

designed to identify the field and production characteristics that will impact the expected returns to switchgrass production beyond the assumptions built in from the enterprise budget (found in the [worksheet](#) tab, “Advanced Inputs”). Depending on whether the producer selects ‘CRP,’ ‘Continuous Corn,’ ‘Corn/Soybean Rotation,’ or ‘Pasture for Grazing/Haying,’ the other prompts update to elicit the necessary information. On the right side of the worksheet, the producer can see several output values, including those for costs and revenues of switchgrass, breakeven factors for switchgrass, and a comparison of switchgrass returns with the alternative land use selected.

Comparing Per-Acre Net Returns

Producers can view the “Chart Comparison of Returns” worksheet to compare the expected net returns per acre to switchgrass and the alternative production system they chose. This chart calculates returns based on the user-supplied information in “Your Production Estimates.”

Advanced Inputs and Default Values

Per acre switchgrass production costs and field operations are detailed in the worksheet, “Advanced Inputs.” The producer who wishes to understand the underlying assumptions of the basic calculations for costs can refer to this sheet and also change the values in yellow to reflect alternative assumptions or costs of operations s/he faces. As these values

are changed, this impacts the outputs in the “Your Production Estimates” worksheet and also the “Chart Comparison of Returns” worksheet. To reset the “Advanced Inputs” information, the worksheet can either be re-downloaded or input from the “Default Values” worksheet.

Other Considerations That Impact the Switchgrass Production Decision

This tool is intended to give producers a guide to understanding best management practices for switchgrass production and also to compare the expected returns to switchgrass production with several alternative land uses. There are important factors to this decision that are not included, largely because associated market values do not exist or the extent of the benefit is to date, not well documented. These positive externalities include increased soil carbon sequestration, reductions in nutrient use, reduced erosion, and improved water quality. Individual producers must decide what value, if any, this contributes to their decision to switch to a perennial grass production system.

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