SURVEY

Survey information:

We are collecting information for local small farmer's interest in soil health testing. The survey is part of a project funded by the Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) Program conducted by researchers at West Virginia University and the University of Kentucky. The information will be used to identify small farmer's willingness to pay for soil health testing, which can help design soil health tests that are informative yet affordable to the small farmer.

Responses to this survey are strictly confidential. The survey will take approximately 15-20 minutes to complete. We appreciate your help. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the project's principal investigator (PI) or any of the co-principal investigators (Co-PI).

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Farmer related questions

I voluntarily	agree	to participate, and I unde	erstand th	nat I ca	n stop participating at	any time.
		Yes			No	
Q1. [100] Ar	e you	actively engaged in farm	n operatio	ons?		
[101]		Yes	[102]		No	
Q2. [200] WI	nat is	your position in the farm	? (Mark	all that	apply)	
[201] [202] [203] [204] [205] [206] [207] Speci	 	Owner Owner's Spouse Owner's Son/Daughter Farm Manager Operator Employee Other ar position:				
Q3. [300] Do	you 1	rent the land you farm or	1?			
[301]		•	-		the soil must be in a cecent of land owned:	
[302]				-	re that the soil be in a cent of land owned:	
[303]		No				
Q4. [400] Ple	ease ir	ndicate the number of yea	ars of exp	perienc	e in operating a farm:	
Q5. [500] Ap	art fro	om high tunnels or grassl	lands, do	you pı	coduce any other crops	/livestock?
[501]		Yes [502]		Го		

If Yes	Speci	fy									
Q6. [600] Which category best describes the total annual sales for the farm?											
[601]		Less than \$10,000 [605]									
[602]		\$10,000 to \$24,999 [606] \$100,000 to \$149,999									
[603]		\$25,000 to \$49,999 [607] \$150,000 to \$199,999									
[604]		\$50,000 to \$74,999	[608]		\$200,000 or more						
Q7. [700] Wha	at is th	ne percentage contribution of farm sales	s to total	l hou	sehold income?%						
Q8. [800] Wha	at con	servation practices do you use on your	land? (N	Mark	all that apply)						
[801]		Integrated Pest Management									
[802]		Cover Crop									
[803]		Nutrient Management Plan (Crop Nutrient Management)									
[804]		Filter Strips									
[805]		Reduced (Conservation) Tillage	Reduced (Conservation) Tillage								
[806]		No tillage									
[807]		Intensive (Conventional) Tillage									
[808]		Precision Agriculture									
[809]		Rotational Grazing	Rotational Grazing								
[811]		Manure Management									
Q9. [900] Are high tunnels)?	you p	part of a government program/ receive f	funding	from	government (e.g. liming,						
[901]		Yes: Name of the Program:		[902	[] No						
Q10. [1000] Please select the types of soil testing that you currently do (Skip to the next question if you have never done soil testing)											
[1002]		Sulfur and Boron Testing (Cost - \$25-	-\$100)								
[1003]		Soil Texture (Cost - \$35-\$80)									

[10	04]		Haney Test (Cost - \$55-\$65)
[10	05]		Heavy Metal Screening (Cost - \$70-\$200)
[10	06]		NPK Routine Soil Test (Cost - \$20-\$50)
[10	07]		Compaction (Cost - \$100-\$125)
[10	08]		Percolation or Perc Test (Cost - \$20-\$1000)
[10	09]		Organic Matter (Cost -\$6-\$12)
[10	10]		WVU routine Soil Test Analysis
[10	11]		Aggregate Stability (Cost \$30-\$50)
[10	12]		Active Carbon (Cost \$20)
[10	13]		Respiration (Cost \$25-\$40)
[10	14]		pH (pH, BpH, EC) (Cost \$3-\$6)
[10	15]		PLFA (Cost -\$80)
[10	16]		Other (Please name test and price):
g11. [110 send soil		-	have never tested your soil and you would like to. Do you know where to r testing?
[1	101]		Yes. Where: [1102]
Q12. [120	00] If	you c	lo not do soil testing, could you share with us why: (Mark all that apply)
[1:	201]	□ I	don't know the benefits of soil test
[13	202]		Soil testing is costly
[1:	203]	□ I	would like to see a sample report of soil test first
[13	204]	□ I	Farmer's I know haven't recommended it
[1]	205]		Other:
Q13. [130	00] If	you s	soil test, how often do have soil organic matter tested?
			(Indicate frequency in terms of years)
_		you :	soil test, do you collect your own soil sample? (Skip if you have never done
soil testin			
[1	401]		Yes, and I send it to a private laboratory.

[1402] Yes, and I send it to a public laboratory (e.g. WVU).
[1403] No, I do not collect my own soil sample
Q15. [1500] To the best of your knowledge. indicate whether the following statements are true or false:
[1501] Soil health tests are the same as routine soil tests
[1502] I could use soil health test results to make management decisions
[1503] Soil health test are only important to organic or small-scale farms
Q16. [1600] By definition from Howard (AgDaily, 2011), Soil health tests are a newer, less
common assessment, and these tests evaluate the physical and biological status of your soil and its
ability to support healthy crops (in addition to chemical values). Note that soil health testing may
be different from traditional soil tests. The question is: Would you consider promoting soil health
testing?
[1601] \square 1 = Yes [1602] \square 0 = No

Q17. [1700] Which group would you most trust to receive information to help you make management decisions? If the decision is not applicable to your farming operations indicate with N/A in the other column)

	Group Providing Information							
Management Decision	Magazine/ Newspaper	Social Media	USDA/NRCS/ SWCD SERVICE center	Private crop consultant	UNIVERSITY EXTENSION	Association	Peers/ Farmers (personal contact)	ОТНЕК
Information on Fertilizers								
Туре								
Application rates/Timing								
	Inf	ormatio	on on Weed,	Insects ar	nd Crop d	isease		
insect pest management								
weed management								
crop disease management								

			Informa	ition on So	il				
soil and water									
conservation		Ш							
soil conservation practices									
Other farm management Information									
dealing with extreme weather (e.g. drought, hail, FLOOD)									
Crop/livestock production									
Farm financial management									
Using soil health practices means using management practices such as no-till, cover cropping and diverse rotations. Soil health practices increase the soil's organic matter and improves microbial activity, increases water infiltration and, may even allow for better yields.									
[1801] Too costly									
[1802] No advantages									
[1803] Lack of knowledge on soil management practices									
[1804] Adopting them may make me lose participation on certain government									
programs such as insurance, yield loss [1805]									
Q19. [1900] As a Virginia University of lime and fertilize	y (a \$10 er to be	value) applie). This soil d. If you co	test provi ould have	des reco	mmenda complete	tions on the i	deal amo	ount ost, a
soil health test that would provide a complete picture of your soil (e.g. organic matter tests, pH									
test, biological activity, aggregation characteristics), and can help you make decisions on the									
farm such as: the use of cover crops, rotation, manure applications, and other soil health related									
practices: What m	aximun	n fee w	ould you b	e willing	to pay fo	or a soil l	nealth test? (N	Mark One	e)
[1901]									
[1902]	\$25	-\$50							
[1903]	[1903] \$50-\$75								

[1904]	\$75-\$2	100					
[1905]	Other	Specify					
<u>Demograph</u>	nic Qu	<u>estions</u>					
Q1. [100] What is	your gend	er?					
[101]	Male	[103] Other. Specify:					
[102]	Femal	e [104] Prefer not to answer					
Q2. [200] What is	your race	or ethnicity? (Select all that apply)					
[201]		White					
[202]		Black or African American					
[203]		Hispanic or Latino					
[204]		American Indian or Alaska Native					
[205]		Asian					
[206]		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander					
[207]		Other. Specify:					
[208]		Prefer not to answer					
Q3. [300] What is	the highes	t level of education you have completed?					
[301]	Less than	n a high school diploma					
[302]	High sch	nool graduate or equivalent (e.g., GED)					
[303]	Some co	llege, no degree					
[304]	Associat	e's degree (e.g., AA, AS)					
[305] Bachelor's degree (e.g., BA, BS)							

[306] Graduate or professional degree (e.g., MA, MS, DDS, MD, PhD)

Q4. [400] In what year were you born? _____

Field Related Questions

Please answer questions related to this field of grasslands or high-tunnel that is being tested.
Q1. [100] Mark with an X the land use selected (for the interviewer to mark)
GRASSLAND (Circle below the main production objective)
Hay
Pasture
☐ HIGH TUNNEL
Q2. [200] Do you practice:
[201] Organic Farming, where farm products are labelled as organic and a certification by the USDA is required.
[202] Regenerative Agriculture: a type of organic agriculture focused on creating and maintaining healthy soils that absorb and store carbon.
[203] None of the above
Q3. [300] How often or frequent do you soil test?(Indicate frequency is
years for example every 2 years, twice a year, etc.)

SOIL HEATH SCORE CARD (complete one per area where soil samples are collected)

Descriptive Properties (Circle one):

1) EARTHWORMS

- 0 Little sign of worm activity (less than 2 in a square feet)
- 2 Few worm holes or castings (more 5 and less than 10 in a square feet)
- 4 Worm holes and castings numerous (more than 10 in a square feet)

2) EROSION

- 0 Severe erosion, considerable topsoil moved, gullies formed
- 2 Moderate erosion, signs of soill erosion, some topsoil is thinning
- 4 Little erosion evident, topsoil resists erosion by water or wind; no visible signs of soil lost.

3) TILLAGE EASE

- 0 Plow scours hard, soil never works down
- 2 Soil grabs and slows plowing, difficult to work, needs extra passes
- 4 Plow field in higher gear, soil flows and falls apart, mellow

4) SOIL STRUCTURE

- 0 Soil is cloddy with big and hard chunks, or dusty and powdery
- 2 Soil is lumpy or will not hold together
- 4. Soil is crumbly, granular

5) COLOR (MOIST)

- 0 Soil color is lighter color: tan, light yellow, orange, or light gray
- 2 Soil color is brown, gray, or reddish
- 4 Soil color is dark: black, dark brown, or dark gray
- 6) COMPACTION: common problem faced by farms using heavy machinery that can create persistent subsoil compaction.
 - O Soil is tight, compacted, cannot get into it, thick hardpan (brick like)
 - 2 Soil packs down, thin hardpan or plow layer
 - 4 Soil stays loose, does not pack, no hardpan
- 7) INFILTRATION or surface water entering the soil
 - 0 Water does not soak in, sits on top or runs off

- 2. Water soaks in slowly, some runoff or puddling after a heavy rain
- 4. Water soaks right in, soil is spongy, no ponding
- 8) WETNESS or how easy the soil dries.
 - 0. Soil dries the same day (24 hrs) after a heavy rain.
 - 2. Soil dries pone to two days after a heavy rain.
 - 4. Soil dries pone to two days after a heavy rain.

9) ROOT GROWTH/FERTILITY/YIELD OR PLANT HEALTH

- 0. Roots are weak and thin, and most are concentrated at the surface when crop is mature (no growth below 2 inches)
- 2. Roots are strong, and healthy, and most are concentrated at the surface when crop is mature (no growth below 4 inches).
- 4. Roots are strong, healthy, and grow deep into the soil when crop is mature (growth can be observed below 4 inches)..

10) SMELL OF SOIL WHEN MOIST

- 0. Compared to dry soil, no smell is evident when soil is moistened for 5 minutes.
- 2. Compared to dry soil, slight smell is evident when soil is moistened for 5 minutes.
- 4. Compared to dry soil, distinguished smell is evident when soil is moistened for 5 minutes.

Soil Health Scorecard:

SOIL- Questions refer primarily to the plow layer	
Descriptive Properties	SCORE
1. EARTHWORMS 0 Little sign of worm activity 2 Few worm holes or castings 4 Worm holes and castings numerous	
2. Erosion 0 Severe erosion, considerable topsoil moved, gullies formed	
 2 Moderate erosion, signs of sheet and rill erosion, some topsoil blows 4 Little erosion evident, topsoil resists erosion by water or wind 	
3. TILLAGE EASE 0 Plow scours hard, soil never works down 2 Soil grabs plow, difficult to work, needs extra passes 4 Plow field in higher gear, soil flows & falls apart, mellow	
4. Soil Structure 0 Soil is cloddy with big chunks, or dusty and powdery 2 Soil is lumpy or will not hold together 4 Soil is crumbly, granular	
5. Color (Moist) 0 Soil color is tan, light yellow, orange, or light gray 2 Soil color is brown, gray, or reddish 4 Soil color is black, dark brown, or dark gray	
6. COMPACTION 0 Soil is tight, compacted, cannot get into it, thick hardpan 2 Soil packs down, thin hardpan or plow layer 4 Soil stays loose, does not pack, no hardpan	
7. INFILTRATION 0 Water does not soak in, sits on top or runs off 2 Water soaks in slowly, some runoff or puddling after a heavy rain 4 Water soaks right in, soil is spongy, no ponding	