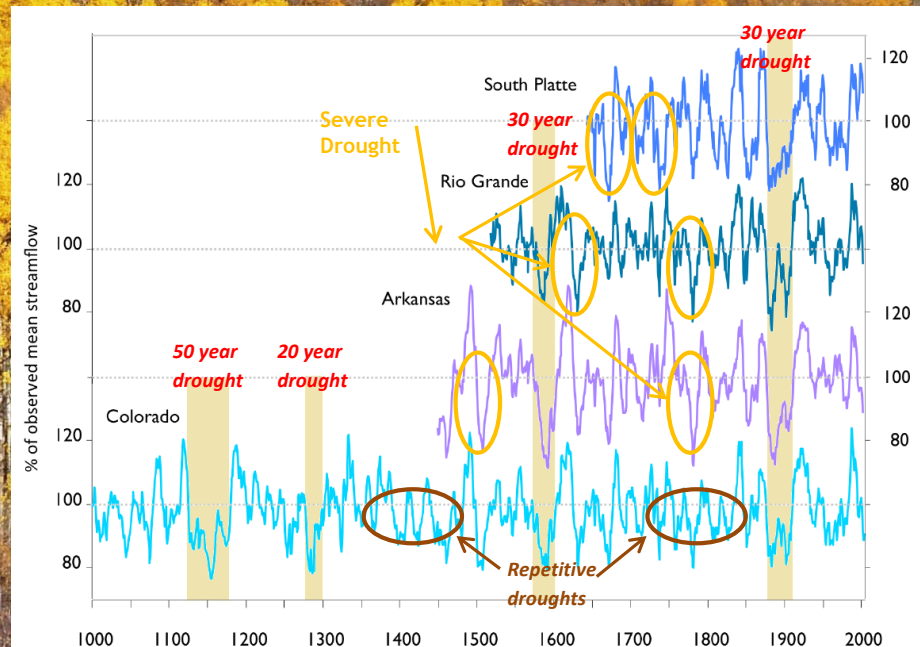
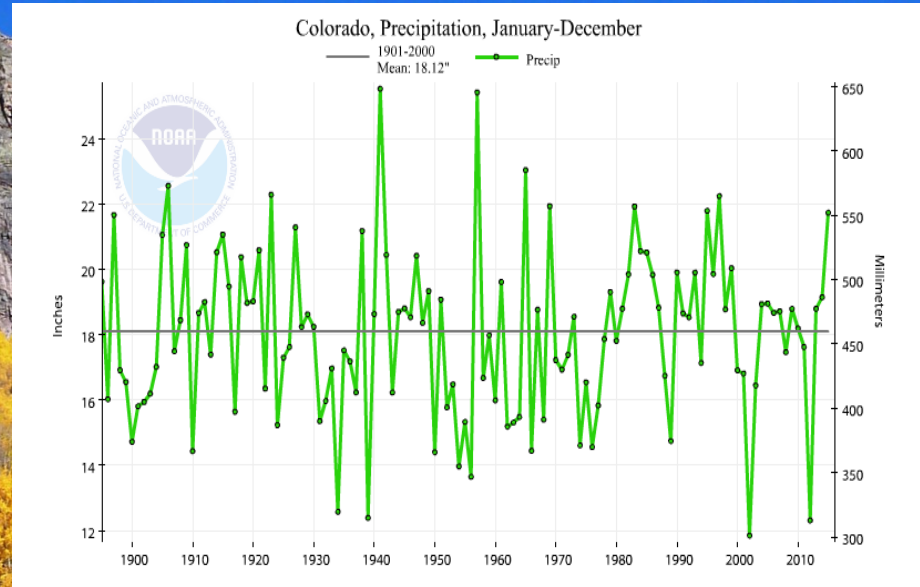
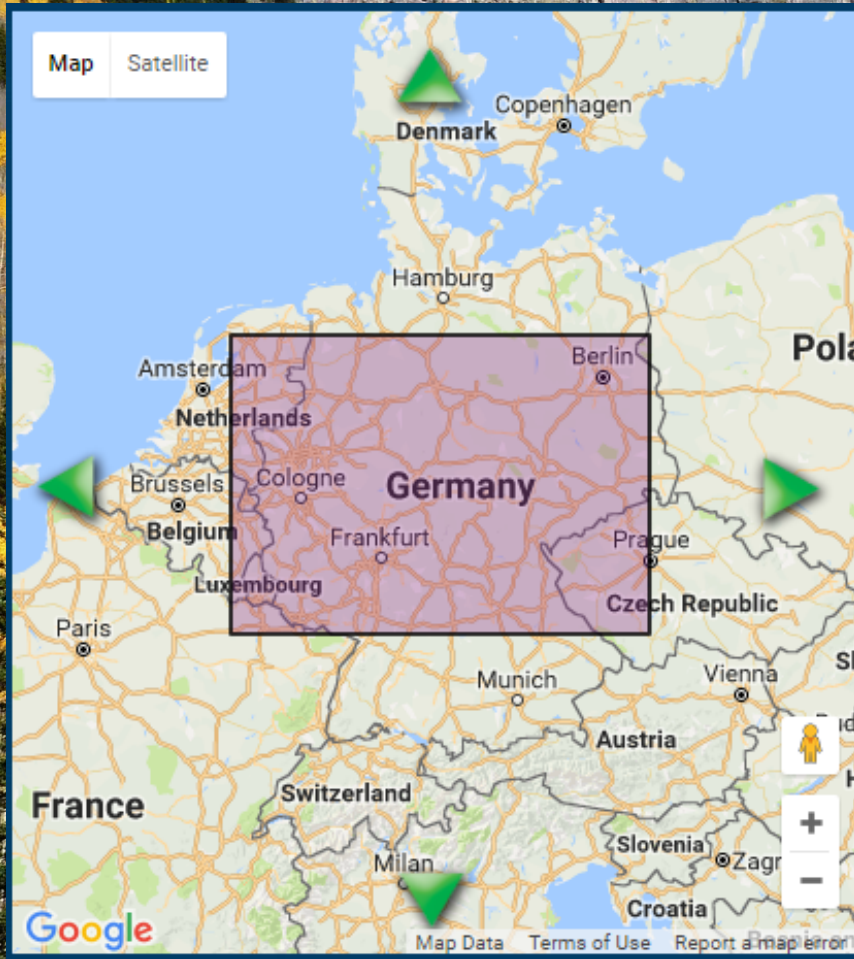


# Agricultural Economic Impact Assessment after Drought

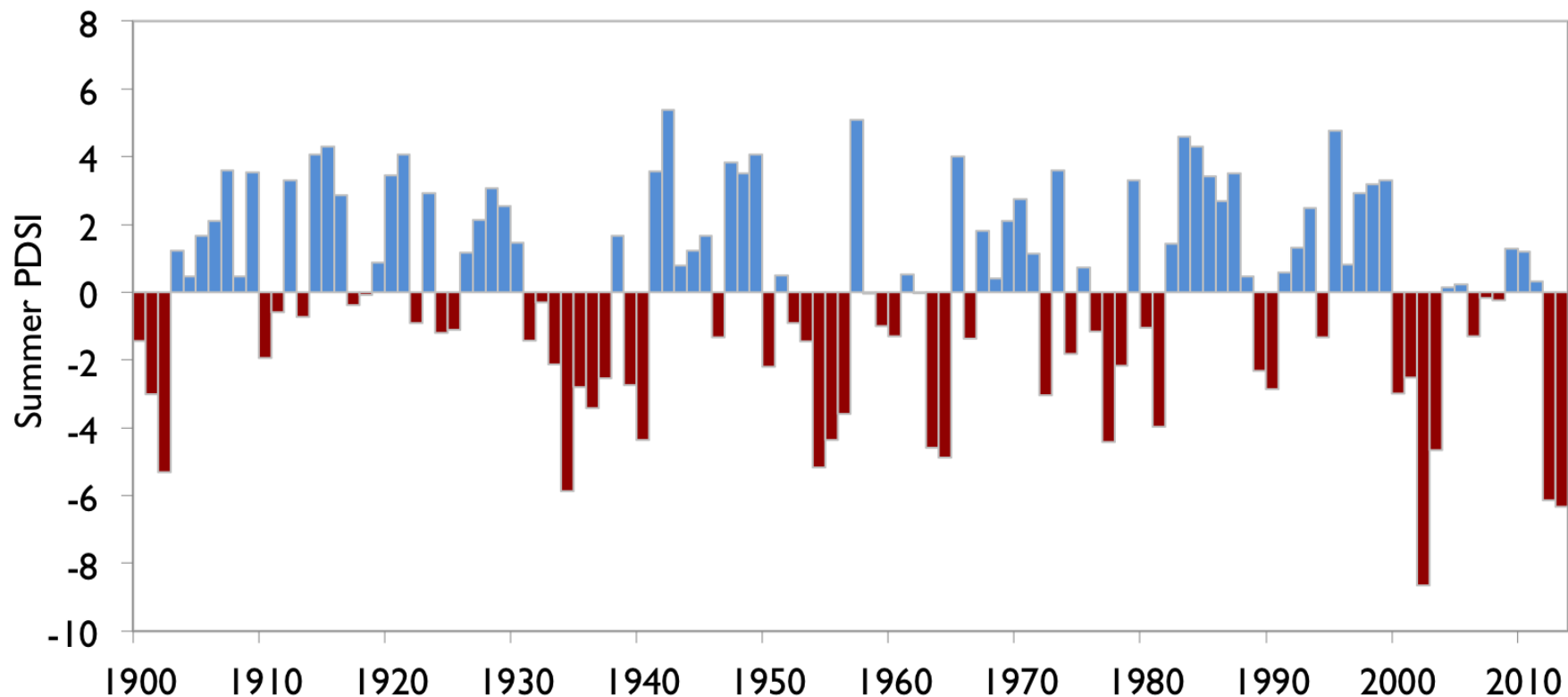
*Taryn Finnessey*  
*Senior Climate Change Specialist*  
*Colorado Department of Natural Resources*

November 17, 2016  
DWD, LfULG Saxony, JRC and NOAA Collaboration Workshop  
Dresden-Pillnitz, Germany

# Colorado



## Statewide summer Palmer Drought Index (PDSI): significant trend towards more drought in past 30 years



Observed

Figure 2-11

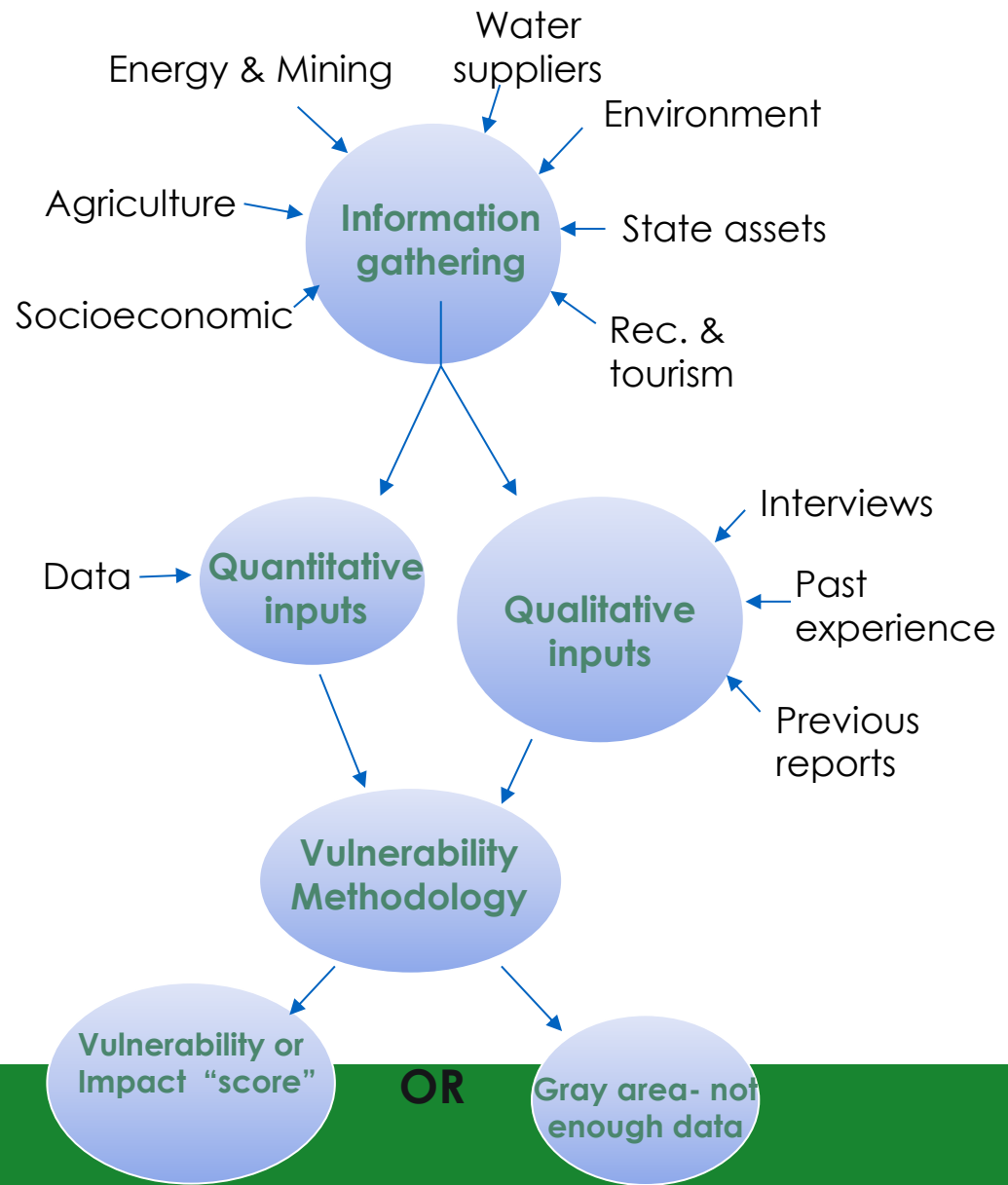
# Methodological Framework

Research sectors, publications,  
previous drought studies

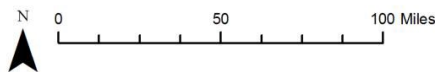
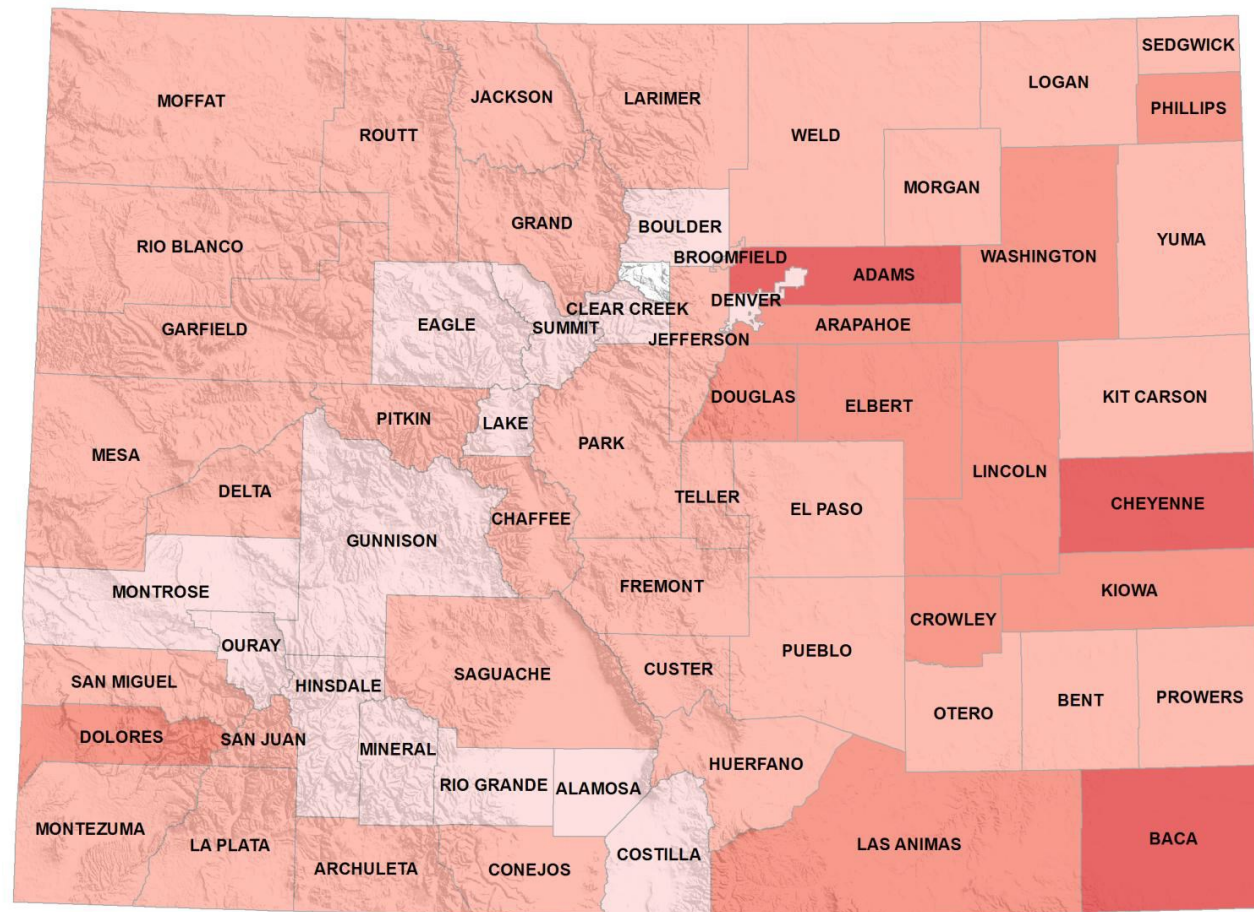
Quantitative data  
What we have  
What we need

Qualitative  
Interviews  
Past experiences  
Specific knowledge of the  
area

Methodology  
Vulnerability “score” OR  
framework for future data  
collection



# Agriculture Vulnerability

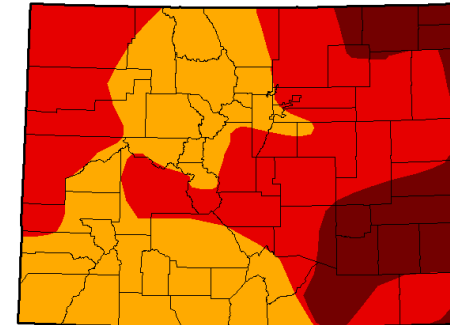
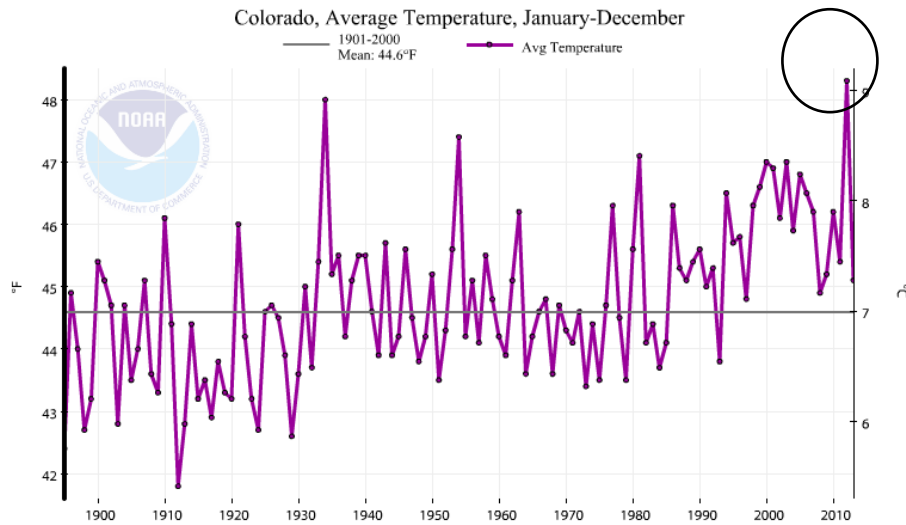


Vulnerability Score



# U.S. Drought Monitor Colorado

**September 25, 2012**  
(Released Thursday, Sep. 27, 2012)  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D1	D1-D2	D2-D3	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	61.75	16.89
Last Week 9/18/2012	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	61.75	16.89
3 Months Ago 6/26/2012	0.00	100.00	100.00	97.72	45.83	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 1/5/2012	65.37	34.63	24.98	10.60	0.04	0.00
Start of Water Year 9/27/2011	60.62	39.38	27.69	19.99	7.88	0.56
One Year Ago 9/27/2011	60.62	39.38	27.69	19.99	7.88	0.56

## Intensity

D0 Abnormally Dry D1 Moderate Drought D2 Severe Drought D3 Extreme Drought D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

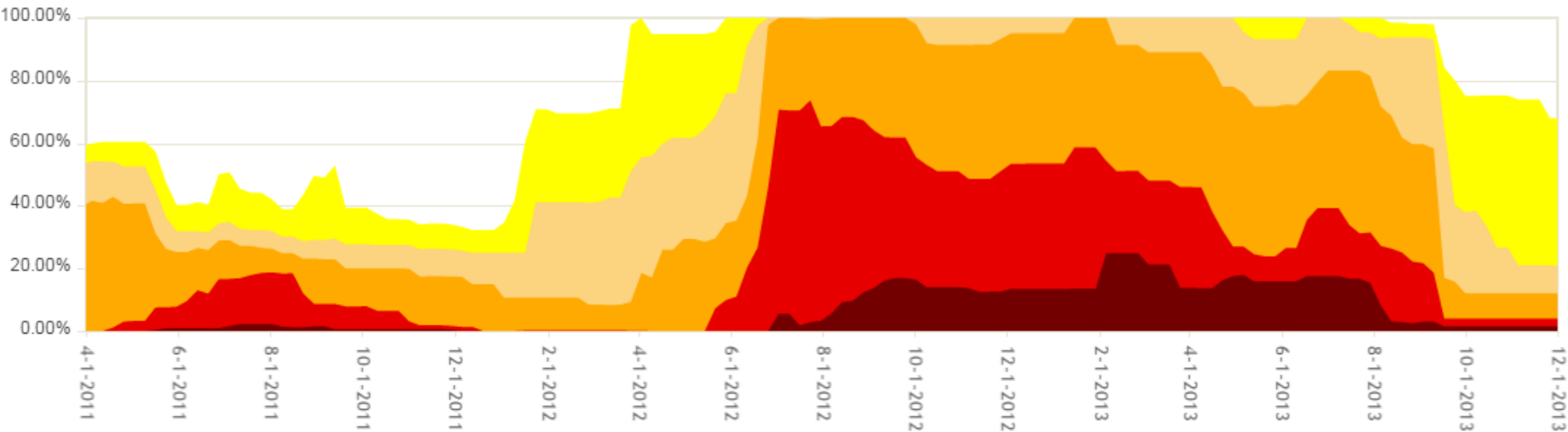
Author:

Anthony Artusa  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC



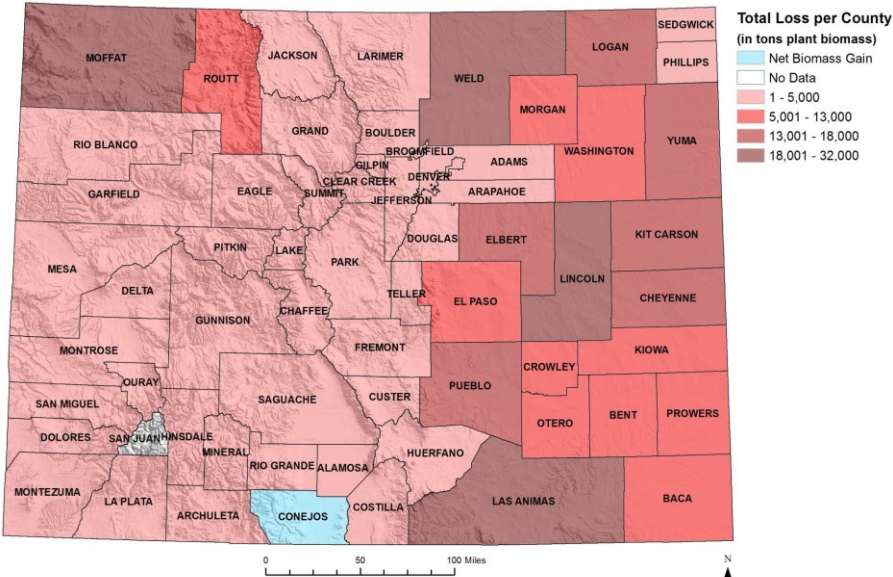
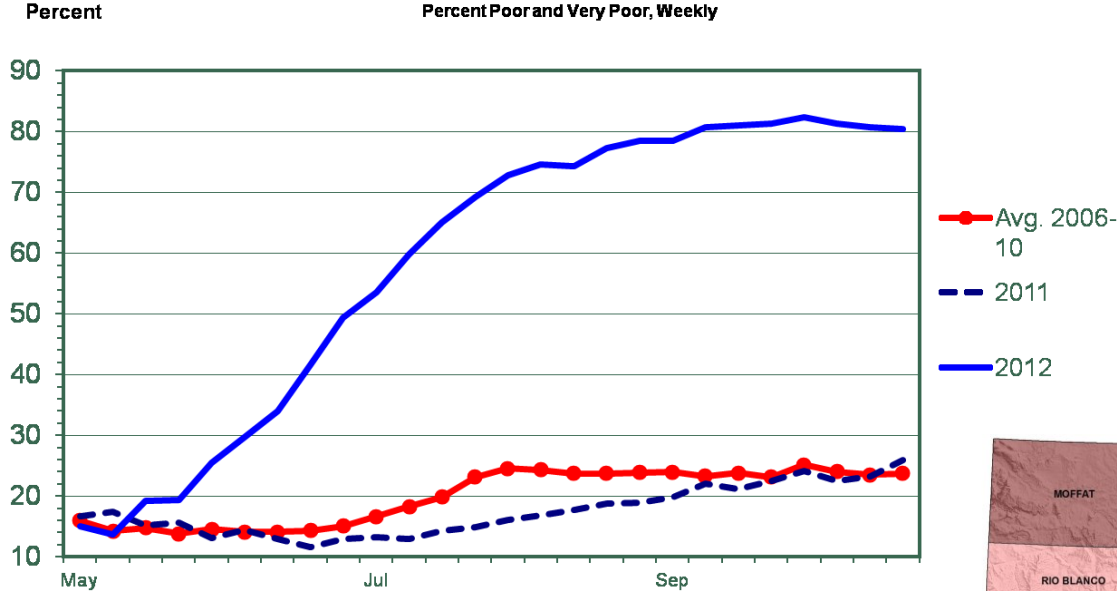
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

## Colorado Percent Area



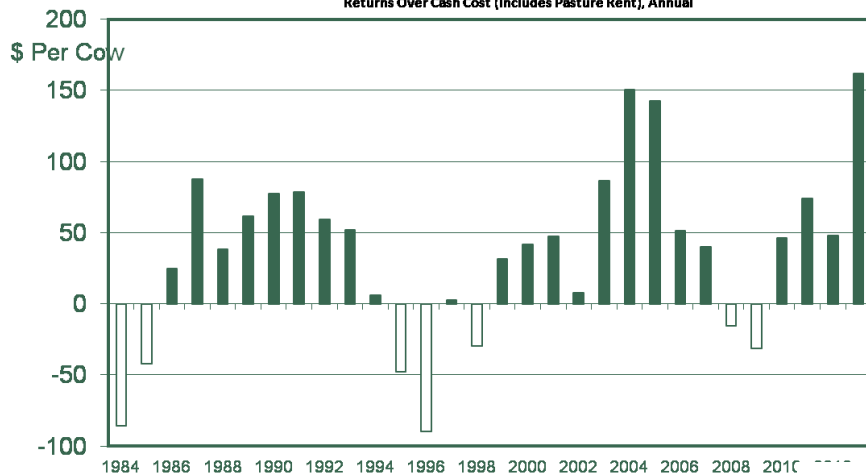
# Pasture and Range Impacts

GREAT PLAINS REGION  
RANGE AND PASTURE CONDITION  
Percent Poor and Very Poor, Weekly

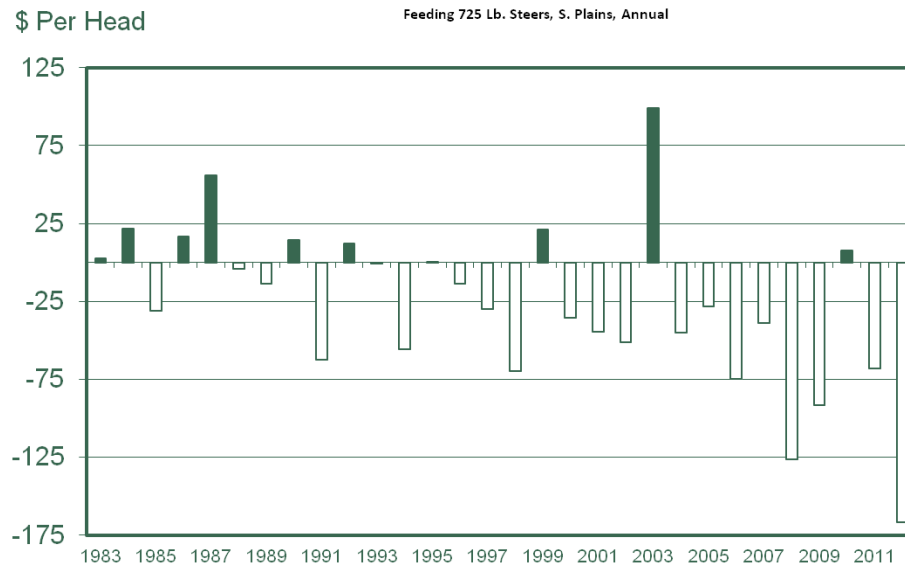


# Impacting profitability?

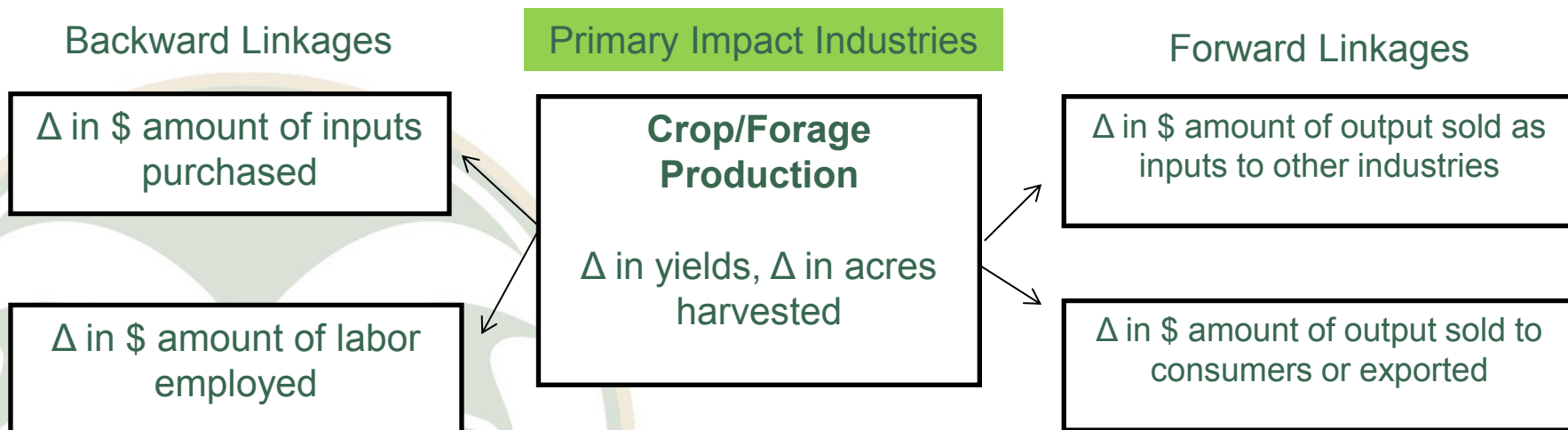
**ESTIMATED AVERAGE COW CALF RETURNS**  
Returns Over Cash Cost (Includes Pasture Rent), Annual



**AVERAGE RETURNS TO CATTLE FEEDERS**  
Feeding 725 Lb. Steers, S. Plains, Annual



# Estimating Economic Impacts with Linkages



# ***2012 Drought Survey***

Statewide Online Survey <http://tinyurl.com/CSU-drought>

- Survey link distributed via stakeholder groups
- Open in December 2013, closed end of March 2013
- Survey Themes
  - Impacts to production
  - Managerial response
  - Local Community Impacts

\*533 completed surveys, 412 with zip codes, 4.4 million acres for agricultural land

# Forage Production

## Hay/Forage Production

Hay/Forage Source	Change in Production Amt.
Alfalfa	-37%
Grass	-40%
Pasture	-45%

## Range & Grazing

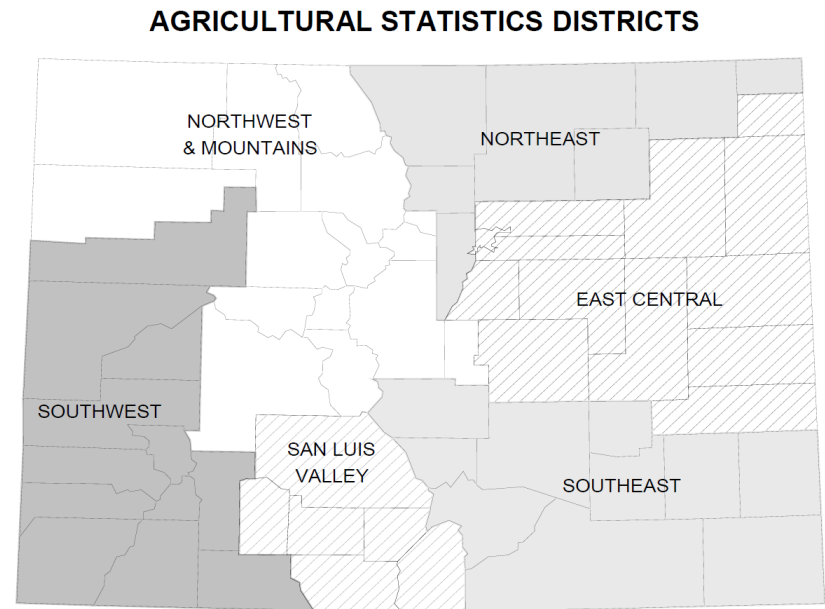
Forage Source	Percent Change in AUMS
Owned Pasture	- 40%
Private Lease	- 9%
Federal Lease	- 31%
State Lease	- 34%
Purchased Hay	51%

# Cow/Calf Production

Production Metric	Change from Typical Conditions
Number of Cows	- 48%
Culling Rate	21%
Cow Condition at Present	- 18%
Weaning Percentage	- 1%
Average Weaning Weight	- 16%
Average Cost Per Cow	+ 40%

# Alter Production Practices Before or During Drought?

Region	Pct 'Yes'
Northwest & Mtns	66%
Southwest	42%
San Luis Valley	63%
Northeast	70%
East Central	60%
Southeast	92%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>64%</b>



# What are typical responses?

- *Reduce Expenses*
- *Improve Cash Flow*
- *Increase Asset Turnover*
- *Begin to Cull Assets*



# 2012 and Average Revenues for Selected Colorado Crops

	2012 Revenues	2000 - 2010 Average Revenue	What Might Have Been <u>Revenues<sup>a</sup></u>	Difference Between 2012 Revenues and What Might Have Been
<b>Crops</b>				
<i>Barley</i>	\$45,663,750	\$29,513,530	\$46,967,828	-\$1,304,078
<i>Corn Grain</i>	\$947,026,500	\$514,752,255	\$1,201,519,061	-\$254,492,561
<i>Corn Silage</i>	\$166,400,000	\$62,668,182	\$183,040,000	-\$16,640,000
<i>Dry Beans</i>	\$32,457,600	\$26,968,564	\$30,009,411	\$2,448,189
<i>Hay (alfalfa &amp; other)</i>	\$885,198,000	\$473,898,618	\$960,408,099	-\$75,210,099
<i>Millet</i>	\$22,848,000	\$20,393,591	\$63,542,169	-\$40,694,169
<i>Potatoes</i>	\$150,678,450	\$188,995,952	\$145,700,620	\$4,977,830
<i>Sorghum</i>	\$20,328,000	\$14,940,581	\$34,285,537	-\$13,957,537
<i>Sunflower</i>	\$18,313,120	\$22,091,421	\$28,005,838	-\$9,692,718
<i>Wheat</i>	\$602,482,930	\$301,562,112	\$606,979,514	-\$4,496,584
<b>Total</b>	\$2,891,396,350	\$1,655,784,805	\$3,300,458,076	-\$409,061,726

<sup>a</sup> What Might Have Been Revenues are 2012 prices multiplied  
by historical average yields multiplied by 2012 planted acres multiplied  
by the historical ratio of harvested acres to planted acres.

# 2012 Economic Activity lost as a result of the Foregone Revenue

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Difference Between 2012 Revenues and What Might Have Been</b>	<b>Foregone Indirect and Induced Economic Activity</b>	<b>Sum of Foregone Revenues, Indirect and Induced Economic Activity</b>
<i>Barley (bu/ac)</i>	\$1,304,078	\$988,322	\$2,292,400
<i>Corn Grain (bu/ac)</i>	\$254,492,561	\$192,872,377	\$447,364,938
<i>Corn Silage (tons/ac)</i>	\$16,640,000	\$12,610,963	\$29,250,963
<i>Dry Beans (lbs/ac)</i>	-\$2,448,189	-\$1,855,410	-\$4,303,598
<i>Hay (tons/ac)</i>	\$75,210,099	\$66,040,493	\$141,250,592
<i>Millet (bu/ac)</i>	\$40,694,169	\$30,840,906	\$71,535,074
<i>Potatoes (cwt/ac)</i>	-\$4,977,830	-\$3,801,866	-\$8,779,697
<i>Sorghum (bu/ac)</i>	\$13,957,537	\$10,578,004	\$24,535,541
<i>Sunflower (lbs/ac)</i>	\$9,692,718	\$5,483,312	\$15,176,030
<i>Wheat (bu/ac)</i>	\$4,496,584	\$3,407,828	\$7,904,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$409,061,726</b>	<b>\$317,164,929</b>	<b>\$726,226,655</b>

# Questions?

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Colorado Department of Natural Resources