

**QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGY
TO VALIDATE SURVEY DATA OF THE NCRSARE PROJECT**

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More information: Data entered in NVivo software. (data analysis in progress)

FOCUS GROUP ONE.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (04:54)

We're not talking about it right now; we're going to get to that, but that's another topic. But at the same time, it connects because it is mitigating climate change with, for example. Very good. Let's start then, the session will be like this: for example, we will assign a number, it will be one, two, three, four, five, so that in such a way we can make the codes when we analyze the data, I want number one is going to be LM5, and then it's going to be you, and then you, you, I always have that detail with LM4. And then you, LM2, that is, you would say five, and he will be observing when I have already been there. I'm going to read you the question. We're going to have the slide here so that you can read it in your own time and give your opinion, and if you suddenly forget the question and we're still discussing the same question, you can read it and give it. Your opinion. That's the advantage of having the call. And at the same time we are recording him. Well, let's start with the first one. At this point, how do you perceive the level of inclusion and equality that you are considered to be in this new environment of climate change? In other words, we know that production conditions have changed precisely because of the different rainy seasons that have been occurring and the more permanent droughts. So, how do you consider its inclusion in these climate change policies? How has this situation affected us?

LM1 (07:06)

It has affected the way that we are including more than what we are earning, we are spending more, we are next to the conditions in which the pasture has increased a lot, as I told you \$60, \$70, 100 dollars, and a bale is a lot of money. So, if you buy the bales that I like for about \$200, I don't plan to get 200 bales for 70 pesos. It's just that it's neither high nor low, so when I sell my profit to those with zeros, I still have to continue putting in instead of taking out.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (07:41)

We could interpret that as a way of excluding you and getting out of production if you can't pay for the fodder.

LM1 (07:54)

A consequence of the current drought, since it has been going on for almost two years, each year they are already buying the same thing.

LM2 (08:04)

As I was saying, climate change has been changing a lot. Before, all the years ago, it was more okay. And now, climate carbon is much different.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (08:12)

How have you perceived it here? How has it affected you?

LM2 (08:16)

That those from here come here more, more frequently. And also those from here, those from here, that annihilates everything, because those from here.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (08:29)

And how do you perceive the government's policies or plans to help you, do you feel like they are preventing you. Well, me for me.

LM2 (08:39)

I think that very well no, because one does not realize the policies that exist above one, one can realize, because someone who reigns politically something, is the way that one can realize, but someone who there is a politics or something, is the way you can figure it out. But if there is not one, one cannot account for that policy. I don't know how one would know about those policies, because we have to see what we're going to do.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (09:00)

Do there. Clear. Like you.

LM3 (09:04)

In my case, I blame it on the increase in, in this case, fuel, parts, so I make my own position. But at the end of the day the same case keeps coming up, because an iron was broken and they are already going to one of those two thousand or three thousand to fix it. And there is that, the increase in parts. And for the same reason, I believe, because everything has been going up.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (09:34)

And with regard to connecting to information that makes you feel that what is happening to you, the government has an answer, how do you feel there?

LM3 (09:47)

Well yes, because maybe also because of how everything has been changing, the prices are as they are. Simply, like, for example, diesel is already almost four dollars, so to work everything in one day, it takes \$200 dollars, he tells me. So, everything has been increasing, so at the end of the day it is the same, that is, affected by what has been changing.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (10:16)

Do you consider that white people are affected differently or the same as you, or do you consider that they have a...?

LM3 (10:23)

On that side, I think the same in this case, women have more ways to look for another side, but one that comes out sooner.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (10:38)

To what extent do you think being in a minority group would be a factor?

LM4 (10:46)

Well yes, it comes from the same thing, that is, the increase in posture, because here one has to think either I make it or I buy it, but the two things are the same.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (11:01)

It's a good point.

LM2 (11:04)

The smaller group has less power than the larger group, because the larger group is the larger group, so it has more power than a smaller group.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (11:15)

Let's go with the other question, see what you think.

LM4 (11:30)

Do we hear or see the policies of those that you say almost in passing? That they are helping, because the drought for win, that those who are almost to close. For the same reason, we are going to give the same thing due to lack of communication, because we do not know English and about that, what did my son say? It is true, to me, it would have been last year, there one was making his little things, I He charged for my tractor, I spent \$10,000 on it and sometimes because of the excess of animals, because I wanted to, just like that one who had 10 acres, maybe with how many cows, maybe one buys a lot of cows, for a lot of money, I have spent \$11,000 sometimes and it goes and sell one and you have about \$1,000 left in all his calves, because of the changes too, because sometimes there is a cut, and one more has made a cut and I don't think there will be another, because you have animals because the animals rotate, because of the drought, because of the drought, but they have animals and there was no pasture because they left him shaved but when I changed them, there was no more bale cutting.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (13:11)

We could say that once again we feel excluded about climate change, the fact that information does not reach us.

LM4 (13:20)

The information does not reach us, but we cannot blame them because we are not involved in the offices, we do not inform due to lack of English, due to lack of communication.

LM1 (13:33)

Suppose that the American, perhaps, who is also helped, has more form. Communication that we.

LM4 (13:38) They're watching what's happening, possibly on the television or the computer, or whatever. And one, well no. If they don't tell him, Don LM4, what is happening? What's more, sometimes they

don't even call me, they call a friend of mine. What is happening with me? Because? That the time is going to pass well and that's how I realize it, because my girl runs in my blood.

LM3 (14:04)

And like me, and I'm from Mt. Vernon, I almost, there are very few of us who are

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (14:45)

Well, let's move on to the next one. Let's see, tell us a little about the challenges that your barriers have as minority producers, obviously so I can tell you that, right? In seeking resources that help them mitigate the effects of climate change. In other words, what would be your challenges, your barriers to adapting to climate change that will probably be seen more in the future?

LM4 (15:16)

Well, the same challenge, no English, no communication, is the same challenge, because in order to be well informed, we need a bilingual secretary there in the office.

LM3 (15:30)

Do you know that nowadays it is no longer so difficult for them to send you information in Spanish? I say because computers already do it. And I don't want to tell lies. They do send me emails, but I don't even see them. Because sometimes it's a letter like this size in English. So, not even the boys want to help me. What did they tell me? Basically they are waiting to help you. And that's it. Well basically. But they didn't really tell me. No, they do send me emails, but it's as if they didn't tell us.

LM4 (16:31)

A man called me and asked me questions in English about how much land I had? That, if I cut pastures, I believe I won't cut pastures this year because I'm laughing at my animals. How many animals do you have? Lastly he told me I didn't qualify, but I didn't even know what that was about.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (17:06)

What barriers would it be? Would it be communication in English, access to information?

Maximin (17:11)

Access to information, because they do not know where to start with the information

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (17:14)

Would it be issues of culture, that you feel that suddenly you don't have different customs or ways of doing things, that would give us a good overall?

LM2 (17:27)

I'm thinking that I'm going to ask, to see if this year there won't be... This is the way one can enter, to see what the aid for the drought was, there may be some.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (17:38)

No, you check that on the internet, there is a page, it works for them in the group, it is called drought monitor, that is, drought monitor. They put up the map of Missouri and there they put all the counties, and there they put the color of the county, if it is a little orange, it is still not severe, when it is like a very dark one, that is, it normally appears like that, but if it appears good, darker, that is the severe one and that is when you are ready for the drought and the counties that are within it appear. Well, there must be several aids there, right? In that office here. Yes too. All. They have to give various help. The USDA has an office in every county nationwide and they are all the same programs. Obviously, programs in a place that has a different climate are going to be different. But they all cover in the same.

LM3 (18:45)

Well, I feel that here, on this side of Mt. Vernon, it was more at the time of the drought than the other.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (18:50)

Yes, it probably already looks darker and here it looks more yellow.

LM3 (18:54)

I tell you because on two or three occasions, it happened here and it was their turn and the cattle.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (19:02)

I'm going to pass on another question for both of us to say. Right now I'll show you the question and the state. Well, this question, do you know someone who is from a minority group or do you know a person who is already succeeding in the face of climate change? In other words, suddenly he began to do different ways of producing, different practices, like the case of LM4, which is no longer the number of animals and he can now see more calving, more density of courage, the cows began to form. Well, I'm going to make a good example. I mean, thinking about it that way. In other words, that is a way to reduce the risk of not having courage, to adapt to the production capacity that your land has. I mean, this is the question. Do you have any successful examples that you can share how those people have done it?

LM1 (20:07)

The only thing I did is that I had about 27 animals, because my house occupied a lot of land where I live, but about 17 are acres. I reduced it to eight animals, because it makes no sense that I have 27 animals and the land is clean, they don't sometimes have to swallow. And right now, with the eight that I have, and what I plan to do, it is better to have about 12 cows for the land that I have, have about 12 cows and sell the calves or heifers when they are about six months old, throw them out, and continue with the 12 animals, because they say it is an acre for each cow, but it is not, it must be perdis so that the grass has more or less two acres for each cow. And so the animal comes to you and it's not bellowing at you, what does it want? Because sometimes the land is already without grass.

LM4 (21:30)

I think that's what one should do. I bring about 40 cows, I sold half of the cows, I sold those from the hills that were to be sold. And right now when you take it out there are pieces, I can say, of five or seven acres that are seven inches long, another is a little shorter, but it looks prettier. I mean, my animals look prettier, more grass and I'm not spending as much money. I was feeding three, five sacks before selling and after I sold I was giving three of food, every day, every day. And I just sold and soon the expense,

that of food, ran out. And my cows do open up to me when I arrive, because they are imposed, that I get something to them. And, but they are very chubby, my animals are pretty. That's what I'm going to do, produce the cattle, what you have to do, so you have to bring it there with you.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (22:43)

Apart from producing livestock, what other practices have you done? To improve the purchases of grass, general management, have the corporal, counted, pastures increased? Instead of having them all in the big pasture.

LM3 (22:59)

That's what I did this year, to be overwhelming it, but I had a bit of problems with the waters, I need more waters.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (23:11)

That is another point, we are precisely talking about water, because water is one of the main resources in climate change, that it does not rain much and that you can have enough water. I mean, to what point? Well, if you have a well, maybe it will run dry.

LM1 (23:30)

Or also, let's see if you want to make one... I wanted to make like a dam where more or less water gathers and for the animals to drink there too, that could be it. But you don't know what kind of who... I was trying to find out who can make a hole and no, I asked them around.

Dr. Gonzalez (24:31)

The Mexicans. Well, there, if I live, there is something that will take me 60 dollars

LM4 (24:36)

Therefore, 1000 dollars is enough for a little bit more or less. For 10 hours, for 100 invoiced. I spent 1900, because it didn't cost me. It's been a while since I.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (24:43)

I cleaned the dead.

LM4 (24:44)

Now see it a little bigger.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (24:45)

Well, that's how I do it.

LM4 (24:46)

But it does.

LM1 (24:47)

About six years.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (24:49)

I am going to.

LM2 (24:50)

Having to give how.

LM3 (24:52)

150, 100. It is the point of view that I said, that is, everything.

LM1 (24:56)

It.

LM3 (24:57)

Labor, in this case of the machine, and how much has that increased?

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (25:03)

If the machine broke it, who is going to fix it?

LM4 (25:06)

No, but he is not going to charge that, that is, the price he gives is what it should be, no more than it is not going to be the same price, but he is not going to charge the broken machine, I will He said a lot to you when you got together, how did you get on board or what? And I informed myself. For one thing, it came out in 1900, because I didn't like what the nervous guy told me, I don't like it, I told him, give it a little more, how much do you want to spend? I told him, give it a little more, no one makes it happen. Another 1000 dollars.

LM4 (25:42)

And it was 1900 and he gave me the board, more or less a board.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (26:05)

Start with the next question. That seems to have already been answered. Now, this question, how do you see the future of agriculture in your community environment? Considering climate changes, considering to what extent do you feel included in this discussion of climate change at the national level, at the regional level, at the local level, to what extent do you feel that there is equality, it is important, the conditions teams to produce , compare with other producers? How do you see the future?

LM2 (26:47)

That is, the interview. The weather was flying like that, the longer it goes, the worse. In other words, the day that those who want a little one...

LM4 (26:59)

Three of productions.

LM2 (27:01)

Small productions are going to disappear. They can't stand it.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (27:07)

It's a good point of view and we're going to share.

LM4 (27:10)

I have heard from the large producers, that is, slightly larger than ours, of course, that I told them that I was going to sell my animals and they said that they would too. And from there I have informed, that is, in talks I have learned that many producers sold next door for the same reason, because of the droughts. So, well, it's going to be the same thing, you're almost asking the same question, and with the way the weather is going, we already have, I think it's been three years, they say two, but I say it's about three. It rains a lot in cold times, when it starts to get warm, but it doesn't get enough heat for grass to grow. It rains and it rains and it rains and it rains and it rains, and it rains, and it rains, and the grass never grew, just a few tails were mirrored. So, there was no performance in the first cut. And then what happens? Dry. He has been living almost until the time of heat is over.

LM1 (28:20)

It is very true. Sometimes, look, those who plant their corn during the rainy season, it rains and the corn comes, but when the corn that needs the water is full, it dries up. So, what happens to those little jilotees out there? All the grass is coming down. So, the one who has more land and all that, he doesn't lose because he puts his tractor in and it works for the animals. But we, sometimes we don't have a tractor or anything, and we pay to have our grass cut, there.

LM2 (28:59)

So, what was also going to lead to one, was going to lead to another, before climate change continued, before the years were much better, for everyone because there was everything, there was everything, there was something ugly, there was where The problem remained, but now, the more we turned here, the climate is changing, everything is getting worse, and if it continues to get worse and worse and it's going to get harder.

LM3 (29:25)

Right now you have to really think about what you are paying for, because I have an uncle who is already there, the cows are over, now he is no longer going to sell rolls, because what I am going for is that, for example, if in this case, you are going to buy 200 rolls. How much money do you need to buy 200 rolls? Now something else. How much reserve do you need to sell to buy the cow? You really have the cows there in luxury, nothing more to work with, nothing more. So, if you take away that expense of the cows, maybe you even have 90 rolls left and you are getting the best, maybe it is more.

LM1 (30:06)

I know an American who has 80 acres and he had cows. Did she sell them? He is the one we bought the sack from. Chimino and I, now she only has about eight or nine cows and it is better to cut all her land,

sell the rolls and cut in other parts, where whoever has about five acres, the man says, cut, do me a favor so that if you cut me, so much so that I cut him, then, who knows what is gaining? The one who cuts him, because I give you the Zacate, what you think you cut me, and the Lord, Because they sell the rolls to me at me too like that.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (30:46)

I think \$35. Not again.

LM2 (30:48)

They wanted to find a boy who came from the store in California and then something happened to people. What did I see? What are you doing here from California? I say, No, it's just that I want to come to this part of here, I say I come here because I want animal production, I say here are all your lands. I say that is the most animal level, and it is the one where it is very rainy, we said, it will be rainy, it is already in these wine years, and it comes from California to find out how the pastures are, the tulips from the traideras, how to separate them. And he told me that he was working with a man who was teaching me all that. Because in this part there are more animals of almost everything. And the worst is this. This one is from Oklahoma, Texas.

LM1 (31:44)

I have to tell you, many people have also come from California, because it is much more expensive there. And here there are cheaper houses and cheaper land than even there. Because simply in Chicago, if you are going to buy a small house on two acres, it will cost you half a million dollars. I wanted to buy a bigger house in Chicago, about two acres, that would be cheaper. That was difficult for me. So, it was when I came here and yes it is cheaper here than in Chicago, and in California it is worse, still a change.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (32:31)

What do you think, LM5?

LM5 (32:36)

Well, it's the same thing we all think.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (32:40)

There have also been many problems with meat substitutes, very similar to those that have occurred in the laboratory.

LM3 (32:49)

They already want to invent something else with meat.

LM2 (32:54)

Or chicken, to make a synthetic they have to know.

LM1 (32:56)

How chicken too. Look, but that's like saying that it's no longer feeling excluded. Yes, but that is no longer natural, that's it...

LM3 (33:06)

The plaques occupied by Don LM5. If he buys 200 rolls for \$70 dollars, it is already \$1,400. How many calves does he have to sell to get \$1,400? And that's if they sell it well. The bill is 70 dollars, which is how things are going right now. Right now they are between 70 and 100. So, since that's not the case here, maybe people will give him a hard time and everything, but for example, if he sells his animals and he is no longer going to spend 1,400 dollars, in a certain way since you are not going to spend them, but you are not going to earn them either, but you are not going to have to spend or be worried about buying them

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (33:54)

Well, one of the answers that one may suddenly have is to guide them to what extent they can no longer sell, but rather process and perhaps sell or open a taco shop. In other words, looking for other options on how to stay in business and make money obviously has no point. They are all very good points, all of them.

LM1 (34:21)

The thing is that sometimes not everyone can do it to open a taqueria... Because sometimes we don't have, or you know, you know how to make tacos, but serving people, knowing how to serve people, that's also difficult.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (34:42)

I would now get into the question of collective actions. I provide the animals, you provide the home and I let go, everyone wins. But it is very difficult because we enter the problem that we had before of wanting to do the cooperative and there is no trust.

LM3 (35:01)

Here, at this point, what I see is that one returns to the same thing. That is, if there was some way for them to find the cheapest pasture for him or to support him in sharing a part of the pasture, but there is no information.

LM4 (35:25)

There may already be help, the thing is that we don't know.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (35:32)

These are points that we are supposed to be part of the aid, that is why we hold workshops that invite everyone to come, but we must be more frequent and be able to bring precisely that information so that you know what help is there.

LM3 (36:00)

What I would suggest here is, well, maybe, like those messages they send to me, because if they could send them to Latinos in their language, maybe it would be better. And they don't struggle much, because the translation is done by the computer.

Maximin (36:25)

As we are going, the community right now is becoming very quiet in the surrounding areas, we are small owners of which we are already seeing a lot, many people are no longer, they are still like this.

LM1 (36:38)

And stop that, apart from us who are here, there are more Latinos who have much more land than us, but there are people who don't want to come.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (36:52)

Yes. It's the cultural part, right?

LM1 (37:09)

We were outside, I don't know who they are talking to. When this, I don't know, they talk to me on the phone and nothing more than that the Lord came out, he said, he even said it, the same talk that he said every time, and he was very angry.

LM4 (37:26)

Many times we did think well, that by coming to see him he was going to help us, that is, yes we are going to help ourselves with knowledge, but not with Bella, and maybe he wanted Bella now. It's because of all this information they are giving us anyway.

LM1 (37:49)

Well, it has been useful for me to see the information.

LM3 (37:52)

Yes, well he himself was going to go after he finished giving his conversation, his point of view, because many helped each other and those of us who didn't help ourselves are because we didn't want to. Exactly. Because Juan Fernández makes a good fair with the greenhouse.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (38:05)

and are those still going on?

LM4 (38:06)

Yes Yes.

LM4 (38:42)

What I want is to add applications for the fence.

LM1 (39:06)

No, but when the boys come, they also take them to Chicago. They take tomatoes, apples. Now the apples, I have apples, which everyone could already cut before cutting, I clean everything, I take the wheelbarrows to my cows and they clean themselves. They are not wasted.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (39:32)

There is a new trend, all this because of climate change too. Now there is an issue called circularity of the economy, where it is about reusing everything. Right now, for example, instead of having to throw away plastic, we have to separate it and give it another use. One thing, like the food that is wasted, that is, all of this is precisely trying to mitigate what climate changes are.

LM1 (40:01)

Well, right now I don't know in which others, I don't know in which country, in order not to lie to you, they serve you on the same plate and you even eat the same plate too, because it can be eaten too. It doesn't have to go to the trash.

Maximinus (40:20)

And they take care of the crushed earth, let's see how it is, how powerful it is to produce a good product, what phosphorus and when you also think that it needs milk, this type of fertilizers so that it is good for it to produce.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (40:33)

Yes, all that. That is very important, that they do their soil studies, their analyses.

LM2 (40:39)

Like you who have greenhouses. If it is the same land, no.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (40:42)

No, you have to compost it all the time and remove it and rotate the crops, because there are crops, it is precisely another of the principles, instead of using fertilizers, you have to rotate crops and use crops that give you nutrients and others that take away from you. nutrients.

LM1 (40:57)

Do you know what is also the good fertilizer? The shell of the egg.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (41:01)

Yes, yes that is very important.

LM1 (41:04)

And I crush each shell that the eggs last in a jar and let them dry and then I have a little machine where I grind it for the chickens. And look, well ground the powder you can even put it on the chickens too.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (41:21)

Well, there is a process there that has to be heated. That is, after they come out of the herb, you save them and put them in the oven. So, that process is what also gives you the reason why you add them raw.

LM3 (41:37)

Yes. And in this case, isn't there some kind of help or something like for the chemicals that the earth needs? Because this year it got ridiculous, it got very expensive.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (41:51)

Well, that's the idea, is to do production practices that help the soil regenerate itself. I mean, even we barely approved a program there at the university and two Latin producers came in who volunteered to use their left, I was a field doctor, to plant a combination of, they're called cover crops, cover crops, that are using sorghum, another winter crop is being used, and they are also using some light crops. This practice is to increase the quality of the soil. And that's what it's about for you to do.

LM1 (42:36)

I came to check the land and what they told me was that it needed a ton of lime and they would recharge it throughout the land. And yes, so I'm going to tell you something, Henry helped me, and there they also helped me pay the money.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (43:50)

And what happened with his lime is that when he did the test his soil was probably very acidic. When it is too acidic, plants respond to that acidity and if it is too acidic, they do not grow. And so it happens to many pastures.

LM4 (44:06)

I think so, because I added three tons of lime without checking it. Three tons without checking it, and I think that affected him too.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (44:18)

But it got better, right? No. It got worse. This one can say it too. pH has a neutral number, which is seven. Plants respond to one of six to eight. More or less, that's where its potential is. Depending on the variety.

LM4 (44:37)

I put three tons on it because a grass came out that has white spikes and that spike flies. And I have heard, once, there it goes along with a. He said, Oh, he needs lime, that's why he brings that grass. And since last year there was a lot of grass, I'm going to attack lime.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (45:00)

Without doing the study there. You have to do the study.

LM1 (45:14)

Besides, I bought a bag and I watered it with a little machine in the field. I only managed to hit the three strips. Yes, I put it in almost everything, but with the little machine.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (45:50)

Well, we already know that at the beginning, they remember that nothing comes of it, we are already improving. Okay, let's continue with the questions. This question is important. The question is to you, how do you think society or other people in the community could help you reduce the effects of climate change on your farm? I mean, there are many ways, for example, what his brother-in-law Juan is doing, that is a way to connect with the community and that the community helps him, because they already locate him. Is this guy from here, does he produce here, doesn't he? Does he use chemicals, does he use funds from his cows? Everyone wants to buy from him. I mean, it's an example, but you can give your own points of view. How can society help you and how would you feel tomorrow?

LM1 (46:54)

What I have done is, a bench that I sweep and the cows and all that, and all the lixitear with pozole, as I can, throwing it with the little tractor and a little wheelbarrow that I have, I go with the little tractor in piles and then I watering and that has served as fertilizer for me.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (47:20)

And how would society help you? How would I support you to build the partnership?

LM1 (47:25)

That sometimes it's a lot to work like that. There is one, there are some carts where you can load the manure and it moves by itself.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (47:39)

And you talk to the neighbor, listen, neighbor, I can't help me. It is already a social way of doing it.

Maximin (47:45)

No, and the neighbor I told you, some advice, do it like this, this way. It is better, he has more experience, do it this way so that it suits you better.

LM4 (47:58)

Well, it would be giving them more practice or socializing with the neighbors, because sometimes it has been said that I want to start fixing the fence, the one that I obviously want to put into application, to see if they put it in then, I already said that, I He says when you want to start, there in my house I have all the tools you need to make the fence, that is, what to say?, that is, come on.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (48:28)

To go to them. That's a good point, because it's precisely a way to support, right?

LM3 (48:39)

If you remain serious and silent and hardly say hello, you will never find help or they will tell you that, because I have talked about it, that I want to start making the alternatives, and they will tell you there is the tool, but if not He would have mentioned it, because the man would not have offered it to him.

LM2 (48:59)

How to say, let's see once if he's going to put some rolls on a trailer , I didn't tell him, you can't go put one on one of those peak tractors, and I tell him no, go get the tractor but I'll loan him the rest, because I have it.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (49:16)

So the rest of you feel supported by the community of those?

LM1 (49:21)

I do, because I don't have anything to give them the rolls, there is a friend I have, he is American, he comes to me with his truck, they put the rolls to my cows, and he says Give me whatever you want. So, I tell him, Tell me more or less how much, how much do you put in each roll there? If I give it, I'll give him about 20, 30 dollars. And then there you need a four-by-four truck, because you get a roll over there, one of those trucks doesn't come out.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (50:19)

No, that is the point, because if one does not have the resources to do these practices and the neighbor voluntarily, there is what your will gives you, you give it, that's fine. In other words, the maintenance expense just for having those cars sitting there all year round.

LM4 (50:38)

ca n't complain to my neighbors about that . When they peeled my belly one time, they slit my belly and my neighbor's wife said, she said Hey, dear Ross, I wanted to talk to you. He says Feel, and you and with him, feel as if I were your family, whatever is offered to you, LM4, I will help you. Pack yourself there, yes, pack now . Whatever you need to do for work that you think you can't do, I'm here. I said, do you want to do a fair? He said, no, no, free. Although there was one time the packing house broke, and I went to see him and I said hey, do you still want to feel like my family? I said yes, come on, I need you to go there. And yes, a friend of mine got together and he got together for that party, they packed, because the packing house had gone bankrupt, and they packed for a while like that and no one wanted how much. How much is it? Nothing.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (51:43)

That is a good custom and good tradition that they do on the street, even. That's how the güeros get a lot out of it. He thinks it's fine. We Latinos said that, what about.

LM4 (51:55)

You what? Would Latino do that? I don't think so, if you don't.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (52:00)

One is convenient. We don't have the equipment.

LM1 (52:03)

If one does not suit us, I am asking others and yes, they have come to help me.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (52:10)

There is no team too.

LM3 (52:12)

It's just that I do the same. For example, let's say, an example, that Chimino tells me , hey, come pack me up, well yes, I'll go to that guy and I'll pack him up, do you understand me? But I think that I can give my work away . I mean, do you understand what I mean? And a Latino thinks about that all the time.

LM4 (52:35)

And not the guachos, because they didn't want to charge me anything, I even bought a net for the Pacas from one, Rose, because she didn't complain about it at first. The thing is, I almost don't bring anything, because right now I'm ordering you to bring one. And when he finished packing, he didn't even want it. Back to the store, and I begged him and he didn't even want it. And they are expensive. \$200 is worth it.

LM4 (53:08)

And the other neighbor, for all 30 years, the baling machine had only broken once, he said, Hey, I'm coming so you can pack me, go pack me, I told him. I was on the first bale, my baler broke, and well, I'm here so you can have a sidewalk. How much do you charge me? Go do me a favor . It didn't give, I would like for a path. He said, I'm very busy and I can't, the woman took it from one side and said, you'd better pack it up for LM4. And we looked for a way, he went as a pilot in what the man was doing to cut some pasta from Zacate, he already went to pack, and all the 32 acres, I told him, How much do I owe you? Well, I had I packed a grim reaper, I think, how much do I owe you? I say look LM4, if I charge you, they're not going to feed me in my house anymore, they're going to fire me and he didn't charge me for all the 32 acres.

LM1 (54:07)

He was already threatened.

LM4 (54:09)

No diesel or anything. And the woman is also my friend.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (54:15)

That's the part of good social relationship. Let's go with another one. This is very similar to the others, but it explores the access to money part a little. What measures could be implemented to ensure that there are equitable opportunities for Latino farmers, in this case, in financing programs and initiatives that are related to your ability to mitigate climate change?

LM3 (54:50)

Did you know? I don't know if that question involves a bit of what I was thinking the other day. I had problems with the tractor recently and I thought, what chance do we have of getting a new one?

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (55:05)

Yes, it is related. The same ones that any citizen here has.

LM3 (55:10)

Like for example, in cars, for example, sometimes they advertise that if you have good credit they give you so many months without interest and all that. On tractors, what?

LM4 (55:23)

In other words, it's all without interest, mijo.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (55:25)

Yes, there are programs and where the partner is, and the one you have here in Vermont, Vermont, and the one in Cashville, has those programs. And it is precisely with the Park Service Science, there are farm equipment programs and they will give you a loan, but it is a very low interest loan. And suddenly even... You don't need entry or the first, that's how they give you the loan, that is, that information at the end that you have to understand well and there is.

LM3 (55:58)

Yes, because if thoughts came to me, I could sell mine and what they gave me could be a hook for someone else.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (56:07)

Yes, and sometimes you struggle because if you have old equipment, you can always have new equipment without paying a lot and without having to go...

LM3 (56:15)

Because maybe it comes to the same thing, because I fixed my tractor in 2005, so, if you have a tractor that doesn't fail, well after five years you change it for a new one or better it is given to the debt that the mechanic.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (56:32)

Yes that's how it is. We are going to invite one of the fan service, there too, to come and talk about it. And that they know them, more than anything. Well then, if there is no more than.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (56:56)

Do you believe that now the policies to support producers or policies towards agricultural production are effective or can they be more effective? What would that be like? In Spanish we say agricultural policy, but it is not the policy of casting a grid, but rather the policy of policies, of regulations, of what must be done so that something of that exists. And in this case I was asking about the policies that exist now, the regulations.

LM3 (57:40)

The thing is that we, the politicians, are not as informed because that seems to be similar to the previous one, because until now I asked the question about the tractor, well it does sound a bit, you have to pay for it, yes, but in Mexico they introduced a program that was aimed one, out of 100, two could be winners, and those would be given half of the tractor, I even supported my brothers-in-law so that they would pay the other half, but they would be kissed, that is, if the tractor was worth 100 000 pesos, you just demanded that he put in 50 and they gave him his tractor. Who knows if there will be those types of programs here.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (58:25)

There is cost share, cost share takes the shared cost....

LM3 (58:32)

So, that refers a little to the ones there are. Understand them more.

LM4 (58:42)

That's the same as when we started, we don't know why we can't report due to lack of communication, lack of English.

LM3 (58:53)

So, when you have, for example, in your language, there are more ways to understand each other, because as my friend just got two plows, consider that he only paid for one, but he applied for two and they gave him both. at the cost of one. So, there is a lot of help there and I think there must be help here too.

LM4 (59:14)

When I came, farmers applied for a mill to grind grass. I haven't heard of that, because we all would like to, right? But if there were, then 50% would still decide one.

LM3 (59:39)

Yes, because we are talking about a tractor that we are going to say costs about \$50,000, if they put it at half, 25 of course no, they say, 25 doesn't sound so bad, and you are still going to give it in payment.

LM2 (59:53)

But if there is?

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (59:58)

Programs, well, very specific for a tractor, there is refinancing for equipment, loans for agricultural equipment, we have brought those programs, we are going to bring them back. The detail is that you have to make the application, if you don't do it, you are not going to take that step of giving the application and having it seen and evaluated, you don't know what is happening. So, we come here and tell them that there is, but if not we go and get closer.

LM3 (01:00:33)

But I return to the same thing, that is, if one does not know what one is getting into, for example, let's say, in this case of a tractor, How many acres does it take to have one? How many cows does it take to have? That is, qualify, right? what is the process?

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:00:56)

To hold. No, but you can't, I mean, you can even say, I want to plant an acre of some crop that needs a tractor to pull the land, with one acre, that is, you have more acre, it's better.

LM1 (01:01:11)

Because there I have a neighbor who plants, there he comes and cuts the grass, he cut it and then he came and planted it there next to me, and then more or less the grass was like that and he came, cut it and soon after, it was back again the corn like that and already made it into rolls again.

LM3 (01:01:41)

That's what I'm saying, there is strength there, that man is no longer going to do his usual thing. Exact.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:01:59)

Now, we as extension agents, because in this case we are providers of information, of detection, we connect them to resources where possible, what do we need? The question is how do you research, extend, and provide services? That we provide information to you as minority group producers, what do others need to do so that you benefit more and can deal more with climate change? What is data hint?

LM4 (01:02:42)

Well, the suggestion I think is that maybe they won't like using it. But it is the same one where we were going, as my son said, that they send us the translated letters, that it can be translated on the computer and you already have the confidence to respond to request information. That's why we are not informed.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:03:08)

That's very good , even we are now formally publishing a market bulletin, of auction prices, for example, right now it is in English, but we also need to plan it until now in Spanish. And we plan to send that to you every week.

LM4 (01:03:28)

Because even as you say. You put something on your cell phone and I don't even see it because it's in English, sometimes you're playing it in English and we need you to play it for our memory.

LM3 (01:03:42)

Because at this point we are talking about Latinos, the minority, because like the güeros, well, those already know.

LM4 (01:03:54)

Sometimes it is necessary to plant, as you say that we have machinery, even if it is old, but they ask us well, but we inform that the wheat planter in USDA there in Cassville , has to grab a line that touches where it no longer belongs. sowing time. In other words, it is one for everyone and let's see what the good ones have to apply first. It's like when they have a meeting where the person who answers the question wins a prize. If they ask the question in English, who is going to win it? The gueros .

LM3 (01:04:44)

And here they interpreted it, right? They already answered it.

LM4 (01:04:48)

Yes Yes Yes. They cannot interpret it.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:05:21)

Very good, we only have three questions left. More than understanding that it is failing us. That is what is best known about us. Did they not already answer this one ?

LM4 (01:05:36)

No, we would like to buy another seeder, and use it almost for the Latinos.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:05:51)

It's a good idea, because if we did a type of census of how many Latin producers there are in this region.

LM4 (01:06:00)

It seems to me that we didn't rate it.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:06:01)

Yes, because when it takes everything in the region.

LM1 (01:06:05)

Do you know that there are many Latinos here, but they are not present? But there is a race here.

LM4 (01:06:15)

There, as we are returning to Mexico, there in Mexico, someone where I am from gave them the brewery so they could plant around it. And the last one, my brother stayed with her, he bought them for her, that is, always on the land, my brother bought them for her, but it was for everyone first. I was very happy. What's more, my comrade helped me. The last day I said don't move him anymore. My comrade stayed as best he could, and the woman sent him to pack me up.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:07:03)

You, this question is about whether we as a minority group, as Latinos, feel well represented in congresses, in senates or in places where agricultural policy decisions are made so that our points of view are considered on issues. teaching policies for climate change. What do you think about that?

LM2 (01:07:38)

We don't really know who the person is who is representing this.

LM4 (01:07:48)

We don't know why we get involved, that is, we don't walk here and there seeing who our representative is, or what he represents us? Or what he did for us? That is the mere reality.

LM3 (01:08:05)

Like me, they told me to ask a question, but in three years he came and I invited him and he didn't come, they told me to ask what it took to make a pit, that is, to qualify for a pit, that is, if they ask for certain acres or certain animals . That is going to be the product for whom, and we are going to ask it.

LM1 (01:08:25)

I believe that the well can be made in any area, even if you have about 5 acres, it can be made in two acres, three acres. That's where I think it helps you so much.

LM1 (01:13:43)

No, he says, are you going to give yourself some information? I continued for a year and they told me there was no money. But I was there for today, but there was no money. So, I still had to wait until they said yes. And there I always say that communication is also necessary.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:14:02)

And that is why it is related to the question, because in a certain way it is knowing if there is someone who is representing themselves. In other words, you feel that you are not represented by that very thing. Exact. Yes, it is very clear, isn't it? You don't feel a representation. No, because... Tell us in.

LM1 (01:14:20)

Your words. Look, if he had a backup from someone, himself, like for example from the group, not him himself, so you know that you have already qualified, we are going to do it this way and this way. But if you don't realize it, how are you going to start? If sometimes you don't have the money to build the fence, if you put one up, it will be your own way to go little by little.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:14:43)

So, at the national level, you don't believe that there are Latinos protecting the rights of Latinos?

LM3 (01:14:50)

Well in a way, I say no. At least we don't know if there is or not.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez (01:14:58)

Come on, what I.

LM1 (01:15:00)

I do not know.

FOCUS GROUP 2

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([00:35](#))

As individual producers, do you have any specific challenges that would make you avoid agricultural problems, or would you struggle to face climate change?

LC1 ([01:02](#))

In my case, notice that what I have in mind is if this becomes more acute and in my situation as a person, to have it is to notify the land and sell it in lots, because it has already been tried. In other words, I am trying to be able to scale in this, but if it is not going to be possible, then it is necessary to look for another option and change the scheme of being able to continue working doing something.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([01:40](#))

You who are new, who are young, how do you see this? What would be your challenges to enter agriculture? What is your current situation?

LC2 ([01:53](#))

Now that I've been there, I worked in the summer and I thought about buying something. I have seen that how much they want per acre has multiplied by quite a bit, and even though it is evicted, it is not close to the city, but that's fine; the price per acre has multiplied, I have seen, but it is something that maybe continues every year. Rising or there is a fall because right now everything is expensive. I don't know, I've seen that they said it will go up next year or down. Let's see.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([02:27](#))

Access to land is going to be a barrier, right? Yes. No, like that.

LC3 ([02:37](#))

Like right now I'm trying to find a house to contain it, but since right now everything is expensive, no. That is, if it is more expensive on the other side.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([03:07](#))

In your particular case, what would be a barrier that would limit you from adapting to climate change?

LC3 ([03:16](#))

to climate change? What barrier would it be? Look, I'm going to tell you something. I know right now there have been many low losses of livestock and all the things in the work and part of me, because the heat, a lot of affected heat, has also resulted in the change of the land, many diseases have arisen, especially for the newborn derangements. . There are times when one feels like they say, I'm going to take it away, but no. It's been since I came from very low and like at this point it doesn't do anything for me anymore. In other words, I'm going to follow him, I have to adapt to whatever comes. Fight and look for new ideas. That's why I like coming here, because together we can get ideas. I don't think the same as them, they don't think the same as me, so I can learn from them, they can learn something from me too. And also if one day someone wants advice from the little that I tell you, I will gladly share it with them.

LC3 ([04:28](#))

So, I like to discover, learning from the same things that I do. At least, an example, yesterday I found a great-grandpa dead like that, just lying there, as if he looked dead, not bad. But I am 100 percent sure that the mother was, because it was so hot, she must have been eight days old. And then, when that happens, the cow is very suffocated and has problems with delaying, instead of her in the contractions, pushing, she is breathing. And then labor is delayed more. Then, the little animal dilated and absorbed liquids into its lungs. So he... It doesn't happen to me with everyone, they are worse there. So, what happened was that he was with that liquid and he got an infection in his lungs and within a day our son died. Why did you get blood in your nose?

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([05:40](#))

All of these are technical aspects that are related to climate change and in some way they are emerging now. Apart from the social issue, because really the issue of equality and inclusion are social aspects. Beyond the technical, but it's good that you mention all of them.

LC3 ([06:02](#))

Technical aspects. Yes, right now, at least on the largest ranch that I am taking care of, I am on the lookout, what is the day, I am on the lookout. Right now the weather has already gone down, but I was paying attention to see that if the cow had been giving birth for a long time, then we have to help her get it out before, like the animal when the liquid is irrigated, that is when the animal already begins to lose oxygen, the calf inside. If the mother dilates, then the calf wants that oxygen and then he begins to want to breathe, which is where he absorbs that liquid from the placenta itself and where the calf comes from.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([06:44](#))

Very good, okay.

LC3 ([06:46](#))

Another thing, just as grass is rising, the price of grass is rising and that makes many sell their livestock. And also like this year, there have been years when there are some ranchers who make three cuts, but just like this year, with the tones that only one cut they have been able to make.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([07:16](#))

Right now what looks good is that it barely happened, it was dry most of the time.

LC3 ([07:22](#))

And with that, if they can't afford one, their rancher sells his cow and then sells the grass at a high price. Yes, that's what he said, that's okay, that it's usually okay to make cuts while you... How do you say it? It resolves or one sees the amount that one can maintain at a cost, at a cost not far outside what one can obtain from the same animal.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([07:57](#))

Climate change is a good response. Now, do you know anyone who has been producing and is being successful in producing? That he is a Latino, that he has been using production practices, as well as what he began to do in the matter of reducing livestock and improving the land in terms of cactus foliage. It is a practice that goes to court with...

LC1 ([08:28](#))

Here, here in Sarcoxy, I was able to observe a rancher who I can tell you what was done, because this boy says that he won a big prize at the fair and bought a lot of cattle. Even he put at least 500 or 600 head of cattle in a not so large area, he pulled with producers and everything and he started to pull away from there.

LC1 ([08:58](#))

It went up, but now in these years, two or three years from now, it has gone down. I don't know what would happen, but yes, this man really pushed cattle raising, that is, feeding the animal to sell, but in reality I don't know what would happen to him. There I do the same, that is, the same test that you are doing, I don't know why, because there I couldn't tell you, because they are people that you don't know. Then, you realize, well, how did this person come down there again? The tractors and ladders I had have all collapsed.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([09:47](#))

And with respect to access to resources that help them produce in the face of climate change in the future, how do they perceive it? How do you see yourself in that situation?

LC1 ([10:02](#))

Notice that in that sense, I can tell you that they do not let us enter that system. The reason is that they need, for example, in the area of a loan, they need one to have more land or the value exceeds the amount one needs. So, that is a difficulty for someone who wants to start. In my case, I know a lot about that, but in credits, that is, access to the financing that one wants them to provide, they don't do it.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([10:48](#))

Precisely, because of... You say because the small production system that you have is outside the loan structure. Exact.

LC1 ([10:57](#))

So, let's say, in my case, what I have tried is, from what I have, wanting to take out a loan, but not to invest it in that small thing, but to buy more land or be able to expand, but From there one cannot, that is, it is like barriers that are placed on one and one does not have access to jump further forward. Clear. And well, that is the barrier that the small farmer has or everything that wants to go beyond that has very limited access to be able to continue advancing.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([11:39](#))

Do you have any experience with that?

LC3 ([11:42](#))

Yes, well, the other time I forgot why I am going to do this to you, I have bad credit because my business left me with bad credit, I don't have good credit. But yes, again when we went there to USTA, but we, I mean, I would like to have a degree in machinery, because I have ideas. For example, making my own salvage. But it seems to me, I would need a tractor, a crushing machine. I can borrow seeding machines, because one of the jobs I have is coming up, but I already make other machines. It's hard for me. You can plant corn in a single piece and make your own salad, your own salad, as you say, would be for the cattle.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([13:16](#))

can you answer again? We are talking about the challenges we have as Latin producers in the face of climate change. This time what is climate change?

LC4 ([13:30](#))

That winter is leaving and the cold is coming.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([13:34](#))

What happens is that in recent years there have been many ups and downs in terms of drought, in terms of frost, rain, suddenly the drought lasts for a while. And if the cart, they are systems facing the pasture, where the same size is being given to collect, to have their animals. Suddenly it rains a lot. Suddenly the cold is very strong and kills the calves. We are talking about all those events that affect you directly and we want to know what you think, your points of view on that. So, right now the question we are answering is about your perceptions of access to resources. That is, in her personal perception as a Latin producer. How do you perceive your access to resources to be able to produce in an environment with these climate challenges, where drought is prolonged, where it is very cold? What do you think about that?

LC4 ([14:51](#))

Well, the truth is, I don't know much, but I imagine that one already knows that not every year is different, also, not every year is the same, as time changes, one has to try to prepare, even if the weather is better, but one must be prepared.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([15:14](#))

For whatever comes. How do you do it on your farm? What do you have right now?

LC4 ([15:18](#))

We already have chickens and some cows.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([15:24](#))

And how have they done for the forage? They buy? Do they cut it? Have you struggled to find it?

LC4 ([15:31](#))

Well, not so much.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([15:35](#))

Do you pay a good price?

LC4 ([15:37](#))

It's always expensive. Right now it's I think 75 a roll.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([15:45](#))

And how do you consider that, is it a barrier to production? It doesn't matter how expensive it is, we continue producing. How do you see that?

LC4 ([15:55](#))

Well, as I say, you see that one buys so as not to have it all the time, but the animals reproduce as they reproduce, and in the cold, I think that one has to try to have what is necessary, that one knows that one will be able to feed and that one will be able to take care of, because sometimes the cold comes so strong, that one does not even want to go out.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([16:18](#))

The door. So, share the point with you, Hugo, only what it can have, to know what it can have, How do they do it? Or is it from the experience they have had or a time.

LC4 ([16:33](#))

One begins to have experience and I think that what most of all, so to speak, the boyfriends who are macho, are the ones who go out and from that I think that they buy food and try to keep the ones they have They are the females so that next year, all the females will reproduce.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([16:54](#))

Very good, it's great that you are here and share with us your way of seeing things. Right now we are going to follow another question, to see how others think too. Now, how do you see the future of agriculture, in this case your future as agricultural producers, here in the town, here in the community considering climate change and the production practices that have to change or do you have to adapt other practices or are you going to change them? to do the same? How do you see the future?

LC1 ([17:29](#))

Notice that I was seeing right now here in what this area is, that many, because of what is happening due to climate change and everything, have refrained from planting and producing what is livestock. , what it is to maintain livestock and what it is to produce, for example, all kinds of agriculture, everything that is agriculture. And many very large plots of land, as we are talking about in the first one, have been left empty. And they are people that I used to look at, what cornfield, wheat, soybean crops. Now they have stopped, because I imagine that they have had huge losses, because they do have large amounts, they rent large machinery as well.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([18:24](#))

And it is very obvious that there is a response to this type of situation, because we were driving today for Monet, for Purdi. There are many lands with Latin producers who used to have their cows, now they don't have any cows. People who see the empty pastures, in some of the pastures they have cattle, but they say that they are not there, that there is an answer. And it is worrying, because right now the price of meat is high, but there are no cows to sell. And people want to buy, but they don't want to buy because it is very expensive. So there is the answer to those empty lots. Here, what do you think about the future of water as agricultural producers, what do you think? Also your young people, you?

LC3 ([19:16](#))

Just as everything is going up, the price of napa is also going up. And what I think is that if everything goes up, the price will also go up. And now if it goes, the price also drops. Everything goes as it goes, just like corn, everything depends on the price.

LC1 ([19:45](#))

There, where we have our land, there was a plot where they had about 60 mangro and they had that separated only for cutting and they used materials and no one was big, but this year it was not seen that they even cut a single one. once and they didn't even throw out fertilizer. But I think more because it is expensive and then because they didn't throw away the fertilizer. Where we bought the roll from, he talks to me about how much an acre supposedly has to harvest, and sometimes he would throw three rolls, two rolls per acre, and right now I think he says he cuts about two acres to be able to get just one roll. And that is sometimes, in some parts where fertilizing does come out, but only one per roll, when before it came out like three or two, at least. And I think that's why where they had those 64 acres, they preferred not to cut them, because they weren't going to get what they were going to do in the entire day.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([20:54](#))

That, from the point of view of the question, do you see it as that this is going to happen in the future, other people are going to do the same or are they going to improve?

LC1 ([21:01](#))

what do you think? Well, I believe that based on that, instead of continuing to be a ranch, as the city here expands, the ranches will be notified and cities will be made. That's what I think.

LC3 ([21:20](#))

People are getting scared as prices are rising, they are selling everything and one benefits from selling it. So, look, they are not going to make as much money anymore, they are going to spend more than what

is sold and sometimes people come and build the houses and everything and they give them a price for the land and that's where the lots go.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([21:54](#))

That is the trend, because that entire area where you live, all that is was a large ranch. You have lots of ten acres, five acres and that's where there are.

LC1 ([22:05](#))

Many producers. Yes, what I have also observed here in the United States, what is agriculture, is that the people who had all the access to all those large plots of land were older Americans, that right now many are dying and their children are dying. What they are doing is selling, notifying and selling, and we can say, the vision that the parents had in agriculture, in the children, everything has ended. What technology is has eliminated everything that agriculture is for the United States, that is, the children do not want to continue, for example, if I died, he will no longer want to continue raising livestock doing any of that. So, in us it could be like Latinos, we continue, but in the Americans it has stayed like this, the big one dies and the ranch ends, we can say, because I have seen ranches here that have been put up for sale, because the dad or The mother has died and the system of livestock farming has ended. And in that system it is bad for this country, because if we are going to fill it with houses, who is going to give us food? So, that's what should be done.

LC1 ([23:28](#))

In our case, we could tell them that we need direct access to agriculture in the United States to be able, let's say, to have direct access to them, they know that like with a farmer, we don't There are losses, but if you go to a bank, a bank does not do what an agriculture department does, which knows what we want.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([24:07](#))

What do you say about the future of your farm?

LC4 ([24:13](#))

As he says, as a Latino you continue, because what has been costing you not so easily is going to be undone. But yes, sometimes the remaining children no longer want to fight, it becomes easier for them to go buy things and not produce. Produce more than everything organic, because when you produce something, whether it's a tomato or a cucumber or something, practically on the land that is devastated like this, it has more vitamins, more fertilizer and everything is given to what is vegetables and the grass too. Many times the grass grows on its own, you don't just have to kill the weeds.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([25:11](#))

Very good. Let's move on to the next question. Now, how do you consider that the community that surrounds you, the neighbors, society as a whole, could help you be part, be within the context of climate change where you can be successful in production? For example, if you in the case of, Well, I produce natural vegetables and I have not done chemicals to them. Normally these products are better paid than conventional ones. I mean, would you think taking them to a farmers market here in town? What is the name of the farmers market here? Isn't there one here at a farmers market?

LC4 ([26:06](#))

Yes, the one that is placed here in the fire department parking lot. There is a day when they especially start selling organic things like that.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([26:15](#))

Yes, how could those people support them?

LC1 ([26:24](#))

I consider that in this case, since the economic situation is high and we can say that those we have in a case of a food crisis, we can offer to the government, because they are going to send us, We can offer them supply, but the problem is with our society, it would be, I can tell you, a little difficult, because when that happens, the economic income of each person also goes down. So, if we have meat, but if the neighbor barely has anything better, he is not going to buy meat from us. So, that is where there could be some contrast with that, because the economic situation is going to be poor. But well, I believe that, I trust in God that this never happens, because yes, in reality there have been many comments about food crises that could, if it happens, will greatly affect the entire world. No, then.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([27:50](#))

That happens with climate change, that... Well, we were talking about the fact that the calves are not achieved, that some crops are not achieved, they reach drought and if it depends on water irrigation, well not anymore. Now, if there is a drought and the aquifers go very low and there is no water, not even a well, then there will be food insecurity. And that is a risk, it is a threat that we have. Precisely the idea of this meeting is for that, to know what we can do in the event of a situation like that. And to be able, through their opinions, to be able to make them reach the people who can make public policy changes, how to support or how...

LC1 ([28:39](#))

Yes, for example, many people here in the United States would help us , because the truth is that the ranchers settle where a river flows, where there is a lagoon, where they do not have to make an access, that is, a well to give them, because they do not want to make investments of those that all of you see that way. . So, in my case, I grabbed that land, but for me the water was not an obstacle, I give it water from a well. I directly have a well for them. So, I can tell you that if it doesn't rain or something, just let the water in the well go away because I want to drink water. Even if the power goes out, I put a plant there and they have water. But in others I look at what they are willing to have, but if they have the water source, if they don't have the water source, what they do is what they are doing right now, sell them and well that is where production drops.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([29:44](#))

I think that's a good point. Any other comments from you? This is a bit retributive, because I'm going to ask them in case another idea comes up. When you, in this process of adapting to climate change, to a change of variable and non-consistent climates, what barriers have you had to face? So they just come up with what they have in their mind and they feel that it has been a very big challenge to be able to stay in agriculture.

LC1 ([30:33](#))

In my case, I have tried how to gain experience from year to year, how I am doing, what I need. And I have made a work plan more than anything to know, check how the weather is, check all that so that it gives me a little more...

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([30:59](#))

Be aware of everything.

LC1 ([31:02](#))

Yes, be aware of everything, no matter what. It's a good point.

LC3 ([31:06](#))

Also, along with the month of the year, one has the experience to know how much to get out of you, they are going to have it ready even if it is expensive, but already by selling the reserves, he buys, getting out of you, already having enough, take you out to take them out in the winter.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([31:30](#))

We could say that this has been a challenge for you, knowing how many you managed to have.

LC3 ([31:35](#))

Being able to get your worker out. Yes, sometimes yes. In your case.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([31:39](#))

what could you do?

LC4 ([31:42](#))

Nothing. I, as she says, my partner is experimenting, tell him that this year I had a certain amount and I saw that taking you out was taken, and the next year to see if he could form, then one is already doing his calculations and having a little extra than what one has grabbed.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([32:06](#))

And it is something that you have been doing in these years and it has been serving as an adaptation for you. Very good. Anything you want to add here? I think that's it.

LC3 ([32:18](#))

Same as one learning every year. In other words, not all years are the same, but you learn from what has happened to you. And by.

LC3 ([32:26](#))

What I'm telling you is that now I've already taken out all the livestock, work and mine too, because I don't want to have them from mid-June onwards, because there is a problem in the past years. And you missed something else or it's later. It's hard, but hey, we're going to fight until we see what happens, learning little by little. And as I said, we learn from each other, some ideas that we don't have, we learn from others.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([33:06](#))

And returning to the part of justice or social equality or equal conditions for production, what do you think could be implemented so that, as you are mentioning right now, the structure of the bank's loans does They consider you as a candidate and can give you resources. What.

LC1 ([33:30](#))

Do we need to do? In what it means to take, let's say, a loan from the bank like today. Yes, one can have one's credit approved, let's say, one have good credit, but the motto here does not go directly into what one is personal, but rather what one has the vision. So, for example, I want to buy, for example, a few more acres or a ranch, for example, in that sense the banks do not give you access, because in the circle that you have, you do not share with them, you lend to them. one, but what limits it. But let's say, a bank, how to say, from the government, that is from livestock and you come and say, What do you want to do? Do you want to put cattle? Do you want to have it? Being on loan, for example, telling him not with or with barriers, but that it can be given. And let's say one as a Latino, well one says if it doesn't work for me, then the purchase is returned, the bank can sell it to you. But on the other hand, if you go to a bank, they want the law to take away your property and they want you to continue paying for the things you lent. So, there you are a little more afraid of making a loan, of having a loan, the government, you have, how to say, more support, because there is like a person who represents you.

LC1 ([35:07](#))

One has access to it and one can do business with it. But with a bank it is much more... In other words, doing.

LC3 ([35:22](#))

Another measure that... Practically, yes, there is none. There is no such thing, because I can tell you something and not to grow, I have fought for myself, not for any... I have not gone to any bank. What I have, thank God, I have raffled off on my own. Only. It costs, because it does cost. It costs work. In my case, I am dedicated to livestock, so I work and have my own. They would give me a loan, because, how can I tell you, I have discovered something among Americans, that it is good to buy your own land, but it is better to rent. So, in that sense, you are getting more benefit, because you are not going to pay more than 50 bales per acre, from renting land. So, right now I have the facility, I have more land, I just grabbed more land, about 80 more acres now, than I did recently. So, I need capital to buy more cattle.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([37:05](#))

Anyway, the objective is to produce and you are producing. I mean, that's a good point too, because many people who don't want to produce have land, so they let someone else produce. That is a good measure that can be implemented and can even facilitate access to land. That's why we were talking, for example, I told them that it is very expensive, how are you going to start an agricultural business when you can buy land when you can't build it?

LC1 ([37:40](#))

Something that I hear is that many who have land and machinery and everything, but they had livestock, have finished it and I have talked about the reason and what they say is that the price they They get paid when they sell them is not good and what they invest they are spending more. So, they say that they

make more by cutting the grass and selling it, than by selling cattle to the Accion or the Axios and all of those. So, that is a little bit of the fact that if there is no control in the system of what livestock is in the national administration, that also leads to the left, because legally living is to create an animal and take it to sell. They sell it to you, because there is no one who does not buy it from us in the more governmental system, but they buy it and if you want they give you 20 and then take them, if you want if not.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([38:44](#))

Look what they do. You take it, you have to have it and put money into it.

LC1 ([38:48](#))

Exactly, then that is what many were doing, what they do best is sell .

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([38:57](#))

Those who just want. It's the practice of being on the ground, what you're doing is good, it's a good... One day other producers had told us about that. Now, you understand that it is an agricultural policy program. Have you heard what agricultural policy is? It is not the politics of political parties, but it is also called politics.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([39:26](#))

The regulations that exist for producing, the standards that exist for producing, that the government establishes so that you are within the law and also so that new ways of producing are implemented. So, in this case, how can those regulations or those public policies to produce agriculture be more effective in your point of view? Let's go to the loan again, right? But let's see, say promote something that you can, that you believe should be done so that these public policies reach you, because you probably feel that you are not included with the issue of loans in this case. But how could we do it according to their point of view, so that they influence us?

LC1 ([40:25](#))

Make it more equitable, like advertisement. Let them promote it more. A piece is known. The equitable and the pedantic and they have it as a request, just like that. There it is, but it is just moving towards bigger problems.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([41:02](#))

It's a good example and it's understandable, right? What do you think? That's a good point. Let him make noise, then. A thunderous fart. Yeah.

LC3 ([41:14](#))

Who does the cooperative exist for?

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([41:16](#))

Yes, cooperativism exists, just that perhaps cooperation is what fails. But it is an option. What do you think about that?

LC3 ([41:27](#))

Well, if there was an option to join a cooperative, because in the cooperative there is more help for the minority. Well, in my country, I remember, I don't know, here, I don't know where the thing is. As I tell you, I have fought alone.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([41:41](#))

You are from Salvador, right?

LC3 ([41:43](#))

Guatemala, I was fighting. I have fought, I have.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([41:46](#))

Fought alone. Do you also have the pure countrymen here? Well, just make him feel good, very good. You, as you see, we are talking about cooperation and that is precisely one point, that is, culture has a lot to do with it, the identity that one has as a producer with other producers. And you, the four of you here are from Guatemala, right? So, especially in the region there is a lot of Guatemala. Start there, identify your friends and, above all, trust, which is a very important factor to be able to cooperate. That things are equitable, especially in groups and that there is trust and that people trust that they are going to work the same as the other, that the other is going to do the same. Well, they are all factors and that is sometimes what fails us the most.

LC1 ([42:43](#))

Notice that it is very important, let's say, sometimes these communications, because I am going to give you an example, let's say, this country that has dominance in what we can say, militarily. All the countries, many times the laboratories and all that, are working, we can say, in one case as subversive, that is, as something that is being messed with. Notice that in Guatemala I was seeing, I was there and I was seeing that those who are raising cattle are avoiding the work that we do, maintaining them, giving them healthy food and everything. There they are injecting them with a type of hormones. Look, those animals are this fat. If they are not that fat, they don't want to buy them in the butcher shops, because they think they are good, but the landowners are giving them hormones. But I believe that, at the end of the day, this is going to affect humanity, because imagine seeing some notes like that, but horrible ones in cattle. So, I think that the agricultural program here in the United States has to also regularize those countries where they do that, because imagine that if I were in that case, I would have brought some of those vitamins or something and injected them here , I consider that that does not work. But I consider that I was also knowing that they are already using them in Mexico.

LC3 ([44:51](#))

They are not prohibited here. They don't call me, I mean, I don't know my options, I like to sell it natural, like in Mexico. Like here in all this. Look how you can see that in... Here too. Here, for the majority of Americans, the three-month-old calf is given the steroid because by six, seven, they are selling it.

LC1 ([45:34](#))

Notice that right now, I can almost tell you that I have given up red meat for about three years and I have not been eating it and I have felt a lot of improvement. Now I can tell you that I am afraid of eating meat because I already know how they work on livestock. If I eat, but I, for example, right now kill one on the ground, that's what I eat, but because I know what I'm eating.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([46:05](#))

This is how he eats red meat, but let it be known.

LC1 ([46:07](#))

Let me know what I'm eating. But just like this Mexico, my country, we are not going.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([46:13](#))

Of course, they are very good.

LC1 ([46:14](#))

And there you have mine, one has it in one's food and that is very good for my government to know, because if it is not transmitted, it continues to proliferate in the world. It's going to happen to us like China or India, they are even eating plastic instead of rice.

LC3 ([46:36](#))

What happens is that the government is approved by the government, all of that is approved by the government, they are not making that illegal, it is legal.

LC1 ([46:44](#))

But see that there they are exceeding less.

LC3 ([46:47](#))

There yes, because obviously our countries are... There there are no laws, there what rules is the one who has money. It has to happen here.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([46:55](#))

There is a global movement, worldwide, about the recycling of all natural resources. And the idea is that there is a tendency to use the same production models, that is, they have to adapt to the models that the European Economic Community, the United States or other developing countries will be promoting. And the tendency is for them to adapt these forms of production, and yes, there is that regulation, those regulatory policies at a global level, but they are barely being implemented. And, precisely, with this tendency to avoid a more drastic climate change that erases us from the planet in general. That is, make practices that are sustainable and that maintain life on earth. Let's continue with another question. Now we, as we are extension agents, we offer education workshops, we give them, we gave them here, we show them information, we tell them more or less where to find their way, we bring them people to tell them what government programs there are. In that question, what else do we need to do for you to help yourselves? How can we participate more in the day, perhaps come more frequently? Comment which ones they are together from view.

LC3 ([48:36](#))

I was thinking one day, I don't know if that can be possible. I was working there one night just now, when I was trying to get three in the afternoon. I was only making a film, because one is not united like in other places that make committees. Committees so that one can help each other, so that there is unity.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([49:08](#))

do you understand me?

LC3 ([49:10](#))

Yes. That's what I haven't seen.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([49:17](#))

Well yes, that would be a question, for example, you who are here, who are from Guatemala, many from this region, even if there are about 20, who are a union among all, that all that they don't even know each other and they meet for the first time a month, for a get-together in the park . And that's where it begins, it begins to create that social connection. They are ideas that we are also discussing about what to do, but it's good that you take it, that you consider it as an idea. Yes. Let's share it. Is there anything that you want to share in that regard, that we can still help? Maybe he is right, we should not come to weaken everyone in Guatemala, we have a meeting and we are their facilitators so that a committee is formed, No? That you can't do it, we could help, that's good, something else.

LC1 ([50:36](#))

How to say, you are studied in what agriculture is and I don't really know if you know what the land requires and all that, it is to go and see each farmer and give him a suggestion of, look , this can help you, the narga or this can be your land, because it produces more, give one and give a suggestion to each small ranch.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([51:03](#))

Good point. Very good. Let's move on to the next question. What would be your point of view, your current point of view regarding the level of education that we have as Latin producers? I am referring to both school education and social education, such as the values that we have acquired in the community, of behavior, of custom, of throwing garbage or collecting garbage for recycling. To what extent are we aware that this is a challenge we have to face climate change? We have that culture of recycling, of depositing what is plastic in one place, what is to make it up, so that it can be composted in another or the papers in another. That is education, it is a culture that many people have.

LC1 ([52:55](#))

Notice that I'm observing it here. That is not done here, that is not done here. And my question is, where do they put all that? What do they do? Because, for example, in my case, I lived in California and in California they give you a green tango for what is cutting the grass, you put it there and a blue tango, which is recycling and a black tango for what is pure garbage. Then, they pass by collecting some trucks, which is the blue, which is the garbage from the grass court, but there is none here. So, I imagine, the question you ask comes, what will governance do from here? If it is because they work in the system where they take it or bury it. This is my question that I have with this state here, because it does not have the same policy that California has. California has a lot of plagiarism.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([54:00](#))

And in your opinion, do you believe that the producer community or the Latin community has that culture?

LC1 ([54:09](#))

Notice that I have seen many who do not, who do not have that culture. They have a lot of pigs, a lot of things there. Sometimes there are sanjunos and many things like that. And in my case, I'm going to know where he is. If you throw a bag, I tell you, lift it, put it in its place, not a can, lift it, because if an animal eats that, it will die. So I do that so that they become educated in the system as well. And if you go there with me, there you don't see a bag from Burger King or McDonald's, or a bottle of water lying around or anywhere. Because in my education I see that it is bad in the sense that we do not take care of the earth as well.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([55:03](#))

A good point. You just have something about that.

LC3 ([55:06](#))

It's very good, we do have to... I don't recycle here, because I've never done it, because what I don't do is throw garbage outside, that is, no, I'm going to throw it away. car there, and then I gather it and throw it in the trash can. Yes, what they have here, which I have seen, with the same company, they do not do their recycling there... There they throw it into the truck and they already have workers, there they grab metal, they grab the children, they grab bags and They put it aside here. But yes, there are a lot of people who throw garbage on the streets and that.

LC1 ([55:40](#))

There is quite a bit. Corchón, I'm calling you, I'm going to tell you this, take to the streets. And yes, it's a shame because it is a great nation and that is harmful, it is harmful because we are not in a place where we don't... We are in a place where we don't have to see that.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([56:01](#))

Yes, well that is the tendency of an environment since people developed a level of awareness about why climate change is happening. How are we going to survive in this environment? It is precisely to develop those types of activities.

LC3 ([56:19](#))

Yes, and then all of that is also in the plastic cycle, it gets in when there is rain or strong wind, it gets in the turtles and even the cows die from eating them and everything. A pair of twins died for me, because there was a very strong wind from the south last time and they fell into the turtle, he had cattle. It is a cover that the sofas or beds have, the bottom frame of the mattress, which is made of fiberglass, the little beja when it is small, but for God's sake it starts to chew it. It was chewed, it was fiber and glass. One died in one night, the other died later, but... But I mean, the point would be how much discipline.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([57:20](#))

Well, in the end everything is small contributions from the actions we take and it logically leads us to put pressure on the environment. AHA. Yes, and that is precisely what it is about, if there is a need for a workshop on education in these areas, a workshop where we can bring people and help. It must be said well, how to recycle garbage? What to do here? How to take care of the environment? These are details that can come out of this topic.

LC3 ([57:47](#))

I would be not throwing away, throwing away the trash.

LC1 ([57:50](#))

And then the law supports it , because sometimes you teach people and one of them goes and the other leaves and they don't do it. Just like there in California, as my father also says, if someone, catch someone throwing garbage there on the upper floor, each ticket is \$500,000 and they settle there.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([58:12](#))

The people. And point by point. Fer, what do you think about it?

LC4 ([58:22](#))

Well, littering is supported by the law, because we do see signs that say not to litter and it says the price that one has to pay up to \$5,000 for littering, but that depends on one, because if one looks and one knows, one is conscious, one is not going to do it, because imagine, throwing garbage in the street is like throwing garbage in your house, just as you want to have it, just as it is going to be the street, so you will have one in your house. So, one is the one who has to become aware of that, to do it or not do it, whether they charge me or not, I don't have to do that, because all of that, as she said, the rain takes us away, it not only affects to the livestock, if not it goes into the rivers, it affects the fish, it affects all kinds of living beings on earth.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([59:17](#))

Yes, well we know that it affects us, but to what extent do we as a community practice it? I mean, in general, maybe all of us here do do the right thing, but in general, how do you see the community? Does it or doesn't it?

LC4 ([59:35](#))

Well, the truth is, I think not, because where I live, it happens to someone in the morning when they are clean and the next day they seem to throw away garbage bags and armchairs at night. , the mattresses. So there are people who look for it, maybe they don't throw it where they will see it. Yes, they're going to run if they don't see it. Yes, look for the devastated places to go and throw all that away.

LC3 ([01:00:04](#))

Notice that Greenville has a... The only city that I have seen, I don't know if it has one, is called Greenville, it's called Greenville. Recycle Center. They don't charge you there, it's from the city, you go and have the garbage there. Whatever it is, they recycle it there.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([01:00:23](#))

So, it's another point, because some places have a recycling center, but they charge you. For example, for me, I pay you to throw out the trash and I got an extra bill of five dollars, because I threw out a microwave, I didn't throw it away and I'm sure I didn't put it there. So, that's when I realized that he was charging. But the fact that they charge, people better go and do what they say there. I better throw it out there. They are details that the city must consider and change, because that is what it is.

LC1 ([01:00:59](#))

What is the regulation they have in the collection they make. Because sometimes the mattresses or the tires they leave lying around, if you go here, for a mattress they charge you 40, 60 dollars, it's better to leave it lying there on the road. And those who come from home and go there and here. Politics must change from within, it must change for the better. So that it gets better. That should be promoted more by those in the government, because for you, those of us who are left in that.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([01:01:29](#))

We're fine, let's do one this last one. The thing is that you want us to be well represented as minorities, as Latinos, to face climate change. It is not the policies that are implemented so that as small producers, as Latin producers, they are included and there is equality in conditions to produce in a system of climate change. We are well represented politically and socially. You I can.

LC1 ([01:02:05](#))

Say in the case of the group here of us, in the case being the cadres with you, but what it is we can already tell you personally, I have a man, an American who is a very good person. So, I can tell you that I have the head and the trust that I have towards you, I have it with him too, because I know that he assists me, he helps me. So, I can tell you that I have help from him as a part of him, so, I don't worry about that system, in what is good, but in general, at the country level, at the level that I hear on TV, that There is someone who is defending Latinos so that we can be the most successful farmers. To say the least, I don't believe. Well, in terms of politics, political parties, there are a lot of people who help them but they don't like it at all.

Dr. Eleazar Gonzalez ([01:03:09](#))

Well, well, if you have comments, look, that's where you end up making an evaluation just at the end of your points of view so that you can share them with us. Gabriel, who from the city?