The Farmer Is In: Diagnosing and Solving Problems on Your Farm

Tomasz Falkowski & Jody Bolluyt February 23, 2019

On-farm research



Observation
 Experience
 Experimentation
 Systematic?

Introduction and inspiration

- History of farmer-driven research
 - Pre-1950s: Small, independent farmers
 - 1950-1980s: Land grant universities, agricultural extension, "Get big or get out"
 - 1980s-present: Organic and local food movements



Introduction and inspiration

- How many of you are actively engaged in farmer managed experimentation/on-farm research?
- What are some pros and cons of solving problems for yourself as opposed to relying on extension?

/	Strengths	Shortcomings
	Consider only relevant issues	
	Detailed knowledge of local	Limited knowledge of current
	conditions	cutting-edge science
	Relatively quick and adaptive	• Issues with precision, robust
	Context-specific	experimental designs, control,
	Holistic	replicability, etc.
	Empowering and exciting	Limited communication
	Strengthens relationships	

Introduction and inspiration

- Why is on-farm problem-solving and innovation important to you?
 - Changing weather patterns
 - Trialing new crops
 - Finding new markets
 - Fixing broken equipment
 - Managing pests and weeds
 - Enhancing soil health
 - Meeting customer demands
 - Coping with price volatility
 - Minimizing waste and environmental impacts
 - Reducing inputs while increasing yields

On-farm Problem Solving Process

- Identify farm vision
- Define farm system
- Observe and evaluate the farm system
- Identify problems and opportunities
- Design actions
- Implement actions
- Evaluate actions

Introduction: Jody Bolluyt: Roxbury Farm, Kinderhook, NY



Observe the Farm System



- Walk the farm
- Record observations
- Routine testing
- Collect outside observations
- Taste your own food
- Invite feedback from labor, customers
- Assess equipment

Evaluate the Farm System



- Review farm calendar
- Analyze financials
- Analyze records
- Establish benchmarks
- Review past successes and failures
- Review means of production
- Consult experts
- Prioritize problems/opportunities

Design Actions



- Investigate subject
- **Research solutions/options**
- Assess risk/rewards
- Choose course of action
- Design trial
- Identify success criteria

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Design Actions Bell Fava Control Beans Beans Fall 2: Fall 3: Summer Fall 1: Summer Summer 2: 3: Fava Bell Control 1: Broccoli Broccoli Beans Broccoli Beans **Bell Beans** Control **Fava Beans** Control **Bell Beans** Fava Beans **Bell Beans Fava Beans** Control

- Investigate subject
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Design Actions

- Guidelines for SMART indicator selection
 - **S**pecific
 - Measureable
 - Achievable
 - **R**elevant
 - Time-bound

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- Collect resources
- Allocate time
- Assign duties
- Execute plan
- Collect data
- Monitor results
- Fine-tune actions
- Review success criteria



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Evaluation



Problem-

solving

Whole farm

change

Known problem, unknown solutionShort-term, small-scale experimentationE.g., new cover crop

Unknown problem, unknown solution
Involves diagnosing cause of problem
E.g., declining soil health, introdced pest, conventional to organic transition

- Observe end result
- Analyze data
- Reassess risks and rewards
- Invite feedback
- Determine next steps
- Share results

Evaluation



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- Reassess risks and rewards
- Invite feedback
- Determine next steps
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Conclusions



- Luck and observation
- Know what you have and what you want
- Listen to your customers
- The experts aren't always right
- Adaptive management as a repetitive process
- Evaluate multiple combinations of treatments
- Ensure your experiment is realistic (a part, not apart)

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Thank you for your consideration

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