Using On-Farm Research to Evaluate Profitability

Dave Varner Extension Educator

Nebraska



Will it work on my farm?







Formulating a hypothesis (a question)

- Well defined research question
- Focus on one practice
- Can be answered with data collected







Testing the hypothesis

- Design the field layout
- Determine what you will measure
- Limit the number of treatments
- Treatments should be the only man-made variable in the field
- Randomize
- Replicate







Randomizing and replicating

Randomization – ensures that favoritism is not given toward a treatment

Replication – reduces the possibility that results are due to chance rather than the treatment





Paired comparison design Two treatments

(Five pairs required—Seven preferred)

	PAI	R 1	PAI	R 2	PAI	R 3	PAI	R 4	PAI	R 5	PAIF	8 6	PAIF	R 7	
Т	rt A	T I	rt B	T J	rt \	T E	rt B	T J	rt A	1	irt B		Гrt A	1	īrt B





Randomized complete block design

Three or more treatments

(Four blocks required—Five preferred)







Implement the plan

- Review the field layout plan prior to entering the field
- Follow the experimental plan
- Record deviations from the plan







Record observations

- Insect pressure
- Precipitation
- Disease
- Weed densities
- Field operations
- Hybrid/variety
- Plant populations
- Weather damage







Collect data

- Use calibrated weigh wagon or yield monitor to collect yield data
- Measure grain moisture for each harvest sample
- Plant populations
- Soil sampling
- Plant height
- Protein or oil analysis
- Pest damage
- Photos







Study data - Statistically

Statistically analyze data Using Excel

- Consult with UNL
- Decide what confidence level makes sense to you
 - 90% is acceptable to most farmers
 - 95% and 99% used by researchers





Study Data - Statistically

Results:	<u>Crop</u>	Year	No Lime	Lime	Prob >/T/	
	Corn	1995	74	73	.59 ns	
oH 5.5/5.5	Soybeans	1996	42	43	.32 ns	
	• Corn	1997	121	125	.10 *	
	Soybeans	1998	50	58	.0002 ***	
	• Corn	1999	145	149	.177 ns	
oH 5.6/6.3	Soybeans	2000	37	43	.0001 ***	
	• Corn	2001	130	132	.657 ns	
	Soybeans	2002	43	50	.0003 ***	
	• Corn	2003	88	99	.016 **	
	Soybeans	2004	41	44	.0067 ***	

- * Significant at the 90% confidence level
- ** Significant at the 95% confidence level
- *** Significant at the 99% confidence level





Study data - Economically

- Economically analyze data
- Include all costs...
 - Depreciation
 - Management time
 - Machinery expense
 - Land costs
- Does the benefit justify the treatment cost?





Study data - Economically

	Nebra	ska Soybe	an and Feed G	rains Profita	ability Pro	ojec		
INCUIASNA	Joe Farmer							
Lincoln	Nebras Joe Fam Tilled Co 24-15-6	orn						
	24-15-6							
					Actual Co Per Acr	ests		
Acres in Field					60			
Crop Yield ()					85.4	/ 0		
Operator's Share of Yield (%)					100%			
Expected Selling Price (\$/bu)					\$2.30	/bu		
Total Product Return (\$/ac)					\$196.42	ac		
Other Crop Income (\$/ac)								
Crop Insurance					\$63.00	ac		
Loan Deficiency Payment	(LDP) (\$/bu)			\$0.00	ac		
Direct Payments					\$9.50	ac		
Counter Cyclical Payments	5				\$0.00	ac		
Marketing Gain/Loss (\$/b	u)				\$0.00	ac		
Other:	,				\$0.00	ac		
Gross Revenue (\$/ac)					\$259.42	/ac		
Direct Costs								
Seed					16.01			
Technology Cost					5.49			
Herbicides					24.49			
Fungicides					0.00			
Insecticides					0.00			
Fertilizer					16.25			
Crop Insurance					8.66			





Drawing conclusions

- On-farm research allows you to test agronomic practices on your soil using your machinery and management system.
- Field experimental layout is key to successful research.
- Today's yield monitors and weigh-wagons make yield data collection convenient.







Drawing conclusions

- Good data leads to sound management decisions.
- Decisions should be based on multi-year comparisons.
- What is the cost:benefit ratio for each treatment?
- How will your management plan change based on the results?







UNL On-Farm Research Results http://cropwatch.unl.edu



Using On-Farm Research to Evaluate Profitability

David Varner Extension Educator 1206 W 23 St Extension, Fremont, 68025-2504 (402)727-2775 dvarner1@unl.edu

Nebraska

