

The Environmental Impact of Intercropping from a Financial Perspective

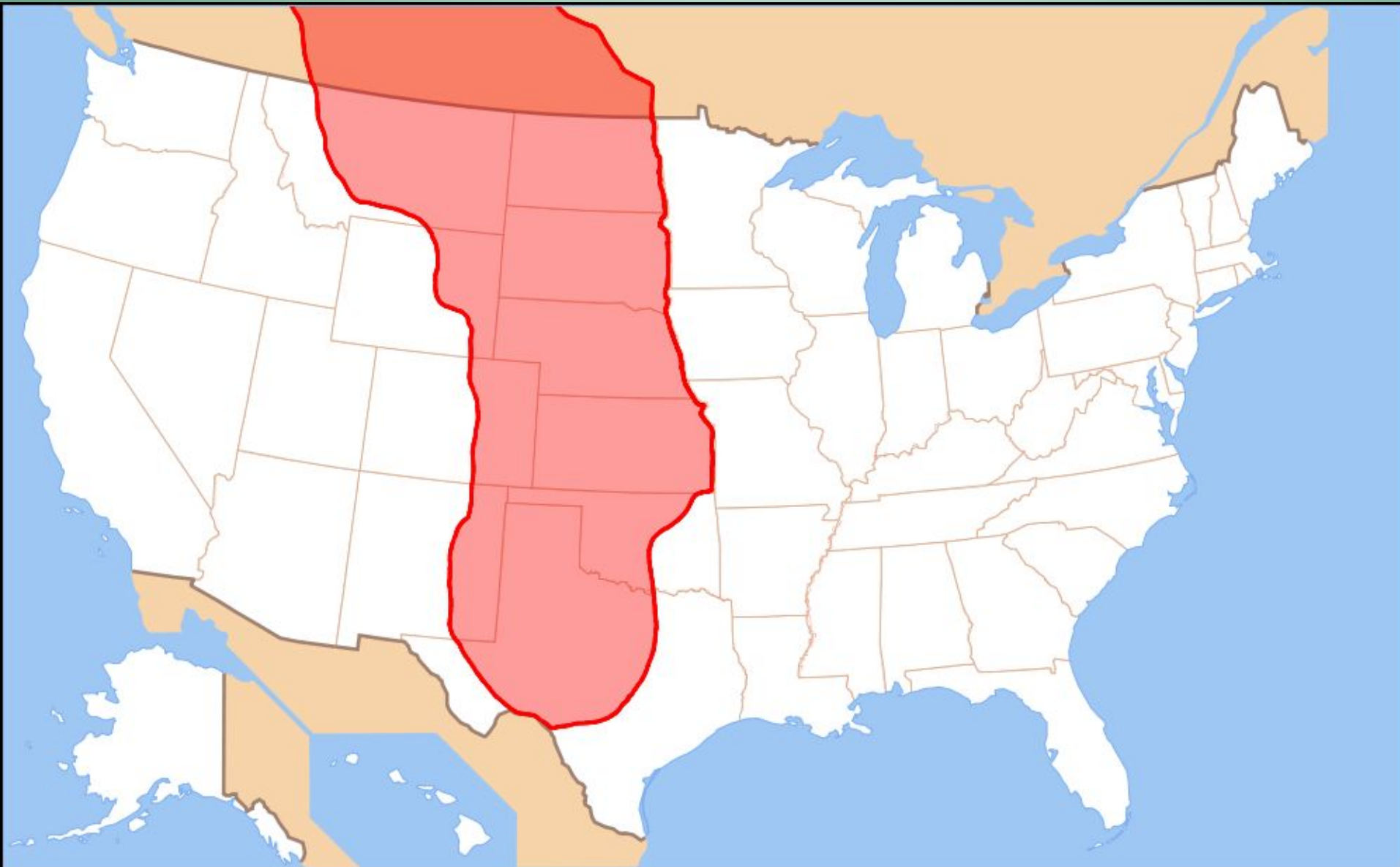
The background of the slide is a photograph of a vast agricultural field filled with green, leafy plants, likely a cover crop or a specific type of vegetable. The field stretches to a distant treeline under a bright, slightly cloudy sky. A large, semi-transparent circular graphic is overlaid on the lower-left portion of the image, partially obscuring the crops.

Bradyn Kawcak

Capstone Internship: UW Farm

Site Supervisor: Sarah Guerink

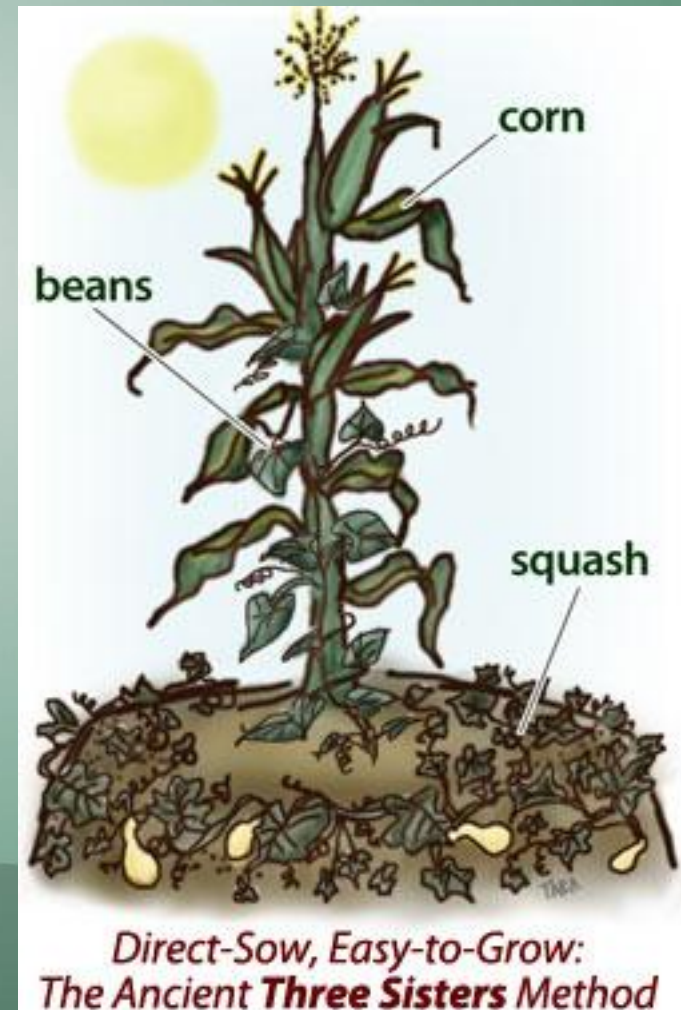
Faculty Advisor: Daniel Vogt





Intercropping

- Definition-When two or more crops are planted in the same agricultural bed
- Current Academic Findings
 - Reduced nitrate leaching
 - Small tropical farms getting more yield in same space
 - Increases in biomass production while incorporating perennials



Rational

- Large scale, single crop, industrial farming causes widespread environmental problems
- Small scale, multi-crop farming could potentially mitigate environmental degradation associated with agriculture
 - Year long harvest dates
 - Biological benefits of biodiversity
- Therefore it is valuable to environmentally compare the common practice of monoculture to the alternative method of intercropping.

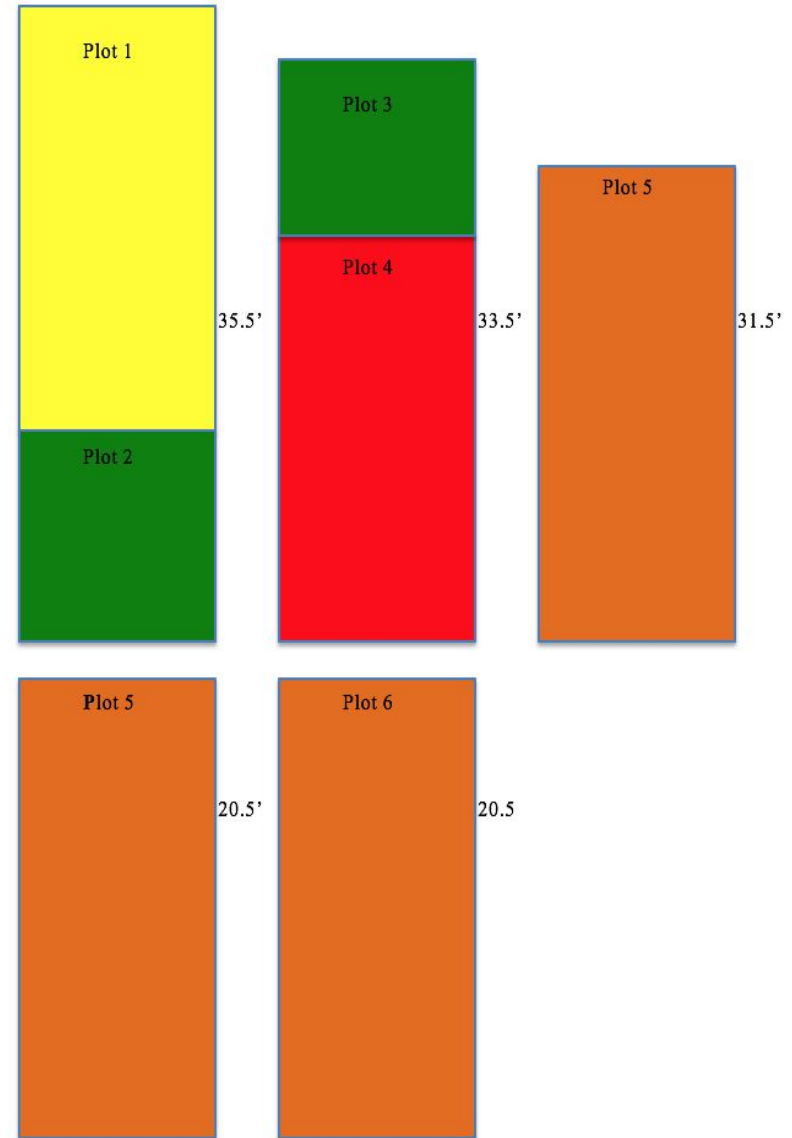


A Single Succession Intercropping-Monoculture Cost-Benefit Comparison Experiment

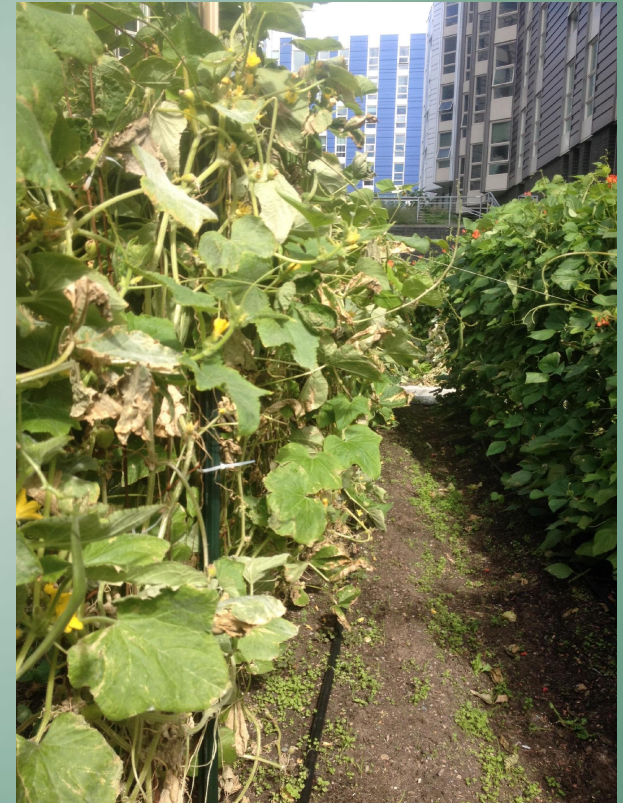


- **Purpose-** To compare the practice of monoculture to the practice of intercropping through an environmentally focused cost-benefit analysis.
- **Hypothesis-** The net value of the intercrop sample is higher than the net values of the monoculture samples

Bed Dimensions and Plot Identification



Data Collection and Conversion



- **Economic Translations**

- Raw Data from plots
- Prices of Vegetables and Fertilizers
- Damage Estimates from Academic Sources
- Unit Conversion Ratios

5% Soil Organic Matter / 1.72 (SOM to SOC conversion) = 2.91% Soil Organic Carbon

2.91% * .483 g/cm³ (bulk density) *
3958695.17 g/cm³ (volume of plot) =
55640.65g of Soil Carbon

- **Soil Carbon Content (g)**

55640.65g * 10⁻⁶ (grams to tC conversion) * 3 (comparison factor) *
\$50/tC (Marginal Damage of CO₂ Emissions) = **\$8.35**

- **Value of Soil Carbon Sequestration (\$)**

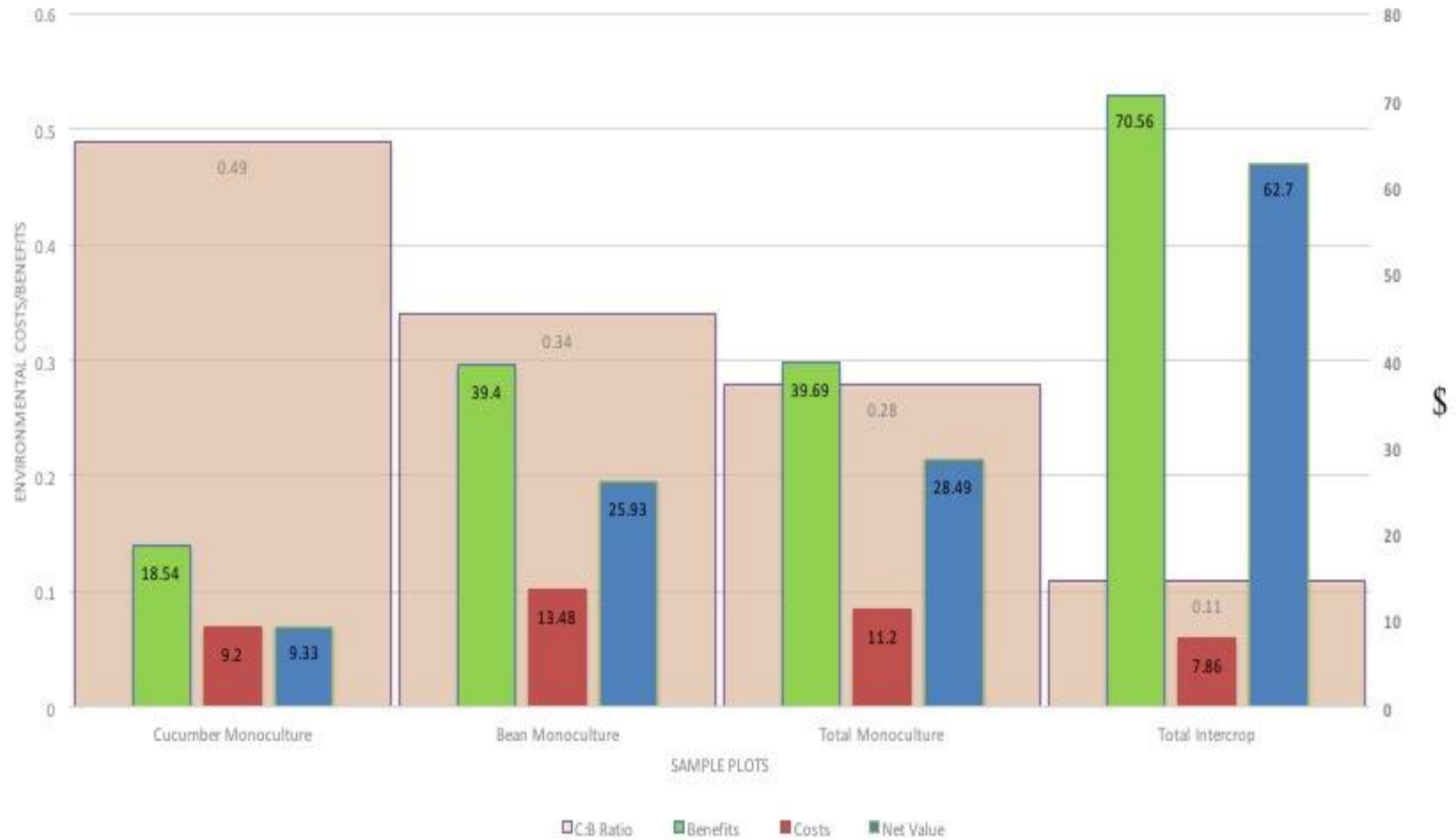
\$8.35 / 70 ft. = \$.1193/ ft.

- **Plot Value / Bed Feet (\$/ft.)**

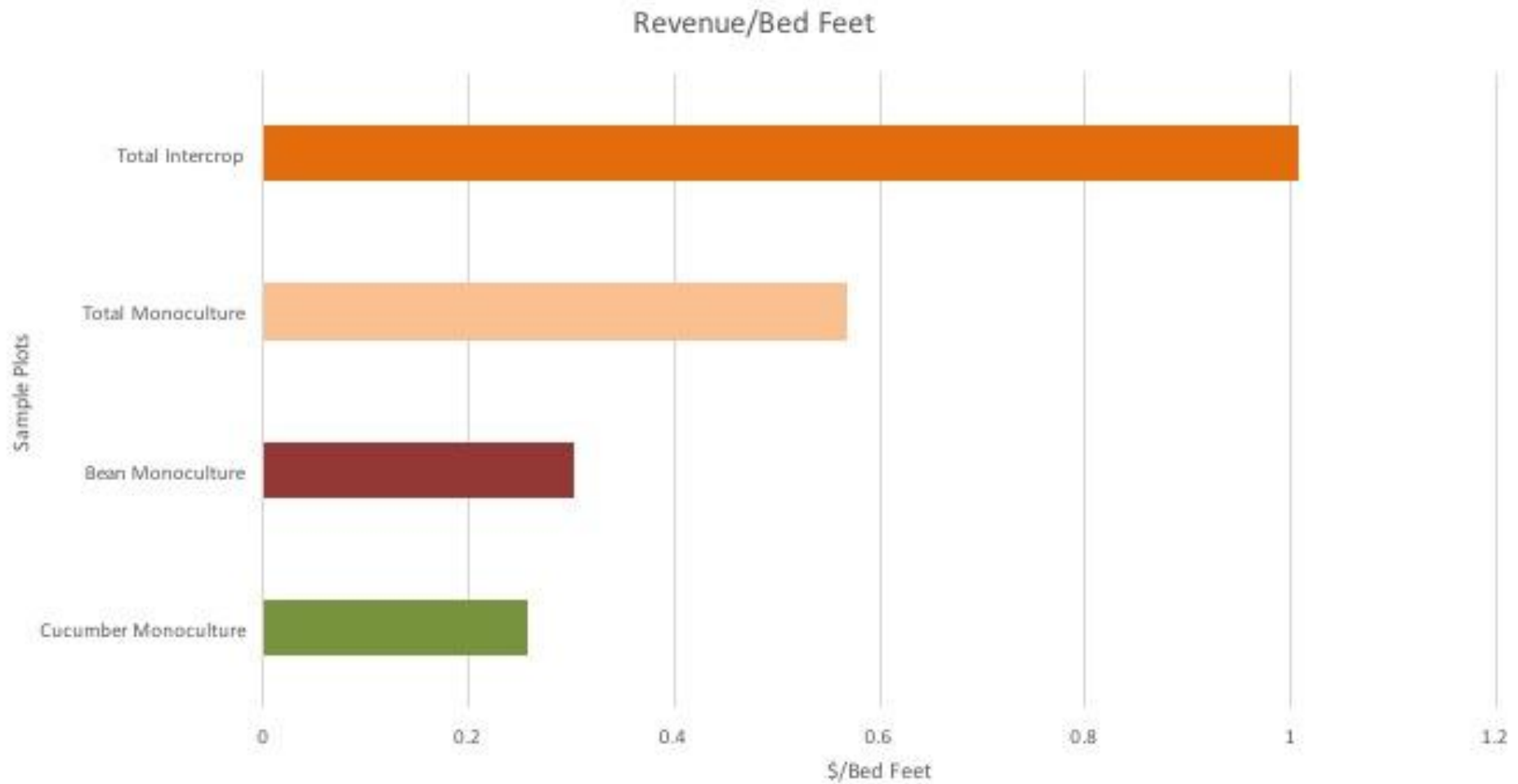
Factors of the Cost-Benefit Analysis

- Revenue
- Soil Carbon Sequestration
- Replacement Costs of Fertilizer N, P₂₀₅, K₂₀, CaCO₃
- Social and Environmental Costs of N₂₀ and NO_x Fertilizer Emissions
- Environmental Costs of Fertilizer Production Emissions for N, P₂₀₅, K₂₀, CaCO₃
- Environmental Cost of Nitrate Leaching
- Environmental Cost of Natural Soil Loss

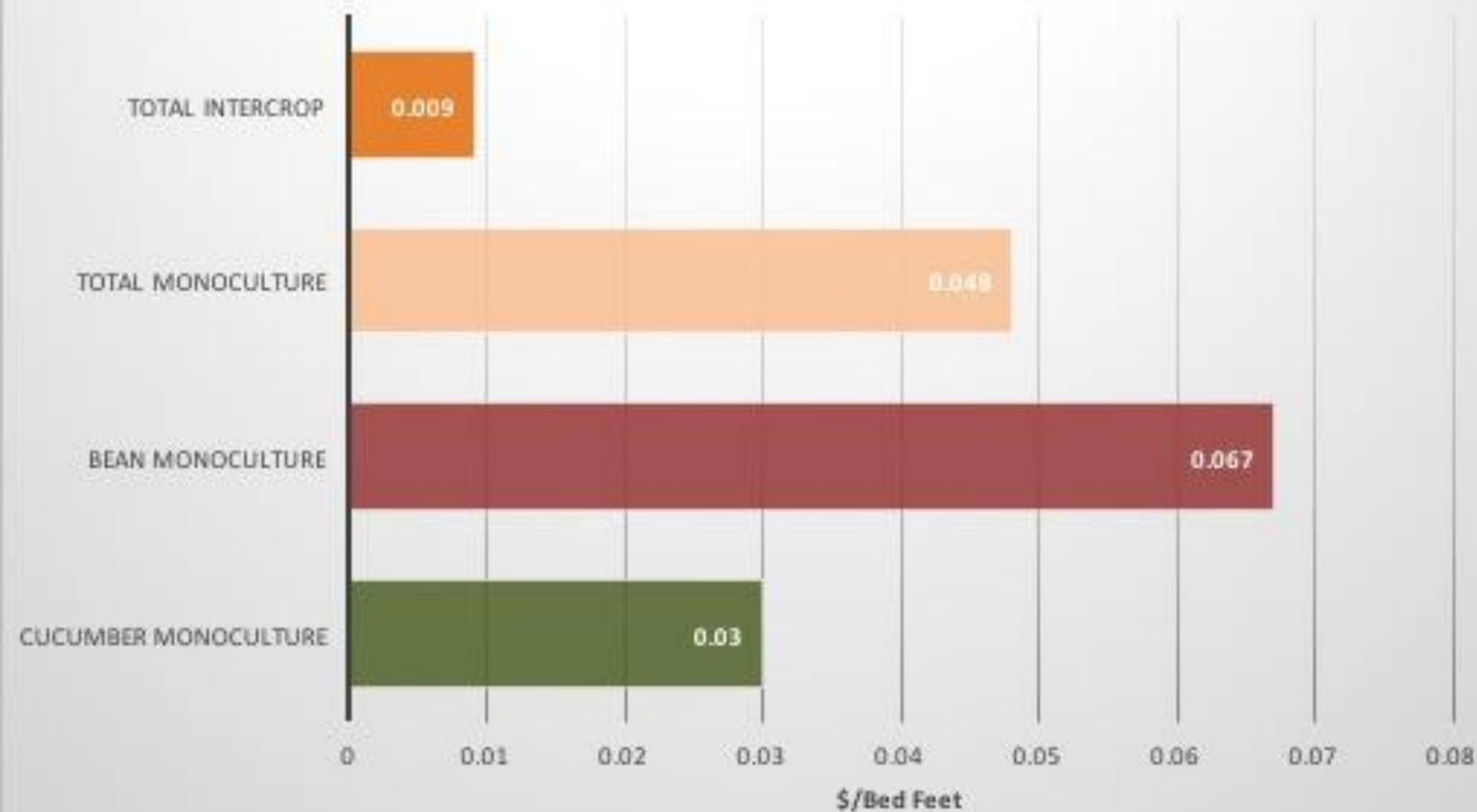
Final Net Values and C:B Ratios of the Experiment



Revenue



Replacement Cost of K20/Bed Feet



Larger Implications

- Environmental accounting on small scale farm budgets
- Evaluation method applied to large scale agriculture
- Political Considerations
 - Carbon tax revenues to farmers that sequester carbon
 - Implementing fertilizer tax



Thank You!