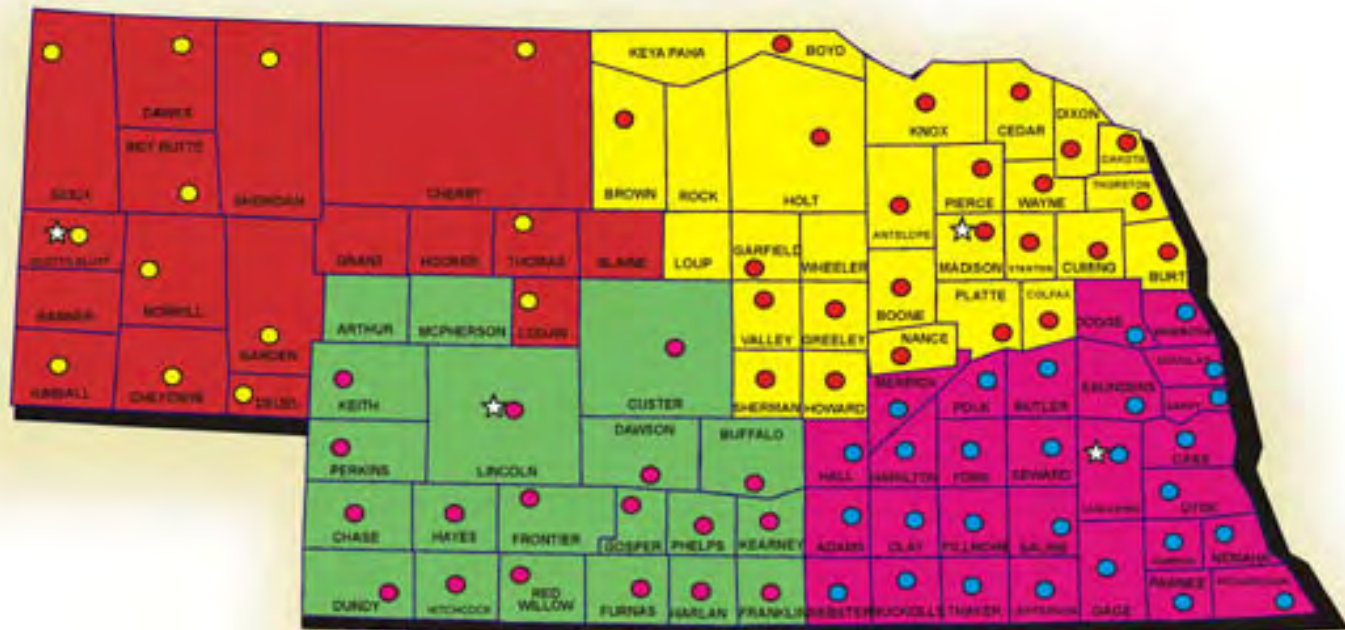


Country Presentation

USA - Nebraska



Paul Burgener

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Panhandle Research and Extension Center

Scottsbluff, Nebraska

Who we are

Ø Nebraska's Land Grant University

- ü 140 years in Lincoln

- ü 23,500 students

Ø Panhandle Research and Extension Center

- ü 640 km from campus

- ü 16 faculty – from human nutrition to entomology

- ü 60+ staff at the center

Ø Agriculture economics

- ü Presently without faculty position

- ü M.S. from the University of Wyoming

- ü At the center since October 1998

- Ø Focus on farm management, ag policy, grain markets

- Ø Work closely with several faculty

Nebraska at a Glance

Ø 1.78 million people – Rank 38th in U.S.

ü 931,000 people in Lincoln/Omaha

ü 0.58 % of U.S. population

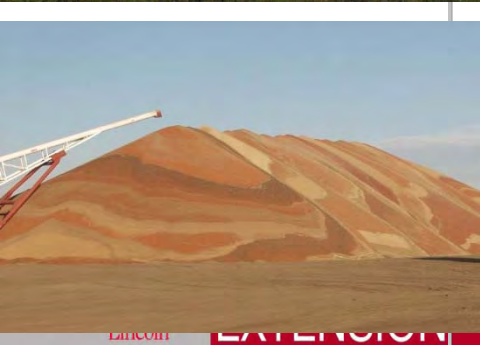
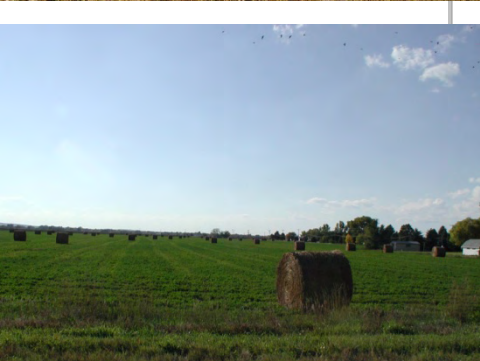
ü 47,712 farms

Ø 93 counties

Ø 19.91 million hectares

ü 18.41 million hectares in farms

ü 386 hectares per farm (average)



High Plains Crop Production

- Ø **With irrigation - anything that fits growing season**
 - ü **Corn is the dominant crop**
- Ø **Without irrigation**
 - ü **Water most limiting factor (30-40 cm precip/year)**
 - ü **Large seasonal and annual variability**
- Ø **+: low humidity = less crop diseases**
- Ø **Shorter growing season than rest of NE**
 - ü **May 10 – Sept 20 (spring crops)**
 - ü **1,200 + meters elevation**
 - ü **Fall seeded crops have an advantage if winter hardy**

Corn: Planted Hectares

Ø Recent increases are ethanol driven

Ø 2007 Highest seedings since 1934

Ø Price and fear driven in 2007

Ø Reduced in 2008

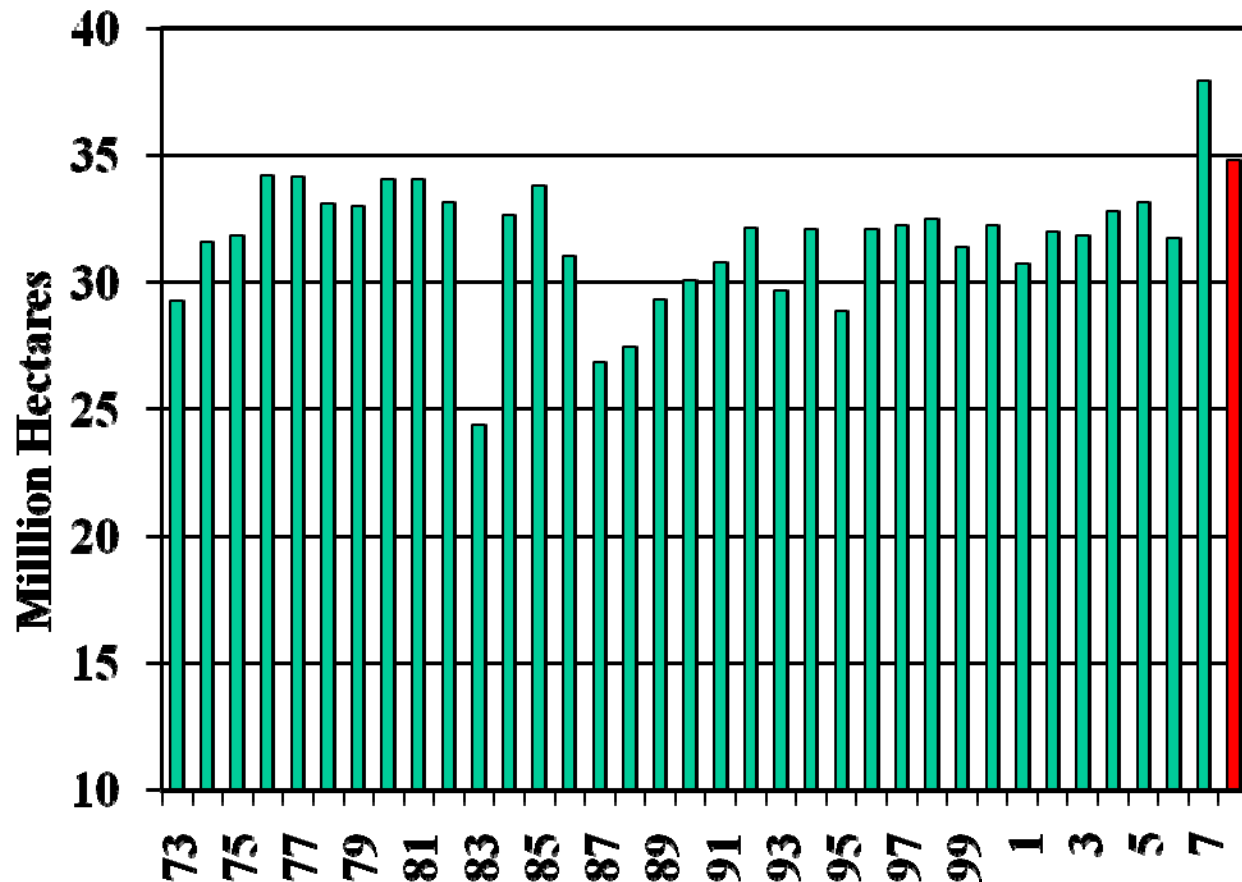
Ø Further reduced in 2009

Ø 2009 seedings may increase price

Ø Oil prices are driving corn prices

Ø Nearly 1/3 of U.S. crop is used in ethanol

Ø Nebraska seedings reflect U.S.



Production Systems

Ø As varied as the farmers

Ø 3.46 million hectares of irrigated land in Nebraska

ü Western Nebraska

Ø Irrigate to produce a crop

Ø Cattle driven

Ø Corn – dry beans – sugarbeets

Ø Wheat – alfalfa – sunflower – potato

Ø New crops – canola, camelina, grass seed

ü Eastern Nebraska

Ø > 2/3 of the state

Ø Irrigate to stabilize yields

Ø Corn – soybeans



Typical Irrigated Farm

Ø 800+ hectares

Ø Sugarbeet driven

- ü 150 – 175 hectares

- ü 4+ year rotation

Ø Corn is a key crop

- ü Follows sugarbeets and dry beans

- ü Just over half the hectares

Ø Dry beans

- ü Great Northerns predominant

- ü Similar hectares to sugarbeets

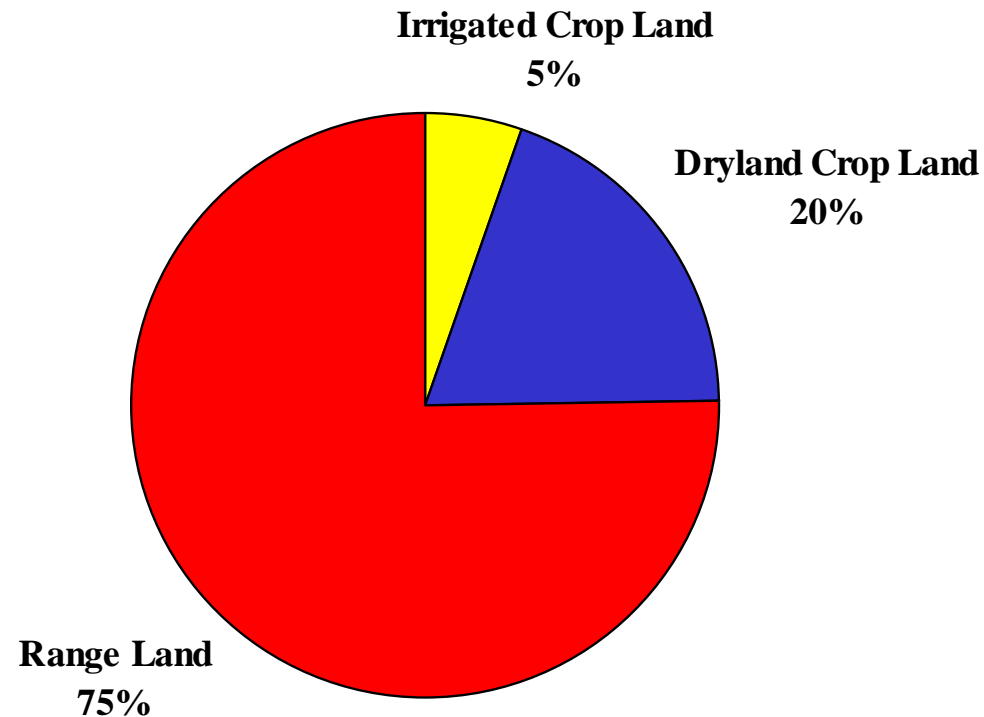
Ø Winter Wheat as a small acre catch crop

Cost Comparison

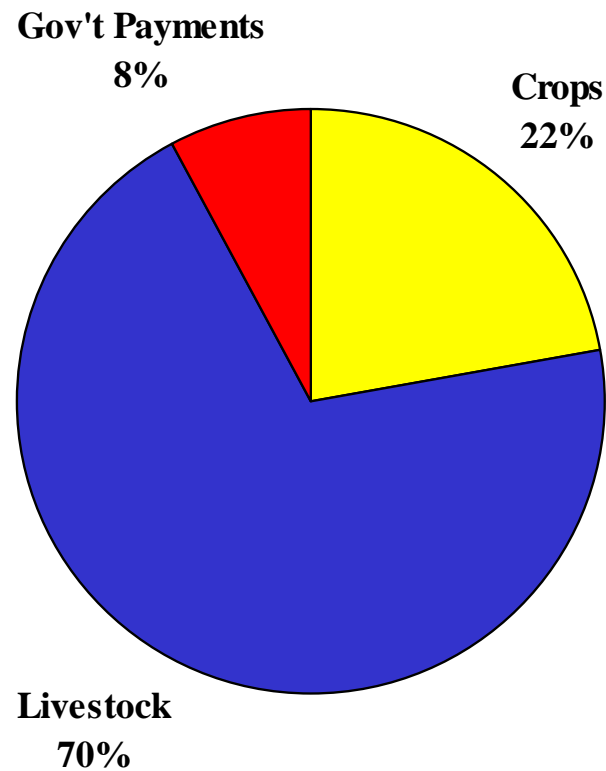
Area Irrigated Crops

	Dry Bean	Wheat	Corn	Sugarbeet
Expected Yield	2.58	6.07	12.80	51.67
Total Cost	\$ 1,118.30	\$ 1,271.95	\$ 1,766.12	\$ 2,140.33
Break Even	\$ 432.89	\$ 209.71	\$ 137.93	\$ 41.43
Price Today	\$ 616.00	\$ 217.07	\$ 152.43	\$ 52.80
Harvest Price	\$ 616.00	\$ 217.07	\$ 161.07	\$ 55.00

Agriculture Land Use: Panhandle District



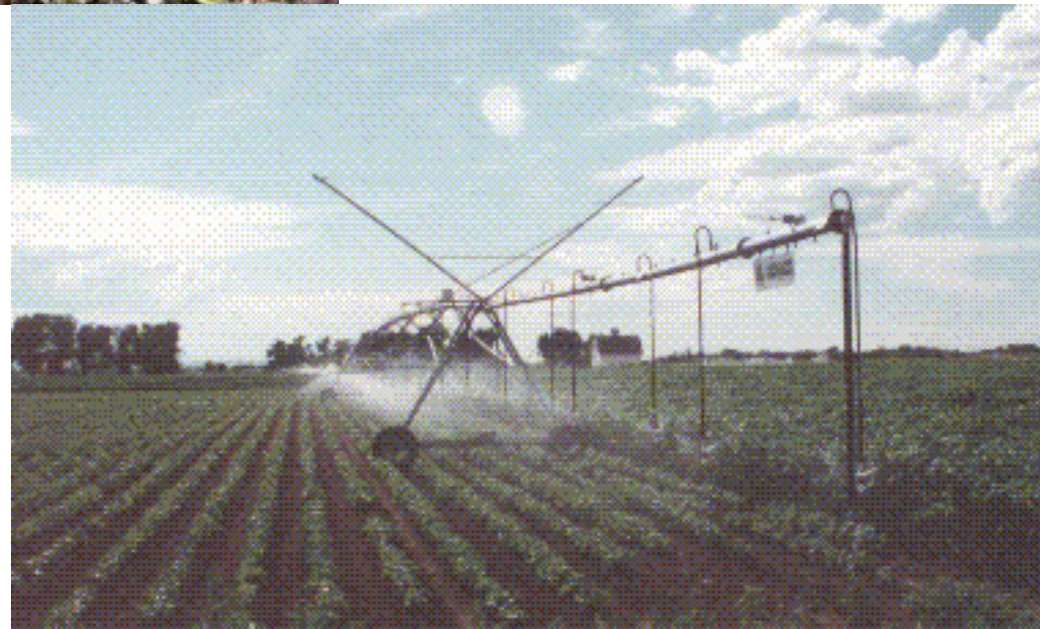
Agriculture Cash Receipts: Panhandle District



Irrigation water delivery systems vary.

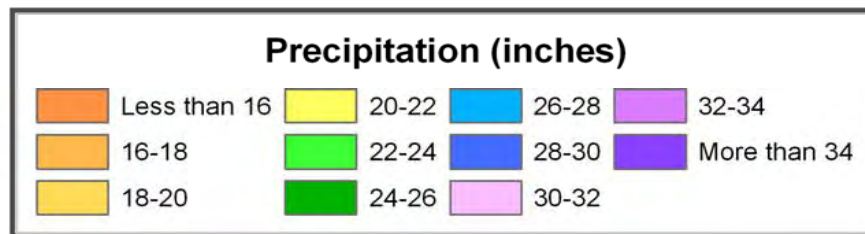
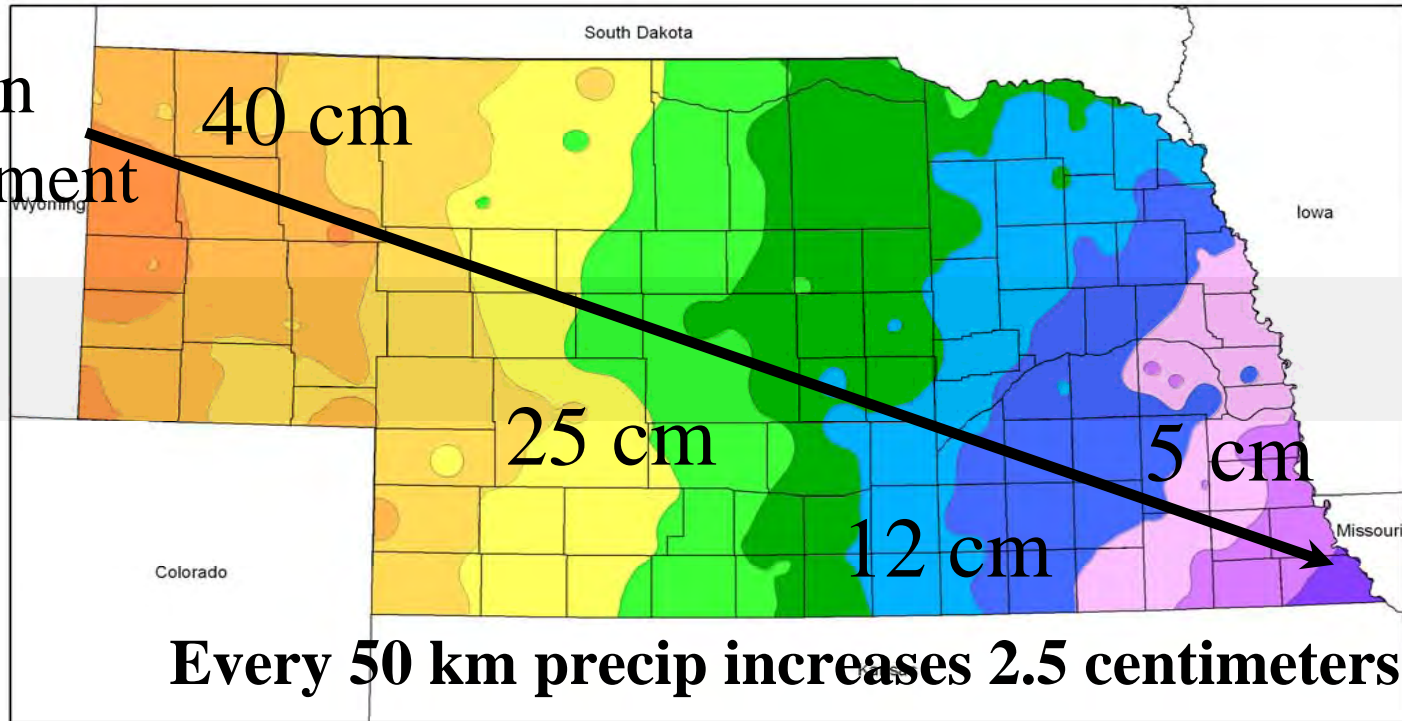


Irrigation water sources vary as well.



Average Annual Precipitation, 1971-2000 Nebraska

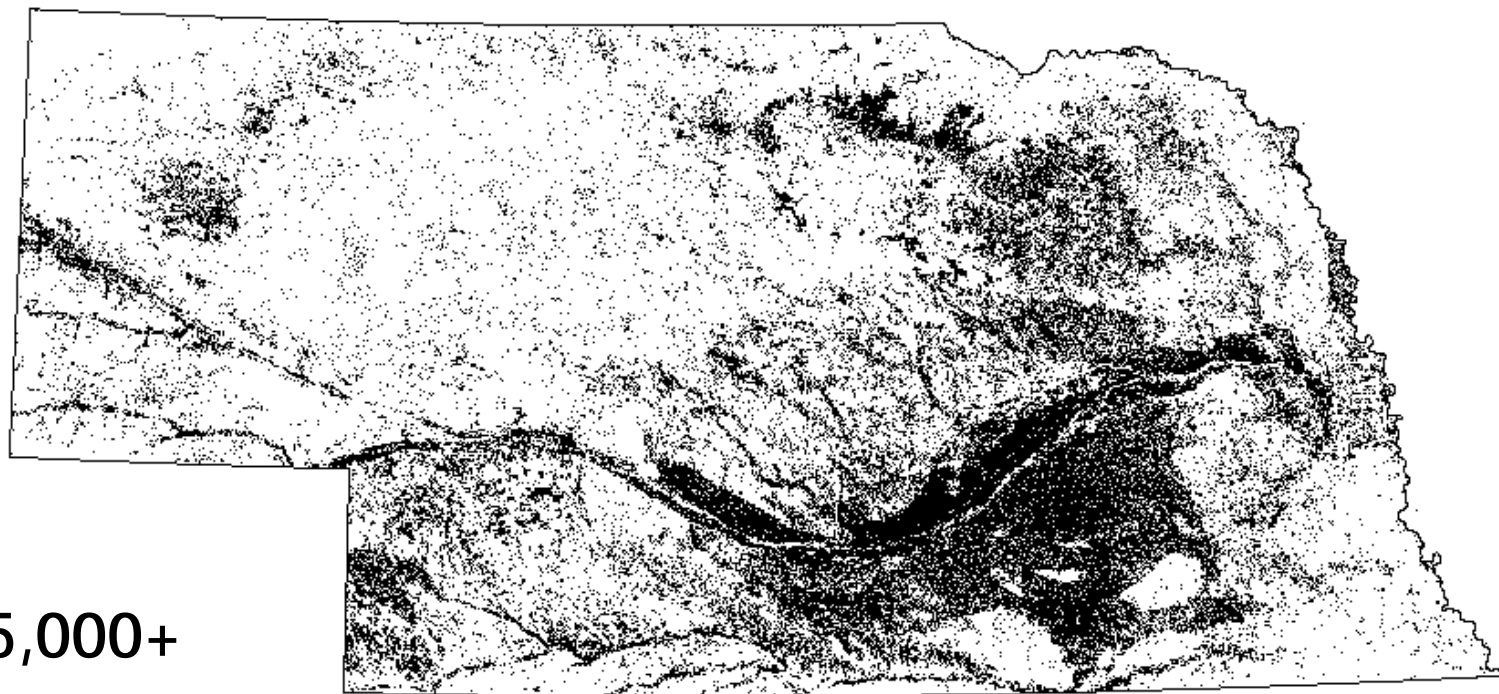
Corn Irrigation Requirement



Map copyright (c) 2006 by the PRISM Group and Oregon Climate Service, Oregon State University.



Registered Irrigation Wells

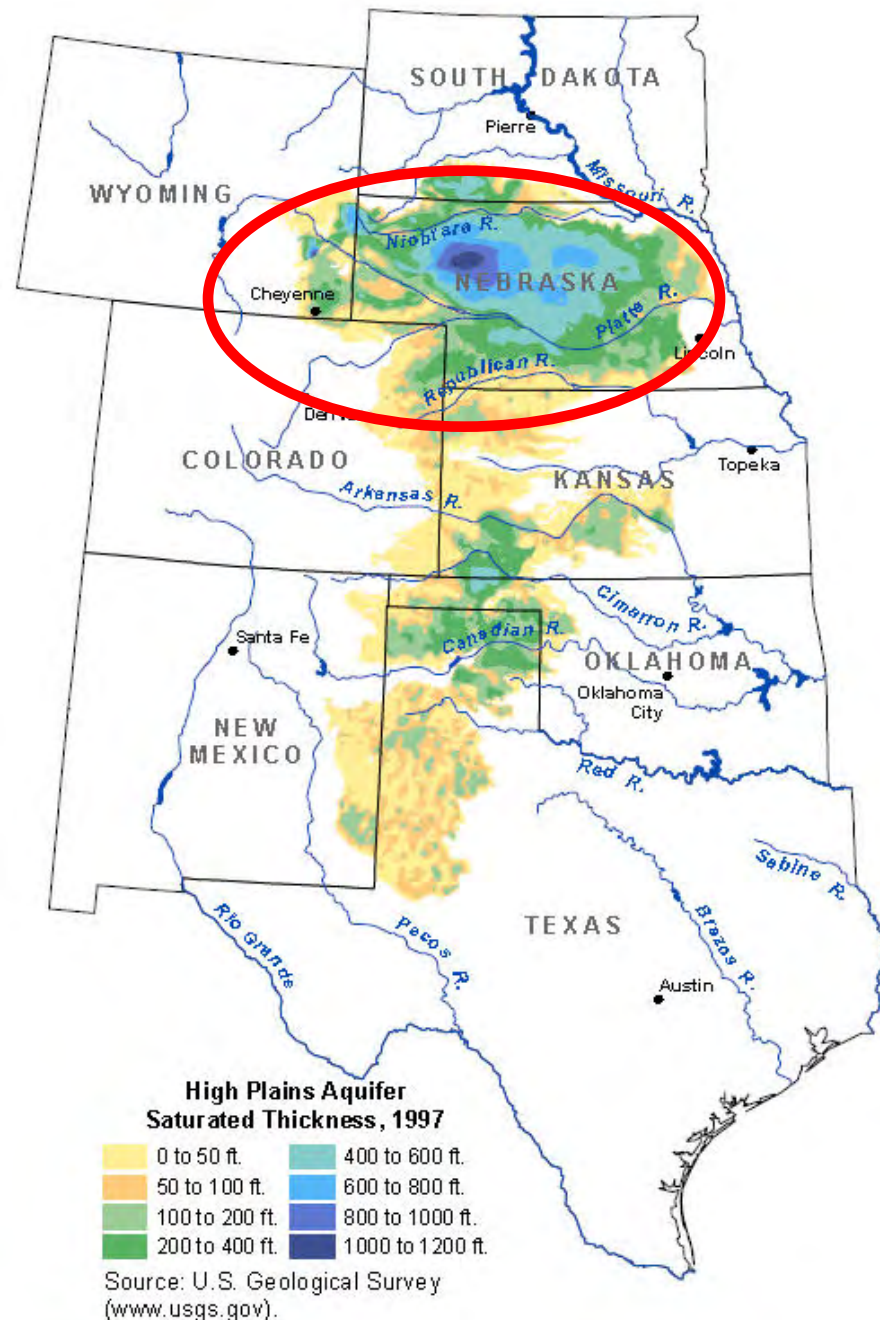


95,000+

High Plains Aquifer Saturated Thickness

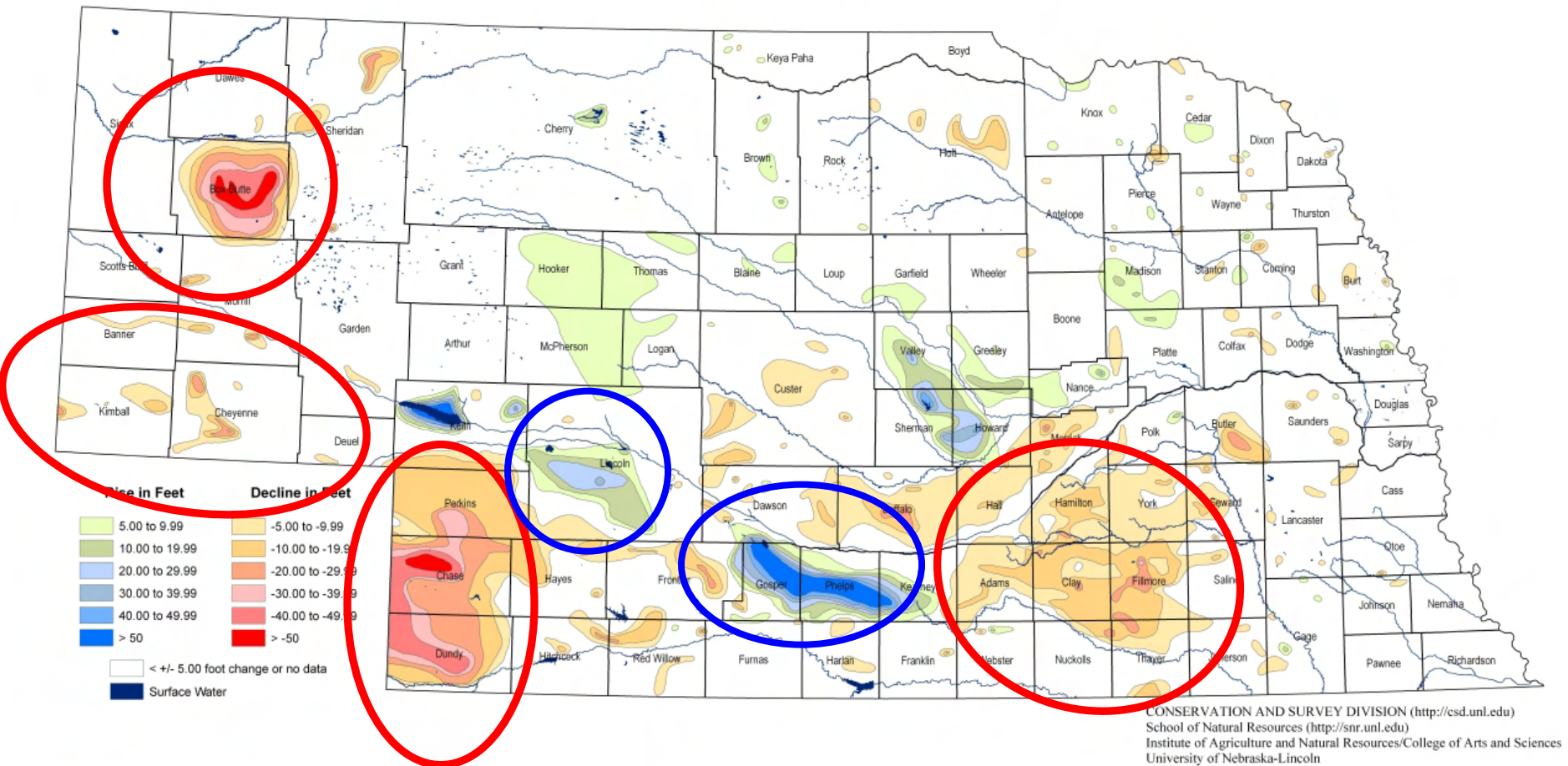
NE & the 7 Dwarfs

NE has 70% of
the exploitable
water in the HPA



Changing Ground Water Levels

Groundwater-level Changes in Nebraska - Predevelopment to Spring 2005



CONSERVATION AND SURVEY DIVISION (<http://csd.unl.edu>)
 School of Natural Resources (<http://snr.unl.edu>)
 Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources/College of Arts and Sciences
 University of Nebraska-Lincoln

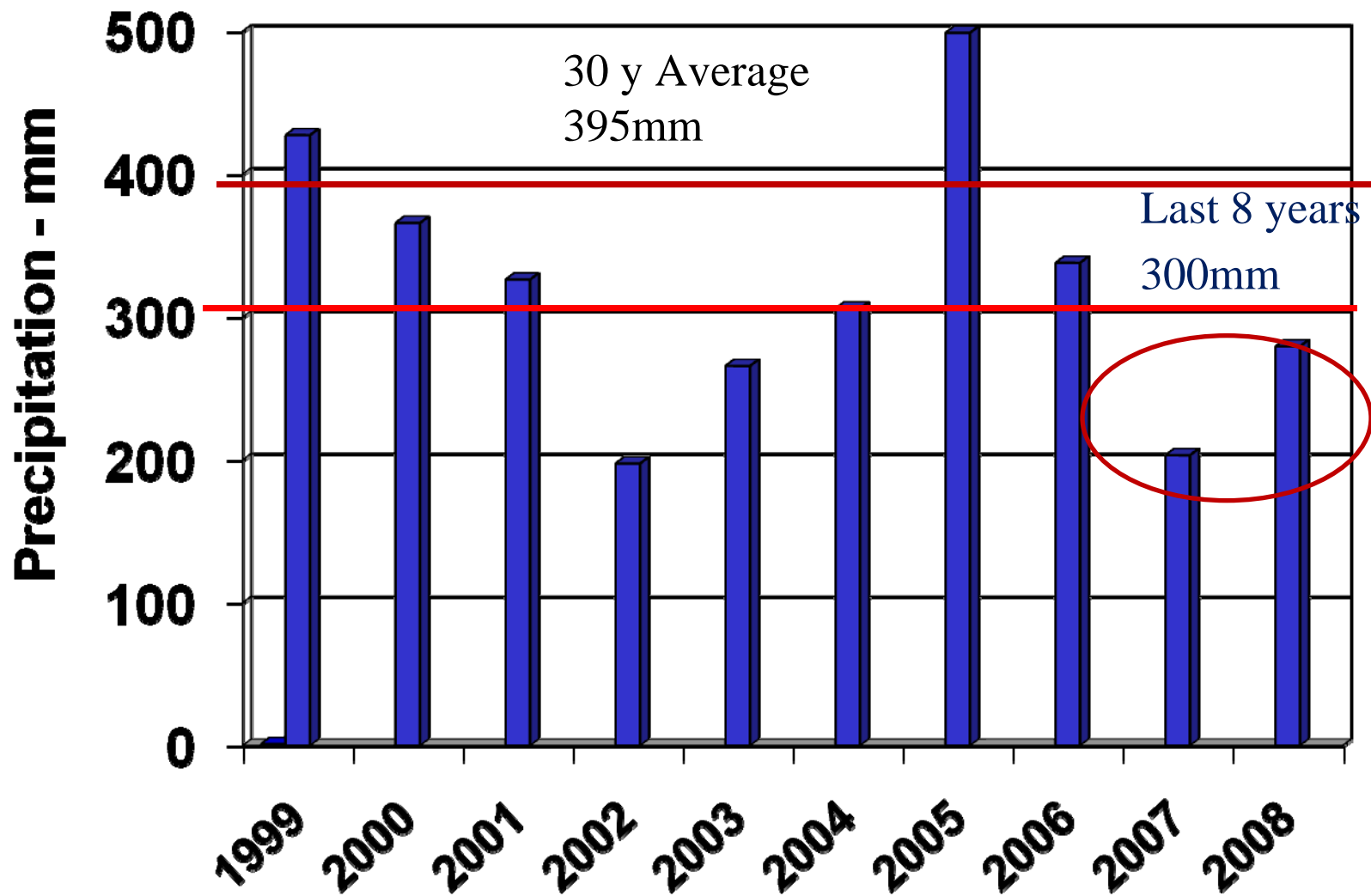
U.S. Geological Survey
 Water Resources Division - Nebraska District

Nebraska Natural Resources Districts

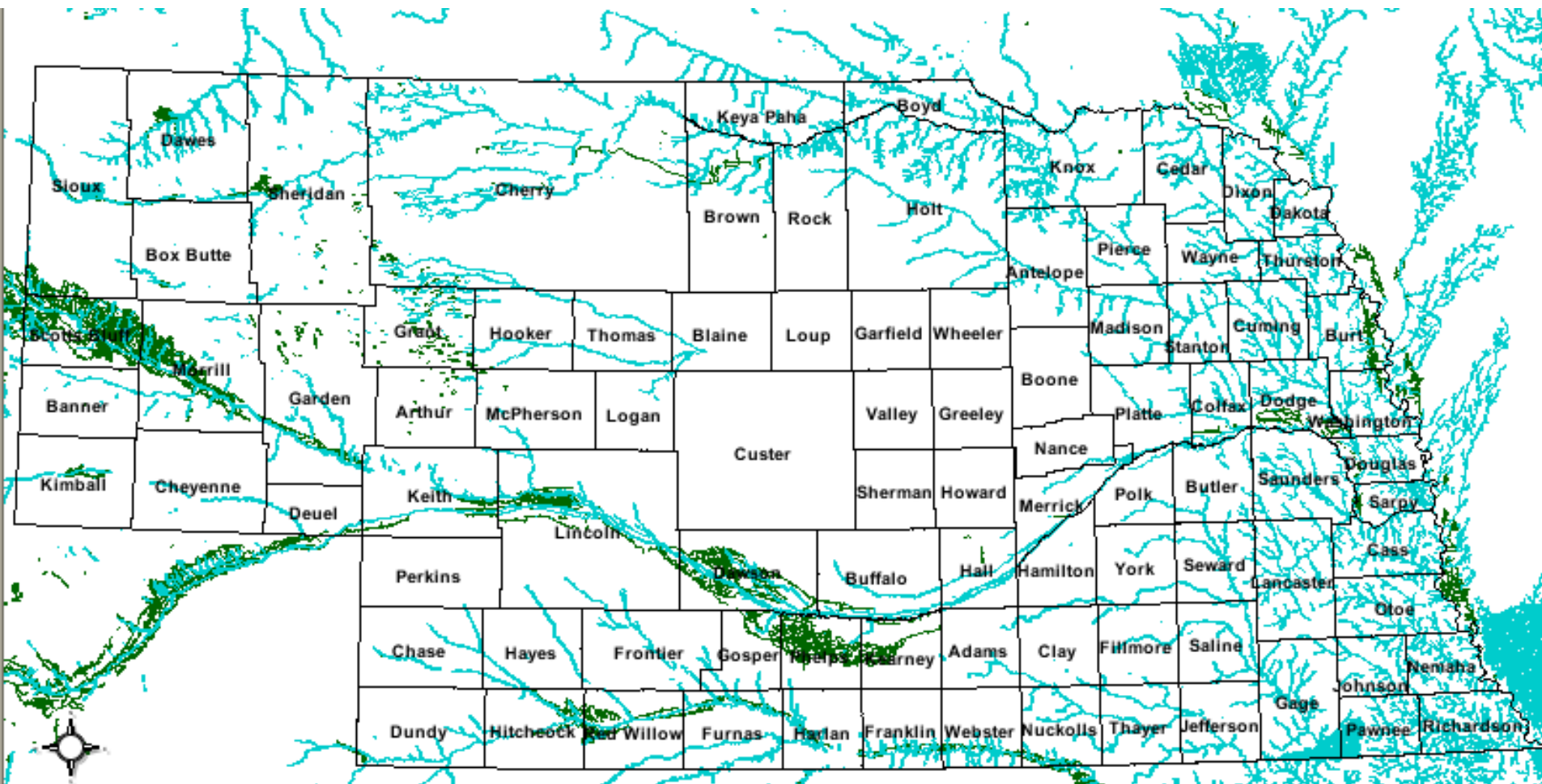
Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District

Mark Burbach, Water Levels Coordinator, CSD

Scottsbluff 10 year precipitation



Surface water in Nebraska



Summary

Ø Irrigated agriculture in the High Plains

- ü High yields – high costs
- ü Marginal profit levels in most years
- ü Dependent on decreasing water resources

Ø Changing practices

- ü Limited irrigation driven
- ü No till interest
- ü New crops under consideration