Today agricultural land (light green on the map) occupies approximately 301,000 acres, or about 8% of the state.

There are an additional 145,000 acres of potentially farmable land on vacant or open lots in the state (dark green on the map) – roughly 2.5 times the size of the City of Boston.

Between 1982 and 2007 Massachusetts lost 18 percent of its agricultural land to development. Currently, only 23% of agricultural land in the state is protected under the an Agriculture Preservation Restriction Program.

It is critical to protect the state’s existing farmland from development pressure, as well as find ways to expand production on potentially farmable land. Climate change may also threaten production on existing farmland. Flooding, droughts, or other impacts of a changing climate could force farmers to change crops or abandon croplands. This could mean increased demand for farmable land.

Massachusetts is birthplace of the cranberry industry, and is the number two producer of cranberries in the country, by sales. In 2012, Massachusetts cranberries brought in nearly $100 million of market value, and made up 89% of berry acreage in the state.

Southeast Massachusetts is home to the majority of the state’s 391 active cranberry bogs.

**METHODS**

1. To identify opportunities for farmland expansion, we first identified open and vacant land – this includes publicly-owned land, as well as vacant residential, commercial, or industrial properties.
2. We combined these parcels with the latest soils data to identify which of these vacant or open areas are also on good farming soils.
3. We limited these vacant or open parcels to those with more than two acres of land not covered in a paved surface or building.
4. Finally, we removed land covered by wetlands.
5. The remaining land is land that could potentially be farmed.

**Sources:**

1. MAPC analysis, see methods
2. National Resources Inventory, Farmland Information Center, www.farmlandinfo.org
3. USDA Census of Agriculture, 2012