

# The Economics of Bt Corn in Wisconsin

Paul D. Mitchell

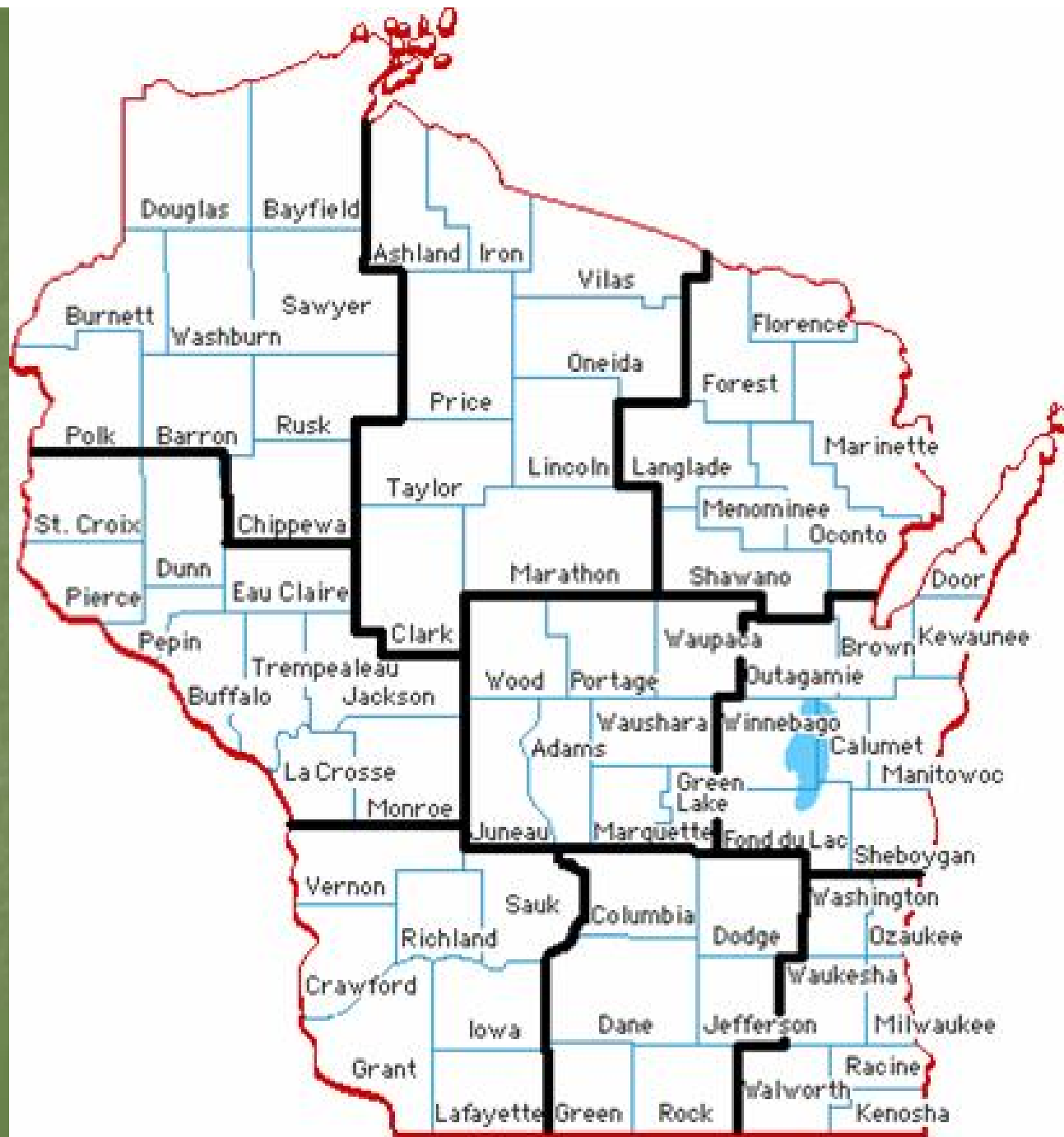
Agricultural and Applied Economics  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

# Overview

Used DATCP European corn borer population survey data and my published research to estimate the net benefit (\$/ac) of Bt corn in each Wisconsin Crop Reporting District

# DATCP ECB data

- DATCP annual fall survey of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation ECB populations in corn fields
- Several fields in several counties
- Average for each Crop Reporting District (CRD) for 1957-2004
- Tested and found no autocorrelation
- Estimated mean and CV of average ECB population per plant in each CRD



# Damage from ECB

- Used Mitchell et al. 2002 to estimate distribution of stalk tunneling as function of ECB population distribution
- Used Hurley, Mitchell, and Rice 2004 to estimate distribution of % yield loss as function of stalk tunneling distribution
- Final Result: distribution of % Yield Loss from ECB for each CRD



# Economics

- Used USDA-NASS 5-year average yields for each CRD for mean, assume 30% CV
- Used corn price of \$2.00/bu
- Used technology fee of \$18/bag=\$7.43/ac (80,000 seed/bag 33,000 seeds/ac)
- 20% of field planted as non-Bt (conventional) corn for refuge

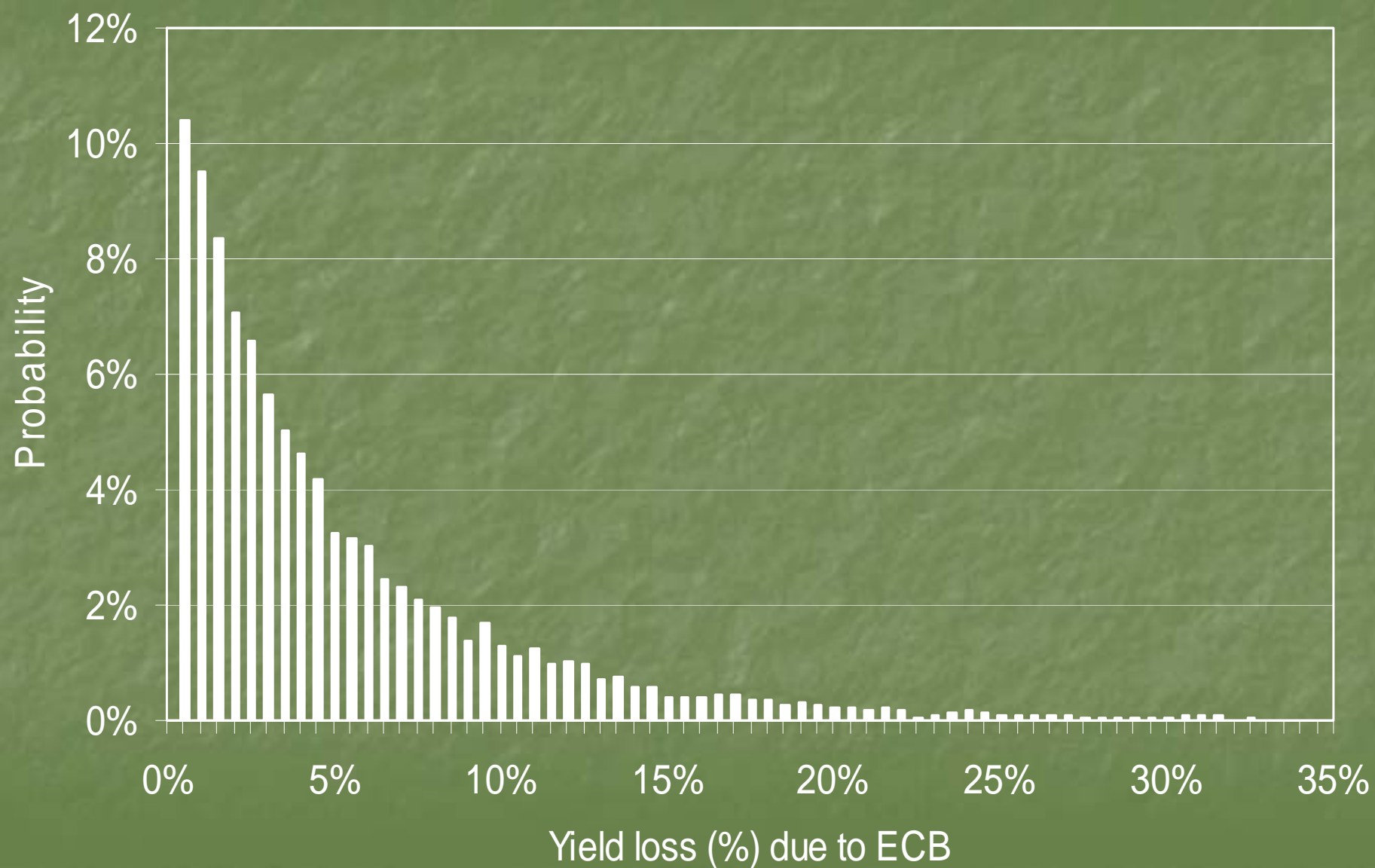
# Net Benefit

- Returns with Bt corn
$$0.8 \times (\text{price} \times \text{yield} - \text{TechFee} - \text{COP}) + 0.2 \times (\text{price} \times \text{yield} \times (1 - \% \text{loss}) - \text{COP})$$
- Returns with all conventional corn
$$\text{price} \times \text{yield} \times (1 - \% \text{loss}) - \text{COP}$$
- Net Benefit = Returns with Bt corn – Returns with all conventional corn

| District | Mean<br>ECB | CV<br>ECB | Yield<br>Loss | 5-Year<br>Avg Yield | Avg Net<br>Benefit | Probability<br>Benefit < 0 |
|----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| NW       | 0.31        | 1.20      | 4.04%         | 123.8               | 2.06               | 57.6%                      |
| NC       | 0.17        | 1.05      | 3.46%         | 119.2               | 0.66               | 64.1%                      |
| NE       | 0.25        | 1.14      | 3.83%         | 125.6               | 1.76               | 59.1%                      |
| WC       | 0.60        | 1.48      | 4.75%         | 132.8               | 4.15               | 50.0%                      |
| CN       | 0.58        | 1.52      | 4.69%         | 125.0               | 3.44               | 52.4%                      |
| EC       | 0.29        | 0.97      | 4.09%         | 135.4               | 2.92               | 54.0%                      |
| SW       | 0.79        | 1.30      | 5.21%         | 141.8               | 5.86               | 44.2%                      |
| SC       | 0.70        | 1.31      | 5.04%         | 139.2               | 5.27               | 45.9%                      |
| SE       | 0.68        | 1.82      | 4.75%         | 123.4               | 3.44               | 52.7%                      |
| State    | 0.49        | 0.87      | 4.80%         | 133.2               | 4.28               | 48.4%                      |



# ECB yield loss distribution in South Central Wisconsin



# Summary/Implications

- On average, Bt corn should generate a positive net benefit for most Wisconsin farmers
- Distribution of losses is highly skewed so that in most years, Wisconsin farmers should lose money with Bt corn
- Intuition: Most years ECB are not a severe problem, so losses do not cover the tech fee, but when ECB are bad, losses far exceed the tech fee so Bt corn well worth the cost.
- What's missing: Lodging losses, which increase the value of Bt corn