

# The adoption and diffusion outcome prediction tool

## Adoption report for:

Sm@RT automatic grass plate meter\_2nd July 2024

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## **Project Details**

#### **MODEL**

Standard agriculture

#### YOUR INNOVATION

Automatic grass plate meter 3 farmers, 1 NSA

#### YOUR POPULATION

UK sheep farmers

## **Adoption Level**

TIME TO NEAR-PEAK ADOPTION LEVEL (years)

PEAK ADOPTION LEVEL (percent %)

# Predicted adoption levels

IN 5 YEARS FROM START

IN 10 YEARS FROM START

TIME TO 50% OF PEAK ADOPTION (years)

NOTES: The predictions of Peak Adoption Level and Time to Peak Adoption Level are numeric outputs that are provided to assist with insight and understanding and like any forecasts should be used with caution. Time to Near Peak Adoption represents the time to 99% of the maximum predicted adoption level.

# Adoption level S-Curve

The following chart shows how the level of adoption in the relevant population of farmers changes over time.

# Yearly Adoption Levels

| Year | Adoption % |
|------|------------|
| 1    | 2          |
| 2    | 8          |
| 3    | 19         |
| 4    | 34         |
| 5    | 50         |
| 6    | 64         |
| 7    | 74         |
| 8    | 81         |
| 9    | 86         |
| 10   | 88         |
| 11   | 90         |

(Peak Adoption)

## Changing the adoption levels

Many of the factors can be changed by activities such as extension. Based on the data entered, the ADOPT model suggests that changing the following factors would have the biggest effect on adoption.

#### Changing the peak adoption level

#### MOST SENSITIVE QUESTION

#### YOUR RESPONSE



Profit benefit in years that it is used

Moderate profit advantage in years that it is used

To what extent is the use of the innovation likely to affect the profitability of the farm business in the years that it is used?

#### STEP UP RESPONSE

#### STEP DOWN RESPONSE

Large profit advantage in years that it is used

Small profit advantage in years that it is used

#### Changing the time to peak adoption level

#### MOST SENSITIVE QUESTION

#### YOUR RESPONSE



Relevant existing skills & knowledge

A minority will need new skills and knowledge

What proportion of the target population will need to develop substantial new skills and knowledge to use the innovation?

#### STEP UP RESPONSE

#### STEP DOWN RESPONSE

Almost none will need new skills or knowledge

About half will need new skills and knowledge

## Sensitivity Analysis

The following charts show the effects on Peak Adoption Level and Time to Peak Adoption of single step changes up and down for all questions.

Peak level, sensitivity analysis

KEY STEP UP STEP DOWN

Time to peak, sensitivity analysis

KEY STEP UP STEP DOWN

## S-Curve Sensitivity

The following chart shows how the S-Curve is predicted to change when a single step change is made to the most sensitive question(s) with respect to Peak Adoption Level

KEY ORIGINAL LEVEL STEP UP STEP DOWN

The following chart shows how the S-Curve is predicted to change when a single step change is made to the most sensitive question(s) with respect to Time to Near Peak Adoption.

KEY ORIGINAL LEVEL STEP UP STEP DOWN

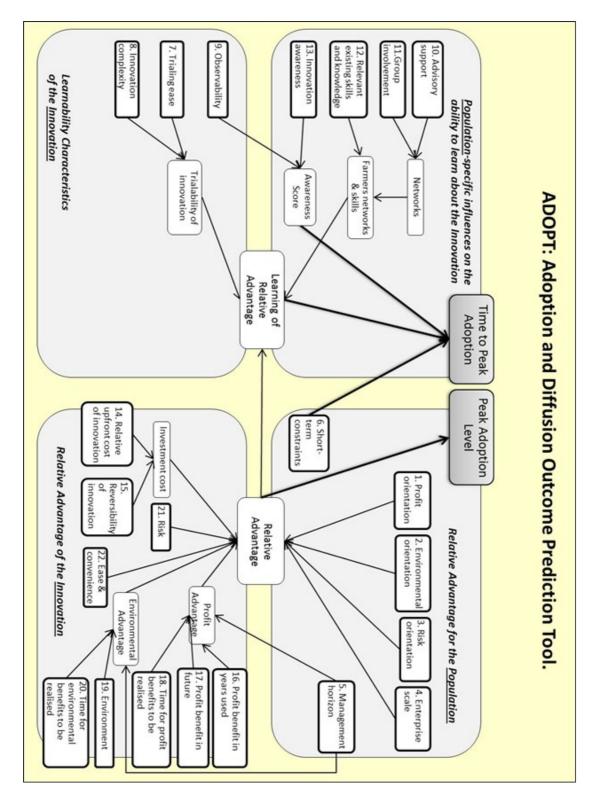
# Responses

| Question                                       | Response   | Reasoning |
|--|--|-----------|
| Relative Advantage for the Population          |  |           |
| 1. Profit orientation                          | A majority have<br>maximising profit as a<br>strong motivation                     |           |
| 2. Environmental orientation                   | A minority have protection of the environment as a strong motivation               |           |
| 3. Risk orientation                            | A majority have risk<br>minimisation as a strong<br>motivation                     |           |
| 4. Enterprise scale                            | Almost all of the target<br>farms have a major<br>enterprise that could<br>benefit |           |
| 5. Management horizon                          | A minority have a long-<br>term management horizon                                 |           |
| 6. Short term constraints                      | About half currently have a severe short-term financial constraint                 |           |
| Learnability Characteristics of the Innovation |  |           |
| 7. Trialable                                   | Easily trialable   |           |
| 8. Innovation complexity                       | Moderately difficult to evaluate effects of use due to complexity                  |           |
| 9. Observability                               | Difficult to observe   |           |
| Learnability of Population                     |  |           |
| 10. Advisory support                           | About half use a relevant advisor  |           |
| 11. Group involvement                          | A minority are involved<br>with a group that<br>discusses farming                  |           |
| 12. Relevant existing skills<br>& knowledge    | A minority will need new skills and knowledge                                      |           |
| 13. Innovation awareness                       | A minority are aware that it has been used or trialed in their district            |           |

| Relative Advantage of the Innovation                                |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| 14. Relative upfront cost of the project                            | Minor initial investment                           |  |  |
| 15. Reversibility of the innovation                                 | Very easily reversed                               |  |  |
| 16. Profit benefit in years that it is used                         | Moderate profit advantage in years that it is used |  |  |
| 17. Future profit benefit   | Moderate profit advantage in the future            |  |  |
| 18. Time until any future profit benefits are likely to be realised | 1 - 2 years  | probably 6 months  |  |
| 19. Environmental costs & benefits                                  | Moderate environmental advantage                   |  |  |
| 20. Time to environmental benefit                                   | 3 - 5 years  |  |  |
| 21. Risk exposure   | No increase in risk                                |  |  |
| 22. Ease and convenience  | No change in ease and convenience                  | discussion if it should be a<br>small increase (more work)<br>or small decrease (better<br>management so less work<br>in the long run) |  |

ADOPT can be cited as: Kuehne G, Llewellyn R, Pannell D, Wilkinson R, Dolling P, Ouzman J, Ewing M (2017) Predicting farmer uptake of new agricultural practices: A tool for research, extension and policy, Agricultural Systems 156:115-125 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2017.06.007

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