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Publication List Economics Department 1984-89

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Requests for copies of the publications listed in this pamphlet should be addressed to the Economics Department Librarian, SDSU, Box 504A, Brookings, SD, 57007. Single copies of many are available at no charge. If costs are involved, you will be notified in advance of being assessed the charge.
The publications listed herein were prepared during January 1984 - September 1989 by the faculty and graduate students in the Economics Department at South Dakota State University in the course of their research, extension, and teaching duties. The publications are arranged by the basic areas of concentration in the department: agricultural marketing, farm and ranch management, energy and water resource development, and rural development and public affairs.

We hope you will find this report and the publications useful.

Sincerely,

Ardelle Lundeen
Professor and
Department Head
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PUBLICATIONS BY ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
Jan 1984-Sept 1989

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Achieving higher farm product prices and net income


B. H. Schmiesing. Forward Pricing Grain while Maintaining the Potential to Benefit from Price Increases, Econ Commentator 273, Econ Dept, SDSU, June 8, 1989.


Improving transportation services


C. E. Lamberton. The Role of Railroad Contracts In Shipping South Dakota Grain, Econ N/L 247, Econ Dept, SDSU, March 10, 1987.


FARM AND RANCH MANAGEMENT

Managing production costs

H. R. Allen. Farm and Ranch Business Record Book (two parts), Coop Ext Ser, SDSU, 1984 (rev.).


D. C. Taylor, T. A. Lone, and A. A. Lundeen. Enterprise Budgets and Other Basic-Data Sets; Electric Rate Structure-Irrigation Study; Clay-Union, Union, Cherry-Todd, and Cam-Wal RECs, Res Rep 86-1, Econ Dept, SDSU, Oct. 1986.


D. C. Taylor and T. L. Dobbs. South Dakota’s Sustainable Agriculture Farmers, Econ N/L 254, Econ Dept, SDSU, Nov. 21, 1988.


Managing resource acquisition


T. Lone and L. L. Janssen. Farm Machinery Financing Terms, Econ N/L 221, Econ Dept, SDSU, May 10, 1985.


ENERGY AND WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT


**Energy use and irrigation development**


D. C. Taylor. The Economics of Reduced Pressure Irrigation. Econ N/L 218, Econ Dept, SDSU, Feb. 15, 1985.


D. C. Taylor, T. A. Lone, and A. A. Lundeen. Enterprise Budgets and Other Basic Data-Sets: Electric Rate Structure-Irrigation Study; Clay-Union, Union, Cherry-Todd, and Cam-Wal RECs; Res Rep 86-1, Econ Dept, SDSU, Oct. 1986.

T. A. Lone, D. C. Taylor, and A. A. Lundeen. Mixed Integer Linear Programming Model; Electric Rate Structure-Irrigation Study; Clay-Union, Union, Cherry-Todd, and Cam-Wal RECs; Res Rep 86-2, Econ Dept, SDSU, Oct. 1986.


Rural water systems


Other aspects of water resources development


RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Financing state and local government


Rural employment and income


Economic, agricultural, and food policies


OTHER PUBLICATIONS


S. C. Blank. Determining an Effective Teaching/Research Composition for Agricultural Economics Faculty Positions, Staff Pap 84-4, SDSU, Sep. 1984 (paper prepared for the West Ag Econ Assoc Ann Mtg, Univ of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, July 7-9, 1985).


C. E. Lamberton. The Demand for Nursing Home Care in South Dakota, Econ N/L 217, Econ Dept, SDSU, Jan. 25, 1985.


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South Dakota State University (SDSU) has been undertaking multi-disciplinary research on sustainable ("alternative", regenerative, reduced chemical input) agriculture since 1984. The research involves (1) comparisons between sustainable and conventional farming systems on large experimental field plots and (2) documentation and analysis of production and marketing practices by South Dakota’s sustainable farmers. The publications resulting from this research that deal directly with economics are listed below.

If you would like copies of any of these publications, please check which ones, indicate your name and address on the last page, and return this form to Sustainable Agriculture, SDSU Econ Dept, Box 504A, Brookings, S.D. 57007. For those publications that are priced, we ask that payment accompany your publication request.


Describes the sustainable, reduced till, and conventional crop rotation systems under study at SDSU's Northeast Experiment Station Research Farm. Presents an overview of the results of initial economic analysis of the systems.


Presents preliminary enterprise and farming system budgets based on the crops grown with sustainable, reduced till, and conventional practices at the SDSU’s Northeast Experiment Station Research Farm. Estimates are provided for both 1986 and "normalized" yields. Underlying assumptions and detailed procedures for the budgeting analysis are outlined.


Presents comparative results from the analysis of sustainable, reduced till, and conventional practices in large field plot trials at SDSU's Northeast Experiment Station Research Farm. Sustainable systems entail markedly lower direct production costs than the other systems. In several situations, the sustainable systems are economically competitive with conventional and reduced till systems. Both the level and form of Federal farm program provisions and compliance requirements affect the relative competitiveness of the sustainable and conventional farming systems.
The role of economics in achieving low-input/sustainable farming systems.

Describes and illustrates the roles of individual enterprise and whole farm analysis in the examination of sustainable farming systems. Presents results from selected empirical studies on the profitability of sustainable farming systems. Highlights current challenges in assessing the economics of sustainable farming systems.


Describes applications and results of the use of FINPACK, an Extension farm financial management package, in the examination of alternative crop and livestock enterprises in sustainable and conventional farming systems. Presents advantages and disadvantages of FINPACK in whole farm analyses, compared to other (1) less and (2) more complex analytic approaches.


Presents preliminary findings from a Summer 1988 mail survey of 32 South Dakota sustainable farmers.


Presents a budget analysis for 1988 for the sustainable, reduced till, and conventional farming system rotations undertaken at the SDSU's Northeast Experiment Station Research Farm. Similar annual progress reports are available for each of 1985-1987.


Compares the yields and profits from sustainable, reduced till, and conventional crop rotation systems under trial at SDSU's Northeast Experiment Station Research Farm for 1987 and 1988. The relative advantage of sustainable systems during periods of drought generally shown in the literature was also shown in the results of these South Dakota field trials for droughty 1988, compared to 1987.

Presents overviews of (1) the findings from the first complete sustainable crop rotations at the SDSU's Northeast Experiment Station Research Farm and (2) the findings from the Summer 1988 mail survey of sustainable farmers in South Dakota.


A comprehensive report of the Summer 1988 mail survey of 32 sustainable farmers in South Dakota. Describes (1) the nature of the sustainable farms and farmers, (2) the farm production and marketing practices followed by the farmers, and (3) the farmers' evaluation of comparative yields, profits, and problems with sustainable versus conventional agriculture. The insightful responses from individual respondents to a wide array of questions on sustainable agriculture are documented in a series of annexes.


Describes economic considerations in farmer, public, and policy maker decisions about low-input/sustainable agriculture practices. Results of selected economic studies are presented, and policy and research issues for the Great Plains are identified.


Presents the evaluation of 32 South Dakota sustainable farmers on relative (1) crop yields, (2) farm profits, (3) farm labor requirements, and (4) production and marketing problems with sustainable versus conventional farming practices.


Describes (1) the sustainable production techniques--involving synthetic chemical input practices; crop rotations; special weed, insect, and disease control practices; special tillage and residue management practices; and special grain drying and storing practices--and (2) the sustainable marketing practices and experiences of 32 sustainable farmers in South Dakota.

Presents yields, cultural practices, and baseline economic results for each of 1985 through 1988 for the sustainable, reduced till, and conventional crop rotation systems under study at SDSU’s Northeast Experiment Station Research Farm. Underlying assumptions and detailed procedures for the individual crop enterprise and crop rotation budgets and whole farm analyses are outlined.


Presents information on current participation in Federal commodity programs and views by 22 South Dakota sustainable farmers concerning desired changes in Federal farm programs and actions by State and local government to promote sustainable agriculture.


A comprehensive report of the Jan-Mar 1989 personal interview survey of 22 South Dakota sustainable farmers. Describes (1) who the sustainable farmers are, (2) their crop rotations, (3) their livestock enterprises, (4) their judgments on the relative riskiness of sustainable versus conventional farming, and (5) managerial strategies for overcoming critical problems with sustainable agriculture.


Presents the views of 22 sustainable farmers concerning on-farm managerial practices and off-farm strategies for dealing with transition weed problems, transition nitrogen shortages, inadequate markets for "organic" produce, and inadequate information about sustainable agriculture.

Name and address to which the publications should be sent (please be sure to include a check—written to the SDSU Economics Department—to cover the cost of any priced publications):