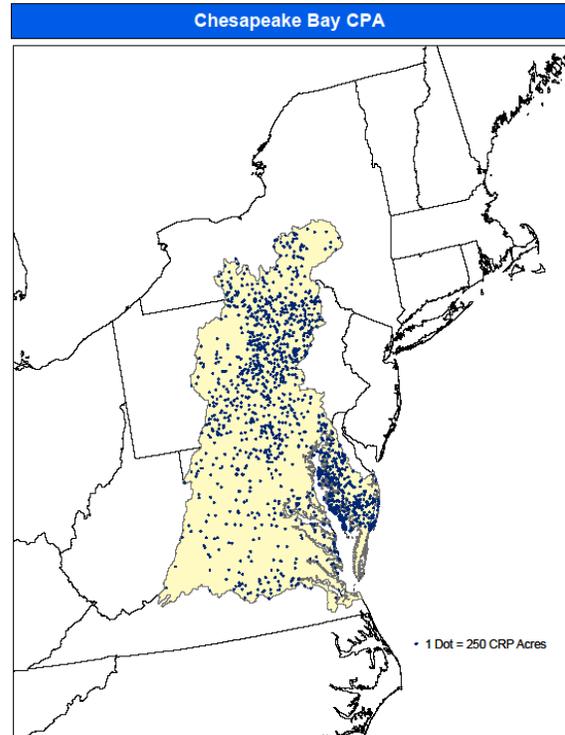


Chesapeake Bay Basin 2011

Environmental Benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program



		<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Land Enrolled	1,000 acres		322	316	303	302	300
In Buffers	1,000 acres		100	105	103	107	105
In Wetlands	1,000 acres		5	5	6	6	6
Reductions (intercepted by buffers or not leaving field)							
Sediment	million tons		11	11	11	11	11
Nitrogen	million lbs		27	27	27	27	27
Phosphorus	million lbs		7	7	7	7	7
Carbon Sequestered	million metric tons		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

CRP buffers intercept sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus from farmed fields:

- In the Chesapeake Bay watershed, buffers intercepted 8 million tons of sediment, 16 million pounds of nitrogen, and 5 million pounds of phosphorus in 2011.

Fields enrolled in CRP reduce the amount of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment leaving fields in runoff and percolate:

- CRP reduces the nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment leaving a field in runoff and percolate. Ninety five percent less nitrogen and 86 percent less phosphorus is lost from CRP fields than fields that are not in CRP.

FSA is using CRP enrollment data, the USDA soils and natural resource inventories, and cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and other partners to refine these performance measures and to estimate the benefits from CRP. For more information see

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=ecpa&topic=nra>.