



# Current Report

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## The Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service WE ARE OKLAHOMA

The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state, and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of agriculture, natural resources and environment; family and consumer sciences; 4-H and other youth; and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- The federal, state, and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective, and research-based information.
- It provides practical, problem-oriented education

for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.

- It utilizes research from university, government, and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations, and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.

## Crop Insurance Limitation to Adoption of Irrigated Grain Sorghum

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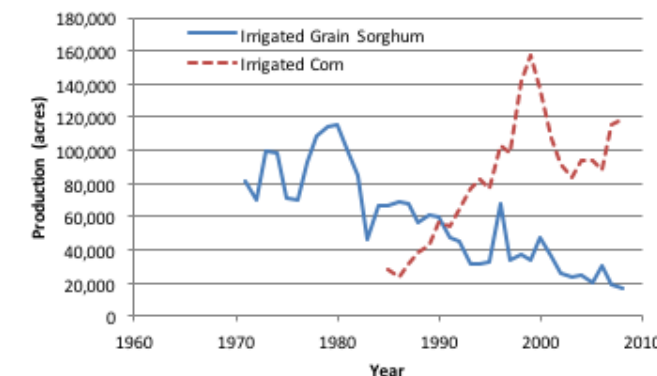
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### Introduction

Recent economic analysis has found that grain sorghum can provide economic advantages when compared to corn as irrigation capacity declines to below 5 gallons per minute per acre in the Oklahoma Panhandle. This results from the lower production costs for grain sorghum combined with similar or higher yields that can be achieved with grain sorghum at irrigation capacities below this level. With this being the case, it is expected that grain sorghum production may increase in acres over time, as irrigation capacities decline in the Oklahoma Panhandle.



**Figure 1. Historic production acres for irrigated corn and grain sorghum in the Oklahoma Panhandle** (Data, from National Ag Statistics Service for Beaver, Texas and Cimarron Counties).

### History of Corn and Grain Sorghum Production

Historic production acres of grain sorghum and corn in the Oklahoma Panhandle are presented in Figure 1. Prior to 1989, grain sorghum was the dominant irrigated summer crop with as many as 116,000 acres of production in 1980, which is approximately equal to the current number of acres producing irrigated corn today.

Figures 2 and 3 show the average yields for corn and grain sorghum in the Panhandle region and provide explanation for the adoption of corn as the dominant irrigated summer crop. Namely, the increase in corn yields from an average of 100 bushels per acre during the 10 years prior to 1980, to the current average of approximately 175 bushels per acre. In contrast, the average irrigated grain sorghum yields between 1971 and 1980 was 73 bushels per acre and only increased slightly to an average of 81 bushels per acre between 1999 and 2008. The increase in yields for both grain sorghum and corn between the 1950s and 70s is noteworthy because it results from a rapid increase in the number of wells and the adoption of center pivot technology. This combined with the public investment in the development of corn genetics to in-

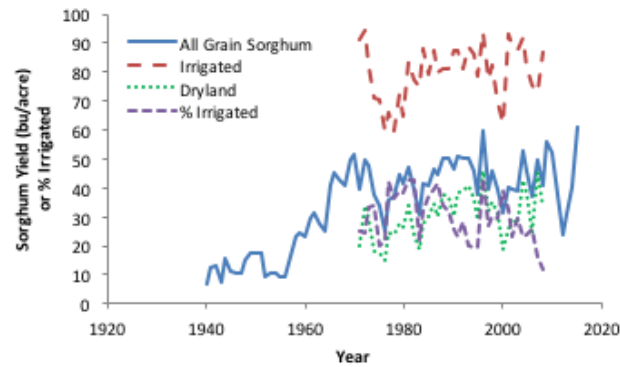
crease yield and crop protection options has allowed corn to become the dominant irrigated crop in the panhandle, while grain sorghum has been slowly lost from irrigated production.

### Recent Increases in Yield Potential

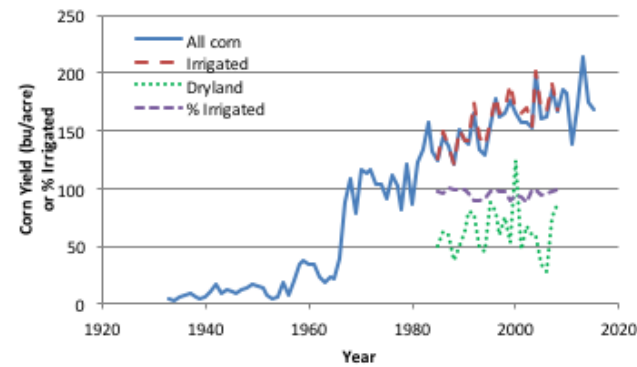
Sorghum hybrid yield performance trials have been conducted at the Oklahoma Panhandle Research and Extension Center (OPREC) since 2005. Yield data from these trials, along with corn hybrid performance trial yields are presented in Table 1, with both the average and maximum yield achieved across hybrids presented. The average values in this table are the average yield across all hybrids. The maximum value represents the yield achieved by the highest yielding hybrid in that year. Comparison of this yield data to that in Figures 2 and 3 show that the on-farm yields for grain sorghum (Figure 2) have not kept pace with the genetic potential of modern grain sorghum hybrids developed by recent breeding efforts.

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**Figure 2. The historic average yield for all grain sorghum grown in the panhandle, the dryland and irrigated yields, and the percentage of the grain sorghum grown under irrigation** (Data, from National Ag Statistics Service for Beaver, Texas and Cimarron Counties).



**Figure 3. The historic average yield for all corn grown in the panhandle, the dryland and irrigated yields, and the percentage of the corn grown under irrigation** (Data, from National Ag Statistics Service for Beaver, Texas and Cimarron Counties).

In fact, data from 2005-2008 shows that the average on-farm yields for the panhandle region was approximately 50 percent of what was achieved with experimental conditions during the same time period. In contrast, on-farm corn yields were 87 percent of the average yields achieved with experimental conditions.

It is apparent that, along with the loss of irrigated grain sorghum acres since 1980, the panhandle has experienced a stagnation of irrigated grain sorghum yields. This could have occurred for a variety of reasons such as grain sorghum being grown on poorer soils, less than optimum irrigation or less than optimum fertility. Historically, the relegation of grain sorghum to the lower production soils and limited inputs was a rational choice because of the more rapid improvement in yield potential and crop protection options for corn that could be combined with its tremendous response to irrigation under fully irrigated production. In the past, the grain sorghum industry has marketed the crop as a choice for low-input production as a lower risk option for production environments that cannot support corn production. The loss of irrigation capacity

**Table 1. The maximum and average irrigated corn and grain sorghum yields achieved in hybrid performance trials conducted by Oklahoma State University in the Oklahoma Panhandle.**

Year	Corn <sup>†</sup>		Sorghum <sup>††</sup>	
	Max	Ave.	Max	Ave.
	-----bu/ac-----			
2005	220	196	158	149
2006	215	183	151	143
2007	214	178	102	92
2008	273	246	125	115
2009	255	226	169	148
2010	232	179	159	145
2011	150	85	186	166
2012	288	240	174	152
2013	278	236	164	145
2014	266	228	177	159
Average	239	200	157	141

<sup>†</sup>Corn average and maximum yields were measured at Joe Webb's farm.

<sup>††</sup>Sorghum average and maximum yields were measured at OPREC.

to levels below optimum for corn is a situation that warrants consideration for the transition from corn to grain sorghum. However, agronomic production conditions conducive to yields similar to those in the sorghum hybrid performance trials must be provided to allow for high yield grain sorghum production.

### Crop Insurance as a Limitation for Grain Sorghum

As well capacities decline, one would expect grain sorghum production in the Panhandle to increase due to the increased profitability under limited irrigation. However, discussions with producers in the region indicate a resistance to do so with a lack of "good" crop insurance as a primary reason. Therefore, an analysis of crop insurance for grain sorghum was conducted to evaluate its value for grain sorghum production.

This analysis started by comparing the T-yields for grain sorghum and corn in Panhandle to the average yields presented in Table 1. This analysis found that the T-yields for corn averaged 81 percent of the variety trial yields and 76 percent of the county average yields for Texas County. In contrast, the T-yields for grain sorghum averaged 54 percent of the variety trial yields and 92 percent of the county average. This shows that the T-yields reflect the realities of production on farm. However, the discrepancy between the variety trial yields and the T-yields for grain sorghum show that crop insurance will not provide protection against loss of the increased input costs associated with growing high yielding irrigated grain sorghum.

The low T-yield for grain sorghum suggests that it would be more profitable for a producer interested in growing high yielding grain sorghum to do it without the added cost of the insurance. To determine the likelihood of this being accurate,

a crop growth model has been calibrated using variety trial data from OPREC and validated using data from a limited irrigation study. It was used to evaluate the likelihood that indemnity payments would be triggered at irrigation capacities of 3.3, 4.2 and 5 gallons per minute per acre. When the past 50 years of weather data was used to simulate yields for grain sorghum under today's production practices, the analysis found that at irrigation capacities of 4.2 and 5 gallons per minute per acre, an indemnity payment would not be paid when the crop was insured at 100 percent of the 80 bushels per acre T-yield. When an irrigation capacity of 3.3 gallons per minute per acre was used, an indemnity was only paid on 1.3 percent of the crops insured at this level. Furthermore, if the insured yield is changed to 100 percent of 124, which is the overall average of the simulated yields across all irrigation capacities, an indemnity is paid 57 percent of the time for the 3.3 gallons per minute per acre capacity, 35 percent of the time for the 4.2 gallons per minute per acre capacity, and 16 percent of the time for the 5 gallons per minute per acre capacity. At the current T-yields, crop insurance does not provide an economic benefit to producers. In fact, it appears that it is simply an increased cost of production, with respect to crop failure due to water and heat stress. It should be noted that this analysis does not account from crop loss due to other factors such as hail, wind or pest damage.

### Summary

Historically, grain sorghum was an important irrigated crop in the Oklahoma Panhandle. However, with the expansion of

irrigation, adoption of efficient irrigation in the form of center pivot and the public investment into genetics for high-yielding corn with excellent crop protection characteristics, has resulted in corn now being the dominate irrigated summer crop. As a result, corn yields continue on an upward trend. Crop insurance coverage appears to provide good risk protection for corn, which allows producers to make the input investments required to realize its yield potential.

In contrast, grain sorghum yields have stagnated, with no trend in increasing yields based on data from the National Ag Statistics service in the last 40 years. These low yields are responsible for the T-yield of approximately 80 bushels per acre being well below the potential yields demonstrated in hybrid performance trials conducted in the panhandle. Therefore, producers do not have protection from loss of the increased input cost associated with growing high yielding grain sorghum. This, in turn, represents a limitation to future efforts to maximize the economic value of the irrigation water remaining in the Ogallala. Producers can overcome the lack of "good" crop insurance by growing grain sorghum under high-yielding conditions to develop a proven yield. Four crop years of yield history per farm will be required to achieve a proven yield history. Therefore it may be most useful to grow it on small acreages in rotation with corn, wheat or other crop with effective crop insurance. A minimum acreage requirement is not known, but producers should consult their crop insurance agent before planning their strategy.