Austrian farmers (N = 486) has been conducted to provide data for the analysis of differences with respect to farm types (cash crop farms, permanent crop farms, forage-growing farms, intensive livestock farms, mixed crop and livestock farms and forestry enterprises), farming methods (organic and conventional farms), employment situation (full-time and part-time farms), and geographic location (mountain farms and non-mountain farms). The results indicate that all subgroups of farmers expect the strategy of financial management to be most effective in coping with risks. Organic, part-time and mountain farmers are more confident in the strategy of off-farm diversification, on average. In comparison with their part-time colleagues, full-time farmers regard farm expansion and insurance as well as cost and revenue management to be more effective. All subgroups of farmers plan to increasingly pursue risk management strategies of adaptive capacity building, cost and revenue management, financial management, and on-farm diversification.

Revealing strategic conversations around future visions of agriculture to improve the debate on transformation pathways towards sustainable farming systems
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To address sustainability of agro-food systems, different innovation models are proposed, which carry underlying pathways for change. Making explicit the divergences between these visions for the future could give more visibility to alternative visions, which otherwise could be dismissed by visions of the dominant regime. The generation and discussion of future visions for agro-food systems can open up or close down options for radical change. Therefore, we aim at analysing the cross-relations between the representations of pathways for change carried by actors and their strategies for change. We follow future-oriented debates, consisting both of a corpus of future representations, and of a community of actors associated to their discussion. We focus on one case study: the future-oriented debate on agriculture and water quality, in the Seine river watershed in France (between 2000 and 2016). We organise the materials from documentary sources and interviews through a narrative of the links between the future-oriented debate and strategies. Our results highlight three types of strategies: (i) opening the map of options for change; (ii) promoting radical change for agro-food systems; (iii) using the future-oriented debate to build an intervention strategy. We identify a gap in this debate: very few explicit transition pathways exist, while it may improve their credibility. We show that some alternative visions integrate performance criteria of the dominant narrative to strengthen their credibility. We conclude by suggesting that another strategy could be to embed future visions in a consistent alternative narrative, revealing the social dimension of water management by agriculture.

Effects on territories of ending milk quotas - exploratory findings from two contrasting French case studies: the Niort Plain and the Chartreuse Massif
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In France, the ending of milk quotas marks a breach in the mode of milk supply management and dairy farmers' conditions. Regulation administered by public authorities gave way to private regulation by dairy companies. In this context, farmers and actors of territorial...