

Multiple Environmental Effects

376. **Agri-Environmental Policy at the Crossroads: Guideposts on a Changing Landscape.**

Claassen, R.; Hansen, L.; Peters, M.; Breneman, V.; Weingerg, M.; Cattaneo, A.; Feather, P.; Gadsby, D.; Hellerstein, D.; Hopkins, J.; Johnston, P.; Morehart, M.; and Smith, M. USDA, FSA; Agricultural Economic Report No. 794, 2001.

Descriptors: environmental benefits/ conservation programs/ evaluation

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer794/aer794.pdf>

Abstract: Discussed development and implementation of a farmer payment system based on a comprehensive measurement of environmental benefits and tradeoffs from agricultural practices endorsed under numerous USDA conservation programs.

377. **Agricultural Conservation: State Advisory Committees' Views on How USDA Programs Could Better Address Environmental Concerns.**

Washington, DC: General Accounting Office; GAO-02-295, 2002. 86 p.

Notes: PB-2002104592XSP; Report to the Congress.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02295.pdf>

Descriptors: Program participation/ Surveys/ Payments/ Funding/ Benefits/ Congressional reports/ Conservation programs/ Agricultural conservation/ Environmental concerns/ State technical committees/ State advisory committees/ United States Department of Agriculture/ Agriculture and food/ Environmental pollution and control

Abstract: The future of USDA conservation programs has been the subject of extensive debate within the environmental and agricultural communities and in the Congress. This debate has centered on increasing the environmental and natural resource benefits resulting from the programs by allocating more funding to them, modifying them, or creating new programs. Pursuant to this debate, the omnibus farm bill is expected to become law in 2002. In this context, you asked us to obtain the views of members of state technical committees on (1) the effectiveness of USDA's conservation efforts in addressing environmental concerns related to agriculture and (2) any program elements that hinder the achievement of environmental objectives related to agriculture, as well as program characteristics that current or new programs might include to better meet these objectives. Also, you asked us to provide information on program participation and the extent to which applications for program participation exceed program funding as well as the geographic distribution of payments for each program. This information is provided in appendixes I and II, respectively. To provide information on the views of

members of state technical committees for our first two objectives, we mailed a questionnaire to all NRCS state conservationists and a sample of 1,470 committee members and received 996 responses. We drew the sample from the 2,124 state technical committee members in all 50 states and two territories. The sample was stratified by geographic region and the organizations the members represent, and the overall survey results are generalizable to the entire population. All percentage estimates from the survey have sampling errors of plus or minus 7 percentage points or less, unless otherwise noted. The survey solicited views on the effectiveness of CRP General Enrollment, CRP Continuous Enrollment, CREP, Wetlands Reserve Program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, and Farmland Protection Program. For CREP and the Farmland Protection Program, which are relatively new programs, our results include only those states where the programs were implemented at the time of our survey.

378. **Agricultural Conservation: Survey of USDA State Technical Committee Members.**

Washington, DC: General Accounting Office; GAO02371SP, 2002. 228 p.

Notes: ADA400304XSP

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02371sp.pdf>

Descriptors: United States government/ Natural resources/ Surveys/ Conservation/ Environmental protection/ Water quality/ Habitats/ Wildlife/ Payment/ Environmental management/ Agriculture/ USDA/ GAO reports/ Agriculture and food/ Agricultural economics/ Natural resources and earth sciences/ Natural resource management

Abstract: Farmers, ranchers, and private forest landowners own and manage more than two-thirds of the continental United States 1.9 billion acres and thus are the primary stewards of our soil, water, and wildlife habitat. Because of this important responsibility, how private land is used is increasingly being recognized as vital to the protection of the nation's environment and natural resources. For example, state water quality agencies report that agricultural production is a leading contributor to impaired water quality; similarly, habitat loss associated with agriculture has been a factor in the declining populations of many wildlife species, including many threatened or endangered native species. In recognition of the critical role played by private landowners, the Congress directed the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to implement the numerous programs aimed at improving the stewardship practices on these lands. USDA currently has over 70 million acres of privately owned land enrolled in programs that offer landowners financial incentives to implement conservation

practices to protect or improve soil and water quality and wildlife habitat. USDA's conservation efforts are intended to address specific environmental concerns, target funding toward state and local environmental priority areas, and include partnerships with state or local entities to leverage limited funding. USDA's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), the federal government's largest single conservation program, has an enrollment of almost 34 million acres and makes annual payments of about \$1.5 billion on these acres.

379. The American Conservation Reserve Programme: The chance to reward farmers for services to the environment?

Mello I; Heissenhuber A; and Kantelhardt J
Berichte uber Landwirtschaft 80 (1): 85-93; 9 ref. (2002)

This citation is provided courtesy of CAB International/CABI Publishing.

380. Assessing the effectiveness of technical assistance for soil conservation practices.

Esseks, J Dixon and Kraft, Steven E
Policy Studies Review 6: 245-259. (1986); ISSN: 0278-4416

Descriptors: Soil conservation/ Agricultural extension/ Government agencies Evaluation/ United States Soil conservation service

Abstract: Conservation Technical Assistance program of the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; based on conference paper. Based on 1982 data from both recipients and nonrecipients of the program at six diverse sites.

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381. Benefit cost analysis of the 2002 EQIP Farm Bill provisions.

Atwood, J.; Knight, L.; Cattaneo, A.; and Smith, P.
Selected papers from the annual meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association. (2003)
NAL Call #: HD1405 .A44.

Notes: Supplemental online access through <http://agecon.lib.umn.edu>.

Descriptors: Farm Bill/ cost benefit analysis/ environmental quality/ environmental policy/ United States/ environmental quality incentives program

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

382. Budgetary and farm-sector impacts of the 1985-1990 Conservation Reserve Program.

Barbarika, A. Jr. and Langley, J.
Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 47 (3): 264-267. (May 1992-June 1992)

NAL Call #: 56.8-J822; ISSN: 0022-4561 [JSWCA3]

Descriptors: agricultural economics/ federal programs/ computer simulation/ simulation models/ commodity markets/ maize/ wheat/ soybeans/ cotton/

economic impact/ farm sector/ farm income/ market prices/ agricultural prices/ cost analysis/ budgets/ public expenditure/ subsidies/ price support/ public loans/ acreage/ conversion/ soil conservation/ erosion control/ USDA/ acreage reduction/ commodity programs

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

383. Cattle and forages can play a vital role in sustainable agriculture.

Gustafson, Ronald A

Food Review 14: 2-5. (1991); ISSN: 1056-327X

Descriptors: Livestock industry---United States/ Soil conservation---United States/ Grazing lands---United States/ United States---Agricultural policy/ Agriculture---Environmental aspects/ Forage plants---United States

Abstract: Achievements of U.S. Conservation Reserve Program in expanding forage production and rejuvenating cropland pasture.

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384. Changes in pesticide leaching potential between 1982 and 1992: A national perspective.

Kellogg, R. L. and Wallace, S.

In: Clean water, clean environment: 21st century team agriculture: Working to protect water resources conference proceedings. (Held 5 Mar 1995-8 Mar 1995 at Kansas City, Missouri.)

St. Joseph, Mich.: ASAE; 1995.

NAL Call #: TD365.C54-1995; ISBN: 0929355601

Descriptors: pesticides/ leaching/ risk/ losses from soil/ surveys/ arable land/ arable soils/ land diversion/ application rates/ rain/ geographical information systems/ United States/ pesticide leaching index/ Conservation Reserve Program

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

385. Characteristics of recently restored wetlands in the prairie pothole region.

Galatowitsch, S. M. and Van Der Valk, A. G.
Wetlands 16 (1): 75-83. (1996)

NAL Call #: QH75.A1W47; ISSN: 0277-5212

Descriptors: wetlands / vegetation/ hydrology/ land reclamation/ hydrological regime/ aquatic plants/ United States, Iowa/ United States, Minnesota/ United States, South Dakota/ community composition/ environment management/ ecosystem management/ plant populations/ reclamation/ nature conservation/ environmental restoration/ Water and plants/ Protective measures and control/ Reclamation

Abstract: Between 1987 and 1991, 1892 prairie potholes were restored in northern Iowa, southern Minnesota, and southeastern South Dakota by state and federal agencies, most as part of the Conservation Reserve Program. The total area covered by these restored wetlands is approximately 2714 ha. Most restorations are small (less than 4 ha)

wetlands with a seasonal hydrologic regime. Wetlands with an ephemeral/temporary water regime are under-represented compared to their pre-drainage extent. Information on basin morphometry, hydrology, and vegetation-zone development was collected on 62 wetlands restored in 1988. Earthen dams are installed on most (73%) restorations in the region, increasing the full pool volume but not the mean depth of the basin. Overall, restored wetlands have basin morphometries that are comparable to those of similarly sized natural wetlands. About 60% of the basins had their predicted hydrology or held water longer than predicted. Nevertheless, about 20% of the projects that we examined were hydrologic failures and either never flooded or had significant structural problems. Most restored wetlands had developed emergent and submersed aquatic vegetation zones, but only a few had developed wet prairie and sedge meadow vegetation zones.

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386. Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program: Early results from a federal-state partnership.

Smith, M. E. [Also available as: *Agricultural Outlook* 277: 16-20 (Dec 2000).], 2000.

Notes: CODEN: AGOUD7; ISSN: 0099-1066 (application/pdf)

NAL Call #: aHD1751.A42

<http://jan.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/erssor/economic/s/ao-bb/2000/ao277.pdf>

Descriptors: federal programs/ state government/ USDA/ incentives/ land diversion/ United States

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

387. Conservation Reserve Program: Alternatives are available for managing environmentally sensitive cropland.

General Accounting Office

Washington, DC: GAO, 1995.

Notes: GAO/RCED-95-42

<http://www.gao.gov/archive/1995/rc95042.pdf>

Descriptors: cultivated lands/ land management/ agriculture/ land use/ water quality/

Watershed protection

Abstract: If not properly managed, agricultural production on the nation's 382 million cropland acres can adversely affect the quality of water and air, the productivity of soil, and the availability of wildlife habitat. In an effort to reduce these effects by temporarily removing highly erodible cropland from production, the Congress enacted the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in 1985. The CRP was also designed to reduce surplus crop production and support farm income. Under the CRP, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) contracted with farmers to take 36.4 million acres out of production for 10 years in return for rental and cost-share

payments of almost \$20 billion through the year 2002. These contracts will begin to expire in 1995, with the contracts for the majority of acres-22 million-expiring in 1996 and 1997.

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388. Conservation Reserve Program: An Economic Assessment.

Young, C. E. and Osborn, C. T.

Washington, DC: Economic Research Service; ERSAER626XSP, 1990. 37 p.

Notes: Agricultural economic rept. 626; Replaces PB90-183179.

Descriptors: Farms/ Income/ Food/ Prices/ Soil erosion/ Water quality/ Evaluation/ Conservation/ Agricultural economics/ Natural resources management/ Costs/ Programs/ Environment management/ Agriculture and food/ Agricultural economics/ Natural resources and earth sciences/ Natural resource management/ Soil sciences

Abstract: The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) will boost net farm income and improve environmental quality substantially over the life of the program (1986-99). These gains will come at the cost of somewhat higher food prices and Government administrative expenses, and potential downturns in farm input industries and other local economic activity tied to farming where enrollment is heavy. Net economic benefits of the program range between \$3.4 billion and \$11.0 billion in present value, according to estimates derived in the report. The report also looks behind the bottom-line estimate to determine how well the CRP does in reaching each of its multiple goals, which are to reduce soil erosion, protect the Nation's long-term capability to produce food and fiber, reduce sedimentation, improve water quality, create better habitat for fish and wildlife, curb production of surplus commodities, and provide income support to farmers.

389. The Conservation Reserve Program: Changes on the Horizon.

Monson, M. and Cassidy, D.

In: North Central Extension Industry Soil Fertility Conference.; 1996.

Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program/ United States

Abstract: Demonstrated that most of the environmental benefits anticipated to be lost upon contract expiration were retained through continuous sign-up.

390. Conservation Reserve Program (Chapter 6).

United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service ERS

In: Agricultural Resources and Environmental Indicators, 1996-97: Agricultural Handbook, No. 712; Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 1997.

Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program

Abstract: Detailed description of the history of the CRP, development of the EBI, and accomplishments to date.

391. The Conservation Reserve Program: Effects on soil, water and environmental quality.

Blackburn, W. H.; Newman, J. B.; and Wood, J. C.

In: General Technical Report RM. Fort Collins, Colo.: Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1991; pp. 27-36.

Notes: Report Series ISSN: 0277-5786

NAL Call #: aSD11.A42

Descriptors: soil conservation/ erosion control/ federal programs/ reserved areas/ simulation models/ percolation/ evapotranspiration/ water erosion / runoff/ United States/ Wind Erosion Equation / WEE/ Water Erosion Prediction Project/ WEPP

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

392. Conservation Reserve Program: Environmental risk assessment.

United States. Dept. of Agriculture.

Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; 2, 127 leaves: ill., maps. (1997)

Notes: Cover title. "February 1997" Includes bibliographical references (leaves 117-127).

NAL Call #: aS930.C662-1997

Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program---United States/ Conservation of natural resources---United States/ Environmental risk assessment---United States/ risk assessment

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

393. Conservation Reserve Program may be good for the environment, farms, and rural communities.

Siegel, P. B. and Johnson, T. G.

Rural Development Perspectives 8 (3): 25-31. (1992)

NAL Call #: aHN90.C6R78; *ISSN:* 0271-2172

Descriptors: federal programs/ environmental impact/ farms/ rural communities/ conservation/ United States

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

394. Conservation Reserve Program sign-up 20: Environmental benefits index.

United States. Farm Service Agency.

Washington, D.C.: USDA, Farm Service Agency;

Series: Fact sheet (United States. Farm Service Agency). (1999)

Notes: Title from caption. "September 1999."

NAL Call #: aS930-.C658-1999

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/pas/publications/facts/ebiold.pdf>

Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program---United States/ Conservation of natural resources---United States/ Wildlife habitat improvement---United States/ Water quality management---Economic aspects---United States/ Agriculture---Economic aspects---United States

Abstract: The Environmental Benefits Index (EBI) is used to evaluate and rank land offered for enrollment in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) during a general sign-up. Scores are based on the expected environmental benefits to soil resources, water quality, wildlife habitat, and other resource concerns during the time the land is to be enrolled in the program. Each offer submitted is assigned a point score based on its relative environmental benefits.

Each offer is compared nationally with all other offers at the end of the sign-up. Offers are determined acceptable or rejected based on the ranking results.

[Document overview]

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

395. The Conservation Reserve Program: Status, Future, and Policy Options.

Osborn, T.

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 48 (4): 271-278. (1993)

NAL Call #: 56.8 J822 [JSWCA3]

Descriptors: Agriculture/ Conservation Reserve Program/ Economic aspects/ Environmental protection/ Erosion control/ Federal jurisdiction/ Regulations/ Soil conservation/ Contracts/ Costs/ Soil erosion/ Water quality/ Water law and institutions/ Watershed protection

Abstract: After Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts expire, annual rental payments made by USDA to CRP participants will end and producers will decide the next use of their land. Most CRP acres will either be planted to crops, depending largely on commodity market conditions, placed in annual acreage set-asides, kept in grass for livestock production, or left idle. Land first placed in the CRP will be available for crop production or other uses starting in late 1995. The expiration of CRP contracts raises concerns over the extent of conservation, wildlife and environmental reversals that will occur, particularly if commodity markets are favorable in 1996 and 1997. While the conservation compliance provision of farm legislation will not prevent much CRP land from returning to production, it will moderate increases in soil erosion and onsite productivity losses on most CRP land that is recropped. However, the effectiveness of conservation compliance in protecting water quality is unclear, and it will do little to maintain wildlife habitat benefits currently provided by CRP. Keeping all CRP

land under contract currently costs nearly two billion dollars each year. Adoption of something similar to the bid acceptance procedure used for the post-1990 CRP signups offers promise for targeting CRP land under whatever post-contract program Congress might enact. (Brunone-PTT)

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396. Conservation Reserve: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, Symposium Proceedings.

Joyce, L. A.; Mitchell, J. E.; and Skold, M. D. Fort Collins, CO: Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; Series: Forest Service general technical rept. 203; 71 p. (1991)

Notes: Meeting held January 14, 1991 at Washington, DC; FSGTRRM203; PB91208413XSP
Descriptors: Agriculture/ Future planning Projected/ Land use/ Environmental effects/ Decision making/ Implementation/ Economic impacts/ Reserves/ Farm management/ Contracts/ Land ownership/ History/ Wildlife/ Recreation/ Ecology/ Crop yields/ Meetings/ Land conservation/ Resource conservation/ Agricultural Resources Conservation Program/ Food Security Act of 1985 / Farm Bill of 1990/ Conservation Reserve Program/ Great Plains Region United States/ Natural resources and earth sciences/ Natural resource management/ Agriculture and food/ Agricultural equipment facilities and operations/ Urban and regional technology and development/ Regional administration and planning

Abstract: Contents: The Conservation Reserve Program--How Did We Get Where We Are and Where Do We Go From Here; An Overview of the Agricultural Resources Conservation Program; Economics of Livestock and Crop Production on Post-CRP Lands; Landowner Options When CRP Ends; The Conservation Reserve Program: Effects on Soil, Water and Environmental Quality; Conservation Reserve Program Effects on Wildlife and Recreation; Future Costs and Benefits of Conservation Reserve Lands; Impacts of the Conservation Reserve Program in the Central Great Plains; Research Questions Related to the Conservation Reserve Program; Some Sociological and Ecological Effects of the Conservation Reserve Program in the Northern Great Plains; The CRP in Oregon's Columbia Basin: A Local Perspective.

397. Conservation title impacts on the Great Plains.

Dicks, M.; Ray, D.; and Sanders, L. D. *Current Farm Economics (Agricultural Experiment Station, Division of Agriculture, Oklahoma State University)* 63 (1): 21-33. (Mar. 1990)

NAL Call #: HD1775.O5C87; *ISSN:* 0030-1701
Descriptors: soil conservation/ legislation/ United States

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

398. Conversion of Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) grassland for dryland crops in a semiarid region.

Unger, P. W.

Agronomy Journal 91 (5): 753-760. (Sept. 1999-Oct. 1999)

NAL Call #: 4-AM34P; *ISSN:* 0002-1962 [AGJOAT]

Descriptors: sorghum bicolor/ triticum aestivum/ grasslands/ agricultural land/ tillage/ conservation tillage/ no-tillage/ plowing/ prescribed burning/ vegetation/ ammonium nitrate/ application rates/ soil water content/ drought/ crop yield/ water stress/ land banks/ Texas

Abstract: Information was needed regarding practices suitable for returning grassland to cropland when Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts expired. A study on Pullman soil (Torreptic Paleustoll) involved seven tillage treatments (no-tillage and reduced, sweep, disk, moldboard plus disk, burn-sweep, and burn-disk tillage) with vegetation retained and the five non-burn tillage treatments with vegetation removed before treatment. Fertilizer (NH₄NO₃) was applied at 0, 34, and 67 kg N ha⁻¹ in 1995 and at 0, 67, and 134 kg N ha⁻¹ in 1996 and 1997. Initial soil water contents were low, and soil never was filled with water at planting time. Sorghum [*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench] yielded < or = 720 kg ha⁻¹ in 1995, and the 1995-1996 wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) crop failed. Sorghum was not planted in 1996 because of a drought. Sorghum yielded 2260 to 4700 kg ha⁻¹ in 1997. Wheat yielded 1410 to 1980 kg ha⁻¹ in 1996-1997. Vegetation retention or removal affected yields slightly. Fertilization affected sorghum yields slightly and increased wheat yields. Vegetation control was difficult with no-tillage. Disk tillage to dislodge grass, followed by reduced or no-tillage, appears best for converting CRP grassland to cropland in this semiarid region. Because of low initial soil water contents, a 90-d period is inadequate for obtaining adequate soil water storage unless precipitation is much above normal. Forgoing planting a crop soon after killing the vegetation when precipitation is low would provide more time for storing soil water and increase the potential for obtaining favorable yields. This citation is from AGRICOLA.

399. Costs and Benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program.

Young, C. E. and Osborn, C. T.

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 45 (3): 370-373. (1990)

NAL Call #: 56.8 J822 [JSWCA3]

Descriptors: Cost benefit analysis/ Cropland/ Economic aspects/ Erosion control/ Land use/ Soil conservation/ Administration/ Administrative agencies/ Conservation Reserve Program/ Cultivated lands/ Federal jurisdiction/ Soil erosion/ Watershed protection

Abstract: The economic efficiency of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) was evaluated. The CRP is a voluntary, long-term cropland retirement program with a targeted enrollment of 40-45 million acres. In exchange for retiring cropland with highly erodible soils or other environmentally sensitive land for 10 years, the U.S. Department of Agriculture pays CRP participants (farm owners or operators) an annual per-acre rent and one-half the cost of establishing a permanent land cover. The CRP's primary goal is to reduce soil erosion on highly erodible cropland. Primary effects of the CRP are the following: changes in farm income; timber production; consumer costs; soil productivity; surface water quality, including filter strips; wildlife habitat; wind erosion; administrative costs; cost-sharing of vegetative cover; and technical assistance costs. CRP impacts were uniformly compared to a baseline situation characterized by the absence of CRP. Based upon estimates of the primary effects, the present value of net benefits for a 45 million acre CRP could range from \$3.4 to \$11.0 billion. (MacKeen-PTT)

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400. The CRP balancing act: Trading off costs and multiple environmental benefits.

Cattaneo, A.; Bucholtz, S.; Dewbre, J.; and Nickerson, C.

Selected papers from the annual meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association. (2002) NAL Call #: HD1405-.A44.

Notes: Supplemental online access through <http://agecon.lib.umn.edu>. Meeting held July 28-31, 2002 in Long Beach, California. Includes references.

Descriptors: erosion control/ land diversion/ federal programs/ cost benefit analysis/ indexes/ environmental protection/ Monte Carlo method/ United States/ Conservation Reserve Program/ environmental benefits index

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

401. CRP & Landscape Structure in IL.

Weber, W.

In: 62nd Midwest Fish and Wildlife Conference. (Held 3 Dec 2000-6 Dec 2000 at Minneapolis, MN (USA).); 2000.

Notes: Paper No. 118; Conference Sponsor: NCD-AFS; World Meeting Number 000 5249

Descriptors: Aquatic Science/ Biology/ Environmental Science

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402. Ecological benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program.

Dunn, C. P.; Stearns, R.; Guntenspergen, G. R.; and Sharpe, D. M.

Conservation Biology 7 (1): 132-139. (1993)

NAL Call #: QH75.A1C5; ISSN: 0888-8892

Descriptors: soil conservation/ government policy/ enhancement/ biological diversity/ wildlife/ ecosystem stability/ Conservation

Abstract: The Conservation Reserve Program was initiated in 1985 to reduce soil loss on highly erodible agricultural land. This stated objective of the program has been quite successful. However, there are other unintentional yet significant ecological benefits to the program that merit evaluation. These benefits include the reversal of landscape fragmentation, maintenance of regional biodiversity, creation of wildlife habitat, and favorable changes in regional carbon flux. These and other benefits should be used by policy makers and federal officials to maintain the program even after enrollment expectations have been achieved.

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403. Economic and ecological aspects of State land conservation policy in the USA.

Samoylov D

Mezhdunarodnyi Sel'skokhozyaistvennyi Zhurnal 4: 3-6. (1998)

This citation is provided courtesy of CAB International/CABI Publishing.

404. Economic and Environmental Implications of Expiring Conservation Reserve Program Contracts.

Diebel, P. L.; Janssen, L. L.; and Smith, K.; NC-214 Committee Final Report, 1997.

Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program/ United States/ State conservation programs/ North Carolina

Abstract: Discussed policy implications of a new 1996 farm bill, using state level studies of environmental benefits and a demographic analysis of enrollees.

405. Economic Valuation of Environmental Benefits and the Targeting of Conservation Programs: The Case of the CRP.

Feather, P.; Hellerstein, D.; and Hansen, L. Washington, DC: Economic Research Service, Resource Economics Div.; ERS AER778, 1999. 64 p.

Notes: Agriculture economic rept. 778

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer778/>

Descriptors: Habitats / Wildlife/ Soil erosion/ Erosion control/ Preservation/ Recreation/ Hunting/ Ecosystems/ Value/ Cost benefit analysis/ Alternatives/ Program administration/ U.S. Department of Agriculture/ Environmental quality / Natural resource conservation/ Environmental Benefits Index/ CRP/ Conservation Reserve Program/ Valuation/ Natural resources and earth sciences/ Natural resource management/ Medicine and biology/ Ecology/ Agriculture and food/ Business and economics

Abstract: As the largest program designed to mitigate the negative environmental effects of

agriculture, the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) has broadened its initial focus on reductions in soil erosion to consider other landscape factors that may also be beneficial. For example, preserving habitats can help protect wildlife, thus leading to more nature-viewing opportunities. This report demonstrates how nonmarket valuation models can be used in targeting conservation programs such as the CRP.

406. Effects of soil and agricultural chemicals management on farm returns and ground water quality.

Setia, P. and Piper, S.

Review of Agricultural Economics 14 (1): 65-80.

(Jan. 1992)

NAL Call #: HD1773.A3N6; ISSN: 0191-9016

Descriptors: maize/ soybeans/ pesticides/ agricultural chemicals/ soil management/ groundwater/ water quality/ leaching/ returns/ tillage/ federal programs/ conservation/ Corn Belt of USA/ Conservation Reserve Program/ conservation compliance program

Abstract: Economic and physical simulation models were utilized to evaluate the effect of alternative soil and agricultural chemical management systems, implemented under the Conservation Reserve and Conservation Compliance Programs, on pesticides' leaching, and returns to fixed farm resources. Findings of the study show that the selection of appropriate soil and chemical systems may not only increase farm returns but may also result in a significant reduction in leaching and hence ground water degradation.

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

407. Enhancing CRP values.

Hawn, T. and Getman, M.

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 47 (2):

134-135. (1992)

NAL Call #: 56.8 J822; ISSN: 0022-4561

Descriptors: erosion control/ land resources/ resource management/ wildlife/ habitats/ Conservation Reserve Program/ agricultural economics (general)/ land development, land reform, and utilization (macroeconomics)/ natural resources
This citation is provided courtesy of NISC, publisher of *Wildlife & Ecology Studies Worldwide*.

408. Environmental conservation strategies: What works and what might work better.

Lovejoy, S. B.

In: Flexible incentives for the adoption of environmental technologies in agriculture/ Casey, F.; Schmitz, A.; Swinton, S.; and Zilberman, D. Norwell, Mass.: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1999; pp. 43-54.
Notes: ISBN: 0-7923-8559-4

This citation is provided courtesy of CAB International/CABI Publishing.

409. Environmental indices and the politics of the Conservation Reserve Program.

Ribaudo, M. O.; Hoag, D. L.; Smith, M. E.; and Heimlich, R.

Ecological Indicators 1 (1): 11-20. (Aug. 2001);
ISSN: 1470-160X

Descriptors: Environment management/ Agricultural land/ Soil erosion/ Environmental monitoring/ Conservation/ Indicators/ Agriculture/ Management/ Environmental & Natural Resource Development

Abstract: Environmental indicators can be used to target public programs to provide a variety of benefits. Social scientists, physical scientists, and politicians have roles in developing indicators that reflect the demands of diverse interest groups. We review the US Department of Agriculture's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), the largest agricultural conservation program of the United States, to determine how a set of environmental indicators were developed and used, and assess results of their application. The use of such indicators has helped the CRP increase and broaden the program's environmental benefits beyond erosion reduction, which was the primary focus of early program efforts, to meet other demands. This case study provides an example about how integration and assessment for the purpose of managing public resources requires more than natural science disciplines. Social science can help explain how public values influence what information is collected and how it is interpreted. Examples are given to show how the indices used for the CRP integrated science, politics and social values. In the end, the environmental benefits index (EBI) used to target US\$ 20 billion of CRP funds reflects compromises made between science and policy considerations. It is our intention that studying this index will yield ideas and understanding from the natural science community that develops ecosystem indices about how to better plug in to programs in the future.
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410. Erodibility, ownership, and infrastructure: The Conservation Reserve Program as a planning tool.

Willette, A. M.; Weisman, B.; Kramer, J. L.; Sweson, C. J.; Fonkert, J.; Baker, B. D.; and Gersmehl, P. J. In: 1992 International Winter Meeting sponsored by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. (Held 15 Dec 1992-18 Dec 1992 at Nashville, Tennessee.) St. Joseph, Mich.: American Society of Agricultural Engineers; 8 p.; 1992.

Notes: Paper numbers: 92-2502/92-2520;
ISSN: 0149-9890

NAL Call #: 290.9-Am32P

Descriptors: soil conservation/ erosion/ environmental management

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

411. Erodible land and state water quality programs: A linkage.

Ogg, C. W.

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 41 (6): 371-373. ill., maps. (Nov. 1986-Dec. 1986)

NAL Call #: 56.8-J822; ISSN: 0022-4561 [JSWCA3]

Descriptors: soil and water conservation/ erosion/ erosion control/ water composition and quality/ pollution by agriculture/ reserves/ state government/ United States/ Conservation Reserve Program
This citation is from AGRICOLA.

412. Evaluating the sustainability of alternative farming systems: A case study.

Ikerd, J.; Devino, G.; and Traiyongwanich, S.

American Journal of Alternative Agriculture 11 (1): 25-29. (1996)

NAL Call #: S605.5.A43; ISSN: 0889-1893 [AJAEZ]

Descriptors: alternative farming/ farming systems/ sustainability/ assessment/ environmental impact/ economic impact/ social impact/ federal programs/ case studies/ Missouri/ Conservation Reserve Program/ alternative versus conventional farming systems

Abstract: The sustainability of farming systems must be assessed by their potential environmental, economic, and social performance. We present a case study to illustrate an assessment of relative sustainability that uses all three performance criteria. We developed two scenarios for farmland currently enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in Putnam County, Missouri: a conventional scenario reflecting farming practices typical of northern Missouri, and an alternative that we hypothesize to be more environmentally sound. We used selected economic and social indicators to assess whether the latter would be at least as economically viable and socially responsible as the conventional system. Estimated direct farm income was \$3.4 million for the alternative and \$2.4 million for the conventional scenario. The alternative system applies more labor and management to a given land resource and may support more farming families. Estimated total community economic impacts were 25% greater for the alternative than the conventional farming scenario. CRP land, therefore, could be resumed to production in a way that could significantly enhance local economic and social benefits while retaining many of the CRP's environmental benefits.
This citation is from AGRICOLA.

413. Expanding the conservation reserve to achieve multiple environmental goals.

Ogg, C. W.; Hostetler, J. E.; and Lee, D. J.

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 43 (1): 78-81. (1988)

NAL Call #: 56.8 J822; ISSN: 0022-4561

Descriptors: conservation/ soils/ environmental management/ ecology/ Food Security Act 1985/ Standards, laws, regulations and policy
Abstract: The 1985 Food Security Act (P.L. 99-198) authorizes the largest Conservation Reserve Program in history. Although this act emphasizes the need to alleviate huge surpluses of federally stored grain and reduce financial distress among farmers, it designates only certain highly erodible acres or other acres that "pose an off-farm environmental threat" for CRP eligibility. The program has the potential to both conserve soil and reduce crop surpluses by idling within the next five years as many acres as last year's unusually large farm program acreage set-aside.
© Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

414. Exploring methods of selecting cropland for conservation.

Feather, P.; Hellerstein, D.; and Hansen, L.

Agricultural Outlook (AO) (No. AO-254): 21-24. (1998)

NAL Call #: aHD1751.A422

This citation is provided courtesy of CAB International/CABI Publishing.

415. Farms and wetlands benefit from farm bill conservation measures.

Pederson, Roger L

National Wetlands Newsletter 23 (3): 9-12. (2001); ISSN: 0164-0712

Descriptors: Wetlands---Conservation---Legislation/ Environmental law---United States/ United States--- Environmental policy---Legislation/ Farms--- Environmental aspects/ Agriculture--- Environmental aspects/ Nature conservation--- United States---Legislation

Abstract: Discusses wetland conservation, focusing on three federal programs: Wetlands Reserve Program, Conservation Reserve Program, and Wetland Conservation Restrictions of the Food Security Act of 1985, known as "Swampbuster"; policy options; US.
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416. Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

Farm Service Agency,
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.:

U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2003.

Notes: Contains Appendix D, Literature Review and Research Recommendations for the Conservation Reserve Program, which "documents a preliminary review of available scientific studies on the efficacy and benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program."

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/dafp/cepd/epb/impact.htm>

Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program/
environmental impact statements/ natural resource
management/ wildlife conservation/ wildlife
management/ wildlife habitats

417. Financial and economic analysis of CRP, row crop, and white pine production on erodible lands of southern Ohio.

Shakya, B. S. and Hitzhusen, F. J.

In: ESO: Economics and sociology occasional paper;
Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University, Dept. of
Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, 1992.
14 p.

NAL Call #: HD1411.O3

Descriptors: erosion/ pinus/ economic analysis/
federal programs/ marginal land/ mathematical
models/ finance/ Ohio/ Conservation
Reserve Program

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

418. First principles: The definition of highly erodible land and tolerable soil loss.

Benbrook, C. M.

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 43 (1):
35-38. (1988)

NAL Call #: 56.8 J822; ISSN: 0022-4561

Descriptors: land resources/ erosion/ water quality/
resource management/ conservation/ basic
approaches, concepts, and theory

Abstract: There is much to celebrate, The Conservation Title of the farm bill is widely acclaimed as an historic breakthrough. The Conservation Reserve Program has already attracted 23 million acres into stable land uses, accounting for the most dramatic and rapid reduction in soil erosion ever achieved by government action in this country.

© Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

419. Food Security Act of 1985: Impact on resource management and utilization.

Teels, B. M.

In: Conference proceedings Income Opportunities for the Private Landowner Through Management of Natural Resources and Recreational Access. (Held 9 Apr 1989-12 Apr 1989 at Wheeling, W.Va.)

Grafton, William N. (eds.)

Morgantown, W.Va.: West Virginia University
Extension Service; pp. 38-45; 1990.

NAL Call #: GV191.6.I52-1989

Descriptors: wildlife / wetlands/ habitats/ erosion/ soil
conservation/ legislation/ federal programs/
environmental protection/ economic impact/
recreation / income/ resource management/ resource
utilization/ USDA/ land diversion/ United States/
Conservation Reserve Program/
Swampbuster/ Sodbuster

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

420. The Food Security Act of 1985: The Conservation Title and its impact on the South.

Batie, S. S.

SRDC Series - Southern Rural Development Center
(86): 67-73. (Oct. 1986)

NAL Call #: HT401.S72.

Notes: Paper presented at a Regional Workshop on: "The Food Security Act of 1985--Impact for Extension Farm Management, Marketing, and Policy Programs in the South," April 8-9, 1986, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Descriptors: land use / wetlands/ erosion/ soil
conservation/ legislation/ public opinion/ economic
impact/ south eastern states of USA/ south central
states of USA

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

421. From Microlevel Decisions to Landscape Changes: An Assessment of Agricultural Conservation Policies.

Wu, J. J.; Adams, R. M.; Kling, C. L.; and
Tanaka, K.

American Journal of Agricultural Economics 86 (1):
26-41. (2004); ISSN: 0002-9092

This citation is provided courtesy of CAB
International/CABI Publishing.

422. From the field: What farmers have to say about Vermont's Farmland Conservation Program.

Ferguson, Kirsten. and Cosgrove, Jeremiah.:
Saratoga Springs, NY: American Farmland Trust,
c2000.; 40 p.: ill., maps; 28 cm. (2000)

NAL Call #: S604.62.V5 F47 2000

<http://www.farmlandinfo.org/documents/29389/FromTheField.pdf>

Descriptors: Vermont Farmland Conservation
Program/ Agricultural conservation---Vermont/
Farms---Vermont

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

423. Grazing and haying effects on runoff and erosion from a former Conservation Reserve Program site.

Gilley, J. E.; Patton, B. D.; Nyren, P. E.; and Simanton, J. R.

Applied Engineering in Agriculture 12 (6): 681-684. (Nov. 1996)

NAL Call #: S671.A66; ISSN: 0883-8542

Descriptors: agricultural land/ land management/ federal programs/ land use/ change/ soil conservation/ grassland management/ grazing/ rotational grazing/ haymaking/ prescribed burning/ runoff/ water erosion/ sediment/ losses from soil/ canopy/ vegetation/ coverage/ surface roughness/ bulk density/ soil compaction/ North Dakota/ season long grazing

Abstract: Grazing and haying effects on runoff and erosion from a former Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) site near Streeter, North Dakota, were determined. Treatments included undisturbed CRP, twice-over rotational grazing, season-long grazing, haying, and burning. Runoff and erosion were measured from simulated rainfall which was applied to 3.7 X 10.7 m (12.0 X 35.1 ft) plots. Following an initial stabilization period, no significant difference in runoff or erosion was found between the season-long grazing and burned treatments. Use of the CRP site for grazing or haying resulted in a significant increase in runoff compared to leaving the area in an undisturbed condition. Similar amounts of erosion were measured from the twice-over rotational grazing, season-long grazing, and hayed treatments. If adequate canopy and basal cover is maintained, use of this CRP site for grazing or haying would not be expected to result in excessive erosion. This citation is from AGRICOLA.

424. The Great Plains: America's best chance for ecosystem restoration, part 1.

Licht, Daniel S.

Wild Earth 4 (2): 47-53. (1994); ISSN: 1055-1166

Descriptors: Canis latrans/ Mephitis/ Microtus pennsylvanicus/ Procyon lotor/ Vulpes vulpes/ Ciconiiformes/ Fringillidae/ Passeriformes/ Scolopacidae/ Ammodramus bairdii/ Bartramia longicauda/ Catoptrophorus semipalmatus/ Gallinago gallinago/ Limosa fedoa/ Molothrus ater / Phalaropus tricolor/ agricultural practices/ birds/ Conservation Reserve Program/ ecosystem management/ ecosystems/ farmland/ grasslands/ habitat alterations/ land, private/ mammals/ management/ restoration/ coyote/ red fox/ raccoon/ skunk/ meadow vole/ Baird's sparrow/ brown headed cowbird/ marbled godwit/ upland sandpiper/ common snipe/ Wilson's phalarope/ willet/ North America: Great Plains

Abstract: The author discusses the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in the United States and its effect on Great Plains wildlife and ecosystems.

Although a large number of acres are temporarily taken out of agricultural use under the CRP program, the individual tracts are small. Very often, farmers plant exotic grasses on the CRP tracts instead of native ones that would support native wildlife species. This citation is provided courtesy of NISC, publisher of Wildlife & Ecology Studies Worldwide.

425. Haying, tillage, and nitrogen fertilization influences on infiltration rates at a Conservation Reserve Program site.

Wienhold, B. J. and Tanaka, D. L.

Soil Science Society of America Journal 64 (1): 379-381. (2000)

NAL Call #: 56.9-So3; ISSN: 0361-5995 [SSSJD4]

Descriptors: mollisols/ entisols/ infiltration/ grassland soils / land use/ conversion/ harvesting/ tillage/ no-tillage/ minimum tillage/ nitrogen fertilizers/ North Dakota

Abstract: Effect of haying (hayed or not hayed prior to tillage), tillage (no-tillage, minimum tillage, or conventional tillage), and N fertilization (0 or 67 kg ha(-1)) on surface infiltration rates, Q(h), was evaluated for Conservation Research Program (CRP) site conversion. Soils included Amor loam (fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Typic Haplustoll) and Cabba silt loam (loamy, mixed, superactive, calcareous, frigid, shallow Typic Ustorthent). In reference plots Q(h) increased from 1995 to 1997 (27.2 +/- 3.2 vs. 36.4 +/- 2.9 mm h(-1) at 50-mm tension, 10.9 +/- 1.2 vs. 20.6 +/- 1.4 mm h(-1) at 100-mm tension, and 4.1 +/- 0.6 vs. 10.9 +/- 1.1 mm h(-1) at 150 mm-tension) under permanent vegetation. Plots hayed prior to tillage exhibited higher Q(h) when no fertilizer was applied than plots hayed and fertilized or not hayed (31.9 +/- 2.9 vs. 23.3 +/- 1.3 mm h(-1) at 50-mm tension and 18.1 +/- 1.3 vs. 13.5 +/- 0.6 mm h(-1) at 100-mm tension). As tillage intensity increased, Q(h) at 50-mm tension increased (20.1 +/- 2.6 mm h(-1) under no-tillage, 25.5 +/- 1.6 mm h(-1) under minimum tillage, and 30.1 +/- 2.0 mm h(-1) under conventional tillage). Q(h) did not change from 1995 to 1997 in cropped plots. This citation is from AGRICOLA.

426. The Impacts of CRP in the Future.

Dicks, M. R.

In: Proceedings of the American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers' Annual Meeting. (Held 21 Oct 1996-28 Oct 1996 at Dallas, TX.) Chicago, Ill.: American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; 1996.

Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program/ State conservation programs/ Oklahoma

Abstract: Analyzed the economic, environmental and land use interactions of CRP expiration with reduced supply management under FAIR.

427. Impacts of the Conservation Reserve Program in the Great Plains: Symposium Proceedings.

Mitchell, J. E.

Fort Collins, Co: Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; Series: Forest Service general technical rept. 158; 142 p. (1988)

Notes: Meeting held September 16-18, 1987 at Denver, Colorado; PB88225164XSP

Descriptors: Land use / Farm management/ Agricultural economics/ Erosion control/ Vegetation/ Government policies/ Federal assistance programs/ Meetings/ Soil conservation/ Soil erosion/ Food Security Act of 1985/ Conservation Reserve Program/ Food Security Act/ Great Plains/ Land Management/ Natural resources and earth sciences/ Natural resource management/ Agriculture and food/ Agricultural economics

Abstract: The Conservation Reserve Program, created by the Food Security Act of 1985, will place up to 45 million acres of cropland under permanent cover for 10 years. It provides opportunities to reduce soil erosion, enhance wildlife habitat, stimulate the farm economy, and reduce commodity surpluses in the Great Plains area. Topics covered in the symposium include the history of plowing and planting on the Great Plains, program rationale, climatologic and weather factors, establishment of range plants, shrubs and forbs in various plains regions, socioeconomic impact of the reserve program, current land use situation and anticipated ecological impacts of the program, total ranch management planning, Midwest policy issues, role of wildlife and wetlands, farm bill legislation history and economics, the native plant seed industry, changes in regional ecology, research needs, and the role of federal agencies in program implementation.

428. Implementing CRP: Progress and prospects.

Hertz, M.

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 43 (1): 14-16. ill. (Jan. 1988-Feb. 1988)

NAL Call #: 56.8-J822; *ISSN:* 0022-4561 [JSWCA3]

Descriptors: soil and water conservation/ water composition and quality/ participation/ program evaluation/ projections/ United States/ food security act of 1985/ Conservation Reserve Program/ enrollment/ retired acres

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

429. Implementing the Conservation Reserve Program.

Dicks, M. R.; Reichelderfer, K.; and Boggess, W. Washington, DC: Economic Research Service, Natural Resource Economics Div.; AGES861213; PB87154191XSP, 1987. 27 p.

Notes: Staff report

Descriptors: Soil erosion/ Water erosion/ Wind erosion/ Stream erosion/ Soil conservation/ Erosion

control/ Agricultural economics/ Conservation Reserve Program/ 1985 Food Security Act/ Natural resource management/ Natural resources and earth sciences/ Soil sciences/ Agriculture and food/ Agricultural economics

Abstract: The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is a multi-year, the multi-objective program of the 1985 Food Security Act Scheduled to retire 40 million acres of highly erodible cropland by 1990. The Secretary of Agriculture has considerable discretion in implementing the program. The report analyzes the effects of various eligibility, pooling, and bid selection criteria on the performance of the Conservation Reserve. The program can be implemented to favor erosion reduction, supply control, or budget reduction to varying degrees. Furthermore, the operation and performance of the CRP are closely linked with other conservation and commodity program provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act.

430. Implementing the Conservation Reserve Program: Analysis of Environmental Options.

Ogg, C. W.; Aillery, M. P.; and Ribaud, M. O.

Washington, DC: Economic Research Service, Resources and Technology Div.; USDAER618; ERSAER618XSP, 1989. 33 p.

Notes: Agricultural economic rept. 618; See also PB87-154191; Replaces PB90-127721

Descriptors: Soil erosion/ Cost analysis/ Profits/ Environmental impacts/ Watersheds/ Water quality/ Wildlife/ Ground water/ Water conservation/ Irrigation/ Habitats/ Agriculture and food/ Agricultural equipment facilities and operations/ Natural resource management/ Natural resources and earth sciences/ Hydrology and limnology/ Environmental pollution and control/ Water pollution and control

Abstract: Benefits would be mixed if the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) were expanded to include irrigated land, highly erodible land, and land with wetness problems, which contribute to environmental problems. The report examines the following options for implementing environmental provisions of the CRP: Irrigated land. Enrollment costs for the acreage are high since irrigation is profitable in many areas. Net environmental benefits would not likely increase. Erodible land in watersheds with pollution problems. Water quality could benefit considerably by targeting selected watersheds. Targeting modest acreages of buffer strips near streams would increase benefits even more. Wildlife habitat would improve by restoring up to 6 million acres to wetlands.

431. Implementing the conservation title.

Ervin, C. A.
Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 44 (5):
 367-370. (Sept. 1989-Oct. 1989)
 NAL Call #: 56.8-J822; ISSN: 0022-4561 [JSWCA3]
 Descriptors: soil conservation/ implementation of
 research/ erosion/ environmental impact
 This citation is from AGRICOLA.

432. Implementing the Conservation Title of the Food Security Act of 1985: A field-oriented assessment.

Soil and Water Conservation Society (U.S.)
 Ankeny, Iowa: Soil and Water Conservation Society;
 74 p.: ill., 1 map. (1990)
 NAL Call #: HD256.I47--1990
 Descriptors: Land use, Rural---Government policy---
 United States
 This citation is from AGRICOLA.

433. Implications of land conversions and management for the future.

Roath, L. R.
 In: General Technical Report RM.
 Fort Collins, Colo.: Rocky Mountain Forest and
 Range Experiment Station, 1988; pp. 66-69.
 Notes: Report Series ISSN: 0277-5786; Proceedings
 of a Symposium on "Impacts of the Conservation
 Reserve Program in the Great Plains," held Sept 16-
 18, 1987, Denver, Colorado. Includes references.
 NAL Call #: aSD11.A42
 Descriptors: erosion/ erosion control/ soil
 conservation/ land diversion/ revegetation/
 Conservation Reserve Program
 This citation is from AGRICOLA.

434. Interim Appraisal and Analysis of Conservation Alternatives.

Washington, DC: Natural Resources Conservation
 Service; PB2003104447XSP, 2001. CD-ROM
 Notes: Relation:
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/land/pubs/rca/>
 This document is color dependent and/or in
 landscape layout. It is currently available on CD-
 ROM, PDF and paper only.
<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/land/pubs/rca/NRCSfinal.pdf>
 Descriptors: Technical assistance/ Finance/
 Incentives/ U.S. Department of Agriculture/
 Government programs/ Farms/ Agriculture/ Farmland/
 Land use planning/ Natural resources conservation/
 CRP/ Conservation Reserve Program/ Agriculture
 and food/ Agriculture and food/ Agricultural
 economics/ Natural resources and earth sciences/
 Natural resource management
 Abstract: The report identifies technical assistance
 and financial incentives to accomplish different
 resource conservation objectives based on analysis
 of possible conservation initiatives. The initiatives

include reducing erosion on all cropland,
 implementing a cropland stewardship proposal,
 accomplishing two million miles of buffers for the
 nations waterways, enrolling 250,000 additional acres
 per year in the Wetlands Reserve Program, investing
 \$65 million per year in the Farmland Protection
 Program and expanding the Conservation Reserve
 Program to 45 million acres. Overall results indicate
 that there are significant opportunities to improve soil,
 water and other environmental conditions into the
 future.

435. Land Retirement.

Smith, Mark
 In: Agricultural and Resource Economics Indicators/
 United States Department of Agriculture, Economic
 Research Service Resource Economics Division,
 2000. [Chapter 6.2]
 Notes: Report ID: AH 722
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/arei/ah722/arei6_2/AREI6_2landretire.pdf
 Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program/
 United States
 Abstract: Provided a review of the CRP and WRP
 from their inception, including acres enrolled, cover
 practices, the EBI, and a summary of costs and
 benefits.

436. Monitoring the conservation title.

Cook, K. A.
Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 43 (1): 54-57.
 (Jan. 1988-Feb. 1988)
 NAL Call #: 56.8-J822; ISSN: 0022-4561 [JSWCA3]
 Descriptors: soil and water conservation/ wetlands/
 monitoring/ program development/ agricultural policy/
 program evaluation/ United States/ policymakers/
 conservation reserve program
 This citation is from AGRICOLA.

437. Natural Resources and Users Benefit from the Conservation Reserve Program.

Ribaudo, M. O.; Colacicco, D.; Langner, L. L.;
 Piper, S.; and Schaible, G. D.
 Washington, DC: Economic Research Service,
 Resources and Technology Div.; USDAER627;
 ERSAER627XSP, 1990 . 54 p.
 Notes: Replaces PB90-167452; Also available from
 Supt. of Docs.
 NAL Call #: A281.9--Ag8A-no.627
 Descriptors: Protection/ Erosion control/ Planting/
 Grasses/ Trees Plants/ Agriculture/ Improvement/
 Ground water/ Wildlife/ Water quality/ Air quality/
 Evaluation/ Losses/ Benefit cost analysis/ Models/
 Tables Data/ Soil conservation/ Natural resources/
 Land retirement program / Habitats/ Natural
 resources and earth sciences/ Soil sciences
 Abstract: The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
 may generate \$6-14 billion (present value) in benefits
 to natural resources if 45 million acres of highly

erodible or environmentally sensitive cropland are removed from agricultural production by 1990. Protecting the soil by retiring and planting permanent grasses and trees on such land for 10 years will improve soil productivity, water quality, air quality, wildlife habitat, and groundwater supply. But the magnitude and distribution of benefits can be altered by changing the emphasis of the program. The report estimates how retiring cropland benefits natural resources under three scenarios of CRP enrollment.

438. New CRP criteria enhance environmental gains.

Osborn, T.

Agricultural Outlook [AO] (245): 15-18. (Oct. 1997)

NAL Call #: aHD1751.A42; ISSN: 0099-1066

[AGOUD7]

Descriptors: land use / federal programs/ environmental protection/ Conservation Reserve Program

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

439. New roles for long term cropland diversion.

Ogg, C. and Kuch, P.

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 49 (5):

438-439. (1994)

NAL Call #: 56.8 J822; ISSN: 0022-4561

Descriptors: soil conservation/ soil management/ government supports/ wildlife habitats/ cropland/ economic aspects/ water quality management/ Watershed protection

Abstract: In the early 1980s, articles in this Journal made ambitious claims regarding long term cropland diversion. They said that the U.S. could dramatically reduce soil erosion while avoiding annual, paid diversion programs, which cost much more. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) now plays a central role in farm bill debates largely because it is delivering on those promises, while meeting wildlife needs, as well. Success opens up new opportunities to design effective programs based, again, on good analysis, but focusing more on wildlife and water quality benefits from crop diversions and on supporting resource management on land remaining in crop production.

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440. North Central Oregon Conservation Reserve Program Survey: A summary of results.

McLeod, Donald M.

Corvallis: Dept. of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Oregon State University; 46 p.: ill.; Series: Special report (Oregon State University). Agricultural Experiment Station 959. (1996)

Notes: "April 1996." Includes bibliographical references (p.36-37).

NAL Call #: 100--Or3M-no.959

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

441. Offsite sediment damage benefits of the Conservation Reserve Program in the southern United States.

Alexander, R. R.; English, B. C.; Robertson, T.; and Post, D.

Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics 21 (1): 189. (July 1989)

NAL Call #: HD101.S6; ISSN: 0081-3052

Descriptors: sediment pollution/ pollution by agriculture/ soil conservation/ south eastern states of USA/ south central states of USA/ Conservation Reserve Program

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

442. Overview of the present land-use situation and the anticipated ecological impacts of program implementation.

Newman, J. B.

In: General Technical Report RM.

Fort Collins, Colo.: Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1988; pp. 55-59.

Notes: Report Series ISSN: 0277-5786; Proceedings of a Symposium on "Impacts of the Conservation Reserve Program in the Great Plains," held Sept 16-18, 1987, Denver, Colorado. Includes references.

NAL Call #: aSD11.A42

Descriptors: resource conservation/ soil conservation/ erosion control/ land diversion/ programs/ revegetation/ northern plains states of USA/ southern plains states of USA/ Conservation Reserve Program

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

443. Regional and state perspectives on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

Allen, A. W.

Fort Collins, CO: National Ecology Research Center, National Biological Survey; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Aid Report, 1994.

Descriptors: Regional conservation programs/ State conservation programs/ Conservation Reserve Program/ United States

Abstract: Literature reviewed of information furnished by state and federal biologists on regional effects of CRP on wildlife in agricultural ecosystems.

444. Risk Assessment for National Natural Resource Conservation Programs.

Powell, M. R. and Wilson, J. D., 1997. 31 p.

Resources for the Future Discussion Papers 97-49.

<http://www.rff.org/rff/Documents/RFF-DP-97-49.pdf>

Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program/ United States

Abstract: Reviewed risk assessments prepared by the USDA in support of regulations implementing CRP and EQIP.

445. Runoff, erosion, and soil quality characteristics of a former Conservation Reserve Program site in southwestern Oklahoma.

Gilley, J. E.; Donan, J. W.; and Dao, T. H.
Applied Engineering in Agriculture 13 (5): 617-622.
(Sept. 1997)

NAL Call #: S671.A66; ISSN: 0883-8542

Descriptors: triticum aestivum/ winter wheat/ bothriochloa/ ischaemum/ grassland soils/ wheat soils/ erodibility/ land use/ conversion/ erosion/ runoff/ soil/ losses from soil/ soil fertility/ quality/ land productivity/ no-tillage/ conservation tillage/ erosion control/ soil properties/ federal programs/ Oklahoma/ conservation reserve program/ erodible soils/ soil quality

Abstract: This study was conducted to measure runoff, erosion, and soil quality characteristics of a site in southwestern Oklahoma the first year following conversion from the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Treatments included undisturbed CRP, Old World bluestem (*Bothriochloa ischaemum* L.), no-till wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) and conservation-till wheat. Significant differences in surface cover were found between each of the experimental treatments, with values ranging from 100% on the undisturbed CRP site to 42% for the conservation-till treatment. No significant difference in runoff was found among the various experimental treatments. The Old World bluestem and winter wheat treatments had only minimal erosion during the first year following conversion from the CRP. Production of Old World bluestem maintained levels of soil quality similar to those of the undisturbed CRP. Conversion of this CRP area to winter wheat production significantly reduced biological nutrient reserves, suggesting a degradation of soil quality. If this trend continues, long term productivity and the quality of air and water resources at this site could be affected.

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

446. Sea of grass in New Mexico: A perspective on CRP.

Garcia, H. B.

Rangelands 15 (1): 18-21. (Feb. 1993)

NAL Call #: SF85.A1R32; ISSN: 0190-0528

Descriptors: sown grasslands/ range management/ prescribed burning/ introduced species/ wildlife management/ erosion control/ grazing systems/ New Mexico

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

447. Socioeconomic impacts of the Conservation Reserve Program in North Dakota.

Leistriz, F Larry; Hodur, Nancy M.; and Bangsund, Dean A.

Rural America 17 (3): 57-65. (Fall 2002)

Descriptors: Rural population---Economic conditions/ Farms---Economic aspects/ Land utilization---Environmental aspects/ North Dakota---

Environmental policy/ United States---Agricultural policy/ North Dakota---Social conditions/ North Dakota---Economic conditions/ Wildlife conservation--United States---North Dakota/ Conservation of resources---United States---North Dakota

Abstract: Examines effects of the CRP of long-term land retirement, focusing on income stability for participating landowners, environmental benefits, farm supply, decline of rural population, wildlife conservation, and recreation; policy issues.

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448. Third Grazing Lands Forum: Grazing Lands and the Conservation Reserve Program, Full report (Held 11-13 October 1988 at Harpers Ferry, WV).

Heimlich, Ralph E.

Morrilton, AR: Winrock International, 1989. 51 p.: ill.

NAL Call #: HD241.G7-1988

Descriptors: Grazing Lands and the Conservation Reserve Program/ Grazing districts---United States/ Agricultural conservation---United States

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

449. Tillage effects on water runoff and soil erosion after sod.

Lindstrom, M. J.; Schumacher, T. E.; Cogo, N. P.; and Blecha, M. L.

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 53 (1): 59-63. (1998)

NAL Call #: 56.8-J822; ISSN: 0022-4561 [JSWCA3]

Descriptors: medicago sativa/ bromus inermis/ grasslands/ land use/ conversion/ change/ plowing/ chiselling/ no-tillage/ infiltration/ runoff/ water erosion/ soil/ losses from soil/ land diversion/ federal programs/ soil structure/ erodibility/ erosion control/ South Dakota/ Conservation Reserve Program

This citation is from AGRICOLA.

450. Trends in agriculture in the LEASEQ watersheds, 1975-1995.

Richards RP; Baker DB; and Eckert DJ

Journal of Environmental Quality 31 (1): 17-24; 12 ref. (2002)

NAL Call #: QH540.J6

This citation is provided courtesy of CAB International/CABI Publishing.

451. Twelve Years of Abandoned Mineland Reclamation Activities by the United States Department of Agriculture: Soil Conservation Service in Southwest Pennsylvania.

Bogovich, W. M.

In: Land Reclamation: Advances in Research & Technology/ Younos, T.; Diplas, P.; and Mostaghimi, S.; Series: ASAE Publication 92-14. St. Joseph, Michigan: American Society of Agricultural Engineers, 1992; pp. 230-239.

Notes: 10 Fig, 6 Ref.

NAL Call #: TA705.2.L36 1992

Descriptors: Coal mining effects/ Department of Agriculture/ Environmental restoration/ Land reclamation/ Mining/ Pennsylvania/ Soil Conservation Service/ Acid mine drainage/ Costs/ Erosion control/ Hazards/ Legislation/ Sediment control/ Soil stabilization/ Strip mines/ Surface Mining Control Act/ Toxicity/ Vegetation establishment/ Waste capping/ Wetland construction/ Water quality control/ Watershed protection

Abstract: One-sixth of all abandoned coal-mine land in the United States is in the twelve southwestern counties of Pennsylvania. The Surface Mining Control Act of 1977 established several programs to reclaim abandoned coal mine land, one of which is the Rural Abandoned Mine Program. Sites reclaimed to date have all been Priority I sites, defined as those which present an imminent danger to life and property. 136 sites totalling 1137 acres (460 ha) have been reclaimed in the twelve counties over the last 12 years. One of the biggest problems associated with black gob piles is their potential toxicity to vegetation. A soil covering has been used on two of the 136 sites. Black locust and arnot bristly locust have been propagated on sites from seed during the vegetation phase of reclamation. During construction, both temporary and permanent measures for the control of erosion and sedimentation are installed, including: straw-bale barriers, filter-fabric fence, sediment basins and rock filter dams. Before reconstruction, many of the sites had high rates of sediment leaving the site. Surface-water control practices are used to stabilize the soil material and reduce the amount of gully erosion; examples are diversions, vegetated waterways, and rock-lined waterways. Mine openings and air shafts may discharge water and poorly-oxygenated air, and 183 openings have been closed to prevent access. Wetlands have been constructed on 11 sites to mitigate acid mine drainage. The average total cost of reclamation is approximately 9500 dollars per acre. (See also W94-00972) (Brunone-PTT)

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452. **USDA Conservation Programs: A Look at the Record.**

Hanson, LeRoy and Claassen, Roger

Agricultural Outlook (AO) (AGO-284): 22-25. (2001)

NAL Call #: aHD1751.A422; ISSN: 0099-1066

Descriptors: Environmental protection United States/ Agricultural conservation United States

453. **What We've Done--and What We Can Do: A Historical Perspective on the Food Security Act.**

Berg, N. A.

In: *Groundwater and agrichemicals: Suggested policy directions for 1990*; Navarre, Minnesota: Freshwater Foundation, 1990. P. 5-14, 8 ref.

Descriptors: Agricultural practices/ Environmental law/ Erosion control/ Food Security Act/ Policy making / Subsidies/ Water pollution control/ Education/ Farm management/ Nonpoint pollution sources/ Research/ Soil erosion/ Wetlands/ Wildlife habitats/ Water law and institutions/ Water quality control/ Watershed protection

Abstract: The Food Security Act of 1985 consists of eighteen titles which are designed to reduce soil erosion, improve wildlife habitat, decrease loss of wetlands acreage, and lower contamination of water quality from the nation's farmland. This policy radically differs from that of the 1970s, when the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) promoted 'fence-row-to-fence-row' cultivation. Then, land best suited for grass, trees, or wetlands was converted to cropland that qualified for USDA commodity and credit programs. Yet damage from the all-cut-production thrust surfaced as the USDA prepared the 1982 National Resources Inventory (NRI) and reviewed the 1977 NRI information. Soil erosion, water quality and quantity, and loss of aquatic and terrestrial habitat continued, while production increases led to piled up surpluses and economic stress. Since the 1985 promulgation of the Food Security Act, over 30 million acres of highly erodible and scouring cropland have been planted with suitable vegetative cover for a ten-year period to reduce soil erosion under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) provision, 150,000 acres of wetlands have been preserved, and 2 million acres of trees have been planted to enhance wildlife habitat. The CRP acres do not require agrichemicals which benefits the land and water. Passage of the 1985 Food Security Act demonstrated that: (1) a small ad hoc conservation coalition could influence a largely urban Congress that the farm commodity programs, as costly as they had become, represented leverage on the everyday decisions of thousands of individual food and fiber producers; (2) public interest conservation groups could join traditional farm interests at the legislative table; and (3) the American tax-payer can demand stewardship, as a trade-off for their support of USDA commodity, credit, and insurance programs. In the future, maintenance of the 1985 Food Security Act should be encouraged, while passage of the 1990 farm policy should include: (1) removing policy constraints regarding introduction of grasses and/or legumes into cropping systems; (2) use of a carrot and stick approach to reduce the use of chemicals; (3) support for more education and technical assistance to farmers; and (4) accelerated research to provide the technology for sustainable, profitable farming. As the 1985 bill did for soil erosion, the 1990 farm policy will do for water quality protection. (See also W92-03438) (Collins-PTT)

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454. When the CRP Ends: A Look at Production Alternatives for Highly Erodible Land in Southern Iowa.

Jolly, R. W.; Vontalge, A.; Peterson, B.; and Sprague, R. Southern Iowa Forage and Livestock Committee and Iowa State University, Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, University Extension; PM-1619, 1995.

Descriptors: Conservation Reserve Program/ State conservation programs/ Iowa

Abstract: Predicted the possible uses for land in Southern Iowa if CRP were ended, based on productivity and ownership characteristics.