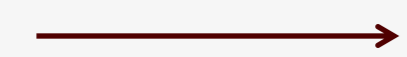




TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE

The Economics of Regenerative Agriculture in the Texas High Plains

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McCallister, Bridget Guerrero, Joseph A.
Burke, and Katie Lewis



2025 Southwest Cotton Physiology
Conference
February 13, 2025



Regenerative agriculture (#RegenAg)



Sustainable agricultural intensification and enhancement
using regenerative agricultural practices

USDA Award Number: 2021-68012-35897

Our project goal is to intensify agricultural production in an environmentally sustainable manner that enhances the agronomic, economic, and community resiliency in the Southern Great Plains.

Collaborators -



Acknowledgements

C.D. Ray White, Ph.D., J. Wayne Keeling, Ph.D., Cecil Haralson,
Aileen Malabanan



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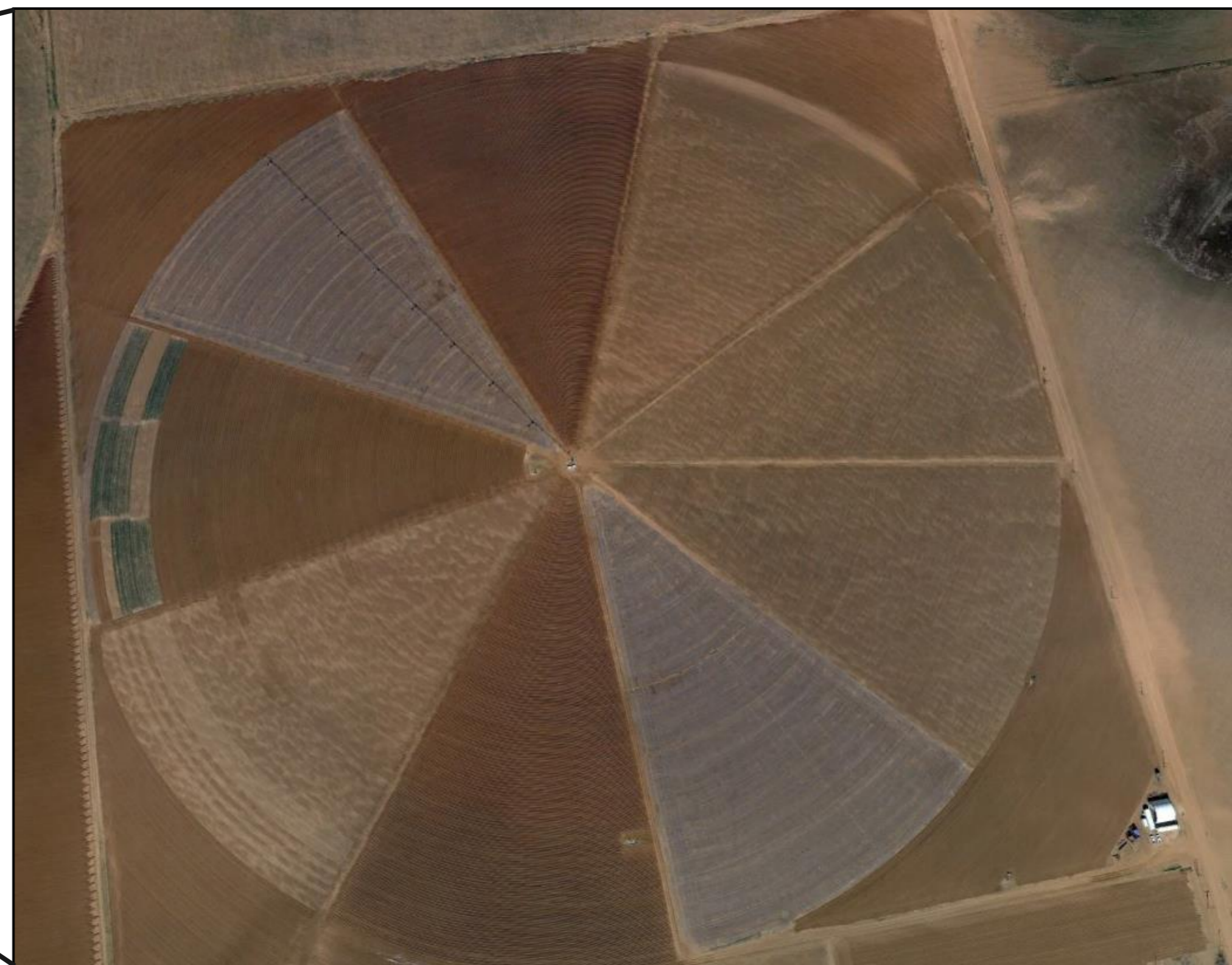
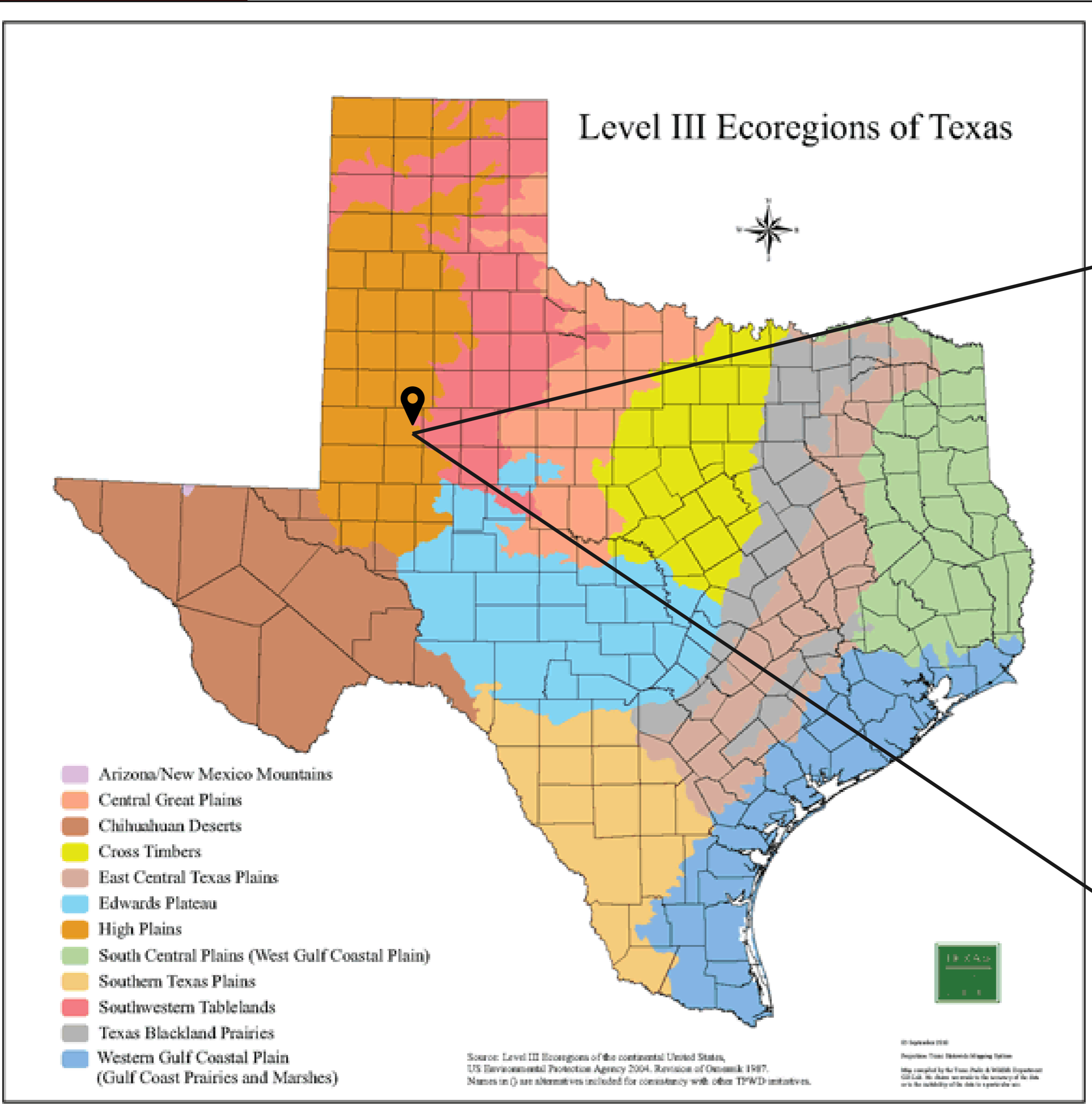
Introduction

- Two Issues
 - Soil health & impact of regenerative and climate-smart agricultural practices
 - Declining water availability due to reduced irrigation capacity from Ogallala Aquifer

- Study objectives
 - Evaluate the impact of regenerative agricultural practices on deficit-irrigated cotton production in the Southern Texas High Plains
 - Evaluate the potential short-term profitability and long-term risk associated with these practices



AG-CARES, Lamesa, TX



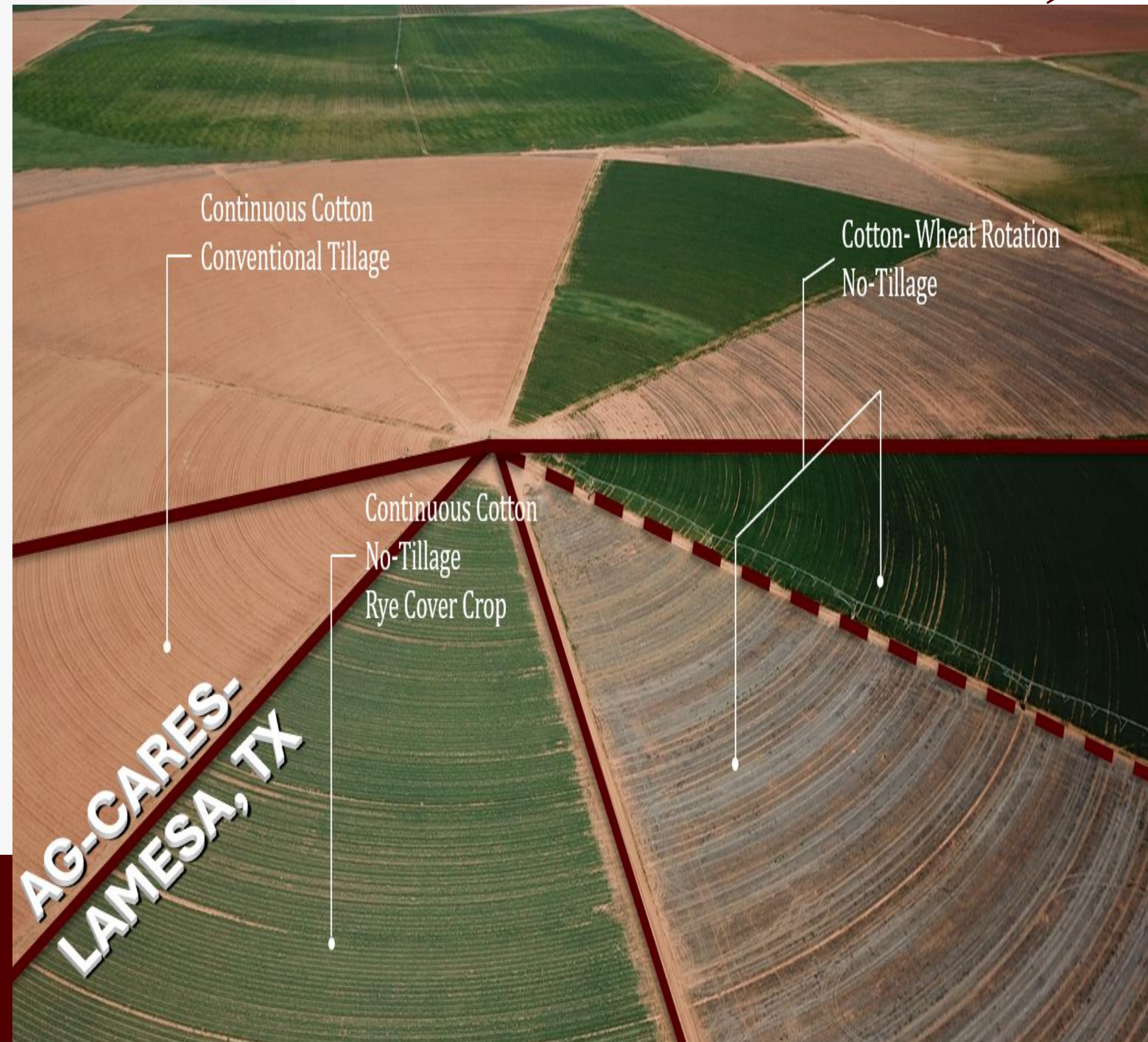
Treatments

➤ Cropping Systems

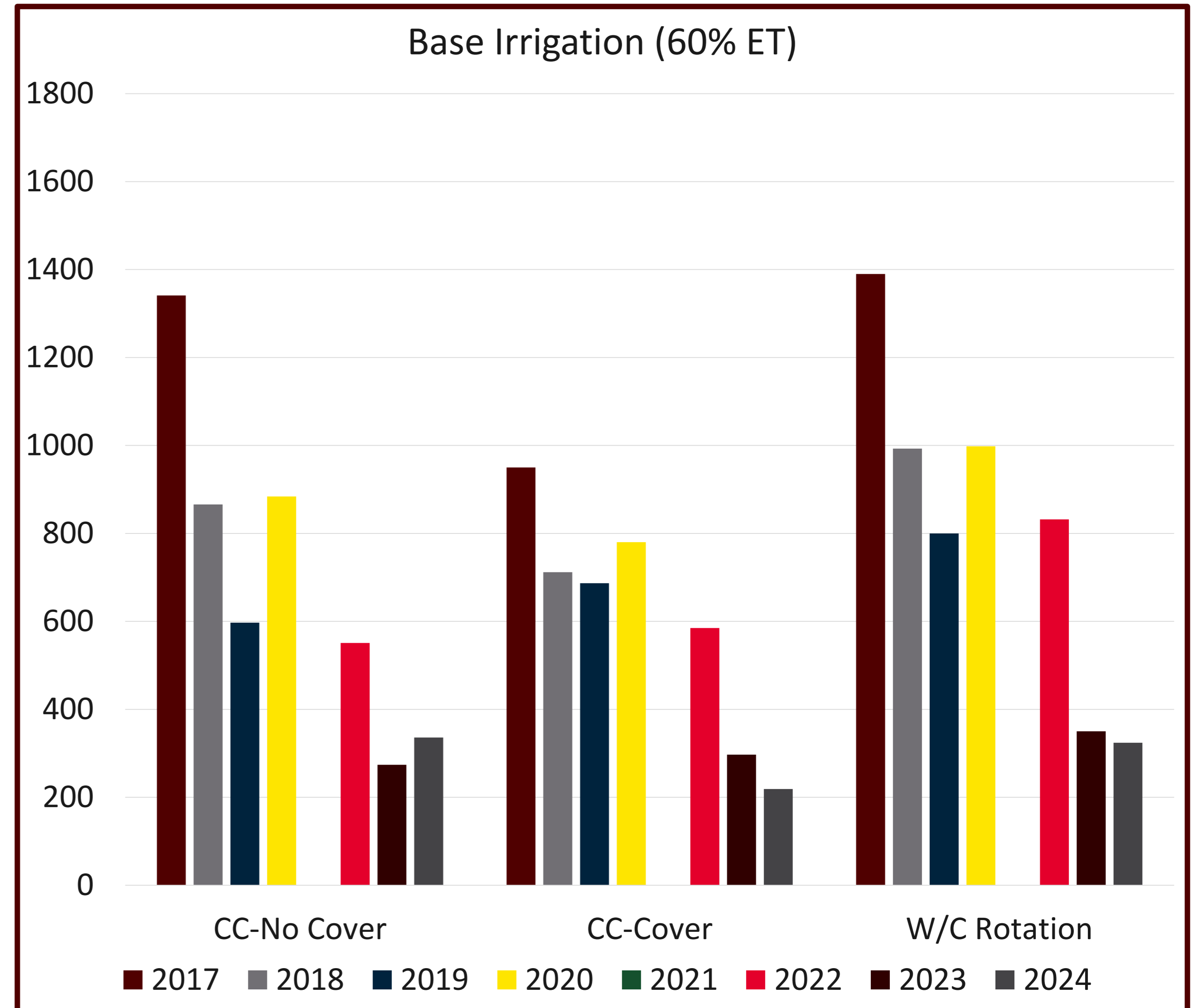
- Continuous cotton, conventional tillage, established in 1990
- Continuous cotton, no-tillage, winter rye cover crop, est. in 2014
- Cotton-wheat-fallow rotation, no-tillage, est. in 2014

➤ Irrigation Treatments

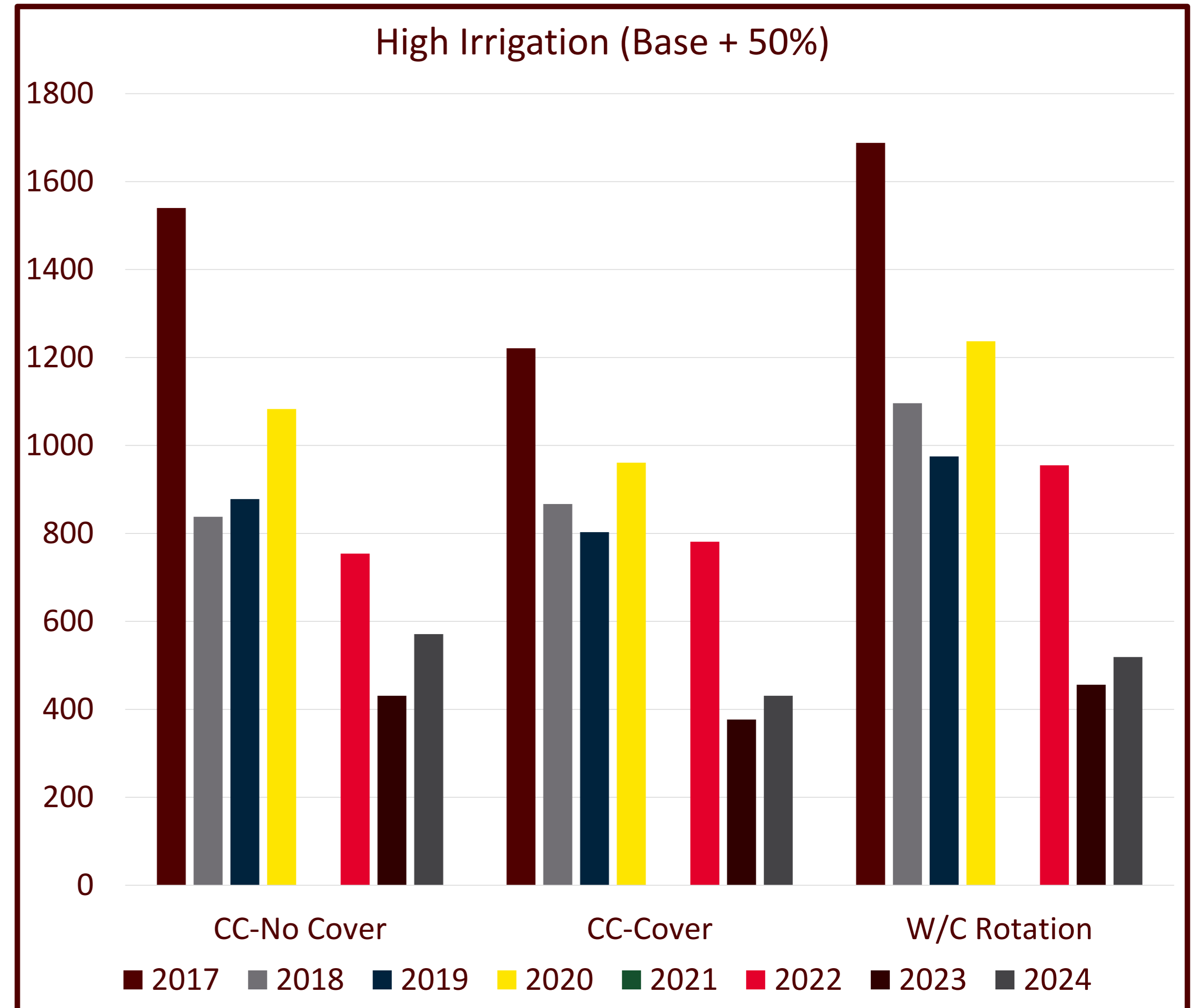
- Base (60% ET)
- Low (Base – 50%)
- High (Base + 50%)



Production by Year (LB/ac)

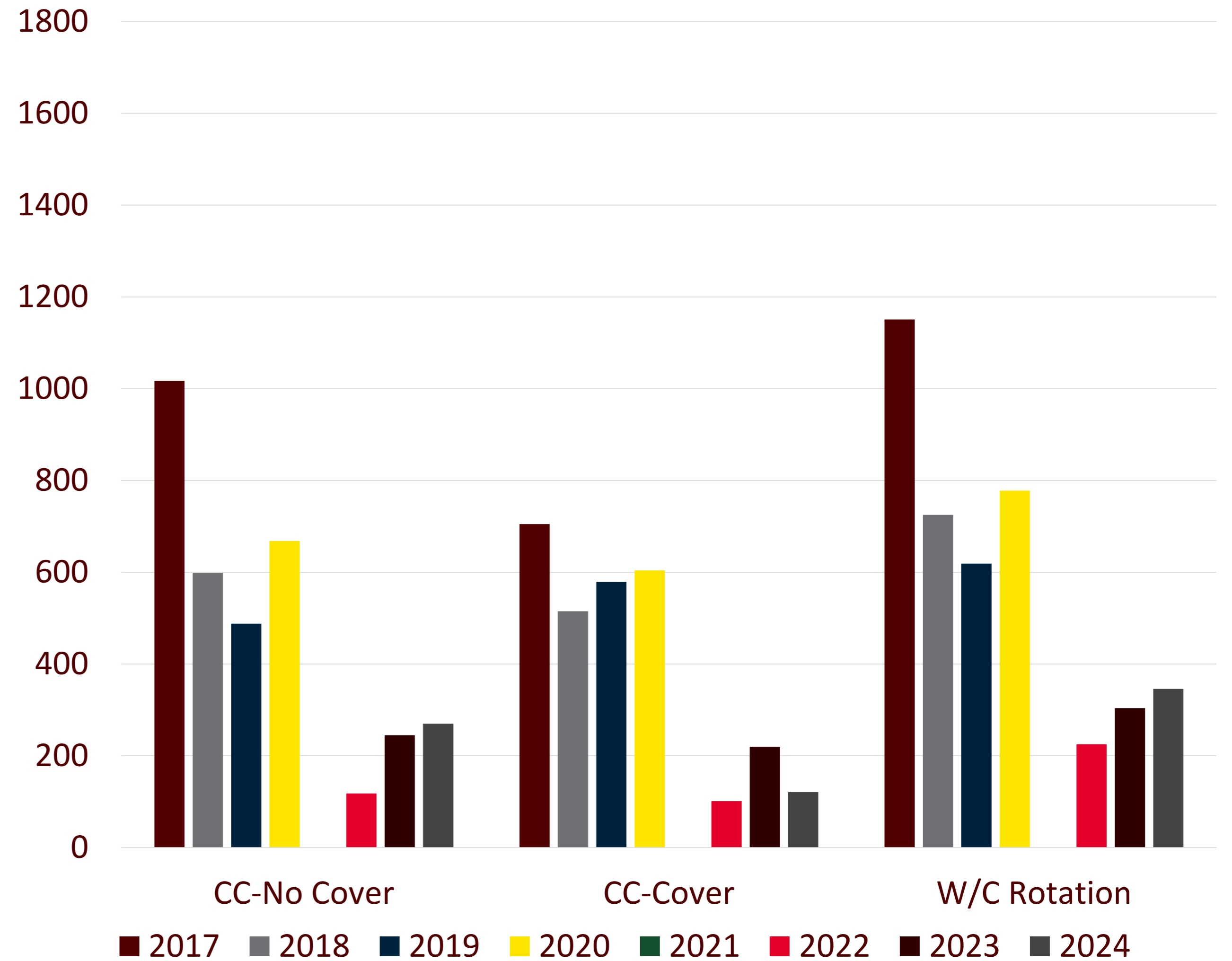


Production by Year (LB/ac)



Production by Year (LB/ac)

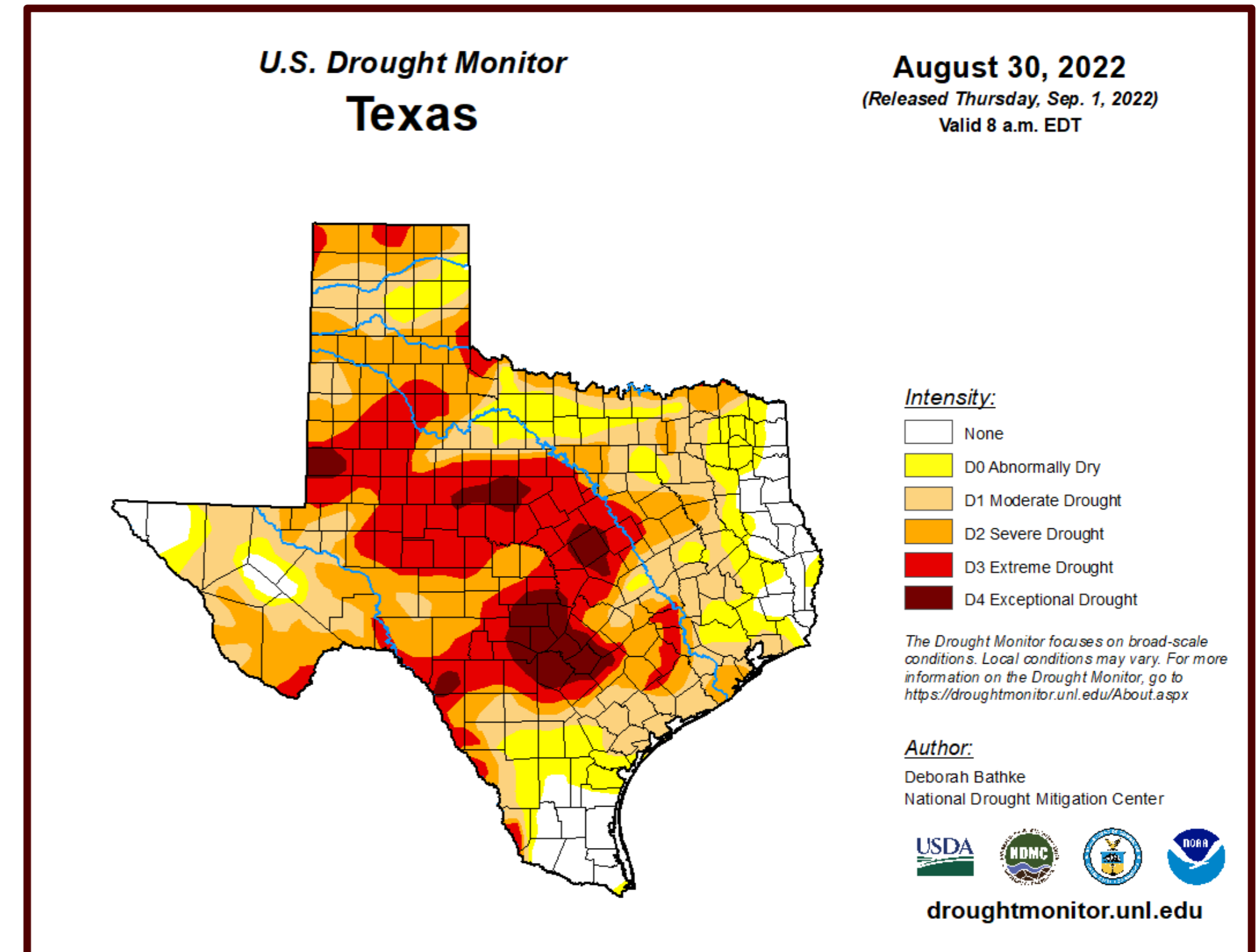
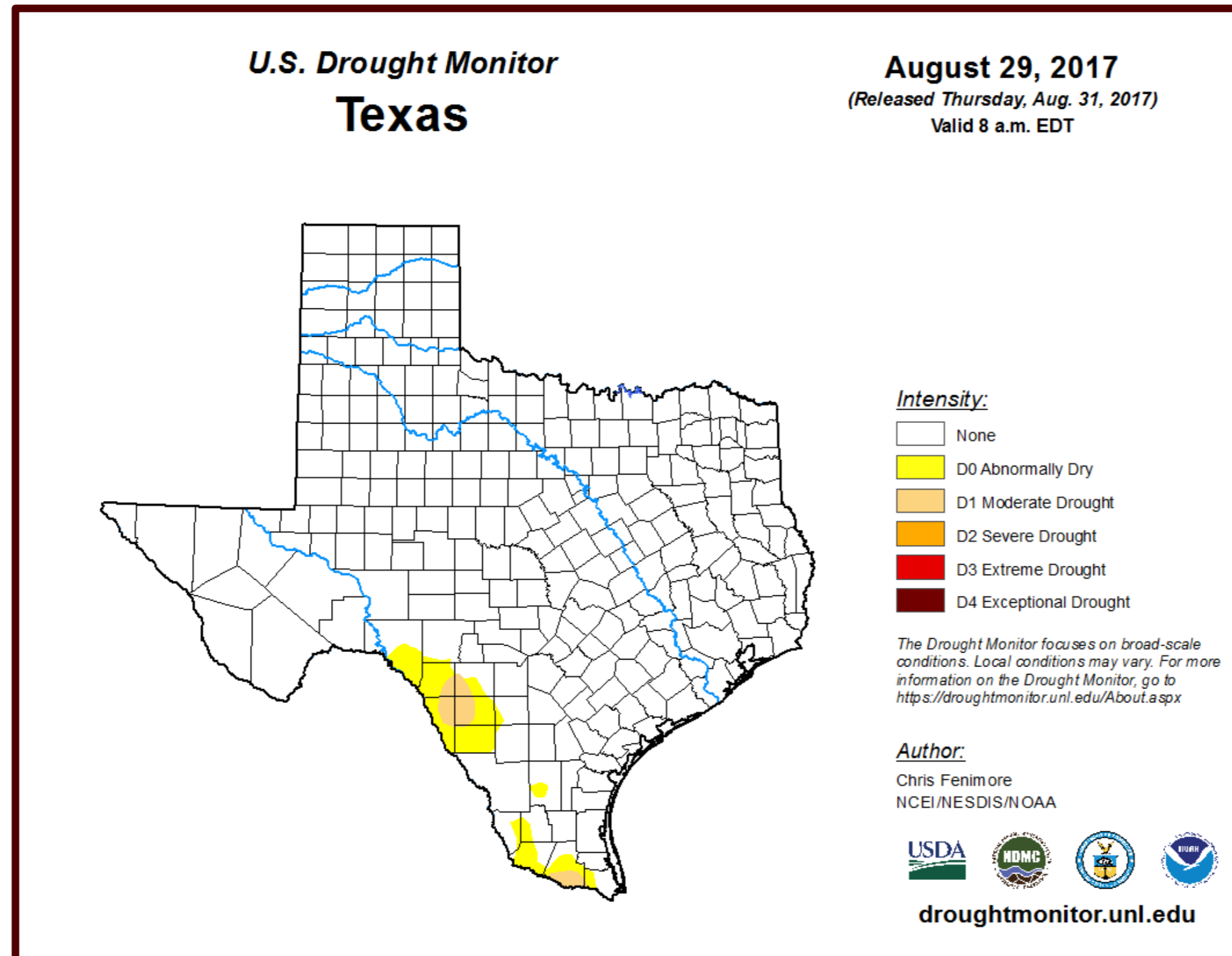
Low Irrigation (Base – 50%)





There's Been Some Hot, Dry Years...

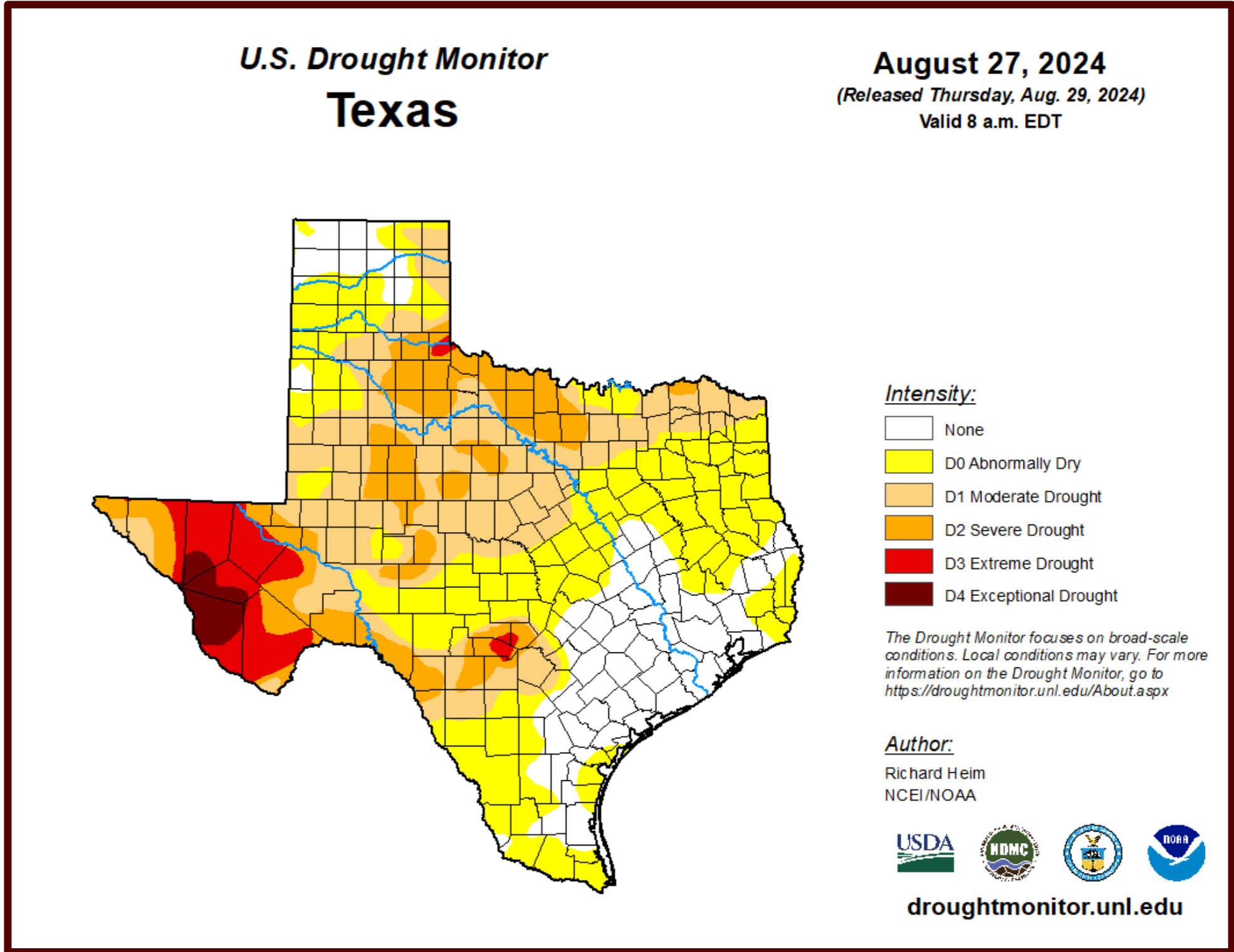
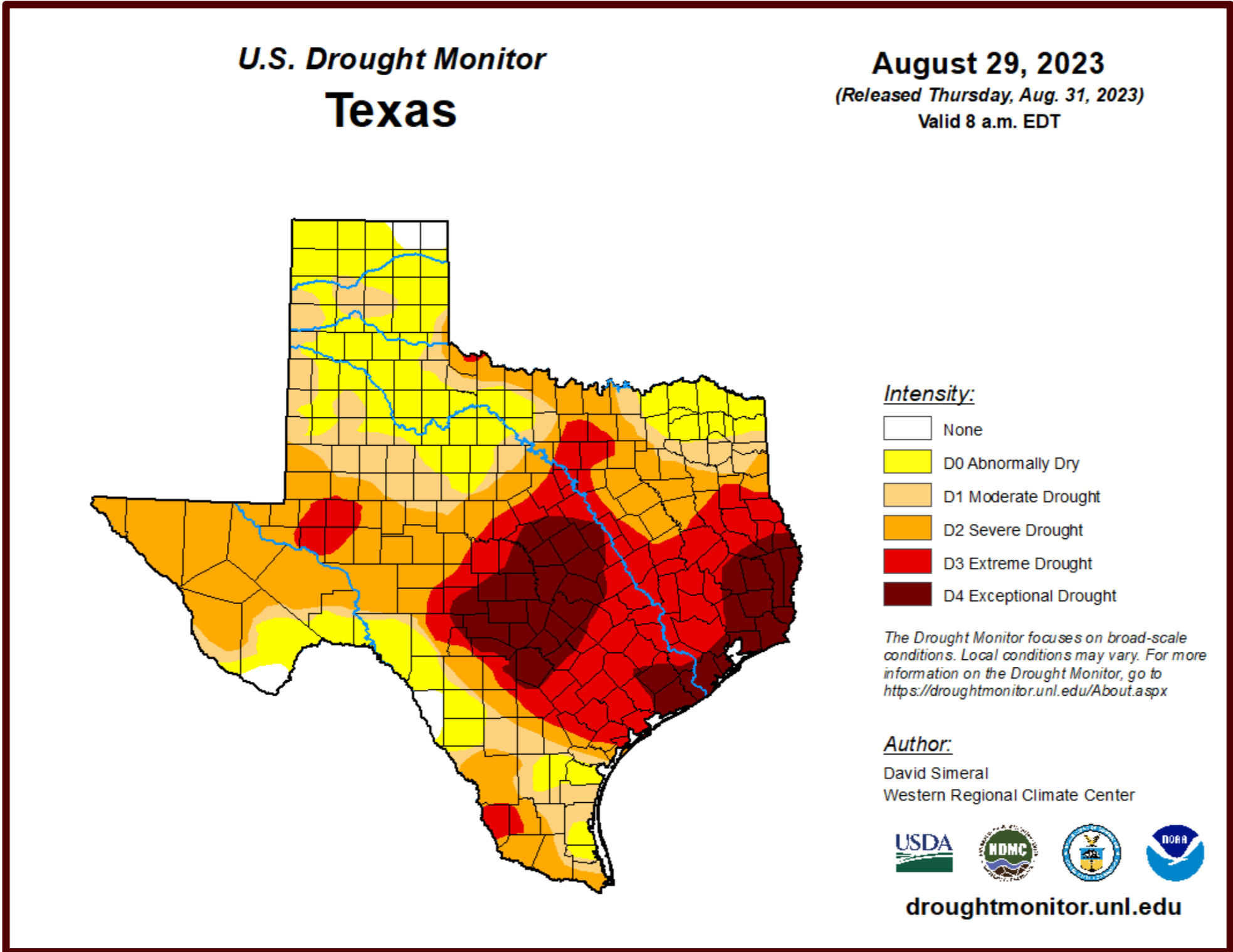
2020 vs. 2022



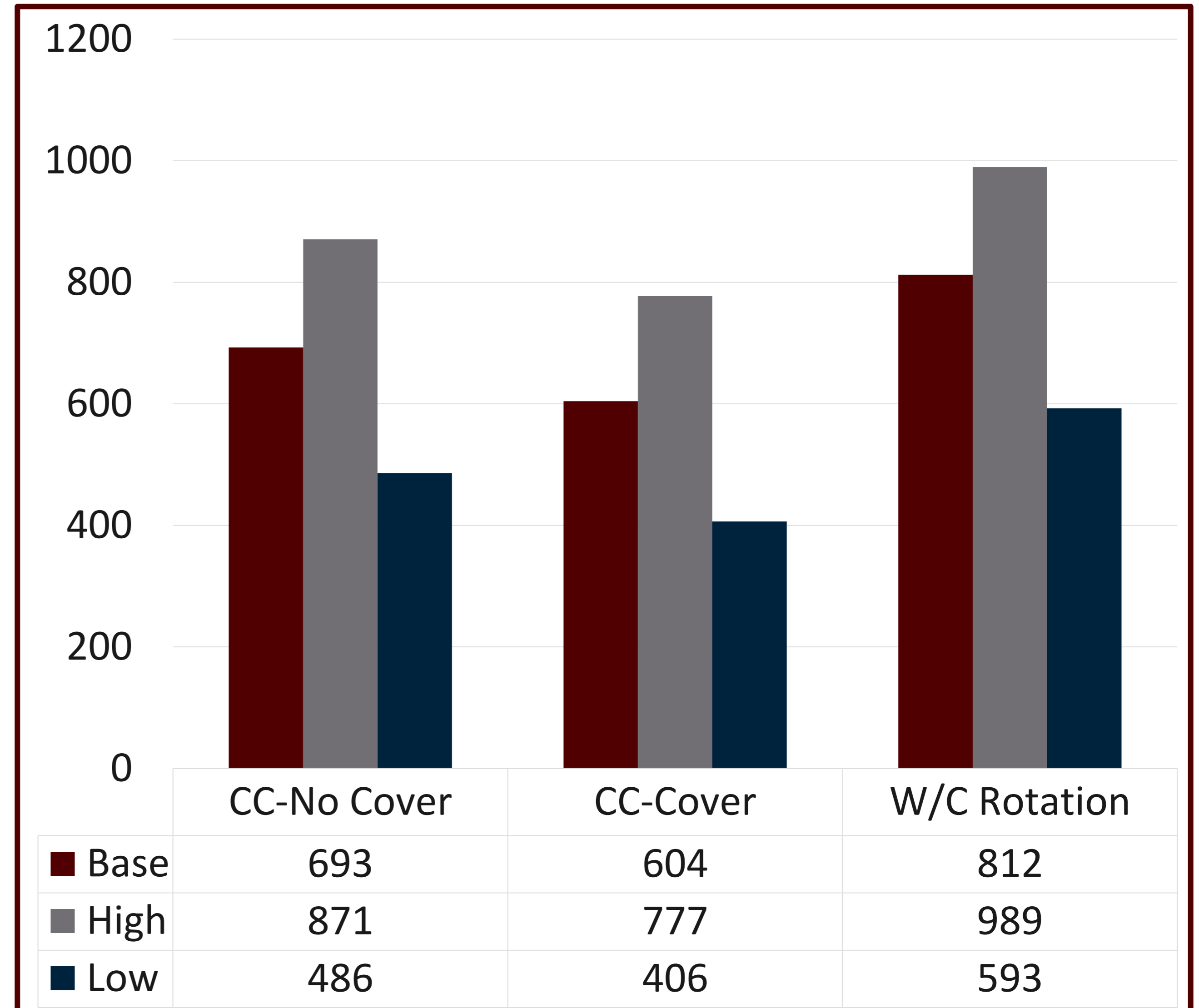


There's Been Some Hot, Dry Years...

2023 & 2024

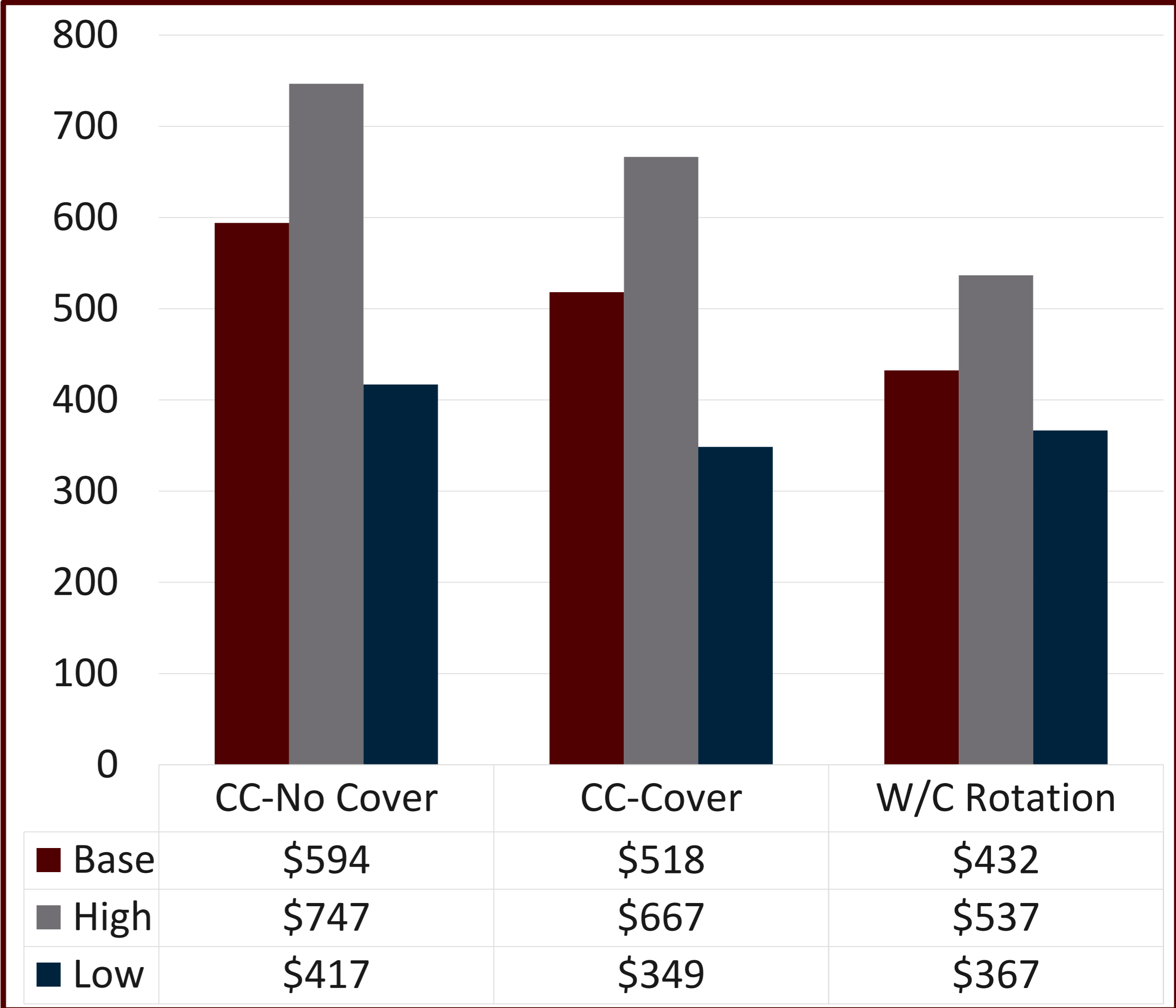


Average Production (LB/ac)



Revenue (\$/ac)

- \$0.70/LB (lint) & \$210/ton (cottonseed)
- \$5.60/BU wheat



Variable Costs- Base Irrigation

- Documented inputs from each cropping system
- Rates obtained from the 2020 Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Custom Rates survey and the 2024 Texas A&M AgriLife Extension crop budgets.

| Expenses | CC-No Cover | CC-Cover | Rotation-Cotton | Rotation-Wheat |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Seed | \$75 | \$90 | \$75 | \$15 |
| Herb. | \$91 | \$110 | \$110 | \$20 |
| Fert. | \$58 | \$58 | \$58 | \$29 |
| Tillage | \$94 | \$15 | \$- | \$- |
| Crop. Ins. | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$- |
| Irrigation | \$53 | \$56 | \$52 | \$20 |
| Interest | \$15 | \$13 | \$12 | \$3 |
| Ginning | \$65 | \$57 | \$76 | |
| Harvest | \$62 | \$54 | \$73 | \$25 |
| Total | \$513 | \$453 | \$456 | \$112 |

Variable Costs- High Irrigation



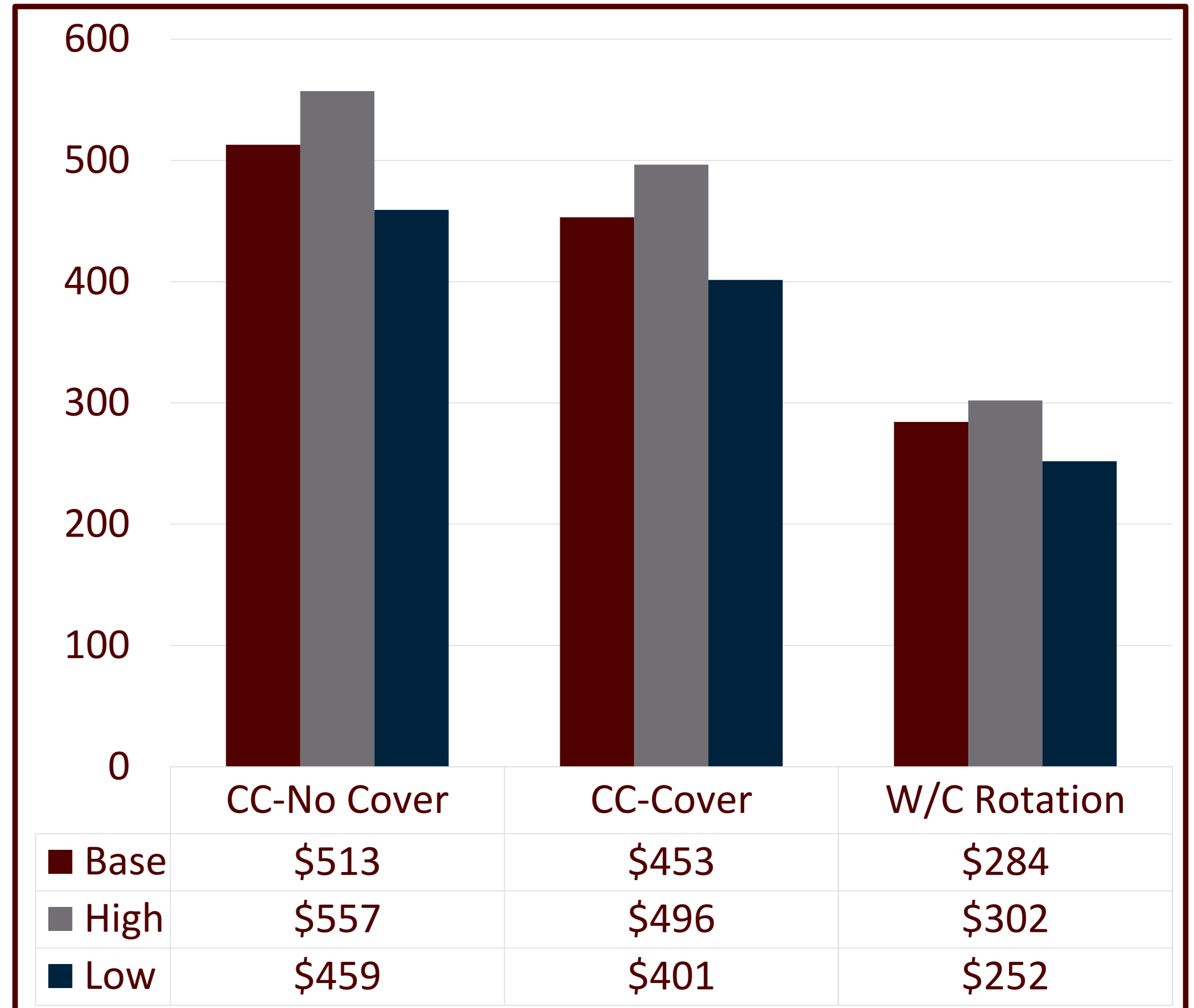
| Expenses | CC-No Cover | CC-Cover | Rotation- Cotton | Rotation- Wheat |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Seed | \$75 | \$90 | \$68 | \$14 |
| Herb. | \$91 | \$110 | \$110 | \$20 |
| Fert. | \$58 | \$58 | \$58 | \$29 |
| Tillage | \$94 | \$15 | \$- | \$- |
| Crop. Ins. | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$- |
| Irrigation | \$64 | \$67 | \$63 | \$20 |
| Interest | \$15 | \$14 | \$12 | \$3 |
| Ginning | \$82 | \$73 | \$93 | |
| Harvest | \$78 | \$70 | \$89 | \$25 |
| Total | \$557 | \$496 | \$493 | \$111 |

Variable Costs- Low Irrigation

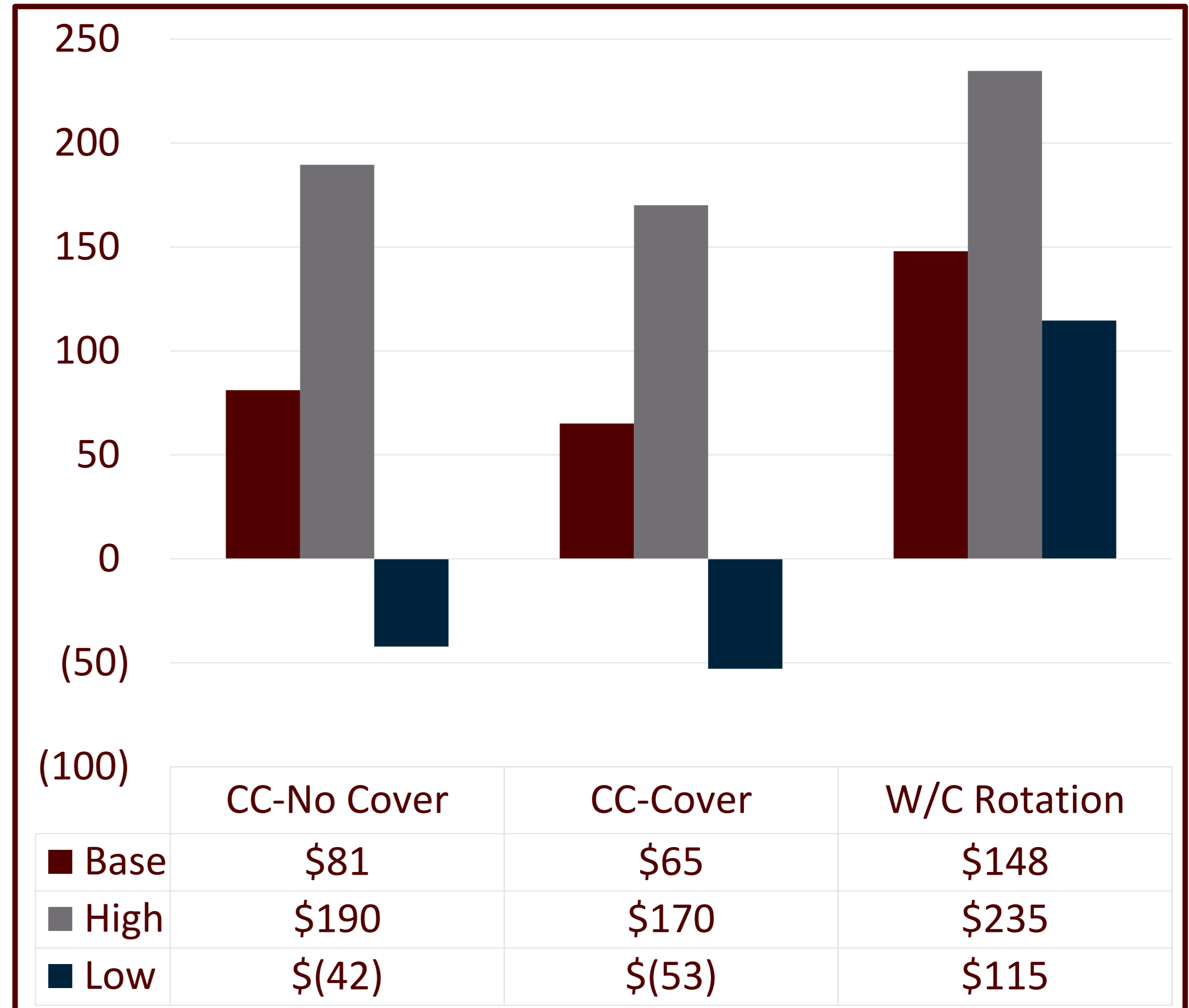


| Expenses | CC-No Cover | CC-Cover | Rotation- Cotton | Rotation- Wheat |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Seed | \$75 | \$90 | \$68 | \$14 |
| Herb. | \$91 | \$110 | \$110 | \$20 |
| Fert. | \$58 | \$58 | \$58 | \$29 |
| Tillage | \$94 | \$15 | \$- | \$- |
| Crop. Ins. | \$- | \$- | \$- | \$- |
| Irrigation | \$38 | \$41 | \$37 | \$20 |
| Interest | \$14 | \$13 | \$11 | \$3 |
| Ginning | \$46 | \$38 | \$56 | \$- |
| Harvest | \$44 | \$37 | \$53 | \$25 |
| Total | \$459 | \$401 | \$393 | \$111 |

Average Cost (\$/ac)



Returns Above Variable Costs





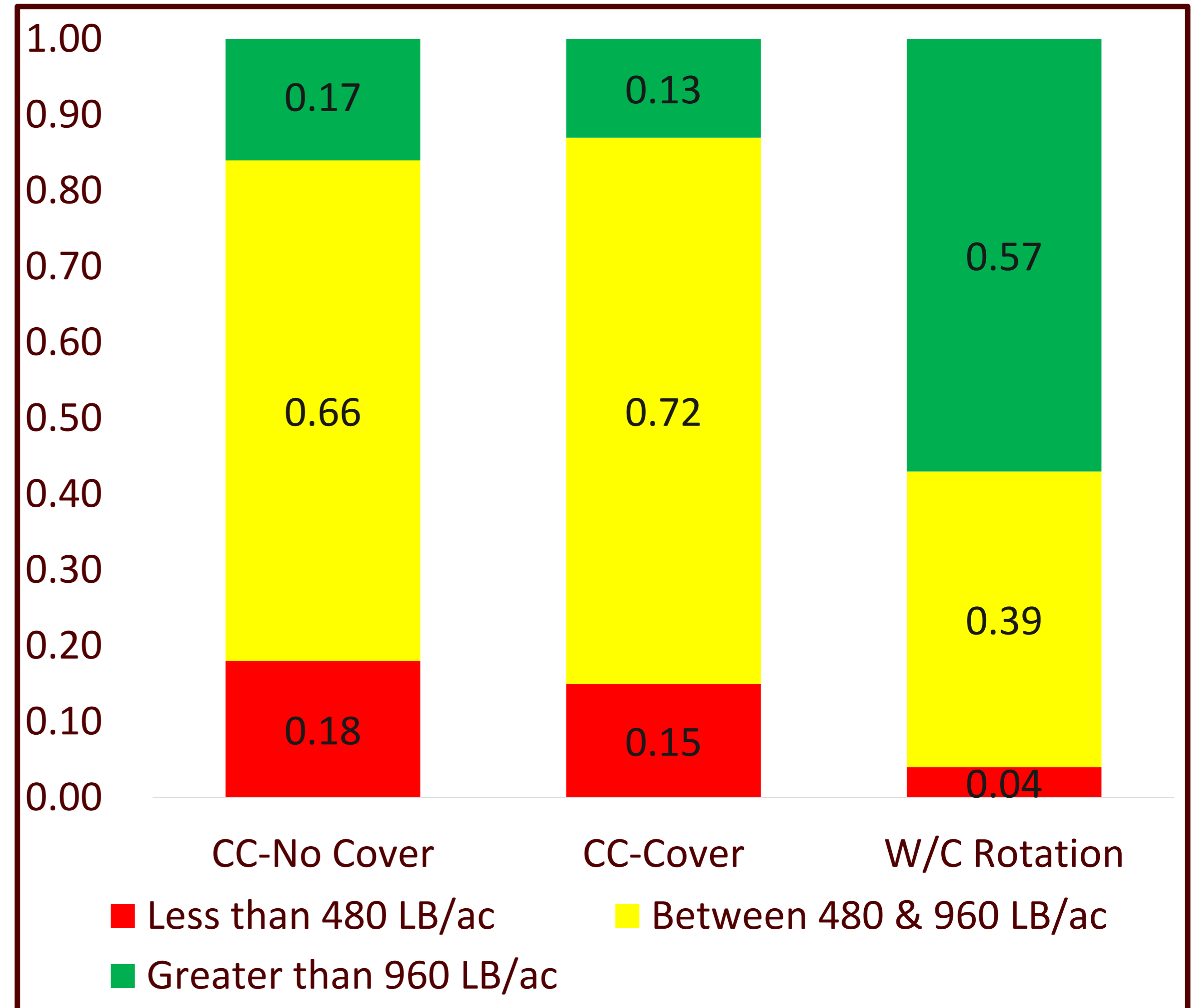
Discussion- Returns Above Variable Cost

- Wheat/cotton rotation results in the highest yields and returns across all irrigation treatments
- Continuous cotton w/ cover results in the lowest yields and returns across all irrigation treatments
- Wheat/cotton rotation becomes more profitable relative to continuous cotton as irrigation levels decline

Risk Simulation- Production

Probability of yields:

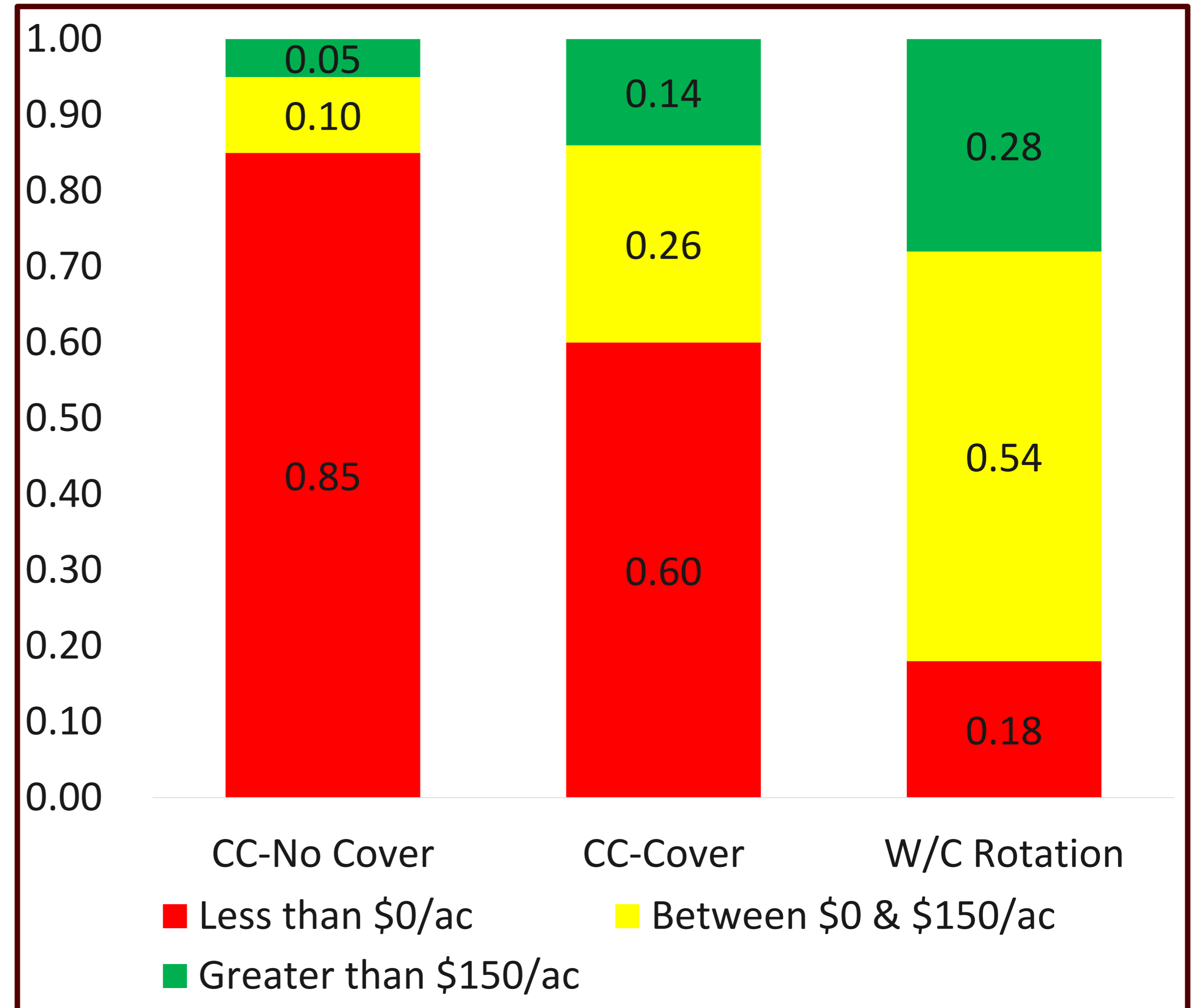
- Less than 480 LB/ac
- Between 480 LB/ac and 960 LB/ac
- Greater than 960 LB/ac



Risk Simulation-Returns

Probability of Returns Above Variable Cost:

- Less than \$0/ac
- Between \$0/ac and \$150/ac
- Greater than \$150/ac





Discussion- Risk

- Yield risk is similar for continuous cotton with and without a cover crop
- Less yield risk for the wheat/cotton rotation
- The likelihood of high returns over variable costs ($> \$150/\text{ac}$) is low for all cropping systems; best for the W/C rotation
- Significant risk of negative returns above variable costs for continuous cotton systems



Conclusions

- Regenerative agriculture is not a “silver bullet” for profitability
- Wheat/cotton rotations appear to do well in deficit-irrigation scenarios
- The best-suited cropping system will depend on the local characteristics of each operation



Sources

Malabanan, A. and D. Mitchel. (2024). Personal Communication. Risk simulation results for AG-CARES data, 2017-2023.

McCallister, D., B. Guerrero, W. Keeling, A. Wright, J. Burke, and K. Lewis. 2023. Profitability comparisons of regenerative agricultural practices in deficit-irrigated systems. 2023 Annual Water Resources Conference, Fort Collins, CO.

Keeling, W., D. McCallister, A. Wright, and B. Guerrero. 2025. Economics of Regenerative Agriculture in the Texas High Plains. Selected poster presented at the Southern Agricultural Economics Association Annual Meetings, Irving, TX, February 2025.