



LIFT

Low-Input Farming and Territories – Integrating knowledge for improving ecosystem based farming

Research and Innovation action: H2020 – 770747

Call: H2020-SFS-2016-2017

Type of action: Research and Innovation Action (RIA)

Work programme topic: SFS-29-2017

Duration of the project: 01 May 2018 – 30 April 2022

LIFT large-scale farmer survey questionnaire

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About the LIFT research project

Ecological approaches to farming practices are gaining interest across Europe. As this interest grows there is a pressing need to assess the potential contributions these practices may make, the contexts in which they function and their attractiveness to farmers as potential adopters. In particular, ecological agriculture must be assessed against the aim of promoting the improved performance and sustainability of farms, rural environment, rural societies and economies, together.

The overall goal of LIFT is to identify the potential benefits of the adoption of ecological farming in the European Union (EU) and to understand how socio-economic and policy factors impact the adoption, performance and sustainability of ecological farming at various scales, from the level of the single farm to that of a territory.

To meet this goal, LIFT will assess the determinants of adoption of ecological approaches, and evaluate the performance and overall sustainability of these approaches in comparison to more conventional agriculture across a range of farm systems and geographic scales. LIFT will also develop new private arrangements and policy instruments that could improve the adoption and subsequent performance and sustainability of the rural nexus. For this, LIFT will suggest an innovative framework for multi-scale sustainability assessment aimed at identifying critical paths toward the adoption of ecological approaches to enhance public goods and ecosystem services delivery. This will be achieved through the integration of transdisciplinary scientific knowledge and stakeholder expertise to co-develop innovative decision-support tools.

The project will inform and support EU priorities relating to agriculture and the environment in order to promote the performance and sustainability of the combined rural system. At least 30 case studies will be performed in order to reflect the enormous variety in the socio-economic and bio-physical conditions for agriculture across the EU.

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Project consortium

No.	Participant organisation name	Country
1	INRA – Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique	FR
2	VetAgro Sup – Institut d'enseignement supérieur et de recherche en alimenta-	FR
	tion, santé animale, sciences agronomiques et de l'environnement	ΓN
3	SRUC – Scotland's Rural College	UK
4	Teagasc – Agriculture and Food Development Authority	ΙE
5	KU Leuven – Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	BE
6	SLU – Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet	SE
7	UNIBO – Alma Mater Studiorum – Universita di Bologna	IT
8	BOKU – Universitaet fuer Bodenkultur Wien	AT
9	UBO – Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms – Universitat Bonn	DE
10	JRC – Joint Research Centre – European Commission	BE
11	IAE-AR – Institute of Agricultural Economics	RO
12	MTA KRTK – Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Közgazdaság – és Regionális	HU
12	Tudományi Kutatóközpont	по
13	IRWiR PAN – Instytut Rozwoju Wsi i Rolnictwa Polskiej Akademii Nauk	PL
14	DEMETER – Hellinikos Georgikos Organismos – DIMITRA	GR
15	UNIKENT – University of Kent	UK
16	IT – INRA Transfert S.A.	FR
17	ECOZEPT Deutschland	DE

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List of acronyms and abbreviations

AES: Agri-Environment Schemes

GPS: Global Positioning System

IPM: Integrated Pest Management

IWM: Integrated Weed Management

LFA: Less Favoured Areas

PDO: Protected Designation of Origin

RTK: Real Time Kinetics

UAA: Utilised Agricultural Area

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1 Summary

This questionnaire is for the survey to farmers that is to be carried out in the LIFT project, to at least 1,500 farms across the European Union (EU) in the LIFT case study areas. The LIFT large-scale farmer survey represents a key task that provides value added to the LIFT project and informs EU policy analysis as a whole. The innovation is that it collects primary qualitative and quantitative data at the farm level, but also that data will be comparable across a large geographical area, across different production sectors, as well as across different farming practices/systems. The survey aims at collecting information that is not available in existing data sources, and that will be used in the analyses of the project.

2 Introduction

This questionnaire is for the survey to farmers that is to be carried out in the LIFT project, to at least 1,500 farms across the European Union in the LIFT case study areas. The survey aims at collecting information that is not available in existing data sources, and that will be used in the analyses of the project. The questionnaire focuses on ecological practices, as defined in the LIFT sense, see Deliverable 1.1. The information gathered relates to the practices used on the farm, the drivers behind the adoption of these practices, the farm's structural and economic characteristics, the on-farm labour force, the farmer's feeling towards future agricultural policies and general characteristics of the farmer and the farm.

3 Questionnaire

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Logo of Partner

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LIFT large-scale farmer survey questionnaire

	Data Collection Information
Q0_0	Farm ID: This ID is specific for this survey and is provided by the surveyor. If you do not have,
	leave blank.
Q0_1	Who is collecting the data for this survey? (multiple selections allowed)
	☐ The farmer him/herself
	☐ Surveyor from research staff
	☐ Student surveyor
	☐ Surveyor from survey company
Q0_2	How is the data collected? (multiple selections allowed)
	☐ Interview face-to-face
	☐ Phone interview
	☐ Pen and paper
	☐ Internet
Q0_3	When is the data collected? (DD/MM/YYYY)





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LIFT large-scale farmer survey



Introductory note

In a changing policy environment, farmers are increasingly being rewarded for farming in a way that provides public goods. Public goods provide environmental benefits such as improved soil or water quality, conserving biodiversity, or reducing greenhouse gas emissions. They also include social benefits such as animal health and welfare, promoting social capital in rural communities, or maintaining the rural landscape and heritage.

Some farming practices have been linked to the generation of public goods more than others such as practices that minimise the use of inputs, for example, pesticides or chemical fertilisers, or that promote biodiversity. These practices are common in organic or agro-ecological farming systems, but also in more conventional farming systems, and include the use of precision technologies or integrated pest management.

We will refer to these practices as **ecological farming practices** throughout this survey.

We are interested in finding out how widespread these practices are across [Name of the country], what factors influence their adoption, and what might encourage their adoption in the future.

The information you provide will enable a better understanding of the benefits and challenges to adopting more ecological practices and what support mechanisms might be required to further enable their uptake.

Please note the information you supply is entirely confidential, your identity remains anonymous, and the data obtained is downloaded onto a secure server and not distributed to third parties.

[Add thanks and link to GDPR information sheet]

- The survey should be answered by the decision maker of the farm, or any of the decision makers of the farm if there are several.
- ❖ The questions relate to the year 2018. It may be the calendar year (January to December), the seasonal year or the tax year: it is up to you to decide which year is best suited for your case, but the year should be 12 months long.

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Section 1

General characteristics of the farmer and the farm

Farm characteristics

r arrir circ	aracteristics	
Q1	Where is most of the farm located?	
Q1_1	Country	
Q1_2	NUTS3 code or the name of the administrative region	
Notes	To be filled in by surveyor or list of options	
Q 2	Is part or all of your farm located in:	
Q2_1	Less favoured areas (LFA)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Q2_2	Natura 2000 area (FADN Code: 190)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Q2_3	Water Directive (2000/60/EC) area (FADN Code: 200)	☐ Yes ☐ No
Notes	Could be filled in by surveyor on the basis of secondary data.	
Q 3	Indicate the altitude of most of your farm:	
	☐ Most of the farmland below 300 m	
	☐ Most of the farmland at 300 m to 600 m	
	☐ Most of the farmland at 600 m or over	
Notes	Could be filled in by surveyor on the basis of secondary data.	
Q 4	Indicate average annual precipitation on your farm from 2016 to 20)18:
	□ < 200 mm	
	□ 200 – 399 mm	
	□ 400 – 599 mm	
	□ 600 – 799 mm	
	□ 800 - 1000 mm	
	□ > 1000 mm	
Notes	Could be filled in by surveyor on the basis of secondary data.	
Q 5	Would you say the average soil quality on your farm is:	
	☐ Very good	
	□ Good	
	□ Poor	
	☐ Very poor	
Notes	Could be filled in by surveyor on the basis of secondary data. If the informat	
	beforehand to the surveyor, this is the own perception of the farmer of his/her farm. There may	





Q 6	In 2018, what was the management structure of the farm?
	☐ Individual (family) farm / sole holder
	☐ Partnership (several business partners manage the farm)
	☐ Company (not partnership) with profit objective
	☐ Company (not partnership) with non-profit objective
	☐ Other; please specify: /

Q 7_1	Indicate the main production type of your farm in 2018
	☐ Specialist cereal, oilseed and protein crops
	☐ Specialist other fieldcrops (dry pulses, potatoes, sugar beet, fibre crops, hop, tobacco, cotton, sugar can, other industrial crops, root crops, field vegetables)
	☐ Specialist horticulture
	☐ Specialist wine
	☐ Specialist orchards (excluding olives)
	☐ Specialist olives
	☐ Specialist dairy milk
	☐ Specialist cattle
	☐ Specialist sheep and goats
	☐ Specialist poultry
	☐ Specialist pigs
	☐ Mixed crops
	☐ Mixed livestock
	☐ Mixed crops and livestock
	☐ Other
Q7_2	Did your farm have livestock in 2018?
	□ Yes □ No
Q7_2a	If no, do you plan to introduce any livestock in the next 5 years?
	□ Yes □ No
Notes	Q7_1 and Q7_2 could be filled in by surveyor on the basis of secondary data. If the information is not available beforehand to the surveyor, this is the own perception of the farmer based on the main source of revenue from production.

Q8	Have you participated in agri-environment schemes (AES)?			
		[A] Participating in 2018	[B] Previously participated	[C] Never Participated
Q8_1	Organic AES			
Q8_2	Other AES			
Notes	otes Examples of national AES to be provided by surveyor.			





Q 9	Have you participated in any of the following certification schemes?			
		[A] Participating in 2018	[B] Previously participated	[C] Never participated
Q9_1	European Protected Designation of Origin (PDO)			
Q9_2	European organic certification			
Q9_3	Other eco labels/standards Specify the scheme: //			
Notes	Examples of national eco labels/standards to b	e provided by surv	eyor.	

Q 10	What was your total farm turnover * in 2018?	
Q10_1	Specify the currency:	
	To whom in the supply chain did you sell your products in 2018? Please estimate the percentage of your turnover * via each chann	el in 2018.
Q10_2a	Retailer *	%
Q10_2b	Processor	%
Q10_2c	Wholesaler/Merchant *	%
Q10_2d	Direct to consumer	%
Q10_2e	Producer organisations/Agricultural cooperatives/Other collectors	%
Q10_2f	Other	%
Notes	*Turnover represents farm's income from net sales plus payments/subsidir *Retailers sell directly to end consumers. *Wholesalers or merchants do not sell directly to end consumers. They are	•
	in the supply chain of cooperatives but with a different structure.	





Q 11	Please indicate your land use for the year 2018		
Q11	TOTAL Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) (all agricultural area, including arable, grassland, vegetables, orchards etc.) Including (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) below		На
Q11_0	Do you intend to increase your UAA in the next 5 years?	☐ Yes	□No
	Please specify below the various parts of your area in 2018:		
Q11_1	(1) Total arable area (this includes area for arable crops, permanent and temporary grassland, and vegetables and fruits that are not part of perennial crop area, e.g. strawberries)		На
Q11_1a	→ Thereof arable land for temporary grassland-type forage production (such as clover grass, alfalfa, feeding rye, other grass, where arable land is only ploughed every couple of years)		На
Q11_1ai Q11_1aii	Please specify the use of this temporary grassland: Type of use (if both apply, select both): □ Cutting □ Grazing Intensity*: □ up to 2 uses/year □ more than 2 uses/year		
Q11_2	(2) Total permanent grassland area * (on permanent grassland no ploughing takes place ever) Thereof		На
Q11_2a	→ (a) permanent grassland area with pure meadows * (only cut) thereof		На
Q11_2ai	→ (i) area with meadows with up to 2 cuts per year		На
Q11_2b	→ (b) permanent grassland area with pure pastures * (only grazed)		На
	thereof		
Q11_2bi	→ (i) area with continuous grazing/pasture *		На
Q11_2bii	→ (ii) area with strip grazing pasture *		На
Q11_2biii	→ (iii) area with paddock grazing *		На
Q11_2c	(c) permanent grassland area with mixed use (grazed and cut) thereof		На
Q11_2ci	→ (i) area with meadows/pastures with up to 2 uses per year		На
Q11_3	(3) Total perennial crops area:		На
	Thereof		
Q11_3a	→ (a) area with orchards, excluding olives (e.g. apples, oranges, perennial berries)		На
Q11_3ai	Year of plantation of major part of orchards (YYYY)		
Q11_3aii	Density: average number of trees per Ha		
Q11_3b	→ (b) area with olive groves		На
Q11_3bi	Year of plantation of major part of olive groves (YYYY)		
Q11 3bii	Density: average number of trees per Ha		
Q11_3c	→ (c) area with vineyards		На
Q11_3ci	Year of plantation of major part of vineyards (YYYY)		На
Q11_3cii	Density: average number of vinestock per Ha		
_	(4) Fallow area:		
Q11_4a	UAA left fallow permanently		На
Q11_4b	UAA left fallow in 2018 (i.e. not including UAA left fallow permanently)		На





	Q11_5	(5) Forest/Wooded area on UAA (e.g. tree nursery, energy wood, coppices etc)	На					
ı	_		+					
	Q11_6	Forest/wooded area not in UAA (not part of UAA, not part of arable land nor of grassland)	На					
-	Notes	* When indicating the intensity of the arable land for temporary grassland-type forage production, please ADD uses for cutting AND uses for grazing (e.g. 1 cutting and 2 grazing: tick "more than 2 uses/year").						
		Permanent grassland: land used permanently (for several - usually more than five - consyears) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeds included in the crop rotation scheme.						
		Pure meadow: grassland that has been harvested predominantly by mowing over the last 5 y since the establishment of the sward if it is less than 5 years old.	ears or					
		Pure pasture: grassland that has been harvested predominantly by grazing over the last 5 y since the establishment of the sward if it is less than 5 years old.	re pasture: grassland that has been harvested predominantly by grazing over the last 5 years or the the establishment of the sward if it is less than 5 years old.					
		Continuous grazing/pasture: Continuous grazing is a one-pasture system in which livestoc unrestricted access to the pasture area throughout the grazing season. It is a simple system implement and manage, with minimal capital investment and movement of animals.						
		Strip grazing pasture: Strip grazing is a grazing management system that involves giving live fresh allocation of pasture each day. It is usually organised within a paddock grazing system animals are controlled by the use of an electric fence.						
		Paddock grazing/Intensive rotational grazing: Intensive rotational grazing is a system wit pastures, oftentimes called paddocks or cells. Livestock are moved from paddock to paddock on forage growth and utilisation. The number of paddocks and frequency of rotation dependancy factors, including the type (e.g. cattle, sheep) and class (e.g. dairy cows, heifers, be livestock and production goals of the manager.	k based nd upon					

Q 12	Please specify the amoun	t of utilised agricultural area (UAA) in 2018 that you:
Q12_1	Owned	На
Q12_2	Rented in	На
Q12_3	Rented out	На

Q 13	Do you plan to continue farming on the farm in the next five years?
	☐ Yes, I plan to continue farming on the farm for the next five years ☐ No, the farm will be continued by family member(s)
	□ No, the farm will be continued outside the family□ Too early to say





Q 14	Composition of total net household income * in 2018						
	[A] Please tick the types of income which was released for your household in 2018. Please think of all persons contributing to your household income (e.g. partner, children, etc.) Multiple selections allowed.	ehold in 2018. f all persons contributing to your ome (e.g. partner, children, etc.)					
Q14_1	Net household income from farming (without forestry, agri-tourism and contract work which are listed in Q14_2 to Q14_4) (includes all income from on-farm agricultural crop and animal production (e.g. direct sales of products), and all farming-related subsidies (e.g. CAP Pillar 1, CAP Pillar 2, Natura 2000, non EU subsidies, etc.)		%				
Q14_2	Net household income from forestry (includes all income from own forestry, and the forestry-related subsidies)		%				
Q14_3	Net household income from agritourism/gastronomy (includes all income from e.g. renting out rooms to tourists, gastronomy, etc.)		%				
Q14_4	Net household income from agricultural/forestry contract work for others (includes e.g. paid agricultural/forestry/municipality work via machinery ring, etc.)		%				
Q14_5	Net household income from off-farm employment (includes all income from paid non-agricultural work e.g. for a company, institution, etc.)		%				
Q14_6	Other source of net household income (e.g. health care, child education, arts and crafts, land/building/machinery rentals, financial earnings, etc.) (specify: //)		%				
Notes	* Total household income is a measure of the combined incomes of all people belonging to the household**. It includes every form of income, e.g. farm income, salaries and wages from off-farm employment, retirement income, investment gains, etc. * Total NET household income is total household income, after taxes and mandatory contributions (e.g. social-security) have been deducted. ** A household consists of one or more people who live in the same home and share meals.						





Human capital of the farm

Q 15	Besides you, how many family members (paid and unpaid) 16 years or older, worked on the farm in 2018?
Notes	If none (that is to say if you were the only one working), then indicate 0.

Family human capital (paid and unpaid)												
To be filled only for those family members 16 years or older working on the farm	Q15_1 Gender * See codes below	Q15_2 Education * See codes below	Q15_3 Age (Years)	Q15_4 Number of years of agricultural experience		Q15_6 When did you start as a decision maker on this farm?	of hours per week (includin	Q15_8 Number of weeks (including week-ends) vacation in 2018	Q15_9 Was the person paid in 2018?	Q15_10 Average gross wage (before tax) per week or per month in 2018	If yes: Q15_11 Specify if per week or per month	Q15_txt Specify currency
[A] You	□ F □ M □ NR	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5 □ 6 □ 7			☐ Yes, sole☐ Yes, joint☐ No				☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Per week☐ Per month	
[B] Family member	□ F □ M □ NR	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5 □ 6 □ 7			☐ Yes, sole ☐ Yes, joint ☐ No				☐ Yes ☐ No		☐ Per week☐ Per month	





[C] Family member	□F	□1 □2 □3	☐ Yes, sole	□ Yes	☐ Per week			
	□м	□4 □5 □6	☐ Yes, joint	□ No	☐ Per month			
	□ NR	□ 7	□ No					
[D] Family member	□F	□1 □2 □3	☐ Yes, sole	□ Yes	☐ Per week			
	□м	□4 □5 □6	☐ Yes, joint	□ No	☐ Per month			
	□ NR	□ 7	□ No					
[E] Family member	□F	□1 □2 □3	☐ Yes, sole	☐ Yes	☐ Per week			
	□м	□4 □5 □6	☐ Yes, joint	□ No	☐ Per month			
	□NR	□ 7	□ No					
[F] Family member	□F	□1 □2 □3	☐ Yes, sole	□ Yes	☐ Per week			
	□м	□4 □5 □6	☐ Yes, joint	□ No	☐ Per month			
	□ NR	□ 7	□ No					
[G] Family member	□F	□1 □2 □3	☐ Yes, sole	□ Yes	☐ Per week			
	□м	□4 □5 □6	☐ Yes, joint	□ No	☐ Per month			
	□ NR	□ 7	□ No					
[H] Family member	□F	□1 □2 □3	☐ Yes, sole	□ Yes	☐ Per week			
	□м	□4 □5 □6	☐ Yes, joint	□ No	☐ Per month			
	□ NR	□7	□ No					
[I] Family member	□F	□1 □2 □3	☐ Yes, sole	□ Yes	☐ Per week			
	□м	□4 □5 □6	☐ Yes, joint	□ No	☐ Per month			
	□NR	□ 7	□ No					
[J] Family member	□F	□1 □2 □3	☐ Yes, sole	□ Yes	☐ Per week			
	□м	□4 □5 □6	☐ Yes, joint	□ No	☐ Per month			
	□NR	□ 7	□ No					
Notes	* Gender:	F: Female, M: Male , NR: Don't prefer to sa	у					
		Education codes: 1: No schooling, 2: Primary school, 3: Middle or secondary school, 4: High school or sixth form college – agricultural, 5: High school or sixth form college – agricultural, 5: High school or sixth form college – non-agricultural, 6: University – agricultural, 7: University – non-agricultural						





Q 16	Number of non-family hired workers (including seasonal workers) on the farm in 2018:	
------	--	--

If the answer to Q16 is 0, go directly to Q19.

Q 17	Farm employment for non-family hired workers (including seasonal workers)									
Q17_1	Q17_2	Q17_3	Q17_4	Q17_5	Q17_6	Q17_7	Q17_txt	Q17_8		
Share of non- family workers per gender	Share of non-family workers per education	Number of years of agricultural experience: average over all non-family workers	Average number of hours per week (including week-ends) working on farm in 2018: average over all non-family workers	Number of weeks (including week-ends) vacation in 2018: average over all non-family workers	Average gross wage (before tax) per week or per month in 2018: average over all non-family workers	Specify if per week or per month	Specify currency	Share of non-family workers who travelled from another country		
% Female % Male % Don't prefer to say	 % No schooling % Primary school % Middle or secondary school % High school or sixth form college-agricultural % High school or sixth form college-non-agricultural % University – agricultural % University – non-agricultural 					☐ Per week ☐ Per month		%		





Q 18	Out of the non-family hired workers, did you employ seasonal workers in 2018?						
	☐ Yes ☐ No						
	If yes:						
Q18_1	In 2018, how many?	number of seasonal workers					
Q18_2	In 2018, how long for?	average number of weeks worked per seasonal worker					

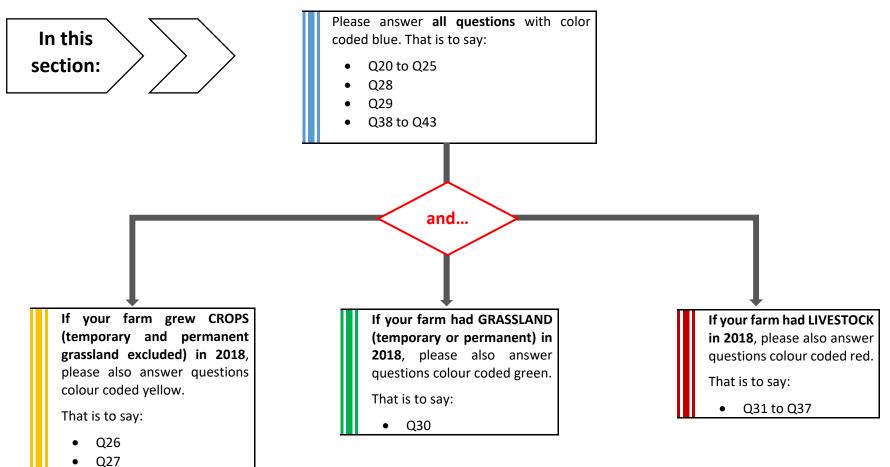
Q 19	If it were possible, how would you improve the working conditions on the farm?							
			Somewhat disagree 2	Neither agree nor disagree 3	Somewhat agree 4	Strongly agree 5		
Q19_1	Reduce the workload generally							
Q19_2	Reduce the intensity of work at certain times of the year							
Q19_3	Reduce the level of physical work							
Q19_4	Reduce the amount of mental workload							
Q19_5	Reduce the isolation from working on the farm							





Section 2

Current and future production practices







Pest and plant disease management

Q 20	[A] In 2018 did you use the following pest contro manage pests and plant diseases?	[B] When did you start using these products?	[C] Across what % of your UAA did you apply these products in 2018?	[D] Quantity applied in 2018: on average, was it lower than recommended by manufacturer?	[E] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes may relate to the UAA across which the practice is applied or the quantity applied)	
	If No go to column [E] where you should select between options 3 and 4		1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%		1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase
Q20_1	Chemical products (insecticides/fungicides)	□ Yes □ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q20_2	0_2 Chemical products allowed by organic regulation		□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





Q 21	[A] In 2018 did you use any alternative methods to control pests and plant diseases e.g. biological controls or variety selection? If No po to column [E] where you should select between options 3 and 4		[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] Across what % of your UAA did you apply this practice in 2018?	[D] What was the origin of input that you used in 2018?	[E] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes may relate to the UAA across which the practice is applied or the quantity applied)				
			1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-From within the farm 2- From neighbouring farms 3- Elsewhere (Multiple allowed)	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase				
Q21_1	Biological controls*	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q21_2	Pest/disease resistant/tolerant varieties	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q21_3	Other (specify: //)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Notes	* Examples of biological controls include: beneficial predators / parasitoids, pathogens** (bacteria, fungi, viruses), sexual confusion / use of pheromones, use of trap plants. ** Examples of pathogens include: Bacillus thuringiensis, Ampelomyces quisqualis, Aureobasidium pullulans, Bacillus amyloliquefaciens, Bacillus firmus, Bacillus subtilis, Bacillus pumilis, Coniothyrium minitans, Paecilomyces lilacinus, Pythium oligandrum, Trichoderma harzianum, Streptomyces griseoviridis, Trichoderma asperellum, Trichoderma harzianum. Examples of commercial names: AQ 10 WG, Botector, Amylo-X, Flocter, Serenade Max, Serenade Natria, Contans WG, Bioact WG, Polyversum, Micostop, Patriot Dry, Remedier, Rootshield, Trianum G.									

Q 22	[A] In 2018 did you use any of the following to inform making on pest management?	[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] Across what % of your UAA did you apply this practice in 2018?	[D] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes relate to the UAA to which the practice is applied)					
	If No go to column [D] where you should select between options 3 and 4		1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase				
Q22_1	Integrated pest management principles (IPM)*	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q22_2	Precision technologies*	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Notes	* IPM principles may include use of models to predict pest outbreaks, on field monitoring to detect pest presence and abundance, models to help decide when to apply insecticides e.g. above a certain level of infestation. * Precision technologies inlude e.g. GPS technologies to map pest infestations and guide spay, Real Time Kinetics (RTK), laser technology, computer guided spray nozzles to precisely target spray and reduce overspray.								





Weed management

Q 2	3	[A] In 2018 did you use any of the following products to manage weeds	[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] Across what % of your UAA did you apply this practice in 2018?	[D] Quantity applied in 2018: on average, was it lower than recommended by manufacturer?	[E] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes may relate to the UAA across which the practice is applied or the quantity applied)	
	If No go to column [E] where you should select between options 3 and 4		1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%		1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase	
Q23	3_1	Chemical products (herbicides)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q23	3_2	Products allowed by organic regulations	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





Q 24	[A] In 2018 did you use any additional practices to weeds?	[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] Across what % of your UAA did you apply this practice in 2018?	[D] What was the origin of input that you used in 2018?	[E] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes may relate to the UAA across which the practice is applied or the quantity applied)					
	If No go to column [E] where you should select between options 3 and 4		1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-From within the farm 2- From neighbouring farms 3- Elsewhere (Multiple allowed)	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase				
Q24_1	Mulching * with organic/biodegradable material	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q24_2	Mulching * with an inorganic material	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q24_3	Machine weeding	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q24_4	Manual weeding	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q24_5	Thermal weed control	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q24_6	Varieties tolerant * of weeds	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q24_7	Other (please specify //)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Notes	* Mulching: a protective covering, usually (but not necessarily) of organic matter such as leaves, straw, or peat, placed around plants to prevent the evaporation of moisture, the freezing of roots, and the growth of weeds. Inorganic mulching includes plastic films, gravel, pebbles, crushed stones. * Tolerance implies ability to outcompete or varieties that grow on a different cycle to minimise competition.									





Q 25	[A] In 2018 did you use any of the following to decision making on weed manageme	[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] Across what % of your UAA did you apply this practice in 2018?	[D] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes relate to the UAA to which the practice is applied)				
	If No ▶ go to column [D] where you should select between options 3 a	1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase				
Q25_1	Integrated weed management (IWM) * principles	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q25_2	Precision technologies * to guide herbicide application	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Notes	* IWM principles may include use of models to predict composition of weeds, on field monitoring of weed composition, models to help decide when to apply herbicide e.g. ab certain level of infestation. * Precision technologies inlude e.g. GPS technologies to map pest infestations and guide spray, Real Time Kinetics (RTK), laser technology, computer guided spray nozz precisely target spray and reduce overspray.							





Fertilisation and soil management of crop area

Q 26	[A] In 2018 did you use the following fertilisation and soil management practices on your crop area? Crop area includes area with arable crops and area with perennial crops (excluding temporary and permanent grassland) If No go to column [F] where you should select between options 3 and 4		[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] Across what % of your crop area did you apply this practice in 2018? Note: for Q26_10 (leaving crop residues on soil), indicate % of arable crop area covered in winter.	[D] What was the origin of input that you used in 2018?	[E] Quantity applied in 2018	[F] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes may relate to the crop area to which the practice is applied or the quantity applied where applicable)
			1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-From within the farm 2- From neighbouring farms 3- Elsewhere (Multiple allowed)	Aggregate quantity of nitrogen in kg of nitrogen (N) per ha of crop area	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase
Q26_1	Conventional tillage *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q26_2	Conservation tillage *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q26_3	No tillage *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q26_4	Application of inorganic fertilisers	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	☐ 0-50 ☐ 50-100 ☐ 100-150 ☐ > 150	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q26_5	Application of animal manure	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	☐ 0-50 ☐ 50-100 ☐ 100-150 ☐ > 150	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q26_6	Application of sewage sludge and other sludge *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	☐ 0-50 ☐ 50-100 ☐ 100-150 ☐ > 150	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q26_7	Application of compost *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□ 0-50 □ 50-100	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





						☐ > 150				
Q26_8	Application of soil amendments*	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□ 0-50 □ 50-100 □ 100-150 □ > 150	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q26_9	Green manuring *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q26_10	Leaving crop residues on soil (Note: in column [C], indicate % of arable crop area covered in winter)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q26_11	Planting of N fixing crops (specify which crops: //)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q26_12	Planting of catch crops * (specify which crops: //)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q26_13	Planting of cover crops * (specify which crops //)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q26_14	Other (specify //)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Notes	* Conventional tillage: a practice used in conventional agriculture to reduce the effects of tillage on soil erosion. However, it still depends on tillage as the structure forming element in the soil. * No tillage/zero tillage: the simple technique of drilling seed into the soil with little or no prior land preparation. * Sludge is muddy or slushy material produced by processing wastewater (sewage sludge) or pit latrine/septic tanks (fecal sludge). * Compost: a mixture of decaying organic matter, as from leaves and manure, used to improve soil structure and provide nutrients. Breaking down organic waste into humus that is reused as a beneficial nutrient can be done in several ways: vermicomposting, which is most beneficial for composting food waste; aerobic composting (with air); and anaerobic composting (without air). * Soil amendments: materials designed to promote plant health and soil structure, to provide a better environment for roots. They provide a foundation for success while improving the physical and chemical properties of soil, such as water infiltration and retention, drainage, aeration, and structure.									
	* Green manuring: refers to a cover crop grown to help maintain soil organic matter and increase nitrogen availability that is subsequently incorported into the soil. In green manuring, crop residues (from cover crops, N fixing crops etc.) are buried into the soil. Legumes are often used because they have rhizobia bacteria living in their root nodules that are able to fix nitrogen from the air and add it to the soil. Green manure is incorporated into the soil for the purpose of soil improvement. May include spontaneous crops, plants or weeds.									





- * Catch crop: a rapidly growing plant that can be intercropped between rows of the main crop; often used as a green manure.
- * **Cover crop**: a crop grown to prevent soil erosion by covering the soil with living vegetation and roots that hold on to the soil. Cover crops are also grown to help maintain soil organic matter and increase nitrogen availability (green manure crop), and to "hold on" to excess nutrients (a catch crop) still in the soil, following an economic crop. Other benefits of cover crops include weed suppression and attraction of beneficial insects.

Q 27	[A] In 2018 did you use any of the following decision making on fertiliser application and on farm?	[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] Across what % of your UAA did you apply this practice in 2018?	[D] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes relate to the UAA to which the practice is applied)					
	If No go to column [D] where you should select between option	1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase					
Q27_1	Precision technologies * to target application rate (variable rate application)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q27_2	Machine controlled application *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Q27_3	Soil mapping	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5				
Notes	* Precision technologies inlude e.g. GPS technologies to map pest infestations and guide spray, Real Time Kinetics (RTK), laser technology, computer guided spray nozzles to precisely target spray and reduce overspray. * Machine controlled application means that there is a tool or a device that adjusts the spreading/spraying rate based on e.g. sensors that assess Nitrogen needs and uptake of crops. Such devices are mounted on tractors and connected to the spreader or sprayer: here is an example of existing commercial available products: https://www.yara.co.uk/crop-nutrition/tools-and-services/n-sensor/								

Seeds

Q 28	In 2018 where did you get your seeds, cuttings or plantlets, from? (Multiple selections allowed)	 □ Own production □ Other farmers / community seed banks * □ Commercial providers 							
Notes	* Community seed bank: a community seed system is based on seed saving and aims to conserve existing varieties and make them available to the local community. Traditional seed storage and exchange mechanisms and can take several forms: community seed exchange; organised seed banks; seed saver's networks.								





Crop diversification and crop rotation

Q 29	[A] In 2018 did you use any of the following practices? If No go to column [F] where you should select between options 3 and 4		[B] When did you start using this system of practice?	the number of crops in 2018 fallow period	[E] Across what % of your UAA did you apply this practice in 2018?	[F] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes relate to the UAA to which the practice is applied or to the number of crops used)			
			1– Less than 5 years ago 2–5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	Number of crops 	Typical duration	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase		
Q29_1	Crop rotation *	□ Yes □ No	□1 □2 □3	in a typical rotation:	years a field is typically planted again with the same crop	□1 □2 □3 □ 4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q29_2	Crop diversification *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	grown on the farm:		□1 □2 □3 □ 4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q29_3	Selection of traditional/locally adapted varieties	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	from such varieties:		□1 □2 □3 □ 4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q29_4	Mixed cropping * (including intercropping *, alley cropping, relay cropping *; does NOT INCLUDE agroforestry)	□ Yes □ No	□1 □2 □3	grown on the same field at the same time:		□1 □2 □3 □ 4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q29_5	Do you allow fields to lay fallow in general?	□ Yes □ No	□1 □2 □3		months the field is left fallow on average	□1 □2 □3 □ 4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Notes									





Grassland management

Q 30	[A] In 2018 did you use the following fertilisation and soil management practices on your grassland? Note: This question applies to both temporary and permanent grassland (pastures and meadows). If No go to column [G] where you should select between options 3 and 4		[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] Across what % of your grassland area did you apply this practice in 2018?	[D] What was the origin of input that you used in 2018?	[E] Quantity applied in 2018	[F] Typical frequency	[G] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes relate to the pasture area)
			1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-From within the farm 2- From neighbouring farms 3- Elsewhere (Multiple allowed)	Aggregate quantity of nitrogen in kg of nitrogen (N) per ha of grassland area	Frequency mowing / frequency reseeding	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase
Q30_1	Application of inorganic fertilisers	□ Yes □ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□ 0-50 □ 50-100 □ 100-150 □ > 150		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q30_2	Application of animal manure	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□ 0-50 □ 50-100 □ 100-150 □ > 150		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q30_3	Application of sewage sludge or other sludge *	□ Yes □ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□ 0-50 □ 50-100 □ 100-150 □ > 150		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q30_4	Application of compost *	□ Yes □ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	☐ 0-50 ☐ 50-100 ☐ 100-150 ☐ > 150		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q30_5	Application of soil amendments *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3	□ 0-50 □ 50-100 □ 100-150		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





						□ > 150				
Q30_6	Other (specify: //)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4	□1 □2 □3	□ 0-50		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
				□ 5		□ 50-100				
						□ 100-150				
						□ > 150				
Q30_7	Mowing	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4			Number of	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
				□ 5			mows per			
Q30 8	Reseeding	DV DN-					year: One			
Q30_c	neseeding	☐ Yes ☐ No					reseeding			
				□ 5			each			
							years			
Notes	* Sludge is muddy or slushy material p	roduced by proc	essing wastewater (s	sewage sludge) or pit latr	ine/septic tanks (fec	al sludge).				
	* Compost: a mixture of decaying orga	anic matter, as fi	rom leaves and manu	ıre, used to improve soil s	structure and provide	nutrients. Bre	eaking down org	ganic waste into humus that		
	is reused as a beneficial nutrient can b	e done in severa	l ways: vermicompos	sting, which is most benef	ficial for composting	food waste; a	erobic composti	ing (with air); and anaerobic		
	composting (without air).									
	* Soil amendments: materials designed to promote plant health and soil structure, to provide a better environment for roots. They provide a foundation for success while improving									
	the physical and chemical properties o	f soil, such as wo	iter infiltration and r	etention, drainage, aerat	ion, and structure.					





Livestock

Q 31	[A] How many of the following livestock did you have in 2018?		[B] Since when has this been on average the number of livestock heads on your farm?	months the year spend o	ow many s or days of ar did they outdoors in 018?	[D] In the next five years do you plan to change the number of livestock heads?	[E] How many of livestock traditional breeds typical of your area and local breeds in danger of being lost to farming did you have in 2018?		[F] In the next five years do you plan to change the number of animals of traditional breeds and/or of breeds in danger?
	If zero by go to columns [D] and [F] where you should select between options 3 and 4	Number of livestock heads in 2018 (indicate 0 if none)	1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	Number of months or days in the year	Specify if months or days	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase	[E_a] Number of livestock heads from traditional breeds typical of your area (indicate 0 if none)	[E_b] Number of livestock units heads from local breeds in danger of being lost to farming (indicate 0 if none)	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase
Q31_1	Dairy cows		□1 □2 □3		☐ months ☐ days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q31_2	Cull dairy cows		□1 □2 □3		☐ months ☐ days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q31_3	Calves for fattening		□1 □2 □3		☐ months ☐ days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q31_4	Suckler cows		□1 □2 □3		☐ months ☐ days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q31_5	Other cattle		□1 □2 □3		☐ months ☐ days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q31_6	Goats (breeding females)		□1 □2 □3		☐ months ☐ days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q31_7	Other goats		□1 □2 □3		☐ months ☐ days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q31_8	Ewes		□1 □2 □3		☐ months ☐ days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





Q31_9	Other sheep	□1 □2 □3	□ months □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
	Other sneep		□ days			
Q31_10	Drooding sour	□1 □2 □3	□ months □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q31_10	Breeding sows		□ days			
021 11	Othernias	□1 □2 □3	□ months □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q31_11	Other pigs		☐ days			
Q31_12	Laying hens	□1 □2 □3	□ months □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q31_12	Laying nens		□ days			
Q31_13	Other chicken	□1 □2 □3	□ months □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q31_13	Other chicken		□ days			
021 14	Other poultry	□1 □2 □3	□ months □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q31_14	Other poultry		□ days			
021 15	Other animals	□1 □2 □3	□ months □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q31_15	Other animals		□ days			
Notes	According to Regulation 807/2014 art. 7 par 3. The list of breeds in danger is established by national/regional Rural Development Programs.					

Q 32	In 2018 did some or all of your livestock share any forage area?
Q32	□ Yes □ No
Q32_1	If yes, number of hectares shared:
Notes	A share forage area is a private pasture area which is used by more than one farmer.

Q 33	In 2018 did some or all of your livestock graze on common land?
	□ Yes □ No





Livestock feed

Q 34	[A] Did you use these types of feed in 2018? Answer for each type of livestock on your farm and each type of feed in 2018		[B] Duration that feedtype was given in 2018	[C] When did you start feeding your livestock this way?	[D] From where did you source the materials for this practice in 2018?	[E] In the next five years do you plan to change the duration each feed is given?
	If No go to column [E] where you should select betwand 4	veen options 3	Number of months in 2018	1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1-From within the farm 2-From neighbouring farms 3-Elsewhere If more than one option applies, please specify the % for each option (e.g. hay might be in part produced in farm and in part purchased outside)	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase
	Feed for dairy cows					
Q34_1a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_1b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_1c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_1d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_1e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_1f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_1g	Grazing on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_1h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
	Feed for cull dairy cows					
Q34_2a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_2b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_2c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_2d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_2e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_2f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_2g	Grazing on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_2h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No		□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





	Feed for calves for fattening			
Q34_3a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_3b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_3c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_3d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_3e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_3f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_3g	Grazing on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_3h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
	Feed for suckler cows			
Q34_4a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_4b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_4c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_4d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_4e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_4f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_4g	Grazing on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_4h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
	Feed for other cattle			
Q34_5a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_5b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_5c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_5d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_5e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_5f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_5g	Grazing on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_5h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
	Feed for goats (breeding females)			
Q34_6a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_6b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_6c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5





004.61	T			<u> </u>
Q34_6d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> % □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_6e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_6f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u></u> % □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_6g	Grazing on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_6h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
	Feed for other goats			
Q34_7a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:% □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_7b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:% □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_7c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_7d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_7e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_7f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_7g	Grazing on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_7h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
	Feed for ewes			
Q34_8a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_8b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_8c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_8d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_8e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_8f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_8g	Grazing on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_8h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
	Feed for other sheep			
Q34_9a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:% □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_9b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:% □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_9c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:% □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_9d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u>%</u> □ 2: <u>%</u> □ 3: <u>%</u> □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_9e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:% □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
Q34_9f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:% □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 □ 5
		= : = = : : :	1	





Q34_9h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
	Feed for breeding sows				
Q34_10a	Concentrated feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_10b	Feed grain (wheat, barley, oats, triticale)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_10c	Mineral feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_10d	Soy	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	
Q34_10e	Feed beans/peas	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	
Q34_10f	Potato protein	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	
Q34_10g	Grassfeed (like pellets or such)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	
Q34_10h	Grazing (pasture, forest, crop residues)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_10i	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	
	Feed for other pigs				
Q34_11a	Concentrated feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_11b	Feed grain (wheat, barley, oats, triticale)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	
Q34_11c	Mineral feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	
Q34_11d	Soy	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	
Q34_11e	Corn-cob-mix	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	
Q34_11f	Feed beans/peas	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	
Q34_11g	Potato protein	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	
Q34_11h	Supplement feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	
Q34_11i	Grassfeed (like alfalfa, clover or other grass-pellets)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	
Q34_11j	Grazing (pasture, forest, crop residues)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_11k	Whey	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_11l	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
	Feed for laying hens				
Q34_12a	Feed grain (wheat, corn, oats, barley, triticale)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





Q34_12b	Feeding lime	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12c	Concentrated feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12d	Supplement feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12e	Mineral feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12f	Grassfeed (like alfalfa, clover or other grass-pellets)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12g	Soy (expeller/cake)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12h	Linseed (expeller/cake)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12i	Rapeseed (expeller/cake)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12j	Protein feed (e.g. peas, beans)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12k	Oil	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: % □ 2: % □ 3: %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12l	Potato protein	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12m	'Grazing' on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12n	'Grazing' on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: % □ 2: % □ 3: %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_12o	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
	Feed for other chicken				
Q34_13a	Feed grain (wheat, corn, oats, barley, triticale)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13b	Concentrated feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13c	Supplement feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13d	Mineral feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13e	Grassfeed (like alfalfa, clover or other grass-pellets)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13f	Soy (expeller/cake)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13g	Linseed (expeller/cake)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13h	Rapeseed (expeller/cake)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13i	Protein feed (e.g. peas, beans)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13j	Oil	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13k	Potato protein	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13l	'Grazing' on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_13m	'Grazing' on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: % □ 2: % □ 3: %	\Box 1 \Box 2 \Box 3 \Box 4 \Box 5





	Feed for other poultry				
Q34_14a	Feed grain (wheat, corn, oats, barley, triticale)	□ Yes □ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14b	Feeding lime	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14c	Concentrated feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14d	Supplement feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14e	Mineral feed	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14f	Grassfeed (like alfalfa, clover or other grass-pellets)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	
Q34_14g	Soy (expeller/cake)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14h	Linseed (expeller/cake)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14i	Rapeseed (expeller/cake)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14j	Protein feed (e.g. peas, beans)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14k	Oil	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14l	Potato protein	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14m	'Grazing' on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14n	'Grazing' on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_14o	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
	Feed for other animals				
Q34_15a	Grazing on pasture	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_15b	Conserved forage: silage	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_15c	Conserved forage: hay	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_15d	Concentrates	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_15e	Grains	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_15f	Beets	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_15g	Grazing on crop residues	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1: <u></u> % □ 2: <u></u> % □ 3: <u></u> %	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q34_15h	Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□ 1:% □ 2:% □ 3:%	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





Livestock disease management

Q 35	[A] In 2018 did you use any of the following practices of livestoo management?	[B] When did you start this practice?	[C] In the next five years do you plan to change this practice? (changes relate to the number of animals to which the practice is applied)	
	If No go to column [C] where you should select between options 3 and 4		1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase
Q35_1	Use of antibiotics for prevention, or for treatment and prevention	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q35_2	Use of antibiotics only for treatment	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q35_3	Alternative remedies (e.g. homeopathy or essential oils)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q35_4	Physical measures (e.g. separation, aeration, minimum days outdoors)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q35_5	Trait selection		□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q35_6	Other (please specify //)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5

Livestock location

Q 36	[A] In 2018 did you change the location of your livestock through the year? If No go to column [D] where you should select between options 3 and 4		[B] When did you start this pattern of movement this way?	[C] What duration in 2018?	[D] In the next five years do you plan to change the pattern of movement? (changes relate to the number of animals to which the practice is applied)
			1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	Average number of grazing days per animal for each practice in 2018	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase
Q36_1	Local rotation around farm *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	number of grazing days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q36_2	2 Seasonal movement (stay in summer rangelands, ☐ Yes ☐ No spend grazing on mountainous rangelands)		□1 □2 □3	number of grazing days	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Notes	* Local rotation refers to moving livestock to differe	ent grazing areas	of the farm		





Manure and slurry management

Q 37	[A] In 2018 did you use any of the following manure and slurry practices?	[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] In the next five years do you plan to change this practice? (changes relate to the size of equipment used or the number of animals concerned by the practice)				
	If No go to column [C] where you should select between options 3 and 4			1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase			
Q37_1	Specific bedding type for animals (e.g. straw)	☐ Yes ☐ N	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q37_2	Specific storage facility to reduce GHG emissions (e.g. covered pit)	☐ Yes ☐ N	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q37_3	Specific storage facility to reduce leakage	☐ Yes ☐ N	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q37_4	Digester	☐ Yes ☐ N	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q37_5	Composting *	☐ Yes ☐ N	□ 1 □ 2 □ 3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q37_6	Other	r □ Yes □ No		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Notes	* Compost : a mixture of decaying organic matter, as from leaves and manure, used to improve soil structure and provide nutrients. Breaking down organic waste into humus that is reused as a beneficial nutrient can be done in several ways: vermicomposting, which is most beneficial for composting food waste; aerobic composting (with air); and anaerobic composting (without air).						





Landscape features and habitats

Q 38	[A] In 2018 was there any of the following features on your UAA? If No go to column [D] where you should select between options 3 and 4		[B] When did you start maintaining / creating these features?	[C] What % of your UAA was covered by these features in 2018?	[D] In the next five years do you plan to change the features listed? (changes relate to the management of the UAA covered by the features)		
			1– Less than 5 years ago 2–5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 10% 3- >10% ≤ 15% 4- >15% ≤ 20% 5- >20%	1-Remove features 2-Stop managing features 3-No change 4-Introduce new features 5-Increase features		
Q38_1	Hedgerows	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_2	Bushes	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_3	Wet areas	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_4	Tree lines	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_5	Woodland on UAA (coppice, afforrested areas, woodlots, etc.)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_6	Isolated trees	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_7	Field margins *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_8	Buffer strips *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_9	Flower strips *	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_10	Terraces	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q38_11	Other	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Notes	* Buffer strips : herbaceous a field in such a way that vegetation with a width of	s cover adjacent t their long edges up to 10 meters.	t to cropland with a width between 1 and 20 metes, on which there shall be no agricultural production. to cropland minimum width 1 meter (but single member states can increase it). They shall be located on or adjo are parallel to the edge of a water course or water body. Along water courses, they may include strips with n There shall be no agricultural production on buffer strips. Illowering plants has been sown to provide forage for pollinators (whilst field margins and buffer strips are usua				

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Agroforestry and integrated farming

Q 39	[A] In 2018 did you use any of the following agroforestry practices? Only answer options that are relevant to farm. Please skip if not relevant	[B] When did you start using this system of practice?	[C] Across what % of your UAA did you apply this practice in 2018?	[D] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes relate to the UAA to which the practice is applied)			
	If No go to column [D] where you should select between options 3 and 4			1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase		
Q39_1	Agroforestry on arable land [silvoarable, hedgerow, windbreak and riparian buffer strips *]	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q39_2	Agroforestry on permanent grassland [silvopastoral practices such as dehesa, montado, wood pasture; and hedgerows, windbreaks, and riparian buffer strips *]	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Q39_3	Agroforestry with perennial crops [grazing and intercropping * of perennial crops]	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5		
Notes	* Buffer strips : herbaceous cover adjacent to cropland minimum width 1 meter (but single member states can increase it). They shall be located on or adjacent to a field in such a way that their long edges are parallel to the edge of a water course or water body. Along water courses, they may include strips with riparian vegetation with a width of up to 10 meters. There shall be no agricultural production on buffer strips.						
	* Intercropping: growing two or more crops as a mixture in the same field at the same time. Intercropping can be one way of adding diversity to a crop system. It is a form of mixed cropping **.						
	** Mixed cropping: a system of sowing two or three crops together on t	the same land, one	being the main crop	and the others the subsidiaries			





Water management

Q 40	Q 40 [A] In 2018 did you irrigate your land? Only answer options that are relevant to farm. Please skip if not relevant		[B] When did you start irrigating?	[C] What was of irrigation farm in 2	on your	[D] From where did you source your water in 2018? (Multiple answers allowed)	[E] In the next five years do you plan to change irrigation on your land? (changes relate to the area that is irrigated or to the water quantity)
	If No go to column [E] where you should select between options 3 and 4	1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	Water consumption from irrigation in 2018 in litres	Percentag e of UAA that is irrigated in 2018 (%)	1-Rainfall storage 2-Natural surface water courses 3-Artificial surface water courses 4-Ground water 5-Mains water supply 6-Other	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase	
Q40_1	Irrigation (arable and perennial crop area)	□ Yes □ No	□1 □2 □3			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5 □6	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q40_2	Irrigation (pasture area)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5 □6	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5

Q 41	determine the application rate or frequency of irrigation? If No po to column [D] where you should select between options 3 and 4		[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] Across what % of your <u>irrigated</u> area (NOT the % of your UAA) did you apply this practice in 2018?	[D] In the next five years do you plan to change the practice that you use? (changes relate to the area to which the practice is applied)
			1– Less than 5 years ago 2– 5-10 years ago 3– More than 10 years ago	1- ≤5% 2- >5% ≤ 25% 3- >25% ≤ 50% 4- >50% ≤ 75% 5- >75% ≤ 100%	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase
Q41_1	Soil mapping	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q41_2	_2 Soil moisture sensing		□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q41_3	Variable rate irrigation	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





Mechanisation

Q 42	Please provide the following information for your machinery:	[A] Value and quantity in year 2018	[B] Specify currency	[C] In the next five years do you intend to change the value or quantity?			
				1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase			
Q42_1	Depreciation value of the machinery owned (aggregated value for the whole farm)			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q42_2	Amount paid for machinery rented * in (aggregated value for the whole farm)			□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Q42_3a Q42_3b	Quantity of total fuel consumed for machinery AND (OR, if impossible to answer both) Cost of total fuel consumed for machinery	LitresCurrency		□1 □2 □3 □4 □5			
Notes	* Cost for machinery rented is only for the machinery and does not include the drivers' fee.						





Energy management

Q 43	[A] In 2018 did you use a listed energy management practice on yo house is excluded)	our farm? (family	[B] When did you start using this practice?	[C] In the next five years do you plan to change this practice? (changes relate to the size of equipment to which the practice is applied)
	If No go to column [C] where you should select between options 3 and 4		1- Less than 5 years ago 2- 5-10 years ago 3- More than 10 years ago	1-Reduce 2-Stop 3-No change 4-Start 5-Increase
Q43_1	Specific buildings (e.g. thermal insulation, passive energy building) with recognised energetic certification	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q43_2	Specific buildings (e.g. thermal insulation, passive energy building) without recognised energetic certification	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q43_3	Photovoltaic panels (electricity production)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q43_4	Solar panels (heat production)	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q43_5	Wind turbines	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q43_6 Q43_6a	Biomass combustion If yes, specify if biomass from (multiple selections allowed): ☐ own farm, ☐ neighbouring farm, ☐ other farm	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q43_7	Geothermal	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5
Q43_8	Other	☐ Yes ☐ No	□1 □2 □3	□1 □2 □3 □4 □5





Section 3

Drivers of practices' adoption

This section will ask you about factors that influence the farming practices that you use.

It may sometimes refer to **ecological farming practices**. As described in the introduction this term refers to farming practices understood to have environmental and / or social benefits.

Environmental benefits might include, but are not limited to: improved soil or water quality, conserving biodiversity, or reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Social benefits may include, but are not limited to: animal health and welfare, promoting social capital in rural communities, or maintaining the rural landscape and heritage.

Q 44	Do you discuss your farming practices with the	buyers of y	our produc	ts?		
		Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neither agree nor disagree 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5
Q44_1	I discuss the environmental and social benefits of my farming practices with those who buy my products					
Q44_2	My farming practices are regularly assessed against environmental and/or social farming practice standards by those who buy my products					
Q44_3	The requirements of those who buy my products restrict my ability to farm using more ecological farming practices					
Q44_4	The buyers of my products have little interest in the farming practices that I use					
Q44_5	The buyers of my products and me share information about product quality but not farming practices					
Notes	Ecological farming practices are those understood to	promote env	ironmental	and/or soci	al benefit:	S.





Q 45	How would you describe your relationship with the buyers of your products?								
		Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neither agree nor disagree 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5			
Q45_1	Our relationship is truthful and frank								
Q45_2	Our relationship is fair and equal								
Q45_3	We have a long-term relationship								
Q45_4	We have a partnership								
Q45_5	I always deal with the same individuals								

Informal institutional conditions and social norms

Q 46_A	How often do you consult the following sources	of informat	ion to get i	deas foi	farming	practices	?		
		At least monthly	Several times per year	Once a year	Less than once a year	Never			
Q46_1	Family and friends								
Q46_2	Business partners (in the farm)								
Q46_3	Agricultural advisors*								
Q46_4	Environmental advisors *								
Q46_5	Supplier representatives *								
Q46_6	Buyer representatives								
Q46_7	Open days, demonstration activities, training								
Q46_8	Other farmers								
Q46_9	Press/Radio/TV								
Q46_10	Internet (including social media)								
Q 46_B	Same question for organisations of which you are a member								
	Tick last column if you are not a member	At least monthly	Several times per year	Once a year	Less than once a year	Never	I am not a mem ber		
Q46_11	Conservation and farming NGO								
Q46_12	Farmer/grower organisation								
Q46_13	Farmers union								
Q46_14	Landowners association								
Q46_15	Cooperative								
Q46_16	Certification body								
Q46_17	Other (please specify //)								
Notes	* Advisors include extension agents, private consultants, associations. * Supplier representatives may include sales representatives or consultants provided by those from whom you purchase feed, seed, pesticides etc., including veterinary service providers.								





Q 47	How do you think other people view the use ecological practices *?							
		Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neither agree nor disagree 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5		
Q47_1	The sources of information I consult regularly (see previous question) promote the use of ecological practices							
Q47_2	People whose opinions I value are supportive of using ecological practices							
Q47_3	There is societal expectation for farmers to use practices that generate environmental and / or social benefits beyond food production							
Notes	* Ecological farming practices are those understood to pro	omote enviro	nmental and,	or social ber	nefits.			

Q 48	How do other farmers you know view the adop	How do other farmers you know view the adoption of ecological farming practices *?								
		Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neither agree nor disagree 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5				
Q48_1	There is a lot of agreement amongst farmers I know that using ecological farming practices is a good thing to do									
Q48_2	Most farmers I know question using more ecological farming practices									
Q48_3	Few farmers I know are using ecological practices									
Q48_4	Most farmers I know have not considered applying ecological farming practices beyond what is required by regulations									
Q48_5	Most farmers that I know have adopted at least one practice that could be considered ecological									
Notes	* Ecological farming practices are those understood	to promote en	vironmenta	l and/or soc	ial benefi	ts.				





Q 49	To what extent do you agree with the following	ng stateme	nt about fai	rmers and f	farming?	
		Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neither agree nor disagree 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5
Q49_1	Being a farmer is an important reflection of who I am					
Q49_2	What happens to farmers as a whole will have an effect on what happens in my life					
Q49_3	I have a strong sense of belonging to the farming community					
Q49_4	I see myself as a farmer who prioritises the environment					
Q49_5	Understanding the ecology of the farm is what farming is about					
Q49_6	Farming in a way that preserves the environment is part of who I am					

Q 50	Which of the following are important when you make decisions about the farming practices you use?							
		Not at all important	Unimportant 2	Neither important nor unimportant 3	Important 4	Very important 5		
Q50_1	Seeing the practice implemented on another farm							
Q50_2	Knowing the practice is widespread on farms like mine							
Q50_3	Knowing the practice is innovative							





Individual motivational factors

Q 51	How important are the following objectives to you?								
		Not at all important 1	Unimportant 2	Neither important nor unimportant 3	Important 4	Very Important 5			
Q51_1	Maximising profits								
Q51_2	Producing high quality products								
Q51_3	Maximising production								
Q51_4	Expanding the business								
Q51_5	Being innovative e.g. using new technologies								
Q51_6	Meeting challenges								
Q51_7	Minimising financial risk								
Q51_8	Being fit and healthy								
Q51_9	Providing a satisfying lifestyle								
Q51_10	Farming in a way that enhances the environment								
Q51_11	Improving the condition of the land								
Q51_12	Protecting the environment for future generations								





Q 52	To what extent do you agree with the following statements?						
		Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neither agree nor disagree 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5	
Q52_1	Taking steps to protect the environment only makes sense to the extent that they benefit agricultural production						
Q52_2	Natural areas are important to maintain or create only if they provide productivity benefits for my farm						
Q52_3	Protecting the environment is an important part of my job						
Q52_4	It is important to adopt farming practices that provide environmental or social benefits						
Q52_5	It is important to continuously assess the environmental and social impact of my farm						

Q 53	To what extent do the following statements descri	To what extent do the following statements describe your management style?							
		Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neither agree nor disagree 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5			
Q53_1	I like to mull over a decision before acting								
Q53_2	Keeping records and calculating outcomes before making a decision is important								
Q53_3	I do not like to take risky decisions								
Q53_4	I tend to postpone investment decisions until they really need to be done								
Q53_5	I tolerate mistakes when making changes								
Q53_6	Trialling new practices is exciting								
Q53_7	Making changes to well-established practices is a real pain								
Q53_8	I try to take a preventative rather than a remedial approach								





Q 54	In the last 5 years (or since you began farming if sooner than 5 years) have you observed, in your area, an increase or a decrease in the following:								
		Large decrease 1	Slight decrease 2	Have not noticed a change 3	Slight increase 4	Large increase 5			
Q54_1	Number of extreme weather events								
Q54_2	Number of beneficial insects e.g. pollinators								
Q54_3	Number of species of birds								
Q54_4	Number of species of mammals (excluding invasive species)								
Q54_5	Soil erosion								
Q54_6	Number of flooding events								
Q54_7	Soil quality								
Q54_8	Other changes observed to land and the environment (please specify //)								

Q 55	How easy or difficult is it to achieve the following objectives on your farm? If you feel you have already met this objective please answer in relation to how easy or difficult it WAS to achieve. Otherwise, please reflect on how easy or difficult the objective is likely to achieve.									
		Very difficult 1	Difficult 2	Neither difficult nor easy 3	Easy 4	Very easy 5				
Q55_1	Improve the soil condition on your farm (i.e. organic matter content and biological activity)									
Q55_2	Find effective alternatives to synthetic products (fertilisers, pesticides, herbicides)									
Q55_3	Recycle more biomass from your farm									
Q55_4	Minimise resource losses from soil or water on your farm									
Q55_5	Maintain or create wildlife habitats on your farm									
Q55_6	Integrate different agro-ecosystems on your farm (i.e. crop and livestock systems, or different cropping systems									
Q55_7	Increase genetic diversity (crops or livestock) on your farm									
Q55_8	Farm in a more extensive manner									





Q 56	How prepared do you feel to use more ecological fa	rming prac	tices * in t	he next 5 y	/ears?	
		Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neither agree nor disagree 3	Agree 4	Strongly agree 5
Q56_1	I feel well prepared to use more ecological farming practices					
Q56_2	I always meet the goals I set for myself (the farm)					
Q56_3	I have access to good advice and support on ecological farming practices					
Q56_4	There are not many opportunities open to me in the market that would enable me to adopt more ecological farming practices					
Q56_5	I do not have the knowledge and skills to adopt more ecological farming practices					
Q56_6	Ecological farming practices are easy to use					
Q56_7	Ecological farming practices are easy to understand					
Notes	* Ecological farming practices are those understood to pro	mote enviro	nmental an	d/or social l	benefits.	

Benefits, triggers and barriers

Q 57	What effect has adoption of ecological farming p	ractices *	had on the	What effect has adoption of ecological farming practices * had on the following outcomes?									
	If you do not currently use ecological farming pra adoption WOULD have.	actices, ple	ase conside	er the effe	ct you beli	eve their							
		Large decrease 1	Slight decrease 2	No change 3	Slight increase 4	Large increase 5							
Q57_1	Profitability of your farm												
Q57_2	Production of your farm												
Q57_3	Labour requirements for your farm												
Q57_4	Your ability to meet current and future farm support payment requirements												
Q57_5	Your ability to meet your farming objectives												
Q57_6	Your time spent working on the farm												
Q57_7	Soil quality on your farm												
Q57_8	Your farm's dependence on external inputs *												
Q57_9	Biodiversity on your farm												
Q57_10	Intensity of seasonal peaks of work during the year (for you and the other farm workers)												
Q57_11	Physical nature of work (for you and the other farm workers)												
Q57_12	Mental workload (for you and the other farm workers)												
Notes	* Ecological farming practices are those understood to * External inputs include anything brought onto the fai				ial benefits.								





Q 58	Thinking about the last time you changed the farming practices you use, how important were the following factors? If you have never made any changes to your farming practices, please consider how important the									
	following factors WOULD be if you									
		Not at all important	Unimportant 2	Neither important nor unimportant 3	Important 4	Very important 5				
Q58_1	Ability to cope with pests and diseases									
Q58_2	Ability to cope with changing weather									
Q58_3	Ability to observe and measure benefits of the practice									
Q58_4	Fit with the way you currently farm									
Q58_5	Cost of adoption									
Q58_6	Market reward									
Q58_7	Supply chain contract restrictions									
Q58_8	Ability to meet product quality or safety standards									
Q58_9	Amount of skilled labour required (hired labour or training)									
Q58_10	Personal challenge and interest									
Q58_11	Availability of advice and support									
Q 59 Thinking about the last time you have made a decision to change the farming practices you use, which of the following events were important? If you have never made any changes to your farming practices, please consider whether these events WOULD likely be an important influence on future changes.										
		Not at all important 1	Unimportant 2	Neither important nor unimportant 3	Important 4	Very important 5				
Q59_1	Changes in input prices									
Q59_2	Changes in product prices									
Q59_3	Financial difficulties									
Q59_4	Availability of skilled labour									
Q59_5	Land availability									
Q59_6	Changes in weather patterns									
Q59_7	Changes to regulations									
Q59_8	Availability of new technologies									
Q59_9	Planning for succession									
Q59_10	Inheriting farm									
Q59_11	New market opportunities (domestic or export)									



Q 60

LIFT large-scale farmer survey

have the farm's labour requirements changed?

Thinking about the last time you have adopted one or some ecological farming practices *, how



	If you have never adopted ecological farming practices, please consider whether these WOULD likely change.									
		Large decrease 1	Slight decrease 2	No change 3	Slight increase 4	Large increase 5				
Q60_1	Farm managers' labour									
Q60_2	Family full time labour (exclude farm managers if they fall in this category)									
Q60_3	Family part time labour (exclude farm managers if they fall in this category)									
Q60_4	Hired full time labour									
Q60_4a	Thereof: hired full time labour from workers from another country									
Q60_5	Hired part time labour									
Q60_5a	Thereof: hired part time labour from workers from another country									
Notes	* Ecological farming practices are those	understood to	promote env	ironmental d	and/or social be	nefits.				
Q 61 Thinking about the last time you have adopted one or some ecological farming practices *, how have the skill requirements for farm work and management changed? If you have never adopted ecological farming practices, please consider whether these WOULD likely change.										
		Large decrease 1	Slight decrease 2	No change 3	Slight increase 4	Large increase 5				
Q61_1	Skill requirements for farm work and management: change for									

* Ecological farming practices are those understood to promote environmental and/or social benefits.

farm manager(s)

other farm workers

Skill requirements for farm work and management: change for

Q61_2

Notes





Section 4

Farm structural and economic information

All questions relate to the year 2018 or to the timespan 2016-2018 (the indication is given in each question), unless otherwise indicated.

A year may be the calendar year (January to December), the seasonal year or the tax year: it is up to you to decide which year is best suited for your case, but one year should be 12 months long.

Factors of production – Land

Q 62	In case you know it, how much was the average price for rented agricultural land in your area in 2018?							
		Average price for 1 Ha rented land in your area in 2018 (in national currency per hectare)	Specify currency					
Q62_1	Arable land	/ Ha						
Q62_2	Pastures/Meadows	/ Ha						
Q62_3	Orchards excluding olives (if relevant in the region)	/ Ha □ Not relevant in the area						
Q62_4	Olives (if relevant in the region)	/ Ha □ Not relevant in the area						
Q62_5	Vineyards (if relevant in the region)	/ Ha □ Not relevant in the area						
Q62_6	Forest (if relevant in the region)	/ Ha □ Not relevant in the area						





Factors of production – Farm buildings

Q 63	Please describe farm purposes FULLY or PARTIA the end of 2018. Please co a firm building foundatio wood No tents, no huts)	ned (not re	As we assume the average use of a building is 30 years, please describe the investment costs for construction and major re-constructions of the buildings. For sheds, please describe costs only for the building, we'll ask for equipment (milking technique, installations) in the next question				
		[A] Total size	[B] Specify unit for size	[C] % of size of owned buildings in full owner- ship	[D] Total investment costs in this building-type since 1988 (Construction and reconstruction cost, at the time of the investment)	[E] Spe- cify curren- cy	[F] Majority of investment costs since 1988 occurred
	Sheds						
Q63_1a	Cow shed(s); Specify type (e.g. playpen, tethering,):		□ places □ m2				☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years ☐ in the last 10 years
Q63_1b	Sheep shed(s)		□ places □ m2				☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_1c	Goat shed(s)		□ places				☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_1d	Pig shed(s); Specify type and system (e.g. outdoor climate houses, slatted floor,):		□ places □ m2				☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_1e	Chicken shed(s)		□ places □ m2				☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_1f	Turkey shed(s)		□ places □ m2				☐ in the last 10 years☐ 11-20 years ago





						☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_1g	Other poultry shed(s)		□ places □ m2			☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_1h	Other sheds; Specify:		□ places □ m2			☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
	Storage and machinery bu	uildings				
Q63_2a	Buildings for crop storage			m2		☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_2b	Silo(s)			m3		☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_2c	Machinery building(s)			m2		☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_2d	Greenhouses			m2		☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years
Q63_2e	Other farm buildings (e.g. feed storage) Specify: //			m2		☐ in the last 10 years ☐ 11-20 years ago ☐ more than 20 years ago ☐ equally distributed over the last 30 years





Factors of production – Machinery

Q 64	What kind of agricultural equipment FULLY OWNED and PARTIALLY OWNED (SHARED) do you normally/typically use (average over years 2016 – 2018)?								
		machinery use		Partially owned (i.e. shared*) machinery use		For leading machinery (self- propelled machinery such as tractors/harvesters but also big investments such as hay drying machinery, milking system or robots), please specify year of acquisition and costs of acquisition			
	Types of agricultural equipment	[A] Do you use own machine ry?	[B] If yes, number of machin ery owned	[C] Do you use shared * machi nery?	[D] If yes, number of machin ery shared *	[E] Year of acquisi tion	[F] Costs of acquisi tion	[G] Specify currenc y	
Tractor and	other towing vehicles					1	-		
Q64_1ai	Tractor	□ Yes □ No		☐ Yes ☐ No			Tractor 1		
Q64_1aii							Tractor 2:		
Q64_1aiiii							Tractor 3:		
Q64_1aiv							Tractor 4:		
Q64_1av							Tractor 5:		
Q64_1ai0 Q64_1ai1	Power of strongest tractor: Specify unit: ☐ KW or ☐ HP								
Q64_1b	Lorry, truck	□ Yes □ No		□ Yes □ No					
Q64_1c	ATV, Quad bike	□ Yes □ No		□ Yes □ No					
Q64_1d	Other tractor and other towing vehicles (please specify //)	□ Yes □ No		□ Yes □ No					
Soil tillage m	achinery								
Q64_2a	Plough	□ Yes □ No		☐ Yes ☐ No					
Q64_2b	Cultivator	□ Yes □ No		□ Yes □ No					





064.3	Other soil tillage machinery (please	☐ Yes	□ Yes	
Q64_2c	specify //)	□ No	□ No	
Planting ma				
	Conventional seed drill	☐ Yes	□ Yes	
Q64_3a	Conventional seed drill	□ No	□ No	
Q64_3b	Precision seed drill	☐ Yes	□ Yes	
		□ No □ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	-
Q64_3c	Direct seed drill	□ No	□ No	
004.24	Mariah as ad shift	☐ Yes	□ Yes	-
Q64_3d	Mulch seed drill	□ No	□ No	
Q64_3e	Machinery for planting trees,	□ Yes	☐ Yes	
	vineyards	□ No	□ No	_
Q64_3f	Other planting machinery (please	☐ Yes	□ Yes	
	specify //)	□ No	□ No	
Fertilising ar	nd pest control machinery			7
Q64_4a	Chemical spraying equipment (pesticides)	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
		☐ Yes	□ Yes	-
Q64_4b	Chemical fertiliser spreader	□ No	□ No	
Q64_4c	Liquid manure/slurry spreader	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	
	equipment	□ No	□ No	_
Q64_4d	Dry manure spreader	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Other fertilising and pest control			_
Q64_4e	machinery (please specify	☐ Yes	□ Yes	
_	//)	□ No	□ No	
Irrigation eq	uipment			
Q64 5a	Drip irrigation system	□ Yes	□ Yes	
Q04_3a	Drip irrigation system	□ No	□ No	
Q64_5b	Sprinkler system	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	
	· ·	□ No	□ No	_
Q64_5c	Other irrigation equipment (please specify //)	□ Yes	□ Yes	
Harvesting r	machinery (crops and fruits)	□ No	□ No	
riai vesting i	Self-propelled harvester (grain and	□ Yes	□ Yes	Harvester 1
Q64_6ai	corn)	□ No	□ No	
				Harvester 2
Q64_6aii				
OCA Ch:	Calf manuallad manualla barrati	□ Yes	□ Yes	Harvester 1
Q64_6bi	Self-propelled vegetable harvester	□ No	□ No	
064 61				Harvester 2
Q64_6bii				





Q64_6ci	Harvesting machine for fruits, olives, grapes	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	Harvester 1
Q64_6cii				Harvester 2
Q64_6di	Self-propelled shredding machine (corn)	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	Shredder 1
Q64_6dii				Shredder 2
Q64_6e	Baler (silage corn)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	
Q64_6f	Other harvesting machinery for crops or fruits (please specify //)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes	
Harvesting n	nachinery (grassland)			
Q64_7a	Disc mower	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Q64_7b	Bar mower	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Q64_7c	Baler (hay)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Q64_7d	Baler (silage grass)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Q64_7e	Hay drying: dehumidifier	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Q64_7f	Hay drying: hot air dryer	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Q64_7g	Hay drying: cold air dryer	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Q64_7h	Other harvesting machinery for grassland (please specify //)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	
Animal husb	andry equipment			
Q64_8a	Milking system (e.g. fishbone parlour, tandem parlour, bucket milker, piped milking machine): Specify: //	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	
Q64_8b	Stable system, such as ventilation system, manure handling system, stabling (resting pens, etc.)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	
Q64_8c	Other specific machinery for pig/poultry husbandry: Specify: //	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	
Q64_8d	Other animal husbandry equipment: Specify: //	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	





Robots								
Q64 9a	Milking robot	□ Yes		☐ Yes				
· _ 0		□ No		□ No				
Q64_9b	Driverless tractor	□ Yes		☐ Yes				
		□ No		□ No				
Q64 9c	Fieldwork robot (e.g. harvesting, weed	□ Yes		☐ Yes				
Q04_90	control)	□ No		□ No				
Other machi	inery							
064 100	Specify: //	☐ Yes		☐ Yes				
Q64_10a		□ No		□ No				
OC4 10h	Smooth /	☐ Yes		☐ Yes				
Q64_10b	Specify: //	□ No		□ No				
Notes	* SHARED equipment is jointly owned wi	th other fari	mers. We w	vill separa	itely ask fo	r outsourc	ed productio	n
	processes in the next question.							





Q 65	Please indicate for the following farm, and whether you usually g machinery ring) ("usually" mean 2016 – 2018)	ive some aw	ay via contra	ct work (outso	urcing e.g. hirin	g from
		[A] In 2016-2018	[B] If yes to [A], did you		If yes to [B]	
	Production process	were the following production processes done on your farm?	give them away (partly or fully) via contract work? (machinery and added driver against payment e.g. machinery ring)	[C] Please indicate the proportion of work you gave away via contract work (e.g. 33% if 1/3 of work is done through contract work)	[D] Indicate the usual costs for the contract work per year (including machinery and driver fee) *	[E] Please specify the currency
Soil tillage			-	-		_
Q65_EX	EXAMPLE: Work is done 2/3 by farmer, 1/3 through contract work	⊠ Yes □ No	⊠ Yes □ No	33 %	5,000	€
Q65_1a	Ploughing	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Q65_1b	Soil tillage with cultivator	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Q65_1c	Other soil tillage work (please specify //)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Planting				_	_	
Q65_2a	Conventional seed drilling	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Q65_2b	Precision seeding	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Q65_2c	Direct seed drilling	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Q65_2d	Mulch seed drilling *	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Q65_2e	Planting of orchards, vineyards, etc.	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Q65_2f	Other planting work (please specify //)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Fertilising	and pest control					
Q65_3a	Chemical spraying (pesticides)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Q65_3b	Chemical fertilising	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		





Q65_3c	Liquid manure/slurry spreading	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Q65_3d	Dry manure spreading	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Q65_3e	Other fertilising/pest control work (please specify //)	☐ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Harvesting	(crops and fruits)					
Q65_4a	Grain and corn harvesting (e.g. with a self-propelled harvester)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Q65_4b	Vegetable harvesting (e.g. with a self-propelled harvester)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes	%		
Q65_4c	Harvesting fruits, olives, grapes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	%		
Q65_4d	Silage maize harvesting (e.g. with a self-propelled shredding machine)	□ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Q65_4e	Baling (silage maize)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Q65_4f	Other harvesting work for crops and fruits (please specify //)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Harvesting	(grassland)					'
Q65_5a	Disc mowing	□ Yes	☐ Yes	%		
Q05_5a	DISC ITIOWING	□ No	□ No			
Q65_5b	Bar mowing	□ Yes	□ Yes	%		
		□ No	□ No	%		
Q65_5c	Baling (hay)	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	70		
Q65_5d	Baling (silage grass)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Q65_5e	Loading/transporting grass/hay	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Other worl	ks					
Q65_6a	Specify: /	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	%		
Q65_6b	Specify: //	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Q65_6c	Specify: //	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Q65_6d	Specify: /	□ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ No	%		
Notes	Paying modalities for contract work in others by quantity of harvesting y sum up to costs per year). * Mulch sowing is a ploughless sowing previous crop cover the soil surface in the so	may differ acr ield. Here to s ng method in v	oss countries. Especify the best which the plant	fitting option fo	r the case study ch crop or the str	area (and to



Note

LIFT large-scale farmer survey



Fixed assets and investments

Q 66	In case you know the figures, please indicate for the years 2016 – 2018	B, for your fai	rm's owned	lassets
	(including those IN FULL AND IN SHARED ownership), the			
		[A] Value	[B] Specify the currency	[C] Tick if you don't know the value
Q66_1	average asset value of your farm's own assets			☐ Don't know
	Thereof (in case you know):			
Q66_1a	→ (a) average asset value of your farm's owned agricultural buildings only			☐ Don't know
Q66_1b	→ (b) average asset value of your farm's owned agricultural machinery only			☐ Don't know
Q66_1c	→ (c) average asset value of your farm's owned orchards, olive groves and vineyards only			☐ Don't know
Q66_2	average total liabilities of your farm			☐ Don't know
	Thereof (in case you know):			
Q66_2a	→ (a) average total liabilities of agricultural buildings only			☐ Don't know
Q66_2b	→ (b) average total liabilities of agricultural machinery only			☐ Don't know
Q66_3	average depreciation (i.e. indicate what is the annual depreciation)			☐ Don't know
	Thereof (in case you know):			
Q66_3a	→ (a) average depreciation of agricultural buildings only			☐ Don't know
Q66_3b	→ (b) average depreciation of agricultural machinery only			☐ Don't know
Q66_3c	→ (c) average depreciation of orchards , olive groves and vineyards only			☐ Don't know
Q66_4	average replacement investments (yearly costs for replacing/repairing existing buildings, machinery, equipment)			☐ Don't know
	Thereof (in case you know):			
Q66_4a				☐ Don't know
Q66_4b	only			☐ Don't know
Q66_5	total value of major new investments * (investments in additional agricultural buildings, agricultural machinery, equipment over the years 2016-2018)			☐ Don't know
	Thereof (in case you know):			
Q66_5a	→ (a) total value of major new investments for agricultural buildings only			☐ Don't know
Q66_5b	→ (b) total value of major new investments for agricultural machinery only			☐ Don't know
Notes	* A new investment means an investment which enlarges the number of mach equipment/buildings. It is different than a replacement investment, which repre for repair machinery each year.		_	
Q 67	In the case of new investments, or big replacement investments, what v 2016-2018?	vas the share	of equity*	used in
	% of equity capital			

* Equity means capital raised from own resources to finance an investment. Not loan capital.





Variable inputs

			PURCHASE: Exte	rnal inputs pur	chased for own use		OWN PRODUCTION for sale)	own use (not for
	[A] TOTAL USED = PURCHASE + OWN PRODUCTION	Average quantit	· ·	A	Average purchase price		Average quantity of input own farm pe	
	FOR OWN USE	[B] Quantity	[C] Unit	[D] Price	[E] For which quantity (per unit or for total quantity per year)	[F] Curre ncy	[G] Quantity	[H] Unit
Inputs for	r crop production							
Seeds, see	edlings, plantlets, and other plant materials)	als (conventional) ,	please specify fo	or your 10 mos	t important crops, as regards	s contribu	tion to farm income (please	also think of forage
Q68_1a	Specify crop:		g 🗆 ton		☐ Per unit specified left			☐ kg ☐ ton
			n3 🗆 number		☐ For total quantity			☐ m3 ☐ number
Q68_1b	Specify crop:	<u> </u>	g □ ton		☐ Per unit specified left			☐ kg ☐ ton
· -	. ,		n3 □ number		☐ For total quantity			☐ m3 ☐ number
Q68_1c	Specify crop:	I .	g □ ton		☐ Per unit specified left			☐ kg ☐ ton
	opeany crop:	□m	n3 □ number		☐ For total quantity			☐ m3 ☐ number
Q68_1d	Specify crop:	□ k	g □ ton		☐ Per unit specified left			☐ kg ☐ ton
	Specify crop.	□m	n3 □ number		☐ For total quantity			☐ m3 ☐ number
Q68_1e	Spacify crap:	□k	g □ ton		☐ Per unit specified left			☐ kg ☐ ton
Q06_16	Specify crop:	□m	n3 □ number		☐ For total quantity			☐ m3 ☐ number
O60 1f	Chacify grant	□k	g □ ton		☐ Per unit specified left			☐ kg ☐ ton
Q68_1f	Specify crop:	□m	n3 □ number		☐ For total quantity			☐ m3 ☐ number
060.4-	Consideration	□k	g □ ton		☐ Per unit specified left			☐ kg ☐ ton
Q68_1g	Specify crop:		n3 □ number		☐ For total quantity			□ m3 □ number





Q68_1h	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	\square ton
Q08_III	Specify crop		□ m3 □ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number
Q68_1i	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	\square ton
Q08_11	Specify (10p		□ m3 □ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number
O60 1i	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	\square ton
Q68_1j	Specify crop:		□ m3 □ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number
Seeds, see animals)	dlings, plantlets, and other plant materia	als (organic),	olease specify for yo	our 10 most important crops, as regards contr	bution to farm income (please also th	hink of	forage for
			□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left		□ kg	□ ton
Q68_2a	Specify crop:		□ m3 □ number	☐ For total quantity		_	□ number
OC0 2h	Consideration .		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	□ ton
Q68_2b	Specify crop:		□ m3 □ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number
Q68_2c	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	□ ton
Q68_2c Specify crop:		□ m3 □ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number	
U68 34	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	□ ton
Q08_2u	Q68_2d Specify crop:		□ m3 □ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number
Q68_2e	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	\square ton
Q00_20	Specify (10p.		☐ m3 ☐ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number
Q68_2f	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	\square ton
Q00_21	эреспу стор		☐ m3 ☐ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number
Q68_2g	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	\square ton
Q00_2g			☐ m3 ☐ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number
Q68_2h	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left]	□ kg	\square ton
Q00_211	<u></u>		☐ m3 ☐ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	□ number
Q68_2i	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	[□ kg	☐ ton
			☐ m3 ☐ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	□ number
Q68_2j	Specify crop:		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	[□ kg	□ ton
400_2			□ m3 □ number	☐ For total quantity]	□ m3	\square number





Fertilisers	, pest management, etc.				
069.25	Animal manure (liquid)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef	t □ kg □ to	n
Q68_3a	Animai manure (iiquid)	☐ m3 ☐ litre	☐ For total quantity	☐ m3 ☐ lit	tre
Q68_3b	Animal manure (solid)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef	t □ kg □ to	วท
Q00_30	Allillia Illaliule (soliu)	☐ m3 ☐ litre	☐ For total quantity	☐ m3 ☐ lit	tre
Q68_3c	Chemical fertiliser	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef	t	
Q00_30	Q00_50 Chemical refunder	☐ m3 ☐ litre	☐ For total quantity		
Q68_3d	Compost	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef	t □ kg □ to	วท
Q00_3u	Compost	☐ m3 ☐ litre	☐ For total quantity	☐ m3 ☐ lit	tre
Q68_3e	Chemical pesticides	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef	it l	
Q00_3C	Chemical pesticides	☐ m3 ☐ litre	☐ For total quantity		
Q68_3f	Pesticides allowed in organic	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef		
Q00_5.	production	☐ m3 ☐ litre	☐ For total quantity	☐ m3 ☐ lit	tre
0.50	Biological control (e.g. traps,		For total quantity		
Q68_3g	predators, etc.); If used, specify:				
	Other soil conditioners (microbial	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef	t □ kg □ to	าท
Q68_3h	inoculant, mineral supplements)	□ m3 □ litre	☐ For total quantity	□ m3 □ lit	
Q68_3i	Irrigation water		☐ For total quantity		
Inputs for	animal husbandry		·		
Feed for r	uminants (cattle, sheep, goats)				
060 45	Herr (conventional)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef	t □kg □to	on
Q68_4a	Hay (conventional)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3	
069 4h	Silage (conventional)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef	t 🗆 kg 🗆 to	on
Q68_4b	Shage (conventional)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3	
Q68_4c	Other forage (conventional)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified lef	t 🗆 kg 🗆 to	on
Q00_4C	Other lorage (conventional)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3	





		□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q68_4d	Hay (organic)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
000 40	Silene (evenie)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q68_4e	Silage (organic)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
OC9 4f	Other ferege (erganic)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q68_4f	Other forage (organic)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
069 49	Feed grain (conventional)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q68_4g	reed grain (conventional)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
060 1h	Q68_4h Feed grain (organic)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q06_411	reed grain (organic)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
069 4	Concentrated feed (conventional)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q68_4i	Concentrated reed (conventional)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
060 41	Concentrated feed (organic)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q68_4j	Concentrated reed (organic)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_4k	Mineral feed	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q06_4K	Millerarieeu	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68 4l	Protein feed (e.g. soy, peas, beans)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q06_41	(conventional)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_4m	Protein feed (e.g. soy, peas, beans)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
Q08_4III	(organic)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Feed for p	igs			
Q68_5a	Feed grain (conventional)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	□ kg □ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_5b	Feed grain (organic)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_5c	Concentrated feed (conventional)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3





Q68_5d	Concentrated feed (organic)	☐ kg ☐ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_5e	Mineral feed	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_5f	Soy (conventional) (e.g. soy oilcake,	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	□ kg □ ton
	extracted meal, etc.) Specify:	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
	//	□ III3	in For total quantity	□ III3
Q68_5g	Soy (organic) (e.g. soy oilcake,	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	□ kg □ ton
	extracted meal, etc.) Specify:	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
000 54	//		. ,	
Q68_5h	Potato protein (conventional)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	□ kg □ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_5i	Potato protein (organic)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_5j	Feed peas (conventional)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_5k	Feed peas (organic)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	□ kg □ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Feed for p	oultry			
Q68_6a	Feed grain (conventional)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_6b	Feed grain (organic)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_6c	Concentrated feed (conventional)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_6d	Concentrated feed (organic)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_6e	Mineral feed	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3





Q68_6f	Protein feed (e.g. soy, peas, beans)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
	(conventional)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_6g	Protein feed (e.g. soy, peas, beans)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
	(organic)	□ m3	☐ For total quantity	□ m3
Q68_6h	Oil (conventional)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		☐ m3 ☐ litre	☐ For total quantity	☐ m3 ☐ litre
Q68_6i	Oil (organic)	□ kg □ ton	☐ Per unit specified left	☐ kg ☐ ton
		☐ m3 ☐ litre	☐ For total quantity	☐ m3 ☐ litre
Energy				
Q68_7a	Electricity	Kilowatt hours	For total quantity	Kilowatt hours
		(KWh)		(KWh)
Q68_7b	Fuel for agricultural production	□ kg □ ton	For total quantity	
		☐ m3 ☐ litre		
Q68_7c	Fuel for other processes (e.g. hay	□ kg □ ton	For total quantity	
	drying, etc.)	☐ m3 ☐ litre		
Other cos	ts			
Q68_8a	Veterinary drugs and services		For total quantity	
Q68_8b	Insurances (crops, livestock,		For total quantity	
	buildings, equipment)	_		_
Q68_8c	Certification costs (for labels, organic		For total quantity	
	farming, etc.)			_
Q68_8d	Other costs (please specify):		For total quantity	





Outputs – Crops and horticulture

Q 69	Crop and horticulture production. If not relevant, please skip. Averages per year over 2016-2017-2018							
	Product	[A] Average cultivated area	[B] UNIT = Specify the quantity unit for yield and quantity sold	[C] Average yield (in UNIT per Ha per year)	[D] Average quantity sold (in UNIT per year)	[E] Average sale price (in currency per UNIT)	[F] Specify the currenc Y	
Q69_1	Wheat	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_2	Maize for grain	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_3	Maize for silage	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_4	Barley	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_5	Other cereals	Ha	□kg □ton					
Q69_6	Oilseeds (sunflower, rapeseed, etc.)	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_7	Fodder excluding silage maize (beet, pea, etc.)	Ha	□kg □ton					
Q69_8	Sugar beets	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_9	Potatoes	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_10	Pulses (beans, lentils etc.)	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_11	Greenhouse vegetables	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_12	Field vegetables	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_13	Grapes	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_14	Apples and other orchard fruits	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_15	Olives	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_16	Other fruits and berries	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_17	Hops	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_18	Tobacco	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_19	Hemp	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_20	Herbs and flowers	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_21	Nurseries	На	□kg □ton					
Q69_22	Other	На	□kg □ton					





Outputs – Livestock

Q 70	Livestock purchases and sales. If not relevant, please skip. Yearly averages over 2016-2017-2018								
			PURCHASES		SALES				
	Type of livestock	[A] Average number of animals purchase d per year	[B] Average weight of purchase d alive animal (in Kg per head)	[C] Average purchase price per animal (in currency per head)	[D] Average number of animals sold per year	[E] Average weight of sold alive animal (in Kg per head)	[F] Average sale price per animal (in currency per head)	[G] Specify the currency for both prices	
Q70_1	Dairy cows								
Q70_2	Cull dairy cows								
Q70_3	Calves for fattening								
Q70_4	Suckler cows								
Q70_5	Other cattle								
Q70_6	Goats (breeding females)								
Q70_7	Other goats								
Q70_8	Ewes								
Q70_9	Other sheep								
Q70_10	Breeding sows								
Q70_11	Other pigs								
Q70_12	Laying hens								
Q70_13	Other chicken								
Q70_14	Other poultry								
Q70_15	Other animals								





Outputs – Agricultural products

Q 71		Agricultural products. If not relevant, please skip. Yearly averages over 2016-2017-2018.									
		[A] Average quantity produced per year	[B] Average quantity sold per year	Avera	ge sale pric	e per year					
	Product	Quantity	Quantity [C] [D] Price Unit			[E] Specify currency					
Q71_1	Cow milk	Litres	Litres		/ Litre						
Q71_2	Sheep milk	Litres	Litres		/ Litre						
Q71_3	Goat milk	Litres	Litres		/ Litre						
Q71_4	Cheese	Kg	Kg		/ Kg						
Q71_5	Butter	Kg	Kg		/ Kg						
Q71_6	Yoghurt	Kg	Kg		/ Kg						
Q71_7	Cream	Kg	Kg		/ Kg						
Q71_8	Eggs	Pieces	Pieces		/ Piece						
Q71_9	Meat, raw or transformed except sausages	Kg	kg		/ Kg						
Q71_10	Sausages	Kg	Kg		/ Kg						
Q71_11	Pickled vegetables	Kg	Kg		/ Kg						
Q71_12	Jam	Kg	Kg		/ Kg						
Q71_13	Wine	Litres	Litres		/ Litre						
Q71_14	Spirits	Litres	Litres		/ Litre						
Q71_15	Flour	Kg	Kg		/ Kg						
Q71_16	Olive oil	Litres	Litres		/Litre						
Q71_17	Honey	Kg	Kg		/ Kg						
Q71_18	Timber	m3	m3		/ m3						
Q71_19	Other (specify //)	Specify unit:	Specify unit:		Specify unit:						





Section 5

Subsidies and income

Q 72	How much public subsidies did you receive for your farm in 2018? In case payment modalities are frequent (e.g. quarterly), please sum up to annual payments.			
		Value	Specify the currency	
Q72_tot	Total amount of public subsidies in 2018 (this includes subsidies (a), (b), (c) and (d) below)			
If possible	please describe the details of the subsidies you received in 2018			
Q72_a	(a) Total amount of EU subsidies from CAP 1st Pillar			
	→ Thereof:	1	I	
Q72_ai	(i) Basic Scheme Payment, and/or Single Farm Payment, and/or Single Area Payment			
Q72_aii	(ii) Coupled subsidies			
Q72_b	(b) Total amount of EU subsidies from CAP 2nd Pillar			
	→ Thereof:	I	I	
Q72_bi	(i) Less Favoured Area (LFA) payments			
Q72_bii	(ii) Subsidies for organic farming			
Q72_biii	(iii) Other agri-environmental and climate change payments (without forestry payments)			
Q72_biv	(iv) Other rural development payments (e.g. for physical investments, modernisation, quality standards etc.)			
Q72_c	(c) Total amount of EU Payments linked to Natura 2000 and the Water Framework Directive			
Q72_d	(d) Total amount of non-EU public subsidies (State, local government)			





Q 73	Could you please indicate your total net household income in 2018?					
Q73_A	Value:(specify currency:)					
Q73_B	If you can't tell us the figure, please indicate a range your income lies within. Notes: bands and currency to be adapted before survey per case study area.					
	Very low Low Medium High Very high < xx,xxx					
Notes	Total household income is a measure of the combined incomes of all people belonging to the household*. It includes every form of income, e.g. farm income, salaries and wages from off-farm employment, retirement income, investment gains, etc.					
	Total NET household income is total household income, after taxes and mandatory contributions (e.g. social-security) have been deducted.					
	* A household consists of one or more people who live in the same home and share meals.					

Q 74	Could you please indicate your net household income from farming in 2018?				
Q74_A	Value: (specify currency:)				
Q74_B	If you can't tell us the figure, please indicate a range your income lies within. Notes: bands and currency to be adapted before survey per case study area.				
	Very low < xx,xxx □	Low xx,xxx − xx,xxx □	Medium xx,xxx − xx,xxx	High xx,xxx – xx,xxx □	Very high > xx,xxx □
Notes	Notes Total household income is a measure of the combined incomes of all people belonging to the house includes every form of income, e.g. farm income, salaries and wages from off-farm employment, reincome, investment gains, etc.				
	Total NET household income is total household income, after taxes and mandatory contributions (e.g. social-security) have been deducted. Net household income from farming is agricultural income, without forestry, agri-tourism, contract work, off farm employment.				
					m, contract work, off
	* A household consist	ts of one or more peop	le who live in the same	e home and share mea	ls.





Section 6

Contracting for agricultural outputs

Q 75	Which one of the following option best represents your marketing behaviour for your agricultural output?
	☐ [A] You decide to sell your next year's production in advance by contract and for this you are assured of a guaranteed price
	☐ [B] You decide to wait and sell your production later knowing that the price at the time of sales may be either higher or lower than the contract price in alternative [A]
	☐ [C] You are indifferent between the two options [A] and [B]

Q 76	In 2018 did you have at least one contract for your output?
Q76_1	□ Yes □ No
Q76_2	If yes, the selling contract that generated the largest turnover * to you, was (one answer only):
	☐ An individual contract concluded on a stand-alone basis (where a farmer is contracting directly with the firm)
	☐ A collective framework contract (where e.g. a producers' group or agricultural cooperative is contracting with a downstream firm, and each farmer has an individual contract with the producers' group or agricultural cooperative)
Notes	* Turnover represents farm's income from net sales plus payments/subsidies before costs/taxes.

For this contract, please answer the following questions.

If you did not have a contract for your output in 2018, please go directly to next section.





Q 77	With whom did you, as a farmer, had this contract?
	Multiple selections are allowed
	☐ Group of farmers ☐ Agricultural cooperative
	□ Processing firm
	□ Retailer
	☐ Other (<i>please specify</i> : //)
	Li Other (pieuse specify). /
Q 78	Did this contract specify any quality requirements you were bound to?
Q78_1	□ Yes □ No
Q78_2	If yes, what were they based on? (multiple selections are allowed):
_	☐ Origin of the input procurement
	☐ Input quality specification
	☐ Specific production process or technology adoption
	☐ Labour conditions
	☐ Environmental specification
Q78_3	If it was based on environmental specification, what did it concern? (multiple selections are allowed):
	☐ Pesticides use
	☐ Antibiotics use
	☐ Energy use
	☐ Soil quality
	☐ Biodiversity
	☐ Other environmental requirements (please specify: //)
Q 79	Did this contract specify any quantity requirements you were bound to? (multiple selections are allowed)
	☐ Fixed quantity (The contract specified the amount to be delivered under the contract. It may be the total quantity produced.)
	☐ A minimum quantity (The contract specified a minimal production volume to be delivered.)
	☐ No quantity requirements





Q 80	Did this contract specify any price formula? Please select below what was true for this contract. (multiple selections are allowed)
	☐ Fixed price (Such contract specifies a pre-determined price for which the product is delivered. If the market price is higher than the fixed price, the farmer will not benefit from this higher market price.)
	☐ Minimum price (Such contract guarantees a minimum price. If the market prices at the moment of delivery are higher than the specified minimum price, the farmer will benefit from this higher price.)
	☐ Spot market price (In this case, the price a farmer receives depends on the market price at the moment of delivery.)
	☐ Pooling price (Pool contracts average the market value of a commodity over a specified period. The price received reflects the average price over months of market activities.)
	□ No price formula
Q 81	Did this contract specify any duration?
Q81_1	□ Yes □ No
Q81_2	If yes, what was the specification? (multiple selections are allowed)
	☐ One year or less
	☐ Multiple years
Q81_3	If multiple years, please specify the number of years:years
Q 82	Was this contract tacitly renewed?
	·
	☐ Yes ☐ No
	☐ Yes ☐ No
	☐ Yes ☐ No Did you have to make some investment to subscribe the contract? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Q 83	☐ Yes ☐ No Did you have to make some investment to subscribe the contract? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what types of investment? (multiple selections are allowed)
Q 83 Q83_1	☐ Yes ☐ No Did you have to make some investment to subscribe the contract? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what types of investment? (multiple selections are allowed) ☐ Equipment
Q 83 Q83_1	☐ Yes ☐ No Did you have to make some investment to subscribe the contract? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what types of investment? (multiple selections are allowed) ☐ Equipment ☐ Training
Q 83 Q83_1	☐ Yes ☐ No Did you have to make some investment to subscribe the contract? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what types of investment? (multiple selections are allowed) ☐ Equipment
Q 83 Q83_1	☐ Yes ☐ No Did you have to make some investment to subscribe the contract? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what types of investment? (multiple selections are allowed) ☐ Equipment ☐ Training
Q 83 Q83_1	☐ Yes ☐ No Did you have to make some investment to subscribe the contract? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what types of investment? (multiple selections are allowed) ☐ Equipment ☐ Training
Q 83 Q83_1 Q83_2	Did you have to make some investment to subscribe the contract? Yes No If yes, what types of investment? (multiple selections are allowed) Equipment Training Other (please specify: //)





Section 7

Future policies

Q 85	According to you, should CAP Pillar I direct payments be more tightly linked with mandatory requirements on the adoption of ecological practices *?
Q_85	□ Yes □ No
Q85_a	If yes, what type of environmental requirements do you think should be mandatory to receive Pillar I direct payments? <i>(multiple selections are allowed)</i>
	☐ Achieving a given level of crop rotation
	☐ Preserving permanent grassland
	\square Maintaining some land specifically devoted to biodiversity-friendly practices
	☐ Compliance with a farm sustainability tool on nutrient management **
	☐ Protecting wetland/peatland
Notes	* Ecological farming practices are those understood to promote environmental and/or social benefits.
	**As part of the new CAP proposals for 2021-2027, a new tool is being developed to help farmers manage the use of nutrients on their farm: the Farm Sustainability Tool for Nutrients (FaST), a nutrient management plan, which gives customised recommendations on crop fertilisation for the farm selected.

Q 86	To what extent do these statements describe your attitude and beliefs?					
		Strongly disagree 1	Some what disagree 2	Neither agree or disagree 3	Some what agree 4	Strongly agree 5
Q86_1	Collaborative efforts in the adoption of ecological practices between neighbouring farmers should be rewarded					
Q86_2	I can think of ecological practices * for which adoption by a sufficient share of neighbouring farmers would lower my cost of adoption					
Q86_3	I am keen to participate in an agri- environmental scheme in which the amount of subsidy I receive depends on both me and my neighbours' uptake of new practices					
Q86_4	The environmental impact of my uptake of an ecological practice * can be impeded by my neighbours' decisions					
Notes	* Ecological farming practices are those understood to promote environmental and/or social benefits.					



biologique'.

LIFT large-scale farmer survey



Q 87	Have you ever engaged in service provision arrangements with an environmental focus funded by:		
Q87_1	Public funds (excluding AES; e.g. funded by municipality) ☐ Yes ☐ No		
Q87_1a	If yes, what environmental issue(s) did it relate to? (multiple selections are allowed) Water quality Soil erosion Biodiversity Flood control Other (please specify: /		
Q87_2	Private funds ☐ Yes ☐ No		
Q87_2a	If yes, what environmental issue(s) did it relate to? (multiple selections are allowed) Water quality Soil erosion Biodiversity Flood control Other (please specify: //)		
Q 88	Have you ever benefited from <i>de minimis</i> aid *?		
	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know		
Q88_a	If yes, what environmental issue(s) did it relate to? (multiple selections are allowed) Use Water quality Soil erosion		
	☐ Biodiversity		
	☐ Flood control ☐ Other (please specify: //)		
Notes	* The overall aim of the de minimis principle is allow comparatively small amounts of support to be offered without being caught by State aid rules. In the agricultural sector, de minimis aid is "aid granted to a single undertaking over a given period of time that does not exceed a certain fixed amount, is deemed not to meet all the criteria laid down in Article 107(1) of the Treaty and is therefore not subject to the notification		

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

procedure." (CE regulation 1408/2013, paragraph 2) (see https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/fr/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32013R1408). French exemples include: 'crédit d'impôt en faveur de l'agriculture biologique', 'exonération de la Taxe Foncière sur le Non Bâti au bénéfice de l'agriculture