

## SREC ADVISORY BOARD MEETING 2008

The Sheridan Research and Extension Center (SREC) Advisory Board met at the Campbell County Cooperative Extension Office located in Gillette, WY on February 1, 2008. The meeting convened at 10:00 AM. Board members and UW personnel in attendance:

Blaine Horn	Cleve Redding
John Buyok	Robert Sorenson
Yarrow Wolfe	Adrienne Tatman
Lindsay Taylor	Bret Hess
Ann Leonard	Steve Miller
Frank Galey	Steve Herbert
Scott Hininger	Donna Cuin
Sheridan Burgess	David Goehring
Justin Moss	

The meeting was called to order by Justin Moss, Director of the SREC. Introductions of the staff at the SREC were made, followed by introductions of the board members listed above.

### ***College of Ag Update (Presented by Frank Galey, Dean of the College of Ag at the University of Wyoming)***

Recently Whitney Benefits has supplied money for an endowed position at Sheridan College. This will help to build up the Sheridan R&E Center faculty. We're excited about the potential growth this will bring. A third year program at Sheridan College is in the works with this endowed position aiding in teaching upper division classes. Students fourth year will be completed at the University of Wyoming. It will be at least 1 year before the position can be filled.

Twenty percent of the College of Agriculture funding currently comes from the legislature. The college is doing a lot of fundraising for scholarships and internships, in order to draw more student interest.

Student enrollment in the College of Ag is flat to slightly up this year. Programs are very popular. The only problem is that we're not getting enough high school graduates.

We feel that it's vital that students also get a business background so we're spending time trying to incorporate that into our programs. The applied research programs are very strong right now.

The Extension service is a lot better now that Tom Buchanan is the President at UW. Within the extension service there is a lot of publicity with the Barnyards and Backyards publication. People are needing to know how to do small acreage. Barnyards and Backyards is helping with educating people in that area. There are also leadership development programs happening in the north west part of the state that are becoming more and more popular.

The College of Ag is currently in its academic planning period. I am currently traveling throughout the state trying to figure out what is going well and

what is not working. We are looking into doing more research in restoration and water. If you have ideas for research please don't hesitate to present your ideas.

When someone retires in the College of Ag we have to compete to get that position back. Ag has had permission to look for a new weed scientist.

**Questions by board members:**

Question: I feel that Fred Grey's former position as a plant pathologist is still important, do you think you'll be able to get that position back? (Asked by Blaine Horn, Extension Educator)

Response: We're most likely only going to get back one position in Plant Pathology. (Response by Dean Galey)

Question: How do you go about cleaning up bad water? (Asked by David Goehring, small acreage owner)

Response: There are several people at the College of Ag who are interested in doing that very thing. There is research in the works that will deal with that. (Response by Dean Galey)

***Agricultural Experiment Station (AES) Update (Presented by Steve Miller, Director of the Agriculture Experiment Station)***

Dean Galey has been a valuable asset to AES. The college currently has 860 undergraduate students and 120 graduate students. Only 40 of the current graduate students are on hard money (non-grant money).

Last year the college brought in 11.8 million dollars in external grant money. The College of Ag was second in all of the college in the amount of money we brought in. We're second only to the College of Arts and Sciences who has over 300 faculty. The College of Ag has about 85 employees so the faculty that we do have are incredibly productive.

During the past 7 years AES has run a competitive grant program for applied research at UW. We usually fund 4 grants, but 5 projects were funded this past year.

The college is currently seeking a Parasitologist. We're also getting a second livestock specialist. They have hired a food microbiologist in Animal Science. The College of Ag is in the process of setting up a head of renewable resources.

In AES we have four research facilities, Powell, Sheridan, Lingle and Laramie. At the Powell R&E Center we're going to hire two people to replace Allen Gray, the former director. Powell is big into seed production. The seed cleaning equipment is going to be moved from Sheridan to Powell where the seed is actually being produced. The focus in Powell is on Agronomic seed production.

At the Sheridan R&E Center the main focus has changed from dryland production to horticulture. The update on the Sheridan R&E Center will be made by Justin Moss so I won't go into detail. Justin Moss is currently doing research on a few golf courses, which we've never done before.

The research facility at Lingle is now called the Jim Hageman Sustainable Agriculture Research and Extension Center (SAREC). Jim Hageman was a long time supporter of the College of Ag. The primary focus of SAREC is to look at

integrated livestock as well as wildlife disease activity. There have been two major changes at SAREC, Jim Krall is now the Research Director and is now working with Bret Hess. Steve Paisley, formerly in the Animal Science department has been moved to SAREC and he is a Beef Cattle Specialist. The new livestock specialist will also be stationed at SAREC.

SAREC is in the process of building a wet lab and housing facility for graduate students. We hope to have graduate students staying there throughout the year.

Laramie is our fourth research facility in the state. This uses the Animal Science Farm and the green house facility. The main focus of this facility is on animal and plant science.

**Additional information about AES, provided by Bret Hess, Associate Professor of Animal Science & Assistant Director for Ag Experiment Station:**

AES has acquired a grow-save feed bunk system for cattle. This is able to keep animals in a pen-fed situation while still able to track individual feed. With it we will be able to track net-feed deficiency. The grow-save system is sold out of Canada. The person using the data must be a PHD. This will change the way we do animal systems.

Question: How expensive is this technology to purchase? (asked by Scott Hininger, Extension Educator)

Response: Just for the system itself it's about \$120,000. (Response by Bret Hess)

***Plant Sciences Update (Presented by Steve Herbert, head of the Plant Sciences Department)***

I just want to thank Dean Galey for what he's done in the college. In the past several years the Plant Science department has lost so many faculty positions that the department almost went away altogether. Dr. Islam has recently been hired as the Assistant Professor of Forages. There are almost no forage scientists out there anymore. If there are they are working for the Noble Foundation.

Currently we are looking for a weed specialist (formerly Stephen Enloe's position). We are also searching for an agronomist at the Powell R&E Center. We plan to hire another Horticulture person at the Sheridan R&E Center who will be a PHD and will assist in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year program that is in the works with Sheridan College. The target date for the 3<sup>rd</sup> year program is fall of 2009.

The Plant Science department is weak in Plant Pathology. This needs to be covered to teach our classes. We will be requesting a position in Plant Pathology. The Plant Diagnostic lab will be closing soon due to not having the Plant Pathologist. Hopefully we will be able to send samples through another lab, probably in Washington. The only problem with trying to find a good Plant Pathologist is having enough money to request the best people.

Question: Would the Plant Pathologist position have an extension appointment? (Asked by Blaine Horn, Extension Educator)

Response: Most likely they would have an extension appointment. (Response by Steve Herbert)

Water is currently the issue for the state. There are things going on in the Plant Science Department to address this issue. The person in Powell will hopefully be able to teach an irrigation class every other year. Altering crops will help with water use.

I currently have a grant with the School of Energy to work with algae. The technology is very primitive working with algae. I would like to use a close system to produce bio diesel.

Comment: So much land has been lost and taken out of Agriculture in the state (comment by David Goehring).

Response: The growth of the population has added to that problem, but 15 percent of Wyoming income comes from Agriculture and we need to sustain that. (Response by Steve Miller)

Comment: There are people currently working on water reclamation and working with water sheds (response by Steve Miller, AES)

Comment: One irrigation problem that we face is moss building up. Working with technology there are ways of cleaning out the moss. There is potential to work on this. A weed specialist could possibly work with aquatic weeds.

(Comment by Scott Hininger)

Question: If you have land in Wyoming how can you use it to make money? (asked by Steve Herbert)

Response: One thing would be greenhouse production for produce. It would be resistant to weather and water issues, if the greenhouse construction is well done. (Response by Steve Herbert)

Comment: We need to be able to produce something on small acreage for many people in the state. (Lindsay Taylor, Extension Educator)

Question: If got my degree in the Agricultural Engineering program before it ended. Are there any chances for Ag Engineering to come back? (Asked by John Boyok)

Response: The College of Ag is trying to pick up the focus again in Ag Engineering, but the program probably won't ever come back (response by Steve Miller).

Response: There could be the possibility that we could work with the College of Engineering to get some resources (response by Steve Herbert)

Response: We could also work with the School of Energy (Response by Steve Miller).

### ***Sheridan College (SC) Update (Presented by Justin Moss for Jim Bennage who was unable to attend)***

Sheridan College is able to recruit students from Billings and Rapid City which the University of Wyoming does not target. Students will soon be able to get a Agroecology degree with a minor in Horticulture. In this program students will attend SC for three years and then go to UW to complete their final year.

Sheridan College just got a second greenhouse which is almost complete. This greenhouse space will allow the Sheridan R&E Center to do more research,

specifically in organic vegetable production. This will be good both for SC and UW.

### ***Sheridan Research and Extension Center Update (Presented by Justin Moss)***

#### ***Farm Update***

The R&E Center has 320 acres out in Wyarno. Just one person from the board has not been out to see the R&E Center. The R&E Center is historically a dryland Agriculture crop production, there is no irrigation. Most of the acreages is in dryland hay or winter wheat. We do raise the foundation winter wheat, which is Buckskin Winter Wheat. For hay there are stripped fields, which have alfalfa, pubescent wheat grass, tall wheat grass, and peas and oats. A lot of the hay goes to the pheasant clubs or the gun clubs. They buy it to feed the birds. We also sell a little bit to farmers in several different counties.

The facilities at the Sheridan R&E Center have been there for a long time. The property originally belonged to the USDA who turned it over to UW. The buildings have been kept up and are in pretty good shape. We usually have to do minor repairs throughout the year. One issue that might come up as we get ready to hire the new PHD would be office space. The back part of our office currently houses all the seed cleaning equipment, which will eventually be moved to Powell. There is a possibility of expanding out the back part of our current office.

The equipment that we have is in pretty decent shape. We have a couple tractors and implements. We also have lawn mowers and things like that. The reason that everything is in such good shape is because of our farm manager, Byron Nelson.

Question: What are the rumors about Byron retiring? (Asked by Steve Miller)

Response: Byron seems to be pretty happy, but it could be any time that he decides to retire, I really don't know. (Response by Justin Moss)

### **Current SREC Projects**

#### **Turf Projects**

- **Annual Bluegrass Control in Creeping Bentgrass greens** – This is a golf course study. We get a small research fund for this project for the Peaks and Prairies Association. Valent, Inc. is also supplying some of the products for the plots.
- **Certainty herbicide trial on Kentucky bluegrass** – this trial is located the Big Horn Equestrian Center. The purpose of the study is to take tall fescue out of the Kentucky bluegrass.
- **Preemergence herbicide turfgrass trials** – This trial will begin next fall and will be located at the Powder Horn golf course. It is being sponsored by various companies. This will look at the different preemergent herbicides products for annual weed control in Kentucky bluegrass.
- **Annual Bluegrass Control in Creeping Bentgrass greens** – There is a herbicide called Velocity, which is labeled to remove annual bluegrass weed from creeping bentgrass golf course fairways. It is specific for golf

courses. What we did last year is we set up plots at the Powder Horn Golf Course in Sheridan and Bell Nob Golf Course in Gillette. We used several different treatments of velocity on the plots and we also had plant growth regulators that we were trying out. We got great data on this project and we plan to continue the trial this summer.

- **Low Water Use Turfgrass Trials** – This project is going to be exciting. Working with Dr. Paul Johnson at Utah State University we want to have some duplicate research in both Utah and Wyoming. We plan to look at different mixes of grass. We want to work with these species and develop them a little. Some species have not been developed at all for turfgrass use or low water use.
- **Low Water Use Turfgrass Trials** – This trial is similar to the trial above. We will be working with Carl Thuesen at the Gillette Water Treatment Facility. We plan to set up plots at their facility that will show homeowners the best selections of turfgrass for low water use.
- **NTEP Kentucky bluegrass** – The National Turf Evaluation Program contracts with universities throughout the United States to run cultivar testing. We have 110 different cultivars of Kentucky bluegrass replicated 3 times at this station.
- **Creeping Bentgrass fairway** – Starting this fall we plan to do this study at the Kendrick Golf Course. NTEP will also be sponsoring this project.
- **Creeping Bentgrass greens** – same as above trial.
- **Tall fescue variety trial** – Starting this fall at Sheridan College.
- **Fine fescue variety trial** - Starting this fall at Sheridan College.
- **Perennial ryegrass variety trial** - Starting this fall at Sheridan College.
- **Homeowners Grass trial** – This tests several species of grasses. When people come in looking for a turf for their homes they can look at what species are doing well in this area. The main purpose of this trial is for extension rather than research, but it is helpful in educating the homeowner.

#### **Questions about turf trials:**

Question: If you are going to plant grass and you come and decide what variety you like, when is the best time to plant that grass? (Asked by Cleve Redding, Wyoming Land Owner)

Response: Usually what's recommended is a cool season grass for your lawn and the best time to plant those is the end of August to the beginning of September. Unfortunately to get a good stand you really have to apply the water to it for a couple weeks. Some people will choose to plant warm season grasses, which we did at the Sheridan R&E Center using buffalo grass and blue grama. If you go with a warm season grass it's not a great lawn, but it is a low maintenance option. (Response by Justin Moss)

Question: What is the best lawn grass for this area? (Asked by Cleve Redding).

Response: It's all about what the consumer or homeowner wants. The best looking lawn is Kentucky Bluegrass, however it's the highest maintenance lawn. The lowest maintenance would be a warm season or

a mixture of warm season. You have to water it to establish it, but once it's established it requires about 50% less water than Kentucky Bluegrass. However some people don't like the look of the warm season grasses. If I wanted to still have a quality looking lawn but not water as much, I would go with a straight fine fescue mix or a tall fescue. Don't mix the tall and fine fescue. This will still give you a nice yard and you can irrigate them to about 75 to 80 percent and they'll look good. (Response by Justin Moss)

Question: When is the best time to over seed bluegrass? (Asked by David Goering)

Response: You can do it anytime, but the best time is spring or fall. Preferably the fall because they like cooler temperatures, and the summer heat doesn't hit right after you establish it to stress it out. If you used 80% Kentucky Bluegrass and 20% perennial ryegrass over seeding will be successful. The reason is because the 20% perennial rye will fill in the bald spots on your lawn in about 6-8 days and then over time the Kentucky Blue will germinate and take over. (Response by Justin Moss)

Question: Could you write a Barnyard and Backyard article that would have really good turf pictures of the homeowner plots for our readers? (Question by Lindsay Taylor)

Response: Yes we could do that, and we could possibly put them on the website, but the only problem with the website is that it's difficult to get good quality pictures of turf. (Response by Justin Moss)

Comment: You're the only turf specialist in the state and there are people clear over to Evanston who need that information. We need a way to get that information to everyone throughout the state. (Comment by Donna Cuin, Extension Educator)

Comment: We could possibly get the photographer at Sheridan College to take some really good pictures of our turf trials in order to get the information out to the state.

- **Homeowners Grass trial** – This tests several species of grasses. When people come in looking for a turf for their own homes they can look at what species are doing well in this area. The main purpose of this trial is for extension rather than research, but it is helpful in educating the homeowner.

### **Horticulture Trials**

- **Specialty cut flowers** – Working with the Association of Specialty Cut Flower Growers (ASCFG) we are conducting a trial on cut flowers. We test several varieties and often they change from year to year depending on what the Associate sends us. This is a great way to educate people on how they can use their land to make money. They can grow flowers and sell them to local florists or at local farmers markets.
- **Organic Garden/Farmers Market** – This is in collaboration with Sheridan College. Working with Renee King, Food and Meat Scientist at Sheridan College, we started a garden right here at the SREC and we grow various vegetables. This ground is USDA certified. This enables us to compete for funds for organic type research because they want the researchers to

have organic land. We're doing variety testing, season extension methods and organic pest control. Season extension methods that we use are row covers and a high tunnel. We have our own unique design of high tunnel that is fairly inexpensive. This high tunnel is able to withstand the Sheridan wind.

- **Annual Flower trials** – With Adrienne's help calling and e-mailing a bunch of seed companies we've been able to get a few sponsors for this project. We're now talking about bedding plants. What annual flowers do best. People could also use this information for small acreage.
- **Grape Variety Trial** – There are new vines at Sheridan College since last May. The most calls that we receive at the Sheridan R&E Center are about grapes. We have about 40 different varieties that we test. All of the varieties are cold hardy grapes. We grow wine grapes, table grapes, and juice and jelly grapes. This information could also be valuable to small acreage owners.
- **Development of turf, ornamental and garden pesticide handbook for Wyoming** – There is already a handbook for weed control in crops, pastures, and ranges. There is a definite need for one in the state of Wyoming because there are many variations in altitude and weather from state to state as well as from areas throughout the state.

#### **Reclamation/Conservation Projects**

- **Use of CBM to irrigate grasses** – With funding through the Wyoming EPSCOR we use CBM water to irrigate grasses. One Sheridan College student per summer is paid by the Wyoming EPSCOR to help take care of these plots.
- **CBM Water retention pond treatment with zeolites** – this project will be starting this spring and we'll be working with Dr. George Vance at the Renewable Resources department at UW. We plan to add zeolites, which are minerals, to the water in order to remove the sodium from the CBM water.
- **CBM/landowner issues/environmental monitoring** – Working with John Koltiska who has a ranch close to the Sheridan R&E Center. He has had some issues with the CBM companies. At the Sheridan R&E Center we are basically surrounded by the CBM industry. There are retention ponds and wells all around us. Sometimes the companies don't work well with the land owners. I wanted to see if Sheridan Burgess would share a little bit about what's going on around his place because he lives right near us as well and deals with this stuff as well.

Comment: This is having a huge impact on our area with the economy and the environment both. How you feel about it depends on what your personal situation is. Whether you feel lucky or cursed it depends on the day. I'm familiar with some of the issues that John Koltiska has had. My perception of it is that when these companies started in gas production they didn't know all the ramifications of the amount of water disposal that they were going to have to get engaged in. They didn't have adequate means and ways to deal with the production of those amounts of water



and it's been a learning experience for them. In time attorney's have helped them learn things.

On the whole it represents a great opportunity for Wyoming, all this water is being produced and everyone has an idea and vision of what to do with. It's not all bad water and it's not all good. How you handle it determines on whether the effects of it will be good or bad. There's more knowledge being gained about it all the time. We're going to have a sub-drip irrigation system that will irrigate over a couple hundred acres that has always been dryland hay ground. One of the opportunities that became available as a result of water disposal was a company named Beneterra. Beneterra's main partners live in western Kansas and their main business is the installation of sub-drip irrigation tape systems. They came in four or five years ago because there is a market for them here with the CBM water. Beneterra has become a major player in water disposal in our area. One of the benefits of Beneterra they can amend soils on an as needed basis because the amendments go into the water that is being disposed of rather than top dressing the ground every spring. (Comment by Sheridan Burgess)

- **Drip-irrigated shelterbelt tree establishment** – These trees were planted by the Sheridan 4-H club several years ago with the help of Scott Hininger and Trisha Tatman. We are collecting the date of these trees every spring and fall. We track the survival and growth rate of different species.

#### **Agronomy Projects**

- **Oilseed/biodiesel** – We have been working with Dr. Krall and many others on this project. We submitted a USDA Rural Development grant. Comment: We planted the oilseed camolina last year and my production was really low. The reason we believe it was low was because camolina does well in low water situations and we had a lot of moisture last spring. I'm planning on putting in more plots this next spring and we'll see what happens. (Comment by John Boyok, landowner)

#### **Information about Oilseed project at SAREC provided by Bret Hess.**

We currently have feeding trials with the whole seed and we have already completed a digestion study. We're in the process of feeding lambs out on a finishing diet where we've incorporated the seed into the diet. The first set of lambs on this diet are to be slaughtered in mid February and by this summer we should have a more complete set of data on that.

One of the reasons that we're interested in camolina as an oilseed that could be fed is if there is a limited market there might be an opportunity to use it as a feed source. It has an advantage because it is relatively high in omega 3 fatty acid and linc acid. In our digestive study we've determined that some of the linc acid and omega three fatty acid escapes the rumen and is actually for the lamb to use. So the follow up with the lamb study is to see if we can change the fatty acid composition

of the tissue so that we're producing an animal that has more omega 3 fatty acids in its food product.

We also have a project where we're feeding late gestation cows the camolina meal. The meal itself after it's been cold crushed is about 42% crude protein and 18% fat so it serves well as a protein source as well as a relatively decent energy source. We're looking at how that might be used in some of these late gestation rations to impact calf viability.

We have a heifer development trial that we'll be starting in the first part of March and that's the essence of the grant Justin mentioned. We will be feeding the camolina meal to developing heifers until the breeding season and then see if we affect the reproductive performance and growth data. In addition to the meal we also have one of the glycerin in-products from the biodiesel production. This glycerin in-product will be fed to the heifers. So looking at not just using the meal after the oil is extracted for biodiesel but after the biodiesel is generated we'll be using one of the in-products of that process as a feed source.

- **Irrigated forage grass/nitrogen use efficiency research/ education/extension project at the Wyoming Girls School** – We have been working with Dr. Blaine Horn on this project and last year we submitted a Western SARE Grant proposal that was unsuccessful. We've altered this grant and are trying for it again this year.

**Information about project provided by Blaine Horn:**

One of the things we've changed is that we're going to test the need for nitrogen in cool season forage grasses. There may be some grasses that are more nitrogen use efficient. This would lower the cost production because the grasses would require less fertilizer. The trial will look at grass varieties mixed with legumes, primarily alfalfa, but we may throw a couple more in. We will also be working with Wyoming Girls School girls to give them a good educational opportunity that might help them gain interest in agriculture.

- **Cool season forage grass trial** – we will still continue to collect data on this trial.
- **Dryland winter wheat** – Working with Dr. Krall we will continue to do this trial
- **Dryland and irrigated oilseeds** – Working with Dr. Krall we will continue to do this trial
- **Dryland spring grains** – Working with Mike Killen we are going to be starting an irrigated spring grain trial near the South Dakota boarder.
- **Wild oat control in spring wheat** – In the past year Dr. Mesbah was conducting this trial, but most likely Andrew Kniss will take over the trial.
- **Irrigated bean disease plots** – Mike Moore sets up plots to show people how to spot bean diseases. We plan to continue this trial this year.

**Other Projects**

- **Student Internship Program** – We have been doing this program for a couple of summers and last year we applied for funding and got it. The funding is through the USDA. The purpose of the program is to open

students' eyes to agricultural science. The program is geared toward high school juniors and seniors. We're hitting biology, chemistry and agriculture classes at high schools around our area.

- **Cloned lilac phenology study** – This study looks at when spring comes in North America. The data helps monitor climate change.

**Extension** – Dr. Moss currently has a 15% extension appointment

- **Visits** – I rarely turn down visits because not only is it extension, but it also helps draw interest in what we're doing at the Sheridan R&E Center
- **Programs** – working with Scott Hininger we did a program at the Girls School in one of their science classes.
- **Presentations** – I present a lot throughout the state as well as at national conferences throughout the country.
- **Workshops** - We hold two small acreage workshops per year, one in March and one in June. These workshops cover things like xeriscaping, pruning, water rights, septic tanks, weed control, grazing management and irrigation management.

#### **Teaching**

- **Sheridan College** - I currently teach one course per/semester
- **Sheridan College/University of Wyoming Third Year Program** – We're in the process of creating a third year program at Sheridan College. The money for an endowed PHD position has been granted by Whitney Benefits.

## **Priorities from 2006 Annual Advisory Meeting**

### **First Tier Priorities**

- **Turfgrass/ornamental research** – we are doing this and are going to continue.
- **Small acreage/alternative crops** – we are doing this with.
- **Crop/forage/dryland alfalfa/no-till alfalfa/turf/ornamental/reclamation etc. species adaptation trials** – I rely on Jim Krall and Mike Killen, but we are doing that here.
- **Biofuel oilseed/alternative** – Again I'm relying on Jim Krall for this, but we are doing that here at the SREC.
- **Carbon sequestration in soils** – Cool season grass trials, etc. We haven't looked at a lot of information in this area so we need to look into this.
- **Extended crop rotation system** – No-till. It is important for the people in the area to have this, however this is not my expertise.
- **Weed Control/Pasture management** – This again is not my area of expertise, but we're open to being a site for this kind of research.
- **Annual Field Day, Specific workshops, school field trips, day camp** – We've been conducting all of these events.
- **Research information accessibility/regularly update SREC website** – We're just trying to figure out how to get all this information out to the public.

### **First Tier Areas that need more attention (2008 Advisory Board Meeting)**

- **Carbon sequestration in soils**
- **Extended crop rotation system**
- **Research information accessibility/regularly update SREC website**

### **Second Tier of Priorities**

- **Endowments/local investment in Ag/Whitney, Scott Family** – We rely on upper UW administration for this type of thing as well as Jim Bennage at Sheridan college.
- **Collaboration with local implement dealers** – we've tried to collaborate with local dealers, and they are willing to sell us anything we want to buy, but it doesn't go beyond that.
- **Food plots/hunting** – Plan work with Scott Hininger on this
- **Internships/Grad assistantships/Student recruitment/retention/4-H, Vo-Ag, WY Ag in the classroom, Ag expo** – We're currently seeking students for our USDA Student Summer Research Internship.

### **Second Tier Priorities Changes/Comments (2008 Advisory Board Meeting)**

- **Endowments/local investment in Ag/Whitney, Scott Family** – This is not really my area to focus on because this kind of stuff is done by people who are higher up, such as Dean Galey.
- **Food plots/hunting** – We have not started this yet, but will be working with Scott Hininger on this.

### **New Priorities for 2008? Rearrange Previous Priorities?**

- There needs to be a better system of getting research results out to the general public. A majority of this is done by extension educators and by other publications submitted by UW. People like the bulletin format the Campbell County extension service has put together and then people can get more information about the project by calling. Consider possibly putting information out in bulletin format.
- Consider putting together a Wyoming Horticulture Handbooks where all the articles are compiled in a way that makes sense.
- Consider reorganizing the articles on the Plant Science website into categories so that it's easier to find information on specific topics.

### **Brainstorming Session**

The website isn't easy to find or navigate and the publications need to be sorted better. The office of Glen Whipple might be a good place to start in order to make these changes happen.

Justin is planning on extending the research information to the Horticulture Network. UW needs to figure out a better way to get information out to the general public.

It would be good if the Sheridan R&E Center put out a one or two page annual report and then sent it to the NRCS and conservation district. These groups could then get some of the information out to the general public. The

extension people would read a short annual report and print out an e-mail for the public to see.

The SREC needs to get a list of publications and projects on the website. The only problem with putting up project data is that most of it is incomplete because we're still in the middle of these projects.

Seed production is happening in the state and we might be able to look into doing some of that. If the funding comes for seed production it could definitely increase.

**Things to think about**

- Putting out a monthly report on the cut flowers
- Get a turf bulletin out there
- Update website
- Advertise publications through radio and field days
- Consider combining small acreage workshop and annual field day.  
Advertise "Small Acreage/field tour"
- Can the advisory board commit to another year? All present said yes.

The SREC Annual Board adjourned at about 2:20.