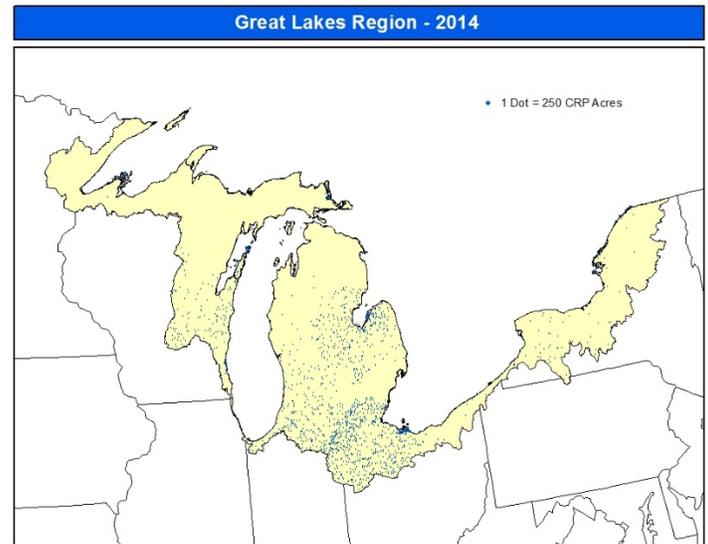


Environmental Benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program

2014 Great Lakes Region



<u>Fiscal Year</u>		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Land Enrolled*	1,000 acres	531	507	493	479	450	388
In Wetlands	1,000 acres	34	33	35	36	37	36
Buffers	1,000 acres	103	106	103	103	102	100
<u>Reductions (intercepted by buffers or not leaving field) **</u>							
Sediment	million tons	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nitrogen	million lbs	15	15	15	14	14	13
Phosphorus	million lbs	3	3	3	3	3	3
Greenhouse Gas Reduction **	Mil. metric tons CO2 equivalent/yr.	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7

*Cumulative acres. ** Annual estimate, see Estimation Methodology.

- CRP reduces the nitrogen, and phosphorus leaving a field in runoff and percolate. Nitrogen and phosphorus leaving CRP fields are 95 and 86 percent less, respectively, compared to land that is cropped.
- Grass filter strips and riparian buffers intercept sediment, nitrogen, phosphorus, and other contaminants, before they enter waterways. Because buffers both reduce contaminants on the land they occupy and intercept contaminants from other lands they have disproportionate water quality benefits.
- Using models developed by the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI), CRP reduced nutrient losses in 2014, by an estimated 13 million pounds of nitrogen and 3 million pounds of phosphorus, compared to land that is cropped. Sediment losses were reduced by an estimated 4 million tons.
- Upstream CRP lands reduce downstream flood damage. Peak flows are reduced by slowing, storing, and infiltrating storm water runoff.