

I am...

- Farmer / rancher
- · Extension agent
- Consultant
- Faculty / researcher
- Student
- Other



Excellence in Organic Extension Webinar Series

Excellence in Organic Extension Webinar Series			
September 9, 2013	Watch	Effective Presentations: How to develop and deliver a farmer-friendly talk	Seth Wilner, University of New Hampshire
October 7, 2013	Watch	Be my friend: Utilizing social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Pinterest to engage and interact with your audience	Debbie Roos, North Carolina State Extension, Chatham County; Debra Heleba, University of Vermont Extension
October 21, 2013	Watch	Out in the sun: How to plan and put on an engaging, informative and successful field day	Charlie White, Penn State University; Molly Hamilton, North Carolina State University
November 4, 2013	Watch	How am I doing: Improving your program by evaluating your extension program with feedback and follow-up	Seth Wilner, University of New Hampshire; Anu Rangarajan, Cornell University

Excellence in Organic Extension Webinar Series

How many of these webinars did you watch/ attend?

- None
- 1
- 2
- 3
- All of them



The movement towards <u>stronger participation by</u> <u>farmers</u> in agricultural research and extension is fuelled by a growing realization that the <u>socioeconomic and agro-ecological conditions of farmers are complex, diverse and risk-prone</u>, and that conventional approaches, based on research station trials followed by unidirectional technology transfer, are unlikely to be fruitful

Farrington, 1998

Participatory-based Approach Logic Model





Inputs of Participatory Approach

- Equitable relations between researcher and community members -- building trust and shared power
- Pursue of new knowledge production integrating practitioners and discipline-specific wisdoms
- Participant's self-reflection as a conduit to rethink key actions and decisions



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Actions of Participatory Approach

- <u>Identifying</u> local problems affecting local conditions
- <u>Investigating</u> the conditions leading to problems
- <u>Participation</u> of community members in diagnosis, experimentation, and dissemination



Participatory-based R&E Process

- Identifying the problem
- Setting objectives
- Selecting solutions and project design
- Implementing the project
- Interpreting the observations
- Sharing the results

Maguire, 1987



Outcomes of Participatory Approach

- Promotes <u>long-term collaborations</u> between researchers, educators and community members
- Effective for <u>holistic</u> rather than single practice change
- Address a <u>wide range</u> of environmental and socio-economic conditions
- Effective for developing <u>educational material</u> in integrated subject areas



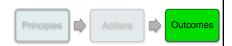
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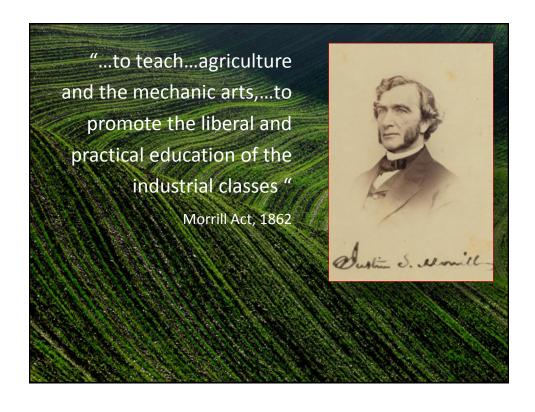
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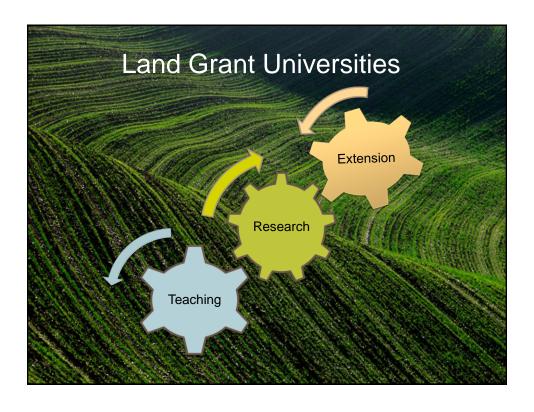


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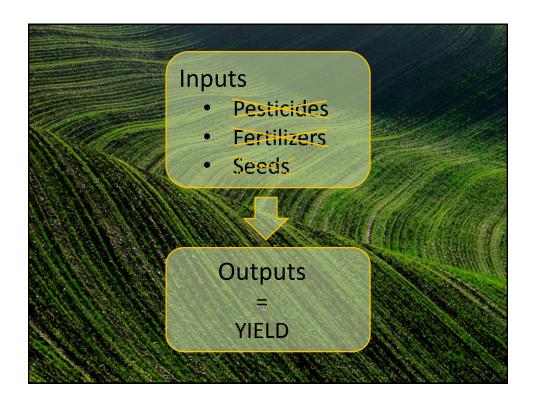


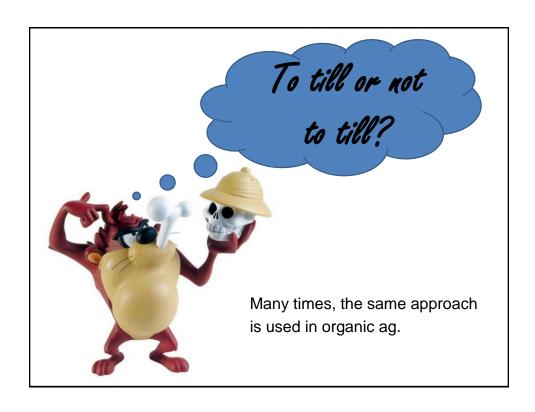




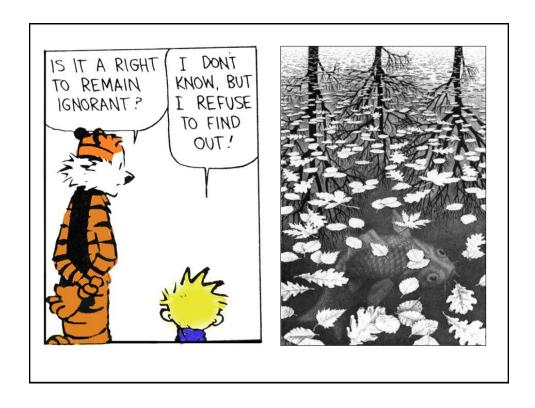


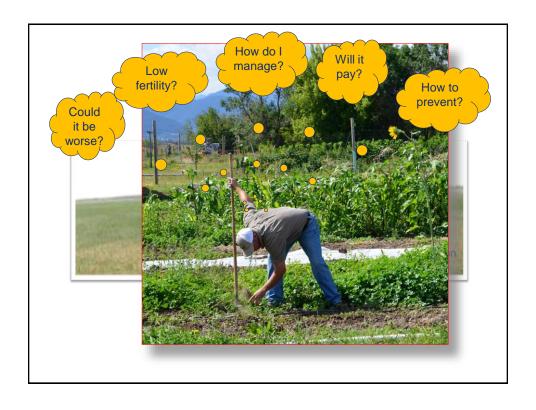




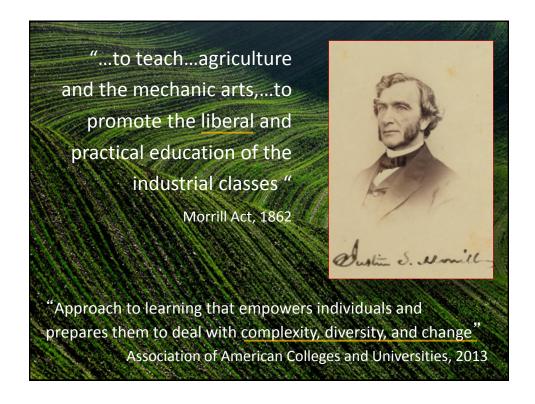




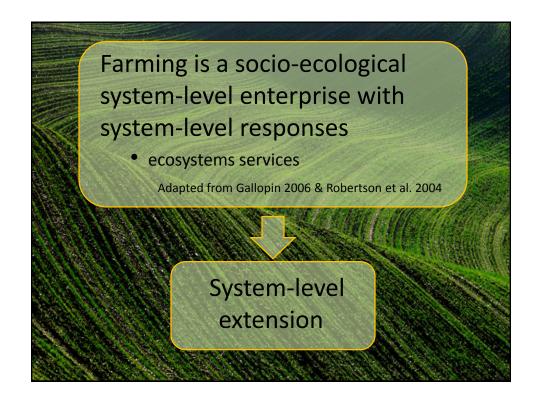


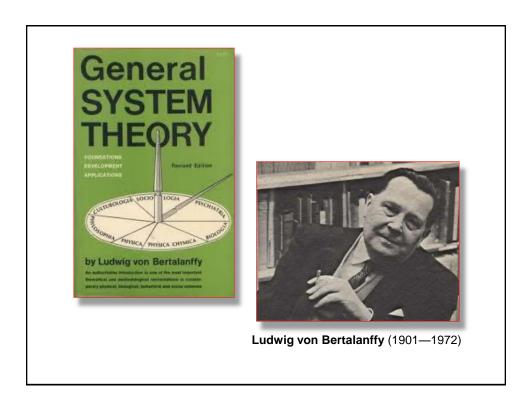


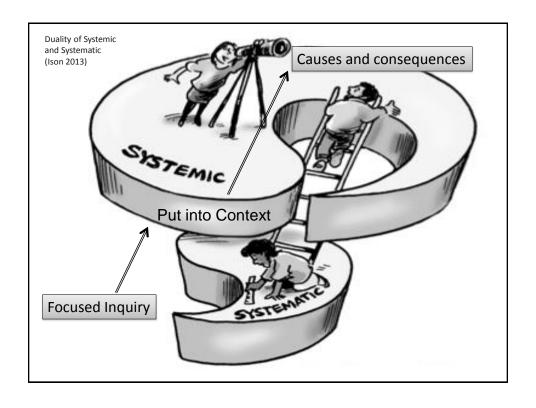


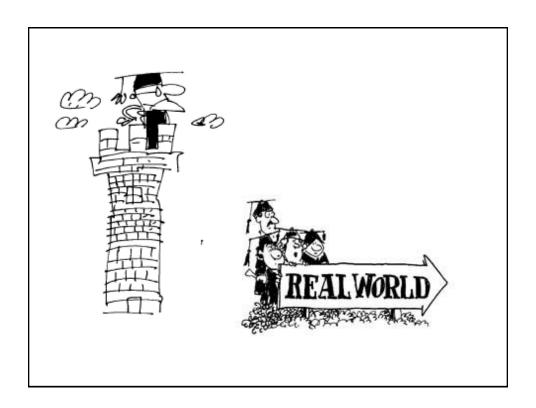












I use a system-level perspective in my Extension programs

- 1. Always
- 2. Sometimes
- 3. Never



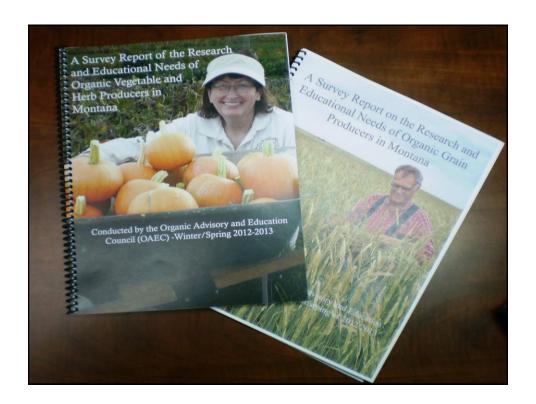
Example of Participatory-based R&E:

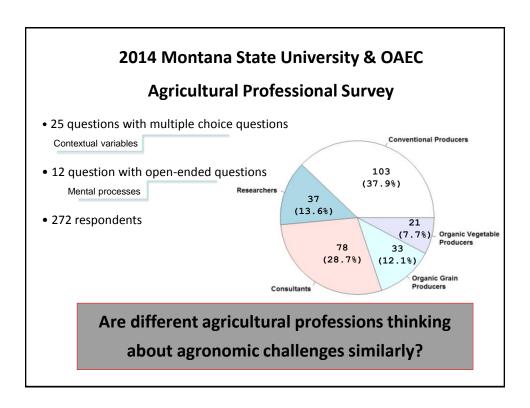
- Producers, researchers, consultants
 - Survey results
 - Example
 - Management of an interacting multi-trophic pest complex

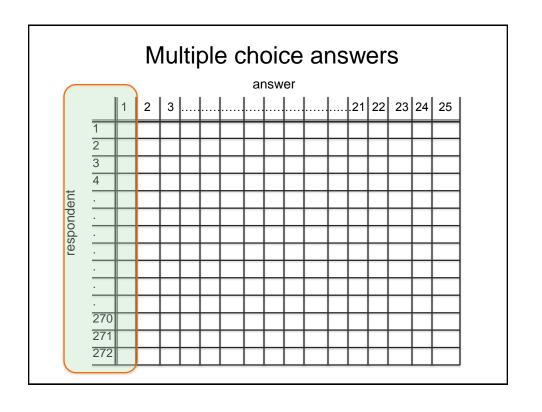
<u>Identifying</u> local problems

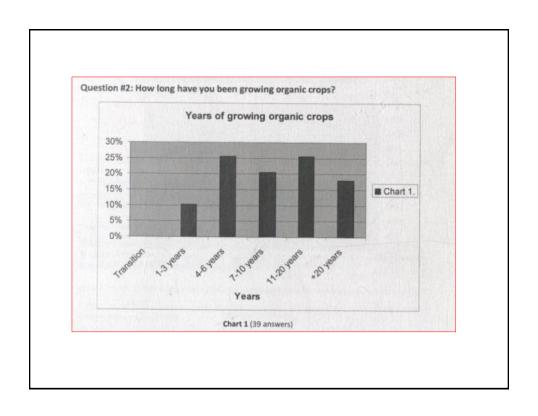
<u>Investigating</u> the conditions leading to problems

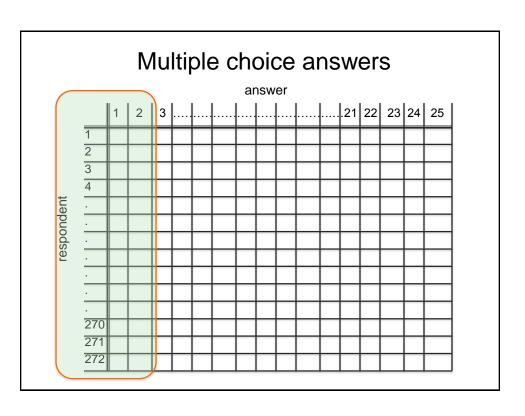
<u>Participation</u> of the community in diagnosis, experimentation, & dissemination

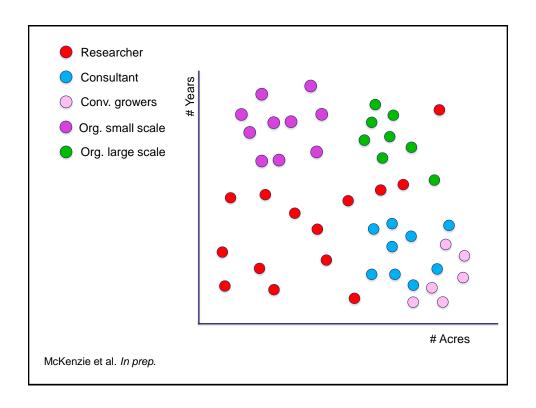


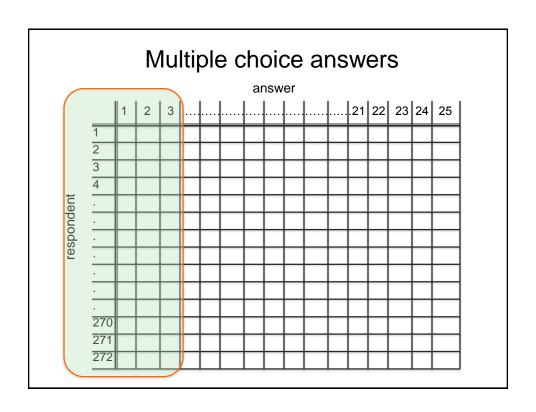


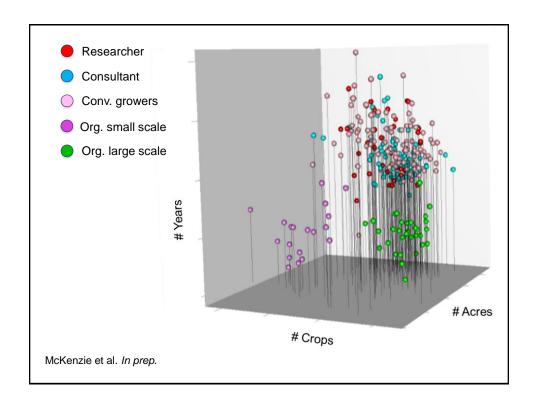


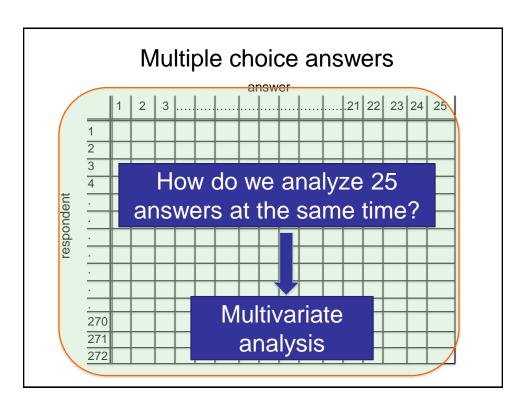








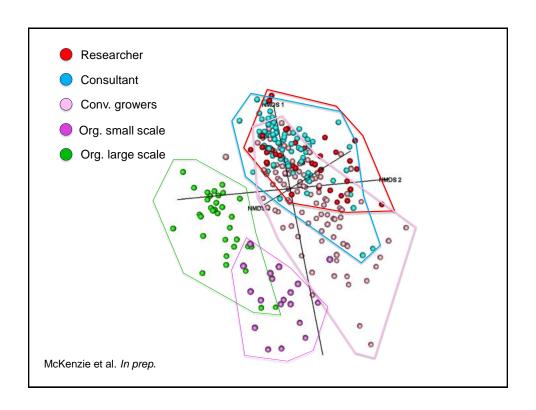


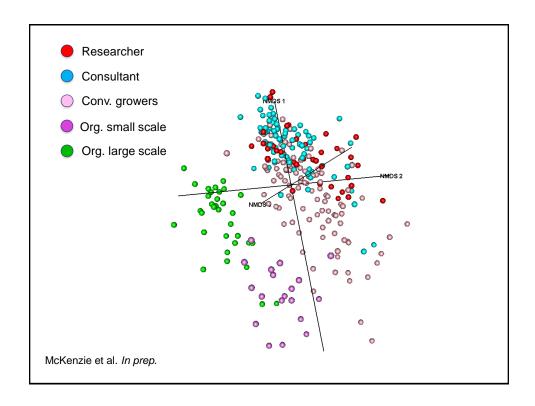


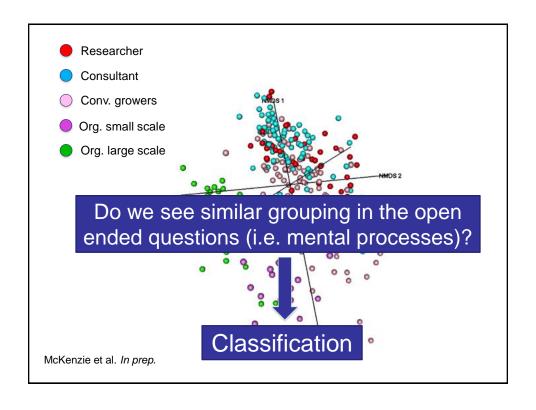
I am...

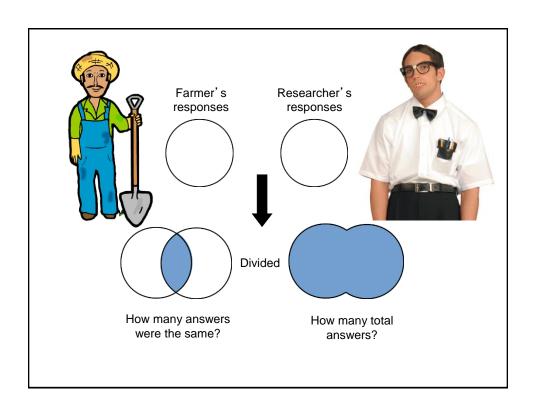
- Very familiar with multivariate analysis (ordination and classification)
- · Somewhat familiar
- · Not familiar

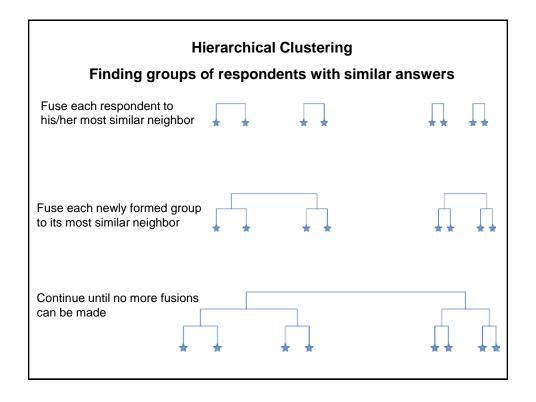


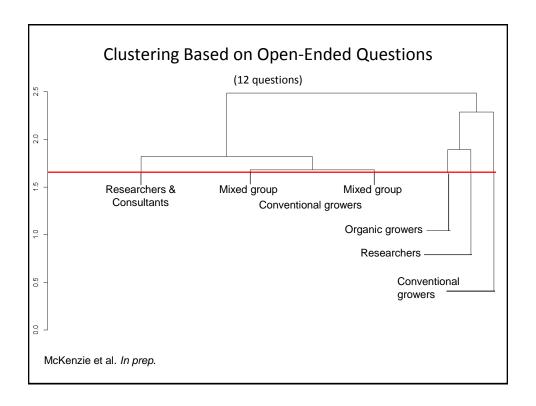












What's on their minds?

Traditional Researcher – Consultant Group

- Get farming information from media outlets
- Soil research: changes in agronomic soil inputs and outputs

Organic Group

- Weed research: specific species (perennials)
- Conducting on-farm research on pest management and agronomic practices

Alternative Researcher Group

- Agroecological factors
 - Competition
 - Herbicide resistance

Findings

- Some conventional producers think similarly as organic producers
 - Find your partner at the coffee shop
- Researchers span their interests across conventional and organic issues
 - Find your partner within your State University
- Consultants should re-focus their attention to get in touch with both conventional and organic producers as well as with researchers

- How can we bridge the gap between farmers, researchers, and consultants?
- How can we stimulate the dialogue between organic and conventional farmers interested in sustainable agriculture?
- · How can we foster system thinking?

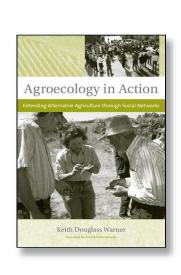


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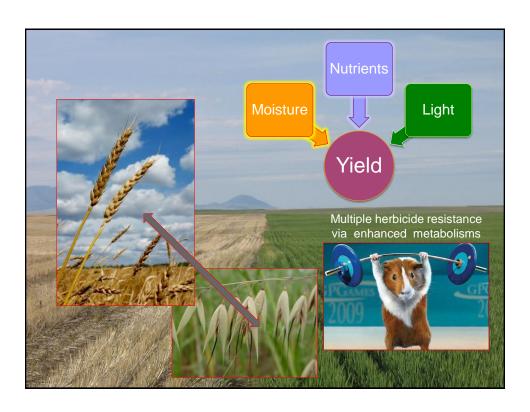
I have read *Agroecology in Action* by K. D. Warner

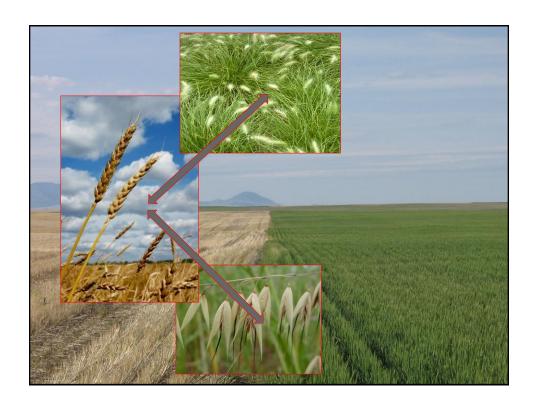
- Yes
- No

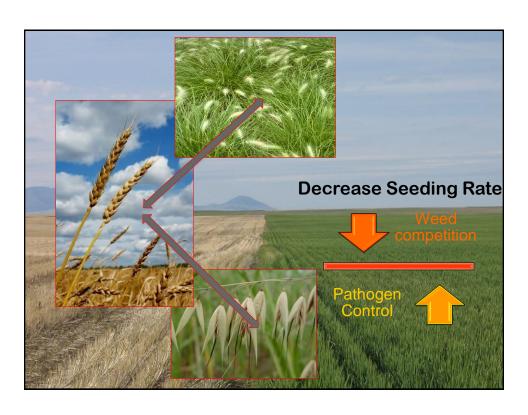


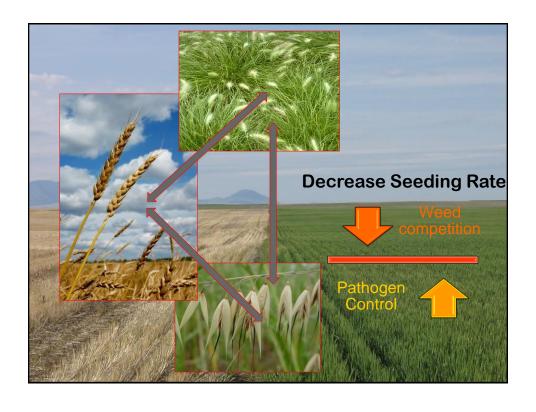


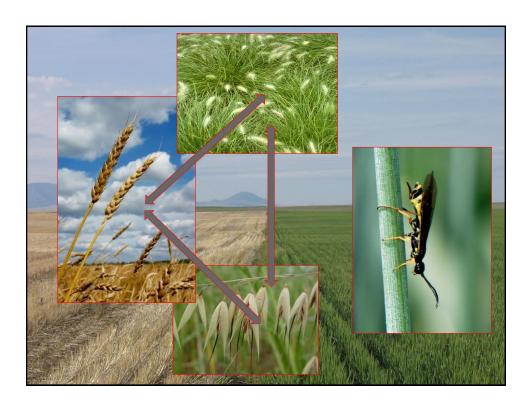


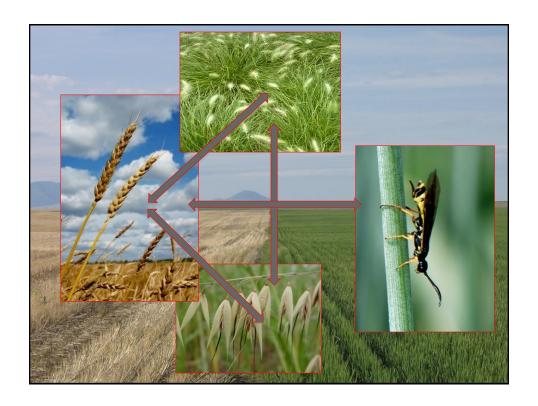












Wheat Stem Sawfly Management

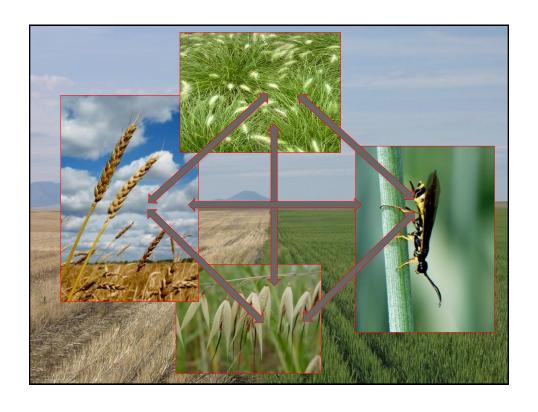
- Solid stem varieties (Choteau)
- But...
 - Low yield potential
 - Low competitive ability



Wheat Stem Sawfly Management

- Solid stem varieties (Choteau)
- But...
 - Low yield potential
 - Low competitive ability
 - Increasing seeding rate results in
 - Lose of stem solidness
 - Increase Fusarium pressure







Given a specific goal, your task is to manage multiple herbicide resistance wild oats, Fusarium crown rot, & wheat stem sawfly

What would be your recommendation?





The nature of the "question" drives the type of Extension

- The <u>scope of a question</u> derives from understanding inter- and intra-relations among agro-ecosystem components
- The <u>effectiveness of a response</u> derives from understanding interactions among the agroecosystem and stakeholders
- The <u>sustainability of a practice</u> derives from adapting responses to changing environments

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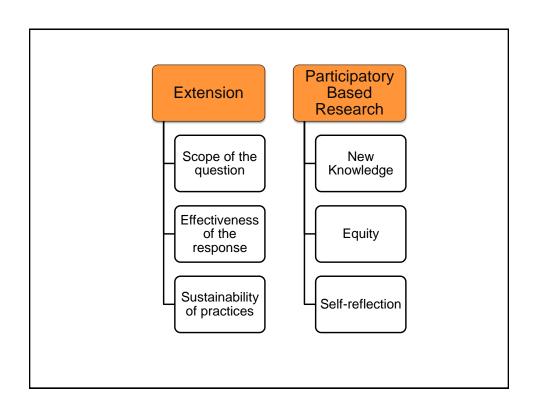
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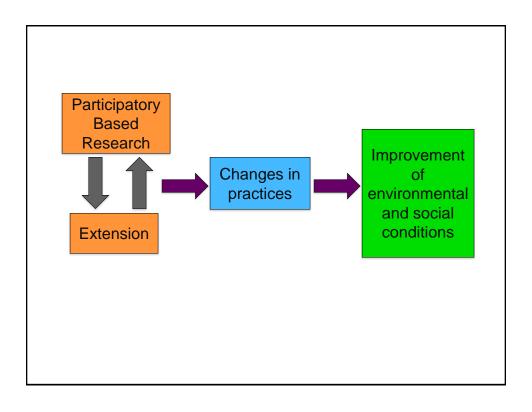
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Give us an example of a system level question







Agroecology can be effectively put into action only when networks of farmers and scientists learn together about the local ecological conditions. Agroecology cannot be "transferred" in the way a chemical or mechanical technology can; it must be facilitated by social learning.

K. D. Warner. 2007. Agroecology in Action

