

Agroforestry and sustainability

- Economic outputs
 - Diversity and stability
 - Forest "crops", timber/pulp, pine straw, nuts, fruits, fodder
 - Returns at several time scales
 - Livestock/annual crops < tree crops/products < timber
- Environmental quality
 - Production
 - Carbon sequestration
 - Soil health
 - Species diversity
 - Water quality
 - Wildlife habitat
- Social acceptability



http://fromfarmtofactory.blogspot.fr/p/objects_20.html

Agroforestry utilization in US Southeast

State	Farms practicing alley cropping or silvopasture Farms / Total farms (Percent)
Alabama	119 / 43233 (0.28)
Arkansas	47 / 45071 (0.10)
Florida	137 / 47740 (0.29)
Georgia	99 / 42257 (0.23)
Kentucky	96 / 77064 (0.13)
Louisiana	37 / 28093 (0.13)
Mississippi	65 / 38076 (0.17)
North Carolina	119 / 50218 (0.24)
South Carolina	51 / 25266 (0.20)
Tennessee	51 / 68050 (0.08)
Virginia	74 / 46030 (0.16)
Total farms, Southeast	895 / 511098 (0.18)
Total farms, USA	2725/~2200000 (0.12)
Source: Census of Agriculture USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service	

Why isn't agroforestry more common?

Lack of:

- Familiarity with the term and practices
- Visible research and demonstration sites
- Guidelines for adoption
- Strong research data on production, economics
- Social influence and support networks

Institutional / cultural resistance

Foresters/Resource professionals:
 Livestock = nuisance or a detriment

Farmers:

Trees = nuisance or a detriment

Both often desire management simplicity

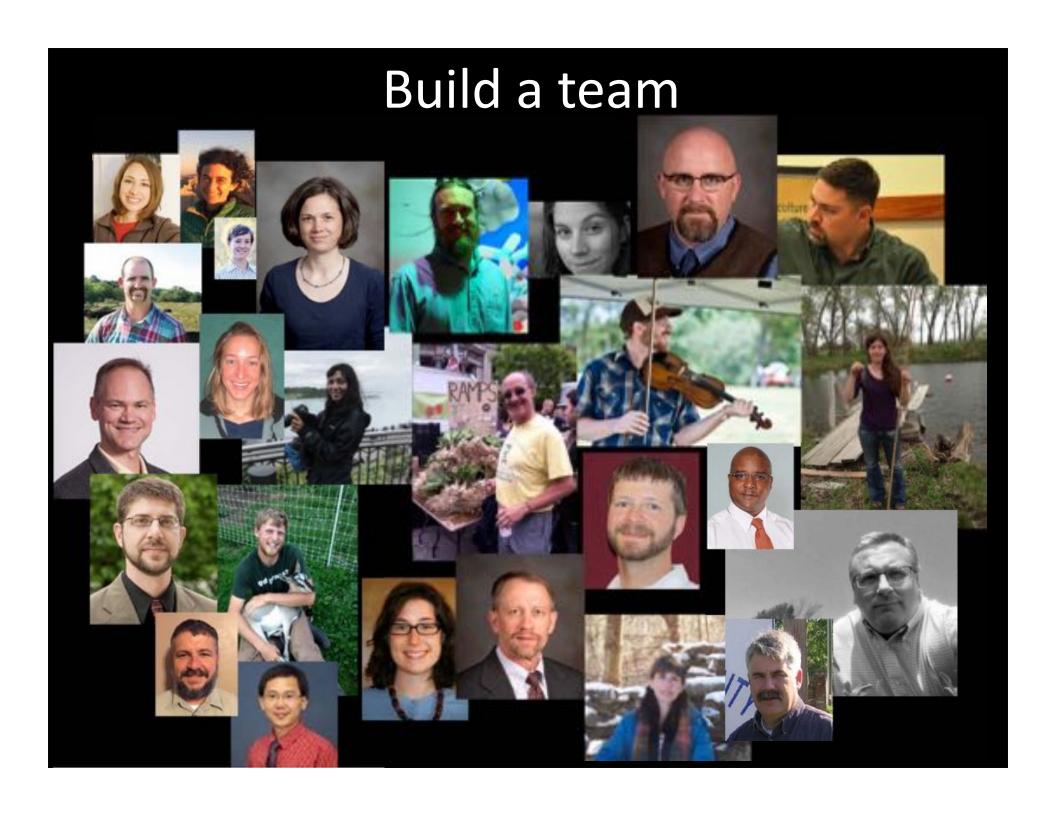
Agroforestry's Implementation paradox

Those features – diversity and complexity – which create the benefits of agroforestry are the same attributes that challenge land managers and limit adoption.

Paths forward

- Efforts to support agroforestry adoption
- Turn challenges into opportunities
- Developing new forms of research & outreach





Address challenges/opportunities

Agroforestry practices

- Alley cropping
- Forest farming
- Riparian buffer strips
- Silvopastures
- Windbreaks



Interest in practices:

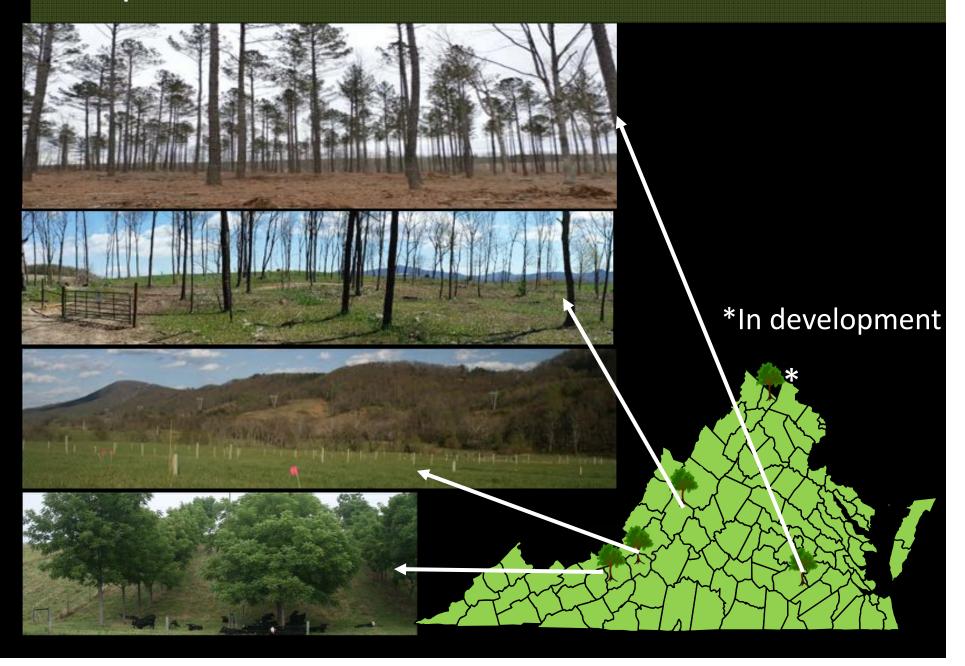
- Affected by social influence, risk expectancy, planting experience, performance expectancy, parcel size, among others.
- Greater among newer owners with higher incomes and who are less active in farming.

Benefited by having "hands on" exposure





Silvopasture research and demonstration sites

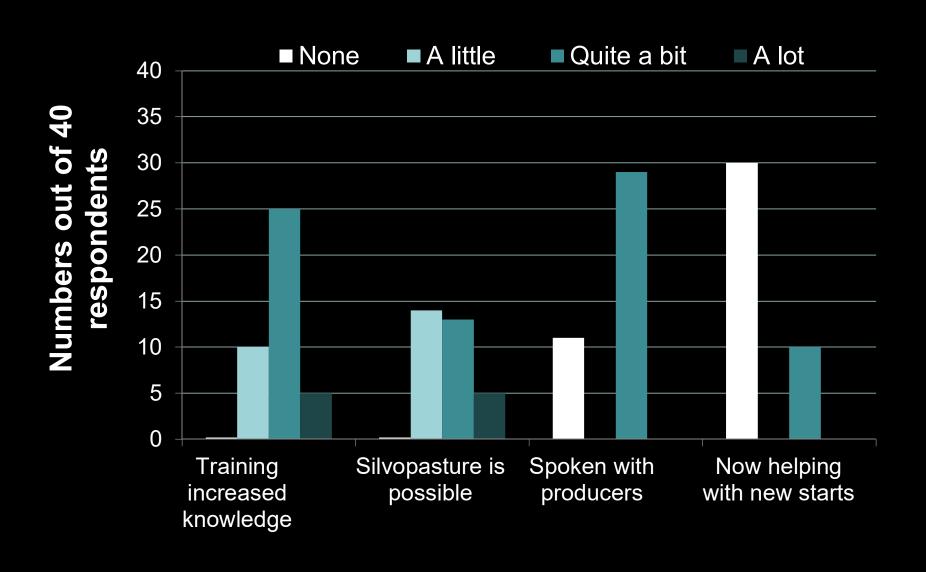




Train trainers



Participant response to training in VA



Challenge = opportunity?



Toxins in endophyte-infected fescue

✓ Stream use✓ Cooling

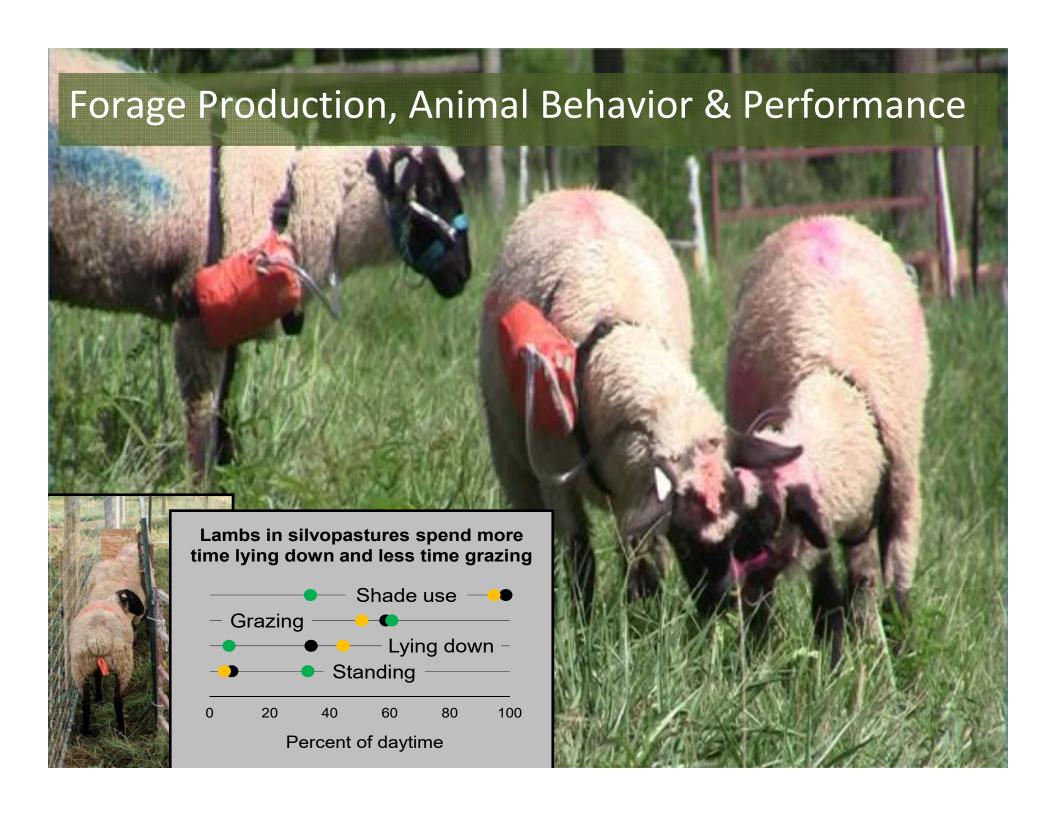
Payment for stream exclusion

↑ Atmospheric temperatures

↑ Body temperature

↓ Welfare

↑ Stream use for cooling



Disseminating information

- Create publications
- Build websites, Youtube
- Hold site visits, field days



