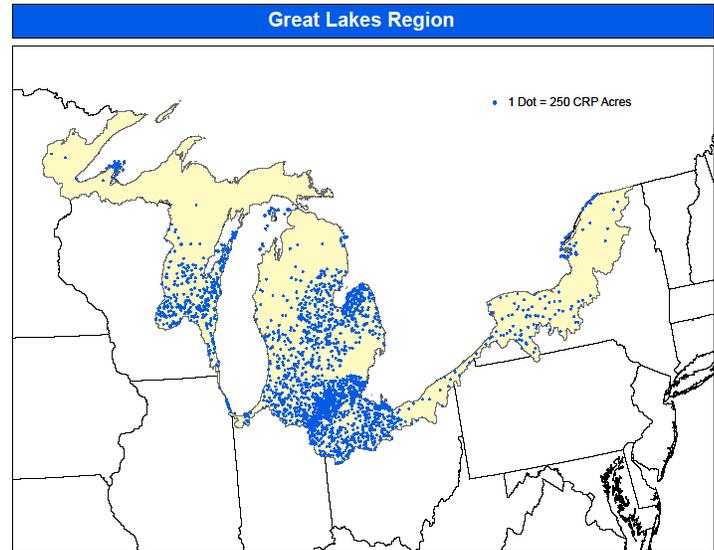


# Great Lakes Region 2011

## *The Environmental Benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program*



		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Land Enrolled</b>						
<b>In Buffers</b>	1,000 acres	613	565	531	507	493
<b>In Wetlands</b>	1,000 acres	104	106	103	106	103
	1,000 acres	31	32	34	33	35
<b>Reductions (intercepted by buffers or not leaving field)</b>						
<b>Sediment</b>	million tons	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Nitrogen</b>	million lbs	17	15	15	15	15
<b>Phosphorus</b>	million lbs	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Annual Accumulation</b>						
<b>Carbon Sequestered</b>	million metric tons	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7

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

- In 2011, in the Great Lakes Region 103 thousand acres of CRP grass filters and riparian buffers intercepted 3 million tons of sediment, 10 million pounds of nitrogen, 2 million pounds of phosphorus, and other contaminants before they entered waterways.

### **Fields enrolled in CRP reduce nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment leaving fields in runoff and percolate:**

- CRP reduces the nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment leaving a field in runoff and percolate. 95 percent less nitrogen and 86 percent less phosphorus is lost from CRP fields. In 2011, grass and tree plantings reduced nitrate loss by 3 million pounds.

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>