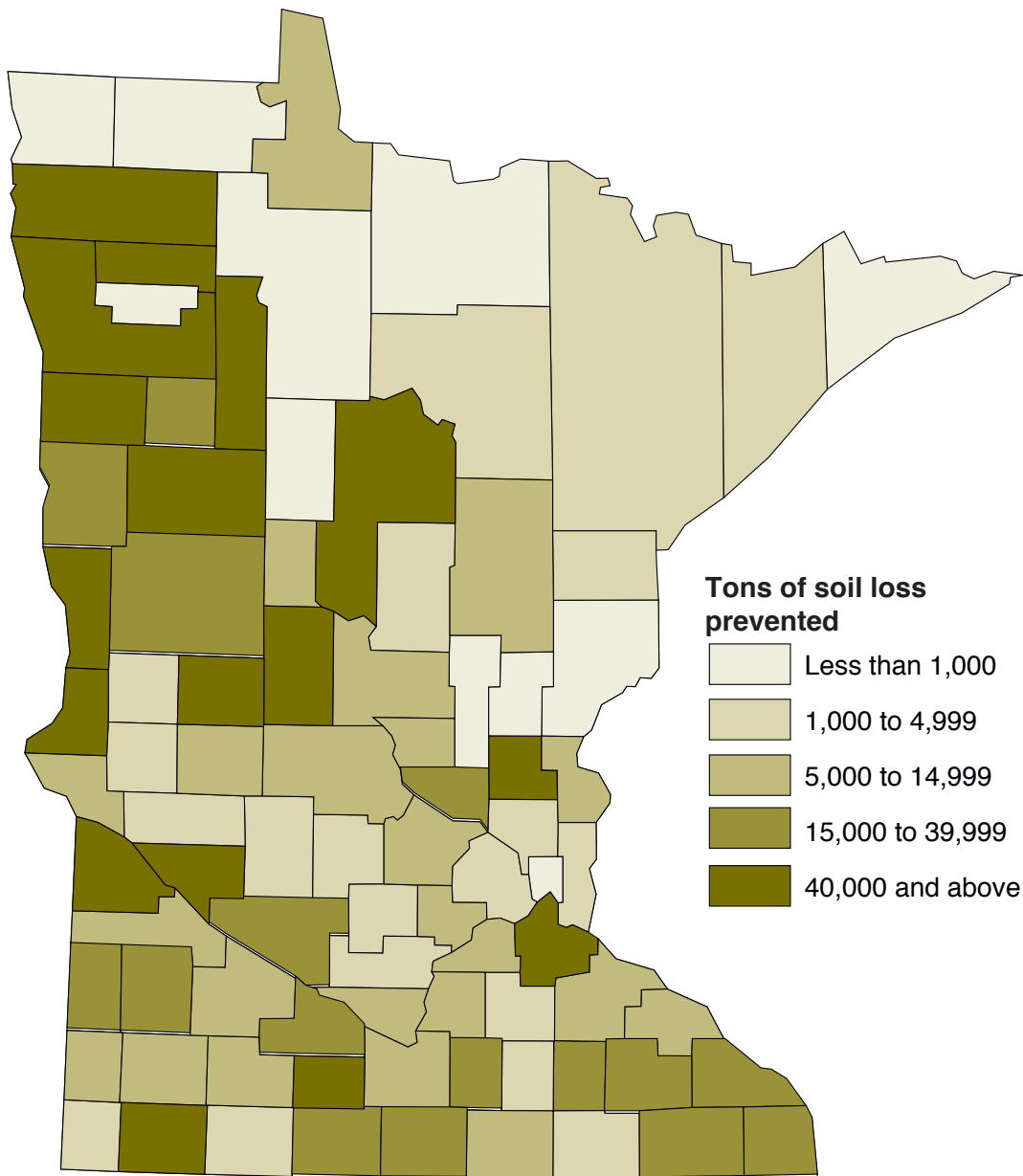


Soil Loss Reduction, 1997–2005

Among the many conservation projects in Minnesota, easements prevent thousands of tons of soil, sediment and other pollutants from leaving the fields and flowing into surface water. Soil erosion means not only the loss of valuable top soil, productivity and higher fertilizer requirements, but also damage to surface water in the form of silt that fills in and chokes off rivers and lakes.

This soil loss reduction estimate is based on the state Board of Water and Soil Resources' easement projects for 1997-2005. BWSR employs approximately 140 different conservation practices to reduce erosion and other environmental problems. Some of the most common means of slowing erosion are the use of cover crops, filter strips and windbreaks. This map depicts the amount of soil that BWSR estimates was kept in place by various conservation practices.



Data source: Minnesota Board of Water and Soil Resources
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