



President's Message

It is hard to believe that we are midway through another year. This has been an interesting year with the extremely wet spring across much of the region and the new challenges in managing weed resistance that continues to increase across the area. I hope everyone has had a successful season in their weed science program as well as other research activities.

The SWSS Executive Board met two days in July for the summer board meeting. Highlights from the meeting included the opportunity to meet jointly with the WSSA to discuss the 2016 meeting, addressing several SWSS business matters and the opportunity to participate in a Leadership Workshop lead by Peter Lane with the Institute for Conservation Leadership. This workshop included a day long training program focused on identifying future needs of the SWSS and outline effective ways to accomplish the goals of



the society. I personally found the training very beneficial and want to thank the other board members for taking a day out of their busy schedules to attend the workshop.

Plans are coming together for an exciting joint meeting with the WSSA in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The meeting will be held February 8-11 at the Sheraton Hotel. The Executive Board had the opportunity to visit the hotel last month during the summer board meeting. The hotel facilities and staff were excellent and the venue meets the needs of the joint meeting with the WSSA. The hotel is just a short cab ride from the airport as well the Old San Juan area. The average temperature in San Juan in the month of February is 74 degrees. This will be a nice change for many of us and I am looking forward to seeing you at the meeting.

Program Chair Peter Dotray is working closely with WSSA Program Chair Kevin Bradley to develop an excellent program. There will be 3-4 symposia, an informative general session and the regular program. The SWSS will have a separate business meeting, awards ceremony and graduate student paper contest.

An email will be going out soon to all SWSS members outlining the process for submitting Paper/Poster titles. The process for

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Future Meeting Site:
Sheraton Puerto Rico
San Juan, PR
February 8-11, 2016



WWW.SWSS.WS

submitting titles and papers will be similar to the past three years with a few minor changes to facilitate the joint meeting. If you have issues or questions on the process, please contact Peter Dotray.

Plans are underway for a SWSS Golf Tournament as part of the 2016 meeting. The Golf Tournament will be similar to the ones held the past few years and the proceeds will again be used to support the SWSS Endowment Fund. Hunter Perry has identified several potential golf courses for the tournament. The location will be finalized soon and more information will be available on the SWSS website.

Travel to Puerto Rico from the US does not require a visa and airfare is fairly reasonable if booked early. Airfare from Houston to San Juan today is about \$375 booked four weeks in advance. Your attendance and participation will make the meeting a success.



Soon we will have the opportunity to nominate fellow SWSS members for one of the SWSS awards. The nomination process has been streamlined over the past few years and I encourage you to nominate deserving individuals. Additional information on the nomination process is in the newsletter and will be sent to all members by email. Please contact Scott Senseman, Past President and Award Chair, with questions or if additional information is needed on the nomination process.

The SWSS continues to be a strong society with a commitment to the membership. If you have suggestions for improvements or new ideas, please pass these along to me, a member of the Board or the appropriate committee chair. These will allow the SWSS to continue to grow and build on past successes.

Sincerely,
Brad Minton
President, SWSS

Join Us In Puerto Rico!

On November 19, 1493 Christopher Columbus discovered the island in his second voyage to the New World. Thanks in part to enthusiasm of ambitious Juan Ponce de León, quickly became Spain's most important military outpost in the Caribbean.

On December 10, 1898, the Treaty of Paris is signed, concluding the Spanish-American War. Spain renounced all claim to Cuba, ceded Guam and Puerto Rico and its dependent islets to United States, and transferred sovereignty over the Philippines to the United States for \$20,000,000. On March 2, 1917, United States granted Puerto Ricans U.S. statutory citizenship.

Officer Elections

The candidates are as follows (see bios on the following pages below):



Vice President (Academia)

- ☐ Bob Scott
- ☐ Ted Whitwell

Member at large (Academia)- two year term

- ☐ Angela Post
- ☐ Tom Barber

Member at large (Industry)- two year term

- ☐ Matt Goddard
- ☐ Jacob Reed

Endowment Trustee- five year term

- ☐ Hunter Perry
- ☐ Luke Bozeman

Candidate Biographies:

Vice President



ROBERT C. SCOTT

Robert Scott (Bob) was born and raised on a peanut, wheat, and cattle farm in Binger, OK. He obtained his B.S. degree in Agronomy and his M.S. degree in Weed Science from Oklahoma State University. His thesis included evaluating the economics associated with broadleaf weed control in hard red winter wheat. In 1997, Bob received his Ph. D. in Weed Science from Mississippi State University. His dissertation involved evaluating synergism and residual benefits from early-POST applications of dimethenamid tank-mixed with postemergence herbicides in soybean.

Bob began to distinguish himself as a graduate student while working on his M.S. degree at Oklahoma State University. He was awarded a fellowship from the American Water Foundation for his work on broadleaf weed control in wheat. He was also named to the Gamma Sigma Delta

Honor Society for Agriculture. Before leaving Oklahoma State he received the Distinguished Service Award from the undergraduate students in the OSU Agronomy Club, for serving as graduate student advisor to the club and for his participation in the clubs activities.

During his tenure at Mississippi State University, Bob improved on his leadership skills by serving as student representative on the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Weed Science Society. Bob presented nine abstracts and authored or co-authored a total of 25 publications; including six refereed journal articles while a student. In addition to publishing, Bob taught two laboratory sections in weed identification while working on his degrees.

In May of 1997, Bob accepted a position with American Cyanamid Company as Technical Service Representative for Northeast Arkansas. In 2002, Bob accepted the position of Extension Weed Specialist with the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service. He has advised 4 Master's degree students although he has no official teaching appointment and served on many graduate student committees. In July of 2012 he became the Director of the first Agricultural Extension Center in the University of Arkansas system located on 500 acres at Newport Arkansas.

Bob has served and chaired numerous committees within the SWSS over his career including the Board of directors, student contest, and weed resistance. He has hosted or co-hosted the weed contest 4 times and serves as a reviewer for *Weed Technology*. He currently lives in Cabot Arkansas with his wife Susan and two daughters Samantha and Elizabeth.



TED WHITWELL

Ted Whitwell is Associate Dean for Academic Programs in the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Life Sciences, Clemson University in South Carolina. He has academic program and student responsibilities for 4000 students and 180 faculty members. Prior to this academic appointment, he was chair of the Department of Horticulture at Clemson University for 10 years (1998 to 2008). He continues to teach an undergraduate Weed Management each semester and serves on graduate committees.

In 1984, Ted was appointed Associate Professor in the Horticulture Department at Clemson with Weed Science teaching and research responsibilities. He developed and taught a Weed Management course, hosted the Southern

Weed Contest and served as coach for weed teams to the Southern Weed Contest for five years. Dr. Whitwell has served as the major advisor for about 20 graduate students and served on advisory committees for 45 other graduate students. He has authored or coauthored 90 refereed journal articles and 200 + abstracts and other technical articles.

Ted Whitwell grew up on a small West Tennessee farm where his interest in weed science as a career grew out of his use of herbicides on his father's farm and summer work experience with Giegy Chemical Company. He attended The University of Tennessee at Martin, receiving a B.S. degree in 1972. Ted completed MS and Ph.D. degrees at Oklahoma State University. After completion of graduate school, he worked for seven years as Extension Weed Scientist with Auburn University and was located in North Alabama. He became involved in the newly organized Alabama Weed Science Society by serving as board member, vice president and president. He was also active in the Beltwide Cotton Research Conferences and served as Chairman of the Weed Loss Committee, Chairman of the Weed Science Conference and on the Research Conferences Steering Committee.

He has served SWSS as Secretary –Treasurer, Chairman of Placement Committee, Terminology Committee, Horticulture Section, and Poster Section and as academic representative on the Executive Board. He is involved with WSSA serving on the Placement committee, Teaching Award Committee, and Chairman of the Outstanding Student Endowment Award Committee. In 1990, He was selected as SWSS Outstanding Young Weed Scientist. The Southern Nursery Association and the South Carolina Nursery Association also honored him for outstanding research accomplishments in 2004.



Member at Large (Academia)

ANGELA POST

Angela Post is an Assistant Professor and Extension Weeds Specialist at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, Oklahoma. She is a native of North Carolina and received B.S. degrees in

Botany and Biological Sciences and an M.S. in Horticulture from North Carolina State University. She received a Ph.D. in Weed Science from Virginia Tech in 2013 and joined the faculty at Oklahoma State University the same year. There she conducts research and runs extension programs on weed management for wheat and canola rotations, herbicide resistance, application technology and weed biology. Angela is also responsible for teaching Principles of Weed Science for undergraduates and Advanced Herbicide Chemistry for graduate students. She advises undergraduates in the Department of Plant & Soil Sciences and currently serves as the major advisor for 5 graduate students. She regularly serves as a reviewer for Weed Technology, Weed Science, and HortTechnology and is an Associate Editor for Crop, Forage, & Turfgrass Management. Angela has been an active member with SWSS serving on the Computer Applications, Weed Identification, and the Legislative & Regulatory committees. Angela is a member of many other professional organizations including the Weed Science Society of America, American Society of Agronomy, US Canola Association, and Western Weed Science Society.



TOM BARBER

Tom received his M.S degree in Weed Science from University of Arkansas in 2000 and Ph.D. in Weed Science from Mississippi State University in 2004. In 2004 he accepted a position as Assistant Professor Extension Cotton Specialist for Mississippi State University Extension Service. In 2007 he moved back to his home state of Arkansas and held an Associate Professor Cotton Agronomist position with the University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture until 2012. He currently serves as Associate Professor and Weed Scientist with the University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture. Tom's extension program focuses on weed control and resistance management outreach in several crops including corn, cotton grain sorghum, rice and soybean.

Tom has been an active member of SWSS since 1998. He has served as vice president and president of the graduate student organization, and held a position as graduate student representative to the board of directors. Tom has served on the

Sales Coordination Committee, Local Arrangements Committee and Program Committee as well as serving as a judge numerous years for graduate student paper and poster contests. Tom has also been active in other organizations such as the Beltwide Cotton Conferences, where has served on the Steering Committee for 5 years and the Physiology Conference Chairman for 2 years as well as the Weed Science conference chair in 2015.

Member at Large (Industry)



MATTHEW J.R. GODDARD

Matthew J.R. Goddard was born and raised on a small farm outside of Paris, TN. He obtained a B.S. degree in Plant and Soil Sci. from the University of Tennessee at Martin (2004), a M.S. in Plant Science from the University of Tennessee at Knoxville (2006), and a Ph.D. in Weed Science from Virginia Tech (2009) under the direction of Dr. Shawn Askew, where he studied the

physiological and environmental response of turfgrass and weed species to mesotrione. Matt joined Monsanto in January 2010 as an Agronomic Research Manager at the company's Leland Agronomy Center in Leland, MS. That same year, he became a Testing Operations Manager for Monsanto's Global BioEvaluations team where he managed the pesticide efficacy and crop tolerance programs on their 500ac research facility in Leland, MS. In January 2013, Matt joined the Technology Development and Agronomy organization where he currently serves as a Technology Development Representative in southern Arkansas. In this role, he is responsible for the testing and development of new Asgrow, DEKALB, and DeltaPine seed varieties, seed treatments, and herbicide formulations. Additionally, he serves as the soybean Field Advancement Specialist for the mid-south and southeastern regions of the U.S. In this role, Matt works with the Soybean Breeding, Product Management, and the Technology Development teams in selecting new soybean varieties for pipeline advancement. Matt's current focus is testing and evaluating varieties of soybean and cotton, as well as herbicides for Monsanto's Roundup Ready Xtend Crop System.

Matt has been actively involved in weed science at the state, regional, and national levels. His service to the Southern Weed Science Society has included hosting and judging the SWSS Weed Contest, and he has served on the Student Program Committee the past four years. Matt is the current committee chair Matt will be rotating off following the 2016 annual meeting.



JACOB REED

Jacob Reed is a Field Biologist with BASF Corporation in Lubbock, Texas. He is a native of Canadian, Texas. Jacob received his B.S. in Composite Science and Religion from Wayland Baptist University in 1998, his M.S. in Plant Breeding and Genetics from Kansas State University in 2001, and his Ph.D. in Plant and Soil Science from Texas Tech University in 2012. Jacob spent eight years at Texas AgriLife Research, entering as a Research Assistant in peanut physiology and working as an Assistant Research Scientist in Weed Science before starting with BASF in 2013. While at Texas AgriLife Research, Jacob was honored with Wayland's Distinguished Young Alumni Award and the Texas A&M Department of Soil and Crop Science Special Achievement Award for Graduate Research Support. His publication record includes 7 refereed journal articles, 39 presentations and posters, and 49 extension publications. He is a member of the Weed Science

Society of America, the Southern Weed Science Society, and Gamma Sigma Delta Honor Society of Agriculture. Jacob is currently responsible for managing field research trials in Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, generating data on research compounds, facilitating commercial demonstrations, and working with university researchers to develop local use recommendations. His expertise is in weed science with a focus in applied management of weeds in corn, cotton, wheat, sorghum, and peanuts.



Endowment Trustee HUNTER PERRY

Hunter is currently working as a Field Research Biologist at the Coastal U.S. Research Center for Dow AgroSciences near Greenville, MS. Hunter is a native of the Greenville area where his earliest agricultural research experiences were achieved through working summers on local research farms. He earned his B.S. and M.S from Mississippi State University in Golf and Sports Turf Management (2005) and Plant Pathology (2007). He earned his Ph.D in Weed Science from Auburn University in 2011, and then began his career with Dow AgroSciences. His primary responsibilities include early-stage product and trait characterization and development, product concept investigation, and serves on numerous internal Dow teams.

Hunter has been actively involved in the SWSS since 2008, both as a student and as an industry professional. From 2011 to present, Hunter has served alternating years as Chair and Vice Chair of the graduate student paper and poster contests. Hunter was instrumental in raising money for the Endowment by organizing the 2014 and 2015 SWSS Annual Golf Tournaments which raised more than \$16,000 to benefit the Endowment. Hunter regularly moderates paper sessions and serves on committees (currently serving on the Herbicide Resistance Committee and Vice Chair of the graduate student paper and poster contest). Hunter is also active in other societies including the WSSA and ASA.



LUKE BOZEMAN

Luke is the Group Leader for Field Biology with BASF and provides oversight for the field research and development team in the U.S.A. Luke has been involved with the agricultural industry for over 30 years, and has been involved in the development and commercialization of many crop protection products. Luke was born in North Florida and was raised on a small diversified farm. Luke has served various roles in the Agricultural Industry including development of weed and insect control products as well as herbicide tolerant traits. Luke attended Auburn University, graduating with a Master's of Science in Entomology.

CALL FOR PAPER AND POSTER TITLES FOR THE 2016 JOINT WSSA/SWSS MEETING

You are invited to submit titles and abstracts for papers and posters to be presented at the Joint WSSA/SWSS Meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico on February 8-11, 2016. Abstract title and author information opens September 2, 2015. Titles submitted after October 1, 2015 will not be accepted. Abstract texts must be submitted by January 15, 2016. Volunteer papers may be presented orally in one of the section sessions or as a poster. An individual may personally present only one volunteer, non-poster paper. This rule will be strictly followed. In addition to the volunteer paper, an individual may present a poster, may be co-author of papers presented by other authors, and may present an invited symposium paper.

The Section Chairs and Co-Chairs for the 2016 program are:

General Program Co-Chairs

Kevin Bradley

University of Missouri
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Columbia, MO 65211
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Peter Dotray
Texas Tech University and Texas A&M AgriLife Research & Extension Service
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Section Chairs/Co-Chairs

1. **AGRONOMIC CROPS** Alejandro Perez-Jones
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Pete Eure
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2. **HORTICULTURAL CROPS**
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3. **TURF AND ORNAMENTALS**

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4. **PASTURES, RANGELANDS, FORESTS AND RIGHT -OF-WAYS**

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5. WILDLAND AND AQUATIC INVASIVES

Mark Heilman
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11550 North Meridian Street Suite 600
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6. REGULATORY ASPECTS

Cory Lindgren
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Cory.Lindgren@inspection.gc.ca

Jerry Wells
Syngenta Crop Protection
P.O. Box 18300
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Jerry.Wells@syngenta.com

7. TEACHING AND EXTENSION

Angela Post
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368 Agricultural Hall
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angela.post@okstate.edu

Paul Tseng
Mississippi State University
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Mississippi State, MS 39762
t.tseng@msstate.edu

8. FORMULATION, ADJUVANT AND APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY

Rakesh Jain
Syngenta Crop Protection
7145 58th Avenue
Vero Beach, FL 32967
Rakesh.Jain@syngenta.com

9. WEED BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY

Erik Lehnhoff
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Bozeman, MT 59717
erik.lehnhoff@montana.edu

Angela Post
Oklahoma State University
368 Agricultural Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
angela.post@okstate.edu

10. BIOCONTROL OF WEEDS

Joseph Neal
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262 Kilgore Hall, Campus Box 7609
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11. PHYSIOLOGY

Mithila Jugulam
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Ted Webster
USDA-Agricultural Research Service
2747 Davis Road
Tifton, GA 31793 Ted.Webster@ars.usda.gov

12. SOIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Tom Mueller
University of Tennessee
252 Ellington Bldg
2431 Joe Johnson Dr Knoxville, TN 37996
tmueller@utk.edu

13. INTEGRATED WEED MANAGEMENT

Amit Jhala
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14. SUSTAINING MEMBER EXHIBITS

James Steffel
LABServices
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15. POSTER SESSIONS

Karen Renner
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Bob Scott
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SUBMISSION OF TITLES

We will be using the same WSSA Title and Abstract Submission System to handle title submission, abstract collection, and PowerPoint files as we have in the past (<http://wssaabstracts.com>). This site is also accessible from the SWSS website (<http://www.swss.ws>) by clicking the "Submit Title/Abstract" link on the homepage. Additional instructions will be provided on the WSSA Title/Abstract Submission Page.

The Program will be printed exactly as submitted, other than format and font changes for uniformity; therefore, proofread your submission very carefully. Primary contact authors will receive an email indicating their abstract was received and a later email confirming the section/day/time when and where the paper will be presented.

Graduate students: When submitting a title, select "yes" when asked if you are a student. For the contest question, select "no" if you are not planning to enter in the oral paper or poster contest. If you are planning to enter the contest, select "SWSS MS oral", "SWSS PhD oral", "SWSS MS poster", or "SWSS PhD poster" to designate the appropriate contest you wish to enter.

Please be certain to fill out the submission form completely and accurately.

Rules for the Student Contest are presented in Manual of Operating Procedures (MOP) on the SWSS website.

Students are eligible to participate in both the Student Paper Contest and the Student Poster Contest multiple times during a M.S. program and a Ph.D. program. However, a student cannot participate in both contests concurrently. A student can only win 1st place in the paper and poster contest once per degree program. All students presenting a paper or poster are eligible for any available student benefits whether or not they enter the contest.

Specific questions pertaining to the SWSS MS and PhD oral paper contest should be directed to Dr. Matthew Goddard (matthew.j.goddard@monsanto.com). Questions regarding the poster contest should be directed to Dr. Darrin Dodds (dmd76@pss.msstate.edu).

TITLE AND ABSTRACT SYSTEM

On the WSSAAbstracts.com homepage, follow these steps:

1) Login

- If you've previously used the WSSA abstract system, then enter you login name and password. The login name is your email address. If you've forgotten your password, click the 'Reset password' link on the right sidebar.
- If this is your first time using the system, then you'll need to create an account. On the right side click "Setup New Account". Fill in your contact information and click "Submit". You'll receive an email with a link to set your password.

2) After logging in, on the right sidebar click "Join a Conference". A dropdown box will appear in the middle of the screen. In the dropdown list, select 2016 WSSA/SWSS. You only have to perform this step one time.

3) On the next page, click 'My Titles and Abstracts'. Click the 'Add New Title/Abstract' button, and then enter your title, section, authors and keywords.

Following are the guidelines for the preparation and submission of an abstract. Be alert to additional instructions that are available on the website.

1. Contents - The abstract should include a brief overview of essential aspects of experimental procedures and should highlight significant results and their interpretation. Write the abstract so it consists entirely of information. Do not include statements such as "The results of the experiments will be presented" or "The significance of these results will be discussed."

2. Formatting - Typing and format instructions will be provided on the Title/Abstract Submission Page of the WSSA website. In the abstract, authors will be identified by occupational affiliation and location, not by mailing address. Therefore, please type the title, author(s), the affiliation (institution, agency or company), and location (city and state or country, but not the zip code). When authors are from different locations or affiliations, group authors by their affiliations/locations.

Capitalize the first letter of all major words in the title and end the title with a period. Include both the common and scientific names of weeds and uncommon crop plants in the title (authorship of plants is not necessary), but only the common names of herbicides and well-known crop plants. **You do not need to type the title in boldface**; the system will do that automatically. First names followed by an initial (period after initial) should be typed before last names of all authors. The site will provide a method for indicating the presenter, be sure to specify the presenting author. Do not include departments, divisions or zip codes. Do not abbreviate the word "University" to "Univ."

Example 1. Role of Adjuvants on Sulfonylurea Herbicide Efficacy. D. Sanyal¹, P. C. Bhowmik²; ¹Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, ²University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.

Example 2. Evaluation of an In-Row Rotating Cultivator in Vegetable Crops. S.A. Fennimore¹, R. F. Smith², J. Rachuy²; ¹University of California, Davis, CA, ²University of California, Monterey County, CA.

Example 3. Teaching Weed Science in an Off-Campus Setting. R. E. Whitesides*, C.V. Ransom; Utah State University, Logan, UT.

3. E-mail Address - For better communication among researchers, place the e-mail address of the senior author following the last sentence of the abstract.

4. Herbicide nomenclature – A list of common and chemical names of herbicides approved by the WSSA is available at <http://wssa.net/Weeds/Tools/Herbicides/HerbicideNames.htm>. When the common name refers to the parent acid, salt or ester forms used in the experiments should be identified at the first mention of the common name (e.g., methyl ester of diclofop). At the first mention of an herbicide application rate, list whether the weight is acid equivalent (ae) or active ingredient (ai) (e.g., kg ai ha⁻¹). If no common name is available, use its designation (trade name or code) followed by the full chemical name. If the chemistry is confidential, identify the source (company) in parentheses after designation.

5. Adjuvant nomenclature - Where possible, use the WSSA Herbicide Handbook, 9th edition (2007), p. 421-423; Weed Science (1985) 33 (Suppl. 1): 22-23; or the WSSA Monograph (1982) Adjuvants for Herbicides. Otherwise, use the most complete available chemical description of the adjuvant.

6. Weed nomenclature - Identify weeds by common names. At first mention of a weed, whether in the title or text, follow the common name with the scientific name (underlined and in parentheses). Do not repeat the scientific name in the text if given in the title. A list of WSSA approved common and Latin names of common weed species can be found at <http://wssa.net/Weeds/ID/WeedNames/namesearch.php>. If there is no WSSA-designated common name, use common scientific names from another source such as Hortus Third.

7. Crop nomenclature - Scientific names for crop plants are optional. They are not needed for well-known crops, but should be included for less common crops and whenever needed for clarity. Place scientific names, underlined and in parentheses, following first mention of the common name, whether in the title or text.

8. Soil nomenclature - Include the soil series with textural classification and the subgroup name using the terminology of the U.S. Dept. Agric. Natr. Res. Conserv. Serv. publication, Soil Taxonomy, U.S. Gov. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1988. For soils outside the U.S.A., use the local official terminology.

9. Measurements - Report all measurements in International System of units (SI). Abbreviate units of measure if preceded by a number. See Weed Science (2003) 51:1029-1033 for additional suggestions and WSSA Herbicide Handbook, 9th edition (2007), p. 431-434 for metric conversions.

10. Abbreviations - Use abbreviations as shown at:

http://www.peertrack.net/WSSA/WSSA_Dir_to_Contrib.pdf or CBE Style Manual.

11. Numbers - Use Arabic numerals for all numbers with two or more digits and for all measurements such as time, weight, length, area, quantity, or degree except when the number is the first word in the sentence. Spell out numbers when they are the first word in a sentence or when they are less than 10 and not measurements.

12. Tables, figures, or literature citations – There will be a system in place on the abstract submission site to add these.

SUBJECT INDEX

A subject index consisting of weed/crop names, herbicides, and other key words will be included in addition to the author index. Providing key words to be used in indexing will be the responsibility of the authors. Words in the title are not automatically indexed. Only key words provided by the authors will be used. The abstract submission site utilizes a new key word system. There are drop down boxes for each type of subject with a listing of choices. It is recommended that you utilize these pre-selected choices, but there is an area for authors to type in user defined key words that are not found in any of the selections.

1. A maximum of five key words per abstract will be indexed. Most abstracts should only require two or three words.

2. Prioritize key words based on the importance of a given subject, especially for abstracts containing more than five weeds and herbicides. Use a priority ranking of (a) weeds and/or crops, (b) herbicides, other chemicals (including adjuvants) and other types of weed control (e.g., cultural, biological), (c) additional topic words or phrases.

3. Use scientific name of weeds, without authority. Genus plus species is considered one key word.

4. Genera names may be used when more than one species in that genus is mentioned in the abstract.

5. Use common names of crops (for less common crops, use scientific names without authority).

6. Use common names of herbicides and other chemicals (including adjuvants) or code numbers for experimental compounds.

7. Chemical class names, e.g., sulfonylureas, should be used when more than one herbicide in that class is

mentioned in the abstract.

PAPER PRESENTATIONS

The WSSA and SWSS have adopted LCD projection for PowerPoint presentations as the standard and will be used exclusively during the annual meeting. LCD projectors and Windows PC laptop computers will be supplied by WSSA members and coordinated by section chairs.

Presenters will **NOT** be allowed to use their own computers in the sessions. If possible, computers will be located on the podium in each session. If this is not possible, an infrared remote providing forward and backward control of the PowerPoint presentation will be provided in each session. Screens, microphones, carts, and extension cords will continue to be supplied by AV services and paid for by the Society. In order to make this process go as smoothly as possible, please follow the guidelines below.

All presentations **MUST** be in PowerPoint (any version) for MS Windows (PC compatible). PowerPoint 2010 will be the software used. MacIntosh/Apple formats will **NOT** be supported. Your presentation must be saved as a PowerPoint show file. **The section chairs have requested that ALL presentations be prepared and uploaded on the abstract submission site so that preloading prior to the meeting can be accomplished** (see Submission of Presentations).

Please limit the size of presentations to less than 25 MB. No audio clips or sounds will be allowed. Video clips are discouraged unless absolutely necessary. PowerPoint animation is discouraged. Please contact the section chair or co-chair one week **PRIOR** to sending your presentation if you need to use a video clip. Limit fonts used in the presentation to basic fonts, as not all machines may have the same choice of fonts. Examples of standard fonts are Times, Arial, Courier, Tahoma, or similar equivalents. Section chairs and computer operators are not responsible for changes in fonts, bullets, and other formatting at the time of presentation. Use up-to-date virus protection software to avoid infecting the computers provided by the section chairs.

Presentations must be uploaded on the submission site prior to the meeting. Section chairs must upload the presentation at least one week in advance of the meeting (**no later than February 1, 2016**). Please coordinate with your section chair if you want to preview your presentation at the meeting to ensure that the formats/fonts are all as you intended them to be. Due to the limited time and equipment, last minute editing is highly discouraged. Submission of files at the time of the presentation or at any other time during the session will **NOT** be allowed.

Be alert to changes, modifications, and refinements to these guidelines between now and the meeting. This information will be published in the October and January issues of the WSSA Newsletter. For non-WSSA members, the WSSA Newsletter is available on the WSSA website (<http://www.wssa.net>).

Further instructions will be provided in the December newsletter.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

There may be split sessions for presentation of posters. In addition to specifying Poster Session, authors should indicate a category from Section 1 through 14. Poster presentations will be grouped by these categories.

1. Authors are expected to be at their poster during the period reserved for viewing the poster to answer questions and to discuss their research with interested parties.
2. Participants in Section 15, the Poster Session, will meet at a location designated in the program before the

Poster Session begins to elect a chair-elect of the section for 2016 (Section Chair in 2017) and discuss recommendations for improvement of the Poster Session.

3. Poster Boards. One board 48 x 48 inches will be provided for each poster. There will be no exceptions to the rule of one board per poster. Posters should be no larger than this size.

4. Content of Paper. Text, graphs, and tables must be easily read from a distance of 6 feet. Titles and headings should be larger and readable from a greater distance.

5. Because of cost and logistics, it will not be possible to provide electrical connections, video equipment, or other special equipment for posters.

Groups of authors may present more than one poster, but at least one author must be present at each poster during the time designated for viewing the poster.

Nominations for SWSS Awards

Scott Senseman, Awards Chair

Please see the listings below describing our award nomination procedures for 2015. For some awards, a short summary document such as a resume or CV may be attached. Please see the description below for details. Please note that the SWSS Board has discontinued the Weed Scientist of the Year Award.

The deadline for nominations is September 25, 2015.

Please send your nominations to the appropriate contact person for each award:

Award	Contact	Email
Fellow	Brent Sellers	sellersb@ufl.edu
Outstanding Young Weed Scientist*	David Gealy	dgealy@spa.ars.usda.gov
Outstanding Educator	Stanley Culpepper	stanley@uga.edu
Outstanding Graduate Student**	Neil Rhodes	nrhodes@utk.edu

* - denotes 2 awards, one for industry and one for academia

** - denotes 2 awards, one for MS student and one for PhD student

Please nominate your fellow members for these awards. Feel free to contact me with comments, concerns or questions at ssensema@utk.edu.

The **SWSS Fellow Award** is the highest honor the Society presents. The purpose of this award is to recognize those members who have made significant contributions to the Southern Weed Science Society.

To be eligible for the SWSS Fellow Award, the potential recipient must:

- Have been an active member of the SWSS for >20 years.
- Be at least 50 years of age at the time of the annual meeting.
- Have made significant contributions of service to the SWSS (including but not limited to: serving on committees or being an officer, hosting SWSS contests, judging at the paper/poster contest, etc.) contributed substantially to the success of his/her company, university, and/or government agency and to advance the discipline of Weed Science in the SWSS region.

The nomination must be by letter and 2 supporting letters are required (All sent in a single pdf file to the appropriate person listed on the SWSS website, at www.swss.ws). The nominating letter should explain in general and specific terms the outstanding contributions of the nominee. The nominating letter should contain a listing of the various contributions to the SWSS, but is limited to 2 pages in total length. The 2 supporting letters are also limited to 2 pages in length for each letter. A summary document describing the nominee (such as a CV) may be added but is limited to a total of 3 pages in length. The contributions must be in regards to SWSS and weed science in the SWSS region. Awards Committee members are not eligible during their time of service on the awards committee.

Award is limited to a maximum of 0.4% of total SWSS membership each year (rounding up from the calculated percentage). The Award recipient(s) receive a plaque at the annual meeting, and each subsequent year all winners will be recognized by a Fellows ribbon to wear at the annual meeting.

The **SWSS Outstanding Educator Award (OEA)** is presented annually to a weed scientist in recognition of outstanding contributions to the Society and Weed Science through education. The Award is to be given in recognition of a broad range of activities including formal classroom teaching, outreach and public service or extension including workshops, seminars, short courses, or other means of communication, and mentoring undergraduate and graduate students.

To be eligible for the OEA award, the potential recipient must:

- Must be a voting member of SWSS in the year of nomination.
- Must be an active member of SWSS during the last five (5) years.

The nomination must be by letter and 2 supporting letters are required. (All sent in a single pdf file to the appropriate person listed on the SWSS website, at www.swss.ws). The nominating letter should explain in general and specific terms the outstanding educational contributions of the nominee. The nominating letter should contain a listing of the various educational contributions, but is limited to 2 pages in total length. The 2 supporting letters are also limited to 2 pages in length for each letter. A summary document describing the nominee (such as a CV) may be added but is limited to a total of 3 pages in length. Possible information includes classes taught, number of graduate students advised, etc.

Awards Committee members are not eligible during their time of service on the awards committee. Award is limited to one award per year. The Award recipient receives a plaque at the annual meeting and a \$1,000 cash award presented at the annual meeting.

The **SWSS Outstanding Young Weed Scientist Award (OYWSA)** is presented annually to a young weed scientist; one from academia (teaching, research, extension) to be sponsored by BASF and one from industry to be sponsored by the SWSS in recognition of outstanding service to weed science.

To be eligible for the OYWSA, the potential recipient must:

- Have been a voting member of the Society for the last five (5) years.
- Be 40 years of age or younger on January 31 of the year she or he receives the award.
- Must have completed at least five (5) years' work in weed science other than that related to academic studies. (5 full years post-graduation).

The nomination must be by letter and 2 supporting letters are required. (All sent in a single pdf file to the appropriate person listed on the SWSS website, at www.swss.ws). The nominating letter should explain in general and specific terms the outstanding contributions of the nominee. The nominating letter should contain a listing of the various contributions to the SWSS and to the discipline of weed science, but is limited to 2 pages in total length. The 2 supporting letters are also limited to 2 pages in length for each letter. A summary document describing the nominee (such as a CV) may be added but is limited to a total of 3 pages in length. The contributions must be in regards to SWSS and weed science in the SWSS region. Awards Committee members are not eligible during their time of service on the awards committee.

Award is limited to two awards each year, one award to an industry member and one to an academic member. The Award recipient(s) receive a plaque at the annual meeting, and a \$1,000 cash award.

The **SWSS Outstanding Graduate Student Award (OGSA)** (one each for students at the MS level and the PhD level) - These awards are sponsored by the SWSS Endowment Foundation and consist of a \$100 cash award and a plaque for MS level and \$200 cash award and plaque for PhD level. The awards are given

annually to a graduate student (one at the MS level and one at the PhD level) who has demonstrated outstanding performance in graduate studies and related weed science activities.

To be eligible for the OGSA, the potential recipient must:

- Must be enrolled as a graduate student in the degree program for which she/he is nominated within the calendar year prior to the SWSS annual meeting in January.
- Have actively participated in SWSS sponsored activities such as the annual meeting, weed contest, student paper contest, or committee work.
- Must have been a member of SWSS during their time as a student at an SWSS member institution.

The nomination packet should include a nomination letter, 2 supporting letters, 1-3 page CV, and an unofficial copy of the students transcripts are required. (All sent in a single pdf file to the appropriate person listed on the SWSS website, at www.swss.ws). The nominating letter should explain in general and specific terms the outstanding contributions of the nominee. The nominating letter should contain a listing of the various contributions to the SWSS, but is limited to 2 pages in total length. The 2 supporting letters are also limited to 1 page in length for each letter. One of the letters (nomination or supporting) must be from the student's advisor at the time of the nomination.

A summary document describing the nominee (such as a CV) should be limited to a total of 3 pages in length. Transcripts of the student, including a listing of courses taken and grades earned should be included with the packet. Unofficial copies are acceptable, but the advisor agrees that the transcript represents the actual course of study of that student. Students of Awards Committee members are not eligible during their time of service on the awards committee. Award is limited to two awards each year, one for MS student and one for PhD student. The Award recipient(s) receive a plaque at the annual meeting and a cash award.

Frist Annual Tennessee Weed Science Short Course

34 students from 6 companies, 4 universities, and 3 countries participated in the first annual Tennessee Weed Science Short Course on Herbicide Modes of Action and Resistance in Weeds. Classes were held on July 26 through July 30, 2015 in Knoxville, TN.

Nationally known experts delivered a total of 37 presentations. Speakers included Steve Duke, Dale Shaner, Jerry Green, Pat Tranel, Todd Gaines, Frank Dayan, Greg Armel, Larry Steckel, and Scott Senseman. The course included > 26 hours of instruction, including 2 field trips. All students received a comprehensive workbook detailing all course content.

For information on the next class (tentatively scheduled for late July 2016), contact Coordinator Tom Mueller at 865-974-8805, email of tmueller@utk.edu or go to the website at www.tnwss.org. Class size is limited, so please register early.



SWSS Endowment Board Announces Enrichment Scholarship Winners

This summer three Enrichment Scholarship winners have planned visits with companies across the southeast and US. The Endowment Board had a difficult time judging the 11 applications that were submitted, and it was a very close competition. This is an opportunity for a student to visit another scientist, a company site or government facility for a week with the \$1500 provided by the SWSS Endowment. Winners for 2015 were **Sandeep S. Rana** from Virginia Tech, **Alexandra M. Knight** from North Carolina State University and **Samuel J. McGowen** from North Carolina State University.

Sandeep Rana is completing his Ph.D. degree under Dr. Shawn Askew at Virginia Tech. He chose to visit BASF in Research Triangle Park, NC to spend his week under the guidance of Steve Bowe learning about diverse weed science positions throughout BASF. Alex Knight is also a Ph.D. student, under the direction of Dr. Wesley Everman at North Carolina State. Alex selected the opportunity with Mark Parrish of Bayer CropScience and will travel to Champaign, IL to learn about chemistry and trait R&D. Sam McGowen is a MS student directed by Dr. Katherine Jennings at North Carolina State. Sam chose to visit Frank Carey with Valent and traveled to Olive Branch, MS to learn about field research with various crops and herbicide resistance. All these students will be completing their degrees within the next 18 months.

We are looking forward to hearing about the enrichment experiences of these students at the annual meeting in February. Watch the program announcements for more information regarding a special session or poster presentations. We hope the applicants that were not selected will apply again next year, and we are always looking for more enrichment opportunity host locations for the students to visit. We encourage participation in this educational event funded by the Endowment.

2015-2016 Endowment Board: James Holloway (Secretary), Syngenta; Brent Sellers, University of Florida; Darrin Dodds, Mississippi State University; Donnie Miller, LSU Ag Center; Ryan Miller (grad student rep), University of Arkansas; ex officio members: Nilda Burgos, University of Arkansas and Phil Banks.

Submitted by:

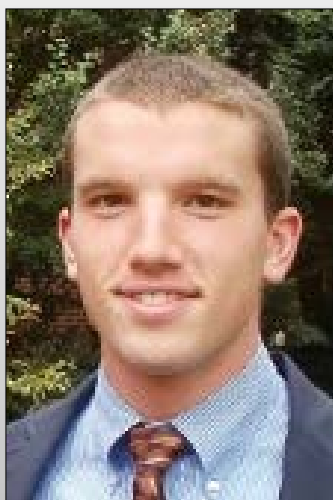
Renee J. Keese, Ph.D.

President, SWSS Endowment Board

renee.keese@basf.com



Sandeep S. Rana



Samuel J. McGowen



Alexandra M. Knight



11th International Symposium on Adjuvants for Agrochemicals, 20-24 June 2016, Monterey, California, USA: Creating, Bridging and Sharing the Values of Adjuvant Technology

When you submit an abstract by 1 September 2015 or register with us beginning December 2015 at www.isaa2016.org, you will be able to enjoy these confirmed speakers and workshops:

- [Paul Hodges](#), Chairman, International eChem
- [Dr. Glenda Humiston](#), Vice President for the U. of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, formerly California state director of USDA Rural Development
- *Workshop on adjuvant registrations in the Western US*, presented by [Jim Yowell](#), President, Spring Trading Company.
- *Workshop on app development for agriculture as uniquely performed in California*, presented by [Robert Tse](#), Community Planning and Development Specialist with USDA Rural Development.

Visit www.isaa2016.org and join these sponsors!

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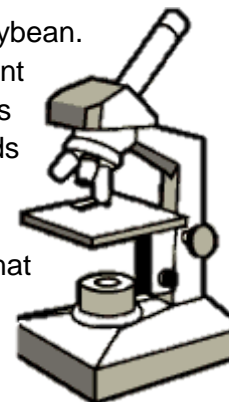
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Focus on Research: PPO Resistant Waterhemp and Pigweed

The mid-south has seen many failures this year involving the PPO-Chemistry in Soybean. Unfortunately, the over-reliance on this class of chemistry in the face of glyphosate resistant pigweed has resulted in the development of PPO resistant pigweed populations in Arkansas and Tennessee. In the past, it would have taken at least a few months to test these weeds for PPO resistance using traditional methods such as dose response curves and comparison to a known susceptible check, etc. However, thanks to a molecular assay developed by Drs. Pat Tranel and Aaron Hager that detects the unique codon deletion that imparts PPO resistance to both waterhemp and pigweed detecting this known mechanism of resistance has been much faster. The weed scientists in the South appreciate this contribution to the fight against herbicide resistance made by our colleagues in Illinois.



2015 Weed Olympics

The Western Agricultural Research Center of The Ohio State University hosted 208 students from 25 Universities in the continental United States and Canada (University of Guelph) as participants in the second National Weed Contest of North America. This occurred on July 21, 2015. Each student had an individual written pesticide application calibration test, and then teams proceeded to various contest events including: Weed Identification, Herbicide Identification by symptomology and spectrum of activity, Team Sprayer Calibration, and Farmer Problem Diagnosis. Each student had to solve one of three farmer problems, one was on corn and two were on soybean.

The Regional Societies gave awards at the regional level and the Weed Science of America also gave awards at the national level. In the Southern Region, the University of Arkansas Team 1 and Team 2 placed first and second, respectively. The top six individuals were Zachary Lancaster, Steven Martin, Matheus Palhano, Christopher Meyer, Christopher Rouse, and Ryan Miller. Travis Jones placed 9th. The top ten students received plaques and the top five also received cash award. High individuals in various events also received plaques. Travis Jones was high individual in Weed ID; Steven Martin won the Written Calibration event; and Zachary Lancaster was the top scorer in Farmer Problem. Nicholas Steppig, who competed at the undergraduate level, won high individual overall in the Southern Region and was first in Weed ID and Written Calibration.

On the national level, Purdue won first place, The University of Arkansas Team 1 was second and the University of Nebraska placed third.

Zachary Lancaster was the top individual nationally. For this, Zachary will receive free accommodation at the Sheraton during the joint meetings of the Southern Weed Science Society and the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) in San Juan, Puerto in February, 2016. Members of the first place team at the national level will also enjoy the same privilege, courtesy of the WSSA. Coaches of the UA Weed Team were Drs. Nilda Burgos and Jason Norsworthy, with assistance from graduate students Christopher Rouse and Reiofeli Salas.



From left to right – front row: Travis Jones, Ryan Miller, Steven Martin, Christopher Rouse, Zachary Lancaster, Nicholas Steppig; back row: John Godwin, Christopher Meyer, Matheus Palhano. Location: The Ohio State University, Western Agricultural Research Station. Photo by: Nilda R. Burgos

Washington Report

July 30, 2015
Lee Van Wychen

Definition of a “Weed”

At their summer board meeting in July, the WSSA Board of Directors unanimously approved the following definition of a weed:

A plant that causes economic losses or ecological damage, creates health problems for humans or animals, or is undesirable where it is growing.

The plan is for the WSSA Public Awareness committee to do a press release on this and then incorporate it into a WSSA Fact Sheet that will include definitions for other specific types of weeds such as noxious weed, invasive weed, and “superweed”.

FY 2016 USDA Appropriations

The FY 2016 appropriations process could be pretty brutal. There's a big fight between Congress and the President over adhering to the spending caps set forth in the Budget Control Act (i.e. sequestration). Those spending caps are back in full effect for FY 2016 after a two year hiatus due to the Murray-Ryan budget deal in 2013. Non-defense discretionary spending would take a big hit under Congress's joint budget resolution which adheres to the spending caps. The President's budget, which ignores sequestration, includes a 7% increase for both defense and non-defense discretionary spending, and is more favorable for research funding. Below are FY 2016 numbers from the President, House, and Senate for some USDA agencies.

USDA Agency	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 President	FY 2016 House	FY 2016 Senate
	(in thousands of dollars)			
APHIS	871,315	855,803	870,945	876,465
ARS	1,132,625	1,191,540	1,122,454	1,136,075
ERS	85,373	86,023	78,058	85,373
NASS	172,408	180,346	161,206	168,108
NIFA	1,289,500	1,503,058	1,284,461	1,293,687
NRCS	846,428	831,231	832,928	855,209

There will likely be a filibuster for every Senate spending bill, unless an agreement is reached for spending cap offsets for defense and non-defense discretionary spending. It's impossible to tell how this will all end up, but many in the federal government are already starting to prepare for a shutdown. However, the current consensus is that there will be a Continuing Resolution funding the government for at least the first few months of FY 2016.

Aquatic Plant Control Research Program Gets Support in Both the House and Senate.

While Senate support for the Army Corp's of Engineer's (ACOE) Aquatic Plant Control Research Program (APCRP) has been unwavering, for the first time in 4 years, the House included \$4 million in their mark-up of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill for APCRP. Last year, Congress passed new authorizing language in the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (WRRDA), which increased the authorization of funding for APCRP from \$15 million to \$20 million per year and expanded the scope of research directed to control not just aquatic plant growths, but all aquatic invasive species.

Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research Names First Executive Director

The Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research (FFAR) named Dr. Sally Rockey as its first executive director. Dr. Rockey is currently the deputy director of extramural research at the National Institutes of Health and will bring her 19 years of experience at USDA to the Foundation starting in September, 2015.

FFAR was established in the 2014 Farm Bill. Congress provided \$200 million for the Foundation that must be matched by non-federal funds as the Foundation identifies and approves research projects. The Foundation operates as a non-profit entity seeking to address problems of national and international significance. For more background on FFAR, as well Dr. Rockey's bio, please visit: <http://www.far.foundation/first-executive-director.html>

(Optional High Res Image)

Available at: <http://www.marketwire.com/library/MwGo/2015/6/11/11G044526/Images/FFAR-2411-1364954847192.jpg>

Image caption: *"FFAR's Chairman of the Board and Former Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman (left) helped select Dr. Sally Rockey (right) as FFAR's first executive director."*

Milkweed, Monarchs, and Pollinator Protection

The issue of milkweed, monarchs, and pollinator protection continues to be a hot topic in Washington D.C. In mid-May, the White House, through the Office of Science and Technology Policy issued the [Pollinator Research Action Plan](#). The plan focuses on increasing honeybee and monarch butterfly numbers through the creation and maintenance of pollinator habitat. In conjunction with this effort, the EPA has also issued a [Proposal to Protect Bees from Acutely Toxic Pesticides](#). These regulations would prohibit the application of pesticides that are acutely toxic to bees during bloom in crops where honey bee pollination services are contracted. The [comment period](#) on these regulations will remain open until August 28.

On June 24, the EPA also published a document in the federal register titled "[Risk Management Approach to Identifying Options for Protecting the Monarch Butterfly](#)". This document is the start of the process which will depend upon (i) input from a diverse group of stakeholders to identify and integrate information with respect to influences on the population dynamics of the monarch butterfly and the milkweed plant; and, (ii) cooperation and collaboration from these diverse stakeholders to identify activities that will balance weed management needs across varied landscapes with conservation of the milkweed plant." The comment period ends August 24.

As a bit of good news regarding pollinator protection, the Senate Environment and Public Works committee marked up a 6 year transportation bill (DRIVE Act, S. 1647) that included an amendment from Sen. Gillibrand (D-NY), which WSSA supported, that encourages pollinator habitat along transportation rights-of-ways. This is the first time a provision like this was included in the Senate to encourage pollinator habitat on transportation rights-of-ways. Some of the provisions in the amendment include: 1) conduct or encourage integrated vegetation management practices on roadsides and other transportation rights-of-way, including reduced mowing; 2) enhance the development of habitat and forage for Monarch butterflies, other native pollinators, and honey bees through plantings of native forbs and grasses, including noninvasive, native milkweed species that can serve as migratory way stations for butterflies and facilitate migrations of other pollinators; 3) encourage leveraging through partnerships and coordination with stakeholders in support of pollinators and plantings of native forbs and grasses, such as environmental groups, research institutions, other agencies, businesses, and community

organizations; and 4) conduct or facilitate research and demonstration projects on the economic and environmental benefits and best practices for integrated vegetation management, reduced mowing, and plantings of native forbs and grasses for pollinator habitat, forage, and migratory way stations for Monarch butterflies and other migrating pollinators.

EPA Responses to IARC Reports for Glyphosate and 2,4-D

Glyphosate: In 1991 EPA concluded that glyphosate should be classified as a Group E (evidence of non-carcinogenicity for humans) based on a lack of convincing carcinogenicity evidence and considering the criteria in EPA Guidelines for classifying a carcinogen. Since then, EPA has monitored emerging research on the carcinogenicity of glyphosate.

In 2014, EPA reviewed over 55 epidemiological studies conducted on the possible cancer and non-cancer effects of glyphosate. Our review concluded that this body of research does not provide evidence to show that glyphosate causes cancer, and it does not warrant any change in EPA's cancer classification for glyphosate. This is the same conclusion reached in 2004 by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization and affirmed this year by Germany's pesticide regulatory officials. In a few months, EPA will be releasing for public comment our preliminary human health risk assessment for glyphosate as part of our program to reevaluate all pesticides periodically. EPA is aware of the recent International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) report and will address it in detail in the preliminary risk assessment. Additional information regarding glyphosate and EPA's ongoing registration review can be found at:

http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=CHEMICALSEARCH:31:0::NO:1,3,31,7,12,25:P3_XCHEMICAL_ID:2477

2,4-D: On June 23rd, IARC released a scientific assessment which retains the group's previous classification of 2,4-D as a "2B carcinogen" (possibly carcinogenic to humans). This resulted from the June 3rd, 2015 United Nations World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) meeting to review the carcinogenic potential of 2,4-D.

EPA reviewed 2,4-D in 2014 as part of its decision to register Enlist Duo and found that the data do not support a cause and effect relationship between exposure to 2,4-D and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. This is the same conclusion reached by an earlier review of the issue by the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel.

2,4-D is currently undergoing registration review, EPA's periodic review of pesticide registrations to ensure that each pesticide continues to satisfy the statutory safety standard for registration; that is, the pesticide can perform its intended function with reasonable certainty of no harm to people from residues in food and water and that it will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment when used according to the product label. Through this program, EPA is ensuring that each pesticide's registration is based on current scientific and other knowledge, including its effects on human health and the environment.

The scope of the registration review process is to evaluate previously conducted human health risk assessments using the most recent scientific information, agency policies, and risk assessment methodologies in order to identify data deficiencies and future actions/work needed for the pesticide. The risk assessments and toxicology for 2,4-D will be revisited during this process and will include IARC's assessment after publication of Volume 113 of the IARC Monographs. EPA will determine whether any risk mitigation is needed to address unreasonable risks to humans.

Currently, we expect to release for public comment the draft human health risk assessment for 2,4-D in March 2016.

Illinois Farm Data Indicates Mixing MOA's More Effective Than Rotating Them

Reprinted with permission from Stephanie Henry, University of Illinois

A recently published study by weed scientists at the University of Illinois and USDA-ARS, looking at glyphosate-resistant waterhemp, is providing valuable evidence that points to management practices as the driving force behind herbicide resistance, and that herbicide mixing, as opposed to herbicide rotation, is the most effective tool in managing resistance.

Pat Tranel said this is not the first time researchers have presented evidence that herbicide rotation is not the best resistance management strategy. "This paper is valuable because these conclusions were obtained doing our experiment in a more 'real-life' fashion," Tranel said. "This study confirmed previous conclusions that farmers should use herbicide mixing rather than rotation."

During the study, they evaluated glyphosate-resistance incidences, as well as landscape, soil, weed, and farm-management data from 105 central Illinois grain farms, including almost 500 site-years of herbicide application records. Having this data, collected between 2004 and 2010, helped the researchers identify relationships between past herbicide use and current glyphosate-resistance occurrences.

Tranel said when glyphosate-resistant waterhemp was first reported in Illinois in 2006, researchers working at the site saw some fields that were infested with waterhemp, but adjacent fields that were free of the weed.

"We asked, 'what is different between these two fields? Is it what the farmers are doing?' We asked a retail applicator to let us review all the management practices data from 100 fields—50 that have resistant waterhemp and 50 that don't," Tranel said.

"We took the results of what farmers have already done, and asked what is different in the fields that have resistance versus the ones that don't," he added.

After collecting the management data, sampling waterhemp from the fields, and screening seeds from the field for resistance back in their greenhouses, the researchers analyzed that data for management factors most associated with resistance. Overall the researchers examined 66 variables related to environment, soil, landscape, weed community, and weed management.

"We looked at every factor we could think of in terms of management and landscape," Tranel said. "We found that it was management factors that are the most important. It doesn't matter whether you're next to a water course that might bring in new seed, what the waterhemp density of your field is, etc. It's what you did in your field that matters.

"That's what's encouraging," he added. "It's not inevitable that if your field is next to a water course, for example, you will have resistance."

Aaron Hager, a co-author on the study, explained that the occurrence of glyphosate-resistant waterhemp was greatest in fields where glyphosate had been used in over 75 percent of the seasons included in the analysis, where fewer MOAs were used each year, and where herbicide rotation

occurred annually. “Simply rotating herbicide MOAs actually increased the frequency of resistance,” he said.

On the other hand, Tranel said that the farmers who were using multiple herbicides per application were least likely to have resistance. “When using an average of 2.5 MOAs per application, you are 83 times less likely to have resistance compared to if you used only 1.5 MOAs per application,” he explained.

“That’s pretty amazing that adding one additional mode of action in your tank reduces your chances of resistance by that much,” Tranel added.

Hager pointed out that this strategy will work only if each component of the tank mixture is effective against the target species. “Effective, long-term weed management will require even more diverse management practices,” he added.

Another piece of good news for farmers is that the researchers did not find an association of proximity between neighboring fields and resistance. “The good thing is not only does management matter, it’s what you do in your own field that matters. Even if a neighbor’s resistance moves, it’s at a small frequency. If you’re doing the right thing it will stay at a small frequency,” Tranel said.

Although there may be some concerns with herbicide mixing, Tranel said it is still the best tool to manage resistance. One concern is the greater expense and environmental load of using multiple herbicides.

Another concern is using the correct mix of herbicides in the tank. Particularly as waterhemp becomes resistant to other herbicides, such as PPO inhibitors, mixing glyphosate and a PPO inhibitor, is not going to be a good management strategy if there is already resistance to a PPO inhibitor, Tranel explained.

“As we have new tools coming like 2,4-D and dicamba-tolerant soybeans, some people may think ‘I’ll throw in 2,4-D with glyphosate, because that’s using two modes of actions,’ but if you already have glyphosate resistance then you are not really using two effective modes of action,” he added.

“We don’t say that mixing is the end-all solution. What we saw from this study if success for farmers is measured by lack of resistance or lower frequency, then successful farmers use multiple herbicides per application.”

USDA Releases Federal Noxious Weed Disseminules ID Tool

The [Federal Noxious Weed Disseminules of the U.S.](#) (FNWD) was developed by the USDA APHIS Identification Technology Program (ITP) in collaboration with the California Department of Agriculture (CDFA). Most of the content in FNWD is a work of the U.S. Government and is in the public domain. The ID tool was developed to enable accurate identification of federal noxious weeds (FNW) disseminules and to assemble a set of high-quality images of the disseminules of all the FNW taxa. The ID tool and its identification keys were designed to be used by officials at U.S. ports responsible for identification of plant pests. It may also be a useful resource for seed professionals and anyone else with an interest in, or a need to know about, the U.S. federal noxious weeds and what their disseminules look like.

The ID tool provides photographs, text, and keys that aid in determining whether or not an unknown disseminule (e.g., seed, fruit) found as a contaminant in imported botanicals and agricultural products

is a FNW and is therefore actionable. The total list of 114 FNW taxa is broken down into smaller groupings, first by Disseminule type—Spores vs. Vegetative vs. Fruits & Seeds. This page describes the various types of disseminules represented within the tool. Taxa with spore and vegetative disseminules are described in fact sheets. The taxa with fruit and seed disseminules (further broken down into three groupings: Poaceae, Fabaceae, and Other Families) can be separated using one of the three associated keys. A Key to Keys assists the user in deciding which of these three keys is appropriate to use for taxon identification. Fact sheets for each FNW taxon pull together relevant descriptions, including distinguishing characteristics and photographs. See: <http://idtools.org/id/fnw/>

USDA-ERS Report on the Economics of Glyphosate Resistance Management

Data obtained by USDA's Agricultural and Resources Management Survey (ARMS), conducted every year targeting about 5000 fields and 30,000 farms, along with data from the Benchmark study (Shaw et al., 2011) show that weed-management choices that account for the yield and cost effects of glyphosate resistance and maximize returns over time differ from those that ignore the effects of glyphosate resistance by: 1) using glyphosate during fewer years; 2) often combining glyphosate with one or more alternative herbicides; and 3) most importantly, not applying glyphosate during consecutive growing seasons. As a result, glyphosate resistance is managed more cost effectively and the cumulative impact of returns is higher after about 2 years of managing resistance instead of ignoring it.

The findings of the USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) study suggest that education about the negative consequences of glyphosate resistance and the economic benefits of managing resistance, as well as the common-pool-resource nature of weed susceptibility to glyphosate and the potential benefits of cooperation, could promote resistance-management practices, encourage neighboring farmers to collaborate in managing glyphosate resistance, and increase long-term returns to corn and soybean production.

The USDA-ERS report "The Economics of Glyphosate Resistance Management in Corn and Soybean Production" can be found at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/1832877/err184.pdf>

WOTUS Rule Finalized. 27 States Sue.

On June 29, the Waters Of The U.S. (WOTUS) rule was officially published in the Federal Register, and subsequently, 27 states filed lawsuits in four separate federal courts seeking to block the administration's expansion of which waters are covered under the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The rule will take effect Aug. 25, but for judicial review purposes, the rule would be considered final on July 13.

Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi filed a joint lawsuit in Houston asserting that the EPA's final rule is "an unconstitutional and impermissible expansion of federal power over the states and their citizens and property owners." While the EPA has the authority to regulate water quality, the suit says Congress has not granted the EPA the power to regulate water and land use.

Similarly, Ohio and Michigan filed a joint complaint in an Ohio federal court, while the following 13 states: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming are seeking to have the rule overturned in a North Dakota federal court. A fourth lawsuit was filed by nine more states in a Georgia federal court that includes West Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, South Carolina, Utah, Georgia, and Wisconsin.

The EPA and Army Corps of Engineers first proposed the WOTUS rule in April 2014 and finalized it in May 2015. The rule will reportedly add some two million acres of streams and 20 million acres of wetlands under the jurisdiction of the CWA.

There is also legislation in both the House (H.R. 1732) and Senate (S. 1140) that would repeal the WOTUS rule and require the administration to develop an alternative rule in consultation with state and local governments. In May, the House voted 261-155 to pass its bill. The Senate version was passed by the Environment and Public Works Committee in June, but is awaiting a vote from the full Senate. The Administration said it would likely veto the House and Senate bills, so a two-thirds majority would be needed in both chambers. In addition to the stand alone bills that would repeal WOTUS, there are also “riders” in the appropriations bill in both the House and Senate that would prevent EPA and the Army Corp of Engineers from using any money to implement WOTUS. However, that is only a 1 year solution, and according to the lawyers, the states would still have the burden to implement the new WOTUS rule, even without the federal money.

U.S. is 22,500 College Graduates Short for Agricultural Jobs

A report from USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) and Purdue University, released in May, has found tremendous demand for recent college graduates with a degree in agricultural programs. An estimated 57,900 high-skilled job openings are available annually in the food, agriculture, renewable natural resources, and environment fields, the report found, but there are only about 35,400 new U.S. graduates with a bachelor's degree or higher in agriculture related fields, 22,500 short of the jobs available annually.

College graduates with a degree in “Plant science” can expect to see a very strong job market.

Read the report on agriculture jobs in the U.S. at: ["Employment Opportunities for College Graduates in Food, Agriculture, Renewable Natural Resources, and the Environment, United States, 2015–2020."](#)

Voluntary GMO Labeling Bill Gets A Lot of Attention

The Safe and Accurate Food Labeling Act of 2015 (H.R. 1599) would require the FDA to regulate the distribution and labeling related to bioengineered foods. The bill was introduced in March and has had hearings in both the House Agriculture and the House Energy and Commerce Committees. In July, the House passed the bill by a vote of 275-150. H.R. 1599 defines the term “bioengineered organism” as an organism that meets the following three conditions: (a) the organism is a plant (or a seed, a fruit, or any other part thereof), (b) the organism contains genetic material that has been modified through in vitro recombinant DNA techniques; and (c) the modification could not otherwise be obtained using conventional breeding techniques.

H.R. 1599 would require food producers to notify FDA of any bioengineered foods intended to be sold interstate and would prevent the sale of any bioengineered foods not deemed safe by FDA. The bill would prevent FDA from requiring the labeling of bioengineered foods only on the grounds that the foods are bioengineered, however, the FDA could require that alterations of nutritional properties, allergens, or other characteristics of food be listed on food labeling.

The second title of H.R. 1588 directs FDA to define the term “natural” for its use on food and beverage products. The third part of the legislation directs FDA to establish federal standards for food producers who choose to voluntarily label their product for the absence or presence of bioengineered organisms. Finally, H.R. 1599 deals with the issue of preemption (the doctrine that federal law takes precedence over state law) by affirming FDA as the nation’s authority for the use and labeling of bioengineered food ingredients and would prevent states from issuing their own food

labeling requirements. Although there appears to be support for the measure in the Senate, its path is unclear in the Senate and beyond.

Recent Reports Support Increased Funding for Food and Ag Research **Riley Foundation's "Pursuing a Unifying Message: A University Perspective"**

The Charles Valentine Riley Memorial Foundation [released the proceedings](#) of one day meeting on April 6 of university leaders and representatives of the Association of American Universities, the Association of Public and Land Grant Universities, and the Non-land-grant Agriculture and Renewable Resources Universities. Highlights from the meeting were:

- **Federal Investments**. There was a shared recognition that an alarming lack of federal investment in food, agricultural and natural resources research exists in the United States.
- **Societal Needs**. A key element of a unifying message must be how food, agricultural and natural resources research addresses societal needs for the common good. Because it encompasses essential societal needs, it could be defined as "the people's research."
- **Multiple Federal Agencies**. A unifying message should emphasize expanding the total funding portfolio across multiple federal agencies, including U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Geological Survey and others.
- **A Solution Supply Chain**. Research investment fuels the solution supply chain needed to address issues that people are passionate about. A deficit of agricultural research leads to a deficit of innovation. In turn, a deficit of innovation leads to a deficit of solutions.
- **Jobs**. Adequate research investment should also be framed in terms of employment opportunities, job creation and risks to jobs associated with emerging threats to food and agriculture.
- **Educated Workforce**. Federally funded research helps universities mentor and prepare the next generation of scientists and specialists in food, agriculture and natural resources. Industry, as well as public institutions, depends on this educated workforce to fill innovation jobs.
- **Target Policymakers**. Although communicating with the broad American public is important, the unifying message should initially be targeted towards policymakers.
- **Collective Efforts**. As efforts continue on pursuing a unifying message, these words from Benjamin Franklin are particularly pertinent: "We must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

USDA's Annual Technology Transfer Report

On Wednesday, June 24, USDA Secretary Vilsack announced the release of the [2014 Annual Report on Technology Transfer](#) which details research innovations and discoveries that have resulted in inventions and patents that have the potential to benefit the American public. The report included improved products, processes, technologies, and services that may benefit U.S. agriculture and the public at large. During Fiscal Year 2014, USDA filed 119 patent applications and disclosed another 117 inventions. The following discoveries were highlighted by USDA:

- Processes to eliminate up to 98-percent of the allergens from peanuts without compromising their flavor;
- A portable method for identifying harmful bacteria in food that could improve the response to foodborne illness outbreaks;
- A new method for mosquito control that specifically silences genes in the mosquito so it does not pose a danger to other insects, including pollinators; and
- A soil nitrogen test that quickly and inexpensively determines the total plant-available amount of nitrogen in the soil, which environmentally and economically beneficial.

AGree's "Research & Innovation: Strengthening Agricultural Research"

AGree [released a report and set of recommendations on agricultural research](#) on June 24. The report focuses on the mechanisms and funding of federal agricultural research more so than the substance. The AGree co-chairs stressed that Congress has not seriously reviewed the structure of farm and food research and funding in decades and suggested a serious conversation about those issues now, in advance of the 2018 Farm Bill. In addition to increased congressional oversight, other recommendations made by AGree include:

- Making data and findings from publicly funded research more accessible;
- Increasing the integration between research, education, and extension;
- Reviewing research priorities via transparent processes involving stakeholders and end users;
- Re-integrating independent technology assessment into the research priority review process;
- Targeting public research to areas unlikely to be addressed by private industry;
- Increasing competitive grant funding for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative, Sustainable Agriculture and Education Program, Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative, Specialty Crop Research Initiative, and Crop Protection and Pest Management Grants Program; and
- Making competitive grant funding available to researchers outside of the land grant college and university system and eliminate the 2014 Farm Bill's matching grant requirement for non-land grant institutions and organizations.

Chicago Council's Healthy Food for a Healthy World Report

The Chicago Council on Global Affairs released the report [Healthy Food for a Healthy World: Leveraging Agriculture and Food to Improve Global Nutrition](#), a set of recommendations endorsed by a group of business, scientific, and civil society leaders chaired by former Congressmen Doug Bereuter and former USDA Secretary Dan Glickman. The recommendations in the report include:

- Using US research facilities and universities to train the next generation of food, agriculture and nutrition leaders in the US and abroad;
- Joining government and industry initiatives together to support technologies to reduce food waste and enhance food safety; and
- Convening a bipartisan commission to address tackling nutrition challenges globally.

WSSA Survey of Most Common and Troublesome Weeds

The winner of the \$100 drawing for completing the survey of the most common and troublesome weeds was WSSWS member, John Vickery, Member, Education & Outreach Committee, Colorado Native Plant Society. Congratulations John!

Lee Van Wychen, Ph.D.
Science Policy Director
National and Regional Weed Science Societies
Lee.VanWychen@wssa.net
cell: 202-746-4686
www.wssa.net

Position Vacancy Announcements

Mississippi State University

Position Title: Assistant Professor or Associate Professor
Number of Positions: 1
Internal/External Posting: External
Area of Specialization: Weed Science

Department: Plant & Soil Sciences

Position Function: The incumbent will develop a nationally recognized scholarly research and teaching program supported by external funding sources that addresses critical applied weed management issues in Mississippi within various agronomic cropping systems. The incumbent will work as part of a multidisciplinary team using precision agriculture in research, instruction and outreach.

Essential Duties and Responsibilities: Research Expectations: Focus will be on an appropriate combination of applied weed biology/ecology, herbicide physiology, weed resistance to herbicides, plant (crop/weed) responses to biotic and abiotic stresses, identifying genetic inheritance of herbicide resistance in weed biotypes, and/or investigating physiological response of weed population/biotypes to herbicides. The incumbent will work closely with fellow Plant and Soil Science faculty within and external to Mississippi State University in a multidisciplinary, collaborative approach, as well as with faculty in Agricultural and Biological Engineering, Agricultural Economics, and Biochemistry, Molecular Biology, Entomology and Plant Pathology. The incumbent will also be expected to secure extramural funding to support research activities, publish research findings in appropriate professional research journals, make presentations at professional meetings, advise and direct graduate and undergraduate students, teach in areas of specialty, and actively participate in professional societies (membership, presentations, committee involvement, officer roles, etc.); these will be mandatory for promotion. The incumbent will be expected to support graduate student training and contribute to collaborative teaching in off-campus and campus-based educational programs in weed management. Additionally, the incumbent will participate in research, outreach and education programs in weed science/weed management related to precision agriculture.

This can be a 9-month or a 12-month position, negotiable upon offer, and is a tenure-track position in the Department of Plant and Soil Sciences. Level of appointment (Assistant or Associate) is commensurate with qualifications and experience. Anticipated appointment would be 65% Research and 35% Teaching/Instructional (CALS/PSS); negotiable upon offer.

Minimum Qualifications: An earned Ph.D. (or A.B.D.) in agronomy, weed science, plant physiology, molecular biology, or a related field from an accredited institution of higher learning is required.

Acceptable candidate must have outstanding English verbal and written communication skills, experience in weed management, herbicide mode of action, plant physiology, statistics, experimental design, and/or the current molecular techniques required to conduct research. The candidate should be familiar with methodologies, tools, techniques, and/or concepts related to the application and use of precision agriculture in their discipline and related fields.

Will ABD's (all but dissertation) be considered? Yes

Preferred Qualifications Knowledge, Skills and Abilities: Experience in teaching and/or research focused on weed science with a strong background or emphasis in precision agriculture is preferred. Postdoctoral experience and a demonstrated record of peer-reviewed publications, and a willingness to address critical issues as a team member in collaboration with other scientists. Preference will be given to candidates with an established teaching and research record (including a substantial record of peer-reviewed publications, demonstrated ability to secure external funding, and an instructional portfolio), however recent graduates with exceptional academic credentials are also encouraged to apply.

Instructions for Applying: All applicants MUST complete the online Personal Data Information Form located at <https://www.jobs.msstate.edu>. Application must include:

- 1) Letter of research and teaching interest
- 2) a complete curriculum vitae
- 3) names, addresses, and contact information of at least three professional references to:
Dr. Scott Willard, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; Mississippi State University; Bost Extension Center, Room 201, Box 9760; Mississippi State, MS 39761

Departmental Contact

Dr. Scott Willard swillard@cals.msstate.edu

662-325-0233

Position Open Date 05-29-2015

Position Close Date Open Until Filled

Position Category Tenure Track Status

Position Type Full Time/Part-Time Faculty

Tenure-Track Regular Full-Time

PARF Number8939

POSITION: Assistant Professor, Crop Physiologist/Agronomist - Water Stress and Irrigation. 12-month, tenure track.

LOCATION: Department of Plant Sciences, University of Tennessee (<http://plantsciences.utk.edu>); West Tennessee Research and Education Center, Jackson, Tennessee (<http://west.tennessee.edu>).

EFFECTIVE DATE: Screening of applicant's credentials will begin on December 1, 2015 and continue until the position is filled.

JOB RESPONSIBILITIES: This position is a 75% research/25% extension appointment in the Department of Plant Sciences at the University Of Tennessee Institute Of Agriculture. The person in this position will be located at the West Tennessee Research and Education Center in Jackson. This person will be expected to work independently and as a member of an interdisciplinary team to develop a nationally recognized research and extension program related to physiological stress and irrigation in agronomic crops. Research areas could include whole plant physiology and plant stress in irrigated and dryland crops primarily related to the production of cotton, soybean, corn, and other field crops in Tennessee. Some other key areas of research could include crop irrigation timing, crop modeling, plant growth regulation, cultivar trait evaluation, and plant responses to climate change. Development of a strong research/extension program is expected, including training of graduate students, publication of research results in peer-reviewed scientific journals, presentation at professional meetings, and collaboration on extension publications. Monetary support for research activities will largely depend on extramural funding obtained by this individual.

QUALIFICATIONS: Ph.D. in Crop Physiology, Agronomy or related agricultural field. A strong background in plant physiology is preferred. Applicants must demonstrate potential for success in the following areas:

- Peer-reviewed publications
- Extramural funding
- Competitive grant writing
- Presentation of research results at professional meetings
- Ability to conduct field/greenhouse/laboratory research at the whole plant level
- Work in a multidisciplinary, collaborative team environment

Excellent communication skills in written and oral English are required and all applicants must be authorized to work in the U.S. on a long-term basis.

SALARY: Salary and benefits are competitive and commensurate with training and experience.

SUPPORT: The candidate's lab and supporting greenhouse facilities will reside at the West Tennessee Research and Education Center. Field research facilities are available at the Tennessee Agricultural Research and Education Centers located in the different physiographic areas of Tennessee.

TO APPLY: Interested candidates should submit the following materials: a letter of application that outlines research and extension vision, a curriculum vitae, official copies of undergraduate and graduate transcripts, and the names, postal and e-mail addresses and phone numbers of four references. Submit materials to Ms. Dawn Seigel electronically at dbrown10@utk.edu or by mail to Ms. Dawn Seigel, Department of Plant Sciences, 2431 Joe Johnson Dr. 252 Ellington Plant Sciences, Knoxville, TN 37996-4561. Inquiries about the position should be directed to the Search Committee Chair, Dr. Frank Yin, at xyin2@utk.edu or 731-425-4750.

All qualified applicants will receive equal consideration for employment and admissions without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, pregnancy, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, physical or mental disability, or covered veteran status. Eligibility and other terms and conditions of employment benefits at The University of Tennessee are governed by laws and regulations of the State of Tennessee, and this non-discrimination statement is intended to be consistent with those laws and regulations. In accordance with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, The University of Tennessee affirmatively states that it does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, or disability in its education programs and activities, and this policy extends to employment by the University.

Inquiries and charges of violation of Title VI (race, color, national origin), Title IX (sex), Section 504 (disability), ADA (disability), Age Discrimination in Employment Act (age), sexual orientation, or veteran status should be directed to the Office of Equity and Diversity (OED), 1840 Melrose Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37996-3560, telephone (865) 974-2498 (V/TTY available) or 974-2440. Requests for accommodation of a disability should be directed to the ADA Coordinator at the Office of Equity and Diversity.

Assistant Director and State Program Leader

Agriculture, Natural Resources and

Community Economic Development Programs

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service (OCES)

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources (DASNR)

Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma

Description

The Assistant Director for Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Community Economic Development programs is responsible for providing aggressive, innovative and creative leadership to identify, plan, implement, coordinate, evaluate and report statewide Extension Agriculture, Natural Resources and Community Economics Development programs with campus and field staff. The Assistant Director is administratively responsible to the Associate Director, Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service and is a member of the state program team. In this 12 month position, the Assistant Director assumes an active administrative role in matters pertaining to the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Community Economic Development programs. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Develop interdisciplinary cooperation for effective team efforts among units within the Division
- Foster priority programming efforts between County Educators, Area Specialists and State Specialists

- Assist in obtaining, allocating and managing fiscal, physical and human resources consistent with Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service priorities, operations and conditions
- Understand roles and responsibilities of positions in the organization with the ability to communicate clearly to various individuals
- Assist with staff recruitment, screening, orientation, in-service education, development and performance appraisals
- Provide leadership in the development of the State Plan of Work and Accomplishments Report for Agriculture Natural Resources and Rural Development
- Monitor trends, changes, needs, desires and aspirations of clientele and professionals across the state
- Serve as the OCES working liaison with the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station (OAES) and with appropriate federal, state and private agencies and organizations
- Encourage cross program cooperation between the 1862, 1890 and 1994 programs
- Manage and maintain quality control of publications, and other educational media and materials

Qualifications

An earned doctorate with at least two degrees in an agricultural science or natural resource discipline from an accredited land-grant university, a minimum of seven (7) years of professional Cooperative Extension Service experience and the willingness and ability to be innovative and adapt to change. Qualifications and prior experiences must merit appointment as a full professor with tenure in one of the Division's academic departments.

Applicant's experience should demonstrate: proficiency in and knowledge of county, area and state programs; a thorough knowledge of the philosophy and objectives of the Cooperative Extension Service; skills in the programming process; resource development; competent management of resources; human relations skills; leadership skills and the ability to work effectively with people; oral and written communications; knowledge of electronic communication technology; an understanding of the development, implementation and evaluation of sound educational programs; and an understanding of team building, motivation and the program building process.

Employment

This is a 12-month administrative position and carries tenure in one of the Division's academic departments. The position will be filled by December 7, 2015, or as soon thereafter as an acceptable applicant is available. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications.

Applications/Nominations

While applications and nominations will be accepted until a successful candidate has been identified, interested parties are encouraged to submit their information by September 30, 2015, to receive optimal consideration.

Submit nominations and/or address questions to: Dr. Clint Krehbiel, Chair, OCES Assistant Director Search and Screen Committee, 405-744-6062, or clint.krehbiel@okstate.edu. Nominations should include the name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the nominee.

Submit application materials to: <https://jobs.okstate.edu> (Search by keyword req819). Applicant materials should include a letter indicating interest, qualifications and experience, a curriculum vita, and a list of five names, with telephone number and e-mail address for those who may be contacted for additional information. References will not be contacted prior to telephone authorization from the applicant.

More information about OCES can be accessed at:

<http://dasnr.okstate.edu>

<http://oces.okstate.edu>

More information about OSU & Stillwater can be accessed at:

<http://okstate.edu>

<http://visitstillwater.org>

<http://stillwaterchamber.org>

Oklahoma State University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity/E-verify employer committed to diversity and all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment and will not be discriminated against based on age, race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability or protected veteran status. OSU is a VEVRAA Federal Contractor and desires priority referrals if protected veterans for its openings.