

FAQs

Farm & Land Use

Why is solar developed in open areas?

Solar projects are often developed in open areas such as [unused land](#), [brownfields](#), and [farmland](#) that are not generating revenue. These areas are optimal to ensure that solar projects are receiving the right amount of sunlight to power homes and business within their area.

How much land is needed to power the entire United States through solar energy?

[Only 0.6%](#) of our nation's land is needed to power the entire country by solar projects.

Can farmers make money by installing solar panels on their land?

Yes. Farmers can save money with solar power, and they can make money by leasing land to solar projects. Solar project lease rates [typically range](#) from [\\$250 to \\$2,000 per acre, per year](#).





How do solar projects ensure farmers can practice uninterrupted?

Solar projects developed on farmland provide farmers with the opportunity to farm uninterrupted by the incorporation of solar panels on their land. [Grazing livestock](#), creating [pollinator habitats](#), or [growing crops](#) that are tolerant to shade ensure that farmers can work simultaneously with solar panels they place on their farm – this practice is known as [agrivoltaics](#).

How do solar panels impact biodiversity?

[Bird and plant populations](#) can actually increase near solar panels. This is accomplished through [initiatives](#) like seeding and building raised platforms for solar panels, biodiversity of species in the area flourish.

Do solar panels divert groundwater away from farmland?

No. Solar energy provides an energy source that is not dependent on water. This leaves more groundwater for farmers to irrigate their crops and increase their output. Not only does it improve water efficiency, but better protects crops from weather by [drying](#) them more efficiently, too.