

**Table 2. Reported Cash Rental Rates for Various Types of Nebraska Farmland and Pasture: 2015 Averages, Percent Change from 2014 and Quality Ranges by Agricultural Statistics District<sup>a</sup>**  
Preliminary

Type of Land	Agricultural Statistics District							
	Northwest	North	Northeast	Central	East	Southwest	South	Southeast
----- Dollars Per Acre -----								
<b>Dryland Cropland</b>								
Average.....	35	65	240	115	190	45	85	155
% Change.....	-13	-7	-2	5	-12	-10	-6	-11
High Third Quality	60	95	310	135	235	55	125	195
Low Third Quality	20	45	190	70	150	30	55	120
<b>Gravity Irrigated Cropland</b>								
Average.....	135	190	285	230	285	185	210	250
% Change.....	-7	-7	-2	-8	-10	-3	-7	-15
High Third Quality	180	250	350	270	320	215	265	305
Low Third Quality	75	175	250	190	250	140	170	215
<b>Center Pivot Irrigated Cropland<sup>b</sup></b>								
Average.....	175	235	375	240	305	205	255	300
% Change.....	-13	-6	1	-8	-14	-18	-6	-10
High Third Quality	295	275	440	290	350	320	330	360
Low Third Quality	150	190	300	210	260	220	240	265
<b>Pasture</b>								
Average.....	11	26	85	40	59	27	38	55
% Change.....	10	4	21	34	8	34	9	9
High Third Quality	18	37	97	51	72	34	44	67
Low Third Quality	5	22	55	31	48	22	35	38
<b>Cow-Calf Pair Rates<sup>c</sup></b>								
----- Dollars Per Pair -----								
Average.....	37.40	46.65	57.50	59.97	52.30	53.75	46.65	60.00
% Change.....	16	-4	5	0	7	18	45	40
High Third Quality	53.60	55.00	75.00	66.50	66.55	61.25	56.65	70.00
Low Third Quality	25.60	41.65	43.75	48.25	43.00	51.25	36.65	50.00

Source: <sup>a</sup> Reporters' estimated cash rental rates (both averages and ranges) from the UNL Nebraska Farm Real Estate Market Survey, 2015.

<sup>b</sup> Cash rents on center pivot land assumes landowners own total irrigation system.

<sup>c</sup> A cow-calf pair is typically considered to be 1.25 to 1.30 animal units (animal unit being 1,000 lb. animal) for a five month grazing season. However, this can vary depending on weight of cow and age of calf.

Gravity irrigated and center pivot irrigated cropland reported a decline of about 3 percent across the state. Survey respondents attributed the lower rates of decline for irrigated land classes due to generally higher and more consistent irrigated crop yields compared to the dryland counterparts. The sharpest decline in the two irrigated land classes were reported in the Central District at about 14 percent along with slight decreases reported in the Northeast, East, and Southeast Districts. Major cow-calf producing regions of Nebraska including the Northwest and Southwest Districts reported small increases of about 10 percent. These increases may have been supported by record setting profits in the cow-calf industry from 2014 leading into 2015.

Agricultural land which directly supports the cow-calf industry in Nebraska includes grazing land (tillable), grazing land (nontillable), and hayland witnessed increases ranging from small to moderate in land values. Grazing land across Nebraska increased at a rate of about 10 percent, while hayland rose 20 percent. The hayland class proves to be a critical component of forage production for the state with the strongest increases being recorded in the Northeast and Central Districts.

Survey participants indicated that lower grain prices will likely continue into 2015 leading to lower reported cash rental rates for dryland and irrigated cropland in