



A Biologically Unique Landscape

Wetlands are among the most productive and biologically diverse habitats on earth. They are the kidneys of the landscape, filtering our water of pollutants and converting them to less harmful substances. They control flooding by giving water a place to go and slowing down runoff and allowing water to absorb back into the soil. They recharge local water tables and aquifers. Sadly, they have been viewed more as a nuisance or an impediment to progress in our country's brief history, and roughly half of all wetlands in the U.S. have been destroyed. Nebraska's eastern saline wetlands have also suffered extensive losses. However, there is hope as many people now recognize the importance of these wetlands and are taking actions toward Success in the Salt Marsh.

White-tailed deer gather and leave their marks in the salt-encrusted soils of a saline wetland near Dakota Springs, a saline spring source that pulses with open water even in the depths of winter.

Success in the Salt Marsh

Story and photos by Michael Forsberg



Saline Wetlands Conservation Partnership



1500 miles from any ocean, water infused with salt from an ancient sea rises up, forming one of the rarest natural communities in Nebraska. A generation ago, all could have been lost to urban growth and the plow, but today restoration and hope are on the rise.

It is just before dawn in Nebraska’s eastern saline wetlands. You sit quietly on the edge of a salt marsh – a nearly level pan of sparse vegetation and mud. Just in front of you water laps in rhythmic beats at the shoreline. On the opposite shore, the growing light gently begins to fill in the dark spaces, giving definition to the dusky shapes that have been murmuring in the distance. They are a mixed flock of shorebirds and waterfowl on migration – lesser yellowlegs, Baird’s sandpipers, killdeer, blue-winged teal and northern shovelers.

As the sun crests the horizon, cliff swallows that have wintered in Central America tug nesting materials from a muskrat hut. Painted turtles periscope up from below the surface. All around you, red-winged blackbirds and sedge wrens begin their morning chatter. Then a northern harrier swoops down, strafing the cattails, and blows the entire crowd off the water.

You leave the water’s edge and follow a game trail that takes you to a creek crossing littered with mink and raccoon tracks. The trail eventually leads you to the base of a hill where cattail and cordgrass meet big bluestem, and where a

thread of flowing water bubbles up from a clear cold spring.

From the spring, you begin to climb up the hillside prairie while meadowlarks and dickcissels sing in stereo declaring their territories from shrubby perches. And as you reach the top you look around and begin to see more clearly where you are – the farmland and acreages, the powerlines, and the county road, and off in the distance, the hazy line of Lincoln punctuated by the state capitol.

If someone would have blindfolded and dropped you here in the half light of dawn, you might have felt you were in wilderness. But you are just a few miles away from the city of Lincoln, population 300,000, the second largest population center in the state, and growing.

An Ancient Wetland

This saline wetland landscape is a remnant of a once vast prairie wilderness that comprised a rich diversity of life in North America’s Great Plains. We can only imagine what it was like in this part of eastern Nebraska when this country was truly wild. When long before Euroamerican settlement, Plains Indians and the indigenous cultures before them

recognized this rich tallgrass prairie landscape and these salt basins as home.

Perhaps the closest we can come is the writings of W.W. Cox, who described the Lincoln landscape of July 1861 this way:

“As we viewed the land upon which now stands this great busy city, we had the exciting pleasure of seeing for the first time a large drove of beautiful antelope, cantering across the prairie about where the government square is (9th and O streets). We forded Salt Creek just by the junction of Oak Creek, and what a struggle we had in making our way through the tall sunflowers between the ford and the basin. There was something enchanting about the scene that met our eyes. The fresh breeze sweeping over the salt basins reminded us of the morning breezes at the ocean beach.”

If we were to take his same path today, we would start in the heart of downtown Lincoln, pass through the historic Haymarket District, by Pinnacle Bank Arena and Memorial Stadium, and probably hop on a bike trail to cross a bridge near the shoreline of Oak Lake and end up wandering the residential neighborhood of Capitol Beach, once the largest saline wetland in the basin before it was transformed and eventually cut in half by the Interstate. One can only imagine what W.W. Cox would think standing there now. He probably wouldn’t believe his eyes.

Jewels of Salt Creek

Nebraska’s saline wetlands are rare jewels found only within the Salt Creek watershed, a roughly 52-mile-long, 1,627 square mile drainage that encompasses much of Lancaster and Saunders counties, and flows generally southwest to northeast before merging with the Platte River near Ashland, just above Eugene T. Mahoney State Park. Contained within this watershed is a roughly 12-by-25-mile-long elliptical dish shaped by Salt Creek and its floodplain. It is where the city of Lincoln sits, and where roughly 20,000 acres of saline wetlands once were.

Born in the swales and depressions within Salt Creek and its tributaries, the saline wetlands contain a diverse assemblage of habitats including saline marsh and meadows, salt flats, and spring and seep fed wetlands, bisected by streams and surrounded by tallgrass prairie. Their unique natural citizenry includes salt loving plants with names like sea blite, saltmarsh aster, and saltwort, the latter found nowhere else in the state. More than 250 species of migrating and resident birds have been documented since around 1900. In addition, thousands of species of insects and other invertebrates, many of them wired for a life among saline soils, can be found here – including one of the rarest creatures on earth, the Salt Creek tiger beetle.

The saline wetlands’ magical ingredient is groundwater that emerges at the surface through



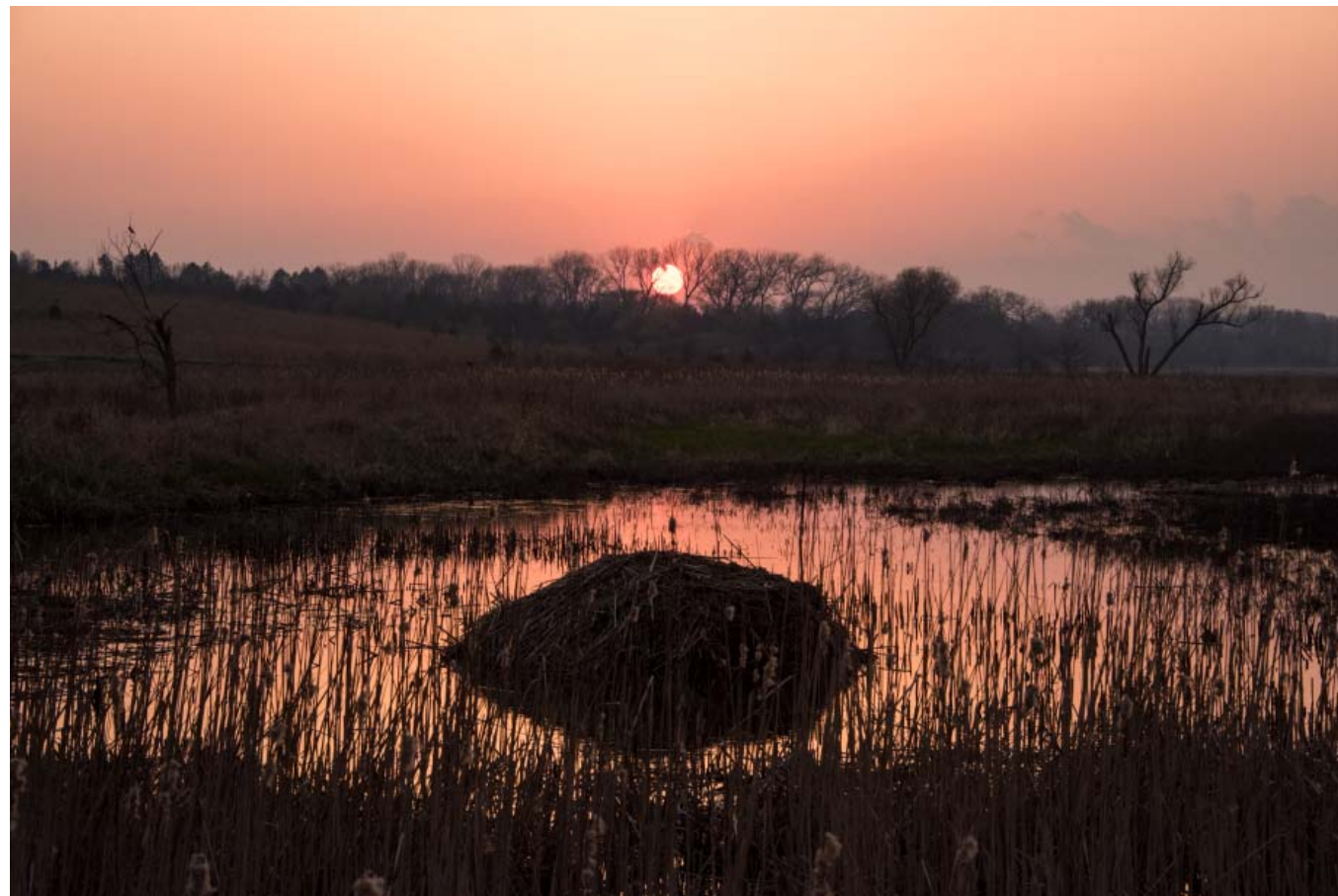
A series of time-lapse images capture Salt Creek tiger beetle habitat restoration in progress at the Marsh Wren Saline Wetland.



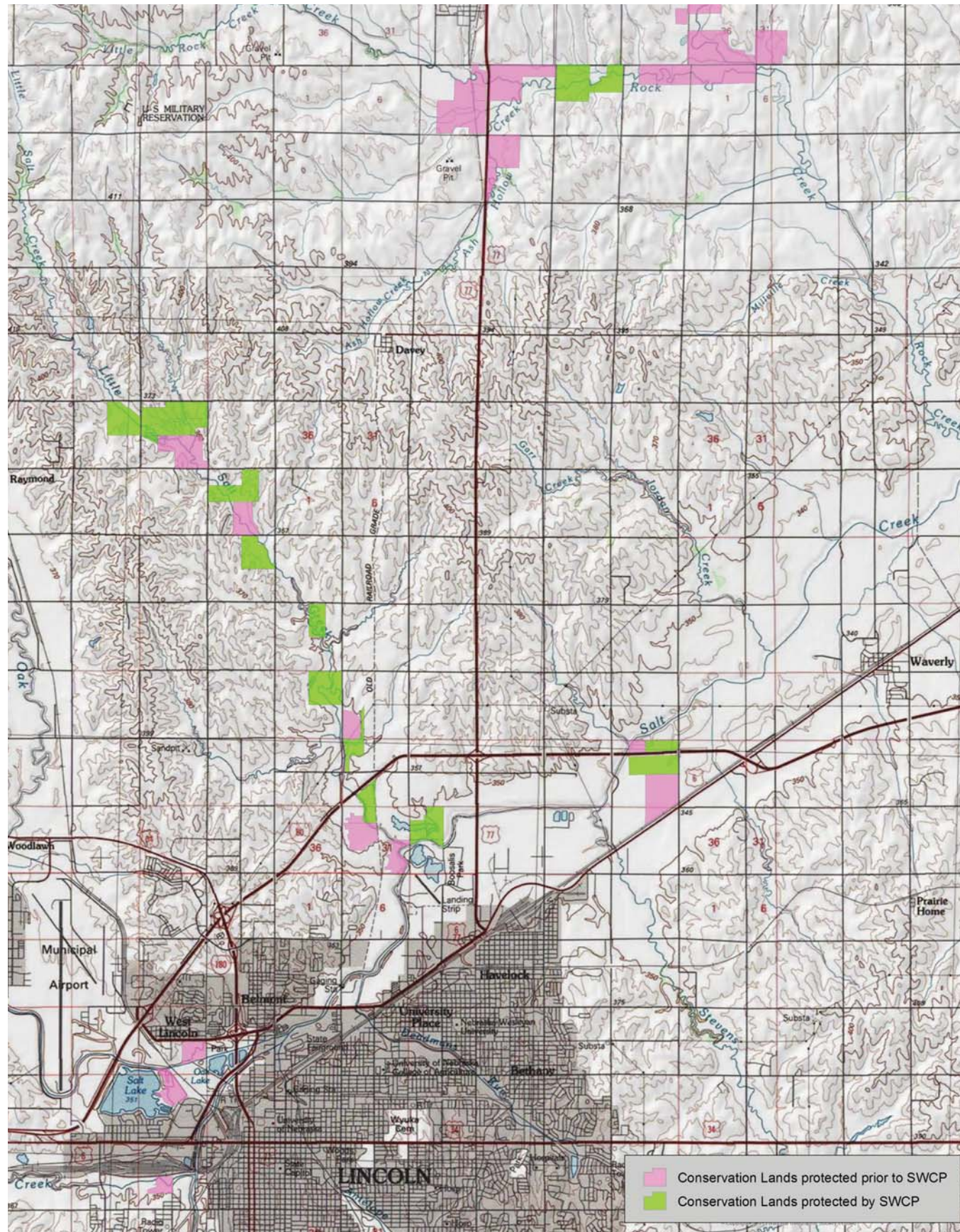
Along Little Salt Creek, excavating and re-shaping a bank to access saline soils and allow for water inundation is the first step in the process.



Over time and with a little luck, new communities of salt-tolerant wetland plants and animals will be established and can thrive, including the water-loving Salt Creek tiger beetle.

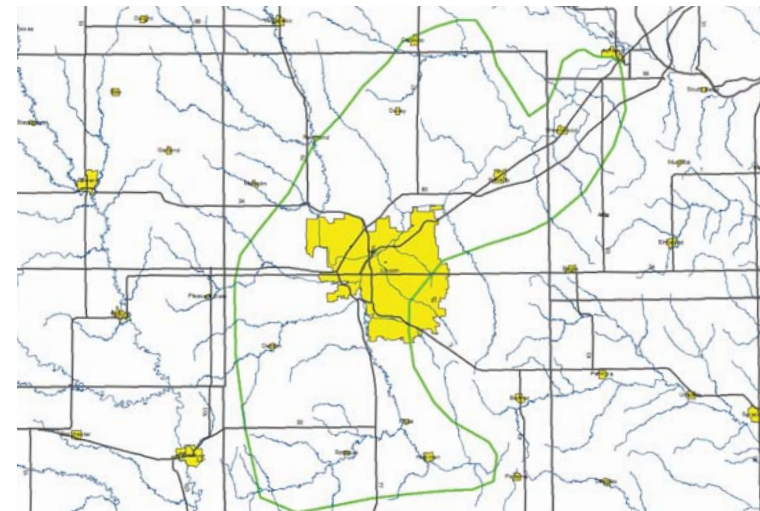


The sun sets as shadows fall over a saline wetland and a muskrat hut at the Little Salt Fork Marsh Preserve.



Securing conservation lands for Nebraska's eastern saline wetlands began in the 1980s. The Saline Wetlands Conservation Partnership was formed in 2003. The lands in pink were acquired before the Partnership, and the lands in green were placed in conservation after the Partnership was established. As of 2018, the partners manage nearly 4,000 acres of land containing more than 1,600 acres of saline wetlands.

MAP CREATED BY TED LAGRANGE, NEBRASKA GAME AND PARKS COMMISSION



Nebraska's eastern saline wetlands (inside the green border) are contained within the Salt Creek watershed, a 1,627-square-mile watershed that encompasses much of Lancaster and Saline counties, and includes the city of Lincoln. Salt Creek and its tributaries eventually drain to the Platte River near Ashland.

a myriad of seeps and springs and is nearly as salty as the ocean, coming from deep upwellings of water infused with salt passing through layers of limestone bedrock and Dakota sandstone laid down ages ago when the Great Plains was a vast inland sea.

It is this salt in the water that formed a white crust at the surface when the wetlands would periodically dry out that brought hope of economic opportunity to the area and helped establish Lincoln in the 1860s. The commercial salt mining industry was short lived, but it did serve its purpose long enough to help Lincoln set roots as a thriving community and Nebraska's capital city.

Growth and Decline

To accommodate the growth of Lincoln over the next century and the inevitable building into the floodplains, saline wetlands were drained, filled in and covered. Salt Creek was channelized and straightened for flood control and to transport wastewater away from the city. As the channels were straightened and the banks modified the channel cut deeper, velocities of water in those channels



An aerial view containing Little Salt Fork Marsh Preserve, and portions of Little Salt Springs and Little Salt Creek West Wildlife Management Area, shows off these connected conservation lands at the peak of fall color. The long-term integrity of our remnant saline wetlands and tallgrass prairies is dependent on scale, connecting these lands together.



A male black damselfly, or ebony jewelwing (*Calopteryx maculata*), flares its wings in courtship display from a perch along a tributary of Rock Creek. Damselflies, dragonflies and a myriad of other insect species make their lives in saline wetland landscapes.

increased, which had a direct effect on its tributaries that began to headcut and form faster and deeper channels themselves.

Soon, groundwater tables were dropping, and periodic flooding that used to spread across the floodplain and infuse the groundwater connected with these wetlands could no longer be recharged. Other wetlands were being ditched, drained and filled for agriculture, and surrounding prairie grasslands were also being lost to the plow.

As topsoil ran off fields and entered waterways, saline soils were buried in sediment, and as banks began to slough off in incised channels, they began to cover up the seeps and springs that fed the streams. Later, other wetlands were filled in or used as landfill sites, or paved over for roads and parking lots, and housing and commercial developments grew north.

In short, as the city grew the wetlands suffered, and after a century of growth and development, only a small percentage of the original 20,000 or so acres of saline wetlands remained, mostly surviving in small fragments less than 20 acres in size, and highly degraded.

Wetlands are among the most productive and biologically diverse habitats on earth. They are the kidneys of the landscape, filtering our water of pollutants and converting them to less harmful substances. They control flooding by giving water a place to go and slowing down runoff and allowing water to absorb back into the soil. They recharge local water tables and aquifers. Sadly, they have been viewed more as a nuisance or an impediment to progress in our country’s brief history, and roughly half of all wetlands in the U.S. have been destroyed.

It wasn’t until the early 1980s that concerted conservation efforts began to officially protect eastern Nebraska’s remaining saline wetlands when the Lower Platte South NRD began purchasing easements, and when lands that became Arbor Lake and the Jack Sinn Wildlife Management Area were acquired by the City of Lincoln and the Nebraska Game and



Both freshwater and saline water sources feed this wetland in the valley at Little Salt Creek Wildlife Management Area. The difference in water sources is evident by distinct plant communities and is pronounced in the fall.

Parks Commission, respectively. In 1991, *NEBRASKAland Magazine* elevated the profile of saline wetlands, calling attention in a public way with a seminal article co-authored by Jon Farrar and Richard Gersib entitled “The Last of the Least.”

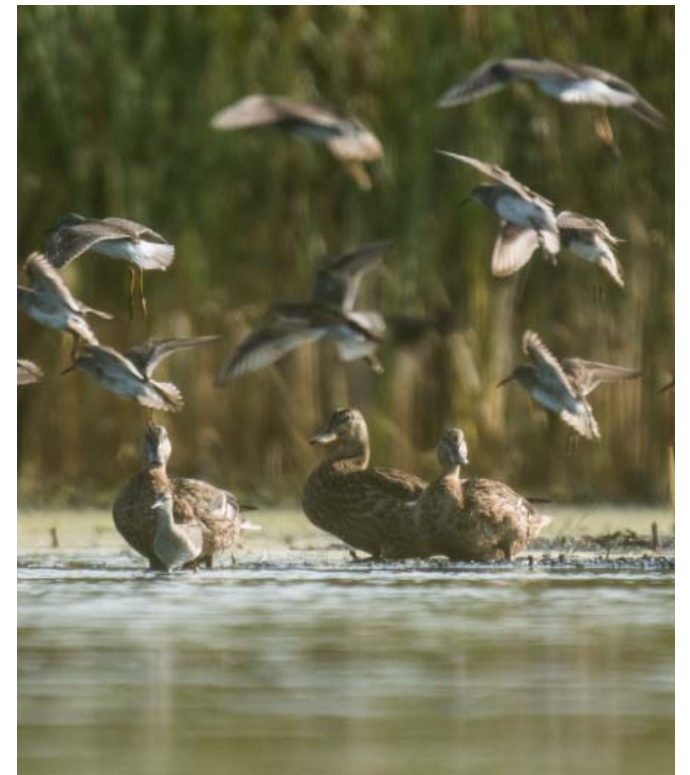
A Rare Beetle

Today, Nebraska’s remaining eastern saline wetlands are considered to be the rarest and most limited natural community in the state. In one way, their rarity represents what we have lost. But their rarity and increasing public awareness have also assigned them high priority for conservation. In the last 20-plus years, these remnant habitats are slowly being protected and increasingly connected, in part by the fate of a half-inch, water-loving beetle, a unique conservation partnership, and the care and dedication of many people.

In 2000, the Salt Creek tiger beetle was listed as an endangered species in the state of Nebraska. By 2005, the species was listed as federally endangered.

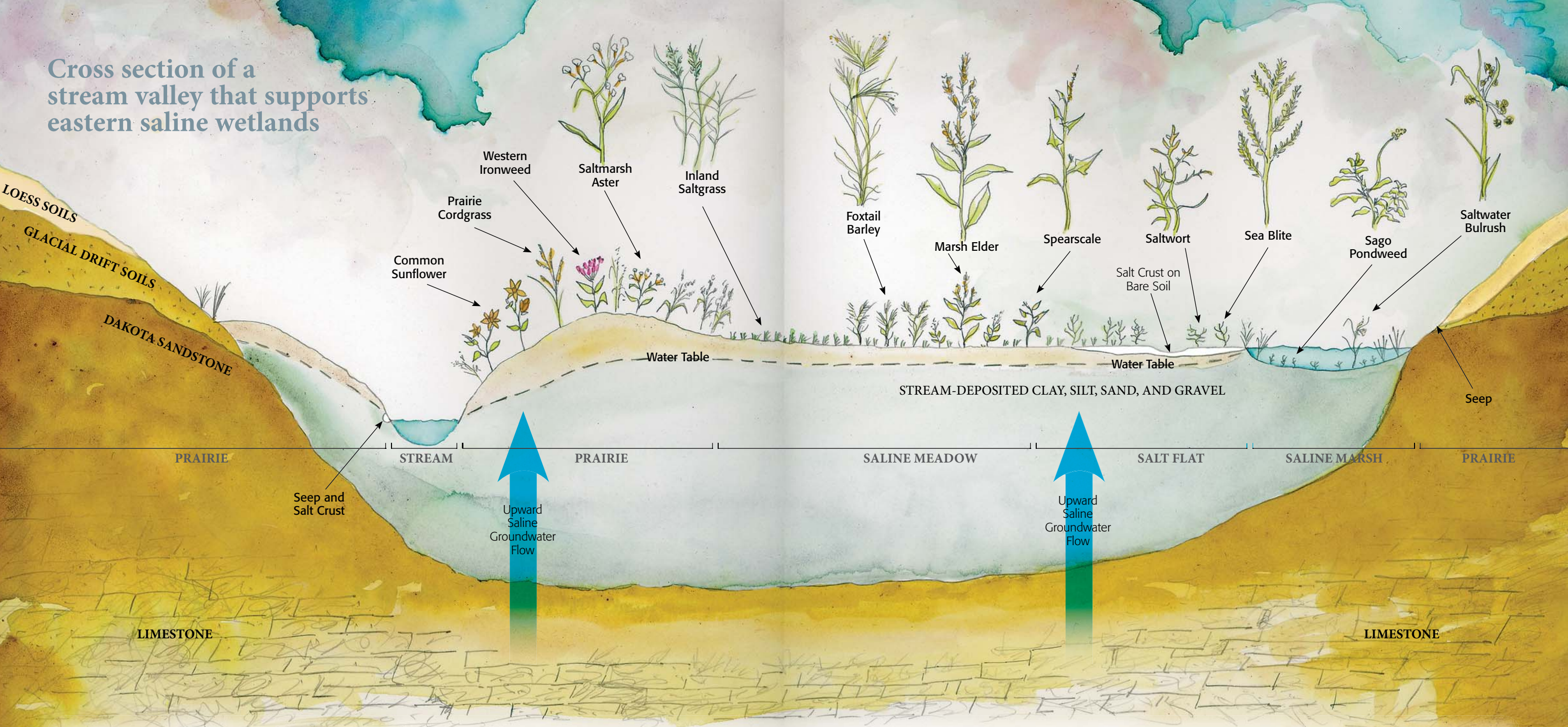
“They are mud-loving, water-loving beetles,” said Steve Spomer, a Lincoln native who grew up collecting bugs and became a University of Nebraska-Lincoln entomologist and tiger beetle expert. “When other tiger beetle species go find shade to cool off, this beetle goes down to the water.” Spomer has studied these insects for nearly four decades.

Nebraska’s eastern saline wetlands have 12 tiger beetle species, but what makes the Salt Creek tiger beetle different from the others is that it is found almost exclusively on the



Blue-winged teal, pectoral sandpipers, and a short-billed dowitcher mingle in the shallows of a salt marsh at Little Salt Fork Marsh Preserve.

Cross section of a stream valley that supports eastern saline wetlands



Dakota sandstone, an ancient formation of porous, rust colored sedimentary rock, underlies the soils of much of eastern Nebraska. Where streams have cut down through overlying soils, Dakota sandstone is exposed, and saline waters from still deeper and older rock formations are under pressure and rise to the surface as springs and seeps which flow into depressions in the floodplain. Repeated evaporation of saline water in these shallow basins over thousands of years concentrated salts in floodplain soils, setting the stage for the formation of the saline wetlands.

Recent work indicates this groundwater was recharged under climatic conditions colder than present-day or at higher elevations. Age dating of groundwater sampled at sites along Rock Creek and Little Salt Creek indicate

recharge occurred from 16,000–37,000 years before the present. Related research indicates that salt present in the groundwater may be derived from bedrock units older than the Dakota, possibly marine bedrock beneath parts of Kansas.

Compared to other communities, the number of plant species growing on highly saline soils is small. Each species has adapted to a particular part of the wetland, a micro-environment defined by minute variations in soil saturation and salinity. The idealized saline wetland shown above illustrates how salt tolerant plants are distributed throughout a Nebraska saline wetland.

A salt flat may surround the standing water and saline marsh community. Salt flat soils have high clay content, are saturated with water, and have the highest

salt concentrations. The portion of the salt flat nearest the center of the wetland is the wettest, keeping salts in solution, and salinity levels moderately high. Here, saltwort, a state listed endangered plant found nowhere else in Nebraska, thrives. Beyond the wetter, inner ring of the salt flat, evaporation frequently dries the soil surface, concentrating salt near the surface. Sea blite occupies this slightly drier, central portion of the salt flat zone. Inland saltgrass, dwarfed in stature and sparsely spaced, is often the only plant which can survive on the dry, salt-encrusted outer portion of the salt flat.

The greatest diversity of plants on a saline wetland is found in the saline meadow, a transition zone between the salt flat and prairie at the outer edge of the wetland. Closest to the salt flat, foxtail barley and marsh elder

dominate, but many other species also grow here, including spearscale and saltmarsh aster. In the saline marsh, sago pondweed and saltwater bulrush thrive.

The plants of a saline wetland are seldom arranged in so orderly a manner. The boundaries between zones where one species or another is favored are constantly changing as soil saturation and salinity fluctuate, and a mixing and merging of plant species occurs. Frequently, the most consistently wet portion of a saline wetland is not at the center, but below seeps emerging from the base of hills at the edge of the floodplain, as illustrated here. Salt flats on large basins may have small depressions or “pans” which periodically hold water, where plants most tolerant of high salinity and saturated soils grow. ■

wettest, salt encrusted soils, along banks of streams and ditches with running water.

Due to their specific needs tied to water, changes on the land and destruction of habitat nearly erased them from the earth. The beetles were never widespread but once thought locally abundant based on museum records. At the time of their federal listing, only several hundred adult individuals remained.

“Tiger beetles are good indicators for the health of the salt marsh,” said Spomer, who puts on many miles each summer monitoring populations. “They can recover quickly from temporary changes in populations, natural events like floods, and even pesticides to a point, but not from habitat destruction.”

While the Endangered Species Act draws a necessary regulatory framework around protecting the beetle and its habitat, the recovery plan for the species and its habitat recognizes a collaborative approach. In conservation today, and especially in working landscapes with a mix of landownerships, collaboration is key, and partnerships can be everything.

The Partnership

The Saline Wetlands Conservation Partnership was formed in 2003, two years before the Salt Creek tiger beetle was federally listed, but at the perfect time to help protect, restore, and manage many of the remaining saline wetlands in the Salt Creek watershed and educate people about the importance of these wetlands. Today, its major partners include the City of Lincoln, Lower Platte South Natural Resources District, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Pheasants Forever, and a bundle of other agencies and entities, including private landowners.

To date, the Partnership has helped to acquire from willing sellers roughly 1,600 acres of land containing saline wetlands, ranging in size from 7 acres to 220 acres. An additional 800 acres containing saline wetlands are protected with conservation easements. And the Partnership is focusing on connecting many of those parcels together to create scale.

The Partnership has also helped to coordinate nine restoration projects, ranging from full-scale wetland restoration of a landscape like the new Marsh Wren area owned by the Lower Platte South NRD, to creating endangered species habitat for Salt Creek tiger beetles, and improving public access at many of its sites. It has also been in classrooms and provided field experiences for thousands of students from grade school through college.



Small but mighty, a sedge wren measuring four inches long and weighing less than half an ounce sings strong from its territorial perch at Frank Shoemaker Marsh.

Tom Malmstrom, longtime coordinator for the Partnership, said he didn’t know the saline wetlands even existed when he was in college, but now knows them like the back of his hand. “I always tell people I have the job I wanted out of college, but it just took me 25 years to get it.” He also knows that building an intimate relationship with this landscape means building solid relationships and trust with landowners and his colleagues in the conservation community. It all works together.

The Partnership has been in existence for 15 years, and has provided a frame that focuses on inclusion rather than regulation, with the end goal to conserve saline wetlands for the entire community. “I think the people in the community still believe in the vision,

and those in the partnership still believe in it,” says Malmstrom. “The Partnership has done a good job removing the endangered species nexus that really was a volatile component of it when we first started. People started seeing the value beyond the Salt Creek tiger beetle.”

An Environmental Resource

Another positive turn for the saline wetlands has been the City of Lincoln and Lancaster County recognizing the importance of green spaces and “environmental resources”



A curious mink pokes up from between the slats of an old bridge along Rock Creek at Jack Sinn Wildlife Management Area. Predators like mink play an important role in the balance and diversity of life in the saline wetlands landscape.

such as wetlands and prairies as a vital part of Lincoln’s natural heritage in its comprehensive plans. The most recent plan guiding future growth identifies the saline wetlands as an environmental resource that should be conserved due to their benefits to society, recognizing their rarity, the vital habitats they provide for threatened and endangered species, and the legacy they played in the founding of the city.

But perhaps the most important thing of all is that these saline wetlands and salt marshes are still a mystery to most people, which poses perhaps the biggest challenge and opportunity.

Ted LaGrange, wetland program manager with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, remembers coming to Lincoln as a young biologist, and barely knew about the saline wetlands that he would come to know so well and share with others.

“I was giving a saline wetland tour to some kids the other day, and we were parked just south of Interstate 80 and North 27th Street. I told them when I came to Lincoln in 1993 there was no urban development there except a Kmart located way south on Cornhusker Highway, a wetland, and a small house and some pastureland. That was a generation ago to these kids. They weren’t even born yet. I told them none of the apartments and hotels and car dealerships they see now were there, and they couldn’t believe it. Then I took them north of I-80 to Arbor Lake, and I said if the city had not removed this location from a future urban growth area you would just keep driving through development at



Releases of the federally endangered Salt Creek tiger beetle have taken place at selected saline wetland sites, like here at Arbor Lake. The larvae are propagated in the lab at the Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha, and released with partners and volunteers under the direction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

least for a couple more miles, and certainly within a mile of the interstate you would have fast food restaurants, gas



With heads down, mixed flocks of shorebirds feed heavily on the rich soup of aquatic invertebrates found in healthy salt marshes rimmed by the prairie at Jack Sinn Wildlife Management Area. Protecting saline wetlands means protecting prairie too.

stations and motels. Arbor Lake would still be there because it was already protected, but all around it would be urban development.”

LaGrange pointed out how close these saline wetlands are to Lincoln, its increasingly growing and diverse community – both with students and adults – and how there is tremendous opportunity to educate and engage people with these special places just outside our doorsteps, and build appreciation.

That’s a key value of any natural landscape on the edge of any urban center, and it presents a choice. In a state like Nebraska with strong agricultural roots, its citizens might still have more connection to the land than in many other states, but we live in an increasingly urban world. And if we find value and want to protect the natural heritage in the places we live, the choices that we make now will make a big difference later to the generations that come after us, even if we won’t live to see it.

People and the Land

Beyond facts and figures, laws and regulations, conservation is about people and their experiences and relationships with the land. Those relationships are both intimate and they tie us together in a place as a community. Looking back, there is a quiet legacy of relationships that run deep in the saline wetlands landscape, from an ancient past we can only imagine, to people that have made a life

with the land as agriculturalists, hunters, or scientists, birdwatchers or nature lovers, finding joy or solace in these ancient and rarest of wetlands in Nebraska. As we look forward, what will someone sitting quietly at sunrise on the edge of a salt marsh north of Lincoln experience 50 years from now?

Last year my oldest daughter called me from her college dorm at the University of Nebraska, excited to tell me that her cross-country team had just run a trail through a saline wetland on the edge of the city.

“Dad, it was beautiful, with all the flowers and different colors of the prairie grass and wetlands, the birds, the butterflies, and it’s so close to where I live. I never knew! Now I have a place to go and retreat to. Maybe we can pack a lunch and go there sometime together this fall. Hey, what are you doing tomorrow?” ■

Visit the Saline Wetlands Conservation Partnership at lincoln.ne.gov/city/parks/parksfacilities/wetlands/ to learn more about this biologically unique Nebraska landscape and to read Jon Farrar and Richard Gersib’s 1991 NEBRASKAland Magazine article “The Last of the Least.”

To view more of Michael Forsberg’s stunning photographs from this project, visit magazine.outdoornebraska.gov/salinewetlands.



On an early summer day, a young hiker walks down a trail and into a world of hidden beauty and discovery – eastern Nebraska’s saline wetlands.



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Cover image: A lesser yellowlegs captures a tiny invertebrate out of the briny waters of a saline wetland.



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