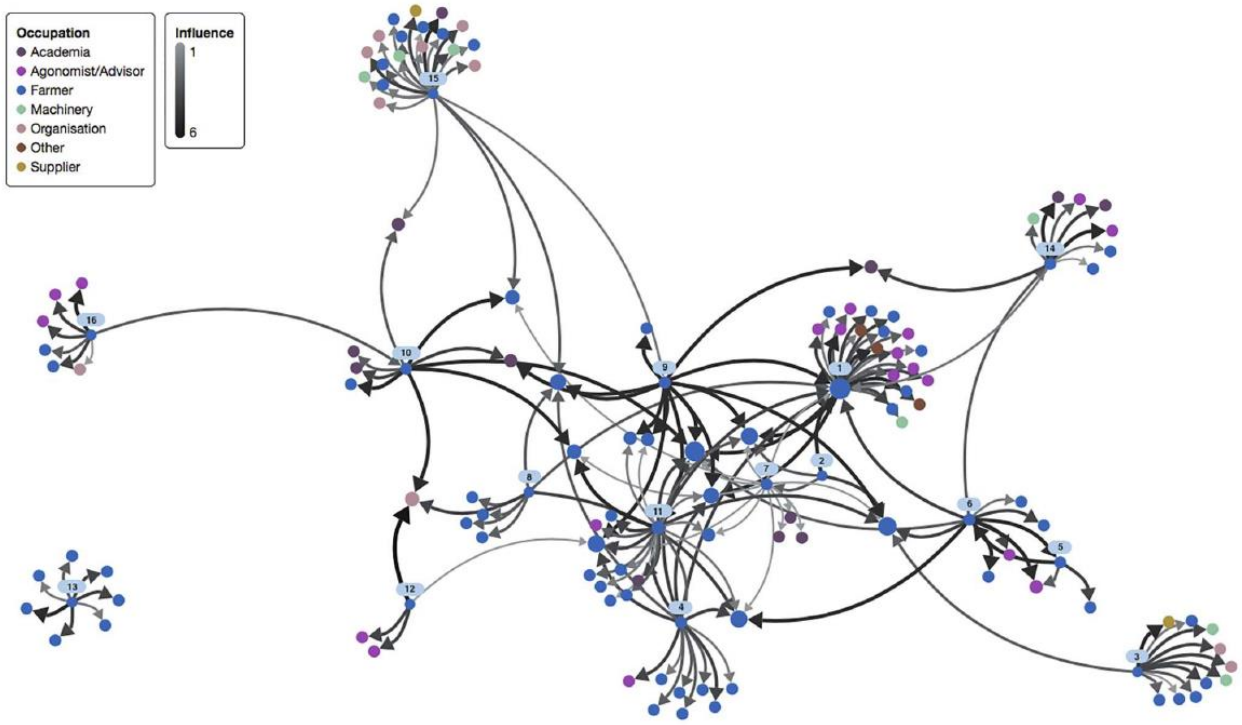

Fig. 1. Social network analysis (SNA) showing the networks of NT farmers revealed in the study.
The nodes of farmers who participated in the study are labelled with numbers from 1 to 16. The colour and thickness of the edges (links) between the nodes (actors) show how influencal other farmers rated them ason a scale from one to five, with darker edges meaning higher influence on their farming decisions. The size of the nodes illustrates how many incoming

Figure 1: A network map made using SNA. This ego-centric map shows the network for each no-till (NT) farmer included in their study, and the connections between the farmers.

From: Skaalsveen, K., Ingram, J., & Urquhart, J. (2020). The role of farmers' social networks in the implementation of no-till farming practices. *Agricultural Systems*, *181*, 102824. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2020.102824 (p.5)

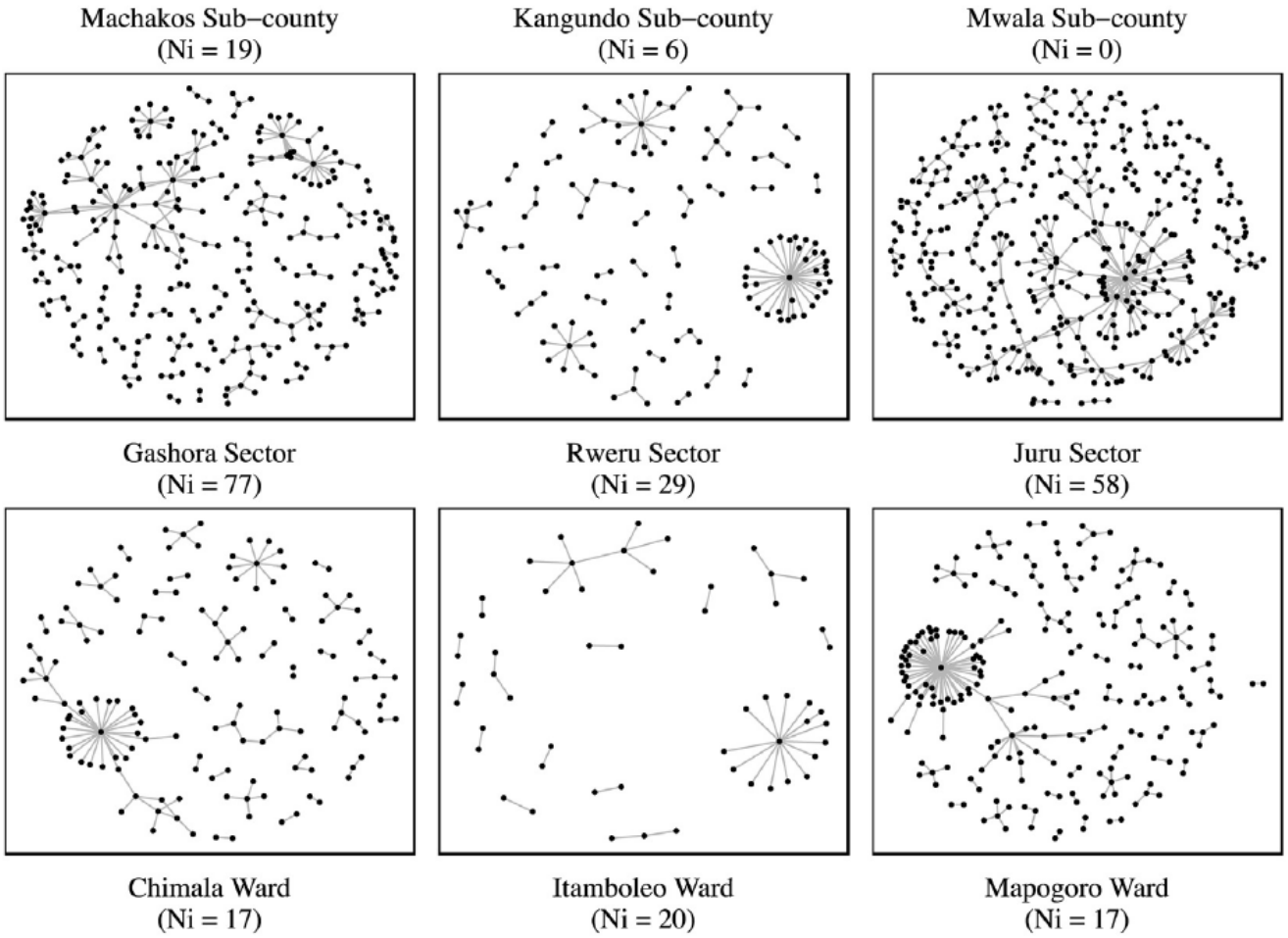

Figure 2: Network maps created using SNA, representing the flow of information, as reported by farmers, in different sub-counties in Kenya and Rwanda. Farmers, advisors, and neighbors/friends are all shown on the maps as nodes (black dots).

From: Bourne, M., Gassner, A., Makui, P., Muller, A. & Muriuki, J. (2017). A network perspective filling a gap in assessment of agricultural advisory system performance. *Journal of Rural Studies*, *50*, 30–44. (p.38)

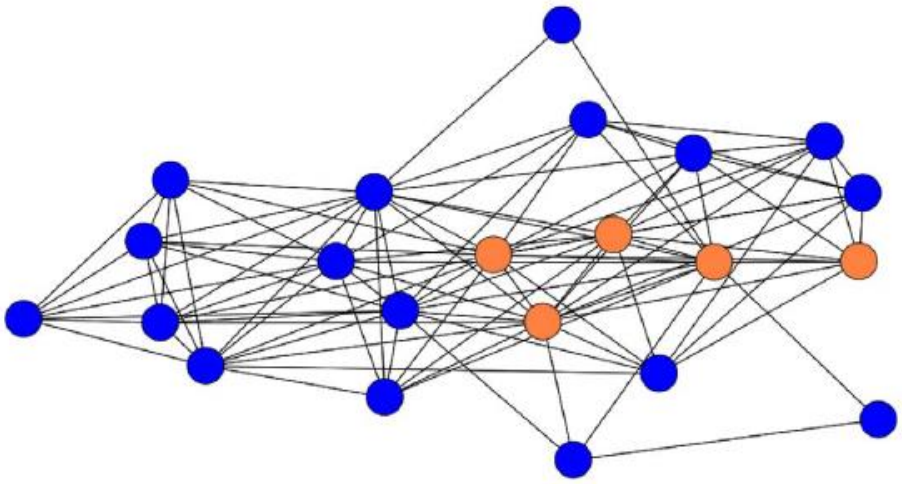

Figure 1. The network of prior contact between the group's 22 members. Red nodes are the five scientists, blue are the 17 farmers. The figure was produced using Ucinet's Netdraw application.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0105203.g001

Figure 3: A network map created using SNA showing the connections between farmers and scientists working together on an experiment in New Zealand which tested different pasture crops for lambs.

From: Wood, B. A., Blair, H. T., Gray, D. I., Kemp, P. D., Kenyon, P. R., Morris, S. T. & Sewell, A. M. (2014). Agricultural science in the wild: A social network analysis of farmer knowledge exchange. *PloS One*, *9*(8), e105203. (p.4)