









Lewistown, PA

June-October 2012



Average of 200 customers weekly

PA-WAgN received a USDA Farmers' Market Promotion Program grant to establish a farmers' market in a food desert.

PA-WAgN worked with local agencies to promote Tri-Valley Farmers' Market and establish a sister market, Rec Park Farmers' Market as a pilot program for establishing markets in low income communities.

PA-WAgN established the use of SNAP program benefits to increase sales of fresh local products to low-income families.

PA-WAgN developed "CookShop" – Weekly cooking demonstrations and nutritional education workshops to promote the use of fresh local products.



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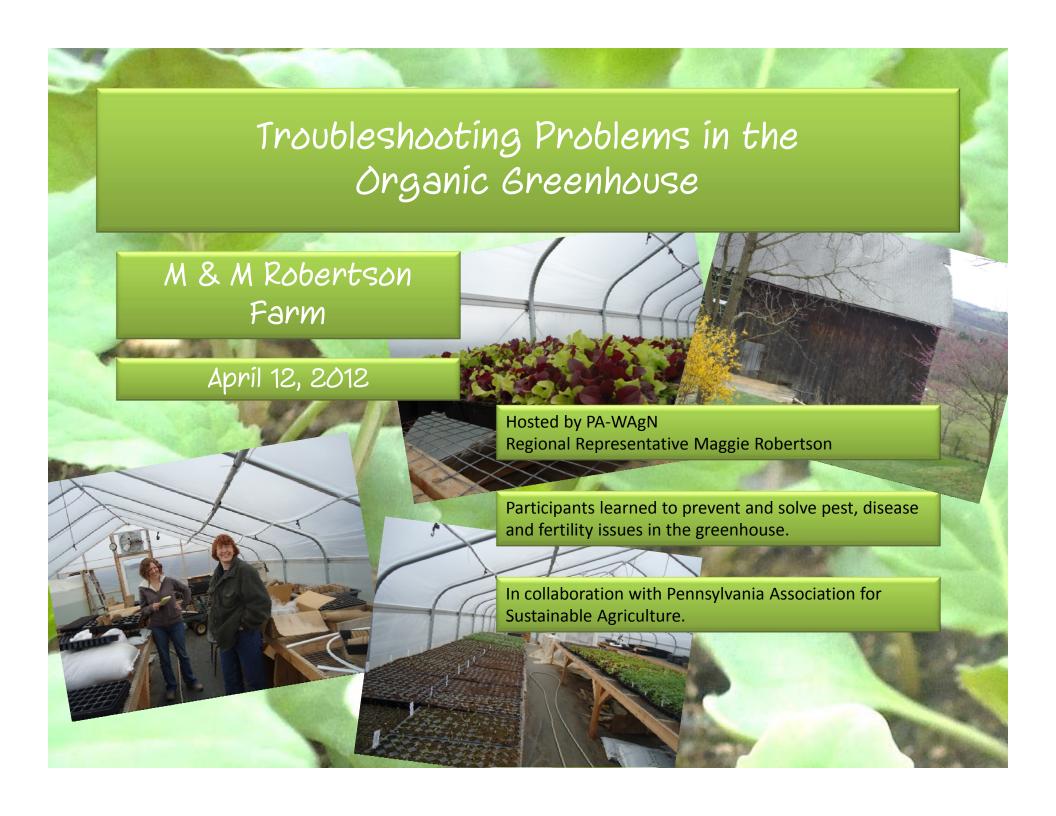
April 11

SEMNP)

Cheryl Burns, Outreach Specialist for Capital RC&D, explained how farmers' markets can accept SNAP payments through the EBT card swipe system.

Melissa Bishop, Nutrition Education Coordinator for Family Health Council of Central PA, Inc. and Shana Meiser, Manager of the WIC Program in Lewistown, discussed the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, which was established to allow WIC participants greater access to fresh fruits and vegetables from local farmers.

Megan Epler, PASA, introduced the BuyFresh BuyLocal program and explained how it can benefit local Farmers Markets by promoting their products to people who are searching for locally grown produce.







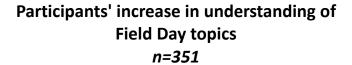


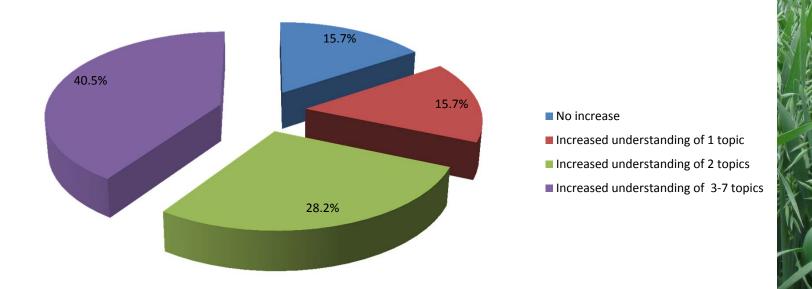






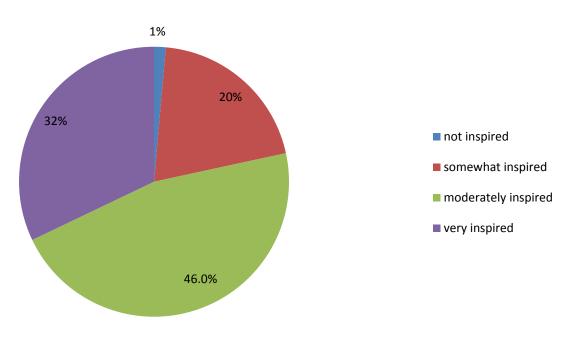
## Evaluation Results

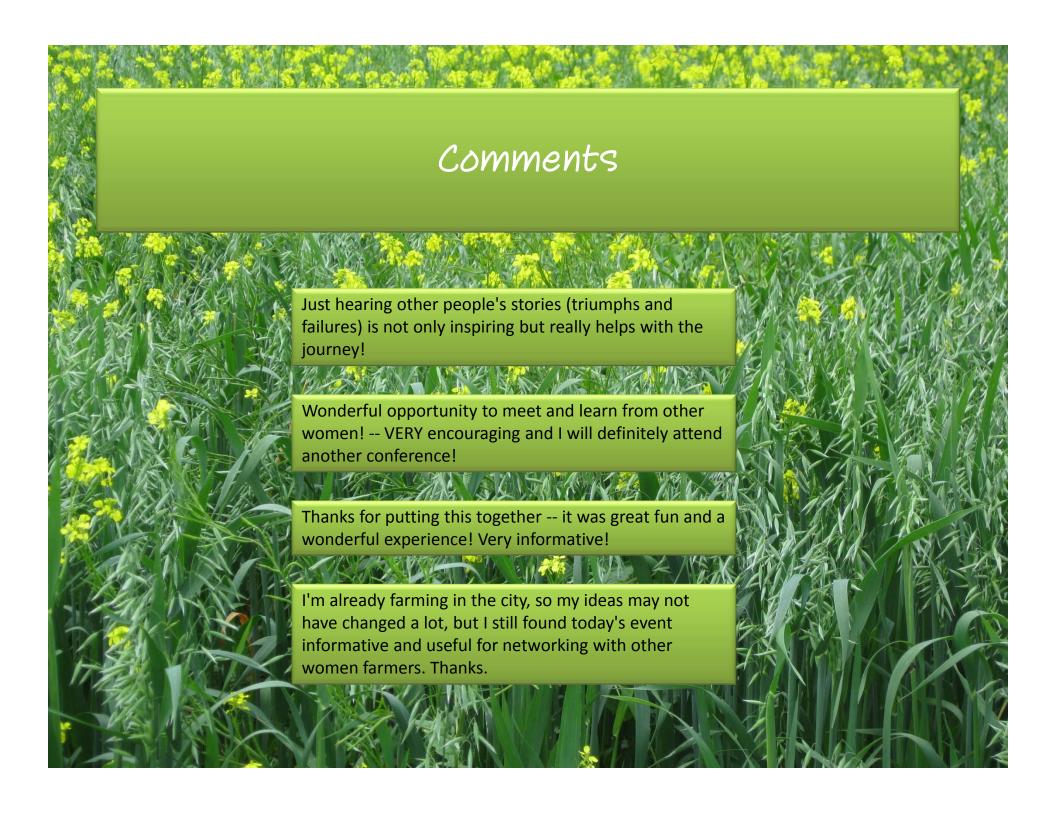




## Evaluation Results

Extent that participants who have farms were inspired by Field Day experience to modify farm operation n=218









Use of Conservation Practices by Women Farmers in the Northeastern United States

We conducted a survey of women farmers in the Northeast U.S. to better understand their use of conservation practices, and how their use is affected by demographic and farm characteristics, and membership in agricultural organizations and networks.

Over 85% of the 815 respondents belonged to at least one organization. The most common organizations reported were sustainable/organic agriculture organizations (53.5%) and general farm organizations (50.8%). About one-third of respondents belonged to commodity-based organizations.

Our results indicate that organizational membership and participation provide critical networks that support and reinforce the use of conservation practices. Compost production/application, crop rotation, manure incorporation, and organic crop and livestock production are more likely among members of sustainable/organic agriculture organizations, but less likely among member of general farm organizations.

Because women tend to have diversified operations with multiple markets, educational and regulatory programs that attempt to reach women farmers may need to consider the specific types of farms they operate to best match practices to their situations and goals.



Women Farmers: Pulling Up Their Own Educational Boot Straps with Extension

We discovered that the reasons women have for coming to agricultural events have implications for how Extension may want to design and market events. The reason women want to attend educational events, just as men do, is for the subject matter, but women also look for other benefits: to meet women farmers in their area; hear from other women farmers as part of the learning process; become a better educator, and network.

The data confirm the isolation that women experience.

The data reveal that although men heard about WAgN events through Extension, women did not, suggesting on yet another measure, Extension's lack of engagement with women in agriculture and the potential for that engagement in future.

In summary, the research reported here examined how a network of women farmers, Extension educators and researchers designed educational events and evaluated them over four years for educational impact, expansion and enhancement of a network, and future marketing strategies.





## Women Farmers Shake Up Agriculture

- The first chapter of the book describes and explains the increase in women farmers.
- Chapter 2, we ask the question if women involved in agriculture are really farmers.
- Chapter 3 focuses on farmers who are operating diverse operations on their farms and using new types of marketing strategies.
- Chapter 4 relays experiences of women farmers who use innovative strategies for accessing land and capital for farming including farming on public land, reclaimed strip-mined land, and urban land.
- Chapter 5 discusses women farmers who work closely in involving their communities on their farms through on-farm educational activities or community supported agriculture.
- In Chapter 6, we provide examples of women farmers who are involved in sustainable and organic agricultural practices. In Part III of the book, we discuss educational and organizational efforts directed at women farmers.
- Chapter 7 discusses how cooperative extension has responded to these new women farmers.
- In Chapter 8, we provide a case study of the growth of the Pennsylvania Women's Agricultural Network.
- Finally, in Chapter 9, we discuss other women's agricultural networks in the United States and other regions of the world.