

participated in the program during the past two years, it is our belief that the program has been received with favor by the student, the cooperating agency and the college

administration. It is our plan to continue the program with caution both in the selection of the participating student and the cooperating agency.

Analysis of Undergraduate Enrollment in the Department of Horticulture, University of Georgia, 1959-1969

by
F. A. Pokorny, C. H. Hendershott, and L. Gredel¹

University enrollments throughout the country have been increasing for more than two decades. Undergraduate enrollment at the University of Georgia has followed the national trend (5). During the same period, agricultural colleges have generally experienced declining enrollments, but by 1965, the Commission on Education in Agriculture and Natural Resources reported that undergraduate enrollment in agriculture, nationwide, was increasing (2). Even with increasing enrollments, agricultural colleges are accounting for a smaller proportion of the total undergraduate population (2). Certain factors have been reported as contributing to this declining agricultural enrollment. These include 1) the poor image of agriculture in the minds of the general public, 2) the attraction to young people of the more glamorous basic sciences and professions, 3) poor teaching, 4) lack of interest by faculty in undergraduate students, and 5) failure by administration to emphasize and support student recruitment programs (1, 3, 4). Departments of horticulture, traditionally a part of and administered by colleges of agriculture, have experienced essentially the same enrollment problems.

The purpose of this paper is to identify trends in undergraduate student enrollment in the Department of Horticulture in relation to that of the College of Agriculture and the total University of Georgia.

Undergraduate Enrollment

Undergraduate enrollment at the University of Georgia increased 135% during the 10-year period 1959-69. During the same period, enrollment in the College of Agriculture increased 65% while that of Department of Horticulture increased 364% (Table 1). While the number of students in the College of Agriculture increased during the 1959 to 1969 period, they accounted for a smaller percentage of the total University undergraduate population in 1969 (6.0%) than they did 10 years previously (8.5%). In contrast, majors in Horticulture increased as a percentage of the total University undergraduate population from 1959 (0.2%) to 1969 (0.4%). Also, Horticulture majors accounted for 6.5% of the College of Agriculture enrollment in 1969; whereas in 1959, they accounted for only 2.4% (Table 1).

Horticulture Enrollment

Resident vs. non-resident: Prior to 1966, students indigenous to Georgia accounted for the majority of the horticultural majors (Table 2). However, beginning in the fall of 1966, non-Georgia residents became the dominant group. The percentage of non-resident students has continued to increase each year, reaching a high of 64% by 1969 (Table 2). While horticultural majors, since 1966, have been largely non-Georgia residents, students indigenous to Georgia comprise either the largest or the second largest segment of our enrollment (Table 3). Most out-of-state students come from New York State.

Field of Specialization: Students majoring in horticulture at the University of Georgia have four areas of specialization from which they can choose: 1) floriculture and ornamental horticulture, 2) pomology, 3) vegetable crops, and 4) general horticulture.

The distribution of horticulture majors among the various areas of specialization is shown in Table 4. The specialty of floriculture and ornamental horticulture has attracted the preponderance of horticulture majors during the past 10 years (72.5%). At no time has this specialty accounted for less than 60% of the horticultural enrollment. Among the students majoring in ornamental horticulture, 57% have been non-residents of Georgia.

Among Georgia residents selecting horticulture as a major, 65% specialized in ornamental horticulture (Table 5). This varied over the period 1960-1969 from a low of 50% (1960-62) to a high of 74% (1964-65). Of the New York residents majoring in horticulture, approximately 90% specialized in ornamentals (Table 6). The majority of non-Georgia residents, other than those whose home is New York State, also major in ornamentals (65%) (Table 7).

Students selecting pomology as their major accounted for about 15% of the departmental undergraduate enrollment with 38.5% being non-residents of the state (Table 4). Over the period covered by the data approximately 17% of the Georgia residents selected pomology as their field of interest (Table 5). Approximately 10% of the New York residents (Table 6) and 17% of the other non-resident students (Table 7) also selected this specialty.

Olericulture has attracted approximately 7.8% of the total horticultural majors with a preponderance of these students being Georgia residents (Table 4). In fact, about 7% of the Georgia residents choose to specialize in olericulture (Table 5), whereas no students from the state of New York have been enrolled in this specialty (Table 6). About 7% of the non-resident majors from states other than New York specialized in olericulture (Table 7).

The area of general horticulture accounts for the least number of departmental majors (4.3%) and most of these have been Georgia residents (63.6%) (Table 4). About 11% of Georgia residents (Table 5) and 11% of the non-resident students from states other than New York select this area of study.

Discussion

Undergraduate enrollment in Horticulture at the University of Georgia during the past 10 years has increased at a greater rate than the University as a whole and the College of Agriculture. As a result, horticultural majors in 1969 represented a larger segment of the total undergraduate University population and College of Agriculture enrollment than in 1959. Several factors possibly contributed to this growth in horticultural enrollment. First, recruiting programs conducted and supported by the Director of Resident Instruction within the state of Georgia and his efforts, particularly in New York State, has been instrumental in attracting students to the field of horticulture. Second, students transferring into horticulture from other departments and colleges within the University has elevated enrollment. And third, recruiting efforts by Extension personnel, faculty and horticultural majors are reflected by the increasing number of horticultural majors.

An imbalance exists in the percentage of out-of-state students enrolled as majors in horticulture. Prior to 1966-67, 50 to 77% of the horticulture majors were indigenous to Georgia, but by 1968-69 this percentage declined to 36% even though the number of Georgia residents increased. Greater emphasis should be placed on developing a coordinated recruiting program reach-

¹ Associate Professor, Professor and Chairman of the Division of Horticulture, and Graduate Teaching Assistant, University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, Athens, Georgia.

ing the high schools and junior colleges within the state of Georgia. This should be done to attract more young Georgians to the field of horticulture. Floriculture and ornamental horticulture represents the field of specialization for the greatest number of horticulture majors and since 1966 has attracted the largest percent of out-of-state students. This, in part, may explain the reason for the high percent of out-of-state departmental majors since the specialties of pomology, olericulture, and general horticulture attract mainly students who are residents of Georgia. It might also be pointed out that the courses offered by the Department of Horticulture are oriented for students specializing in floriculture and ornamental horticulture. Course offerings in pomology and olericulture are limited. The Department of Horticulture also does not have a teaching specialist in olericulture

and this undoubtedly contributes to the low enrollment of students in the specialty of olericulture.

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Table 1. Undergraduate enrollment University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, and Department of Horticulture 1959-1969

Year	UGA ¹	College of Agriculture ²		Dept. of Horticulture ²		
	No. students	No. students	% UGA enrollment	No. students	% UGA enrollment	% College of Agriculture
1968-69	14,934	893	6.0	58	0.4	6.5
1967-68	13,456	924	6.9	55	0.4	6.0
1966-67	12,735	938	7.4	35	0.3	3.7
1965-66	11,077	812	7.3	35	0.3	4.3
1964-65	9,993	753	7.5	25	0.3	3.3
1963-64	9,419	724	7.7	28	0.3	3.9
1962-63	8,431	643	7.6	24	0.3	3.7
1961-62	7,774	611	7.9	15	0.2	2.5
1960-61	6,816	557	8.2	13	0.2	2.3
1959-60	6,359	541	8.5	13	0.2	2.4

¹ Data computed from information contained in The University Fact Book (see Reference No. 5).

² Data obtained from Analysis of Enrollment, College of Agriculture, University of Georgia 1960-1969.

Table 2. Analysis of horticultural undergraduate enrollment by in-state vs. out-of-state residence. ¹

	In-state resident	Out-of-state resident
	%	%
1968-69	36	64
1967-68	37	63
1966-67	45	55
1965-66	62	38
1964-65	63	37
1963-64	56	44
1962-63	-	-
1961-62	62	38
1960-61	77	23
1959-60	-	-

¹ Data obtained from Department of Horticulture student records.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of undergraduate horticultural majors by state of residence 1960-1969. ¹

State of residence	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Connecticut	0	2	4	3	0	0	-	0	0
Florida	3	2	0	0	0	4	-	15	0
Georgia	36	37	45	62	63	56	-	62	77
Massachusetts	8	8	0	0	0	7	-	0	0
New Jersey	3	4	0	0	0	4	-	0	8
New York	34	38	45	26	25	21	-	23	15
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	4	-	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	4	0	3	4	4	-	0	0
Rhode Island	3	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
South Carolina	5	3	6	6	8	0	-	0	0

¹ Data obtained from Department of Horticulture student records.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of horticultural students by field of specialization. ¹

Field of specialization	Year of enrollment									Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	
Ornamentals	78.7	75.0	67.7	67.7	75.0	74.1	-	61.5	61.5	72.5
Georgia	37.5	28.2	48.3	56.5	67.1	45.0	-	50.0	62.5	43.0
Out-of-state	62.5	71.8	51.7	43.5	38.9	55.0	-	50.0	37.5	57.0
Pomology	8.2	15.4	29.0	17.6	12.5	7.4	-	23.1	23.1	15.3
Georgia	40.0	62.5	55.6	66.7	66.6	50.0	-	66.7	100.0	61.5
Out-of-state	60.0	37.5	44.4	33.3	33.3	50.0	-	33.3	0.0	38.5
Olericulture	8.2	7.7	3.3	8.8	8.3	14.8	-	7.7	0.0	7.8
Georgia	60.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	0.0	85.0
Out-of-state	40.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	15.0
Gen. Hort.	4.9	1.9	0.0	5.9	4.2	3.7	-	7.7	15.4	4.3
Georgia	66.7	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	63.6
Out-of-state	33.3	100.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	36.4

¹ Data obtained from Department of Horticulture student records.

Table 5. Percentage distribution and number of Georgia residents majoring in horticulture by field of specialization. ¹

Field of specialization	Year of enrollment									Ave.
	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	
Ornamentals	68	63	64	62	74	60	-	50	50	65
Pomology	9	21	29	19	13	6	-	26	30	17
Olericulture	14	16	7	14	13	28	-	12	0	7
Gen. Hort.	9	0	0	5	0	6	-	12	20	11
No. of Georgia resident majors	22	19	14	21	15	15	-	8	10	

¹ Data obtained from Department of Horticulture student records.

Table 6. Percentage distribution and number of New York residents majoring in horticulture by fields of specialization. ¹

Field of specialization	Year of enrollment									Ave.
	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	
Ornamentals	100	85	71	89	100	100	-	100	100	90
Pomology	0	5	29	11	0	0	-	0	0	10
Olericulture	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Gen. Hort.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
No. of New York resident majors	21	20	14	9	6	6	-	3	2	

¹ Data obtained from Department of Horticulture student records.

Table 7. Percentage distribution and number of non-Georgia residents (other than New York residents) majoring in horticulture by field of specialization. ¹

Field of specialization	Year of enrollment									Ave.
	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	
Ornamentals	64	76	66	50	0	83	-	100	100	65
Pomology	18	8	34	25	50	17	-	0	0	17
Olericulture	12	8	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	7
Gen. Hort.	6	8	0	25	50	0	-	0	0	11
No. of non-Georgia resident majors	17	12	3	4	2	6	-	1	1	

¹ Data obtained from Department of Horticulture student records.

"De-Schooling Horticultural Education"

The Horticultural Industry In Illinois Is Making An Opening Bid.

By Ted Buila and Bill Jahn

Ted Buila is a member of the Agricultural Industries Department at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Bill Jahn is the Director of the DuPage Horticultural School in West Chicago.

Horticultural education is not the Penn Central. Granted. But the question both face, and the horticultural industry as well, is essentially the same. Can they be salvaged?

The good fairy Rail Pax may piece together a bankrupt Penn Central. Horticultural education and the industry may not fare so well.

Inside the horticultural industry it's no secret that only a small handful of schools can be depended on for graduates with enough skills and horticultural common-sense to step into