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Iowa State University
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Summary Report

1997 National

Resources Inventory

(revised December 2000)





December 1999, revised December 2000

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Contents	Revised Inventory Results.....	1
	Introduction.....	1
	Background.....	1
	Inventory procedure.....	2
	Utilization and interpretation of NRI data.....	4
	Explanation of the tables.....	6
	Metric conversion.....	8

Figures	1. How our land is used, 1997.....	9
	2. Changes in erosion, 1982 - 1997.....	9
	3. Losses and gains in Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands between 1992 and 1997, by NRCS region.....	10
	4. Causes of Palustrine and Estuarine wetland losses between 1992 and 1997, by NRCS region.....	10

Tables	1. Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year.....	11
	2. Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year.....	18
	3. Cropland use, by state and year.....	25
	4. Land cover/use on nonfederal rural land, by land capability class and subclass, and by year.....	32
	5. Changes in land cover/use between 1982 and 1997.....	36
	6. Changes in land cover/use between 1982 and 1987.....	37
	7. Changes in land cover/use between 1987 and 1992.....	38
	8. Changes in land cover/use between 1992 and 1997.....	39
	9. Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year.....	40
	10. Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year.....	46
	11. Estimated average annual wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year.....	52
	12. Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion in relation to T value on nonfederal rural land, by land cover/use and year.....	58
	13. Estimated average annual wind erosion in relation to T value on nonfederal rural land, by land cover/use and year.....	59
	14. Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year.....	60
	15. Estimated median diameter of wildlife habitat patches on nonfederal rural land in 1997, by land cover/use, by state.....	66
	16. Wetlands and deepwater habitats on water areas and nonfederal land in 1997, by state.....	68
	17. Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands on water areas and nonfederal land in 1997, by land cover/use, by state.....	70
	18. Changes in wetlands and deepwater habitats between 1992 and 1997.....	72
	19. Losses and gains in Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands between 1992 and 1997, by NRCS region.....	73

APPENDICES	1. Statistical reliability.....	75
	2. 1997 National Resources Inventory data gathering protocols, processes and procedures.....	79
	3. Glossary of selected terms.....	81





Revised Inventory Results

This bulletin presents revised summary results from the 1997 National Resources Inventory (NRI). The NRI is conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory.

This bulletin has been reissued because in March 2000 an error was discovered in the 1997 NRI results originally issued in December 1999. The error was in the statistical software used by the Statistical Laboratory to calculate estimates for the inventory. Re-release of the inventory results was delayed until December 2000 in order to conduct a complete quality assurance review of all phases of the inventory, to institute a number of additional quality checks, and to include wetlands data in the final release.

The most noticeable difference between the data released in December 1999 and the corrected estimates issued in December 2000 is in the estimated increase in developed lands. The corrected data show an increase of 11.2 million acres during the period 1992 to 1997; this figure is 30% lower than the December 1999 estimate. The corrected estimate of total developed land for 1997 is 98.3 million acres, which is 7.1 million acres lower than the December 1999 estimate. This means the revised figures show an additional 7.1 million acres of rural land for 1997 and, subsequently, more acres of cropland, rangeland, and forest land than were reported in December 1999.

The computer programming error occurred in a portion of the statistical estimation procedure that assigns weights to sample points. These weights are based on sampling (selection) probabilities, estimates from previous NRIs, and known land base attributes from the Census Bureau and other sources. Because of the programming error, incorrect weights were assigned to some sample points. Sample points that changed into developed land were affected in a systematic manner (not randomly), so that the corrections lowered all estimates of 1997 developed land.

Introduction

This bulletin includes state and national level estimates for changes in broad land cover/use, cropland use by irrigated and nonirrigated acres, broad land cover/use by land capability class and subclass, prime farmland, erosion and erodibility, wildlife habitat diversity, and wetlands and deepwater habitats. These basic summary statistics are presented via the Internet and in hard copy to provide base-line natural resource information to a variety of groups and individuals interested in obtaining insight into the condition of our Nation's nonfederal rural lands. Subsequent sections of this bulletin discuss the broader suite of information available from the 1997 NRI and methods for obtaining access to other results.

The NRI is a scientifically based, longitudinal panel survey of the Nation's soil, water, and related resources, designed to assess conditions and trends every five years. The 1997 NRI provides results that are nationally consistent for all nonfederal lands for four points in time — 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997.

Background

The Natural Resources Conservation Service, formerly the Soil Conservation Service, was established in response to the Dust Bowl catastrophe of the mid-1930's. Hugh Hammond Bennett, the agency founder and first administrator, convinced the U. S. Congress that soil erosion was a national menace and that a permanent agency within the Department of Agriculture was needed to call landowners' attention to their land stewardship opportunities and responsibilities. The results of the 1934 National Erosion Reconnaissance Survey, which was the first formal study of erosion conducted in the United States, were instrumental in the passage of the Soil Conservation Act of 1935. Through the Act, the Soil Conservation Service was established, and a nationwide partnership of federal agencies, local conservation districts, and communities was developed to provide assistance to the rural and urban sectors in the conservation of natural resources. Today, more than 60 years later, NRCS champions the vitality of the land as



USDA's lead conservation agency. No other federal agency speaks for the health of America's private land.

Throughout its history, NRCS has conducted periodic inventories of the Nation's natural resources. The 1945 Soil and Water Conservation Needs Inventory (CNI), a reconnaissance study, was the foundation for the 1958 and 1967 CNI's, the agency's first efforts to collect data nationally for scientifically selected field sites. The 1975 Potential Cropland Study examined the conversion of the Nation's best farmland to urban development. National Resources Inventories were conducted in 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. Several less intensive, special-issue inventories have been performed during the 1990's to investigate topical matters of concern and to supplement recent NRIs.

In addition to these recurrent NRI inventories, NRCS also collects large quantities of field level natural resources data in support of conservation planning activities and the Soil Survey Program. Thousands of NRCS technical specialists, including soil scientists, soil conservationists, range conservationists, foresters, wildlife biologists, and agronomists, collect data at the field and farm level in order to provide conservation assistance to farmers and ranchers in the development of conservation systems uniquely tailored to the land and their individual way of doing business. Assistance is also provided to rural and urban communities to help reduce erosion, conserve and protect water resources, and solve other resource-related problems. The information that NRCS collects about natural resources in the United States is critical for sustaining agriculture, promoting the conservation and stewardship ethic, and preserving the health of the Nation's natural resources and environment.

Legislation also has mandated that NRCS collect natural resources data. The Rural Development Act of 1972 was a key statute in authorizing resource inventory activities within NRCS. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to implement a land inventory and monitoring program and to issue a report on the conditions and trends of soil, water, and related resources at intervals not exceeding 5 years. The Soil and Water Resources

Conservation Act of 1977 and other supporting legislation augmented the statutory mandate for periodic assessment of the Nation's natural resources. To fulfill this requirement, the NRI was developed to provide critical information regarding natural resources and to supplement the NRCS Soil Survey Program.

Inventory Procedure

The objectives of NRCS resource inventories have expanded over time, as the focus of agricultural policy has moved toward a balance between short-term production goals, long-term capabilities, and environmental quality. Statistical techniques, data collection protocols, and data handling and dissemination technologies have evolved as inventory goals have become broader and more sophisticated.

The primary objective of the 1997 NRI was to provide natural resource managers, policy makers, and the public with scientifically valid, timely, and relevant information on natural resources and the environment. This information can provide the scientific basis for effective public policies, sound agricultural and natural resource legislation, sensible state and national conservation programs, and targeted USDA financial and technical assistance in addressing natural resource concerns. NRI data are designed to be part of the core components of the agency's strategic planning and accountability efforts, and to help assess consequences of existing legislative mandates, such as the 1996 Farm Bill.

To accomplish these objectives in a cost-effective manner, it was necessary to conduct the 1997 NRI in much the same manner as the 1992 NRI. Careful consideration was given to assure that 1997 NRI data elements were consistent with definitions, categories, and concepts from previous inventories. The same sample used for the 1992 NRI was used for 1997 data collection. This enables analysis of trends extending over 15 years (1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997).

NRI data are collected at scientifically selected sample sites. The sample constitutes a two-stage stratified area



sample of the entire country. Samples are located in all counties and parishes of the 50 states and in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, and selected portions of the Pacific Basin. The first-stage sampling unit, or primary sampling unit (PSU), is an area/segment of land; the second-stage sampling units are points located within the PSUs. Detailed NRI data are collected for the specific sample points, but some items are also collected for the entire PSU/segment. Some data, such as total surface area, federally owned land, and area in large water bodies, are collected on a census basis external to the sample survey. The NRI database accounts for and represents the total area of the United States, but very little information is given for points on federal lands.

Data for the 1997 NRI were collected for about 300,000 PSUs and 800,000 sample points, using photo-interpretation and other remote sensing methods and standards. Data gatherers utilized a variety of ancillary materials; extensive use was made of USDA field office records, information provided by local NRCS field personnel, soil survey and wetland inventory maps and reports, and tables and technical guides developed by local field office staffs. The NRI is unique because of established linkages to the NRCS Soil Survey Program. NRCS expertise in identifying soil occurrences and patterns, and utilizing this knowledge to provide technical assistance in the development of conservation plans for landowners is a primary agency function. The NRI data gathering process relies heavily upon information contained in the Soil Survey Database. Information about specific properties and characteristics of the soil and surrounding landscapes is utilized to develop NRI data elements and interpretations. NRI data is a primary source of information for evaluating the success of NRCS soil conservation programs in reducing soil erosion.

Inventory procedures were developed to ensure that data reflect 1997 growing season conditions, that inventory results are nationally consistent, and that data recorded for the years 1982, 1987, and 1992 are consistent with the 1997 determination. Intricate quality assurance procedures were developed to make sure that

year-to-year differences reflect actual changes in resource conditions, rather than differences in the perspectives of two different data collection specialists or changes in technologies and protocols.

Data gathering for the 1997 NRI occurred from July 1997 through October 1998. This time frame took into account that some aerial photography needed to be flown during a time period that highlighted late growing season conditions. Consequently, delivery of imagery to some data collection sites did not occur until later in the data collection cycle.

Field visits were not required for the 1997 NRI unless available imagery and ancillary materials were not suitable for making determinations for one or more data elements. Field visits were also made for training purposes and other facets of the quality assurance process. All NRI sample sites were visited on-site for the 1982 NRI. Subsequent on-site visits of selected PSUs also occurred in 1987, 1991, 1992, or 1995.

The computer-assisted survey information collection methods developed for the 1997 NRI provided substantial efficiencies in data gathering and data processing and were important facets of the quality assurance process. The system featured direct entry of data into hand-held computers called personal digital assistants (PDAs), modern information technology, a national database server at the Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory, and elaborate data checking protocols that featured review and edit of data recorded during previous inventories.

Standards and protocols for the NRI were developed nationally by NRCS, in collaboration with the Statistical Laboratory. Oversight and management of data-gathering activities were assigned to 21 units established during 1996 and 1997. These units, called Inventory Collection and Coordination Sites (ICCS's) were established according to regional land use patterns and according to state allocations of resources. Geographic boundaries of ICCS organizations ranged from one state to all or portions of several states. Some ICCS's distributed data



collection staff among multiple office locations, while others assembled staff at one central location.

Inventory methodology is evolving as part of an ongoing effort to better assess soil conservation, natural resource health, and other agri-environmental issues. The NRI has been conducted as a longitudinal survey designed to assess condition and trends of nonfederal lands every 5 years. Current initiatives include transitioning to a continuous resource inventory process, developing a multi-agency integrated inventory approach, incorporating a wider variety of assessment tools for resource health, and further development of geospatial analysis and modeling capabilities to support policy analysis and program implementation.

Utilization and Interpretation of NRI Data

Uses of the Data

The NRI database contains millions of pieces of information. It can serve as the foundation for inspection and analysis of the condition of our Nation's natural resources. It indicates

- how our Nation's nonfederal lands are being used;
- the condition of our natural resources;
- how land use patterns have changed over time.

The NRI database has been constructed in a manner that facilitates the inspection and analysis of these data. Sophisticated statistical procedures developed collaboratively with Iowa State University have been used to provide a database that scientifically incorporates a broad array of data into a format that is easy to use and manipulate. Appendix 1 presents an overview of statistical considerations and provides references that contain further details.

The 1997 NRI database contains data for four points in time (1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997) that are comparable and consistent, and that reflect true trends. Reliable and accurate temporal analysis is available from this data set. Analytical capabilities are greatly enhanced because

NRCS's extensive soil interpretations database is an integral and easy-to-use part of the NRI database.

The NRI is conducted to obtain scientifically valid, timely, and relevant data on natural resources and environmental conditions, with the specific goal of supporting agricultural and environmental policy development and program implementation. Historically, NRI information has been used to formulate effective public policies, to fashion agricultural and natural resources legislation, to develop state and national conservation programs, to allocate USDA financial and technical assistance in addressing natural resource concerns, and to enhance the public's understanding of natural resources and environmental issues. Information derived from the NRI is used by natural resource managers; policy makers and analysts; consultants; the media; other federal agencies; state governments; universities; environmental, commodity, and farm groups; and the public.

Interpretation of the Data

Statistics derived from the NRI database are estimates and not absolutes. This means that there is some amount of uncertainty in any result obtained using NRI data. Statistical reliability guidelines are discussed in Appendix 1.

The NRI database contains linkages to other databases, in particular to the agency's extensive soil interpretations database. Linkages can be made to other databases by using other themes, such as cover/use, forest cover type, and spatial features. Analysis of NRI data in conjunction with other data sources is encouraged; nonetheless, differences in definitions, concepts, and data collection protocols should be carefully examined. It is worth repeating that the NRI includes very little data for federal lands.

The 1997 NRI database has been designed for use in detecting significant changes in resource conditions relative to the years 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. All comparisons for two points in time should be made using



the new 1997 NRI database. Comparisons made using data published for the 1982, 1987, or 1992 NRI may produce erroneous results, because of changes in statistical estimation protocols, and because all data collected prior to 1997 were simultaneously reviewed (edited) as 1997 NRI data were collected. Note, for example, that federal land area for 1992 has been adjusted from 408 to 402 million acres, and that the estimate of 1992 nonfederal rangeland has changed from 399 to 407 million acres.

The NRI provides not only overall estimates of change in resource conditions but also the dynamics of the changes. For example, it is typically more informative to examine gross losses and gains in cropland (rather than just the net change from one year to another) and further to determine why cropland was lost (e.g., to urban development), how much had been prime farmland, and “where” these losses are occurring. If new cropland is gained, the question is whether this will cause additional conservation and environmental concerns because the new cropland is more erodible, or the soils are less productive and require higher levels of fertilization, or the land is sited in some other sensitive location.

The erosion data cannot be used to compute the actual erosion occurring during a particular year. Erosion rates are estimated average annual (or expected) rates based upon the cropping practices, management practices, and inherent resource conditions that occur at each NRI sample site. Climatic factors used in the erosion prediction equations (models) are based upon long-term average conditions and not upon one year’s actual events. Note also that NRI estimates of sheet and rill erosion are based upon the standard Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and not the revised USLE (RUSLE), and that erosion estimates are made only for cropland, CRP land, and pastureland.

The NRI category of “developed land” varies from that used by some other data collection entities. For the NRI, the intent is to identify which lands have been permanently removed from the rural land base. Therefore, the developed land category includes: (a)

large tracts of urban and built-up land; (b) small tracts of built-up land, less than 10 acres in size; and (c) land outside of these built-up areas that is in roads, railroads, and associated rights-of-way.

The 1997 NRI shows only minor changes in land under Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts for the time period 1992 to 1997, even though most original CRP contracts expired in the mid-1990’s and there were extensive sign-ups during that period. This is because the 1997 NRI reflects conditions as of the 1997 growing season, and most actual on-the-ground changes in CRP land did not occur until later in 1997 or until the 1998 growing season.

For the NRI, land is considered irrigated if irrigation occurs during the year of inventory, or for two or more of the last four years. Other entities typically consider land to be irrigated only if irrigation water is applied for the year of interest.

NRI classification of wetlands is slightly different than that used by the Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) in their statistically based Wetlands Status and Trends study. The NRI and the FWS inventory have different legislative mandates; sampling methodology, inventory protocols, data handling, and analysis routines have evolved independently over the past two decades. Recent collaborative efforts have resulted in enhanced classifications for both programs, but wetlands data collected by the two agencies are currently neither comparable nor interchangeable. The NRI multi-resource approach is quite beneficial to USDA analysts and others who examine conservation and agri-environmental issues. Results from the FWS study are quite beneficial to the Department of Interior and others.

The NRI has been designed to facilitate geospatial analysis. This not only enhances the analysis process, but also makes it possible to use a map to present analytical findings. Maps produced from NRI data depict only patterns or trends within an area and do not provide an estimate of conditions for any specific location on the map.



NRI on the Internet

<http://www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/NRI>

Availability

This report presents selected NRI summary data at the national level. Further information regarding the NRI and additional data summaries can be obtained from the national NRI Internet site at:

<http://www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/NRI>.

Additional data summaries from the NRI will be released periodically as more comprehensive analyses are performed. Of particular interest are detailed compilations of data at the state level, which can be accessed via this Internet site. Active links to individual state Internet sites are available for obtaining specific state-level NRI information.

Explanation of the Tables

On the following pages selected national summary data are displayed in 19 tables. Definitions of terms are the same as for the 1992 NRI (see Appendix 3 – Glossary of Selected Terms). National totals include results for the 48 contiguous states, Hawaii, and the Caribbean area. Results for Alaska and the Pacific Basin islands of Guam, Rota, Tinian, and Saipan will be released at a later date.

The category “other rural land,” which occurs in many of the tables, includes farmsteads and other farm structures, field windbreaks, barren land such as salt flats or exposed rock, and marshland.

The figures used in the tables are estimates, not absolutes. They are based on data collected at sample sites, not data taken from a complete census. Therefore, sampling variation is present but generally small for state and national totals. However, sampling variation may be significant when using these totals to calculate 5- and 10-

year changes. Small changes may not be statistically significant.

Table 1 presents NRI findings on surface area, federal land, nonfederal rural land, developed land, and water area. Since 1982, federal land increased by 2.7 million acres, nonfederal rural land decreased by 28.9 million acres, and developed land increased by 25.0 million acres. Developed land totaled 98.3 million acres in 1997 (fig. 1).

Tables 2 and 3 present estimates of acreage of land cover/use for six components of nonfederal rural land (cropland, CRP land, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, and other rural land). Cropland is classified as irrigated, nonirrigated, cultivated, or noncultivated acreage. Cropland acreage nationally decreased by 44.0 million acres between 1982 and 1997. Rangeland decreased by 10.8 million acres and pastureland decreased by 12.0 million acres. Table 3 further reveals a shift in irrigated agriculture from west to east across the country.

Table 4 presents acres of land cover/use by land capability class and subclass. The land capability classification system was originally developed by the Soil Conservation Service and provides a quick, uniform, and useful way to evaluate the potential of land for crop production. Each capability class has several subclasses to identify specific limitations on use:

- e = erosion risk,
- w = wetness,
- s = shallowness or root zone problems, and
- c = climatic limitations.

Class I soils have few limitations that restrict their use. Class II soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require careful management. Land identified as Class IIe, for example, would be suitable for growing crops if adequate measures were installed to reduce or prevent soil erosion.

Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require special conservation practices, or both. Class IV soils have very severe limitations that

reduce the choice of plants, require very careful management, or both.

Class V soils are not likely to erode but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use largely to pasture or range, woodland or wildlife. Class VI soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and limit their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife. Class VII soils have very severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and limit their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife. Class VIII soils and miscellaneous land types have limitations that preclude their use for commercial crop production and restrict their use for recreation, wildlife, water supply, or esthetic purposes.

Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8 provide an overview of land use changes from 1982–97, 1982–87, 1987–92, and 1992–97. These tables show all land conversions, whereas previous tables presented net land use change. For example, table 5 shows that a total of 70.7 million acres of 1982 cropland was converted to other uses by 1997, which was offset by 26.7 million acres converted to cropland from non-cropland uses since 1982. The net change was therefore a reduction of 44.0 million acres of cropland, as shown in table 2. Table 5 further shows that, of the 70.7 million acres of cropland converted to other uses, 30.4 million acres went to CRP, 19.3 million acres went to pastureland, 3.7 million acres went to rangeland, 5.6 million acres went to forest land, 3.2 million acres went to other rural land, 7.1 million acres went to developed land, and 1.5 million acres went to water areas and federal land. Of the 26.7 million acres converted to cropland from other uses, 15.3 million acres came from pastureland, 7.0 million acres came from rangeland, 2.0 million acres came from forest land, 1.4 million acres came from other rural land, 0.2 million acres came from developed land, and 0.8 million acres came from water areas and federal land.

Table 9 presents the distribution of prime farmland by land cover/use. Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for

producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. There were 331.9 million acres of prime farmland in 1997, which was down 10.0 million acres from 1982. Most (64%) of the prime farmland is in cropland, but large amounts are in pastureland (35.5 million acres) and forest land (48.7 million acres).

Tables 10 and 11 present estimates from the NRI for soil erosion rates. Table 10 shows rates of sheet and rill erosion, which is erosion caused by water; table 11 presents estimates of wind erosion. Average erosion rates for 1997 are substantially lower than erosion rates for 1982. The average rate of sheet and rill erosion fell from 4.0 tons per acre per year in 1982 to 2.8 tons per acre per year in 1997. The average rate of wind erosion on the same land base fell from 3.3 tons per acre per year in 1982 to 2.2 tons per acre per year in 1997. The combined wind and water erosion reduction translates to a savings of more than 1.2 billion tons of soil per year on cropland (fig. 2).

Tables 12 and 13 present acres of cropland (cultivated and noncultivated), pastureland, and CRP land with erosion rates greater than T, the soil loss tolerance or rate at which soil productivity is maintained.

Table 14 shows acreage according to six classes of erodibility index scores. The erodibility index (EI) provides a numerical expression of the potential for a soil to erode, considering the physical and chemical properties of the soil and climatic conditions where it is located. The higher the index, the greater the investment needed to maintain the sustainability of the soil resource base if intensively cropped. EI scores above 8 are equated to highly erodible land.

Table 15 presents statistical information dealing with wildlife habitat composition and configuration. Median diameter of habitat patch size is an indicator of habitat diversity. For the 1997 NRI, general cover data were collected along X-shaped transects (the length of each diagonal line of the transect was 1,000 feet). Patches of cover were classified to one of nine general cover types



(see Appendix 3, glossary). Entries in Table 15 denoted as "> 1,000" indicate that at least 50% of the transects were classified as having a 1,000 foot length of the same cover type.

Tables 16, 17, 18, and 19 present estimates of status and changes in wetland and deepwater habitat acreage; classification of these systems is according to the Cowardin et al. (1979) classification system. Table 16 shows an estimate of 111.2 million acres of Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands on water areas and nonfederal land for 1997, as well as an additional 47.8 million acres of other aquatic habitats. Table 17 presents the distribution of Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands by land cover/use; most (59%) of these acres are on forest land. Table 18 shows 506.0 thousand acres of Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands were converted to uplands between 1992 and 1997, and 343.2 acres of uplands were converted to Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands during this time period (fig. 3). These conversion estimates show an average annual gross loss of 101.2 thousand acres, an average annual gross gain of 68.6 thousand acres, and an average annual net loss of 32.6 thousand acres per year. These figures do not take into account any losses or gains occurring on federal land. Table 19 presents more particulars regarding the losses and gains. Development accounts for 49% of the losses;

agriculture accounts for 26 % of the losses (fig. 4). Natural variations in climatic cycles and hydrology are responsible for the majority of wetland losses captured in the "miscellaneous causes" category. Estimates dealing with losses and gains are presented nationally and by region, but not by state; almost all state numbers are smaller (in absolute value) than their margins of error and, therefore, not significantly different (statistically) than zero. Estimated margins of error (or 95% confidence intervals) are presented in table 19 to assist the reader in determining which regional estimates are statistically significant. Margins of error and statistical reliability are discussed in Appendix 1.

Metric Conversion

To convert acres to hectares, multiply the number of acres by 0.405.

To convert tons to metric tons, multiply the number of tons by 0.907.

To convert tons/acre to metric tons/hectare, multiply the number of tons/acre by 2.24.

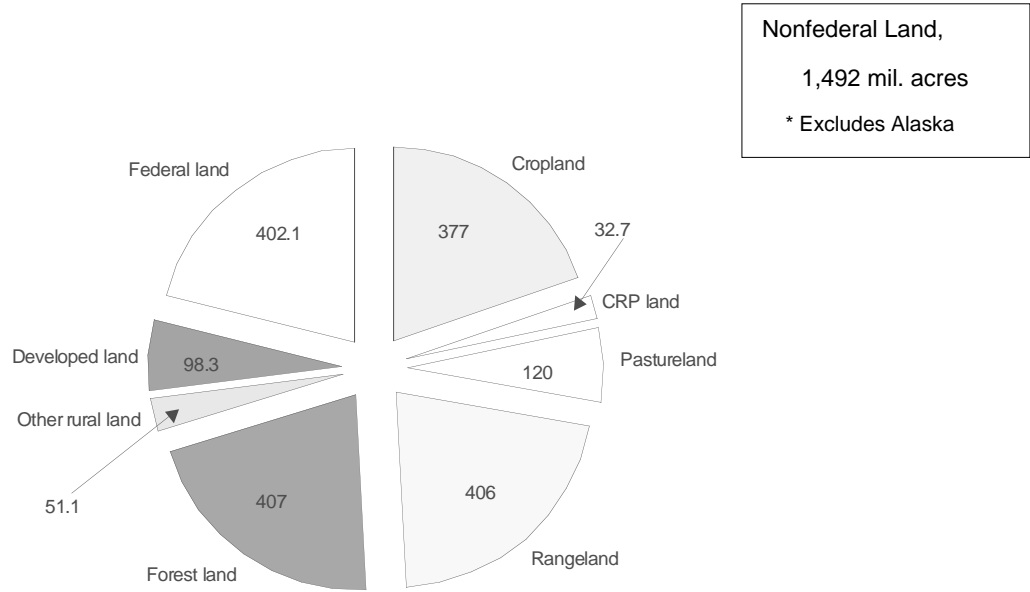


Figure 1. How our land is used, 1997 (data in millions of acres).

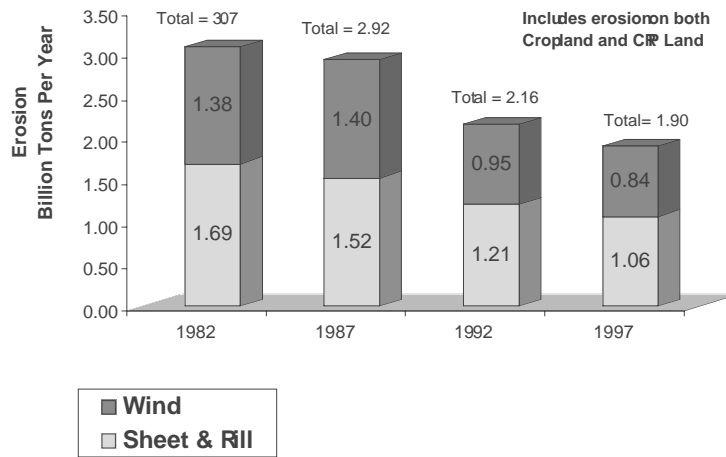


Figure 2. Changes in erosion, 1982-1997.

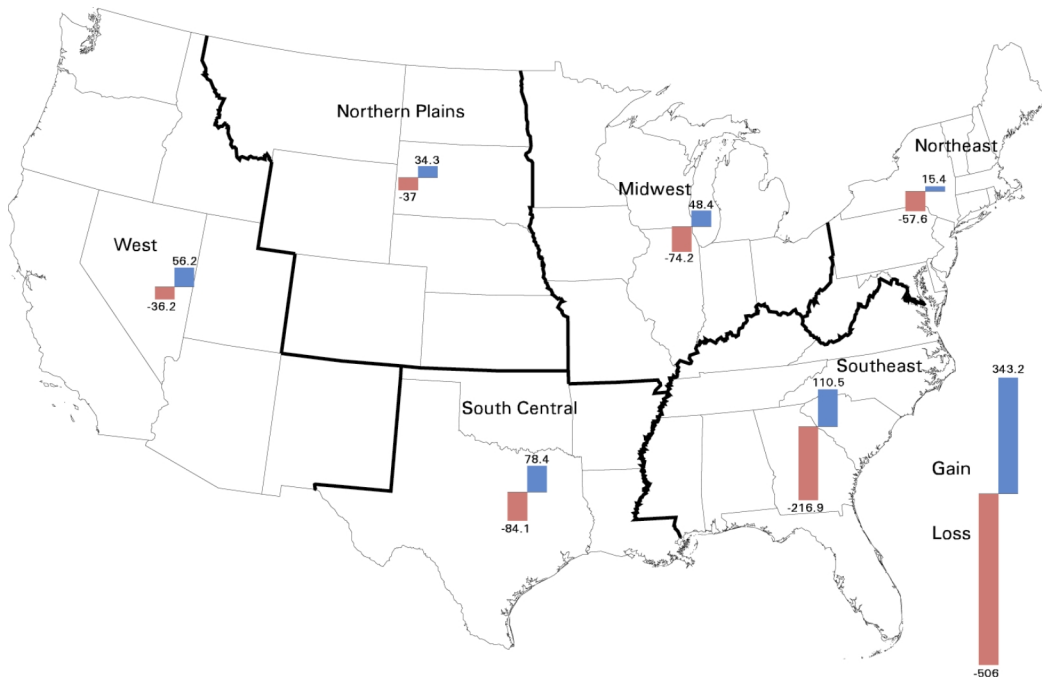


Figure 3. Losses and gains in Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands between 1992 and 1997, by NRCS Region

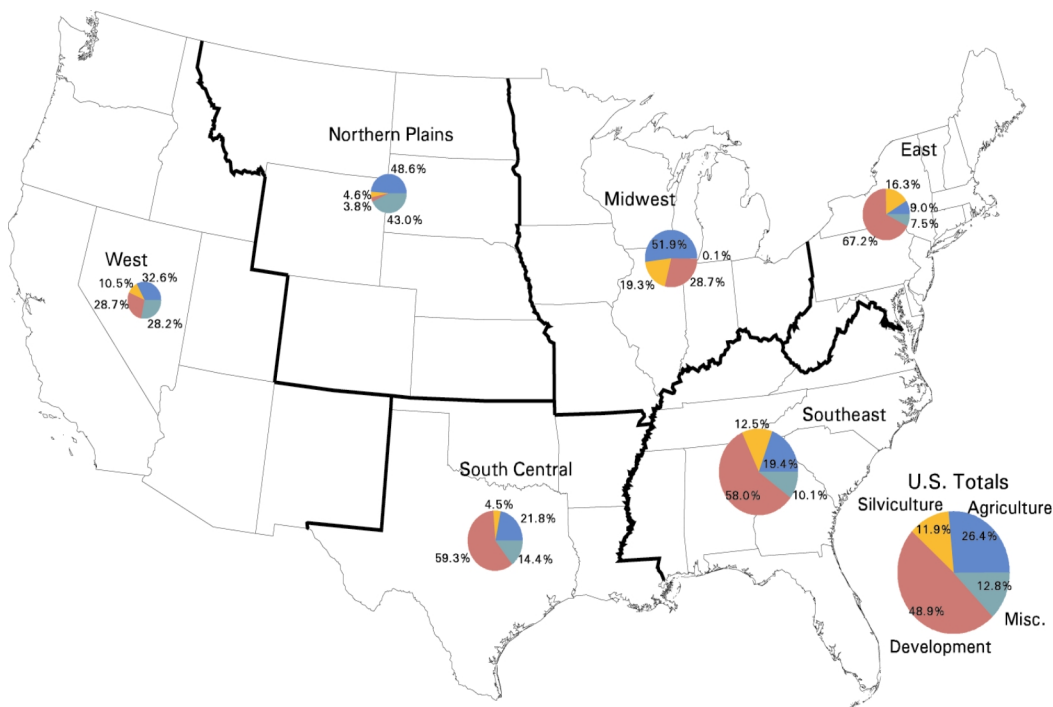


Figure 4. Causes of Palustrine and Estuarine wetland losses between 1992 and 1997, by NRCS Region



Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—
 page 1 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
..... 1,000 acres							
Alabama	1982	949.3	1,166.8	1,616.6	29,691.1	31,307.7	33,423.8
	1987	950.1	1,181.4	1,807.2	29,485.1	31,292.3	33,423.8
	1992	970.0	1,201.0	1,937.0	29,315.8	31,252.8	33,423.8
	1997	997.9	1,223.2	2,252.3	28,950.4	31,202.7	33,423.8
Arizona	1982	31,005.4	182.9	1,088.6	40,687.5	41,776.1	72,964.4
	1987	30,790.4	184.6	1,271.4	40,718.0	41,989.4	72,964.4
	1992	30,426.2	187.0	1,377.6	40,973.6	42,351.2	72,964.4
	1997	30,426.2	188.9	1,491.4	40,857.9	42,349.3	72,964.4
Arkansas	1982	3,041.7	818.6	1,143.4	29,033.2	30,176.6	34,036.9
	1987	3,049.1	852.8	1,179.7	28,955.3	30,135.0	34,036.9
	1992	3,102.5	859.4	1,240.2	28,834.8	30,075.0	34,036.9
	1997	3,102.8	886.6	1,409.1	28,638.4	30,047.5	34,036.9
California	1982	46,007.5	1,860.3	4,138.0	49,504.4	53,642.4	101,510.2
	1987	46,029.0	1,870.4	4,404.4	49,206.4	53,610.8	101,510.2
	1992	46,633.4	1,872.4	4,902.7	48,101.7	53,004.4	101,510.2
	1997	46,633.4	1,865.7	5,456.1	47,555.0	53,011.1	101,510.2
Colorado	1982	23,606.8	326.4	1,236.5	41,454.8	42,691.3	66,624.5
	1987	23,741.2	328.4	1,387.0	41,167.9	42,554.9	66,624.5
	1992	23,802.9	327.2	1,539.2	40,955.2	42,494.4	66,624.5
	1997	23,793.8	328.8	1,651.7	40,850.2	42,501.9	66,624.5
Connecticut	1982	9.7	127.0	750.6	2,307.4	3,058.0	3,194.7
	1987	14.3	126.9	796.2	2,257.3	3,053.5	3,194.7
	1992	14.5	127.9	834.5	2,217.8	3,052.3	3,194.7
	1997	14.5	128.2	873.9	2,178.1	3,052.0	3,194.7
Delaware	1982	31.1	288.1	167.0	1,047.3	1,214.3	1,533.5
	1987	31.0	288.3	185.0	1,029.2	1,214.2	1,533.5
	1992	31.0	288.4	202.4	1,011.7	1,214.1	1,533.5
	1997	31.0	288.7	225.5	988.3	1,213.8	1,533.5
Florida	1982	3,630.9	3,036.5	3,271.4	27,594.9	30,866.3	37,533.7
	1987	3,656.2	3,044.3	3,642.0	27,191.2	30,833.2	37,533.7
	1992	3,784.2	3,070.6	4,359.6	26,319.3	30,678.9	37,533.7
	1997	3,784.2	3,066.8	5,184.8	25,497.9	30,682.7	37,533.7



Summary Report
1997 National Resources Inventory (revised December 2000)

Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—
page 2 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
..... 1,000 acres							
Georgia	1982	2,099.9	948.4	2,367.0	32,325.2	34,692.2	37,740.5
	1987	2,107.0	955.4	2,629.3	32,048.8	34,678.1	37,740.5
	1992	2,125.6	989.0	3,105.4	31,520.5	34,625.9	37,740.5
	1997	2,124.0	1,011.7	3,957.3	30,647.5	34,604.8	37,740.5
Hawaii	1982	321.5	52.5	149.2	3,635.2	3,784.4	4,158.4
	1987	388.0	52.6	153.1	3,564.7	3,717.8	4,158.4
	1992	389.7	52.4	172.9	3,543.4	3,716.3	4,158.4
	1997	361.2	52.4	179.7	3,565.1	3,744.8	4,158.4
Idaho	1982	33,601.5	545.1	550.2	18,790.7	19,340.9	53,487.5
	1987	33,395.3	547.8	610.4	18,934.0	19,544.4	53,487.5
	1992	33,480.9	550.6	663.0	18,793.0	19,456.0	53,487.5
	1997	33,563.3	551.6	754.9	18,617.7	19,372.6	53,487.5
Illinois	1982	476.4	721.9	2,688.6	32,171.8	34,860.4	36,058.7
	1987	477.2	719.5	2,831.7	32,030.3	34,862.0	36,058.7
	1992	492.1	715.8	2,934.4	31,916.4	34,850.8	36,058.7
	1997	490.3	712.1	3,180.9	31,675.4	34,856.3	36,058.7
Indiana	1982	473.3	347.0	1,834.8	20,503.3	22,338.1	23,158.4
	1987	472.3	355.1	1,956.5	20,374.5	22,331.0	23,158.4
	1992	473.5	358.6	2,065.1	20,261.2	22,326.3	23,158.4
	1997	472.4	356.9	2,260.4	20,068.7	22,329.1	23,158.4
Iowa	1982	151.1	447.0	1,582.2	33,836.2	35,418.4	36,016.5
	1987	152.2	450.2	1,606.9	33,807.2	35,414.1	36,016.5
	1992	150.7	462.2	1,633.0	33,770.6	35,403.6	36,016.5
	1997	172.0	469.0	1,702.1	33,673.4	35,375.5	36,016.5
Kansas	1982	494.1	516.7	1,718.5	49,931.5	51,650.0	52,660.8
	1987	494.8	517.4	1,745.2	49,903.4	51,648.6	52,660.8
	1992	504.0	518.5	1,843.4	49,794.9	51,638.3	52,660.8
	1997	504.0	532.3	1,939.9	49,684.6	51,624.5	52,660.8
Kentucky	1982	1,096.8	583.6	1,145.3	23,037.7	24,183.0	25,863.4
	1987	1,138.2	589.5	1,340.2	22,795.5	24,135.7	25,863.4
	1992	1,176.9	604.6	1,500.4	22,581.5	24,081.9	25,863.4
	1997	1,187.2	611.3	1,737.5	22,327.4	24,064.9	25,863.4



Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—
 page 3 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
..... 1,000 acres							
Louisiana	1982	1,180.7	3,671.1	1,233.9	25,291.1	26,525.0	31,376.8
	1987	1,239.7	3,713.4	1,385.5	25,038.2	26,423.7	31,376.8
	1992	1,308.1	3,772.9	1,490.2	24,805.6	26,295.8	31,376.8
	1997	1,308.1	3,780.9	1,623.8	24,664.0	26,287.8	31,376.8
Maine	1982	168.0	1,253.2	509.5	19,035.5	19,545.0	20,966.2
	1987	193.4	1,254.3	557.9	18,960.6	19,518.5	20,966.2
	1992	197.7	1,253.5	600.9	18,914.1	19,515.0	20,966.2
	1997	207.1	1,253.2	712.0	18,793.9	19,505.9	20,966.2
Maryland	1982	161.4	1,651.3	913.0	5,144.2	6,057.2	7,869.9
	1987	161.7	1,653.4	992.8	5,062.0	6,054.8	7,869.9
	1992	168.9	1,655.5	1,058.1	4,987.4	6,045.5	7,869.9
	1997	168.9	1,657.0	1,235.7	4,808.3	6,044.0	7,869.9
Massachusetts	1982	97.3	368.3	1,034.0	3,839.4	4,873.4	5,339.0
	1987	97.7	368.6	1,139.4	3,733.3	4,872.7	5,339.0
	1992	97.7	370.3	1,267.4	3,603.6	4,871.0	5,339.0
	1997	97.7	368.0	1,479.2	3,394.1	4,873.3	5,339.0
Michigan	1982	3,194.5	1,099.9	2,725.3	30,329.5	33,054.8	37,349.2
	1987	3,228.2	1,098.7	2,925.9	30,096.4	33,022.3	37,349.2
	1992	3,274.7	1,102.7	3,181.4	29,790.4	32,971.8	37,349.2
	1997	3,274.7	1,103.1	3,545.5	29,425.9	32,971.4	37,349.2
Minnesota	1982	3,326.3	3,124.6	1,719.9	45,839.1	47,559.0	54,009.9
	1987	3,342.3	3,132.4	1,843.0	45,692.2	47,535.2	54,009.9
	1992	3,336.3	3,136.4	1,953.7	45,583.5	47,537.2	54,009.9
	1997	3,336.3	3,131.8	2,185.5	45,356.3	47,541.8	54,009.9
Mississippi	1982	1,634.6	720.5	1,120.2	27,052.0	28,172.2	30,527.3
	1987	1,673.5	791.4	1,193.1	26,869.3	28,062.4	30,527.3
	1992	1,751.9	829.8	1,267.6	26,678.0	27,945.6	30,527.3
	1997	1,769.7	855.0	1,474.0	26,428.6	27,902.6	30,527.3
Missouri	1982	1,920.0	762.3	2,083.9	39,847.7	41,931.6	44,613.9
	1987	1,889.9	794.3	2,183.9	39,745.8	41,929.7	44,613.9
	1992	1,904.5	809.7	2,293.2	39,606.5	41,899.7	44,613.9
	1997	1,916.1	822.2	2,517.4	39,358.2	41,875.6	44,613.9



Summary Report
1997 National Resources Inventory (revised December 2000)

Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—
page 4 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
..... 1,000 acres							
Montana	1982	27,273.5	1,055.5	878.6	64,902.4	65,781.0	94,110.0
	1987	27,183.6	1,050.4	890.1	64,985.9	65,876.0	94,110.0
	1992	27,089.7	1,041.3	956.0	65,023.0	65,979.0	94,110.0
	1997	27,089.7	1,029.6	1,032.3	64,958.4	65,990.7	94,110.0
Nebraska	1982	575.8	454.5	1,111.5	47,367.8	48,479.3	49,509.6
	1987	583.2	462.0	1,128.5	47,335.9	48,464.4	49,509.6
	1992	649.5	464.7	1,150.8	47,244.6	48,395.4	49,509.6
	1997	647.6	469.1	1,205.9	47,187.0	48,392.9	49,509.6
Nevada	1982	59,871.3	423.9	272.2	10,195.7	10,467.9	70,763.1
	1987	59,779.8	430.4	320.3	10,232.6	10,552.9	70,763.1
	1992	59,870.7	431.4	354.7	10,106.3	10,461.0	70,763.1
	1997	59,870.7	431.7	381.4	10,079.3	10,460.7	70,763.1
New Hampshire	1982	735.1	234.0	379.0	4,592.9	4,971.9	5,941.0
	1987	735.3	234.2	468.9	4,502.6	4,971.5	5,941.0
	1992	756.3	235.0	526.0	4,423.7	4,949.7	5,941.0
	1997	763.2	236.0	588.6	4,353.2	4,941.8	5,941.0
New Jersey	1982	135.6	514.5	1,265.5	3,300.0	4,565.5	5,215.6
	1987	138.4	516.3	1,489.4	3,071.5	4,560.9	5,215.6
	1992	148.3	519.5	1,564.6	2,983.2	4,547.8	5,215.6
	1997	148.3	523.5	1,778.2	2,765.6	4,543.8	5,215.6
New Mexico	1982	25,645.6	149.3	781.0	51,247.4	52,028.4	77,823.3
	1987	26,186.2	150.2	863.0	50,623.9	51,486.9	77,823.3
	1992	26,448.5	146.4	935.5	50,292.9	51,228.4	77,823.3
	1997	26,448.5	151.3	1,152.7	50,070.8	51,223.5	77,823.3
New York	1982	219.3	1,255.9	2,635.8	27,249.8	29,885.6	31,360.8
	1987	218.7	1,257.0	2,735.5	27,149.6	29,885.1	31,360.8
	1992	208.9	1,263.9	2,866.0	27,022.0	29,888.0	31,360.8
	1997	208.9	1,266.0	3,183.6	26,702.3	29,885.9	31,360.8
North Carolina	1982	2,181.2	2,723.8	2,416.7	26,387.6	28,804.3	33,709.3
	1987	2,335.9	2,739.6	2,854.6	25,779.2	28,633.8	33,709.3
	1992	2,506.6	2,746.4	3,349.8	25,106.5	28,456.3	33,709.3
	1997	2,507.5	2,753.1	3,856.4	24,592.3	28,448.7	33,709.3



Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—
 page 5 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
..... 1,000 acres							
North Dakota	1982	1,727.7	972.1	934.2	41,616.7	42,550.9	45,250.7
	1987	1,743.5	969.3	944.0	41,593.9	42,537.9	45,250.7
	1992	1,785.0	967.8	959.0	41,538.9	42,497.9	45,250.7
	1997	1,785.0	1,032.0	991.8	41,441.9	42,433.7	45,250.7
Ohio	1982	352.5	382.8	2,782.8	22,926.7	25,709.5	26,444.8
	1987	350.0	386.9	2,984.0	22,723.9	25,707.9	26,444.8
	1992	373.3	391.1	3,246.5	22,433.9	25,680.4	26,444.8
	1997	373.3	390.5	3,611.3	22,069.7	25,681.0	26,444.8
Oklahoma	1982	1,161.6	1,002.6	1,593.5	40,980.4	42,573.9	44,738.1
	1987	1,148.7	1,020.0	1,677.7	40,891.7	42,569.4	44,738.1
	1992	1,148.3	1,042.3	1,749.6	40,797.9	42,547.5	44,738.1
	1997	1,148.3	1,053.4	1,926.3	40,610.1	42,536.4	44,738.1
Oregon	1982	31,095.9	806.3	955.6	29,303.2	30,258.8	62,161.0
	1987	31,114.3	923.3	1,043.7	29,079.7	30,123.4	62,161.0
	1992	31,275.4	658.2	1,118.4	29,109.0	30,227.4	62,161.0
	1997	31,260.4	820.2	1,222.3	28,858.1	30,080.4	62,161.0
Pennsylvania	1982	719.9	467.0	2,818.8	24,989.5	27,808.3	28,995.2
	1987	721.2	468.5	3,001.2	24,804.3	27,805.5	28,995.2
	1992	723.9	471.3	3,438.1	24,361.9	27,800.0	28,995.2
	1997	723.9	471.7	3,983.2	23,816.4	27,799.6	28,995.2
Rhode Island	1982	6.0	151.3	167.5	488.5	656.0	813.3
	1987	6.2	151.1	177.2	478.8	656.0	813.3
	1992	6.8	151.4	194.0	461.1	655.1	813.3
	1997	3.5	151.3	200.6	457.9	658.5	813.3
South Carolina	1982	1,032.2	769.5	1,348.9	16,788.7	18,137.6	19,939.3
	1987	1,029.2	780.5	1,513.3	16,616.3	18,129.6	19,939.3
	1992	1,036.2	783.6	1,735.3	16,384.2	18,119.5	19,939.3
	1997	1,036.2	787.6	2,097.3	16,018.2	18,115.5	19,939.3
South Dakota	1982	3,029.5	864.8	837.4	44,626.3	45,463.7	49,358.0
	1987	3,065.0	871.7	843.9	44,577.4	45,421.3	49,358.0
	1992	3,107.9	874.7	901.9	44,473.5	45,375.4	49,358.0
	1997	3,107.9	879.2	959.7	44,411.2	45,370.9	49,358.0



Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—
page 6 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
..... 1,000 acres							
Tennessee	1982	1,212.7	758.2	1,504.7	23,498.0	25,002.7	26,973.6
	1987	1,233.7	760.4	1,714.6	23,264.9	24,979.5	26,973.6
	1992	1,232.2	768.6	1,968.7	23,004.1	24,972.8	26,973.6
	1997	1,232.2	774.2	2,370.6	22,596.6	24,967.2	26,973.6
Texas	1982	2,769.2	3,689.1	6,286.5	158,307.1	164,593.6	171,051.9
	1987	2,813.9	3,834.1	6,957.3	157,446.6	164,403.9	171,051.9
	1992	2,909.9	3,958.5	7,673.5	156,510.0	164,183.5	171,051.9
	1997	2,909.9	4,045.4	8,567.0	155,529.6	164,096.6	171,051.9
Utah	1982	34,508.1	1,767.7	470.1	17,593.0	18,063.1	54,338.9
	1987	34,153.3	2,356.4	515.6	17,313.6	17,829.2	54,338.9
	1992	34,278.2	1,786.5	580.3	17,693.9	18,274.2	54,338.9
	1997	34,278.2	1,800.5	661.6	17,598.6	18,260.2	54,338.9
Vermont	1982	321.9	261.2	242.7	5,327.8	5,570.5	6,153.6
	1987	353.0	261.7	279.8	5,259.1	5,538.9	6,153.6
	1992	370.9	262.1	306.0	5,214.6	5,520.6	6,153.6
	1997	392.4	261.2	317.5	5,182.5	5,500.0	6,153.6
Virginia	1982	2,608.3	1,916.7	1,841.3	20,720.8	22,562.1	27,087.1
	1987	2,626.2	1,919.2	2,080.4	20,461.3	22,541.7	27,087.1
	1992	2,646.4	1,927.2	2,282.3	20,231.2	22,513.5	27,087.1
	1997	2,646.4	1,928.9	2,625.8	19,886.0	22,511.8	27,087.1
Washington	1982	11,897.9	1,538.1	1,537.2	29,062.1	30,599.3	44,035.3
	1987	11,917.9	1,539.1	1,613.7	28,964.6	30,578.3	44,035.3
	1992	11,921.9	1,538.8	1,824.2	28,750.4	30,574.6	44,035.3
	1997	11,923.4	1,538.7	2,065.0	28,508.2	30,573.2	44,035.3
West Virginia	1982	1,107.3	163.7	583.9	13,653.3	14,237.2	15,508.2
	1987	1,120.5	164.4	621.2	13,602.1	14,223.3	15,508.2
	1992	1,210.4	168.1	696.8	13,432.9	14,129.7	15,508.2
	1997	1,211.4	171.4	873.6	13,251.8	14,125.4	15,508.2
Wisconsin	1982	1,819.6	1,288.5	1,989.2	30,822.7	32,811.9	35,920.0
	1987	1,826.5	1,290.7	2,103.0	30,699.8	32,802.8	35,920.0
	1992	1,845.3	1,289.1	2,229.7	30,555.9	32,785.6	35,920.0
	1997	1,845.3	1,282.6	2,417.9	30,374.2	32,792.1	35,920.0



Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—
 page 7 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
..... 1,000 acres							
Wyoming	1982	28,700.7	436.1	549.9	32,916.1	33,466.0	62,602.8
	1987	28,700.3	437.8	597.0	32,867.7	33,464.7	62,602.8
	1992	28,748.0	438.2	609.3	32,807.3	33,416.6	62,602.8
	1997	28,748.0	438.3	643.7	32,772.8	33,416.5	62,602.8
Caribbean	1982	96.0	46.7	273.7	1,890.7	2,164.4	2,307.1
	1987	88.7	47.3	318.9	1,852.2	2,171.1	2,307.1
	1992	91.2	47.6	394.4	1,773.9	2,168.3	2,307.1
	1997	91.2	47.4	506.8	1,661.7	2,168.5	2,307.1
Total	1982	399,484.2	48,713.8	73,245.8	1,422,685.9	1,495,931.7	1,944,129.7
	1987	399,885.9	49,893.6	79,504.5	1,414,845.7	1,494,350.2	1,944,129.7
	1992	401,987.6	49,490.1	87,034.7	1,405,617.3	1,492,652.0	1,944,129.7
	1997	402,138.1	49,980.2	98,251.7	1,393,759.7	1,492,011.4	1,944,129.7



Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
page 1 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Alabama	1982	4,509.1	0.0	3,747.0	83.2	20,831.1	520.7	29,691.1
	1987	3,994.4	207.9	3,600.7	74.0	21,104.8	503.3	29,485.1
	1992	3,146.3	535.0	3,752.8	73.9	21,188.2	619.6	29,315.8
	1997	2,953.7	522.0	3,528.2	73.6	21,261.0	611.9	28,950.4
Arizona	1982	1,219.3	0.0	89.7	32,249.7	4,403.0	2,725.8	40,687.5
	1987	1,227.1	0.0	80.0	32,220.7	4,381.1	2,809.1	40,718.0
	1992	1,197.8	0.0	80.4	32,586.0	4,228.3	2,881.1	40,973.6
	1997	1,211.6	0.0	72.6	32,323.0	4,215.6	3,035.1	40,857.9
Arkansas	1982	8,101.3	0.0	5,659.1	45.8	14,901.1	325.9	29,033.2
	1987	7,974.7	96.4	5,633.1	45.8	14,868.7	336.6	28,955.3
	1992	7,729.7	234.6	5,566.2	37.8	14,914.2	352.3	28,834.8
	1997	7,624.5	230.4	5,351.4	37.9	15,010.7	383.5	28,638.4
California	1982	10,519.2	0.0	1,348.6	18,893.5	14,500.2	4,242.9	49,504.4
	1987	10,223.7	117.2	1,431.3	18,641.9	14,510.6	4,281.7	49,206.4
	1992	10,052.1	180.7	1,172.8	18,066.2	14,246.2	4,383.7	48,101.7
	1997	9,634.5	172.8	1,048.8	18,269.3	13,935.6	4,494.0	47,555.0
Colorado	1982	10,603.5	0.0	1,164.7	25,053.6	3,757.0	876.0	41,454.8
	1987	9,751.0	1,113.1	1,180.9	24,508.3	3,698.8	915.8	41,167.9
	1992	8,940.8	1,913.4	1,200.4	24,463.6	3,481.9	955.1	40,955.2
	1997	8,769.5	1,889.9	1,211.0	24,574.1	3,441.7	964.0	40,850.2
Connecticut	1982	244.9	0.0	124.4	0.0	1,822.5	115.6	2,307.4
	1987	233.6	0.0	122.0	0.0	1,787.1	114.6	2,257.3
	1992	228.5	0.0	117.2	0.0	1,763.3	108.8	2,217.8
	1997	204.3	0.0	111.8	0.0	1,758.6	103.4	2,178.1
Delaware	1982	518.7	0.0	35.2	0.0	370.4	123.0	1,047.3
	1987	510.4	0.0	30.2	0.0	366.2	122.4	1,029.2
	1992	499.0	0.9	27.0	0.0	360.0	124.8	1,011.7
	1997	484.5	0.9	23.7	0.0	351.5	127.7	988.3
Florida	1982	3,554.8	0.0	4,250.0	4,550.8	12,863.2	2,376.1	27,594.9
	1987	3,183.7	93.9	4,523.6	4,189.9	12,791.6	2,408.5	27,191.2
	1992	2,997.4	123.4	4,422.4	3,606.9	12,724.0	2,445.2	26,319.3
	1997	2,751.6	119.9	4,231.1	3,228.5	12,536.4	2,630.4	25,497.9



Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
 page 2 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Georgia	1982	6,566.8	0.0	2,927.0	0.0	21,915.3	916.1	32,325.2
	1987	5,909.0	301.2	2,923.8	0.0	22,024.4	890.4	32,048.8
	1992	5,171.8	600.6	3,021.2	0.0	21,858.6	868.3	31,520.5
	1997	4,756.6	594.5	2,864.6	0.0	21,559.8	872.0	30,647.5
Hawaii	1982	303.1	0.0	41.0	1,006.1	1,663.2	621.8	3,635.2
	1987	294.7	0.0	33.8	996.4	1,633.6	606.2	3,564.7
	1992	274.4	0.0	36.1	1,011.7	1,621.3	599.9	3,543.4
	1997	246.3	0.0	35.9	1,008.7	1,635.2	639.0	3,565.1
Idaho	1982	6,390.2	0.0	1,278.8	6,625.0	3,995.1	501.6	18,790.7
	1987	6,052.2	448.2	1,284.8	6,545.3	4,082.5	521.0	18,934.0
	1992	5,600.0	823.7	1,299.0	6,517.2	4,019.9	533.2	18,793.0
	1997	5,517.3	784.8	1,314.8	6,500.5	3,947.8	552.5	18,617.7
Illinois	1982	24,725.8	0.0	3,203.9	0.0	3,585.0	657.1	32,171.8
	1987	24,690.8	119.9	2,957.4	0.0	3,603.5	658.7	32,030.3
	1992	24,100.4	710.6	2,785.3	0.0	3,654.2	665.9	31,916.4
	1997	24,011.1	726.0	2,502.0	0.0	3,783.9	652.4	31,675.4
Indiana	1982	13,780.2	0.0	2,199.9	0.0	3,779.3	743.9	20,503.3
	1987	13,839.9	143.2	1,914.5	0.0	3,793.8	683.1	20,374.5
	1992	13,511.7	413.7	1,837.4	0.0	3,802.5	695.9	20,261.2
	1997	13,407.1	377.6	1,830.0	0.0	3,780.5	673.5	20,068.7
Iowa	1982	26,440.3	0.0	4,608.7	0.0	1,859.7	927.5	33,836.2
	1987	25,715.0	1,244.5	4,030.4	0.0	1,931.7	885.6	33,807.2
	1992	24,988.1	2,093.2	3,755.2	0.0	2,069.4	864.7	33,770.6
	1997	25,310.1	1,739.4	3,572.0	0.0	2,181.6	870.3	33,673.4
Kansas	1982	29,118.3	0.0	2,160.0	16,496.7	1,456.5	700.0	49,931.5
	1987	28,501.1	648.7	2,204.7	16,394.4	1,461.4	693.1	49,903.4
	1992	26,565.9	2,863.3	2,320.4	15,798.0	1,546.5	700.8	49,794.9
	1997	26,523.9	2,849.0	2,321.9	15,727.9	1,545.9	716.0	49,684.6
Kentucky	1982	5,934.2	0.0	5,959.4	0.0	10,444.5	699.6	23,037.7
	1987	5,467.2	203.6	5,909.0	0.0	10,508.4	707.3	22,795.5
	1992	5,091.5	423.0	5,902.0	0.0	10,598.8	566.2	22,581.5
	1997	5,178.2	332.2	5,685.5	0.0	10,667.0	464.5	22,327.4



Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
page 3 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Louisiana	1982	6,410.5	0.0	2,296.2	270.4	13,421.0	2,893.0	25,291.1
	1987	6,292.5	42.4	2,289.6	270.6	13,233.7	2,909.4	25,038.2
	1992	5,972.2	141.7	2,301.4	274.5	13,172.7	2,943.1	24,805.6
	1997	5,659.2	140.3	2,385.3	277.2	13,226.4	2,975.6	24,664.0
Maine	1982	520.9	0.0	264.9	0.0	17,639.5	610.2	19,035.5
	1987	506.2	0.0	216.8	0.0	17,639.1	598.5	18,960.6
	1992	447.6	35.6	146.2	0.0	17,659.9	624.8	18,914.1
	1997	412.7	29.7	123.4	0.0	17,691.1	537.0	18,793.9
Maryland	1982	1,794.7	0.0	544.6	0.0	2,458.3	346.6	5,144.2
	1987	1,739.5	1.3	563.5	0.0	2,430.2	327.5	5,062.0
	1992	1,673.1	18.7	562.3	0.0	2,407.3	326.0	4,987.4
	1997	1,616.4	19.2	478.0	0.0	2,373.3	321.4	4,808.3
Massachusetts	1982	297.5	0.0	188.1	0.0	3,070.0	283.8	3,839.4
	1987	288.2	0.0	163.6	0.0	2,990.2	291.3	3,733.3
	1992	271.9	0.0	158.4	0.0	2,888.3	285.0	3,603.6
	1997	277.0	0.0	119.0	0.0	2,743.7	254.4	3,394.1
Michigan	1982	9,443.3	0.0	2,902.3	0.0	15,816.3	2,167.6	30,329.5
	1987	9,305.7	54.9	2,578.3	0.0	16,025.9	2,131.6	30,096.4
	1992	8,985.4	254.5	2,378.2	0.0	16,053.2	2,119.1	29,790.4
	1997	8,539.7	321.4	2,032.3	0.0	16,354.2	2,178.3	29,425.9
Minnesota	1982	23,024.5	0.0	3,872.8	0.0	15,980.1	2,961.7	45,839.1
	1987	22,395.2	780.7	3,604.8	0.0	15,903.2	3,008.3	45,692.2
	1992	21,354.6	1,810.8	3,414.4	0.0	15,983.3	3,020.4	45,583.5
	1997	21,413.7	1,544.0	3,434.3	0.0	16,248.3	2,716.0	45,356.3
Mississippi	1982	7,416.0	0.0	3,989.3	0.0	15,319.0	327.7	27,052.0
	1987	6,665.0	291.9	3,890.7	0.0	15,694.3	327.4	26,869.3
	1992	5,726.2	778.1	3,932.1	0.0	15,915.8	325.8	26,678.0
	1997	5,352.4	798.8	3,679.3	0.0	16,208.8	389.3	26,428.6
Missouri	1982	15,000.3	0.0	12,573.0	143.2	11,456.4	674.8	39,847.7
	1987	14,385.6	570.6	12,207.8	105.4	11,817.3	659.1	39,745.8
	1992	13,347.7	1,602.1	11,834.1	100.8	12,072.0	649.8	39,606.5
	1997	13,751.2	1,606.1	10,848.7	87.5	12,430.9	633.8	39,358.2

Summary Report
 1997 National Resources Inventory (revised December 2000)



Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
 page 4 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Montana	1982	17,196.8	0.0	3,074.1	37,827.2	5,427.6	1,376.7	64,902.4
	1987	16,237.2	1,486.2	3,177.4	37,254.3	5,434.1	1,396.7	64,985.9
	1992	15,035.0	2,781.3	3,406.6	36,982.0	5,413.6	1,404.5	65,023.0
	1997	15,170.5	2,720.7	3,442.5	36,750.9	5,430.8	1,443.0	64,958.4
Nebraska	1982	20,276.6	0.0	1,979.3	23,585.6	790.8	735.5	47,367.8
	1987	19,933.9	589.7	1,927.3	23,332.2	804.4	748.4	47,335.9
	1992	19,238.7	1,363.3	1,906.0	23,171.4	805.5	759.7	47,244.6
	1997	19,469.2	1,245.1	1,800.5	23,089.1	826.0	757.1	47,187.0
Nevada	1982	859.4	0.0	312.6	8,246.2	366.0	411.5	10,195.7
	1987	842.3	0.0	313.0	8,280.6	374.4	422.3	10,232.6
	1992	760.8	1.4	310.3	8,258.7	374.9	400.2	10,106.3
	1997	701.0	2.4	279.0	8,372.4	305.0	419.5	10,079.3
New Hampshire	1982	157.7	0.0	118.8	0.0	4,128.4	188.0	4,592.9
	1987	146.3	0.0	103.9	0.0	4,053.8	198.6	4,502.6
	1992	141.4	0.0	98.3	0.0	3,979.3	204.7	4,423.7
	1997	134.4	0.0	93.8	0.0	3,932.3	192.7	4,353.2
New Jersey	1982	808.9	0.0	216.4	0.0	1,900.1	374.6	3,300.0
	1987	688.6	0.0	167.9	0.0	1,841.9	373.1	3,071.5
	1992	649.9	0.6	146.2	0.0	1,814.1	372.4	2,983.2
	1997	588.7	0.6	111.0	0.0	1,698.3	367.0	2,765.6
New Mexico	1982	2,412.4	0.0	179.3	41,736.1	5,005.5	1,914.1	51,247.4
	1987	1,961.0	425.4	217.2	41,122.1	4,849.3	2,048.9	50,623.9
	1992	1,892.0	481.8	234.2	40,541.5	5,045.6	2,097.8	50,292.9
	1997	1,875.2	467.1	230.8	39,989.5	5,466.9	2,041.3	50,070.8
New York	1982	5,912.1	0.0	3,911.2	0.0	16,738.3	688.2	27,249.8
	1987	5,747.7	18.4	3,475.9	0.0	17,068.8	838.8	27,149.6
	1992	5,616.1	56.8	3,105.3	0.0	17,428.1	815.7	27,022.0
	1997	5,417.1	54.1	2,721.5	0.0	17,702.0	807.6	26,702.3
North Carolina	1982	6,697.9	0.0	1,962.1	0.0	16,959.8	767.8	26,387.6
	1987	6,364.3	30.3	1,988.2	0.0	16,619.4	777.0	25,779.2
	1992	5,959.7	138.6	1,996.7	0.0	16,224.0	787.5	25,106.5
	1997	5,639.3	131.4	2,038.5	0.0	15,958.8	824.3	24,592.3



Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
page 5 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
North Dakota	1982	27,038.5	0.0	1,289.7	11,481.2	461.2	1,346.1	41,616.7
	1987	27,098.1	526.5	1,231.9	10,943.1	460.0	1,334.3	41,593.9
	1992	24,742.7	2,901.6	1,217.1	10,894.1	455.6	1,327.8	41,538.9
	1997	25,003.9	2,802.3	1,128.8	10,689.4	454.2	1,363.3	41,441.9
Ohio	1982	12,447.3	0.0	2,786.4	0.0	6,658.0	1,035.0	22,926.7
	1987	12,342.1	57.7	2,462.2	0.0	6,891.4	970.5	22,723.9
	1992	11,929.3	315.7	2,325.1	0.0	6,921.0	942.8	22,433.9
	1997	11,627.0	323.7	2,006.3	0.0	7,080.8	1,031.9	22,069.7
Oklahoma	1982	11,569.3	0.0	7,212.2	14,982.9	6,807.6	408.4	40,980.4
	1987	10,903.0	590.6	7,578.9	14,419.0	6,959.4	440.8	40,891.7
	1992	10,080.5	1,162.4	7,813.4	14,145.9	7,127.3	468.4	40,797.9
	1997	9,736.7	1,137.7	7,962.7	14,032.8	7,281.4	458.8	40,610.1
Oregon	1982	4,356.6	0.0	2,053.5	9,540.4	12,695.1	657.6	29,303.2
	1987	3,968.6	393.2	2,012.0	9,361.4	12,686.6	657.9	29,079.7
	1992	3,775.3	522.3	2,002.5	9,469.3	12,678.2	661.4	29,109.0
	1997	3,761.7	482.6	1,960.7	9,286.3	12,642.8	724.0	28,858.1
Pennsylvania	1982	5,891.5	0.0	2,612.3	0.0	15,508.3	977.4	24,989.5
	1987	5,738.5	16.1	2,477.5	0.0	15,585.0	987.2	24,804.3
	1992	5,594.7	92.4	2,290.6	0.0	15,436.7	947.5	24,361.9
	1997	5,471.2	90.3	1,844.9	0.0	15,477.9	932.1	23,816.4
Rhode Island	1982	27.3	0.0	35.1	0.0	401.2	24.9	488.5
	1987	25.5	0.0	34.3	0.0	397.0	22.0	478.8
	1992	25.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	388.2	23.6	461.1
	1997	21.5	0.0	25.2	0.0	387.2	24.0	457.9
South Carolina	1982	3,577.6	0.0	1,230.8	0.0	11,255.2	725.1	16,788.7
	1987	3,320.4	95.1	1,202.7	0.0	11,267.9	730.2	16,616.3
	1992	2,982.3	262.4	1,193.7	0.0	11,198.4	747.4	16,384.2
	1997	2,574.2	262.5	1,196.5	0.0	11,188.0	797.0	16,018.2
South Dakota	1982	16,947.6	0.0	2,710.9	22,965.7	526.7	1,475.4	44,626.3
	1987	17,512.7	359.8	2,280.9	22,417.8	529.0	1,477.2	44,577.4
	1992	16,436.7	1,756.8	2,199.7	22,078.9	524.1	1,477.3	44,473.5
	1997	16,738.4	1,685.9	2,108.2	21,876.4	518.3	1,484.0	44,411.2



Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
 page 6 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Tennessee	1982	5,591.5	0.0	5,322.9	0.0	12,077.3	506.3	23,498.0
	1987	5,376.3	173.1	5,133.3	0.0	12,113.1	469.1	23,264.9
	1992	4,856.6	440.5	5,154.3	0.0	12,107.6	445.1	23,004.1
	1997	4,644.0	373.9	4,989.6	0.0	12,041.8	547.3	22,596.6
Texas	1982	33,322.6	0.0	17,107.4	96,342.9	9,638.0	1,896.2	158,307.1
	1987	31,199.3	1,583.1	16,835.6	95,731.3	10,109.8	1,987.5	157,446.6
	1992	28,262.2	3,973.9	16,757.2	95,127.1	10,286.3	2,103.3	156,510.0
	1997	26,937.9	3,905.5	15,914.4	95,744.7	10,816.0	2,211.1	155,529.6
Utah	1982	2,038.3	0.0	538.7	10,845.4	1,800.9	2,369.7	17,593.0
	1987	1,888.9	150.8	632.0	10,638.6	1,793.1	2,210.2	17,313.6
	1992	1,815.5	225.9	663.9	10,862.7	1,753.7	2,372.2	17,693.9
	1997	1,679.1	216.2	694.9	10,733.4	1,882.6	2,392.4	17,598.6
Vermont	1982	648.4	0.0	446.4	0.0	4,156.8	76.2	5,327.8
	1987	642.9	0.0	378.0	0.0	4,164.3	73.9	5,259.1
	1992	634.4	0.0	340.9	0.0	4,163.3	76.0	5,214.6
	1997	606.5	0.0	338.3	0.0	4,150.2	87.5	5,182.5
Virginia	1982	3,397.6	0.0	3,249.6	0.0	13,455.8	617.8	20,720.8
	1987	3,109.8	23.2	3,222.3	0.0	13,511.4	594.6	20,461.3
	1992	2,901.5	74.0	3,206.9	0.0	13,460.7	588.1	20,231.2
	1997	2,917.5	70.7	2,995.3	0.0	13,315.8	586.7	19,886.0
Washington	1982	7,793.3	0.0	1,301.9	5,979.8	13,097.3	889.8	29,062.1
	1987	7,295.4	455.3	1,335.3	5,958.5	13,025.3	894.8	28,964.6
	1992	6,744.8	1,015.9	1,303.2	5,859.5	12,924.4	902.6	28,750.4
	1997	6,656.1	1,016.8	1,193.2	5,856.9	12,834.5	950.7	28,508.2
West Virginia	1982	1,094.8	0.0	1,892.7	0.0	10,412.6	253.2	13,653.3
	1987	998.3	0.6	1,750.9	0.0	10,583.0	269.3	13,602.1
	1992	914.6	0.6	1,620.3	0.0	10,580.1	317.3	13,432.9
	1997	864.4	0.0	1,526.5	0.0	10,581.5	279.4	13,251.8
Wisconsin	1982	11,457.2	0.0	3,514.2	0.0	14,215.1	1,636.2	30,822.7
	1987	11,317.4	217.6	3,213.3	0.0	14,300.0	1,651.5	30,699.8
	1992	10,812.6	664.6	3,084.5	0.0	14,334.6	1,659.6	30,555.9
	1997	10,613.1	660.9	2,994.2	0.0	14,448.3	1,657.7	30,374.2



Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
page 7 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Wyoming	1982	2,587.6	0.0	761.2	27,637.2	1,022.9	907.2	32,916.1
	1987	2,444.5	128.8	849.6	27,506.9	1,025.3	912.6	32,867.7
	1992	2,271.9	251.7	935.3	27,312.1	1,030.2	1,006.1	32,807.3
	1997	2,173.9	246.7	1,145.6	27,302.4	1,004.1	900.1	32,772.8
Caribbean	1982	407.8	0.0	757.7	150.8	524.0	50.4	1,890.7
	1987	389.7	0.0	737.6	145.7	526.6	52.6	1,852.2
	1992	366.9	0.0	688.1	139.9	521.7	57.3	1,773.9
	1997	368.3	0.0	443.4	144.8	640.2	65.0	1,661.7
Total	1982	420,954.0	0.0	132,006.0	416,739.4	403,338.2	49,648.3	1,422,685.9
	1987	406,639.1	13,801.1	128,114.4	411,104.2	405,256.4	49,930.5	1,414,845.7
	1992	382,315.2	34,042.1	126,047.5	407,379.7	405,207.0	50,625.8	1,405,617.3
	1997	376,997.9	32,696.0	119,991.9	405,977.2	406,955.2	51,141.5	1,393,759.7



Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—
 page 1 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
..... 1,000 acres								
Alabama	1982	81.7	4,145.1	4,226.8	1.0	281.3	282.3	4,509.1
	1987	69.2	3,608.3	3,677.5	1.0	315.9	316.9	3,994.4
	1992	49.8	2,754.1	2,803.9	7.9	334.5	342.4	3,146.3
	1997	52.2	2,561.9	2,614.1	9.6	330.0	339.6	2,953.7
Arizona	1982	1,011.4	26.5	1,037.9	180.5	0.9	181.4	1,219.3
	1987	967.8	82.1	1,049.9	173.1	4.1	177.2	1,227.1
	1992	937.4	79.3	1,016.7	179.8	1.3	181.1	1,197.8
	1997	905.1	77.1	982.2	228.7	0.7	229.4	1,211.6
Arkansas	1982	4,054.5	3,758.7	7,813.2	7.7	280.4	288.1	8,101.3
	1987	4,300.9	3,392.4	7,693.3	3.8	277.6	281.4	7,974.7
	1992	4,718.8	2,717.7	7,436.5	18.0	275.2	293.2	7,729.7
	1997	4,994.6	2,367.8	7,362.4	15.6	246.5	262.1	7,624.5
California	1982	5,790.1	1,315.6	7,105.7	3,144.5	269.0	3,413.5	10,519.2
	1987	5,788.9	1,067.7	6,856.6	3,105.9	261.2	3,367.1	10,223.7
	1992	5,306.2	1,251.0	6,557.2	3,235.9	259.0	3,494.9	10,052.1
	1997	5,089.7	1,130.0	6,219.7	3,191.3	223.5	3,414.8	9,634.5
Colorado	1982	2,021.8	7,393.2	9,415.0	1,039.1	149.4	1,188.5	10,603.5
	1987	1,998.4	6,595.4	8,593.8	1,001.6	155.6	1,157.2	9,751.0
	1992	1,841.6	5,833.4	7,675.0	1,082.9	182.9	1,265.8	8,940.8
	1997	1,908.3	5,659.1	7,567.4	1,038.3	163.8	1,202.1	8,769.5
Connecticut	1982	9.3	107.7	117.0	7.4	120.5	127.9	244.9
	1987	12.3	88.1	100.4	8.1	125.1	133.2	233.6
	1992	15.0	78.9	93.9	12.3	122.3	134.6	228.5
	1997	17.3	63.7	81.0	8.4	114.9	123.3	204.3
Delaware	1982	47.9	457.2	505.1	0.8	12.8	13.6	518.7
	1987	57.7	439.7	497.4	0.0	13.0	13.0	510.4
	1992	65.6	427.5	493.1	0.0	5.9	5.9	499.0
	1997	80.2	398.2	478.4	0.0	6.1	6.1	484.5
Florida	1982	970.7	1,366.1	2,336.8	885.7	332.3	1,218.0	3,554.8
	1987	971.5	985.0	1,956.5	923.9	303.3	1,227.2	3,183.7
	1992	928.1	765.6	1,693.7	1,098.4	205.3	1,303.7	2,997.4
	1997	919.1	561.2	1,480.3	1,114.3	157.0	1,271.3	2,751.6



Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—
page 2 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
..... 1,000 acres								
Georgia	1982	1,112.6	5,047.5	6,160.1	45.3	361.4	406.7	6,566.8
	1987	1,068.2	4,403.8	5,472.0	68.9	368.1	437.0	5,909.0
	1992	1,068.0	3,646.2	4,714.2	66.3	391.3	457.6	5,171.8
	1997	1,068.8	3,106.0	4,174.8	69.6	512.2	581.8	4,756.6
Hawaii	1982	169.2	99.0	268.2	8.6	26.3	34.9	303.1
	1987	162.9	89.7	252.6	11.0	31.1	42.1	294.7
	1992	134.7	93.9	228.6	23.9	21.9	45.8	274.4
	1997	101.6	96.4	198.0	21.8	26.5	48.3	246.3
Idaho	1982	2,827.7	2,573.9	5,401.6	692.3	296.3	988.6	6,390.2
	1987	2,929.7	2,142.1	5,071.8	620.7	359.7	980.4	6,052.2
	1992	2,862.2	1,793.0	4,655.2	633.0	311.8	944.8	5,600.0
	1997	2,822.0	1,719.3	4,541.3	623.6	352.4	976.0	5,517.3
Illinois	1982	165.0	24,028.8	24,193.8	11.2	520.8	532.0	24,725.8
	1987	177.5	24,119.9	24,297.4	9.4	384.0	393.4	24,690.8
	1992	198.9	23,303.9	23,502.8	5.7	591.9	597.6	24,100.4
	1997	172.1	23,391.3	23,563.4	5.4	442.3	447.7	24,011.1
Indiana	1982	163.7	13,162.5	13,326.2	2.5	451.5	454.0	13,780.2
	1987	169.1	13,161.9	13,331.0	5.1	503.8	508.9	13,839.9
	1992	180.0	12,743.8	12,923.8	4.3	583.6	587.9	13,511.7
	1997	214.9	12,546.5	12,761.4	10.8	634.9	645.7	13,407.1
Iowa	1982	136.4	25,487.9	25,624.3	0.0	816.0	816.0	26,440.3
	1987	119.9	24,771.0	24,890.9	0.0	824.1	824.1	25,715.0
	1992	131.0	23,846.1	23,977.1	0.8	1,010.2	1,011.0	24,988.1
	1997	150.3	24,066.2	24,216.5	0.0	1,093.6	1,093.6	25,310.1
Kansas	1982	3,351.8	24,133.5	27,485.3	178.0	1,455.0	1,633.0	29,118.3
	1987	3,413.1	23,800.7	27,213.8	114.0	1,173.3	1,287.3	28,501.1
	1992	3,380.5	21,706.3	25,086.8	206.6	1,272.5	1,479.1	26,565.9
	1997	3,309.8	21,483.8	24,793.6	222.9	1,507.4	1,730.3	26,523.9
Kentucky	1982	12.9	4,724.9	4,737.8	1.2	1,195.2	1,196.4	5,934.2
	1987	5.1	4,208.3	4,213.4	1.2	1,252.6	1,253.8	5,467.2
	1992	5.6	3,618.0	3,623.6	0.0	1,467.9	1,467.9	5,091.5
	1997	56.5	3,457.5	3,514.0	0.0	1,664.2	1,664.2	5,178.2



Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—
page 3 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
..... 1,000 acres								
Louisiana	1982	1,639.3	4,566.6	6,205.9	1.1	203.5	204.6	6,410.5
	1987	1,292.3	4,804.7	6,097.0	1.7	193.8	195.5	6,292.5
	1992	1,737.2	4,056.0	5,793.2	4.3	174.7	179.0	5,972.2
	1997	1,542.8	3,927.3	5,470.1	1.1	188.0	189.1	5,659.2
Maine	1982	4.7	228.2	232.9	3.2	284.8	288.0	520.9
	1987	4.2	200.6	204.8	3.2	298.2	301.4	506.2
	1992	4.2	156.1	160.3	3.2	284.1	287.3	447.6
	1997	16.2	138.5	154.7	3.2	254.8	258.0	412.7
Maryland	1982	45.7	1,591.6	1,637.3	2.9	154.5	157.4	1,794.7
	1987	49.2	1,560.3	1,609.5	5.9	124.1	130.0	1,739.5
	1992	50.1	1,448.5	1,498.6	7.8	166.7	174.5	1,673.1
	1997	56.1	1,356.7	1,412.8	4.4	199.2	203.6	1,616.4
Massachusetts	1982	3.6	77.6	81.2	16.3	200.0	216.3	297.5
	1987	3.8	74.1	77.9	15.7	194.6	210.3	288.2
	1992	4.2	72.2	76.4	21.5	174.0	195.5	271.9
	1997	8.8	55.9	64.7	23.1	189.2	212.3	277.0
Michigan	1982	298.6	7,480.2	7,778.8	66.9	1,597.6	1,664.5	9,443.3
	1987	344.1	7,194.5	7,538.6	65.4	1,701.7	1,767.1	9,305.7
	1992	399.5	6,717.4	7,116.9	69.2	1,799.3	1,868.5	8,985.4
	1997	456.4	6,102.4	6,558.8	59.0	1,921.9	1,980.9	8,539.7
Minnesota	1982	439.2	20,789.0	21,228.2	4.8	1,791.5	1,796.3	23,024.5
	1987	428.6	20,597.9	21,026.5	14.1	1,354.6	1,368.7	22,395.2
	1992	451.5	19,167.9	19,619.4	8.2	1,727.0	1,735.2	21,354.6
	1997	402.1	19,329.1	19,731.2	4.8	1,677.7	1,682.5	21,413.7
Mississippi	1982	668.3	6,527.7	7,196.0	0.0	220.0	220.0	7,416.0
	1987	998.8	5,509.8	6,508.6	1.2	155.2	156.4	6,665.0
	1992	1,148.5	4,333.2	5,481.7	1.2	243.3	244.5	5,726.2
	1997	1,225.7	3,705.8	4,931.5	0.0	420.9	420.9	5,352.4
Missouri	1982	764.6	12,360.6	13,125.2	9.8	1,865.3	1,875.1	15,000.3
	1987	749.6	11,901.3	12,650.9	6.4	1,728.3	1,734.7	14,385.6
	1992	977.3	10,017.7	10,995.0	9.9	2,342.8	2,352.7	13,347.7
	1997	998.5	9,518.7	10,517.2	13.8	3,220.2	3,234.0	13,751.2



Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—
page 4 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
..... 1,000 acres								
Montana	1982	847.6	13,754.1	14,601.7	1,277.1	1,318.0	2,595.1	17,196.8
	1987	913.9	12,911.0	13,824.9	1,110.8	1,301.5	2,412.3	16,237.2
	1992	884.4	11,597.9	12,482.3	1,193.0	1,359.7	2,552.7	15,035.0
	1997	929.1	11,597.6	12,526.7	1,234.0	1,409.8	2,643.8	15,170.5
Nebraska	1982	6,551.8	12,158.7	18,710.5	326.5	1,239.6	1,566.1	20,276.6
	1987	6,907.3	11,744.2	18,651.5	285.5	996.9	1,282.4	19,933.9
	1992	7,093.6	10,716.8	17,810.4	386.7	1,041.6	1,428.3	19,238.7
	1997	7,420.2	10,563.3	17,983.5	352.3	1,133.4	1,485.7	19,469.2
Nevada	1982	289.5	53.0	342.5	515.3	1.6	516.9	859.4
	1987	96.0	58.4	154.4	686.2	1.7	687.9	842.3
	1992	127.8	83.3	211.1	545.5	4.2	549.7	760.8
	1997	71.2	50.0	121.2	577.9	1.9	579.8	701.0
New Hampshire	1982	0.0	41.2	41.2	2.7	113.8	116.5	157.7
	1987	0.0	34.9	34.9	2.7	108.7	111.4	146.3
	1992	0.0	20.7	20.7	2.7	118.0	120.7	141.4
	1997	0.0	20.7	20.7	2.7	111.0	113.7	134.4
New Jersey	1982	90.3	553.2	643.5	35.4	130.0	165.4	808.9
	1987	71.1	489.7	560.8	35.2	92.6	127.8	688.6
	1992	76.5	411.1	487.6	46.6	115.7	162.3	649.9
	1997	81.1	345.6	426.7	51.3	110.7	162.0	588.7
New Mexico	1982	998.0	1,007.7	2,005.7	376.4	30.3	406.7	2,412.4
	1987	757.2	762.2	1,519.4	407.7	33.9	441.6	1,961.0
	1992	721.0	740.0	1,461.0	402.3	28.7	431.0	1,892.0
	1997	635.6	752.5	1,388.1	453.6	33.5	487.1	1,875.2
New York	1982	47.7	3,387.7	3,435.4	16.4	2,460.3	2,476.7	5,912.1
	1987	52.2	3,117.0	3,169.2	21.6	2,556.9	2,578.5	5,747.7
	1992	52.7	2,822.6	2,875.3	22.9	2,717.9	2,740.8	5,616.1
	1997	62.0	2,689.6	2,751.6	22.1	2,643.4	2,665.5	5,417.1
North Carolina	1982	260.0	6,093.9	6,353.9	5.1	338.9	344.0	6,697.9
	1987	308.4	5,722.6	6,031.0	6.8	326.5	333.3	6,364.3
	1992	323.5	5,225.6	5,549.1	9.7	400.9	410.6	5,959.7
	1997	321.1	4,744.4	5,065.5	17.1	556.7	573.8	5,639.3



Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—
 page 5 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
..... 1,000 acres								
North Dakota	1982	209.6	24,872.9	25,082.5	28.4	1,927.6	1,956.0	27,038.5
	1987	211.0	24,867.9	25,078.9	21.8	1,997.4	2,019.2	27,098.1
	1992	229.5	22,627.2	22,856.7	16.8	1,869.2	1,886.0	24,742.7
	1997	223.9	22,596.8	22,820.7	20.6	2,162.6	2,183.2	25,003.9
Ohio	1982	27.1	11,452.7	11,479.8	14.1	953.4	967.5	12,447.3
	1987	23.9	11,260.2	11,284.1	15.4	1,042.6	1,058.0	12,342.1
	1992	28.4	10,824.8	10,853.2	15.4	1,060.7	1,076.1	11,929.3
	1997	20.4	10,234.2	10,254.6	10.4	1,362.0	1,372.4	11,627.0
Oklahoma	1982	685.8	10,438.8	11,124.6	58.4	386.3	444.7	11,569.3
	1987	651.6	9,910.4	10,562.0	49.6	291.4	341.0	10,903.0
	1992	600.4	9,034.9	9,635.3	71.6	373.6	445.2	10,080.5
	1997	598.8	8,746.6	9,345.4	47.4	343.9	391.3	9,736.7
Oregon	1982	993.7	2,462.4	3,456.1	697.8	202.7	900.5	4,356.6
	1987	929.8	2,035.4	2,965.2	779.6	223.8	1,003.4	3,968.6
	1992	908.3	1,872.9	2,781.2	791.3	202.8	994.1	3,775.3
	1997	828.9	1,847.9	2,676.8	850.6	234.3	1,084.9	3,761.7
Pennsylvania	1982	4.5	3,907.1	3,911.6	9.1	1,970.8	1,979.9	5,891.5
	1987	5.3	3,860.1	3,865.4	10.7	1,862.4	1,873.1	5,738.5
	1992	4.8	3,728.7	3,733.5	12.3	1,848.9	1,861.2	5,594.7
	1997	7.7	3,621.4	3,629.1	12.1	1,830.0	1,842.1	5,471.2
Rhode Island	1982	0.9	8.1	9.0	5.4	12.9	18.3	27.3
	1987	0.0	6.1	6.1	6.6	12.8	19.4	25.5
	1992	0.7	6.5	7.2	5.4	12.4	17.8	25.0
	1997	0.0	4.6	4.6	5.5	11.4	16.9	21.5
South Carolina	1982	73.0	3,320.2	3,393.2	26.5	157.9	184.4	3,577.6
	1987	82.2	3,036.7	3,118.9	29.2	172.3	201.5	3,320.4
	1992	104.5	2,651.0	2,755.5	20.3	206.5	226.8	2,982.3
	1997	129.3	2,190.0	2,319.3	13.2	241.7	254.9	2,574.2
South Dakota	1982	393.0	14,604.1	14,997.1	77.4	1,873.1	1,950.5	16,947.6
	1987	450.4	15,040.6	15,491.0	38.3	1,983.4	2,021.7	17,512.7
	1992	420.9	13,983.7	14,404.6	61.4	1,970.7	2,032.1	16,436.7
	1997	391.6	13,948.4	14,340.0	107.3	2,291.1	2,398.4	16,738.4



Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—
page 6 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
..... 1,000 acres								
Tennessee	1982	15.5	4,704.0	4,719.5	6.6	865.4	872.0	5,591.5
	1987	17.2	4,398.9	4,416.1	7.6	952.6	960.2	5,376.3
	1992	10.8	3,631.5	3,642.3	6.1	1,208.2	1,214.3	4,856.6
	1997	15.3	3,246.4	3,261.7	2.7	1,379.6	1,382.3	4,644.0
Texas	1982	9,682.6	22,825.2	32,507.8	230.1	584.7	814.8	33,322.6
	1987	9,074.0	21,500.5	30,574.5	166.8	458.0	624.8	31,199.3
	1992	8,586.1	18,969.2	27,555.3	176.8	530.1	706.9	28,262.2
	1997	8,247.1	18,082.9	26,330.0	188.6	419.3	607.9	26,937.9
Utah	1982	616.5	675.1	1,291.6	678.8	67.9	746.7	2,038.3
	1987	390.2	516.5	906.7	905.5	76.7	982.2	1,888.9
	1992	461.6	439.1	900.7	846.5	68.3	914.8	1,815.5
	1997	329.4	375.9	705.3	922.4	51.4	973.8	1,679.1
Vermont	1982	0.5	165.7	166.2	1.7	480.5	482.2	648.4
	1987	0.5	184.5	185.0	1.7	456.2	457.9	642.9
	1992	0.5	144.9	145.4	1.7	487.3	489.0	634.4
	1997	0.5	138.2	138.7	1.7	466.1	467.8	606.5
Virginia	1982	103.8	2,446.3	2,550.1	2.4	845.1	847.5	3,397.6
	1987	114.3	2,052.8	2,167.1	5.4	937.3	942.7	3,109.8
	1992	115.1	1,691.4	1,806.5	2.9	1,092.1	1,095.0	2,901.5
	1997	116.3	1,520.3	1,636.6	8.9	1,272.0	1,280.9	2,917.5
Washington	1982	1,123.8	5,783.9	6,907.7	563.4	322.2	885.6	7,793.3
	1987	1,090.0	5,259.4	6,349.4	600.3	345.7	946.0	7,295.4
	1992	1,089.6	4,670.3	5,759.9	680.3	304.6	984.9	6,744.8
	1997	1,021.6	4,555.5	5,577.1	757.3	321.7	1,079.0	6,656.1
West Virginia	1982	0.0	301.3	301.3	0.0	793.5	793.5	1,094.8
	1987	0.0	227.7	227.7	0.0	770.6	770.6	998.3
	1992	0.0	214.4	214.4	0.0	700.2	700.2	914.6
	1997	1.8	164.3	166.1	1.1	697.2	698.3	864.4
Wisconsin	1982	314.5	9,098.9	9,413.4	20.3	2,023.5	2,043.8	11,457.2
	1987	326.7	9,061.9	9,388.6	11.4	1,917.4	1,928.8	11,317.4
	1992	340.4	8,469.3	8,809.7	37.3	1,965.6	2,002.9	10,812.6
	1997	362.2	8,389.8	8,752.0	27.8	1,833.3	1,861.1	10,613.1



Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—
 page 7 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
..... 1,000 acres								
Wyoming	1982	448.2	964.8	1,413.0	973.6	201.0	1,174.6	2,587.6
	1987	486.6	734.9	1,221.5	929.2	293.8	1,223.0	2,444.5
	1992	456.5	518.5	975.0	962.9	334.0	1,296.9	2,271.9
	1997	448.2	529.8	978.0	886.4	309.5	1,195.9	2,173.9
Caribbean	1982	77.4	272.9	350.3	2.8	54.7	57.5	407.8
	1987	75.0	253.4	328.4	3.0	58.3	61.3	389.7
	1992	65.5	217.2	282.7	2.4	81.8	84.2	366.9
	1997	45.5	128.7	174.2	7.8	186.3	194.1	368.3
Total	1982	49,646.0	326,803.5	376,449.5	12,262.5	32,242.0	44,504.5	420,954.0
	1987	49,117.6	313,847.2	362,964.8	12,299.9	31,374.4	43,674.3	406,639.1
	1992	49,299.0	285,941.2	335,240.2	13,021.9	34,053.1	47,075.0	382,315.2
	1997	48,877.9	277,905.8	326,783.7	13,252.5	36,961.7	50,214.2	376,997.9



Table 4— Land cover/use on nonfederal rural land, by land capability class and subclass, and by year—
page 1 of 4

Class and subclass		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
I	1982	27,787.1	0.0	1,915.0	444.4	1,705.7	684.8	32,537.0
	1987	27,582.1	99.1	1,791.3	425.6	1,737.2	693.4	32,328.7
	1992	27,013.3	235.7	1,743.9	391.6	1,781.5	719.6	31,885.6
	1997	26,566.8	228.7	1,690.6	382.1	1,815.5	738.3	31,422.0
Ile	1982	92,030.0	0.0	18,946.9	10,082.8	25,362.8	3,878.2	150,300.7
	1987	89,617.8	1,418.4	18,688.0	9,745.6	25,729.3	3,953.1	149,152.2
	1992	84,685.1	4,876.7	18,744.4	9,523.6	25,884.8	4,061.6	147,776.2
	1997	83,306.0	4,571.3	18,006.4	9,555.7	26,348.8	4,217.3	146,005.5
Illw	1982	65,014.7	0.0	11,431.3	4,105.8	17,337.1	1,776.9	99,665.8
	1987	64,032.5	548.2	11,136.6	3,935.9	17,574.8	1,806.1	99,034.1
	1992	62,284.6	1,633.8	10,952.0	3,832.7	17,741.7	1,855.4	98,300.2
	1997	61,300.2	1,668.9	10,320.0	3,951.6	18,244.5	1,886.9	97,372.1
Ils	1982	17,252.5	0.0	1,639.9	947.4	3,320.8	449.6	23,610.2
	1987	16,804.8	153.1	1,597.6	913.1	3,400.2	458.3	23,327.1
	1992	16,060.9	412.7	1,523.9	855.1	3,466.1	478.8	22,797.5
	1997	15,536.5	374.5	1,526.7	852.6	3,507.4	512.9	22,310.6
Ilc	1982	15,305.5	0.0	620.2	2,630.9	140.4	388.0	19,085.0
	1987	15,379.9	83.1	536.9	2,532.6	141.7	398.2	19,072.4
	1992	14,764.4	675.2	521.4	2,467.9	142.9	418.5	18,990.3
	1997	14,807.7	658.9	497.0	2,454.7	144.6	419.8	18,982.7
All II	1982	189,602.7	0.0	32,638.3	17,766.9	46,161.1	6,492.7	292,661.7
	1987	185,835.0	2,202.8	31,959.1	17,127.2	46,846.0	6,615.7	290,585.8
	1992	177,795.0	7,598.4	31,741.7	16,679.3	47,235.5	6,814.3	287,864.2
	1997	174,950.4	7,273.6	30,350.1	16,814.6	48,245.3	7,036.9	284,670.9
IIIe	1982	84,687.9	0.0	28,680.4	40,704.3	32,994.4	3,087.2	190,154.2
	1987	80,132.5	5,049.7	28,013.2	39,734.1	33,505.5	3,139.3	189,574.3
	1992	73,315.6	11,612.4	27,953.2	38,912.5	33,671.7	3,279.9	188,745.3
	1997	72,927.9	11,087.9	26,954.5	38,939.2	33,991.4	3,458.1	187,359.0
IIIw	1982	31,346.6	0.0	7,947.3	3,711.9	19,946.5	1,619.1	64,571.4
	1987	30,871.9	273.3	7,805.9	3,470.4	19,925.2	1,669.9	64,016.6
	1992	29,903.7	797.5	7,540.6	3,295.1	19,978.1	1,749.8	63,264.8
	1997	29,197.3	809.3	7,143.4	3,289.9	20,200.2	1,802.2	62,442.3
IIIs	1982	11,447.0	0.0	3,310.0	1,994.0	8,509.6	623.6	25,884.2
	1987	10,926.8	301.9	3,268.4	1,892.7	8,552.0	657.0	25,598.8
	1992	10,228.2	777.5	3,165.6	1,858.5	8,532.7	671.3	25,233.8
	1997	9,821.9	743.8	3,057.1	1,857.8	8,587.4	745.6	24,813.6



Table 4— Land cover/use on nonfederal rural land, by land capability class and subclass, and by year—
page 2 of 4

Class and subclass		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
IIIc	1982	3,722.9	0.0	191.3	1,815.6	56.5	92.7	5,879.0
	1987	3,426.8	343.7	185.9	1,796.9	58.2	95.0	5,906.5
	1992	2,955.0	891.4	188.6	1,757.6	56.0	101.4	5,950.0
	1997	3,015.9	844.0	204.0	1,788.0	46.0	116.7	6,014.6
All III	1982	131,204.4	0.0	40,129.0	48,225.8	61,507.0	5,422.6	286,488.8
	1987	125,358.0	5,968.6	39,273.4	46,894.1	62,040.9	5,561.2	285,096.2
	1992	116,402.5	14,078.8	38,848.0	45,823.7	62,238.5	5,802.4	283,193.9
	1997	114,963.0	13,485.0	37,359.0	45,874.9	62,825.0	6,122.6	280,629.5
IVe	1982	35,316.1	0.0	16,923.1	49,436.8	33,066.3	1,675.6	136,417.9
	1987	32,429.5	3,376.8	16,190.8	48,638.1	33,526.7	1,725.0	135,886.9
	1992	28,646.8	7,014.7	15,812.8	48,105.9	33,665.6	1,783.2	135,029.0
	1997	28,307.3	6,946.1	14,923.8	48,091.1	33,685.7	1,920.3	133,874.3
IVw	1982	6,630.5	0.0	4,602.2	4,236.9	16,188.4	964.8	32,622.8
	1987	6,495.5	117.1	4,590.2	4,017.6	16,129.8	959.5	32,309.7
	1992	6,255.9	296.0	4,463.4	3,737.0	16,039.2	999.7	31,791.2
	1997	6,189.2	274.9	4,223.2	3,577.0	16,025.9	1,010.6	31,300.8
IVs	1982	6,816.7	0.0	3,847.8	4,321.3	11,083.4	669.8	26,739.0
	1987	6,461.8	202.9	3,805.0	4,251.4	11,097.9	698.9	26,517.9
	1992	5,999.5	518.7	3,749.9	4,125.0	11,054.7	736.5	26,184.3
	1997	5,787.9	468.3	3,573.6	4,118.9	11,061.5	779.3	25,789.5
IVc	1982	318.6	0.0	89.2	2,022.7	207.8	43.0	2,681.3
	1987	306.1	10.0	101.1	1,827.5	208.7	43.5	2,496.9
	1992	283.6	40.2	115.9	1,736.1	231.4	56.6	2,463.8
	1997	293.0	29.8	104.0	1,672.0	291.0	61.6	2,451.4
All IV	1982	49,081.9	0.0	25,462.3	60,017.7	60,545.9	3,353.2	198,461.0
	1987	45,692.9	3,706.8	24,687.1	58,734.6	60,963.1	3,426.9	197,211.4
	1992	41,185.8	7,869.6	24,142.0	57,704.0	60,990.9	3,576.0	195,468.3
	1997	40,577.4	7,719.1	22,824.6	57,459.0	61,064.1	3,771.8	193,416.0
V	1982	3,237.0	0.0	4,473.2	5,227.5	18,411.4	1,801.3	33,150.4
	1987	3,141.3	82.1	4,259.6	5,137.0	18,572.4	1,776.9	32,969.3
	1992	3,011.5	191.3	4,078.1	5,061.9	18,684.0	1,740.7	32,767.5
	1997	2,932.6	178.3	3,747.7	5,108.7	18,801.2	1,756.0	32,524.5
VIe	1982	10,512.0	0.0	12,719.8	92,857.3	48,978.5	1,278.6	166,346.2
	1987	9,831.1	1,107.7	12,058.8	92,031.6	49,447.1	1,316.2	165,792.5
	1992	8,387.9	2,490.6	11,791.9	91,601.1	49,369.1	1,318.7	164,959.3
	1997	8,280.5	2,348.6	11,044.9	91,304.0	49,550.1	1,466.8	163,994.9



Table 4— Land cover/use on nonfederal rural land, by land capability class and subclass, and by year—
page 3 of 4

Class and subclass		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
VIw	1982	1,461.5	0.0	1,634.7	4,843.2	11,895.0	2,358.8	22,193.2
	1987	1,485.8	57.7	1,580.6	4,755.7	11,871.2	2,338.8	22,089.8
	1992	1,397.9	142.4	1,541.0	4,721.1	11,848.3	2,341.1	21,991.8
	1997	1,370.1	146.4	1,528.0	4,654.2	12,058.9	2,147.2	21,904.8
VI s	1982	3,348.0	0.0	3,085.7	31,265.3	30,139.7	894.8	68,733.5
	1987	3,166.1	251.1	3,017.8	30,952.0	30,025.3	895.7	68,308.0
	1992	2,829.2	665.9	2,906.7	30,897.3	29,817.7	898.2	68,015.0
	1997	2,873.2	614.1	2,725.7	30,802.2	29,519.4	942.6	67,477.2
VI c	1982	540.4	0.0	85.7	9,155.9	275.1	96.0	10,153.1
	1987	478.8	77.3	77.6	9,044.3	263.3	110.9	10,052.2
	1992	427.8	132.4	87.1	8,996.8	286.9	110.0	10,041.0
	1997	399.0	106.6	95.7	8,929.4	360.4	115.3	10,006.4
All VI	1982	15,861.9	0.0	17,525.9	138,121.7	91,288.3	4,628.2	267,426.0
	1987	14,961.8	1,493.8	16,734.8	136,783.6	91,606.9	4,661.6	266,242.5
	1992	13,042.8	3,431.3	16,326.7	136,216.3	91,322.0	4,668.0	265,007.1
	1997	12,922.8	3,215.7	15,394.3	135,689.8	91,488.8	4,671.9	263,383.3
VII e	1982	2,117.6	0.0	6,288.4	57,498.8	65,135.2	1,792.2	132,832.2
	1987	2,034.5	97.0	5,947.2	57,281.7	65,112.4	1,795.2	132,268.0
	1992	1,757.4	306.0	5,842.9	56,871.0	64,828.1	1,726.0	131,331.4
	1997	1,909.1	302.9	5,434.5	56,464.9	64,605.3	1,636.3	130,353.0
VII w	1982	463.5	0.0	427.7	4,539.1	8,882.2	2,874.7	17,187.2
	1987	490.1	6.0	418.7	4,233.2	8,773.4	2,908.7	16,830.1
	1992	530.0	8.1	400.0	4,403.0	8,773.3	2,919.9	17,034.3
	1997	550.1	2.1	434.5	4,218.9	8,777.8	2,973.8	16,957.2
VII s	1982	1,430.5	0.0	2,709.3	75,348.4	44,955.9	2,050.4	126,494.5
	1987	1,370.2	124.3	2,609.2	75,182.2	44,819.5	2,002.6	126,108.0
	1992	1,342.3	286.7	2,493.9	74,823.2	44,568.6	2,083.7	125,598.4
	1997	1,368.7	259.4	2,310.0	74,416.2	44,444.5	2,253.6	125,052.4
VII c	1982	167.4	0.0	58.5	4,956.5	25.7	163.0	5,371.1
	1987	173.2	9.5	53.4	4,860.5	25.6	246.4	5,368.6
	1992	234.6	11.0	52.7	4,814.4	30.0	276.7	5,419.4
	1997	257.0	11.3	49.9	4,750.3	30.9	293.4	5,392.8
All VII	1982	4,179.0	0.0	9,483.9	142,342.8	118,999.0	6,880.3	281,885.0
	1987	4,068.0	236.8	9,028.5	141,557.6	118,730.9	6,952.9	280,574.7
	1992	3,864.3	611.8	8,789.5	140,911.6	118,200.0	7,006.3	279,383.5
	1997	4,084.9	575.7	8,228.9	139,850.3	117,858.5	7,157.1	277,755.4



Table 4— Land cover/use on nonfederal rural land, by land capability class and subclass, and by year—
 page 4 of 4

Class and subclass		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
All VIII	1982	0.0	0.0	378.4	4,592.6	4,719.8	20,385.2	30,076.0
	1987	0.0	11.1	380.6	4,444.5	4,759.0	20,241.9	29,837.1
	1992	0.0	25.2	377.6	4,591.3	4,754.6	20,298.5	30,047.2
	1997	0.0	19.9	396.7	4,797.8	4,856.8	19,886.9	29,958.1
Total	1982	420,954.0	0.0	132,006.0	416,739.4	403,338.2	49,648.3	1,422,685.9
	1987	406,639.1	13,801.1	128,114.4	411,104.2	405,256.4	49,930.5	1,414,845.7
	1992	382,315.2	34,042.1	126,047.5	407,379.7	405,207.0	50,625.8	1,405,617.3
	1997	376,997.9	32,696.0	119,991.9	405,977.2	406,955.2	51,141.5	1,393,759.7



Table 5—Changes in land cover/use between 1982 and 1997

Land cover/use in 1982	Land cover/use in 1997								1982 total
	Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas & federal land	
 1,000 acres								
Cropland	350,265.3	30,412.1	19,269.4	3,659.2	5,606.5	3,158.9	7,097.5	1,485.1	420,954.0
Pastureland	15,347.0	1,329.6	92,088.3	2,567.9	14,091.4	1,619.0	4,230.0	732.8	132,006.0
Rangeland	6,967.5	728.5	3,037.2	394,617.4	3,021.6	1,702.7	3,281.3	3,383.2	416,739.4
Forest land	2,037.1	128.8	4,168.2	2,098.8	380,343.3	1,754.8	10,279.2	2,528.0	403,338.2
Other rural land	1,386.8	93.1	1,013.6	719.1	2,767.7	42,713.3	726.9	227.8	49,648.3
Developed land	196.7	1.2	78.6	110.8	227.0	12.0	72,618.7	0.8	73,245.8
Water areas and federal land	797.5	2.7	336.6	2,204.0	897.7	180.8	18.1	443,760.6	448,198.0
1997 total	376,997.9	32,696.0	119,991.9	405,977.2	406,955.2	51,141.5	98,251.7	452,118.3	1,944,129.7

1982 land cover/use totals are listed in the right hand vertical column, titled "1982 total". 1997 land cover/use totals are listed in the bottom horizontal row, titled "1997 total". The number at the intersection of rows and columns with the same land cover/use designation represents acres that did not change from 1982 to 1997. Reading to the right or left of this number are the acres that were lost to another cover/use by 1997. Reading up or down from this number are the acres that were gained from another cover/use by 1997.



Table 6—Changes in land cover/use between 1982 and 1987

Land cover/use in 1982	Land cover/use in 1987								1982 total
	Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas & federal land	
..... 1,000 acres									
Cropland	392,191.6	12,809.9	9,875.4	1,021.0	1,819.9	969.9	1,843.2	423.1	420,954.0
Pastureland	8,808.6	580.7	114,691.6	872.4	5,164.3	597.1	1,004.6	286.7	132,006.0
Rangeland	3,631.8	325.8	1,426.1	407,481.5	675.4	474.2	902.5	1,822.1	416,739.4
Forest land	1,003.2	51.3	1,558.4	402.8	396,191.6	594.1	2,564.9	971.9	403,338.2
Other rural land	596.6	33.4	373.3	108.3	908.0	47,227.5	161.6	239.6	49,648.3
Developed land	92.6	0.0	27.8	29.8	68.3	3.2	73,023.7	0.4	73,245.8
Water areas and federal land	314.7	0.0	161.8	1,188.4	428.9	64.5	4.0	446,035.7	448,198.0
1987 total	406,639.1	13,801.1	128,114.4	411,104.2	405,256.4	49,930.5	79,504.5	449,779.5	1,944,129.7

1982 land cover/use totals are listed in the right hand vertical column, titled "1982 total". 1987 land cover/use totals are listed in the bottom horizontal row, titled "1987 total". The number at the intersection of rows and columns with the same land cover/use designation represents acres that did not change from 1982 to 1987. Reading to the right or left of this number are the acres that were lost to another cover/use by 1987. Reading up or down from this number are the acres that were gained from another cover/use by 1987.



Table 7—Changes in land cover/use between 1987 and 1992

Land cover/use in 1987	Land cover/use in 1992								1987 total
	Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas & federal land	
..... 1,000 acres									
Cropland	372,482.9	19,327.7	8,660.0	1,008.4	1,298.4	1,123.7	2,025.4	712.6	406,639.1
CRP land	13.5	13,787.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13,801.1
Pastureland	6,144.6	723.0	114,977.7	444.3	3,581.4	570.2	1,372.9	300.3	128,114.4
Rangeland	2,279.0	124.0	848.1	403,522.1	920.1	547.0	1,044.6	1,819.3	411,104.2
Forest land	492.1	51.8	998.9	719.3	398,212.5	480.9	3,089.3	1,211.6	405,256.4
Other rural land	474.4	28.1	444.4	180.8	801.5	47,630.3	219.5	151.5	49,930.5
Developed land	82.3	0.0	30.3	26.9	79.3	3.7	79,281.6	0.4	79,504.5
Water areas and federal land	346.4	0.0	88.1	1,477.9	313.8	270.0	1.4	447,281.9	449,779.5
1992 total	382,315.2	34,042.1	126,047.5	407,379.7	405,207.0	50,625.8	87,034.7	451,477.7	1,944,129.7

1987 land cover/use totals are listed in the right hand vertical column, titled "1987 total". 1992 land cover/use totals are listed in the bottom horizontal row, titled "1992 total". The number at the intersection of rows and columns with the same land cover/use designation represents acres that did not change from 1987 to 1992. Reading to the right or left of this number are the acres that were lost to another cover/use by 1992. Reading up or down from this number are the acres that were gained from another cover/use by 1992.



Table 8—Changes in land cover/use between 1992 and 1997

Land cover/use in 1992	Land cover/use in 1997								1992 total
	Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas & federal land	
..... 1,000 acres									
Cropland	362,606.3	2,062.6	9,210.5	1,555.5	1,937.1	1,722.2	2,902.1	318.9	382,315.2
CRP land	2,250.8	30,464.9	796.6	297.2	184.4	40.2	7.7	0.3	34,042.1
Pastureland	8,523.5	96.6	106,543.2	1,562.3	6,272.3	897.1	1,979.8	172.7	126,047.5
Rangeland	1,977.8	21.1	696.4	400,770.5	1,600.8	779.0	1,283.2	250.9	407,379.7
Forest land	759.9	22.9	1,887.7	1,170.0	395,273.0	950.2	4,771.1	372.2	405,207.0
Other rural land	707.7	27.9	753.5	474.0	1,447.4	46,744.4	448.5	22.4	50,625.8
Developed land	27.9	0.0	24.0	53.7	76.0	2.8	86,850.3	0.0	87,034.7
Water areas and federal land	144.0	0.0	80.0	94.0	164.2	5.6	9.0	450,980.9	451,477.7
1997 total	376,997.9	32,696.0	119,991.9	405,977.2	406,955.2	51,141.5	98,251.7	452,118.3	1,944,129.7

1992 land cover/use totals are listed in the right hand vertical column, titled "1992 total". 1997 land cover/use totals are listed in the bottom horizontal row, titled "1997 total". The number at the intersection of rows and columns with the same land cover/use designation represents acres that did not change from 1992 to 1997. Reading to the right or left of this number are the acres that were lost to another cover/use by 1997. Reading up or down from this number are the acres that were gained from another cover/use by 1997.



Table 9— Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—
page 1 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Alabama	1982	2,902.1	0.0	1,457.3	3.1	3,010.0	158.4	7,530.9
	1987	2,575.8	109.7	1,490.5	4.3	3,102.8	178.4	7,461.5
	1992	2,080.9	306.9	1,594.8	4.3	3,174.0	236.7	7,397.6
	1997	1,948.7	305.2	1,505.9	3.1	3,278.6	213.4	7,254.9
Arizona	1982	1,063.4	0.0	44.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,107.9
	1987	991.2	0.0	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,032.8
	1992	925.3	0.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	967.7
	1997	901.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	935.5
Arkansas	1982	6,636.7	0.0	2,203.2	6.1	4,240.4	136.9	13,223.3
	1987	6,537.7	68.0	2,208.7	6.1	4,234.1	138.9	13,193.5
	1992	6,385.6	143.3	2,200.3	6.1	4,251.4	146.8	13,133.5
	1997	6,320.4	151.3	2,134.1	6.1	4,255.2	171.0	13,038.1
California	1982	5,536.8	0.0	288.4	88.6	11.5	25.5	5,950.8
	1987	5,507.5	0.0	295.2	87.0	15.7	28.0	5,933.4
	1992	5,268.8	0.0	234.8	96.6	15.6	42.5	5,658.3
	1997	5,095.8	0.0	232.8	112.9	11.0	66.0	5,518.5
Colorado	1982	1,652.1	0.0	76.0	6.7	0.0	1.7	1,736.5
	1987	1,602.2	3.4	97.8	0.9	0.0	1.3	1,705.6
	1992	1,566.9	4.4	117.2	3.2	0.0	3.7	1,695.4
	1997	1,572.9	2.0	94.6	5.0	0.0	3.8	1,678.3
Connecticut	1982	141.9	0.0	33.2	0.0	134.9	23.6	333.6
	1987	136.3	0.0	33.0	0.0	130.3	23.4	323.0
	1992	130.9	0.0	35.6	0.0	128.1	21.9	316.5
	1997	114.8	0.0	34.8	0.0	135.7	21.6	306.9
Delaware	1982	332.3	0.0	19.6	0.0	75.3	11.5	438.7
	1987	326.7	0.0	16.3	0.0	75.0	11.6	429.6
	1992	317.6	0.0	15.7	0.0	75.1	13.0	421.4
	1997	302.8	0.0	15.5	0.0	73.6	14.9	406.8
Florida	1982	414.9	0.0	141.7	0.0	531.4	17.5	1,105.5
	1987	340.5	37.8	147.0	0.0	546.5	15.3	1,087.1
	1992	306.6	48.5	144.1	0.0	541.6	15.7	1,056.5
	1997	262.7	49.8	142.4	1.6	567.5	18.2	1,042.2
Georgia	1982	3,903.6	0.0	988.6	0.0	2,890.5	154.1	7,936.8
	1987	3,563.5	173.1	1,002.8	0.0	2,965.9	137.1	7,842.4
	1992	3,114.7	374.6	1,056.7	0.0	3,012.5	132.1	7,690.6
	1997	2,865.6	361.1	991.5	0.0	3,149.2	131.5	7,498.9

Summary Report
 1997 National Resources Inventory (revised December 2000)



Table 9— Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—
 page 2 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Hawaii	1982	185.9	0.0	19.5	38.1	25.1	1.1	269.7
	1987	180.6	0.0	15.0	37.4	23.4	1.5	257.9
	1992	169.6	0.0	15.6	36.6	24.3	2.7	248.8
	1997	150.0	0.0	15.5	43.6	25.1	14.9	249.1
Idaho	1982	3,048.9	0.0	256.7	55.7	26.8	18.9	3,407.0
	1987	2,987.3	57.4	231.9	55.0	26.8	22.5	3,380.9
	1992	2,891.5	103.3	227.1	55.0	27.9	24.8	3,329.6
	1997	2,816.8	100.3	229.1	63.0	30.9	26.1	3,266.2
Illinois	1982	19,127.3	0.0	1,134.0	0.0	716.2	322.4	21,299.9
	1987	19,087.9	45.4	1,016.8	0.0	722.5	319.6	21,192.2
	1992	18,763.6	302.5	932.1	0.0	736.2	322.9	21,057.3
	1997	18,679.8	302.9	824.0	0.0	766.7	320.6	20,894.0
Indiana	1982	11,176.0	0.0	936.6	0.0	815.7	314.4	13,242.7
	1987	11,223.6	64.1	776.4	0.0	807.5	289.3	13,160.9
	1992	11,046.4	205.4	726.2	0.0	807.9	290.1	13,076.0
	1997	10,915.7	199.9	742.3	0.0	809.2	273.2	12,940.3
Iowa	1982	16,716.9	0.0	1,227.2	0.0	283.2	496.6	18,723.9
	1987	16,529.4	333.6	1,063.8	0.0	291.8	480.3	18,698.9
	1992	16,321.6	559.3	1,002.2	0.0	316.2	477.0	18,676.3
	1997	16,466.1	406.0	918.1	0.0	345.2	477.1	18,612.5
Kansas	1982	17,584.5	0.0	1,110.2	4,187.3	498.9	321.7	23,702.6
	1987	17,410.5	157.0	1,139.6	4,162.5	500.7	316.3	23,686.6
	1992	16,499.6	1,013.6	1,189.3	3,965.8	519.0	309.0	23,496.3
	1997	16,520.4	1,022.1	1,178.0	3,954.2	514.1	314.2	23,503.0
Kentucky	1982	3,765.4	0.0	1,494.6	0.0	574.8	129.8	5,964.6
	1987	3,479.2	94.1	1,559.7	0.0	624.0	119.9	5,876.9
	1992	3,255.5	223.3	1,537.7	0.0	640.6	121.3	5,778.4
	1997	3,245.0	172.9	1,462.5	0.0	670.2	131.4	5,682.0
Louisiana	1982	5,655.1	0.0	1,571.0	30.9	5,232.7	163.7	12,653.4
	1987	5,550.9	32.9	1,600.6	34.2	5,016.5	177.7	12,412.8
	1992	5,308.9	102.6	1,596.0	40.9	5,008.9	209.4	12,266.7
	1997	5,030.7	103.5	1,701.2	46.3	5,091.0	215.1	12,187.8
Maine	1982	211.8	0.0	60.2	0.0	800.3	75.4	1,147.7
	1987	210.1	0.0	50.6	0.0	799.7	77.6	1,138.0
	1992	191.6	11.1	38.5	0.0	799.2	83.2	1,123.6
	1997	189.1	0.0	44.0	0.0	814.3	57.7	1,105.1



Table 9— Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—
page 3 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Maryland	1982	837.1	0.0	133.5	0.0	245.5	23.3	1,239.4
	1987	824.4	0.0	122.2	0.0	243.9	22.9	1,213.4
	1992	787.6	11.2	131.2	0.0	234.7	22.0	1,186.7
	1997	761.1	10.9	118.3	0.0	221.2	21.9	1,133.4
Massachusetts	1982	137.8	0.0	50.2	0.0	157.1	7.4	352.5
	1987	131.8	0.0	41.7	0.0	152.3	9.3	335.1
	1992	124.9	0.0	39.5	0.0	141.8	8.4	314.6
	1997	119.2	0.0	26.5	0.0	132.0	7.2	284.9
Michigan	1982	5,775.2	0.0	710.4	0.0	1,288.8	222.0	7,996.4
	1987	5,735.1	20.9	642.8	0.0	1,303.5	231.6	7,933.9
	1992	5,548.7	125.7	611.7	0.0	1,327.9	238.1	7,852.1
	1997	5,310.9	172.2	520.6	0.0	1,422.9	298.7	7,725.3
Minnesota	1982	16,107.6	0.0	1,206.9	0.0	3,046.4	608.9	20,969.8
	1987	15,771.2	350.7	1,134.2	0.0	3,000.1	607.3	20,863.5
	1992	15,398.5	758.0	1,022.5	0.0	3,009.9	604.7	20,793.6
	1997	15,375.2	658.5	1,078.7	0.0	3,015.5	589.4	20,717.3
Mississippi	1982	5,331.0	0.0	1,794.8	0.0	3,341.0	109.6	10,576.4
	1987	4,854.6	151.8	1,819.6	0.0	3,523.6	116.8	10,466.4
	1992	4,318.6	440.5	1,836.5	0.0	3,639.1	111.0	10,345.7
	1997	4,068.3	455.1	1,718.7	0.0	3,849.1	154.6	10,245.8
Missouri	1982	9,838.9	0.0	3,188.9	67.7	1,225.8	170.7	14,492.0
	1987	9,601.1	197.4	3,137.7	38.0	1,280.9	178.1	14,433.2
	1992	9,110.7	631.2	3,107.2	38.0	1,320.8	177.9	14,385.8
	1997	9,284.2	609.9	2,801.2	36.2	1,402.9	175.8	14,310.2
Montana	1982	855.3	0.0	114.1	7.3	3.7	12.1	992.5
	1987	850.8	0.0	122.3	7.3	3.7	13.0	997.1
	1992	853.4	0.0	116.6	7.3	3.7	14.0	995.0
	1997	836.9	0.0	117.7	7.3	3.6	19.6	985.1
Nebraska	1982	10,628.9	0.0	521.3	801.6	106.3	337.6	12,395.7
	1987	10,604.4	100.9	491.4	757.4	104.3	345.7	12,404.1
	1992	10,471.3	217.2	504.3	746.8	103.2	352.0	12,394.8
	1997	10,514.1	207.7	465.2	729.6	108.8	343.6	12,369.0
Nevada	1982	286.8	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	309.6
	1987	291.7	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	311.2
	1992	264.9	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	279.9
	1997	246.3	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	261.6

Summary Report
1997 National Resources Inventory (revised December 2000)



Table 9— Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—
page 4 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
New Hampshire	1982	42.3	0.0	16.4	0.0	90.4	9.1	158.2
	1987	40.5	0.0	9.3	0.0	91.4	12.2	153.4
	1992	37.7	0.0	12.0	0.0	87.2	12.3	149.2
	1997	36.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	93.1	6.5	146.4
New Jersey	1982	448.6	0.0	80.1	0.0	262.8	32.7	824.2
	1987	389.9	0.0	64.3	0.0	249.5	34.6	738.3
	1992	365.3	0.0	58.6	0.0	242.7	33.3	699.9
	1997	332.9	0.0	40.3	0.0	221.1	32.2	626.5
New Mexico	1982	208.9	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	221.7
	1987	143.6	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	163.1
	1992	131.6	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.8
	1997	124.7	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	144.5
New York	1982	2,709.2	0.0	755.2	0.0	1,203.8	70.9	4,739.1
	1987	2,656.6	1.5	668.6	0.0	1,247.7	119.5	4,693.9
	1992	2,584.5	22.1	603.4	0.0	1,321.7	113.2	4,644.9
	1997	2,540.2	21.8	500.8	0.0	1,392.6	95.7	4,551.1
North Carolina	1982	3,715.7	0.0	590.8	0.0	2,633.9	161.9	7,102.3
	1987	3,546.2	22.8	615.6	0.0	2,604.5	168.2	6,957.3
	1992	3,372.5	71.2	576.3	0.0	2,547.4	174.2	6,741.6
	1997	3,176.8	68.4	623.3	0.0	2,516.1	188.2	6,572.8
North Dakota	1982	10,774.7	0.0	197.2	523.0	66.8	288.7	11,850.4
	1987	10,777.4	64.1	173.1	456.6	66.7	292.0	11,829.9
	1992	10,324.3	490.4	170.0	449.4	65.0	291.4	11,790.5
	1997	10,301.4	464.8	177.1	446.9	65.3	302.0	11,757.5
Ohio	1982	9,784.6	0.0	812.7	0.0	1,231.9	343.1	12,172.3
	1987	9,683.7	41.8	689.2	0.0	1,277.3	311.6	12,003.6
	1992	9,368.8	239.0	643.4	0.0	1,266.7	304.4	11,822.3
	1997	9,144.5	251.2	577.8	0.0	1,282.5	341.6	11,597.6
Oklahoma	1982	7,873.8	0.0	3,090.9	2,927.4	623.1	124.5	14,639.7
	1987	7,462.8	229.3	3,305.3	2,776.8	664.5	127.9	14,566.6
	1992	6,999.9	551.5	3,400.5	2,686.7	721.4	137.0	14,497.0
	1997	6,833.5	509.3	3,522.2	2,652.7	775.2	139.8	14,432.7
Oregon	1982	2,464.1	0.0	559.0	264.3	270.7	64.2	3,622.3
	1987	2,315.6	139.5	542.4	257.2	276.5	68.7	3,599.9
	1992	2,207.1	193.6	579.6	253.3	267.0	77.4	3,578.0
	1997	2,171.0	189.0	545.7	252.4	257.4	100.5	3,516.0



Table 9— Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—
page 5 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Pennsylvania	1982	2,154.1	0.0	505.3	0.0	1,415.7	113.4	4,188.5
	1987	2,123.4	3.0	486.2	0.0	1,408.5	115.1	4,136.2
	1992	2,022.8	32.4	443.6	0.0	1,389.0	110.7	3,998.5
	1997	1,947.1	33.5	351.3	0.0	1,393.8	131.0	3,856.7
Rhode Island	1982	23.4	0.0	13.7	0.0	33.0	0.9	71.0
	1987	22.3	0.0	12.6	0.0	33.1	0.4	68.4
	1992	20.2	0.0	11.4	0.0	32.6	0.4	64.6
	1997	16.7	0.0	13.0	0.0	32.7	1.4	63.8
South Carolina	1982	1,668.7	0.0	385.1	0.0	1,328.0	68.5	3,450.3
	1987	1,559.3	43.3	388.2	0.0	1,345.7	70.5	3,407.0
	1992	1,407.6	121.4	391.3	0.0	1,351.4	74.2	3,345.9
	1997	1,245.0	121.9	407.4	0.0	1,383.8	99.1	3,257.2
South Dakota	1982	5,400.0	0.0	440.3	567.4	6.4	232.4	6,646.5
	1987	5,475.1	80.0	324.8	498.3	6.4	231.4	6,616.0
	1992	5,334.1	198.7	314.7	481.4	4.9	233.6	6,567.4
	1997	5,347.1	196.1	291.0	473.8	4.9	238.4	6,551.3
Tennessee	1982	3,392.5	0.0	1,489.1	0.0	1,325.0	119.8	6,326.4
	1987	3,247.2	70.2	1,515.9	0.0	1,313.3	117.0	6,263.6
	1992	2,942.9	210.7	1,572.2	0.0	1,310.4	119.9	6,156.1
	1997	2,803.7	178.6	1,555.5	0.0	1,316.3	171.6	6,025.7
Texas	1982	19,265.1	0.0	5,847.7	10,609.5	1,979.9	403.2	38,105.4
	1987	18,513.5	533.6	5,830.7	10,216.9	2,072.7	406.9	37,574.3
	1992	17,024.5	1,686.3	5,891.0	10,013.7	2,100.3	423.7	37,139.5
	1997	16,185.7	1,661.5	5,752.1	10,399.2	2,266.8	463.0	36,728.3
Utah	1982	718.7	0.0	56.1	6.1	0.0	3.9	784.8
	1987	732.3	6.3	75.0	4.9	0.0	4.6	823.1
	1992	738.6	6.3	80.2	3.5	0.3	3.3	832.2
	1997	702.6	4.2	93.0	3.5	0.3	4.5	808.1
Vermont	1982	176.6	0.0	58.5	0.0	100.3	7.1	342.5
	1987	175.7	0.0	48.0	0.0	104.8	6.9	335.4
	1992	175.3	0.0	41.1	0.0	108.6	7.4	332.4
	1997	160.1	0.0	47.3	0.0	108.1	8.9	324.4
Virginia	1982	1,746.3	0.0	526.6	0.0	2,557.2	71.3	4,901.4
	1987	1,597.6	13.2	531.6	0.0	2,559.9	81.4	4,783.7
	1992	1,495.7	40.4	520.1	0.0	2,542.1	90.0	4,688.3
	1997	1,438.0	41.3	512.5	0.0	2,499.5	91.2	4,582.5



Table 9— Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—
 page 6 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
..... 1,000 acres								
Washington	1982	1,386.6	0.0	373.8	29.5	530.5	81.2	2,401.6
	1987	1,333.1	26.9	374.4	29.5	529.8	80.3	2,374.0
	1992	1,299.8	48.3	364.6	25.8	507.5	84.8	2,330.8
	1997	1,293.0	38.8	327.1	28.0	503.2	95.8	2,285.9
West Virginia	1982	325.3	0.0	122.2	0.0	98.0	17.3	562.8
	1987	310.8	0.0	125.1	0.0	105.8	15.5	557.2
	1992	277.2	0.0	125.2	0.0	106.3	34.0	542.7
	1997	268.8	0.0	124.4	0.0	112.3	21.2	526.7
Wisconsin	1982	6,318.3	0.0	839.9	0.0	1,752.6	195.5	9,106.3
	1987	6,229.6	43.4	781.5	0.0	1,757.4	204.7	9,016.6
	1992	6,039.8	195.5	736.7	0.0	1,748.1	208.7	8,928.8
	1997	5,909.2	201.6	749.3	0.0	1,760.4	210.3	8,830.8
Wyoming	1982	287.6	0.0	3.5	6.3	0.0	0.6	298.0
	1987	288.7	0.0	3.5	6.3	0.0	0.6	299.1
	1992	307.5	4.0	13.8	6.3	0.0	0.6	332.2
	1997	306.9	4.0	11.9	6.3	0.0	0.7	329.8
Caribbean	1982	122.2	0.0	105.4	6.5	3.1	1.2	238.4
	1987	111.9	0.0	105.0	4.7	4.0	1.7	227.3
	1992	97.8	0.0	100.2	5.0	5.1	1.8	209.9
	1997	81.2	0.0	85.8	6.0	14.8	3.9	191.7
Total	1982	230,861.5	0.0	37,687.7	20,233.1	46,795.4	6,276.2	341,853.9
	1987	225,642.8	3,317.1	37,008.5	19,441.3	47,215.0	6,335.1	338,959.8
	1992	215,999.7	9,694.4	36,759.9	18,925.7	47,585.3	6,517.2	335,482.2
	1997	212,281.0	9,277.3	35,502.0	19,277.7	48,693.7	6,829.0	331,860.7



Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—
page 1 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Alabama	1982	7.6	0.8	7.2	----	0.6
	1987	6.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	0.5
	1992	7.0	0.5	6.3	0.6	0.5
	1997	6.7	0.5	6.0	1.0	0.5
Arizona	1982	0.6	0.3	0.5	----	0.2
	1987	0.6	0.2	0.6	----	0.1
	1992	0.6	0.2	0.6	----	0.1
	1997	0.7	0.2	0.6	----	0.1
Arkansas	1982	3.8	0.8	3.7	----	1.1
	1987	3.8	0.6	3.7	0.7	1.1
	1992	3.5	0.6	3.4	0.7	1.2
	1997	3.5	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.1
California	1982	1.2	0.7	1.1	----	0.2
	1987	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.4	0.2
	1992	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.1
	1997	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1
Colorado	1982	2.2	0.2	1.9	----	0.3
	1987	2.2	0.2	2.0	2.2	0.3
	1992	2.0	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.3
	1997	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.3
Connecticut	1982	4.8	0.6	2.6	----	0.2
	1987	5.7	1.2	3.1	----	0.2
	1992	6.1	1.4	3.3	----	0.2
	1997	5.6	0.7	2.7	----	0.1
Delaware	1982	2.1	0.2	2.0	----	0.4
	1987	2.0	0.4	2.0	----	0.4
	1992	2.1	0.7	2.1	0.1	0.5
	1997	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.6
Florida	1982	2.4	0.5	1.8	----	0.1
	1987	2.1	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.1
	1992	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.1
	1997	1.8	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.1
Georgia	1982	6.2	0.4	5.9	----	0.5
	1987	6.1	1.0	5.7	2.1	0.4
	1992	5.5	0.6	5.0	0.5	0.4
	1997	5.9	0.3	5.2	0.2	0.4



Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—
 page 2 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Hawaii	1982	5.3	3.0	5.0	----	0.8
	1987	5.1	2.8	4.8	----	0.7
	1992	4.6	2.8	4.3	----	0.7
	1997	2.5	3.3	2.7	----	0.8
Idaho	1982	5.0	0.4	4.3	----	0.4
	1987	4.4	0.3	3.7	2.9	0.4
	1992	3.5	0.4	2.9	1.5	0.4
	1997	3.4	0.4	2.8	1.3	0.5
Illinois	1982	6.3	1.2	6.2	----	1.6
	1987	5.3	1.5	5.2	4.3	1.3
	1992	4.4	1.6	4.3	1.2	1.0
	1997	4.1	0.6	4.0	0.5	1.0
Indiana	1982	4.8	1.1	4.7	----	1.0
	1987	4.4	0.9	4.2	1.7	0.8
	1992	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.4	0.8
	1997	3.0	0.9	2.9	0.3	0.7
Iowa	1982	7.7	1.8	7.5	----	1.3
	1987	6.5	1.5	6.3	0.8	1.3
	1992	5.6	1.1	5.4	0.5	1.2
	1997	4.9	0.8	4.7	0.5	1.1
Kansas	1982	2.7	0.4	2.5	----	0.8
	1987	2.6	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.8
	1992	2.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.7
	1997	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.7
Kentucky	1982	8.3	1.0	6.9	----	2.4
	1987	8.2	1.1	6.6	4.2	2.4
	1992	5.8	1.2	4.5	0.9	2.5
	1997	4.4	1.2	3.4	0.9	2.0
Louisiana	1982	4.7	0.6	4.6	----	0.2
	1987	4.1	0.3	4.0	0.6	0.2
	1992	3.5	0.6	3.4	0.2	0.2
	1997	3.3	0.6	3.2	0.6	0.2
Maine	1982	3.6	0.2	1.7	----	0.2
	1987	4.0	0.4	1.8	----	0.2
	1992	3.1	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.2
	1997	3.9	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.2



Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—
page 3 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Maryland	1982	5.6	1.3	5.2	----	1.1
	1987	5.3	2.0	5.1	1.0	1.1
	1992	5.0	1.8	4.6	1.3	1.0
	1997	4.4	1.2	4.0	1.0	0.7
Massachusetts	1982	5.7	0.2	1.7	----	0.2
	1987	5.9	0.1	1.7	----	0.1
	1992	4.1	0.2	1.3	----	0.2
	1997	4.5	0.1	1.2	----	0.1
Michigan	1982	2.5	0.6	2.2	----	0.3
	1987	2.5	0.7	2.2	3.8	0.2
	1992	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.2
	1997	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.2
Minnesota	1982	2.6	0.6	2.4	----	0.4
	1987	2.6	0.4	2.5	1.3	0.3
	1992	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.3
	1997	2.1	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.3
Mississippi	1982	7.7	2.8	7.6	----	1.3
	1987	6.6	2.3	6.5	4.4	1.2
	1992	5.7	1.3	5.5	2.6	1.2
	1997	5.3	1.2	5.0	1.1	1.2
Missouri	1982	10.9	1.0	9.6	----	2.0
	1987	8.4	0.7	7.4	6.3	1.7
	1992	6.6	0.7	5.5	1.1	1.6
	1997	5.6	0.7	4.5	0.7	1.3
Montana	1982	2.1	0.2	1.8	----	0.2
	1987	2.3	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.2
	1992	2.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.2
	1997	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.2
Nebraska	1982	4.8	0.7	4.5	----	0.9
	1987	4.2	0.5	3.9	1.5	0.8
	1992	3.5	0.5	3.3	0.7	0.7
	1997	2.9	0.5	2.7	0.5	0.7
Nevada	1982	0.2	0.0	0.1	----	0.0
	1987	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	1997	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1



Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—
 page 4 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
New Hampshire	1982	4.1	0.4	1.4	----	0.5
	1987	4.4	0.4	1.3	----	0.5
	1992	3.7	0.4	0.8	----	0.4
	1997	3.5	0.4	0.9	----	0.5
New Jersey	1982	6.7	1.0	5.5	----	0.5
	1987	6.7	1.1	5.7	----	0.6
	1992	5.5	0.8	4.3	0.3	0.5
	1997	5.6	0.6	4.3	0.3	0.4
New Mexico	1982	1.2	0.1	1.0	----	0.1
	1987	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.1
	1992	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
	1997	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1
New York	1982	4.0	0.7	2.6	----	0.4
	1987	4.1	0.9	2.7	3.8	0.4
	1992	4.0	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.3
	1997	3.9	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.3
North Carolina	1982	6.4	1.5	6.1	----	1.1
	1987	6.3	1.0	6.0	15.7	1.0
	1992	5.6	1.4	5.3	4.5	1.0
	1997	5.0	1.0	4.6	1.2	1.7
North Dakota	1982	1.9	0.4	1.8	----	0.4
	1987	2.0	0.5	1.8	1.1	0.5
	1992	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.5
	1997	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4
Ohio	1982	3.8	1.1	3.6	----	2.3
	1987	3.7	1.1	3.5	3.4	1.7
	1992	3.3	1.2	3.1	0.5	1.7
	1997	2.6	1.4	2.5	0.3	1.7
Oklahoma	1982	2.7	0.6	2.6	----	0.9
	1987	3.0	0.6	2.9	1.1	0.7
	1992	2.9	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.7
	1997	2.8	0.5	2.8	0.3	0.6
Oregon	1982	4.6	0.7	3.8	----	0.6
	1987	3.4	0.5	2.6	2.9	0.5
	1992	3.2	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.5
	1997	3.1	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.5



Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—
page 5 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Pennsylvania	1982	7.0	0.7	4.8	----	1.1
	1987	6.9	1.2	5.0	1.7	1.0
	1992	5.8	1.2	4.2	1.0	1.0
	1997	5.1	1.2	3.8	0.3	0.8
Rhode Island	1982	7.0	1.1	3.0	----	0.1
	1987	5.0	2.2	2.9	----	0.1
	1992	4.8	1.6	2.5	----	0.1
	1997	3.5	1.8	2.2	----	0.1
South Carolina	1982	4.0	1.9	3.9	----	0.4
	1987	3.9	1.4	3.8	3.9	0.4
	1992	3.3	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.4
	1997	3.2	0.7	3.0	0.5	0.4
South Dakota	1982	2.8	0.3	2.5	----	0.3
	1987	2.6	0.3	2.3	2.6	0.3
	1992	2.2	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.3
	1997	2.0	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.2
Tennessee	1982	11.0	0.9	9.4	----	0.8
	1987	10.8	1.0	9.1	9.5	0.7
	1992	9.1	0.9	7.1	0.8	0.7
	1997	7.7	0.6	5.6	0.7	0.8
Texas	1982	2.6	0.9	2.6	----	0.7
	1987	2.6	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.6
	1992	2.6	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.5
	1997	2.6	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.5
Utah	1982	1.4	0.2	0.9	----	0.1
	1987	1.5	0.2	0.8	3.2	0.1
	1992	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.1
	1997	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.2
Vermont	1982	4.6	0.2	1.3	----	0.3
	1987	4.2	0.2	1.4	----	0.2
	1992	3.4	0.5	1.2	----	0.1
	1997	3.1	0.7	1.2	----	0.1
Virginia	1982	6.6	1.5	5.3	----	3.4
	1987	6.4	1.6	4.9	0.8	3.4
	1992	6.4	1.4	4.5	0.8	3.4
	1997	5.9	1.5	3.9	0.5	3.3



Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—
 page 6 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Washington	1982	6.1	0.5	5.5	----	0.2
	1987	7.0	0.4	6.2	2.4	0.4
	1992	5.0	0.5	4.4	0.5	0.4
	1997	4.7	0.6	4.0	0.6	0.3
West Virginia	1982	7.3	0.7	2.5	----	4.2
	1987	9.2	0.9	2.8	0.7	5.4
	1992	4.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	6.1
	1997	4.3	0.8	1.4	0.0	6.0
Wisconsin	1982	4.7	1.5	4.1	----	0.6
	1987	4.1	2.0	3.7	4.5	0.6
	1992	3.8	0.7	3.2	0.7	0.5
	1997	3.7	1.2	3.3	0.6	0.6
Wyoming	1982	1.5	0.2	0.9	----	0.3
	1987	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.2
	1992	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
	1997	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
Caribbean	1982	11.1	11.9	11.2	----	7.0
	1987	11.2	13.1	11.5	----	7.3
	1992	12.1	15.4	12.9	----	8.0
	1997	12.2	13.2	12.7	----	6.4
National average	1982	4.4	0.7	4.0	----	1.1
	1987	4.0	0.7	3.7	2.0	1.0
	1992	3.5	0.6	3.1	0.6	1.0
	1997	3.1	0.7	2.8	0.4	0.9



Table 11— Estimated average annual wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
page 1 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Alabama	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	1982	8.2	2.0	7.3	----	0.8
	1987	9.3	2.2	8.3	----	0.3
	1992	11.4	1.0	9.8	----	0.3
	1997	9.3	2.2	7.9	----	0.6
Arkansas	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	1982	1.0	0.5	0.8	----	0.4
	1987	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.4
	1992	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4
	1997	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4
Colorado	1982	12.9	1.8	11.6	----	2.7
	1987	12.5	1.1	11.1	12.7	2.3
	1992	10.6	0.9	9.2	3.3	1.8
	1997	10.4	1.3	9.1	1.1	1.7
Connecticut	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
Delaware	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Table 11— Estimated average annual wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
 page 2 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Hawaii	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
Idaho	1982	4.1	0.1	3.5	----	0.2
	1987	4.7	0.1	3.9	4.1	0.3
	1992	4.8	0.2	4.0	1.5	0.2
	1997	3.9	0.2	3.3	1.3	0.2
Illinois	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	1982	0.5	0.0	0.5	----	0.0
	1987	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0
	1992	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
	1997	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Iowa	1982	3.0	0.0	2.9	----	0.0
	1987	2.4	0.1	2.3	1.2	0.0
	1992	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0
	1997	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Kansas	1982	2.7	0.6	2.6	----	0.0
	1987	3.0	0.6	2.9	10.9	0.0
	1992	2.1	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.0
	1997	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.0
Kentucky	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0



Table 11— Estimated average annual wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
page 3 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Maryland	1982	0.1	0.0	0.1	----	0.0
	1987	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
Michigan	1982	2.5	0.3	2.1	----	0.2
	1987	2.7	0.4	2.3	2.1	0.1
	1992	2.6	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.1
	1997	2.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.1
Minnesota	1982	5.9	0.1	5.4	----	0.1
	1987	6.7	0.7	6.3	6.3	0.2
	1992	6.4	0.2	5.9	0.4	0.1
	1997	5.8	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.1
Mississippi	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	1982	7.9	0.3	6.7	----	0.2
	1987	8.8	0.4	7.5	12.7	0.1
	1992	7.2	0.1	6.0	0.2	0.1
	1997	3.8	0.2	3.2	0.2	0.1
Nebraska	1982	1.6	0.1	1.5	----	0.1
	1987	1.7	0.2	1.6	3.4	0.2
	1992	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.1
	1997	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1
Nevada	1982	11.4	1.0	5.2	----	1.2
	1987	24.5	0.9	5.2	----	1.3
	1992	19.3	1.1	6.1	0.0	1.2
	1997	20.8	1.0	4.4	0.8	1.3



Table 11— Estimated average annual wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
 page 4 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
New Hampshire	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
New Jersey	1982	0.1	0.0	0.1	----	0.0
	1987	0.1	0.0	0.1	----	0.0
	1992	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	1982	15.1	4.0	13.2	----	4.1
	1987	16.0	4.1	13.4	17.5	3.9
	1992	16.7	3.0	13.6	7.0	5.1
	1997	12.1	3.4	9.9	2.4	5.3
New York	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	1982	6.4	0.3	5.9	----	0.1
	1987	6.5	0.3	6.0	8.5	0.1
	1992	2.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.0
	1997	4.0	0.2	3.6	0.2	0.1
Ohio	1982	0.3	0.0	0.3	----	0.0
	1987	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
	1992	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	1982	2.4	0.6	2.3	----	0.1
	1987	2.5	0.4	2.4	10.0	0.0
	1992	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.4	0.0
	1997	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.0
Oregon	1982	2.2	0.2	1.8	----	0.2
	1987	2.4	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.1
	1992	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1
	1997	2.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1



Table 11— Estimated average annual wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
page 5 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Pennsylvania	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
South Carolina	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	1982	4.0	0.1	3.5	----	0.1
	1987	3.6	0.4	3.2	3.2	0.2
	1992	2.6	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.1
	1997	2.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1
Tennessee	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	1982	12.7	2.7	12.5	----	0.1
	1987	11.4	2.7	11.3	13.8	0.0
	1992	9.4	1.5	9.2	1.1	0.0
	1997	9.4	0.2	9.2	0.8	0.0
Utah	1982	6.0	1.8	4.4	----	1.5
	1987	6.6	2.1	4.3	6.5	1.9
	1992	6.7	1.5	4.1	1.8	1.6
	1997	4.5	0.7	2.3	0.7	1.3
Vermont	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
Virginia	1982	0.2	0.0	0.2	----	0.0
	1987	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0



Table 11— Estimated average annual wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—
 page 6 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
..... tons/acre/year						
Washington	1982	3.9	0.6	3.5	----	0.2
	1987	3.9	1.0	3.5	1.9	0.4
	1992	5.6	0.5	4.9	0.2	0.2
	1997	5.0	0.8	4.3	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	1982	0.2	0.0	0.2	----	0.0
	1987	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	1982	6.4	1.5	4.2	----	2.6
	1987	8.0	1.6	4.8	2.5	2.0
	1992	7.7	1.0	3.9	1.0	1.7
	1997	6.2	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.7
Caribbean	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	----	0.0
National average	1982	3.6	0.4	3.3	----	0.1
	1987	3.5	0.4	3.2	6.8	0.1
	1992	2.7	0.2	2.4	0.7	0.1
	1997	2.5	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.1



Table 12— Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion in relation to T value on nonfederal rural land, by land cover/use and year

Land cover/use		Sheet and rill erosion						Total
		≤ T	> T ≤ 2T	> 2T ≤ 3T	> 3T ≤ 4T	> 4T ≤ 5T	> 5T	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Cultivated cropland	1982	276,503.1	52,856.3	18,574.2	9,103.2	5,610.6	13,802.1	376,449.5
	1987	273,924.9	48,249.1	16,511.3	8,385.6	4,997.6	10,896.3	362,964.8
	1992	264,418.7	40,995.9	13,646.9	6,213.6	3,267.2	6,697.9	335,240.2
	1997	263,985.1	38,805.3	11,766.4	5,083.2	2,460.9	4,682.8	326,783.7
Noncultivated cropland	1982	42,799.4	975.1	336.8	153.4	70.4	169.4	44,504.5
	1987	41,809.3	1,029.9	362.4	174.5	82.4	215.8	43,674.3
	1992	45,444.0	915.1	348.2	155.7	59.3	152.7	47,075.0
	1997	48,310.1	1,130.5	377.2	134.2	77.3	184.9	50,214.2
Total cropland	1982	319,302.5	53,831.4	18,911.0	9,256.6	5,681.0	13,971.5	420,954.0
	1987	315,734.2	49,279.0	16,873.7	8,560.1	5,080.0	11,112.1	406,639.1
	1992	309,862.7	41,911.0	13,995.1	6,369.3	3,326.5	6,850.6	382,315.2
	1997	312,295.2	39,935.8	12,143.6	5,217.4	2,538.2	4,867.7	376,997.9
CRP land	1982	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1987	12,012.2	947.4	321.1	180.6	102.2	237.6	13,801.1
	1992	33,319.0	416.6	101.7	67.9	47.6	89.3	34,042.1
	1997	32,331.6	210.2	61.0	27.0	38.3	27.9	32,696.0
Pastureland	1982	122,223.3	5,165.8	2,055.9	1,039.2	501.9	1,019.9	132,006.0
	1987	119,370.4	4,744.1	1,743.4	873.9	455.7	926.9	128,114.4
	1992	117,383.7	4,770.1	1,728.5	881.6	476.1	807.5	126,047.5
	1997	112,667.4	4,335.7	1,467.2	618.7	309.5	593.4	119,991.9



Table 13— Estimated average annual wind erosion in relation to T value on nonfederal rural land, by land cover/use and year

Land cover/use		Wind erosion						Total
		≤ T	> T ≤ 2T	> 2T ≤ 3T	> 3T ≤ 4T	> 4T ≤ 5T	> 5T	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Cultivated Cropland	1982	298,787.1	34,740.2	17,867.0	8,962.4	4,744.8	11,348.0	376,449.5
	1987	286,272.3	35,395.8	16,937.9	8,930.5	4,973.5	10,454.8	362,964.8
	1992	282,586.3	25,118.4	11,168.7	5,916.7	3,152.9	7,297.2	335,240.2
	1997	279,458.3	22,690.8	10,150.7	5,430.0	2,912.8	6,141.1	326,783.7
Noncultivated Cropland	1982	43,741.8	337.2	153.9	73.0	49.2	149.4	44,504.5
	1987	42,736.1	405.1	207.7	111.3	62.1	152.0	43,674.3
	1992	46,422.2	349.6	113.9	44.0	43.3	102.0	47,075.0
	1997	49,708.2	234.5	118.8	41.7	27.6	83.4	50,214.2
Total cropland	1982	342,528.9	35,077.4	18,020.9	9,035.4	4,794.0	11,497.4	420,954.0
	1987	329,008.4	35,800.9	17,145.6	9,041.8	5,035.6	10,606.8	406,639.1
	1992	329,008.5	25,468.0	11,282.6	5,960.7	3,196.2	7,399.2	382,315.2
	1997	329,166.5	22,925.3	10,269.5	5,471.7	2,940.4	6,224.5	376,997.9
CRP land	1982	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
	1987	9,342.5	1,326.3	939.9	487.0	458.7	1,246.7	13,801.1
	1992	32,773.3	737.0	184.0	96.8	53.9	197.1	34,042.1
	1997	32,274.9	230.1	53.5	20.2	28.8	88.5	32,696.0
Pastureland	1982	131,332.9	294.1	152.7	54.3	31.9	140.1	132,006.0
	1987	127,453.0	275.6	150.1	53.1	55.8	126.8	128,114.4
	1992	125,477.9	286.6	86.0	65.3	26.7	105.0	126,047.5
	1997	119,524.3	222.9	95.5	39.4	25.0	84.8	119,991.9



Table 14— Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—
page 1 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	≥ 15	
..... 1,000 acres								
Alabama	1982	369.6	1,789.8	952.0	406.9	497.0	493.8	4,509.1
	1987	320.3	1,641.1	861.6	358.4	390.8	422.2	3,994.4
	1992	284.0	1,338.8	671.2	253.0	297.0	302.3	3,146.3
	1997	276.2	1,242.1	640.3	220.0	292.8	282.3	2,953.7
Arizona	1982	24.0	41.0	161.1	58.7	530.7	403.8	1,219.3
	1987	47.6	44.5	140.8	47.1	523.6	423.5	1,227.1
	1992	47.2	40.7	123.7	46.7	505.3	434.2	1,197.8
	1997	49.7	37.7	119.3	44.8	521.8	438.3	1,211.6
Arkansas	1982	2,323.3	4,779.1	571.1	142.1	148.9	136.8	8,101.3
	1987	2,316.7	4,751.9	539.0	106.1	130.7	130.3	7,974.7
	1992	2,317.4	4,586.2	511.4	99.7	111.3	103.7	7,729.7
	1997	2,299.8	4,535.2	503.2	92.0	106.0	88.3	7,624.5
California	1982	8,462.4	779.8	317.0	213.3	177.5	569.2	10,519.2
	1987	8,330.8	742.4	302.3	212.5	143.1	492.6	10,223.7
	1992	8,282.8	651.1	300.8	199.6	143.3	474.5	10,052.1
	1997	8,080.7	565.5	269.5	199.5	128.3	391.0	9,634.5
Colorado	1982	208.9	433.7	1,738.8	1,902.6	2,732.1	3,587.4	10,603.5
	1987	199.2	376.7	1,634.1	1,797.1	2,604.8	3,139.1	9,751.0
	1992	206.6	335.6	1,564.3	1,570.1	2,377.4	2,886.8	8,940.8
	1997	195.7	332.5	1,533.9	1,554.2	2,328.1	2,825.1	8,769.5
Connecticut	1982	46.4	93.8	34.8	7.3	23.7	38.9	244.9
	1987	42.7	93.3	31.9	8.1	25.7	31.9	233.6
	1992	40.8	89.6	32.9	8.0	25.6	31.6	228.5
	1997	43.1	71.2	27.3	6.5	22.9	33.3	204.3
Delaware	1982	114.9	324.4	48.2	11.1	14.2	5.9	518.7
	1987	113.4	324.4	43.9	11.0	12.2	5.5	510.4
	1992	107.4	323.9	40.8	9.7	11.4	5.8	499.0
	1997	104.0	320.9	36.4	8.3	9.1	5.8	484.5
Florida	1982	2,331.3	873.0	163.8	86.6	67.4	32.7	3,554.8
	1987	2,228.5	658.3	139.9	71.2	61.8	24.0	3,183.7
	1992	2,185.9	575.9	108.6	65.8	44.7	16.5	2,997.4
	1997	2,096.3	473.7	92.8	42.8	40.3	5.7	2,751.6
Georgia	1982	1,607.1	3,291.1	736.5	229.5	299.5	403.1	6,566.8
	1987	1,452.9	2,987.2	650.7	216.6	264.3	337.3	5,909.0
	1992	1,346.4	2,693.1	519.7	164.3	219.9	228.4	5,171.8
	1997	1,305.1	2,483.3	472.9	135.0	173.6	186.7	4,756.6
Hawaii	1982	86.5	68.4	50.9	20.8	27.3	49.2	303.1
	1987	84.6	64.8	53.1	18.0	27.3	46.9	294.7
	1992	78.3	60.4	49.9	15.7	23.9	46.2	274.4
	1997	72.2	55.7	43.7	18.3	23.6	32.8	246.3



Table 14— Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—
page 2 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	≥ 15	
..... 1,000 acres								
Idaho	1982	555.8	1,601.4	1,665.4	1,001.8	763.1	802.7	6,390.2
	1987	560.5	1,450.6	1,566.2	934.6	741.1	799.2	6,052.2
	1992	546.6	1,324.3	1,415.1	883.6	685.6	744.8	5,600.0
	1997	547.9	1,320.9	1,377.0	873.5	660.3	737.7	5,517.3
Illinois	1982	9,872.0	8,474.3	2,432.3	844.1	1,304.4	1,798.7	24,725.8
	1987	9,904.9	8,433.0	2,422.4	850.2	1,285.6	1,794.7	24,690.8
	1992	9,795.3	8,297.5	2,355.8	831.6	1,227.9	1,592.3	24,100.4
	1997	9,751.3	8,252.2	2,335.7	821.9	1,234.3	1,615.7	24,011.1
Indiana	1982	5,688.3	4,709.1	1,392.0	413.5	533.8	1,043.5	13,780.2
	1987	5,655.5	4,744.6	1,394.6	413.3	538.7	1,093.2	13,839.9
	1992	5,608.3	4,626.9	1,378.9	395.2	511.3	991.1	13,511.7
	1997	5,560.6	4,606.9	1,348.1	391.5	500.3	999.7	13,407.1
Iowa	1982	6,730.2	9,277.5	2,450.4	1,127.9	1,877.1	4,977.2	26,440.3
	1987	6,702.3	9,176.5	2,347.5	1,105.4	1,774.6	4,608.7	25,715.0
	1992	6,635.2	9,038.8	2,259.2	1,074.1	1,696.4	4,284.4	24,988.1
	1997	6,680.8	9,166.2	2,299.4	1,098.0	1,704.8	4,360.9	25,310.1
Kansas	1982	928.8	8,607.4	9,378.6	4,886.1	3,319.4	1,998.0	29,118.3
	1987	928.8	8,561.5	9,283.6	4,842.3	3,129.3	1,755.6	28,501.1
	1992	906.2	8,260.8	8,909.1	4,367.2	2,592.5	1,530.1	26,565.9
	1997	916.7	8,251.6	8,890.1	4,354.5	2,568.2	1,542.8	26,523.9
Kentucky	1982	640.5	1,343.5	775.6	361.0	756.3	2,057.3	5,934.2
	1987	599.9	1,250.7	715.4	303.7	709.6	1,887.9	5,467.2
	1992	566.6	1,202.9	691.8	284.5	635.8	1,709.9	5,091.5
	1997	583.6	1,183.4	660.1	306.1	640.2	1,804.8	5,178.2
Louisiana	1982	1,320.9	4,322.5	486.7	67.8	113.6	99.0	6,410.5
	1987	1,349.0	4,221.3	470.2	60.5	103.2	88.3	6,292.5
	1992	1,286.4	4,054.1	426.0	47.6	91.0	67.1	5,972.2
	1997	1,281.4	3,821.0	375.5	48.5	79.5	53.3	5,659.2
Maine	1982	111.7	184.3	70.9	39.0	55.3	59.7	520.9
	1987	112.7	163.8	81.8	34.4	51.6	61.9	506.2
	1992	90.8	152.7	88.2	22.1	41.5	52.3	447.6
	1997	95.3	129.8	74.3	30.7	36.4	46.2	412.7
Maryland	1982	373.2	562.1	226.0	93.4	189.1	350.9	1,794.7
	1987	372.9	550.9	224.7	88.8	177.4	324.8	1,739.5
	1992	370.0	526.4	210.7	83.9	172.6	309.5	1,673.1
	1997	360.6	515.0	202.1	82.1	171.1	285.5	1,616.4
Massachusetts	1982	75.7	98.6	37.9	10.5	42.1	32.7	297.5
	1987	71.9	95.9	36.2	10.0	38.5	35.7	288.2
	1992	71.3	88.7	36.1	5.8	37.1	32.9	271.9
	1997	74.3	83.6	37.2	7.7	38.7	35.5	277.0



Table 14— Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—
page 3 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	≥ 15	
..... 1,000 acres								
Michigan	1982	4,999.8	3,116.7	688.3	192.0	244.1	202.4	9,443.3
	1987	4,931.5	3,064.0	673.5	186.9	236.2	213.6	9,305.7
	1992	4,751.4	2,988.0	647.9	178.5	223.9	195.7	8,985.4
	1997	4,545.5	2,833.4	601.0	175.1	205.9	178.8	8,539.7
Minnesota	1982	6,011.3	10,652.5	4,473.0	857.7	546.4	483.6	23,024.5
	1987	5,927.2	10,389.7	4,315.2	778.2	516.8	468.1	22,395.2
	1992	5,848.0	10,003.5	4,014.1	631.6	447.7	409.7	21,354.6
	1997	5,874.6	9,930.5	4,042.6	674.2	454.5	437.3	21,413.7
Mississippi	1982	685.6	4,006.0	863.8	294.0	363.0	1,203.6	7,416.0
	1987	665.5	3,810.2	761.7	221.3	285.0	921.3	6,665.0
	1992	636.2	3,533.7	619.2	194.1	216.3	526.7	5,726.2
	1997	628.6	3,349.1	555.0	178.7	189.8	451.2	5,352.4
Missouri	1982	3,863.9	3,067.9	1,816.7	744.6	1,805.6	3,701.6	15,000.3
	1987	3,820.1	3,017.6	1,772.1	687.5	1,724.5	3,363.8	14,385.6
	1992	3,772.5	2,848.2	1,661.5	641.8	1,505.3	2,918.4	13,347.7
	1997	3,742.9	2,866.4	1,716.6	673.7	1,560.5	3,191.1	13,751.2
Montana	1982	777.7	1,000.1	4,556.1	4,160.6	3,818.1	2,884.2	17,196.8
	1987	628.3	1,006.7	4,353.4	4,004.2	3,535.8	2,708.8	16,237.2
	1992	494.4	975.7	4,058.4	3,852.4	3,351.0	2,303.1	15,035.0
	1997	728.7	946.9	4,028.7	3,906.2	3,254.7	2,305.3	15,170.5
Nebraska	1982	1,614.6	7,270.5	4,611.2	1,773.7	2,503.7	2,502.9	20,276.6
	1987	1,610.0	7,264.6	4,528.3	1,712.9	2,431.5	2,386.6	19,933.9
	1992	1,616.8	7,176.5	4,409.2	1,601.7	2,267.8	2,166.7	19,238.7
	1997	1,619.4	7,221.7	4,462.0	1,603.3	2,318.3	2,244.5	19,469.2
Nevada	1982	79.4	206.8	197.3	225.5	82.0	68.4	859.4
	1987	79.4	208.1	181.7	214.2	87.9	71.0	842.3
	1992	77.9	200.1	127.1	204.6	85.9	65.2	760.8
	1997	74.5	177.1	121.3	182.1	86.6	59.4	701.0
New Hampshire	1982	52.2	40.3	19.0	6.8	9.3	30.1	157.7
	1987	53.9	35.0	17.3	6.1	7.4	26.6	146.3
	1992	51.3	33.4	18.0	8.4	6.8	23.5	141.4
	1997	49.1	31.2	17.7	7.9	6.2	22.3	134.4
New Jersey	1982	173.8	305.2	116.8	35.4	57.5	120.2	808.9
	1987	148.6	272.8	90.3	31.9	50.1	94.9	688.6
	1992	143.1	255.5	83.9	29.0	46.3	92.1	649.9
	1997	134.1	237.7	73.9	23.8	39.0	80.2	588.7
New Mexico	1982	14.1	29.4	234.6	145.1	573.0	1,416.2	2,412.4
	1987	5.4	28.3	163.3	109.6	476.7	1,177.7	1,961.0
	1992	10.2	28.1	151.2	107.9	450.3	1,144.3	1,892.0
	1997	12.6	25.0	165.4	115.4	440.2	1,116.6	1,875.2



Table 14— Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—
 page 4 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	≥ 15	
..... 1,000 acres								
New York	1982	1,389.0	1,827.5	844.3	331.6	577.7	942.0	5,912.1
	1987	1,392.3	1,795.6	803.4	321.0	532.2	903.2	5,747.7
	1992	1,381.0	1,725.7	800.4	305.4	519.8	883.8	5,616.1
	1997	1,351.3	1,650.1	759.1	292.8	510.5	853.3	5,417.1
North Carolina	1982	2,552.3	1,712.8	579.2	324.4	493.6	1,035.6	6,697.9
	1987	2,553.9	1,632.4	507.4	300.8	441.6	928.2	6,364.3
	1992	2,504.9	1,554.0	448.8	267.5	385.9	798.6	5,959.7
	1997	2,428.8	1,485.5	415.5	243.6	346.6	719.3	5,639.3
North Dakota	1982	33.1	9,940.8	11,386.2	2,065.5	2,917.6	695.3	27,038.5
	1987	38.8	9,990.8	11,398.2	2,114.8	2,860.2	695.3	27,098.1
	1992	31.3	9,488.5	10,671.7	1,753.3	2,261.1	536.8	24,742.7
	1997	29.8	9,551.1	10,743.6	1,823.7	2,292.3	563.4	25,003.9
Ohio	1982	5,048.3	3,543.4	1,557.5	442.7	618.7	1,236.7	12,447.3
	1987	5,025.4	3,492.5	1,537.1	436.1	603.7	1,247.3	12,342.1
	1992	4,928.7	3,349.3	1,451.0	401.9	578.5	1,219.9	11,929.3
	1997	4,815.4	3,232.2	1,424.6	403.2	574.0	1,177.6	11,627.0
Oklahoma	1982	630.3	4,643.2	3,083.0	1,095.0	1,320.9	796.9	11,569.3
	1987	588.9	4,542.1	2,891.5	973.0	1,215.5	692.0	10,903.0
	1992	581.8	4,406.9	2,563.2	871.7	1,060.8	596.1	10,080.5
	1997	574.5	4,284.4	2,495.9	825.9	986.2	569.8	9,736.7
Oregon	1982	1,566.7	856.6	823.3	337.9	448.0	324.1	4,356.6
	1987	1,550.2	796.2	728.6	256.3	346.7	290.6	3,968.6
	1992	1,512.4	774.4	695.6	241.3	294.7	256.9	3,775.3
	1997	1,503.8	743.6	711.7	235.2	304.2	263.2	3,761.7
Pennsylvania	1982	270.8	1,001.1	930.0	498.7	905.1	2,285.8	5,891.5
	1987	255.5	996.6	910.0	505.0	882.5	2,188.9	5,738.5
	1992	262.9	958.5	883.1	469.9	879.0	2,141.3	5,594.7
	1997	251.4	948.4	862.6	469.0	844.5	2,095.3	5,471.2
Rhode Island	1982	3.2	11.8	9.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	27.3
	1987	2.2	11.2	7.2	2.7	0.8	1.4	25.5
	1992	3.0	11.2	6.5	3.0	1.1	0.2	25.0
	1997	2.5	10.3	5.1	2.7	0.9	0.0	21.5
South Carolina	1982	1,977.8	847.5	264.5	101.4	197.5	188.9	3,577.6
	1987	1,903.7	773.9	230.5	89.4	170.1	152.8	3,320.4
	1992	1,781.6	690.5	194.3	73.1	129.2	113.6	2,982.3
	1997	1,586.8	598.5	161.5	57.3	93.0	77.1	2,574.2
South Dakota	1982	773.7	10,122.2	3,593.8	1,278.0	864.7	315.2	16,947.6
	1987	805.7	10,443.2	3,677.7	1,318.0	909.0	359.1	17,512.7
	1992	800.9	10,051.5	3,317.0	1,179.2	787.5	300.6	16,436.7
	1997	810.8	10,132.9	3,432.0	1,199.8	819.8	343.1	16,738.4



Table 14— Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—
page 5 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	≥ 15	
..... 1,000 acres								
Tennessee	1982	399.8	1,923.2	747.8	450.8	743.8	1,326.1	5,591.5
	1987	386.0	1,843.3	708.6	415.4	728.5	1,294.5	5,376.3
	1992	364.0	1,728.5	636.1	384.9	626.5	1,116.6	4,856.6
	1997	335.1	1,655.9	610.4	369.3	600.3	1,073.0	4,644.0
Texas	1982	1,431.6	8,450.3	10,641.0	2,243.9	5,814.4	4,741.4	33,322.6
	1987	1,397.4	8,079.2	10,059.7	2,100.5	5,490.0	4,072.5	31,199.3
	1992	1,346.2	7,557.2	9,122.6	1,943.8	4,809.8	3,482.6	28,262.2
	1997	1,258.2	7,080.1	8,773.2	1,792.0	4,580.3	3,454.1	26,937.9
Utah	1982	183.6	528.8	719.6	206.4	302.6	97.3	2,038.3
	1987	175.3	459.8	673.5	192.9	294.8	92.6	1,888.9
	1992	158.1	426.1	629.1	173.9	281.8	146.5	1,815.5
	1997	147.2	400.8	597.6	171.3	249.3	112.9	1,679.1
Vermont	1982	155.2	186.8	103.4	39.0	63.2	100.8	648.4
	1987	153.8	181.5	109.9	36.1	60.1	101.5	642.9
	1992	150.7	181.3	106.9	33.2	60.6	101.7	634.4
	1997	145.0	171.8	100.9	31.8	57.4	99.6	606.5
Virginia	1982	392.5	927.7	466.6	213.1	415.9	981.8	3,397.6
	1987	367.9	868.3	436.5	176.5	372.6	888.0	3,109.8
	1992	342.7	833.7	405.4	164.0	351.5	804.2	2,901.5
	1997	319.0	825.0	428.0	149.1	365.2	831.2	2,917.5
Washington	1982	726.3	2,307.1	1,653.7	801.4	1,229.8	1,075.0	7,793.3
	1987	697.1	2,118.6	1,551.1	745.7	1,191.9	991.0	7,295.4
	1992	686.3	1,934.4	1,364.6	688.1	1,105.9	965.5	6,744.8
	1997	660.0	1,967.7	1,338.1	689.8	1,105.7	894.8	6,656.1
West Virginia	1982	192.6	216.9	98.8	27.2	107.9	451.4	1,094.8
	1987	182.1	202.9	80.0	30.4	104.3	398.6	998.3
	1992	169.0	182.8	74.2	30.7	89.4	368.5	914.6
	1997	158.5	168.1	75.7	27.5	86.4	348.2	864.4
Wisconsin	1982	3,246.8	3,436.2	1,335.5	529.3	877.4	2,032.0	11,457.2
	1987	3,251.1	3,418.1	1,314.9	516.7	844.5	1,972.1	11,317.4
	1992	3,145.4	3,312.3	1,283.2	483.7	793.4	1,794.6	10,812.6
	1997	3,057.9	3,213.9	1,285.2	466.3	785.5	1,804.3	10,613.1
Wyoming	1982	209.0	619.7	336.6	402.3	587.6	432.4	2,587.6
	1987	195.4	638.3	343.9	364.7	534.8	367.4	2,444.5
	1992	190.9	607.7	345.1	325.0	459.9	343.3	2,271.9
	1997	161.8	579.6	327.1	316.9	465.1	323.4	2,173.9
Caribbean	1982	34.9	84.6	29.3	6.0	8.8	244.2	407.8
	1987	33.3	78.2	28.8	4.3	7.6	237.5	389.7
	1992	29.9	70.3	25.2	4.2	9.7	227.6	366.9
	1997	31.0	54.9	23.9	7.4	8.6	242.5	368.3



Table 14— Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—
 page 6 of 6

State	Erodibility index level						Total	
	< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	≥ 15		
 1,000 acres							
Total	1982	81,361.4	134,538.4	80,470.1	31,755.2	41,971.2	50,857.7	420,954.0
	1987	80,221.0	131,793.1	77,795.2	30,342.4	39,677.2	46,810.2	406,639.1
	1992	78,547.0	126,155.9	72,508.7	27,676.0	35,538.9	41,888.7	382,315.2
	1997	77,414.1	123,822.2	71,694.7	27,450.9	34,911.8	41,704.2	376,997.9



Table 15— Estimated median diameter of wildlife habitat patches on nonfederal rural land in 1997,
by land cover/use, by state—
page 1 of 2

State	Cropland		CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land
	Cultivated	Noncultivated					
..... feet							
Alabama	726	600	816	650	675	900	350
Arizona	876	915	----	766	866	796	673
Arkansas	948	635	736	666	866	950	306
California	826	746	> 1,000	780	780	716	440
Colorado	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	450
Connecticut	580	450	----	350	----	846	300
Delaware	800	276	> 1,000	360	----	753	406
Florida	876	836	995	826	756	933	696
Georgia	766	670	850	596	----	860	370
Hawaii	900	853	----	750	> 1,000	> 1,000	750
Idaho	936	893	> 1,000	850	> 1,000	840	396
Illinois	926	590	740	540	----	720	390
Indiana	850	590	740	520	----	776	366
Iowa	850	660	770	580	----	640	450
Kansas	920	750	> 1,000	670	950	590	416
Kentucky	730	650	713	640	----	940	300
Louisiana	> 1,000	850	980	806	900	> 1,000	600
Maine	603	560	820	500	----	900	270
Maryland	750	626	565	550	----	850	450
Massachusetts	560	440	----	436	----	900	366
Michigan	800	700	710	623	----	900	386
Minnesota	960	696	900	636	----	916	476
Mississippi	866	700	880	656	----	950	346
Missouri	760	686	756	616	790	826	330
Montana	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	906	490
Nebraska	996	890	> 1,000	720	> 1,000	610	500
Nevada	930	923	468	950	> 1,000	> 1,000	766
New Hampshire	676	546	----	576	----	> 1,000	476
New Jersey	716	626	778	576	----	850	600
New Mexico	> 1,000	850	> 1,000	850	> 1,000	958	518
New York	653	626	700	550	----	950	366
North Carolina	700	530	626	520	----	846	346
North Dakota	950	930	> 1,000	960	> 1,000	630	560
Ohio	880	666	800	600	----	876	350
Oklahoma	900	850	> 1,000	776	850	900	300



Table 15— Estimated median diameter of wildlife habitat patches on nonfederal rural land in 1997,
 by land cover/use, by state—
 page 2 of 2

State	Cropland		CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land
	Cultivated	Noncultivated					
..... feet							
Oregon	950	836	> 1,000	703	976	810	396
Pennsylvania	650	586	640	536	---	876	376
Rhode Island	540	580	---	326	---	816	268
South Carolina	700	636	750	606	---	896	400
South Dakota	> 1,000	990	> 1,000	976	> 1,000	740	526
Tennessee	806	626	700	596	---	886	346
Texas	> 1,000	850	> 1,000	800	966	> 1,000	450
Utah	850	900	> 1,000	896	> 1,000	921	530
Vermont	650	626	---	496	---	990	400
Virginia	666	650	850	656	---	950	410
Washington	> 1,000	760	> 1,000	660	906	796	376
West Virginia	550	566	---	520	---	940	350
Wisconsin	766	696	760	570	---	820	406
Wyoming	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	803	430
Caribbean	710	700	---	646	798	810	400
National median	890	736	950	676	> 1,000	890	400



Table 16— Wetlands and deepwater habitats on water areas and nonfederal land in 1997, by state—
page 1 of 2

State	Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands			Other aquatic habitats			Total
	Palustrine	Estuarine	Total	Lacustrine	Other (*)	Total	
..... 1,000 acres							
Alabama	3,670.1	0.0	3,670.1	488.5	588.7	1,077.2	4,747.3
Arizona	42.9	0.0	42.9	139.8	224.9	364.7	407.6
Arkansas	3,055.4	0.0	3,055.4	573.0	257.7	830.7	3,886.1
California	1,209.8	85.8	1,295.6	1,138.5	773.7	1,912.2	3,207.8
Colorado	555.3	0.0	555.3	197.4	123.4	320.8	876.1
Connecticut	365.0	22.4	387.4	64.5	43.9	108.4	495.8
Delaware	164.8	98.0	262.8	24.4	261.1	285.5	548.3
Florida	7,982.8	476.7	8,459.5	1,124.8	1,818.7	2,943.5	11,403.0
Georgia	6,117.9	426.6	6,544.5	564.4	321.7	886.1	7,430.6
Hawaii	54.5	2.3	56.8	5.2	45.2	50.4	107.2
Idaho	666.8	0.0	666.8	396.3	142.6	538.9	1,205.7
Illinois	1,172.3	0.0	1,172.3	383.6	255.9	639.5	1,811.8
Indiana	700.5	0.0	700.5	166.6	146.4	313.0	1,013.5
Iowa	912.6	0.0	912.6	197.0	229.6	426.6	1,339.2
Kansas	824.7	0.0	824.7	208.3	210.4	418.7	1,243.4
Kentucky	435.2	0.0	435.2	309.6	228.7	538.3	973.5
Louisiana	7,834.6	2,477.3	10,311.9	1,097.0	2,536.2	3,633.2	13,945.1
Maine	5,629.7	1.9	5,631.6	878.7	368.4	1,247.1	6,878.7
Maryland	729.3	228.6	957.9	45.4	1,579.8	1,625.2	2,583.1
Massachusetts	535.4	35.0	570.4	134.6	220.3	354.9	925.3
Michigan	6,021.4	0.0	6,021.4	803.9	243.7	1,047.6	7,069.0
Minnesota	10,863.8	0.0	10,863.8	2,359.5	694.5	3,054.0	13,917.8
Mississippi	4,492.6	53.4	4,546.0	403.9	249.0	652.9	5,198.9
Missouri	897.2	0.0	897.2	414.1	225.6	639.7	1,536.9
Montana	1,157.3	0.0	1,157.3	709.4	309.9	1,019.3	2,176.6
Nebraska	1,178.2	0.0	1,178.2	236.3	189.0	425.3	1,603.5
Nevada	385.6	0.0	385.6	365.7	63.4	429.1	814.7
New Hampshire	488.1	6.5	494.6	160.9	61.1	222.0	716.6
New Jersey	531.3	209.3	740.6	86.7	430.9	517.6	1,258.2
New Mexico	40.5	0.0	40.5	79.2	82.1	161.3	201.8
New York	3,532.4	1.6	3,534.0	665.0	555.0	1,220.0	4,754.0
North Carolina	4,593.8	154.2	4,748.0	334.4	2,357.8	2,692.2	7,440.2
North Dakota	3,514.6	0.0	3,514.6	778.8	181.8	960.6	4,475.2
Ohio	898.4	0.0	898.4	186.0	169.2	355.2	1,253.6
Oklahoma	380.6	0.0	380.6	607.2	302.3	909.5	1,290.1



Table 16— Wetlands and deepwater habitats on water areas and nonfederal land in 1997, by state—
 page 2 of 2

State	Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands			Other aquatic habitats			Total
	Palustrine	Estuarine	Total	Lacustrine	Other (*)	Total	
..... 1,000 acres							
Oregon	1,390.9	25.4	1,416.3	557.6	359.4	917.0	2,333.3
Pennsylvania	918.4	0.0	918.4	247.5	200.6	448.1	1,366.5
Rhode Island	89.6	6.3	95.9	21.0	128.2	149.2	245.1
South Carolina	3,318.1	413.4	3,731.5	352.1	387.2	739.3	4,470.8
South Dakota	2,148.2	0.0	2,148.2	617.3	164.7	782.0	2,930.2
Tennessee	637.5	0.0	637.5	432.3	269.3	701.6	1,339.1
Texas	4,787.6	349.4	5,137.0	1,436.0	2,433.3	3,869.3	9,006.3
Utah	1,549.4	0.0	1,549.4	1,645.9	182.1	1,828.0	3,377.4
Vermont	571.1	0.0	571.1	226.8	34.2	261.0	832.1
Virginia	1,408.1	147.8	1,555.9	139.9	1,741.6	1,881.5	3,437.4
Washington	917.5	43.6	961.1	793.4	768.7	1,562.1	2,523.2
West Virginia	98.1	0.0	98.1	78.0	88.6	166.6	264.7
Wisconsin	5,565.9	0.0	5,565.9	901.1	306.4	1,207.5	6,773.4
Wyoming	805.0	0.0	805.0	349.6	71.5	421.1	1,226.1
Caribbean	22.9	26.8	49.7	13.3	33.6	46.9	96.6
Total	105,863.7	5,292.3	111,156.0	24,140.4	23,662.0	47,802.4	158,958.4

(*) includes Estuarine deepwater, and all Riverine and Marine systems



Table 17— Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands on water areas and nonfederal land in 1997,
by land cover/use, by state—
page 1 of 2

State	Cropland, pastureland, and CRP land	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas	Total
..... 1,000 acres							
Alabama	387.7	0.0	3,007.6	64.0	62.0	148.8	3,670.1
Arizona	4.3	11.4	2.6	20.0	0.4	4.2	42.9
Arkansas	346.8	0.0	2,593.6	20.9	25.0	69.1	3,055.4
California	334.8	318.9	182.8	320.2	8.7	130.2	1,295.6
Colorado	194.7	275.3	33.1	25.7	6.9	19.6	555.3
Connecticut	17.7	0.0	286.0	52.1	11.8	19.8	387.4
Delaware	1.6	0.0	150.7	103.0	4.3	3.2	262.8
Florida	376.7	1,205.7	4,494.0	2,083.7	140.1	159.3	8,459.5
Georgia	258.7	0.0	5,577.9	456.3	125.9	125.7	6,544.5
Hawaii	3.1	1.8	36.0	13.2	0.0	2.7	56.8
Idaho	388.7	174.2	55.8	21.6	1.0	25.5	666.8
Illinois	464.4	0.0	553.4	47.1	28.9	78.5	1,172.3
Indiana	80.9	0.0	457.1	90.0	28.6	43.9	700.5
Iowa	490.1	0.0	287.3	79.5	13.3	42.4	912.6
Kansas	468.0	157.5	50.3	10.6	14.2	124.1	824.7
Kentucky	129.9	0.0	211.4	20.0	0.9	73.0	435.2
Louisiana	2,121.3	249.0	5,062.9	2,644.7	69.1	164.9	10,311.9
Maine	68.8	0.0	5,249.4	266.7	31.1	15.6	5,631.6
Maryland	32.1	0.0	652.7	225.6	11.4	36.1	957.9
Massachusetts	41.6	0.0	364.0	143.5	7.0	14.3	570.4
Michigan	253.8	0.0	4,510.8	1,118.0	76.2	62.6	6,021.4
Minnesota	2,197.2	0.0	6,848.2	1,707.8	31.1	79.5	10,863.8
Mississippi	834.1	0.0	3,362.9	74.3	63.3	211.4	4,546.0
Missouri	278.3	0.0	388.1	29.6	7.0	194.2	897.2
Montana	397.0	450.6	77.2	187.1	5.6	39.8	1,157.3
Nebraska	301.8	658.6	89.4	61.1	3.5	63.8	1,178.2
Nevada	169.7	199.0		6.9	6.2	3.8	385.6
New Hampshire	13.5	0.0	354.5	94.5	18.1	14.0	494.6
New Jersey	26.6	0.0	437.8	251.9	10.9	13.4	740.6
New Mexico	14.9	7.1	5.5	6.7	0.0	6.3	40.5
New York	733.9	0.0	2,417.9	248.8	75.9	57.5	3,534.0
North Carolina	30.9	0.0	4,370.6	257.0	23.2	66.3	4,748.0
North Dakota	1,579.3	1,320.4	38.3	462.0	35.2	79.4	3,514.6
Ohio	124.5	0.0	603.6	105.9	23.4	41.0	898.4
Oklahoma	48.8	58.7	104.4	0.0	3.6	165.1	380.6



Table 17— Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands on water areas and nonfederal land in 1997,
 by land cover/use, by state—
 page 2 of 2

State	Cropland, pastureland, and CRP land	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas	Total
..... 1,000 acres							
Oregon	772.3	275.7	186.5	161.9	4.7	15.2	1,416.3
Pennsylvania	170.3	0.0	613.7	68.8	40.0	25.6	918.4
Rhode Island	2.7	0.0	78.7	10.2	2.2	2.1	95.9
South Carolina	16.7	0.0	3,155.6	491.2	10.8	57.2	3,731.5
South Dakota	896.4	819.8	5.1	300.6	26.5	99.8	2,148.2
Tennessee	97.2	0.0	435.9	25.1	5.3	74.0	637.5
Texas	1,083.0	761.8	2,310.7	397.0	212.2	372.3	5,137.0
Utah	262.7	389.9	3.7	418.3	0.0	474.8	1,549.4
Vermont	172.1	0.0	370.6	18.4	3.9	6.1	571.1
Virginia	126.2	0.0	1,101.9	213.5	61.5	52.8	1,555.9
Washington	286.3	65.0	420.4	155.7	18.0	15.7	961.1
West Virginia	42.4	0.0	46.3	2.3	2.3	4.8	98.1
Wisconsin	957.2	0.0	3,434.7	1,047.6	43.3	83.1	5,565.9
Wyoming	246.7	458.9	45.7	20.6	2.7	30.4	805.0
Caribbean	10.9	3.4	1.2	33.2	0.3	0.7	49.7
Total	18,359.3	7,862.7	65,128.5	14,684.4	1,407.5	3,713.6	111,156.0



Table 18— Changes in wetlands and deepwater habitats between 1992 and 1997

1992 Classification	1997 Classification				
	Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands (*)	Other aquatic habitats (*)	Uplands (*)	Federal land	1992 total
 1,000 acres				
Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands (*)	110,662.5	134.8	506.0	4.4	111,307.7
Other aquatic habitats (*)	150.3	47,182.3	93.2	0.0	47,425.8
Uplands (*)	343.2	485.3	1,382,364.6	215.5	1,383,408.6
Federal land	0.0	0.0	69.4	401,918.2	401,987.6
1997 total	111,156.0	47,802.4	1,383,033.2	402,138.1	1,944,129.7

(*) excludes federal land



Table 19— Losses and gains in Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands between 1992 and 1997, by NRCS region*
 [estimated margins of error** given in parentheses]

	Region						Total
	East	Southeast	South Central	Midwest	Northern Plains	West	
..... 1,000 acres							
Gross losses	-57.6 (11.0)	-216.9 (33.4)	-84.1 (14.7)	-74.2 (12.1)	-37.0 (12.8)	-36.2 (11.8)	-506.0 (43.6)
Gross gains	15.4 (5.1)	110.5 (30.9)	78.4 (10.9)	48.4 (8.2)	34.3 (8.0)	56.2 (30.7)	343.2 (46.6)
Net change	-42.2 (12.1)	-106.4 (46.9)	-5.7 (18.3)	-25.8 (14.6)	-2.7 (15.2)	+20.0 (32.6)	-162.8 (64.7)
Loss due to agriculture	-5.2 (3.5)	-42.0 (16.1)	-18.3 (5.6)	-38.5 (8.0)	-18.0 (9.7)	-11.8 (6.5)	-133.8 (22.4)
Loss due to silviculture	-9.4 (3.6)	-27.1 (5.4)	-3.8 (1.9)	-14.3 (5.3)	-1.7 (1.2)	-3.8 (2.1)	-60.1 (9.0)
Loss due to development	-38.7 (7.9)	-125.8 (20.6)	-49.9 (12.1)	-21.3 (7.3)	-1.4 (2.6)	-10.4 (7.0)	-247.5 (27.3)
Loss due to miscellaneous causes	-4.3 (4.5)	-22.0 (15.4)	-12.1 (5.7)	-0.1 (0.2)	-15.9 (7.7)	-10.2 (4.9)	-64.6 (19.3)
Palustrine and Estuarine wetlands (1997)	14,262.8 (549.6)	34,377.9 (567.7)	18,884.9 (420.5)	27,032.1 (580.4)	10,183.3 (428.9)	6,415.0 (437.7)	111,156.0 (1,230.2)

* excludes federal land

** see Appendix 1 for information on margins of error



APPENDIX 1. Statistical Reliability

Current NRI statistical procedures are a result of decades of collaborative research between NRCS and Iowa State University's Statistical Laboratory. The basic sampling procedures were established in 1977 and 1982, based upon research conducted in the 1970's. Estimation techniques have evolved with each successive survey.

The national sample is a stratified two-stage unequal-probability area sample that can be modified for specific national survey objectives and used as a frame for special studies. Stratification was developed county-by-county, utilizing the grid of sections and townships defined by the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), where possible. A section is a one-mile square segment of land, and a township is a 6-mile square area consisting of 36 sections. Each township was subdivided into three 2-mile by 6-mile strata for sampling purposes. For counties not covered by the PLSS, strata were developed by: utilizing latitude and longitude, utilizing the Universal Transverse Mercator grid system, or superimposing lines analogous to townships and sections over a county highway map.

Two-stage area samples were selected within each stratum. The first stage sample unit, or primary sampling unit (PSU), was an area of land; at the second stage of sampling, one or more sample points were selected within each sample PSU for observation. Most PSU's corresponded to quarter-sections and were half-mile squares; three sample points were selected within most PSU's. Sampling rates varied across strata, typically being between 2% and 6%. There are instances throughout the U.S. where components of the sample design deviate from these standard rules. Nusser and Goebel (1997) and Goebel (1998) provide more details on the specifics of the sampling design, and on historical perspectives.

The national framework sample has consisted of approximately 300,000 PSU's and 800,000 sample

points for the 1992 and 1997 National Resources Inventories; almost all of these were also part of the 1982 NRI. Experience has shown that it is necessary to return to specific sample points that were in previous inventories in order to obtain needed data on the dynamics of change in land use and various natural resource parameters.

The statistical estimation procedure is fairly complex, because of the complexity of the data and because several requirements have been established regarding the database. The primary requirements are that the final database contains all of the information that has been gathered, that tabulations can be made easily, and that users of the database do not need to understand the complexities of the estimation procedure. Also, the database must produce estimates that agree with known data.

Most data elements (variables) are collected at the sample points; there are some items collected for the entire PSU. The other major set of inputs into the estimation process comes from a geo-statistical database. These data, called "County Base Data", are used as control totals in the statistical weighting procedures. For the 1997 NRI, the county base data include total surface area, federal land area, and large water areas. Another feature is the use of small-area estimation techniques to construct model-based estimates for urban and built-up acreages. Details of the estimation procedure are given by Fuller (1999).

Interpretation of NRI results requires an understanding of both the inventory procedures and the amount of uncertainty associated with each estimate. The precision of NRI estimates depends upon the number of samples within the region of interest, the distribution of the resource characteristics across the region, the sampling procedure, and the statistical estimation techniques.

Characteristics that are common and spread fairly uniformly over an area can be estimated more precisely than characteristics that are rare or unevenly distributed. The basic objective of the 1982 NRI was to obtain data usable for analysis at the Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) level within the state. The sample was selected so that the standard error was less than 10 percent for any estimate of a resource condition that comprised at least 10 percent of the MLRA land area. Most items could be estimated more precisely. This criterion also holds for estimates derived from the 1997 NRI database. Note that estimates of change between two points in time will be less precise (relatively) because the changes will be occurring on a smaller fraction of the landscape.

Each of the thousands of estimates found in tables 1 through 19 of this report has a different level of precision. This appendix presents estimated margins error for several sets of estimated acreages and erosion rates, in order to provide further perspective into the statistical reliability of the estimates. Note that margins of error are also presented as part of table 19 of this report.

The *margin of error* is approximately twice the estimated standard error, and can be used to construct a

95 percent confidence interval for the estimate. The lower bound of the interval is obtained by subtracting the margin of error from the estimate; the upper bound is obtained by adding the margin of error to the estimate.

Additional results will be made available through national and state-level Internet sites.

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Summary Report
1997 National Resources Inventory (revised December 2000)



Appendix Table 1. Estimated acres of cultivated cropland and developed land, with estimated margins of error in parentheses

State	Cultivated cropland, 1997		Change in cultivated cropland, 1992 to 1997		Developed land, 1997		Change in developed land, 1992 to 1997	
----- 1 000 acres -----								
Alabama	2,614.1	(155.6)	-189.8	(64.3)	2,252.3	(139.7)	315.3	(31.6)
Arizona	982.2	(123.7)	-34.5	(37.2)	1,491.4	(286.4)	113.8	(35.9)
Arkansas	7,362.4	(257.0)	-74.1	(58.0)	1,409.1	(130.7)	168.9	(34.7)
California	6,219.7	(558.8)	-337.5	(183.3)	5,456.1	(303.0)	553.4	(76.6)
Colorado	7,567.4	(443.7)	-107.6	(128.0)	1,651.7	(149.7)	112.5	(28.2)
Connecticut	81.0	(20.2)	-12.9	(13.3)	873.9	(46.6)	39.4	(7.3)
Delaware	478.4	(35.5)	-14.7	(9.0)	225.5	(22.7)	23.1	(7.4)
Florida	1,480.3	(184.8)	-213.4	(87.2)	5,184.8	(224.8)	825.2	(91.3)
Georgia	4,174.8	(186.8)	-539.4	(91.1)	3,957.3	(145.4)	851.9	(58.4)
Hawaii	198.0	(35.7)	-30.6	(16.9)	179.7	(35.3)	6.8	(2.9)
Idaho	4,541.3	(254.8)	-113.9	(145.0)	754.9	(64.3)	91.9	(21.6)
Illinois	23,563.4	(266.4)	60.6	(95.6)	3,180.9	(125.8)	246.5	(37.8)
Indiana	12,761.4	(214.6)	-162.4	(85.1)	2,260.4	(97.0)	195.3	(31.9)
Iowa	24,216.5	(283.8)	239.4	(124.7)	1,702.1	(86.8)	69.1	(17.1)
Kansas	24,793.6	(421.6)	-293.2	(123.9)	1,939.9	(97.4)	96.5	(20.0)
Kentucky	3,514.0	(130.5)	-109.6	(103.9)	1,737.5	(94.5)	237.1	(24.5)
Louisiana	5,470.1	(172.7)	-323.1	(67.0)	1,623.8	(61.5)	133.6	(16.9)
Maine	154.7	(43.5)	-5.6	(29.8)	712.0	(76.2)	111.1	(17.8)
Maryland	1,412.8	(70.6)	-85.8	(28.4)	1,235.7	(52.7)	177.6	(19.0)
Massachusetts	64.7	(20.4)	-11.7	(14.5)	1,479.2	(79.2)	211.8	(19.2)
Michigan	6,558.8	(200.9)	-558.1	(109.4)	3,545.5	(134.1)	364.1	(36.8)
Minnesota	19,731.2	(395.3)	111.8	(173.9)	2,185.5	(112.9)	231.8	(39.8)
Mississippi	4,931.5	(161.5)	-550.2	(79.4)	1,474.0	(101.5)	206.4	(26.5)
Missouri	10,517.2	(236.0)	-477.8	(114.5)	2,517.4	(115.1)	224.2	(25.9)
Montana	12,526.7	(789.5)	44.4	(248.1)	1,032.3	(107.8)	76.3	(20.8)
Nebraska	17,983.5	(357.3)	173.1	(127.8)	1,205.9	(90.7)	55.1	(12.7)
Nevada	121.2	(75.5)	-89.9	(48.6)	381.4	(65.7)	26.7	(9.6)
New Hampshire	20.7	(10.4)	0.0	(4.5)	588.6	(47.6)	62.6	(9.4)
New Jersey	426.7	(48.4)	-60.9	(21.0)	1,778.2	(60.8)	213.6	(19.2)
New Mexico	1,388.1	(125.8)	-72.9	(59.4)	1,152.7	(114.7)	217.2	(74.5)
New York	2,751.6	(146.2)	-123.7	(97.2)	3,183.6	(117.6)	317.6	(27.2)
North Carolina	5,065.5	(206.2)	-483.6	(85.5)	3,856.4	(178.2)	506.6	(60.6)
North Dakota	22,820.7	(378.7)	-36.0	(142.1)	991.8	(72.1)	32.8	(10.6)
Ohio	10,254.6	(193.3)	-598.6	(103.5)	3,611.3	(136.0)	364.8	(34.3)
Oklahoma	9,345.4	(288.7)	-289.9	(107.4)	1,926.3	(110.2)	176.7	(31.4)
Oregon	2,676.8	(178.6)	-104.4	(55.7)	1,222.3	(112.7)	103.9	(22.7)
Pennsylvania	3,629.1	(156.4)	-104.4	(100.4)	3,983.2	(126.8)	545.1	(33.7)
Rhode Island	4.6	(3.1)	-2.6	(2.4)	200.6	(16.3)	6.6	(2.0)
South Carolina	2,319.3	(122.5)	-436.2	(56.4)	2,097.3	(104.3)	362.0	(38.6)
South Dakota	14,340.0	(345.4)	-64.6	(149.7)	959.7	(89.2)	57.8	(20.8)
Tennessee	3,261.7	(132.5)	-380.6	(86.4)	2,370.6	(108.2)	401.9	(37.0)
Texas	26,330.0	(591.1)	-1,225.3	(250.1)	8,567.0	(287.3)	893.5	(78.2)
Utah	705.3	(147.0)	-195.4	(159.9)	661.6	(74.7)	81.3	(24.3)
Vermont	138.7	(25.3)	-6.7	(20.6)	317.5	(29.2)	11.5	(3.9)
Virginia	1,636.6	(112.3)	-169.9	(54.7)	2,625.8	(102.3)	343.5	(29.8)
Washington	5,577.1	(363.0)	-182.8	(119.6)	2,065.0	(174.4)	240.8	(46.6)
West Virginia	166.1	(37.0)	-48.3	(19.2)	873.6	(65.9)	176.8	(21.6)
Wisconsin	8,752.0	(241.3)	-57.7	(153.9)	2,417.9	(127.4)	188.2	(26.7)
Wyoming	978.0	(181.3)	3.0	(82.3)	643.7	(98.0)	34.4	(15.1)
Caribbean	174.2	(22.7)	-108.5	(21.2)	506.8	(29.6)	112.4	(10.2)
Total	326,783.7	(1,838.3)	-8,456.5	(741.1)	98,251.7	(884.4)	11,217.0	(247.9)



Appendix Table 2. Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion for 1997 cultivated cropland, with estimated margins of error in parentheses (in tons/acre/year)

State	Erosion rate	Margin of error	State	Erosion rate	Margin of error
Alabama	6.7	(0.32)	Nebraska	2.9	(0.10)
Arizona	0.7	(0.07)	Nevada	0.2	(0.05)
Arkansas	3.5	(0.09)	New Hampshire	3.5	(2.07)
California	0.7	(0.17)	New Jersey	5.6	(0.63)
Colorado	1.7	(0.12)	New Mexico	0.9	(0.08)
Connecticut	5.6	(1.53)	New York	3.8	(0.26)
Delaware	2.0	(0.19)	North Carolina	5.0	(0.37)
Florida	1.8	(0.28)	North Dakota	1.4	(0.04)
Georgia	5.9	(0.30)	Ohio	2.6	(0.10)
Hawaii	2.5	(0.47)	Oklahoma	2.8	(0.10)
Idaho	3.3	(0.31)	Oregon	3.0	(0.33)
Illinois	4.1	(0.10)	Pennsylvania	5.1	(0.26)
Indiana	3.0	(0.10)	Rhode Island	3.5	(0.99)
Iowa	4.9	(0.13)	South Carolina	3.2	(0.19)
Kansas	2.2	(0.04)	South Dakota	2.0	(0.07)
Kentucky	4.4	(0.23)	Tennessee	7.7	(0.41)
Louisiana	3.3	(0.09)	Texas	2.6	(0.05)
Maine	3.9	(0.93)	Utah	1.6	(0.75)
Maryland	4.4	(0.41)	Vermont	3.1	(0.67)
Massachusetts	4.5	(1.61)	Virginia	5.9	(0.42)
Michigan	2.0	(0.09)	Washington	4.7	(0.27)
Minnesota	2.1	(0.07)	West Virginia	4.3	(1.19)
Mississippi	5.3	(0.23)	Wisconsin	3.7	(0.19)
Missouri	5.6	(0.23)	Wyoming	1.1	(0.17)
Montana	1.9	(0.13)	Caribbean	12.2	(2.71)
			National average	3.1	(0.03)



APPENDIX 2. 1997 National Resources Inventory Data Gathering Protocols, Processes, and Procedures

PROTOCOLS

For the 1997 NRI, cross-indexed data gathering instructions, training, and the survey instrument were developed to foster consistent data gathering standards, practices, and procedures. The protocols called for natural resources information to be gathered for survey (panel) years 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. Instructions and training articulated the requirement that trending information be gathered by the same protocols and for the same locations used in prior studies. The 1997 instrument included algorithms to evaluate trending data for consistency.

Data gathering protocols incorporated NRCS technical standards and procedures, records and maps in local USDA offices, and various federal publications and standards, primarily the following:

- NRCS national and field office technical guide (FOTG) publications and standards relating to the universal soil loss equation (USLE) and wind erosion equation (WEQ),
- NRCS-published or -correlated soil surveys,
- NRCS information relating to provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act and subsequent farm bills,
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetland maps,
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Cowardin wetlands classification system,
- Society of American Foresters forest classification,
- U.S. Geological Survey hydrologic and topographic maps, and
- Bureau of the Census TIGER files and auxiliary information.

Data gatherers received the protocols as well as training and technical reference materials in printed and electronic forms. National staffs conducted multiple training sessions to support core work groups.

DATA GATHERING

NRCS national program staff in Washington (DC), Fort Collins (CO), Ames (IA), and Fort Worth (TX) guided and supported the data gathering activities. State or regional oversight authorities supported local data gathering staffs in matters relating to quality assurance. A single point of contact ('Help Desk') on the national staff responded to questions from data gatherers and coordinated technical responses provided by subject-matter experts from NRCS and the Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory.

Twenty-one Inventory Collection and Coordination Sites (ICCS) were established and assigned oversight and management authorities for data gathering. These sites were:

Ames, IA	Amherst, MA	Anchorage, AK
Auburn, AL	Bismarck, ND	Boise, ID
Bozeman, MT	Davis, CA	East Lansing, MI
Lakewood, CO	Lexington, KY	Little Rock, AR
Madison, WI	Morgantown, WV	Phoenix, AZ
Portland, OR	Raleigh, NC	Reno, NV
Salina, KS	Spokane, WA	Temple, TX

The ICCS's were the front-line management structures responsible for coordinating the day-to-day activities associated with the collection of data for the 1997 NRI. The ICCS leader trained subordinate staffs, provided technical support, and managed quality reviews during the operational phase of data gathering. Full-time, part-time, and temporary NRCS employees –and in a few places, volunteers – gathered 1997 NRI information. The organization of data gathering varied with regional land use and state staffing patterns. Geographic boundaries of ICCS organizations ranged from one state to all or portions of several states. Some collection sites assembled staffs at one central office,

while others distributed staff among multiple office locations. The State Conservationists assigned various technical specialists to provide overall support and to work with the ICCS data gathering teams.

Data gatherers used photo-interpretation (PI) and other remote sensing (RS) methods and standards to gather information about the PSU's and sample points. For the most part, they employed analog PI techniques, although GIS technologies were evaluated. The agency contracted for the acquisition of aerial photography or obtained necessary imagery in cooperation with other USDA agencies and partners.

USDA field office records and local NRCS personnel provided information pertaining to historical cropping and management systems for calculating long-term erosion rates induced by wind or water, and to determine if the field at the sample point was enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program. Visits to the sample sites occurred only when aerial photography was not available or was not suitable for reasons of age, quality, scale, or format, or for quality assurance purposes.

Data gatherers entered all sample data directly into hand-held computers called personal digital assistants (PDA's). All subsequent data quality checking and evaluations were similarly based on computer forms of survey information. The PDA's (Apple Computer's Newton MessagePad™ models 130, 2000, and 2100) were programmed to provide an intelligent survey questionnaire with historic information, procedural logic, and single or multi-variate checking for data completion and consistency. The PDA's uploaded and downloaded sample records via Internet protocols from a centralized database server at Iowa State University. The server controlled and monitored access by 'client' instruments and protected survey data from loss, unauthorized access, or accidental disclosure. A secure Web site allowed database access for purposes of survey management, review of progress, and data quality evaluation.

Quality assurance of NRI data was monitored at all organizational levels within the NRI program and was

accomplished by several procedures and protocols. These included consistent training of data collectors in data collection processes, standardized formalized written data gathering instructions, documentation, and definitions of data elements; consistent national rules and methods for data collection, and a national help desk to resolve data collection issues.

Quality assurance procedures included the use of data validation software packages on the Personal Digital Assistants (PDA's). Hundreds of data collection rules comparing multiple data elements were run on the PDA's prior to submittal of data to the ISU Statistical Laboratory. The Statistical Laboratory performed additional data validation and consistency checks on all data received. After statistical estimation procedures were completed, tables were generated and sent to technical specialists at the ICCS's for further review and comment.

Quality assurance for the NRI process was guided by instructions, coordinated training, and ongoing technical support. Data quality checking procedures were embedded in every step, stage, and phase of the data collection process for the 1997 NRI.

Detailed soils information is essential for the analysis and interpretation of NRI data. Soils data were provided by the NRCS Soil Survey Program and were obtained from the NRCS Soil Interpretation Record database maintained at the Iowa State University (ISU) Statistical Laboratory. For the 1992 NRI extensive work was done to match individual State Soil Survey Databases (SSSD) with each point in the NRI. This process was designed to verify the accuracy and completeness of the NRI soils database. This work also provided accurate soils data for use in the 1997 NRI. Published soil surveys, advanced (pre-publication) soil mapping field sheets, state level databases, and ancillary lists of soils information maintained in field offices were used to provide critical soils data. Information on soil properties related to soil erosion and other soil-dependent interpretations (i.e., prime farmland) were linked to the NRI database.

APPENDIX 3. Glossary of Selected Terms*

Aerial photograph. A photograph of the earth's surface taken from airborne equipment. Sometimes called aerial photo or air photograph.

Artificial and modified surfaces. A *General cover* category consisting of roads and right-of-ways, buildings, parking lots, *farmsteads and ranch headquarters, urban and built-up areas, small built-up areas, rural transportation*, and any other buildings that have a surface area greater than 1,000 square feet.

Barren. A *General cover* category consisting of nonvegetated lands, including alkaline barrens, unreclaimed mined land, and other barren areas incapable of supporting vegetation. Barren areas are nonvegetated either because the substrate will not support plant growth or because the area is subject to frequent disturbance (e.g., scouring, flooding) that prevents plant growth.

Barren land. A *Land cover/use* category used to classify lands with limited capacity to support life and having less than 5 percent vegetative cover. Vegetation, if present, is widely spaced.

⇒ Typically, the surface of barren land is sand, rock, exposed subsoil, or salt-affected soils. Subcategories include *salt flats; sand dunes; mud flats; beaches; bare exposed rock; quarries, strip mines, gravel pits, and borrow pits; riverwash; oil wasteland; mixed barren lands; and other barren land.*

Beach. A *Barren land* subcategory. Includes the area adjacent to the shore of an ocean, sea, large river, or lake that is washed by the tide or waves.

Built-up land. See Urban and built-up areas.

C factor (USLE). See Cover and management factor.

C factor (WEQ). See Climatic factor.

Census water. Includes water bodies of at least 40 acres and perennial streams at least 1/8 mile wide. Also referred to as *Large water bodies* and *Large streams*.

Climatic factor (C factor – WEQ). Characterizes climatic erosivity, specifically wind speed and surface soil moisture. The factor for any given locality is expressed as a percentage of the C factor for Garden City, Kansas, which has a value of 100.

Close-grown crops. Crops that are generally drill-seeded or broadcast, such as wheat, oats, rice, barley, and flax.

Conservation practice. A specific treatment, such as a structural or vegetative measure or management technique commonly used to meet specific needs in planning and conservation, for which standards and specifications have been developed. Conservation practices are in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide, Section IV, which is based on the National Handbook of Conservation Practices.

⇒ The practices recorded for NRI have been applied to the area of land in which the NRI point falls or the portion of the field that would be used in conservation planning. The point need not fall on a specific practice.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). A federal program established under the Food Security Act of 1985 to assist private landowners to convert highly erodible cropland to vegetative cover for 10 years.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land. A *Land cover/use* category that includes land under a CRP contract.

* Words in Italics are listed as independent entries in the glossary, where they are explained or defined.

Cover and management factor (C factor – USLE). The ratio of soil loss from an area with specific cover and management to that from an identical area in tilled continuous fallow.

Cowardin system. A classification system of *wetlands* and deepwater habitats of the United States, officially adopted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) used to develop wetland data bases. The system was developed by Lewis M. Cowardin of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and others. The five major systems are Estuarine, Lacustrine, Marine, Palustrine, and Riverine.

Cropland. A *Land cover/use* category that includes areas used for the production of adapted crops for harvest. Two subcategories of cropland are recognized: cultivated and noncultivated. Cultivated cropland comprises land in *row crops* or *close-grown crops* and also other cultivated cropland, for example, hayland or pastureland that is in a rotation with row or close-grown crops. Noncultivated cropland includes permanent *hayland* and *horticultural cropland*.

Cropping history. A record of the crop that was on the land during each of the 3 years preceding the current inventory year. These data are recorded on *cropland*, *pastureland*, and CRP land cover/uses only. Data are used to determine some of the values used to calculate water and wind erosion rates.

Cultivated cropland. See Cropland.

Deepwater habitat. Any open water area in which the mean water depth exceeds 6.6 feet in nontidal areas or at mean low water in freshwater tidal areas, or is covered by water during extreme low water at spring tides in salt and brackish tidal areas, or covers the deepest emerging vegetation, whichever is deeper.

Developed land. A combination of land cover/use categories, *Large urban and built-up areas*, *Small built-up areas*, and *Rural transportation land*.

Erodibility index (EI). A numerical expression of the potential of a soil to erode, considering the physical and chemical properties of the soil and climatic conditions where it is located. The higher the index, the greater the investment needed to maintain the sustainability of the soil resource base if intensively cropped. EI scores above 8 are equated to highly erodible land.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by running water, waves, or moving ice and wind, or by such processes as mass wasting and corrosion (solution and other chemical processes). The term “geologic erosion” refers to natural erosion processes occurring over long (geologic) time spans. “Accelerated erosion” generically refers to erosion that exceeds what is presumed or estimated to be naturally occurring levels, and which is a direct result of human activities (e.g., cultivation and logging).

Estuarine Wetland. Wetlands occurring in the Estuarine System, one of five systems in the classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats (see Wetlands, Cowardin et al. 1979). Estuarine wetlands are tidal wetlands that are usually semienclosed by land but have open, partly obstructed or sporadic access to the open ocean, and in which ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater runoff from the land. The most common example is where a river flows into the ocean.

Farmsteads and ranch headquarters. A *Land cover/use* category that includes dwellings, outbuildings, barns, pens, corrals and feedlots next to buildings, farmstead or feedlot windbreaks, and family gardens associated with operating farms and ranches. (Commercial feedlots, greenhouses, poultry facilities, overnight pastures for livestock, and field windbreaks are not considered part of farmsteads.)

Federal land. See Ownership.

Field. A cultivated area of land that is marked out for a particular crop or cropping sequence.

Forest land. A *Land cover/use* category that is at least 10 percent stocked by single-stemmed woody species of any size that will be at least 4 meters (13 feet) tall at maturity. Also included is land bearing evidence of natural regeneration of tree cover (cut over forest or abandoned farmland) and not currently developed for nonforest use.

Ten percent stocked, when viewed from a vertical direction, equates to an areal canopy cover of leaves and branches of 25 percent or greater. The minimum area for classification as forest land is 1 acre, and the area must be at least 100 feet wide.

General cover. Nine general cover categories are defined, based upon vegetative structure (e.g., canopy cover percentage) or substrate characteristics (e.g., barren land/artificial surfaces). They are:

Crop; Herbaceous; Open canopy short woody plants; Short woody plants; Open canopy tall woody plants; Tall woody plants; Barren; Artificial and modified surfaces; Water

⇒ See also *Habitat composition* and *Habitat configuration*.

Growing season. The period and/or number of days between the last freeze in the spring and the first frost in the fall for the freeze threshold temperature of the crop or other designated temperature threshold.

Habitat composition. The makeup or relative proportion of the *General cover* categories occurring about a point (see Primary sample unit).

Habitat configuration. The arrangement of the nine *General cover* categories occurring about a point (see Primary sample unit).

Habitat patch. A term used to describe an area displaying a relatively uniform *General cover* type. Nine *General cover* categories are used to classify areas of relatively uniform cover. Each individual area is referred to as a habitat patch.

Hayland. A subcategory of *Cropland* managed for the production of forage crops that are machine harvested. The crop may be grasses, legumes, or a combination of both. Hayland also includes land in set-aside or other short-term agricultural programs.

Herbaceous. A *General cover* category consisting of predominantly perennial herbaceous plants or noncultivated annuals or both. The tall woody canopy cover is less than 5 percent, and the short woody canopy cover is also less than 5 percent. Arid rangeland and desert can fall into this category although vegetation density and percentage of ground cover may be low.

Horticultural cropland. A subcategory of *Cropland* used for growing fruit, nut, berry, vineyard, and other bush fruit and similar crops. Nurseries and other ornamental plantings are included.

I factor (WEQ). See Soil erodibility index.

Irrigated land. Land that shows evidence of being irrigated during the year of the inventory or of having been irrigated during 2 or more of the last 4 years. Water is supplied to crops by ditches, pipes, or other conduits. For the purposes of the NRI, *water spreading* is not considered irrigation.

K factor (USLE). See Soil erodibility factor (USLE).

K factor (WEQ). See Ridge roughness factor (WEQ).

L factor (USLE). See Slope-length factor (USLE).

L factor (WEQ). See Unsheltered distance factor (WEQ).

Lacustrine System. Wetlands and deepwater habitats occurring in the Lacustrine System, one of five systems in the classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats (see Wetlands, Cowardin et al. 1979). The Lacustrine System includes wetlands and deepwater habitats with all of the following characteristics: (1) situated in a topographic depression or a dammed river channel; (2) lacking trees, shrubs, persistent emergent plants, emergent mosses or lichens with greater than 30% areal coverage; and (3) total area exceeding 20 acres. Similar habitats totaling less than 20 acres are included if an active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline feature makes up all or part of the boundary, or if the water depth in the deepest part of the basin exceeds 6.6 feet at low water.



Lake. A natural inland body of water, fresh or salt, extending over 40 acres or more and occupying a basin or hollow on the earth's surface, which may or may not have a current or single direction of flow.

Land capability classification (class and subclass). Land capability classification is a system of grouping soils primarily on the basis of their capability to produce common cultivated crops and pasture plants without deteriorating over a long period. Land capability classification is subdivided into capability class and capability subclass nationally.

Capability class. The broadest category in the system. Class codes I to VIII indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for agriculture. The numbers are used to represent both irrigated and nonirrigated land capability.

Capability subclass. The second category in the system. Class codes e (erosion problems), w (wetness problems), s (root zone limitations), and c (climatic limitations) are used for land capability subclasses.

Land cover/use. A term that includes categories of land cover and categories of land use. Land cover is the vegetation or other kind of material that covers the land surface. Land use is the purpose of human activity on the land; it is usually, but not always, related to land cover. The NRI uses the term land cover/use to identify categories that account for all the surface area of the United States.

Large streams. *Perennial streams* at least 1/8 mile (660 feet) wide.

Large urban and built-up areas. A *Land cover/use* category composed of developed tracts of at least 10 acres—meeting the definition of *Urban and built-up areas*.

Large water bodies. Water bodies of at least 40 acres.

Marine System. The open ocean overlying the continental shelf and its associated high energy coastline. Marine habitats are exposed to the waves and currents of the open ocean and the water regimes are determined primarily by the ebb and flow of oceanic tides.

Marshland. A subcategory of the *Land cover/use* category Other rural land, described as a nonforested area of land partly or intermittently covered with water and usually characterized by the presence of such monocotyledons as sedges and rushes. These areas are usually in a wetland class and are not placed in another NRI land cover/use category, such as *rangeland* or *pastureland*.

Mines, quarries, and pits. Uses of land for extraction of ores, minerals, and rock materials; a subcategory of the *Land cover/use* category *Barren land*.

Minor land cover/uses. See Other rural land. A miscellaneous group of land cover/uses that is sometimes used in NRI tables and reports but not in data collection.

Mud flat. A *Land cover/use* subcategory under *Barren land*. A mud area with less than 5 percent vegetative cover.

Noncultivated cropland. See Cropland.

Open canopy short woody plants. A *General cover* category consisting of short woody canopy cover of 5 to 25 percent and tall woody canopy cover of less than 5 percent. The distinction between short (< 4 meters) and tall (> 4 meters) woody plants is made for current conditions, not potential. Arid rangeland and desert can fall into this category although vegetation density and percentage of ground cover may be low.

Open canopy tall woody plants. A *General cover* category consisting of tall woody canopy cover of 5 to 25 percent and short woody canopy cover of less than 25 percent. The distinction between tall (> 4 meters) and short (< 4 meters) woody plants is made for current conditions, not potential. Arid rangeland and desert can fall into this category although vegetation density and percentage of ground cover may be low.

Other aquatic habitats. Includes wetlands and deepwater habitats occurring in the Riverine, Lacustrine, or Marine Systems, and deepwater habitats occurring in the Estuarine System as defined by Cowardin et al. 1979 (see Wetlands).

Other rural land. A *Land cover/use* category that includes farmsteads and other farm structures, field windbreaks, *barren land*, and *marshland*.

Ownership. The separation of federal and nonfederal lands and the distinction between administrative units of land. Water areas are not classified according to ownership. The six categories of ownership are:

Private. A type of ownership pertaining to land belonging to an individual person or persons, a partnership, or a corporation (all of which are persons in the legal sense), as opposed to the public or the government; private property.

Municipal. A type of ownership pertaining to land belonging to the local government of a town or city.

County or parish. A type of ownership pertaining to land belonging to an administrative subdivision of a state in the United States, which is identified as a county or an equivalent administrative unit in areas where counties do not exist; examples are parishes in Louisiana and boroughs in Alaska.

State. A type of ownership pertaining to land belonging to one of the states, commonwealths, or territories of the United States of America.

Federal land. A land ownership category designating land that is owned by the federal government. It does not include, for example, trust lands administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) land. No data are collected for any year that land is in this ownership.

Indian tribal and individual Indian trust lands. A type of ownership of land administered by officially constituted Indian tribal or individual Indian trust entities.

P factor. See Practice factor.

Palustrine Wetland. Wetlands occurring in the Palustrine System, one of five systems in the classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats (see Wetlands, Cowardin et al. 1979). Palustrine wetlands include all nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent plants, or emergent mosses or lichens, as well as small, shallow open water ponds or potholes. Palustrine wetlands are often called swamps, marshes, potholes, bogs, or fens.

Pastureland. A *Land cover/use* category of land managed primarily for the production of introduced forage plants for livestock grazing. Pastureland **cover** may consist of a single species in a pure stand, a grass mixture, or a grass-legume mixture. Management usually consists of cultural treatments: fertilization, weed control, reseeding or renovation, and control of grazing. For the NRI, includes land that has a vegetative cover of grasses, legumes, and/or forbs, regardless of whether or not it is being grazed by livestock.

Perennial stream. A stream or reach of a stream that normally flows continuously throughout the year.

Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). A hand-held, computer-assisted survey collection tool used to record NRI data.

Photographic interpretation. The act of examining photography images for the purpose of identifying objects and judging their significance.

Practice factor (P factor – USLE). The ratio of soil loss with a support practice like contouring, stripcropping, or terracing, to soil loss with straight-row farming up and down the slope.

Primary sample unit (PSU). An area of land, typically square to rectangular in shape, that is approximately 40, 100, 160, or 640 acres in size. Within the PSU, *sample points* are assigned. Certain data elements are collected for the entire PSU, while others are collected at the PSU points.



⇒ The size of the PSU is based on the shape, size, and complexity of the resources being inventoried. In 34 states, PSU's are often 160-acre square parcels measuring 0.5 mile on each side. In the western United States, PSU's are often 40-acre or 640-acre square areas; the 40-acre units are used in most irrigated areas, and the larger PSU's are used in relatively homogeneous areas containing large tracts of *rangeland*, *forest land*, or *barren land*. In the 13 northeastern states, PSU's are defined to be 20 seconds of latitude by 30 seconds of longitude, ranging from 97 acres in Maine to 114 acres in southern Virginia. In Louisiana and parts of northwestern Maine, PSU's are 0.5 kilometer squares (61.8 acres).

Prime farmland. Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses.

Railroads. A category of *Rural transportation* areas that includes all operational rail systems and their rights-of-way. Abandoned railroad beds are not included as railroad areas.

Rainfall and runoff (R factor – USLE). The number of rainfall erosion index units, plus a factor for runoff from snowmelt or applied water where such runoff is significant.

Rangeland. A *Land cover/use* category on which the climax or potential plant cover is composed principally of native grasses, grasslike plants, forbs or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing, and introduced forage species that are managed like rangeland. This would include areas where introduced hardy and persistent grasses, such as crested wheatgrass, are planted and such practices as deferred grazing, burning, chaining, and rotational grazing are used, with little or no chemicals or fertilizer being applied. Grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, and tundra are considered to be rangeland. Certain communities of low forbs and shrubs, such as mesquite, chaparral, mountain shrub, and pinyon-juniper, are also included as rangeland.

Remote sensing. The science and art of obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object, area, or phenomenon under investigation.

Reservoir. A pond, lake, basin, or other space, created in whole or in part by the building of engineering structures, that is used for the storage, regulation, and control of water.

Ridge roughness (K factor – WEQ). A measure of the effect of ridges made by tillage and planting implements. It is expressed as a decimal from 0.5 to 1.0.

⇒ Ridges, especially those at right angles to the prevailing wind direction, absorb and deflect wind energy and trap moving soil particles. See *Wind erosion equation (WEQ)*.

Riverine System. All wetland and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with two exceptions (1) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens; and (2) habitats with water containing ocean derived salts.

Riverwash. A subcategory of *Barren land*. Barren alluvial areas, usually coarse-textured, exposed along streams at low water and subject to shifting during normal high water.

Row crops. A subset of the *Land cover/use* category *Cropland* (subcategory, Cultivated) comprising land in row crops, such as corn, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, sorghum, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, vegetables, and cotton.

Rural transportation land. A *Land cover/use* category which consists of all highways, roads, railroads and associated right-of-ways outside *urban and built-up areas*; also includes private roads to *farmsteads or ranch headquarters*, logging roads, and other private roads (field lanes are not included).

S factor. See Slope-steepness factor.

Saline deposits. Precipitated salts or salt found in or on the soil surface that result in reduced vegetative production or in the elimination of crops and grasses on agricultural lands.

Salt flats. Undrained areas in closed basins in arid regions. In these areas, 10 to 75 cm (4 to 30 in) of crystalline salt overlies stratified, very strongly saline sediment. The water table may be within 20 cm (8 in) of the surface at some period during the year.

Sample point. The second-stage sample unit in the NRI two-stage sampling scheme. See also *Primary sample unit*.

Sand dunes. A *Land cover/use* subcategory under *Barren land*. A sand area with less than 5 percent *vegetative cover*. An accumulation of loose sand heaped by the wind, commonly found along low-lying seashores above high-tide level, more rarely on the border of large lakes or river valleys, as well as in various desert regions, where there is abundant dry surface sand during some part of the year.

Sheet and rill erosion. The removal of layers of soil from the land surface by the action of rainfall and runoff. It is the first stage in water erosion.

Short woody plants. A *General cover* category consisting of short woody canopy cover of greater than 25 percent, while tall woody canopy cover is less than 25 percent. Short woody plants are less than 4 meters (about 13 feet) tall and often multi-stemmed, e.g., shrubs and seedlings. The distinction between tall (> 4m) and short (< 4m) is made according to current conditions, not potential.

Silviculture. A branch of forestry dealing with the management and cultivation of forest trees.

Slope. The inclination of the soil surface from the horizontal. Slope percent is the vertical distance divided by the horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100.

Slope length. The distance from the point of origin of overland flow to the point where either the slope gradient decreases enough that deposition begins, or the runoff water enters a well-defined channel that may be part of a drainage network or a constructed channel. For the NRI, length of slope is taken through the *sample point*.

Slope-length factor (L factor – USLE). The ratio of soil loss from the field slope length to that from a 72.6-foot length under identical conditions.

Slope-steepness factor (S factor – USLE). The ratio of soil loss from the field slope gradient to that from a 9 percent slope under otherwise identical conditions. Used in *Universal soil loss equation* (USLE) calculations of *sheet and rill erosion*.

Small built-up areas. A *Land cover/use* category consisting of developed land units of 0.25 to 10 acres, which meet the definition of *Urban and built-up areas*.

Small streams. *Perennial streams* less than 1/8 mile (660 feet) wide.

Small water bodies. Inland bodies of water with a water surface area of less than 40 acres.

Soil erodibility factor (K factor – USLE). An erodibility factor which quantifies the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and movement by water. This factor is used in the *Universal soil loss equation* (USLE) to calculate soil loss by water.

Soil erodibility index (I factor – WEQ). The potential soil loss, in tons per acre per year, from a wide, level, unsheltered, isolated field with a bare, smooth, loose, and noncrusted surface, under climatic conditions like those in the vicinity of Garden City, Kansas.

Soil loss tolerance factor (T factor – USLE). The maximum rate of annual soil loss that will permit crop productivity to be sustained economically and indefinitely on a given soil.



Soil survey. The systematic examination, description, classification, and mapping of soils in an area. The USDA–NRCS Soil Survey Program produces Soil Survey Reports, which generally consist of four principal parts: (1) maps, (2) a map legend, (3) a description of the soils in the survey area, and (4) a use and management report. The survey area commonly is a single county but may comprise parts of counties, physiographic regions, or other management areas.

Stream. A flow of water in a channel or bed, as a brook, rivulet, or small river.

T factor (USLE). See *Soil loss tolerance factor*.

Tall woody plants. A *General cover* category consisting of tall woody canopy cover of greater than 25 percent. Tall plants are 4 meters (about 13 feet) or more tall, usually single-stemmed trees. The distinction between tall (> 4m) and short (< 4m) is made according to current conditions, not potential. Thus, a 3-meter-tall Douglas-fir is a short woody plant.

Universal soil loss equation (USLE). An erosion model designed to predict the long-term average soil losses in runoff from specific field areas in specified cropping and management systems.

The equation is: $A = RKLSCP$

where

- A = Computed soil loss per unit area
- R = *Rainfall and runoff* factor
- K = *Soil erodibility* factor
- L = *Slope-length* factor
- S = *Slope-steepness* factor
- C = *Cover and management* factor
- P = *Support practice* factor

The NRI calculations use location-specific data for the field in which the NRI *sample point* falls or that portion of the field surrounding the point that would be considered in conservation planning.

Unsheltered distance (L factor – WEQ). The unsheltered distance along the prevailing wind erosion direction across the field or area to be evaluated.

⇒ For NRI, the unsheltered distance is expressed in feet, measured through the *sample point*, parallel to the prevailing wind direction during the critical wind erosion period.

Uplands. All land not classified as wetland or deepwater habitat (see Wetlands, Cowardin et al. 1979).

Urban and built-up areas. A *Land cover/use* category consisting of residential, industrial, commercial, and institutional land; construction sites; public administrative sites; railroad yards; cemeteries; airports; golf courses; sanitary landfills; sewage treatment plants; water control structures and spillways; other land used for such purposes; small parks (less than 10 acres) within urban and built-up areas; and highways, *railroads*, and other transportation facilities if they are surrounded by urban areas. Also included are tracts of less than 10 acres that do not meet the above definition but are completely surrounded by Urban and built-up land. Two size categories are recognized in the NRI: areas of 0.25 acre to 10 acres, and areas of at least 10 acres.

V factor. See *Vegetative cover*.

Vegetative cover (V factor – WEQ). The effect of vegetative cover in the *Wind erosion equation* is expressed by relating the kind, amount, and orientation of vegetative material to its equivalent in pounds per acre of small grain residue in reference condition (small grain equivalent).

Water. A *General cover* category consisting of permanent water, such as a *perennial stream, lake*, or pond with at least 25 percent open water. If the vegetative canopy obscures more than 75 percent of the water surface from view, the area is recorded under the category appropriate for the canopy vegetation. Four types of water areas are *large streams, large water bodies, small streams, and small water bodies*.

Water areas. A *Land cover/use* category comprising water bodies and streams that are permanent open water.

Water body. A type of (permanent open) water area that includes ponds, *lakes*, reservoirs, bays or gulfs, and estuaries. There are three size categories: less than 2 acres, 2 to 40 acres, and at least 40 acres.

Water spreading. Diverting or collecting runoff from natural channels, gullies, or streams with a system of dams, dikes, ditches, or other means, and spreading it over a relatively flat area.

Wetlands. Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year. (Cowardin, L. M., V. Carter, F. C. Golet, E. T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. FWS/OBS-79/31. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.)

Wetland losses. Wetland losses are described in terms of gross and net. Net change is defined as the gross gain minus the gross loss, and can be either positive (net gain) or negative (net loss) for a given region. Wetland losses were attributed to one of the following categories:

- (a) Development. Loss occurring on land cover/use category of urban and built-up or rural transportation.
- (b) Agriculture. Loss occurring on land cover/use category of cropland, pastureland, CRP land, farmsteads or other farmland.
- (c) Silviculture. Loss occurring on forest land.
- (d) Miscellaneous. Loss occurring on all other land cover/use categories including mined land, rangeland, and other barren lands. Natural variations in climatic cycles and hydrology are responsible for the majority of these losses.

Wind erodibility group (WEG). A grouping of soils that have similar properties affecting their resistance to wind erosion.

Wind erosion. The process of detachment, transport, and deposition of soil by wind.

Wind erosion equation (WEQ). An erosion model designed to predict long-term average annual soil losses from a field having specific characteristics.

The equation is: $E = f(IKCLV)$

where E = Estimated average annual soil loss expressed in tons per acre per year

I = *Soil erodibility index*

K = *Soil ridge roughness* factor

C = *Climatic* factor

L = Equivalent *unsheltered distance* across the field along the prevailing wind erosion direction

V = Equivalent *vegetative cover*

