

2009 University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Combined Research and Extension Plan of Work

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I. Plan Overview

1. Brief Summary about Plan Of Work

The School of Agriculture, Fisheries and Human Sciences at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (UAPB) is composed of three academic departments, the 1890 research and Extension programs, and the Aquaculture/Fisheries Center of Excellence. Research faculties are integrated into the academic units in agriculture and human sciences, while Extension personnel are under the direct supervision of associate Extension administrators. The Department of Aquaculture/Fisheries and the Aquaculture/Fisheries Center of Excellence are administered by a department head who is also the center director. Under this structure, academic, research and and/or extension responsibilities are integrated.

The primary audience for Research and Extension programs at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff is limited resource farmers and families as well as the Aquaculture industry and individuals and agencies with an interest in natural fisheries and fish habitats. Eastern Arkansas is the geographic beneficiary of these programs. Program areas include family and youth development, livestock management, small farms, horticulture, and aquaculture/fisheries. The Aquaculture/Fisheries Center of Excellence is the only one at an 1890 institution and the research and extension components of the program work closely with the aquaculture and fisheries leadership in the state.

Twenty seven programs are submitted for your review from the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff School of Agriculture, Fisheries and Human Sciences. Eleven of the programs are submitted from the Aquaculture/Fisheries Center of Excellence. The School is introducing a new program Managing Small Impoundments for Recreational Fishing that combines three of their former programs; Farm Pond and Community Fishing Pond Management, Aquatic Plant Management in Arkansas Ponds and the Youth Fish Education programs. The Aquaculture Education program has been renamed to Aquaculture Alternatives in Arkansas.

Plan of work programs in agriculture, while diverse in disciplines, are all aimed at increasing profitability of small farm enterprises in order to help rural farm families maintain economic vitality and be able to remain on the farm. The Horticulture program will examine new fruit and vegetable crops especially suited for small farm operations and production practices that will enhance yield. Food Animal Production and Management will work with low cost feed alternatives for goats and swine commonly raised by small scale farmers. The Alternative Crop Production research is designated to develop and /or improve production practices that increase, diversity, sustainability and profits on small farms in the lower Mississippi Delta Region. The Value Added Products project will explore new methods of processing of vegetables and fruits and seek marketing avenues for these products to further enhance the income of the small farm operator. The Breeding and Biotechnology program is working to develop improved cowpea cultivars that resist biotic and abiotic stresses. Through biotechnology, transgenic cowpeas containing insect resistant genes will be developed for the benefit of small-and limited-resource farmers in Arkansas and elsewhere. The Small Farm Program is a combination of two Small Farm Outreach Training and Technical Assistance Programs (2501), and the 1890 Cooperative Extension Program with emphasis on Agronomy. The program is operated in 18 counties in Eastern Arkansas and Southwest Arkansas.

Extension programs will address youth in a Young Scholars program designed to increase math and science proficiency in students through an after school program that will enhance teen decision making. A new family resource management program was introduced in 2007. The goal is to increase financial literacy among low income African American youth and their parents. Agriculture Extension programs emphasize livestock management and cropping systems. The Agriculture Awareness program is designed to increase the awareness of agriculture among urban youth with workshops, camps and tours of the Small Farm Outreach and WaterManagementCenter located at Lonoke.

The majority of research scientists in Agriculture have a 5% extension assignment to facilitate the dissemination of information. Catfish is the leading segment of U.S. aquaculture, contributing over 46% of the value of aquaculture production in the United States. Arkansas is the second leading catfish-producing state in the U. S. The U.S. catfish industry has struggled through several years of low prices and severe cash flow problems. Priority areas include developing improved recommendations for stocking, grading, and harvesting catfish. Rigorous comparison of performance of hybrids with channel catfish, and pond evaluation of feeding strategies are also priorities. Off flavor has plagued the catfish industry for the past 30 years. At any time in the summer months over 80% of ponds are considered off flavor and unable to be marketed. To compound the problem, only two products are legally approved for use to control off flavor. The catfish production work addresses these

challenges for producers. Arkansas leads the nation in baitfish production, one of the top five segments of U.S. aquaculture. Programs are designed to improve profitability through improving management and production efficiencies for the baitfish industry, improve disease control and developing hatchery management techniques.

Additional programs are planned in youth fishing, recreational fishing and working directly with aquaculture producers to validate the research in a commercial setting through research verification.

Estimated Number of Professional FTEs/SYs total in the State.

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	23.5	0.0	21.3
2010	0.0	23.5	0.0	21.3
2011	0.0	23.5	0.0	21.3
2012	0.0	23.5	0.0	21.3
2013	0.0	23.5	0.0	21.3

II. Merit Review Process

1. The Merit Review Process that will be Employed during the 5-Year POW Cycle

- Internal University Panel
- External University Panel
- Expert Peer Review

2. Brief Explanation

Our research and Extension programs are monitored annually through a performance appraisal system that assures adherence to goals planned. Each department in the School of Agriculture, Fisheries and Human Sciences has an internal peer review system that evaluates research proposals prior to their implementation.

Merit review is central to the institutional goal of implementing quality programs. A request for a CSREES review was made in 2004. That review did not materialize and a second request for a CSREES review was made in 2005. This review was conducted April 30, through May 4, 2006. The review included all Extension and research programs in the school. The final report was received in July 2006 and several recommendations of the review are being implemented. Recommendations basically addressed administrative structure and not program issues.

The Aquaculture/Fisheries Center conducted an external review in 1999 to comply with the Merit Review Process mandated in the 2000-2004 POW. In November 1999, Drs. Robert P. Romaine, Louisiana State University, Bill Simco, University of Memphis, Jimmy Avery, Mississippi State University, and Robert Durborow, Kentucky State University were invited to review the research and extension activities as a component to the Merit and Peer Review process of the Plan of Work of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES). Drs. Romaine and Simco were responsible for reviewing the research and teaching programs and activities in the Aquaculture/Fisheries Center.

In 2003, to provide for more continuous merit review by university colleagues, Drs. Romaine and William Shelton were added to the National Fisheries Advisory Council. Along with Dr. Simco, a long-time member, there are now three university scientists who meet annually to review and recommend new directions for the UAPB Aquaculture/Fisheries Center.

Moreover, the Strategic Plan for the AFC Center is in the process of being updated for the next 5-year period,

2007-2011. The new draft of the 2007-2011 Strategic Plan will be reviewed by the UAPB National Fisheries Advisory Council that includes peer researchers and extension specialists.

The 1890 Family and Youth development program conducted an external review in FY 2000. The review team was comprised of a CSREES National Program Leader, University faculty, local physician and additional stakeholders. The review was positive and provided important feedback for the program.

III. Evaluation of Multis & Joint Activities

1. How will the planned programs address the critical issues of strategic importance, including those identified by the stakeholders?

The University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff administration and faculty are actively involved in professional meetings nationally and internationally that identify critical issues facing the state and nation. There is continuous contact between all partners in addition to formal advisory meetings to identify critical issues. Members of advisory committees often partner with the University in implementing critical programs.

2. How will the planned programs address the needs of under-served and under-represented populations of the State(s)?

Because of the 1890 mission to serve the under-served and under-represented populations, these clientele are a priority for most of our programs. Advisory committees, task forces and other planning groups include clientele representing the under-served and under-represented population to ensure that programs are planned for effective delivery and targeted in the areas of most critical need.

3. How will the planned programs describe the expected outcomes and impacts?

We produce a report document bi-annually for distribution to all stakeholders. The University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff submits program impacts to the CSREES National Database and produces multiple publications on the research and programmatic outcomes. Outcomes and impacts are always communicated in a manner that clarifies the value of programs to current and future stakeholders. .

4. How will the planned programs result in improved program effectiveness and/or efficiency?

The University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff utilizes the unique continuum for identifying research needs based on local problems, providing the research needed and then applying the solutions to those identified problems through an Extension program. Today's issues are complex and require multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional approaches. This allows each partner to build on their individual strengths and rely on the expertise and talent of other partners to work as a team for overall effectiveness in programming. Evaluation is planned as a part of the overall program and is used to document progress toward outcomes.

IV. Stakeholder Input

1. Actions taken to seek stakeholder input that encourages their participation

- Targeted invitation to selected individuals from general public
- Use of media to announce public meetings and listening sessions
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder groups
- Targeted invitation to traditional stakeholder individuals
- Survey of traditional stakeholder individuals

Brief explanation.

Advisory committees are essential to the stakeholder input process developed by SAFHS and approved by CSREES. Stakeholder input is a core component of all 1890 Research and Extension programs. Means for acquiring input varies depending upon the nature of the Research or Extension program and the diversity of relevant stakeholders. These may include local and state agencies, community groups, producers and other targeted audiences, as well as business and industry groups. Producer meetings, advisory groups, conferences, and focus group discussions are major means for gaining input. Our FY 2000- 2004 POW described a stakeholder input process that, in light of structural differences in the departments and differences in audiences served, varied across departments and programs. This approach was taken because the clientele needs for Research and Extension - programs other than aquaculture are broad in scope, local in nature and geographically limited.

2(A). A brief statement of the process that will be used by the recipient institution to identify individuals and groups stakeholders and to collect input from them

1. Method to identify individuals and groups

- Use Advisory Committees
- Use Surveys
- Open Listening Sessions

Brief explanation.

The Agriculture Research and Extension Advisory Council (AREA)

The AREAC was organized in 2003 to add structure to the stakeholder input process for Research and Extension programs in agriculture. The Council formally meets once a year, but members are in continuous contact with Research and Extension faculty and administrators on a less formal basis. Membership includes 12 producers engaged in a variety of agricultural enterprises (i.e. alternative crops, row crops, livestock, etc.) four (4) current and retired Extension professionals (two from 1890 and two from 1862) one federal agency (NRCS) representative, one state agency (Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality) representative and one industry (Monsanto) representative. The broad based representation of Council membership provides a broadened perspective of challenges facing producers and promotes the creation of partnerships to address the challenges.

The Aquaculture-Fisheries Center of Excellence Advisory Committee.

The primary advisory committee that provides feedback and input into the UAPB Aquaculture Fisheries Program is the National Fisheries Advisory Council. This committee was initially formed in 1987 and it meets annually. It is primarily focused on aquaculture operations although it is inclusive of natural fisheries. The various committee members represent the Arkansas aquaculture industry (catfish, baitfish, ornamental fish, and sport fish hatcheries, both grow-out operations and processing plants), the industry service sector (feed mills, Extension and Research), state and federal natural resource management authorities (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission) and the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. Some committee members also serve as representatives for other state and national aquaculture industry organizations. These individuals contribute a much broader perspective to advisory committee meetings than their formal capacity might otherwise suggest. In addition to the National Fisheries Advisory Council, there are a number of advisory subcommittees that specialize in specific areas and meet regularly to contribute towards the Aquaculture/Fisheries Center's program planning and development. These include the UAPB Facilities Subcommittee, the Catfish Subcommittee, and the Lonoke Aquaculture Subcommittee.

The Young Scholars Advisory Committee Structure

A Young Scholars Task Force, including some of the children and parents enrolled in the program, oversees the planning, implementation and evaluation of the program in both counties. One of the children serves as chair of the task force while another child serves as secretary. In addition to program parents and children, membership includes representatives of partnering agencies, governmental officials and state legislators. The Task Force was created at the inception of the program in 1996 and continues to be an integral component of the management and operation of the program.

2(B). A brief statement of the process that will be used by the recipient institution to identify individuals and groups who are stakeholders and to collect input from them

1. Methods for collecting Stakeholder Input

- Survey of traditional Stakeholder groups
- Meeting with traditional Stakeholder groups
- Meeting with traditional Stakeholder individuals
- Survey of traditional Stakeholder individuals

Brief explanation

Means for acquiring input varies depending upon the nature of the research or Extension program and the diversity of

relevant stakeholders. These may include local and state agencies, community groups, producers and other targeted audiences, as well as business and industry groups. Producer meetings, advisory groups, conferences, and focus group discussions are major means for gaining input. Our initial stakeholder input plan required each program to develop its own input mechanism depending upon the nature of the program and the targeted clients.

Some formal mechanism is required to garner stakeholder input into the planning and implementation of any new research or Extension program. An annual process is established to garner stakeholder input into the continued implementation of all ongoing research and Extension programs. This second stakeholder input requirement speaks to the importance of the advisory committee structure in the SAFHS.

3. A statement of how the input will be considered

- In the Action Plans
- To Identify Emerging Issues
- In the Budget Process
- To Set Priorities

Brief explanation.

Informal input from stakeholders will be presented and discussed at formal meetings with research faculty and staff. Strategies will be developed to address identified concerns as appropriate.

Faculty are represented on all structured committees for purposes of participating in the discussion and gathering the input from stakeholders that will later be presented back to faculty and staff. One example of input from a structured committee currently being implemented is the Foundation Seed program for sweet potatoes. The February 2006 meeting of the Agriculture, Research and Extension Advisory Committee raised the issue of support for the sweet potato industry emerging in Eastern Arkansas. The input from the session was incorporated into outreach efforts (more extensive efforts with Sweet Potatoes, enhanced technical support for value-added processing, and expansion of the role and geographic scope of the Small-Farm Program). Each issue was addressed through program initiatives as allowed by available funding. The federal and state governments and some private funding was combined to build a sweet potato processing and storage facility in the Delta where soil conditions are ideal for growing sweet potatoes. UAPB has been involved for years in the development of production information for the crop.

We met several times with various groups and individuals to determine the scope of the additional work required and determined that improving the genetics and quality of the planting material was the most feasible approach. Lacking resources to implement the program, we are exploring funding opportunities via state appropriations and private funding. Several opportunities appear promising and we anticipate program start-up as soon as funds become available.

The Agriculture Research and Extension Advisory Committee meets annually in February and will be kept apprised of our progress.

V. Planned Program Table of Content

S. NO.	PROGRAM NAME
1	Horticulture Production
2	Human Nutrition
3	Food Animal Production and Management
4	Families, Youth, and Communities
5	Improved Management Options to Improve Catfish Production Efficiencies and Lower Costs
6	Alternative Crop Production
7	Herbs, Spices, and Medicinal Crops
8	Small Farm Program
9	Extension Livestock Management Program
10	Value Added Products
11	Reduce Losses Due to Catfish Diseases
12	Agricultural Policy
13	Breeding and Biotechnology
14	Aquaculture Equipment and Information Development Program
15	Improving Hatchery Production Efficiency
16	Improving Disease Status for Baitfish Production and Marketing
17	Controlling Predators of Larval Fish
18	Improving Management Techniques for Baitfish
19	Research Verification
20	Aquaculture Alternatives in Arkansas
21	Improving Largemouth Bass Fishing in the Arkansas River
22	Water and Environmental Quality
23	Cropping Systems
24	1890 Family and Child Development Program
25	Arkansas Ag Adventures - Agricultural Awareness
26	Managing Small Impoundments for Recreational Fishing
27	Family Resource Management

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #1

1. Name of the Planned Program

Horticulture Production

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The Cooperative Extension Horticulture program provides Arkansas farmers with quality educational out-reach services including production information, coordination, and management of fruits and vegetable enterprises. The program conducts on-farm research trials to determine the adaptation of new production methodologies and fruit and vegetable varieties ideal for small-scale and limited-resource farmers. The program also sets up on-farm demonstration plots to address the production constraints, under various production zones, and promotes the use of environmentally friendly cultural practices that lower production cost and increase returns on investment. Production of fruits and vegetable crops offer economic alternatives for the small-scale and limited resource farmers. Today’s markets and consumer preferences continue to demand increasingly diverse types of fruits and vegetables. Information on some of these crops may be lacking or not accessible to limited-resource farmers. The horticulture program plans to pursue the following goals;

- 1). Increase horticultural crop production by small-scale and limited resource farmers,
- 2). Increase economic opportunity and quality of life for limited-resource farmers by improving their farm profitability.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
203	Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants		100%		100%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

There are over 5,000 small farms in Southeast and Southwest Arkansas. Most of these farms are owned by minority and limited-resource farmers. Additionally, over 87% of the farmers in the region are small-scale (with less than \$250,000 in farm sales per year). These farms face a great challenge in producing row crops. Use of horticultural crops to diversify their farm enterprise and increase production profits is necessary. Southeast Arkansas, especially Jefferson county, has a growing number of retired and retiring professionals, many of whom are turning into small plot vegetable gardening. There is also a growing number of Master Gardeners in each State. They are working with county agents and establishing and supporting community gardens. The horticulture program needs to continue to support these efforts. Community gardens play a key role in inspiring low income families to grow horticultural crops and improve the nutritional level of families and expand family and producer income. The program will also continue to provide technical support to the emerging small-scale and limited resource farmers interested in or have started to transition to sustainable vegetable and fruit production.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research
- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

•Horticulture is a viable means of improving income and sustainability of small farms. •Production of horticultural crops will improve the nutritional level of families and expand family and producer income. •Home gardening will provide therapy to the aging population.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The ultimate goals of horticulture program are to;

- 1). To increase horticultural crop production by small-scale and limited-resource farmers.
- 2). To increase economic opportunity and quality of life for limited-resource farmers by improving their farm profitability.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1
2010	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1
2011	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1
2012	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1
2013	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- 1). Conduct training for county extension staff, master gardeners, small-scale and limited-resource farmers, and 4-H club members.
- 2). Write monthly news columns/articles on various production issues on small fruits and vegetables and develop and review horticultural crops publications/factsheets.
- 3). Conduct farm visits.
- 4).Conduct research on selected horticultural crops to determine the best adapted cultivars for small-scale and limited-resource farmers.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Demonstrations ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● Education Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

The target audience is the small-scale and limited-resource farmers. Many of these individuals lack adequate economic, technical or social resources to maintain viable operations on row-crops. Horticultural crop production will help these farmers increase farm profitability and economic status.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	175	200	20	30
2010	200	200	25	40
2011	225	200	30	50
2012	250	200	35	50
2013	300	200	40	50

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	1	0	1
2010	1	1	2
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	1	1	2

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Increase diversity of horticultural crops produced by limited-resource and small-scale farmers in Eastern and Southern Arkansas.

2009 :4 2010 :5 2011 :6 2012 :6 2013 :6

- Increase the number of limited-resource and small-scale farmers participating in local markets (farmers' markets, pick your own operations, road side stands etc.).

2009 :10 2010 :15 2011 :20 2012 :20 2013 :25

- Increase average quantity (lbs.)of marketable horticultural crops produced by each limited-resource or small-scale farmer in Eastern and Southern Arkansas.

2009 :50 2010 :100 2011 :150 2012 :200 2013 :250

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Increase horticultural crop production (percentage) by small-scale and limited resource farmers,
2	Increase economic opportunity and quality of life (percentage)for limited-resource farmers by improving their farm profitability.
3	Recommend additional crop/cultivar for small-scale and limited resource farmers in Eastern and Southern AR.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Increase horticultural crop production (percentage) by small-scale and limited resource farmers,

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010 :** 10 **2011 :** 10 **2012 :**10 **2013 :**10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Increase economic opportunity and quality of life (percentage)for limited-resource farmers by improving their farm profitability.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010 :** 10 **2011 :** 10 **2012 :**10 **2013 :**10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Recommend additional crop/cultivar for small-scale and limited resource farmers in Eastern and Southern AR.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :0 **2010 :** 1 **2011 :** 0 **2012 :** 1 **2013 :** 0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Economy
- Competing Public priorities
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Public Policy changes

Description

Outcomes will be dependent on the support and cooperation from: 1) the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service, 2) County Extension Offices, 3) the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff research and extension faculty and staff, and farm maintenance crew, 4) Arkansas school systems, and 5) 4-H and other youth organizations.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)

Description

The horticulture program will be reviewed annually and results used to adjust or modify the following year's activities. The review will include, but is not limited to, participation of small-scale and limited resource farmers, and the number of small farms that use horticultural crops to diversify their farm enterprise and family income status. Parameters to determine program success will include increased participation in small farm horticultural crops production, increase in households involved in home gardening, and increase in number of families participating in farmers' markets selling home-grown produce.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Portfolio Reviews
- Unstructured
- Observation
- On-Site
- Mail

Description

Informational data will be collected from the stakeholders through surveys, informal interviews and field observations.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #2

1. Name of the Planned Program

Human Nutrition

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Probiotics have been linked to health benefits to include improvement of lactose digestion, enhancing the immune system, synthesizing and enhancing the bioavailability of nutrients, and reducing risk of certain cancers. Approximately 60-80% of African Americans are affected by lactose intolerance (Sizer and Whitney, 2008). Lactose intolerance is the clinical condition caused by the inability to digest lactose in milk and dairy products due to hypolactasia (Peuhkuri, 2000). Increased intake of calcium has been proven to help in reducing weight gain in humans through randomized clinical trials and epidemiological studies (Zemel, 2005).

There is evidence that bacteria used as starter cultures (*Streptococcus thermophilus* and *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp *bulgaricus*) and other lactobacilli used in yogurt and fermented milk products have enough lactase to break down lactose in these products to alleviate symptoms of lactose intolerance (Kolars et al., 1984; Kilara and Shahani 1975; Martini et al., 1991).

The presence of probiotics in dairy products does not guarantee its effectiveness. Effective probiotics should: (i) exert a beneficial effect on the host; (ii) survive in a food at high cell counts, and remain viable throughout the shelf-life of the product; (iii) withstand transit through the GI tract; (iv) adhere to the intestinal epithelium cell lining and colonize the lumen of the tract; (v) produce antimicrobial substances towards pathogens; and (vi) stabilize the intestinal microflora and be associated with health benefits. (Parvez et al., 2006).

The goal of this study is to increase consumption of yogurt containing effective probiotics in reducing lactose intolerance symptoms, increasing calcium intake and reducing weight gain in lactose-intolerant African-Americans. A serving of plain yogurt provides about 12 g of lactose and most lactose maldigesters tolerate up to 12 g of lactose if consumed with a meal (Suarez et al., 1995, Vesa et al. 1996). Yogurt containing probiotics can increase the consumption of dairy products in lactose intolerant individuals. Increasing consumption of yogurt to 2 servings/day (provides 50-60% of daily calcium) will be beneficial in reducing lactose intolerance and weight gain.

Thus, this project will have 3 objectives: 1/ the selection of yogurts containing effective probiotics to reduce symptoms of lactose intolerance through quantitative and qualitative microbiological tests during the year 2008-2009; 2/ Feeding study of selected group of African Americans adults (18-20 years old) to examine the health benefits of selecting yogurts in reducing lactose intolerance symptoms, increasing calcium intake, and reducing weight gain from year 2009 to 2011; and 3/ Education of African American adults on the health benefits of yogurts containing probiotics during 2011-2013.

3. Program existence : New (One year or less)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
702	Requirements and Function of Nutrients and Other Food Components		0%		80%
703	Nutrition Education and Behavior		0%		20%
	Total		0%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Approximately 60-80% of African Americans are affected by lactose intolerance (Sizer and Whitney, 2008). Lactose intolerance is the clinical condition caused by the inability to digest lactose in milk and dairy products due to hypolactasia (Peuhkuri, 2000). Hypolactasia or lactase nonpersitence results from the fact that there is low lactase activity in comparison to the amount of lactose ingested. Thus, lactose cannot be digested into monosaccharides resulting in maldigestion. Persons affected by lactose intolerance show symptoms of abdominal bloating, pain, diarrhea, and flatulence (Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, 2007). These individuals reduce their intake of milk and dairy products which results in reduced intake of calcium. Buchowski et al. (2002), in their study of 57 African American lactose intolerant women, found that 46% of their intake for calcium was from mixed foods and only 12% was from milk and dairy products. Increased intake of calcium has been proven to help in reducing weight gain in humans through randomized clinical trials and epidemiological studies (Zemel, 2005).

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

1. The consumption of yogurt containing effective probiotics will reduce symptoms of lactose intolerance in African American Adults aged 18 to 30 years old. 2. The increased consumption of yogurt containing probiotics will increase the intake of calcium in African American Adults 18-30 years old 3. The increased consumption of yogurt containing probiotics will control weight gain in African American adults 18-30years old.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

- 1/ Select yogurt containing effective probiotics to reduce lactose intolerance symptoms during 2008-2009
- 2/ Show in a feeding study that consumption of yogurt containing effective probiotics reduces lactose intolerance symptoms, increase calcium intake, and reduce weight gain in lactose intolerant African American Adults during 2009-2011
- 3/ Increase the awareness and the knowledge of the health benefits of yogurts containing probiotics in adults in 2011-2012
- 4/ Increase the consumption of yogurts containing probiotics to 2-3 servings/day in African American adults in 2012-2013.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Microbiological testing - selection of yogurt containing effective probiotics to reduce lactose intolerance; Recruitement of participants to the feeding study; Survey on self-reporting symptoms of lactose intolerance; Testing urine galactose; feeding study; reporting of lactose symptoms during the feeding study; workshops on efficacy of yogurts containing probiotics to reduce lactose intolerance and control weight ; Development of nutrition education program (nutrition lessons, nutrition messages, program identifiers); Workshops on health benefits of yogurts containing probiotics in adults (Media announcements, Sampling of yogurts, Shopping education).

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshop ● Demonstrations ● Other 1 (Development of Educational Mater) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Public Awareness)

3. Description of targeted audience

UAPB students (18-30 years old) made up of 50% males and 50% females who have not reached their menopause. Participants will be recruited through advertisement on campus using bulletin boards, internet and announcements on UAPB radio and television.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	40	0	0	0
2010	40	0	0	0
2011	40	0	0	0
2012	100	0	0	0
2013	100	0	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	1	0	1
2011	1	0	1
2012	0	0	0
2013	1	0	1

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Microbiological testing of yogurts for effective probiotics against lactose intolerance

2009 :100 2010 0 2011 :0 2012 0 2013 0

- Recruitment of participants for the feeding study

2009 40	2010 0	2011 :0	2012 0	2013 0
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- Feeding study

2009 0	2010 40	2011 :40	2012 0	2013 0
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- Workshops on yogurts containing probiotics

2009 0	2010 0	2011 :0	2012 :100	2013 :100
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V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	increased consumption of yogurt, reduced symptoms of lactose intolerance, increased of urine galactose, reduced breath hydrogen, unaltered blood glucose concentration, increase calcium intake, reduced Body Mass Index (BMI), increased Bone density, reduced weight gain, awareness, Better understanding of health benefits of some probiotics in yogurts, diet change.

Outcome #1**1. Outcome Target**

increased consumption of yogurt, reduced symptoms of lactose intolerance, increased of urine galactose, reduced breath hydrogen, unaltered blood glucose concentration, increase calcium intake, reduced Body Mass Index (BMI), increased Bone density, reduced weight gain, awareness, Better understanding of health benefits of some probiotics in yogurts, diet change.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure**2009** :40**2010** : 40**2011** : 40**2012** :100**2013** :100**3. Associated Institute Type(s)**

- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 702 - Requirements and Function of Nutrients and Other Food Components
- 703 - Nutrition Education and Behavior

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)**1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes**

- Government Regulations
- Appropriations changes
- Economy
- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Other (students dropout from UAPB)
- Public Policy changes

Description

New knowledge on probiotics can change the direction of our project. Also, we will depend on supply of yogurts from the local grocery stores during the feeding study. Natural disasters can disrupt the supply and affect the course of the study. In addition, appropriations changes can affect the amount of money allocated to the project and, thus, its implementation. Another factor to consider is the economy as the increased price of yogurts can affect the budget for purchase of yogurts to be used during the feeding study. Finally, students will be recruited to be participants in the feeding study. Any student who will drop from school will have to move out of campus and will be out of reach for the study.

V(K). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)**1. Evaluation Studies Planned**

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

Description

24-hour recall surveys will be conducted to evaluate pre-and post-consumption of yogurts among participants of the feeding study. Surveys will be conducted to evaluate the knowledge and attitudes of African American adults about the nutritional qualities and the health benefits of yogurts containing probiotics. Post-surveys will be administered to participants of workshops on nutritional and health benefits of yogurts containing probiotics. In addition, surveys will be used to find out the changes in diet among participants.

2. Data Collection Methods

- On-Site
- Sampling
- Mail

DescriptionMicrobiological Testing:

- 1.Determine which of these probiotics have the ability to survive in high numbers in yogurt by conducting shelf-life study of

the yogurts containing the probiotics of interest (*Streptococcus thermophilus* and *Lactobacillus delbrueckii* subsp *bulgaricus* and other lactobacilli which will be identified through literature review): Yogurts will be stored at the same temperature as in the grocery store (4°C), and aliquot samples will be taken for sampling and enumeration of total counts of probiotics. Incubation will be under anaerobic conditions. Microbiological analysis of yogurts will be conducted at one-week intervals up to three weeks prior to and past their expiration date. Samples (5-g) of yogurt will be aseptically removed from each container. Samples will be diluted 1:10 in 0.1% peptone (Difco, Detroit, MI), and serial dilutions of the yogurt slurry in 0.1% peptone will be made. Additional samples will be collected for pH measurements. Samples will be plated on media of MRS (deMan Rogosa Sharpe) agar media and plates will be incubated anaerobically at 37 °C. Bacterial colonies will be counted at 72 h of incubation. Populations of lactic acid bacteria will be determined. All plating will be performed in duplicate.

2. Test the ability of probiotics to survive in the stomach:

Probiotic cells grown overnight on MRS broth will be harvested by centrifugation (10,000 x g, 10 min, 4 °C), washed once in 0.85% (w/v) NaCl (saline) and suspended in fresh saline. The washed cell suspensions will be used to inoculate simulated gastric juice (pH 3.0 and 2.0). The inoculated gastric juice will be held at 37 °C and viability of probiotics cells will be determined via plate counts onto media of MRS agar. All inoculated agar plates will be incubated anaerobically at 37 °C and bacterial colonies will be counted at 72 h.

3. Test the ability of probiotics to survive in the small intestine:

Test of bile salts survival will be done by detection of bile salt hydrolase (BSH) enzyme activity (Dashkevicz and Feighner, 1989). Washed cell from cells grown overnight in MRS broth will be streaked onto MRS (Difco) agar or MRS agar supplemented with 0.5% (wt/vol) taurodeoxycholic acid and incubated anaerobically for 48 h. The white precipitates around colonies and the clearing of the medium will be indicative of BSH activity.

Feeding Study:

A. Selection of subjects:

Students volunteers who think that they are lactose intolerants will be used. Participants will be selected for their lactose intolerance using a combination of 3 tests and a questionnaire-survey. Subjects will be asked to fast overnight for 10-12 hours and will be given a 50 g of lactose in 300 ml of water to be ingested in 5 minutes in the next morning. Lactose tolerance will be defined by increased in exhaled hydrogen, unaltered concentration of glucose over time, and increased excretion of urinary galactose.

1. Breath hydrogen measurement: A portable hydrogen analyzer will be used. With the assistance of mouthpieces, subjects will be blowing end-alveolar air and the analyzer will be recorded the amount of hydrogen exhaled for 3 hours. Measurements will be taken every 30 minutes after the ingestion of lactose. An increase of higher or equal 20 ppm will be considered as a positive test for lactose intolerance.

2. Blood glucose: A glucometer will be used in this effect. Blood samples from the finger tip will be taken every 20 minutes until 3 hours after the lactose ingestion. An increase in blood glucose concentration of 1.1 mmol/l or more will be indicative of lactose intolerance.

3. Urine galactose measurements: Urine samples will be taken up to three hours and analyzed for galactose. A commercial enzyme kit will be used for analysis in the spectrophotometer. Positive test requires urinary galactose concentration to be less than 20 mg.

Participants with at least 2 positive will be considered lactose maldigesters and will be subjected to a lactose intolerance questionnaire-survey to confirm their lactose intolerance. This survey will be self-administered. Subjects will evaluate the severity of symptoms to include flatulence, abdominal pain, abdominal bloating, nausea, headache, and the hardness of stools at the baseline before the intervention, and every hour from the ingestion of lactose, and 6h, 9h, and 12 h thereafter. A numerical rating scale will be used.

B. Feeding study:

24-hour recall surveys will be conducted to evaluate pre-and post-consumption of yogurts among participants. Pre-and post calcium intake, BMI will be measured.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #3

1. Name of the Planned Program

Food Animal Production and Management

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The project will examine low cost alternative feed sources and management systems for food animals such as swine, goat, beef cattle and other small livestock producers as a method to assist small and limited resource farmers in southeast Arkansas to remain economically viable. The use of crop by products and other low-cost feed sources are increasingly utilized as feed by small farmers. An economic assessment of utilizing these low-cost feeds will be conducted.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals		100%		100%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Limited resource farmers in southeast Arkansas are constantly reviewing economically viable alternative farming to the traditional row crop agriculture. It is increasingly difficult for small-scale row crop farmers to remain economically viable. Meat goats, small swine, few beef cattle, and other small livestock production units have become attractive because of their low capital investment. In addition, goats can utilize the abundant crop by-products available in southeast Arkansas. The priority for this program is to provide limited resource farmers in southeast Arkansas information needed for efficient utilization of crop by-products for goats and swine.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Research
- Integrated Research and Extension
- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

The assumption made is that the outcome of the research will enable Southeast Arkansas farmers and their counterparts from other states of similar production levels, to profitably produce meat goats and swine as an alternative to current farming enterprises.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The ultimate goal of this program is to provide information that will enable limited resource farmers to efficiently and economically produce meat goats, swine, few beef cattle, other small livestock, as well as to increase their on-farm income and maintain economically viable operation.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)**1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program**

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5
2010	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5
2011	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5
2012	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5
2013	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)**1. Activity for the Program**

Conduct research experiments and production demonstrations on lower cost feed rations for goats and swine. Continue analysis of the experiments completed in 2007.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters ● Web sites ● TV Media Programs ● Public Service Announcement

3. Description of targeted audience

The targeted audience will include high school students, college students, Extension agents, and livestock farmers.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)**1. Standard output measures****Target for the number of persons(contacts) to be reached through direct and indirect contact methods**

Year	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	65	150	160	50
2010	70	200	160	60
2011	80	200	160	60
2012	100	210	165	70
2013	50	150	100	510

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	1	0
2010	1	1	0
2011	0	1	0
2012	2	1	0
2013	1	1	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of papers,abstracts,reports and conference presentations

2009 † 2010 † 2011 † 2012 † 2013 †

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	There will be expected reduction in the cost of production (input) relative to the meat goats and pigs which will result to improve the economic earnings of the small farmers.

Outcome #1**1. Outcome Target**

There will be expected reduction in the cost of production (input) relative to the meat goats and pigs which will result to improve the economic earnings of the small farmers.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 #

2010 : 4

2011 : 4

2012 #

2013 :4

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)**1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes**

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

Description

Natural disasters such as droughts, and weather extremities would reduce forage and other crop yields leading to decrease in hay and crop by-product (CBP) outputs. With the reduction in CBP and grain products which form the base feed for the animals, the goats and swine in particular will have less to eat and this will affect productivity and subsequently the farmers' income.

V(K). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)**1. Evaluation Studies Planned**

- After Only (post program)

Description

Forage utilization by goats stocked at varying densities (number of goats per acre) will be compared and evaluated. Growth performance of gilts and barons fed varying levels of crop byproducts and supplemental rations will be compared and evaluated.

The post program evaluation will be determined by the level of interest shown by farmers, extension personnel and processors, and the economic benefits reported by farmers.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Whole population
- Observation
- Sampling

Description

Data will be collected on all the whole population of animals that are involved in the experiments. However, forage yields and their nutrient composition in the fields will be done by sampling. Growth and weight gain performance of animals will be observed.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #4

1. Name of the Planned Program

Families, Youth, and Communities

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

This planned program will examine predictors of quality in licensed early childhood programs including Head Start Centers and family day care homes in Southeast Arkansas (approximately 269 centers & family homes). A survey will be given to directors, lead teachers and parents in early childhood programs and day care family homes to gain their perceptions of what is a quality program. Respondents will assign an overall rating of their center using a one- to seven-point scale, with one indicating poor quality and seven indicating excellent quality. This survey will also collect demographic data on salaries (teachers and directors), level of education (teachers, parents and directors), and education and training (teachers and directors). The survey will also include a question in the comment section (What do you feel the center needs to become a quality center and what training is needed?). Comparison will be made of the education, training, and salaries for correlative purposes.

During Summer 2007, directors from infant and toddler, preschool childhood, and family day care homes directors participated in the pilot study. Participants were invited to attend a luncheon and workshop to learn more about the study on July 13, 2007. Mrs. Onika Luster, a licensure specialist, from the JeffersonCounty's DHHS was the guest speaker. She presented relevant information on grants and licensure.

During the Summer and Fall Semesters 2007, three (3) codebooks were developed and designed for three (3) pilot survey instruments: A Survey Evaluating Quality in Early Childhood Programs (Infant and Toddler); A Survey Evaluating Quality in Early Childhood Programs (Preschool); and A Survey Evaluating Quality in Family Home Programs. The completed pilot surveys received were then coded with a code number for data entry.

Data from the pilot study were entered and analyzed during the Fall 2007 semester, using SPSS 12.0 software program. Seven participants completed a preschool survey, four completed an infant/toddler survey, and two completed a family home survey. The pilot surveys were noted for suggestions, concerns with the instrument, and comments by the participants. Their responses will be taken into consideration and changes/corrections will be incorporated into the actual survey. The improved actual survey will then be sent to prospective directors, teachers, and parents in Southeast Arkansas' infant/toddler, preschool, and family home daycare centers to obtain their responses.

Currently, the completed pilot surveys will undergo analyses for validity and reliability. Measures are being taken to contact all pilot participants. Reliability will be established using the test-retest method. Participants who previously completed a survey will be approached a second time and asked to complete the same instrument.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being		0%		100%
	Total		0%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

There are approximately 269 childcare centers, including Head Start centers and family day care homes, in Southeast Arkansas. Of these, 110 centers are located in Jefferson County. Students in the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff's

Administration and Supervision of Childcare Centers class visited a total of twenty centers and family homes during the Fall of 2003, and assessed center quality using the rating scales. This informal observation by the students reported scores of one, indicating poor quality, to an average score of four on a likert-type seven-point scale for the family homes and center-based programs. A score of one indicates poor or inadequate quality, a score of three, minimal or mediocre quality, a score of five, indicates good quality and a score of seven suggests excellent quality. No published research has been found that assesses predictors of quality programs in Arkansas, Jefferson County or Southeast Arkansas. This research project will assess the quality practices in childcare centers and family day care homes in Jefferson County and Southeast Arkansas and increase the awareness of what research suggests that quality programs look like. Currently, there are no centers or family day care homes in Jefferson County that are accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and only four were found in Southeast Arkansas. Accreditation status is another indicator of a quality center or family day care home (Accreditation Criteria and Procedures of the National Association for the Education of Young Children, 1998).

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Research

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Early childhood staff will be motivated to change to meet the standards and accreditation as set forth by NAEYC. Early childhood and family home daycare directors, teachers, parents, researchers, and stakeholders will form coalitions to address problems. Early childhood and family home daycare centers' staff will be hired with necessary skills and abilities.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The ultimate goal(s) of this program will be as follows: to identify predictors of quality in early childhood programs in Southeast Arkansas; to assess the quality of the 269 early childhood programs in Southeast Arkansas; to identify quality practices present in early childhood programs in Southeast Arkansas; to enhance the quality of early childhood programs by disseminating study findings to early childhood programs and agencies in Southeast Arkansas and at professional meetings; and to determine the feasibility of obtaining accreditation and quality approval for early childhood programs and day care family homes in Southeast Arkansas by the National Accrediting body of The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and the Arkansas Quality Approval System. The Arkansas Child Care Approval System has a quality approval rating for early childhood programs. Presently, there are 23 centers that have Quality Approval Rating in Southeast Arkansas and one center in Jefferson County where approximately 110 centers are located. Therefore, it is also the desire of this program to increase the number of centers and family homes that have the Quality Approval status. Childcare centers, which can verify accreditation through the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs, a division of NAEYC, will be considered approved for the purposes of these regulations.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Once data is collected from licensed early childhood program directors on their perception of quality, an on-site two-hour observation visit will be conducted for those respondents who indicated an interest in national accreditation. It is expected that at least 50% of the childcare facilities will participate in the full study. The surveys will be used to measure quality in childcare

centers and are based on a one-to seven-point scale, on a continuum of one for poor quality and seven for excellent quality. Informational meetings concerning accreditation and the Arkansas Quality Approval System process will be introduced to center directors during the observational visit.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Workshop ● Group Discussion ● Other 1 (Direct mail) ● Education Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters ● Web sites ● Public Service Announcement

3. Description of targeted audience

Our target audience will be the family home day care operators, infant/toddler, and preschool day care center directors, centers' employees, children in day care centers, teachers, and parents in Jefferson County and Southeast Arkansas' early childcare centers, head start centers, and family daycare homes.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	134	135	500	500
2010	134	135	500	500
2011	134	135	500	500
2012	134	135	500	500
2013	134	135	500	500

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :1 2011 :0 2012 :1 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	1	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	1	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Day care home operators, day care center directors, centers' employees, children in day care centers, teachers, and parents of family day care home, day care, and headstart centers in Jefferson County and Southeast Arkansas.

2009 500

2010 500

2011 :500

2012 500

2013 500

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	For child care facilities to improve the quality of child care after becoming more aware of practices that enhance quality of care.
2	To identify quality practices present in early childhood programs in Southeast Arkansas and to present these practices for adoption by early childhood providers in the region.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

For child care facilities to improve the quality of child care after becoming more aware of practices that enhance quality of care.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :376 **2010** : 376 **2011** : 376 **2012** 350 **2013** :400

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

To identify quality practices present in early childhood programs in Southeast Arkansas and to present these practices for adoption by early childhood providers in the region.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 0 **2010** : 0 **2011** : 0 **2012** 0 **2013** :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Appropriations changes
- Economy
- Government Regulations
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Public Policy changes
- Populations changes (immigration,new cultural groupings,etc.)

Description

External factors which may may affect the outcomes are as follows: program implementation, participants and recipients, the speed and degree to which change occurs, and staffing patterns and resources available needed to obtain an acceptable quality rating according to the survey rating scales' criteria used to assess each participating early childhood/family daycare home center in the program.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

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

Description

Our planned evaluation studies may include before and after program assessments. In addition, comparisons between program participants (individuals, group, organizations) and non-participants also may be planned.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Mail
- Observation
- Whole population
- Telephone
- On-Site
- Sampling

Description

At the initial stage, a cover letter with the survey will be sent to early childcare and home daycare center directors stating the purpose and importance of the survey informing them about the benefits of their participation in the study. Instructions will be outlined in the cover letter asking the directors to provide us with a list of their teachers/parents, so that surveys can be mailed to them as well. Precautions will be taken to ensure confidentiality of all respondents. A deadline and method for returning questionnaires will also be stated in the letter. Prior to the return deadline, a reminder announcement and/or telephone call will be placed to those participants who have not responded about completing the survey as a second follow-up. Finally, after the completion deadline, a postcard reminder will be mailed to non-respondents as a third follow-up in order to obtain at least a 50% returned response rate.

The quality of 269 early childhood programs in Southeast Arkansas will be assessed from data obtained from surveys administered in objective/goal 1. The surveys were pilot tested with seven preschool centers, four infant/toddler centers, and two preschool centers during July 2007.

The collection of baseline data will include surveying the directors, teachers, and parents in both center-based and family homes to gain basic demographic information about the early childhood workforce in Southeast Arkansas. Included on the survey will be an open-ended interview question to directors, teachers and parents to allow them an opportunity to give in-depth views on their perceptions of childcare quality.

Surveys will be distributed to the 269 early childhood programs in Southeast Arkansas. The director will be asked to distribute the surveys at their center to approximately four teachers per center (unless it is a family day care home) and approximately 10 parents per center. Approximately 4,050 surveys will be distributed with an expectation of a 75% return rate. A second mailing is anticipated to reach the 75% return rate.

Trained observers will rate the early childhood programs that agreed, from the survey to be re-contacted, to participate in on-site observation using the surveys. A systematic random sampling will be used to assess the on-site observations of the 269 early childhood programs that agreed to be re-contacted to participate in this study.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #5

1. Name of the Planned Program

Improved Management Options to Improve Catfish Production Efficiencies and Lower Costs

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Rigorous comparison of performance of hybrids with channel catfish and pond evaluation of feeding strategies are priorities. New enterprise budgets and cash flow budgets are needed for accurate farm planning. Accurate assessment of fish farm inventories are needed. The cost effectiveness of copper sulfate for off flavor control will be demonstrated. Effects of aerator placement on pond water circulation will be demonstrated. Priority areas include improved understanding of consumer preferences for various attributes of farm-raised catfish. Enhanced understanding of the role of packaging will result in improved grocery store sales. Producers are interested in novel diet ingredients and feeding strategies.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals		20%		20%
307	Animal Production Management Systems		20%		20%
308	Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)		20%		20%
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management		15%		15%
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation		15%		15%
603	Market Economics		10%		10%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Catfish is the leading segment of U.S. aquaculture, contributing over 46% of the value of aquaculture production in the United States. Arkansas is the second leading catfish-producing state in the U.S. The U.S. catfish industry has struggled through several years of low prices and severe cash flow problems. The very low prices and extended recovery period have

been attributed to a series of factors, including increasing quantities of lower-priced imports of basa/tra (*Pangasius* sp.) from Vietnam. Productivity gains will reduce costs through improved management. Rigorous comparison of performance of hybrids with channel catfish, and pond evaluation of feeding strategies are priorities. New farm budgets and cash flow budgets are needed for accurate farm planning. The catfish industry in Southeast Arkansas is undergoing trying times. Cheaper products from Viet Nam are often mislabeled and sold for a cheaper cost. This is causing producers' to lose their market share. Maintaining profitability is important to catfish producers in order to operate farms as efficiently as possible. This will require improved enterprise budgets and accurate assessment of producer fish inventories. At any time in the summer months over 80% of ponds are considered off flavor and unable to be marketed. To compound the problem, only two products are legally approved for use to control off flavor. Products are Karmex, which is only approved by the EPA on an emergency use basis and could be made illegal at any time, and copper sulfate, which has been used legally for many years for algal control. Electric paddlewheel aerators are used in commercial aquaculture ponds to provide emergency aeration in case of low dissolved oxygen events. In studies in small research ponds, aerator placement had a large effect on the circulation of water within the ponds.

Differentiation of catfish products to market higher-valued products forms to those segments of the market willing to pay for the specific attributes that are different and unique will result in higher prices and profits on U.S. catfish farms.

Enhanced understanding of the role of packaging will result in improved grocery store sales. Commercial production of channel catfish is relatively inefficient. Feed accounts for up to 50% of production costs. Producers are interested in novel diet ingredients and feeding strategies that can improve the profitability of their industries. Human consumers are interested in products that taste good and are beneficial for health. New diet ingredients and feeding strategies must be tested in different species under controlled conditions to provide a scientific foundation for changing existing diet formulations and feeding strategies.

Priority areas include development of improved management recommendations for stocking, grading, and harvesting catfish and improved understanding of consumer preferences for various attributes of farmed catfish.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

New management technologies can be utilized to improve pond performance efficiency. Farmers will have the cash flow needed to implement the recommended management changes.

- Demand for catfish increases slightly each year.
- That the cheaper imports do not take to much of the current market.
- Improved farm efficiency increases farm profitability.
- Off flavor will continue to be a problem plaguing the catfish industry.
- EPA regulatory status for copper sulfate remains as it is currently.
- That low dissolved oxygen events are best remedied by the more efficient water circulation.

U.S. consumers are sufficiently discriminating so as to be willing to pay more for differentiated catfish products that exhibit specific and desirable characteristics.

Grocery stores will be willing to test new packaging materials and products. The efficiency and profitability of catfish can be improved through changes in diet and feeding strategies.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Increased efficiency of catfish food-fish production, reduced costs of production and economic viability for the catfish industry, are the ultimate goals of this program.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
2010	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
2011	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
2012	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
2013	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Conduct field trials
- Conduct method demonstrations
- Publish results
- Give presentations
- Develop individual enterprise budgets for catfish producers
- Develop news articles on improving farm efficiency
- Develop producer workshop targeting efficiency improvements for producers
- Work with catfish industry to develop copper sulfate use protocol
- Work with fish processing plants in valuing use of copper sulfate for off flavor control.
- Work with industry supplies who manufacture copper sulfate on proper use of the product. Initially, a suite of alternative diet ingredients will be screened in pilot studies for potential efficacy in full studies.
 1. Candidates for alternative protein sources are cuphea meal, soybean concentrates, poultry meals, and invertebrate meal.
 2. Candidates for lipid sources are non-fish sources of n-3 fatty acids such as canola, flaxseed oil, and algal concentrates.
 3. Prebiotics and probiotics may include Grobiotic™, Daily™, and Bacillus spores.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other 1 (Field trials and demonstrations) • One-on-One Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other 1 (Posters) • Web sites • Other 2 (Extension publications) • Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

- Catfish farmers throughout Arkansas
- CountyExtension agents
- Grocery store managers
- Consumers
- Commercial catfish producers
- Interested potential producers
- Commercial Bankers
- Copper sulfate manufacturers and suppliers

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	16	100	0	0
2010	16	100	0	0
2011	16	100	0	0
2012	18	100	0	0
2013	18	100	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of Refereed Journal Articles

2009 2 2010 2 2011 2 2012 2 2013 2

- Number of Abstracts Published

2009 4 2010 4 2011 4 2012 5 2013 5

- Number of Presentations at Scientific Meetings

2009 7 2010 7 2011 7 2012 7 2013 7

- Number of Trade Magazine Articles

2009 3 2010 3 2011 3 2012 3 2013 3

- Number of Catfish Farms Adopting Recommendations

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	.94	.97	:100	:100	:100
● Number of Catfish Acres Using Recommendations					
	:16400	:16700	:17000	:17000	:17000
● Number of Ponds in Copper Sulfate Demonstrations					
	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of commercial pond owners informed of the options to improve water circulation through aerator placement
2	Number of farm managers considering increased pond circulation in the placement of new aerators
3	Number of producers responding to project results
4	Number of producers willing to test successful ingredients or feeding strategies on a commercial scale
5	Percent of CFAR members aware of effect aerator placement has on circulation
6	Number of Farmers Gaining Access to Catfish Market Information
7	Number of Stores Adopting Recommendations
8	Number of Stores Increasing Sales of Catfish
9	Number of Arkansans Gaining Access to Catfish Management Information
10	Number of Arkansans Adopting Management Recommendations
11	Number of Arkansans Increasing Efficiency, Profitability Through Improved Catfish Management
12	Number of diets with new ingredients that are commercially available, or number of new feeding strategies implemented by industry

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Number of commercial pond owners informed of the options to improve water circulation through aerator placement

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 2 **2010** : 4 **2011** : 5 **2012** 5 **2013** :5

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of farm managers considering increased pond circulation in the placement of new aerators

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 2 **2010** : 4 **2011** : 5 **2012** 0 **2013** :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Number of producers responding to project results

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :75 **2010** : 75 **2011** : 75 **2012** :75 **2013** :75

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Target

Number of producers willing to test successful ingredients or feeding strategies on a commercial scale

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 3 **2010** : 3 **2011** : 3 **2012** 3 **2013** :3

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Target

Percent of CFAR members aware of effect aerator placement has on circulation

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :40 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 60 **2012** 60 **2013** :60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Target

Number of Farmers Gaining Access to Catfish Market Information

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010** : 10 **2011** : 10 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 603 - Market Economics

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Target

Number of Stores Adopting Recommendations

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :4 **2010** : 4 **2011** : 4 **2012** 0 **2013** :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 603 - Market Economics

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Target

Number of Stores Increasing Sales of Catfish

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :4 **2010** : 4 **2011** : 4 **2012** 0 **2013** :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 603 - Market Economics

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansans Gaining Access to Catfish Management Information

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** 0 **2013** :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 601 - Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

Outcome #10

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansans Adopting Management Recommendations

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 20 **2010** : 5 **2011** : 5 **2012** 5 **2013** :5

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #11

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansans Increasing Efficiency, Profitability Through Improved Catfish Management

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 20 **2010** : 5 **2011** : 5 **2012** 5 **2013** :5

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 602 - Business Management, Finance, and Taxation

Outcome #12

1. Outcome Target

Number of diets with new ingredients that are commercially available, or number of new feeding strategies implemented by industry

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :1

2010 : 1

2011 : 1

2012 :1

2013 :1

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Public Policy changes
- Economy
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Competing Public priorities
- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)

Description

Changing market demands for aqua-cultured products, new disease or other production barrier, and public acceptance of recommendations. Global economic situation changes, regulatory laws change. Changes in EPA regulations. Costs and feasibility of moving aerators and power cords.

Production barriers, Public acceptance of recommendations

Factors affecting overall profitability of fish culture that may have nothing to do with diet or feeding strategies:

1. Fuel costs
2. Weather
3. Competition from domestic and imported products
4. Unfavorable publicity

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Case Study
- Tests
- Observation
- Sampling

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #6

1. Name of the Planned Program

Alternative Crop Production

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Alternative crop production research is designed to develop and/or improve production practices that increase, diversity, sustainability and profits on small farms in the lower Mississippi Delta Region. Evaluation of vegetable crop rotation, screening of alternative insecticides and ornamental plants for small farmers will be the major thrust. Alternative crops and production practices that small farmers can employ without major outlays in equipment and facility enhancement will be emphasized. The planned research addresses a critical issue for LRF's who are primarily row crop farmers but produce a few acres of vegetables. The LRF's are the stakeholders and need information on vegetable rotation/planting sequences to reduce potential build-up of insects, disease and weeds as a result of using the same land for vegetables each year. The LRF's enroll practically all of their crop acreage in the DCP program in order to receive maximum payments. Planting vegetable on DCP enrolled acreage is prohibited.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
203	Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants		25%		25%
205	Plant Management Systems		25%		25%
211	Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants		25%		25%
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management		25%		25%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Small Farms, particular Limited Resource Farmers (LRF's), in the lower Mississippi River Delta need increased profits. Improving alternative crop production practices and increasing crop diversity on these farms have high priority. More efficient and sustainable production of vegetable and ornamental plants should increase profit on these farms. The LRF's need information on the most profitable vegetable crop rotations for farmers in their situation and effective integrated pest management systems. Adoption of innovated production practices and management schemes discovered in this program should reduce the number of LRF's going out of business. The target clientele who face the problem of growing vegetables on the same acreage each year are the LRF's (mostly black) in Eastern and Southeast Arkansas. The LRF's are reluctant to visit

the FSA office to set aside additional acreage for vegetable production.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Small farms in the lower Mississippi Delta will increase alternative crop production and use production practices to increase farm profits. Increased profits would come from use of more adaptable and sustainable production practices such as rotation/sequence planting of vegetables, and development of insect control methods to avoid disease and insect build up. The assumption is that by adapting practices developed in this research, LRF's will be able to avoid disease and insect problems by proper rotation of vegetable species and use of alternative insect control methods on their land area set aside for vegetables. LRF's in the UAPB clientele areas are not producing ornamental crops. This research will recommend plant species and production practices that will allow selected LRF's to be successful in ornamental horticulture production.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Expected goals and outcomes are vegetable crop rotations and information that allow LRF's to continue to produce high yield good quality insect free vegetables and good profit from their vegetable acreage, while continuing to enroll maximum row crop acreage in the DCP program.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
2010	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
2011	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
2012	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
2013	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Conduct research experiments; make presentations in conferences and meetings; conduct workshops and field days; develop Extension publications; and develop research publications.

The first study will be initiated to identify vegetable rotations for high yields and profit for the small farmers. The treatments are: (1) Continuous sweet potato – fall greens sequence (SWP followed by SWP); (2) Continuous squash – fall greens sequence (SQ followed by SQ); (3) Continuous southern peas - fall greens sequence (SP followed by SP); (4) Continuous sweet corn-southern peas-fall greens (SWC followed by SWC); (5) SWP rotated with SP; (6) SQ rotated with SP. The second study will evaluate flower and ornamental crops considered to be popular in the lower Mississippi Delta region. Additional experiments will also be conducted to develop a crop protection system against economically beneficial pests using the natural resources. Several natural resources will be considered and determined to improve the efficiency of pest management. The suitable natural resources will be modified as necessary for field use. Establish database for predominant pests in local ornamental and flowering plants. The ornamentals those may have resistant or tolerant against insects' pests, can be identified and extracted to developed future non-restricted insecticidal treatment. The crop have tolerant against pests will be use to developing an attractant to decrease population of the targeted pests.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Group Discussion ● Demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Small Farms and Limited Resource Farmers. Limited resources farmers grow vegetables, small fruits and ornamentals as alternatives to growing row crops. High potential return per acre can be obtained with minimum investment provided best management practices such as crop rotations and insect control are used.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	50	75	20	50
2010	50	100	20	75
2011	60	150	30	80
2012	75	150	50	100
2013	75	150	50	100

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	2	2	4
2010	2	2	4
2011	3	3	6
2012	4	3	7
2013	4	3	7

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- The number of LRFs that adopt vegetable rotations/planting sequences, and insect control practices developed by this research.

2009 50 2010 50 2011 :50 2012 50 2013 50

- Number of contacts with clientele at workshop, field days, demonstrations, etc.

2009 .10	2010 25	2011 :25	2012 0	2013 0
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- Published research articles, extension publication and present research data at professional meetings.

2009 5	2010 5	2011 :5	2012 5	2013 5
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V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	1) Fifty percent of the UAPB LRF's clientele adopt the rotation and insect control practices after five years.
2	2)2-3% of UAPB LRF's will adopt ornamental production after five years.
3	3)

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

1) Fifty percent of the UAPB LRF's clientele adopt the rotation and insect control practices after five years.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 2010 : 50 2011 : 50 2012 0 2013 :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 601 - Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

2)2-3% of UAPB LRF's will adopt ornamental production after five years.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :10 2010 : 10 2011 : 10 2012 0 2013 :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 601 - Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

3)

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :10 2010 : 25 2011 : 25 2012 0 2013 :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 205 - Plant Management Systems
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants
- 601 - Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)

Description

Natural disaster such as drought, chilling temperatures, storm, etc. may affect the production.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- After Only (post program)
- During (during program)

Description

The number and percentage of farmers adopting outcomes of research. Profitability of farms that adopt outcome of the research.

2. Data Collection Methods

- On-Site
- Unstructured
- Mail
- Sampling
- Observation
- Telephone
- Tests

Description

A survey of small farm and limited resources farmers will be conducted to determine adoption of practices taught. This information and feedback will be further utilized with the UAPB Small Farm Project. Feedback from the UAPB Small Farm Project will guide this program as well.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #7

1. Name of the Planned Program

Herbs, Spices, and Medicinal Crops

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

This program will include further studies aiming at germplasm evaluation of selected herbs, spices, and specialty vegetables for their production potential, nutritional qualities, and functional food values. The objectives will be to test varieties and experimental lines of bitter melon, bottle gourd, hot pepper, and other exotic vegetables for productivity and food values. Field trials and some of the laboratory experiments will be conducted at the UAPB Ag Research Center at Pine Bluff. Phytochemical analyses will be conducted in collaboration with Tuskegee University (TU). Some phytochemical analyses may be conducted through private companies if necessary. Selected varieties of bitter melon will be used in experiments conducted for productivity and food & medicinal values such as bitterness factors and cucurbitacin contents. About 50 hot pepper varieties/lines will be analyzed for variability in nutritional and other functional food characteristics including flavor, capsaicin, vitamins, carotenoids, flavanoides and other antioxidant levels. Nutritional qualities of value-added food products and their quality protection measures will be the final stage of the research program.

3. Program existence : New (One year or less)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
202	Plant Genetic Resources and Biodiversity		0%		50%
502	New and Improved Food Products		0%		20%
701	Nutrient Composition of Food		0%		20%
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins		0%		10%
Total			0%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Nutrition-related health problems, especially hypertension, obesity, diabetes and arthritis are prevalent among disadvantaged rural and urban populations. Particularly minority elders in the Lower Mississippi Delta are vulnerable to these physiological disorders. Food consumption habits, dietary intakes, and meal preparation methods are believed to contribute to these problems. Many different plant products and produce are currently in use as nontraditional food items based on their perceived nutritional or medicinal qualities. Herbs and spices are used for adding taste, flavor and delicacy to foods. Vegetables and fruits possessing higher functional food qualities are known to have major impacts on disease prevention and general

health. Our past research on germplasm evaluation involving specialty herbs and vegetables and taste-testing of new food recipes using these vegetables generated interests among the stakeholders, plant scientists, nutritionists, as well as collaborating partners at other universities. We plan to conduct in-depth studies on productivity and nutritional qualities of selected herbs, spices, and vegetables as well as their potential for providing new ingredients in improved foods for better health.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Research
- Multistate Research

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

The high impact of better food habits using food ingredients of high functional values are well recognized by the plant and food scientists. Nontraditional food sources will improve dietary intake and thereby will have a significant impact on disease prevention. Cooking methods and food processing may affect food values for these new food sources. Our preliminary knowledge of the levels of the functional compounds in bitter melon, hot pepper, basal, and Ipomea species are indicative of a great promise for new health food development. Motivational publicity and demonstration will popularize nontraditional foods, and consumers will adopt new herbs and vegetables in their diet. The existing resources are adequate to run the project; however, phytochemical analyses and food preparation tests are costly and thus may need additional funds. Outside collaboration will be needed for the project and will greatly enhance distribution of research findings.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Provide healthy food source alternatives for better human health and nutrition for targeted populations. This will help in preventing the commonly occurred physiological disorders and related health problems particularly in the Lower Mississippi Delta region. This program will generate new knowledge in specialty vegetables, which will enrich food science and encourage further research towards crops intervention for better health.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
2010	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
2011	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
2012	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1
2013	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Field experiments will be conducted on promising varieties/lines of specialty herbs and vegetables. Phytochemical screening of hot peppers and bitter melons for functional compounds will be performed. Laboratory experiments will be conducted for recipe development and protection of processed foods against microbial contamination.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group Discussion ● Demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Our targeted audience will be leaders of the agricultural, academic and social communities including small scale farmers and home gardeners. Food scientists, nutritionists, and health activists will also be addressed.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	1	1	2
2010	1	1	2
2011	1	1	2
2012	1	1	2
2013	2	2	4

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- # of research publications

2009 :1 2010 :1 2011 :1 2012 :2 2013 :2

- # of promising crop line identified

2009 3	2010 4	2011 4	2012 4	2013 4
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- # of successful food recipes

2009 1	2010 2	2011 2	2012 2	2013 3
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	# of people have knowledge about the new crop lines
2	# of people accept/like to the new crop lines
3	# of people adopted the new recipes in their daily diets

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

of people have knowledge about the new crop lines

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010 :**20 **2011 :**50 **2012 :**100 **2013 :**200

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 202 - Plant Genetic Resources and Biodiversity
- 502 - New and Improved Food Products
- 701 - Nutrient Composition of Food
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

of people accept/like to the new crop lines

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :0 **2010 :**5 **2011 :**10 **2012 :**10 **2013 :**20

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 202 - Plant Genetic Resources and Biodiversity
- 502 - New and Improved Food Products
- 701 - Nutrient Composition of Food
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

of people adopted the new recipes in their daily diets

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :0 **2010 :**0 **2011 :**5 **2012 :**10 **2013 :**15

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 202 - Plant Genetic Resources and Biodiversity
- 502 - New and Improved Food Products
- 701 - Nutrient Composition of Food
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Populations changes (immigration, new cultural groupings, etc.)
- Government Regulations
- Other (Limitations of funds)
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Competing Programmatic Challenges

Description

Unpredictable extremes of conditions such as drought, flood, disease or insect problems may cause damage to the field trials resulting in loss of valuable germplasm and data availability. Funding limitations and changed policies may affect the program and its outcome, and thus program implementation may not be possible. Moreover, if the participants are not skilled and wholehearted, then desired success of the program may not be achieved.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)

Description

We will use output achievements as criteria in the evaluation process each year. An annual evaluation report will be prepared that will be reviewed at the subsequent evaluation meetings. In the midway of the program, the number of experiments completed will indicate progress. Taste testing and recipe demonstration results will be another indicator of the progress. Finally, the number of research publications, number of successful recipes developed and tested will assess the potential outcomes.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Observation
- Tests
- Sampling
- Telephone
- On-Site

Description

For this year (2009), normal data collection from the field trials will be performed. In later years efforts will be made to conduct limited surveys on the Field Days and group meeting participants.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #8

1. Name of the Planned Program

Small Farm Program

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The Small Farm Program is a combination of two Small Farm Outreach Training and Technical Assistance Programs (2501), and the Cooperative Extension Program with emphasis on Agronomy. The program is operated in 18 counties in Eastern Arkansas (the row crop area) and in 11 counties in Southwest Arkansas (the livestock area). Four Extension Associates in Eastern Arkansas and two Extension Associates in Southwest Arkansas provide direct one-on-one assistance and group training to socially disadvantaged farmers (SDFs) and underserved farmers (UFs) in the area. This program is a partnership between the Small Farm Program, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Risk Management Agency (RMA), Silas Hunt CDC, and Heifer Project International (HPI). This program provides direct assistance to farmers in record keeping, completing USDA loan applications, using USDA Conservation Programs to improve land, and in the use of USDA's Price Support, Disaster, and crop insurance programs. The program also provides assistance with row and alternative crop production in Eastern Arkansas and livestock production in Southwest Arkansas. Emphasis is also placed on estate planning and the disadvantages of heir property. Two newsletters, Farm Sense and Risk Management News are provided directly to participants quarterly. The purpose of this program is to keep SDFs and UFs in business.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
203	Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants		20%		0%
213	Weeds Affecting Plants		20%		0%
301	Reproductive Performance of Animals		15%		0%
601	Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management		30%		0%
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation		15%		0%
	Total		100%		0%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Many SDFs and UFs are not comfortable with and do not trust USDA, and the Cooperative Extension Service (CES), and other agencies. Therefore, many of these farmers don't ask USDA Personnel for assistance in understanding and using USDA Programs or they won't ask for CES recommendation on production. As a result of not using the USDA Agencies, many SDFs and UFs have missed valuable farm income that could have been obtained from the programs; and as a result of not using CES recommendations, many of the SDFs and UFs have low yields which contributes to reduced farm income. These factors have contributed to the decline of SDFs in Arkansas and pose a serious threat to the survival of SDF's and UFs in Arkansas. Most SDFs and UFs in the area are comfortable with and trust UAPB personnel, therefore UAPB Extension Associates are assigned to work individually with SDFs and UFs to help them access the programs provided by USDA and the services provided by CES. These associates also introduce them to alternatives enterprises.

The priorities of this program are: to help SDFs and UFs access USDA Programs, to help SDFs and UFs use CES recommendation, to train and assist SDFs and UFs in completing loan applications, and to help SDFs and UFs diversify with alternatives enterprises.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

SDFs and UFs will access more of the programs provided by USDA and the services provided by CES through the assistance provided by 1890 Extension Associates with the Small Farm Project.

SDFs and UFs will improve farm income once they utilize programs available to them through USDA and production recommendation available through CES.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The ultimate goal of this project is to help SDFs and UFs become self sufficient in owning, operating and maintaining their farms.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
2010	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

The following activities will be conducted: educational meetings, alternative enterprise tours, newsletters, news articles, fact sheets, one-on-one assistance, assistance with loan applications, assistance in developing production plans, assistance in developing marketing plans, assistance in using USDA Program, and assistance in using CES recommendations.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Tours) ● Education Class ● Workshop ● Demonstrations ● Group Discussion ● One-on-One Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Public Service Announcement ● Other 1 (News Articles) ● Other 2 (Memorandums to Farmers) ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

The targeted audience for the Small Farm Program include African Americans, Hispanics, Women, and farms with gross farm sales less than \$250,000.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	7000	10000	250	300
2010	7500	10000	250	300
2011	8000	10000	250	350
2012	8000	10500	300	400
2013	8000	10500	330	400

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- THE FOLLOWING OUTPUTS WILL COME FROM THE ACTIVITIES: * The number of farmers participating in workshops, and farm tours * The number of farmers participating in out of state tours, and conferences * The number of newsletters,

fact sheets, and news articles produced * The number of SDFs identified for the program * The number of USDA Programs introduce to Farmers * The number of field demonstrations established * The number of progress reports developed * The number of trained staff to assist SDFs

2009 7000

2010 7500

2011 8000

2012 8000

2013 8000

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	<p>OUTCOMES WILL BE MEASURED AS FOLLOWS: * Number of farmers who submit loan applications * Amount of loan funds received as a result of assistance with loan application * Number of farmers who sign-up after being informed about conservation programs * Amount of income clients receive by using conservation programs * Number of farmers informed about alternatives enterprises * Number of farmers that add or do alternative enterprises after being informed * Number of farmers educated about estate planning * Number of farmers that develop an estate plan after being educated * Number of Farmers informed about USDA Disaster Programs * Number of Farmers that sign-up for Disaster Programs * Amount of funds received from Disaster Program * Number of farmers informed about Extension recommended practices * Number of farmers that use Extension recommended practices * Percent increase in income as a result of using Extension recommendations The long term outcome of the program is to significantly increase the profitability of SDFs and small farmers as a result of them improving their land through USDA conservation programs, obtaining finance through USDA or other programs, receiving Disaster funds when needed through USDA Programs, and using the USDA Price Support programs when needed. The farmers will also use Cooperative Extension Service recommended production practices to obtain high yields.</p>

Outcome #1**1. Outcome Target**

OUTCOMES WILL BE MEASURED AS FOLLOWS: * Number of farmers who submit loan applications * Amount of loan funds received as a result of assistance with loan application * Number of farmers who sign-up after being informed about conservation programs * Amount of income clients receive by using conservation programs * Number of farmers informed about alternatives enterprises * Number of farmers that add or do alternative enterprises after being informed * Number of farmers educated about estate planning * Number of farmers that develop an estate plan after being educated * Number of Farmers informed about USDA Disaster Programs * Number of Farmers that sign-up for Disaster Programs * Amount of funds received from Disaster Program * Number of farmers informed about Extension recommended practices * Number of farmers that use Extension recommended practices * Percent increase in income as a result of using Extension recommendations The long term outcome of the program is to significantly increase the profitability of SDFs and small farmers as a result of them improving their land through USDA conservation programs, obtaining finance through USDA or other programs, receiving Disaster funds when needed through USDA Programs, and using the USDA Price Support programs when needed. The farmers will also use Cooperative Extension Service recommended production practices to obtain high yields.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :550 2010 : 550 2011 : 600 2012 :600 2013 :600

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 213 - Weeds Affecting Plants
- 301 - Reproductive Performance of Animals
- 601 - Economics of Agricultural Production and Farm Management
- 602 - Business Management, Finance, and Taxation

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)**1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes**

- Appropriations changes
- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Economy

Description

Natural disasters such as droughts and excessive rains can significantly reduce farm income. Asian Soybean Rust has the potential to reduce soybean yields (most SDFs and UFs in Eastern Arkansas grow soybeans) by 80%. Also this program is funded by grants, which may or may not be available.

V(K). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)**1. Evaluation Studies Planned**

- Case Study
- During (during program)

Description

Each project objective is evaluated with a evaluation survey. This survey will be completed by producers in the program. Some of the questions that will be asked by the evaluation forms are as follows: the producers opinion on quality of service provided by UAPB, if service was useful, if farmer benefitted from service, if farmers opinion or action changed as a result of the service, and economic impact from service. Objectives may be modified as a result of information obtained from the evaluationsform.

A case study for two participants will be conducted in conjunction with the Agricultural Economic unit at UAPB. Several

years of records from producers will be provided to the Agricultural Economics Unit for analysis to determine if any improvement in the operation has occurred.

2. Data Collection Methods

- On-Site
- Case Study

Description

The evaluation survey form is given to project participants to complete during the project period. This evaluation form is generally given during one-on-one visits with the farmer. The case study information is collected annually by an extension associate on a specific operation. This information includes acres of crops, income, expenses, yields, and any improvements made.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #9

1. Name of the Planned Program

Extension Livestock Management Program

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The Extension Livestock Management Program is a state-wide program that provides unbiased, research based information to livestock producers, youth involved in livestock activities, county agents, UAPB staff, other organizations, and other individuals. Special target clientele are small livestock producers. The main species covered are beef cattle and goats with minor activities with swine and sheep. The major areas of work include feeds, feeding livestock, rations, herd health, herd or flock records, animal identification (including NAIS), working facilities, cow herd performance testing, bull breeding soundness clinics, breeding seasons, and herd breeding programs. The goal of the program is to improve the level of management in the herd or flock. With improved management, herd production and income should increase and help make the livestock operation more competitive. The Extension Livestock Program is also involved in youth (4-H and FFA) livestock activities. These activities include conducting competitive events at the Southeast District Fair, the Arkansas State Fair, the Southeast District 4-H Horse Show and conducting the 4-H Veterinary Science Project for Arkansas.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
301	Reproductive Performance of Animals		10%		0%
303	Genetic Improvement of Animals		10%		0%
306	Environmental Stress in Animals		15%		0%
307	Animal Production Management Systems		25%		0%
806	Youth Development		40%		0%
	Total		100%		0%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Arkansas ranks seventeenth in the nation in beef production with 30,000 to 31,000 producers and somewhat over 980,000 beef cows. This equals an average herd size of just over 30 cows. Actually 80% of the herds in state have 30 cows or less. The vast majority of these herds are sideline operations to off-farm jobs, other farming operations, or they are a retirement vocation. In

most of these herds the level of reproduction and the level of production is low or below average because they are not being managed as an income producing enterprise or business. In the last several years the interest in meat goats has grown rapidly. The meat goat business is very similar to beef cattle in that these are sideline operations. Many livestock producers, as well as limited resource producers and small farmers have recently expressed a need for information and help on breed selection, herd health, improved herd performance, marketing information, herd fertility, and general herd management. Improvements in these specific management areas as well improvements in general herd or flock management will improve the profitability and competitiveness of these livestock operations by helping the producer market more animals, market heavier animals, and market animals with more market value. Youth livestock projects are quite popular (market hogs, market lambs and market goats). They are shown at county, district and at the state fair. These are usually some of the largest shows on the fairgrounds and are an excellent means of introducing livestock production to youth.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Livestock producers will improve total herd and flock management as a result of knowledge obtained through various educational activities. These management practices will increase the net farm income. Youth will gain some basic knowledge about animal agriculture as well as develop an interest in animal agriculture from their participation in animal projects and area and state livestock shows.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The ultimate goal of this program for adult livestock producers is to have them achieve more profit from their herds and to be more competitive in the livestock industry. The ultimate goal for youth is to have them develop an appreciation for animal agriculture, develop a desirable work ethic, and develop a sense of responsibility through their participation in livestock projects and livestock shows.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
2010	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Primary activities with producers will be individual farm visits, educational meetings, field days, farm demonstrations, office conferences, and the preparation and/or distribution of educational materials. Primary youth activities are the Southeast District Fair, swine shows at the State Fair, the Southeast District 4-H Horse Show, and the Arkansas 4-H Veterinary Science Project activities.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demonstrations ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 1 (field days) ● Other 2 (educational meetings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 2 (newspaper articles) ● Other 1 (distribution of educational mate)

3. Description of targeted audience

Livestock producers. 4-H and FFA youth.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	150	25	1000	0
2010	150	25	1000	0
2011	150	25	1000	0
2012	150	25	1000	0
2013	150	25	1000	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Output measures will be number of producers working with the program (175 annual contacts), increase in number of animals weaned per breeding age female, and increase in average weaning weight of animals in cooperating herds. Number of youth (1000 annual contacts) participating in various livestock activities.

2009 :1175 2010 :1175 2011 :1175 2012 :1175 2013 :1175

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	The desired outcome is increased knowledge of livestock production and recommended management practices. The results of imcreased knowledge about livestock production and recommended management practices should result in better managed herds and more productive herds.

Outcome #1**1. Outcome Target**

The desired outcome is increased knowledge of livestock production and recommended management practices. The results of increased knowledge about livestock production and recommended management practices should result in better managed herds and more productive herds.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :10

2010 : 15

2011 : 20

2012 : 25

2013 : 25

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 301 - Reproductive Performance of Animals
- 303 - Genetic Improvement of Animals
- 306 - Environmental Stress in Animals
- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems
- 806 - Youth Development

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)**1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes**

- Government Regulations
- Other (market prices)
- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)

Description

Drought can have the most serious effect by limiting pasture growth and hay supplies for cattle, goats and sheep. In the worst case situations, some producers have to sell out because they do not have enough pasture or hay for their animals and they are unable to purchase hay for feed. Government regulations can have a major impact. The NAIS system may be the biggest problem for some small producers because they have never kept records. Some may go out of business before they will keep records and report information on animal sales or movement. Market price can be a major item determining whether some producers will stay with a particular enterprise. The market for cattle and goats looks good for the next several years so this should not be a major factor. However, market prices for feedstuffs (especially corn) may have a major effect on all livestock enterprises since it has risen from \$2 per bushel in mid 2006 to \$3.60 per bushel in late 2006 in response to the large number of ethanol plants coming on line. There are some predictions of \$4 or higher corn. The whole livestock industry is waiting to see how the corn market shakes out in the end.

V(K). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)**1. Evaluation Studies Planned**

- During (during program)

Description

Evaluation on participating herds will come from herd records and performance records. If these can be secured on a portion of the participating herds, we will extrapolate it to the other herds.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Other (herd records)

Description

Basic herd records will be kept on as many herds as possible along with performance records on some herds. These records will measure improvement in the level of reproduction and the increase in herd production.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #10

1. Name of the Planned Program

Value Added Products

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Fresh-cut produce has been successful in the marketplace because of the value added to the product through its preparation and delivery in a ready-to-eat condition and the increased consumer demand for fresh and convenient food. Because fresh-cut produce can be consumed raw without further heating or cooking, the microbial stability, and nutritive and sensory quality need to be optimized. Therefore, this project will focus on each preservation technology to determine microbiological and sensory quality of fresh-cut produce and then, combinations of preservation technology to get hurdle effect to improve total quality of fresh-cut produce. In addition, the program will study various packaging, storage, and value-added processing methods of blackberries.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
501	New and Improved Food Processing Technologies		0%		25%
502	New and Improved Food Products		0%		25%
503	Quality Maintenance in Storing and Marketing Food Products		0%		25%
712	Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins		0%		25%
	Total		0%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Fresh-cut produce is any fresh fruit or vegetable that has been physically altered its original form by minimal processing steps such as cleaning, peeling, cutting, trimming, coring, slicing, or shredding. Fresh-cut fruit and vegetables products retain unprocessed and fresh-like sensory qualities. Fresh-cut produce is one of the fast growing value-added products in U.S. There are various types of fresh-cut produce currently available in the market including over-wrapped fresh-cut fruit, refrigerated jarred cut fruit, packaged fresh-cut fruit or vegetable or pre-cut salads. Fresh-cut processing may cause severe tissue damage on fresh-cut produce, leading to rapid quality deterioration and provide greater opportunity for contamination by pathogenic microorganisms. It is also important during the shelf life to keep minimally processed products fresh without losing its nutritional and sensory quality. Factors controlling the shelf life of minimally processed fruit and vegetable products are a result of a complex process of physico-chemical and biochemical modifications that can affect flavor, color, and texture. Fresh-cut produce

is generally consumed raw without additional cooking. It is essential to assure that fresh-cut produce is free of pathogens. Therefore, this project will try to identify value-added processing procedures that can provide fresh-cut produce better quality and safety. Optimum processing procedures will be selected from data obtained from research experiments. Farmers who are interested in fresh-cut produce as value-added products can adopt the processing procedures for their product development. Currently, farmers in Arkansas produce a variety of vegetables including peas, beans, okra, leafy vegetables, cucumber, pepper, sweet potatoes, etc. However, fresh-cut produce in this project may focus on packaged pre-cut produce.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Research

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Fresh-cut products produced by selected procedures developed through this project may be more safe and wholesome than regular products. These products may offer produce growers and farmers an opportunity to increase sales by adding value to raw agricultural commodities and may be beneficial to farmers' niche markets in Arkansas, offering consumers ready-to-eat produce that is safe, high quality, convenient, nutritious and good tasting.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Optimized microbiological and sensory quality of fresh-cut produce will provide increased marketing opportunities for small farm producers. Improved packaging, storage and value added methods of blackberries will increase profitability of the crop for small farm producers.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5
2010	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5
2011	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5
2012	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5
2013	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Conduct experiments that will

- 1) Determine effect of antibrowning agents on quality of fresh-cut produce, based on the methodology without modified atmosphere packaging;
- 2) Determine sanitizers, antimicrobials, packaging on quality and shelf-life of fresh-cut produce under MAP;
- 3) Determine effect of edible coatings containing antibrowning and/or antimicrobials on quality and shelf-life of fresh-cut produce;
- 4) Determine the combination effect of post-harvest treatments and packaging on the survival and growth of surrogates strains of *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 on fresh-cut produce;
- 5) Evaluate ten blackberry cultivars for various packaging, storage, and value-added methods.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshop ● One-on-One Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Local farmers and limited resource farmers

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	10	30	0	0
2010	20	30	0	0
2011	20	30	0	0
2012	20	30	0	0
2013	20	30	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	1	1	2
2010	0	1	1
2011	1	0	1
2012	0	1	1
2013	1	0	1

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Three abstracts and three presentations at the scientific annual meetings. Three peer reviewed publications. Three presentations and/or workshops to farmers.

2009 :12 2010 :12 2011 :12 2012 :12 2013 :12

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Increase number of small farmers and producers who adopt UAPB's Fresh-Cut Processing Technology and utilize it for their fresh-cut process. The target of 40 was to high. 10 is a better target.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Increase number of small farmers and producers who adopt UAPB's Fresh-Cut Processing Technology and utilize it for their fresh-cut process. The target of 40 was to high. 10 is a better target.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010** : 10 **2011** : 10 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 501 - New and Improved Food Processing Technologies
- 502 - New and Improved Food Products
- 503 - Quality Maintenance in Storing and Marketing Food Products
- 712 - Protect Food from Contamination by Pathogenic Microorganisms, Parasites, and Naturally Occurring Toxins

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)

Description

Weather conditions may affect crop production needed for the research.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants

Description

Determine if fresh-cut processing procedures developed produce products with better quality and safety using analytical and organoleptic analysis.

Determine if small farmers who adopted UAPB's Fresh-Cut Process Procedure are satisfied with the procedure by survey.

Determine if UAPB's Fresh-Cut Process increases sales of their products by survey.

2. Data Collection Methods

- On-Site
- Mail
- Telephone

Description

Initially a survey will be conducted with farmers and Extension specialists to identify and prioritize what fruits and vegetables are applicable to this project. Research experiments will proceed. Based on research data, optimum processing procedures will be selected. Processing procedure will be provided to farmers. After processing procedures are implemented, a number of newly developed fresh-cut fruit and vegetable products will be selected from farmers who adopt the processing procedures.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #11

1. Name of the Planned Program

Reduce Losses Due to Catfish Diseases

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Losses due to disease are one of the major types of losses in catfish production. This program will develop new diagnostic tools, provide timely and accurate diagnoses and treatment recommendations to catfish production. Specific attention will be given to the increasing problems associated with the exotic trematode. Biosecurity initiatives will seek to move efforts towards prevention of diseases rather than simply responding to disease cases. Four diagnostics laboratories (Pine Bluff, Lonoke, Lake Village, and Newport) will provide disease and water quality diagnostics services. These laboratories diagnose approximately 2,300 cases a year. Information will be disseminated to producers through individual discussions, educational meetings, farm demonstrations, articles in newsletters, and fact sheets.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
311	Animal Diseases		100%		100%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

The profitability of catfish farming is impacted by reduced fish growth and survival attributable to catfish diseases. Disease losses can account for over \$7 million a year in Arkansas. Spread of the catfish trematode has been a growing concern as well as columnaris infections. Biosecurity initiatives are expected to prevent diseases and reduce losses by maintaining fish health. Priorities:

1. To provide swift and accurate diagnosis of diseases
2. To determine the impact and prevalence of catfish diseases
3. To concentrate effort on the control and eradication of catfish trematodes
4. To promote biosecurity in the catfish industry.

2. Scope of the Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

The estimates of disease losses (USDA/NASS) are accurate. That research showing significant impacts from small numbers of trematodes is correct. That the best management options will continue to be the monitoring and eradication of infested snail populations. That there is an economic incentive for greater biosecurity.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Farmers will manage their own pathogen and vector control programs that will effectively prevent losses from catfish trematodes and other diseases.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
2010	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
2011	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
2012	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
2013	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Research will be conducted to determine the distribution of catfish trematodes and their impact on fish growth and survival and to assess the efficacy of trematode treatment methods. Extension programs will provide catfish disease diagnostic services, conduct field studies of trematode distribution and conduct education programs on trematode control.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Educational meetings) ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 2 (Farm demonstrations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Factsheets) ● Newsletters ● Web sites ● Other 2 (Extension Publications)

3. Description of targeted audience

Commercial catfish producers

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	500	1000	0	0
2010	500	1000	0	0
2011	500	1000	0	0
2012	500	1000	0	0
2013	500	1000	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of refereed journal articles

2009 :1 2010 :1 2011 :1 2012 :1 2013 :1

- Number of presentations

2009 :2 2010 :2 2011 :2 2012 :2 2013 :2

- Number of trade magazine articles

2009 :1 2010 :1 2011 :1 2012 :2 2013 :2

- Number of abstracts published

2009 :2 2010 :2 2011 :2 2012 :2 2013 :2

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of farmers helped with catfish disease cases
2	Number of catfish ponds sampled for trematodes
3	Number of educational meetings conducted to assist farmers with trematode detection and control

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Number of farmers helped with catfish disease cases

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 500 **2010** : 500 **2011** : 500 **2012** 500 **2013** :500

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 311 - Animal Diseases

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of catfish ponds sampled for trematodes

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 20 **2010** : 20 **2011** : 20 **2012** 20 **2013** :20

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 311 - Animal Diseases

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Number of educational meetings conducted to assist farmers with trematode detection and control

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 2 **2010** : 2 **2011** : 2 **2012** 0 **2013** :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 311 - Animal Diseases

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Other (Regulations promulgated by APHIS)

Description

Statutory changes in the legality of chemical snail control

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)

Description

A comprehensive evaluation of our fish health program is planned for 2009-2010.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Other (Services)

Description

An IMPLAN based analysis of impact of our program is planned

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #12

1. Name of the Planned Program

Agricultural Policy

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Minority and limited-resource farmers are experiencing economic problems. Some of these problems include: 1) decreasing farm profits, 2) difficulty acquiring capital, 3) increased costs of inputs and significant interest charges and 4) an increase in the rate at which farmers are going out business. Limited-resource farmers may be defined as "those farmers having gross sales less than \$100,000; total assets less than \$150,000 and operator household incomes less than \$20,000" (Steel and Mishra, 1996). Agricultural policies have been adopted by government regarding farm income for limited-resource farmers. Government payments are made to the farm sector. These payments include payments for commodity programs (i.e. direct payments, counter cyclical payments and marketing loan gains, and payments for conservation programs – Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)). Payments are based upon acreage and yield: (Payment * Payment Acreage * Payment Rate). In the past, limited-resource farmers have not had adequate proof of their yields. This may be attributed to poor recordkeeping. When there is no historical record county averages are used. In some cases, the limited-resource farmers' yields may be much higher than the county average. Some studies have also suggested that limited-resource farmers must control their variable and fixed costs and lower their debt-to-asset ratio in order to become more profitable. It may be more profitable to lease land and equipment. In addition to, or as a result of these challenges, limited-resource farmers receive fewer government payments than other farmers. This research program will focus on determining the factors that affect small, limited-resource farmers participation in agricultural programs. Surveys of farmers, and economic modeling and analysis will be conducted. The findings of this research will be used to suggest more viable policy options for limited resource farmers, thus enhancing the socioeconomic status of limited-resource farmers.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Medium Term (One to five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
610	Domestic Policy Analysis		0%		100%
	Total		0%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Small, limited-resource farmers benefit from agricultural programs at a lower rate than other farmers.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Research

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Underlying issues that prevent small, limited-resource farmers' participation in agricultural programs will be determined. Identificaiton of factors that prevent participation will result in recommended changes in agricultural policy that benefit small,

limited-resource farmers. Increased awareness/understanding of agricultural programs will increase farmer benefits.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Recommended changes in agricultural policy that benefit small, limited-resource farmers.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
2010	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
2011	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
2012	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
2013	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Survey of 300 farmers that participate in the University of AR-Pine Bluff, Small Farm Project. Economic modeling and analysis of data collected will be done. Information will be disseminated to farmers via workshops, publications, pamphlets, newsletters and a farmer meeting.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Workshop ● Group Discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Three-hundred (300) farmers that participate in the University of AR-Pine Bluff, Small Farm Project.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Changes in production and consumption behavior of minority and limited-resource farmers in response to greater awareness of agricultural policy.
2	Increased participation of minority and limited-resource farmers in agricultural programs.
3	Increased access to credit and other programs by minority and limited-resource farmers.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Changes in production and consumption behavior of minority and limited-resource farmers in response to greater awareness of agricultural policy.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :60 **2010** : 60 **2011** : 60 **2012** :60 **2013** :60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 610 - Domestic Policy Analysis

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Increased participation of minority and limited-resource farmers in agricultural programs.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :60 **2010** : 60 **2011** : 60 **2012** :60 **2013** :60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 610 - Domestic Policy Analysis

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Increased access to credit and other programs by minority and limited-resource farmers.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :60 **2010** : 60 **2011** : 60 **2012** :60 **2013** :60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 610 - Domestic Policy Analysis

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Government Regulations
- Economy
- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Public Policy changes
- Appropriations changes

Description

Any changes that would reduce financial resources needed to contact farmers.This would also include changes that would

discourage farmers from participating in surveys, workshops, and etc.

Essentially, a reduction in the financial budget needed to conduct the project would compromise the research.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)

Description

Yearly mail and face-to-face evaluations/questionnaires to determine whether or not farmers' socioeconomic status and awareness/understanding of agricultural programs has increased.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Mail
- Telephone
- Journals
- Sampling
- Structured
- On-Site
- Observation

Description

Three-hundred (300) farmers that participate in the University of AR-Pine Bluff, Small Farm Project will be surveyed. Secondary data will be collected from journals and observation.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)**Program #13****1. Name of the Planned Program**

Breeding and Biotechnology

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The program is designed to develop improved cowpea cultivars that resist biotic and abiotic stresses. Current cultivars do not offer protection against insects. Through biotechnology, transgenic cowpeas containing insect resistant genes will be developed for the benefit of small-farm, limited resource farmers in Arkansas and elsewhere. Conventional breeding will be done to produce cowpeas with characteristics such as drought resistance, yield, fresh pod color, pod length, seed size and synchronised maturity for adoption by limited resources producers.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)**1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage**

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
201	Plant Genome, Genetics, and Genetic Mechanisms		20%		20%
202	Plant Genetic Resources and Biodiversity		30%		30%
203	Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants		30%		30%
211	Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants		20%		20%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)**1. Situation and priorities**

Cowpea is important as an alternative crop for small-farm, limited-resource farmers, particularly to those farming in the lower Mississippi River Delta. Cowpea is produced mainly in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. However, lack of cultivars with characteristics such as high yield, uniform pod maturity, erect plant type for mechanized harvesting, pod sell-out, drought resistance has hindered the production efficiency. Cowpea is also severely infected by insects such as pod borer and storage weevils causing significant damage to crop production and yield. Conventional breeding (selection and combining ability) will be performed to produce high potential cowpea lines for adoption by limited resource producers. The primary plant traits of focus for selection will include fresh pod color, length, seed size and maturity for mechanical harvest and variety adoption. Techniques of genetic engineering will be used to produce transgenic cowpeas that prevent pod borer and storage weevil infestation. Current cowpea cultivars do not offer protection against insects. Production of insect resistant cowpeas will lead to increased yield and profits for the limited resource farmers.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- In-State Research

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

The small-farm, limited-resource farmers will be able to increase yield by adopting cowpeas with improved characteristics such as insect and drought resistance, fresh pod color, length, seed size, uniform maturity for mechanical harvest etc.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

- Production of insect and drought resistant cowpeas
- Production cowpeas for increased yield.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Conduct research experiments

- Research publications
- Presentation in the conferences and Field day

- Extension publications

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demonstrations ● One-on-One Intervention ● Group Discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Small-farm, limited resource farmers

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	50	75	25	50
2010	50	75	25	50
2011	50	75	25	50
2012	50	75	25	50
2013	50	75	25	50

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	1	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	1	0	0
2013	1	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Production of improved cowpea cultivars that resist biotic and abiotic stresses. Publications in reviewed journals.

2009 :0 2010 :1 2011 :0 2012 :1 2013 :1

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Short-term outcome measures are: 1. Establishment of plant regeneration system for different cowpea cultivars, 2. Development of transgenic protocol, 3. Identification of cultivars for breeding cowpeas with improved yield. Long-term outcome measures are the production of disease and insect-resistant, high yielding cowpeas.

Outcome #1**1. Outcome Target**

Short-term outcome measures are: 1. Establishment of plant regeneration system for different cowpea cultivars, 2. Development of transgenic protocol, 3. Identification of cultivars for breeding cowpeas with improved yield. Long-term outcome measures are the production of disease and insect-resistant, high yielding cowpeas.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :1

2010 : 1

2011 : 1

2012 :1

2013 :1

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 201 - Plant Genome, Genetics, and Genetic Mechanisms
- 202 - Plant Genetic Resources and Biodiversity
- 203 - Plant Biological Efficiency and Abiotic Stresses Affecting Plants
- 211 - Insects, Mites, and Other Arthropods Affecting Plants

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)**1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes**

- Appropriations changes
- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Government Regulations

Description

Products from genetically-modified crops are not yet fully accepted by the public.

V(K). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)**1. Evaluation Studies Planned**

- During (during program)
- After Only (post program)

Description

Number of plants regenerated, number of transgenic lines generated, number of breeding lines generated etc.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Telephone
- Mail
- Unstructured
- On-Site
- Observation
- Journals

Description

Data will be collected from field trials and laboratory experiments.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #14

1. Name of the Planned Program

Aquaculture Equipment and Information Development Program

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Fish farming equipment used in the aquaculture industry has not been improved substantially for over 30 years. There is substantial room for improvement and potential to improve farm efficiencies by developing new equipment and new information technology. This program will focus on evaluating a newly-designed trawl as an alternative sampling device. The optimal sample size to estimate pond inventories will be determined through computer simulation. In-pond grading systems and a confinement production system for catfish will be tested.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
402	Engineering Systems and Equipment		50%		50%
404	Instrumentation and Control Systems		50%		50%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Few improvements have been made to commercial fish farming equipment since the early 1970s. Decreasing profit margins, a decreasing labor pool, and changing market demands for aqua-cultured products have resulted in a need for improved harvesting, hauling and production equipment. Catfish farmers often desire to estimate the inventory of their fish farms for future planning and financial assessment. The current sampling method is a seine net and it is exhausting in time and effort. A compact trawl net is considered as an alternative sampling device. The questions are how many trawl samples and how many subsamples from each trawling should be collected to provide an unbiased view of the catfish population structure in commercial ponds, and to assess the efficiency of the trawl net as an alternative sampling device and find the optimal sample size through computer simulation.

2. Scope of the Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

•A sufficient number of commercial producers are willing to cooperate in the program.

- Further refinement and adoption of improved aquaculture equipment will improve farm efficiency and profitability.

Previous experimental pond studies and pilot sampling studies conducted at University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff provide vital

background information for building simulation models.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Increase the number of aquaculture production facilities that adopt improved aquaculture equipment resulting in increased production efficiencies and profitability.

- Finding optimal sample sizes for catfish inventory estimation.
- Catfish farmers learn how to sample their inventory effectively
- Catfish farmers will be able to estimate the catfish inventory effectively for their financial assessment.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3
2010	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3
2011	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3
2012	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3
2013	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Further test and refine aquaculture equipment
 - Develop recommendations for appropriate use of new technologies
 - Monitor commercial production facilities adopting new technologies
 - Publish results
 - Give presentations
 - Design of computer experiments
 - Conduct computer simulations by programming
 - Reconfiguration of simulation models with feedbacks from extension specialists.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 1 (Educational meetings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 2 (Extension Publications) ● Web sites ● Other 1 (Posters) ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

- Fish farmers throughout the southern region, primarily Arkansas Catfish producers
 - Arkansas Game and Fish personel
 - Research scientists
 - County Extension agents Catfish farmers

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	15	50	0	0
2010	20	50	0	0
2011	30	50	0	0
2012	20	30	0	0
2013	20	30	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of Abstract Publications

2009 :1 2010 :1 2011 :1 2012 :0 2013 :0

- Number of Conference Presentations

2009 :1 2010 :1 2011 :1 2012 :1 2013 :1

- Number of Refereed Journal Publications

2009 :0 2010 :1 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

- Number of publications

2009 :2 2010 :2 2011 :2 2012 :4 2013 :4

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of Commercial Arkansas Catfish Farmers Learning About New Technologies
2	Number of Commercial Arkansas Catfish Farmers Adopting New Technologies
3	Number of Commercial Arkansas Catfish Farmers Increasing Efficiency and Profitability
4	Number of Commercial Arkansas Catfish Farmers That Learned New Methods to Access Fish Inventories
5	Number of Commercial Arkansas Fish Farmers Learning New Handheld Computer Technologies for
	Record Keeping
6	Number of Commercial Arkansas Catfish Farmers Accurately Assessing Their Fish Inventories
7	Number of Commercial Catfish Farmers That Utilized Hand Held Computer Technologies for Record
	Keeping
8	Number of Arkansas Fish Farmers who have Increased Their Management Efficiency or That Conducted
	Comprehensive Annual Financial and Economic Analysis Because of Better Fish Inventory Assessment
	Methods or the Use of Improved Computerized Record Keeping Systems
9	Percentage of Catfish Farmers that are Informed About the Effectiveness and the Optimal Sample Size of
	the Trawl Sampling Method Through Extension Specialists
10	Percentage of Catfish Farmers that Effectively Adopt and Use the Optimal Sample Size of Trawl sampling
	for Inventory Estimation
11	Percentage of Satisfaction Rate of Farmers who Adopted the Trawl Sampling with Recommended Sample
	Size for Inventory Estimation
12	Number of Arkansans gaining access to needed information

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Number of Commercial Arkansas Catfish Farmers Learning About New Technologies

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** 50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of Commercial Arkansas Catfish Farmers Adopting New Technologies

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010** : 5 **2011** : 5 **2012** 5 **2013** :5

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Number of Commercial Arkansas Catfish Farmers Increasing Efficiency and Profitability

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010** : 5 **2011** : 5 **2012** 5 **2013** :5

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Target

Number of Commerical Arkansas Catfish Farmers That Learned New Methods to Access Fish Inventories

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** 50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Target

Number of Commercial Arkansas Fish Farmers Learning New Handheld Computer Technologies for Record Keeping

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** : 50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 404 - Instrumentation and Control Systems

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Target

Number of Commercial Arkansas Catfish Farmers Accurately Assessing Their Fish Inventories

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :20 **2010** : 30 **2011** : 40 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Target

Number of Commerical Catfish Farmers That Utilized Hand Held Computer Technologies for Record Keeping

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :5 **2010** : 10 **2011** : 15 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 404 - Instrumentation and Control Systems

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansas Fish Farmers who have Increased Their Management Efficiency or That Conducted Comprehensive Annual Financial and Economic Analysis Because of Better Fish Inventory Assessment Methods or the Use of Improved Computerized Record Keeping Systems

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010** : 15 **2011** : 20 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Target

Percentage of Catfish Farmers that are Informed About the Effectiveness and the Optimal Sample Size of the Trawl Sampling Method Through Extension Specialists

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 70 **2011** : 90 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

Outcome #10

1. Outcome Target

Percentage of Catfish Farmers that Effectively Adopt and Use the Optimal Sample Size of Trawl sampling for Inventory Estimation

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :20 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 20 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

Outcome #11

1. Outcome Target

Percentage of Satisfaction Rate of Farmers who Adopted the Trawl Sampling with Recommended Sample Size for Inventory Estimation

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :75 **2010** : 85 **2011** : 25 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

Outcome #12

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansans gaining access to needed information

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :300 **2010** : 300 **2011** : 300 **2012** :300 **2013** :300

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 402 - Engineering Systems and Equipment

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)

Description

- Changing market demands for aqua-culture products.
 - Cash flow and fish supply on cooperating farms.
 - Catfish prices and demand.
 - Computer simulation properly mimic the characteristics of catfish population structure.
 - The results from this simulation study show that trawl sampling provides population information as good as the seine net, so that commercial farmers adopt trawl sampling as efficient and economical sampling method.
 - The study results will be actively and widely disseminated to catfish farmers through extension offices and specialists.
 - The catfish farmers are willing to try the suggested trawl sampling method and sample size recommendation.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Tests

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #15

1. Name of the Planned Program

Improving Hatchery Production Efficiency

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Arkansas leads the nation in hatchery production. There is little research support for hatchery businesses. This program will develop research and Extension projects related to catfish, baitfish, hybrid striped bass, and sportfish species.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
301	Reproductive Performance of Animals		80%		80%
307	Animal Production Management Systems		20%		20%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Decreasing profit margins on catfish production facilities and recent research advances have re-kindled interest in the production of channel x blue catfish hybrids for food-fish production. Hybrids have been shown to grow faster and survive better than channel catfish, but large-scale production of hybrid fingerlings remains problematic. Techniques for utilizing ultrasound technology for selecting females and staging eggs, cryo-preservation of blue catfish sperm, and the use of geothermal water for out-of-season spawning will be investigated and refined in order to improve production efficiencies of hybrid production. The US runs an \$8 billion annual trade deficit for edible seafood. Production of hybrid striped bass could reduce this trade deficit. The hybrid striped bass industry must become more productive and efficient to help reduce the trade deficit. Hybrid striped bass fingerling producers and grow-out facilities would benefit from improved management techniques. Priorities –UAPB has been conducting research on hybrid striped bass fingerling culture for more than a decade. Tank culture of hybrid striped bass offers great potential for increasing production. Fingerling producers would like to move away from pond production in the spring toward tank production year-round.

2. Scope of the Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

New technologies can be utilized to improve hybrid production efficiencies, hatchery managers are capable of learning hybrid production techniques, food-fish producers will value a genetically superior fingerling. Specific strains or stocks of white and striped bass will be available to producers and researchers. Some subset of those strains will be most appropriate for tank

culture If hybrid striped bass fingerling producers see that techniques are established, they will increase tank production and increase production out of season.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Increase efficiency of catfish food-fish production, increase the number of catfish fingerling operations producing hybrids, and year-round fingerling production in tanks throughout the industry.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
2010	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
2011	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
2012	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
2013	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Conduct field trials
 - Conduct method demonstrations
 - Publish results
 - Give presentations
1. Conduct research to determine the relationship between egg size and size at hatch for hybrid striped bass.
 2. Conduct research to re-defined the relation between temperature and egg stage duration.
 3. Conduct research to determine ways of reducing cannibalism in tank culture of hybrid striped bass
 4. Partner with Keo Fish Farm, Inc. to acquire seed stock from specific males and females

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 1 (Educational meetings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 2 (Extension Publications) ● Web sites ● Other 1 (Posters) ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

- Catfish farmers throughout Arkansas
 - County Extension agents Hybrid striped bass fingerling producers Hybrid striped bass grow-out facility operators

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	5	50	0	0
2010	5	50	0	0
2011	0	50	0	0
2012	5	50	0	0
2013	5	50	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of Abstracts

2009 2 2010 2 2011 :1 2012 4 2013 4

- Number of Presentations

2009 2 2010 2 2011 :2 2012 5 2013 5

- Number of Refereed Journal Articles

2009 2 2010 2 2011 :2 2012 :1 2013 :1

- Number of Popular Articles and Newsletter Articles

2009 0 2010 0 2011 :1 2012 :1 2013 :1

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of Fingerling Producers That Learned What We Know
2	Number of Scientists That Learned What We Know
3	Number of Fingerling Producers That Use What We Know
4	Number of Grow-out Operations That Use What We Know
5	Percent of Increase in Hybrid Striped Bass Fingerlings Produced in Arkansas
6	Percent Increase in Hybrid Striped Bass Fingerlings Produced in Tanks
7	Number of Arkansans Gaining Access to Hybrid Catfish Information
8	Number of Arkansans Adopting Hybrid Catfish Production
9	Number of Arkansans Increasing Efficiency, Profitability Through Hybrid Catfish Production

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Number of Fingerling Producers That Learned What We Know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 2 **2010** : 2 **2011** : 2 **2012** 4 **2013** : 4

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of Scientists That Learned What We Know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 30 **2010** : 30 **2011** : 10 **2012** 30 **2013** :30

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Number of Fingerling Producers That Use What We Know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 5 **2010** : 5 **2011** : 5 **2012** 5 **2013** :5

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 301 - Reproductive Performance of Animals

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Target

Number of Grow-out Operations That Use What We Know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010** : 10 **2011** : 10 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Target

Percent of Increase in Hybrid Striped Bass Fingerlings Produced in Arkansas

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 2 **2010** : 2 **2011** : 2 **2012** 4 **2013** : 4

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Target

Percent Increase in Hybrid Striped Bass Fingerlings Produced in Tanks

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 3 **2010** : 3 **2011** : 3 **2012** 3 **2013** : 3

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 301 - Reproductive Performance of Animals

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansans Gaining Access to Hybrid Catfish Information

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 60 **2010** : 60 **2011** : 60 **2012** 60 **2013** : 60

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansans Adopting Hybrid Catfish Production

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 22 **2010** : 7 **2011** : 7 **2012** 7 **2013** : 7

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansans Increasing Efficiency, Profitability Through Hybrid Catfish Production

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 22

2010 :7

2011 :7

2012 7

2013 :7

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Government Regulations
- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Appropriations changes

Description

•Changing market demands for aqua-cultured products.

- New disease or other production barrier
- Public acceptance of recommendations
- Natural disasters
- Economy
- Competing public priorities
- Population changes.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Observation
- Case Study
- Sampling

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #16

1. Name of the Planned Program

Improving Disease Status for Baitfish Production and Marketing

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Diseases and parasites of baitfish species are a major source of losses on baitfish farms. This program will develop new diagnostic tools, provide timely and accurate diagnoses and treatment recommendations to baitfish producers. Special attention will be given to biosecurity initiatives to prevent infections.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
311	Animal Diseases		50%		50%
312	External Parasites and Pests of Animals		25%		25%
313	Internal Parasites in Animals		25%		25%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Baitfish diseases impact fish survival and restrict market opportunities. To maintain profitability and access to markets, it is critical for these industries to understand and eradicate important diseases and to demonstrate specific disease free status to trading partners. Priorities

- To improve detection methods for important diseases
- To improve farm biosecurity and disease prevention
- To eradicate diseases of regulatory of fish health concern
- To help farmers demonstrate pathogen free status to improve marketing opportunities.

2. Scope of the Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

That industry will continue to feel that certification of disease status is a beneficial marketing tool. That industry will agree attributes are needed for certification. That we will be able to establish and maintain the desired disease status.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

National recognition of the safety of Arkansas baitfish, reduced disease-related trade restrictions, and a reduction on reliance upon wild caught baitfish.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
2010	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
2011	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
2012	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
2013	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Research will be conducted to

- Improve diagnostic tests for important pathogens (viral, parasitic, and bacterial)
- Improve understanding of the epidemiology of important pathogens
- Discover new pathogens responsible for fish losses
- Improve methods to eradicate pathogens from afflicted farms.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 2 (Farm demonstrations) ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 1 (Educational meetings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Posters) ● Other 2 (Extension Publications) ● Web sites ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

Commercial baitfish producers.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	40	60	0	0
2010	40	60	0	0
2011	40	60	0	0
2012	40	60	0	0
2013	40	60	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of publications

2009 7 2010 2 2011 2 2012 2 2013 2

- Number of presentations

2009 6 2010 3 2011 3 2012 3 2013 3

- Number of experiments and field trials of treatments for fish parasite and parasite vectors conducted on farms

2009 2 2010 2 2011 0 2012 2 2013 2

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Percent of Arkansas bait and ornamental fish production farms participating in the State certification program
2	Number of farms that have attempted eradication procedures

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Percent of Arkansas bait and ornamental fish production farms participating in the State certification program

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 75 **2011** : 75 **2012** :165 **2013** :165

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 311 - Animal Diseases

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of farms that have attempted eradication procedures

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :0 **2010** : 10 **2011** : 10 **2012** :20 **2013** :20

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 311 - Animal Diseases

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Appropriations changes
- Government Regulations

Description

Statutory changes in state, federal, and international fish health regulations

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)

Description

A comprehensive evaluation of our fish health program is planned for 2009-2010.

2. Data Collection Methods

- On-Site
- Sampling

Description

An IMPLAN based analysis of the fish health program is planned.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #17

1. Name of the Planned Program

Controlling Predators of Larval Fish

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

This program will focus on controlling insect predators that cause major losses of baitfish fry. Screening trials will identify new chemicals and scientists will work with regulatory personnel to obtain approvals. Farm demonstrations will be used to teach proper and effective application methods.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
312	External Parasites and Pests of Animals		100%		100%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Larval baitfish are subject to predation by insect larvae and crustaceans. Farmers must use pesticides to control these pests and all pesticide applications must be done in a legal and environmentally friendly manner. New chemicals are constantly needed to maintain regulatory status and to improve efficacy. Priorities

- To discover replacements for existing chemicals facing regulatory challenges
- To discover new treatments that improve safety and also provide increased efficacy
- To work with industry and regulatory agencies to provide labeling for legal use of important pesticides

2. Scope of the Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

That willing and cooperative industry partners will participate in field studies during the development of new treatment(s) That the regulatory climate will allow treatment(s) for the control of larval fish predators.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

An inexpensive fully labeled pesticide that will be used by farmers to safely and effectively gills copepods, dragon flies, crawfish, and backswimmers without harming fish.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
2010	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
2011	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
2012	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
2013	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Research will be conducted to

- Determine the toxicity of pesticides to fish and to target organisms
- Extension programs will run field trials of promising compounds
- Provide regulatory expertise for new labels
- Demonstrate proper use of new chemicals to farmers
- Provide educational materials regarding the newly developed treatments during workshops, farm visits and personal letters.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 1 (Educational meetings) ● Other 2 (Farm demonstrations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Posters) ● Other 2 (Extension Publications) ● Newsletters ● Web sites

3. Description of targeted audience

Commercial baitfish producers.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	40	100	0	0
2010	40	100	0	0
2011	40	100	0	0
2012	40	100	0	0
2013	40	100	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of Publications

2009 2 2010 2 2011 2 2012 2 2013 2

- Number of Presentations.

2009 3 2010 3 2011 3 2012 3 2013 3

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of major farms adopting treatments
2	Number of farms reporting improved control

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Number of major farms adopting treatments

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 : 0 **2010 :** 0 **2011 :** 0 **2012 :** 10 **2013 :** 10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 312 - External Parasites and Pests of Animals

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of farms reporting improved control

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 : 3 **2010 :** 0 **2011 :** 0 **2012 :** 5 **2013 :** 5

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 312 - External Parasites and Pests of Animals

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Appropriations changes
- Natural Disasters (drought, weather extremes, etc.)
- Government Regulations

Description

Statutory changes in state and federal pesticide regulations

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Sampling
- Observation

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #18

1. Name of the Planned Program

Improving Management Techniques for Baitfish

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Arkansas leads the nation in baitfish production, one of the top five segments of U.S. aquaculture. This program is designed to improve profitability through improving management and production efficiencies through improved larval rearing, pond preparation, stocking, and feeding recommendations.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals		45%		45%
307	Animal Production Management Systems		45%		45%
308	Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)		10%		10%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Commercial production of rosy red fathead minnows in outdoor ponds is problematic due to poor survival. Based on their success in tank hatching eggs of other species, producers are interested in a similar system for fathead minnows. Priorities include improving the efficiency of fathead minnow egg collection and removal, and developing improved diets.

A priority problem identified by baitfish producers is management of algal density. Development of appropriate fertilization recommendations is critical to establishing desired bloom densities in ponds while avoiding unnecessary or excessive applications of nutrients.

2. Scope of the Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

That cost effective methods for commercial fathead minnow production can be developed based upon this research and that markets are not constrained by regulations affecting the interstate shipment of live fish.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Reduce costs of producing farm-raised minnows.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
2010	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
2011	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
2012	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5
2013	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

A series of studies are being conducted on the components of an egg collection, removal and incubation system, and on new feed ingredients and strategies for feeding baitfish.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 1 (PowerPoint Presentations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters ● Web sites ● Other 1 (Posters) ● Other 2 (Extension Publications)

3. Description of targeted audience

Commercial baitfish producers

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	40	80	0	0
2010	40	80	0	0
2011	40	80	0	0
2012	40	80	0	0
2013	40	80	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of Peer Reviewed Journal Articles

2009 :1 2010 :0 2011 :1 2012 :1 2013 :1

- Number of Abstracts

2009 :2 2010 :1 2011 :2 2012 :3 2013 :3

- Number of Articles in Producer Trade Magazines

2009 :2 2010 :2 2011 :1 2012 :1 2013 :1

- Number of Fact Sheets and Newsletters

2009 :1 2010 :1 2011 :1 2012 :2 2013 :2

- Number of Presentations

2009 :2 2010 :1 2011 :2 2012 :3 2013 :3

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of producers who learn project results
2	Number of producers willing to test successful ingredients or feeding strategies on a commercial scale
3	Percent of baitfish producers (by acreage) adopting diets with new ingredients that are commercially available, or number of new feeding strategies implemented by industry

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Number of producers who learn project results

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :1 **2010 :** 1 **2011 :** 1 **2012 :** 3 **2013 :**3

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of producers willing to test successful ingredients or feeding strategies on a commercial scale

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :0 **2010 :** 0 **2011 :** 0 **2012 :** 3 **2013 :** 3

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Percent of baitfish producers (by acreage) adopting diets with new ingredients that are commercially available, or number of new feeding strategies implemented by industry

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :25 **2010 :** 25 **2011 :** 25 **2012 :** 25 **2013 :**25

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Other (changing prices of feed ingredie)

Description

Factors affecting overall profitability of fish cultue that may have nothing to do with diet or feeding strategies: fuel costs, weather, restrictions on interstate transport and sales of baitfish, animal rights movement.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Observation
- Sampling

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #19

1. Name of the Planned Program

Research Verification

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Research verification is a critical step in the technology diffusion process for the UAPB Aquaculture/Fisheries Center. Research verification is an Extension tool in which research recommendations are implemented on farmer cooperators' ponds. Results are monitored closely and posted on a web site to be readily available. Verification protocols are developed by an interdisciplinary team of researcher and Extension faculty including production, nutrition fish health, water quality, and economist scientists. Farmers are responsible for complying with protocols and providing all necessary inputs; Extension and county faculty provide recommendations, monitoring, and data summaries. It allows scientists to evaluate scale-up effects and identify where additional technology development and research is required. The verification ponds are used as sites for field days to demonstrate the effects of research recommendations on farms.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
307	Animal Production Management Systems		100%		0%
	Total		100%		0%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Some commercial producers are reluctant to adopt and apply new research findings on their farms because of the discrepancies between research and commercial settings, commercial ponds being 40 to 100 times larger than research ponds. Multiple studies on stocker catfish production and the modular production system have been conducted in the last few years. New Extension recommendations on the modular system need to be drafted and verified in a commercial setting.

Priorities are to verify the effect of the research based feeding recommendations on commercial golden shiner ponds, especially the effect on water quality and dissolved oxygen levels, and to increase the rate of adoption of research recommendations.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

- A sufficient number of commercial producers are willing to cooperate in the program.
- Cooperating commercial farmers will follow all Extension recommendations throughout the program.
- County Extension agents will have the time to cooperate in the program and assist with data collection and field visits.

- Extension recommendations will improve farm efficiency and profitability.
- A sufficient number of commercial producers are willing to cooperate in the program.
- Cooperating commercial farmers will follow all Extension recommendations throughout the program.
- County Extension agents will have the time to cooperate in the program and assist with data collection and field visits.
- Extension recommendations will improve farm efficiency and profitability.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Increase the number of Arkansas catfish farms that follow Extension’s recommendations on the modular production system and increase production efficiencies and profitability of those farms.

Increase the number of Arkansas baitfish farms that follow Extension’s recommendations on golden shiner production and increase production efficiencies and profitability of those farms.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
2010	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Develop management recommendations
- Monitor commercial catfish ponds
- Publish results
- Give presentations

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Educational meetings) ● One-on-One Intervention ● Other 2 (PowerPoint presentations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters ● Web sites ● Other 1 (Posters) ● Other 2 (Extension Publications)

3. Description of targeted audience

- Arkansas catfish farmers
- Research scientists
- County Extension agents

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	300	3800	0	0
2010	170	1800	0	0
2011	250	1800	0	0
2012	300	3800	0	0
2013	300	3800	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of Publications

2009 2 2010 2 2011 2 2012 2 2013 2

- Number of Presentations

2009 4 2010 4 2011 4 2012 4 2013 4

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of commercial Arkansas baitfish farmer learning about Extension recommendations and program results
2	Number of Commercial Arkansas catfish farmers adopting Extension recommendations
3	Number of commercial Arkansas catfish farmers increasing efficiency and profitability

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Number of commercial Arkansas baitfish farmer learning about Extension recommendations and program results

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 90 **2010** : 20 **2011** : 20 **2012** 90 **2013** :90

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of Commercial Arkansas catfish farmers adopting Extension recommendations

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 2 **2010** : 4 **2011** : 7 **2012** 2 **2013** :2

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Number of commercial Arkansas catfish farmers increasing efficiency and profitability

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 2 **2010** : 4 **2011** : 7 **2012** 2 **2013** :2

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Other (changing prices of feed and impo)

Description

- Cash flow and fish supply on the cooperating farm.
- Catfish prices and demand.
- Operating costs and cash flow.
- Baitfish demand.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Observation

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #20

1. Name of the Planned Program

Aquaculture Alternatives in Arkansas

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Aquaculture is a major and diverse industry in Arkansas. This program addresses all species and production systems other than catfish and baitfish, including sportfish, marine shrimp, prawns, crawfish, carps, and tilapia. Both production and marketing requirements are addressed.

This program will involve young people in fishing and aquaculture education and recreational activities. The program is expected to assist teachers to integrate academic skills in a hands-on activity, to teach positive lifelong habits and values, and develop an appreciation for environmental stewardship.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
302	Nutrient Utilization in Animals		10%		10%
307	Animal Production Management Systems		30%		30%
308	Improved Animal Products (Before Harvest)		10%		10%
311	Animal Diseases		10%		10%
602	Business Management, Finance, and Taxation		10%		10%
603	Market Economics		10%		10%
806	Youth Development		20%		20%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Arkansas fish farmers are seeking new crops to diversify their operations. Baitfish markets are not expanding, and catfish prices have been hurt by competition from imports. The priority is to facilitate the continued operation of existing farms, and the development of new aquaculture businesses.

Fishing can be a hobby that teaches kids positive lifelong values, which can prevent kids from using drugs and taking part in other detrimental behavior. However, the number of young who fish has been declining the past twenty years. The decline is partially due to the movement of people in cities, where fishing can be limited when compared to rural settings. Fishing can be an activity enjoyed by kids who live in rural or urban settings, when fishing activities and suitable fishing areas are made available for the community. Aquaculture is also an excellent way to teach traditional subjects in a non-traditional learning environment. Traditional classroom instruction includes teaching math, chemistry, and biology in separate classes within a formal setting.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

That research will identify economically viable alternative aquaculture crops.

Extension agents are perfect mediums for introducing youth to fishing education through 4-H activities, county fishing clubs, and using educational fishing curricula in county meetings. However, county agents have had little or no support in the past in the area of youth fishing education. We will provide that support by responding to County Extension Agent needs in the area of youth fishing education. These needs have been determined through a needs assessment survey and prioritized. In Arkansas, some high schools use aquaculture as an alternative to traditional agriculture when space is limited, or the school is within city limits. Schools also use aquaculture as a non-traditional teaching method of agriculture.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

- To improve the economy of rural Arkansas through the development of new businesses.
- Children will learn to appreciate the outdoors and learn about the natural environment.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.8
2010	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.8
2011	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.8
2012	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.8
2013	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.8

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Compile existing information on alternative aquaculture crops, budgets and markets for those crops. Disseminate the information through newsletters, fact sheets, presentations, and individual contacts. Year 1. Fact sheet on aquaculture alternatives. Field day poster presentation on alternative species. Year 2. Update fact sheet on small scale catfish production. Revise fact sheet on baitfish budgets. Year 3. Revise fact sheet on holding fish for sale. Year 4. Revise fact sheet on using existing ponds for fish production. Year 5. Revise fact sheet on cleaning fish for sale.

Provide 4-H approved youth fishing education program materials to county agents. Maintain a youth fishing trailer and train

agents in its use. Also add fishing education module to the trailer for county agents to use. Work with 4-H and county agents directly to implement new or improved sportfishing and aquatic curriculums, which include baitcasting and reel into sportfishing competitions. Organize and conduct workshops through CE agents that deal with aquatic education and 4-H O'Rama activities. Continue to provide assistance with county, regional, and state O'Ramas. Two types of systems will be set up; one with very low technology and a second with better technology. Raise all tilapia needed for the schools during the summer and overwinter broodstock for spawning the following year. Some small fish should also be overwintered to re-supply systems that fail.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One-on-One Intervention ● Demonstrations ● Other 1 (Educational Meetings) ● Other 2 (Fishing Derbies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other 1 (Posters) ● Other 2 (Extension Publications) ● Newsletters ● Web sites

3. Description of targeted audience

County Extension faculty, existing fish farmers and potential farmers.
Youth

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	260	450	1000	200
2010	260	450	1000	200
2011	260	450	1000	200
2012	260	450	1000	200
2013	260	450	1000	200

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs**1. Output Target**

- Number of Peer Reviewed Journal Articles

2009 :1	2010 :1	2011 :1	2012 :2	2013 :2
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- Number of Presentations

2009 :2	2010 :2	2011 :2	2012 :6	2013 :6
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- Number of Published Abstracts

2009 :2	2010 :2	2011 :2	2012 :5	2013 :5
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- Number of County Extension agents using the aquatic education fishing trailer for youth fishing activities

2009 :25	2010 :25	2011 :25	2012 :25	2013 :25
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- Number of students participating in events related to aquatic education fishing trailer

2009 :1000	2010 :1000	2011 :1000	2012 :1000	2013 :1000
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- Number of students participating in specific aquatic education events, such as 4-H O'Rama Events, aquatic and fishing workshops, and educational derbies

2009 :200	2010 :200	2011 :200	2012 :200	2013 :200
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- Number of County Agents using the fishing education modules

2009 :15	2010 :15	2011 :15	2012 :15	2013 :15
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- Number of students participating in events involving the fishing education module

2009 :150	2010 :150	2011 :150	2012 :150	2013 :150
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- Number of students participating in events related to the aquatic education fishing trailer for youth fishing activities

2009 :1300	2010 :1300	2011 :1300	2012 :1300	2013 :1300
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- Number of contacts by email and telephone from teachers related to recirculation systems

2009 :200	2010 :200	2011 :200	2012 :200	2013 :200
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- Number of teachers participating in aquaculture workshops

2009 :20	2010 :20	2011 :20	2012 :20	2013 :20
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- Number of tilapia delivered to teachers

2009 :1000	2010 :1000	2011 :1000	2012 :1000	2013 :1000
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- Number of teachers using tilapia

2009 :10	2010 :10	2011 :10	2012 :10	2013 :10
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- Number of teachers receiving aquaculture education newsletter

2009 25

2010 25

2011 :25

2012 25

2013 25

- Number of schools visited annually

2009 5

2010 5

2011 :5

2012 5

2013 5

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of Arkansans adopting sound management practices
2	Number of Arkansans Increasing Efficiency, and Profitability
3	Number of researchers and producers gaining knowledge from results from presentations and publications
4	Number of researchers that will cite results
5	Number of producers that will modify feeding and management
6	Percent decrease in cool weather mortalities and decrease in off-flavor
7	Percent of cool weather plankton-related problems that will decrease
8	Percent of warm weather plankton-related problems that will decrease
9	Number of producers willing to test successful ingredients or feeding strategies on a commercial scale
10	Percent of diets with new ingredients that are commercially available, or number of new feeding strategies implemented by industry

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansans adopting sound management practices

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :150 **2010** : 150 **2011** : 150 **2012** :150 **2013** :150

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 602 - Business Management, Finance, and Taxation

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of Arkansans Increasing Efficiency, and Profitability

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** :50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 602 - Business Management, Finance, and Taxation

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Number of researchers and producers gaining knowledge from results from presentations and publications

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :200 **2010** : 100 **2011** : 100 **2012** :100 **2013** :100

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Target

Number of researchers that will cite results

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 : 2 **2010** : 2 **2011** : 2 **2012** : 4 **2013** :4

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Target

Number of producers that will modify feeding and management

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :1 **2010 : 1** **2011 : 1** **2012 :1** **2013 :1**

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Target

Percent decrease in cool weather mortalities and decrease in off-flavor

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010 : 10** **2011 : 10** **2012 :10** **2013 :10**

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Target

Percent of cool weather plankton-related problems that will decrease

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010 : 50** **2011 : 50** **2012 :50** **2013 :50**

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Target

Percent of warm weather plankton-related problems that will decrease

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010 : 10** **2011 : 10** **2012 :10** **2013 :10**

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Target

Number of producers willing to test successful ingredients or feeding strategies on a commercial scale

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :4 2010 :4 2011 :4 2012 :4 2013 :4

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals

Outcome #10

1. Outcome Target

Percent of diets with new ingredients that are commercially available, or number of new feeding strategies implemented by industry

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 :75 2010 :75 2011 :75 2012 :75 2013 :75

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 302 - Nutrient Utilization in Animals

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)

Description

Changing market demands for aquaculture products, media coverage of aquaculture related developments, fish prices and demand, equipment failure - Factors affecting overall profitability of fish culture such as fuel costs, weather, competition and consumer demand for alternative species.

Global economic situation changes, regulatory laws change

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Sampling
- Observation
- On-Site

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #21

1. Name of the Planned Program

Improving Largemouth Bass Fishing in the Arkansas River

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

This program will assess the largemouth bass population in the Arkansas River to answer critical questions of our fisheries management stakeholder, The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
134	Outdoor Recreation		0%		100%
	Total		0%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

In recent years, the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC) has been fielding concerns from recreational and tournament bass anglers that the quality of the largemouth bass fishery has declined significantly in the lower Arkansas River over the last decade. AGFC has little fisheries data collected from the river, especially outside of Lake Dardanelle. AGFC desired a comprehensive stock assessment of largemouth bass in the different pools of the lower Arkansas River. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission would like to assess and improve the largemouth bass populations in the Arkansas River. We have the expertise and resources to help the AGFC with assessment, to suggest methods for improvement of the largemouth bass population, and to monitor the effects of management decisions. Priorities - The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission would like to determine whether hatchery-reared fingerlings stocked into pools of the Arkansas River replace or supplement wild produced largemouth bass fingerlings. We have assessed contribution of stocked largemouth bass fingerlings to year classes in the Arkansas River in previous research. We can design and execute research that would indicate the possible effects of stocked fingerlings on the wild population. Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC) has been collecting fish samples from rotenone samplings across the pools of Arkansas rivers and lakes since 1971. The long term data sets can provide quantitative measures on fish abundance in the habitats. However, the data has not been closely examined or analyzed for scientific research and fisheries management. It's partly due to a negative perception about the reliability of rotenone data. The proposed study will be the first attempt to make careful examinations of the Arkansas rotenone data set for checking the variability of data as well as the comparison with electrofishing data for black bass species in some matched areas. Owing to longterm collection of data, it would be possible to assess the temporal pattern of fish populations in Arkansas.

- Assessment of the variability of rotenone data for major sport fish species in selected Arkansas water bodies to examine the reliability of data for scientific researches.
- Comparison between rotenone data and electrofishing data for black bass species for the effectiveness of different sampling methods.
- Assess the long-term pattern of fish populations and its relationship with external environmental factors.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Research

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

- It is not a foregone conclusion that the Arkansas River largemouth bass population needs management as the "decline" is not universally accepted by all AGFC scientists
 - But in the absence of any supporting data, a comprehensive baseline stock assessment is warranted
 - Any management recommendations from this research are subject to intra-agency approval and adoption by AGFC A research project will be able to determine whether stocked fish supplement the wild population. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission will stock fish if it can be demonstrated that stocked fish supplement wild largemouth bass. Stocking largemouth bass will enhance recreational fishing in the Delta.
 - It is assumed that rotenone samples are consistent and unbiased representations of fish populations in the region.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

- To provide a quantitative stock assessment of largemouth bass fisheries throughout the lower Arkansas River (eleven different pools, 300 river miles).
 - To provide baseline research to support future management of largemouth bass in the lower Arkansas River should it be warranted.
 - As a supplement, we also included spotted bass in assessments.
 - Enhance the angling experience of recreational anglers in the Delta thus contributing to the economy of the region by attracting tourists who enjoy fishing.
 - Fisheries scientists would be aware of the potential use of rotenone data to answer the fisheries management issues.
 - The study results provide guidelines for fisheries management decision makers in the region.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

- Field collections of Arkansas River black basses from eleven pools during spring and fall seasons in 2004 and 2005
- Laboratory fish processing from 2004 through 2006
- Laboratory fish aging from 2004 through 2006
- Data analysis from 2005 through 2006 that include calculations of bass abundance, mortality, age structure, growth, and reproductive success. Conduct research to determine abundance of wild largemouth bass fingerlings in coves prior to stocking. We will randomly stock half of 10 coves. We will assess abundance of wild largemouth bass post stocking and compare mortality rates of largemouth bass fingerlings in stocked and unstocked coves. Conduct research to address the

question of largemouth bass production in the Arkansas River and whether production has changed over time. We are also developing an approach to be able to compare production of bass among large USACE reservoirs, natural lakes, and pools of the Arkansas River.

- Data examination and screening
- Conduct statistical analyses for the study objectives.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other 1 (PowerPoint Presentations) • One-on-One Intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web sites • Other 2 (Extension Publications) • Newsletters • Other 1 (Posters)

3. Description of targeted audience

- Fisheries managers of Arkansas The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, Tournament largemouth bass anglers, Recreational anglers of Arkansas
 - AGFC fisheries biologists
 - AGFC fisheries managers.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0
2012	5	50	0	0
2013	5	50	0	0

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of Abstracts

2009 4	2010 4	2011 :3	2012 2	2013 2
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- Number of Presentations

2009 4	2010 4	2011 :3	2012 2	2013 2
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- Number of Refereed Journal Articles

2009 2	2010 2	2011 :1	2012 :1	2013 :1
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- Number of Research Reports Submitted to Stakeholders

2009 :1	2010 1	2011 :1	2012 0	2013 0
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- Number of Non-peer Reviewed Publications

2009 :1	2010 1	2011 :0	2012 0	2013 0
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- Number of Peer Reviewed Publications

2009 :1	2010 1	2011 :0	2012 0	2013 0
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V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	The percent of AGFC fisheries biologists and managers that are informed about use of rotenone samples for scientific research topics through scientific meetings and conferences
2	Percent of AGFC fisheries biologists and managers who use the study results to solve management issues
3	Number of tournament largemouth bass anglers that learned what we know
4	Number of recreational anglers that learned what we know
5	Number of non-agency fisheries biologists that use what we know
6	Percent reduction in complaints to the AGFC regarding largemouth bass in the Arkansas River
7	Percent increase in largemouth bass tournaments on the Arkansas River
8	Number of AGFC personnel that learned what we know
9	Number of non-agency fisheries biologists that learned what we know
10	Number of AGFC personnel that use what we know

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

The percent of AGFC fisheries biologists and managers that are informed about use of rotenone samples for scientific research topics through scientific meetings and conferences

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :100 **2010** : 120 **2011** : 130 **2012** :100 **2013** :100

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Percent of AGFC fisheries biologists and managers who use the study results to solve management issues

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :37 **2010** : 47 **2011** : 57 **2012** :65 **2013** :65

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Number of tournament largemouth bass anglers that learned what we know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :30 **2010** : 30 **2011** : 30 **2012** :30 **2013** :30

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Target

Number of recreational anglers that learned what we know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** :50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Target

Number of non-agency fisheries biologists that use what we know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 #0 **2010** : 40 **2011** : 40 **2012** #0 **2013** :40

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Target

Percent reduction in complaints to the AGFC regarding largemouth bass in the Arkansas River

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 2 **2010** : 2 **2011** : 2 **2012** 2 **2013** :2

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Target

Percent increase in largemouth bass tournaments on the Arkansas River

2. Outcome Type : Change in Condition Outcome Measure

2009 3 **2010** : 3 **2011** : 3 **2012** 3 **2013** :3

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Target

Number of AGFC personnel that learned what we know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 30 **2010** : 30 **2011** : 30 **2012** 30 **2013** :30

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Target

Number of non-agency fisheries biologists that learned what we know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :40 **2010** : 40 **2011** : 40 **2012** :40 **2013** :40

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #10

1. Outcome Target

Number of AGFC personnel that use what we know

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :7 **2010** : 7 **2011** : 7 **2012** :7 **2013** :7

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)

Description

- Political, public relations, and economic factors are involved in almost any management adopted by AGFC (our primary stakeholder)
- If AGFC research priorities change in the next few years, medium-term and long-term outcomes listed above could change also
 - Funding availability .Natural disasters .Economy .Public policy .Government Regulations .Competing Public Priorities
 - The rotenone sample collection has been conducted in a consistent manner to avoid any sampling bias.
 - AGFC scientists and managers will be willing to continue to share the rotenone data and other information even if preliminary analyses indicate negative results about the rotenone data quality and rotenone sampling method.
 - Fisheries managers have to consider other socioeconomic factors in the process of determination of fisheries management plans. Thus the study results would not effectively influence the fisheries management decision makings, regardless of quality of the research outcomes.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- During (during program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Observation
- Sampling
- Case Study

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #22

1. Name of the Planned Program

Water and Environmental Quality

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The United States is the world's second largest producer, consumer, exporter, and importer of pork and pork products. These hogs generate an estimated 120 million to 200 million tons of solid waste per year. Surface water quality associated with swine waste is a key concern for many small farmers in the Southern U.S. This multidisciplinary research examines the effectiveness of a swine waste treatment system and a near-by constructed wetland system for reducing total nitrogen and total phosphorus in swine waste water. The specific research objectives of this project are:

- 1) Monitor and compare long-term water quality in the swine waste treatment system lagoon prior to transport to near-by constructed wetland cell,
- 2) Hach test-in-tube total nitrogen and total phosphorus tests will be used to analyze water samples. Comparisons of inlet and outlet samples will be conducted
- 3) Monitor and validate beginning and ending water quality associated with treated lagoon effluent from constructed wetland cells planted with a nutrient reducing hydrophyte (Canna spp.).

The specific Extension objectives of this project are:

- 1) Utilize the Swine Waste Treatment System and Constructed Wetland System as public outreach/demonstration examples for local farmers,
- 2) Develop print and video resources to instruct small swine producers of the engineering and design criteria for constructing and utilizing a swine waste treatment system and constructed wetland for farm watershed water quality improvement.

In addition to the above water quality methodology, Canna spp. will be analyzed for nitrogen and phosphorus at the end of the growing season. Total nitrogen will be analyzed using the combustion method. Phosphorus will be analyzed using the colorimetry method. Comparisons of inlet and outlet water quality will be made from year to year. Future work will include the use of different wetland plants in the constructed wetland, air quality and cut plant production evaluations. Preliminary work has focused on the preparation of Canna spp. seeds for planting. We found that the most effective technique for preparing Canna spp. seeds, is an acid bath immersion. This method may easily be used to prepare large numbers of seeds for planting with high germination percentages. Extension objectives will be address in sequence to the research program.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
111	Conservation and Efficient Use of Water		20%		20%
112	Watershed Protection and Management		20%		20%
133	Pollution Prevention and Mitigation		20%		20%
204	Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest)		20%		20%
403	Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse		20%		20%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

The protection and conservation of water quality, quantity and the environment are vitally important to the health and development of thriving rural communities. The first line of defense (protection and conservation) rests with small, limited resource landowners/operators, underrepresented communities and families. Protection and conservation of the farm environment and water resources rely on research that addresses community based issues and the education of communities along with the assistance of water quality professionals. In Arkansas and much of the southern U.S. the pollution of surface and groundwater is strictly prohibited. No sewage, food, garbage, drainage from swine operations may be discharged or disposed of by means or manner that jeopardizes ground water quality, or waters of the state. More specifically, this research seeks to address water and air quality issues associated with small swine farms and opportunities for small farm income through cut flower markets associated with wetland plants.

2. Scope of the Program

- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

- Assumptions: -Using septic tanks to collect solid swine waste will reduce the odor associated with swine production.
- An anaerobic swine waste treatment lagoon which predominantly contains liquid waste (excluding solid waste) will exhibit tolerable odor.
 - An anaerobic swine waste treatment lagoon which predominantly contains liquid waste (excluding solid waste) will reduce nitrogen levels with sufficient retention time.
 - A constructed wetland system will reduce nutrient level associated with swine effluent from an anaerobic waste treatment lagoon.
 - A constructed wetland system is capable of producing cut plant production for resale.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Goal: Enhance water quality/quantity and environmental conservation efforts of small, limited resource landowners, underrepresented communities, and families through research and Extension programs that emphasize and encourage the adoption of sustainable consumer and production practices.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3
2010	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3
2011	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3
2012	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3
2013	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Compile beginning and ending water quality measurements associated with swine waste treatment lagoon.

Compile beginning and ending water quality measurements associated with constructed wetland cells and varied aquatic plants.

Compile water quality measurements associated with the UAPB Demonstration Farm pond.

Develop hill-slope runoff model output for the farm watershed using the APEX model (similar to EPIC).

Conduct at least one Swine Waste Treatment System Outreach/Demonstration Meeting each year.

Conduct at least one Farm Water Quality Improvement Outreach/Demonstration Meeting each year.

Complete one peer reviewed research article every two years. Complete one fact sheet every year

. Document the number of small, local and limited resource farmers that have been assisted with swine waste treatment, odor and/or water quality issues each year.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demonstrations ● Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Other 1 (Fact Sheets) ● TV Media Programs

3. Description of targeted audience

The target audience includes but is not limited to small, limited resource landowners, underrepresented communities, and families.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	110	205	55	55
2010	120	210	60	60
2011	130	215	65	65
2012	140	220	70	70
2013	150	225	75	75

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :1 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	1	0	1
2010	0	1	1
2011	1	0	1
2012	0	1	1
2013	1	0	1

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Complete one peer reviewed research article every two years.

2009 :1 2010 :0 2011 :1 2012 :0 2013 :1

- Document the number of small, local and limited resource farmers that have been assisted with swine waste treatment, odor and/or water quality issues each year.

2009 :5 2010 :5 2011 :5 2012 :6 2013 :6

- Complete one fact sheet regarding water quality, swine waste management or environmental stewardship each year.

2009 :1 2010 :1 2011 :1 2012 :1 2013 :1

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	The number of conservation practices utilized by swine farmers as a result of this project is an outcome measure.
2	Increase awareness of environmental issues and policies that pertain to operating small swine farms.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

The number of conservation practices utilized by swine farmers as a result of this project is an outcome measure.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 2 **2010** : 2 **2011** : 3 **2012** 3 **2013** :3

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 111 - Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
- 112 - Watershed Protection and Management
- 133 - Pollution Prevention and Mitigation
- 204 - Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest)
- 403 - Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Increase awareness of environmental issues and policies that pertain to operating small swine farms.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 4 **2010** : 4 **2011** : 5 **2012** 5 **2013** :5

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 111 - Conservation and Efficient Use of Water
- 112 - Watershed Protection and Management
- 133 - Pollution Prevention and Mitigation
- 204 - Plant Product Quality and Utility (Preharvest)
- 403 - Waste Disposal, Recycling, and Reuse

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Public Policy changes

Description

This project may be affected by extreme weather events. Rainwater runoff is factored into the environmental requirements for the swine waste treatment lagoon and constructed wetland cells. The lack of suitable rain events may have an adverse effect on the project's outcome. Changes in both state and federal water policy will also need to be addressed if they occur.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)

Description

The outcome indicators listed below will serve as the basis for evaluating the project.

1. Improve water quality in the UAPB Farm Pond with the use of the Constructed Wetland
2. Treat swine waste from the UAPB Farm in accordance with State Regulation Five of the Pollution Control and Ecology Department
3. Increase the number of small and limited resource farmers that use swine waste treatment practices (odor, water quality, solid and liquid waste treatment) as a result in our demonstration and training.
4. Increase the number of conservation practices utilized by swine farmers as a result of outreach and assistance provided by the project. Annual reports will record the progress of the project in meeting the project goals. Progress from year to year will provide a quantitative assessment of the projects effectiveness.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Observation
- Sampling

Description

1) Evaluate the long-term effectiveness of a swine waste treatment lagoon for treating swine waste from a confined swine holding area. The long-term effectiveness of a swine waste treatment lagoon will be assessed by monitoring the water quality of the treatment lagoon on a weekly basis during the spring and summer months (April-July). Fecal coli form in the samples will be analyzed with the mFC agar method .

2) Evaluate the effectiveness of a constructed wetland for treatment of hill-slope runoff from a small farm watershed. The effectiveness of various wetland plants within the constructed wetland will be evaluated for nutrient removal potential. Water sampling will be conducted during the spring and summer months (April-July). Samples from the UAPB farm pond, the water entry point of the created wetland (CWL), and the discharge of the CWL will be collected. Hach test-in-tube total nitrogen and total phosphorus tests will be used to analyze nitrogen and phosphorus water samples. The constructed wetland vegetation will be rotated on a three year basis with vegetation harvest after the third year. Constructed wetland vegetation may include *Juncus usitatus* (Common Rush), *Typha* spp. (Cumbungi) and *Polygonum amphibium* (water smartweed) and *Cannas* spp. (Canna Lillies). The vegetation will be analyzed for nitrogen and phosphorus after the three-year rotation.

3) Evaluate the odor associated with a swine waste treatment lagoon. The olfactometry method will be used to measure odor concentration in lagoon air both before and after establishment of odor mitigating vegetation. 4) Model hill-runoff from a small farm watershed using the Agricultural Policy Extender (APEX) model.

The hydrologic and biological processes involved in row crop agriculture and confined livestock may be simulated with the APEX distributed parameter model. Extension Methods by Objective:

1) Utilize the Swine Waste Treatment System and Constructed Wetland System as public outreach/demonstration examples for local farmers. The annual UAPB Farm Field Day and planned site visits are mechanisms by which demonstrations of the two systems will be exhibited.

2) Develop print and video resources to instruct small swine producers of the engineering and design criteria for constructing and utilizing a swine waste treatment system and constructed wetland for farm watershed water quality improvement. Small swine producers will be assisted with technical information regarding the engineering and design criteria for constructing and utilizing a swine waste treatment systems that meets their farm need. Print and video resources will be developed to assist small swine producers and disadvantaged farmers with federal, state and local policies regarding the treatment and disposal of swine waste and the design and implementation of a swine waste treatment system.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #23

1. Name of the Planned Program

Cropping Systems

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Demonstrations will be conducted on a working farm by using multiple acre plots rather than using small plot sizes as is customarily done in agronomic research. The demonstrations will utilize conservation tillage verses conventional tillage, level basin soybean production verses soybean production on a field with a 0.1 ft. /100 ft. grade and the use of round-up ready soybeans verses conventional soybeans during each of the next five years. A comparative analysis will be conducted to show how utilizing these practices as Best Management Practices (BMPs) can improve the bottom line for producers. This information will be a valuable teaching tool during biennial field days as well as ad hoc site visits by farmers to the University's Pearlie S. Reed and Robert L. Cole Small Farm Outreach Wetland and Water Management Center (SFO-WWMC). Experience has shown that farmers are more likely to adopt the practices if they can see them in operation and see an increased profit margin as compared to their normal practices.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
205	Plant Management Systems		100%		0%
	Total		100%		0%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Limited Resource Farmers (LRF) and Socially Disadvantaged Farmers (SDF) must become efficient in their row crop operations if they intend to stay in business. The small profit margins in wheat and soybean crops that are often grown by these farmers mean that these farmers must maximize their yields to show a profit. However, these farmers usually do not produce yield that are on par with larger farmers. One reason for this is that LRF and SDF are slow to adopt Best Management Practices (BMPs) at the same rate that larger farmers do. This fact places LRF and SDF at a decided disadvantage and places them in danger of losing their livelihood. If they are unable to make a living, the farmers and their families may place an additional burden on society and reduce the diversity in our American agricultural system.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

The benefits of conservation tillage have been shown in many parts of the nation; however, its adoption in Arkansas has been slow as compared to Midwestern states. Demonstrating that conservation tillage improves the bottom line and helps to conserve soil should help farmers change their minds about the practice. Likewise, if level basin soybean production and/or using round-up ready soybeans are proven to be economically viable; LRF and SDF are likely to adopt these practices.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

1. The adoption of two or more of the demonstrated BMPs by LRF and/or SDF in the Arkansas delta to improve crop yields. This will lead to reduced environmental contamination by pesticides. 2. The development of enterprise budgets for wheat, soybeans and rice production that show differences in conventional production practices vs. BMPs.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5
2010	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5
2011	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5
2012	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5
2013	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Demonstrations on BMPs will be conducted at the SFO-WWMC site. Field days will be held to present findings and show demonstrations at the SFO-WWMC. Relevant information will be provided to field day participants and to other interested individuals.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Workshop ● Other 1 (field Days) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites ● Other 1 (Annual Reports)

3. Description of targeted audience

LRF and SDF serviced by the UAPB as well as other farmers who attend field days and/or visit the SFO-WWMC. Other audiences include policy makers, Extension educators, Natural Resources Conservation Service employees, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers employees, home owners and the general public.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	500	1000	400	400
2010	500	1000	400	400
2011	500	1000	400	400
2012	500	1000	400	400
2013	400	1000	100	100

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- 1. The number of site visits by farmers

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

- 2. The number of participants that attend field days

2009 :0 2010 :200 2011 :0 2012 :200 2013 :0

- 3. Number of fact sheets developed

2009 :3 2010 :4 2011 :4 2012 :3 2013 :3

- 4. Annual Reports

2009 :1 2010 :1 2011 :1 2012 :1 2013 :1

- 5. Number of presentations made at meetings for interested groups

2009 :15 2010 :15 2011 :15 2012 :15 2013 :15

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Short term outcome will be measured by the number of LRF and SDF that attend field days and observe BMP demonstrations and the knowledge gained by participants.
2	Long term outcome will be measured by the number of LRFs and SDFs that adopt 1 or more BMP

Outcome #1**1. Outcome Target**

Short term outcome will be measured by the number of LRF and SDF that attend field days and observe BMP demonstrations and the knowledge gained by participants.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :70

2010 : 70

2011 : 70

2012 :70

2013 :70

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 205 - Plant Management Systems

Outcome #2**1. Outcome Target**

Long term outcome will be measured by the number of LRFs and SDFs that adopt 1 or more BMP

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :70

2010 : 70

2011 : 70

2012 :70

2013 :70

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 205 - Plant Management Systems

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)**1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes**

- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Appropriations changes
- Public Policy changes
- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)
- Economy

Description

Many LRF and SDF are farming under dry land conditions this makes them susceptible to drought conditions and their yield is usually not comparable to that of farmers using irrigation. These farmers have limited resources to provide the necessary inputs into their farming operation; therefore borrowing operating capital. Sometimes borrowing creates a problem because some farmers have poor credit. These factors are likely to affect their rate of BMP adoption. Public policy changes often affect farming operations and budget considerations for federal and local budgets. Likewise, a shift in priorities for the Extension program locally influences the type of programs that are to be offered.

V(K). Planned Program (Evaluation Studies and Data Collection)**1. Evaluation Studies Planned**

- During (during program)

Description

A survey will be given to LRF and SDF who attend field days to determine their interest in adopting BMPs. Comments and feedback will be solicited from individuals and groups that tour

2. Data Collection Methods

- Observation
- On-Site

Description

The 2501 staff assists most of the LRF and SDF in the state of Arkansas. The staff members help the farmers to prepare their loan applications. The 2501 staff will be asked to survey farmers to determine their adoption of BMPs.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #24

1. Name of the Planned Program

1890 Family and Child Development Program

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Two programs will be implemented in the 1890 Family and Child Development Program: Teens on the Go and the Young Scholars. Teens on the Go is a newsletter series for students in grades 7-12. Six issues of the newsletter is offered each year. The program is a partnership between the 1890 Family and Child Development Program and the 1862 Cooperative Extension Service. The newsletter celebrated its 29th anniversary in 2007. The Young Scholars program is an after school program conducted in housing projects for low-income minority children, age 6-15 and their parents. The purpose of the program is to reverse the poor academic trends of minority children and help them succeed in school.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
802	Human Development and Family Well-Being		40%		0%
806	Youth Development		60%		0%
	Total		100%		0%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Public officials and citizens in general in Arkansas continue to be concerned about the well-being of the state's children and their families. Forty-seven percent of the state's minority children live in single parent homes. They are more likely to be poor and are being raised without the support of a father. Family and child development programs address these issues and offer solutions to make life better for all family members.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

In the 1890 Family and Child Development Program, parents enrolled in the Young Scholars Program are expected to develop skills to help their children achieve their full potential and become contributing members of society. Teenagers receiving Teens on the Go are expected to develop decision making skills for dealing with critical issues they face. Children enrolled in the Young Scholars are expected to increase school performance and avoid becoming school dropouts.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

1. To help teenagers make better decisions regarding critical issues they face. 2. To develop the capacity of low-income minority parents to create an environment that will enhance the development of their children. 3. To help low-income minority children increase school performance and avoid dropping out of school.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
2010	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Two focused areas will be addressed in the 1890 Family and Child Development Program. These include Teens on the Go and the Young Scholars Program. The Teens on the Go is a newsletter series that will be developed for students in grades 7-12. The Young Scholars Program will be implemented in housing projects in Brinkley. The children will meet 5-days a week in an after school program that emphasizes math and science skills through human sciences and agriculture subject matter. Parents with children enrolled in the Young Scholars Program will meet weekly and focus on parenting education, stress management, coping, and job-related skills, family relationships, and economic- and self-sufficiency skills.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group Discussion ● Demonstrations ● Workshop ● Education Class 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters

3. Description of targeted audience

The target audience in the 1890 Family and Child Development focused programs will include: Teenagers in grades 7-12 for the newsletter, Teens on the Go. Parents and their children who live in two housing projects in Monroe County for the Young Scholars Program.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	45	0	55	10000
2010	45	0	55	10000
2011	45	0	55	10000
2012	45	0	55	10000
2013	45	0	55	10000

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- We will provide math and science workshops for children in the Young Scholars Program.

2009 67 2010 67 2011 :67 2012 67 2013 67

- Parents will receive training in parenting, stress management, money magement, child development, and job-related and coping skills.

2009 57 2010 57 2011 :57 2012 57 2013 57

- Write 6 issues of Teens on the Go for students in grades 7-12.

2009 6 2010 6 2011 :6 2012 6 2013 6

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Forty-five percent of children in the Young Scholars Program will have an increase in school performance
2	Thirty percent of families will report being able to meet the financial obligations of their families.
3	Total contact with Arkansas teens will be 10000 through Teens on the Go.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Forty-five percent of children in the Young Scholars Program will have an increase in school performance

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 62 **2010** : 62 **2011** : 62 **2012** 62 **2013** :0

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 806 - Youth Development

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Thirty percent of families will report being able to meet the financial obligations of their families.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 57 **2010** : 57 **2011** : 57 **2012** 57 **2013** :57

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 802 - Human Development and Family Well-Being
- 806 - Youth Development

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Total contact with Arkansas teens will be 10000 through Teens on the Go.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :10000 **2010** : 10000 **2011** : 10000 **2012** :10000 **2013** :10000

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

•1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Economy
- Populations changes (immigration,new cultural groupings,etc.)
- Appropriations changes

Description

The changing economy with loss of jobs could definitely affect outcomes for parents enrolled in the program. A decrease in appropriations would alter the numbers of persons served. With the influx of immigrants coming into the state, the population in the housing projects could affect who will be served.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Case Study
- During (during program)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Case Study
- Sampling
- Observation
- On-Site

Description

Data collection methods will include targeted sampling, incomplete sentences, case studies and observations.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #25

1. Name of the Planned Program

Arkansas Ag Adventures - Agricultural Awareness

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

Arkansas AG Adventures is a hands-on, outdoor, agricultural education program. It is a collaborative effort between the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff and the University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service. Special focus is given to 4-H leadership skills, career building, and science education.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
806	Youth Development	100%	100%		0%
	Total	100%	100%		0%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

Arkansas is a diverse state that depends on a strong agricultural industry. Agriculture is Arkansas' largest industry, providing over \$5 billion a year in farm income. Roughly one-half of the state's land is devoted to agriculture, and our climate and topography make it well suited for the production of a broad spectrum of commodities. Nationally, Arkansas ranks first in the production of rice and second in the production of broilers. Arkansas is also highly ranked in the production of catfish, turkey, cotton and soybeans.

Although Arkansas depends on agriculture, it is seldom taught in elementary or secondary schools. Along with the fact that most children are two to three generations away from the farm, there is an increasing need for agricultural awareness. Producer Focus Groups and results from the Farm Crisis Survey both identified a significant need, particularly with children and young people, for an increase in factual public information and education regarding production agriculture. In response, a center to teach youth about agriculture was established on the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff Small Farm Outreach and Water Management Center in Lonoke, Arkansas.

Children learn a variety of subjects through hands-on lessons at the center whether they come from rural or urban schools. The program also provides in-school visits to schools that may not be able to send children to the center due to cost or travel restraints.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

Children in today's schools are the decision makers of tomorrow. As such they need to learn about the natural world that exists around them and about basic issues which will impact on their food supply and environmental quality. Receiving vibrant challenging hands-on instruction about agriculture and its importance is a relevant learning experience for these future decision makers, especially those in urban areas.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

To increase understanding of agriculture and ultimately encourage more youth to seek careers in the fields of agriculture, science, math, engineering, and technology.

To increase the understanding of agriculture and its benefits to the general public.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0
2010	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0
2011	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0
2012	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0
2013	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Activities include field days at the UAPB Small Farm Outreach and Water Management Center, camps at the Arkansas 4-H Center, exhibits at educational fairs, and community and classroom workshops.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education Class ● Group Discussion ● Demonstrations ● Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Web sites

3. Description of targeted audience

Although all youth and adults can be a part of the program, special emphasis is given to youth in grades 4-6 and their formal educators.

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	120	10	2500	200
2010	130	10	2750	200
2011	140	10	3000	200
2012	150	10	3250	200
2013	160	10	3500	200

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of Participants in Arkansas Ag Adventures workshops and other non-formal educational programs

2009 2500 2010 2750 2011 :3000 2012 3250 2013 3500

- Number of groups that participate in farm field days

2009 :10 2010 :12 2011 :15 2012 :17 2013 20

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	To increase the understanding of agriculture and its benefits to the general public.
2	The number of youth that choose agriculture as a career or course of study in college.

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

To increase the understanding of agriculture and its benefits to the general public.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 :400 **2010 :** 450 **2011 :** 500 **2012 :** 550 **2013 :**600

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

The number of youth that choose agriculture as a career or course of study in college.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :1 **2010 :** 2 **2011 :** 3 **2012 :** 4 **2013 :** 5

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 806 - Youth Development

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Appropriations changes
- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Economy

Description

Since this program targets students and formal educators, any changes in frameworks and/or school policies can affect the number of programs/field trips that can be allowed for schools. Another factor could be competition from non-educational agri-tourism events such as corn maizes.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Before-After (before and after program)
- Retrospective (post program)

Description

Effectiveness of program on knowledge content management.
Effectiveness of program and logistics.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Other (notes and drawings)
- On-Site
- Whole population

Description

Pre-Post tests are given to youth who participate in camps that last more than one day. Assessment tools such as thank you notes and drawings will be used for informal camps one day or less.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #26

1. Name of the Planned Program

Managing Small Impoundments for Recreational Fishing

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

This program addresses priority issues for the 120,000 owners of small impoundments in Arkansas, from both research and Extension perspectives. Priority issues include improved fish population structures, fewer aquatic weed problems, and improved fishing.

The majority of calls to county agents from farm pond owners relates to management of aquatic weeds. Extension support to county agents will include printed materials, in-service training, and weed control demonstrations. New issues requiring attention include herbicide-resistant varieties and aquatic nuisance species.

This program will involve young people in fishing and recreational activities. The program is expected to assist teachers to integrate basic academic skills in a hands-on activity, to teach positive lifelong habits and values, and develop an appreciation for environmental stewardship.

3. Program existence : Mature (More than five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : No

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
134	Outdoor Recreation		33%		33%
307	Animal Production Management Systems		33%		33%
806	Youth Development		34%		34%
	Total		100%		100%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

A major problem for many commercial aquaculturists and small pond owners is management of aquatic macrophytes. Thousands of acres of fishponds, livestock ponds, and ditches also have problems with aquatic vegetation. This results in many calls and information requests to CES county extension and AGFC offices. Commercial producers usually want to eliminate aquatic macrophytes from ponds. Small pond owners often want to eliminate certain aquatic plants and not others, based on both practical and aesthetic motives. Misinformation and confusion leads to wasted money and effort, and poor results in aquatic plant management (apm). To provide research-based information, assist in comparison and selection of methods and materials for timely application. Herbicide - resistant varieties pose special problems.

There are about 120,000 small impoundments in Arkansas. Sunfish and crappie often stunt at a small size in these ponds due to limited predatory control. Hybrid striped bass (HSB) prefer small prey, and may reduce prey populations so that stunting is prevented. Thus, HSB could be used to improve sunshine and crappie fisheries and to provide a new sport fish in ponds. Project priorities include:

- To measure HSB survival in farm ponds
- To determine factors influencing stocking survival of HSB
- To evaluate HSB prey selection
- To determine impacts of additional competition on largemouth bass
- To develop management recommendations for using HSB in ponds

Locally, fishing participation has leveled off, and is consistently lower than the national average for groups such as females, African-Americans, and urban residents. A possible solution to the decline is to target underrepresented groups with fishing education programs such as Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's (AGFC) Family and Community Fishing Program (FCFP), Fishing Derby Program (FDP), and Hooked on Fishing, Not on Drugs Program (HOFNOD). However, little evaluation of these programs has been conducted, therefore our project will examine current program practices.

- To determine appropriate stocking frequencies for put-take species
- To assess the effect of the FDP on fishing activity at derby locations
- To monitor HOFNOD instructors and evaluate program components
- To evaluate new species for put-take fisheries
- To assess participant demographics, attitudes, and success
- To evaluate the overall impact of the FCFP on angler recruitment

There are about 120,000 ponds and small impoundments in Arkansas, many of which provide significant fisheries resources to the state. However, management of these resources often proceeds without the proper guidance, largely due to inadequate distribution of educational materials. This Extension program is designed to improve distribution of pond management information and:

- To respond to Extension Educator requests
- To support pond owner management needs
- To produce timely media releases on pond management
- To produce and maintain on-line information resources for ponds
- To design fact sheets and other necessary media

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension
- Integrated Research and Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

The regulatory environment will remain fairly stable - grass carp marketing will continue, chemicals currently legal will remain so. Chemicals identified for cheaper, more effective control of Naiad and Pithophora species will be approved for use.

- Hybrid Striped Bass will grow and survive in Arkansas farm ponds.
- Hybrid Striped Bass will eat pond prey species.
- Pond owners will use Hybrid Striped Bass if recommended.
- External funding will be maintained.
- AGFC will adhere to experimental designs.
- County Agents will facilitate distribution.
- Management recommendations will be followed.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

Commercial growers and government agents will use good judgement regarding applications. Less time and money will be necessary to manage aquatic plants in Arkansas.

Produce effective management recommendations for using Hybrid Striped Bass in ponds for prey control and fishery diversification. To enhance angler recruitment in Arkansas. Improve pond management in the state of Arkansas.

Children will learn to appreciate the outdoors and learn about the natural environment.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
2010	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
2011	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
2012	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
2013	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

Disseminate existing information through mass media, fact sheets, direct electronic communications, group presentations, and individual contacts with clientele.

Research Activities include:

- Assessment of HSB requirements for water hardness in Arkansas farm ponds based on survival post-stocking using cage studies

- HSB prey selection and competition with largemouth bass
- Growth and condition of HSB under different prey communities
- Influence of HSB on prey communities at two stocking densities.

Extension Activities include:

- Produce recommendations for using HSB in ponds
- Evaluation of the Community Fishing Program (FCFP)
- Evaluation of the Fishing Derby Program (FDP)
- Evaluation of the Hooked on Fishing not on Drugs Program (HOFNOD)
- HOFNOD teacher workshops
- AGFC training
- Assist in AGFC with instructional activities and evaluation design
- Organize and conduct Urban Fishing Symposium

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other 1 (Educational Meetings) • One-on-One Intervention • Other 2 (Farm Demonstrations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other 1 (Posters) • Newsletters • Other 2 (Extension Publications) • Web sites

3. Description of targeted audience

County Extension Agents, pond managers, natural resource managers, commercial hybrid striped bass producers, private impoundment owners and managers, Extension educators, AGFC AR potential/current anglers HOFNOD Instructors, and others

V(G). Planned Program (Outputs)

1. Standard output measures

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

	Direct Contacts Adults	Indirect Contacts Adults	Direct Contacts Youth	Indirect Contacts Youth
Year	Target	Target	Target	Target
2009	2090	12400	1000	200
2010	2090	12400	1000	400
2011	2090	12400	1000	400
2012	2090	12400	1000	400
2013	2090	12400	1000	400

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

Expected Patent Applications

2009 :0 2010 :0 2011 :0 2012 :0 2013 :0

3. Expected Peer Review Publications

Year	Research Target	Extension Target	Total
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0

V(H). State Defined Outputs

1. Output Target

- Number of publications

2009 2 2010 2 2011 2 2012 2 2013 2

- Number of Presentations

2009 6 2010 5 2011 4 2012 3 2013 3

- Number of Project Annual and Final Reports

2009 2 2010 2 2011 2 2012 2 2013 2

- Number of Published Abstracts

2009 1 2010 0 2011 2 2012 1 2013 1

- Number of Refereed Journal Articles

2009 0

2010 0

2011 :2

2012 :1

2013 :1

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Number of farm pond owners learning how to control aquatic weeds
2	Number of farm pond owners experiencing fewer problems with aquatic weeds
3	Number of Research Recommendations Transferred to Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Staff
4	Increase in fishing license sales in cities with AGFC programs
5	Increase in ponds that are designed, stocked, and managed correctly
6	Reduced number of pond problems
7	Percent increase in contacts regarding hybrid striped bass
8	Percent increase in requests for hybrid striped bass management recommendations
9	Percent increase in sales for sport fishing

Outcome #1

1. Outcome Target

Number of farm pond owners learning how to control aquatic weeds

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :100 **2010 :** 100 **2011 :** 100 **2012 :**100 **2013 :**100

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #2

1. Outcome Target

Number of farm pond owners experiencing fewer problems with aquatic weeds

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :20 **2010 :** 20 **2011 :** 25 **2012 :** 25 **2013 :**25

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 307 - Animal Production Management Systems

Outcome #3

1. Outcome Target

Number of Research Recommendations Transferred to Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Staff

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :4 **2010 :** 4 **2011 :** 4 **2012 :** 1 **2013 :** 1

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #4

1. Outcome Target

Increase in fishing license sales in cities with AGFC programs

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :100 **2010 :** 100 **2011 :** 100 **2012 :** 75 **2013 :** 75

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #5

1. Outcome Target

Increase in ponds that are designed, stocked, and managed correctly

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :50 **2010** : 50 **2011** : 50 **2012** :50 **2013** :50

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #6

1. Outcome Target

Reduced number of pond problems

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :25 **2010** : 25 **2011** : 25 **2012** : 25 **2013** :25

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #7

1. Outcome Target

Percent increase in contacts regarding hybrid striped bass

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010** : 10 **2011** : 10 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #8

1. Outcome Target

Percent increase in requests for hybrid striped bass management recommendations

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :10 **2010** : 10 **2011** : 10 **2012** :10 **2013** :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension
- 1890 Research

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

Outcome #9

1. Outcome Target

Percent increase in sales for sport fishing

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 :10 2010 : 10 2011 : 10 2012 :10 2013 :10

3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 134 - Outdoor Recreation

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)

1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes

- Natural Disasters (drought,weather extremes,etc.)

Description

Future introductions or new emergences of invasive aquatic plants may present major differences from past experiences. Weather-related fish kills; poaching; predation of stocked HSB; low survival of stocked fish; HSB do not control prey AGFC participation, AGFC implementation of management recommendations. Server failure, weather, computer viruses, Educator or manager failure to follow recommendations.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- During (during program)
- Before-After (before and after program)
- Other (Survey of farm pond owners)

Description

{NO DATA ENTERED}

2. Data Collection Methods

- Observation
- Sampling

Description

A formal evaluation of study is planned for 2010-2011.

V(A). Planned Program (Summary)

Program #27

1. Name of the Planned Program

Family Resource Management

2. Brief summary about Planned Program

The state of personal finances of U.S. households is often described as dismal and the solutions to change behavior as daunting. Published reports estimate that household debt has almost tripled since 1980, the personal savings rate of Americans is the lowest in 60 years, 20% of workers would not be able to make a mortgage, utility or credit card payment if they missed a paycheck and nearly 70% of all consumers live from paycheck to paycheck.

However, experts generally agree that everyone can become a stronger money manager regardless of their level of income or financial situation. The primary goal of the 1890 family resource management program is to enhance the ability of limited resource individuals and families to make informed consumer decisions and to plan and manage their finances throughout their changing lifecycle.

The specific program activities include providing training utilizing best practices in the field, developing tailored print media publications for low skilled audiences and using other forms of media to reach audiences, building on and creating partnerships with other agencies and organizations to expand outreach, implementing a research agenda to strengthen knowledge base and to encourage positive changes in financial behavior, involving target audiences in program development to strengthen impact, marketing program and conducting resource development activities for sustainability. This program requires a long-term commitment on the part of the university and target audiences.

3. Program existence : Intermediate (One to five years)

4. Program duration : Long-Term (More than five years)

5. Expending formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

6. Expending other than formula funds or state-matching funds : Yes

V(B). Program Knowledge Area(s)

1. Program Knowledge Areas and Percentage

KA Code	Knowledge Area	%1862 Extension	%1890 Extension	%1862 Research	%1890 Research
801	Individual and Family Resource Management		100%		0%
	Total		100%		0%

V(C). Planned Program (Situation and Scope)

1. Situation and priorities

The frequent practice of sound money management skills is a critical aspect of family well-being, particularly in a rapidly changing and uncertain economy. This is especially true for limited-resource individuals, families and small land/property owners who are the primary audiences for this program. First, it is well documented that individuals and families increasingly rely on credit in financial emergencies and for making major purchases which reduces the availability of future income for economic well-being and security. Second, limited resource audiences are targets for subprime financial products and services that limit their ability to manage finances effectively in the short-term over their lifecycle. Thirdly, the rate of loss of real estate assets among small land and property owners in comparison to the general population is alarming. Therefore, there is a need for estate planning educational information and products that meet the needs of small land and property owners to allow the transition of assets as desired and with limited financial hardships.

The priorities of this program are to conduct research based educational and informational programs and develop products for these audiences that result in an increase in 1) households saving for emergencies, saving for major purchases and saving to build wealth 2) consumers' knowledge about and ability to assess subprime and conventional financial services and products and their impact on financial well being 3) small land and property owners with the ability to transfer assets as desired and with

limited negative financial impact through wills and estate planning.

2. Scope of the Program

- In-State Extension

V(D). Planned Program (Assumptions and Goals)

1. Assumptions made for the Program

The first assumption is that Americans crave simplicity in an increasingly complex and stressful society. The second is that the availability of culturally competent educational products focused on behavior change is critical. Thirdly, limited resource audiences are exposed to more indept financial concepts and practices at a later age in comparison to the general population, therefore basic knowledge and awareness is an essential first step to achieving and maintaining financial security.

Limited resource individuals, families, farm families and small land and property owners participating in this program are expected to gain knowledge and skills in saving and reducing debt, selecting financial services including credit cards and mortgage loans, and in estate planning in the short-term. The long-term assumptions are that behavior changes such as increases in savings rate, reduction in use of subprime financial products and services and increases in completed wills and estate plans will occur. Also there will be an increase in the number of faith-based and community based organizations participating in financial education programs for their clientele.

2. Ultimate goal(s) of this Program

The primary goal of this program is to help the target audiences improve their ability to make informed consumer decisions, regarding their finances and to change or improve behaviors/habits that help them manage their finances and build wealth throughout their lifecycle.

V(E). Planned Program (Inputs)

1. Estimated Number of professional FTE/SYs to be budgeted for this Program

Year	Extension		Research	
	1862	1890	1862	1890
2009	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
2010	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
2012	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
2013	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0

V(F). Planned Program (Activity)

1. Activity for the Program

The 1890 Family Resource Management Program will be conducted through a variety of programs and events to reach the target audiences. Education programs (workshops and siminars) will be conducted; tailored publications for low-literacy individuals including fact sheets, newsletters, news articles will be written and published; media including print, radio, university TV and university website and other available technology will be used to provide information in a user friendly format. Additionally, the program will participate in events and conferences by developing displays and presentations.

2. Type(s) of methods to be used to reach direct and indirect contacts

Extension	
Direct Methods	Indirect Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group Discussion ● Education Class ● Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Newsletters ● Public Service Announcement ● TV Media Programs ● Web sites

V(I). State Defined Outcome

O. No	Outcome Name
1	Forty percent of the 800 program participants will gain knowledge in financial resource management and planning.
2	Ten percent of the program participants will change one or more positive financial behaviors that will be result in improved long-term financial well being.

Outcome #1**1. Outcome Target**

Forty percent of the 800 program participants will gain knowledge in financial resource management and planning.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Knowledge Outcome Measure

2009 320	2010 : 320	2011 : 320	2012 320	2013 :320
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3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management

Outcome #2**1. Outcome Target**

Ten percent of the program participants will change one or more positive financial behaviors that will result in improved long-term financial well being.

2. Outcome Type : Change in Action Outcome Measure

2009 80	2010 : 80	2011 : 80	2012 80	2013 :80
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3. Associated Institute Type(s)

- 1890 Extension

4. Associated Knowledge Area(s)

- 801 - Individual and Family Resource Management

V(J). Planned Program (External Factors)**1. External Factors which may affect Outcomes**

- Competing Programmatic Challenges
- Public Policy changes
- Economy
- Appropriations changes
- Populations changes (immigration,new cultural groupings,etc.)
- Competing Public priorities

Description

The external factors which may affect the outcomes are natural disasters, economy, appropriations changes, public policy changes, competing public priorities competing programmatic challenges and population changes. Natural disasters can impact appropriations, affect audience ability to participate in program and can reduce their ability to make changes in their financial situation. Changing economic conditions can make it more difficult for the clientele to achieve financial goals and can result in an immediate need that forces a change in program focus to assist target audience. Decreased funding and appropriation changes, can also affect the ability of staff to adequately address program by causing a reduction in time i.e. programs and services available. Changes in public policies such as those related to subprime financial services can have an immediate impact on limited resources audiences by reducing the availability of these services or requiring more regulation can be a benefit to consumers. Competing public priorities and programmatic challenges can have a particularly negative impact on outcomes due redirection in programming efforts. Population changes add more time needed to design programs that are culturally competent, may cause a delay in reaching the audience at the level expected and therefore producing the desired outcomes within time framework.

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

1. Evaluation Studies Planned

- Comparisons between program participants (individuals,group,organizations) and non-participants
- Comparisons between different groups of individuals or program participants experiencing different levels of program intensity.
- Before-After (before and after program)
- Case Study
- During (during program)

Description

Pre and post program evaluation, self reporting, case studies and comparison of program participants are some of the evaluation strategies that will be used in this program.

2. Data Collection Methods

- Case Study
- Structured
- On-Site
- Sampling

Description

Data collection methods will include sampling of the participant, structured interviews and case studies. These methods are known through research to be effective in collecting data from the target audiences of this program.