

Forestry, Wildlife, and Natural Resources

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V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

1. Name of the Planned Program

Forestry, Wildlife, and Natural Resources

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
123	Management and Sustainability of Forest Resources	30%	30%		
124	Urban Forestry	10%	10%		
125	Agroforestry	10%	10%		
134	Outdoor Recreation	25%	25%		
135	Aquatic and Terrestrial Wildlife	15%	15%		
136	Conservation of Biological Diversity	10%	10%		
	Total	100%	100%		

V(C). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Actual amount of professional FTE/SYs expended this Program

Year: 2007	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
Plan	20.7	4.3	0.0	0.0
Actual	20.4	4.2	0.0	0.0

2. Actual dollars expended in this Program (includes Carryover Funds from previous years)

Extension		Research	
Smith-Lever 3b & 3c 424151	1890 Extension 248989	Hatch 0	Evans-Allen 0
1862 Matching 487294	1890 Matching 248989	1862 Matching 0	1890 Matching 0
1862 All Other 2824862	1890 All Other 438569	1862 All Other 0	1890 All Other 0

V(D). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Brief description of the Activity

The Forestry, Wildlife and Natural Resources Extension Team Project is a statewide program dedicated to developing citizen volunteer monitoring of Alabama's lakes, streams and coasts. Information is organized using the major watersheds of the state as a template. Involvement in the Alabama Water Watch Program (AWW) included promotion of AWW, serving as a resource center for water testing kits, coordination of workshops, and training as AWW monitors and trainers. New volunteers were provided with training through water chemistry, bacteriological, and stream biomonitoring workshops; existing volunteers were provided with recertification training. Experienced monitors were also provided additional training allowing them to become certified trainers. Water quality data collected by volunteers is available to the public on a list serve that is regularly updated. AWW participated in 18 outreach activities, 11 group meetings and events such as the Save Our Saugahatchee E. coli sampling blitz, and 13 miscellaneous meetings; attended and presented papers at 17 Conferences and Seminars. AWW publications and data were distributed to six states and other organizations; attended four AWW Association Meetings and several Clean Water Partnership and AWW group meetings. Approximately 60 people attended the AWW Annual Meeting and Picnic. Provision of natural resources education to the general public and educational programs targeting professional land managers was provided as a separate effort. These programs provided an overview of the wetland delineation process and related regulations, information on wetland and stream mitigation, and general information on water resources. Exploring Alabama's Living Streams curriculum workbook was printed; Citizen Volunteer Water Monitoring at Wolf Bay was published along with two newsletters and three brochures. Two editions of the Global Water Watch brochure was translated into Spanish and Portuguese, the AWW Association brochure was revised and printed and the AWW website was updated and maintained.

2. Brief description of the target audience

The Forestry, Wildlife and Natural Resources Extension Team Project is intended to provide information to the general population of Alabama and to provide educational material to professional land managers. The people who participated in activities related to this Project reflect a broad cross-section of the population. Sixty-five groups participated in AWW and submitted water quality data from nine of ten major watersheds. Eleven groups (17% of total) were formed by teachers and students, and five groups (8%) were formed mainly by professionals. The remaining 74% of groups were primarily composed of citizen volunteers. About nine percent of the groups sampled on the coast, while 19% sampled on lakes and 71% on streams across Alabama. Most AWW groups were located on the Tennessee Watershed followed closely by the Warrior, Tallapoosa, Coosa Watersheds. The most active groups were in the Coastal Plain (24% of data received), Tennessee (23% of data) and Tallapoosa (17% of data). Nine new monitoring groups were established. About 820 citizens held current AWW certifications during the report period. The professional land managers attending educational programs on wetland delineation and wetland and stream mitigation included loggers, land managers, master gardeners, employees of NGOs, and were predominantly male. General public attending natural resources education programs were predominantly youth (boy scouts, high school students) and a mix of roughly equal Caucasian and African-American.

V(E). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

Target for the number of persons (contacts) reached through direct and indirect contact methods

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
Plan	45000	162000	23000	83000
2007	6000	80000	300	10000

2. Number of Patent Applications Submitted (Standard Research Output)

Patent Applications Submitted

Year	Target
Plan:	0
2007:	0

Patents listed

3. Publications (Standard General Output Measure)

Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

	Extension	Research	Total
Plan			
2007	4	2	0

V(F). State Defined Outputs

Output Target

Output #1

Output Measure

This program area will include numerous output activities and methods as part of the Extension Team Projects (ETPs) which are described/explained in the prior "outcome activities and methods sections." The success of many of these outcomes will be formally evaluated/measured by using individual activity evaluation forms designed specifically for each activity, the success of other activities and methods will be measured by the level of participation in the activity. In the target boxes below for each year, we are indicating the number of individual activities within the ETPs for this program area that will be formally evaluated using an evaluation instrument designed specifically for that activity.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	6	3

Output #2

Output Measure

87 training sessions, 420 people certified, 28 water chemistry workshops involving 262 people, 30 recertification sessions involving 110 people, 13 bacteriological workshops involving 132 people, 2 stream biomonitoring workshops involving 34 people, 10 new trainers certified during 4 Training-of-Trainer workshops, 65 citizen groups submitted data from 9 of 10 major watersheds, approximately 800 people subscribe to AWW listserve where 80% of data collected was entered; 60 professionals participated in continuing education workshops focused on wetland delineation and stream and wetland mitigation. Approximately 125 youth participated in hands-on natural resource education programs that included field exercises, introduction to natural resource on-line resources, and conventional classroom delivery of material.

Year	Target	Actual
2007	{No Data Entered}	0

V(G). State Defined Outcomes

O No.	Outcome Name
1	A major outcome will be the increase in active, viable county forestry and wildlife committees.
2	Each ACES employee is required to provide a success story on the program activity which they felt best demonstrates the impacts of their work. These success stories contain the following elements: Why: Explain the reason the program was done, or the situation or problem that the program addressed What: Specifically what was done and how it was done. When: If this was a one-time event, the date it occurred. If it is was a series of events, or an on-going program, when it began. Where: Specific location-- the county or counties involved. Who and how many: The "who" includes both who did the program and who were the clients of the program, as well as how many people were served. So what: This is the part that gives the real meaning to "success". The basic question to be answered in this part is "what difference did this program make". The difference may be measured in terms of dollars, or in changes in habits, lifestyles or attitudes. Whenever possible use numbers to show the effect of the program. If it is not possible to use numbers, provide a qualitative measurement like client comments or another type of testimonial about the program. Since this program area is very broad in scope and contains multiple Extension Team Projects which have different outcomes measures, the impacts for this program area are best measured in the number and quality of the success stories generated by the individuals who work on these projects. Therefore, one very significant outcome measure is the number of success stories generated.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Measures

Not reporting on this Outcome for this Annual Report

2. Associated Institution Types

3a. Outcome Type:

3b. Quantitative Outcome

Year	Quantitative Target	Actual
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3c. Qualitative Outcome or Impact Statement

Issue (Who cares and Why)

What has been done

Results

4. Associated Knowledge Areas

KA Code	Knowledge Area
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V(H). Planned Program (External Factors)

External factors which affected outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Appropriations changes
- Government Regulations
- Competing Public priorities
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)

Brief Explanation

The widespread drought conditions that existed in most of the state, and the southeast in general, increased the interest in water-related issues. This created an environment in which people who might not have been interested suddenly found that water was an important issue for them.

V(I). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)
- Comparisons between program participants (individuals, group, organizations) and non-participants

Evaluation Results

In general, programs from this Extension Team Project have been well-received and the information generated by the participants of the AWW program are widely sought after as illustrated by the significant use of the list serve and requests for this information made by other states and agencies. Participants in the programs targeting professional land managers rated the programs as above-average and requested additional programming in related areas for the next year.

Key Items of Evaluation

87 training sessions, 420 people certified, 28 water chemistry workshops involving 262 people, 30 recertification sessions involving 110 people, 13 bacteriological workshops involving 132 people, 2 stream biomonitoring workshops involving 34 people, 10 new trainers certified during 4 Training-of-Trainer workshops, 65 citizen groups submitted data from 9 of 10 major watersheds, approximately 800 people subscribe to AWW listserve where 80% of data collected was entered; 60 professionals participated in continuing education workshops focused on wetland delineation and stream and wetland mitigation. Approximately 125 youth participated in hands-on natural resource education programs that included field exercises, introduction to natural resource on-line resources, and conventional classroom delivery of material.