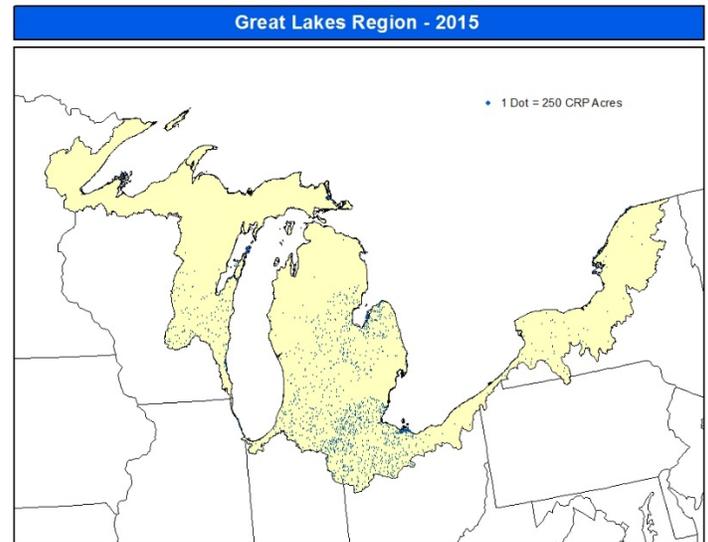


# Environmental Benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program

2015

## Great Lakes Region



		<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b>Land Enrolled*</b>	1,000 acres		507	493	479	450	388	367
<b>In Wetlands</b>	1,000 acres		33	35	36	37	36	36
<b>Buffers</b>	1,000 acres		106	103	103	102	100	99
<b><u>Reductions (intercepted by buffers or not leaving field) **</u></b>								
<b>Sediment</b>	million tons		4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Nitrogen</b>	million lbs		15	15	14	14	13	13
<b>Phosphorus</b>	million lbs		3	3	3	3	3	2
<b>Greenhouse Gas Reduction **</b>	Mil. metric tons CO2 equivalent/yr.		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	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 2015, by an estimated 13 million pounds of nitrogen and 2 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.