



Comparing Corn Marketing Strategies

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While there have been numerous studies or articles that have evaluated grain marketing and crop insurance strategies separately, there is limited previous literature that examines these tools simultaneously. The purpose of this study was to identify which strategies contributed to an optimal portfolio of corn marketing strategies for a case farm in southeast Indiana using a downside risk model.

Crop Insurance and Marketing Strategies

Crop insurance products examined included revenue protection (RP) products, supplemental coverage option (SCO), and enhanced coverage options (ECO). Specifically, five crop insurance products were examined: 75% RP, 80% RP, 85% RP, 80% RP with SCO and 90% ECO, and 80% RP with SCO and 95% ECO. For ease of illustration and because it is a commonly used product in southeast Indiana, this article will focus on the results for the 80% RP product. The 80% RP product was combined with three cash price strategies, a basic storage hedge strategy, and a hedge and roll strategy. Cash strategies included a marketing year average cash price strategy (October through August), a harvest cash price strategy (October through December), and a 6-month average cash price strategy (October through March). The harvest cash price and 6-month cash price strategies used equal marketing weights for the individual months. The marketing year cash price strategy utilized historical monthly marketing weights reported by USDA-NASS. The basic storage hedge strategy allows a producer to sell July futures in October, and then sell back July futures in May. With this strategy, the cash crop is also sold in May. The hedge and roll strategy is similar to the basic storage hedge strategy. The difference is that the producer starts an additional hedge earlier in the year. With this strategy, a producer sells December futures in June. In October, the producer would then buy back this futures contract, and sell July futures. In May, the producer would buy July futures and sell cash corn. The marketing strategies are designated by abbreviations in the results discussed below: “mktg year” represents the marketing year cash price strategy, “harvest” represents the harvest cash price strategy, “6-month” represents the 6-month cash price strategy, “basic hedge” represents the basic storage hedge strategy, and “hedge and roll” represents the hedge and roll strategy.

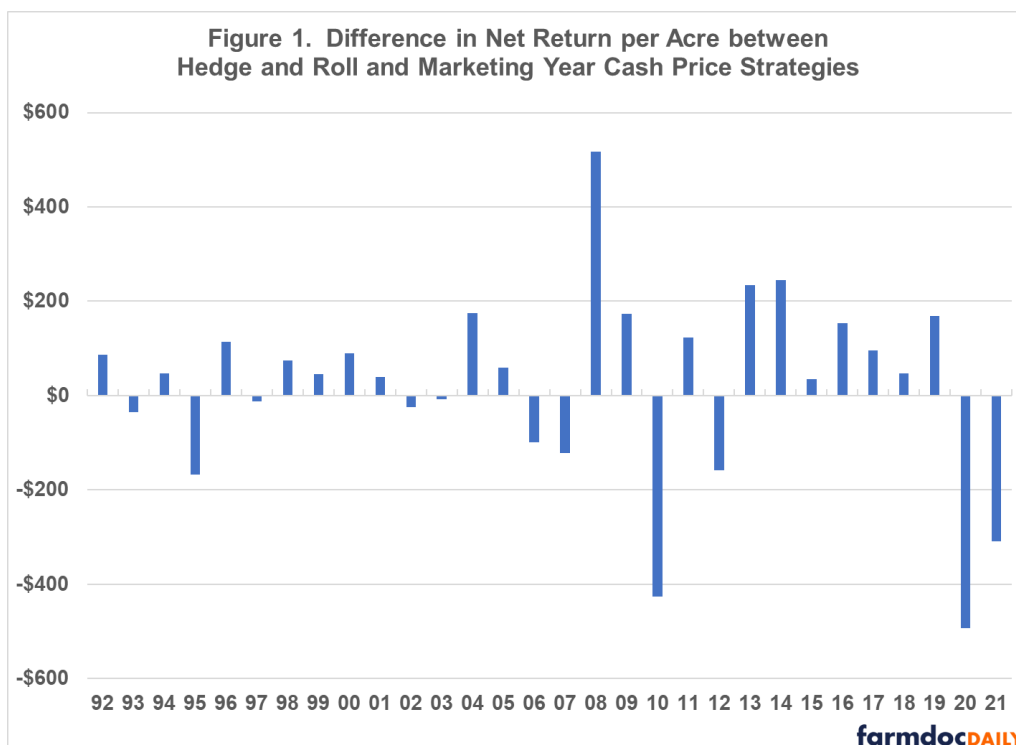
Net return per acre was computed using crop yields obtained from an experimental field at the Southeast Purdue Agricultural Center, Indiana crop prices, futures prices, crop insurance indemnity payments

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computed using historical experimental field and county crop yields and historical projected and harvest crop insurance prices, government payments, and crop budget information for the 1992 to 2021 period. Crop insurance costs for the base year (i.e., 2022) were estimated for Jennings County, Indiana using the University of Illinois crop insurance tools. Historical crop insurance costs were estimated using cost indices created with historical costs per acre in the FINBIN database. More information pertaining to revenue and costs can be found in Lenfestey (2023).

The hedge and roll strategy had the highest average net return per acre (\$113.60 per acre). The net return per acre for the basic storage hedge was \$66.69 per acre. Net returns for the marketing year cash price, harvest cash price, and 6-month cash price strategies were \$91.46, \$59.27, and \$77.98 per acre, respectively. Downside risk models focus on the mitigation of low outcomes. In this study, downside risk was computed using annual net returns for each marketing strategy and a target income level of \$95 per acre, which was the average crop net return during the study period. The hedge and roll strategy had the lowest downside risk level of any of the individual strategies. However, the correlation coefficients between each of the three cash marketing strategies and the hedge and roll strategy were relatively low, signaling that there may be diversification potential between the hedge and roll strategy and the marketing year cash price strategies.

Given the relatively attractive return and risk characteristics of the hedge and roll and marketing year cash price strategies, it would be interesting to contrast the annual net returns for both of these strategies. Figure 1 illustrates the difference in net returns between these two strategies. The difference in Figure 1 was computed by subtracting the net return for the marketing year cash price strategy from the net return for the hedge and roll strategy. Thus, negative values in Figure 1 indicate a preference towards the marketing year cash price strategy and positive values reveal a preference for the hedge and roll strategy. Obviously, there are some large differences in net returns in certain years. For example, the hedge and roll strategy performed very well in 2008, 2013, and 2014; but had relatively low returns in 2010, 2020, and 2021.



Portfolio Results

The expected net return and negative deviations below the target income for the 80% revenue protection product are presented in Table 1. The negative deviations in the table represent total negative deviations over the 30-year period. Annual deviations can be computed by dividing total negative deviations by 30. Scenario 1 represents the solution with the highest level of downside risk and the highest net return. The

hedge and roll strategy was chosen for this scenario. Scenarios 2 through 7 were generated by reducing downside risk. As downside risk (total negative deviations below the target) is reduced, the expected net return also declines. However, the decline in net return is much smaller than the decline in downside risk. For example, for scenario 4, which is represented by a mixed strategy composed of 12.8% of the crop marketed with the marketing year cash price strategy and 87.2% of the crop marketed using the hedge and roll strategy, net return is 2.5% lower than that for scenario 1, but downside risk is 8.0% lower. This illustrates the power of diversifying marketing strategies. As another example, scenario 7 increases the proportion of the crop marketed with the marketing year cash price strategy. Net return for this scenario is 6.4% lower than that for scenario 1 while downside risk is 18.6% lower. In general, producers that are interested in reducing downside risk would choose combinations of the marketing year cash price and hedge and roll strategies.

Scenarios a, b, c, d, and e represent the expected net return and downside risk associated with choosing each individual marketing strategy. Just as we saw with scenarios 2 through 7, the results for the individual marketing strategies indicate that downside risk can be reduced by diversifying marketing strategies.

Table 1. Expected Net Return and Downside Risk for Corn, RP=80%

Scenario	Expected Net Return	Δ in Net Return	Negative Deviations	Δ in Neg Dev	Mktg Year	Harvest	6-Month	Basic Hedge	Hedge and Roll
1	113.60	N/A	1413	1.000	0.000	-	-	-	1.000
2	113.33	-0.002	1400	-0.009	0.012	-	-	-	0.988
3	112.11	-0.013	1350	-0.045	0.067	-	-	-	0.933
4	110.77	-0.025	1300	-0.080	0.128	-	-	-	0.872
5	109.36	-0.037	1250	-0.115	0.192	-	-	-	0.808
6	107.91	-0.050	1200	-0.151	0.257	-	-	-	0.743
7	106.35	-0.064	1150	-0.186	0.327	-	-	-	0.673
a	91.46	N/A	1674	N/A	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
b	59.27	N/A	1904	N/A	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
c	77.98	N/A	1673	N/A	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
d	66.69	N/A	3327	N/A	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000
e	113.60	N/A	1413	N/A	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000

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Conclusions

This article identified the optimal portfolio of corn marketing strategies for a case farm in southeast Indiana. The hedge and roll strategy had the highest net return per acre and the lowest level of downside risk of any of the individual marketing strategies. However, downside risk can be reduced by diversifying marketing strategies. In particular, combining the hedge and roll strategy with the marketing year cash price strategy was effective in reducing downside risk and resulted in only a slight decline in net return per acre.

Future articles will examine optimal marketing strategies for soybeans as well as corn and soybeans analyzed together. It is important to note that there are numerous assumptions that need to be considered when examining the results of this study. These assumptions relate to the years used to the analysis, relationship between the crop yields for the case farm and the county it resides in (Jennings County, Indiana), the cost structure of the case farm, and marketing strategies used in this study.

References

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USDA-NASS, *Agricultural Prices*, various issues.