

## Chapter 1 : Popular Farmers Books

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### Chapter 2 : god made a farmer super bowl | Bookshelf

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Upcycled Bookcase Farmers Market Inspire others Do you ever do that? I mean, in this instance, I was inspired on first glance of this little cutie at a thrift store. Let the fun begin! I adore pieces that can go in most any room. In spite of the wear, this one is made solid enough, but just needs some TLC. In addition, the paint job was seriously lacking. Plus, there were drips and runs all over. My first order of business in this upcycled bookcase makeover is to remove the back with my handy-dandy hammer. That was stress reliever! After that, I used a substantial amount of wood filler to fill all the scratches, dents, and nail holes. Once cured, my sander came out to play and help me finish it all up. Since I removed the backing the stability of the bookcase was faltering. However, that is easily fixed by adding some back braces that would serve a dual purpose. My sweet helper decided she could attach them for me with my drill. Here is the start of my upcycled bookcase with the back braces and front pieces added. Thanks for the input! I love this tool combo! This is how the shelter starts outâ€¦small and easy to storeâ€¦ the BAM!! It pops up in seconds. It makes painting a piece go faster and no fuss in your finish. See my YouTube video demo below. When using your sprayer, feel free to practice on a piece of scrap or cardboard. To get a gorgeous, finish, be sure to use your shoulder, not your wrist, to move the sprayer evenly. Also, begin spraying before you hit your project with spray and continue off. This will help prevent and runs and drips and give you even coats. Next, let your coat cure. I let my first coat cure for about 6 hours. Once it was cured, I added another coat and let cure again. Here it is after two coats of paint. While my layers were curing, I set about to work on the rest of my exciting idea. Making kid toys and dolls is easily one of my favorite things to do. Just so happens I have 6 kids in my gaggle that love to receive said gifts. You can see my post about it and what goodies lie behind that fun setup in this post [HERE](#). Since they already have this one, I am making this one just for the sheer fun of it. I dug into my wood stash and created this stack of mini crates. All they needed were some rope handles added. Likewise, that was made simple with my drill and this drawer pull jig. In addition to woodworking, my other favorite pastime is sewing. My other stash afforded me these fun gingham fabrics. Can you tell I had a blast?! My little market features six crates, a removable tablecloth, embroidered market bags, and even a fold-away shop sign. The awning is removable and sets up easily too. My colorful little bunting is made from felted wool scraps I have from all my past creations. Every part of this stand was made from something I had in my stash. And, I have to mention this cutie pie in the red gingham apron. She helped and her sibs encouraged me the whole way and were even game to help me stage it. They are my biggest fans! Pretend play is an amazing thing to do as a child and encourages such awesome life skills. And, you know I have fun playing too. These are the food items that I made for my kids years ago for their market and helped me through a difficult time. Stitch therapy is wonderful. **SOLD** Someone is going to be getting a sweet combo of market bags, market, and apron. Purchase food items [HERE](#). And, You can add more entries daily, if you like. Winner will be notified via email, and will have 24 hours to claim their prize. Be sure to check your spam! I had a blast literally sharing this with you today. Thanks for joining me in my DIY adventure! Up next, these seriously sad set of canisters is about to be reprieved. Can we maybe say Pinterest fail? See their after [HERE](#). More DIY projects like this upcycled bookcase:

**Chapter 3 : Farmers Bookshelf > Home**

*Farmer's BookShelf. Find a Fruit by common or scientific names: Leave blank to list all fruits, then select a Fruit below:  
Fruits: Jaboticaba, Brazil grape tree.*

Food System As with the environmental and health indicators discussed in earlier chapters, most social and economic outcomes reflect complex causal processes, and they can vary widely based on time period, spatial organization, market conditions, regulatory forces, and adaptive mechanisms of actors in the system. In this section, we outline major classes of social and economic effects that can be linked to characteristics of the U. We focus on three broad classes of social and economic effects: Levels of income, wealth, and distributional equity; Broader indicators of quality of life, such as working conditions, job satisfaction, and freedom of choice to pursue taste and lifestyle preferences; and Associated impacts on worker health and well-being. Affected individuals fall into three groups: Food production, processing, and availability also can affect community-level measures, such as economic growth and social infrastructure. Although social and economic dimensions of effects are distinct, they are more closely interrelated than other dimensions. For this reason, we are presenting them in one chapter. This chapter begins with an overview of the social and economic impacts of the food system on key sectors of the food system. To discuss these impacts, select data sources and metrics are described. Tables B-1 through B-4 in Appendix B provide more details on these data sources. The committee has focused in this chapter on market-based economic effects, including measurable changes in the financial well-being of key actors in the food system and broader indicators of market performance by sector e. However, a discussion of non-market valuation methods for environmental effects is included in Chapter 4. In addition, while the chapter identifies the importance of capturing differential impacts on distinct social groups e. Consideration of whether particular types of social and economic effects are better than others should be guided by the best available information about those effects and by the cultural, political, and ethical views of stakeholders and decision makers. Occupations in this sector involve planting, caring for, and harvesting raw food items, livestock, and seafood FCWA, About 40 percent of the U. Taken as a whole, the U. More impressive is the fact that this growth in output has occurred with relatively little increase in the total combined use of factor inputs capital, labor, purchased inputs Wang and Ball, The increase in output can be attributed mostly to an increase in the quality of labor, capital, and technology inputs. Declines in the rate of productivity increase have been linked to reductions in agricultural research investments particularly by the public sector and possible biological yield plateaus of major agricultural crops Alston et al. ERS, a; Wang and Ball, Interestingly, the mix of inputs used to produce growth in food output has changed dramatically since the mid-20th century see Figure Specifically, the use of labor has declined by nearly 80 percent, the use of capital inputs has remained roughly the same a decrease of 12 percent , and the use of purchased variable inputs has more than doubled. The mix of capital inputs has also shifted, with land inputs slowly declining throughout the past 60 years but the importance of capital equipment growing rapidly through the s, then declining in importance in the latter 20th century. Finally, the use of fertilizer accounts for a significant portion of the increased use of purchased inputsâ€”growing nearly three-fold by the mid-1980s and then remaining at that level with significant annual fluctuations through It appears that the reduced impact in productivity growth from a decline in the use of labor and land inputs has been offset by the positive impact of increased use of other inputs e. Economic returns and competitiveness in U. Public investments in infrastructure for energy, transportation, communication, price information, market coordination, financing opportunities, and tax benefits also shape farm sector performance. Public investments in basic and applied research throughout most of the 20th century have provided high rates of economic return to taxpayers and undergirded a period of rapid technological change and increases in productivity Fuglie and Heisey, ; Kinsey, Despite significant increases in total output and factor productivity over this period of time, after adjusting for inflation, aggregate net income in the U. Because their largest asset is usually land, farm businesses have gained significant wealth over the past 50 years from capital gains associated with rising asset values that increased by percent in real terms between and As a group, farm-operator households have seen their economic well-being rise in recent

decades, particularly relative to the average U. However, these average statistics for the sector as a whole mask considerable variation among actual farm households and the fact that most farm households rely on off-farm income as the principle basis for household survival see Figure For instance, 57 percent of U. Some of these farms are operated as hobbies by urban dwellers who are employed in other occupations and rely on off-farm income Fernandez-Cornejo, ; Hoppe et al. In the latest estimates from the U. Department of Agriculture USDA , roughly 60 percent of off-farm income in farm households comes from wages and salary payments to the operator or other adults in the household. Another 20 percent is derived from transfer payments e. Most of the remaining portion is from non-farm business income ERS, b. Data as of November 26, As discussed in Chapter 2 see Figure , the farming sector receives an average of 17 percent of the consumer food dollar as gross farm receipts, down from about 40 percent of consumer food spending in Schnepf, The change primarily reflects the pronounced shift toward food consumed away from home where a higher share of food expenditures cover the cost of preparation and service , but it also reflects an increased number and technical sophistication of processing and marketing channels between farmers and consumers. Although a smaller fraction of consumer food dollars flow into agriculture, the economic well-being of farm households has not always suffered. Large commercial farmers typically earn incomes higher than the average U. However, changes in the structure of first-line handlers and processors can affect returns to some farmers. That is, they can set the prices they pay for supplies and the prices they charge for their products MacDonald, In this system, farmers have much less certainty about the price they will receive at the end of a season Leonard, Other concerns with increased concentration of market shares in the hands of few firms are the potential loss in competition and decline in the transparency of markets. In the meat packing sector, a small number of firms control most of the business and independent farmers without production contracts from packing firms can find it difficult to access open and competitive markets for their livestock Key and McBride, ; Marion and Geithman, ; McEowen et al. Recent reviews of the literature suggest that adverse impacts on meat prices or consumer welfare have been relatively small, but the distribution of economic returns among different-sized actors or segments of the food supply chain can be affected Sexton, ; U. Because many workers on U. The Census of Agriculture estimated 3. Although hired workers are a minority of the overall farm workforce, many farm operators and family members do not work full time on their farms, and hired farm workers are now estimated to contribute nearly 60 percent of total full-time equivalent labor on U. Between 60 to 80 percent of hired farm workers are employed on crop farms, most are foreign born, and more than half are unauthorized to work in the United States Martin, ; Wainer, Hired farm workers in the United States tend to work for relatively low wages and for fewer days a year than most of the U. The vast majority of hired crop workers are engaged in the fruit, vegetable, and horticulture industries, where labor-intensive crop management practices are still widespread. As a result, poverty rates for farm workers are estimated at between 30 and 40 percent, among the highest of any occupational category in the United States Pena, ; USDOL, Poverty rates for noncitizen farm laborers are even higher, nearly triple that of citizen farm workers Kandel, Quality of Life Farm Owners Because economic returns to agriculture have generally been volatile and below prevailing market rates of return to capital and labor Cochrane, , economists and sociologists have long sought to understand the motivation of farm operators to persist in farming Gardner, ; Reinhardt and Barlett, Concern is growing, however, that the high capital costs and uncertain economic returns associated with modern agriculture have made it difficult for young farmers to successfully enter the sector. The average age of U. To some extent, this shifting demographic reflects the overall aging of the population, but it also results from a steady decline in the rate of new farm entry and the reduced number of transfers of family farm businesses across generations over the past 40 years. Although qualitative research on farm households in the United States consistently underscores the importance of quality of life outcomes to farm sector dynamics, quantitative indicators of positive quality of life effects on farmers and farm households are more difficult to find. One indicator is the degree of decision-making control that farmer operators have over day-to-day work allocation or production practices. A major example is the steady rise of contract production in U. In some livestock sectorsâ€”particularly beef cattle, hogs, and poultryâ€”the vast majority of production is marketed under contract. The traditional spot market non-negotiated transactions by independent producers Lawrence,

has shifted to marketing contracts to highly consolidated meat packing industry and, eventually, to vertical integration see Chapter 2 and below , which has both benefits and costs. Other benefits or costs vary by contract ERS, Farmers, however, have lost some entrepreneurial autonomy and decision-making power over assets due to unbalanced relationships in bargaining power with agribusiness firms Stofferahn, For example, producers often assume most of the fixed capital investment costs, but they have less control over production practices and depend on the availability of future contracts to survive MacDonald and Korb, ; MacDonald and McBride, In addition, independent farmers find it increasingly difficult to gain access to competitive cash markets for their products Key and McBride, ; MacDonald and McBride, ; Marion and Geithman, ; Sexton, ; Ward, Farm Workers Hired farm laborers face particularly difficult working conditions and experience a quality of life that is well below that of most others in the U. Many farm workers live in substandard housing and have relatively little control over their work schedule or labor practices. About 15 percent of U. This can disrupt family structure and educational experiences for children Kandel, As noted above, more than half of the farm worker population is foreign born, and many do not have legal permission to work in the United States. The insecure citizenship and immigration status of many farm workers often results in a lack of economic and political power and leaves them vulnerable to exploitation Hall and Greenman, Estimates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that unions represent only 1. Good estimates of the number of foreign born or illegal farm workers affiliated with unions are lacking, but groups such as the United Farm Workers of America, founded in by migrant farm laborer Cesar Chavez, are still organizing to improve working conditions and wages for farm workers. However, women are the principal operators of another 14 percent of all U. Moreover, when principal, secondary, and tertiary operators are counted, nearly 1 million women of all races were engaged in running U. The role of women in U. Farmers from racial and ethnic groups that are historically underrepresented in farming have also shifted in recent years. Historically, the number of African American farmers and sharecroppers in the United States declined by 98 percent since Banks, , a trend that is linked to political, economic, and cultural discrimination Wood and Gilbert, More recently, the number of farms owned by Hispanics, American Indians, African Americans, and Asians all increased over the number owned by each of these subpopulations in USDA, b. The number of Hispanic-owned farms, in particular, has increased by 21 percent between and Rural Communities The economic performance and quality of life for farm operators and hired farm workers can be an important contributor for community life and well-being, particularly in rural areas where farming is a major driver of local social and economic activity. Researchers know that rural communities that rely most heavily on farming for their local economic base are more likely to experience economic stagnation and population declines Isserman et al. Growing farm size and specialization of production may be associated with declining local purchasing patterns and reduced landscape amenities that could attract non-farm development Foltz et al. Traditionally, family farming systems with relatively equitable patterns of asset ownership and reliance on a family labor force have been linked to healthy dynamics in community social arenas and local businesses Goldschmidt, ; Labao and Stofferahn, ; Lyson, Evidence also suggests that more diversified farming systems can generate ecological and aesthetic landscape benefits and increase reported quality of life Deller et al. Farm worker towns in the Central Valley of California experience some of the lowest per capita income, poorest public services, and most stressed local fiscal conditions of any rural communities in America Martin, Health Access to Health Care and Health Care Benefits Farm operators and households Farm operators and their families, like millions of other Americans, deal with issues related to accessing affordable health care as well as health and safety considerations specific to this occupation. Households where farming was the primary occupation, such as in the dairy industry, were the most likely to lack health insurance ERS, j. A large body of literature has documented unequal access to health care by individuals who live in rural areas Murray et al. Because most farmers reside in rural areas, many of them must travel significant distances to interact with the medical system. Approximately 60 percent of farm-operator households are located in rural areas, which have known physician shortages Jones et al. According to data from the U.

**Chapter 4 : Category:Bookshelf - Gutenberg**

*And on the eighth day, God looked down on his planned paradise and said, "I need a caretaker." So God made a farmer. God said, "I need somebody willing to get up before dawn, milk cows, work all day in the field, milk cows again, eat supper, then go to town and stay past midnight at a meeting of the township board."*

Some of these interventions were designed as research intervention trials and these were discussed in session 4. Session 5 addressed several promising, although less formally evaluated, programs and policies that are currently under way to improve the food environment. These interventions range from incentives for grocery stores and supermarkets to locate in underserved areas, to city-wide programs to encourage healthier eating, and extend to support for small, corner-type stores and neighborhood-based farmers markets. These include efforts aimed at changing the food environment in many different ways. Overview of Efforts to Change the Food Environment Joel Gittelsohn, of Johns Hopkins University, presented an overview of efforts to change the food environment and reminded the group that food outlets—“including supermarkets, small food stores, restaurants, and school and worksite cafeterias”—are all part of the larger community nutrition environment. Policy, environmental, and individual variables combine to affect eating patterns on an individual and collective basis see Figure Reprinted with permission from the American Journal of Health Promotion. Given this caveat, changing the food environment has many potential benefits. Among these benefits, such changes can limit or expand the range of choices available to consumers, increase access to healthy foods, complement individual behavioral change programs, reach large numbers of people, and provide long-term sustainability if efforts are institutionalized. It is a practical way, perhaps the only practical way, to address the obesity epidemic. In addition to altering access, the food environment can also be changed within stores, within neighborhoods, and in other settings through provision of information and promotions to consumers. In all cases, the link between supply and demand is key to determining whether changes in the environment will be linked with healthier eating. Availability in Large and Small Stores Seymour et al. Six of the studies four with information only showed increases in sales of healthier foods, while five did not show a change. Of the three studies that also examined dietary data, one showed increased consumption of healthier foods and two did not register impacts. Based on this review, Gittelsohn concluded that informational shelf labeling seems to work, while incentives, in the form of coupons, had little impact. However, a longer duration of up to two years may be needed to show any significant change. Since , researchers have conducted a number of intervention trials in small stores, which are often the main source of retail food purchases among low-income, ethnic, minority populations. Gittelsohn and a colleague are now in the process of reviewing 14 such studies: These studies indicate a potential for success, as measured by reported improvements in fruit and vegetable sales, consumer psychosocial behaviors, healthy food purchasing patterns, and consumer diet. Challenges to increasing fruit and vegetable availability in small stores include convincing store owners to stock healthier foods, especially fresh fruits and vegetables that are perishable and require special handling. He suggested first trying to convince small store owners to stock less risky e. In many cases, store layouts pose a barrier; some are so enclosed that customers cannot touch a food item until they purchase it. These closed settings also severely limit social engagement between the customer and the clerk and therefore create barriers for nutrition education opportunities. Price Manipulation Types of price manipulation include lowering prices of healthy foods, offering coupons and other incentives, and increasing prices of unhealthy foods to subsidize lowering the costs of healthy foods. Other studies have looked at price subsidies in school cafeterias and showed that healthier food intake continued even when the subsidies stopped. Gittelsohn stated that research on price manipulation in stores as a public health intervention is needed, but one difficulty in setting up a price trial in a food store is that retailers are reluctant to share their pricing strategies or to give up control over this key aspect of their business. Other questions to resolve in changing the food environment include how to build and sustain community support, the role of locally produced foods, and the optimal combination of institutions to involve. Certain aspects of the food environment have been commonly measured, while others still need examination. For example, sales of selected foods, such as fruits and vegetables, are commonly measured,

while total sales, which represent total intake, are not; it is difficult to measure impacts without knowing the numerator and denominator. Psychosocial considerations that influence store manager decisions, which could affect their expectations for stocking healthy foods, are rarely measured. On the consumer side, the impact on behavior and on health, in terms of actual food preparation and diet and in terms of BMI, is rarely measured. Reports and inquiries linked trends in retail development in which food stores were moving outside of urban areas and toward the edge of town to the development of food deserts and to public health consequences. However, empirical evidence on key aspects of these linkages was limited. Although possibly overly ambitious, Wrigley said the study established important benchmarks for subsequent retail provision intervention studies and was characterized by high-quality social survey data collection. The focus was Seacroft, an area of about 15, households in one of the most deprived wards of England. By the s, it had a crumbling shopping center with poor levels of food retail provision. Buying food entailed either leaving the area or using a limited range of smaller stores. In partnership with the city, a labor union, and a government agency, a large Tesco supermarket plus 10 smaller shops and other facilities opened in , amidst much fanfare including a visit from then-Prime Minister Tony Blair. The intent was to improve food access along with increasing employment and revitalizing the local economy. The Leeds study involved a two-wave household panel survey: A separate repeatability survey and focus groups were also carried out. Of the respondents, 45 percent switched to using the new store as their main food source, and 31 percent nearly three times more than before reported that they walked to the store to food-shop rather than relying on vehicles often either taxis or borrowed cars to travel to places further away. Small but significant increases in fruit and vegetable consumption were found among users of the new store. Qualitative evidence from focus groups found that people appreciated the benefits relating to ease of access, affordability, quality, and safety, although some were worried about temptations to overspend and were concerned about more affluent shoppers coming from outside areas. Wrigley reviewed the Leeds study, as well as the Glasgow study described by Steven Cummins see Chapter 3 , to draw conclusions about supermarket intervention studies. He recommended that future studies should take sample size-statistical power and endogeneity-simultaneity issues more seriously; attempt to assess unintended consequences of the intervention; try to separate the impacts of physical access, economic access, and choice on food consumption; and appreciate the linkages between existing intervention studies and the dynamics of the food environment. Natural experiments, he said, change reality. They do not take place in a scientific vacuum and can fundamentally change the public discourse. Wrigley concluded by noting that some academics in the United Kingdom are more comfortable with alternative food network solutions, rather than supermarkets, in addressing food deserts. Working with Small Stores to Promote Healthy Eating Guadalupe Ayala, of San Diego State University, described her research with tiendas, which she described as small Latino-Hispanic grocery stores with at least 50 percent of store shelf space devoted to food products, including fruits and vegetables, ready-to-eat foods, and meat. Also called bodegas by some Spanish speakers, these stores are very plentiful in Latino communities. They play important social and economic roles in both new and established immigrant-receiving communities, and for new immigrants they often serve as a gateway into U. Ayala said her research shows that working with tiendas and other small grocery stores may be an effective method to address the problem of food deserts. Although Latinos eat more fruits and vegetables than other demographic groups, acculturation has a negative impact: The primary outcome measured in the study was the number of daily servings of fruits and vegetables. It secondarily measured their total variety, behavioral strategies to increase fiber, and psychosocial factors, such as perceived self-efficacy to purchase more produce. The intervention was a randomized controlled trial in four North Carolina tiendas. It included employee and manager training, structural changes in the stores, and store-centered food marketing campaigns. Consumer fruit and vegetable intake increased with this intervention by about one additional serving per day see Figure Self-efficacy in terms of purchasing and using fruits and vegetables declined, possibly because respondents felt less capable as more was learned and awareness heightened, especially in the short run. Ayala noted some challenges in small-store interventions. The owners may be reluctant to participate in government programs. For example, researchers first suggested tapping into a program sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture to link food retail

businesses with local farmers, but the tienda owners did not want to get involved. They have no mechanism for electronically tracking sales data, which makes it hard to know what is sold. Follow-up is especially difficult with new immigrant populations, with only about two-thirds located for follow-up 10 months after the intervention. Ayala said that in terms of identifying what foods to target in future interventions, Latino stores tend to stock far less low-fat dairy and at higher relative prices and more sugar-sweetened beverages and sweet and savory snacks, compared to non-Latino stores. Farmers Markets in Low-Income Communities Farmers markets, although a tiny percentage of the overall food environment, are expanding see Box Research from East Austin, Texas, shows some of the elements to consider in food deserts. BOX Farmers Markets: Small But Growing Market Segment. Farmers markets occupy a small, but growing share of the U. A well-intentioned effort to establish a central market did not succeed in the long term. The targeted area is a predominantly minority low-income community, with about 25 percent of the 24, residents under age Of the 38 convenience stores in the neighborhood, fewer than half stocked milk and only 5 stocked all of the ingredients for a well-balanced meal. One solution, still in operation, was a bus route, specifically designed to reach supermarkets, that has not been evaluated for its impact. Another proposed solution was a centrally located farmers market. SFC already operated a large market in downtown Austin and several smaller ones at WIC clinics in other neighborhoods. Despite outreach, special events, and other efforts, evaluation indicated that the market lacked sufficient support for the resources expended. Surveys and focus groups indicated that word of mouth generated awareness about the market, but people felt it was inconvenient for regular shopping. Those who did come especially valued the fruits and vegetables and, across income levels, the idea of supporting local farmers. Produce sellers were still interested in additional sales outlets, and customers with FMNP vouchers still wanted to purchase their products. In an alternative and still successful approach, SFC decided to support very small one or two farmers markets located next to WIC clinics. Six of these clinics are now operating. Main points included the need for multicomponent interventions, formative research, and more robust price manipulation trials. Smiley said that the state FMNP program made it easier for individual clinics to participate. SFC has liability insurance for the markets it coordinates, which greatly eased liability concerns. Some neighborhood convenience stores saw the markets as a threat. This required some outreach to explain that the small markets take FMNP vouchers almost exclusively and did not pose any competition. In answer to a question about locating markets so that they simultaneously straddle more and less affluent neighborhoods, Smiley noted that determining new sites is both a physical and a psychological issue. Incentives Gittelsohn noted that incentives can go to shoppers or to store owners. In addition to coupons, he has been involved with trials in which, for example, a shopper gets one free healthy item for every four purchased. However, these have not been successful in small stores, in part because owners worry about consumers abusing the incentives. Ayala said she was involved in an experiment in which a customer would get one free pound of produce for every 10 pounds purchased. It became too much of a burden for the store owners and was not sustainable. Ayala said interviews with tienda owners in California revealed that they try to make every square foot of the store as profitable as possible. They are willing to try something for a month to see if it will bring in more customers or profit. The cost for small stores to equip themselves to sell fresh produce varies. In addition, states and counties may have different policies and regulations, which have an impact on implementation costs for store owners.

### Chapter 5 : god made a farmer | Bookshelf

*The farmers market that you made is so adorable and I bet it is really satisfying to see your kids love something you made for them. I love making stuff for my kids and and grand kids. It makes my heart happy to see the items being used in their homes!*

Each month, we read and review one of the Little House books. More info about the read along can be found through the links above. A few initial thoughts: This book was a bit long for me. Almanzo is the youngest of 4 kids and works hard to help his parents and siblings on the farm. Almanzo reminds me a lot of Laura in the first few books. He is the younger sibling and would rather play and watch the horse and eat good food all day rather than go to school or do chores. I love that he loves his father and wants to be just like him like Laura does. And I love that he loves farming and animals. Again, like the Ingalls family, the Wilders work so hard to survive. I felt tired just reading about the work involved in planting and plowing the fields, in harvesting the crops and the middle of the night saving of the corn! Life was so different back then. They have at least 3 barns. The table is always completely covered with food at mealtimes. His father gets the premiere stall at the church to park his buggy. They have hundreds of dollars in the bank. They have a parlor! And the way they talk about clothes and furniture is a lot different from the Ingalls. Almanzo is really lucky! He gets to eat doughnuts and apple pie and cookies almost daily. But he still understands the value of work and the importance of taking care of your family. And while their backgrounds are quite different, Laura and Almanzo have similar values and dreams for the future. I look forward to the books with them together. My favorite stories were the black mark on the parlor wall and the ending scenes with the lost wallet. I love how the Wilder children eat ice cream and go swimming for days when their parents leaveâ€”only to hurriedly clean up the house right before they return. The scene when Almanzo throws the dirty cleaning brush at Eliza Jane but hits the parlor wallâ€”leaving a huge black mark. Eliza Jane meticulously hides the stain with a patch of the wall paper and they promise not to tell. I love the sibling trust and how they make things right. You work hard, but you work as you please, and no man can tell you to go or come. How do they end up at the same place at the same time? Looking forward to more of their story in books to come!

### Chapter 6 : Upcycled Bookcase Farmers Market - Prodigal Pieces

*Easy. We make it easy to be a farmer and grow your own food. Each Farmshef is plug and play, allowing you to sit back and relax as you watch your plants grow.*

Mild-mannered Vijay is the perfect good Indian husband – responsible and predictable. Well, at least he was, until he decided to turn farmer. As Vijay dives deeper into his quirky hobby, the family is plucked from their comfortable life in the steel-and chrome high-rises of Gurgaon, and thrown head-first into a startlingly unfamiliar world – complete with cows and crops, multiple dogs and eccentric farmhands, a shrewd landlady and the occasional rogue snake. This is a hilarious, witty and easy read. This can be called as a memoir. The author is working as a marketing professional, but also takes zumba classes on Saturday, going for guitar and yoga classes, and writing her next book. Her husband always had a dream to own a land and do farming. But Yashodhara never even though in her dreams that her husband will really make his dream a reality. A casual statement of encouragement from Yashodhara makes her husband determined and he sets up his own dairy farms with partnership with his friend Achu by renting few acres of land. The story gives some insight on farming and caring about animals. It also shows the difficulties and risks involved in following ones dream of becoming a farmer, arranging labour, procurement of seeds, getting animals and machineries for dairy farming. In the beginning, Vijay and kids are skeptical towards dogs, but as the need arises, they plan to get one dog. But end of getting five, which includes 4 pus. By the end of the story all have fallen love with the animals and its heartbreaking to deal with the death of few of the animals, mostly because of few lazy fellows who are very careless at their job. Things become more troublesome when Vijay and Achu have to share the land with few babas who keeps on either creating trouble or complaining. The story narrates, how a city dwellers work against all odds to open up his dairy farm and is able to deliver dairy fresh milk to households. An wonderfully written, enjoyable read to keep the readers engrossed. Yashodhara Lal is an author, mother of three children, marketing professional, and fitness instructor. She lives in Gurgaon with her family, her husband Vijay and three kids – Peanut, Pickle and Papad – who never fail to provide her with material for her blog, www. Her first book Just Married, Please Excuse, is a hilarious story about the bumpy early years of marriage.

### Chapter 7 : Farmers Bookshelf > Fruits

*Farmer Boy by Laura Ingalls Wilder follows the story of Laura's husband-Almanzo Wilder- as a young boy growing up in New York. Almanzo is the youngest of 4 kids and works hard to help his parents and siblings on the farm.*

### Chapter 8 : Little House Read Along [Farmer Boy]: A Review – greenish bookshelf

*Most of the farmers I have known, and certainly the most interesting ones, have had the capacity to ramble about outdoors for the mere happiness of it, alert to the doings of the creatures, amused by the sight of a fox catching grasshoppers, or by the puzzle of wild tracks in the snow."*

### Chapter 9 : Ameliorating Food Desert Conditions - The Public Health Effects of Food Deserts - NCBI Books

*The Best Farmer's Market Display Tip (Plus 4 more!) It's that time of year again - farmer's market season! Locally, our summer farmer's market starts in two weeks.*