



Indiana Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program 2018 Annual Report

Submitted by the
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1. Introduction

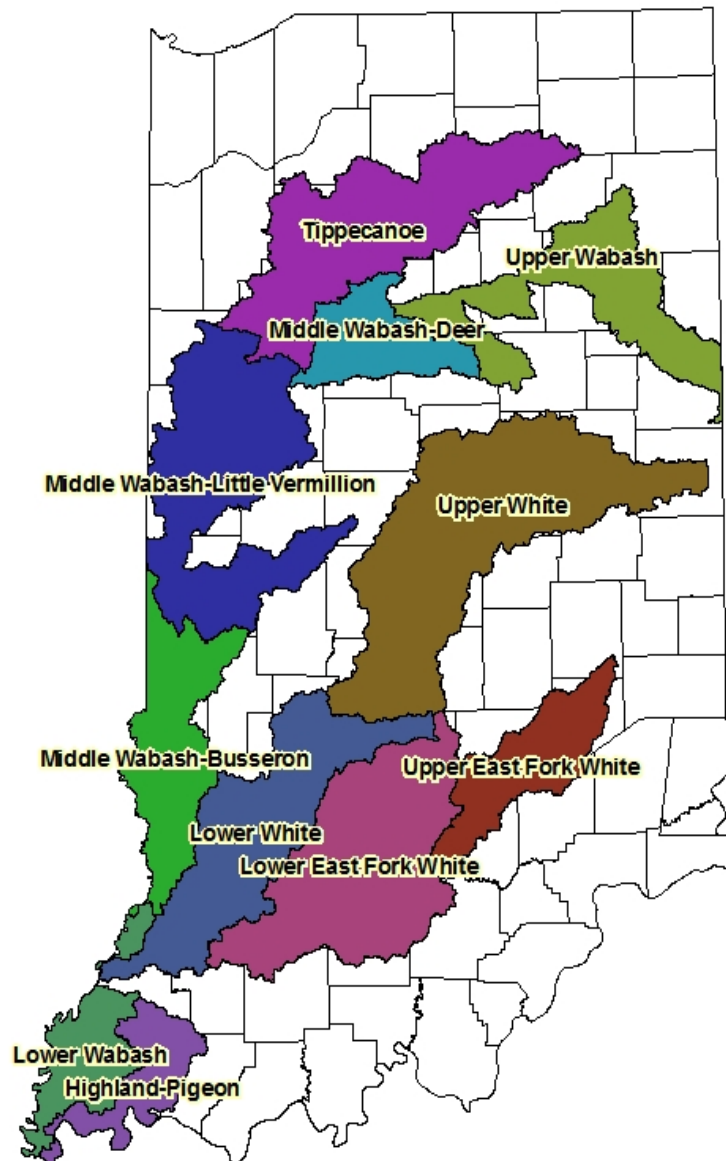
2018 marks the 13th anniversary of the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in Indiana. The program was first announced in 2005, covering three watersheds in Indiana and had an enrollment goal of 7,000 acres. The program expanded in 2010, to include eleven priority watersheds touching 65 counties (Figure 1) with an acreage enrollment goal of 26,250 acres.

CREP aims to improve water quality and address wildlife issues by reducing erosion, sedimentation and nutrients, and enhancing wildlife habitats within specified watersheds in the Wabash River System. This program is designed to help alleviate some of the concerns of high non-point source sediment, nutrient, pesticide, and herbicide losses from agricultural lands by restoring grass and riparian buffers and wetlands to improve water quality, as well as to protect land from frequent flooding and excessive erosion by planting hardwood trees in floodplain areas along rivers and streams. CREP continues to address a major milestone of the Indiana State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA), showcasing Indiana's progressive and meaningful implementation of conservation practices to protect Indiana's soil, water and related natural resources, and to help alleviate hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico¹.

Through CREP, program participants receive financial incentives from FSA and ISDA to voluntarily enroll in the program and implement conservation practices on environmentally sensitive land. The program operates under an Agreement between FSA and ISDA, Division of Soil Conservation (DSC), dated July 8th 2005 and amended thereafter in August of 2010 and May of 2016. ISDA administers the CREP program on behalf of the State and must submit to FSA information summarizing the status of enrollments, progress and accomplishments of the CREP by January 1st of each year. This report fulfills this obligation.

¹ Drainage from Indiana eventually finds its way to the Gulf via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. A fraction of nitrogen and phosphorus originating from Indiana end up in the Gulf and contributes to a low dissolved oxygen area (hypoxic zone), threatening aquatic habitats in the Gulf.

FIGURE 1: 11 CREP ELIGIBLE WATERSHEDS



Watersheds include: Highland-Pigeon, Lower Wabash, Lower East Fork White, Lower White, Middle Wabash-Busseron, Middle Wabash-Deer, Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion, Tippecanoe, Upper East Fork White, Upper Wabash and Upper White.

2. Eligible Practices and Incentives

A. ELIGIBLE PRACTICES

The Indiana CREP offers a menu of conservation practices to address nonpoint source pollution runoff issues. Table 1 identifies the various conservation practices offered through CREP and are further discussed below. All these practices must be installed on former cropland, in other words the land must have a farming history as defined by FSA requirements. Only land physically located within the Highland-Pigeon, Lower Wabash, Lower East Fork White, Lower White, Middle Wabash-Busseron, Middle Wabash-Deer, Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion, Tippecanoe, Upper East Fork White, Upper Wabash, and Upper White watersheds may be enrolled in this CREP.

TABLE 1: CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND CODES ELIGIBLE WITHIN CREP

Conservation Practice	Practice Code
Permanent Native Grass	CP2
Hardwood Tree Planting	CP3A
Permanent Wildlife Habitat, Non-easement	CP4D
Riparian Buffer	CP22
Filter Strips	CP21
Wetland Restoration	CP23
Wetland Restoration, Non-floodplain	CP23A
Bottomland Timber Establishment	CP31

Practices **CP2**, **CP3A**, **CP4D**, **CP22** and **CP21** must be installed on former cropland adjacent to an eligible stream, river or water body and meet additional buffer requirements.

BUFFER REQUIREMENTS:

CP2 – minimum average width of 50 feet and a maximum width of 120 feet (up to 300 feet in alluvial soils)

CP3A, **C4D** and **CP22** – minimum average width of 35 feet and a maximum width of 180 feet (up to 300 feet in alluvial soils)

CP21 – minimum average width of 35 feet and a maximum width of 120 feet (up to 300 feet in alluvial soils)

CP23, **CP23A** and **CP31** are not required to be adjacent to a stream, river or waterbody; however, **CP 23** and **CP31** are required to be located in the 100-yr floodplain.

B. FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

CREP provides financial incentives to landowners through both state and federal contributions. Through CREP, eligible Indiana participants who establish one of the prescribed conservation

practices receive cost-share and rental payments as outlined below. All Contracts within the CREP program cannot be less than 14 years and no more than 15 years.

FEDERAL INCENTIVES

- **Cost-share Assistance:** Cost-share for practice installation based on a flat rate determined by FSA, and for wetland restorations, 50% of engineering design estimate.
- **Annual Rental Payment:** An annual payment for the life of the contract. The payment consists of the sum of three components:
 - **Base Soil Rental Rate:** Determined by calculating the normal CRP weighted average soil rental rate for the three predominant soil types using the current posted applicable local soil rental rates for cropland.
 - **Incentive Payment** of 40% of the base rental rate without regard to other incentive payments for all practices offered and eligible for CREP.
 - **Annual Maintenance Payment** according to regular continuous CRP enrollments.
- **Signing Incentive Payment (SIP):** A one-time payment of \$100 per acre for new land enrolled in **CP21, CP22, CP23, CP23A** and **CP 31**. This payment may be made after the contract has been signed and is approved.
- **Practice Incentive Payment (PIP):** A one-time payment equal to 40% of the eligible reimbursable cost to establish **CP21, CP22, CP23, CP23A** and **CP31**.

STATE INCENTIVES

After practice installation, participants receive a one-time payment from the state equal to:

- \$100 per acre for land enrolled or re-enrolled in Native Grasses (**CP2**), Wildlife Habitat (**CP4D**) or Filter Strips (**CP21**).
- \$400 per acre for land enrolled or re-enrolled in Hardwood Tree Planting (**CP3A**), Riparian Buffer (**CP22**), or Bottomland Timber Establishment (**CP31**).
- \$950 per acre for land newly enrolled in Wetland Restorations (**CP23** or **CP23A**).
- \$400 per acre for land re-enrolled in Wetland Restorations (**CP23** or **CP23A**).

A chart showing the eligible practices and requirements, and the financial incentives is attached in Appendix A.



Bottomland Timber Establishment



Filter Strip



Wetland Restoration

3. CREP Goals and Accomplishments

There are many partners involved with the promotion, administration, technical assistance and funding of CREP in order to meet and work toward the goals and objectives of the program. Our CREP partners include USDA-FSA, USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD), and the State Soil Conservation Board (SSCB), all of which are a part of the Indiana Conservation Partnership (ICP). CREP is one of the top priorities of this partnership. The SSCB provides policy and funding direction to the ISDA, DSC on the administration of the Clean Water Indiana (CWI) program, which funds the state incentives for the CREP program. These partners as well as the staff within the ISDA, Division of Soil Conservation help to carry out the CREP program in Indiana.

In addition, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) partnered with the ISDA to provide support dollars for the Indiana CREP. Starting in 2018, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) committed \$300,000 over the next 5 years in support of expanding the Indiana CREP program. More details on this are available in Section 5, *Financial Contributions*.

In the written Agreement between FSA and ISDA the goals and objectives of the program are stated as:

- Protect a minimum of 3,000 linear miles of watercourses through the installation of conservation buffer practices
- Reduce the amount of sediment, phosphorus, and nitrogen entering rivers and streams in the designated watersheds by 2,450 tons per year of sediment, 2,400 pounds per year of phosphorus, and 4,700 pounds per year of nitrogen.
- Increase the acres of wetlands in the watersheds for erosion control, sediment reduction, storm water retention, and nutrient uptake.
- Enroll 15% of the eligible watersheds' cropland subject to normal CRP acreage limits by county
- Seek enrollment of 26,250 acres of eligible cropland, including frequently flooded agricultural lands, and restorable wetlands.

LINEAR MILES OF PROTECTION ON WATERCOURSES

Through the installation of conservation buffers practices in CREP, approximately 714.7 linear miles of watercourses are currently protected within the CREP watersheds. This is an increase of 298,140 feet and 57 miles from last year. Overall, this is 23.8% of the goal to protect 3,000 linear miles of watercourses in the targeted CREP watersheds. Table 2 lists the total length of buffers that have been installed since 2005 when CREP began in Indiana.

TABLE 2: CONSERVATION BUFFER LENGTHS

2005-2010	2010 - current	Total
2,627,367 feet	1,146,382 feet	3,773,749 feet
		714.7 linear miles

Of these 714 miles, the Tippecanoe River and its tributaries are being protected by 423 miles of buffers, and the Upper White River and its tributaries are being protected by 118 miles of buffers. To see a comparison of the rivers and tributaries that are being protected in the CREP watersheds, refer to table 3 on the next page.

TABLE 3: CONSERVATION BUFFER LENGTHS WITHIN THE CREP WATERSHEDS

Buffer Lengths on the rivers and tributaries	
	Length in miles
Highland- Pigeon	34.70
Lower Wabash	4.72
Lower East Fork White	20.64
Lower White	15.53
Middle Wabash-Busseron	10.96
Middle Wabash-Deer	7.08
Middle Wabash-Little Vermillion	12.08
Tippecanoe	423.45
Upper East Fork White	19.40
Upper Wabash	47.53
Upper White	118.65

SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENT LOAD REDUCTIONS THROUGH CREP

The CREP program actively continues to work toward the goal of reducing the amount of sediments and nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen, into the rivers and streams within the designated watersheds by applying buffers, planting trees and restoring wetlands. The DSC uses the Region 5 Sediment and Nutrient Load Reduction Model developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to estimate the sediment, nitrogen and phosphorus load reductions from individual best management practices installed on the ground. To date, CREP leaders apply this model to each conservation practice enrolled and installed through the CREP to estimate the positive effects of the practice on water quality. This data continues to be gathered and provides cumulative information on the efficiency of CREP.

The annual goal to reduce sediment and nutrients from entering rivers and streams in the designated watersheds is 2,450 tons of sediment, 2,400 pounds of phosphorus, and 4,700 pounds of nitrogen. Table 4 below shows the sediment and nutrient load reductions for the CREP practices that were installed in 2018, which again in 2018 exceeded the reduction goals. The table also shows the overall benefits of the nutrient load reductions since the project's inception.

TABLE 4: ESTIMATED NUTRIENT LOAD REDUCTIONS IN CREP WATERSHEDS

Year	Sediment (Tons)	Phosphorus (lbs.)	Nitrogen (lbs.)
2017	8,834	11,362	22,528
Overall	41,759	47,265	93,008

*'Overall' refers to the total sediment and nutrient load reductions since the project's inception according to the Region 5 model calculations.

WETLANDS

One of the CREP objectives is to increase the acres of wetlands in the watersheds for erosion control, sediment reduction, storm water retention, and nutrient uptake. The first 5 years of the CREP program in Indiana, from 2005-2010, when we had 3 designated watersheds, the amount of enrollment of wetlands acres was 1061.7 acres. Then, when the expansion of the program was

done in 2010, new design guidelines for wetland restorations were adopted to include very large wetlands areas with specific drainage requirements, which were difficult to find in Indiana due to topography, etc. This caused the amount of wetlands enrolled to decrease to zero from 2010 to 2013. In order to facilitate more enrollment of this conservation practice, wetland design



Benefits of wetlands include erosion control, sediment reduction, storm water retention, nutrient uptake, and wildlife habitat creation.

requirements were changed in 2013. This revision allowed for a greater number of smaller sites to become eligible for wetland restoration in CREP, many of which are in heavily tiled drainage areas, a key distinction of CREP wetland restorations. It also has allowed for already established wetlands to be enrolled in CREP, creating continued improvements in water quality.

Since the changes to the wetland design requirements in 2013, the program has seen a significant increase in the number of wetland acres installed, including 2,230 acres of wetland restorations completed and an enrollment of 3,635.6 acres. In 2018, 905.4 acres of wetland restorations were completed, with an enrollment of 1,054 more acres planned for future installation.

ACREAGE ENROLLMENT

A main goal of the CREP program in Indiana is to enroll 26,250 acres of eligible cropland including frequently flooded agricultural lands, and restorable wetlands. To date, there are 17,785.73 acres that have been enrolled, which is 67.76% of the acreage enrollment goal and a 9.25% increase in acreage enrollment than at this time last year. 15,147.30 acres have been completed since the program's inception.

Table 5 on the next page provides a detailed listing of the practices and acres that have been completed in each CREP watershed since the beginning of the program, as well as the total number of acres per practice that have been enrolled. Figure 2 illustrates the overall comparison in percentage of enrolled conservation practices.

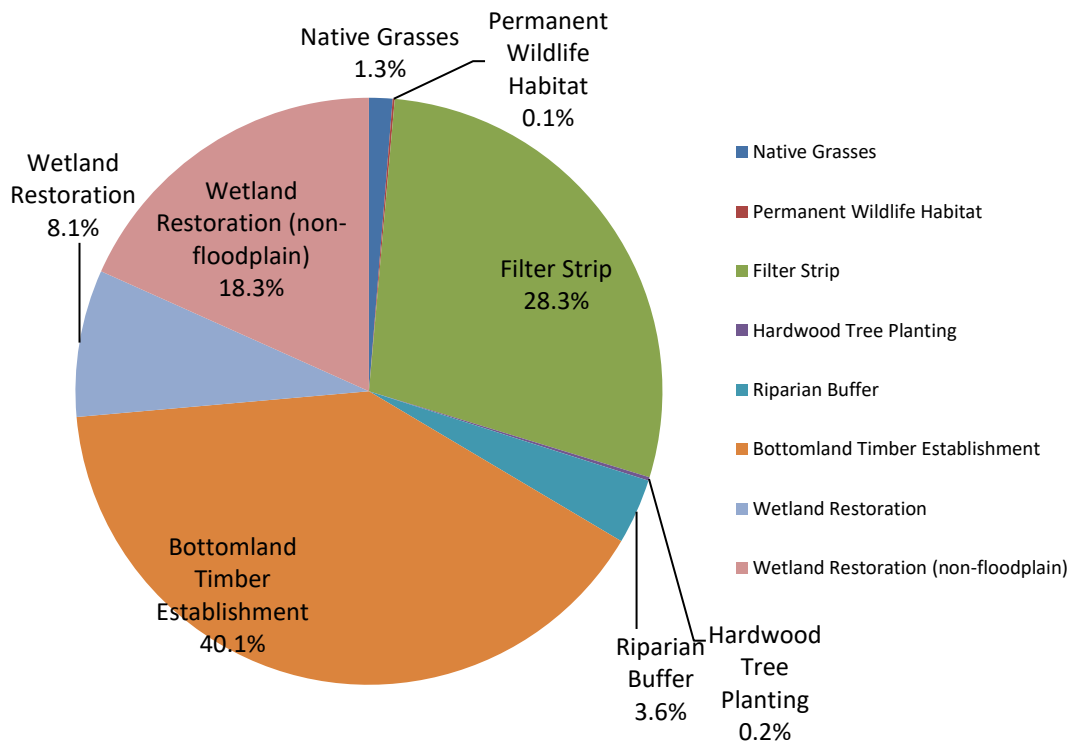
2018 was another good year for growth in enrollment in the Indiana CREP by interested landowners with 2,633 acres enrolled. Details of the practices and acres completed in 2018 are included in the next section.

TABLE 5: TOTAL ACREAGE OF COMPLETION AND ENROLLMENT TO DATE

CREP Watershed	Native Grasses	Permanent Wildlife Habitat	Filter Strip	Hardwood Tree Planting	Riparian Buffer	Bottomland Timber Establishment	Wetland Restoration	Wetland Restoration (non-floodplain)	Total
	CP2	CP4D	CP21	CP3A	CP22	CP31	CP23	CP23A	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Highland-Pigeon	2.5	0.0	226.1	10.8	19.5	223.93	0.0	0.0	482.83
Lower Wabash	0.0	0.0	9.88	0.0	0.0	530.24	0.0	0.0	540.12
Lower East Fork White	38.5	7.0	45.37	13.10	41.1	664.44	0.0	0.0	809.51
Lower White	10.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	72.28	1528.21	31.0	0.0	1,647.19
Middle Wabash-Busseron	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	13.5	1253.46	385.41	29.81	1,682.98
Middle Wabash-Deer	6.6	0.0	51.39	0.0	0.0	67.89	24.6	14.62	165.10
Middle Wabash-Vermillion	4.5	0.0	41.98	6.97	19.6	503.42	291.06	143.95	1,011.48
Tippecanoe	93.84	0.0	3247.68	0.0	11.21	41.8	195.00	1,969.59	5,559.12
Upper East Fork White	0.0	0.0	140.57	0.0	31.4	106.50	0.0	0.0	278.47
Upper Wabash	21.25	7.0	422.27	2.56	12.23	220.61	82.59	66.85	835.36
Upper White	36.69	0.0	494.04	1.0	390.94	1,125.29	0.0	87.18	2,135.14
Total CREP Completion	214.58	14.0	4,685.08	34.43	611.76	6,265.79	1,009.66	2,312.00	15,147.30
Total CREP Enrollment	229.58	20.36	5,038.63	34.43	640.92	7,126.69	1,440.55	3,254.57	17,785.73

* CREP Completion refers to those projects where conservation practices have been installed.

FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF CONSERVATION PRACTICES ENROLLED IN CREP



ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

When conservation practices are applied, there are several benefits that come from these practices beyond the benefits listed above in the nutrient load reduction and wetlands sections. These additional benefits include creating wildlife habitat and protecting floodplains through planting of trees, which also can improve air quality. All of the acres applied through the CREP program are considered to be wildlife habitat acres, therefore 15,147 acres of wildlife habitat have been created through the CREP program in Indiana.

Through the CP31 Bottomland Timber Establishment practice, trees are planted in floodplain areas to protect waterbodies. Since the expansion in 2010, 5,207 acres of trees have been planted, resulting in the planting of approximately 2,833,092 trees. In 2018, 878.4 acres of new trees have been planted through CP31, resulting in approximately 477,860 trees being established.

Due to the high enrollment in the CP31 Bottomland Timber Establishment practice and the large number of trees that are planted, this affects the availability of trees from the Indiana DNR state tree nurseries. To help with planning purposes at the state tree nurseries, a CREP CP31 Tree Forecast was created showing target implementation in current and future years. Appendix B shows an example of the CREP CP31 Tree Forecast.



4. 2018 Completed Practices and Acres

In 2018, landowners installed or re-enrolled a variety of conservation practices offered through CREP. Table 6 provides a look at the practice acreage that was completed in 2018. These acres contribute to the total completed acres to date that are listed in Table 5. Figure 3 shows a comparison of Completed vs. Enrolled acres since the expansion in 2010.

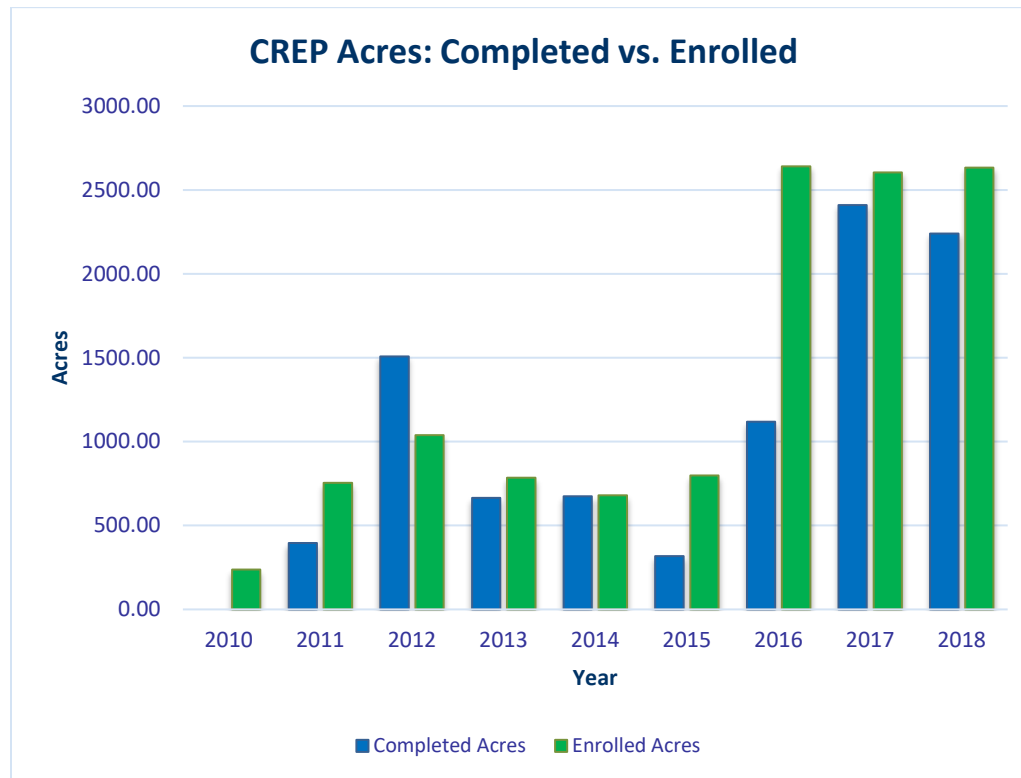
TABLE 6: 2018 COMPLETED PRACTICES*

Completed Practices* (in acres)								
	CP2	CP21	CP3A	CP22	CP31	CP23	CP23A	Total
2018	5.97	399.43	9.19	41.65	878.42	406.21	499.15	2,240.02

* Completed practices are those projects where conservation practices have been installed.

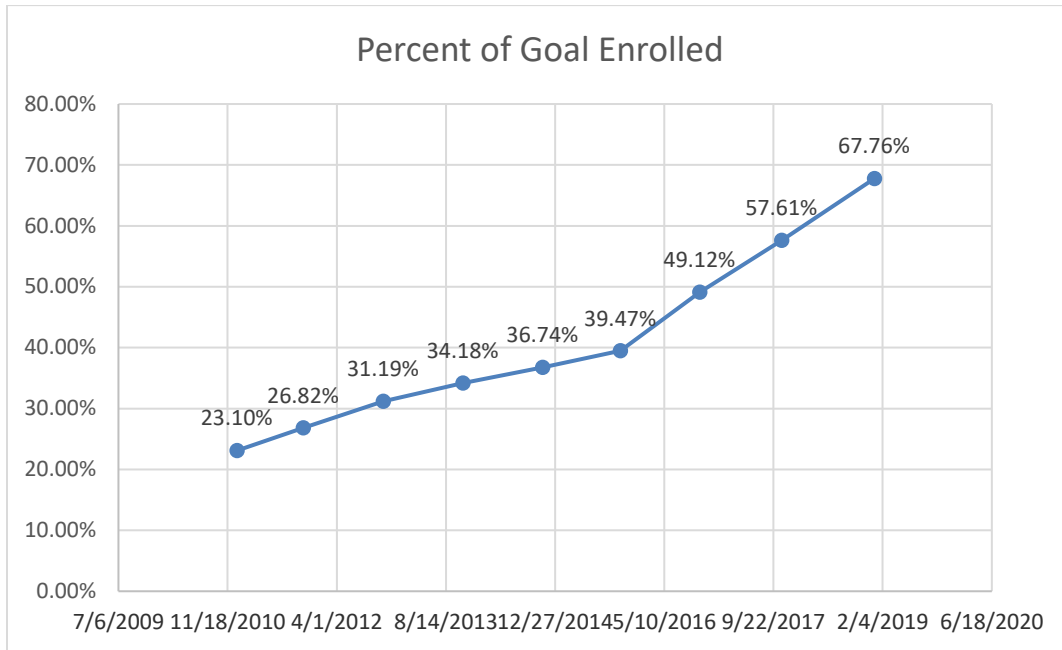
** There were no CP4D practices installed in 2018.

FIGURE 3: COMPLETED ACRES VS. ENROLLED ACRES FROM 2010-2018



On the next page is a graph showing the percent of growth in CREP each year since the expansion in August of 2010 (Figure 4). For the first 5 years, there was a 16% increase in acreage enrollment. For the last 3 years, there has been a 28% increase in acreage enrollment, which shows a tremendous growth in the last three years.

FIGURE 4: PERCENT OF GROWTH IN CREP



5. Financial Contributions and State Match

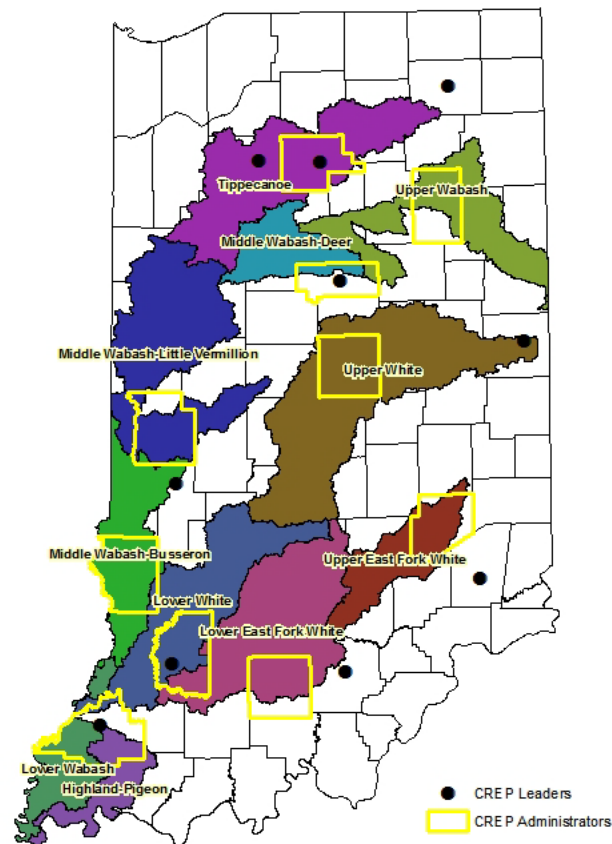
The CREP Agreement states that Indiana shall contribute at least 20% of the overall annual in-kind services and direct program costs. This section will provide information on how Indiana is meeting this obligation.

INDIANA'S DIRECT PROGRAM COSTS FOR CREP

The ISDA, Division of Soil Conservation (DSC) maintains 10 CREP Leaders, who are located throughout the state, as shown in Figure 5 below, to provide technical assistance to landowners, create conservation plans and oversee daily CREP activities. These CREP Leaders work with landowners/participants to enroll them in the program which provides state financial incentives to establish one of the eligible and prescribed conservation practices. In 2018, the state paid out \$1,190,402.50 in direct payments to participants for installation of practices (Table 7).

In an effort to streamline the payment process, the CREP Leaders and the CREP Program Manager works closely with 10 Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) to help administer funds to participants. Figure 5 outlines the 10 counties that are the Administrating SWCDs. The State paid \$119,040.25 in administrative fees to partnering SWCDs in 2018, which is considered to be a part of the overall 20% contribution (Table 7).

FIGURE 5: ISDA CREP LEADERS AND SWCD ADMINISTRATORS



In 2018, The Nature Conservancy and the ISDA entered into an agreement for the TNC to provide funds for the state's Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program to support bottomland

timber plantings for floodplain restoration projects and wetland restoration projects. Through this agreement, \$25,000 in funds were provided through Nestle Purina to establish bottomland tree plantings in the floodplain within the Lower Wabash and the Middle Wabash-Busseron (south of Terre Haute) watersheds. \$25,000 in funds were also provided through the Lilly Endowment, Inc. to support bottomland timber plantings in the floodplain or wetland restorations within any Indiana CREP watershed. These funds are used toward direct payment costs on practice installation to CREP participants.

TABLE 7: SUMMARY OF STATE FUNDS FOR COMPLETED PRACTICES IN 2018

State Dollars for Practices Completed in 2018								
	CP2	CP21	CP3A	CP22	CP31	CP23	CP23A	Practices Total
2018	\$ 597.00	\$ 39,943.00	\$ 3,676.00	\$ 16,660.00	\$ 351,368.00	\$ 372,369.50	\$ 405,789.00	\$ 1,190,402.50
							Admin fees	\$ 119,040.25
							Total	\$ 1,309,442.75

INDIANA’S IN-KIND SERVICES TO CREP

As mentioned above DSC maintains 10 CREP Leaders to provide technical assistance to landowners, create conservation plans and oversee daily CREP activities in their specified watersheds. Also, the CREP & Water Quality Initiatives Program Manager handles all aspects of the program and provides technical expertise and critical decision-making, and the DSC Director provides overall supervision and assistance in decision-making. Additionally, the DSC Program Manager of Accountability and Technology provides CREP related duties as needed. DSC Resource Specialists, located throughout the state, also accommodate seasonal workload and marketing opportunities within CREP. The DSC’s staff time contributes to the overall in-kind services.



State partners, such as the SSCB, IDNR and TNC also contribute to the state’s overall 20% contribution through administration, program costs on easements, and staff time.

Table 8 shows a detailed summary of the direct program costs and the in-kind services provided by the state and its partners. According to the federal total given by the Indiana FSA, the state's contribution for 2018 figures out to be 31.2%.

TABLE 8: INDIANA'S OVERALL ANNUAL DIRECT PROGRAM COSTS AND IN-KIND MATCH

Direct Program Costs from CWI	2018 Total
State Funds for Practice Costs to Participants	\$1,190,402.50
SWCD Administrative Fees	\$119,040.25
State In-Kind Match	
CREP Program Manager and 3 State office staff	\$65,820.75
10 CREP Leaders	\$81,449.55
Resource Specialist Time	\$3,834.68
SSCB	\$1,050
SWCD County Administrators Time	\$12,660
Steering Committee	\$400
DNR (plan development and easement processing time, and CREP promotion through HRI)	\$1,500
TNC In-kind and Admin Time *	\$1,500
Total	\$1,477,657.73
Federal Total	\$4,742,593.00
State In-Kind Match (%)	31.2%

* Support dollars were not added here since they are used toward practice costs to participants

6. The Future of CREP in Indiana

The Nature Conservancy will continue to support the CREP Indiana over the next four years by providing support dollars that will be used toward direct payments to the landowners and participants in the program. These additional funds allow more landowners to enroll in the program and more practices to be installed on the ground.

This is an exciting time to be involved in conservation in Indiana. ISDA is proud to be playing a key role in expanding CREP, and expanding opportunities for landowners while improving the environment.

ISDA would like to thank the efforts of our many partners in conservation who supported CREP in Indiana during its inception and who continue to support this program. We realize that without the support of the SSCB, CWI, FSA, TNC and all of our conservation partners, the success of this program would not be possible.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

State and Federal Incentives

Practice Code	Practice	State Incentive / acre*	Adjacent to Body of Water	Widths	Width In Alluvial Soils	(through FSA)				Contract Length
						Cost-share of practice installation	SIP (one-time payment)	PIP (% of eligible cost)	Soil Rental Rate Incentive	
CP-2	Native Grasses***	\$100.00	Yes	50' min. to 120' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	/	/	40%	15 yrs
CP-4D	Permanent Wildlife Habitat***	\$100.00	Yes	35' min. to 180' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	/	/	40%	15 yrs
CP-21	Filter Strip**	\$100.00	Yes	35' min. to 120' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	Yes (\$100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-3A	Hardwood Tree Planting***	\$400.00	Yes	35' min. to 180' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	/	/	40%	15 yrs
CP-22	Riparian Buffer**	\$400.00	Yes	35' min. to 180' max.	up to 300'	50% of eligible cost NTE	Yes (\$100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-31	Bottomland Timber Establishment**	\$400.00	/	Floodplain only	/	50% of eligible cost NTE	Yes (\$100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-23	Wetland Restoration**	\$950.00 \$400.00 re-enrolled wetlands	/	/	/	50% of design estimate	Yes (\$100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs
CP-23A	Wetland Restoration - Non Floodplain**	\$950.00 \$400.00 re-enrolled wetlands	/	/	/	50% of design estimate	Yes (\$100/acre)	Yes (40%)	40%	15 yrs

* State incentive payment is made after practice is installed.

** Available through Continuous CRP also

*** Available under General CRP also

Note: CP-23 and CP-23A must be approved by the state FSA first, due to acreage limitations.

Note: Re-enrollments are not eligible for SIP payment

Note: Mid-Contract Management (MCM) is required on all practices. Refer to MCM guidelines for planning of MCM activities.



Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program Tree Forecast

Bottomland Timber Establishment in the Floodplain

Tree species vary from northern to southern Indiana. **Bottomland oaks** are key species statewide.

- Southern Indiana most used trees are:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Bur Oak | Baldcypress |
| Cherrybark Oak | Swamp White Oak |
| Overcup Oak | Swamp Chestnut |

- Northern Indiana most used trees are:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Bur Oak | Sycamore |
| Swamp White Oak | Walnut |
| Shumard Oak | Shellbark Hickory |

The most common shrub and small trees used are Chokeberry, Elderberry, Dogwood and Ninebark.



CREP is a federal-state natural resources conservation program that addresses agricultural-related environmental concerns at the state and national level. CREP participants receive financial incentives to voluntarily enroll in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) in contracts of 14 to 15 years. Participants remove cropland from agricultural production and convert the land to native grasses, trees and other vegetation.

Target Implementation for 2018			
	Acres Planned	Approximate # of trees	Completed Acres
Statewide:	878.42	477,860	878.42
Northern IN:	175.20	95,309	175.20
Southern IN:	703.22	382,551	703.22

Target Implementation for 2019		
	Acres Planned	Approximate # of trees
Statewide:	854.70	464,957
Northern IN:	81.82	44,510
Southern IN:	772.88	420,447

Target Implementation for 2020		
	Acres Planned	Approximate # of trees
Statewide:	0	0
Northern IN:		
Southern IN:		