Table S1: Social science studies exploring the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices in the United States.

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1	(Epanchin-Niell et al., 2022)	Private land conservation decision-making: An integrative social science model	Environmental Management	Land management decisions e.g., conservation easement, cover crops, rotational grazing	Conceptual model of individual conservation decision-making on private lands		Owners and manager of private land		Structural context, individual attributes, and cognitive processes shape behavior.
2	(Vaske, Landon, & Miller, 2020)	Normative Influences on Farmers' Intensions to Practice Conservation without Compensation	Environmental Management	Practices that reduce nutrient pollution	Personal norm activation model (NAM) and the theory of reasoned action (TRA)	Survey sampling	Farmers	Illinois	• Farmers are willing to do the "right" thing without payment, and that perceived social influence may underpin the development of moral normative beliefs that compel actions that benefit the environment. • Employing behavioral interventions that activate personal and social norms could support conservation efforts without payments.
3	(Bergtold et al., 2022)	The gap between experts, farmers and non-farmers on perceived environmental vulnerability and the influence of values and beliefs	Environmental Management	Freshwater conservation	Prevailing values, beliefs, and norms (VBN) approach	Ordered-logistic regression analysis	Experts (scientists and other field experts), the public (farmer and non-farmers)	Kansas	• Farmer and non-farmer perceptions about the state of the local environment are influenced by traditional and self-interested values, as well as environmental values and beliefs, but less so by religiosity and political ideology. • Results exhibited heterogeneity across the farmer and non-farmer subpopulations. • If environmental professionals cannot align ecological data, stakeholders' values/perceptions, and policies,

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									then the existing body of technical research and management on sustainability in natural and social sciences may be of little value.
4	(Ikendi et al., 2024)	Climate smart agriculture: assessing needs and perceptions of California's farmers	Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems	Climate-smart agriculture (changes in irrigation practices, reducing soil disturbance/no-till, building soil organic matter/applying manure/compost, using cover crops, and mulching	A participatory and culturally responsive framework was applied in the survey design	Survey	Farmers	California	• Historically underrepresented farmers were very concerned about climate change-related impacts related to water, temperatures, and natural disasters. • Farmers are currently implementing adaptation practices related to water management, soil health, and renewable energy and are also seeking insurance and government assistance programs to increase agricultural resilience. T • Farmers expressed interest and a high need for information on those adaptation practices to acquire skills and knowledge to manage various challenges of farming in variable climates. • Farmers use decision-support tools, mostly weather stations indicated their interest in using online tools designed to translate climate information into forms that support production decision-making.
5	(Snorek, Freidberg, & Smith, 2024)	Relationships of regeneration in Great Plains commodity agriculture	Agriculture and Human Values	Regenerative agriculture			Farmers	The Great Plains	Farmers are adopting regenerative practices as a means to reduce their dependence on agrochemical inputs and expertise from private

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									companies, and to achieve technological sovereignty.
6	(Dingkuhn, O'Sullivan, Schulte, & Grady, 2024)	Navigating agricultural nonpoint source pollution governance: A social network analysis of best management practices in central Pennsylvania	PLOS One (Environment and Agriculture)	Best Management Practices (BMPs)	Social Network Analysis	Social Network Analysis, the analysis of BMP-messaging, and qualitative content analysis of stakeholders' interviews.	Dairy farmers	Central Pennsylvania	• Conservation incentives could target supply chain actors as conservation intermediaries; • Policy should focus on incentivizing inter-farmers interaction (e.g. farmers' mobility, training, knowledge-exchange, and engagement in multi-stakeholders' collaboration) via financial or non-pecuniary compensation; • Collective incentives could help better coordinate conservation efforts at the landscape or (sub-)watershed scale; • All relevant stakeholders (including farmers) should be concerted and included in the discussion, proposition, co-design and decision process of policy, in order to take their respective interests and responsibilities into account.
7	(Golden, Hubbard, Som Castellano, & Lyons, 2024)	Examining cover crop agri-environmental program participation: Evidence from a western US farmer survey	Environmental Management	Cover crop	An adaptive decision-making framework	Survey	Farmers	Western US	• Participation is low due to lack of awareness and policy barriers. • Predictors of participation in agri-environmental programs include frequent contact with NRCS, having a succession plan, and a positive attitude toward governments' role in conservation programs.

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									• Non-financial factors, such as more information on cover crops, is an effective policy incentive.
8	(Pathak, Wang, Tran, & Adusumilli, 2024)	Persistence and disadoption of sustainable agricultural practices in the Mississippi Delta region	Agronomy	Cover crops, conservation tillage, nutrient and irrigation management, conservation crop rotation	The first-order Markov chain framework		Farmers	The Mississippi Delta region	• Conservation practices face risk of disadoption after the end of funding period. • Cover crops and conservation tillage are disadopted more, while nutrient and irrigation management practices persist. • Farmers chose alternative conservation practices instead of moving to the state of no conservation.
9	(Houser, Campbell, Jacobs, Fanok, & Johnson, 2024)	Farmers' participation in incentivized conservation programs: Exploring barriers and opportunities for innovative designs	Soil and Water Conservation	Conservation practices		Semistructured interviews	Dairy farmers	Pennsylvania	• Private sector agricultural organizations can help facilitate program participation through direct engagement. • The communication of the environmental impact of farmers' actions could be a participation incentive in itself. • Dairy producers could be better supported by programs that reward environmental achievements via paying more for their milk.
10	(Suraj Upadhaya, G. Arbuckle, & Schulte, 2023)	Farmer typologies integrating latent and observed characteristics: Insights for soil and water conservation outreach	Land Use Policy			Survey data	Farmers	Iowa	• Four farmer types: Conservationist, Productivist, Deliberative, and Traditionalist • Farmer typologies can inform agricultural land use outreach.

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11	(Beethem, Marquart-Pyatt, Lai, & Guo, 2023)	Navigating the information landscape: public and private information source access by Midwest farmers	Agriculture and Human Values	Information sources regarding conservation practices		Survey data	Raw crop farmers (corn and soy producer)	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio	• While public and private sources differ by frequency and mode of access, farmers still utilize both. • General information source access is motivated by attitudes, farmer characteristics, and farm structure. • Public information sources are still influential, but they are accessed less frequently, tend to appeal to farmers with stronger environmental concerns, and have less appeal to older farmers compared to private information sources.
12	(Lee, Arbuckle, Zhu, & Nowatzke, 2018)	Conditional Causal Mediation Analysis of Factors Associated with Cover Crop Adoption in Iowa, USA	Water Resources Research	Cover crop	Causal mediation analysis	Survey	Farmers (corn, soybean)	Iowa	Information sources, advisory entities, self-efficacy, and conservation network engagement were associated with cover crop adoption.
13	(S. Upadhaya, Arbuckle, & Schulte, 2023)	Individual- and county-level factors associated with farmers' use of 4R Plus nutrient management practice	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	The 4R Plus approach to nutrient management	The multilevel model of farmers' conservation adoption behavior		Farmers (corn, soybean)	Iowa	• Programs that combine local, direct assistance to farmers with broader efforts to remove structural barriers may be more likely to be effective at facilitating conservation adoption than those operating at one scale alone. • Specific to 4R Plus programming, efforts that simultaneously help farmers address farm-level capacity barriers and improve policies and programs

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									(e.g., crop insurance) to ensure encouragement rather than hindrance of practice adoption would likely lead to better environmental outcomes.
14	(Reicosky, Brandt, Reeder, Lal, & Montgomery, 2023)	Plowing: Dust storms, Conservation Agriculture, and need for a "Soil Health Act"							Policy implications for the new farm bill programs that promote conservation innovation through payments for ecosystem services, training, and new ideas, along with farmer and consumer education programs, are essential.
15	(Wallander, Paul, Ferraro, Messer, & Iovanna, 2023)	Informational nudges in conservation auctions: A field experiment with U.S. farmers	Food Policy	The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Informational nudges	A lab-in-the-field experiment	Future CRP participants		• The communication of program options to participants could have an important behavioral impact. • Small changes could improve the quality and efficiency of the CRP.
16	(Dong & Mitchell, 2023)	Economic and risk analysis of sustainable practice adoption among U.S. corn growers	Agricultural Systems	Best management practices		Survey	U.S. corn growers		• Most programs prioritize environmental benefits over economic aspects when establishing protocols for farms. • Results show that sustainable practices boost mean yield, reduce yield variance and skewness, and raise expected returns. • More research on the economic effects of sustainability practices on farm income and risk would improve understanding and facilitate communication with farmers about the tradeoffs and risks when using the protocols.

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17	(Guo, Marquart-Pyatt, Beethem, Denny, & Lai, 2023)	Scaling up agricultural conservation: Predictors of cover crop use across time and space in the US upper Midwest	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Cover crops		Survey	Farmers, corn and soybean production	The US upper Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio)	• The study revealed five factors that predict cover crops use, such as perceived soil health benefits of cover crops, knowledge about cover crops, profitability goals, no-till use at the field or farm level, and rotational diversity. • Seven factors had more inconsistent effects on cover crop uses, including sustainability goals, cost-related barriers to adopting new practices, crop insurance, participation in conservation programs, livestock diversity, erodible fields, and field soil texture.
18	(Rudnick et al., 2023)	Understanding barriers to adoption of sustainable nitrogen management practices in California	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Improved N management practices		Survey	Farmers	California	• Resource constraints, technical knowledge, and uncertainty emerge as key barrier types that differentially affect farmers at various stages of adoption. • On a practice-by-practice basis, uncertainty barriers appear greatest for nonadopters of a practice, whereas practice adopters are more likely to report resource barriers. • Across management practices at the farm level, farmers with higher self-reported conservation orientations are more likely to report being affected by all barrier types, as compared to their peers with lower self-reported conservation orientations.

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									• Interventions must employ a more nuanced understanding of how barriers to adoption are likely to differ across stages of adoption, types of farms and farmers, and specific management practices
19	(Li, Ulrich-Schad, Leffler, Avemegah, & Perkins, 2023)	Dewormers, Dung Beetles, and Decision Making: Understanding Rangeland Livestock Producers' Parasiticide Use	Rangeland Ecology & Management	Pesticide management	The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)	Survey data	Farmers, grazing livestock	South Dakota	• Among the three TPB constructs of attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control, negative attitudes about the effects of chemical dewormers are the only factor with a relationship to producers' reduction in parasiticide use. • Those with a college degree were significantly more likely to reduce or stop using parasiticides. • Future interventions aimed at promoting rangeland sustainability should include an understanding of producers' attitudes in relation to desired behaviors.
20	(Gelardi, Rath, & Kruger, 2023)	Grounding United States policies and programs in soil carbon science: strengths, limitations, and opportunities	Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems	Soil carbon storage policy and practice		Review		U.S.	• Climate change adaptation must be prioritized alongside climate change mitigation. • Soil carbon sequestration must be paired with greenhouse gas emission reductions. • Structural issues and barriers to adoption must be addressed as part of all policies and programs.

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									• Practice- and place-specific programs must be administered in lieu of one-size-fits-all prescriptions. • Soil carbon science is not yet sufficiently advanced for the accounting and contractual frameworks proposed in cap-and-trade or regulatory approaches.
21	(Canales, Bergtold, & Williams, 2024)	Conservation intensification under risk: An assessment of adoption, additionality, and farmer preferences	American Journal of Agricultural Economics	Conservation practices (continuous no-till, conservation crop rotation, cover crops, and variable rate application (VRA) of inputs	A stated choice approach	Survey	Farmers	Kansas	• Although an additional payment might be needed to promote practice continuity among farmers who have previously adopted cover crops, in the case of continuous no-till, adopters might be willing to forgo additional payment to continue benefiting from the use of this practice. • Producers prefer conservation contracts accruing higher off-farm environmental benefits and federally administered over carbon market programs.
22	(Linder, Wallen, Manley, & Osborne, 2023)	Rice producer enrollment and retention in a USDA regional conservation partnership program in the southern United States	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Conservation programs	Diffusion of Innovations Theory	Semistructured interview	Rice producers	The Southern U.S. Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.	• The program's lack of complexity (practices were simple to enact) and relative advantage (practices were viewed as better than previous practices) were primary motivations that influenced initial and continued participation, as well as the persistence of specific practices. • Compatibility with current on-farm practices and the observability of outcomes or benefits to program participation

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									and its practices were reported consistently but as secondary motivations. • Nutrient management practices were observed as having the highest potential persistence as these practices were perceived to be compatible, observable, and relatively advantageous.
23	(Maher, Quintana Ashwell, Tanaka, Ritten, & Maczko, 2023)	Financial barriers and opportunities for conservation adoption on US rangelands: A region-wide, ranch-level economic assessment of NRCS-sponsored Greater Sage-grouse habitat conservation programs.	Journal of Environmental Management	Sage Grouse Initiative (SGI)		Economic assessment	Cow-calf ranchers	The western U.S.	• Government incentives alleviated financial barriers to conservation adoption. • Government incentives did not avoid negative returns in some instances. • Ranches with large private rangeland acreage fared better from conservation adoption.
24	(Read & Wainger, 2023)	Assessing intervention effectiveness at promoting voluntary conservation practice adoption in agrienvironments.	Conservation Biology			Review of 146 empirical studies that tested the effects of different interventions on the likelihood of adoption			• Financial incentives had the strongest evidence of increasing producers' likelihood of adopting conservation practices. • Peer groups may be successful in reinforcing adoption behaviors due to homophily effects and that financial incentives not only offset implementation costs but also mitigated perceived risks of adoption. • Additional experimental and longitudinal work that

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									accounts for financial incentives and pairs qualitative and quantitative data to clarify relationships between program design and practice adoption rates.
25	(Gomori-Ruben & Reid, 2023)	Using TAPE to assess agroecology on women-led farms in the U.S.: support for environmental and social practices	Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development	Agroecology		Mixed-methods case study	Women farmers	The U.S.	• Women farmers tended to lead agroecological farming projects that provide direct nutritional, environmental, educational, and social services to their communities in alignment with elements of agroecology. • Women-led farms play a valuable role in advancing a national agroecological transition.
26	(Soldo, Wilson, Walpole, & Shaffer-Morrison, 2022)	Farmer willingness to implement constructed wetlands in the Western Lake Erie Basin	Journal of Environmental management	Edge-of-field conservation practices i.e., constructed wetlands		Survey	Farmers	The Western Lake Erie basin	• Land productivity is not the sole determining factor for wetland creation on farms. • Constructed wetland implementation relies on associated beneficial functions. • Diversification of income, aesthetics, and hunting opportunities are most influential. • Those with conservation identities and large farms are more likely to adopt wetlands. • Focus on legacy and other beneficial functions when approaching farmers with wetlands.
27	(Malone & McClintock, 2023)	A critical physical geography of no-till agriculture: Linking degraded environmental	Canadian geographies-geographies Canadiennes	No-till agriculture	A critical physical geography framework	Physical field data collection, spatial analysis, social surveys, and interviews	Farmers	Oregon	• No-till has been broadly used to describe many conservation tillage practices,

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		quality to conservation policies in an Oregon watershed							which has led to inaccurate erosion estimates. • Variations in no-till practices have coincided with unprecedented increases of herbicide. • Processes of neoliberalization have influenced the sustainability of no-till.
28	(Petersen-Rockney, 2022)	Social risk perceptions of climate change: A case study of farmers and agricultural advisors in northern California	Global environmental change-human and policy dimensions		A cultural theory of risk	An extended case study	Crop and livestock farmers, agricultural advisors	California	• Social risk perceptions affect farmers' response to climate change. • Farmers perceive social risks associated with belief in climate science and the adoption of associated practices. • Farmers' concerns include reduced access to neighborly networks of reciprocity. • Social risk perception can slow the pace and scale of climate action. • Agricultural advisors often reinforce climate change perceptions expressed by farmers. • Accounting for perceived social risks may improve climate policy and program effectiveness.
29	(Zachary R. Luther, Swinton, & Deynze, 2022)	Potential supply of Midwest Cropland for Conversion to in-field prairie strips	Land Economics	Prairie strips	Stated preference approach	A survey-based experiment	Farmers	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio (The Eastern Corn Belt)	• 20% of farmers are willing to adopt prairie strips at payments equivalent to average Conservation Reserve Program rental rates, corresponding to potential conversion of 90,000

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									acres on 1.8 million acres of cropland. • Farmers are likelier to adopt in smaller fields and when they perceive that prairie strips will benefit environmental quality or agricultural productivity.
30	(M. M. Smith et al., 2022)	Agroforestry Extent in the United States: A Review of National Datasets and Inventory Efforts	Agriculture	Agroforestry		Analysis of the various national agroforestry datasets	Agricultural producers	The U.S.	• An effective mechanism to strengthen future estimates of agroforestry adoption across the U.S. is to focus on enhancing the Census of Agriculture agroforestry statistic and through regional agroforestry surveys. • Increased outreach and education to producers and natural resource professionals on what is and is not agroforestry, since the nomenclature used for several agroforestry practices is still unfamiliar to many.
31	(Thompson et al., 2022)	Improving sustainable agriculture promotion: an explorative analysis of NRCS assistance programs and farmer perspectives	International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability	The NRCS assistance programs	An interdisciplinary approach involving quantitative and qualitative data	Survey	Farmers and ranchers	The U.S. and Utah state case	• NRCS program analysis suggested that historical increases in expenditures have been ineffective at increasing the number of acres treated. • To assist farmers more effectively in the transition to sustainable techniques, financial assistance must be paired more closely with technical assistance to address the wide range of obstacles facing farmers implementing new techniques. • Farmers who viewed sustainable practices as highly

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									important were motivated by public perception and environmental stewardship, while farmers who viewed them as moderately important were primarily concerned with financial factors. • It is difficult for farmers to accurately assess the sustainability of their own operations. Providing growers with a way to compare their current sustainability with that of their neighbors could improve their self-awareness, thereby increasing motivation to implement sustainable techniques. • When reporting practices they had already implemented, farmers saw more positive results than were expected by farmers who had not yet implemented that technique. This pattern could prove to be a powerful tool in helping farmers decide to switch to sustainable techniques. • Certain practices are better targets for increasing implementation than others. Sustainable practices with a high degree of willingness to implement relative to unwillingness or inability to do so, such as trap crops, have the potential to yield dramatic improvements while requiring relatively fewer NRCS resources.

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32	(Quintana-Ashwell et al., 2022)	Irrigation Water Management Tools and Alternative Irrigation Sources Trends and Perceptions by Farmers from the Delta Regions of the Lower Mississippi River Basin in South Central USA	Agronomy	Alternative irrigation sources	A Poisson count model		Farmers (soybean, rice, corn, and cotton production)	The Delta Regions of the Lower Mississippi River Basin in South Central USA (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri)	• The number of irrigated acres, years of farming, annual income level, perception of groundwater problems, and participation in conservation programs have statistically significant association with the number of practices employed. • Years of farming experience is the only factor negatively associated with the number of practices employed, while participation in conservation programs has the largest magnitude effect on that number.
33	(Park et al., 2023)	Payments from agricultural conservation programs and cover crop adoption	Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy	Cover crop	Linear fixed effect models, fractional regression models, and a moment-based instrumental variables model		Farmers	The Corn Belt	• EQIP payments have a statistically significant positive effect on cover crop adoption at the county level. • CSP payments reduce the county-level proportion of acres planted to cover crops. • These opposing effects indicate that it is possible for conservation payment programs to have differing aggregate effects on adoption rates of specific conservation practices (e.g., cover crops in this case). • The results imply that not all conservation programs “are created equal” and differences in policy designs and focus areas may induce diverging effects in the uptake of particular conservation practices.

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34	(Das, Berns, McDonald, Ghimire, & Maharjan, 2022)	Soil health, cover crop, and fertility management: Nebraska producers' perspectives on challenges and adoption	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Cover crop		Statewide survey	Farmers	Nebraska	• The conflict in timing between the planting and termination of cover crop with the primary crop was ranked as the most significant challenge for producers. • Cost-sharing support can help in wide cover crop adoption.
35	(Duke, Johnston, Shober, & Liu, 2022)	Barriers to cover crop adoption: Evidence from parallel surveys in Maryland and Ohio	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Cover crop		Surveys	Farmers	Maryland and Ohio	Financial barriers are most frequently cited (investment return, seed cost, labor cost, and equipment needs), while barriers related to education and information are mentioned less frequently (doubts on cover crop importance, knowledge issues, and risk).
36	(A. Reimer, Doll, Boring, & Zimnicki, 2023)	Scaling up conservation agriculture: An exploration of challenges and opportunities through a stakeholder engagement process	Journal of Environmental Quality	Reduced tillage, cover cropping, and extended rotations	Participatory case study approach		Farmers	Michigan	• Farmer adoption of conservation agriculture is limited by barriers at multiple scales. • Expanding conservation agriculture will require addressing economic and social barriers. • Engaging with stakeholders is a necessary step to developing approaches to increase resilience. • Resilience includes social and economic aspects as well as environmental sustainability.
37	(Lang & Rabotyagov, 2022)	Socio-psychological factors influencing intent	Journal of Environmental Management	Best management practices (BMP), such as	The Theory of Planned Behavior & Diffusion of		Agricultural landowners	The Minnesota River Basin	• Social-psychological factors, such as attitudes, awareness, the appreciation of ecosystem services significantly

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		to adopt conservation practices in the Minnesota River Basin		wetland, cover crop, nutrient management practices	Innovation Framework				impacted landowners' intentions to adopt wetland, cover crop, and nutrient management practices in the Minnesota River Basin. • Three landowner clusters were identified and classified based on their social-psychological characteristics. There are environmentally-conscious landowners, engaging-absentee landowners, and adoption-averse landowners. • Significant socio-demographic distinctions were discovered among different landowner clusters. • The landowner cluster most averse to future BMP adoption had the highest level of past experience with conservation programs. This suggests that policy changes are likely needed in order to retain landowners for future BMP adoption and program participation.
38	(Walpole & Wilson, 2022)* (not indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection)	Why Do we Conserve?: Identifying Mechanisms in Agricultural Conservation Practice Adoption Decisions.	Society & Natural resources	Cover crops	Value-Belief-Norm Theory	Survey	Farmers	6 US states (Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, New York and Pennsylvania) in the Great Lakes basin.	The focus on belief-based mechanisms provides important insights into why different types of farms or farmers adopt conservation practices with implications for both practical interventions and future research.

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39	(Levers, Pradhananga, & Peterson, 2021)	Willingness to Accept for Perennial Crop Adoption: The Influence of Trust in Environmental and Government Organizations	Journal of the American Water Resources Association	Perennial Crop Adoption		Survey	Farmers	Minnesota	• The relationships among pro-environmental attitudes, trust in government, and conservation program participation is a promising area for future research. • The landowners and farmers who trust environmental organizations and state agencies are more likely to accept lower payments for participation in conservation programs.
40	(Warner, Diaz, Osborne, Oi, & Reed, 2022)	Evaluating connections between personal well-being and adoption of landscape best management practices: An audience segmentation study	Journal of Environmental Management	Integrated pest management (IPM) and water conservation		Survey		The U.S.	• Audience segmentation can inform more impactful and targeted nonformal education. • Integrated pest management (IPM) and water conservation rarely considered together. • High engagement in IPM corresponds to greater water conservation. • Those most engaged in IPM and water conservation have highest levels of personal well-being.
41	(Oliver & Stout, 2022)	Examining natural resource management through a community development theoretical lens	Community Development	The Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach and Community Capitals Framework (CCF).					• The ABCD principles of asset-based, community-driven planning, decision making, and action places emphasis on the relationships among community members and between organizational staff and the people they serve.

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									• The CCF brings focus to the specific role of each form of community capital and how, based on their interactions, investments in certain capitals can improve others.
42	(Byerly, Kross, Niles, & Fisher, 2021)	Applications of behavioral science to biodiversity management in agricultural landscapes: conceptual mapping and a California case study.	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment	Practices supporting biodiversity	Case study approach	Survey	Farmers, ranchers, and forest owners	California	• Leveraging peer information and public recognition is a promising lever to promote the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. • Farmers who are more sensitive to peer influence are three times more likely to adopt practices that support biodiversity, including wildflowers, native grasses, cover crops, hedgerows, and wetlands.
43	(Yoder, Houser, Bruce, Sullivan, & Farmer, 2021)	Are climate risks encouraging cover crop adoption among farmers in the southern Wabash River Basin?	Land Use Policy	Cover crops		Semi-structured interviews	Farmers	Indiana counties in the southern Wabash River Basin	• Climate-driven risks were an emerging but limited driver of cover crop adoption. • Farmers depicted adoption as creating tradeoffs rather than win-win outcomes. • Climate change may encourage or discourage adoption because of tradeoffs. • Outreach should prioritize involving farmers in shared problem-solving. • Policy changes should help farmers manage adoption tradeoffs to prevent abandonment.
44	(Al-Kaisi & Lal, 2020)	Aligning science and policy of	Soil Science Society of	Regenerative agriculture (RA)					• RA practices offer a balanced approach in sustaining

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		regenerative agriculture	America Journal						food production systems with a lower carbon footprint, lower external input, improved ecosystem services, and has higher resilience against climate change. • RA in different forms and practices has demonstrated economic stability to farmers, especially to those of smallholders' farms. • There is an urgent need to rethink and articulate a new set of policies to advance RA systems to deaccelerate climate extremes' effects and soil degradation.
45	(Suraj Upadhaya, Arbuckle, & Schulte, 2021)	Developing farmer typologies to inform conservation outreach in agricultural landscapes	Land Use Policy			Survey data	Farmers	Iowa	• Efforts to expand conservation adoption among farmers are long standing and wide spread. • Understanding factors motivating farmers' behavior is key to successful engagement. • A typology was developed to inform farmer outreach efforts in the U.S. state of Iowa. • Iowa farmers were categorized into four types: Conservationist, Deliberative, Productivist, and Traditionalist.
46	(Ferraro et al., 2021)	Conservation outreach that acknowledges	PLOS One	Climate-related soil conservation practices		A large-scale randomized field	Food producers	The U.S.	• USDA varied the content of mailings to test two sets of

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		human contributions to climate change does not inhibit action by U.S. farmers: Evidence from a large randomized controlled trial embedded in a federal program on soil health				experiment embedded in a US Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil conservation outreach initiative.			competing theories about outreach to agricultural producers. • No evidence was found that acknowledging the link between climate change and agricultural production discourages conservation action. • Producers who were invited to a webinar were less likely to take any action to learn more about conservation practices than producers who were not told about the webinar, a result that runs counter to the popular wisdom that offering more options leads to more action.
47	(Doran et al., 2020)	Social-psychological determinants of farmer intention to adopt nutrient best management practices: Implications for resilient adaptation to climate change	Journal of Environmental Management	Nutrient best management practices (NBMP)	The Theory of Planned Behavior	Survey	Farmers	The Missisquoi, and Lamoille River watersheds of the Lake Champlain Basin in the Northeast region of the United States.	• Perceived behavioral control had the largest effect size and strongest statistical significance on the farmers' expressed intentions to adopt NBMPs in the future. • For a subset of NBMPs, perceived social norms and farmer attitudes toward these NBMPs were each also significant drivers of intention to adopt individual practices. • Large farm size, college education, and having a conservation easement all had a positive influence on farmers' intention to adopt NBMPs. • For widespread adoption of NBMPs, environmental managers, policy makers, and

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									program developers should be attentive to farmers' perceived behavioral control, and support the design and execution of outreach and technical assistance programs that build on drivers of farmers decision making.
48	(Wang, Adusumilli, Gentry, & Fultz, 2020)	Economic and stochastic efficiency analysis of alternative cover crop systems in Louisiana	Experimental Agriculture	Cover crops	Stochastic efficiency with respect to a function (SERF) analysis		Farmers (soybean production)	Louisiana	• The most risk-averse farmers chose tillage radish with medium seeding rate as their preferred strategy. • As the risk-bearing capacity of an individual increases, the current level of incentives does not motivate to implement conservation. The most preferred plan for risk-neutral farmers is the fallow system in both silt loam and clay soils. • The economic and risk assessment framework can improve understanding of the temporal dynamics of different practices and inform policy on conservation structure that promotes agricultural systems' sustainability.
49	(Medina, Isley, & Arbuckle, 2020)	Iowa Farm Environmental Leaders' Perspectives on the U.S. Farm Bill Conservation Programs	Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems			Interview	Farmers	Iowa	• Conservation programs have played a limited but important role in incentivizing the adoption of and offsetting costs for establishing conservation practices. • Results reveal that most farmers believe existing conservation programs could be improved with relatively minor

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									tweaks and adaptations, such as more flexibility in working land program requirements and adjustments to land retirement program payment rates.
50	(Z. R. Luther, Swinton, & Van Deynze, 2020)	What drives voluntary adoption of farming practices that can abate nutrient pollution?	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Conservation practices to prevent soil nutrient loss		Survey	Framers	The U.S. eastern Corn Belt	• Farmer objectives other than income, such as preferences for environmental amenities or social status, were important adoption drivers for conservation and precision technologies, respectively. • Livestock farms had a distinct adoption profile, with greater likelihood to adopt cover cropping and less to adopt precision technologies. • Farmers who participated in working lands programs were more likely to adopt both cover cropping and precision soil testing technologies. • Policies and messaging to encourage voluntary adoption of practices to reduce agricultural nutrient loss should account for farmer objectives, farming systems, and existing policy incentives.
51	(Yue, Lai, Wang, & Mitchell, 2020)	Consumer Preferences for Sustainable Product Attributes and Farm Program Features	Sustainability	Sustainable agriculture programs		Online choice experiments	U.S. consumers		• Little is known about consumers' preference for sustainable program features. • Consumers consistently care about farmers' engagements in sustainable programs, and they are willing to pay a price premium for products from such programs.

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									• Consumers also value promoting science in sustainability, establishing concrete measurements of sustainability, and communicating sustainable practices with consumers and downstream industries.
52	(Avemegah et al., 2021)	An Examination of Best Practices for Survey Research with Agricultural Producers	Society & Natural Resources			Survey	Agricultural producers	South Dakota	• Providing pre-incentives and multiple simultaneous response options can increase response rates with agricultural producers. • Email augmentation to mail surveys, sample source, and identification of select institutional research partnerships appear to have minimal effects.
53	(Canales, Bergtold, & Williams, 2020)	Conservation practice complementarity and timing of on-farm adoption	Agricultural Economics	Continuous no-till (CNT), cover crops (CCs), and the variable-rate application of inputs (VRA)		Survey data	Farmers	Kansas	• Producers who had previously adopted soil conservation practices are more likely to adopt additional complementary practices. • Farmers using crop rotation adopted CNT and CCs approximately 48% and 62% faster than farmers without a crop rotation, respectively. The CC adoption time was also reduced by 70% for farmers who had adopted CNT. • Complementarities between conservation practices may enhance the benefits from adoption and allow farmers to adopt bundles of conservation practices more quickly over time.

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									• There is an important heterogeneity in the adoption speed associated with farm management characteristics, producers' attitudes, weather patterns, and crop prices.
54	(D. R. Smith, Harmel, & Haney, 2020)	Long-term agro-economic and environmental assessment of adaptive nutrient management on cropland fields with established structural conservation practices	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Adaptive nutrient management			Farmers	Texas	Results of this long-term study showed that maintaining or increasing economic return does not have to be sacrificed to improve environmental impacts, which is an important consideration as producers make on-farm management decisions.
55	(Perry & Davenport, 2020)	An inductive framework of self-efficacy to understand and support farmers in conservation agriculture	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Conservation agriculture		Interviews	Farmers	Minnesota	• There are multiple constraints to conservation agriculture, including low perceived self-efficacy, regardless of motivation. • Programs and policies designed to elevate self-efficacy may be helpful for increasing conservation behavior. • Empowering feedback loops as a mechanism to build self-efficacy among farmers and agricultural landowners are suggested. • Improved understanding of farmer decision-making drivers and self-efficacy sources and constraints will likely aid natural resource professionals and policy

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									makers in designing and implementing agricultural conservation programs and policies that are more closely aligned with goals and values of farmers.
56	(Schattman, Hurley, Greenleaf, Niles, & Caswell, 2020)	Visualizing Climate Change Adaptation: An Effective Tool for Agricultural Outreach?	Weather, Climate and Society	BMPs: riparian buffers, drainage tiles with constructed wetlands, retention ponds, and silvopasture.		Survey	Farmers	Vermont	• Results show an increase in interest among some agricultural stakeholders in adopting a BMP (among farmers) or recommending a BMP (among agricultural advisors) after seeing landscape photovisualizations (PVZs) depicting that practice. • Interest in adoption or recommendation of BMPs was also more likely among respondents who believe that it is important for farms to adapt to climate change. • Although PVZs are not common in agricultural outreach programs, these results suggest that PVZs are relevant to agricultural education and land-use decision-making, specifically in the domain of climate change adaptation.
57	(Raynor et al., 2019)	Shifting Cattle Producer Beliefs on Stocking and Invasive Forage: Implications for Grassland Conservation	Rangeland Ecology & Management	Grassland conservation practices		Survey	Livestock producers	The Grand River Grasslands region of southern Iowa and northern Missouri	• About 37% of cattle producers representing - 40% of the land area surveyed were at least moderately willing to reduce stocking rates to achieve a conservation outcome. • Producers' need to gain income from livestock may limit the willingness to enact a

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									conservation practice similar to reduced stocking rates. • There is clearly conservation receptiveness from a segment of the producer community, which indicates potential for improved conservation.
58	(Shackelford, Kelsey, & Dicks, 2019)	Effects of cover crops on multiple ecosystem services: Ten meta-analyses of data from arable farmland in California and the Mediterranean	Land Use Policy	Cover crops		Meta-analysis		California	• Increase in soil organic matter and soil microbial biomass. • Decrease in soil water content in spring. • Decrease in weed abundance but no effects on cash crop yields. • Increase in carbon dioxide emissions but also in soil carbon storage. • Researchers did not find enough data to quantify the effects of cover crops on biodiversity conservation, pollination, or pest regulation. These gaps in the evidence need to be closed if cover crops continue to be widely promoted.
59	(White et al., 2019)	Development of Agricultural Conservation Reduction Estimator (ACRE), a simple field-scale conservation planning and evaluation tool	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Field-scale conservation planning and evaluation tool					• ACRE meets an important need by providing science-based estimates of conservation practice benefits at the field scale to producers and conservation planners through a very simple tool.

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60	(Pradhananga & Davenport, 2019)	Predicting Farmer Adoption of Water Conservation Practices Using a Norm-based Moral Obligation Model	Environmental Management	Conservation tillage and drainage management	A norm-based moral obligation model	Survey	Farmers	Minnesota	• Farmers' decisions to adopt conservation practices are influenced by personal norms and perceived ability to protect water resources. • Beliefs about personal responsibility for water protection, and perceived ability to protect water resources activate personal norms of water protection. • Collectivistic and biosphere-altruistic values serve as the basis for the activation of personal norms. • Study findings suggest that a combination of behavioral intervention strategies that provide tailored information about local water resource problems, appeal to farmers' values, sense of responsibility and personal obligation, and enhance farmers' ability to use conservation practices may be effective in achieving higher levels of conservation practice adoption.
61	(Gedikoglu, 2020)	Disadoption of conservation practices: cases of injecting manure and soil testing	Journal of Environmental Planning and Management	Manure management practices	Duration analysis	Survey	Livestock producers	Missouri and Iowa	• Over time farmers can become more likely to disadopt conservation practices due to changing economic conditions and learning-by-doing. • Therefore, programs and policies that focus on one-time adoption can be limited in promoting the continuous use of conservation practices.

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62	(Prokopy et al., 2019)	Adoption of agricultural conservation practices in the United States: Evidence from 35 years of quantitative literature	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Agricultural Best Management Practice		Comprehensive literature review	Agricultural producers	The USA	• Variables positively associated with adoption include the farmer self-identifying primarily as stewardship motivated or otherwise non-financially motivated, environmental attitudes, a positive attitude toward the particular program or practice, previous adoption of other conservation practices, seeking and using information, awareness of programs or practices, vulnerable land, greater farm size, higher levels of income and formal education, engaging in marketing arrangements, and positive yield impact expected. • Practitioners should share benefits of specific practices and programs and leverage existing practice adoption. • Further work to explore relationships between conservation adoption and the role of farmer identity, nuances of land tenure, and the influence of structural factors is needed. • Future research should focus on the impact of different messages and avenues of reaching farmers in order to continue to inform conservation practices. • Future research should consider both individual and structural factors (markets, policies, programs, social

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									institutions) that facilitate and constrain adoption.
63	(Ranjan, Church, Floress, & Prokopy, 2019)	Synthesizing Conservation Motivations and Barriers: What Have We Learned from Qualitative Studies of Farmers' Behaviors in the United States?	Society and Natural Resources	Conservation practices		Literature review	Agricultural producers	The USA	• Three themes are discussed primarily as motivating adoption: farmer characteristics, environmental awareness, and trust in information sources. • Four themes are discussed primarily as barriers to adoption: farm management, negative perceptions of a conservation practice, perceptions that adoption is a risk, and land tenure. • Four themes were discussed as both motivations and barriers: economic factors, social norms, perceptions of government programs, and farm characteristics. • Overall, farmers' economic and management needs and their perceived and actual limitations to conservation behavior influenced adoption. • Implications of the findings for policymakers and practitioners include promoting systems-based conservation strategies and stressing the benefits of conservation practices.
64	(Tallis et al., 2019)	Five financial incentives to revive the Gulf of Mexico dead zone and Mississippi basin soils.	Journal of Environmental management	Practices that can simultaneously reduce nutrient pollution and GHG emission, including		Workshop		The Mississippi River Basin	• Five financial mechanisms for incentivizing sustainable land use practices that reduce impacts in Mississippi River Basin are identified and explored: crop insurance premium subsidies,

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				restoring floodplain forests and wetlands, floodplain reconnection, addition of cover crops or improved nutrient management.					transformation of the private service provider business model, expansion and targeting of 2019 U.S. Farm Bill funding, development of new state funds, and direction of post-disaster federal funds towards habitat restoration, particularly in floodplains. • A sliding scale for crop insurance has the largest impact and is also the most cost effective.
65	(Balukas, Bell, & Bauer, 2019)	Classifying private landowners to improve understanding of management decisions and conservation opportunities in urbanizing forested landscapes	Journal of Environmental Management	Conservation practices (i.e., forest management plan, conservation easement, water quality protection, and wildlife habitat conservation)		Survey	Landowners	Maine, USA	• Four owner classes vary by place-attachment, stewardship, and production objectives. • Place-attachment values provided a clear dichotomy among landowner classes. • Nearly 50% of landowners likely to implement conservation actions in next decade. • Classes helped predict intentions to conduct land conservation and land tenure actions. • Research confirms importance of landowner heterogeneity for conservation planning.
66	(Eanes et al., 2019)	Crop advisers as conservation intermediaries: Perceptions and policy	Land Use Policy	Conservation programs		Interviews and survey	Crop advisers	Michigan, USA	• Crop advisers believe they have an intermediary role to play in installing and maintaining conservation practices.

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		implications for relying on nontraditional partners to increase U.S. farmers' adoption of soil and water conservation practices							• Independent and retail-affiliated crop advisers hold divergent views on their respective roles to delivering conservation information. • Difficulties in collaboration between crop advisers and government agencies prevent crop advisers from promoting conservation policies and programs. • Future policies must more explicitly address whether and how crop advisors' conservation contributions are incentivized, compensated, and/or overseen.
67	(Palm-Forster, Suter, & Messer, 2019)	Experimental Evidence on Policy Approaches That Link Agricultural Subsidies to Water Quality Outcomes	American Journal of Agricultural Economics	Water quality policies	An economic experiment		Agricultural producers		• The results suggest that water quality policies that rely on the threat of subsidy reductions are a potentially viable option for reducing aggregate water pollution. • Although a policy that allows polluters to avoid potential losses by implementing a verifiable conservation technology could increase political support for ambient-based policies. • The results suggest that, depending upon the magnitudes of social damages from emissions and the cost of implementing a conservation technology, such

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									policies may be less cost-effective for a comparable reduction in pollution.
68	(Ranjan, Wardropper, et al., 2019)	Understanding barriers and opportunities for adoption of conservation practices on rented farmland in the US	Land Use Policy	Conservation practices		Semi-structured in-depth interviews	Non-operating landowners, operators, farm managers and university extension personnel.	Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana	• Landowners and farmers of rented farmland face several barriers to conservation, such as cash rent lease terms, rental market dynamics, information deficits/asymmetries, cognitive/interpersonal, and financial motivations. • Some of these barriers are unique to the role of the landowner or farmer. • Improving communication and sharing of risks/rewards are important. • Conservation programs should continue to offer communication & lease tools.
69	(Hayden et al., 2018)	The Importance of Social Support and Communities of Practice: Farmer Perceptions of the Challenges and Opportunities of Integrated Crop–Livestock Systems on Organically Managed Farms	Sustainability	Integrated crop-livestock system (ICLS) on organically managed farms		Focus groups and interviews	Farmers	Iowa, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota	• Four categories of challenges: farming norms, complexity of management, biophysical conditions, and financial costs. • Four categories of opportunities: increasing support for ICLS, financial and labor advantages, biophysical improvements, and animal welfare. • Most of the challenges of ICLS are mitigated by opportunities. For instance, increasing support for ICLS means

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		in the Northern U.S.							there are growing communities of practice in which farmer-to-farmer knowledge exchange and peer support overcome obstacles to success in these systems. • Unmitigated challenges that are beyond the control of farmers include regional infrastructure, financing and insurance, and long-time horizon for returns. • These three unmitigated challenges may require interventions such as policy support, economic incentives and social infrastructure to enable successful farm transitions to ICLS in this region.
70	(Mishra et al., 2018)	Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture Practices among Farmers in Kentucky, USA	Environmental Management	Sustainable agricultural practices	A negative binomial regression model	Mail survey	Farmers	Kentucky	• The adoption intensity of sustainable agriculture practices varied significantly among agricultural districts in Kentucky. • Farmers who grew row crops, had irrigation facilities, and were in favor of crop diversification were significantly more likely than their respective counterparts to adopt more sustainable agriculture practices. • Having a college education and participating in the Tobacco Buyout Program also positively and significantly affected the intensity of adopting sustainable agriculture practices.

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									• In contrast, a lack of adequate knowledge about sustainable farming and an unfamiliarity with technology significantly and negatively related to less adoption of sustainable agriculture practices.
71	(, Lichtenberg, & Newburn, 2018)	Evaluating impacts of agricultural cost sharing on water quality: Additionality, crowding In, and slippage	Journal of Environmental Economics and management	Incentive payments for ecosystem services, specifically a cover crop cost-share program		Survey	Farmers	Chesapeake Bay, Maryland	• Estimated additionality for nitrogen abatement is 97% for enrolled farmers when only the direct treatment effect on cover crops is taken into account, but reductions in vegetative cover (slippage) and indirect effects on conservation tillage are consequential. • Slippage is particularly large among farmers not currently enrolled in the program, indicating that loss of vegetative cover may substantially offset pollution abatement if cost sharing is extended to this group. • These findings suggest that unenrolled farmers may not be a low-cost source of pollution abatement as is often assumed.
72	(A. P. Reimer, Denny, & Stuart, 2018)	The Impact of Federal and State Conservation Programs on Farmer Nitrogen Management	Environmental management	Nitrogen management practices		Interviews	Corn producers	Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan. The U.S. Midwest	• Conservation programs shifted farmer N management behavior through three social processes: (1) engaging farmers in the conservation system by introducing them to the state and federal conservation agencies, (2) incentivizing trialing of specific N management practices, and (3)

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									increasing practice adoption through continued program engagement. • Working-lands programs were far more effective at shifting on-farm nutrient management practices than land retirement, certification, or outreach-based programs, though all programs had the indirect benefit of increasing farmer familiarity with conservation agencies and programs. • Working-lands programs directly motivated practice adoption; including soil testing regimes, implementing nutrient management plans, and splitting nitrogen applications to improving availability; by reducing producer risk and providing technical assistance, especially whole-farm planning.
73	(Adusumilli & Wang, 2018)	Analysis of soil management and water conservation practices adoption among crop and pasture farmers in humid-south of the United States	International Soil and Water Conservation Research	Best management practices	A bivariate model	Survey	Farmers	Louisiana	A bivariate probit regression found significant results for explanatory variables and emphasize the effect of perception regarding the role of on-farm practices, ownership of land, participation in conservation programs in the past, and producers' educational attainment on the likelihood of adopting the conservation practices.
74	(A. Singh et al., 2018)	The influence of demonstration sites and field	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation			Survey and interviews	Agricultural producers	Indiana	• Interviews with agricultural producers suggest that cover crop demonstration sites and

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		days on adoption of conservation practices							field days allow for learning about practices from persons outside their regular social and professional network and provide tailored advice that allow producers to understand what to consider when making a decision to adopt a conservation practice. • Results indicate that demonstration sites and field days do influence adoption of conservation practices; however, data do not control for the probability that those who attend are more likely to adopt regardless of attendance.
75	(Singh, Eanes, & Prokopy, 2018)	Assessing Conservation Adoption Decision Criteria Using the Analytic Hierarchy Process: Case Studies from Three Midwestern Watersheds	Society & Natural Resources	Conservation practices	The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)	Interviews	Agricultural producers	Iowa, Michigan, and Indiana. The Mississippi River Basin	• While patterns in decision weights given to each priority are evident at the watershed level (e.g., soil erosion is given priority in all watersheds) there are outliers for each decision criteria indicating that motivations for adopting conservation practices are dependent on the individual producer. • This points toward a need for tailored conservation communications and advice, both of which AHP can help elicit at both the individual and watershed scale in agriculturally dominated landscapes.
76	(Eanes et al., 2017)	Midwestern US Farmers Perceive Crop Advisers as	Environmental Management	Soil and water conservation practices	Principal-Agent Theory	Survey	Farmers	The central Great Lakes region	• Farmers view crop advisers (CA) as trustworthy sources of information about

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		Conduits of Information on Agricultural Conservation Practices							conservation, and influential on management practices that have large conservation implications. • CAs could use their knowledge of farms' operations to effectively screen them for suitability and potential eligibility for programs before farmers attempt to enroll. • If the barriers to entry into federal programs are perceived by a farmer to be too high, the CA could direct that farmer to similar, less restrictive programs sponsored by non-governmental entities. • CAs access to extensive client networks, along with their knowledge of individual farmers' conservation attitudes and operational motivations, puts CAs in the position to strategically extend the reach of existing conservation efforts.
77	(Enloe, Schulte, & Tyndall, 2017)	Public–Private Partnerships Working Beyond Scale Challenges toward Water Quality Improvements from Private Lands	Environmental Management	Nutrient management initiative	A resilience-oriented framework	Semi-structured interviews	Program leaders, farmers, local agronomists	Iowa	• While multi-stakeholder collaboration has enabled partners to overcome many of the traditional barriers to watershed programming, scale mismatches caused by external socio-economic and ecological forces still present substantial obstacles to programmatic resilience. • Public funding restrictions and timeframes, for example, often cause interruptions

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									to adaptive management of water quality monitoring and farmer engagement.
78	(Fleming, 2017)	Agricultural Cost Sharing and Water Quality in the Chesapeake Bay: Estimating Indirect Effects of Environmental Payments	American Journal of Agricultural Economics	Cover crops, conservation tillage, and contour/strip cropping		Survey	Farmers	Maryland	• The results indicate that the large cover crop cost sharing effort in Maryland had considerable effects on cover crop acreage, substantially reducing nitrogen and phosphorus runoff. • Moreover, after accounting for the indirect effects on conservation tillage, the cost per pound of phosphorus abatement in the Chesapeake Bay decreased by between 60–67%.
79	(Pape & Prokopy, 2017)	Delivering on the potential of formal farmer networks: Insights from Indiana	Journal of Soil and Water Conservation	Better nutrient management practices		Interviews	Farmers	Indiana	• Network farmers have more positive attitudes toward water quality, perceive water pollution as a more severe problem, and utilize more conservation practices than nonnetwork farmers. • Length of time in the network is positively associated with reporting a change in N management practices. Diffusion of nutrient management practices outside the networks seems very limited. • Formal farmer networks can be improved by diversifying the range of participants involved, including those who have not yet adopted the sustainable practices. • Increasing the frequency of group meetings can foster the

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									trust and rapport needed for farmers to embrace and implement the shared technologies from their peers. • Finally, outreach should focus on economic arguments for improved N management.
80	(Pfrimmer, Gigliotti, Stafford, Schumann, & Bertrand, 2017)	Motivations for Enrollment Into the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program in the James River Basin of South Dakota	Human Dimensions of Wildlife	The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program		Survey	Landowners	South Dakota	• Three motivation groups (wildlife - 40%, financial - 35%, environmental - 25%) have been identified. • Among respondents, 43% favored the public access requirement of this CREP with the environmental group most in favor. • Understanding landowner enrollment motivations and decision criteria will assist in strategies (e.g., financial incentives, increasing yield via habitat restoration) for increasing future participation.
81	(Duff, Zedler, Barzen, & Knuteson, 2017)	The Capacity-Building Stewardship Model: assessment of an agricultural network as a mechanism for improving regional agroecosystem sustainability	Ecology & Society	The Healthy Grown Potato Program	The Social-Ecological System Framework		Potato growers	Wisconsin	• The Capacity-Building Stewardship Model reveals an important mechanism for building regional commitment to conservation, with agricultural producers in a leadership role as architects, adopters, and advocates for stewardship behavior. • The experience provides important insight for the application of agri-environment schemes on private lands. • The durability of a conservation ethic on working

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									farms is likely to be enhanced when networks engage and support producers in an ongoing stewardship dialogue. • Stewardship networks provide a means for coordination of conservation practices across property boundaries; with sufficient enrollment, they can achieve the spatial scale necessary to enhance regional agroecosystem sustainability.
82	(Fales et al., 2016)	Making the leap from science to implementation: Strategic agricultural conservation in Michigan's Saginaw Bay watershed	Journal of Great Lake Research	Strategic Agricultural Conservation	A decision tool and pay-for-performance methods			Michigan's Saginaw Bay watershed	• Without basic scientific information and associated decision tools, conservation strategies can never be truly effective no matter which collaborative methods are employed because there are no guideposts to measure success. • The real-life examples of conservation in action demonstrate the complimentary balance of science and art to developing and implementing landscape-scale strategies to address agricultural nonpoint source pollution. • Attaining large scale, socially desirable improvements in watersheds dominated by intensive agriculture will require innovative approaches, collaborations and investments meant to complement existing programs and sources of conservation funding.

#	Authors, year of publication	Title	Publication Title	The sustainable agricultural practice	Theoretical or conceptual framework	Data collection methods	Stakeholders and type of agricultural operations	Location	Research implications (Factors that affect/challenges of /barriers to adoption; Factors that could increase adoption; benefits of adoption; negative effects of adoption)
83	(Ulrich-Schad, Babin, Ma, & Prokopy, 2016)	Out-of-state, out of mind? Non-operating farmland owners and conservation decision making	Lan Use Policy	Conservation practices		Survey	Non-operating landowners	Indiana	• Farmland owner support for conservation is high, but varies by the type of practice. • Farmland owners are comfortable with encouraging tenants to use conservation practices. • They are less apt to include conservation provisions in their leases with tenants. • The main barriers to conservation practice usage are lack of information and costs.