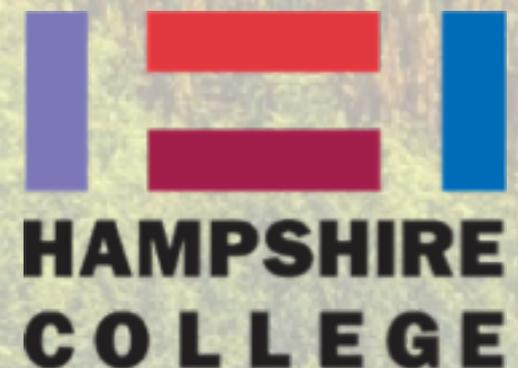


Climate Change and Agriculture: How Small-Scale Farmers in New England are Interpreting and Reacting to Environmental Changes

Maggie Ng

March 14th, 2018
UDSA Northeast Climate
Hub Partners Meeting

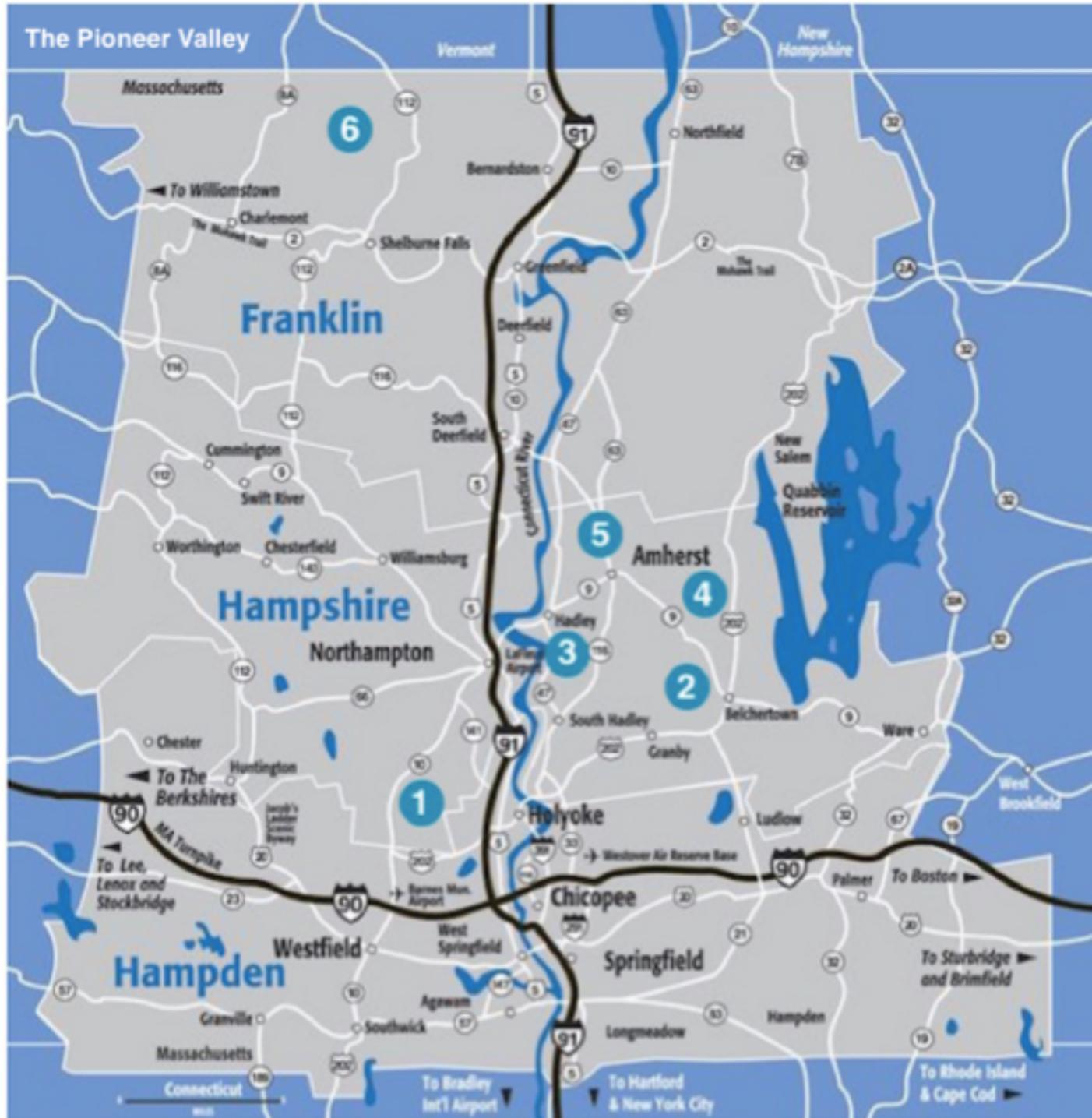


Research Goals

- Hypothesis: There is a relationship between farmer perceptions/experiences and established expectations for climate change impacts on farms.
- Explore farmer perception of climate change-driven impacts in depth through small amount of in-person interviews
- Discover biophysical issues farmers are facing and adaptations to these issues
- And thus, explore this relationship



Study Area: The Pioneer Valley



- 1 Tripple Brook Farm, Southampton, MA
- 2 Brookfield Farm, Amherst, MA
- 3 Hampshire College Farm Center, Amherst, MA
- 4 Many Hands Farm Corps, Amherst, MA
- 5 UMass Agricultural Extension, Amherst, MA
- 6 Sunrise Farms, Colrain, MA

- Western Massachusetts
- Connecticut River Valley
- Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire Counties
- 2,261 farms, average of 67 acres, types of farms
- 6 locations so far, with 7 total interviews and 8 participants
- Veggie farmers, sugaring, livestock, haying

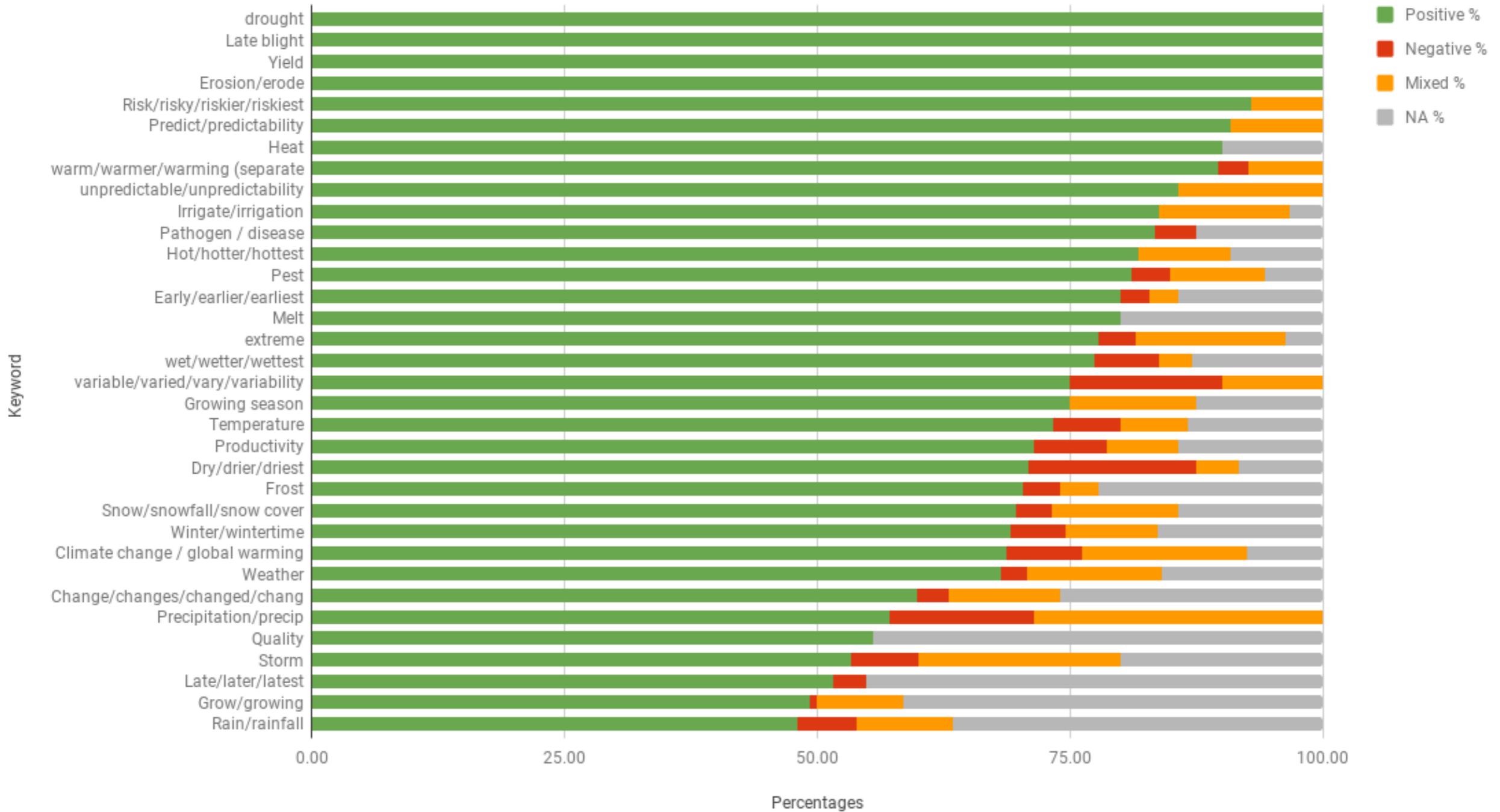
Methods

- Literature Review to establish expectations and keywords
- In-person interviews; recorded & transcribed
 - *What issues have they faced? To what do they attribute these changes? What adaptations have they implemented?*
- Keyword list, word count (raw count), and correlations
- Positive, negative, mixed, and not-applicable
- “In-vivo” coding (basically just pulling quotes!)



Preliminary Results

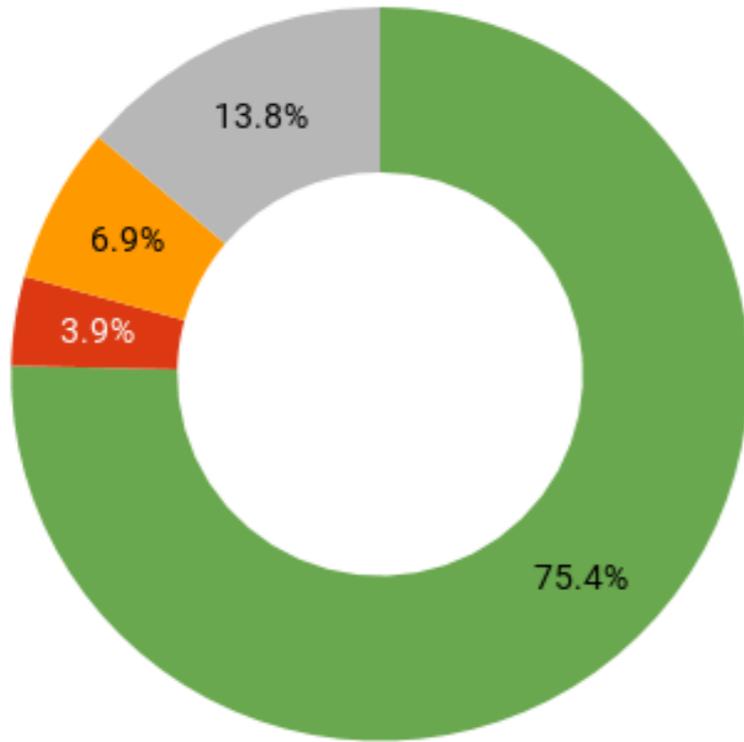
All Positive %, Negative %, Mixed % and NA % for Every Keyword (Raw Count)



All correlation percentages per keyword, ordered from most positive to least positive

Results Cont.

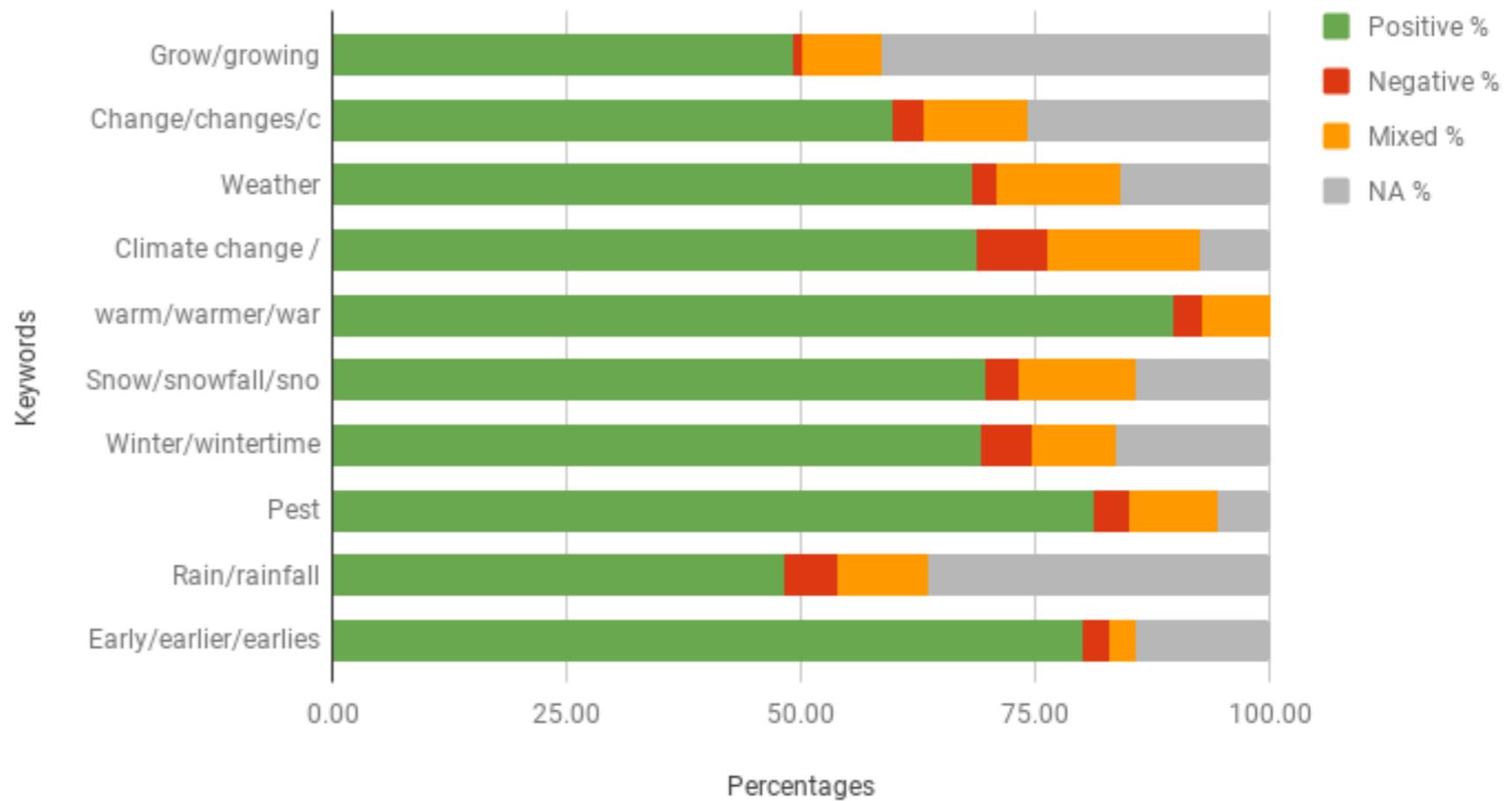
Total Averages



- % Positive
- % Negative
- % Mixed
- % NA

Average correlation percentages of every interview

Top 10 Most Mentioned Keywords



The top ten most mentioned keywords across all interviews, ordered from most mentioned to least mentioned

Challenges and Changes

- First Frost Date
- *“When I first got here in 1994, the first 5, 6, 10 years, we would be consistently getting first frost anywhere between Sept. 9th and Sept. 25th, but **never past the 25th**. Just **never, never, never**.”*
- Extreme Weather and Unpredictability
- *I put that in the **extreme weather** event category because one winter its 0 snow, the next winter a huge amount of snow then the next winter no snow and warm weather for 2 months. [...] The weather in the winter seems as **variable** as in the summer. Just big big storms or some dry spells or nothing, with seemingly no rhyme or reason. **The predictability just seems very low**.*
- Soil Erosion
- *“...[A]nd with the **snow melt**, with the **snow not covering the soil** for a lot of the winter, there's **much more wind erosion**. I see that in places like Hadley and Whately where you drive through fields that are not covered and you see and it's a windy day, and even if the ground is frozen, **lots of dust particles get picked up**.”*

Adaptations

- Taking advantage of an earlier growing season start
- *“I am starting a **spring CSA** share. And that was partly motivated by the fact that some years there won't be any snow on the ground and **we can get into the fields in March**. I figure that **I will benefit if it's a freakishly warm spring**, we can yield more for our spring share. So i'll actually get to react to warm winter and warm spring.”*
- Preparing for extreme weather and changing growing seasons
- *“We have adjusted our **crop plan date**, planting dates for **increases in growing season**. We've invested in **unheated field houses** because they provide **protection from extreme climate events**.”*
- Cover cropping, reduced tillage, and enhancing soil quality
- *“It's easier to manage without tilling or **doing reduced till** when I'm doing **cover crops**. [...] It's putting **more carbon** in the soil, it's putting **more nitrogen** in the soil, and it is covering the soil so that **soil is not washing away**. If there's even dead cover or even just debris on the ground, there's no wind erosion in the winter, or there's **much reduced wind erosion**.”*

Impressions and Further Research

- Positive relationship! Research is projecting certain changes, and farmers are perceiving them in real life.
- Explore this positive relationship further
 - How to close the gap even more?
 - How to include farmers more in agricultural research?
 - How can the dissemination of research be improved?
- Booklet (my own form of dissemination of my research)

Questions?
(Thanks!)