Reduced tillage and green manures on organic farms - *making it work!*

As part of a new research project, ORC and The University of Newcastle are interested in your experiences with **Reduced Tillage** and **Green Manures** on organic farms.

Are you a:

Farmer ☐	**Organic** ☐	**Conventional** ☐
Grower ☐	**Researcher** ☐	**Other** ☐

Do you use any of the following techniques?

No tillage (the crop is sown directly into soil not tilled since the harvest of the previous crop).	**YES / NO**
Minimum tillage (any tillage practice with a depth shallower than the conventional practice and/or a non-inversion method such as chisel ploughing).	**YES / NO**
Green manure techniques (any crop that is grown to: • increase soil N supply to the subsequent crop • increase soil organic matter • reduce populations and incidence of pests and diseases • reduce competition from weeds in subsequent crops • minimize soil erosion). Intercrops e.g. undersown legumes are considered green manures. A long-term fodder, or long or short -term grazed crop is considered a green manure only if at least one harvest is left in the field as a mulch, prior to incorporation. **Do you do this?**	**YES / NO** **YES / NO**

Crops Grown (please list the types of crop you grow with estimate of area)

Crop	Ha/Ac	Crop	Ha/Ac

Would you be interested in taking part in a more in-depth interview about your use of these techniques? YES / NO

Name	
Address	
Email	
Telephone	
Mobile	

Please provide **comments or more information** on the back of this sheet. We are interested in the reasons why you use or might consider using minimum tillage and green manures, and what, if any, challenges you have experienced or might expect to experience when using them. **Thank you very much for your time**.

TILMAN-ORG A European Network

Nafferton Ecological Farming Group

Newcastle University

ORGANIC RESEARCH CENTRE ELM FARM