U.S. CROP PRODUCTION PRESERVES FORESTLAND AND GRASSLANDS
Since 1907, the amount of forestland in the United States has remained relatively stable.¹ In fact, it actually increased by 742,000 hectares between 1997 and 2017, while cropland usage declined during the same period.² Also, hectares in crops like soybeans, corn, wheat and cotton in the United States were high in the 1930s before innovations led to yield increases.⁴ Recent studies have shown that lands that were once in crop in the past return to crop when demand or revenue warrants the transition back.⁵ Since 1982, land use has been stable for grassland, but cropland has declined.⁶

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⁴ Crop Production Historical Track Records, 2019, United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, ISSN: 2157-8990.
WHERE DOES THE U.S. FIT IN THE GLOBAL VIEW OF FORESTLAND?

The United States is one of the top 10 countries with annual net gain in forest area (2010-2020).³

Forest area as a percentage of total land area, 2020

MORE THAN 54 PERCENT OF ALL THE WORLD’S FORESTS ARE IN FIVE COUNTRIES — THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, BRAZIL, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.³
Figure 8. Hectares in soybeans, corn and wheat in the U.S., 1926-2022 (USDA-NASS)\(^{1}\)

Figure 9. Total cropland in the United States since 1850 according to the USDA Census\(^{2}\)

Figure 10. Changes in land use/cover between 1982 and 2017\(^{2}\)

\(^{1}\)USDA, NRCS. [https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/getting-assistance/conservation-technical-assistance](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/getting-assistance/conservation-technical-assistance)


\(^{3}\)U.S. Forest Ownership and Management Congressional Research Service. [https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/IF12001.pdf](https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/IF12001.pdf)

KEY GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS THAT PROTECT, PRESERVE AND ENHANCE FORESTLANDS AND GRASSLANDS

Conservation Reserve Program
Administered by the Farm Service Agency, this land retirement program pays farmers to take land out of production for 10 to 15 years and return it to a conservation use such as a grassland or forest.

Forest Legacy Program
Overseen by the U.S. Forest Service, this program protects privately owned forestland through the purchase of conservation easements.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program
The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is an NRCS program that provides cost share to help pay the costs of more than 150 different conservation practices for forests, grasslands and cropland. In the five years between 2016 and 2020, over $8.5 billion was obligated to implement conservation practices on 24 million hectares.

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program
Directed by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), this program funds permanent grassland, wetland and farmland protection easements to prevent development of agricultural land to other uses. These easements are usually permanent, but there is an option for a 30-year easement.

Conservation Stewardship Program
Also run by the NRCS, this program provides incentive payments to encourage producers to implement higher level management practices. They are encouraged to better their land while growing crops in a more environmentally sound way. Contracts are for five years but can be renewed for another five years.

Regional Conservation Partnership Program
A third program provided by the NRCS, it addresses natural resource concerns from a watershed and landscape level. Decisions are made at the local level and with partnering organizations. Additional funds from partnering organizations enable the NRCS to better leverage its funding.

Longleaf Forest Initiative
Started in 2010 to restore longleaf pine forests in the Southeast United States, the program is run by the NRCS and others. The program has reversed a century-long forest decline, establishing 648,000 hectares of longleaf pine and protecting over 120,000 hectares of land.

Conservation Technical Assistance Program
The Conservation Technical Assistance Program, offered by NRCS, helps farmers, ranchers and forest owners with the goal to provide personalized advice and information on conservation planning. They can use the technical assistance toward the purpose of creating a conservation plan and can also apply for financial assistance.

Crop Production on Native Sod Program (Sodsaver)
Sodsaver, established in 2014, protects native sod across six states (IA, MN, MT, NE, ND, SD) and reduces federal crop insurance subsidies by 50% and limits the yield or revenue guarantee available for four years on any land converted from native sod to new cropland.
To learn more about U.S. Soy producers’ sustainable growing practices, please visit ussoy.org.