The History of the Soil and Water Conservation Districts

The Dust Bowl to Today



Learning Objectives

Do You Know?

What ecological disaster caused the creation of conservation districts?

Who was a key person or people in the formation of the Soil Conservation Service and the Soil and Water Conservation Districts?

What does our local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) do?



In the early 1930s, along with the Great Depression, came an ecological disaster known as the **Dust Bowl**. Huge black dust storms stretched across the nation, blotted out the sun, and swallowed the countryside for nearly a decade.





What Caused the Dust Bowl?

Poor agricultural practices and years of sustained drought resulted in extensive soil erosion.





Conservation District Timeline



1931 Over-plowed and over-grazed land turns to dust when drought hits the Midwest and southern plains.

May 1934 The drought is the worst in U.S. history, affecting more than 75% of the country.



December 1934 100 million acres of cropland has lost topsoil.

Conservation District Timeline

April 14, 1935 "Black Sunday" – the worst "black" blizzard of the Dust Bowl

April 27, 1935

Congress declares soil erosion a national menace and establishes the Soil Conservation Service within the US Department of Agriculture





Many farmers did not trust the government at that time

but Congress realized that only active support from landowners would guarantee the success of conservation on private land

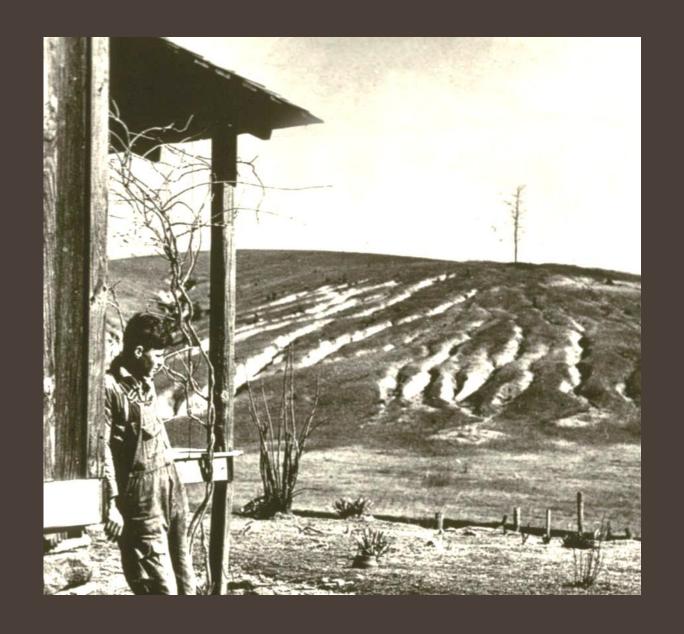
This is how the idea of Conservation
Districts was born





By December of 1935, an estimated 850 million tons of fertile topsoil had been blown off the southern Great Plains

It was time to implement the new legislation to start putting conservation practices on the land but there was a problem...





Conservation District Timeline



SCS published the "Standard Conservation District Law"

Arkansas is the first state to enact the Standard Conservation District Law

The Brown Creek Soil Conservation District, in North Carolina, is the first Conservation District is organized



Conservation
District
Timeline

Extensive conservation work has reduced blowing topsoil by 65%

Fall 1939 Rain arrived, ending the Dust Bowl Drought





In 1940, Indiana's first Conservation
District Law
(IC 13-3-1) was enacted.

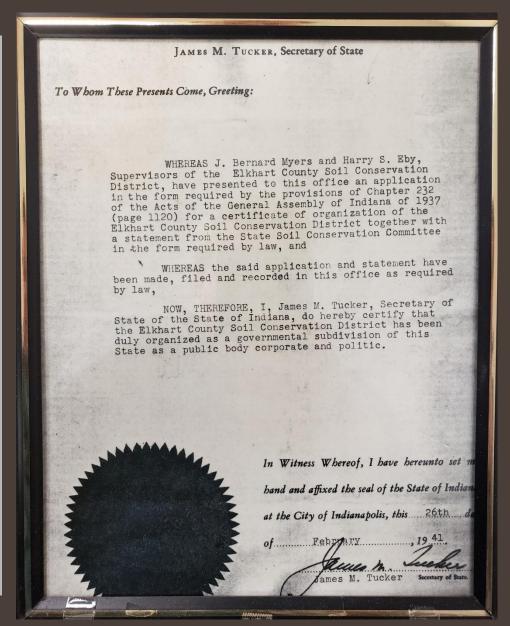
Vanderburgh County
 was the first to
 establish a Soil and
 Water Conservation
 District in Indiana





Elkhart County Soil and Water Conservation District was established on February 26, 1941

J. Bernard Myers and Harry S. Eby successfully applied to the State in order to establish the SWCD office





Harry Eby



Early work by the Soil and Water Conservation Districts focused on assisting farmers with conservation "measures"

Now, we refer to these "measures" as practices. The goal was and is to keep soil from blowing and washing away (eroding)





SWCD's also helped put conservation on the ground by:

1. Making specialized equipment available for use by interested landowners





SWCD's also helped put conservation on the ground by:

2. Being involved in watershed projects for flood control and drainage





SWCD's also helped put conservation on the ground by:

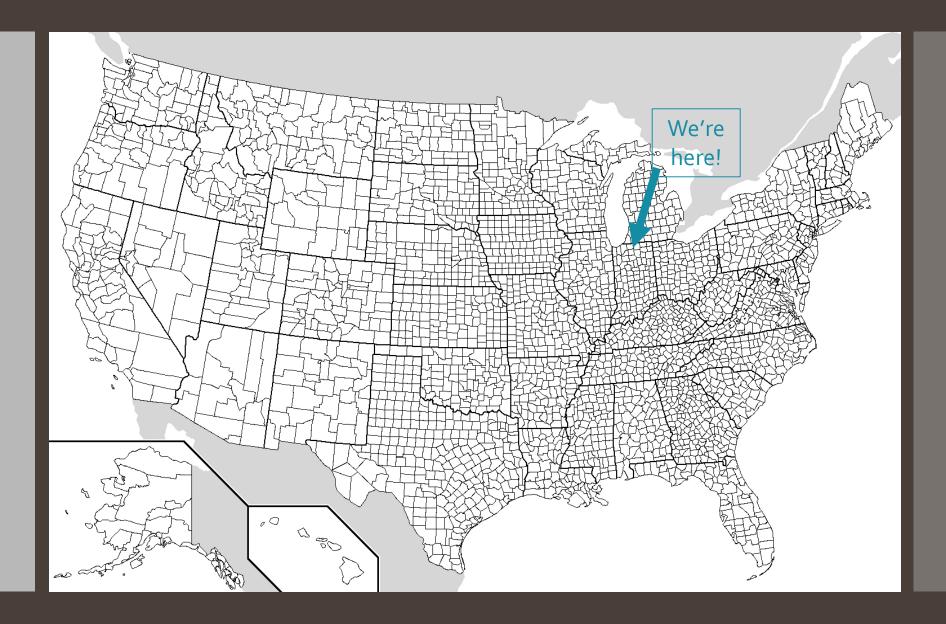
3. Helping landowners develop conservation plans, which outline best management practices for conservation on their property





Today, there are nearly 3,000 SWCD's nationwide

That's 1 in almost every county in the U.S!





Indiana has a "Conservation Partnership" made up of many agencies

Our state has been nationally recognized for our collaborative efforts in getting conservation on the ground.

Indiana Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts 92 County Soil and Water Conservation Districts Indiana Department of Environmental Management Indiana Department of Natural Resources ISDA Division of Soil Conservation Purdue Cooperative Extension Service State Soil Conservation Board **USDA Farm Service Agency USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service**



Within the Indiana Conservation Partnership, the Elkhart County SWCD has three main objectives





Agricultural Conservation

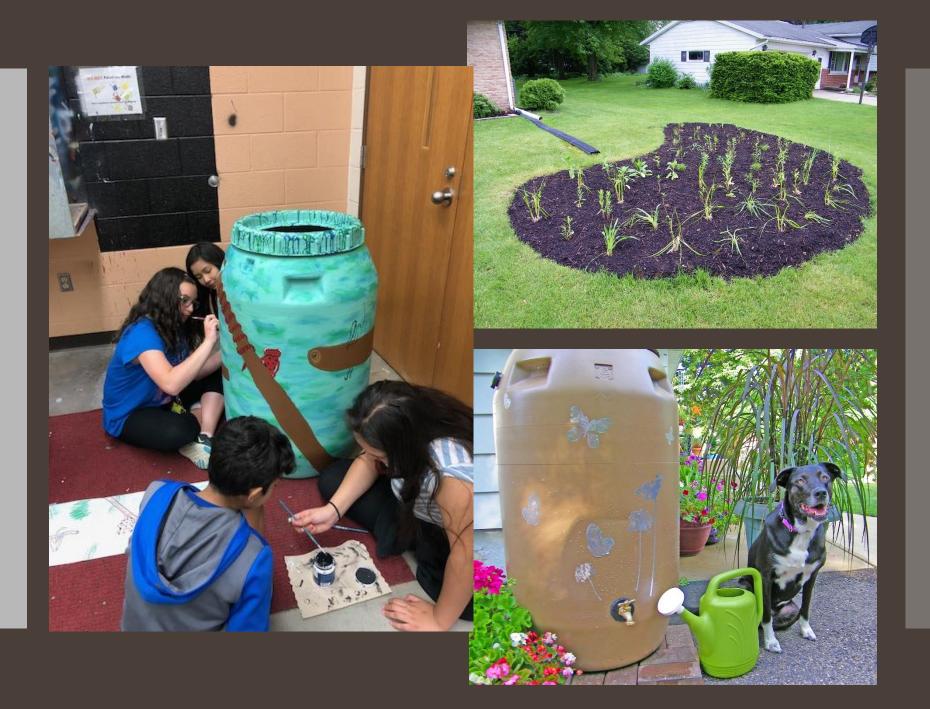
We are a resource for farmers to learn about and implement conservation practices, especially no-till, cover crops, and filter strips.





Urban Conservation

We are a resource for citizens and landowners to learn about and implement conservation practices, especially rain gardens and rain barrels.





Conservation Education

We provide educational opportunities and materials for adults and K-12 students.







Soil conservation efforts were born in a time of natural disaster and economic hardship

Today, our nation is facing challenges to produce enough food and fiber for an evergrowing population without depleting our natural resources.





By working together to educate others and ourselves, we can leave a healthy and productive environment for the next generation.





Explore these links and the "notes" section below each slide for background information

Learn More!



Supporting Information, Resources, and Classroom Activities

7th-12th Grade:

http://www.pbs.org/kenburns/dustbowl/educators/lesson-plans/

"Whirlwind" Activity Ideas for All Grades:

http://www.pbs.org/kenburns/dustbowl/educators/whirlwind-activities/

More Information from Ken Burns' PBS Special:

http://www.pbs.org/kenburns/dustbowl/about/overview/

US Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Service historical pieces:

https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/about/history/?cid=nr cs143_021383



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Still want to know more?

Contact us!

