Economics of plant disease management using Technological Innovation

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Economics:

the study of the optimal allocation of resources to maximize the welfare of people.

1. Characterize / Derive preferred implantation(s) of technology in evolved/new production systems

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 - At the field level and at the farm level for producers, agribusinesses, technology vendors, ...
 - At the industry, region, market level for industry policy leaders re. outbreak control strategy, ...
 - At the national and global level for food security, sustainability, and other policy leaders

2. Characterize the <u>range of costs and benefits</u> under various implementations of technology in current and new <u>production</u> <u>systems</u>

build a realistic, function based model that captures critical biological and physical relationships of the production system and technology

3. Provide R&D team with value driven <u>needs for new data</u> to strengthen model and recommendations

4. Provide R&D team with <u>direction for further development of</u> <u>the technology</u> to create additional value in implementation.

	(Marketable Yield =	77,317	pounds, or	3,093	25lb boxes)		
14			Equipment		Labor	Total	Your
Month	Type of Operation		Costs	Costs	Costs	Costs	Costs
February						-	
	Attend Grower Meetings		0.00	250.00	40.68	290.68	
Total Feb	ruary		\$0.00	\$250.00	\$40.68	\$290.68	
March			100.00				
	Plow Field		16.72	0.00	11.19	27.91	
	Disc Field		8.83	0.00	5.59	14.42	
	Subsoil Field		20.29	0.00	15.25	35.55	
Total Mar	ch		\$45.84	\$0.00	\$32.04	\$77.87	
April	Develop t External		10 50	107 50	7.00	445.00	
	Preplant Fertilizer		10.53	127.50	7.63	145.66	
	Assemble Irrigation System		12.08 204.91	0.00	84.75	96.83	
Total Apr	Bedding and Fumigation		\$204.91 \$227.51	990.00	30.51 \$122.89	1,225.41	
	1		\$227.51	\$1,117.50	\$122.09	\$1,467.90	
May	Purchasa Plugs		0.00	550.00	8.47	558.47	
	Purchase Plugs Fertilize Plugs		0.00	0.83	8.47	9.42	
	Transplant Plugs		53.46	0.83	40.68	9.42	
			0.00	11.00	40.68	194.14	
	Replant 2%		580.79		525.45	1,316.83	
	Drip Irrigation Staking			210.60		602.50	
	Staking String x2		0.00	550.00 9.90	52.50 34.80	44.70	
	Prune		0.00	0.00 266.43	47.85	47.85 327.65	
	Weekly Sprays		38.85 7.75	13.78	5.59	27.11	
Total May	Post-Emergent Herbicide		\$680.95	\$1,612.54	\$754.67	\$3,048.16	
June			\$000.55	\$1,012.04	\$154.01	\$5,040.10	
June	Drip Irrigation		562.05	210.60	508.50	1,281.15	
	Weekly Sprays		38.85	312.05	22.37	373.27	
	Post-Emergent Herbicide		7.75	17.75	5.59	31.08	
Total Jun			\$608.64	\$540.40	\$536.46	\$1,685.50	
July	8		\$000.04	\$340.40	\$550.40	\$1,005.50	
oury	Drip Irrigation		580,79	210.60	525.45	1,316.83	
	Weekly Sprays		38.85	150.55	22.37	211.76	
	Harvest		0.00	0.00	9,278.02	9,278.02	
Total July			\$619.63	\$361.15	\$9,825.84	\$10,806.61	
October					++,010101		
	Remove Plastic		46.64	0.00	152.55	199.19	
	Dispose Plastic		16.15	0.00	10.17	26.32	
	Disk Field		16.05	0.00	10.17	26.22	
	Apply Lime		0.00	55.00	0.00	55.00	
	Plant Rye for Cover Crop		16.99	17.00	10.17	44.16	
Total Oct			\$95.83	\$72.00	\$183.06	\$350.89	
and a second	Iministrative Costs					_	
	Real Estate Taxes		0.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	
	Management Fee		0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	
	Net Land Rent		0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	
	Miscellaneous		0.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	
	Internet service		0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	
	Overhead (Utilities, legal fees, etc.)		0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	
Total Ann	ual Administrative Costs		\$0.00	\$226.00	\$0.00	\$226.00	
and the second second second second							
Seasonal	1/2 Top Dick up		32.30	0.00	20.34	52.64	
Seasonal	1/2 Ton Pick-up						
Seasonal	Operating Capital		0.00	70.00	0.00	70.00	
Seasonal Total Sea				70.00 \$70.00	0.00 \$20.34	70.00 \$122.64	
	Operating Capital		0.00			_	

A Tomato Enterprise Budget (NCSU)

An example product of modeling

Noteable:

Total Cost ~ \$18,000 / acre / year

Weekly Spray Costs

~ \$911 / acre /year

Limitations:

Not intended as actual

Ignores variability / risk

NC STATE UNIVERSITY

Critical Features of Emerging Plant Disease Management Technology

1. Characterize variability in the production system

What are the probabilities of different levels of yield (quantity x quality) ?

What external factors drive yield variability (function)?

How do input / management decisions affect yield variability (function)?

Critical Features of Emerging Plant Disease Management Technology

2. Characterize <u>plant behavior</u> as a probabilistic function of external and internal variables

3. Characterize <u>pathogen behavior</u> and effects on the plant (individual and population) as a prob. function of other variables

4. Characterize <u>new technology behavior</u> as a prob. function of technology deployment, and other variables.
(select a range of deployments to map costs vs.benefits)

An Example of Economic Analysis of Emerging Plant Disease Management Technology

Liu et al. 2018 compared effects of a regular spray program to a spray program based on a decision support system (DSS) for Late Blight in Field tomatoes.

Ignoring Yield differences DSS generated net benefits of -\$28 to +\$48 per acre

With yield differences based on plot tests, DSS generated estimated net benefits of \$496 to \$1714 per acre. (Ranges represent values across 3 levels of susceptibility in cultivars).

Yangxuan Liu, Michael R. Langemeier, Ian M. Small, Laura Joseph, William E. Fry, Jean B. Ristaino, Amanda Saville, Benjamin M. Gramig, Paul V. Preckel. A Risk Analysis of Precision Agriculture Technology to Manage Tomato Late Blight. Sustainability 2018. 10. 3108. 19 pages.

Benefits of Early Intervention in Disease Outbreaks



Losses grow rapidly as time passes

Rate depends on characteristics of the pathogen, vectors, distances, and other factors

Given early detection, and depending on efficacy of available treatments,

 market or regional level losses can be capped or limited

Depending on costs of treatments, costs of early intervention may be very small compared to value of losses avoided.

Regional action may require established policy and readiness, logistics and funding mechanisms.

Social Benefits of Emerging Plant Disease Management Technology

Reduced release of protection chemicals into the environment

Increased Yield and Reduced Resource Consumption

Regional economy stability in processing and other sectors

Increased food security and improved consumer welfare





Economic analysis of Emerging Plant Disease Management Technology:

informs beneficial adoption and policy

identifies value of needed data

identifies value of further R&D



