Land Tenure and Conservation: What drives Landowner's Conservation Decisions?

Wendong Zhang

Assistant Professor and Extension Economist 515-294-2536

wdzhang@iastate.edu

Iowa Agriculture & Water Alliance Advisory Council 09-03-2019



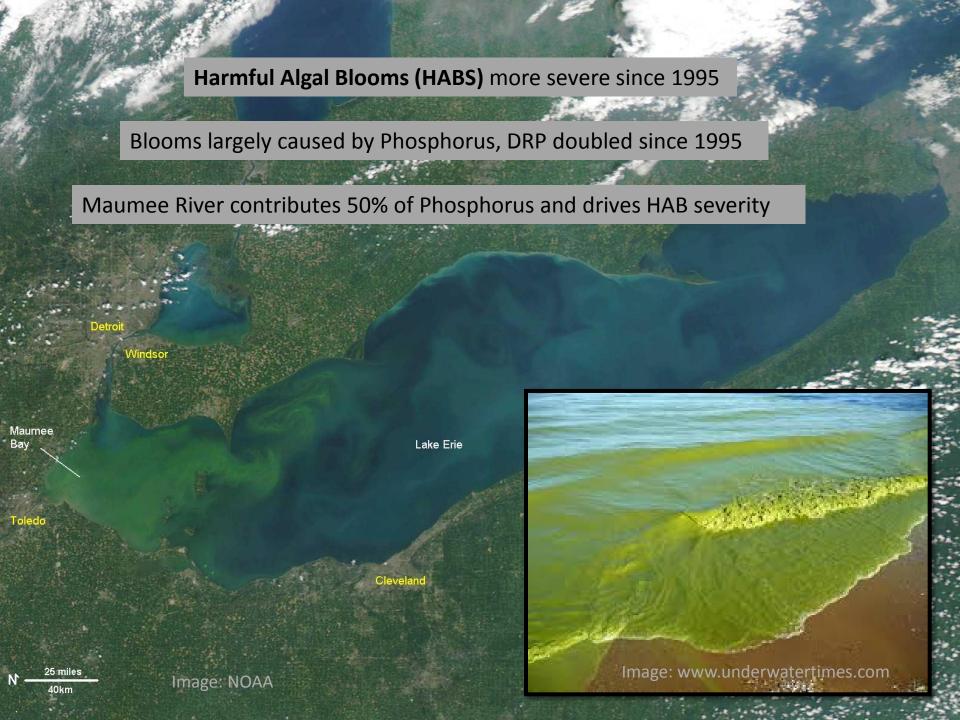
A Quick Introduction: Dr. Wendong Zhang

- Grown up in a rural county in NE China
- Attended college in Shanghai and Hong Kong
- Ph.D. in Ag Econ in 2015 from Ohio State
- 2012 summer intern at USDA-ERS on farm economy and farmland values
- Research and extension interests:

land value/ownership www.card.iastate.edu/farmland/ agriculture and the environment

China Ag center www.card.iastate.edu/china





GLWQA nutrient reduction target

2016 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement Protocol, Annex 4 Spring (March-July) Targets

Maumee River Watershed

	Maumee	Western Lake		
	Watershed	Erie		
Dissolved	186 MT	40% less		
Reactive P (DRP)	100 1011	40% less		
Total P (TP)	860 MT	40% less		

Baseline Load Year: 2008

 Can we achieve these targets? How? What is the most efficient policy?

Multiple models guide strategies for agricultural nutrient reductions

Donald Scavia^{1*}, Margaret Kalcic^{1,2}, Rebecca Logsdon Muenich¹, Jennifer Read¹, Noel Aloysius², Isabella Bertani¹, Chelsie Boles³, Remegio Confesor⁴, Joseph DePinto³, Marie Gildow², Jay Martin^{2,8}, Todd Redder³, Dale Robertson⁵, Scott Sowa⁶, Yu-Chen Wang¹, and Haw Yen⁷

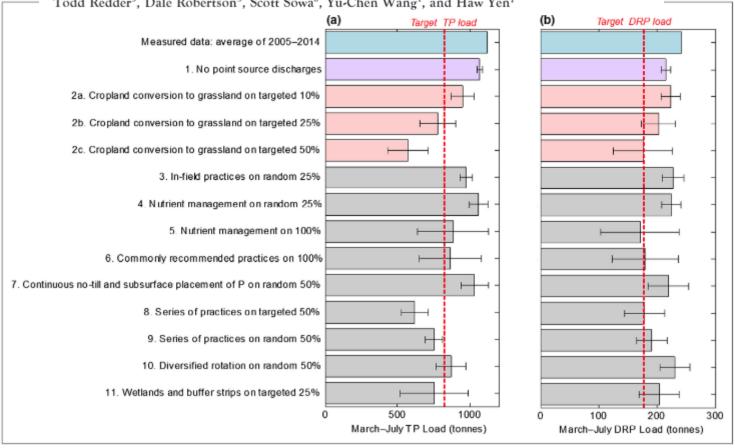
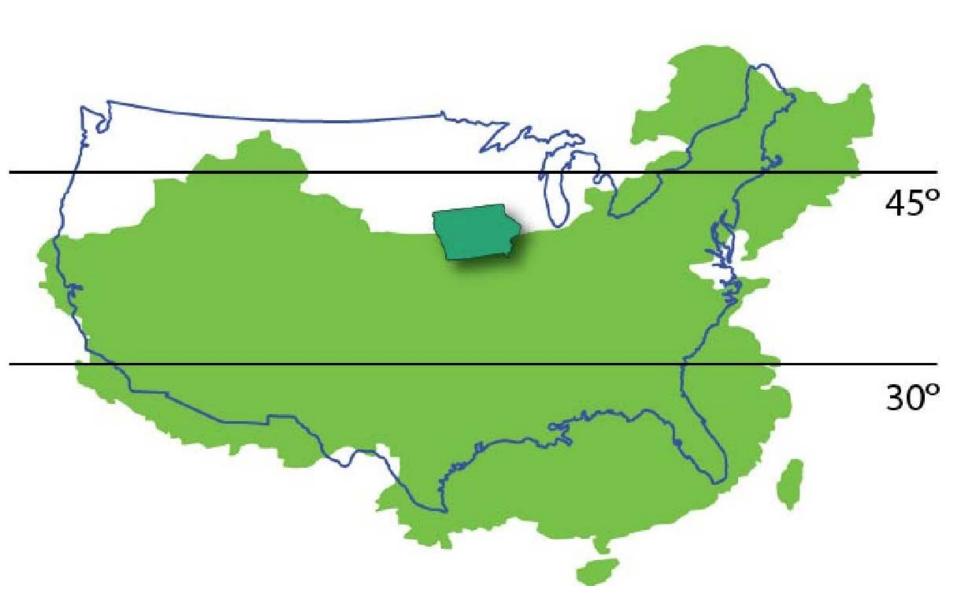


Figure 3. Weighted average and 95% confidence intervals of the five SWAT models' March–July TP (a) and DRP (b) loads during the 2005–2014 modeling time period. The average observed March–July loads (area-weighted to Waterville, Ohio gage station) from 2005 to 2014 are represented in the top bars and the GLWQA target loads are depicted by the dashed red lines. Scenario 1 is the result of removing all point-source discharges; Scenarios 2a–c show a dose response as to how much land would need to be converted to grassland in order to meet the targets without going beyond current agricultural conservation measures; Scenarios 3–11 demonstrate the effect of implementing more agricultural conservation. DRP = dissolved reactive phosphorus; GLWQA = Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; P = phosphorus; SWAT = Soil and Water Assessment Tool; TP = total phosphorus.

Mainland China vs. US

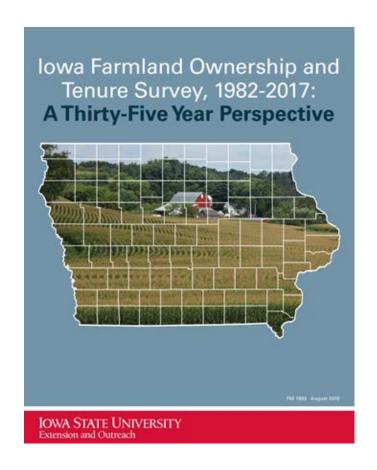












- 82% of lowa land is debt-free
- 60% of land owned by owners 65+ years old, one-third of land owned by 75+ years old, 13% of land owned by women landowner 80+ years old
- Ownership continues to shift from sole ownership to trusts and corporations
- 53% of lowa land rented out mainly cash rent
- 34% of Iowa land owned by landlords with no farming experience, 23% of land owned by retired farmers who do not currently farm
- 29% of Iowa land owned primarily for family/sentimental reasons

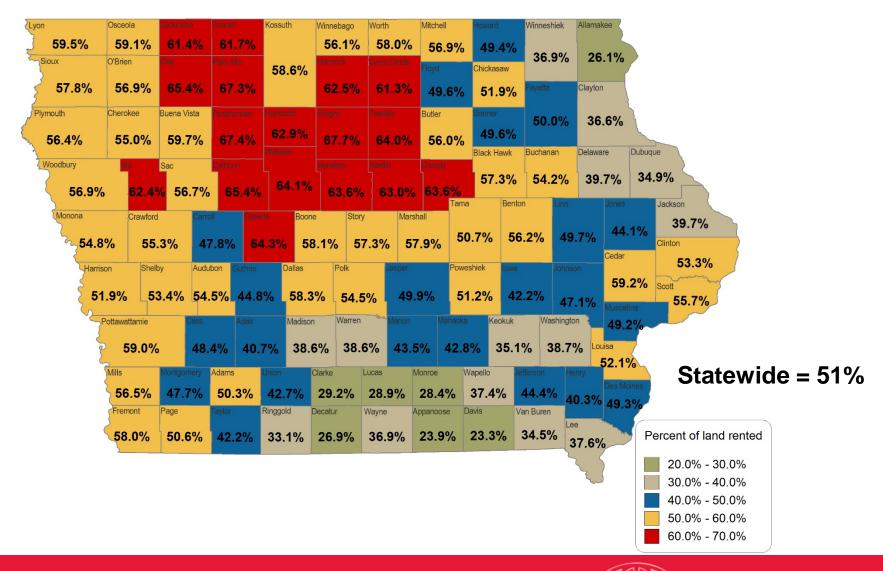
(\$5 each print copy!)

https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/6492

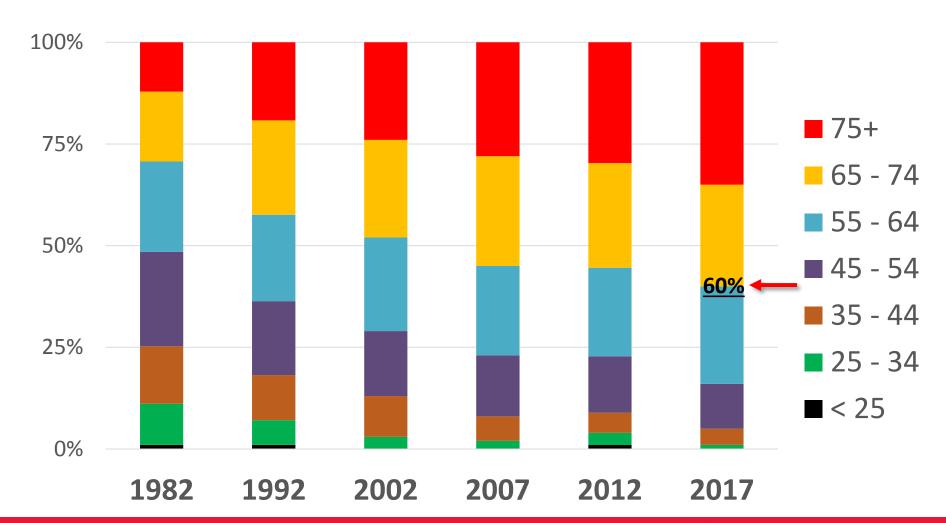
Iowa Farmland Ownership and Tenure Survey - history and methodology

- The first and only consistent data collection of land ownership & tenure in the nation:
 - -1949, 1958, 1970, 1976, 1982, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, **and 2017**.
- Statistically representative of all owners & all land in lowa
- Telephone survey
- Widely used and best available information
- Mandated by Iowa Code since 1989 to be conducted every 5 years
- USDA data: AELOS 1999, TOTAL 2014

Percent of Farmland Rented (2017)



Percentage of Iowa Farmland by Age of Owner



IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Extension and Outreach



Percentage of Iowa Farmland by Farming Status of Owner



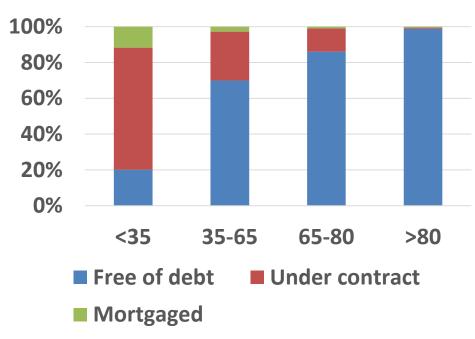
2017: 57% of land owned by owners who do not farm; of these, 34% land owned by owners with no farming experience and 23% by retired farmers



Younger Landowners have more Land Debt

82% of the Land has No Debt

Percent of Iowa Land by Financing and Age of Owner



Years Owned	2017	2012
> 50 Years	8%	200/
40-50 Years	12%	20%
30-40 Years	13%	15%
20-30 Years	20%	19%
10-20 Years	24%	21%
< 10 Years	24%	24%



Percent of Land and Owners Using Various Conservation Practices 2017

	Owners	Acres
No till	21%	27%
Cover crops	5%	4%
Buffer strips	3%	3%
Pond or sedimentation basin	1%	2%



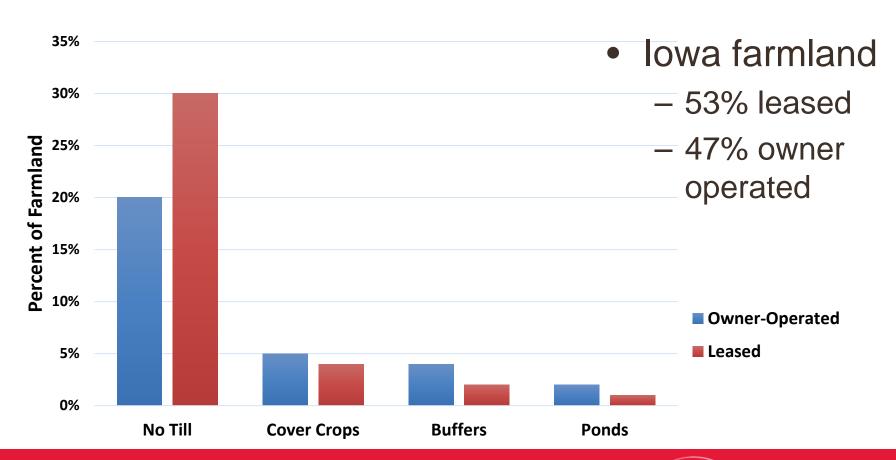
Percent of Owner Willing to Help Tenant Adopt Cover Crops by Type 2017

	Pay for a portion of cost to plant cover crops	Lower rent for tenants who plan to plant cover crops	Longer lease for tenants who plan to plant cover crops
Yes	20%	10%	5%
No	25%	7%	9%
Maybe	16%	1%	3%





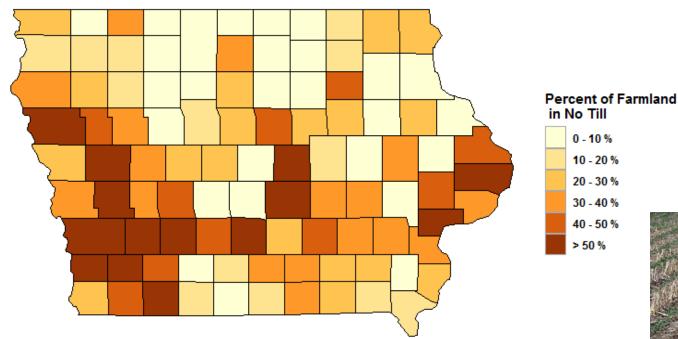
Conservation by Land Tenure







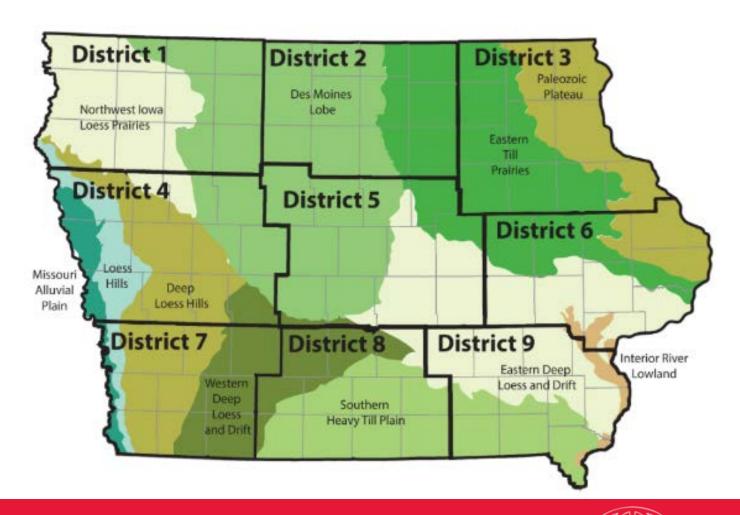
No-Till Use by CRD: State Average 27%



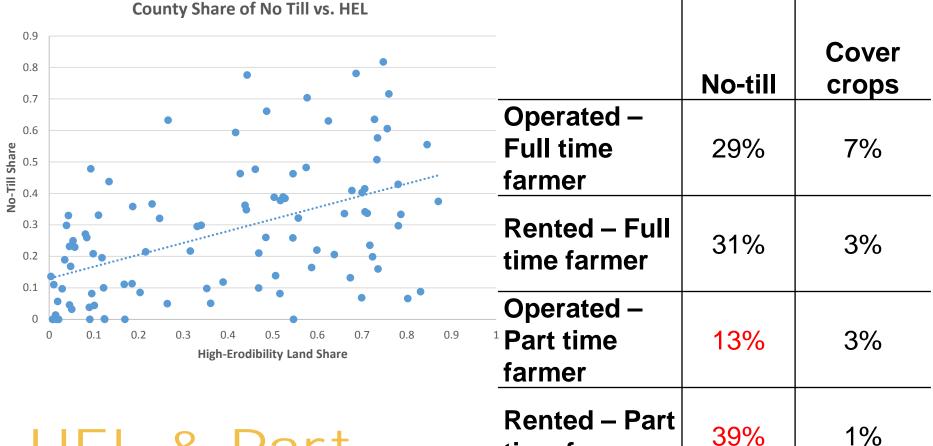




Iowa Major Soil Association



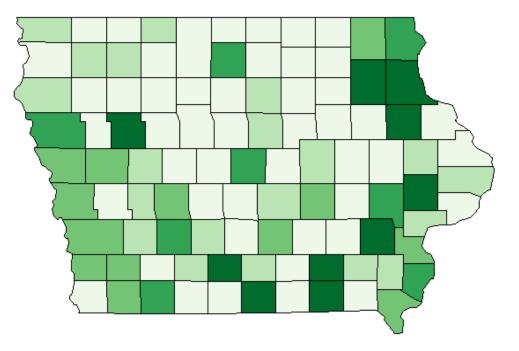




time farmer

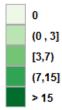
HEL & Part-Time farmer drives no-till

Cover Crop Use by CRD: State Average 4%







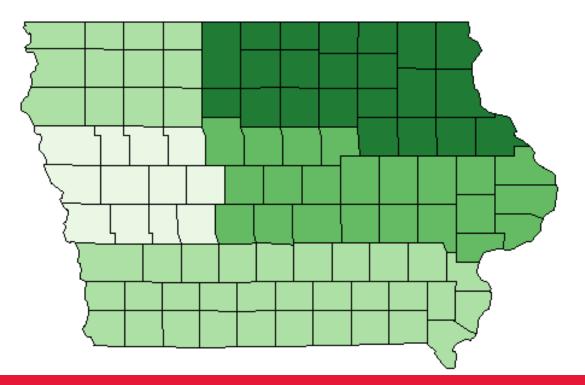




Extension and Outreach

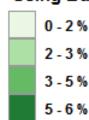


Buffer Strip Use by CRD: State Average 3%





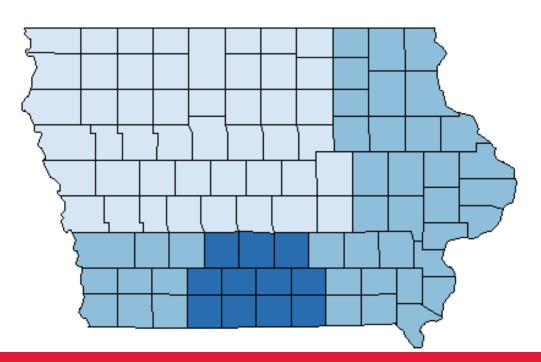
Percent of Farmland Using Buffers







Ponds/ Sediment Basin Use by CRD: State Average 2%





Percent of Farmland Using Ponds or Sediment Basins





Livestock and Crop Inventory by Crop Reporting District

	Livestock Inventory - 2012			Acres 2012		Harvested Acres 2017		
District	Chickens, Layers	Hogs	Milk Cows	Cattle	Pasture	Timber	Corn	Soybean
Northwest	30%	26%	29%	22%	7%	2%	15%	16%
North Central	64%	16%	4%	6%	4%	4%	14%	13%
Northeast	1%	12%	51%	16%	11%	23%	12%	8%
West Central	0%	13%	1%	13%	10%	7%	15%	16%
Central	3%	13%	1%	7%	8%	8%	15%	14%
East Central	1%	5%	10%	11%	11%	14%	11%	10%
Southwest	0%	2%	0%	9%	12%	5%	8%	10%
South Central	0%	2%	1%	9%	25%	19%	4%	6%
Southeast	1%	11%	3%	6%	12%	19%	7 %	8%
Iowa Total	52.2 million	20.4 million	0.17 million	3.8 million	2.5 million	1.2 million	12.9 million	10.0 million

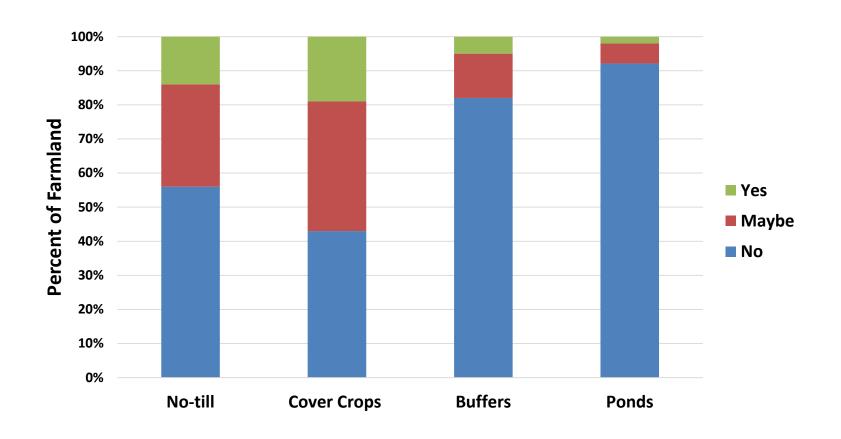
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Extension and Outreach



Reasons for Not Using Conservation Practices

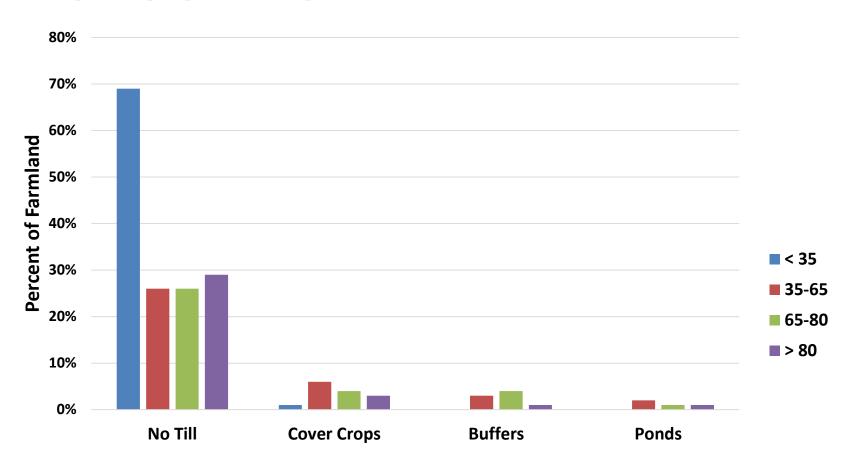
- No-till:
 - 1. Not suitable for land/ soil (19%)
 - 2. Hurts crop yield (18%)
- Cover crops:
 - 1. High termination cost (21%)
 - 2. Too short of a season to plant them (19%)

Likelihood of Using Practices in Next Five Years



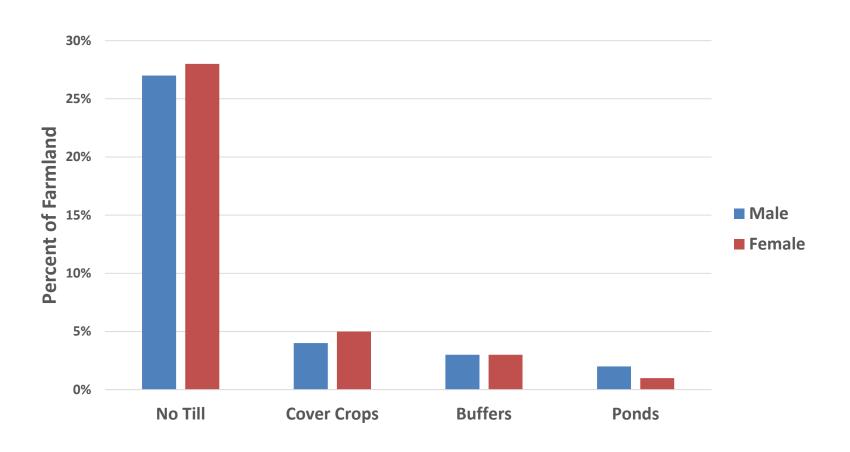


Conservation Use by Age of Landowner



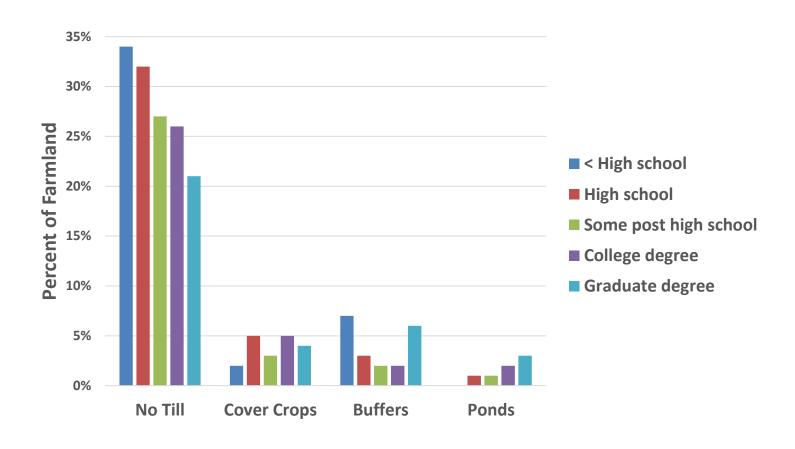


Conservation Use by Gender of Landowner



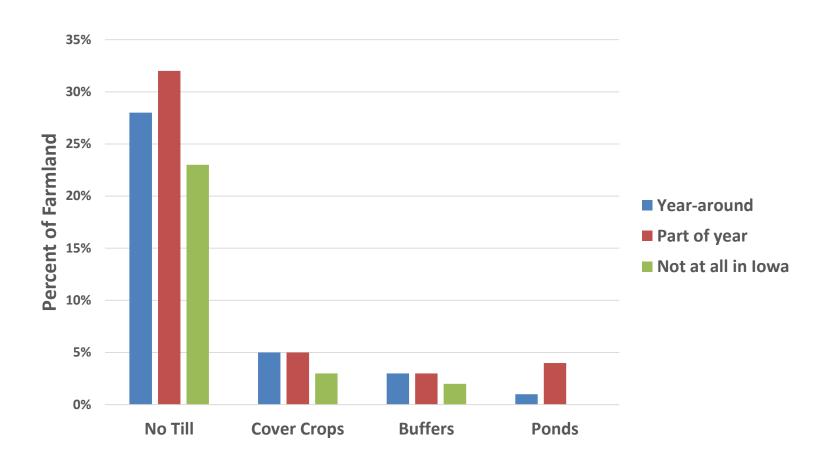


Conservation Use by Education of Landowner





Conservation Use by Residence of Landowner

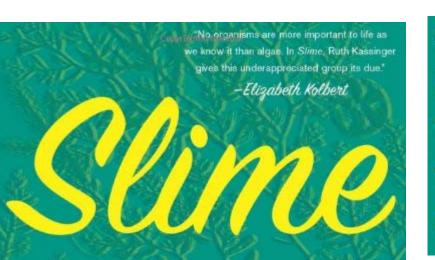




Conclusion

- Current use of conservation varies by practice throughout lowa
- Presence of conservation on rented (vs. owned) land differs by practice
 - More no-till acres
 - Fewer acres with buffers and ponds
- Landowners are open to using cover crops on their land in the future





SAY "ALGAE" AND MOST
PEOPLE THINK OF POND SCUM.
WHAT THEY DON'T KNOW IS
THAT WITHOUT ALGAE, NONE
OF US WOULD EXIST.

HOW ALGAE CREATED US,

PLAGUE US,

AND

JUST MIGHT SAVE US

RUTH

openiginos depunciar

"Slime is a revelation! Algae have the power to cool the planet, replace plastics, fuel vehicles, and feed the world. This visionary book belongs in the hands of every policy maker, business leader, and engaged citizen looking for answers to our most pressing problems. It also happens to be a delightful read in the tradition of Susan Orlean, Mary Roach, and Michael Pollan. Ruth Kassinger turns a reporter's eye to the natural world and finds an epic narrative there, populated by dedicated scientists, intrepid chefs, and starry-eyed visionaries."

- Amy Stewart. New York Times best-selling author of The Drunken Botanist and the Kopp Sisters novels

Thank You!

Wendong Zhang

Assistant Professor and Extension Economist 478C Heady Hall, Iowa State University 515-294-2536 wdzhang@iastate.edu

www.card.iastate.edu/china

www.card.iastate.edu/farmland

https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/6492

