

Extension Program Work Area

Agriculture: Soil & Water Resources

PWA1: Wastewater Treatment

Rationale

Soil and water-watershed education plays a critical role in protecting natural resources. The educational process promotes improved understanding between groups with diverse values and regulators. These educational programs address homeowner and industrial waste water and biosolids disposal, management of agricultural inputs, understanding soil capabilities and limitations, and methods for improvement of watershed health.

Stake Holder Input

Stakeholder input comes from county, departmental, Agricultural Experiment Station(s), and the College of Agricultural Sciences advisory committees, industry organizations combined with numerous informal contacts between producers and county officials with faculty. This input is a result of frequent contact with stakeholders through our outreach and training programs, informal conversations, and request for information from local, state and federal agencies and members of the public.

How Stake Holder Input was used to create this PWA

Extension Agriculture faculty use stakeholder input to plan and implement programming based on the needs expressed by local stakeholders. At the same time, Extension Agriculture faculty inform stakeholders about pressing needs within agriculture that may not be a priority for the local community. This interaction between stakeholders and Agriculture professionals ensures that programming is relevant to the local community while reflecting the needs and concerns of producers throughout the state.

Long Term Outcome

Agricultural advisors, Department of Environmental Quality and biosolids managers will be better trained about soil capabilities, nutrient management, pesticide use, and proper disposal of waste water and land application of biosolids. They will use this information to assure wastewater from homes and municipalities is safely treated (in terms of human health & environment).

Indicators of Successful Achievement of this Outcome

- Survey of waste managers and agricultural professionals trained; survey of municipalities with people trained in biosolids management; survey of agricultural input suppliers who advise farmers on the use of various inputs (i.e. fertilizer and pesticides).
- Number of acres with improved waste application practices.
- Number of new methods for assessing environmental contaminants.

PWA2: Watershed Stewardship Education

Rationale

Soil and water-watershed education plays a critical role in protecting natural resources. The educational process promotes improved understanding between groups with diverse values and regulators. These educational programs address homeowner and industrial waste water and biosolids disposal, management of agricultural inputs, understanding soil capabilities and limitations, and methods for improvement of watershed health.

Stake Holder Input

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Long Term Outcome

There will be greater community awareness resulting in increased participation in watershed improvement activities in the areas served by the Watershed Stewardship Education Program (WSEP).

Indicators of Successful Achievement of this Outcome

- Numbers of people involved in watershed improvement training activities and projects.

PWA3: Groundwater Quality

Rationale

Soil and water-watershed education plays a critical role in protecting natural resources. The educational process promotes improved understanding between groups with diverse values and regulators. These educational programs address homeowner and industrial waste water and biosolids disposal, management of agricultural inputs, understanding soil capabilities and limitations, and methods for improvement of watershed health.

Stake Holder Input

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and training programs, informal conversations, and request for information from local, state and federal agencies and members of the public.

How Stake Holder Input was used to create this PWA

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Long Term Outcome

Groundwater contamination and human health impacts resulting from improper water management activities will be reduced.

Indicators of Successful Achievement of this Outcome

- Survey of waste managers and agricultural professionals trained, survey of municipalities with people trained in biosolids management; survey of agricultural input suppliers who advise farmers on the use of various inputs (i.e. fertilizer and pesticides).
- Number of acres with improved waste application practices.
- Numbers of people involved in watershed improvement training activities and projects.
- Number of acres using improved irrigation technologies.
- Number of request for information products developed under this work plan.
- Number of new methods for assessing environmental contaminants.

PWA4: Irrigation Efficiency

Rationale

Soil and water-watershed education plays a critical role in protecting natural resources. The educational process promotes improved understanding between groups with diverse values and regulators. These educational programs address homeowner and industrial waste water and biosolids disposal, management of agricultural inputs, understanding soil capabilities and limitations, and methods for improvement of watershed health.

Stake Holder Input

Stakeholder input comes from county, departmental, Agricultural Experiment Station(s), and the College of Agricultural Sciences advisory committees, industry organizations combined with numerous informal contacts between producers and county officials with faculty. This input is a result of frequent contact with stakeholders through our outreach and training programs, informal conversations, and request for information from local, state and federal agencies and members of the public.

How Stake Holder Input was used to create this PWA

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Long Term Outcome

In areas where irrigation technology improvements have been demonstrated, significant improved irrigation application efficiency will result.

Indicators of Successful Achievement of this Outcome

- Survey of agricultural input suppliers who advise farmers on the use of various inputs (i.e. fertilizer and pesticides).
- Numbers of people involved in watershed improvement training activities and projects.
- Number of acres using improved irrigation technologies.

PWA5: Land Use

Rationale

Soil and water-watershed education plays a critical role in protecting natural resources. The educational process promotes improved understanding between groups with diverse values and regulators. These educational programs address homeowner and industrial waste water and biosolids disposal, management of agricultural inputs, understanding soil capabilities and limitations, and methods for improvement of watershed health.

Stake Holder Input

Stakeholder input comes from county, departmental, Agricultural Experiment Station(s), and the College of Agricultural Sciences advisory committees, industry organizations combined with numerous informal contacts between producers and county officials with faculty. This input is a result of frequent contact with stakeholders through our outreach and training programs, informal conversations, and request for information from local, state and federal agencies and members of the public.

How Stake Holder Input was used to create this PWA

Extension Agriculture faculty use stakeholder input to plan and implement programming based on the needs expressed by local stakeholders. At the same time, Extension Agriculture faculty inform stakeholders about pressing needs within agriculture that may not be a priority for the local community. This interaction between stakeholders and Agriculture professionals ensures that programming is relevant to the local community while reflecting the needs and concerns of producers throughout the state.

Long Term Outcome

Accuracy of land-use change predictions increases and impacts on wildlife species are reduced.

Indicators of Successful Achievement of this Outcome

- Survey of waste managers and agricultural professionals trained survey of municipalities with people trained in biosolids management; survey of agricultural input suppliers who advise farmers on the use of various inputs (i.e. fertilizer and pesticides).
- Numbers of people involved in watershed improvement training activities and projects.
- Number of request for information products developed under this work plan.

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