

Selected Posters

SAEA 2010 Annual Meetings

Regional Differences in Consumers' WTP for Ethanol from Switchgrass, Wood Wastes, and Corn

Kimberly L. Jensen, Denise Skahan, Adrienne Marra, Christopher D. Clark, and Burton C. English, University of Tennessee

Cellulosic ethanol may reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 85%, but cellulosic ethanol is only in the early commercialization stage. Hence, little is known about consumers' preferences. This study examines attitudes toward renewable fuels and willingness-to-pay for ethanol from corn, switchgrass, and wood across the Southern and Midwestern US.

Ripple Effects of Bio-energy Production in East Asia: Interregional Input-Output Analysis

Yoji Kunimitsu, National Institute for Rural Engineering

This paper aims to evaluate the ripple effects of bio-energy production in East Asia. The interregional input-output table, covering 10 East Asian countries and the United States, was modified to introduce Vietnam and used to quantify induced production. Results demonstrate some room for policy coordination among East Asian countries as a win-win situation.

From Subsistence Agriculture to a Market Based System: The Case of Corn in Mexico

Maria Mejia and Derrell S. Peel, Oklahoma State University

One of the biggest challenges within Mexican agriculture is the transition from subsistence production to a market-oriented system to meet growing demands for food and feed. The Mexican corn market is being transformed by domestic and international market forces. Availability of

technology, management, and market infrastructure increase the challenge.

Evaluating Beef Cattle Best Management Practices in South Texas: Cow Pregnancy and BSE Testing

Mac Young, Joe Paschal, Steven Klose, and Greg Kaase, Texas AgriLife Extension Service, Texas A&M University

Cow-calf operations in South Texas are continually confronted with weather and economic issues that impact bottom-line profits and equity growth. Managers should evaluate and implement management strategies to improve financial performance and condition. This analysis illustrates financial incentives to adopt cow pregnancy and breeding soundness examination (BSE) testing.

Hiring Unskilled Workers for Organic and Conventional Farm Labor

Samuel L. Perkin and Cesar L. Escalante, University of Georgia

The strict enforcement of immigration policies has displaced most foreign workers as traditional suppliers of unskilled farm labor. The result for farm businesses is discussed using Georgia farm case studies and a Southeastern farm labor management survey. Structural and operating system differences of organic and conventional farms determine hiring strategies and effects on farm operations.

A Case Study of Downtown Revitalization Using Retail Trade Analysis, Asset Mapping, Community Planning, and Engagement Strategies

Rachael Carter and Albert E. Myles, Mississippi State University

This project used economic analysis and community planning strategies to improve the retail

sector of the City of New Houlka, Mississippi. This poster portrays the effectiveness of combining research methods and outreach efforts and how these tools paired with civic engagement can reach and positively impact struggling rural communities.

Creation of School Lunch Programs Using Locally-Sourced Foods from Low-Income Communities in Arkansas *Megan Norton and Lanier Nalley, University of Arkansas*

Using a linear-programming model, school lunch plans were created to minimize cost and maximize nutrition. Two iterations of the model were run using traditionally-sourced and locally-grown foods. Issues facing Arkansas children and farmers were examined. Results present the costs of proper school lunch programs and costs of using locally-sourced foods.

Analyzing the Timing of Fuel Purchases by Farmers *Gregory Ibendahl, Mississippi State University*

Diesel fuel is a major expense for most farmers. While the price of diesel is highly variable during the year, there are times when it is lower than average. This poster uses a simulation analysis to determine the optimal time of the year for farmers to purchase diesel fuel.

The Impact of Agriculture on the Arkansas Economy *Jennie Popp, Nathan Kemper, and Wayne Miller, University of Arkansas*

Our analysis found that agriculture is responsible for more than 16% of jobs, labor income, and value added in the state. More than half of the impacts accrue in nonagricultural sectors. Continued strength of agriculture is of paramount importance to maintain the social and economic fabric of rural Arkansas communities.

Meat Goat Market Options for Oklahoma Producers: Increasing Knowledge and Accessibility *Kellie Curry Raper and J.J. Jones, Oklahoma State University*

Many Oklahoma meat goat producers have scarce information on area livestock market

options and less information on characteristics of those markets. Livestock market auctions were surveyed in Oklahoma and in bordering states to determine meat goat market access points and to increase knowledge of basic price patterns in those areas.

Selection and Placement of Best Management Practices Used to Reduce Total Phosphorous Runoff in the Lincoln Lake Watershed in Northwest Arkansas *Héctor Germán Rodríguez and Jennie Popp, University of Arkansas, and Chetan Maringanti and Indrajeet Chaubey, Purdue University*

Although best management practices (BMPs) might reduce nutrient runoff, selection, placement, and affordability of practices need to be taken into consideration when making water management decisions. A nondominated sorting genetic algorithm was used to determine cost-effective watershed-level scenarios by optimizing selection and placement of 95 BMPs to control phosphorous runoff.

Evaluating Structural Changes in Farm Cash Receipts: Lessons from Mississippi and the MidSouth *Albert E. Myles and Albert J. Allen, Mississippi State University*

This study used a dynamic shift-share economic model to determine the competitiveness of farm enterprises in Mississippi compared with similar enterprises in the MidSouth. Changes in Mississippi farm cash receipts were used to identify and compare farm enterprises with higher or lower growth rates in the state with averages in the MidSouth Region.

Adoption of Genetically Modified Crops in the Delta Region: A Distributional Analysis *Arun Adhikari and Ashok Mishra, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center*

This study addresses two major objectives. First, it investigates the changes in distributional patterns of traditional crops and generally modified crops in three Delta states (Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi). Second, using Agricultural Resource Management Survey data, it investigates

factors affecting the adoption of crops, namely corn, cotton, and soybean.

Do Agribusiness Students View the World Differently? *Joey Mehlhorn, Scott Parrott, and Sandy Mehlhorn, University of Tennessee at Martin*

Students need to realize the importance of other cultures and countries in order to interact and compete in a diverse climate. Students at the University of Tennessee at Martin were surveyed about individual cultural questions with respect to cultural competency. Results confirmed the need for more foreign language proficiency among U.S. business graduates.

Carbon Sequestration and Biomass Production in Arkansas: A Production Level Analysis of Loblolly Pines *Aaron Smith, Michael Popp, and Lanier Nalley, University of Arkansas*

With changes in carbon policies likely, producers and policy makers need information to make informed decisions. An existing crop model is modified to add nontraditional crops of loblolly pine as dedicated carbon sequestering crops. Changes in farm income and land use are examined at the county level.

Evaluating the Impact of an Electronic Food Marketing Network: The Case of Market Maker *Samuel Zapata, David Lamie, Carlos Carpio, and Olga Isengildina-Massa, Clemson University*

Market Maker (MM) is one of the most extensive collections of electronic searchable food industry related data in the country with over 324,440 profiles of food related enterprises, including more than 6,000 agricultural producers. This study develops an evaluation framework for the assessment of the long-term economic impact of MM.

Analyzing Past and Forecasting Future Ranch Performance from Production, Resource, and Financial Perspectives *R.D. Rhoades and B.H. Dunn, King Ranch Institute*

for Ranch Management and Texas A&M University – Kingsville, L.O. Tedeschi, Texas A&M University – College Station, R.D. Hanagriff and B.L. Turner, Texas A&M University – Kingsville, J.E. Sawyer, Texas A&M University – College Station, and K.C. McCuiston, King Ranch Institute for Ranch Management and Texas A&M University – Kingsville

The objective is to build the database required and dynamic models of beef production systems capable of providing educators, ranch managers, and industry consultants with a tool that identifies knowledge gaps, illustrates linkages among system components, defines high-leverage control points, and provides risk management and economic optimization solutions throughout the beef production process.

Extension and Agribusiness Implications of GPS Guidance Technology Adoption in Cotton Production *Swagata “Ban” Banerjee, Buddhi R. Gyawali, and James O. Bukunya, Alabama A&M University*

Results from binary logit analysis on 11 major cotton-farming states indicate adoption of global positioning system guidance systems is more likely by those adopting other precision-farming practices and computers for farm management. Younger, richer farmers, and farmers with larger farms and relatively high yields are also more likely to adopt.

Water Demand Management Strategies in Florida, Oklahoma, Georgia, and Arkansas: Results of a Survey of Water Utilities *Chris Boyer, Oklahoma State University, Shirish Rajbhandary and Dwayne Haynes, University of Florida, Damian Adams, Oklahoma State University, and Tatiana Borisova, University of Florida*

Many communities in the Southern United States experience periodic water shortages. As the region seeks to balance economic growth with protection of its natural resources, managing water becomes a high priority. This research focuses on alternative strategies that can be used to balance public supply with rising water demand.