



Youth Farm Safety Panel

UMN/NDSU Extension Farm & Ranch Safety Webinar Series

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National Children's Center for Rural and
Agricultural Health and Safety

The Numbers on Children and Agriculture

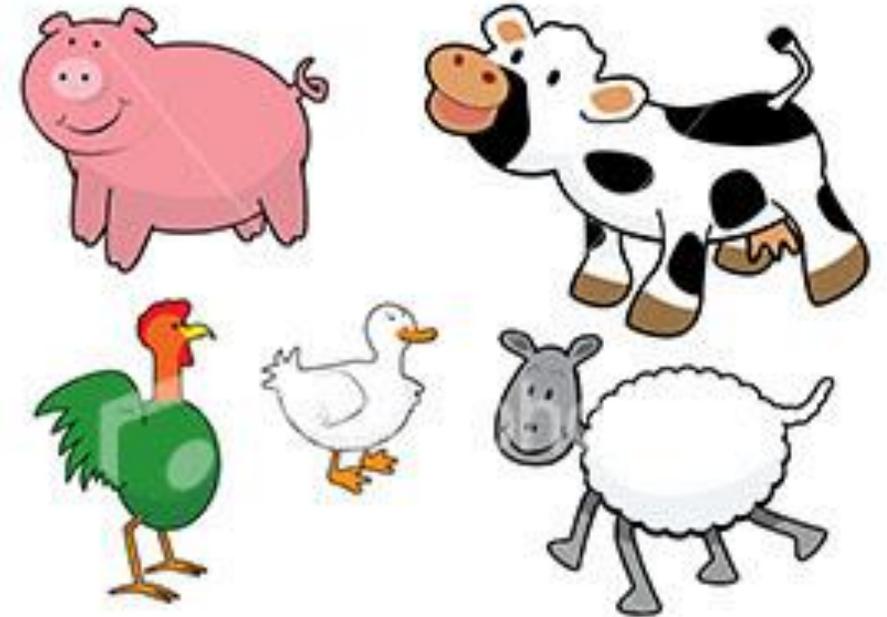


National Children's Center
for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety

- 22 million people employed in an agriculture-related field
- 2 million farms in the U.S.
- 893,000 children/youth live on farms
- More than half of these work on farms (51%)
- An additional 265,600 youth are hired to work on farms
- Over 23 million youth visit farms

Perceived benefits of raising children in rural areas

- Lots of room for kids to play
- Instills a passion, love and respect for land
- Lifelong friendships with other farm kids
- Work/bond with family
- Teaches about the life/death cycle
- Builds character
- Instills a good work ethic
- Teaches responsibility
- Better health
- Have the best pets





Top 5 Injury Statistics:

A child dies
in an agriculture-
related incident
about every
3 days

Every day,
about 33 children
are seriously
injured in an
agriculture-related
incident

Agriculture is one
of the most dangerous
occupations in our nation,
and the only worksite in the
U.S. where children of any
age can be present.

The number
of ag-related
youth worker
fatalities is higher
than all other
industries
combined.

60% of child
ag-related
injuries happen to
children who are
not working

Many
agricultural
work-related injuries
and deaths are
associated with children
doing work that does
not match their
developmental
level



Top 3 Causes of Injuries & Fatalities:

- Fatal¹**
-  Machinery
 -  Motor Vehicles
 -  Drowning

- Non-Fatal²**
-  Falls
 -  Animals
 -  Machinery/Vehicles

References

¹ Goldcamp M, Hendricks KJ, Meyers JR. (2004). Farm Fatalities to youth 1995-2000: A comparison by age groups. *Journal of Safety Research*. Vol. 35(2): 151-157.

² NIOSH (2013). Analyses of the 2012 Childhood Agricultural Injury Survey (CAIS). Morgantown WV: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Division of Safety Research. Unpublished.

Economic IMPACT

\$1.26 BILLION

Non-fatal youth agricultural injuries cost society an estimated \$1.26 billion per year, and can wipe out an individual family farm's annual profits in just days, depending on severity.

Zaloshnja E, Miller TR, Lawrence BA (2012). Incidence and Cost of Injury Among Youths in Agricultural Settings, United States, 2001-2006 *Pediatrics*. Vol. 129(4): 728-734.



Top 5 Safety Strategies

1 Keep Kids Away from Tractors



40%

Tractors cause over 40% of accidental farm deaths of children under 15



4 out of 5 farm children regularly ride tractors

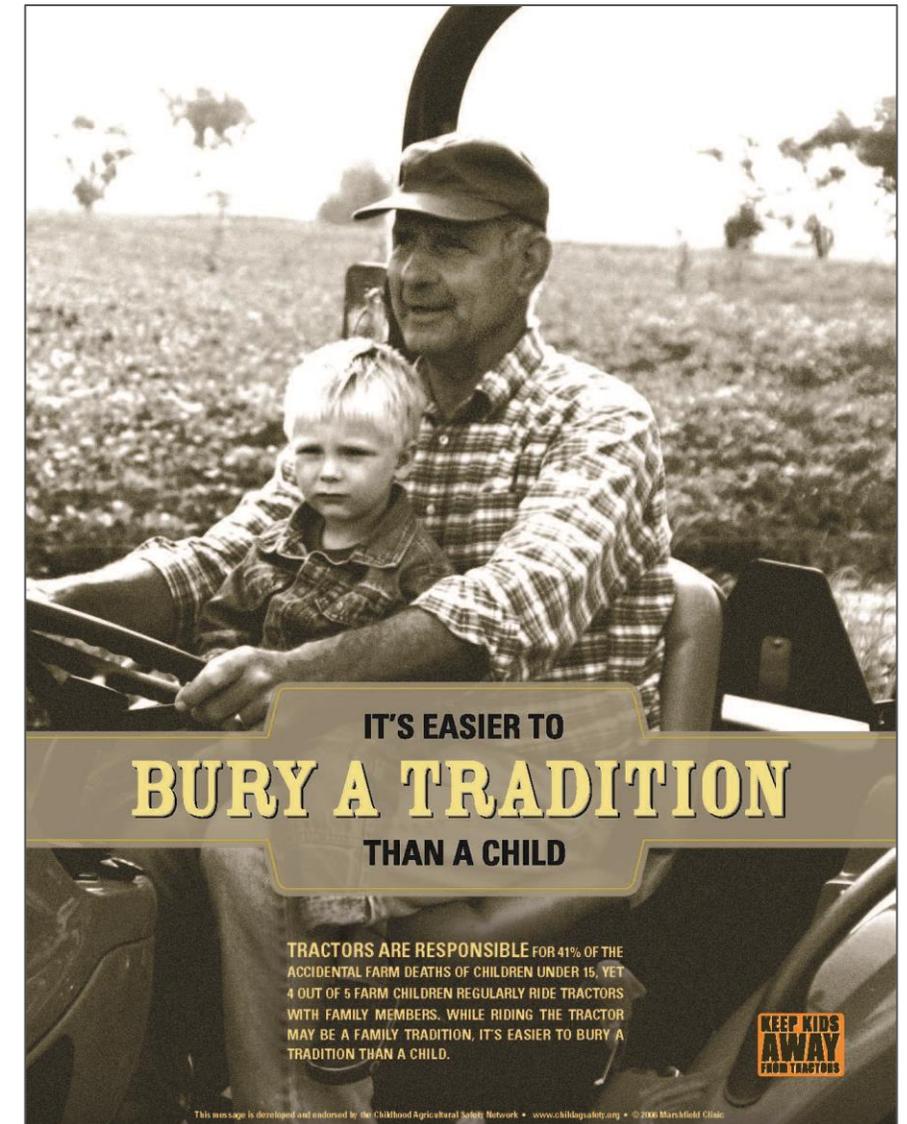
It's time to break the tradition.

It's easier to bury a tradition than a child.

www.childsafety.org/products

Free Posters

- Bury a Tradition
- Quality Time
- 75 lb. Child



Solutions to the Problem



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2 Keep young children out of the worksite



Equipment Hazards

- Skid steers
- ATVs
- PTOs

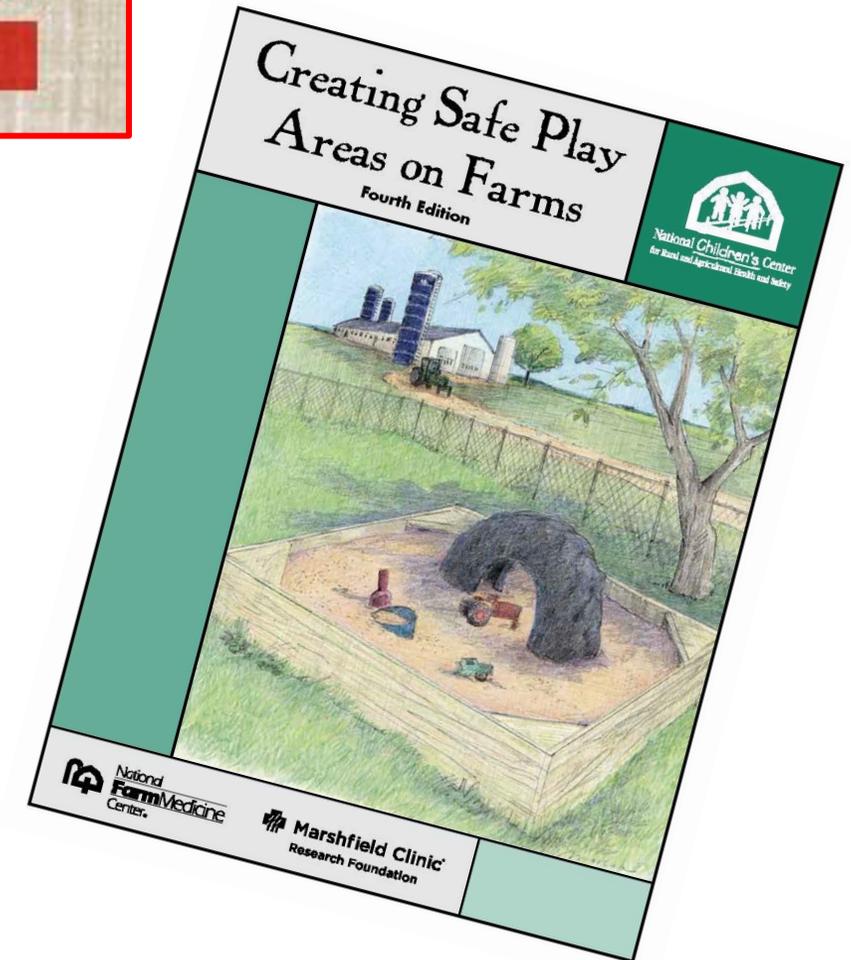


Supervision

- Working in/around grain
- Animals
- Gates, tires, & environmental hazards

Safety Strategies: Child Care, Safe Play Areas - www.cultivatesafety.org/play

- Child Care
- Safe Play Areas
 - Fenced
 - Ground Cover
 - Supervision
 - Age-appropriate Equipment
 - Play Ideas



Solutions to the Problem



3 Ensure age appropriate work

Teen characteristics:

- Lack experience
- Impulsive
- Risk taking attitude
- Desire to prove themselves
- Susceptible to peer pressure
- Reluctant to ask questions

Work Guidelines:

www.cultivatesafety.org/work



Agricultural Youth Work Guidelines

Multiple Languages

Modifiable

Skin tones

Equipment Colors

Multiple Formats

Topic Specific Booklets

Farm Equipment

Animals

Gardening



Operating a Tractor

Can youth do this job safely?

Youth must be able to do/have all of the following to perform this job safely:

- Reach and operate controls while wearing a seatbelt
- Strength to repeatedly operate controls
- Tall enough for **good field of vision** when seated on tractor
- Understand and consistently repeat a 10-step process
- Recognize a hazard, problem solve, and respond appropriately
- React quickly to hazards
- **Mature** enough to consistently do what is expected
- **Think through** actions and consequences before acting
- Avoid loose clothing, clothes with strings, tie up long hair
- Comply with the [working outdoors guideline](#)
- Safely demonstrate the job 4 to 5 times
- Maintain [two-way communication](#) link



Adult Responsibilities

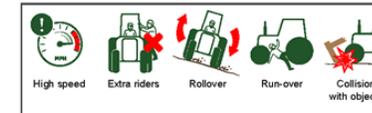
- Ensure tractor is mechanically sound and safety features are in place, including ROPS
- Review [developmental guidelines](#) to verify youth's ability to operate tractor
- Demonstrate how to safely drive tractor
- Provide appropriate training
- Educate youth to mount tractor using 3 points of contact
- Ensure work area is free from as many hazards as possible
- Educate youth on avoiding/addressing remaining hazards
- Ensure youth does not operate tractor after dark/in bad weather
- Train youth to call an adult if equipment malfunctions

Supervision

Note: Ensure tractor is sized appropriately for youth. Youth must be 16+ years to drive an articulated tractor. See [Tractor Operations Chart](#) for guidance.

14-15 yrs	Intermittent supervision progressing to periodic
16+ yrs	Periodic supervision

Hazards



Protective Strategies



Solutions to the Problem



5 Provide training for work/tasks & ensure proficiency

Model safe behaviors Train youth to do job Practice until proficient Supervise



Supervisor Training

- English
- Spanish

Safety Videos

- Bending
- Lifting
- Climbing

Bending Safety Lifting Safety Climbing Safety

Bending Safely Lifting Safely Climbing Safely

Keeping back straight, move down to When back is not back straight When back is not back straight

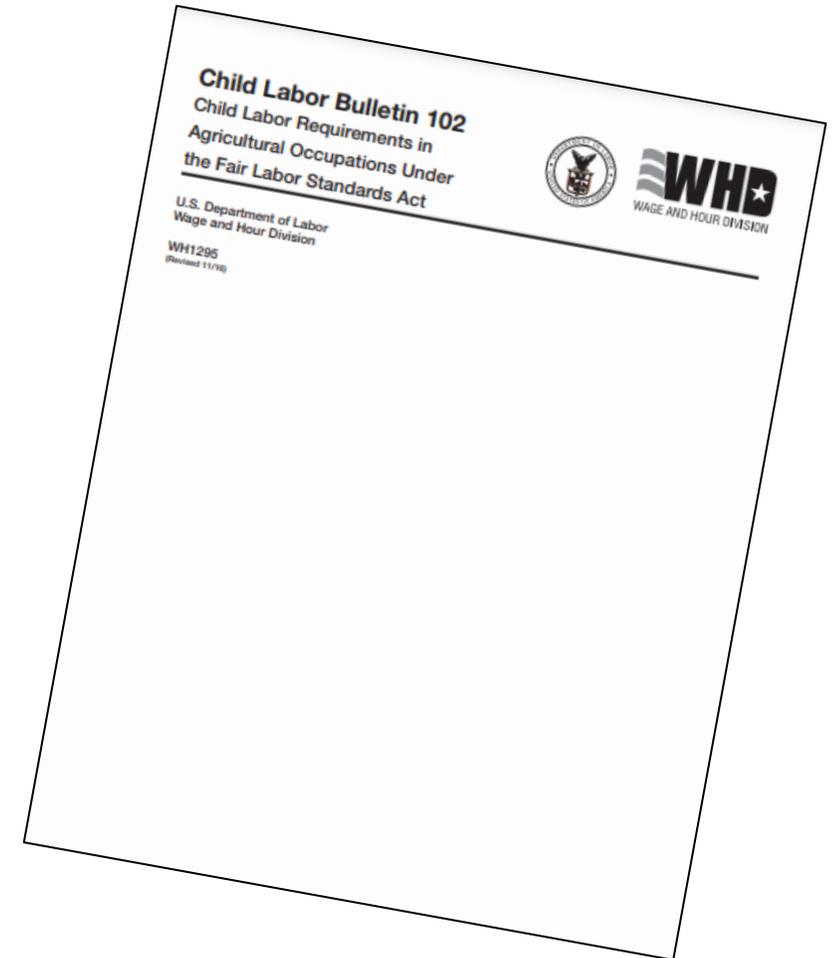
What About Regulations?



National Children's Center
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Federal Child Labor Laws

- Don't apply to family farm youth
- Hazardous jobs banned for youth under 16
 - Non-agricultural jobs are 18
- Some exemptions for certain tasks
 - Allow for task performance as young as 14
- Restrictions and guidance for
 - Age
 - School hours
 - Wages
 - More...
- Check for state regulations



For more information, visit:

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/child-labor/agriculture>

Finding Examples and Incidents



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AgInjuryNews.org



WELCOME TO AGINJURYNEWS

A free, interactive collection of near real-time agriculture related news reports

Sign Up

Log in



AgInjuryNews.org - Free Agriculture Injury Ne...

Watch later

Share

Farming accidents claim many lives

There are dangers in farming beyond the well-documented financial woes of America's farmers. Each year accidents kill and maim...

The Community Education department of Country Companies has been compiling data on farm accidents and fatalities since 1976. Since that time, 88 people have died in...

The number of accidents injuring or killing children declined over the last year. Four children died in farm accidents in 2020, during the coronavirus...

3,242 Incidents

4,345 Victims

2,053 Fatalities

23-year-old man killed in industrial accident in Fresno County

23 y/o male fatally injured while working in an orchard when, for unknown reasons, he was pulled into a shredder.

02/07/2021 Victims: 1 California

Horicon man killed in logging accident

65 y/o male fatally injured when struck by a tree that had been cut.

02/04/2021 Victims: 1 New York

Truck Hits Farm Equipment Near Bruneau, One Killed

21 y/o male fatally injured when the farm equipment he was operating on a public roadway was struck from behind by a semi.

02/04/2021 Victims: 1 Idaho

Apparent farm accident claims Jamestown man's life

60 y/o male fatally injured after sustaining injuries in an incident inside a grain bin.

02/03/2021 Victims: 1 North Dakota



Website & Brochure (download):

<https://cultivatesafety.org/>

Brochure (order):

nccrahs@marshfieldresearch.org

AGRICULTURAL SAFETY

National Children's Center
for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety

Farms and ranches are wonderful places for children and youth to live, work and play. However, agriculture is also one of the most dangerous occupations in the U.S., and the only worksite where children of any age can be present. This brochure can help adults find the balance between maximizing benefits and minimizing risks.

Look inside for:

- Top 5 Injury Statistics
- Top 3 Causes of Injuries & Fatalities
- Top 5 Safety Strategies
- Top 5 Injury Prevention Resources

WHO WE ARE:

The National Children's Center is one of 11 Agricultural Safety Centers funded by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Established in 1997, it is located in the National Farm Medicine Center, part of the Marshfield Clinic Research Institute in Marshfield, Wisconsin. The center is the leader in setting voluntary guidelines to protect children who live, visit and work on farms.

Social Media – Be a safety advocate



National Children's Center
for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety



How old were your kids when they started working machinery? Note: blades are off...he started riding a two wheeler at 18 months and ice skates better than any adult



My father in law started baking hay in a tractor at 5....but that was 50yrs ago.



My son started at 8 and my daughter at 9

15m Like Reply



Depends on the kid. If they can handle it than let them do it. If they can't than they are to young. The younger they are able to do things with the parents the better they are going to be

15m Like Reply



Write a reply...



Jana Davidson

Here are some great guidelines to help you assign age-appropriate tasks - <https://www.marshfieldresearch.org...>



Marshfield Clinic Research Institute -
Agricultural Youth Work Guidelines

[marshfieldresearch.org](https://www.marshfieldresearch.org)

7m Like Reply



“DO’s and DO NOTs”

www.CultivateSafety.org/Resources

MEDIA GUIDELINES

for AGRICULTURAL SAFETY

SPECIFIC TO CHILDREN/YOUTH
Children and teens are often at greater risk of injury than adults. They typically have less physical strength, shorter reach, and lack the coordination and balance of adults. Cognitively, it takes them longer to process information, they have shorter attention spans, and may lack the impulse control that adults have. They are also more likely to do what they see others doing, rather than what they are told.

This makes it vitally important to depict (visually and textually) children and teens in safe situations. If they're doing farm/ranch work, ensure tasks are age and ability appropriate.

Photos and videos are often used as “attention getters,” but sometimes “cute” is unsafe, e.g. a cow licking a child's fingers. Other examples to avoid include a child playing in a grain bin, in close proximity to an adult animal, or riding an ATV without a helmet.



Childhood Agricultural Safety Network
Website:
www.childsafety.org

Email:
nccrabs@marshfieldresearch.edu

Phone:
1-800-662-6900

The agricultural stories we share in traditional and social media can make life safer for farm and ranch families and workers. While not intentional, what we write, say, and the images we show can perpetuate - and even increase - unsafe farm practices.

To help minimize unsafe practices, the Childhood Agricultural Safety Network has compiled the do's and don'ts provided here as reminders for all of us. Following them can help each of us be confident that we are doing our part for farm safety.



VISUAL MEDIA

DO show tractors and other farm equipment being maintained and operated safely. That includes rollover protection structures (ROPS) on tractors and proper guards in place on power take off units (PTOs) and other moving parts.

DO show children doing age-appropriate chores under supervision.

DO show working individuals wearing proper fitting personal protective equipment, appropriate for the tasks they are performing. When depicting workers with machinery, make sure they are not wearing loose fitting clothing or anything (jewelry, drawstrings, bandana) that could become entangled.

DO be aware of the background. Is it free of clutter? Do buildings and equipment appear to be well-maintained? A clean, well-ordered background conveys an environment of safety and attention to detail.

DO NOT show individuals riding on wagons, in the backs of pickup trucks or as extra riders on tractors or ATVs.

DO NOT show persons climbing to heights without fall protection, stair or platform guarding.

DO NOT show workers leaning over or feeding materials into machines with moving parts or blades.

DO NOT show children under 14 driving any motorized farm vehicle.

DO NOT show children riding on adults' laps on ATVs or lawn tractors/riding mowers.

DO NOT show children in proximity to large animals unless appropriate barriers are evident.



LIGNES DIRECTRICES POUR LES MÉ-

EN MATIÈRE DE SÉCURITÉ

SPÉCIFIQUE AUX ENFANTS ET AUX JEUNES

Les enfants et adolescents courent souvent un plus grand risque d'être blessés que les adultes. Ils ont typiquement moins de force physique, une atteinte plus courte, et n'ont ni la coordination ni l'équilibre des adultes. Cognitivement, ils ont besoin de plus de temps pour traiter les informations, ont une capacité d'attention plus courte, et ne maîtrisent pas leurs impulsions au même titre que les adultes. Ils sont aussi plus susceptibles d'imiter ce qu'ils voient les autres faire, plutôt que de faire ce qu'on leur dit de faire.

Cela souligne l'importance cruciale de montrer (visuellement et textuellement) les enfants et adolescents dans des situations sécuritaires. S'ils font du travail à la ferme ou au ranch, on doit s'assurer que les tâches sont appropriées à leur âge et capacité.

Les photos et vidéos sont souvent employées comme « attrape-regard », mais quelquefois « mignon » est dangereux, par exemple une vache qui léche les doigts d'un enfant. D'autres exemples à éviter sont un enfant qui joue dans une cellule à grain, qui est à proximité immédiate d'un animal adulte, ou qui est à bord d'un VTT sans casque.

Site web :
www.childsafety.org

Courriel :
nccrabs@marshfieldresearch.edu

Tél :
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Les histoires agricoles que nous partageons dans les médias traditionnels et sociaux peuvent rendre la vie plus sécuritaire pour les familles et travailleurs dans les fermes et ranchs. Bien que ce ne soit pas l'intention, ce que nous écrivons et disons, et les images que nous montrons peuvent perpétuer - et même accroître - les pratiques agricoles dangereuses.

Afin d'aider à minimiser les pratiques dangereuses, le Childhood Agricultural Safety Network a compilé la liste de choses à faire et à ne pas faire, fournie dans le présent document comme rappels pour nous tous.

MÉDIAS VISUELS

À FAIRE Montrer des tracteurs et d'autres appareils agricoles entretenus et opérés en sécurité. Cela comprend des cadres de protection (ROPS) sur les tracteurs et les bons dispositifs de protection en place sur les prises de force et d'autres pièces mobiles.

À FAIRE Montrer des enfants en train d'effectuer des tâches appropriées pour l'âge, sous supervision.

À FAIRE Montrer des personnes au travail portant l'équipement de protection individuelle bien ajusté et approprié pour les tâches qu'elles exécutent. Quand on montre des travailleurs avec les machines, on doit s'assurer qu'ils ne portent pas de vêtements très amples ou quelque chose (bijoux, cordons de serrage, bandana) qui pourrait s'enchevêtrer.

À FAIRE Être conscient de l'arrière-plan. Est-il libre de fouillis? Les bâtiments et l'équipement paraissent-ils bien entretenus? Un arrière-plan propre et bien organisé communique un milieu de sécurité et un souci du détail.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des personnes qui sont montées sur des remorques, à l'arrière d'une camionnette ou passagers d'un tracteur ou d'un VTT.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des personnes qui grimpent à des hauteurs sans protection contre les chutes, ou des gardes d'escalier ou de plateforme.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des travailleurs qui se penchent sur des machines avec des pièces ou lames mobiles ou qui y introduisent du matériel.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des enfants de moins de 14 ans qui conduisent un véhicule agricole à moteur.

À NE PAS FAIRE Montrer des enfants passagers sur les genoux d'un adulte sur un VTT ou une tondeuse à siège ou autoportée.



PAUTAS PARA LA COMUNI-

en materia de SEGURIDAD AGRÍCOLA

DIRIGIDAS A NIÑOS Y JÓVENES

Los niños y los adolescentes suelen correr un mayor riesgo de lesionarse que los adultos. Por lo general, tienen menos resistencia física, un alcance más corto y sus capacidades de coordinación y equilibrio no están tan desarrolladas como las de los adultos. En términos cognitivos, les lleva más tiempo procesar información, su grado de concentración es menor y no tienen el control de impulsos que tienen los adultos. Además, es probable que imiten lo que otras personas están haciendo en lugar de hacer lo que se les ordenó.

Por todas estas razones, es sumamente importante ver (tanto en imágenes como en material escrito) a niños y adolescentes en situaciones seguras. Si están realizando trabajos agrícolas, asegúrese de que las tareas sean adecuadas para su edad y capacidades.

Por lo general, las fotos y los videos se usan para llamar la atención, pero, a veces, algo que se ve “lindo” no es seguro, como una vaca lamiendo los dedos de un niño. Otros ejemplos que se deben evitar son niños jugando en un silo de granos, cerca de un animal adulto o arriba de un vehículo.



Sitio web:
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Las historias relacionadas con el sector agrícola que compartimos en los medios de comunicación tradicionales y en las redes sociales pueden hacer que la vida de las familias y los trabajadores de este sector sea más segura. Si bien no lo hacemos a propósito, lo que escribimos, decimos y las imágenes que mostramos pueden promover (e incluso aumentar) el ejercicio de actividades agrícolas peligrosas.

Para ayudar a disminuir la cantidad de actividades peligrosas, la Red de Seguridad Agrícola Infantil (Childhood Agricultural Safety Network) elaboró una lista para recordarnos a todos lo que se debe hacer y lo que no, la cual presentamos a continuación. Seguir estas pautas puede ayudarnos a sentirnos seguros de que estamos haciendo todo lo posible para garantizar la seguridad agrícola.

IMÁGENES

MUESTRE cómo se realiza el mantenimiento de los tractores y la maquinaria agrícola y cómo estos se manejan de forma segura. Por ejemplo, muestre que los tractores tienen las estructuras de protección antivehículos y que los elementos de protección apropiados de las unidades de toma de fuerza y otras piezas móviles están en su lugar.

MUESTRE a niños realizando tareas adecuadas para su edad bajo supervisión.

MUESTRE a los trabajadores usando el equipo de protección personal adecuado para las actividades que están realizando. Cuando muestre fotos de trabajadores manejando maquinaria, asegúrese de que no lleven ropa holgada o accesorios que se puedan enredar (alifanjas, cordones ajustables, pañuelos).

OBSEVE bien el fondo. ¿Está limpio y ordenado? ¿Se nota que las instalaciones y la maquinaria están bien cuidadas? Un fondo limpio y ordenado transmite la imagen de un entorno seguro y una actitud detallista.

NO muestre a personas sobre carros, en la parte trasera de camionetas o como pasajeros adicionales en tractores o ATV.

NO muestre a personas subiéndose a estructuras altas sin arneses, escaleras ni plataformas de protección.

NO muestre a trabajadores agregando materiales en máquinas con piezas móviles o cuchillas o inclinándose sobre ellas.

NO muestre a niños menores de 14 años manejando vehículos agrícolas motorizados.

NO muestre a niños sentados sobre el regazo de adultos que están manejando ATV o tractores cortacésped.

NO muestre a niños cerca de animales grandes a no ser que se puedan observar las barreras adecuadas.



English

French

Spanish



It's important that farm parents and supervisors implement strategies to protect children because

- Agriculture is one of the most dangerous industries in the U.S.
- It is the only worksite where children of any age can be present
- Every day, 33 children are seriously injured and
- Every three days, a child dies in ag-related incidents

By making farms and ranches safer,
families can reap the benefits of living and working in rural areas
and children can grow up to live a long and healthy life

Training Materials for Parents, Supervisors and Teachers to Protect Young Agricultural Workers (online training, videos, activities)

HEALTHIER WORKFORCE CENTER of the MIDWEST

Home About Resources for Employers Research Calendar

Home » Protecting Young Ag Workers

Resources for Protecting Young Agricultural Workers

Do you train, supervise, or hire young agricultural workers?

As the agricultural season is ramping up, now is a great time to think about how to protect the safety and health of adolescent and young adult workers who are at higher risk of injury. A free, evidence-based training developed by the University of Iowa and the National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety is available for supervisors, parents, and teachers. Topics include supervising, training, and communicating more effectively with young workers. The training and supplemental materials are available in online and print formats in English and Spanish.

★ Online Training

★ Entrenamiento en línea

LET'S TALK AGRICULTURE Effective Supervision

Supervisors can protect young workers by providing training and supervision. Training should occur regularly and include:

- When training a new worker
- When using new tools or equipment
- When introducing new tasks
- When introducing new workers
- Periodically to review job skills

Training must be scheduled, and 20% of a worker's time should be spent on training.

There are three types of training:

- Constant:** Worker is trained on a regular basis.
- Intermittent:** Worker is trained at specific intervals.
- Periodic:** The worker is trained at specific intervals.

Check in at the start of the day with your supervisor to ensure you understand the tasks you will be performing. Do not ask, "Please tell me!"

Video Link: [https://www.healthierworkforce.org/protecting-young-ag-workers](#)

LET'S TALK AGRICULTURE Modeling Safe Behavior

To protect workers, model safe behaviors and provide a work environment. Workers will do what you do - not what you say. Your behaviors - whether safe or not - are the ones workers are likely to copy.

Amber's Story

Amber was at summer job doing hay with her older cousin when the cousin had a tractor accident. Amber was not wearing her seat belt, and the tractor rolled over her. Amber was injured and had to be hospitalized.

Examples of Safe Behaviors To Model

- Always work safe for workers and implement team supervision.
- Use Personal Protective Equipment (e.g., safety glasses).
- Take breaks to rest and hydrate.
- Follow workplace policies.
- Have guidelines on when and where to work.
- Assign workers who work with you.
- Be a mentor for new and returning workers.

Talk About It

At what other times would training be most effective? What are some ways to ensure that training is effective? What are some ways to ensure that training is effective?

Video Link: [https://www.healthierworkforce.org/protecting-young-ag-workers](#)

HABLEMOS AGRICULTURA Supervisión Efectiva

Los supervisores pueden proteger a los trabajadores jóvenes proporcionando entrenamiento y supervisión consistentes.

El entrenamiento debe ocurrir regularmente y con frecuencia:

- Cuando se empieza a un nuevo proyecto
- Cuando se introduce una nueva herramienta
- Cuando se introducen nuevas tareas
- Particularmente para revisar las habilidades y el conocimiento

El entrenamiento debe ser programado y asignado en un tema a la vez. La mayoría de los supervisores programan el entrenamiento de manera esporádica y completa varias veces.

Hay tres tipos de supervisión:

- Constante:** El trabajador recibe la instrucción y el apoyo de manera constante.
- Intermittente:** El trabajador recibe la instrucción y el apoyo en intervalos.
- Periódica:** El trabajador recibe la instrucción y el apoyo en intervalos.

Comuníquese con su supervisor al inicio del día para asegurarse de que comprende las tareas que se le asignarán. No pida, "¡Por favor, dígame!"

Video Link: [https://www.healthierworkforce.org/protecting-young-ag-workers](#)

HABLEMOS AGRICULTURA Modelado Comportamiento Seguro

Para proteger a los trabajadores jóvenes, modela comportamientos seguros y proporciona un entorno de trabajo seguro. Los trabajadores harán lo que vean, no lo que se les diga.

Los comportamientos seguros o no seguros que los supervisores modelan son los que los trabajadores más jóvenes probablemente copiarán.

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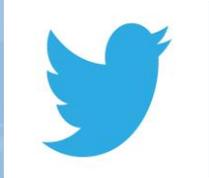
El comportamiento seguro o no seguro que los supervisores modelan es el que los trabajadores más jóvenes probablemente copiarán.

Videos (English and Spanish)

1		Training Workers Using the Teach Back Method Healthier Workforce Center	1		Capacitando a los trabajadores Healthier Workforce Center
2		Enforcing Consequences Healthier Workforce Center	2		Hacer cumplir las consecuencias Healthier Workforce Center
3		Difficult Conversation Healthier Workforce Center	3		Conversación difícil Healthier Workforce Center
4		Effective Supervision Healthier Workforce Center	4		Supervisión eficaz Healthier Workforce Center
5		Modeling Safe Behaviors Healthier Workforce Center	5		Modelado de comportamiento seguro Healthier Workforce Center

<https://hwc.public-health.uiowa.edu/protecting-young-ag-workers/>

Find us on social media!



CONNECT WITH US

www.progressiveag.org

888-257-3529



- Apply to host a Progressive Agriculture Safety Day
- Find a Progressive Agriculture Safety Day near you!
- Check out our Daily Learning Drop Series
- Farm Safety For Just Kids (FS4JK) resources.
- Like/Follow/Subscribe to us on Social Media





Contact Us

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