

ENEP-Youth

. . . good food for good nutrition

TASTE-INS (cover photo), mini-gardens (right), or cooking clubs aren't the usual ways of teaching nutrition. But Agricultural Extension's exciting new Expanded Nutrition Education Program (ENEP) is using just such methods to instruct young people of low-income groups on proper eating habits.

Program goals are: (1) provide education for youth in the principles of nutrition, diets and in the acquisition and use of foods; (2) contribute to the personal development of disadvantaged urban youth through improved nutrition; and (3) contribute to the improvement of diets and nutrition of families by means of educational programs for youth.

The new ENEP-Youth program is active in 15 California counties and involves a staff of 55—many of whom are from, or live in, the areas in which they work. In just three months of operation, over 2500 youth have been contacted and at least 480 are enrolled in 28 active programs.

ENEP was established as Nutrition Aid Program in 1968. Aides began working with low-income homemakers to help improve dietary adequacy and nutrient intake of families and individuals. The first year of operation was so successful that Congress approved an appropriation of approximately \$30 million to continue



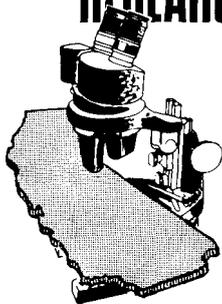
Mini-gardens planted in milk cartons help ENEP-Youth, boys and girls, in low income areas to understand the relationships between plant life, good food, and good nutrition.

the program. Of that amount, \$7.5 million was earmarked for the creation of a specific program for youth.

In California, at the end of the first year of operation, over 15,000 families were enrolled and help was given to an

additional 35,000 families. The adult and youth programs work closely with other special programs focusing both on the homemaker and her concerns for the family, and the needs and motivations of youth themselves.

RESEARCH PREVIEWS



A continuing program of research in many aspects of agriculture is carried on at University campuses, field stations, leased areas, and many temporary plots loaned by cooperating landowners throughout the state. Listed below are some of the projects currently under way, but on which no formal progress reports can yet be made.

DBCP APPLICATION

Both laboratory and field tests by nematologists at Davis indicate that application of DBCP by injection to control nematodes resulted in deeper distribution, as measured by gas chromatography, than application by flood or sprinkler irrigation.

IMPROVING GRAPE VARIETIES

A project at Davis has enabled viticulturists to convert the male vinifera to a hermaphrodite, making it easier to transmit desirable characteristics to other varieties without altering fruit quality. If the project is completely successful, it could reduce the costs of establishing and maintaining new vineyards.

MYCOPLASMA IN STUBBORN CITRUS TREES

Plant pathologists at Riverside have found Mycoplasma-like organisms in stubborn-infected sweet orange trees and have suppressed the symptoms by using tetracycline antibiotics. The stubborn pathogen, formerly believed to be a virus, causes extensive damage to citrus in California and elsewhere. Heat therapy and antibiotics are being used in an attempt

to obtain stubborn-free propagative budlines.

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