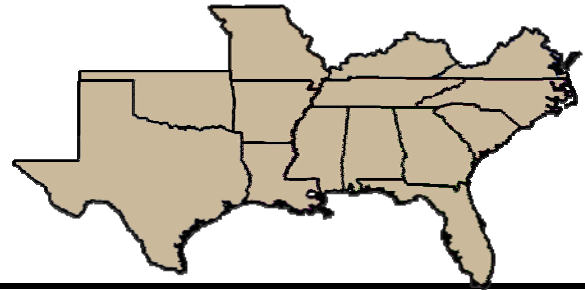


SWSS



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2008 SWSS Awards



Wayne Keeling
Weed Scientist of the
Year



Greg Stapleton
Distinguished Service
(Industry)



Tom Mueller
Distinguished Service
(Academia)



James M. Chandler
Outstanding Educator



Stanley Culpepper
Outstanding Young
Weed Scientist



Darrin Dodds
Outstanding Ph.D. Graduate
Student

Student Contest Awards

M.S. Paper Section One



J.M. McCurdy, 1st



F.H. Lyons, 2nd

M.S. Paper Section Two



R. C. Doherty, 1st (tie)



D. M. Fryman, 1st (tie)

Ph.D. Paper Section One



V. K. Shivrain, 1st



D.M. Scroggs, 2nd

Ph.D. Paper Section Two



S.D. Willingham, 1st



S.M. Borst, 2nd
(tie)



N.R. Falkenberg, 2nd
(tie)

M.S. Poster



H.D. Stevenson, 1st

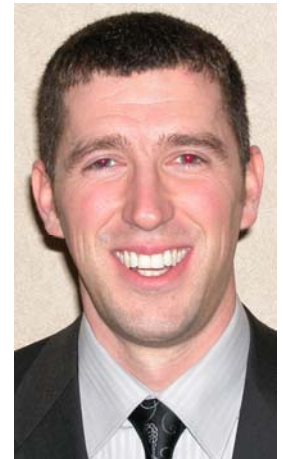


D. F. Lewis, 2nd

Ph.D. Poster



S.K. Bangarwa, 1st



A.C. Hixson, 2nd

(continued on page 5)

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Agricultural Division of the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, Inc., Ardmore, Oklahoma, is seeking a Soil and Crops Consultant to complement and complete a multidisciplinary consulting team. This team provides free technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, and other natural resource managers within a 100-mile radius of Ardmore.

Responsibilities: The consultant will aid land owners and managers achieve their goals in the areas of nutrient management, crop management, pest control, erosion control and other related topics. The consultant will achieve these tasks through farm and ranch visits, educational events, publications, applied research, phone calls and emails and other methods of communication. The successful candidate will be expected to collaborate with the Ag Research Team, Ag Education and Special Projects Manager and other Noble Foundation divisions and departments as well as universities and various agricultural agencies. The primary focus of the person in this position will be to work with a team of specialists from several agricultural disciplines to provide technical assistance to farmers, ranchers, and other natural resource managers. The agricultural region served by the Noble Foundation is dominated by forage based cattle operations. Crops (wheat, corn, cotton, grain sorghum, canola, peanuts, alfalfa and soybeans) are also produced. Opportunities exist for research, demonstration, and other educational and developmental projects. This position requires the ability to present information to individuals and groups both verbally and in writing.

Qualifications: **(Required) Minimum of M.S. or M.Ag. degree in Agronomy, Soil Fertility, Crop Science, or closely allied discipline with emphasis in soil fertility, plant nutrition, and/or weed management.**

(Preferred) Individual with previous experience in forage production, field crop production, small grain production, soil ecology, nutrient management, weed control and entomology. Demonstrated ability to communicate with the general public, farmers and ranchers, and professionals. A demonstrated knowledge of agriculture, a farm or ranch background, and previous experience in forage crop production is highly preferred.

Salary: Salary commensurate with education and experience.

Application Instructions: Applicants are requested to apply online by completing the application and submitting a resume, contact information for three references (excluding relatives), and a cover letter explaining interest in the position and career goals. If applicant does not have the ability to upload the additional documents they can be faxed to (580) 224-6240 (please include position number), but the application should be completed and submitted online. **Applications will be accepted until a candidate is hired. Interested applicants should apply immediately.**

The Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, Inc.
Human Resources Department
Position Number: AG-G040-104
P.O. Box 2180
Ardmore, OK 73402
Website: <http://www.noble.org/>

The University of Tennessee is seeking applications/nominations for **Professor and Department Head in the Department of Plant Sciences**. Academic, extension and research programs in the Department serve the areas of horticulture and agronomic crops with investigations covering molecular, genetic, physiological and field studies. Responsibilities include leadership of all departmental programs, planning, fiscal management, human resources and facilities. The head guides the Department's mission to deliver nationally and internationally recognized programs in teaching, research and extension. The candidate must qualify for the rank of Professor in the Department of Plant Sciences with an earned doctorate in plant sciences or a related field. In addition, the candidate must have demonstrated effective communication, consensus building, interpersonal and leadership skills, a commitment to and knowledge of EEO and affirmative action, and excellence in at least two of the following: research or scholarly activity; teaching, instruction; extension, service, or outreach; academic or administrative leadership. Application materials must include: curriculum vitae; letter of interest detailing leadership philosophy and commitment to research, teaching, and extension; names, addresses, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of four professional references that the Search Committee may contact; and official transcripts or diploma showing degrees conferred.

For further information contact:

Dr. P. Michael Davidson, Search Committee Chair
Dept. Food Science and Technology
2605 River Drive
Knoxville, TN 37996-4591
PH: 865-974-7331
E-mail: pmdavidson@utk.edu

OR VISIT THE WEBSITE BELOW

http://plantsciences.utk.edu/pdf/position_department_head.pdf

Joint Conference Program Update and Call for Symposium Proposals for 2009 Meeting

The 2009 joint meeting between SWSS and WSSA will feature a completely integrated program. The overall program will be designed to facilitate the inclusion of various symposia along with associated tours and workshops. The program will also be designed to accommodate some family activities. With these as well as other factors in mind, the program committee is designing the program to encompass five days. Poster participation will be highly encouraged; however, traditional oral presentations will also be accepted. The poster sessions will be organized thematically. Each thematic group will have times scheduled for brief oral summaries and discussions in breakout meeting rooms apart from the remaining posters. We believe this format will accommodate the increased number of presentations while also facilitating increased discussion and interaction between authors and interested persons.

Many of you have already offered various suggestions for symposia, tours, workshops, and recreational activities. Program chairs David Shaw and Dan Reynolds greatly appreciate your input and suggestions. Some of the activities under consideration include a golf tournament, Everglades airboat tour, a behind the scenes tour of EPCOT's horticultural program that supplies all the plants for the theme parks, a biological control tour, a citrus tour, and a horticultural crops tour.

In order that we may carefully consider all of your requests we ask that you formalize your ideas by submitting a symposium proposal. All SWSS and WSSA members are invited to submit proposals for symposia at the 2009 meeting in Orlando on February 9-13, 2009.

As you prepare your proposal, realize that the two boards will have the difficult task of deciding which proposals to accept for the program. The proposed program format can handle five to six symposia. The boards will evaluate the proposals based on how well they are justified, the target audience, and the completeness of the proposed agenda and budget.

The maximum funding is \$5,000 per symposium. See the guidelines listed below for symposia funding.

The webmasters for SWSS and WSSA have established an online form on each respective website to submit symposium proposals for the 2009 meeting – look under the headlines heading on the WSSA homepage. Please complete the form online. Clicking the submit button will automatically email the symposium proposal to us. Symposium proposals are due by June 1, 2008. If you have any questions, feel free to email or call Dan Reynolds (662-325-0519) or David Shaw (662-325-9573).

Outline of Symposium Proposal Form:

Symposium Proposal
2009 WSSA Meeting, Orlando, FL

Title:

Organizers:

Contact person: Phone: Email:
Justification and Objectives (approximately 300 words):

Target audience:

Associated Section(s):

Length of Proposed Program:

Proposed Titles and Speakers:

Budget requested:

Guidelines for Disposition of Weed Science Society Funds for Symposia Expenses

A total of \$5,000 is available for each symposium approved by the Executive Boards for the upcoming meeting. These funds can be used by the symposium organizers, working in conjunction with the Program Chair, for expenses incurred in securing speakers. The following guidelines are intended to help the symposia organizers and the Program Chair in allotting available funds.

Although \$5,000 has been budgeted for each symposium, the goal is to spend the least amount necessary to obtain excellent symposia speakers. The funds will be allocated as necessary to partially cover travel expenses of speakers. Members of

(continued on page 5)

(continued from page 4)

SWSS or WSSA who agree to present symposium papers will not be offered travel funds except in dire emergencies as determined by the Program Chairs. An example of such an emergency would be a member who is a renowned expert in the field of the symposium topic but has no source of funds to attend the annual meeting in question.

No honoraria will be offered to any speaker. No more than three nights lodging will be offered to nonmember symposium speakers. Hilton room rates in Orlando will be about \$199 single/\$219 double plus taxes per night. Please estimate travel and lodging costs for invited speakers as you develop your proposals. All symposium speakers who are nonmembers of SWSS or WSSA will be offered free registration at the annual meeting and a free ticket to society events during that week. Reimbursement of some or all travel expenses (travel, meals, and lodging) will be offered to nonmember symposia speakers on the basis of need, availability of funds, and the value of the speakers on the program. Funds can only be used for speaker travel; if less than \$5,000 is needed for speaker travel for a given symposium, the difference cannot be used for other purposes.

Program organizers need to consider travel costs when considering invitations to speakers located far from the meeting site. Whereas foreign speakers who are experts in the field of the symposium topic might receive a higher priority for expenses than domestic speakers, the cost of travel and needs of the individuals should be more important considerations. For example, a Canadian speaker traveling from Ontario to Orlando may incur lower costs and have a lesser need for funding than a California speaker also traveling to Orlando. Because of the limited budget for symposia expenses and the high cost of travel for many distant foreigners, symposium organizers should strongly consider the value of bringing in speakers from distant foreign countries unless other arrangements for funding of travel can be made.

Symposia chairs should contact their intended speakers and determine their financial needs for participation no later than May 1. This information should be incorporated into the budget for the proposed symposium. Symposium proposals must

be submitted to the Program Chairs by June 1. The SWSS & WSSA Boards will evaluate the submitted proposals and decide which symposia will be funded. The Program Chairs will inform symposium organizers which ones will receive funding for the upcoming annual meeting. Symposium organizers that received funding can then proceed with offers of funding to nonmember speakers. In no event should symposium organizers make commitments for more funding than is approved by the Executive Boards. Symposium organizers can search for alternate funding opportunities if \$5,000 will not cover all travel expenses for nonmember speakers.

Symposia organizers should consider publication of symposium papers in Weed Science or Weed Technology. When necessary, the symposia chairs may request that the Editor of Weed Science or Weed Technology waive page charges for publication of symposia papers by contributors who are not WSSA members.

SWSS Program Chair, Dan Reynolds
WSSA Program Chair, David Shaw

(continued from page 2)

“Mueller Bowl II” Winning Team

University of Arkansas



(from left to right) F. H. Lyons, V. K. Shivrain, G. Griffith, and S. K. Bangarwa



Weeds Won't Wait: Don't Hesitate

For Immediate Release

Contact: Lee Van Wychen
Science Policy Director
National and Regional Weed Science Societies
Lee.VanWychen@wssa.net
202-746-4686

CLIMATE CHANGE MAY BE FUELING A NEW GENERATION OF MORE AGGRESSIVE WEEDS

(LAWRENCE, Kansas) — Is global warming fueling a new generation of more aggressive weeds? According to recent research, the answer may be yes.

One of the major characteristics of a warming planet is an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Rising carbon dioxide has been shown to help vegetable and grain crops grow more quickly, become more drought-resistant and produce potentially higher yields. Unfortunately, though, the impact of rising carbon dioxide seems to be far more pronounced in the weeds that compete with crops than in the crops themselves.

“Weeds are survivors,” said Lee Van Wychen, director of science policy for the Weed Science Society of America. “They can fill various niches and thrive under a wide range of conditions. While we have about 45 major crops in the U.S., there are more than 400 species of different weeds associated with those crops. There is always another weed species ready to become a major competitor with a crop if growing conditions change, such as an increase in carbon dioxide levels.”

The impact of rising carbon dioxide levels on weeds can be striking. In a study conducted by Dr. Lewis Ziska of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Research Service, weeds grown under urban conditions of warmer temperatures and more carbon dioxide – conditions anticipated for the rest of the world in 50 years – grew *four times* the height of those in a country plot 40 miles outside the city, where carbon dioxide and temperature reflected background conditions.

So what if there are a few more weeds? Well, Ziska’s research shows that common ragweed plants exposed to higher levels of carbon dioxide dramatically increased the amount of pollen they produced. A doubling in carbon dioxide led to a quadrupling of pollen. Some people are allergic to ragweed pollen, resulting in the “hay fever” response, including sneezing and watery eyes. Additional work by Ziska also suggests that even recent increases in carbon dioxide during the last 50 years may have led to bigger poison ivy plants with a more virulent form of the oil that causes people to break out in a rash.

“As the climate and carbon dioxide levels change, we can no longer assume the weed control strategies we used in the past will continue to work,” Ziska said. “Not only are some of the nation’s most invasive weeds spreading, but they are becoming more difficult and costly to control. Understanding the impact of increasing carbon dioxide on weed control is still in its infancy. While researchers explore new approaches, we will need to mix and match the strategies currently available.”

About the Weed Science Society of America

The Weed Science Society of America, a nonprofit professional society, was founded in 1956 to encourage and promote the development of knowledge concerning weeds and their impact on the environment. The Weed Science Society of America promotes research, education and extension outreach activities related to weeds, provides science-based information to the public and policy makers, and fosters awareness of weeds and their impacts on managed and natural ecosystems. For more information, visit www.wssa.net.

WSSA UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARD – 2009

The Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) has developed an Undergraduate Student Research Grant designed to encourage and involve exceptional undergraduates in agricultural research. Interested faculty members are encouraged to identify potential award candidates and discuss the possibility of sponsoring a research project. Awards may be used as a stipend, for research budget expenses (travel, supplies, etc.), to defer fees, to defray living expenses for summer research, or any combination of these items.

AWARD: Up to \$1000 for support of undergraduate research to be conducted over a minimum of one quarter/semester during 2009. This award may be used to defray the cost of research supplies or as a stipend. Support of a faculty sponsor is required. Awards will be made to the student, to be administered by the faculty sponsor's department.

APPLICANT: The applicant is an undergraduate student with a strong interest in Weed Science. Students majoring in all related disciplines may apply.

TO APPLY: Applicants should prepare a 2-3 page research proposal including name, address, phone number, E-mail address, title, objective, experimental approach, discussion, budget and references. The discussion section of the proposal should describe the expected results and their possible significance to Weed Science. The student should provide a cover letter in which general academic and career goals are discussed. A copy of the student's academic transcripts must also be provided.

FACULTY SPONSOR: Any faculty member who is actively engaged in Weed Science research is qualified to be a sponsor. The faculty sponsor should review the research proposal with special attention to the budget; the distribution of funds should be approved by both the student and sponsor. In addition, the sponsor should provide a letter of reference including a statement of his/her willingness to supervise the proposed research and to provide needed space, equipment and supplies above those requested in the proposal. The sponsor is encouraged to assist the student in presenting his/her results at a regional Weed Science Meeting.

HOW TO APPLY: The completed proposal, academic transcripts, cover letter and faculty letter of support should be forwarded to:

Dr. John Jachetta
Dow AgroSciences
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054
Phone: (317) 337-4686
Fax (317) 337-4649
E-mail: jjjachetta@dow.com.

Proposals should be received no later than November 14, 2008. Funding decisions will be made by January 26, 2009 and presented at the 2009 WSSA National Meeting General Session.

CAST Spring 2008 Board of Directors' Meeting

Peter Dotray, SWSS CAST Rep

The Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) Board of Directors met at the Hyatt Dulles Hotel in Herndon, Virginia on March 12-14 for their 2008 spring meeting. Board members participated in 2 ½ days of general sessions and work group and committee breakouts, highlighted by several guest speakers, an evening reception to welcome new Board members, and a presentation by CAST administrators and Staff. Many publication ideas were discussed, and two proposals for new issue papers were approved by the Board.

The **Plant Protection Sciences Work Group** (one of four work groups and comprised of representatives from SWSS, WSWS, NCWSS, NEWSS, and WSSA) reported on two publications that originated by their group that were published since the last Board meeting. A CAST Commentary on *Biofuel Feedstocks: The Risk of Future Invasions* published in November 2007, and an issue paper *Implications of Gene Flow in the Scale-up and Commercial Use of Biotechnology-derived Crops* was rolled out in December 2007. The group discussed revisions to a proposal for a publication on "Resistance Management in Genetically Engineered Pest Resistant Crops." Topics for future consideration include wheat stem rust, invasive species, and a follow-up to the biofuels commentary.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ed Schafer addressed the Board at a breakfast meeting on Thursday, March 13, 2008. He complimented CAST for its ongoing work, especially on the issues of bioenergy, climate change, and food safety. Schafer spoke about the importance of a strong agricultural research program, saying that "Important work is taking place, from corn genome sequencing to the surveillance of flyways across this nation for evidence of avian influenza. Working with our university partners, we're dealing with the challenges that have profound national and global implications, from food safety to the honeybee crisis to integrated management. I'm mentioning this because it represents two principles that go to the core of strong science in this century:

partnerships, and keeping pace with the time in today's globally competitive environment."

The **2008 Charles A. Black Award** was presented to **Dr. Pedro Sanchez** during a program and reception hosted by CAST in the Waterfront Center, Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, March 11, 2008. The date and location of CAST's event coincided with ceremonies celebrating the kick-off of National Ag Week, and Dr. Sanchez was also an invited speaker at "A Celebration of Agriculture" hosted by the Agriculture Council of America. Dr. Sanchez is Senior Research Scholar, Director of the Tropical Agriculture and Rural Environment Program, and Director of the Millennium Villages Project, all at Earth Institute at Columbia University, Palisades, New York. He is Professor Emeritus of Soil Science and Forestry at North Carolina State University.

The fall CAST Board meeting will take place in Raleigh, NC October 29-31.

NEW INVASIVE PLANTS IMPACTS PUBLICATION FROM WSSA

A CRITICAL PLANNING TOOL FOR
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGERS AND
POLICY MAKERS



WSSA
WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Professionals in natural resource management, planning, research, or conservation disciplines who want to strengthen environmental documents, validate project proposals, develop stewardship or management plans will want to order this valuable resource today!

Invasive plants are of major economic and ecological importance on range and wild lands of the United States. However, few studies have assessed the economic or environmental losses caused by invasive plants on these lands.

Invasive Plants of Range and Wildlands... is the only comprehensive literature review focusing extensively on damages caused by invasive plants. This resource will be critical to prioritizing management programs, and will provide a basis for consistent and rational management decisions.

The book provides quick reference to over 750 credible citations documenting impacts associated with 16 important invasive plants in the United States. Each chapter contains information on distribution and rate of spread, eight categories of environmental and economic impacts, and perceived value and use of each plant species.

Edited by: Celestine A. Duncan and Janet K. Clark.
Authors: Melissa L. Brown, Joseph M. DiTomasso, Celestine A. Duncan, Rodney G. Lym, Kirk C. McDaniel, Mark J. Renz, Peter M. Rice.
Steering Committee: John Jachetta, Vanelle Carithers, Mike Foley, Rob Hodberg, Janet Clark.
Sponsors: Weed Science Society of America, Dow AgroSciences, Center for Invasive Plant Management.
222 pages

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Farm Bill Agreement Unlikely: Expect at Least a One Year Extension

On March 15, President Bush said he would ask Congress to pass a one-year extension of the farm bill if the House and Senate cannot negotiate a new Farm Bill by April 18. Congress passed another extension of the 2002 Farm Bill, this time a 30-day extension, on March 12. Lawmakers are hoping to finish up negotiations on a \$280 billion five-year policy overhaul before the president's deadline.

House-Senate negotiations have been stymied by a stalemate between the White House and Congress over how to pay for about \$10 billion in new spending beyond the bill's \$280 billion baseline. Lawmakers must offset that new spending with cuts to other programs or tax revenue.

The President insists he will not sign a bill that includes new taxes. He has also pushed for significant restructuring of agricultural subsidies, a hard sell among lawmakers who represent big farming districts.

A squabble brewing between the Senate Agriculture and Finance committees is complicating matters. The Finance panel is responsible for coming up with offsets to support the extra \$10 billion in spending, but Agriculture Committee Chairman Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, says those efforts are infringing on his jurisdiction.

Fed up with feuds in the Senate, House negotiators say they are poised to write a new farm bill that includes no new spending above the baseline.

Energy Independence and Security Act Becomes Law on December 19, 2007

After much fanfare and political wrangling, the House and Senate passed the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) and President Bush signed it into law (Public Law 110-140) on December 19,

2007. EISA sets new renewable fuel goals and raises the average fuel economy standard for automobiles for the first time in 32 years to 35 miles per gallon by 2020. More importantly, EISA requires that by 2022, the United States of America work to produce 36 billion gallons of renewable fuels. The mandated sources of those 36 billion gallons are:

1. Cellulosic-based ethanol- 20 billion gallons
2. Corn ethanol- 15 billion gallons
3. Biodiesel- 1 billion gallons

The WSSA Science Policy Committee has worked diligently over the past year on multiple fronts to ensure that any federal programs on cellulosic energy production move forward in a "smart" way. The WSSA does not advocate the ill contrived "precautionary principle" when it comes to using weeds for cellulosic biomass. However, the WSSA does not want to see the USDA intentionally introduce the next kudzu (*Pueraria montana*) or see the Department of Interior intentionally introduce the next salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*). EISA includes an important section (Section 204) in this regard, titled "Environmental and Resource Conservation Impacts". Specifically:

*"Not later than 3 years after the enactment of this section and every 3 years thereafter, the Administrator of the **Environmental Protection Agency**, in consultation with the Secretary of **Agriculture** and the Secretary of **Energy**, shall assess and report to Congress on the impacts to date and likely future impacts of the requirements on the following:*

- (1) *Environmental issues, including air quality, effects on hypoxia, pesticides, sediment, nutrient and pathogen levels in waters, acreage and function of waters, and soil environmental quality.*
- (2) *Resource conservation issues, including soil conservation,*

water availability, and ecosystem health and biodiversity, including impacts on forests, grasslands, and wetlands.

(3) *The growth and use of cultivated invasive or noxious plants and their impacts on the environment and agriculture.*

In advance of preparing the report required by this subsection, the Administrator may seek the views of the National Academy of Sciences or another appropriate independent research institute. The report shall include the annual volume of imported renewable fuels and feedstocks for renewable fuels, and the environmental impacts outside the United States of producing such fuels and feedstocks. The report required by this subsection shall include recommendations for actions to address any adverse impacts found.”

The first step in the new law will be to boost renewable fuel production to 9 billion gallons in 2008, an increase of at least 2 billion gallons over last year. To help in that endeavor, EISA provides funding for research on production of so-called advanced biofuels, such as “cellulosic” ethanol from switchgrass, corn stover or other organic materials. **If you are a WSSA member, you should be establishing partnerships with your colleagues and positioning yourself for the \$600 million included in the following four sections of EISA (Section’s 207, 223, 230 and 234):**

SEC. 207: GRANTS FOR PRODUCTION OF ADVANCED BIOFUELS.

(a) In General.--The Secretary of Energy shall establish a grant program to encourage the production of advanced biofuels.

(b) Requirements and Priority.--In making grants under this section, the Secretary--

(1) shall make awards to the proposals for advanced biofuels with the greatest reduction in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to the comparable motor vehicle fuel

lifecycle emissions during calendar year 2005; and

(2) shall not make an award to a project that does not achieve at least an 80 percent reduction in such lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions.

(c) Authorization of Appropriations.--

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$500,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2015.

SEC. 223. GRANTS FOR BIOFUEL PRODUCTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN CERTAIN STATES.

(a) In General.--The Secretary shall provide grants to eligible entities for research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of biofuel production technologies in States with low rates of ethanol production, including low rates of production of cellulosic biomass ethanol, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) Eligibility.--To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall--

1. (1)(A) be an institution of higher education (as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)), including tribally controlled colleges or universities, located in a State described in subsection (a); or

2. (B) be a consortium including at least 1 such institution of higher education and industry, State agencies, Indian tribal agencies, National Laboratories, or local government agencies located in the State; and

3. (2) have proven experience and capabilities with relevant technologies.

(c) Authorization of Appropriations.--

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2010.

SEC. 230. CELLULOSIC ETHANOL AND BIOFUELS RESEARCH.

(a) *Definition of Eligible Entity.*--In this section, the term "eligible entity" means-

(1) an 1890 Institution (as defined in section 2 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7061));

(2) a part B institution (as defined in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061)) (commonly referred to as "Historically Black Colleges and Universities");

(3) a tribal college or university (as defined in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b))); or

(4) a Hispanic-serving institution (as defined in section 502(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a(a))).

(b) *Grants.*--The Secretary shall make cellulosic ethanol and biofuels research and development grants to 10 eligible entities selected by the Secretary to receive a grant under this section through a peer-reviewed competitive process.

(c) *Collaboration.*--An eligible entity that is selected to receive a grant under subsection (b) shall collaborate with 1 of the Bioenergy Research Centers of the Office of Science of the Department.

(d) *Authorization of Appropriations.*--There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to make grants described in subsection (b) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2008, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 234. UNIVERSITY BASED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) *Establishment.*--The Secretary shall establish a competitive grant program,

in a geographically diverse manner, for projects submitted for consideration by institutions of higher education to conduct research and development of renewable energy technologies. **Each grant made shall not exceed \$2,000,000.**

(b) *Eligibility.*--Priority shall be given to institutions of higher education with--

(1) established programs of research in renewable energy;

(2) locations that are low income or outside of an urbanized area;

(3) a joint venture with an Indian tribe; and

(4) proximity to trees dying of disease or insect infestation as a source of woody biomass.

(c) *Authorization of Appropriations.*--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary \$25,000,000 for carrying out this section.

(d) *Definitions.*--In this section:

(1) *Indian tribe.*--The term "Indian tribe" has the meaning as defined in section 126(c) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

(2) *Renewable energy.*--The term "renewable energy" has the meaning as defined in section 902 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

(3) *Urbanized area.*--The term "urbanized area" has the meaning as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

To access the full 311 page EISA, please visit the Government Printing Office (GPO) website at: http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ140.110.pdf

Gealy Presents CAST Gene Flow Report on Capitol Hill

On February 25, Dr. David Gealy, WSSA Treasurer and USDA-ARS Weed Scientist from Stuttgart, AR

traveled to Washington DC to present the results of the Council for Agricultural and Science Technology (CAST) Issue Paper titled: "Implications of Gene Flow in the Scale-up and Commercial Use of Biotechnology-derived Crops: Economic and Policy Considerations". This Issue Paper identifies the nature of gene flow and how it relates to adventitious presence, describes the biological traits being imparted into biotech crops, summarizes present risk assessment and regulatory mechanisms, and discusses potential economic effects and policy and research ramifications of gene flow of commercial biotech crops. The paper can be obtained at <http://www.cast-science.org>

Dr. Gealy also presented the results of this paper twice more on February 25, once at the USDA South Building and once at the Biotechnology Industry Organization (BIO).

This seminar was part of the National Coalition for Food and Agricultural Research (National C-FAR) 'Lunch-N-Learn' Seminar Series. National C-FAR is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, consensus-based and customer-led coalition that brings food, agriculture, nutrition, conservation and natural resource stakeholders together with the food and agriculture research community, serving as a forum and a unified voice in support of sustaining and increasing public investment at the national level in food and agricultural research, extension and education. The WSSA is a member of National C-FAR, and as Director of Science Policy, I serve as liaison between the National C-FAR and WSSA.

Science and Engineering Indicators 2008

On January 15, the National Science Board (NSB) released the Science and Engineering Indicators 2008 available at www.nsf.gov/statistics/indicators. The NSB, whose primary role is oversight of the National Science Foundation (NSF), is required by law to report to the President and the Congress on the state of science and engineering research and education every two years. This report highlights a trend in many parts of the world toward the development of more knowledge-intensive economies, in which research, its commercial exploitation, and other intellectual work play a growing role. Implicit in the discussion are the key roles **played by industry and government** in these changes.

This 18th report compiles data from a variety of national, international, and private sources and provides key analyses on the national science, engineering, and technology workforce and education, research and development trends, public support for science, and federal support for academic scientists and engineers. Additionally, it provides indicators and analyses for individual states and the District of Columbia.

Some findings include:

Research and development within the US:

- The U.S. is the largest, single research and development-performing nation, supplying a record high \$340 billion for research and development in 2006.

- Of this \$340 billion, basic research accounted for 18 percent (\$62 billion); applied research accounted for 22 percent (\$75 billion); and development accounted for the other 60 percent (\$203 billion).

- In real terms, federal obligations for all academic research (both basic and applied) declined between 2004 and 2005 and are expected to drop further in 2006 and 2007. This represents the first multi-year decline for academic research since 1982.

Public support for science:

- In a 2006 survey, 87 percent of Americans supported government funding for basic research, up from 80 percent in surveys dating back to 1979.

- In 2006, Americans expressed greater confidence in leaders of the scientific community than any other institution except the military.

Federal support for academic scientists and engineers:

- Academic science and engineering doctorate holders who received federal support has remained steady during the last 20 years: 48 percent in 2006 and the late 1980s.

- However, among life scientists, this percentage has dropped from 65 percent in 1989 to 58 percent in 2006.

In addition to the Indicators report, the NSB issued a companion piece, "Research and Development:

Essential Foundation for U.S. Competitiveness in a Global Economy," with three policy recommendations:

1. The Federal Government should take action to enhance the level of funding for, and the transformation nature of, basic research.
2. Industry, government, the academic sector, and professional organizations should take action to encourage greater intellectual interchange between industry and academia, with industry researchers encouraged to also participate as authors and reviewers for articles in open, peer-reviewed publications.
3. New data are critically needed, and this need should be addressed expeditiously by relevant Federal agencies, to track the implications for the U.S. economy of the globalization of manufacturing and services in high technology industry.

The National Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) Conference

“People-Powered Projects: The National Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) Conference” will be held April 15-17, 2008, in Reno, NV. Representatives from all 50 states will gather to focus on CWMA funding and logistics, working with volunteers, EDRR, awareness and outreach, and state and national initiatives. The conference will conclude with an all-day field trip to sites in the Reno area.

Cooperative Weed Management Areas mobilize communities to prevent and manage invasive plants and to support healthy ecosystems. Join CWMA workers, land managers, and concerned citizens in a national conference to learn from each other, improve approaches to CWMA organization and management, and increase support for CWMA across the United States.

The event is organized by the Center for Invasive Plant Management and co-hosted by organizations from across the U.S. For more information, visit http://www.weedcenter.org/CWMAconf/cwma_conf.htm

Bonanno Selected to First-Ever EPA Farm, Ranch and Rural Communities Federal Advisory Committee

Continuing efforts to strengthen relations with the agriculture community, EPA has established the first-ever Farm, Ranch and Rural Communities (FRRC) Federal Advisory Committee. The committee was formed under the guidelines of the National Strategy for Agriculture, and it will advise the administrator on environmental policy issues impacting farms, ranches and rural communities and operate under the rules of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA).

The first time members of the 30 person FRRC Federal Advisory Committee were announced on February 20 and the WSSA was quite fortunate to have one of its own members, Dr Rich Bonanno selected to serve on this very important committee. As many of you know, Rich is quite active in the WSSA and long time chairman of the Science Policy Committee and Past President of the Northeastern Weed Science Society. Rich is the owner/operator of Pleasant Valley Gardens in Methuen, MA and Adjunct Professor and Extension Educator at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst. For more on Dr. Bonanno’s biography as well as the other 29 committee members, please visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/frcc/members.html>

The FRRC Advisory Committee will meet approximately twice yearly and is intended to consist of approximately 25 members representing: (1) large and small farmers, ranchers and rural communities; (2) rural suppliers, marketers and processors; (3) academics and researchers who study environmental issues impacting agriculture; (4) tribal agricultural groups; and (5) environmental and conservation groups.

EPA's Agriculture Strategy:
<http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/agstrategy.html>
Agriculture Regulatory Web site:
<http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/llaw.html>

Will You Be the Next USDA-ARS National Program Leader for Weed Science?

As many of you have heard, the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) will be looking for a new National Program Leader for Weed Science after May 1. Equally as important, USDA will be soliciting customer input for its National Program 304 (NP 304), Crop Protection and Quarantine. This is the **WSSA Science Policy Committee's NUMBER 1** priority. The WSSA Board of Directors sent the following letter to Secretary of Agriculture Ed Schafer on February 15:

*The Honorable Edward Schafer
Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave., S.W.
Jamie L. Whitten Building, Rm. 200-A
Washington DC 20250*

Dear Secretary Schafer:

We are contacting you to emphasize the importance of the National Program Leader for Weed Science at the Agricultural Research Service (ARS). We understand that Dr. Ernest Delfosse, the current National Program Leader for Weed Science, will be taking a position outside ARS this spring. The Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) is the professional organization representing nearly 2000 individuals in the public and private sectors, including university researchers, teachers, and extension personnel, along with land managers, consultants, agribusiness representatives, government agency employees, and others directly involved in the development and implementation of weed management programs. The WSSA strongly supports filling this position as soon as possible with a qualified weed scientist.

The economic impact of weeds and invasive plants on the Nation's agriculture, water quality, wildlife and recreation in the U.S. is estimated at \$34.7 billion annually. Herbicides are the largest group of pesticides applied in the United States, with total use greater than that for insecticides and fungicides combined. With the critical need for increased implementation of Integrated Pest Management strategies and the desire for reductions in pesticide use, a National Program Leader for Weed Science is a necessity to achieve these goals. On any given acre of cropland, failure to control weeds results in 50 to 90 percent yield loss. In 3 national surveys, organic farmers ranked weed control as their

number one priority among 30 different research areas. Invasive plants are threatening natural aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems at an unprecedented rate, and are particularly a threat to habitat for endangered species. While advances have been made to minimize the impact of weeds and invasive plants in agricultural and natural systems using sound environmental strategies, this leadership position in ARS is vital for continued advances in the science of integrated weed management.

The USDA-ARS National Program for Crop Protection and Quarantine (NP 304) is the second largest program within ARS, with 236 full time scientists devoted to this effort. The fiscal year budget for NP 304 was \$102.8 million, representing almost 10 percent of ARS's total research budget. Based on the national need for research to mitigate the impact of weeds, and the size of the current ARS program to address this critical issue, a National Program Leader for Weed Science is an absolute necessity.

The mission of the ARS Crop Protection and Quarantine National Program is "to provide technology to manage pest populations below economic damage thresholds by the integration of environmentally compatible strategies that are based on increased understanding of the biology and ecology of insect, mite, and weed pests." Without a National Program Leader for Weed Science, it will be impossible to fulfill this mission.

The WSSA commends USDA for having the vision to create this important position originally, and urge you in the strongest terms to represent the interests of agriculture, public and private land managers, and the general public by maintaining this essential position with a qualified Weed Scientist. Failure to do so will greatly impair USDA's ability to serve the needs of a diverse set of stakeholders.

*Sincerely,
Dr. Jeffrey Derr
2008 WSSA President*

cc: Gale Buchanan, Under Secretary for REE, USDA

*Edward Knipling, Administrator, ARS
House and Senate Agriculture & Appropriation committees*

In addition to filling this critical USDA-ARS Weed Scientist position, USDA-ARS will be soliciting customer input for the Crop Protection and Quarantine National Program 304 (NP 304) Workshop to be held at the Hyatt Regency Miami Hotel in Miami, Florida from 11:00 a.m., Tuesday, May 20, through 4:30 p.m., Friday, May 23, 2008. The purpose of the workshop is to initiate the next 5-year cycle of the Crop Protection and Quarantine National Program (NP 304).

The **expected outcomes and goals** from the USDA-ARS NP 304 Workshop for ARS customers, stakeholders, and partners include:

- A better understanding of crop protection and quarantine issues relating to insects, mites and weeds
- Identified and prioritized areas for increased research emphasis, emerging issues and critical “gaps” as well as those issues that may be de-emphasized.
- Strengthened professional and interpersonal relationships with other meeting participants.
- Identified highest priority NP 304 problem areas that ARS will address in the next 5 years.
- Identified specific products associated with the highest priority problem areas.
- Developed the framework for the new Action Plan.
- Agreed upon assignments and deadlines for completion of this Action Plan.

The initial NP 304 Customer Review Workshop invitations have already been sent out. However, if you would like to attend the Workshop in Miami, please email Lee.VanWychen@wssa.net stating your interest in being added to the invitation list. Dr. Ed Knipping, USDA-ARS Administrator, Dr. Earnest Delfosse, USDA-ARS NPL for Weed Science, and Dr. Gail Wisler, USDA-ARS NPL for Plant Diseases have assured us that WSSA could add interested customers to the invite list and we greatly appreciate their support in this regard.

Please note that while the NP 304 Workshop is scheduled from May 20-23, the Hyatt Regency Miami Hotel room block may only be available at \$119.00 per night until April 18. You should contact the hotel directly at 1-800-233-1234 or 305-

358-1234 to make your reservations and mention that you are part of the USDA/ARS – NP 304 Workshop.

Again, if you did not receive an invitation for the USDA-ARS NP 304 Customer workshop and would like to attend, please email Lee.VanWychen@wssa.net so that I can work with USDA-ARS to get you a formal invitation.

NIWAW 9 Wrap Up

About 140 invasive plant management stakeholders from 31 states attended the 9th annual National Invasive Weed Awareness Week (NIWAW 9) held February 24-29 in Washington DC. This special awareness week, hosted by the Invasive Weeds Awareness Coalition (IWAC), is dedicated to increasing both government and public education and awareness of the issues surrounding invasive weeds. The impact of invasive weeds on the nation’s agriculture, water quality, wildlife and recreation already costs the U.S. an estimated \$34.7 billion annually. The WSSA fully supports the Coalition’s efforts and takes an active role in NIWAW events.

During NIWAW 9, attendees participated in and heard from many of the partners in the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) including the EPA, the Army Corps of Engineers, USDA, and the Department of Interior as well as the National Invasive Species Council (NISC).

The theme for NIWAW 9 was “Weeds Won’t Wait: Don’t Hesitate”, which subsequently provided education and awareness of the destructive impacts caused by the following five invasive plants:

1. Beach vitex (*Vitex rotundifolia*)
2. Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) a.k.a. Downy brome
3. Giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)
4. Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
5. Yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)

Two special events were held at the U.S. Botanic Garden (<http://www.usbg.gov>) during NIWAW 9. On February 24, Children’s Fun Day kicked off NIWAW 9 with plenty of engaging, hands-on

activities for children and families to help them learn more about invasive weeds. On February 26, a reception hosted by IWAC partners recognized the outstanding achievements and contributions of both individuals and IWAC partners engaged in educating the public about the environmental and economic impacts caused by invasive plants. Dr. David Shaw, WSSA President-Elect served as master of ceremonies for the evening.

Finally, I would personally like to thank WSSA President Jeff Derr and WSSA President-Elect David Shaw for traveling to Washington DC to participate in the weeks events and orchestrating many successful meetings in conjunction with and outside of the auspices of NIWAW. In addition, NIWAW 9 would not have been possible without the many hours of volunteer time and effort put in by the Invasive Weed Awareness Coalition members. Thank you all very much!

USDA Awards More Than \$4 Million in Weedy and Invasive Species Grants

Agriculture Secretary Ed Schafer announced on March 3, 2008 that USDA is awarding \$4.6 million to 13 universities and research labs to develop ecologically and economically rational strategies for management, control and elimination of weedy and invasive species, which cause more than \$100 billion in losses each year.

The awards are administered by USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) through the National Research Initiative (NRI) Biology of Weedy and Invasive Species in Agroecosystems competitive grants program. This grant program has awarded more than \$20 million in grants over the past five years.

This year, projects support integrated and basic research projects, equipment purchases, conference symposia and network development. Funded projects include research at Pennsylvania State University to establish and demonstrate effective biological control of the Canada thistle. Research at Oregon State University will develop and implement ecologically-based cropping systems that suppress summer annual weed populations in vegetable row crops. University of Wisconsin

researchers will work to predict invasion of exotic species and their impact on tree regeneration and native plant diversity in Wisconsin lowland forests. To view the complete list of recipients, please visit: http://www.csrees.usda.gov/newsroom/news/2008news/03031_invasive_species.html

CSREES' NRI program is the largest peer-reviewed, competitive grants program at USDA. NRI supports research, extension and education grants that address key problems of national, regional and multi-state importance in sustaining all components of agriculture.

Through federal funding and leadership for research, education and extension programs, CSREES focuses on investing in science and solving critical issues impacting people's daily lives and the nation's future. For more information, visit www.csrees.usda.gov

Feds, States Seek to Tackle Cheatgrass – By Colleen Luccioli

NOTE- The following article appeared in the Land Letter on March 13, 2008 and is “Reprinted with permission. Copyright 2008 E&E Publishing, LLC. www.eenews.net”.

Cheatgrass has the attention of many Congressional Members and their staff because of its role as a fire vector. Last year's firefighting costs were \$1.34 billion. Adjusted for inflation, the average annual firefighting cost between 1998 and 2006 was \$994 million nationwide. Congress and the President's Office of Management and Budget would certainly like to find alternatives to spending that much on firefighting. WSSA members can and will lead this battle against cheatgrass. However, due to lack of focused federal research and funding, this weed continues to menace the Western United States. Research on ecology and integrated weed management techniques is essential to address this challenge. Lee Van Wychen

Projects at both the state and federal levels are looking at management measures to curb the spread of cheatgrass. However, no curing elixir appears to be on the horizon.

As the tenacious invasive species outcompetes native vegetation -- creating problems for both ecosystems and wildlife -- and presents an increased risk for higher-intensity wildfires, land managers say efforts to control the weed have become more urgent. Their efforts have demanded increased state and federal resources and have included many research endeavors, some of which have been done in conjunction with universities and interest groups.

Yet, despite years of efforts, "it's a dismal picture," said Paul Spitler, public lands director for the Center for Biological Diversity. "There is no long-term solution that has been shown to be effective."

"There is no magic bullet that would kill cheatgrass and nothing else," noted Joel Tuhy with the Nature Conservancy's Utah field office.

The infestation of cheatgrass has been almost intractable in the Great Basin area, which is considered "ground zero" for cheatgrass, according to Tuhy.

Mike Pellant, the coordinator for the Great Basin Restoration Initiative for the Bureau of Land Management, noted, "We've seen an expansion in the range of cheatgrass." He explained that cheatgrass is found in almost all states, though it is not necessarily a problem east of the Rocky Mountains. It is also found in different types of environments, including lower elevation areas, more arid areas, and forestlands, which triggers concerns about wildfires.

Combating cheatgrass

State and federal managers say they are loading up with an arsenal of techniques to combat the spread of cheatgrass.

"We're looking at multiple projects to control cheatgrass and re-establish native grasses," said David Pyke, a scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey and an associate professor with Oregon State University. "This invasive species impacts millions of acres of land -- most of it is public land, some of it is private and some of it is cropland," he added.

Rory Reynolds, watershed program coordinator for the state of Utah, said efforts in his state, which has more than 20 million acres of cheatgrass, have

focused on maintaining a "healthy and diverse" rangeland. The objective to these efforts is to ensure native plants are maintained so that cheatgrass does not have an opportunity to be introduced.

The cycle and tenacity of cheatgrass growth present challenges to maintaining native vegetation. Cheatgrass starts from seed in the fall, and by the time native plants start their springtime growth on Western rangelands, this highly competitive weed has already tied up water and nutrients critical to native plants, explains USGS.

Once a cheatgrass infestation has occurred, "We look at ways to restore the land to prevent cheatgrass from gaining dominance," Reynolds said.

Efforts looking at which plant species could compete with cheatgrass and reduce its tendency to spread have included analyses on the effectiveness of introducing fungi to the soil around cheatgrass.

Pyke discussed recent experiments in using livestock to control cheatgrass. The effort sought to address at what season the grazing would have to occur and how aggressive the grazing would have to be. "The problem is that it would be difficult to get cattle to graze at the level identified as effective in our experiment," Pyke conceded.

In addition, Pyke described an experiment looking at using a combination of prescribed burns and herbicide application. The experiment was performed at two locations in Idaho, and the results are still being analyzed.

But herbicide application raises concerns among conservationists who worry that other problems to the ecosystem will result.

"We worry about the impact herbicide use will have on ecosystems and species," Spitler said. "We're wary about adopting a response that might have other negative implications down the road," he added. "We don't want a solution that is worse than the problem."

'A primary vector for fires'

"Cheatgrass is the major fuel for forest fires in arid areas in the Intermountain West," Pyke said. In

addition, many sources agree that cheatgrass leads to higher intensity and bigger fires.

The invasive species, which is native to Europe and Asia and was first introduced to the United States in the late 1800s, has become one of the most widespread weeds in the arid American West. In particular, it now plagues California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington -- states that are all severely bruised by wildfires.

With the increased incidence of landscape-level fires in the West, the importance of controlling cheatgrass has become urgent. "Last summer, 2.7 million acres burned in the Great Basin alone," Pellant pointed out.

"Cheatgrass changes the fire dynamics and makes the fire season become longer. And, cheatgrass forms a continuous fuel bed," Pellant said. "It is considered a primary vector for fires," Reynolds added.

Not only is cheatgrass problematic because it can help spread wildfires, but once a fire occurs, the area becomes vulnerable to being overtaken by cheatgrass. "If an area is affected by a fire, managers are concerned that that creates a welcoming environment for cheatgrass," said Jaelith Hall-Rivera, wildfire policy analyst with the Wilderness Society.

Impact to species

Cheatgrass and other related invasive weeds also carry significant implications to wildlife, particularly threatened or endangered species.

Rob Mrowka, conservation advocate for the Center for Biological Diversity, discussed two species heavily affected by the spread of cheatgrass, both of which are also considered keystone species.

The desert tortoise, a species classified as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, is impacted by the spread of both cheatgrass and red brome, a related invasive weed, because the two invasives displace native plants that the animal eats. "Cheatgrass has a very negative impact on the population of the desert tortoise," Mrowka said.

And the sage grouse, which is currently being reviewed for listing under ESA, is also affected by

the spread of cheatgrass. According to Mrowka, the animal is deprived of its typical habitat -- sage brush canopy -- when cheatgrass outcompetes sage brush.

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James H. Miller and Karl V. Miller
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James H. Miller is a research ecologist with the USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, at Auburn University. Karl V. Miller is an associate professor of wildlife ecology and management at the University of Georgia.

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People & Places

Al Rankins has accepted a position as Director of Academic Affairs for the Board of Trustees of Mississippi's Institutions of Higher Learning Executive Office in Jackson, MS. Dr. Rankins was previously Associate Professor of Weed Science and Assistant Vice President Intern for Academic Affairs at Mississippi State University.



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- 1st Place** University of Arkansas
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Top Individual Awards

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
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| 2nd Place Sanjeev Bangarwa | University of Arkansas |
| 3rd Place Drew Ellis | University of Tennessee |
| 4th Place Landon Ries | University of Arkansas |
| 5th Place Wes Evermann | North Carolina State University |
| 6th Place Adam Hixson | North Carolina State University |
| 7th Place Franklin Lyons | University of Arkansas |
| 8th Place Trent Irby | Mississippi State University |
| 9th Place Brewer Blessitt | Mississippi State University |
| 10th Place Sunny Bottoms | Louisiana State University |

NEWSLETTER SUBMISSION Instructions and Deadlines

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>DEADLINE</u>
August 2008	July 1, 2008
December 2008	November 1, 2008

Please send text information as Microsoft Word or WordPerfect files, and pictures as JPEG or BMP files to:

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