Vermont Agriculture
1840 - 2024

Ryan Patch
Agriculture Climate and Land Use Policy Manager
Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets
Presentation to: VCSI – Ag Working Group Meeting
February 7, 2024

VERMONT
AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS

0

The number of ‘marketable’ trees in the Champlain Valley by 1840.

Source: JAN ALBERS, HANDS ON THE LAND: A HISTORY OF THE VERMONT LANDSCAPE 84 (2000).
From: Mike Winslow, A Natural and Human History of Lake Champlain. VJEL Vol. 17 p. 492

- Clearing trees for lumber and potash transformed Vermont.
- 1791: Vermont exported 2 million pounds of Potash to Great Britain.
- 1823 the Champlain Canal was constructed.
- Burlington was the 3rd largest lumber port in the U.S. by the mid-1800s.
- By the late 19th Century, Vermont was 70% Cleared and 30% forested.

Source: JAN ALBERS, HANDS ON THE LAND: A HISTORY OF THE VERMONT LANDSCAPE 84 (2000).
Source: History, CITY OF BURLINGTON, VT., https://www.burlingtonvt.gov/CEDO/History [https://perma.cc/K887-HPXV] (last visited Apr. 1, 2016).
Source: CHARLES W. JOHNSON, THE NATURE OF VERMONT 60 (1998).
From: Mike Winslow, A Natural and Human History of Lake Champlain. VJEL Vol. 17 p. 492

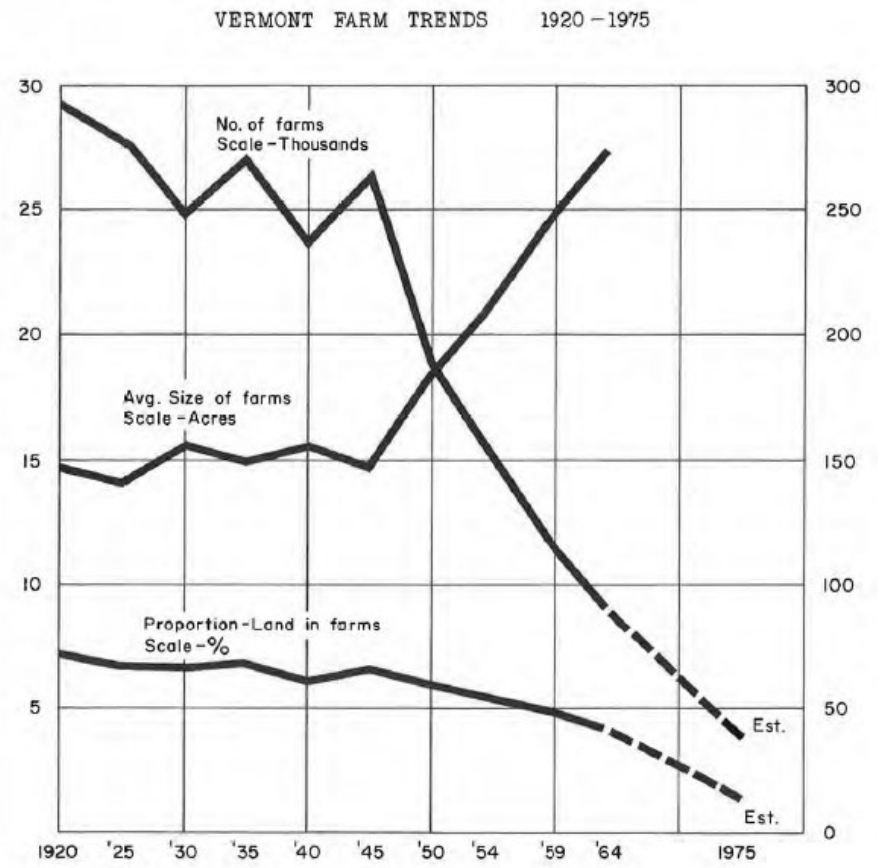
TABLE I TRENDS IN VERMONT FARMING

YEAR	NUMBER	AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS PER ACRE	PROPORTION OF LAND IN FARMS
1850	29,763	139	71%
1860	31,556	136	73%
1870	33,827	134	78%
1880	35,522	138	84%
1890	32,573	135	75%
1900	33,104	143	81%
1910	32,709	143	80%
1920	29,075	146	72%
1925	27,786	141	67%
1930	24,898	156	67%
1935	27,061	149	69%
1940	23,582	156	62%
1945	26,490	148	66%
1950	19,043	185	59%
1954	15,981	208	56%
1959	12,099	243	50%
1964	9,247	273	43%

Source: Central Planning Office, Montpelier, Vermont

* * * *

Graph 1



Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-VisionChoice-FutureStateFramework-1968.pdf

70% to 16%

Change from Late 1800's open land to Agricultural land in the Champlain Valley by 2012.

Source: JAN ALBERS, HANDS ON THE LAND: A HISTORY OF THE VERMONT LANDSCAPE 156 (2000).
From: Mike Winslow, A Natural and Human History of Lake Champlain. VJEL Vol. 17 p. 492

The Vermont Statehouse

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From: State Curator's Office, BGS. Retrieved from: https://curator.vermont.gov/sites/curator/files/styles/slideshow_image_only/public/images/image_only_slides/historic-state-house-780x450.jpg?itok=lXOLbhmj

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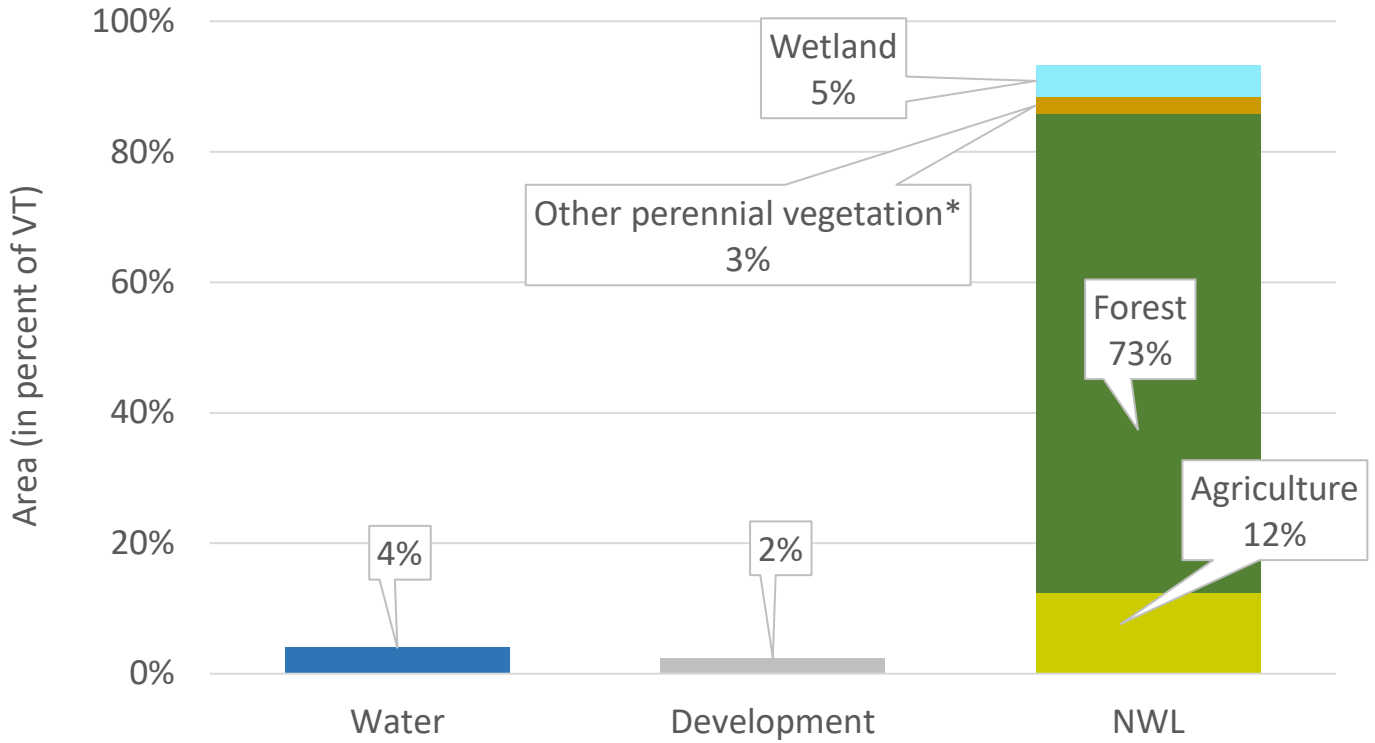
Natural & Working Lands (NWL) cover 94% of Vermont



*Other perennial vegetation includes grasslands, shrub/scrublands, and turf

Data source: 2016 National Land Cover Database; Images courtesy FPR

Ag Land Management

VERMONT
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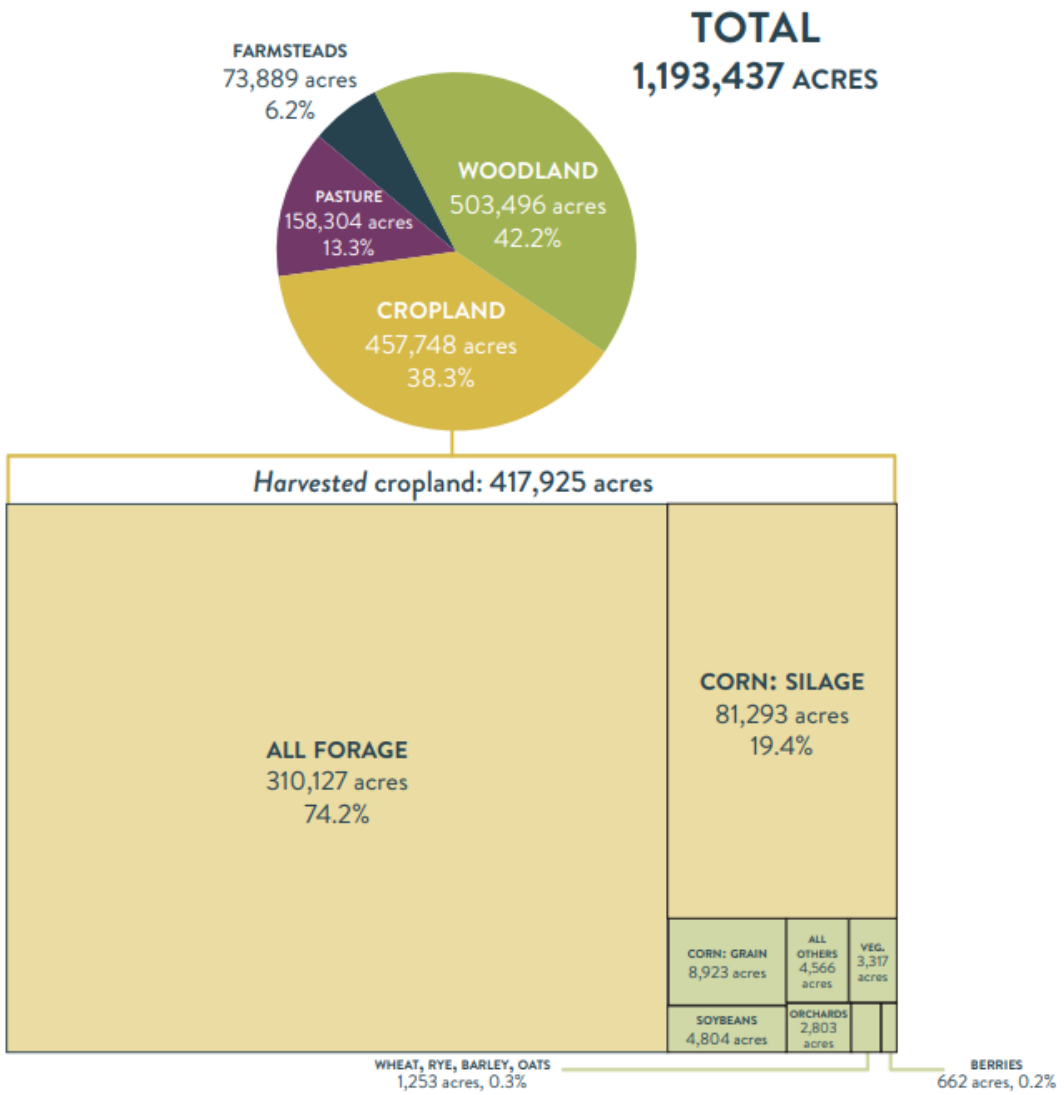
Land in Agriculture



#1 Vermont had the highest agricultural sales of any New England state, largely due to milk production.

47% In 2021, Vermont produced almost half of the country's maple syrup (1.75 million gallons)

-64% Cropland decreased from 1.3 million acres in 1945 to 458,000 acres in 2017

-85% Pastureland decreased from 1.0 million acres in 1945 to 158,000 acres in 2017

END USES

- ANIMAL FEED
- EDIBLE

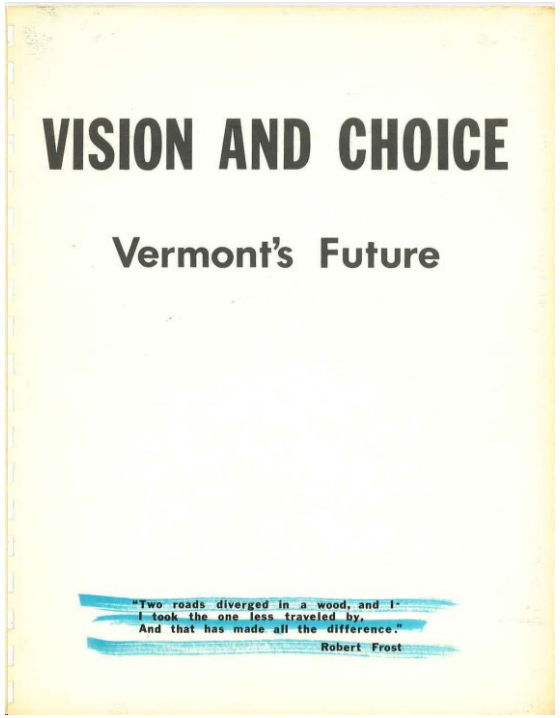
Acreage for animal feed equaled **93.6% (391,420 acres)** of harvested cropland and 32.8% of total land in agriculture. Boosting vegetable, fruit, and grain production—whether in the open or indoors—is one way Vermont could help the region.

Source: https://nefoodsystemplanners.org/wp-content/uploads/NEFNE-VERMONT-State-Brief.pdf

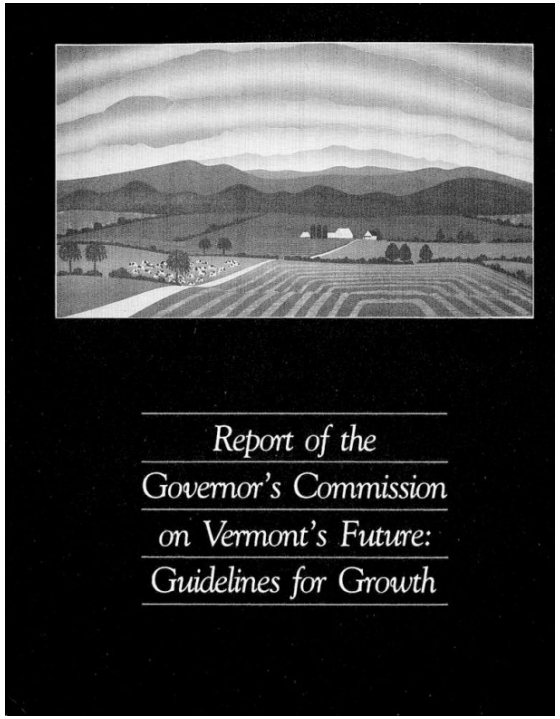
Act 250 reports through the years

VERMONT
AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS

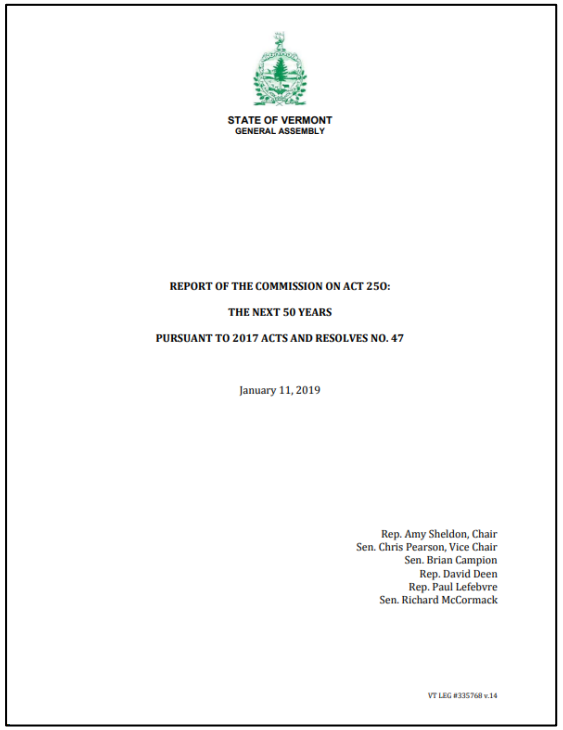
1968



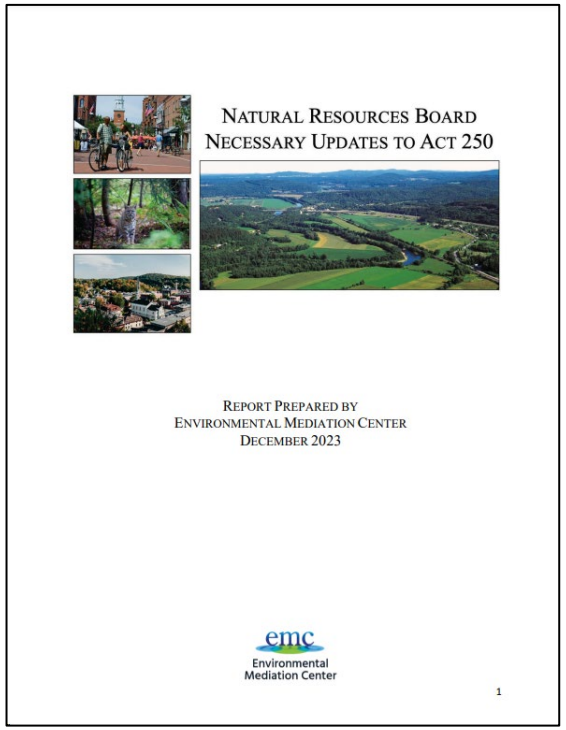
1988



2019



2023



Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-GovCommission-FutureGuidelines-Growth.pdf
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Source: https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2018/WorkGroups/Act250/Final%20Report/W~Ellen%20Czajkowski~Commission%20on%20Act%20250%20Final%20Report~1-11-2019.pdf
Source: https://nrb.vermont.gov/sites/nrb/files/documents/NRB_Necessary_Updates_to_Act_250_Study_Report_FINAL.pdf

Act 250 reports through the years

VERMONT
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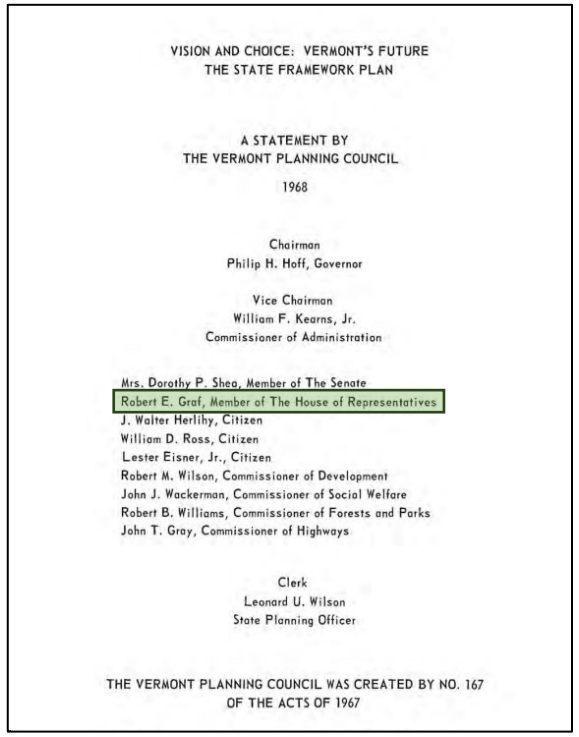
1968



VISION AND CHOICE: VERMONT'S FUTURE
THE STATE FRAMEWORK PLAN

A STATEMENT BY
THE VERMONT PLANNING COUNCIL
1968

Chairman
Philip H. Hoff, Governor

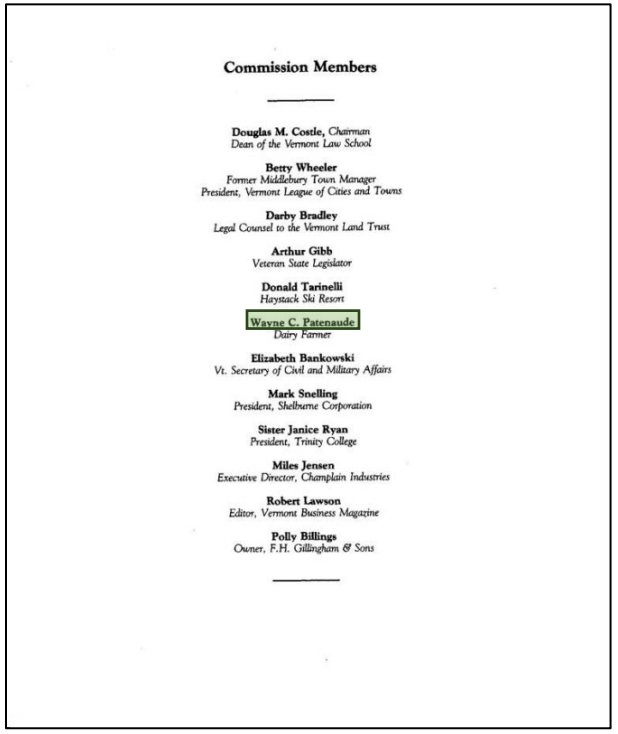
Vice Chairman
William F. Kearns, Jr.
Commissioner of Administration

Mrs. Dorothy P. Shea, Member of The Senate
Robert E. Graf, Member of The House of Representatives
J. Walter Herlihy, Citizen
William D. Ross, Citizen
Lester Eisner, Jr., Citizen
Robert M. Wilson, Commissioner of Development
John J. Wackerman, Commissioner of Social Welfare
Robert B. Williams, Commissioner of Forests and Parks
John T. Gray, Commissioner of Highways

Clerk
Leonard U. Wilson
State Planning Officer

THE VERMONT PLANNING COUNCIL WAS CREATED BY NO. 167
OF THE ACTS OF 1967

1988



Commission Members

Douglas M. Costle, *Chairman*
Dean of the Vermont Law School

Betty Wheeler
Former Middlebury Town Manager
President, Vermont League of Cities and Towns

Darby Bradley
Legal Counsel to the Vermont Land Trust

Arthur Gibb
Veteran State Legislator

Donald Tarinelli
Haystack Ski Resort

Wayne C. Patenaude
Dairy Farmer

Elizabeth Bankowski
Vt. Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs

Mark Snelling
President, Shelburne Corporation

Sister Janice Ryan
President, Trinity College

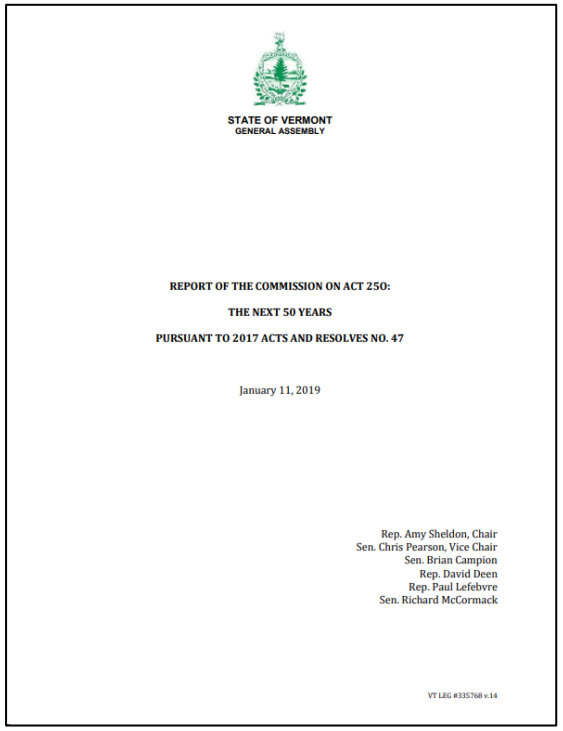
Miles Jensen
Executive Director, Champlain Industries

Robert Lawson
Editor, Vermont Business Magazine

Polly Billings
Owner, F.H. Gillingham & Sons

Elizabeth Bankowski, VT Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs and Chief of Staff to Governor Kunin; Polly Billings, owner of F.H. Gillingham & Sons, a general store; Darby Bradley, Legal Counsel to the Vermont Land Trust and former Chair, Vermont Environmental Board; Arthur Gibb, a banking and investment counsel who served in the VT General Assembly for 24 years and was instrumental in the creation of Act 250; Miles Jensen, Executive Director of Champlain Industries; Robert Lawson, Editor of Vermont Business Magazine; Wayne C. Patenaude, a St. Johnsbury dairy farmer; Sister Janice Ryan, President of Trinity College; Mark Snelling, President of Shelburne Corporation, a manufacturer of ski accessories; Donald Tarinelli, principal owner of Haystack Ski Resort; Betty Wheeler, Middlebury Town Manager and President, Vermont League of Cities and Towns.

2019



STATE OF VERMONT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ACT 250:

THE NEXT 50 YEARS

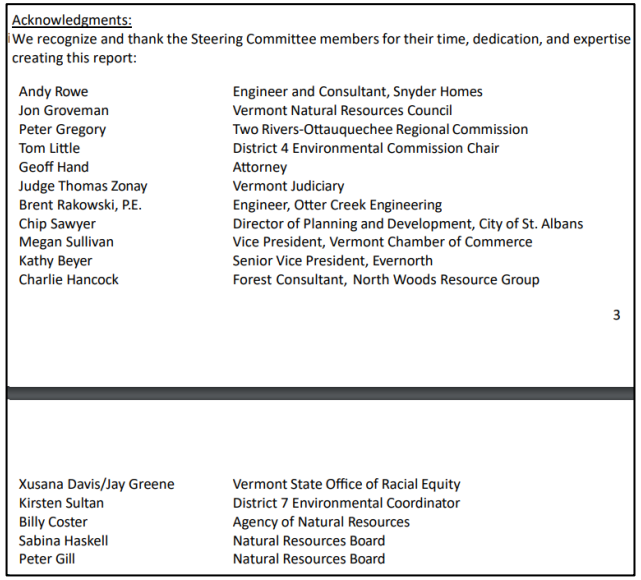
PURSUANT TO 2017 ACTS AND RESOLVES NO. 47

January 11, 2019

Rep. Amy Sheldon, Chair
Sen. Chris Pearson, Vice Chair
Sen. Brian Campion
Rep. David Deen
Rep. Paul Lefebvre
Sen. Richard McCormack

VT LEG #335768 v.14

2023



Acknowledgments:
We recognize and thank the Steering Committee members for their time, dedication, and expertise creating this report:

Andy Rowe	Engineer and Consultant, Snyder Homes
Jon Groveman	Vermont Natural Resources Council
Peter Gregory	Two Rivers-Ottauquechee Regional Commission
Tom Little	District 4 Environmental Commission Chair
Geoff Hand	Attorney
Judge Thomas Zonay	Vermont Judiciary
Brent Rakowski, P.E.	Engineer, Otter Creek Engineering
Chip Sawyer	Director of Planning and Development, City of St. Albans
Megan Sullivan	Vice President, Vermont Chamber of Commerce
Kathy Beyer	Senior Vice President, Evernorth
Charlie Hancock	Forest Consultant, North Woods Resource Group

3

Xusana Davis/Jay Greene	Vermont State Office of Racial Equity
Kirsten Sultan	District 7 Environmental Coordinator
Billy Coster	Agency of Natural Resources
Sabina Haskell	Natural Resources Board
Peter Gill	Natural Resources Board

Is a farmer

Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-GovCommission-FutureGuidelines-Growth.pdf
Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-VisionChoice-FutureStateFramework-1968.pdf
Source: https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2018/WorkGroups/Act250/Final%20Report/W~Ellen%20Czajkowski~Commission%20on%20Act%20250%20Final%20Report~1-11-2019.pdf
Source: https://nrb.vermont.gov/sites/nrb/files/documents/NRB_Necessary_Updates_to_Act_250_Study_Report_FINAL.pdf

Act 250 reports through the years

VERMONT
AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS

To undertake this review, VHCB and ANR convened a working group of experts from state agencies and non-governmental conservation organizations. This group comprised:

- Gannon Osborn – Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation
- Katie Michels – Vermont Housing and Conservation Board
- Robert Zaino – Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department
- Gus Goodwin – The Nature Conservancy
- Elizabeth Thompson – Independent Ecologist
- Britt Haselton – Vermont Land Trust
- Rosalind Renfrew – Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department
- Hannah Phillips – Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation
- Keith Thompson – Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation
- Bill Dell'Isola – Vermont Housing and Conservation Board
- Zack Porter – Standing Trees
- Gunnar Nurme – Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation

Is a farm organization

Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-GovCommission-FutureGuidelines-Growth.pdf
Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-VisionChoice-FutureStateFramework-1968.pdf
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Act 250 reports through the years

VERMONT
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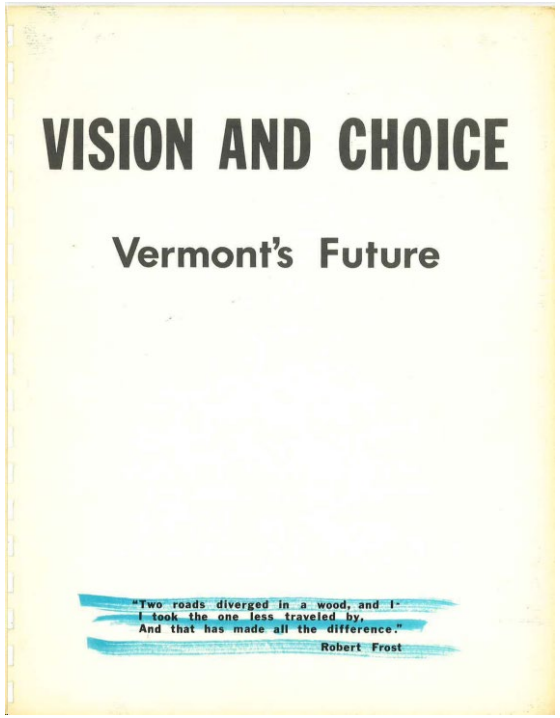
1968



Ag mentions / word:
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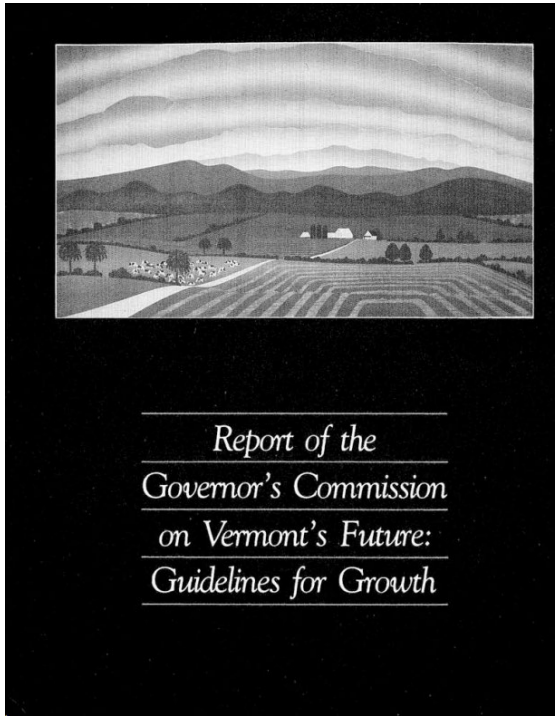
1988



Ag mentions / word:
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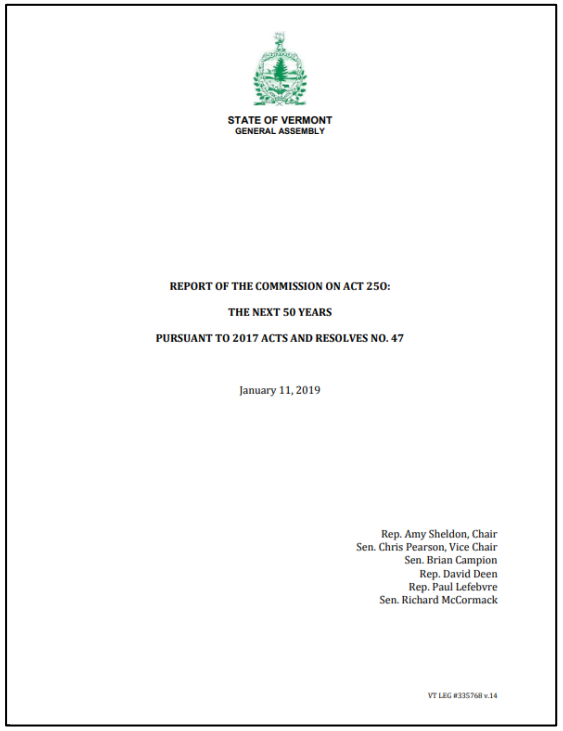
-14.3%

2019



Ag mentions / word:
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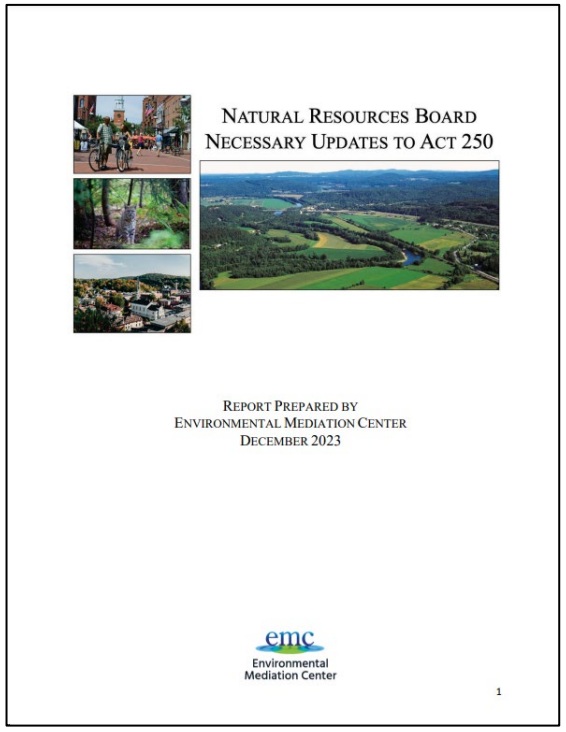
-42.9%

2023



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0.10%
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Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-GovCommission-FutureGuidelines-Growth.pdf
Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-VisionChoice-FutureStateFramework-1968.pdf
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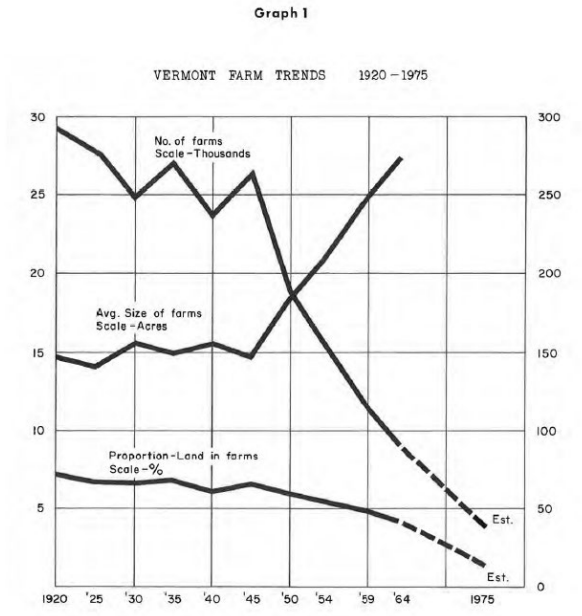
Source: https://nrb.vermont.gov/sites/nrb/files/documents/NRB_Necessary_Updates_to_Act_250_Study_Report_FINAL.pdf

	1968	1988	2019	2023
agriculture*	17	34	32	6
farm*	34	22	36	5
dairy*	3	21	0	0
food*	0	6	1	0
word count	12,805	21,620	28,256	11,471
ag related words	54	77	68	11
word count	12,805	21,620	28,256	11,471
ag / word	0.42%	0.36%	0.24%	0.10%

Ag Trends

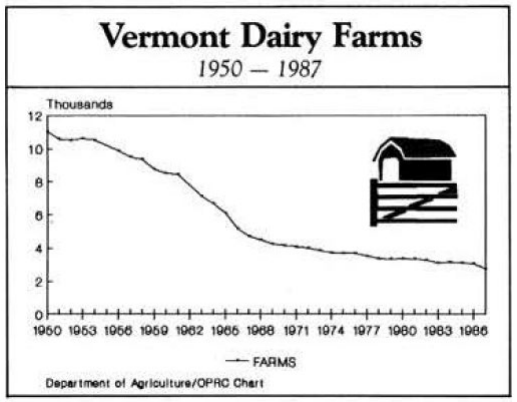
VERMONT
AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS

1968

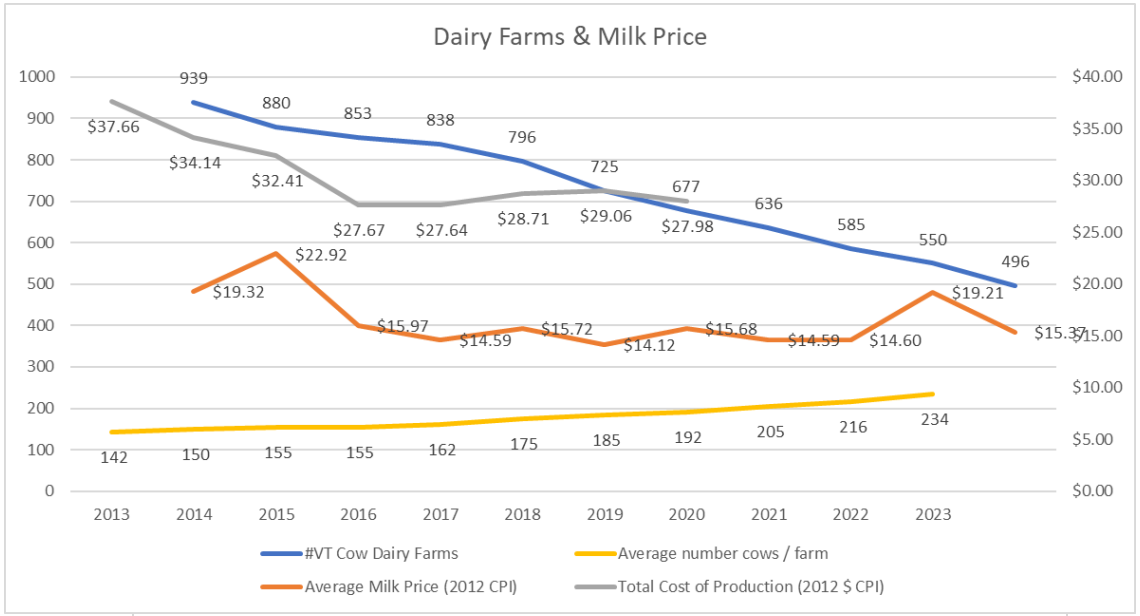


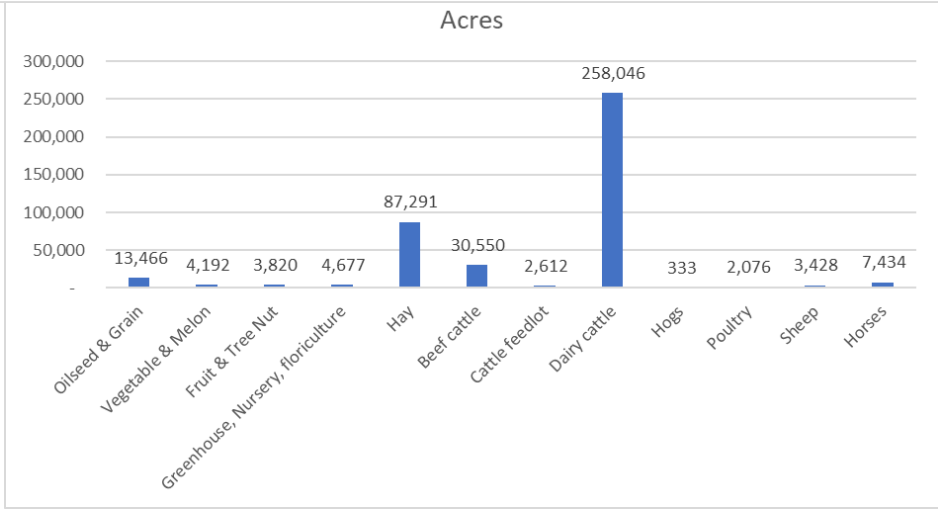
1968 VT Land in Farms:
43%

1988



1988 VT Land in Farms:
24%
-44%





2017 VT Land in Farms:
12%
-72%

2024 VT Land in Farms:
?%

Development Trends

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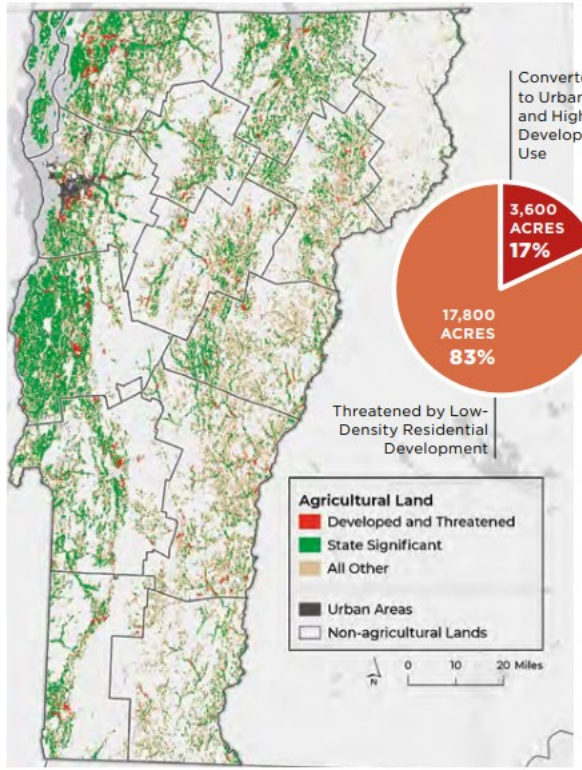
Available data show that, statewide from 2008 to 2018, 83 percent of new residential structures and 60.63 percent of commercial structures were located outside existing centers.[67] The spread of residential development outside the centers is underscored by map comparisons of Vermont's population distribution, which show that Vermont's daytime population is much more concentrated in the centers than its 24-hour population distribution.[68]

Available data also show that, statewide from 2004 to 2016, Vermont lost 147,684 acres or approximately 15 percent of its undeveloped woodland parcels, and 53,406 acres, or 9.3 percent, of its farmland parcels to public ownership or another land classification.[69] During the same period, the acreage classified as residential use increased by 162,670 acres, or seven percent.[70]

VERMONT



Projected Changes in Land in Agriculture, Business as Usual Scenario

TOTAL

1,193,437 ACRES EXISTING ACREAGE
-41,200 ACRES BUSINESS AS USUAL SCENARIO

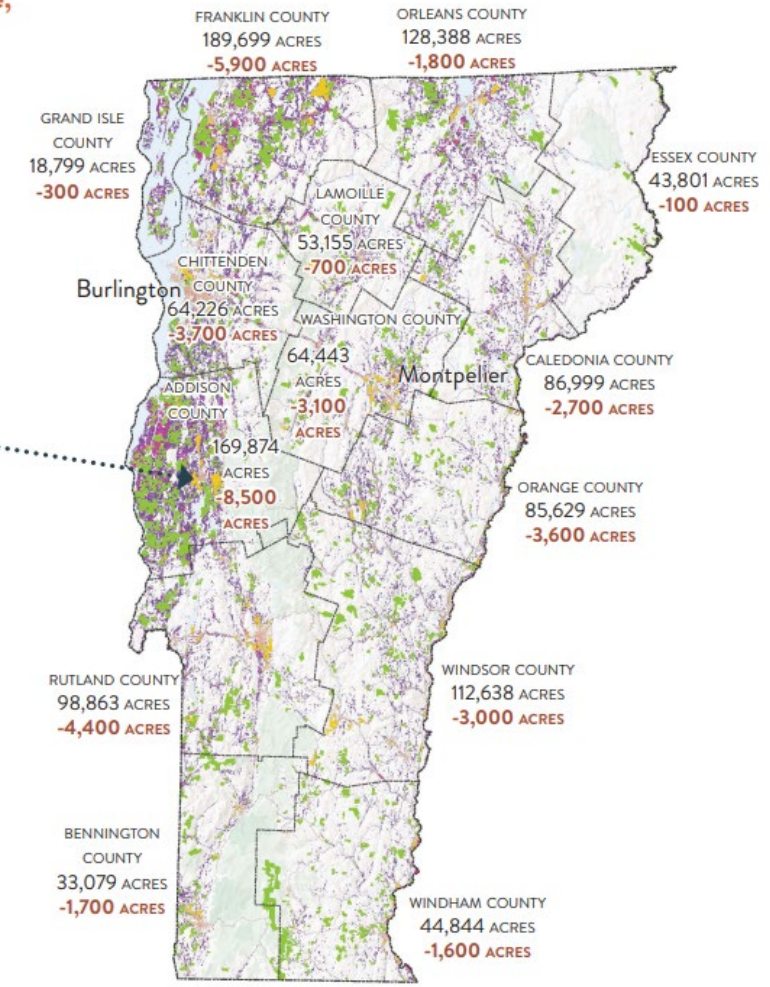
LAND USES

- CULTIVATED CROPS
- PASTURE/HAY
- EASEMENT
- DEVELOPED LAND
- PROJECTED URBAN AND HIGHLY DEVELOPED AND LOW-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

An analysis from the American Farmland Trust (AFT) estimates that Vermont could lose an additional **41,200 acres** by 2040 under a "Business as Usual" development scenario and **61,800 acres** under a "Runaway Sprawl" scenario.

AFT projects that **Addison, Franklin,** and **Rutland** counties will experience the biggest decreases in land in agriculture.

Source: American Farmland Trust, Farms Under Threat 2040: Choosing an Abundant Future



20.5% Vermont has the highest percentage of agricultural land as a percentage of total land area, 20.5%, of any state in New England, but only a small percentage of agricultural land is used for crops to directly feed people.

Source: https://nefoodsystemplanners.org/wp-content/uploads/NEFNE-VERMONT-State-Brief.pdf

Ag Perspective

VERMONT
AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS

1968

The commitment to a framework for organizing the expanding population and resources of the State could accomplish many specific objectives. It would:

- attract outside industrial and recreational investment
- reassure present investors and semi-residents of protection
- preserve the State's agricultural and forest base
- provide choice of urban, suburban and rural living throughout Vermont
- Preserve essential community life in the State
- foster rural area development on the concentration and space preservation concept that is classic to Vermont
- balance political concerns and mitigate against urban-suburban rural polarization
- Provide the setting for establishment of new towns and planned expansion of satellite villages
- promote local control and initiative within guidelines of a State consensus built on a balance of benefits from State incentives and investments.

1988

All of the recommendations were based on four broad goals that spring from Vermont values:

1. To maintain a sense of community.
2. To support our agricultural heritage — the working landscape.
3. To protect environmental quality.
4. To provide opportunity for all Vermonters to obtain a quality job, a good education and decent, affordable housing.

Future policies and planning at the local, regional and state levels must be guided by these goals.

Vs.

2019

1. Charge

Act 47, Sec. 2 (e)(2)(C)(ii) – "Whether the criteria support development in areas designated under 24 V.S.A. chapter 76A, and preserve rural areas, farms, and forests outside those areas."

Vs.

- The repeal of the exemption for farming, logging, and forestry below 2,500 feet when these occur in areas that have been designated as critical resource areas.

2023

The Steering Committee recognizes that Vermont is facing a housing crisis in addition to the global climate crisis. The Steering Committee believes that facilitating the development of new housing while ensuring that we are maintaining our rural working lands and ecologically important natural resources are not mutually exclusive goals. In fact, exempting designated areas from Act 250 jurisdiction to increase the state's housing stock, advance equity and diversity through affordable and workforce housing, and thus expand economic development opportunities while protecting rural lands and natural resources are the basis for these recommendations.

wildlife, and agricultural soils and local government capacity to service new development. The longstanding vision of Act 250 has been to support compact development surrounded by forests and open lands, including farms and forestry operations.

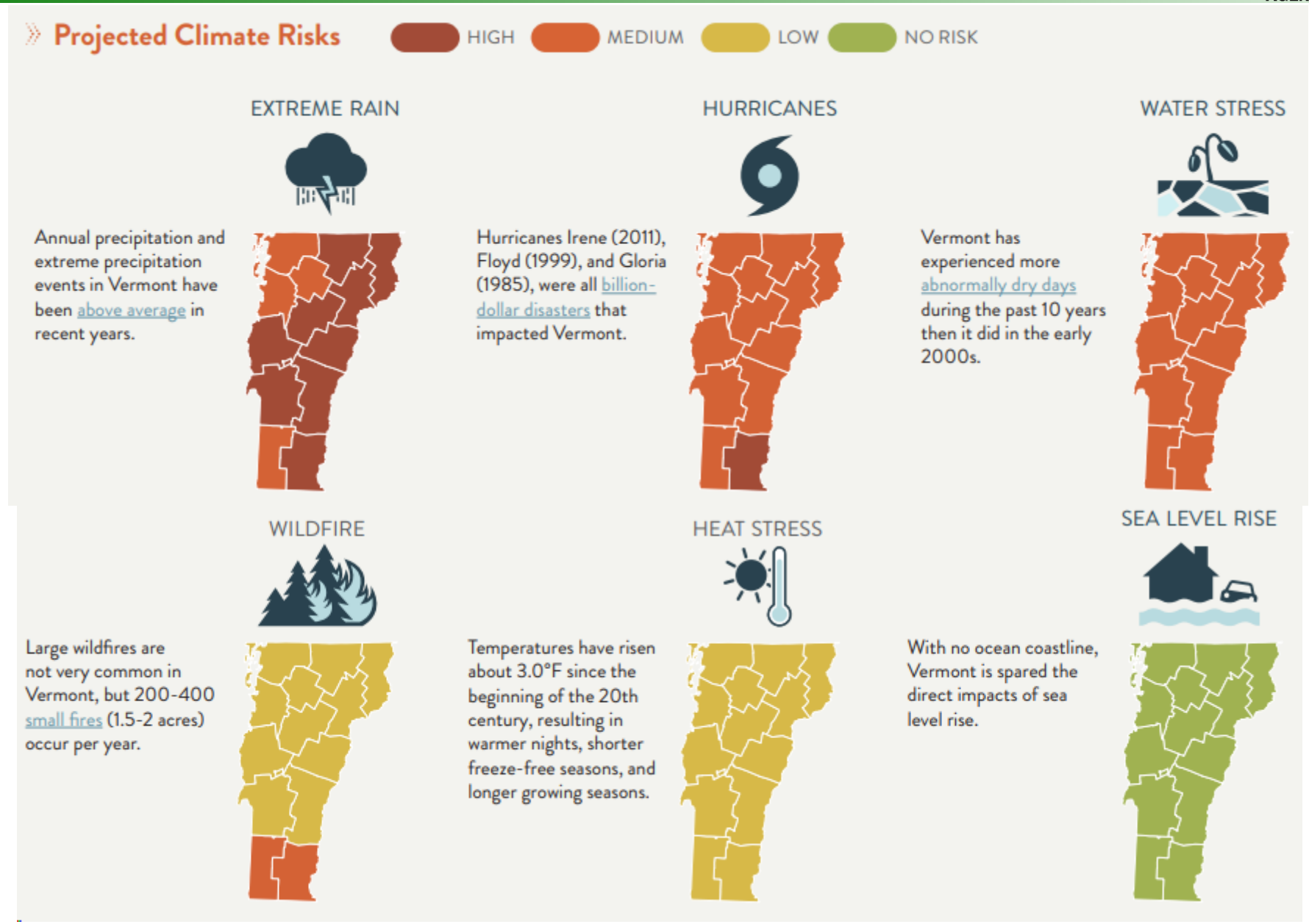
Vs.

Recommendation: Enact the provisions in H.128 reducing the agricultural soils mitigation ratio for forest processing enterprises to 1:1, which is the same ratio that industrial parks need to provide.

Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-GovCommission-FutureGuidelines-Growth.pdf
Source: https://outside.vermont.gov/agency/ACCD/ACCD_Web_Docs/CD/CPR/Resources-and-Rules/DHCD-Planning-VisionChoice-FutureStateFramework-1968.pdf

National and Vermont Climate Impacts

VERMONT
AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS

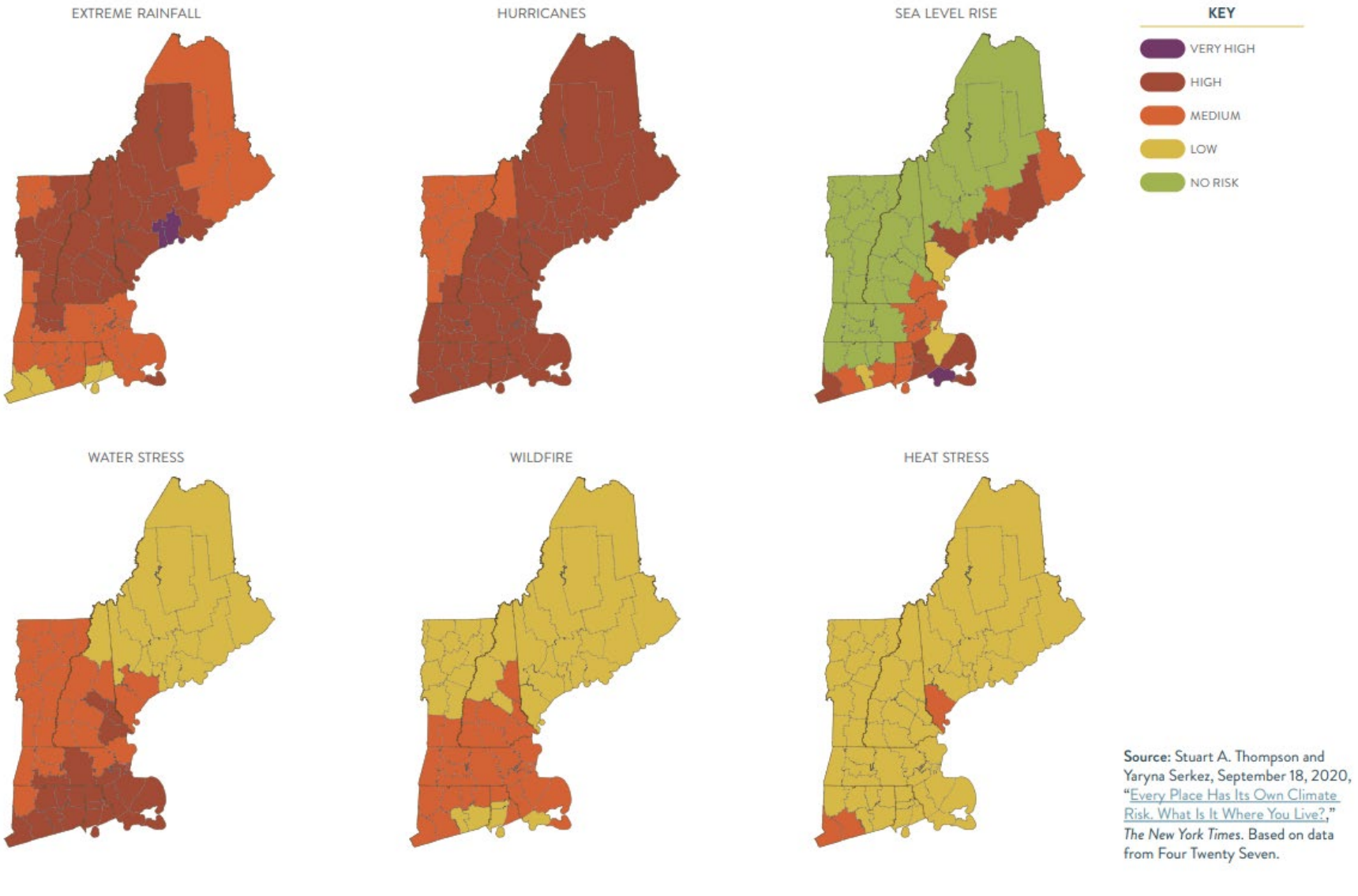


Source: https://nefoodsystemplanners.org/wp-content/uploads/NEFNE-VERMONT-State-Brief.pdf

National and Vermont Climate Impacts

VERMONT
AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS

FIGURE 6: Projected Climate Change Risks by New England County



Source: Stuart A. Thompson and Yaryna Serkez, September 18, 2020, "Every Place Has Its Own Climate Risk. What Is It Where You Live?," *The New York Times*. Based on data from Four Twenty Seven.

Source: https://nefoodsystemplanners.org/wp-content/uploads/NEFNE_Common-Food-System-Challenges.pdf

Can the 6 New England states provide 30% of their food from regional farms and fisheries by 2030?

Volume 2

Could the six New England states meet a goal of supplying 30% of the region's food by 2030?

NEW ENGLAND'S FARMERS + FISHERMEN COULD MEET **30%** OF SERVINGS FOR A POPULATION GROWING FROM **15.3** MILLION TO **15.6** MILLION THIS WOULD REQUIRE MAXIMIZING USE OF **401,000** EXISTING UNDERUTILIZED ACRES + **588,000** *ADDITIONAL* ACRES OF CLEARED LAND

New England Regional Self-Reliance for Major Food Groups

	GRAINS	VEGETABLES	FRUITS	DAIRY	PROTEINS
Servings	1.6%	28.3%	8.7%	50.0%	3.2%
Calories	1.7%	41.0%	6.9%	47.4%	2.6%

Source: Volume 2: Estimating Production for 30% Regional Self-Reliance. *Note: vegetables consists of a significant amount of calorie-dense potatoes grown in Maine; dairy includes a significant amount of production in Vermont.*

Source: https://nefoodsystemplanners.org/wp-content/uploads/NEFNE_Executive-Summary.pdf
Source: https://nefoodsystemplanners.org/wp-content/uploads/NEFNE-VERMONT-State-Brief.pdf

National and Vermont Climate Impacts

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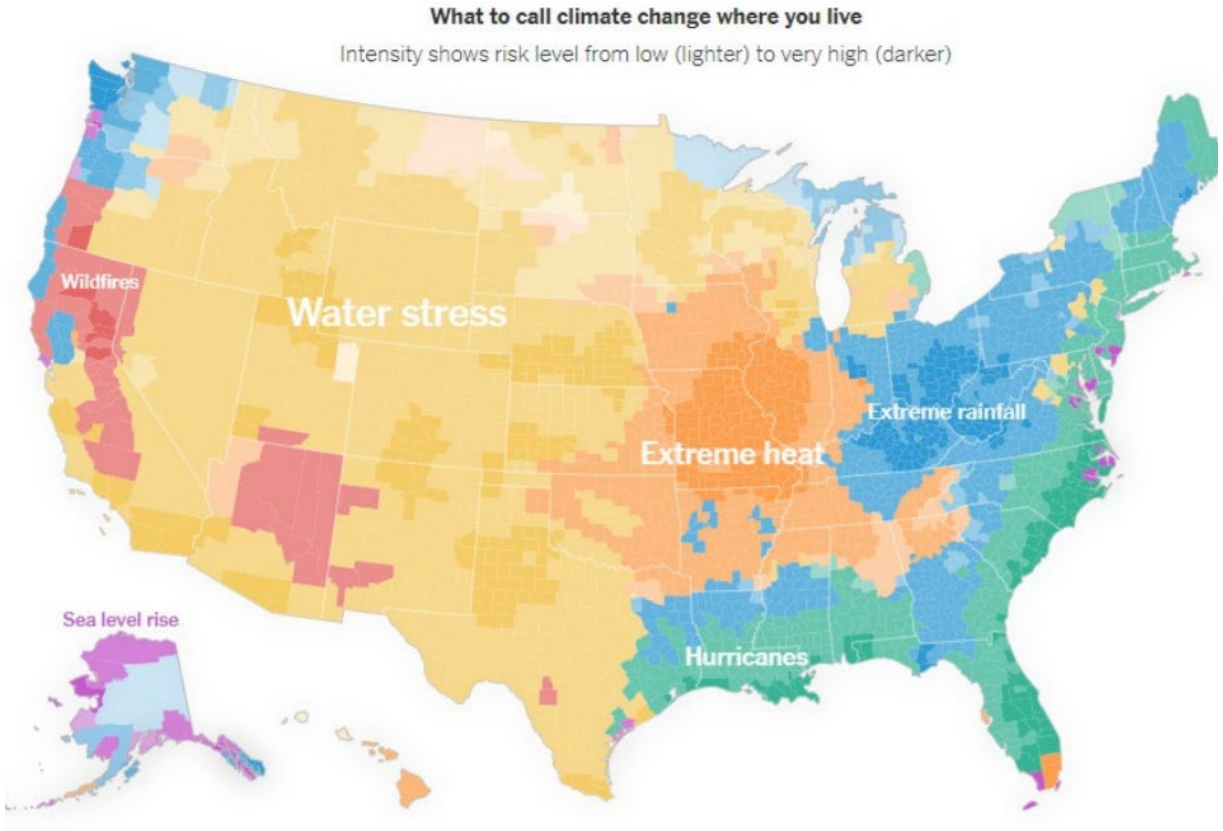
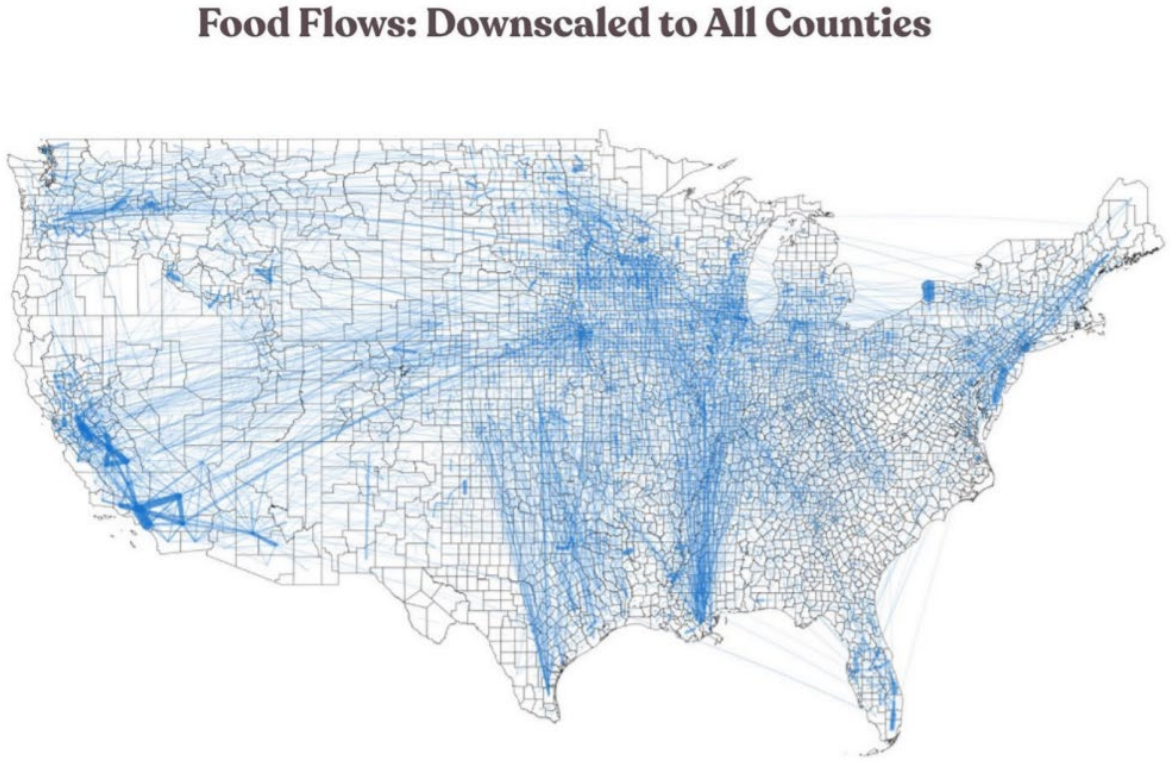
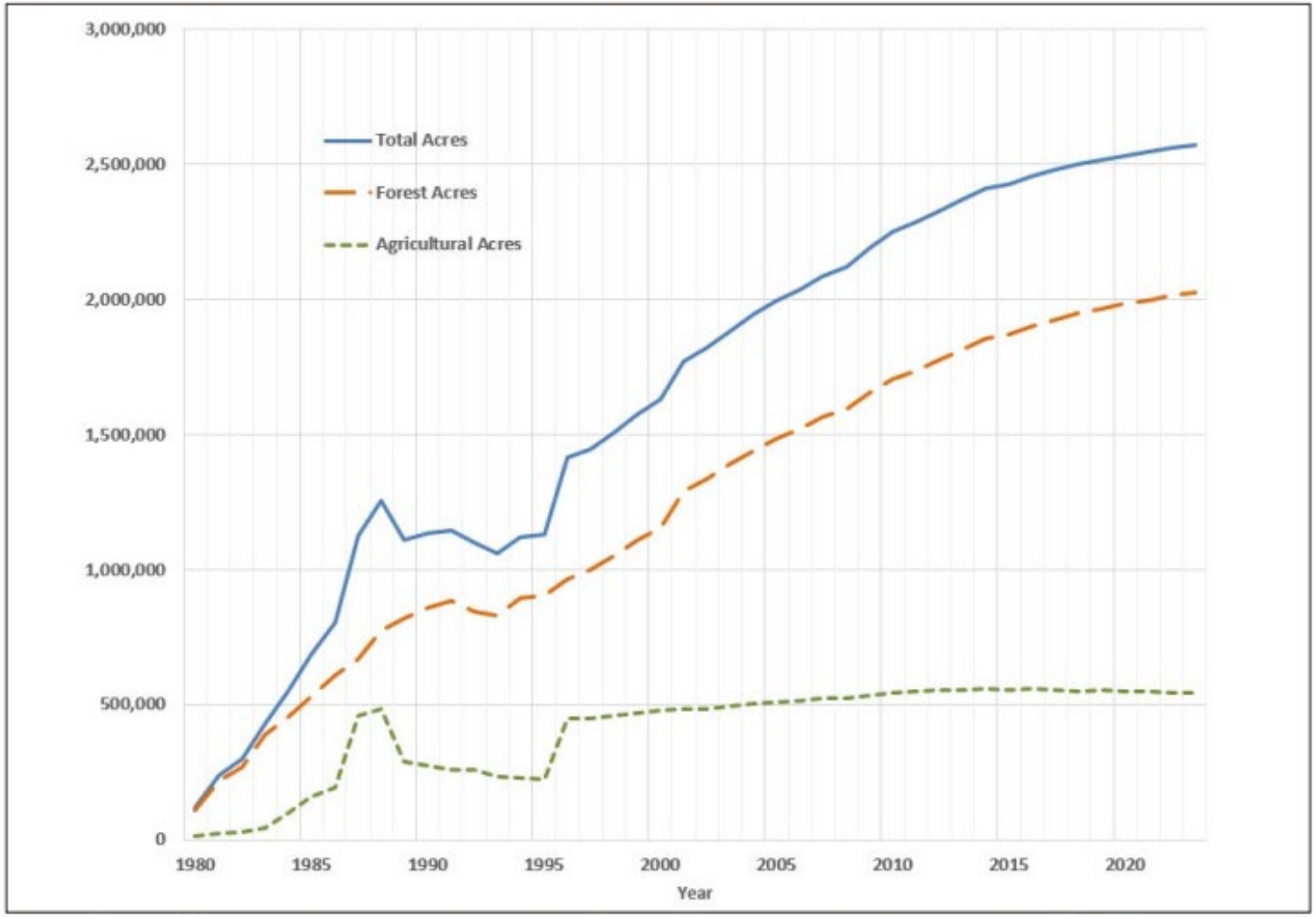




Source: Ellen Kahler, VSJF Presentation to House Agriculture:
https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2022/WorkGroups/House%20Agriculture/Food%20Security/W~Ellen%20Kahler~New%20England%20Feeding%20New%20England-%20Cultivating%20a%20Reliable%20Food%20Supply~1-26-2021.pdf

Figure 1: Acreage Enrolled in Current Use Program by Year



The underlying data for Figure 1 is included with the supplemental digital data provided with this report.

Source: https://tax.vermont.gov/sites/tax/files/documents/RP-1295-2024.pdf ONT-State-Brief.pdf

Current use enrollment

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Table 11: Annual Current Use Enrollment

Tax Year	Parcels	Owners	Agricultural Acres	Forest Acres	Total Acres
2023	19,606	16,097	543,200	2,025,316	2,568,516
2022	19,535	15,954	545,477	2,014,163	2,559,641
2021	19,415	15,840	547,617	1,996,378	2,543,995
2020	19,258	15,669	547,019	1,984,714	2,531,733
2019	19,086	15,490	551,230	1,966,681	2,517,911
2018	18,910	15,307	549,319	1,949,198	2,498,517
2017	18,723	15,147	553,372	1,926,499	2,479,871
2016	18,457	14,905	556,489	1,900,188	2,456,636
2015	18,154	14,653	554,078	1,872,070	2,426,149
2014	18,020	14,553	558,320	1,853,765	2,412,096
2013	17,647	14,246	555,234	1,814,585	2,369,819
2012	17,190	13,831	551,055	1,776,153	2,327,208

Source: https://tax.vermont.gov/sites/tax/files/documents/RP-1295-2024.pdf ONT-State-Brief.pdf

Most recent land cover dataset

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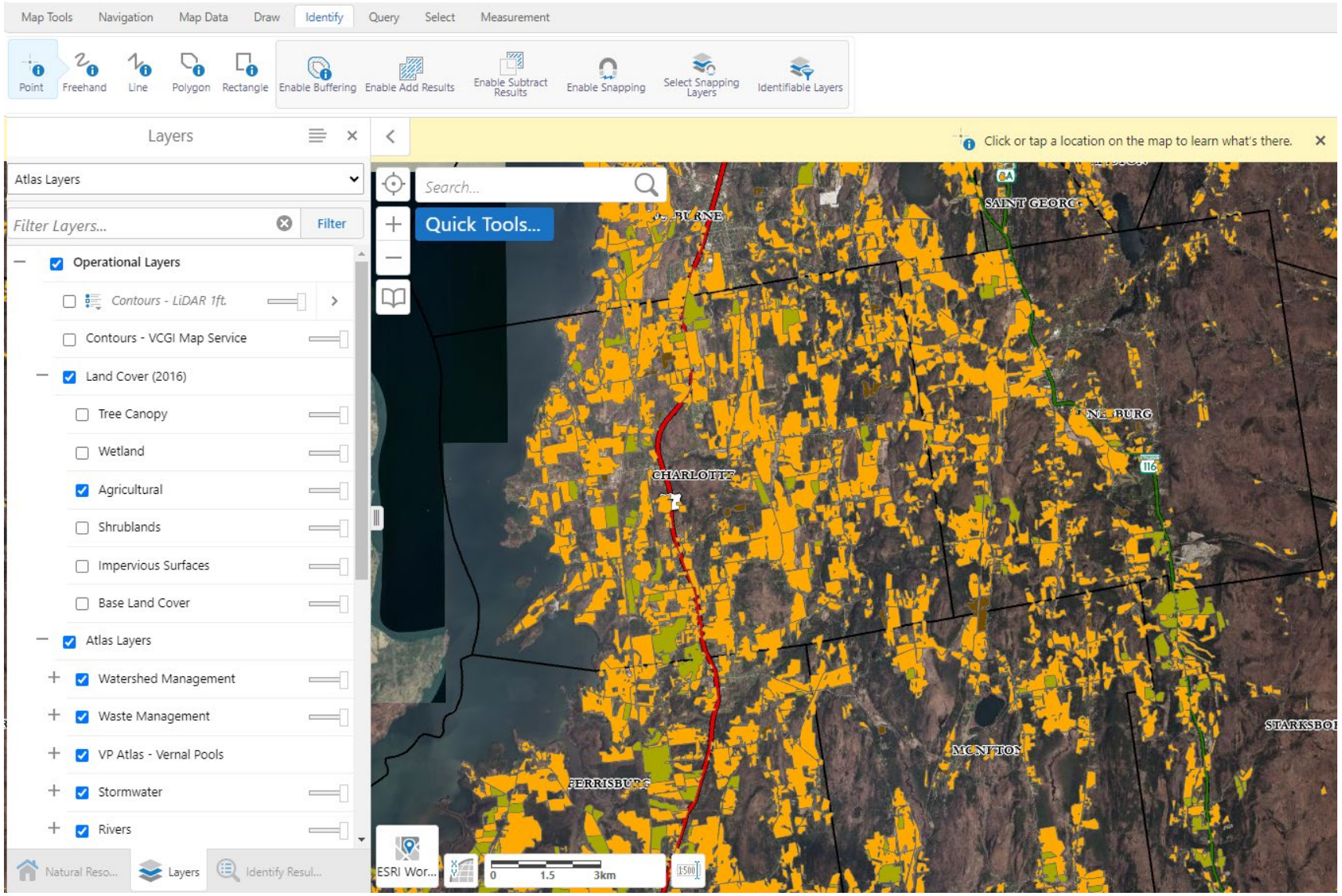

Source: https://anrmaps.vermont.gov/websites/anra5/
Source: https://geodata.vermont.gov/pages/land-cover

Web Soil Survey

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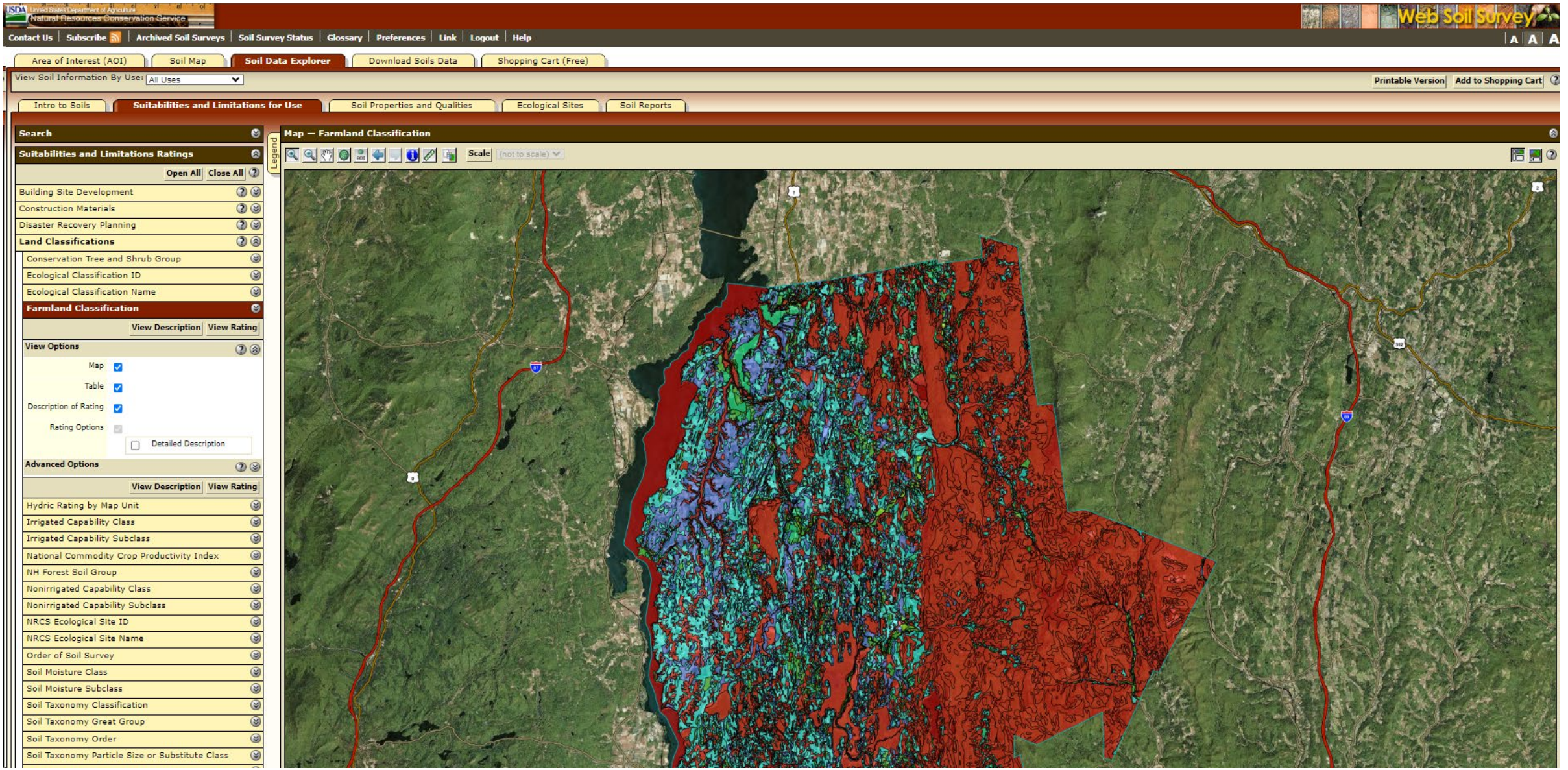

Source: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

4.5% of Vermont is a prime farmland soil

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	County	Total Acres of Soil & Water	Acres of "All areas are prime farmland"	% total acres prime farmland
1	Addison	516,939	19,141	4%
2	Bennington	433,119	24,162	6%
3	Caledonia	420,101	15,080	4%
4	Chittenden	396,198	19,696	5%
5	Essex	429,359	3,614	1%
6	Franklin	440,776	24,755	6%
7	Grand Isle	126,978	13,109	10%
8	Lamoille	296,400	19,645	7%
9	Orange	442,545	30,119	7%
10	Orleans	462,291	24,521	5%
11	Rutland	604,394	42,932	7%
12	Washington	445,194	8,451	2%
13	Windham	510,962	6,700	1%
14	Windsor	625,310	24,196	4%
	Total	**6,150,565**	**276,121**	**4%**

Prime Soil Classifications		
Category	**Acres**	**%**
State Area	6,150,337	100%
State Water (Lakes & Ponds)	249,585	4%
State Land	**5,900,752**	**96%**
Prime	277,959	4.71%
Prime (b)	72,356	1.23%
Prime (f)	27,476	0.47%
Statewide	694,513	11.77%
Statewide (a)	25,530	0.43%
Statewide (b)	234,263	3.97%
Statewide (c)	4,791	0.08%
Local	6,485	0.11%
Local (b)	867	0.01%
Not rated	9,324	0.16%
NPSL	4,547,188	77.06%
Mapped Prime, Statewide or Locally Important: Subtotal	**1,344,240**	**22.78%**

Source: https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

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Act 250 – Critical Resource Areas

	State Land		CRA	Agricultural Land		CRA	Farmsteads		CRA	Farmsteads		CRA
	Acres	%	%	Acres	%	%	Acres	%	%	#	%	%
Category Total	5,889,063	100%		657,998	100%		9,218	100%		1,263	100%	
Critical Resource Area	**3,883,340**	**66%**	100%	**257,898**	**39%**	100%	**2,281**	**25%**	100%	**836**	**66%**	100%
River Corridors	205,531	3%	5%	34,690	5%	13%	295	3%	13%	143	11%	17%
Wetlands	1,328,282	23%	34%	175,741	27%	68%	1,743	19%	76%	653	52%	78%
Wetlands (Class I & II)	291,919	5%		22,014	3%		230	2%		255	20%	
Hydric Soils	1,034,740	18%		153,678	23%		1,513	16%		560	44%	
Elevation (2000 ft)	708,154	12%	18%	3,826	1%	1%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%
Slope & Shallow Bedrock	1,642,995	28%	42%	43,690	7%	17%	243	3%	11%	279	22%	33%
DEM Slope (15%)	2,844,544	48%		106,651	16%							
Shallow Bedrock (20 in)	2,455,521	42%		115,246	18%							

Key Points:

Adding Hydric Soils to the CRA increases area across the State from 48% to 66%, and agricultural land that is within CRA from 16% to 39%.

No farmsteads (acreage or points) are at or above an elevation of 2000 ft.

Slope and Shallow Bedrock is the largest component of the CRA across the State, but Wetland is the largest component across agricultural land and farmsteads.

2019 Critical Resource Area

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