

Appendix 1. Farmer Typologies and Agricultural Profile

Table A1.1: Typologies of active farmers who participated in semi-structured interviews.

	Farm size (hectares)	Years on farm (average)[†]	Farming as income	Farming type
‡Commercial multi-generation (large-scale)	Average: 1500 Max: 3500 Min: 180	27	Primary	More common: sheep (wool/meat), grain (e.g., canola, wheat, barley), cattle (beef), dairy (milk) Less common: ostrich, thatch, vegetables, lucerne, goats
‡Commercial first-generation (large-scale)	Average: 1375 Max: 3500 Min: 130	26	Primary	More common: dairy, sheep, cattle Less common: ostrich, buffalo (game), grain, avocado, berries, vegetables
Lifestyle (high-end, niche markets)	Average: 250 Max: 967 Min: 4	16	Secondary	More common: olives, vegetables, fruit Less common: sheep, cattle, honey, vineyards, thatch, game
Subsistence (small-scale)	Average: 33 Max: 54 Min: 12	31	Mixed	More common: chickens, ducks Less common: sheep, calf-rearing

[†] ‘Years on farm’ refers to number of years surveyed farmer has been actively farming on their farm specifically located in the research area.

[‡] While both first and multi-generational farmer typologies have actively farmed for an average of 26/27 years, first-generation farmers are new to the area in the sense that they have no prior exposure to farming in the southern Cape. Most multi-generational farming families have been present in the area for three generations (i.e., from the 1940s). Approximately 30 % of multi-generational farming families have farmed in the area since the 1880s.

The 50 active farms surveyed fell into three ‘catchment’ areas, divided up into the Duiwenhoks/Breede, Goukou and Goukou/Gouritz (see Figure A1.1). From this sample, 68 % fell into the Goukou catchment area, 22 % in the Duiwenhoks/Breede and 10 % in the Goukou/Gouritz grouping. The research area was also divided into three distinctive areas: coastal (farms along the Indian Ocean coast which marks the southern boundary of the study area), vlakte (farms on the lowlands in the middle) and mountain (farms in the Langeberg Mountains). From the 50 active farmers sampled, 54 % farmed on the vlakte areas, 24 % on the coast and 22 % in the mountainous areas.

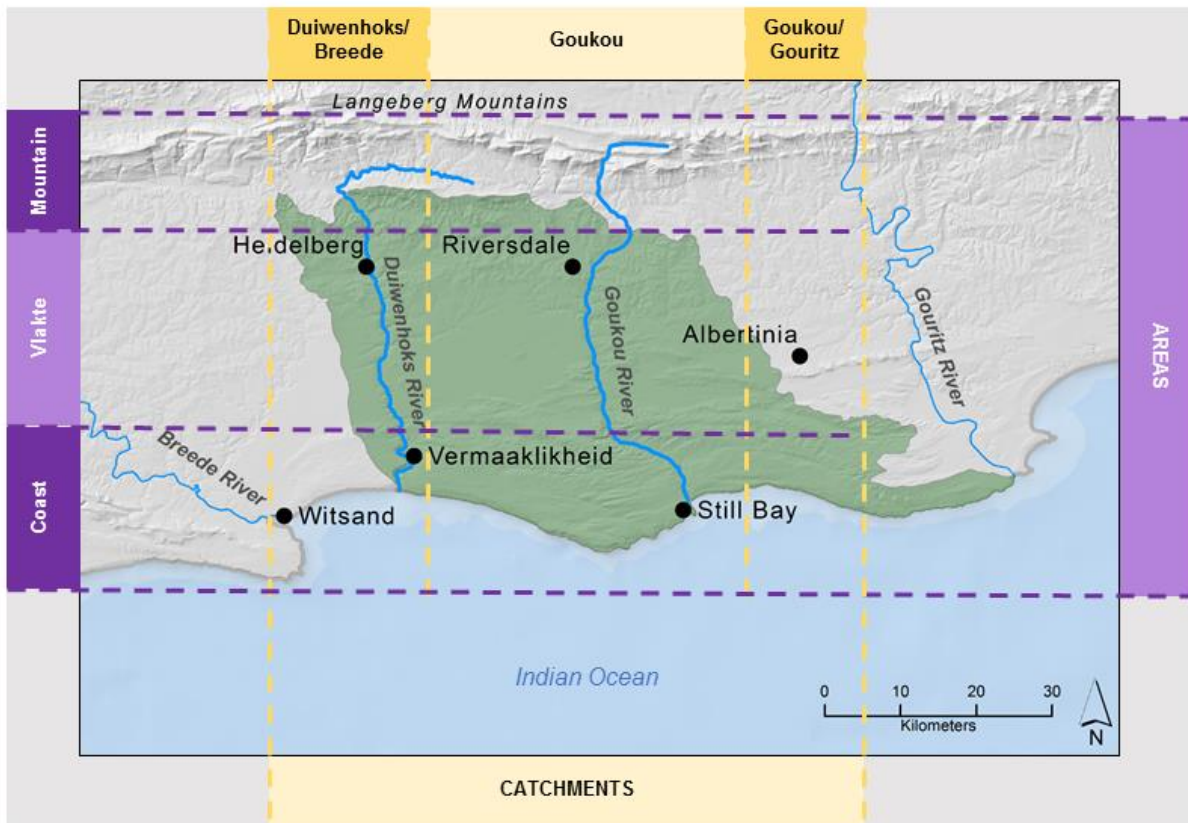


Figure A1.1: Different catchment and area groupings across the research area as a reference for results.

In general, crops, livestock and dairy farming practices dominated the research area. Large-scale crop operations are more easily carried out on the vlakte due to suitable environmental and climatic conditions, while coast and mountain farms tended to be a more diversified mix of crop, livestock and dairy farming due to less favourable conditions (see Figure A1.2).

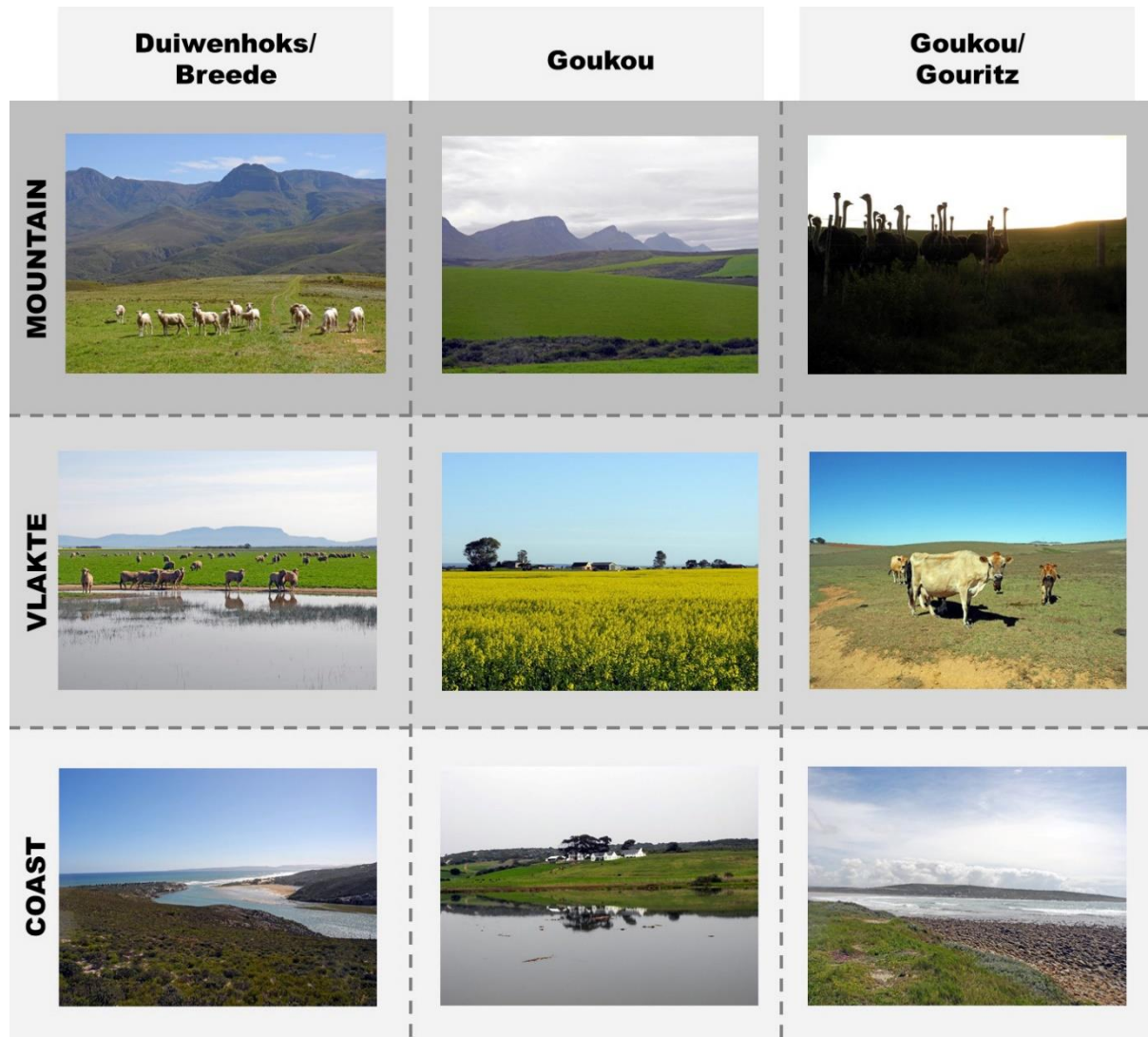


Figure A1.2: The six grouping describing location characteristics throughout the research area according to catchment (Duiwenhoks/Breede, Goukou and Goukou/Gouritz) and area (mountain, vlakte and coast).