# Valuing Soil Health Benefits for WY Ranchers

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### Ranch A Ranch B



From the Journal of Integrated Pest Management. https://seocontoh.co/11a6cce/journal-of-integrated-pest-management.html



Bull Creek Ranch, Buffalo WY. <a href="http://hallhall.com/ranches-for-sale/properties/bull-creek-ranch">http://hallhall.com/ranches-for-sale/properties/bull-creek-ranch</a>

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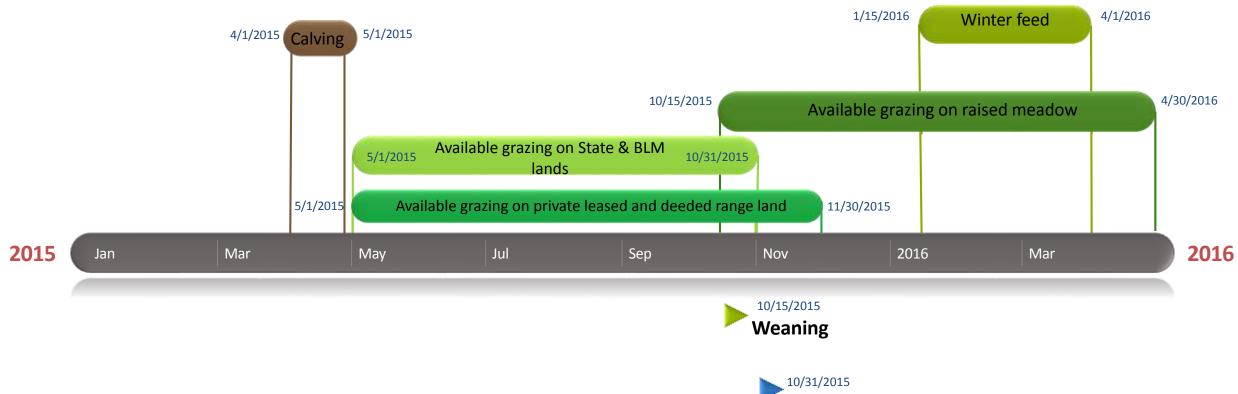
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1. Build economic model showing how practice responses benefit WY ranchers

2. Establish rancher benefit trajectories over time

3. Better understand policy's role to promote ecosystem services on private rangelands



Ranch Calendar

Livestock go to market and are sold

#### Ranch Characteristics

		Units	Number of Units
Land Resources Owned	Deeded Rangeland	AUMs	1,076
	Alfalfa Hayland (w/aftermath grazing)	Acres	
	Meadow Hayland (w/ aftermath grazing)	Acres	793
	State	AUMs	538
	BLM	AUMs	3,756
Land Resources	USFS	AUMs	
Leased or Purchased	Privately Leased	AUMs	500
	Purchased Alfalfa Hay	Tons	1000
	Purchased Meadow Hay	Tons	1000
Livestock Resources	Brood Cows	# Head	590
	Replacement Heifer Yearlings	# Head	100
	Bulls	# Head	38

**Table 1.** Representative central WY ranch characteristics.

## Ranch Efficiency Measures

Calf crop (calves born as % of Jan 1st cow inventory)	95%
Min cow replacement rate	15%
Max % heifer calves retained for sale as yearlings	80%
Bull replacement rate	25%
Cow-to-Bull Ratio	18:1
Calf death loss	4%
Cow death loss	2%
Bull death loss	1%
Steer calf sale weight	440 lbs
Heifer calf sale weight	390 lbs
Heifer yearling sale weight	800 lbs
Cull cow sale weight	950 lbs
Cull bull sale weight	1800 lbs

**Table 2.** Representative central WY ranch efficiency measures.

# Quantifying Effects of Soil Health on Cattle Production in Central Wyoming

- Objective: Maximize Net Present Value of future stream of profits Subject To:
  - Land availability
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- Tool to do this: Multi-period Linear Programming Model (MLP) Characteristics:
  - 35-year planning horizon
  - Incorporate price variability
  - Using parameters typical of central WY

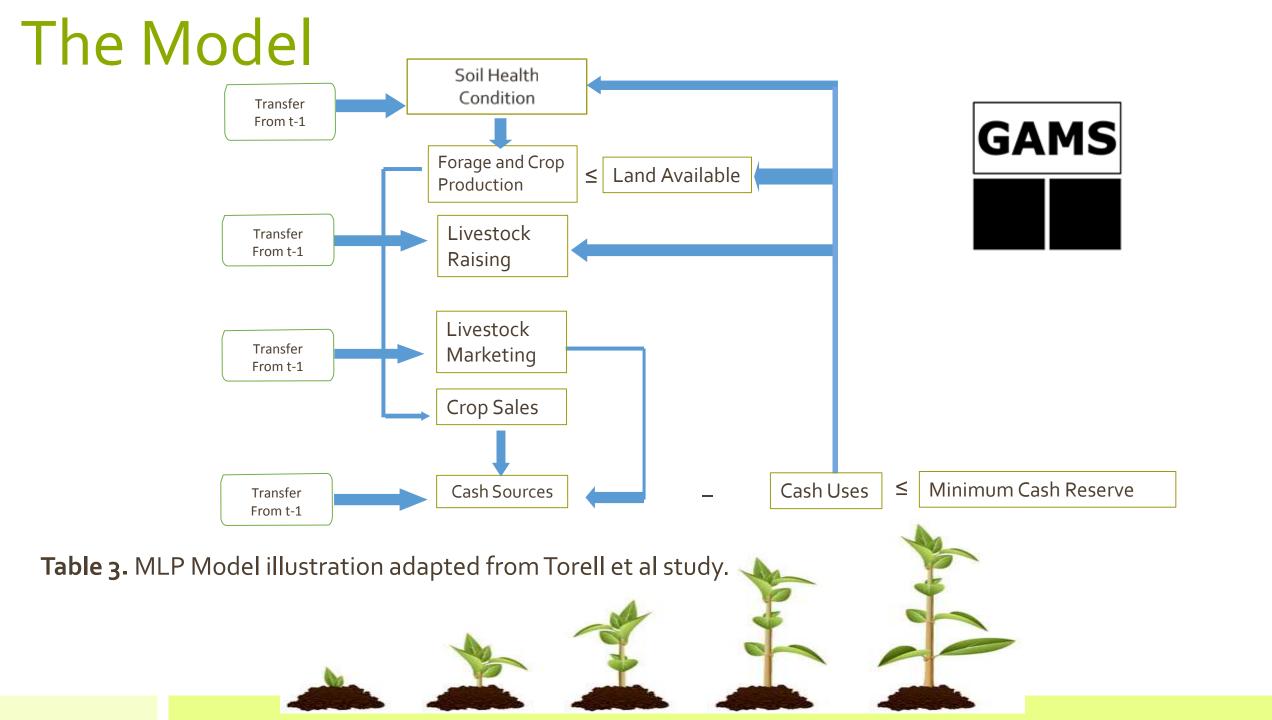


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KEY: Transform forage production to mimic increased soil health over time



# Method for Modeling Forage Changes from Soil Health Variation

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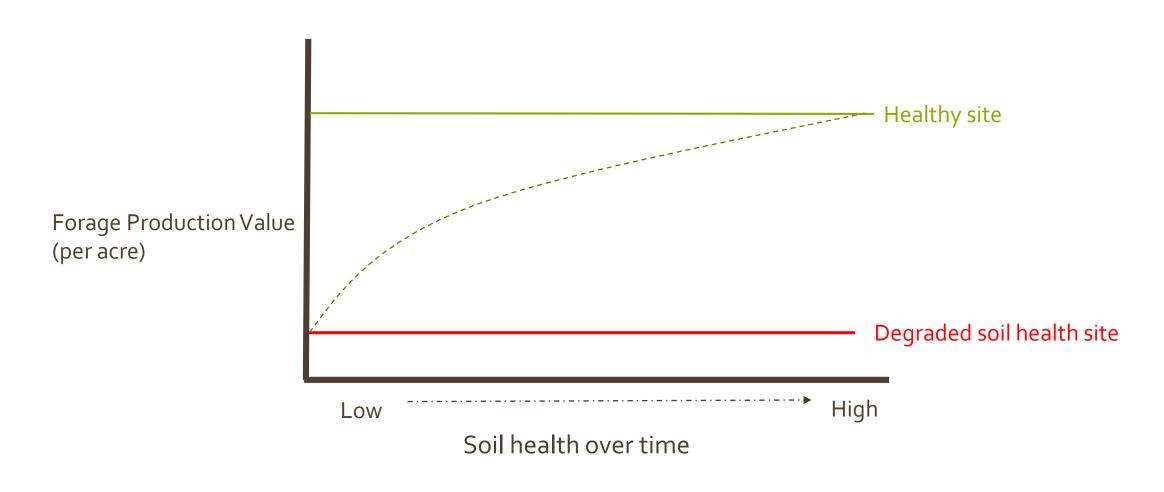
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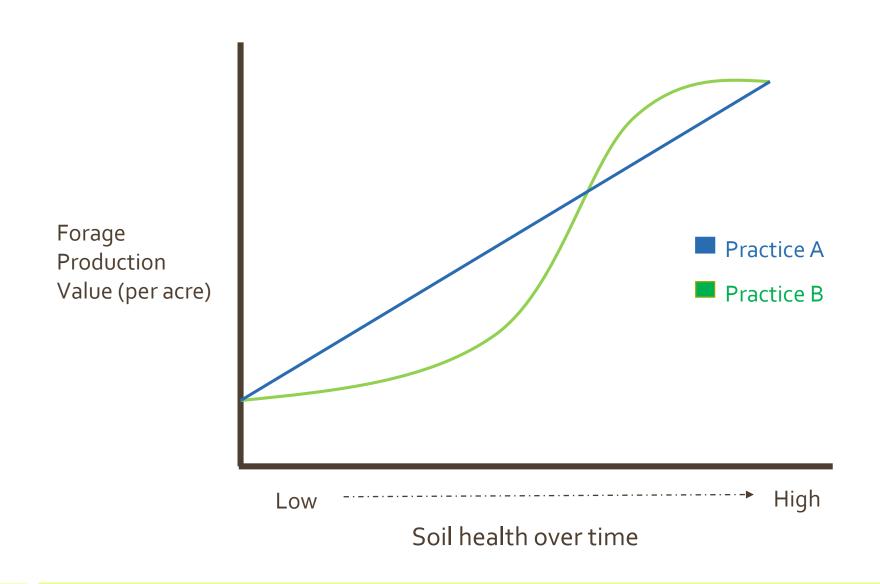
#### Dynamic Models:

- 3. Variable forage production based on linear soil health transformation
- 4. Variable forage production based on logistic growth soil health transformation
- 5. Logistic growth forage production from improved soil health conditions over 105 years (three 35-year horizons).

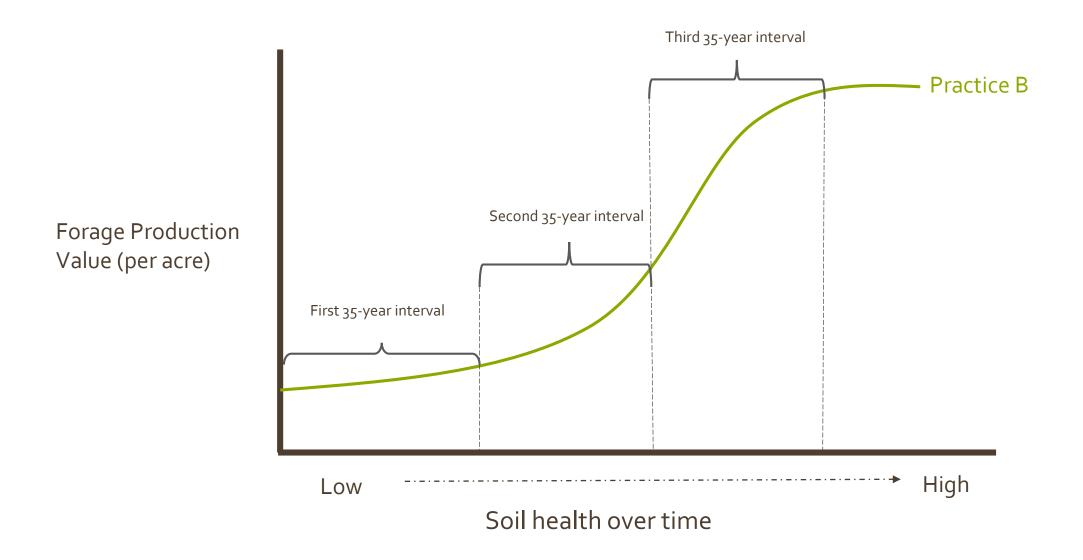
#### Static Models: Good vs. poor soil health conditions



#### Dynamic Models #3 and #4: Linear and Logistic Transformation



#### Dynamic Models #5: Logistic Transformation over 105 Years



#### Results

Main areas of interest in analyzing results:

- Number of cows retained each year
  - Trends between cows retained and increased forage production

2. Annual Profits



Ice Slough (Fremont County, WY). <a href="http://www.flickriver.com/places/United+States/Wyoming/Jeffrey+City/recent/">http://www.flickriver.com/places/United+States/Wyoming/Jeffrey+City/recent/</a>

# Results

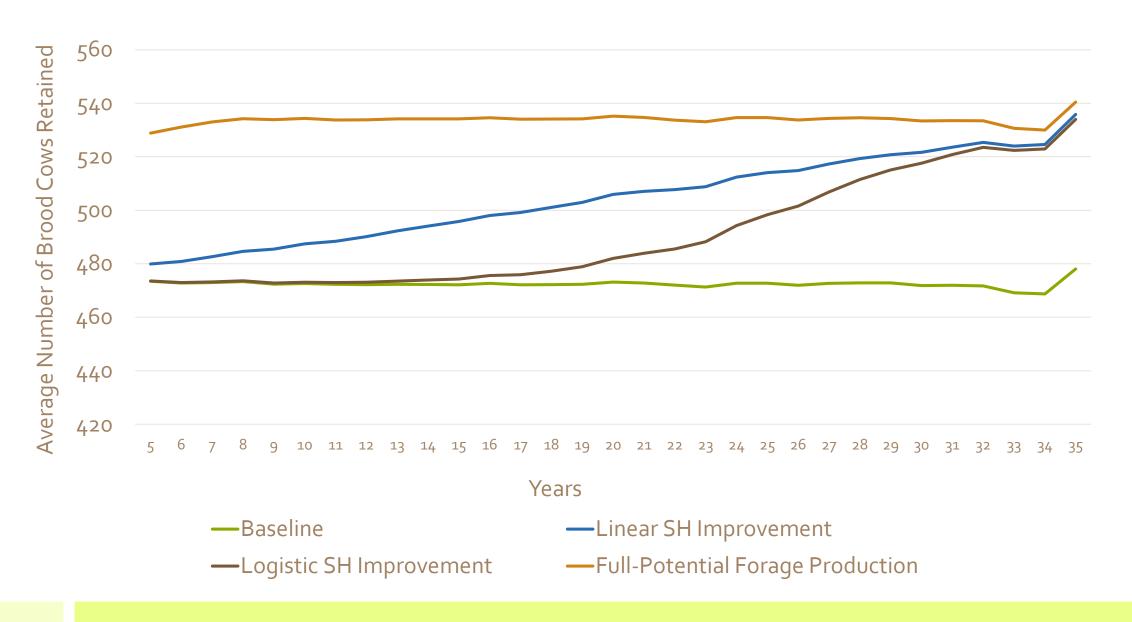


VS.

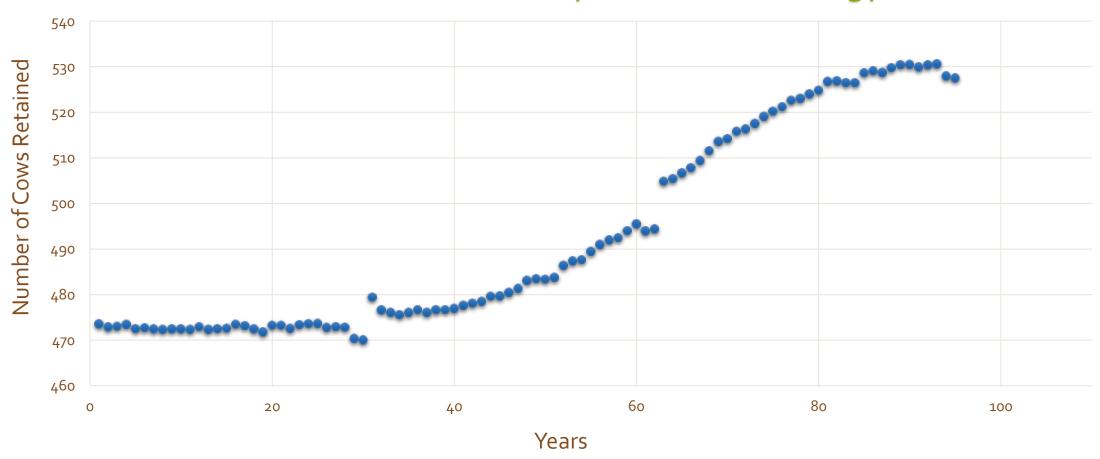


Table 4. SH Profit Contributions Over 35 Years				
Minimum	\$ 303,930.51			
Average	\$ 308,443.87			
Maximum	\$ 316.820.17			

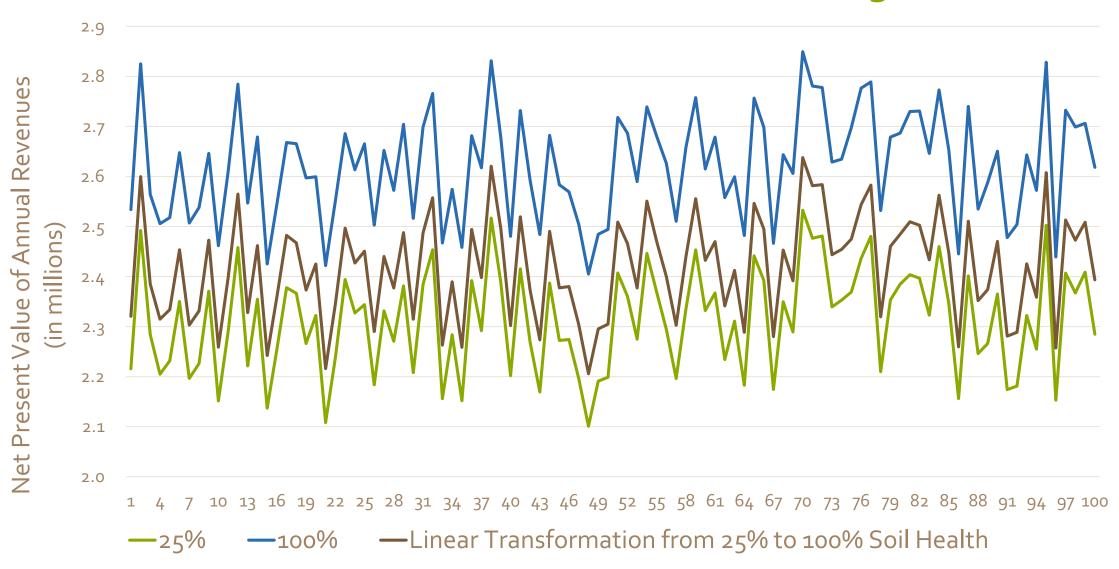
#### Effects on Annual Cow Numbers



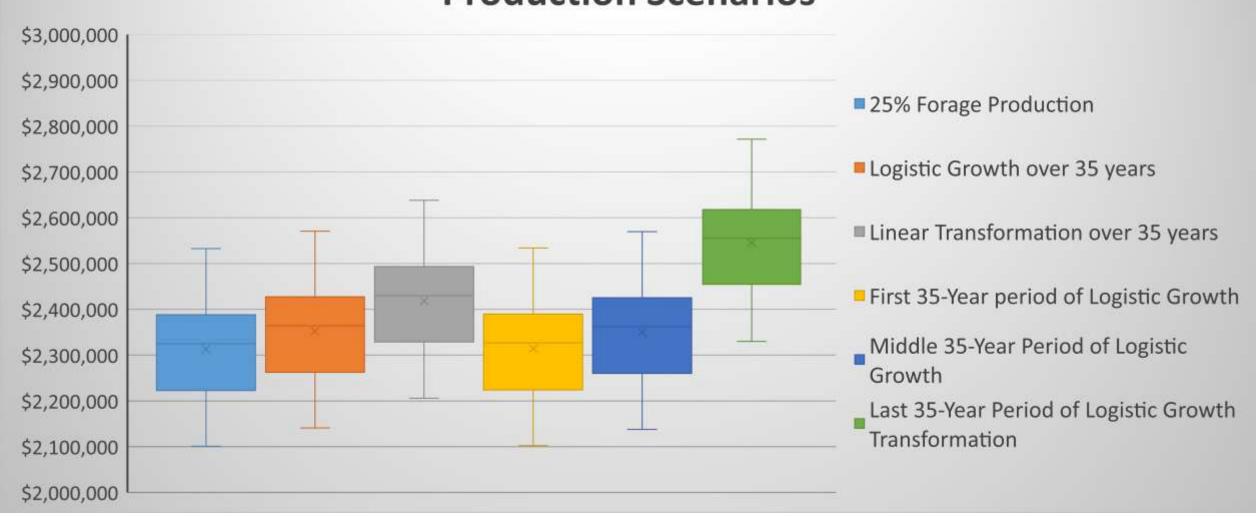
# Annual Cow Numbers for Ranch Implementing Logistic Growth Soil Health Improvement Strategy



### Effects on Total Profits over the Planning Horizon



### Discounted Net Revenues Generated for Various Forage Production Scenarios



# What do soil health practices on private rangelands mean for **ecosystem services**?



Rocky Mountain Region rangeland. <a href="http://wp.natsci.colostate.edu/rmcmp/about/">http://wp.natsci.colostate.edu/rmcmp/about/</a>

# Differences between Static and Dynamic Models' Average NPV of Maximum Total Profits



#### Limitations

Only including rancher benefits as Gross Benefits

- Excludes aesthetic value and wildlife habitat
- Assuming there is no cost of implementing a practice

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NRCS programs are process-based rather than outcome-based



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## **Implications**

Private landowner benefits are dependent on..

- Starting soil health conditions
- How practices impact soil health over time (functional form)
- Changes in soil health impact forage production over time

Public ecosystem service benefits not included in model

Conditions exist when NRCS compensation necessary



# Thank you! Questions?



Upper Green River Valley, WY. <a href="http://www.doubledishpan.com/ranch.html">http://www.doubledishpan.com/ranch.html</a>