historical Site	401 S. 2nd St. Vincennes
Miami	Omar Cole Wabash River Access Site	Near junction of Wabash Rd. and Miami-Wabash County Line (219) 691-3181
Parke	Montezuma Access Site	Off Washington St., south of US 36, Montezuma
Parke	Waterman Access Site	0.8 miles east of Cayuga, south of the SR 234 bridge (Waterman) (765) 342-5527
Posey	Harmonie State Park Access Site	Harmonie State Park Route 1, Box 5A New Harmony
Posey	Dogtown Ferry Wabash River Access Site	SR 62, west of Mt. Vernon to Raben Rd., then two miles on CR 450S (812) 838-2927

County	Name	Location
Posey	New Harmony Access Site	New Harmony, south of toll bridge (812) 838-2927 (City owned)
Sullivan	Merom Access Site	In Merom, off Bluff Rd. (812) 268-5640
Tippecanoe	Davis Ferry Park	Five miles north of Lafayette on North 9th Street
Tippecanoe	Fort Ouiatenon Access Site	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Tapawingo Park & Wabash Heritage Trail	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Shamrock Park	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Tecumseh Trails Park	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Mascouten Park	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Granville Bridge Park	Eight miles west of Lafayette on South River Rd. to Granville Bridge (CR 700W)
Vermillion	Riverfront Park	Northwest side of SR 163 bridge in Clinton (765) 342-5527
Vigo	Fairbanks Park Access Site	At Fairbanks City Park in Terre Haute (812) 232-2727
Vigo	Michael Hunter Kearns Access	Six miles northeast of Terre Haute on Pottsville Rd. (812) 644-7731 Off of SR 63
Wabash	Wabash Access Site	Off Smith St. in Wabash (219) 691-3181
Warren	Water St. Public Access Site	Williamsport
Wells	Huntington Reservoir & Access Site	Markle - 500 W and SR 116
Wells	White's Bridge	East of Bluffton on River Road to White's Bridge
Wells	Kehoe Park	400 South Main St., Bluffton

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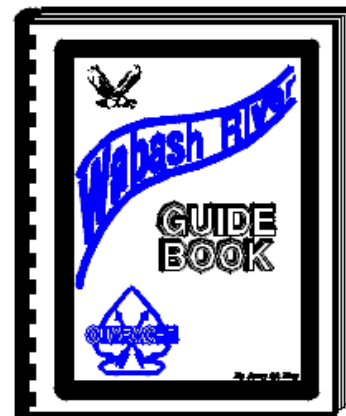


East and West Forks included

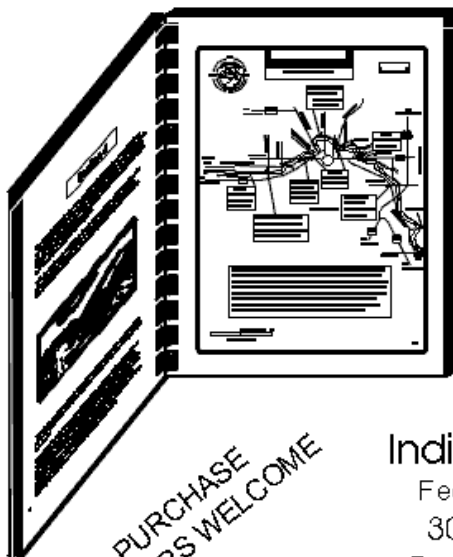
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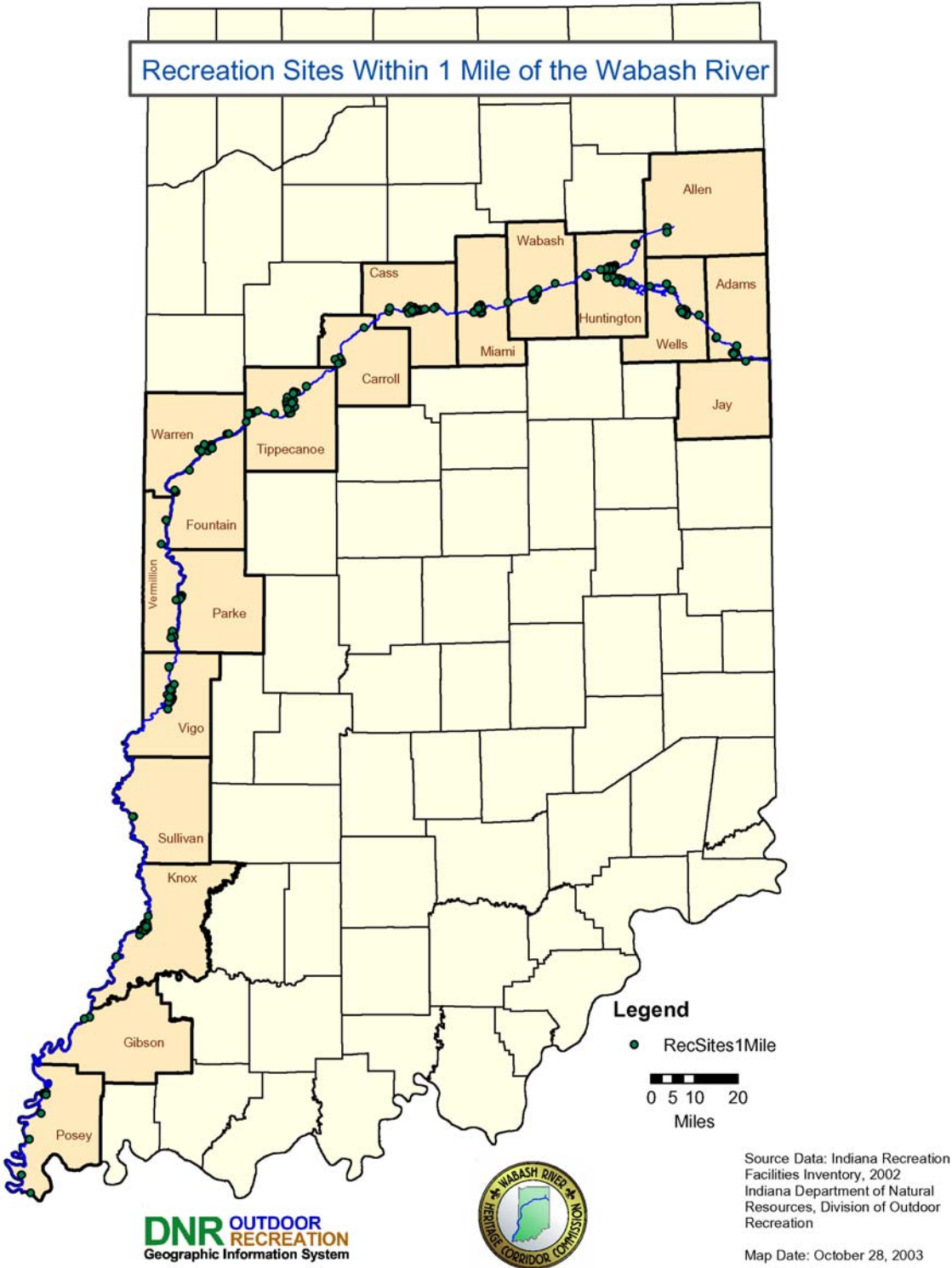
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- River travel tips
- Mile markers on charts
- All bridges and access availability shown
- Parks and camps
- Geographic Information
- History

APPENDIX E



County	Site	Entity	City
Adams	Geneva Field	South Adams Schools	Geneva
Adams	Limberlost State Historic Site	IDNR Division of Museums and Historic Sites	Geneva
Adams	South Adams Middle School	South Adams Schools	Geneva
Adams	Affolder Park	Adams County Parks and Rec	Geneva
Adams	Linn Grove Playground	Linn Grove	Linn Grove
Adams	Fields Memorial Park	Adams County Parks and Rec	Geneva
Adams	Limberlost Park	Adams County Parks and Rec	Geneva
Adams	Lynn Grove County Park	Adams County Parks and Rec	Decatur
Allen	Fox Island Co. Park & Nature Preserve	Allen County Parks and Recreation Department	Fort Wayne
Allen	Fogwell Forest Nature Preserve	ACRES, Inc.	Ft Wayne
Carroll	French Post Park	Carroll County Parks	Camden
Carroll	Riley Park Annex Ballfield	Delphi Parks and Rec	Delphi
Carroll	Hillcrest Elementary School	Delphi Community School Corp.	Delphi
Carroll	Stone Barn Park, Canal Park & Wabash Heritage Trail (Canal Trails)	Delphi Parks and Rec	Delphi
Carroll	Wabash & Erie Canal Park	Wabash and Erie Canal Assoc.	Delphi
Carroll	Pittsburg River Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Pittsburg
Carroll	Deer Creek Falls Campground-Riding Stables	Thomas Jerry Martin	Delphi
Carroll	Trailhead Park	Delphi Parks and Rec	Delphi
Cass	Riverside Park	Logansport Parks and Rec. Dept.	Logansport
Cass	Columbia Elementary School	Logansport Community School Corporation	Logansport
Cass	Logansport Community High School	Logansport Community School Corporation	Logansport
Cass	Landis Elementary School	Logansport Community School Corporation	Logansport
Cass	Lincoln Middle School	Logansport Community School Corporation	Logansport
Cass	Tower Park and Logansport Municipal Swimming Pool	Logansport Parks and Rec. Dept.	Logansport
Cass	Memorial Park	Logansport Parks and Rec. Dept.	Logansport
Cass	Tall Sycamore Campground	Fred Green	Logansport

County	Site	Entity	City
Cass	Logansport Golf Club, Iron Horse Golf Club	Mike Short and Ron Richards	Logansport
Cass	Rolling Hills Golf Course	Kim Thomas	Logansport
Cass	Bishop Park	Logansport Parks and Rec. Dept.	Logansport
Cass	Flory Preserve	Logansport Parks and Rec. Dept.	Logansport
Cass	West Melbourne Park	Logansport Parks and Rec. Dept.	Logansport
Cass	Front St. Park & McKinley Park	Logansport Parks and Rec. Dept.	Logansport
Cass	Franklin Elementary School	Logansport Community School Corporation	Logansport
Cass	Fairview Park	Logansport Parks and Rec. Dept.	Logansport
Cass	Fairview School	Logansport Community School Corporation	Logansport
Cass	Tipton Elementary School-Closed	Logansport Community School Corporation	Logansport
Cass	France Park Wabash River Public Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Logansport
Cass	Biddle Island Park	Logansport Parks and Rec. Dept.	Logansport
Cass	France Park & Olde Town Park	Cass County Parks and Recreation	Logansport
Fountain	Covington Elementary School	Covington Community School Corporation	Covington
Fountain	Portland Arch Nature Preserve	IDNR Division of Nature Preserves	Fountain
Fountain	McDonald Park	Attica, City of	Attica
Fountain	Ouibache Park & Wabash Heritage Trail	Attica, City of	Attica
Fountain	N. 3rd St. Park	Attica, City of	Attica
Fountain	South Perry Park (Harrison Ball Field)	Attica Consolidated School Corporation	Attica
Fountain	Bruce Field	Attica Consolidated School Corporation	Attica
Fountain	Attica Elementary School	Attica Consolidated School Corporation	Attica
Fountain	Riley Softball Field	Attica, City of	Attica
Fountain	Covington Community High School & Covington Middle School	Covington Community School Corporation	Covington
Fountain	Covington City Park & Wabash Heritage Trail	City of Covington	Covington
Fountain	Ravine Park	Attica, City of	Attica

County	Site	Entity	City
Gibson	Gibson Lake Wildlife Habitat	PSI Energy	E Mt Carmel
Gibson	Patoka Island Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	E Mt Carmel
Huntington	Roanoke Community Park	Roanoke Park Board (Town Hall)	Roanoke
Huntington	Roanoke Elementary School	Huntington County Community School Corp.	Roanoke
Huntington	Kil-So-Quah State Recreation Area, Huntington Reservoir	IDNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs	Huntington
Huntington	Kil-So-Quah Boat Ramp, Huntington Reservoir	IDNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs	Huntington
Huntington	Arrowhead North Dam & Tailwater Area (Huntington Reservoir)	Army Corps of Engineers	Huntington
Huntington	Little Turtle Boat Ramp, Huntington Reservoir	IDNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs	Huntington
Huntington	Huntington Reservoir Access Site	IDNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs	Huntington
Huntington	Central Elementary School	Huntington County Community School Corp.	Huntington
Huntington	Crestview School	Huntington County Community School Corp.	Huntington
Huntington	Erie Block Park / Yeoman Park	Huntington Parks and Rec. Dept.	Huntington
Huntington	Lake Clair Park (Southside)	Huntington Twp Park Board	Huntington
Huntington	Clair Lake Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Huntington
Huntington	Lincoln Elementary School	Huntington County Community School Corp.	Huntington
Huntington	Laurie Block Park	Huntington Parks and Rec. Dept.	Huntington
Huntington	Hiers Community Park	Huntington Parks and Rec. Dept.	Huntington
Huntington	Horace Mann Elementary School & Riverview Middle School	Huntington County Community School Corp.	Huntington
Huntington	Gemmer Little League Park	Lions Club	Huntington
Huntington	Drovertown Park	Huntington Parks and Rec. Dept.	Huntington
Huntington	Elmwood Park	Huntington Parks and Rec. Dept.	Huntington
Huntington	Neighborhood Recreation Center	Huntington Parks and Rec. Dept.	Huntington
Huntington	Erie Yards	Huntington Parks and Rec. Dept.	Huntington

County	Site	Entity	City
Huntington	Riverside Park, River Greenway	Huntington Parks and Rec. Dept.	Huntington
Huntington	Memorial Park	Huntington Parks and Rec. Dept.	Huntington
Huntington	Andrews Elementary School	Huntington County Community School Corp.	Andrews
Huntington	Andrews Municipal Park	Town of Andrews (Town Hall)	Andrews
Huntington	Historic Forks of the Wabash	Jeannie Regan, Director	Huntington
Huntington	Evergreen Park	Huntington Co Commissioners	Huntington
Huntington	Frazanda Golf Course	James D. Meadows	Huntington
Huntington	Tel-Hy Nature Preserve	ACRES, Inc.	Huntington
Huntington	Little Turtle Recreation Area, Huntington Reservoir	IDNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs	Huntington
Jay	Bear Creek Farms Campground	Richards Restaurants, Inc.	Bryant
Knox	Lester Square Park	Vincennes Parks and Rec. Dept	Vincennes
Knox	Lawson Field	Vincennes Parks and Rec. Dept	Vincennes
Knox	George Rogers Clark National Historical Park	US Dept. of Interior/National Pk. Service	Vincennes
Knox	Old Firehouse Park	Vincennes Parks and Rec. Dept	Vincennes
Knox	George Rogers Clark Middle School	Vincennes Community School Corp.	Vincennes
Knox	Indiana Territory State Historic Site	IDNR Division of Museums and Historic Sites	Vincennes
Knox	James Whitcomb Riley Elementary School	Vincennes Community School Corp.	Vincennes
Knox	Washington Elementary School	Vincennes Community School Corp.	Vincennes
Knox	Chicago Park	Vincennes Parks and Rec. Dept	Vincennes
Knox	Kelso Creek Park	Vincennes Parks and Rec. Dept	Vincennes
Knox	Kimmell Park, Vincennes Public Access Site & Cooper Woods	Vincennes Parks and Rec. Dept	Vincennes
Knox	Ouabache Trails Park	Knox Co. Parks and Rec Dept	Vincennes
Knox	Tecumseh-Harrison Elem School	Vincennes Community School Corp.	Vincennes
Knox	Clarks Landing	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Beal
Miami	South Peru Elementary School	Peru Community Schools	Peru

County	Site	Entity	City
Miami	Maconaquah Stadium	Peru Softball Association	Peru
Miami	Peru Municipal Golf Course	Peru Parks and Rec Dept	Peru
Miami	Maconaquah Park	Peru Parks and Rec Dept	Peru
Miami	Miller Pool	YMCA	Peru
Miami	Noel Davis Memorial (Main St.) Park	Peru Parks and Rec Dept	Peru
Miami	Elmwood Elementary School	Peru Community Schools	Peru
Miami	Thrush Recreation Center	Peru Community Schools	Peru
Miami	Abraham Lincoln Elementary School	Peru Community Schools	Peru
Miami	Peru Senior and Junior High School	Peru Community Schools	Peru
Miami	Shilling Park	Peru Parks and Rec Dept	Peru
Miami	Holman Elementary School	Peru Community Schools	Peru
Miami	Omer Cole Wabash River Access site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Peru
Miami	Peru Little League Park	Peru Little League Association	Peru
Miami	Peru West City Park	Peru Parks and Rec Dept	Peru
Miami	Fire Station Lot	Peru Parks and Rec Dept	Peru
Parke	Reeder Park	Town of Montezuma	Montezuma
Parke	Montezuma Elementary School and Jr. High School	Southwest Parke Comm. School Corp.	Montezuma
Parke	Aztec Park	Town of Montezuma	Montezuma
Parke	Montezuma Civic Center	Civic Club	Montezuma
Parke	Montezuma Wabash River Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Montezuma
Posey	Dogtown Ferry Wabash River Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Upton
Posey	Maclure Park	New Harmony Park and Rec. Board	New Harmony
Posey	New Harmony State Historic Site	IDNR Division of Museums and Historic Sites	New Harmony
Posey	June Barrett State Park/New Harmony Public Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	New Harmony
Posey	MacLeod Barn Abby	Ms. Rose Broz	New Harmony
Posey	New Harmony Elementary & High School	New Harmony Township Schools	New Harmony
Posey	Murphy Park	New Harmony Park and Rec. Board	New Harmony
Posey	John T. Myers Locks and Dam	US Army Corps of Engineers	Mt. Vernon
Posey	Section 6 Flatwoods	The Nature Conservancy	Mt. Vernon
Posey	Ropp Field	New Harmony Park and Rec. Board	New Harmony
Posey	Harmonie State Park	IDNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs	New Harmony

County	Site	Entity	City
Sullivan	Merom Bluff Park	Town of Merom	Merom
Sullivan	Merom City Park	Town of Merom	Merom
Sullivan	Merom Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Merom
Tippecanoe	Davis Ferry Park	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Battle of Tippecanoe Outdoor Drama Site or Tippecanoe Co Amphitheater	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Tecumseh Trails Park	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	WEST LAFAYETTE
Tippecanoe	Wabash Heritage Trail	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Ross Hills County Park	Purdue Research Foundation	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Granville Bridge Park	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Fort Ouiatenon & Expansion Project	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Mascouten Community Park	West Lafayette Parks Dept.	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Happy Hollow Park	West Lafayette Parks Dept.	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	North Salisbury St. Tot Lot	West Lafayette Parks Dept.	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Lybould Field	Lafayette Parks and Rec. Dept.	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Digby Park and Wabash Heritage Trail	Lafayette Parks and Rec. Dept.	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Linnwood Park	Lafayette Parks and Rec. Dept.	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Shamrock Park	Lafayette Parks and Rec. Dept.	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	West Lafayette Municipal Pool	West Lafayette Parks Dept.	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Centennial Neighborhood Park	West Lafayette Parks Dept.	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	South Tipp Park	Lafayette Parks and Rec. Dept.	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Centennial Park	Lafayette Parks and Rec. Dept.	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Ross Camp	Tippecanoe Co Parks Dept and Purdue Extension Office	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Cumberland Elementary School & Little League Ball Fields Area	West Lafayette Community School Corporation	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Frank A. Burtsfield Elementary	West Lafayette Community School Corporation	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Happy Hollow Elementary School	West Lafayette Community School Corporation	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	West Lafayette Jr.-Sr. High School	West Lafayette Community School Corporation	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Linnwood Elementary School	Lafayette School Corporation	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Thomas Miller Elementary School	Lafayette School Corporation	Lafayette

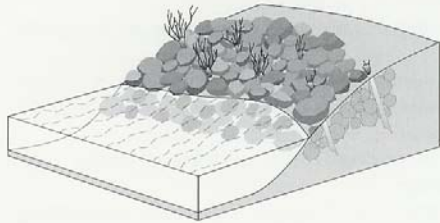
County	Site	Entity	City
Tippecanoe	Washington Elementary School	Lafayette School Corporation	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Ransdell Marina	Lafayette Parks and Rec. Dept.	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Morton Community Center	West Lafayette Parks Dept.	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Wabash Heritage Trail Extension	West Lafayette Parks Dept.	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Goose Island Nature Preserve	Tippecanoe Co. Park Board	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Prophetstown State Park (proposed)	IDNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs	Battleground
Tippecanoe	Heron Island Nature Preserve	Tippecanoe County Parks and Rec	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Hanna Park	Lafayette Parks and Rec. Dept.	Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Tapawingo Park & Wabash Heritage Trail	West Lafayette Parks Dept.	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	Tommy Johnston Park	West Lafayette Parks Dept.	West Lafayette
Tippecanoe	McAllister Center Park	Lafayette Parks and Rec. Dept.	Lafayette
Vermillion	Bogart Park	Clinton Park Board	Clinton
Vermillion	South Vermillion Middle School	South Vermillion Comm. School Corp.	Clinton
Vermillion	Central Elementary School	Vermillion County School Corp.	Clinton
Vermillion	Columbia Park	Clinton Park Board	Clinton
Vermillion	Mathew Park Golf Course	Clinton Park Board	Clinton
Vermillion	Riverfront Park & Clinton Access site	Clinton Park Board	Clinton
Vermillion	Highland Elementary School	North Vernon Community School Corporation	Perrysville
Vermillion	Sportland Park	Clinton Park Board	Clinton
Vermillion	Hillsdale Community Park	Vermillion Co Park Board	Hillsdale
Vermillion	North Vermillion High School & Elementary School	North Vermillion Comm School Corp	Cayuga
Vermillion	Perrysville Park	Vermillion Co Park Board	Perrysville
Vigo	Paul Dresser Memorial Park	Terre Haute Parks and Rec. Dept.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Michael Kearns Public Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Tecumseh
Vigo	Collett Park	Terre Haute Parks and Rec. Dept.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Ouabache Elementary School	Vigo County School Corp.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Vi Cottrel Park	Terre Haute Parks and Rec. Dept.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Memorial Park	Terre Haute Parks and Rec. Dept.	Terre Haute

County	Site	Entity	City
Vigo	Oakley Park	Terre Haute Parks and Rec. Dept.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Anaconda Park	Terre Haute Parks and Rec. Dept.	Terre Haute
Vigo	John M. Hanley Park	Terre Haute Parks and Rec. Dept.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Greenwood Head Start School	Vigo County School Corp.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Wabash Valley Fairgrounds	Vigo Co. Commissioners	Terre Haute
Vigo	Farrington Grove Elementary School	Vigo County School Corp.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Crawford Elementary School	Vigo County School Corp.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Voorhees Park	Terre Haute Parks and Rec. Dept.	Terre Haute
Vigo	Fairbanks Park Dresser Drive	Terre Haute Parks and Rec. Dept.	Terre Haute
Wabash	Hanna Park	Wabash Parks and Rec. Dept.	Wabash
Wabash	Paradise Spring Historical Park & Riverwalk	Wabash Parks and Rec. Dept.	Wabash
Wabash	Miami Elementary School	Wabash City Schools	Wabash
Wabash	Broadmoor Park	Wabash Parks and Rec. Dept.	Wabash
Wabash	Wabash Co. 4-H Fairground	Wabash Co. Commissioners	Wabash
Wabash	South Side Park	Wabash Parks and Rec. Dept.	Wabash
Wabash	W.C. Mills Elementary School	Wabash City Schools	Wabash
Wabash	Lagro Park and Community Building	Town of LaGro	LaGro
Wabash	Wabash Access Site	IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife	Wabash
Wabash	Wabash City Park (Wabash City Park Log Cabin)	Wabash Parks and Rec. Dept.	Wabash
Wabash	Charley Creek Park	Wabash Parks and Rec. Dept.	Wabash
Warren	Cicott Park & Wabash Heritage Trail	Warren Co Park Board	Independence
Warren	Williamsport Elementary School	MSD Warren County	Williamsport
Warren	Williamsport Falls	Williamsport Historical Society	Williamsport
Warren	Water St. Public Access Site	Williamsport	Williamsport
Warren	Williamsport Town Park	City of Williamsport	Williamsport
Warren	Indian Head Lake Campground	Dotty Hickman	Attica
Warren	Cicott Trading Post	Warren Co. Park Board (Historical Society?)	Independence
Wells	Washington Park	Bluffton Parks and Rec	Bluffton
Wells	Jefferson Park	Bluffton Parks and Rec	Bluffton
Wells	Wells County 4-H Park and Farigrounds	Wells Co. 4-H	
Wells	Lions Park	Bluffton Parks and Rec	Bluffton

County	Site	Entity	City
Wells	Kehoe Park	Bluffton Parks and Rec	Bluffton
Wells	Veterans Memorial Park	Bluffton Parks and Rec	Bluffton
Wells	Ray Renollet Rotary Park & River Greenway Trail	Bluffton Parks and Rec	Bluffton
Wells	Acres along the Wabash	ACRES, Inc.	Murray
Wells	Eastside Elementary School	MSD-Bluffton-Harrison	Bluffton
Wells	Bluffton Middle School	MSD-Bluffton-Harrison	Bluffton
Wells	Bluffton High School	MSD-Bluffton-Harrison	Bluffton
Wells	Columbia Elementary School	MSD-Bluffton-Harrison	Bluffton
Wells	Uniondale Baseball Park	Uniondale	Uniondale
Wells	Huntington Reservoir & Access Site	US Army Corps of Engineers	Markle
Wells	Wells County Community Swimming Pool	Wells County	Bluffton
Wells	Harrison Park	Bluffton Parks and Rec	Bluffton
Wells	Ouabache State Park	IDNR Division of State Parks and Reservoirs	Bluffton

APPENDIX F

Joint Plantings



Live stakes tamped into joints or openings between rock which have previously been installed on a slope or while rock is being placed on the slope face.

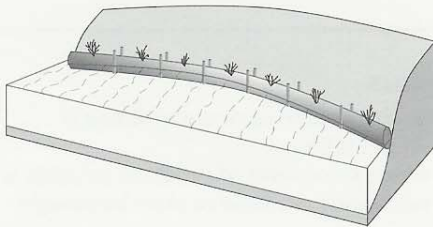
Applications and Effectiveness

- Appropriate where there is a lack of desired vegetative cover on the face of existing or required rock riprap.
- Root systems provide a mat upon which the rock riprap rests and prevents loss of fines from the underlying soil base.
- Root systems also improve drainage in the soil base.
- Will quickly establish riparian vegetation.
- Should, where appropriate, be used with other soil bioengineering systems and vegetative plantings to stabilize the upper bank and ensure a regenerative source of streambank vegetation.
- Have few limitations and can be installed from base flow levels to top of slope, if live stakes are installed to reach ground water.
- Survival rates can be low due to damage to the cambium or lack of soil/stake interface.
- Thick rock riprap layers may require special tools for establishing pilot holes.

For More Information

- Consult the following references: Nos. 21, 34, 65, 77, 81.

Coconut Fiber Roll



Cylindrical structures composed of coconut husk fibers bound together with twine woven from coconut material to protect slopes from erosion while trapping sediment which encourages plant growth within the fiber roll.

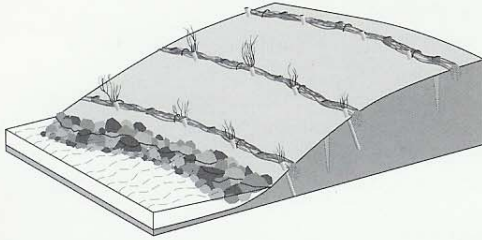
Applications and Effectiveness

- Most commonly available in 12 inch diameter by 20 foot lengths.
- Typically staked near the toe of the streambank with dormant cuttings and rooted plants inserted into slits cut into the rolls.
- Appropriate where moderate toe stabilization is required in conjunction with restoration of the streambank and the sensitivity of the site allows for only minor disturbance.
- Provide an excellent medium for promoting plant growth at the water's edge.
- Not appropriate for sites with high velocity flows or large ice build up.
- Flexibility for molding to the existing curvature of the streambank.
- Requires little site disturbance.
- The rolls are buoyant and require secure anchoring.
- Can be expensive.
- An effective life of 6 to 10 years.
- Should, where appropriate, be used with soil bioengineering systems and vegetative plantings to stabilize the upper bank and ensure a regenerative source of streamside vegetation.
- Enhances conditions for colonization of native vegetation.

For More Information

- Consult the following references: Nos. 65, 77.

Live Fascines



Dormant branch cuttings bound together into long sausage-like, cylindrical bundles and placed in shallow trenches on slopes to reduce erosion and shallow sliding.

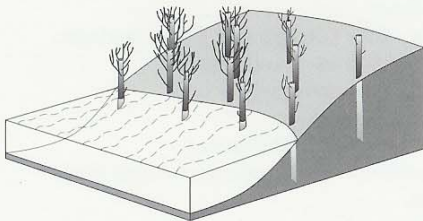
Applications and Effectiveness

- Can trap and hold soil on streambank by creating small dam-like structures and reducing the slope length into a series of shorter slopes.
- Facilitate drainage when installed at an angle on the slope.
- Enhance conditions for colonization of native vegetation.
- Should, where appropriate, be used with other soil bioengineering systems and vegetative plantings.
- Requires toe protection where toe scour is anticipated.
- Effective stabilization technique for streambanks, requiring a minimum amount of site disturbance.
- Not appropriate for treatment of slopes undergoing mass movement.

For More Information

- Consult the following references: Nos. 14, 21, 34, 65, 77, 81.

Dormant Post Plantings



Plantings of cottonwood, willow, poplar, or other species embedded vertically into streambanks to increase channel roughness, reduce flow velocities near the slope face, and trap sediment.

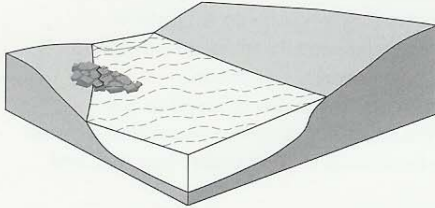
Applications and Effectiveness

- Can be used as live piling to stabilize rotational failures on streambanks where minor bank sloughing is occurring.
- Useful for quickly establishing riparian vegetation, especially in arid regions where water tables are deep.
- Will reduce near bank stream velocities and cause sediment deposition in treated areas.
- Reduce streambank erosion by decreasing the near-bank flow velocities.
- Generally self-repairing and will restem if attacked by beaver or livestock; however, provisions should be made to exclude such herbivores where possible.
- Best suited to non-gravelly streams where ice damage is not a problem.
- Will enhance conditions for colonization of native species.
- Are less likely to be removed by erosion than live stakes or smaller cuttings.
- Should, where appropriate, be used with soil bioengineering systems and vegetative plantings to stabilize the upper bank and ensure a regenerative source of streamside vegetation.
- Unlike smaller cuttings, post harvesting can be very destructive to the donor stand, therefore, they should be gathered as 'salvage' from sites designated for clearing, or thinned from dense stands.

For More Information

- Consult the following references: Nos. 65, 77, 79.

Wing Deflectors

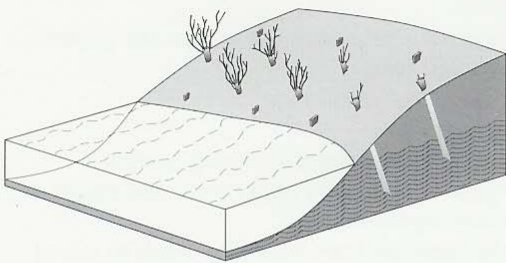


Structures that protrude from either streambank but do not extend entirely across a channel. They deflect flows away from the bank, and scour pools by constricting the channel and accelerating flow.

Applications and Effectiveness

- Should be designed and located far enough downstream from riffle areas to avoid backwater effects that would drown out or otherwise damage the riffle.
- Should be sized based on anticipated scour.
- The material washed out of scour holes is usually deposited a short distance downstream to form a bar or riffle area. These areas of deposition are often composed of clean gravels that provide excellent habitat for certain species.
- Can be installed in series on alternative streambanks to produce a meandering thalweg and associated structural diversity.
- Rock and rock-filled log crib deflector structures are most common.
- Should be used in channels with low physical habitat diversity, particularly those with a lack of stable pool habitat.
- Deflectors placed in sand bed streams may settle or fail due to erosion of sand, and in these areas a filter layer or geotextile might be needed underneath the deflector.

Live Stakes



Live, woody cuttings which are tamped into the soil to root, grow and create a living root mat that stabilizes the soil by reinforcing and binding soil particles together, and by extracting excess soil moisture.

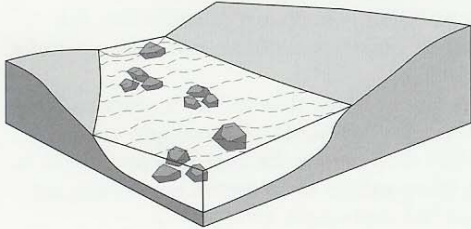
Applications and Effectiveness

- Effective where site conditions are uncomplicated, construction time is limited, and an inexpensive method is needed.
- Appropriate for repair of small earth slips and slumps that are frequently wet.
- Can be used to stake down surface erosion control materials.
- Stabilize intervening areas between other soil bioengineering techniques.
- Rapidly restores riparian vegetation and streamside habitat.
- Should, where appropriate, be used with other soil bioengineering systems and vegetative plantings.
- Enhance conditions for colonization of vegetation from the surrounding plant community.
- Requires toe protection where toe scour is anticipated.

For More Information

- Consult the following references: Nos. 14, 21, 34, 56, 65, 67, 77, 79, 81.

Boulder Clusters



Groups of boulders placed in the base flow channel to provide cover, create scour holes, or areas of reduced velocity.

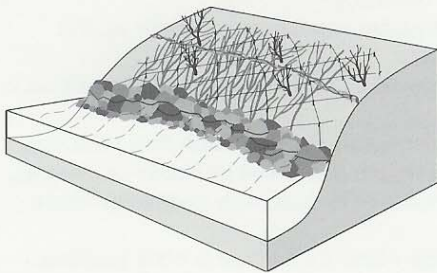
Applications and Effectiveness

- Can be used in most stream habitat types including riffles, runs, flats, glides and open pools.
- Greatest benefits are realized in streams with average flows exceeding 2 feet per second.
- Group placements are most desirable. Individual boulder placement might be effective in very small streams.
- Most effective in wide, shallow streams with gravel or rubble beds.
- Also useful in deeper streams for providing cover and improving substrate.
- Not recommended for sand bed (and smaller bed materials) streams because they tend to get buried.
- Added erosive forces might cause channel and bank failures.
- Not recommended for streams which are aggrading or degrading.
- May promote bar formation in streams with high bed material load.

For More Information

- Consult the following references: Nos. 11, 13, 21, 34, 39, 55, 60, 65, 69.

Brush Mattresses



Combination of live stakes, live facines, and branch cuttings installed to cover and physically protect streambanks; eventually to sprout and establish numerous individual plants.

Applications and Effectiveness

- Form an immediate protective cover over the streambank.
- Capture sediment during flood flows.
- Provide opportunities for rooting of the cuttings over the streambank.
- Rapidly restores riparian vegetation and streamside habitat.
- Enhance conditions for colonization of native vegetation.
- Limited to the slope above base flow levels.
- Toe protection is required where toe scour is anticipated.
- Appropriate where exposed streambanks are threatened by high flows prior to vegetation establishment.
- Should not be used on slopes which are experiencing mass movement or other slope instability.

For More Information

- Consult the following references: Nos. 14, 21, 34, 56, 65, 77, 79, 81.