

Crop Rotations and Dynamic Marginal Adjustment to Sustainable Incentives

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UC Davis

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Outline

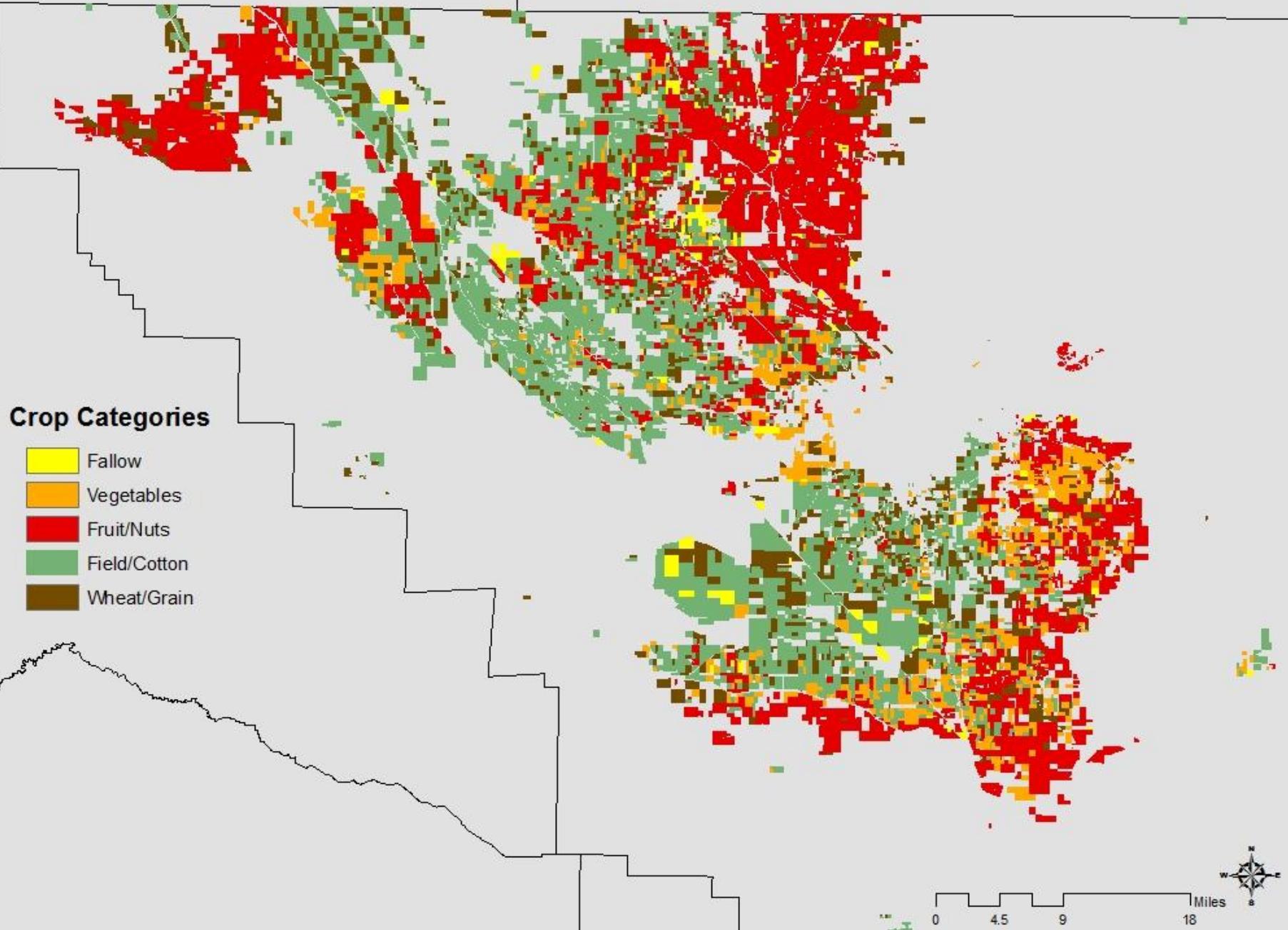
- **Crop Rotations Offer an Alternative Path to Sustainability**
 - Dynamic Margin Adjustment
 - Dynamic Agronomy well known
 - Dynamic Economics Rarely Studied
- **Economics of Crop Switching are Key**
 - Formidable data requirements
 - Difficult micro capital theory
 - Ill posed estimation problems
- **A Dynamic Field Level Model**
 - Identifying rotations from 14,229 fields for 12 years
 - Estimating parameters
 - Solving the dynamic program
- **Extensions**



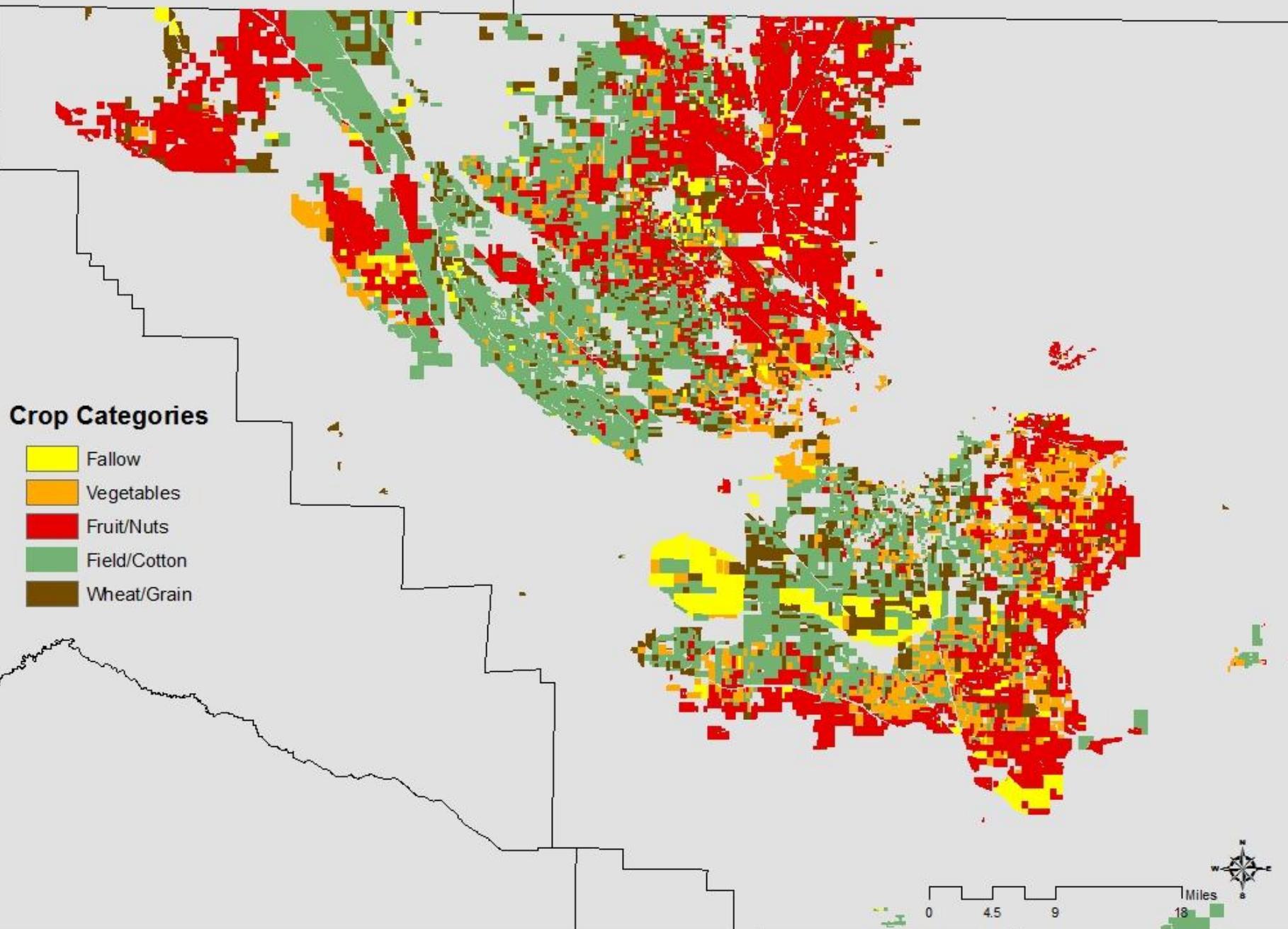
Kern County California



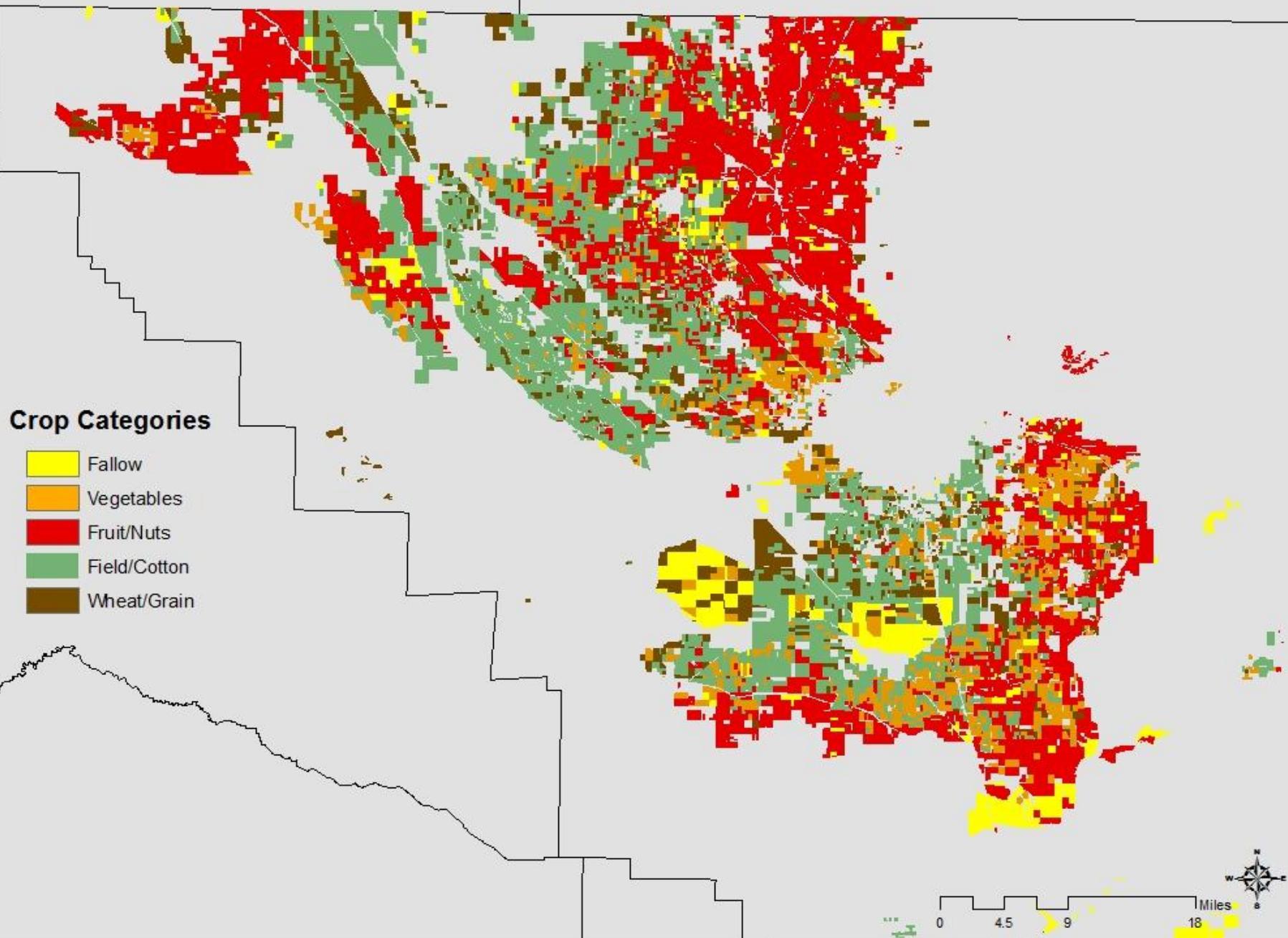
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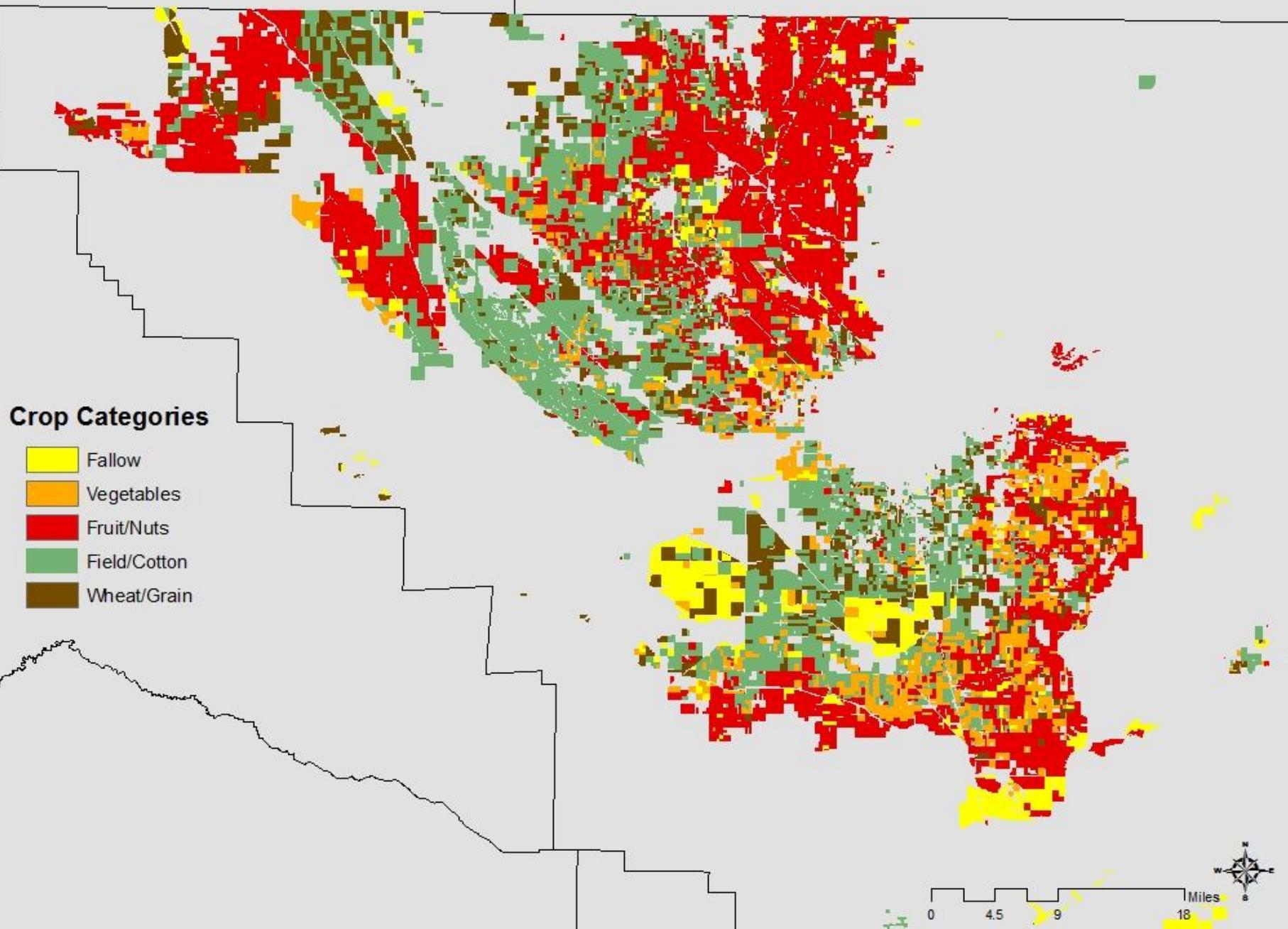
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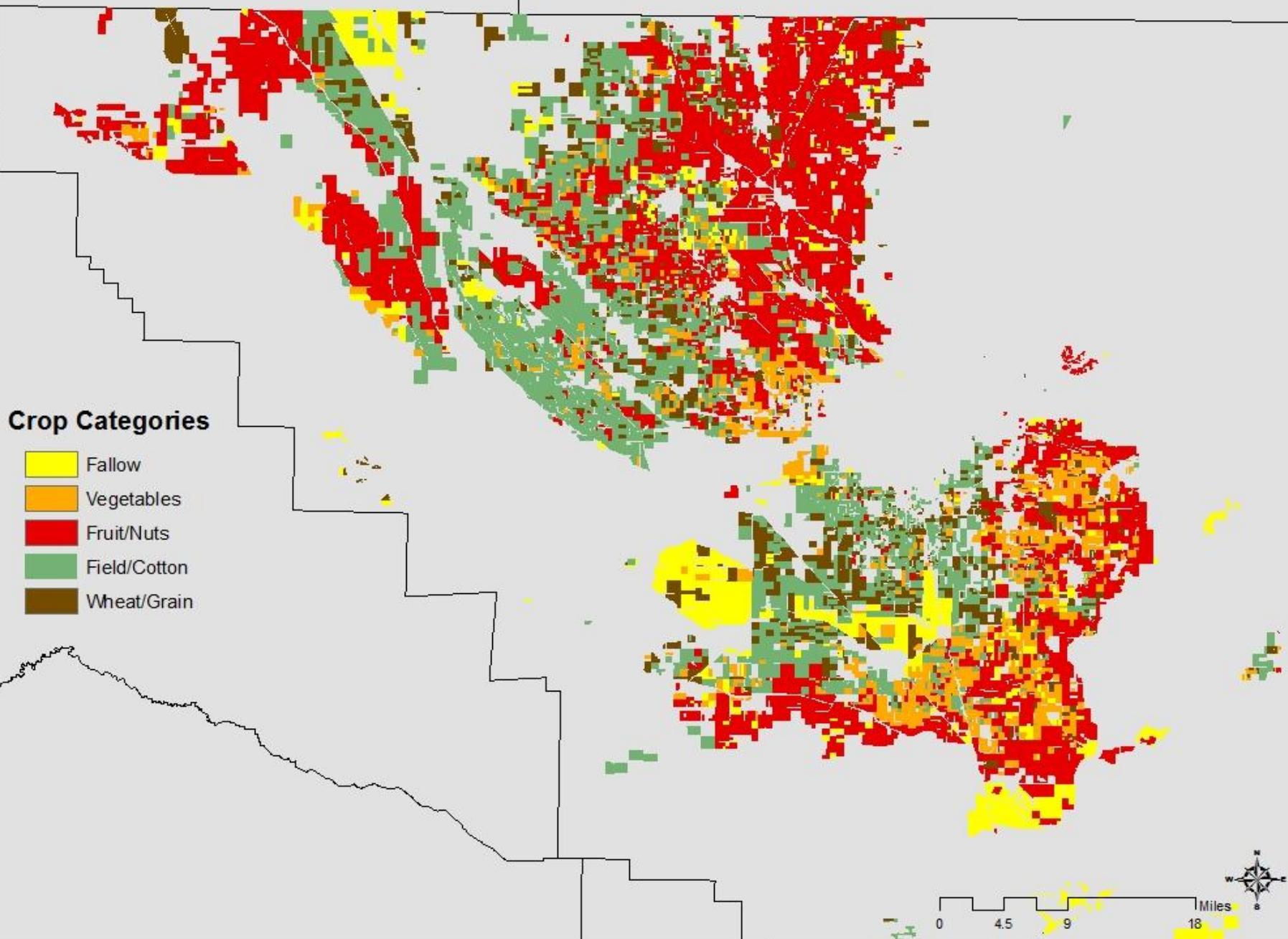
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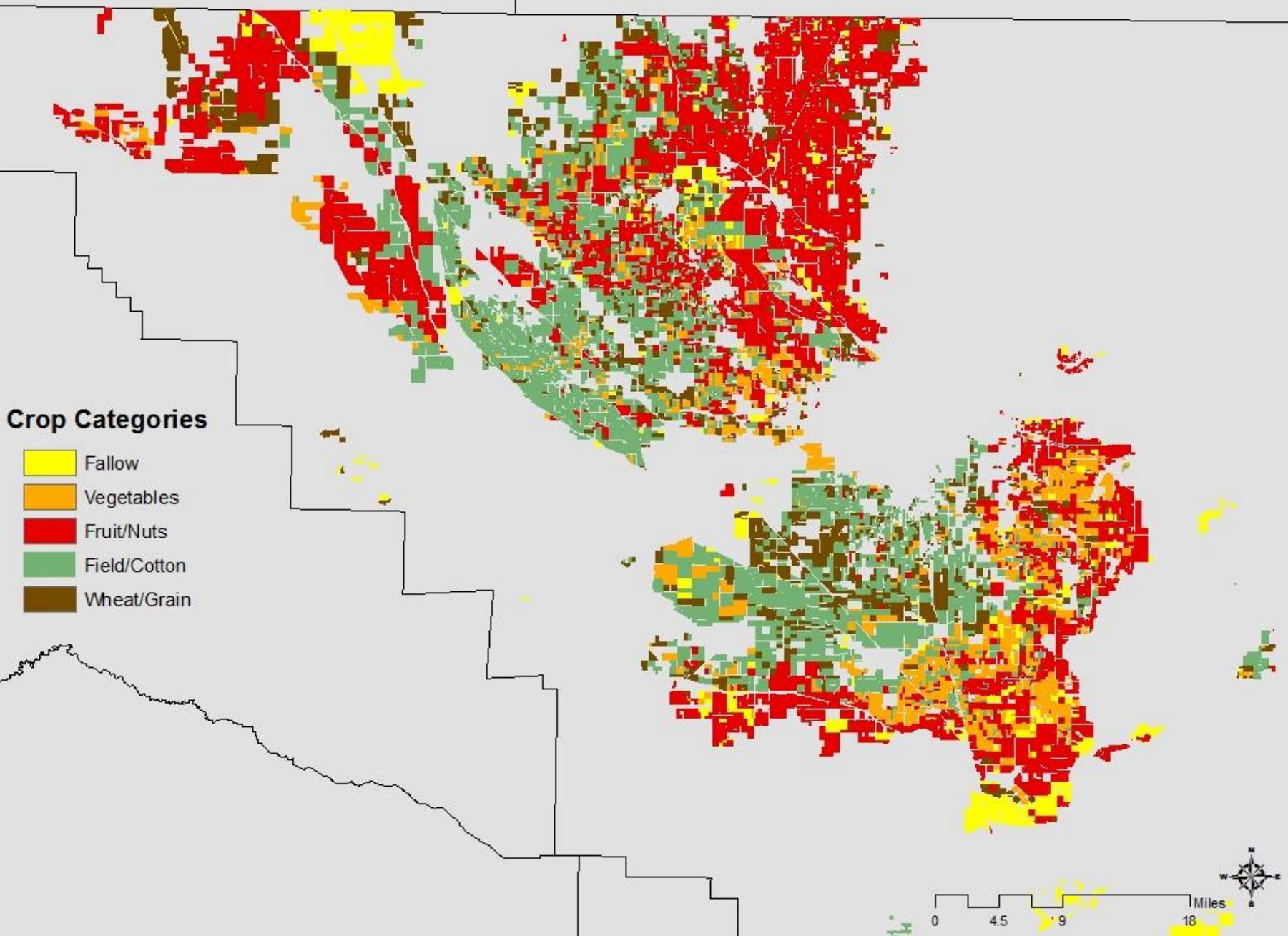
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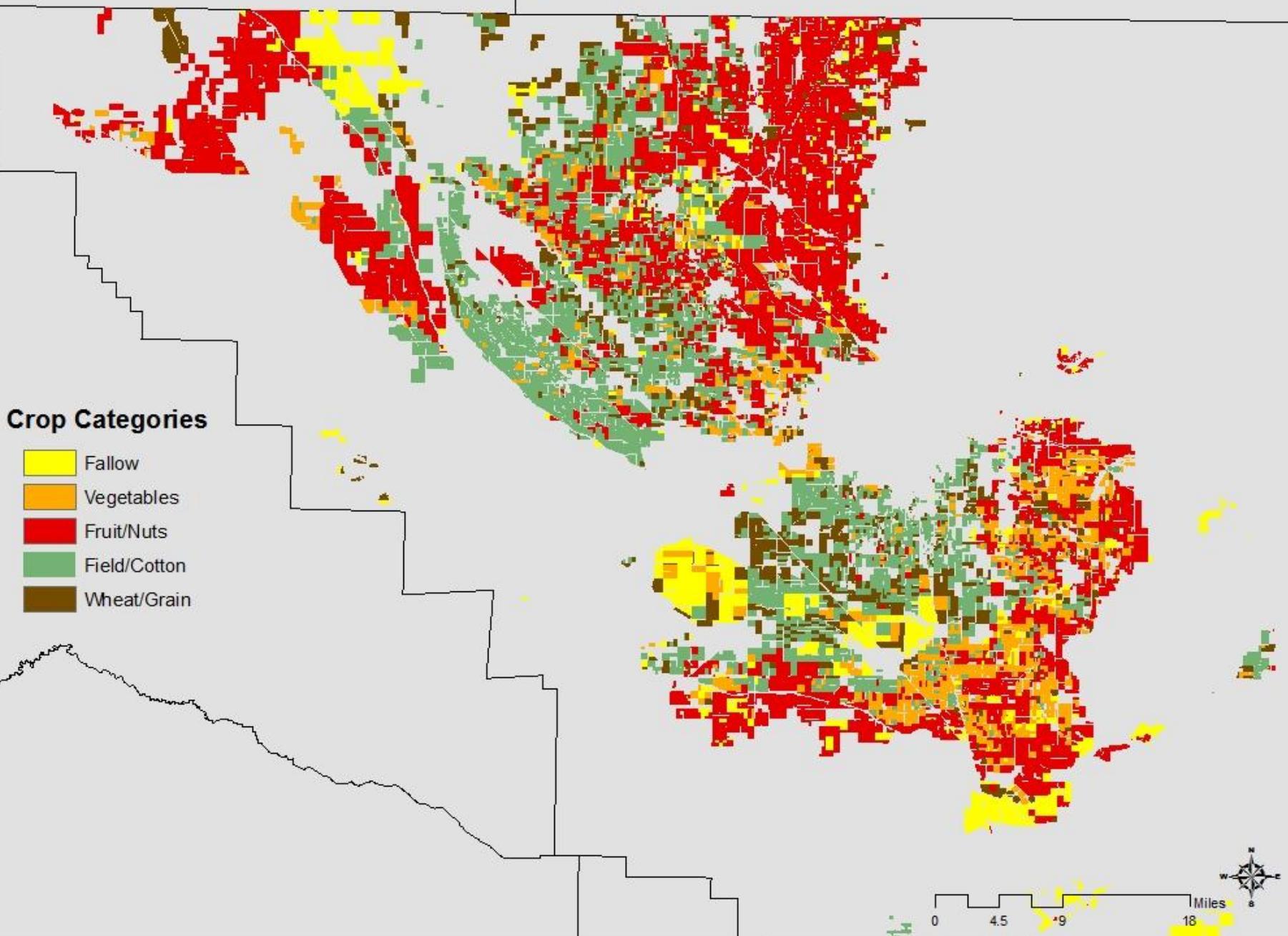
Kern County Ag Land Use 2002



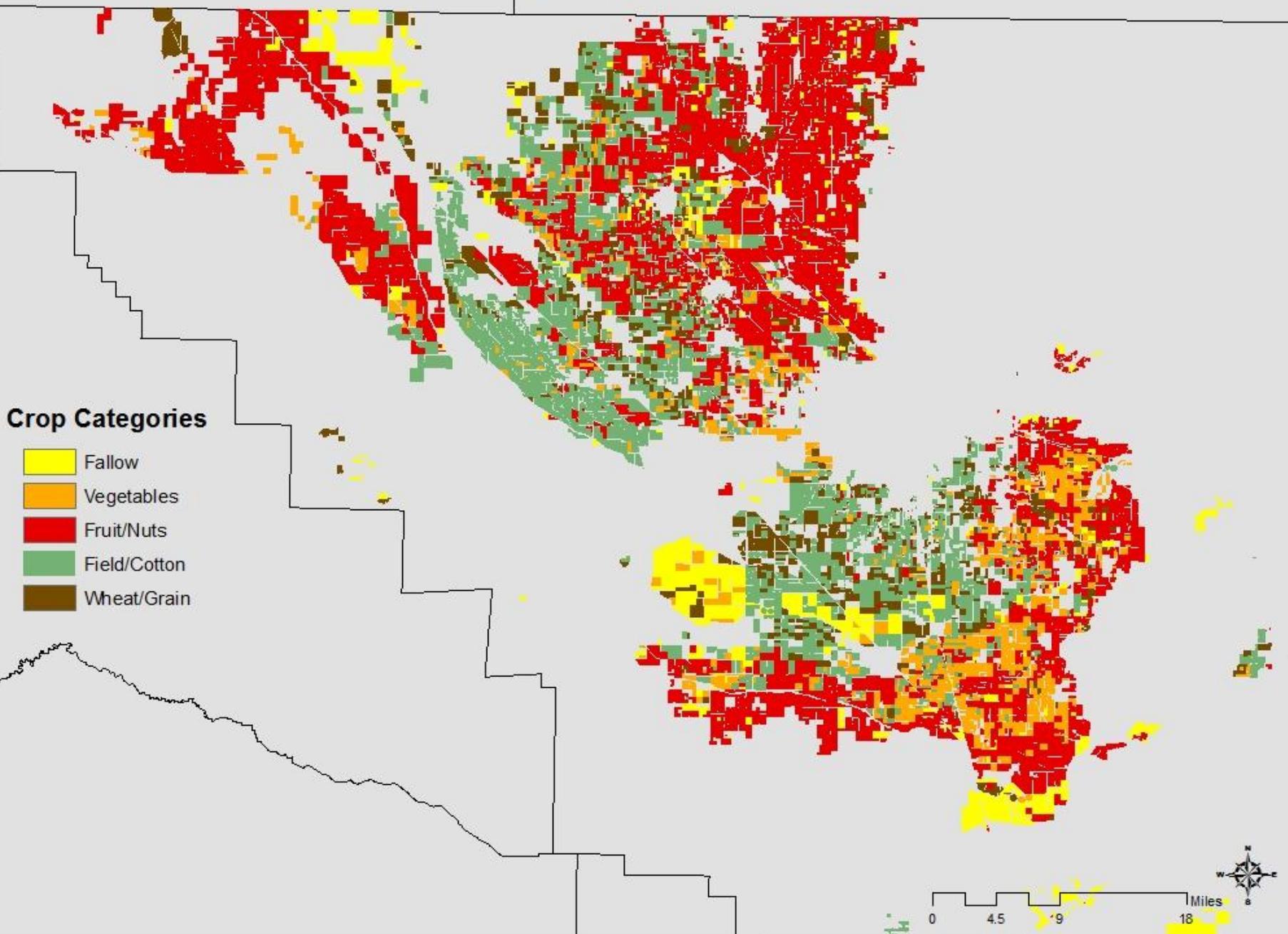
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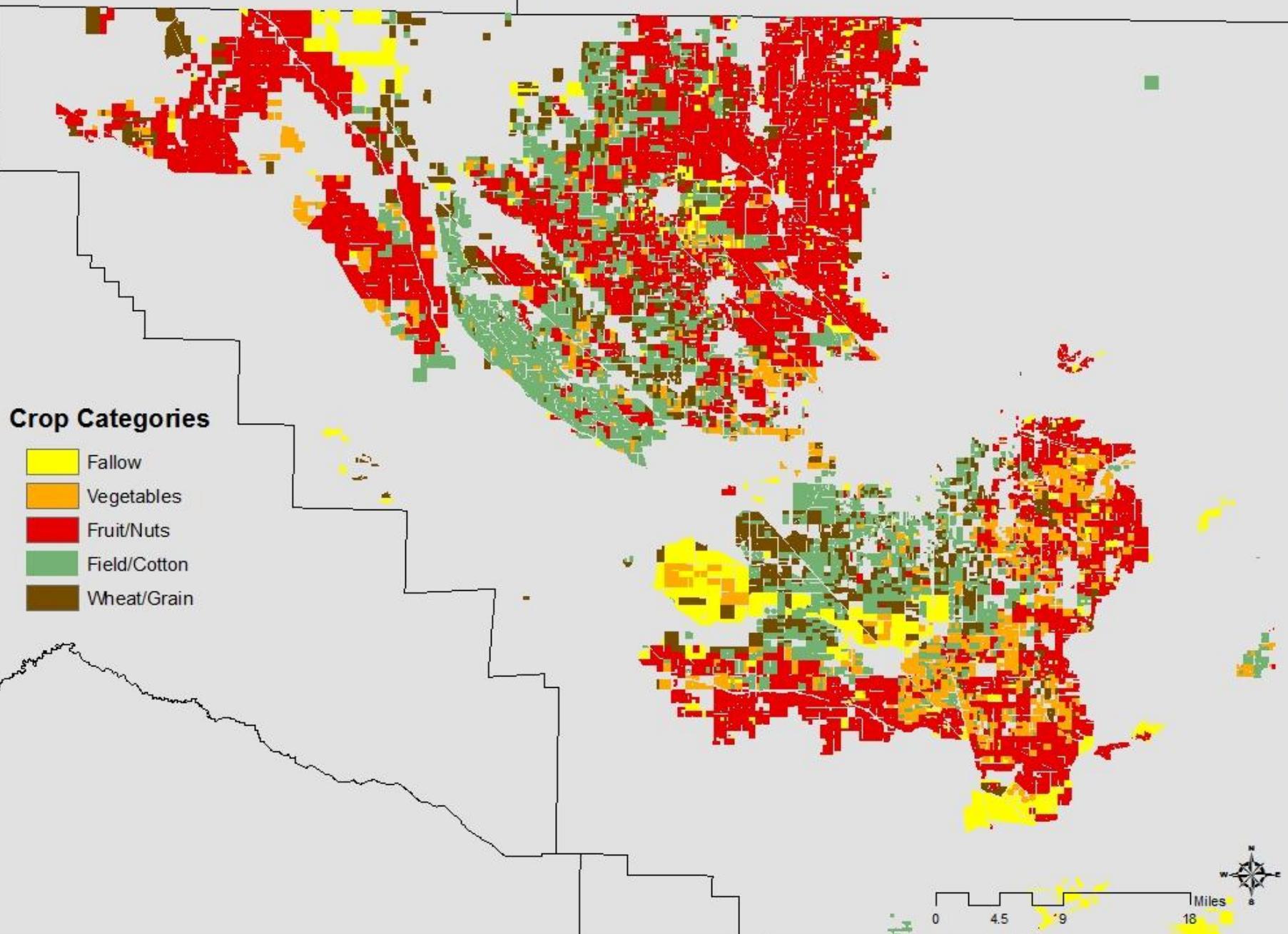
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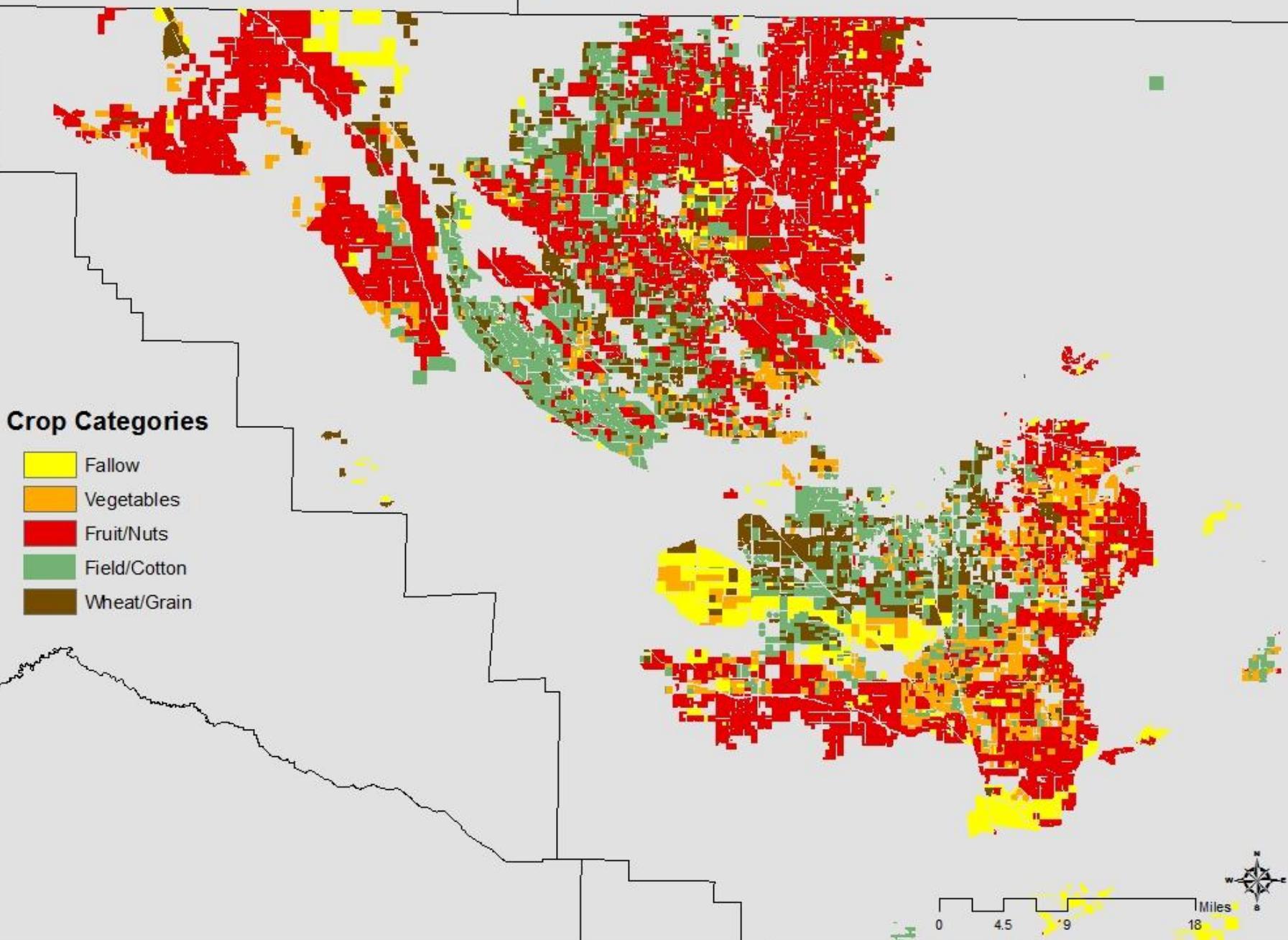
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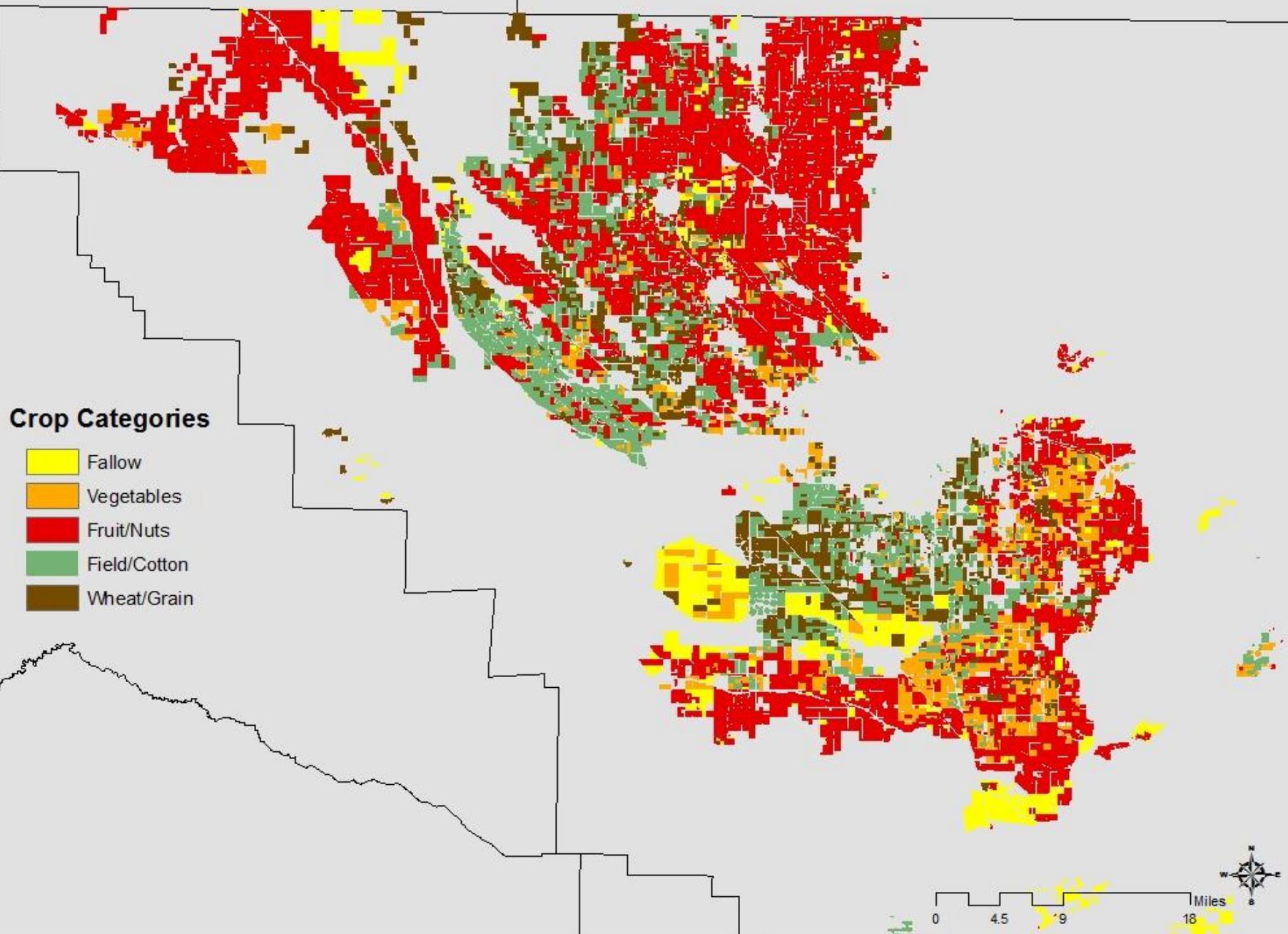
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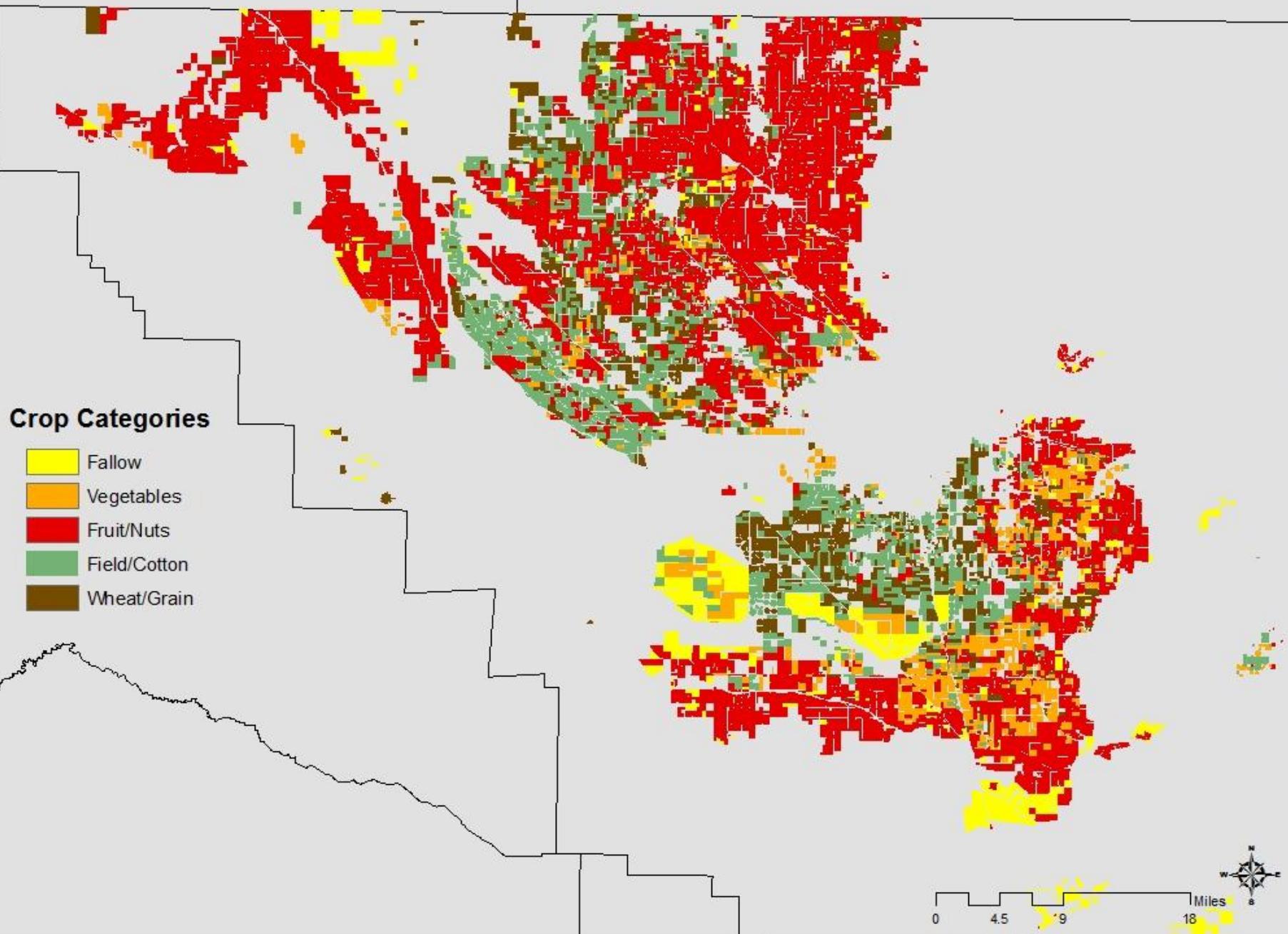
Kern County Ag Land Use 2007



Kern County Ag Land Use 2008



Kern County Ag Land Use 2009



Context and Motivation

- Existing Literature
 - Fixed-proportion rotation constraints
 - Econometric specifications
 - Aggregate optimal control
 - Multi-phase dynamic systems
- Rotations in Sustainable Production
 - Measuring dynamic behavior
 - Switching costs matter
 - Changes in cost will change rotations-How?
- Agricultural-environmental Policies
 - Fields matter, location & timing

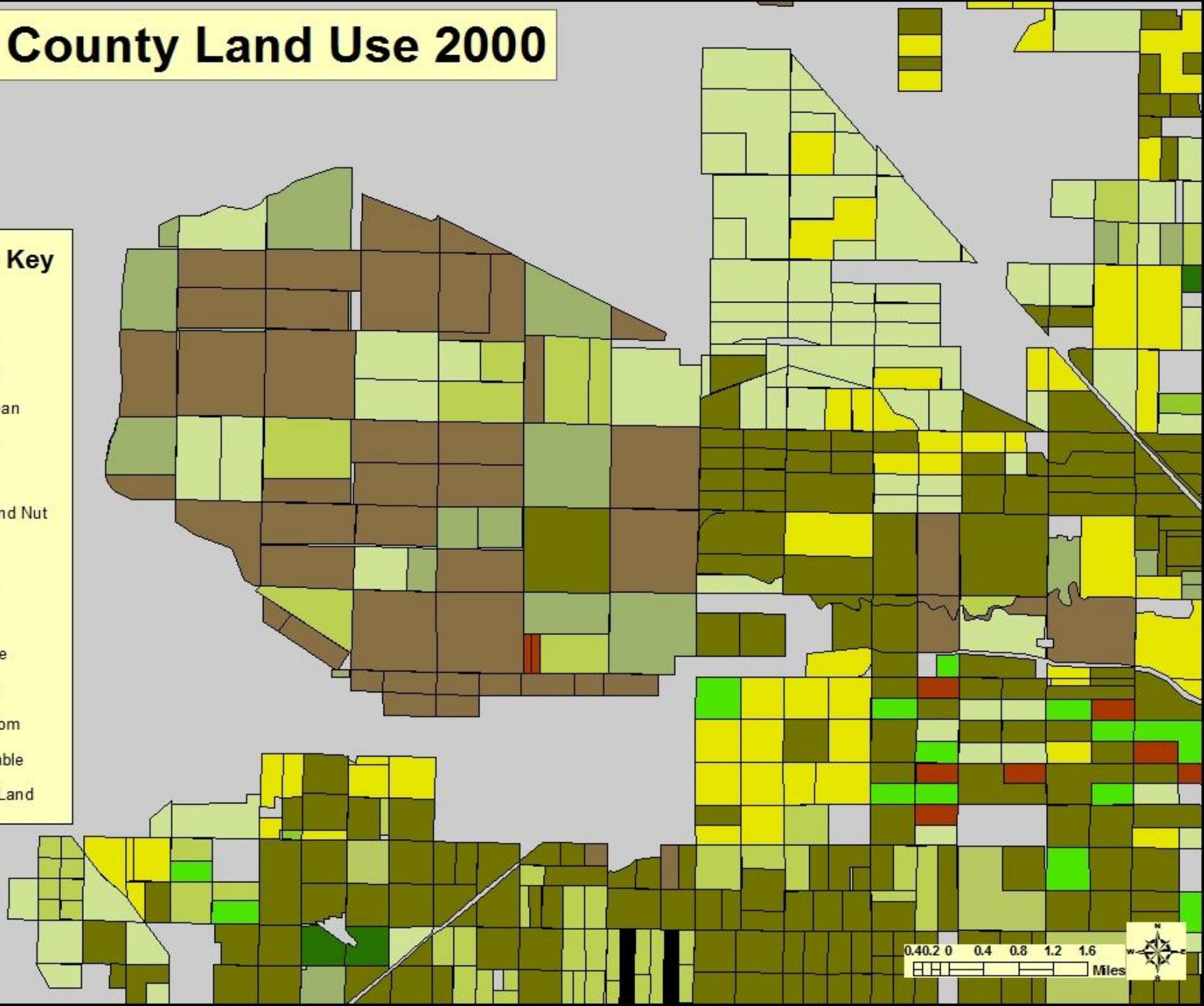
Field Data

- Kern County 1997-2009
 - Crop grown and double cropping at the field level
 - 14,229 fields, 1 million irrigated acres
 - Shallow groundwater salinity
 - Soil quality (SSURGO)
 - Field owner and operator
 - Actual ET (30m x 30m)
 - Dry biomass (30m x 30m)
- Economic and Climate Variables
 - Prices, yields
 - Water year and rainfall
 - Geographic variables

Kern County Land Use 2000

Land Use Key

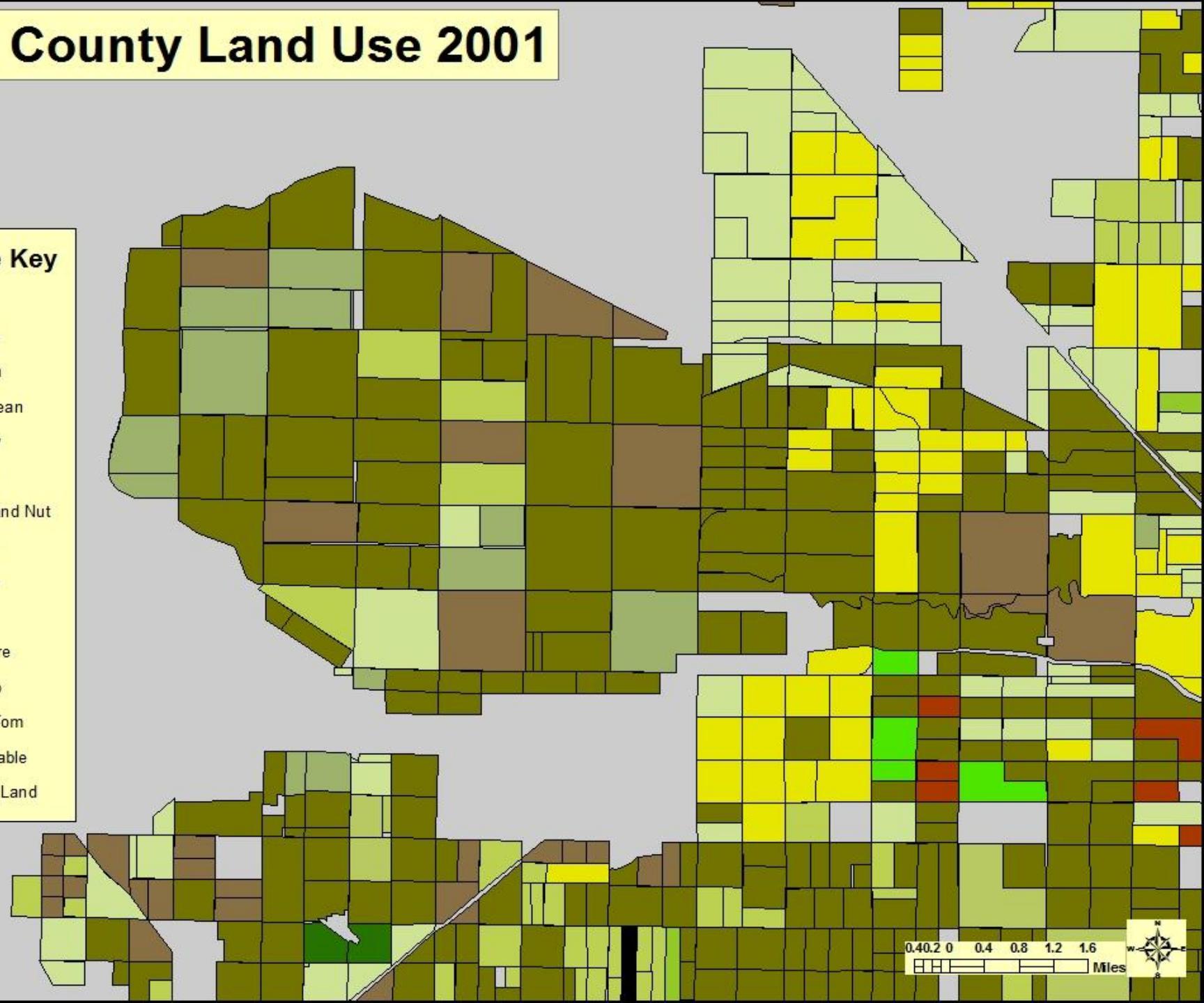
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- Alfalfa
- Cotton
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- Fallow
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- Grain
- Grape
- Misc
- Pasture
- Potato
- Proc Tom
- Vegetable
- Other Land



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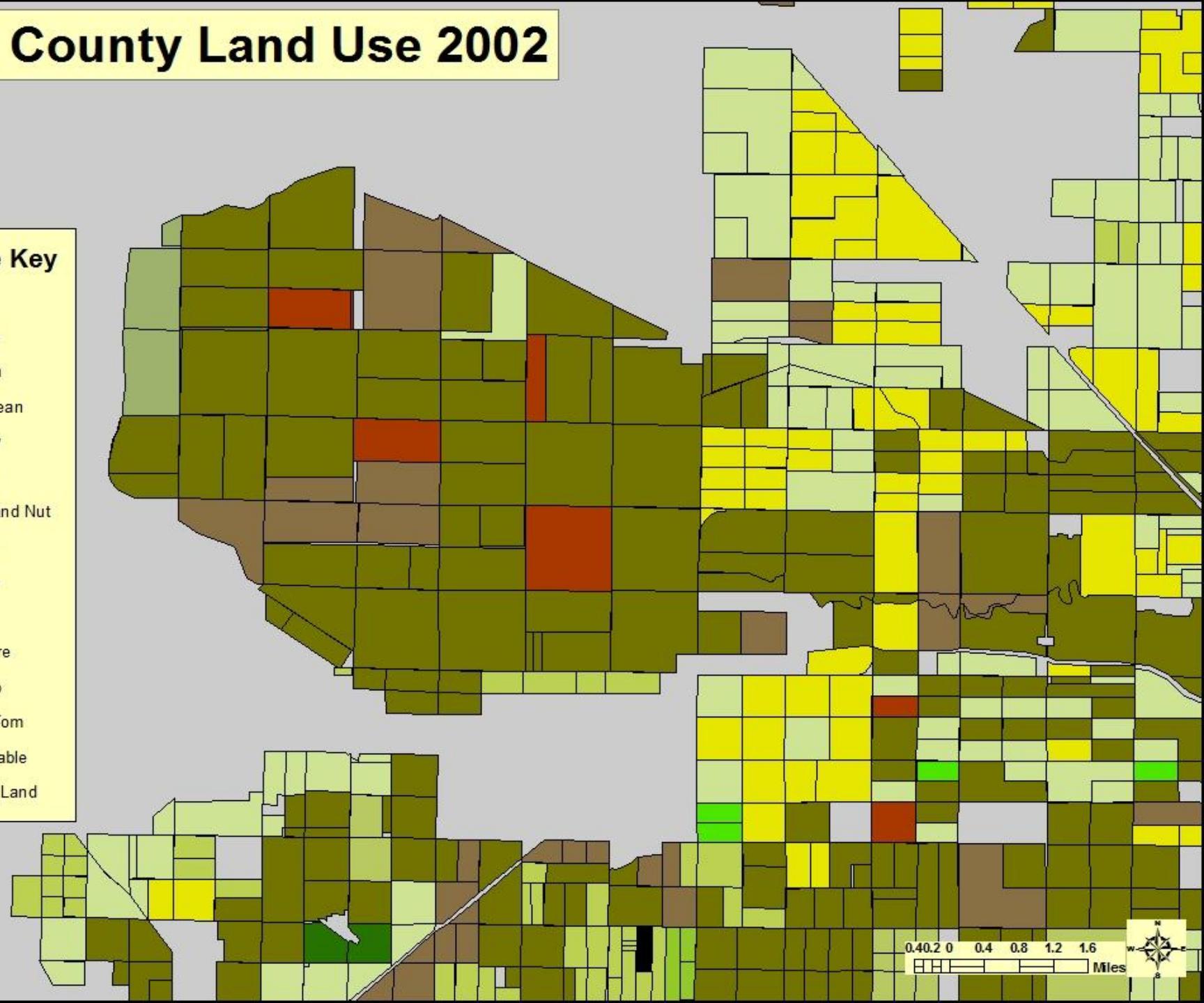
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Kern County Land Use 2002

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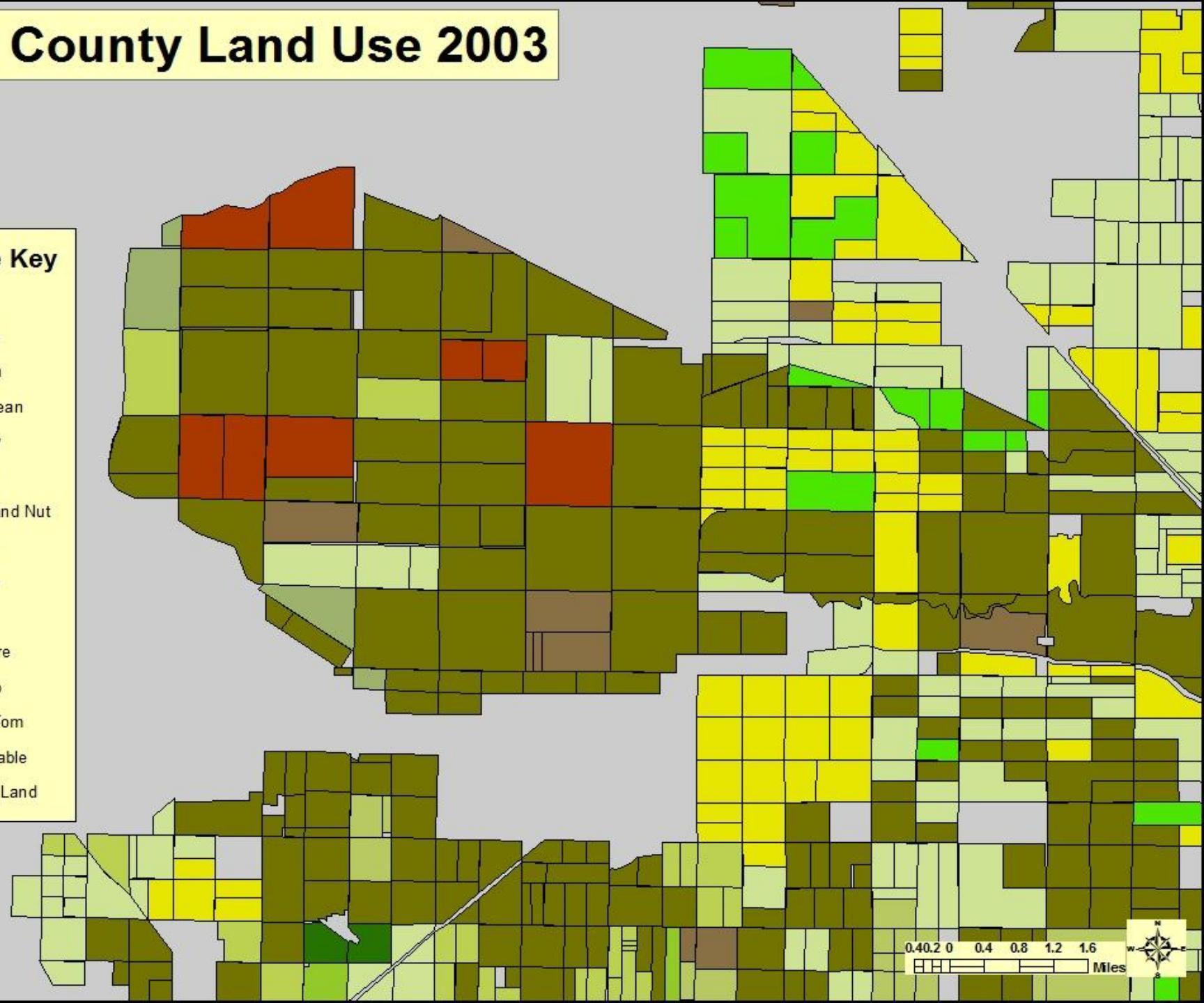
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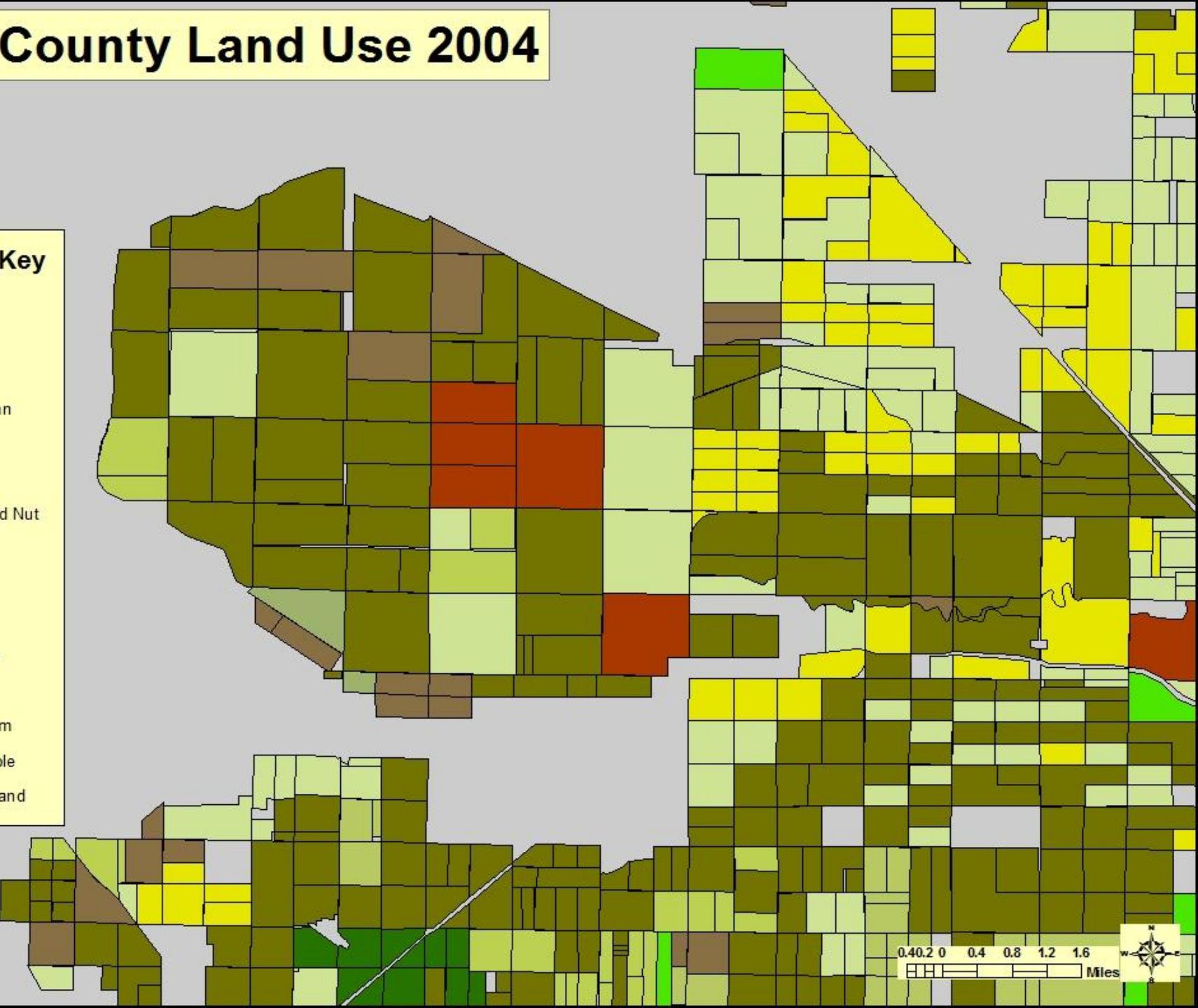
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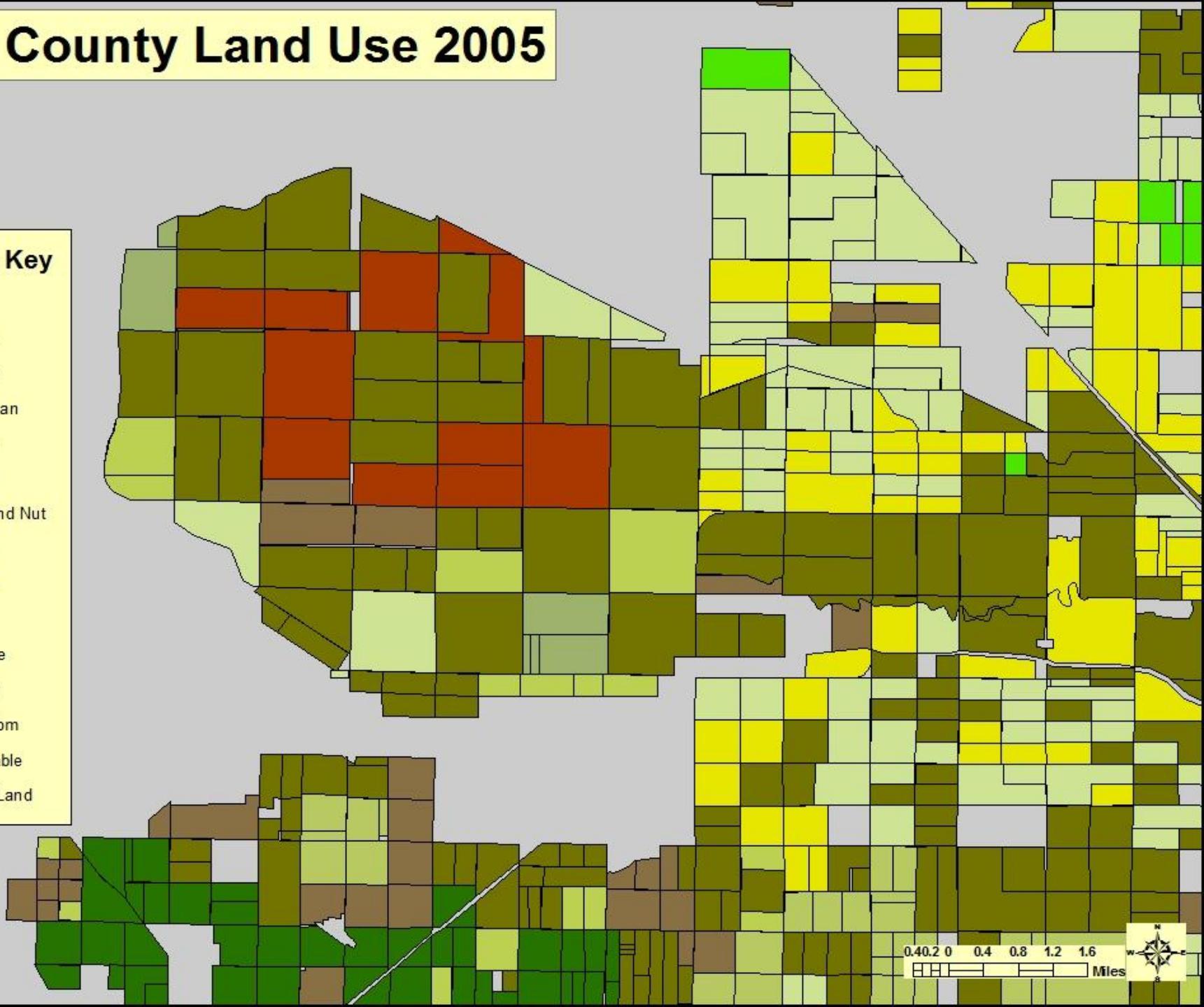
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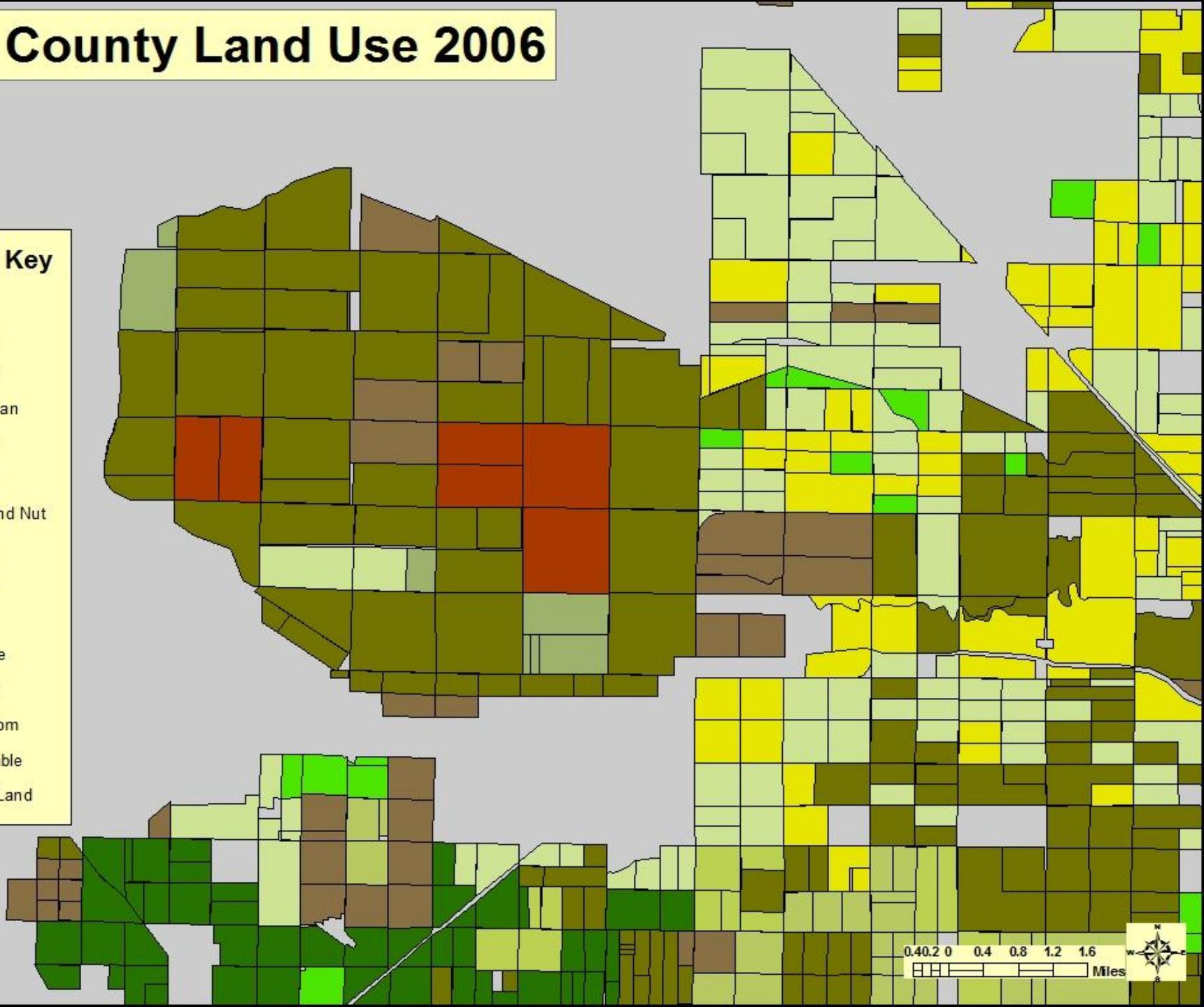
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Land Use Key

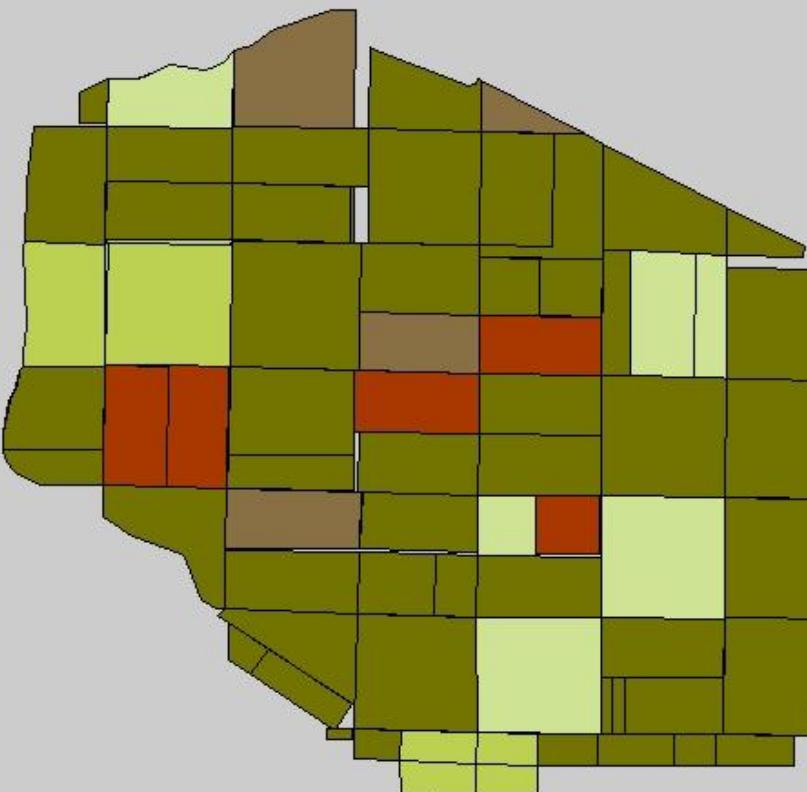
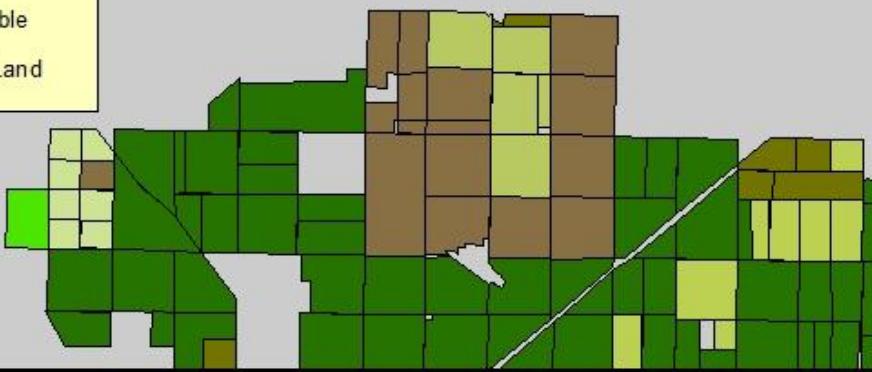
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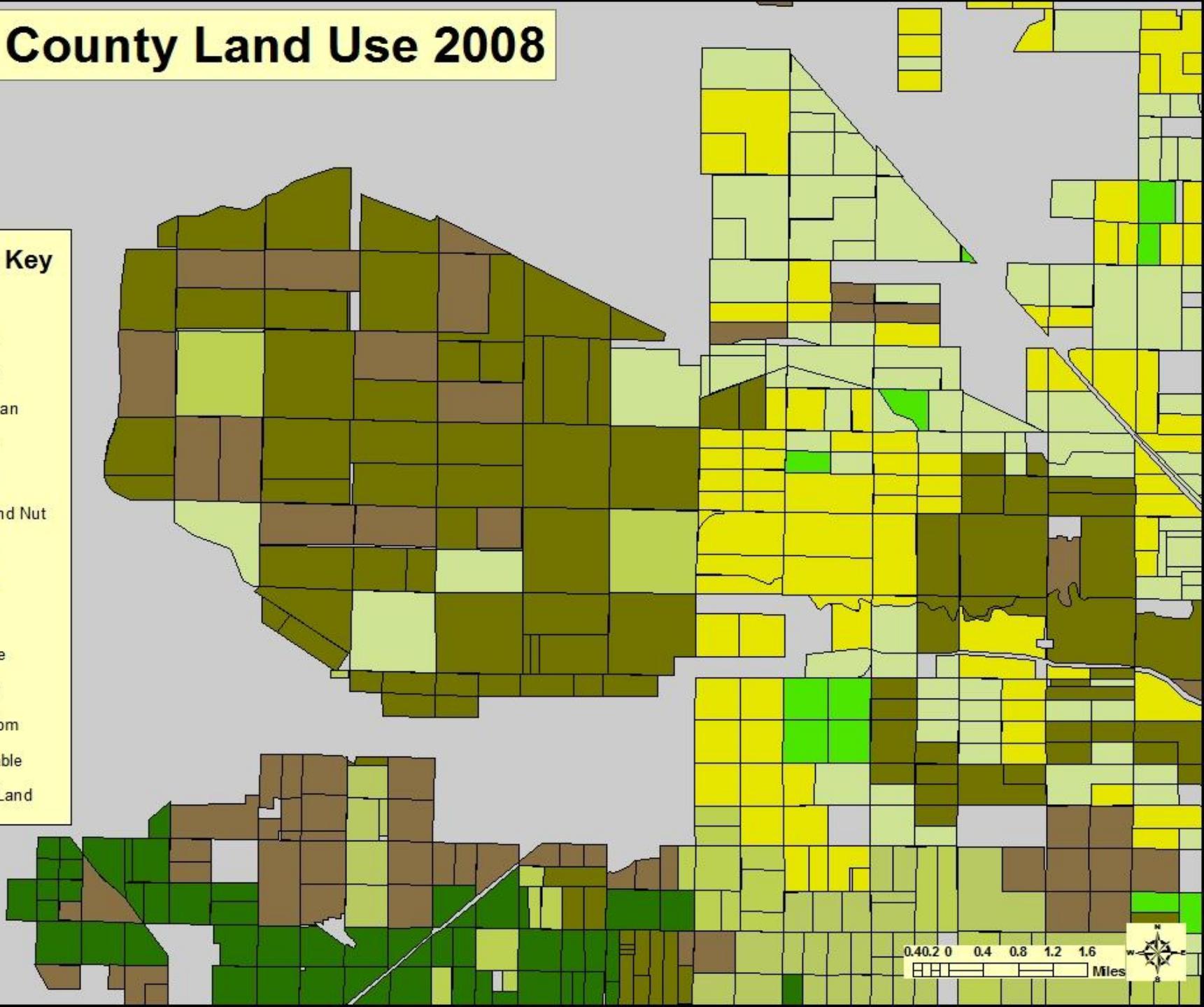
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Kern County Land Use 2008

Land Use Key

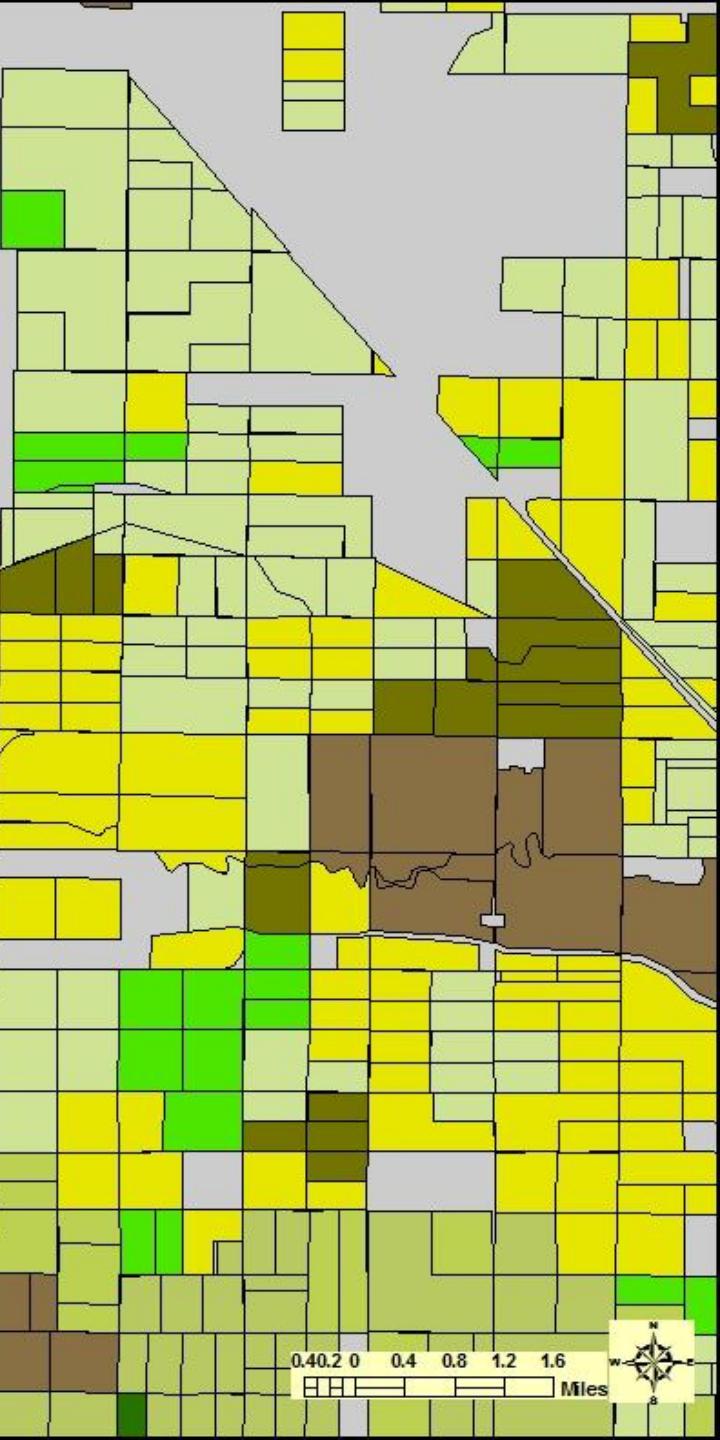
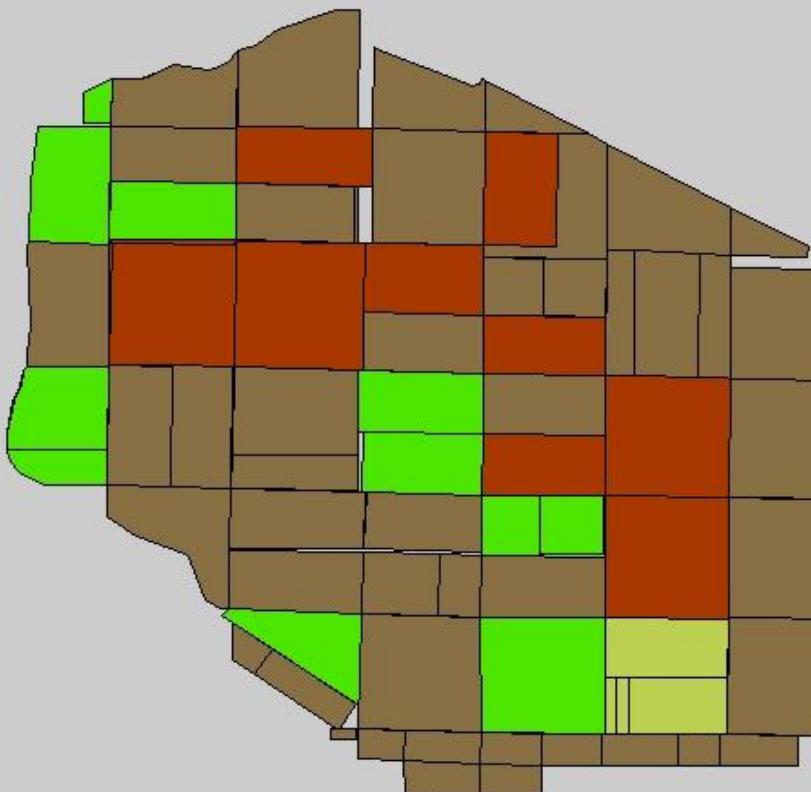
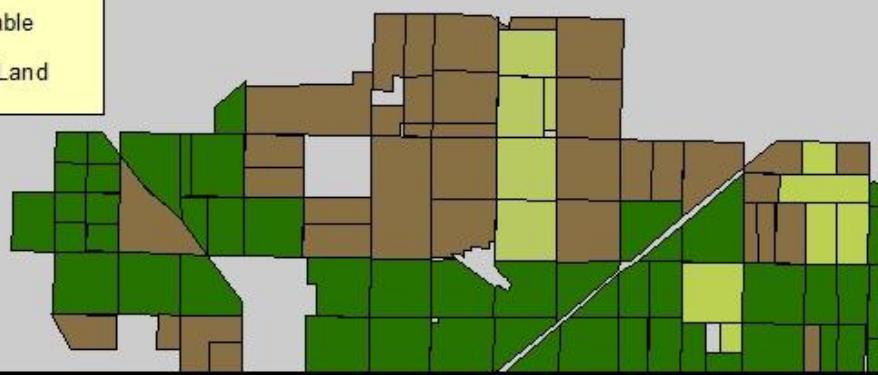
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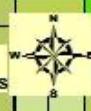
Kern County Land Use 2009

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Identifying Rotations

- Sequence Alignment
 - Needleman & Wuncsh (1970) Journal of Molecular Biology
 - Crop sequences and DNA
 - Length, embedded sequences
 - String editing, language processing, finance
 - Optimal Matching Algorithm
 - Brzinksy-Fay, Kohler, Luniak (2006)

(1)

AAAACGF

AAAAG

(2)

ACGF

AAAVG AA

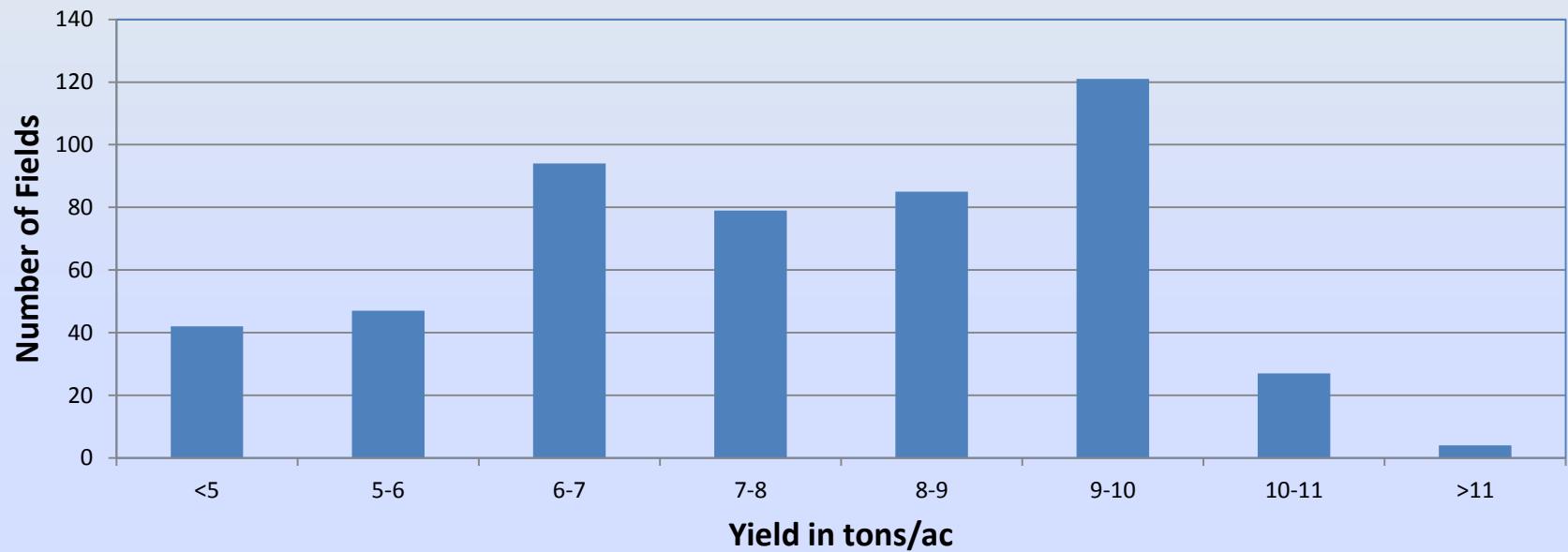
Alfalfa-Cotton-Grain-Fallow

Observed Rotations in Kern County

Rank	Rotation System	Percent of Total	Number of Fields
1	Alfalfa-Cotton-Grain	6.73	534
2	Alfalfa-Grain-Fallow	5.40	429
3	Alfalfa-Grain	4.48	356
4	Alfalfa-Corn-Cotton-Grain	4.45	353
5	Alfalfa-Cotton	3.74	297
6	Multi-year Fallow	2.85	226
7	Fallow-Grain	2.71	215
8	Fallow-Cotton-Grain	2.44	194
9	Grain-Potato-Vegetable	2.41	191
10	Corn-Cotton-Grain	2.29	182

Incorporating Perennial Alfalfa

Distribution of Alfalfa Yields (2002)



YR1: 8.1 ton/ac YR2: 8.3 ton/ac YR3: 7.9 ton/ac YR4: 7.4 ton/ac

Parameter Estimates

- Marginal reduction in mean yield from 1 unit change in salt/soil

(tons/ac)	1 dS/m Increase
Crop	Salinity Parameter
Alfalfa	-0.675
Cotton	-0.058
Grain	-0.230
Fallow	-

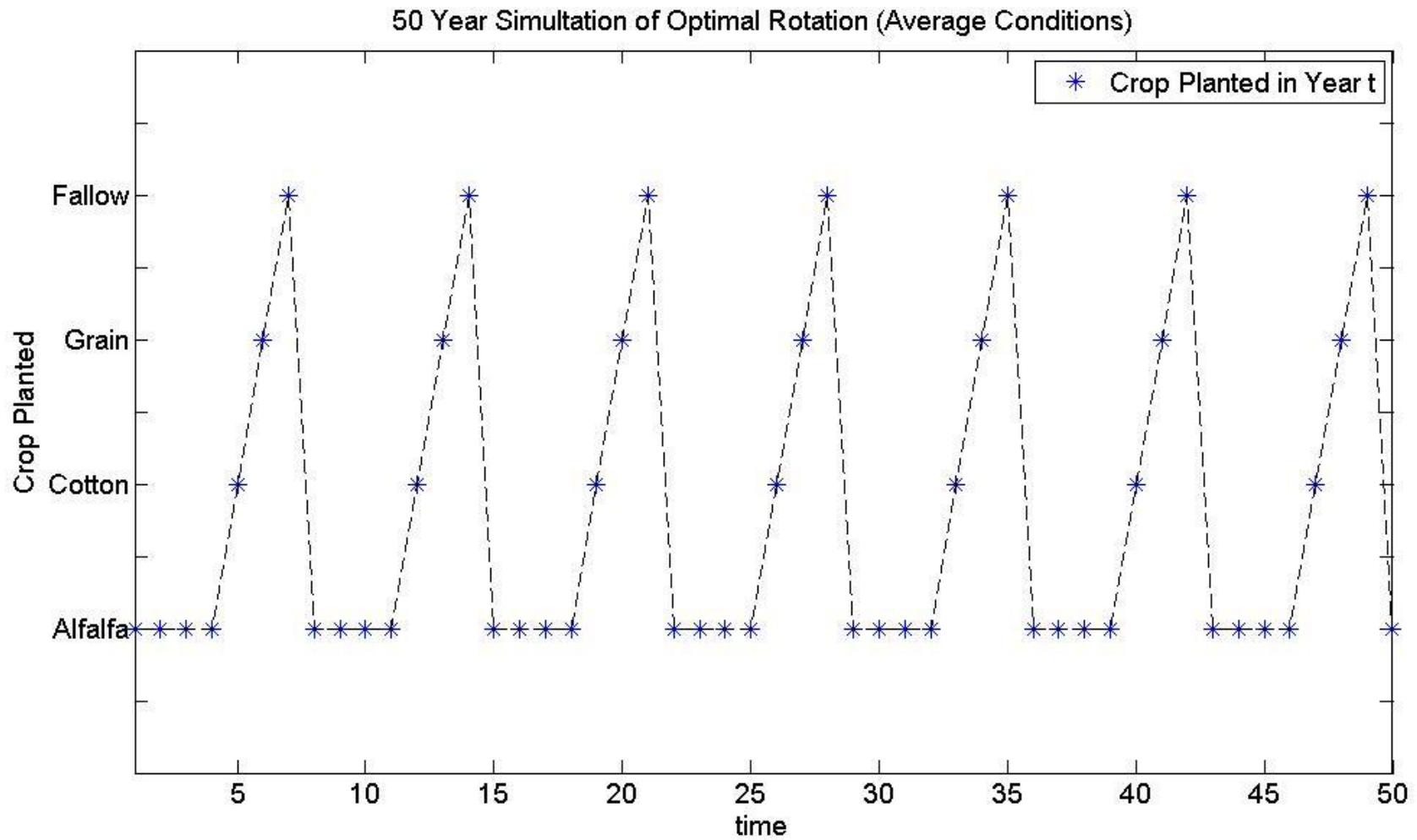
(tons/ac)	1 “unit” Decrease
Crop	Soil Parameter
Alfalfa	-0.119
Cotton	-0.012
Grain	-0.039
Fallow	-

Parameter Estimates

Yield (%)	Marginal percentage change in mean yield given (row) follows (column)						
next\last	ALF1	ALF2	ALF3	ALF4	COT	GRN	FAL
ALF1	-11.05	-13.48	-14.24	-8.82	-14.70	-7.55	19.35
ALF2	12.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALF3	-	16.15	-	-	-	-	-
ALF4	-	-	17.39	-	-	-	-
COT	-11.25	-18.02	-20.07	13.97	-20.12	-49.57	-19.03
GRN	-8.20	-8.20	-8.20	-8.20	21.29	-40.14	-8.96
FAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

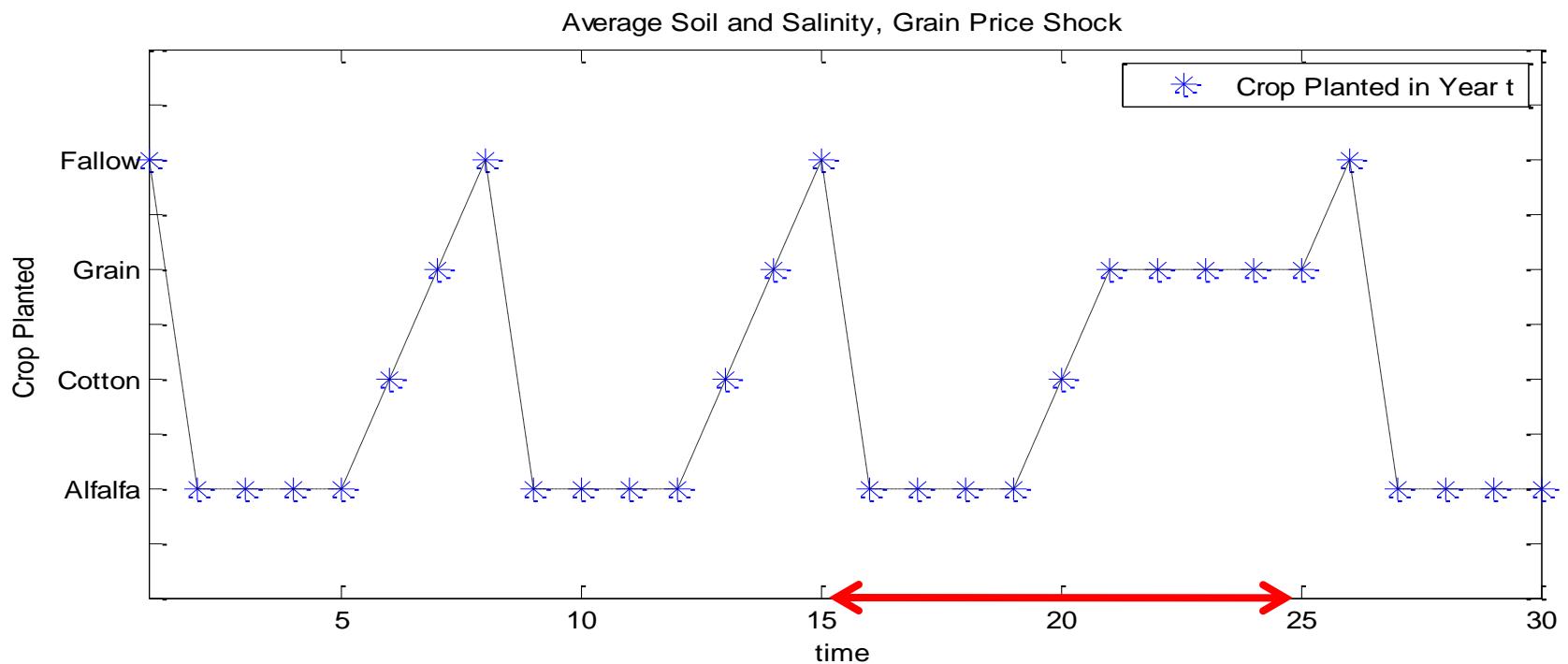
Cost (%)	Marginal percentage change in average costs given (row) follows (column)						
next\last	ALF1	ALF2	ALF3	ALF4	COT	GRN	FAL
ALF1	12.07	12.78	13.38	11.70	18.71	11.50	-14.31
ALF2	-13.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALF3	-	-15.39	-	-	-	-	-
ALF4	-	-	-17.66	-	-	-	-
COT	11.71	13.85	17.60	-13.22	20.94	21.68	14.64
GRN	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	-20.01	21.50	11.95
FAL	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	-100.00	11.50

Base Model Results

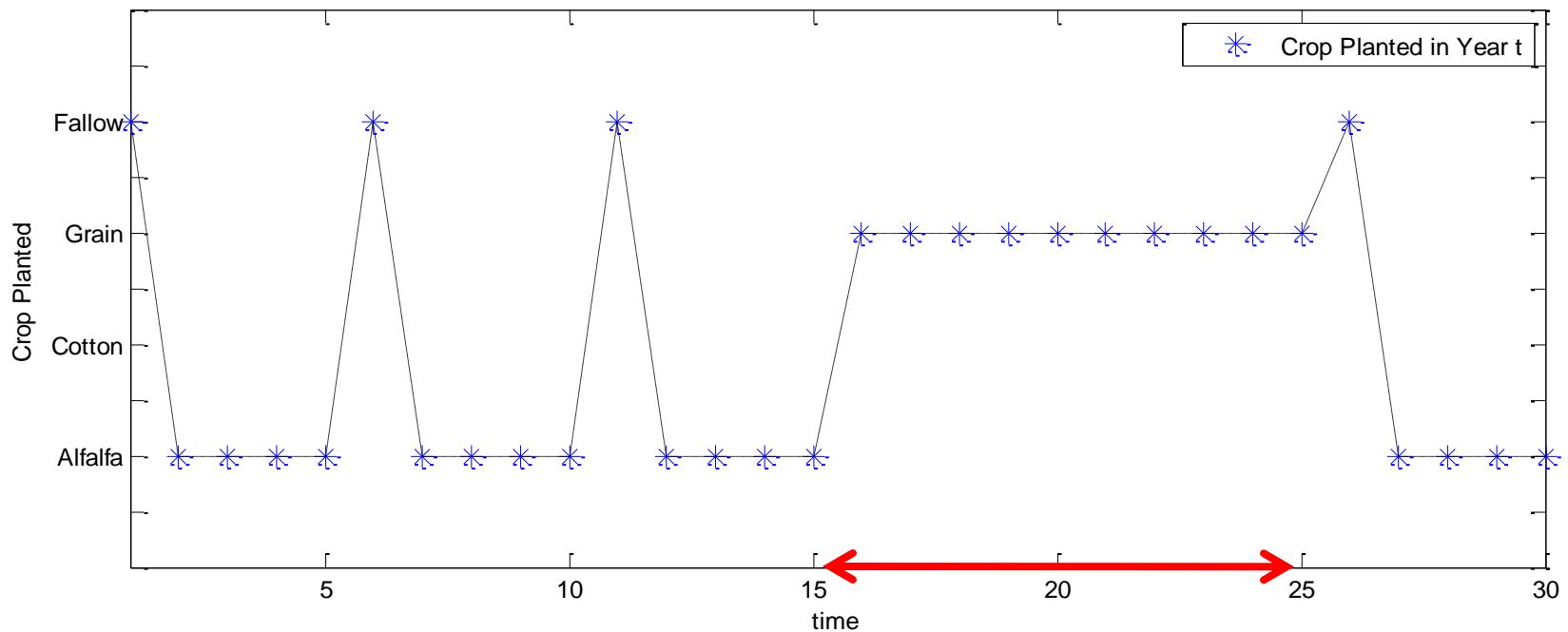


Grain Price Shock

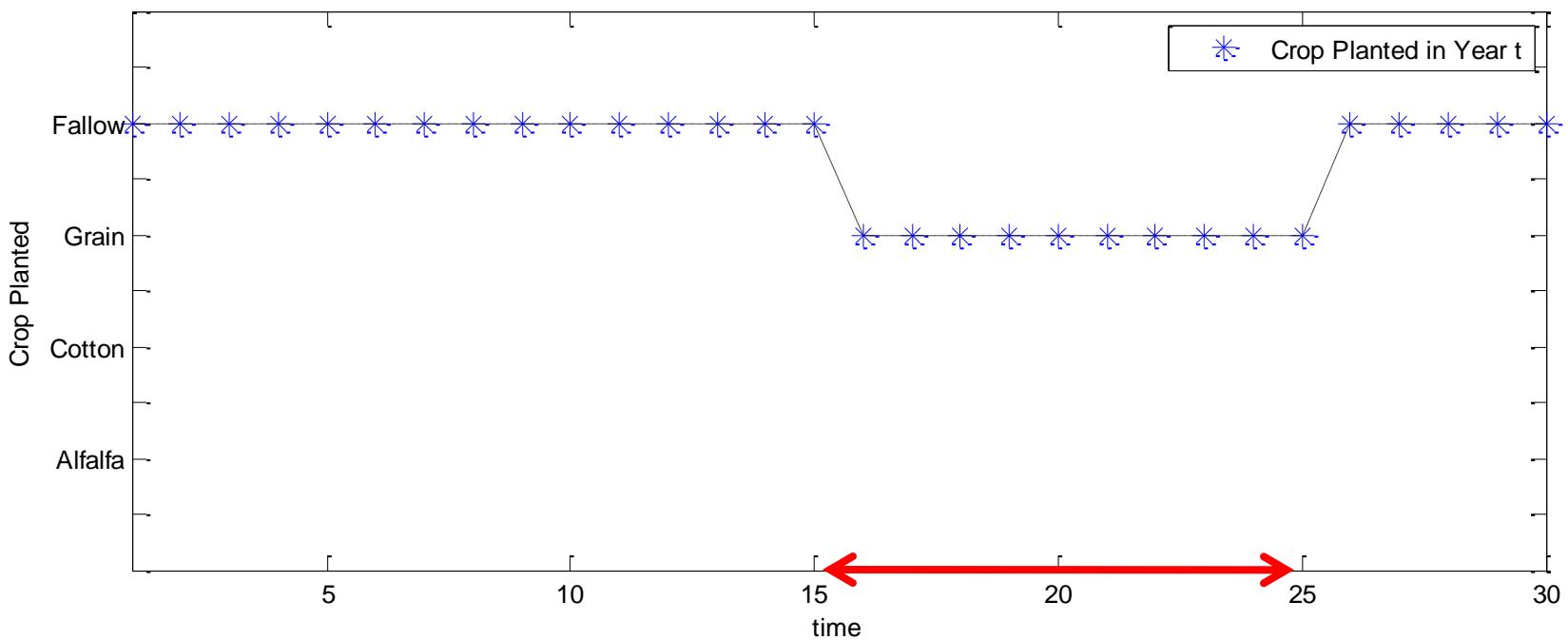
- Example: Grain price shock (\$100 per ton) in year 15, lasting 10 years.



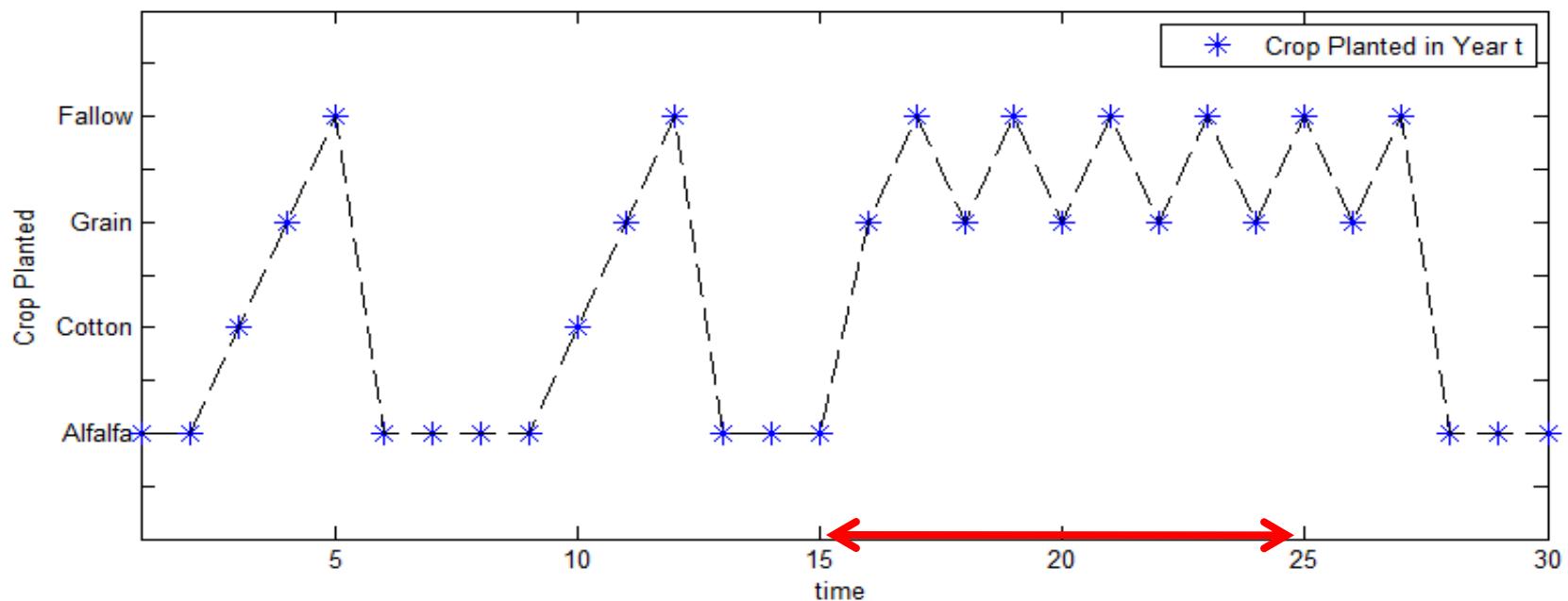
High Salinity OR Poor Soil, Grain Price Shock



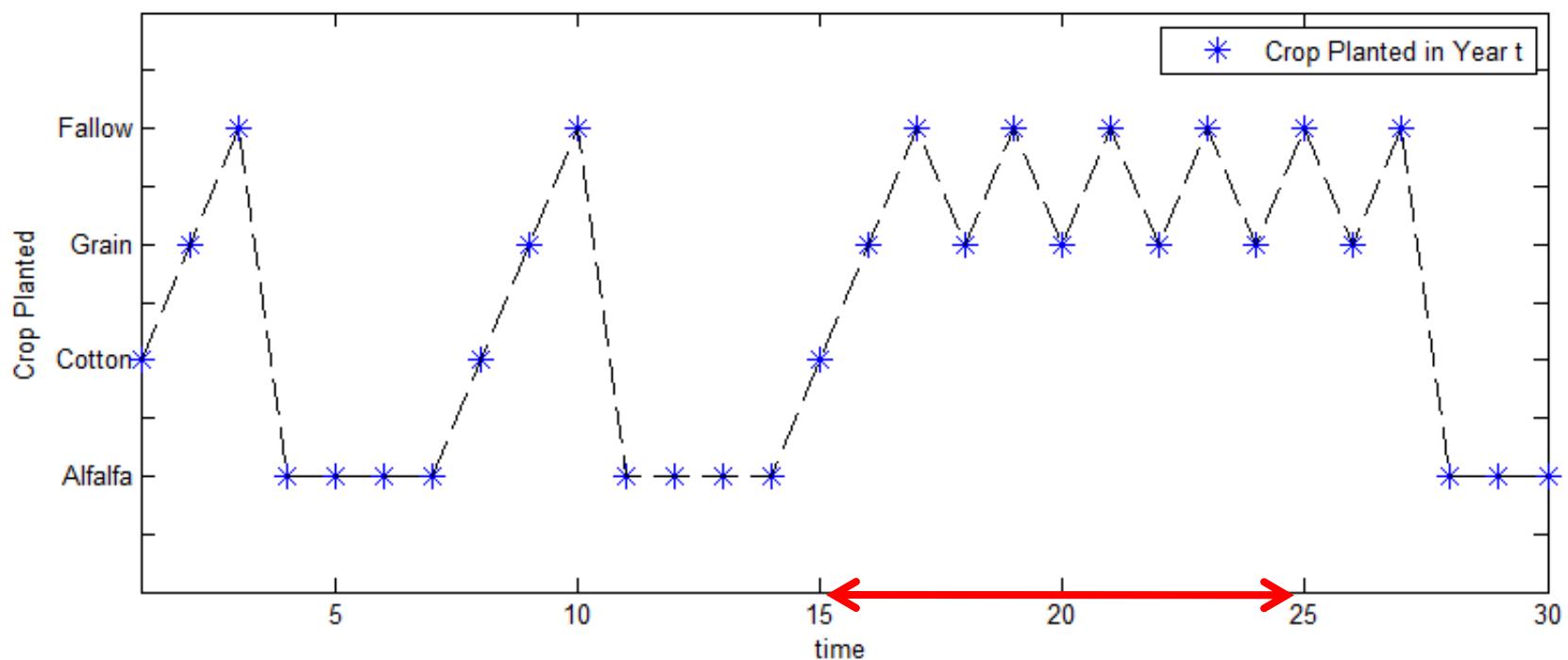
High Salinity AND Poor Soil, Grain Price Shock



Poor Soil & Moderate Salinity - Relevance of Initial Conditions



Poor Soil & Moderate Salinity - Relevance of Initial Conditions



Summary and Conclusion

- **Dynamic Programming Model of Crop Rotation**
 - Identify empirical rotations
 - Define dynamic model to reproduce rotations
 - Estimate parameters implied by farmer behavior
 - Solve and simulate the dynamic model
- **Motivation**
 - Measuring the Rotational response to sustainable policies
 - Spatially dependent environmental policies
- **Extensions**
 - Include explicit input use- nitrogen
 - Orchard crop investment- Hurdle rate
 - Underlying dynamics: pests, disease, fertility
 - Implications for traditional production models