Soil Health: Economics and Ranch Sustainability

John Tanaka | University of Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station, Sustainable Rangelands Roundtable







Kibblewhite, M.G., K. Ritz, M.J. Swift. 2008. Soil health in agricultural systems. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences 363(1492): 685-701.

Soil Health and Ranching

- Forage productivity
- Soil erosion
- Translate into ranch effects





Soil Health and Economics on Rangelands

No direct research on this topic for rangelands

More on croplands

- Likely to be more anecdotal at this point
 - Improved forage production due to factors such as better soil structure, more organic matter, better nutrient cycles, microbial populations
- From an economic standpoint, we would like to know answers such as:
 - ▶ If you improve soil structure by X%, the response in forage production is Y%
 - If you change the microbial population, what does that mean in terms of forage quality or quantity?

Greater Sage-Grouse Ranch Model

Show the impacts of changes in forage availability

Simplified Ranch



Ranch Business Model





- Basic premises
 - Cattle somewhere every day
 - Yearlong operation
 - Substitute feeds

Sources of Uncertainty

Wyoming Steer Calf Prices, Adjusted 2012



Precipitation



Results - Base Model

- ▶ 590 Cows
- Gross annual returns = \$369,939
- Average Net Cash Income = \$112,895
- Fixed costs = \$40,434
- Negative net annual income occurred 22% of the time





Simulations

- ▶ 40 years, 100 runs, random prices, average precipitation
- Representative ranches Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Wyoming
- Turn out 1 month late, Take off 1 month early, both
- Reduce permit by 25, 50, 75, 100 %



Percent Reduction in BLM Permit



■ 25 ■ 50 ■ 75 ■ 100

Seasonal Dependency 100% 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% 3/1-4/15 4/16-5/15 5/16-9/15 9/16-10/15 10/16-11/15 11/16-12/15 12/16-2/28

■ BLM ■ Deeded ■ State ■ Hayland converted to pasture ■ Meadow hayland grazed/ hayed ■ Raised meadow hay fed ■ Purchased meadow hay ■ Purchased alfalfa hay

So what does this mean for soil health?

- NRCS practices aimed at improving conservation use of rangelands
- Practices that potentially increase forage production prescribed grazing, seeding, overstory removal
- Practices that potentially improve grazing distribution fencing, water development
- If these simultaneously improve soil health (C transformation, nutrient cycling, soil structure, microbial health), then it is possible to conduct an economic analysis
 - Difficult to tease out causes
 - Even more difficult to tease out which part of soil health

Net Present Value

$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^{T} (Sales_t - Cost_t)(1+r)^{-t} - \text{Initial investment}_0$$

Where sales is a function of production.

NRCS has spreadsheets that will do these calculations Needs the biological responses

Caveats

- Improving forage quality or quantity in any given season does not mean it is useful to the yearlong operation
- ► Have to balance supply of forage with demand for forage
- Our examples with sage-grouse assume a loss of forage and ranch adjusts. The same method can be used to look at forage increases

Caveats

- ▶ This only looks at the private benefit from improving forage production.
- What other values does society gain?
- Can we place values on those?
 - What is more wildlife habitat worth?
 - What is the value of less soil erosion?
 - What is the value of a soil microbe?
 - What is the value of society "knowing" rangelands are being properly managed?

Sustainability

Social, Economic, and Ecological





ISEEC Framework

- Biophysical and Social/Economic over time
- Nexus is the Ecosystem Services
- Only things that humans want and need have value



Effects of Soil Health on Sustainability

- In our framework, soil is one of the basic biophysical components
- Improving soil health leads to a variety of effects on the ecosystem, including forage production

Ecological





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Social

Effects of Soil Health on Sustainability

- In our framework, soil is one of the basic biophysical components
- Improving soil health leads to a variety of effects on the ecosystem, including forage production
- To the extent that society wants more red meat, there is a derived demand for forage (an ecosystem service)
- If a rancher can produce that red meat at a profit, they will supply that to society





Ecological

Social

Economic

Questions?

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