

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

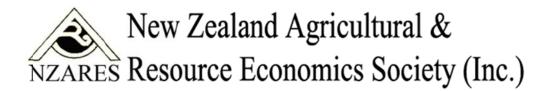
#### This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search http://ageconsearch.umn.edu aesearch@umn.edu

Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.



#### Farm-level economics and NZ nitrogen leaching policy: best friends or unhappy marriage?

Graeme Doole<sup>1,2</sup>

 <sup>1</sup> Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy, University of Western Australia
 <sup>2</sup> Department of Economics, University of Waikato

#### **Paper presented at the 2013 NZARES Conference** Lincoln University – Canterbury, New Zealand. August 28-30, 2013

Copyright by author(s). Readers may make copies of this document for non-commercial purposes only, provided that this copyright notice appears on all such copies



THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA Achieve International Excellence School of Agricultural & Resource Economics

### Farm-level economics and NZ nitrogen leaching policy: best friends or unhappy marriage?

#### Graeme J. Doole<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy, University of Western Australia

<sup>2</sup> Department of Economics, University of Waikato

#### Introduction

- Agricultural intensification implicated with water quality decline
- On-farm economics and nutrient policy are linked:
  - ✤ Need for policy?
  - Cost of policy?
- How are they related in the context of nitrogen leaching in New Zealand?
- One of important issues facing NZ dairy industry



### What is the problem?



#### Dairy industry is important to NZ

- Exports of \$14.6 billion in 2012
- 25% of merchandise export earnings
- Third of world's dairy trade
- Employment of ~45,000 people





#### North Island

VS

#### South Island



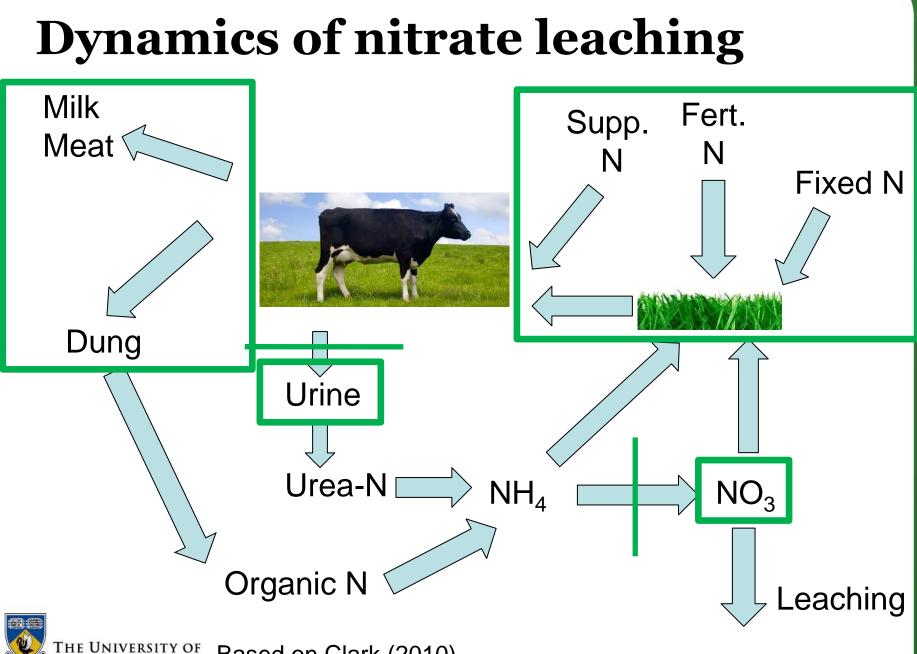




#### **Changes on NZ dairy farms**

|                          | 1990/91 to 2010/11 |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Herds                    | -20%               |
| Area                     | +60%               |
| Cows                     | +89%               |
| Average herd size        | +134%              |
| Milk production (kg/cow) | +31%               |
| Milk production (kg/ha)  | +50%               |
| Milk production (total)  | +248%              |
| Stocking rate (cows/ha)  | +15%               |

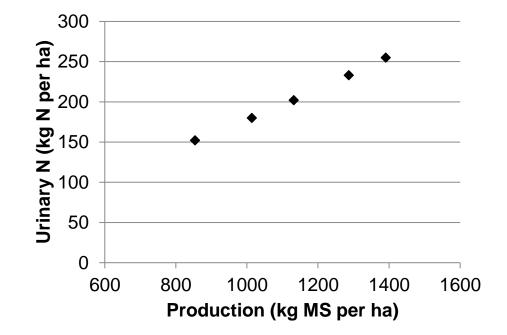




Western Australia Based on Clark (2010).

#### The problem is not bull crap...

- 60-90% of N excreted
- 70% of N as urinary N
- Around 25% of paddock covered each year
- N loading rate under patch is 1 t N ha<sup>-1</sup>



Source: Romera and Doole (2013)

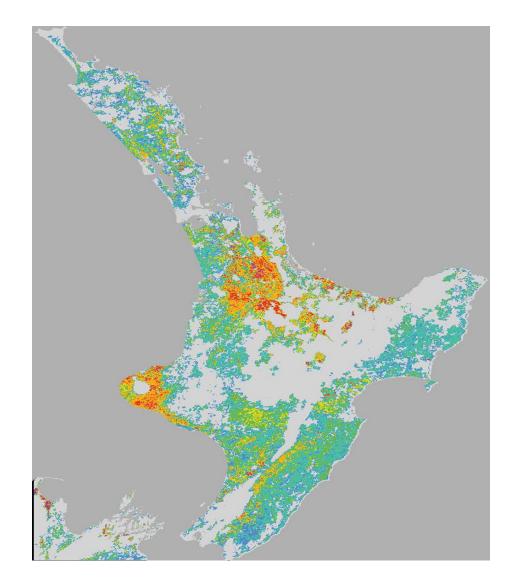


#### Nitrate leaching (kg N/ha/yr)

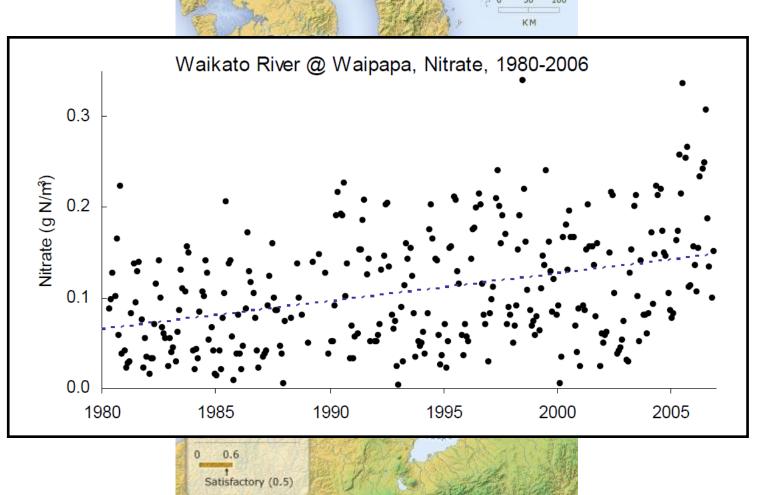
KEY:

- Grey (0–2 kg N)
- Blue (2–5 kg N)
- Turquoise (5–10 kg N)
- Green (10–15 kg N)
- Yellow (15–20 kg N)
- Orange (20–30 kg N)
- Red (30–40 kg N)
- Purple (>40 kg N)





#### Water quality decline is evident





#### **Policy focus on water quality**

- Manawatu: regulate leaching in OnePlan
- Taupo: policy for protection of Lake Taupo
- Canterbury: water quality and quantity limit setting process being undertaken
- Very political issue
- Extensive legal action



# Do we need policy for water quality improvement?



#### **Adoption of mitigation practices**

- Current systems are not compatible
- Moral suasion
- What is a win-win strategy?
- Can we rely on diffusion?
- Adoption theory:
   Pannell et al. (2006)









### **Relative advantage of an adoptable practice**

- Economic benefits
  - Profitability
  - Riskiness
  - Compatibility
  - Complexity
  - Observability
  - ✤ Triallability
- Research in Aus. and NZ
- Value of farm modelling

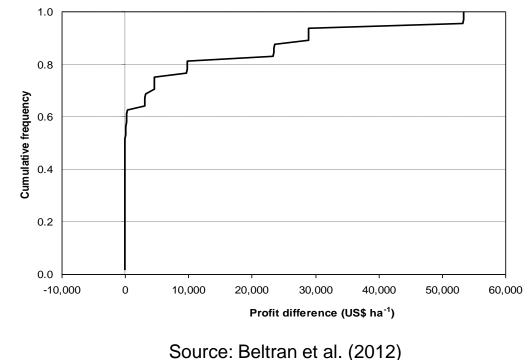


#### **Relative advantage of herbicides**

- Herbicides vs hand weeding in Philippines
- Economic benefits

Х

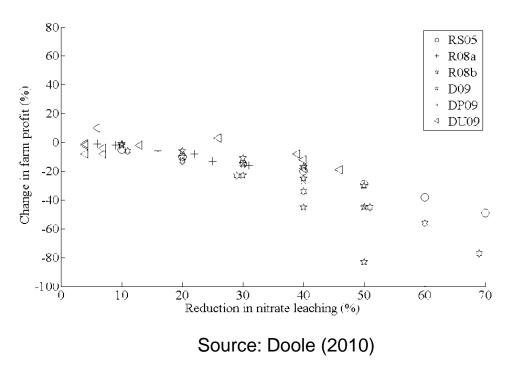
- Profitability
- Riskiness
- Compatibility
- Complexity
- Observability
- Triallability





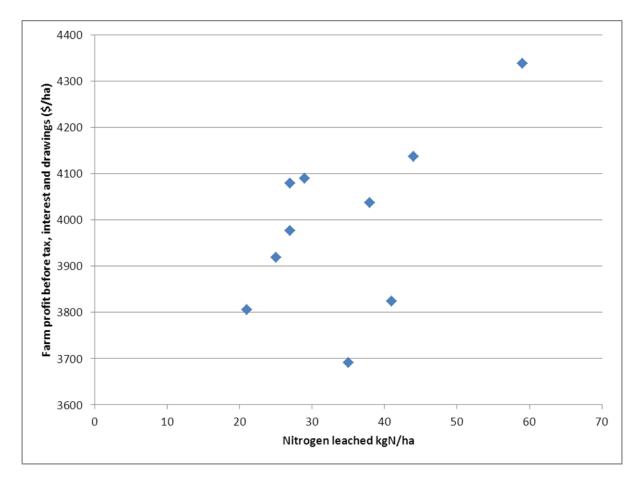
#### **General lack of profitable mitigations**

- Profitability is a key driver for adoption
- What incentive exists when a practice is unprofitable?
- General lack of win-win strategies





#### Sam Howard: case study farm





#### **Evaluation toolbox results**

#### Cost-effectiveness of mitigations on a Waikato dairy farm.

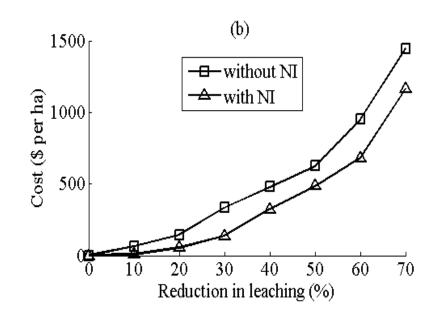
| Mitigation               | Change in annual | Reduction in N  |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                          | profit (%)       | leaching (kg N) |
| Nitrification inhibitors | -14              | 6–18            |
| Low rate effluent        | -3               | 0–1             |
| application              |                  |                 |
| No nitrogen fertiliser   | -49              | 25–35           |
| Low N feed               | -15              | 20-30           |
| Restricted autumn-winter | -9               | 20–35           |
| grazing                  |                  |                 |
| Low-cost winter pad      | -44              | 15–30           |
| Herd shelter             | -79              | 15–30           |
| Construct wetland        | -24              | 10–40           |



#### Is DCD the bronze bullet?

- DCD slows enzymes
  - ♦ ↑ pasture production (?)♦ ↓ environmental impact
- High cost of DCD
  - ❖ Profit ↑ by 2%
    ❖ N leaching ↓ by 9%
- Negative feedback
  - SR ↑ by 5%
    MP ↑ by 5%
- Residue problem!





Source: Doole and Parangahawewa (2011)

# Lack of win-win solutions necessitates policy intervention.

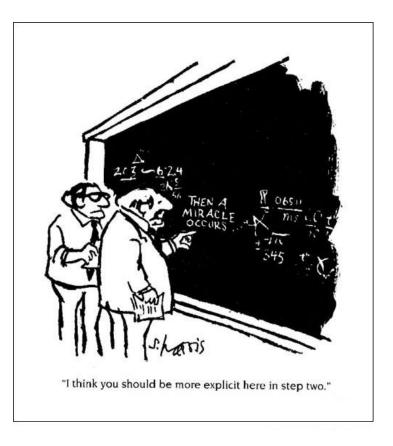


# Are there any policy challenges?



#### Finding policy solutions is hard

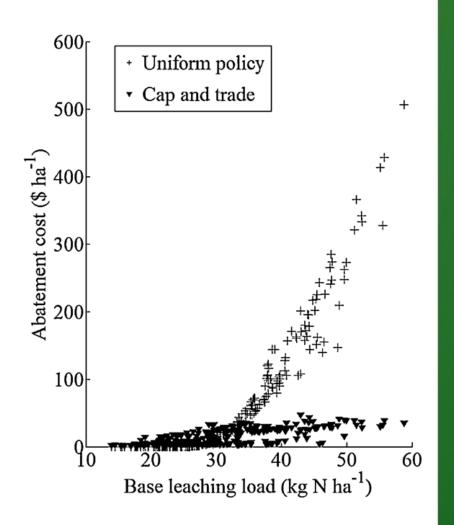
- Complex problem
- No clear policy solutions
- Difficulties:
  - Multiple farmers
  - Hidden actions
  - Unclear benefits
  - Stochastic impacts
  - Catchment modelling





#### **Multiple farmers across space**

- Predict actions of multiple farmers
  - Farms varyFarmers vary
- Exacerbates uncertainty
- Model individual farms and farmers
- Match data availability



Source: Doole et al. (2013)

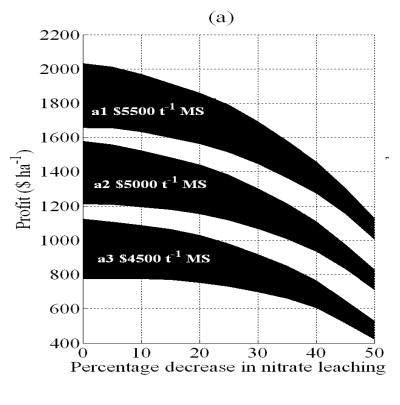


#### **Predicting farmer behaviour?**

- Do not know behaviour of farmers
- Monitoring is difficult and costly

When is stand-off used?

- OVERSEER is required
   Cost
  - Quality

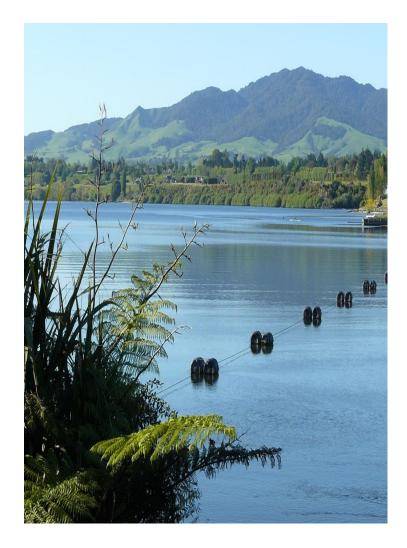


Source: Doole and Pannell (2011)

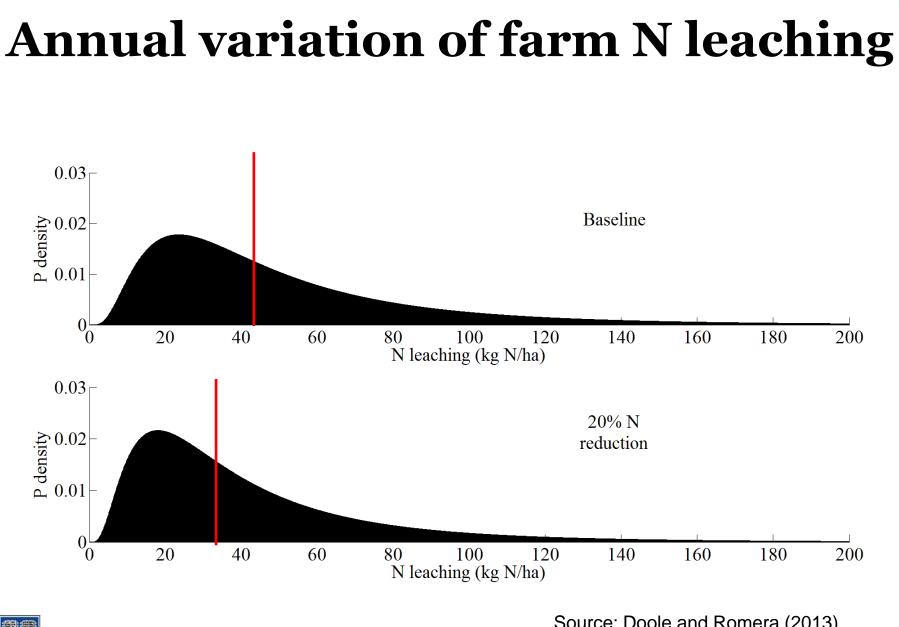


#### **Unclear benefits**

- Env. decisions need good data on values
- NPS for Freshwater Management 2011
- Set standards → evaluate cost
- Easier than linking to non-market values?







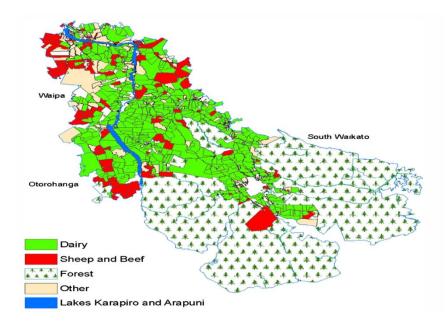


Source: Doole and Romera (2013)

#### **Catchment modelling is difficult**

- Predict how mitigation use and land use change with policies
- Difficult to do well:
  - Quality of input data
  - Calibration
  - ✤ Time
  - Dynamics of land-use change
- Best we have?





Source: Doole et al. (2011)

## Designing appropriate policy interventions is difficult.

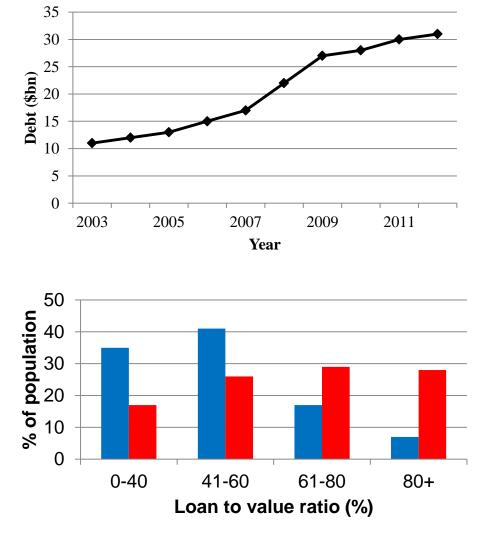


## Are there other on-farm issues we need to consider?



### **Debt pressures**

- Dairy expansion has fuelled debt
- Interest of \$1.5 kg MS, expenses of \$5 kg MS
- High LVR
- 10-20% of farmers hold half of the debt
- Capacity to cope with abatement cost?





2007/08 2010/11

Source: RBNZ Annual Agricultural Survey (2012)

#### **Pressure to increase production**

- Milk prod. expected to grow by 15% to 2020
- Government investment in irrigation (420k ha)
- Key competition:
  - South America (low cost, large capacity)
  - ✤ India/China (<sup>↑</sup>35% by 2018)
- Product safety





#### **Pressure on input costs**

- Steady increase in input costs over last decade
- Fertiliser and feed costs are growing

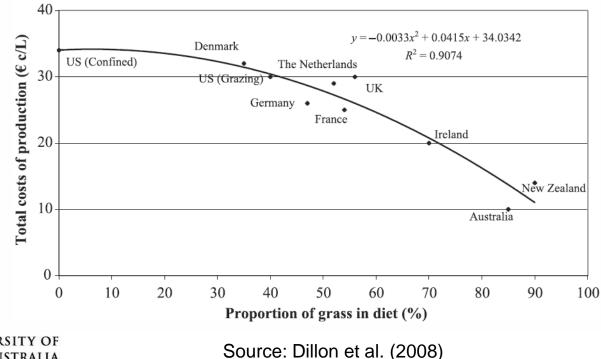




Source: DairyNZ Economic Survey 2010/11

#### **Pressure on system**

- Increasing supplement use
- Farms using >10% supp. 10% over last decade
- Cost 1 with supplement use





### New Zealand dairy farmers are under significant pressure.



### Summary



#### **Prognosis: Unhappy marriage**

- Broad uptake could dispel problem
- Tension between economics and env.
- Motivates need for R&D
- Motivates need for policy
- Working together during policy setting





#### The future...

- There are no easy answers
- Readjustment of industry?
- Loss of competitiveness?
- Develop or find profitable mitigations?
- Can we design/adopt new systems?







THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA Achieve International Excellence

# Thank you to D. Adamson, J. Quiggin, D. Pannell, A. Roberts, K. Stott, S. Howard, M. Newman, and A. Romera for providing comments on earlier drafts.

