

Conservation
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WHAT IS A WATERSHED ?

It is the land that water flows across or under on its way to a stream, river, or lake.

HOW DO WATERSHEDS WORK ?

The landscape is made up of many interconnected basins, or watersheds. Within each watershed, all water runs to the lowest point - a stream, river, or lake. On its way, water travels over the surface and across the farm fields, forest land, suburban lawns, and city streets, or it seeps into the soil and travels as ground water. Large watersheds like the ones for the Mississippi River, Columbia River, and Chesapeake Bay are made up of many smaller watersheds across several states.

ARE ALL WATERSHEDS THE SAME ?

Not at all. Watersheds come in many different shapes and sizes and have many different features. Watersheds can have hills or mountains or be nearly flat. They can have farmland, rangeland, small towns, and big cities. Parts of your watershed may be so rough, rocky, or marshy that they're suited only for certain trees, plants, and wildlife.

YOUR WATERSHED COMMUNITY

Everyone lives in a watershed. You and everyone in your watershed are part of the watershed community. The animals, birds, and fish are too.

You influence what happens in your watershed, good or bad, by how you treat the natural resources - the soil, air, plants, and animals. What happens in your small watershed also affects the larger watershed downstream.

There are many things you and your community can do to keep your watershed healthy and productive. One thing is to keep plant residue on the surface of sloping croplands. This reduces runoff and prevents sediment, fertilizers, and pesticides from entering streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds.

Second, you can landscape your yard with plants that need a minimum of water and fertilizer. Use only the amount of fertilizers and pesticides that plants need.

Third, you can protect wetlands that offers against pollution, soil erosion, and flooding.

For more information you can contact www.nrcs.usda.gov if Agriculture at www.nrcs.usda.gov.

