

From: [Lee, DoKyoung](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject: RE: invited seminar
Date: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 9:52:31 PM

Bill,

I will be back to school on Thursday and I will arrange your hotel.
Please save all of your receipts and i will turn into the department.

I guess your research related with sorghum breeding and production will be great for your presentation.
If you give me a title I will start advertising and people will contact me to meet you. I will show you our energy farm and sorghum trial on Thursday.

Thanks,

D.K.

From: Bill Rooney [wlr@tamu.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 1:31 PM
To: Lee, DoKyoung
Subject: RE: invited seminar

DK:

I'm scheduled to arrive Wednesday evening at 8:50pm on AA3418. I've allocated all of Thursday to spend on campus. I'm open to visit with anybody you see fit during the day.

On Friday morning, I've been asked to meet with Chromatin, a company based in Chicago who will come down to Champaign for the morning. Bottom line, you don't have to worry about me on Friday.

Once you get a schedule together for Thursday, just let me know. Also, what topics do you want coverage of? Anything specific?

I'll cover my plane ticket. If you can cover the hotel, that'll be fine with me. I don't really care which hotel - just let me know.

Regards,

Bill

11NOV - WEDNESDAY

LV COLLEGE STATION	3:55 PM 3387	American
Airlines		
AR DALLAS FT WORTH	4:50 PM ECONOMY	
OPERATED BY AMERICAN EAGLE		Food For Purchase
WILLIAM ROONEY	SEAT 10A	FREQUENT FLYER:75YJ910

11NOV - WEDNESDAY

LV DALLAS FT WORTH 6:50 PM 3418 American
Airlines
AR CHAMPAIGN 8:50 PM ECONOMY
OPERATED BY AMERICAN EAGLE Food For Purchase
WILLIAM ROONEY SEAT 11C FREQUENT
FLYER:75YJ910

13NOV - FRIDAY

LV CHAMPAIGN 12:40 PM 4052 American
Airlines
AR CHICAGO OHARE 1:35 PM ECONOMY
OPERATED BY AMERICAN EAGLE Food For Purchase
WILLIAM ROONEY SEAT 16C FREQUENT
FLYER:75YJ910

13NOV - FRIDAY

LV CHICAGO OHARE 3:25 PM 2335 American
Airlines
AR DALLAS FT WORTH 5:50 PM ECONOMY
Food For Purchase
WILLIAM ROONEY SEAT 30E FREQUENT
FLYER:75YJ910

13NOV - FRIDAY

LV DALLAS FT WORTH 8:35 PM 3498 American
Airlines
AR COLLEGE STATION 9:25 PM ECONOMY
OPERATED BY AMERICAN EAGLE Food For Purchase
WILLIAM ROONEY SEAT 14C FREQUENT
FLYER:75YJ910

Dr. William L. Rooney
Professor, Sorghum Breeding and Genetics
Chair, Plant Release Committee
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-2474
979 845 2151

From: DoKyoung Lee [mailto:leedk@illinois.edu]
Sent: Thursday, October 29, 2009 1:59 PM
To: 'Bill Rooney'
Subject: invited seminar

Dear Bill,

I hope you remember the seminar for our department scheduled on November 12.

If you arrange your travel we will reimburse later. I will arrange a hotel if you don't have any preference. Also It will be nice to have your title sometime next week.

I am wondering if you go to ASA meeting. I will be there.

Thanks,

D.K.

DoKyoung "D.K." Lee

Assistant Professor of Biomass and Bioenergy Crop Production

Department of Crop Sciences, University of Illinois

S-320 Turner Hall, MC-046

1102 South Goodwin Avenue

Urbana, Illinois 61801

217-333-7736/Fax: 217-333-5299

From: [James Osborne](#)
To: delroy@tamu.edu
Cc: [Dr. Bill Rooney](#); [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: map of TAMU sorghum at PR
Date: Monday, November 09, 2009 8:47:52 PM

Delroy,
Thank you for your punctuality, I will be looking for the seed in the morning.
Yes, you will still have the \$53.50/night rate including tax, if you have any problems let me know.
Thanks again, I will let you know as soon as we get the nurseries planted.
Regards,
Jim

From: delroy@tamu.edu
To: [REDACTED]
CC: wlr@tamu.edu; [REDACTED]
Subject: map of TAMU sorghum at PR
Date: Mon, 9 Nov 2009 11:24:47 -0600

Jim:

One box of packaged seed should arrive at Andale tomorrow (Tuesday) morning. Rows are in separate bundles arranged by range from front of field to back. Seed has been treated with Concep III, Apron XL, Poncho, Precise, and Maxim FS. Field map is attached. If you have questions, please let me know. I assume we can still make reservations at La Parguera when needed?

Cordially,

Mr. S. Delroy Collins, Research Associate
Sorghum Breeding and Genetics
Dept. of Soil & Crop Sciences
Texas A&M University
370 Olsen Blvd.
College Station, TX 77843
delroy@tamu.edu
(979) 845-2151

From: [James Osborne](#)
To: [Dr. Bill Rooney](#)
Subject: RE: one more request
Date: Friday, November 06, 2009 7:09:43 PM

Bill,
No problem, we had 3" of rain last weekend, they will not be able to work the fields and start making beds before Monday, we plan to plant soybeans (2 acres of plots) as soon as we can after we get started. If you need more we can handle them, make sure you do what you need to.
Thanks for the update, have a great weekend.
Jim

From: wlr@tamu.edu
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: one more request
Date: Fri, 6 Nov 2009 15:05:32 -0600

Jim:

I know I just asked for 100 rows, well I'm asking for another 100 rows. That would bring my total to 500 and I promise it will not go higher. If there is a problem, please let me know.

Regards,
Bill

Dr. William L. Rooney
Professor, Sorghum Breeding and Genetics
Chair, Plant Release Committee
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-2474
979 845 2151

From: [James Osborne](#)
To: [Dr. Bill Rooney](#)
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: question on timing
Date: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 9:46:04 AM

Bill,
No problem, I will work around it, I can't work with all of it at once and we can't plant it all at once! Send it as soon as you can, however, make sure you include everything you need to or there is no need to send it at all. I could receive it on the 20th. or 21st. and still have it in Puerto Rico in plenty of time.
I thank you for the update,
Jim

From: wlr@tamu.edu
To: [REDACTED]
CC: delroy@tamu.edu
Subject: question on timing
Date: Tue, 3 Nov 2009 06:46:16 -0600

Jim:

What is the latest date I can get you the seed for PR?

I've got a student who didn't realize we have to get seed for some PIs from Griffin and we'd like to request that. I expect we'll have the seed by next Monday and could have it to you sometime late next week. Will that work? If not, what is the latest date?

Regards,

Bill

Dr. William L. Rooney
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Economic Feasibility of Ethanol Production from Sweet Sorghum Juice in Texas

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*Selected Paper prepared for presentation at the Southern Agricultural Economics
Association Annual Meetings, Atlanta, Georgia, January 31-February 3, 2009*

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Economic Feasibility of Ethanol Production from Sweet Sorghum Juice in Texas

Abstract

The economic feasibility of producing ethanol from sweet sorghum juice is projected using Monte Carlo simulation models to estimate the price ethanol plants will likely have to pay for sweet sorghum and the uncertain returns for ethanol plants. Ethanol plants in high yielding regions will likely generate returns on assets of 11%-12% and in low yield areas the returns on assets will be less than 10%.

Ethanol first gained popularity as an energy source in response to the oil embargos of the 1970's and the resulting oil and gasoline price increases. Government support fueled industry growth through the mid 1980's until oil and gasoline prices retreated, collapsing the market for ethanol. Much like then, increasing oil and gasoline prices, and the topic of energy security, were instrumental mechanisms in the revival of the ethanol industry over the last few years. As of January 2009, there are 172 ethanol plants in the U.S. with a combined capacity of over 10 billion gallons (Renewable Fuels Association 2009).

Corn is currently the feedstock of choice for U.S. ethanol producers. Increasing ethanol production led to higher domestic corn utilization, as it is also widely used in the food and livestock sectors. This, coupled with other factors such as the value of the dollar and investment markets, has contributed to corn prices rising to some of the highest levels in U.S. history. Farmers responded to high corn prices by shifting planted acres to corn, which has caused ripple effects across other crops, contributing to higher price levels of competing crops. As a result, public and political interest has escalated for the production of ethanol from sources other than corn.

Economic research has explored various alternative ethanol production technologies. Progress has been made with respect to biochemical and thermochemical technologies for cellulosic ethanol, yet the ability to reach commercial viability continues to elude the industry. Herbst (2003), Shapouri, Salassi, and Fairbanks (2006), Ribera et al. (2007a), Salassi (2007), and Outlaw et al. (2007) have examined the economic feasibility of ethanol production from grain sorghum and corn, sugar, sugarcane juice and molasses, sugar, and sugarcane juice, respectively. Studies by Epplin (1996), Graham, English, and Noon (2000), and Mapemba et al. (2007) have explored transportation, harvest, and delivered feedstock cost components of biomass used for cellulosic ethanol. Outlaw et al. (2007) conclude ethanol production from sugarcane juice, a predominant production method in Brazil, would be economically feasible in certain regions of the United States. However, sugar policy has left little opportunity for this method to gain traction in the United States.

Sweet sorghum, grown as an alternative to sugarcane, has been identified as a potential dedicated energy crop that can be grown as far north and south as latitude 45° (Rooney et al. 2007). During very dry periods, sweet sorghum can go into dormancy, with growth resuming when sufficient moisture levels return (Gnansounou, Dauriat, and Wyman 2005). Several varieties of sweet sorghum have been developed ranging in size, yield, and intended use. The Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture developed several sweet sorghum varieties (2008). The four varieties that were developed, Dale (1970), Theis (1974), M81-E (1981), and Topper 76-6 (1994), have different maturity lengths, seed weights, and juice and dry matter yields. Rooney et al. (1998; 2007), at Texas A&M University,

has developed and is testing hybrid sweet sorghums for biomass and energy production. Additionally, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is developing sorghum varieties specifically for ethanol production (2007).

Sweet sorghum is a variety of sorghum that has a high concentration of soluble sugars in the juice. Characteristics of high fermentable sugars, low fertilizer requirement, high water use efficiency (1/3 of sugarcane and 1/2 of corn), short growing period, and the ability to adapt well to diverse climate and soil conditions make sweet sorghum a potential feedstock for ethanol production (Wu et al. 2008). While single-cut yields may be low, an increased growing season increases cumulative yields due to the ratoon potential of the crop (Rooney et al. 2007). As shown in Table 1, this disparity is evident when comparing yields across climatic zones in Texas. See Figure 1 for a map showing the locations referenced in Table 1.

Table 1: Annual Average Sweet Sorghum Yields, Frost Free Days, Growing Days, and Yield Disparity Across Study Areas.

	Willacy	Wharton	Hill	Moore
Average Sweet Sorghum Yield (tons/ac)	137	47	33	24
Average Days without a Freeze				
Minimum	232	205	192	129
Mean	303	243	225	171
Maximum	365	293	286	194
Average Growing Days Between Harvests				
Between Planting and First Cut	105	107	123	135
Between First Cut and Second Cut	60	77	90	90
Between Second Cut and Third Cut	60	77	90	90
Average Yield Disparity Between Harvests				
Second Cut Fraction of First Cut	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Third Cut Fraction of First Cut	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Research has suggested sweet sorghum juice as a potential feedstock for ethanol production (Gibbons et al. 1986; Venturi and Venturi 2003; ICRISAT 2007; Prasad et al.

From: [Alex Feltus](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject: RE: Mapping Populations
Date: Monday, November 09, 2009 4:17:36 PM

Bill:

I hope you are well. You requested an "Early November" reminder about sorghum tissue.

Let me know if you want me to pay for shipping. Also, if you have any seeds (that would be super as we want to map in more than one environment. Of course I would share all results with your group.

Thank you so much for your help with this,
Alex

--

Alex Feltus, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Clemson University - Dept. Genetics & Biochemistry
Biosystems Research Complex Rm 302C
51 New Cherry Street
Clemson, SC 29634
864-656-3231 (office) - (864) 656-6879 (fax)
<http://www.clemson.edu/cafls/departments/genbiochem/people/afeltus.html>

-----Original Message-----

From: Bill Rooney [<mailto:wlr@tamu.edu>]
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2009 2:35 PM
To: Alex Feltus
Subject: RE:

Yes, I checked with Terry a couple of weeks ago and we will be able to provide you with a ground sample of tissue for testing. It'll be later this fall before we can get everything together, so a reminder in early November would be best.

Regards,

Bill

Dr. William L. Rooney
Professor, Sorghum Breeding and Genetics
Chair, Plant Release Committee
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-2474
979 845 2151

From: [Chalkley, Lee Ann](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Cc: [Delroy Collins](#); [REDACTED] [Fields, Tiffany](#); [Pederson, Gary](#)
Subject: RE: Sorghum Request
Date: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 9:52:23 AM

Dr. Rooney,

Dr. Pederson is out-of-the-office; however, I have copied Tiffany so that she can start processing your request. We should be able to get the seed pulled and shipped to you by Monday. Also, Tiffany will email you the tracking number when the samples are actually shipped.

If you have questions, please let me know.

Thanks,
Lee Ann

Seed Storage Manager
USDA, ARS, PGRCU
1109 Experiment Street
Griffin, GA 30223
email: leeann.chalkley@ars.usda.gov
Phone: (770) 229-3334
Fax: 770-229-3324

From: Bill Rooney [<mailto:wlr@tamu.edu>]
Sent: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 9:31 AM
To: Pederson, Gary; Chalkley, Lee Ann
Cc: 'Delroy Collins'; [REDACTED]
Subject:

Gary and Lee Ann

First, I have to apologize for this late request, but I was traveling and I had a student who didn't realize that we had to request this seed. We would like seed of the following lines so that we can plant them in our winter nursery. We've got to have the seed ready by early next week. So, the question for you – can you pull it and send it to us by Monday/Tuesday of next week? If so, multiple thanks, and I owe you one. If not, just let me know and we'll plan accordingly

Again, my apologies for the extremely short notice.

Regards,

Bill

Specific requests:

PI 154866
PI 156906
PI 276820
PI 297223

PI 329456
PI 329470
PI 329595
PI 482735
PI 482826
PI 482831
PI 482837
PI 482901
PI 494910
PI 494912
PI 495929
PI 496129
PI 496171
PI 501024
PI 501075
PI 513398
PI 513411
PI 513438
PI 513467
PI 513821
PI 514514
PI 514543
PI 514564
PI 521108
PI 521191
PI 521195
PI 521198
PI 521202
PI 521295
PI 521892
PI 521904
PI 521905
PI 521906
PI 521924
PI 521988
PI 521999
PI 522028
PI 524552
PI 524588
PI 524599
PI 524715
PI 526068
PI 526069
PI 526136
PI 532226

PI 536553
PI 536562
PI 536571
PI 536592
PI 536606
PI 537751
PI 537752
PI 537763
PI 545575
PI 545579
PI 549173
PI 549175
PI 549198
PI 562085
PI 562159
PI 562732
PI 563179
PI 568684
PI 568691
PI 568695
PI 568698
PI 568699
PI 568700
PI 568701
PI 568730
PI 568758
PI 573258
PI 573267
PI 586036

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From: Pam Wilhelm
To: Bill Rooney
Subject: RE: South Dakota State U account
Date: Monday, November 09, 2009 8:09:08 AM

According to FAMIS the total award is \$223,000.00. Short Title is Feedstock Partnership Award # 3TA153/Prine: DE-FC36-05G085041
It only has accounts for you and Heilman
Here's the printout of the Summary Budget Pool since the account started:

,SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY , ,FY 2010 CC,06
Screen:,,,Account:,,,Fiscal Year:,2010,
,Thru Month:,11,,November ,,FY/PY/IN to Date:,IN,,Calc CM IDC:,N
sp Person:,BALTENS PERGER, DAVID, Bottom Line Exclusion:, 0.00
Department:,SCSC ,Flags: D F B C Z G ABR,, Net Dir BBA:, 129718.24
,Map Code:,50000, ,N N Y R N N 009,,Unprotected Available:, 129718.24
bj Description, ,Budget Actual Encumbrances,,Available

001 Revenue Pool ,, 223000- 32304-, , 190696-
*** Total Revenue ,, 223000- 32304-, , 190696-

101 Salaries & Wages Poo', 79898 13176 , 7272 59450
000 Travel Pool ,, 12500 2110 , , 10390
000 Supplies Pool ,, 27734 3392 , , 24342
000 Other Expense Pool ,, 20700 2588 , , 18112
000 Capital Outlay Pool ,, 19705 2280 , , 17425
** Total Direct Expense,, 160537 23547 , 7272 129718
600 Indirect Cost Pool ,, 62463 8837 , , 53626
*** Total Expenses ,, 223000 32384 , 7272 183345
,* Account Total 0 80 7272 7352-

This print out might be easier to see but it's by # not name on the categories

,SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY , ,FY 2010 CC,06
Screen:,,,Account:,,,Fiscal Year:,2010,
,Thru Month:,11,,November ,,FY/PY/IN to Date:,IN,,Calc CM IDC:,N
esp Person:,BALTENS PERGER, DAVID, Bottom Line Exclusion:, 0.00
Department:,SCSC ,Flags: D F B C Z G ABR,, Net Dir BBA:, 129718.24
,Map Code:,50000, ,N,N,Y,R,N,N,009,,Unprotected Available:, 129718.24
Obj ,C P Budget CM Actual Actual Encumbrances ,Available

0001, 223000.00- 32303.67- 190696.33-
****, 223000.00- 32303.67- 190696.33-

1101, 79898.00 13176.39 7271.76 59449.85
3000, 12500.00 2110.41 10389.59
4000, 27734.00 3391.75 24342.25
5000, 20700.00 80.00 2588.40 18111.60
8000, 19705.00 2280.05 17424.95
***, 160537.00 80.00 23547.00 7271.76 129718.24
9600, 62463.00 8836.67 53626.33
****, 223000.00 80.00 32383.67 7271.76 183344.57
* Total,, .00 80.00 80.00 7271.76 7351.76-

Let me know if you need anything else or I can help.

>>> "Bill Rooney" <wlr@tamu.edu> 11/5/2009 5:52 PM >>>
Pam:

I've been looking at the SDSU proposal we submitted; the numbers don't match with what you've got listed below. According to the attached, we were due 80K and 83K for me and Heilman respectively. The outlay below is a little over 100K, so it doesn't match.

As far as I know this is the only funds that I have coming from SDSU. Can you reconcile this or give me a title or copy of the budgeting instructions?

Regards,

Bill

Dr. William L. Rooney
Professor, Sorghum Breeding and Genetics
Chair, Plant Release Committee
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-2474
979 845 2151

-----Original Message-----

From: Pam Wilhelm [<mailto:PWilhelm@ag.tamu.edu>]
Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2009 9:52 AM
To: Bill L Rooney
Subject: South Dakota State U account

Dr. Rooney, this account has received new funding. I noticed you had set up a support account for Heilman that says Interim funding. Just wanted to check with you as to where the new funds should go.

salary \$55036
travel \$6500
supplies \$10159
other \$18516
capital outlay \$11040

From: [Rene Clara](#)
To: [Eheinric](#)
Cc: [Bill Rooney](#); [John Yohe](#)
Subject: Re: Technology transfer correct project
Date: Thursday, November 12, 2009 7:40:45 PM

Dear Dr. Short,

I'm sorry, the previous attached is incorrect, please to eliminate it, it has error of numbers. At present I enclose you the correct project.

Thanks,

René Clará V.
INTSORMIL
Host Regional Coordinator

CENTA, Apdo. Postal 885,
San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.
Tel. (503) 2302 0239 - (503) 7815 2238 cel.
Fax: (503) 2302 0239

E-mail: [REDACTED]

De: Rene Clara [REDACTED]
Para: Eheinric <eheinric@vt.edu>
CC: Bill Rooney <wlr@tamu.edu>; John Yohe <jyohe@unlnotes.unl.edu>
Enviado: jue, noviembre 12, 2009 6:18:32 PM
Asunto: Re: Technology transfer

Dear Dr. Heinric,

Attached I send to you the first project "TRANSFERENCE OF SORGHUM IMPROVED VARIETIES TO SMALL PFARMERS IN CENTRAL AMERICA".

Please check it and if you have questions do it let me know please.

Regards,

René Clará V.
INTSORMIL
Host Regional Coordinator

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Fax: (503) 2302 0239

E-mail: [REDACTED]

De: Eheinric <ehheinric@vt.edu>
Para: Rene Clara <[REDACTED]>
CC: jyohe1@unl.edu
Enviado: mié, noviembre 11, 2009 10:35:12 AM
Asunto: Re: Technology transfer

Yes, two pages is OK.....Short

At 10:27 AM 11/11/2009, Rene Clara wrote:

Thanks Dr. Heinric for your help. Any thing I communicate with you.

I think to write two pages by proposal, that seems you?

Regards,

René Clará V.

INTSORMIL

Host Regional Coordinator

CENTA, Apdo. Postal 885,
San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.
Tel. (503) 2302 0239 - (503) 7815 2238 cel.
Fax: (503) 2302 0239

E-mail: [REDACTED]

De: Eheinric <ehheinric@vt.edu>
Para: Rene Clara <[REDACTED]>
CC: jyohe1@unl.edu
Enviado: mié, noviembre 11, 2009 9:56:30 AM
Asunto: Re: Technology transfer

Rene,

Go ahead an write three proposals. Send to me by Nov. 30 so I can present them

at the meeting in KC, MO Dec. 2. These can be brief and not full proposals at this time but be sure you document the potential impact of the project as indicated in points 1-9 on the attached (e.g. farm income, baker income, decrease in poverty, increase in food security etc.). Any questions, contact me.

Thanks,

Short

At 04:20 PM 11/6/2009, Rene Clara wrote:

Dr. Short,

Can we write three proposals? or must we select one of them? The three have equal importance in the region and we want the three.

When must we send the proposals?

Please send to me the attachment in word to open it.

Regards,

René Clará V.

INTSORMIL

Host Regional Coordinator

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San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.
Tel. (503) 2302 0239 - (503) 7815 2238 cel.
Fax: (503) 2302 0239

E-mail: [REDACTED]

De: Eheinric <ehinric@vt.edu>
Para: rene Clara <[REDACTED]>
Enviado: vie, noviembre 6, 2009 3:33:35 PM
Asunto: Re: Technology transfer

Yes, Spanish is OK.

Short

,

Dear Dr. Heinric,

I cannot open your attachment, please send it to me in word.

Can I send to you some proposals of technology transference in Spanish?

Some ideas of technology transference in Central América:

1 - We want to transfer seed of the improved varieties to the small farmers in Central America.

2 - We want to transfer in Central America the new varieties for silage with BMR genes, to improve the milk production.

3 - We want to transfer the mills Omega VI to the bakers so that they could produce his sorghum

flour and mix it with that wheat flour in the making of bread, in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Regards.

René Clará V.

INTSORMIL

Host Regional Coordinator

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Fax: (503) 2302 0239

E-mail:



De: Eheinric <ehinric@vt.edu>
Para: Rene Clara <[REDACTED]>;
Vilma Ruth Calderon <[REDACTED]>
CC: dwlr@tamu.edu; Lloyd Rooney
<lrooney@tamu.edu>; "jyohe1@unl.edu"
<jyohe1@unl.edu>
Enviado: jue, noviembre 5, 2009 1:52:32 PM
Asunto: Technology transfer

Rene and Vilma,

The attached document describing the new Technology Transfer project will be discussed at the INTSORMIL Program Advisory Committee Meeting in K.C. MO Dec. 3-4. During this meeting it is our objective to determine which technologies, developed by INTSORMIL, should be promoted with the additional funding received from USAID. Regional Coordinators will represent their region in this discussion but in the case that Bill or Lloyd cannot represent CA, I will. Thus, I want you to tell me which technology you would promote if you had the funding to do so. The criteria for selecting technologies is given in the attachment.

Thanks,

Short

E. A. "Short" Heinrichs
Assistant Director, INTSORMIL
Research Professor, UNL Entomology
Consultant, IPM CRSP
Secretary General, IAPPS
email: ehinric@vt.edu
Phone: 402-805-4748 (Home)
402-472-6011 (UNL- INTSORMIL)
Skype: short62
IAPPS website:
<http://www.plantprotection.org/>
UNL Ent. website:
<http://entomology.unl.edu/>
INTSORMIL website: <http://intsormil.org>

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TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

“Transference of sorghum improved varieties to small farmers in Central America”

LEADERS:

Bill Rooney – INTSORMIL

René Clará Valencia – CENTA/INTSORMIL

Alfredo Alarcón – CENTA (Extensión)

Máximo Hernández – CENTA (Research)

PERIOD OF EXECUTION:

November 2009 a November 2011

COUNTRIES AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTES:

<u>INSTITUTE</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
CENTA	El Salvador
DICTA	Honduras
INTA	Nicaragua

TARGETS:

- To take the improved varieties of sorghum to the small producers
- To teach them to obtain your own seed for his future sowings
- To improve them the profitability of his culture.

CULTURES SYSTEMS THAT THE SMALL PRODUCERS USE:

- Intercrop Maize-Sorgo
- Sorghum in Monocrop

IMPROVED VARIETIES OF SORGHUM THAT WILL BE TRANSFERRED:

- Intercrop Maize-Sorgo: ES-790 and 85 SCP 805 varieties
- Sorghum in Monocrop: Soberano, RCV y Jocoro varieties

SMALL PRODUCERS FOR COUNTRY:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	Seed to producing	Producers to attend	Surface to attend	Production to obtaining
El Salvador	50 tm	10,000	3,500 ha	8,750 tm
Honduras	25 “	5,000	1,750 “	4,375 “
Nicaragua	50 “	10,000	3,500 “	8,750 “
TOTAL	125 tm	25,000	8,750 ha	21,875 tm

COST OF THE PROJECT FOR COUNTRY (\$US)

PAIS	CENTA		INTA		DICTA		TOTAL	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Salary Jornals	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	5,000	5,000	27,000	27,000
Fuel and lubricant	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	12,500	12,500
Agro-chemical	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000
Materials	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,500	1,500	7,500	7,500
Spare parts	500	500	500	500	300	300	1,300	1,300
Rents	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000
Other expenses	500	500	500	500	300	300	1,300	1,300
TOTAL	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	12,600	12,600	64,600	64,600

Note: The project begins in November 2009.

PAYMENTS

CENTA (El Salvador)

PAYMENTS 2010:

1 ⁰ – Noviembre de 2009	\$	8,000.00
2 ⁰ – Marzo de 2010	“	9,000.00
3 ⁰ – Agosto 2010	“	9,000.00
Sub-total	\$	26,000.00

PAYMENTS 2011:

1 ⁰ – Enero de 2011	\$	8,000.00
2 ⁰ – Junio 2011	“	9,000.00
3 ⁰ - Octubre 2011	“	9,000.00
Sub-total	\$	26,000.00

TOTAL for El Salvador	\$ 52,000.00
------------------------------	---------------------

INTA (Nicaragua)

PAYMENTS 2010:

1 ^o – Noviembre de 2009	\$	8,000.00
2 ^o – Marzo de 2010	“	9,000.00
3 ^o – Agosto 2010	“	9,000.00
Sub-total	\$	26,000.00

PAYMENTS 2011:

1 ^o – Enero de 2011	\$	8,000.00
2 ^o – Junio 2011	“	9,000.00
3 ^o - Octubre 2011	“	<u>9,000.00</u>
Sub-total	\$	26,000.00

SUB-TOTAL for Nicaragua	\$ 52,000.00
--------------------------------	---------------------

DICTA (Honduras)

PAYMENTS 2010:

1 ⁰ – Noviembre de 2009	\$	4,200.00
2 ⁰ – Marzo de 2010	“	4,200.00
3 ⁰ – Agosto 2010	“	4,200.00
Sub-total	\$	12,600.00

PAYMENTS 2011:

2 ⁰ – Enero de 2011	\$	4,200.00
2 ⁰ – Junio 2011	“	4,200.00
3 ⁰ - Octubre 2011	“	4,200.00
Sub-total	\$	12,600.00

SUB-TOTAL for Honduras \$ **25,200.00**

TOTAL PROJECT \$ **129,200.00**

JUSTIFICATION

The sorghum cultivation in Central America occupies the third place in surface sowed inside the basic grains, after the corn and bean. Approximately 241,000 are sowed annually there is with which 45 % is sowed in intercrop with maize and 55 % in monocrop. Approximately 60 % of the sowed surface is with varieties of open pollination and 40 % with hybrids of seeds companies. Small farmers sow half of the surface and medium and big producers sow another half.

The grain production is for 500,000 tm of which, most they are used for the manufacture of concentrated food and 30 % for the familiar consumption.

The sorghum substitutes the corn in his consumption but it is more consisting of his production of grain and forage since it resists more to the dry periods that normally they affect in the region. Also the sorghum is the base of the animal feeding for the milk production meat and eggs. For all these reasons it occupies the third place in importance inside the basic grains for the food security of the population.

CRONOGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

CENTA – El Salvador and INTA - Nicaragua[illegible]

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject: Re:
Date: Friday, November 06, 2009 7:06:54 AM

Dr. Rooney,
That is correct. The [REDACTED] should be different from each other if hybridization occurred and each plant being tested [REDACTED] needs to be run separately. The [REDACTED] parents will all have identical genotypes so they do not need to be tested individually.

[REDACTED]
----- Original Message -----

From: "Bill Rooney" <wlr@tamu.edu>
To: "Patricia Klein" <pklein@tamu.edu>
Cc: [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, November 5, 2009 1:46:01 PM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central
Subject: RE: Tx3361 by kandy korn

Trish:

I expect that you've got [REDACTED] and seed derived from the cross of [REDACTED]. Each seed would be different if [REDACTED] is actually present (which is not all that likely give what we see in the greenhouse). Matt correct me if this is wrong.

I expect if you can run five different plants of the [REDACTED] that would suffice and prove our point either way.

Make sense? If not, let me know.

Regards,

Bill

Dr. William L. Rooney
Professor, Sorghum Breeding and Genetics
Chair, Plant Release Committee
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-2474
979 845 2151

-----Original Message-----

From: Patricia Klein [<mailto:pklein@tamu.edu>]
Sent: Thursday, November 05, 2009 11:44 AM
To: Bill Rooney
Subject: Tx3361 by kandy korn

Bill

I am a bit confused on the [REDACTED] marker work that you asked Natalie to do. Matt dropped off seed of the following:

Thus he gave us three envelopes. My question is was there only one cross of [REDACTED] that you wanted us to check or is he sending us bulked seed from several crosses? Before I have Natalie do anything

I want to know what we have. She and Matt both seemed a bit confused and I wasn't there to hear the conversation.

Thanks
Trish

Dr. Patricia Klein
Associate Professor
Institute for Plant Genomics and Biotechnology
TAMU 2123
Texas AgriLIFE Research
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-2123

phone: 979-862-6308
fax: 979-862-4790

From: [Patricia Klein](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject: RE:
Date: Thursday, November 05, 2009 1:57:52 PM

Bill

If I understand correctly, the seed of _____ that Matt gave us should be not be bulked. Thus we germinate 5-10 seeds, extract DNA separately from each one and then run the corn markers through these 5-10 samples. Please confirm if I am correct.

Thanks
Trish

At 01:46 PM 11/5/2009, you wrote:

>Trish:

>

>I expect that you've got _____, and seed derived
>from the cross of _____ Each seed would be different if
>is actually present (which is not all that likely give what we see in the
>greenhouse). Matt correct me if this is wrong.

>

>I expect if you can run five different plants of the _____ that
>would suffice and prove our point either way.

>

>Make sense? If not, let me know.

>

>Regards,

>

>Bill

>

>Dr. William L. Rooney
>Professor, Sorghum Breeding and Genetics
>Chair, Plant Release Committee
>Texas A&M University
>College Station, Texas 77843-2474
>979 845 2151

>

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Patricia Klein [<mailto:pklein@tamu.edu>]

>Sent: Thursday, November 05, 2009 11:44 AM

>To: Bill Rooney

>Subject

>

>Bill

>

>I am a bit confused on the _____ marker work that you asked
>Natalie to do. Matt dropped off seed of the following:

>

>Thus he gave us three envelopes. My question is was there only one
>cross of _____ that you wanted us to check or is he sending us
>bulk seed from several crosses? Before I have Natalie do anything
>I want to know what we have. She and Matt both seemed a bit confused

>and I wasn't there to hear the conversation.
>
>Thanks
>Trish
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>Dr. Patricia Klein
>Associate Professor
>Institute for Plant Genomics and Biotechnology
>TAMU 2123
>Texas AgriLIFE Research
>Texas A&M University
>College Station, TX 77843-2123
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fax: 979-862-4790

From: [Alves, Maria](#)
To: wlr@tamu.edu; lrooney@tamu.edu
Cc: [Norton, Roger](#)
Subject: RE: Visit to Texas A&M University - Nov 20-23th 2009
Date: Monday, November 02, 2009 2:46:22 PM

Dear Drs. Bill and Loyd Rooney,

My name is Maria Alves, I work at the Office for Latin American Programs here at Texas A&M University.

We have met before but I am not sure if you remember me.

I am contacting you to follow up on an email I got from Dr. Geraldo Eugenio.

I know he has been in touch with you in organizing his visit to Texas A&M, and I would like to offer my help in anything you need.

I will not be here on November 23. I suggested that he arrives on Friday night so I could meet with him on Saturday morning and organize a meeting with the Brazilian student on Saturday mid morning.

I know he also wants to meet with Dr. Hussey, Dr. Feagley and Mrs. Cook, have any of these meetings been scheduled? Would you like for me to take care of scheduling them?

I look forward to your reply

Thanks,

Maria

Maria Alves

Program Manager for South America, Office for Latin America Programs
Texas A&M University

204 Coke Building | 4251 TAMU
College Station, TX 77843-4251 | USA
Tel. +1 979.845.3367 | Fax. +1 979.845.6228
Email: malves@tamu.edu | Web <http://olap.tamu.edu>

Welcome to Aggieland

From: Geraldo Eugenio [mailto: [REDACTED]]
Sent: Saturday, October 31, 2009 6:56 PM
To: s-feagley@tamu.edu; Alves, Maria; wlr@tamu.edu; lrooney@tamu.edu
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Visit to Texas A&M University - Nov 20-23th 2009

Dear Sam,

From Nov 19th to Nov 20th I will in Washington participating in the Bilateral Comission on Science and Technology, between the USA and Brazil. The Brazilian mission will be lead by the Ministry of Science and Tecnnology, Dr. Sérgio Rezende.

On Friday late evening or Saturday morning (November 21st) I am leavinto to College

Station, where I will stay until Monday (November 23rd), evening.

I have asked Dr. Bill Rooney to help in organizing an agenda in our University, including a meeting with you. If you will be in the Campus in this date, please, be in touch with Dr. Bill Rooney or Dr. Lloyd Rooney.

I am also in touch with Mrs. Maria Claudia Alves, the head for the Brazilian Student Association, and responsible in the International Student Department for the relationship between Texas A&M University and the Brazilian institutions.

Best Regards.

Geraldo Eugenio

Embrapa - Executive Director

From: [Anna Nguyen](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject: Re: Permission for publication
Date: Wednesday, November 04, 2009 1:16:44 PM

Dear Dr. Rooney;

Most certainly. I have attached the PDF file. Please let me know if you have trouble opening it.

Sincerely,
Anna Nguyen

----- Original Message -----

From: "Bill Rooney" <wlr@tamu.edu>
To: "Anna Nguyen" <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Saturday, October 31, 2009 6:13:21 AM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central
Subject: RE: Permission for publication

Anna:

Can you provide me with a copy of the material that I developed that you plan to distribute? I'm not exactly sure which publication it is and I would like to review it to make sure that it is current and accurate.

Regards,

Bill

-----Original Message-----

From: Anna Nguyen [[mailto:\[REDACTED\]](mailto:[REDACTED])]
Sent: Friday, October 30, 2009 3:04 PM
To: wlr@tamu.edu
Subject: Permission for publication

Dear Dr. William L. Rooney,

I would like to request permission to provide the publication of your article, "Annual Hybrid Energy Crops: Sorghums", to a group of energy professionals who participated in the training program called Energy Training for Agriculture Professionals www.entap.org. The ENTAP program is an education program designed to give USDA extension agents the tools to work with their clients on farm-scale energy technologies and issues. All use of your materials will be cited as belonging to you. Feel free to provide us with specific guidance on citing your materials.

If you have any questions feel free to get in touch with me at [REDACTED].

Thank you,

Anna Nguyen



Annual Hybrid Energy Crops: Sorghums

Dr. William L. Rooney, Texas A&M University
wlr@tamu.edu

Second generation biofuel production will be based on crops grown specifically for the purpose of biofuel production. These dedicated energy crops provide the only economic and logical means for the production of biofuel on a commercial scale. Most of the research emphasis has focused on perennial grass species such as switchgrass and miscanthus, and these perennial crops will be critical for second generation bioenergy fuel production.

Regardless of which perennial bioenergy crops are grown in each location, there will be a need for annual lignocellulosic bioenergy crops for several reasons. First, they are needed to fill production gaps due to establishment lags in perennial crops. Second, they are the only means available to rapidly replace lost production due to weather or other unpredicted factors. Finally, in many production systems, annual crops are required for the crop rotation patterns practiced by producers.

For lignocellulosic biomass production, sorghum is the logical annual bioenergy crop. In describing sorghum as a dedicated bioenergy, there are two distinct types to consider. Sweet sorghums are tall sorghums that accumulate sugar in the stalk as well as lignocellulosic biomass. Photoperiod sensitive energy sorghums are types that do not flower in temperate climates; they are tall and accumulate large amounts of lignocellulosic biomass.

Energy sorghums have high yield potential in favorable environments. Studies in Iowa, compare perennial grasses with annual row crops and found that sorghum had the highest yield potential, averaging over 35 Mg ha⁻¹ (dry weight basis), and also performed well when intercropping with legume species. More recent data in multiple locations across the country have demonstrated that sorghum will consistently produce between 18 to 35 Mg ha⁻¹ (dry weight basis) in rain-fed environments in the Eastern United States, with total yield directly correlated with available moisture. The potential to increase these yields through genetic improvement is high; adopting hybrids (sweet sorghum) and selection for highly heritable traits such as height, maturity and disease resistance. Longer term gains from marker-assisted breeding and transgenic approaches can be expected as well.

The biochemical composition of sorghum is highly dependent on the type that is produced; i.e., grain sorghum, sweet sorghum, forage and cellulosic (high biomass) sorghum. Sorghum grain is high in starch, with lower levels of protein, fat and ash. Juice extracted from sweet sorghum stalks is high in fermentable sugars, predominantly sucrose with variable levels of glucose and fructose, and in some genotypes, small amounts of starch. In photoperiod sensitive energy sorghums, the predominant compounds that are produced are structural carbohydrates (lignin, cellulose and hemi-cellulose). Our lab recently screened an array of different sorghum types, glucan content ranged from 20-40 percent; xylan content ranged from 8-21 percent; lignin content ranged from 9-20 percent and soluble extractive content ranged from 17-43 percent. The range in variation indicates that sorghum has substantial variation within the species from which to

either increase or decrease a component, depending on the end-users desired raw material. There remains a need to assess the relative magnitude of environment in composition.

Of all the potential bioenergy crops, sorghum is unique in that it has been cultivated in many regions of the United States as either a grain or forage crop. Producers are familiar with the crop and the agronomic infrastructure for growing the crop is essentially identical to other row crops such as corn. This reduces the need for additional equipment or the development of alternative production practices. There remains the need to develop agronomic management plans for energy sorghum production (as opposed to forage or grain sorghum production), but there are several groups actively researching the topic now. Production of sorghum as an energy crop will be initially similar to that of forage sorghum; the crop will require a good seed bed, early season weed control and suitable moisture to establish the crop.

While nitrogen fertilization requirements are not yet established, the crop will require nitrogen for maximum productivity and it is expected to be at a level somewhat lower than that required for optimum forage production, primarily because forage crops require and remove higher levels of nitrogen at harvest. It is our assertion that irrigation of bioenergy crops will be very limited; primarily to those that will produce a sugar component: i.e., sugar or energycane or sweet sorghum. In these situations, the water requirements of sweet sorghum are approximately 1/2 to 3/4 that of sugarcane. For photoperiod sensitive energy sorghums, they have been bred specifically for rainfall production and the absence of reproductive growth allows them a much greater level of drought tolerance than seen in other crops where reproduction is a required phase of growth. Consequently, these crops will be rain-fed; yields will be a function of available moisture.

Because of its history as a cultivated crop in the United States, much of the infrastructure to establish sorghum as a viable energy crop already exists. There remains an active sorghum improvement industry that is producing new grain, and forage sorghum hybrid seed. These production and processing facilities have been used for over fifty years and are completely adaptable to the production of energy sorghum hybrid seed. Commercially acceptable sorghum hybrids are available for energy sorghum production at this time; new hybrids developed specifically for energy production will be available in the next couple of years. Sweet sorghum cultivars are currently available, but sweet sorghum hybrids are needed to provide seed quantities at scale; these should be available within two years.

With excessive storage, it is unrealistic to expect a single crop species to supply biomass to a large (>30MGY) throughout the year. Sorghum is one crop in a portfolio that will be used to provide biomass to the plant across a wide range of the United States. Energy sorghums can be harvested as early as two to three months after planting, if planting in staggered schedules it can be continuously harvested until past a killing frost. Composition over that time will change depending on hybrid and environment so management is important. If storage is required there is the potential to dry or ensile it. For sweet sorghum, like sugarcane, processing immediately is critical, so production in most of the United States is limited by available growing season. Application of sweet sorghum in initial development will be limited to regions that also produce sugarcane and can use the crop in a complementary fashion.

From: [Joan Frederick](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Cc: ["John Yohe"](#); ["Vilma Ruth Calderon"](#); [Diane Sullivan](#)
Subject: Re: Vilma Calderon
Date: Wednesday, November 11, 2009 9:38:03 AM

Bill Rooney,

Refresh my memory.....1) do we want to pay her directly like we do for Rene? or 2) does it have to go through the regional program (CENTA) and they add it on to her current salary. Our fiscal year started October 1, 2009.

If 1) we just need her to fill out the wire transfer form and we would send directly to her account - probably 3-4 months at a time, like we handle Rene's.

(See attached file: Bank Wire Form.doc)

if 2) we can send the funds to CENTA under our MOU, for a one year period, and ask them to facilitate payment directly to her with her regular salary.

Will wait to hear back from you.

=====

Joan Frederick
INTSORMIL
University of Nebraska
114 BCH
Lincoln NE 68583-0748
402-472-7058
jfrederick1@unl.edu

▼ "Bill Rooney" ---11/10/2009 03:48:06 PM---Joan and John:

From: "Bill Rooney" <wlr@tamu.edu>
To: "Joan Frederick" <jfrederi@unlnotes.unl.edu>, "John Yohe" <jyohe@unlnotes.unl.edu>
Cc: "Vilma Ruth Calderon" <[REDACTED]>
Date: 11/10/2009 03:48 PM
Subject: Vilma Calderon

Joan and John:

As we discussed, I need to make arrangements to supplement the salary of Vilma Ruth Calderon of CENTA. We had agreed upon \$600/month payment from the Central American regional funds effective at that beginning of the new fiscal year.

I wanted to follow up and see if there is anything else I need to do and to provide Vilma

with some idea of how we will actually make payments.

Regards,

Bill

Dr. William L. Rooney
Professor, Sorghum Breeding and Genetics
Chair, Plant Release Committee
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-2474
979 845 2151

INTSORMIL – University of Nebraska
Subcontract Banking Information

Method of payment

Wire/Bank Transfer ☐ or International Bank Draft ☐

Type of Currency

U.S. Dollars ☐ or EUROs ☐

Required Information

Bank Name: _____
Bank Address: _____

America Banking Association Number: _____
(ABA number, also referred to as Routing Number)

Foreign Bank SWIFT CODE: _____
(If sending to a foreign Bank)

Bank Account Number: _____

Bank Account Name: _____
(Must be the exact name on the account for proper credit)

Type of Account (Checking or Savings) _____

Contact Name for Host Country Institution's Financial Officer

Name: _____

Email: _____

Phone and Fax: _____

Return information to: **Joan Frederick** jfrederick1@unl.edu

INTSORMIL Program
113 Biochemistry Hall
Fax: 402-472-7978

University of Nebraska
Lincoln Nebraska USA
Phone: 402-472-7058

From: [Ramasamy Perumal](#)
To: wlr@tamu.edu
Subject: Reco. letter requested
Date: Thursday, November 05, 2009 10:37:05 AM

Dear Sir

I will come and collect the hard copy of your reco. letter as soon as it is ready. Sorry for the inconvenience.

Thanks for all your timely help.

Sincerely

Ram

From: [Ramasamy Perumal](#)
To: wlr@tamu.edu
Subject: Reco. letter requested
Date: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 12:29:21 PM

Dear Sir

In the attachment, please find enclosed the job description for the Associate Research Director, West Virginia State Univ. which I have applied. Also, I attached the cover letter and statement of purpose separately which may be useful for writing a reco. letter for this position. I will get the hard copy in a sealed envelop at your earliest convenience and send it along with my resume.

Thanks for all your timely help.

Sincerely

Ram

Ms. Pam Anderson,
Human Resources Specialist,
Gus R. Douglass Land-Grant Institute
West Virginia State University
200 East Hall, P.O. Box 1000
Institute, WV 25112-1000
anderspc@wvstateu.edu

November 3rd, 2009

Dear Ms. Anderson

Greetings.

It is my pleasure to apply for the position of Associate Director of Research position (ID # 6034608) at West Virginia State University, Institute, WV as appeared at the <http://aceop.wvstateu.edu/employment/> job website on September 29, 2009. Please find herewith attached my resume, Statement of purpose and the letters of references attesting my professional and educational qualifications suitable for the position. Should you have any questions or need additional info, please contact me at 979-571-6030 or my email rperumal@tamu.edu.

Best regards,

Sincerely Yours,

RAMASAMY PERUMAL

Associate Research Scientist

Statement of Purpose

I have twenty five years of cumulative experience in research, administration, teaching and extension activities. I am basically a plant breeder who has adapted the use of modern DNA-based technology. I have conducted extensive genetic research in cereals, oilseeds and vegetable crops for a period of 20 years with synergistic activities of teaching, mentoring students and extension activities. I taught five courses in Genetics, Molecular biology and Breeding field Crops. I supervised two MS thesis research projects and published more than 35 papers in internationally reputed journals. I have extensive experience in project management. On-going USDA collaborative projects with Dr. Louis K. Prom have served as the primary source of funding support for the last five years (2008-2012). Proposals I prepared were successful in obtaining funding support every year since 2007 from the USDA sorghum Germplasm Committee, Lubbock, Texas. Last year our proposal to evaluate a unique sorghum germplasm collection for multiple diseases and genotyping analysis was funded by the Global Crop Diversity Trust, which is based in Italy. These successes demonstrate both grantsmanship skills and the ability to establish collaborative projects on a local, national and international scale.

My research career in Texas A&M University since 1998 through The Rockefeller Foundation Post-Doctoral Fellowship on sorghum Biotechnology helped to develop a unique skill set in molecular biology which is reflected in many outstanding research papers publication in peer reviewed journals.

I wish to emphasize the period between 1993 and 1998, during which I was a research administrator, serving as Associate Director of Research – School of Genetics of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, which is widely considered the premier agricultural university in India. During this period, I managed 14 research scientists with diverse research interests that included plant, animal and sociology backgrounds. Additionally, I managed a research farm (250 acres) with more than 300 farm employees working on cereals, pulses and oilseed crops. As an administrator, I immensely enjoyed working with my fellow scientists. For those five years as Associate Director of Research for Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, I also provided leadership to all-India coordinated research projects on cereals and pulses and periodically reviewed and compiled summaries of progress for all projects. Under my leadership during this period, we organized two national symposiums, five seminars, and six annual meetings. As an editorial board member in the Madras Agricultural Journal, I have reviewed more than fifty research papers.

As demonstrated, I have strong oral and written communication skills and demonstrated abilities in solving technical problems, along with excellent organizational and project planning abilities. I also have a certificate (Post Graduate Diploma) in Computer Applications. I routinely use software for editing, research and administrative purposes. Years of research and administrative experience have served to sharpen my problem-solving abilities and enhanced my ability to effectively manage time and function as a team leader as well as team member. I believe that my experience, strong work ethic, and ability to communicate and cooperate with others make me a suitable candidate for the position you have advertised. I am excited by the prospect of being able to use these skill to advance the capacity and success of the West Virginia State University Agricultural and Environmental Research Station.

Thank you for your time in considering my qualifications. Looking forward to hearing from you about this exciting opportunity.

RAMASAMY PERUMAL,
Associate Research Scientist, Phone: (979) 571 6030 (Mobile), E-mail: rperumal@ag.tamu.edu
Encl: My resume with references

WEST VIRGINIA STATE UNIVERSITY

Research and Development Corporation

Job Description Associate Director of Research

West Virginia State University (WVSU) Gus R. Douglass Institute invites applications for the position of Associate Director of Research.

Duties and Responsibilities: The Associate Director of Research assists the Dean and Director of Research in the administration, management, reporting, and review of the WVSU Agricultural and Environmental Research Station (AERS) research projects. The Associate Director of Research manages and supervises the research activities of research faculty, technicians, and other research staff.

The Associate Director is also responsible for the administrative oversight of the operation and maintenance of the facilities and experimental equipment associated with the WVSU experiment station. A successful candidate will assist researchers in securing funds for applied research activities and develop and enhance partnerships and collaborations with other institutions, industry, and state and federal agencies. This may include collaborations with partners such as the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Agriculture Research Services (ARS), West Virginia Department of Agriculture, and West Virginia University Experiment Station, and 1890 and 1862 Land-Grant Institutions. The Associate Director also assists the Dean and Director of Research in developing an annual budget to support research activities of AERS.

The Associate Director of Research reports directly to the Dean and Director of the Douglass Institute. The Associate Director works closely with the Associate Dean of the Douglass Institute, the Associate Director of Extension, the Vice President of Academic Affairs, the Academic Deans, and the Director of the Center for the Advancement of Science, Technology and Mathematics (CASTEM).

Qualifications: A Doctorate of Philosophy from an accredited college or university in agriculture or related fields including plant and animal sciences is required. In addition, a minimum of 7 years experience conducting or managing research in the agricultural industry or an institution of higher education is required. The individual must have strong oral and written communication skills, good technical problem solving skills, and excellent organizational and project planning skills. The individual chosen for this position must be proficient using computers, software programs such as MS Office products and statistical programs. Grantsmanship skills are essential. The successful candidate is expected to maintain a flexible work schedule which may include some overnight travel.

Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and experience

Closing Date: Open until Filled

Application process consists of: (1) Letter of interest, (2) Resume or curriculum vitae, and (3) Three professional letters of reference.

Send application materials to:

West Virginia State University

Research and Development Corporation

Human Resource Specialist

200 East Hall

PO Box 1000

Institute, WV 25112-1000

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

From: [Kimberly Christiansen](#)
To: gejeta@purdue.edu; hamakerb@purdue.edu; [David S Jackson](#); vara@ksu.edu; wlr@tamu.edu;
lrooney@tamu.edu; sstagger@ksu.edu; Jeff.Wilson@ars.usda.gov; [Charles S Wortmann](#); jhancock@ksu.edu
Subject: REMINDER - INTSORMIL Annual Reports
Date: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 9:33:19 AM

This is a reminder that the deadline for submission for your annual report was Nov. 2. If you are expecting a significant delay in your submission (1 week or more) please let me know as soon as possible. Thanks.

Kim

From: [Lloyd Rooney](#)
To: [David Baltensperger](#)
Cc: [Amir M Ibrahim](#); [Dirk Hays](#); [Joseph M Awika](#); [Russell W Jessup](#); [Richard H Loeppert](#); [Scott A Finlayson](#); [Seth C Murray](#); [Terry J Gentry](#); [Scott Senseman](#); [Bill L Rooney](#)
Subject: Request for Equipment PUF funds
Date: Wednesday, November 04, 2009 3:19:10 PM

I am attaching a request for PUF funds to purchase state of the art LC and GC Mass Spec equipment. Several faculty members have indicated that they will provide sufficient funds to meet a 50% Cost Sharing.

At the Dept heads meeting this week we were told that a deadline for PUF requests has not been established but it is going forward with goal of awarding by or in December. Lloyd

Texas AgriLife Research FY'10 Research Equipment Support and Facilities Upgrade

Instruments: Ultra Performance Liquid Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (UPLC-MS: ACQUITY UPLC TQD, Waters Corporation) and Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC-MS: Agilent)

Principal Investigators:

Lloyd Rooney	Regents Professor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences.
Joseph Awika	Asst. Professor, Departments of Soil & Crop Sciences/Nutrition & Food Science
Dirk Hays	Assoc. Professor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences
Scott Senseman	Professor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences
Scott Finlayson	Assoc. Professor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences
William Rooney	Professor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences
Terry Gentry	Asst Professor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences
Amir Ibrahim	Assoc. Professor, Soil and Crop Sci. Dept.
Seth Murray	Asst. Professor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences
Russell Jessup	Asst. Professor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences
Richard Loeppert	Professor, Department of Soil & Crop Sciences

Administrative Approval:

David Baltensperger, Head Soil & Crop Science, TAMU

Amount Requested: With cost sharing

Description	FY 10	FY 10	Explanation
Cost of Equipment	\$350,000		TQD UPLC-MS, Waters Corp. and GC-MS
1. Private Industry Matching Fund		\$98,216	From Dr. Finlayson
2. Unrestricted Cash Gift to Dr. Hays		31,784	
3. Other funds		45,000	Drs. Senseman, Rooney, Awika
4. Department Matching Fund (Total)		175,000	
5. Requested from Texas AgriLife Research		\$175,000	
Total		\$ 350,000	

Equipment Description/Projected Impact of Research:

Description of UPLC-MS: Ultra performance liquid chromatograph-mass spectrometer (UPLC-MS) is a state-of-the-art technology that is used to detect and quantify compounds in various matrices. This new technology is rigorous and reliable, particularly for identifying trace-level organic compounds. This particular technology is currently not available in any academic department on campus.

This instrument separates, identifies and quantifies chemical compounds in complex matrices. It uses liquid as a carrier to move analytes through a column that separates the materials followed by quantitation and identification based on the compound's mass and fragmentation when passed through the mass spectrometer. This technology has become *state-of-the-art in the analysis of phytochemicals, biofuels, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, metabolites, polymers, and proteins*. It is quickly *replacing high performance liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry* (HPLC-MS) as the preferred analysis method since it uses small column particles and very low solvent volumes, which result in higher resolution and higher throughput to detect more compounds more efficiently than HPLC-MS. The tandem quadrupole (TQD) mass detector is able to employ both ESI and APCI ionization modes in the same analysis to extend the types of compounds that can be analyzed in a single run. Other LC-MS instruments require that each mode be run separately, which requires more sample and solvent, produces more waste, and slows productivity.

Description of GC-MS: This instrument uses a gas as a carrier to move analytes through a column and into a mass spectrometer. However, only volatile organic compounds can be analyzed with this instrument. Like the LC-MS, analytes are quantified and identified based on mass and fragmentation. This instrument is used to

identify and quantify volatile organic compounds in environmental, food, and biological matrices. The sensitivity of this instrument to some volatile compounds exceeds that of the LC-MS and it is therefore complimentary to the LC-MS for the analysis of ultra low abundance molecules such as phytohormones.

Impact to research program if grant request is not funded: We expect to be more competitive for grants involving trace-level detections of organic materials in plants, microbes, cereals, legumes, oilseeds, soils, and water. The broad group of collaborators have outstanding records in grant dollar acquisition. These PIs have ongoing or newly funded projects and grants submitted or in preparation to DOE, ARP, TDA-TIE-BARD, BARD, NSF, NIH, and AFRI that are dependent on these technologies. These instruments are critical to core research in the department involving chemical and molecular characterization of plants, microbes, soils, water, grains, legumes, and grasses for bioactives, health, safety, bioenergy, and genetic properties. **We currently do not have any working mass spectroscopy equipment in the department.** Our research programs are limited to sporadic use of instruments in other departments, which is a distinct disadvantage in our plant, microbe, soil, water, and grain analysis. The lack of these instruments is a disadvantage to our programs in terms of generating quality and timely data to compete for external grants. The new UPLC-MS will reduce costs in terms of solvent and waste and is environmental friendly. With recent hiring of new faculty, the SCSC department has accumulated a critical mass of scientists who would capitalize on opportunities using this instrumentation. Students will be provided training on these instruments which will give them a distinct advantage in the business sector where similar technology is used with high regularity.

The PIs have expertise in analysis of plants, microbes, soils, water, and grains, and ***they each have federally funded collaborative projects that requires the use of LC-MS and GC-MS to complete the following objectives:***

1. Identification of phytochemicals in cereal grains and legumes for breeding of nutraceutical sorghum and other cereals/legumes (L. Rooney, J. Awika, W. Rooney, D. Hays, S. Murray). Cereals and legumes have a wide variety of phytochemicals that are comparable to fruits and vegetables. These have been reported to have anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant properties. We must identify various derivatives of key flavonoids present in grains especially sorghum and cowpeas which have some unique compounds. This information will help plant breeders produce crops with maximum levels of the desired phytochemicals.
2. Identification of sorghum phytochemicals that affect the prevention of colon cancer (L. Rooney and N. Turner). There are ongoing collaborative studies with Dr. Nancy Turner (Department of Nutrition-Food Science) on the effect of sorghum phytochemicals in colon cancer is ongoing, which includes identification of absorbed and/or metabolized phytochemicals. LC/MS is the best instrument to identify those compounds.
3. A project funded by Texas AgriLife Bioenergy Initiative entitled "Systems optimization of high biomass native Texas plant species with high foliar triacylglycerol storage oils as ideal sources of high value biodiesel" will require a UPLC-MS to identify the leaf triacylglycerol chemical composition and content (Senseman, Hays, Jessup, Redmond,). Results from this study will be used to attract additional Federal, State, and Corporate funding.
4. Analysis of pesticides, herbicides, and water quality (Senseman, Gentry). From an environmental standpoint, newer chemistry for pest control tends to be highly specific, applied at low application rates, and often more water soluble. Additionally, the low application rates cause detection problems due to background noise that can be eliminated by analyzing these compounds through LC-MSⁿ. Water quality is also a major issue and the LC-MS instrument is vital to the thorough study of potential contaminants in soil and water.
5. Fulfilling the mandates of a new USDA-CSREES-AFRI funded project to Dirk Hays and Amir Ibrahim entitled "*Linking the Genetic Loci in Wheat that Regulate the Distinct Wax Cuticle Layers and its Variable Composition to Improved Drought Tolerance*" This is a QTL mapping project which will link the variable leaf wax layers in wheat and the variable chemical composition in each layer to improved functionality for heat and drought tolerance in wheat. This is an exciting project with a clear impact that will require a UPLC-MS to be successful (Hays, Ibrahim).
6. Both GC-MS and LC-MS are necessary to quantify phytohormones involved in the regulation of branching by phytochrome (NSF, Finlayson).

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject: research proposal
Date: Monday, November 09, 2009 1:58:17 PM

Dr. Rooney, I've attached a copy of my research proposal for your evaluation. Once you have suggested changes and I have made them, I'll then send the proposal to the rest of my committee.

Thanks,

[REDACTED]



Texas Foundation Seed Service

***Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
11914 Hwy. 70, Vernon, TX. 76384
940/552-6226 (O), 940/552-5524 (Fax)
Email rsbrown@ag.tamu.edu***

May 4, 2004

Dr. Jaroy Moore
Resident Director
TAES
Rt. 3 Box 219
Lubbock, TX 79401-9757

Dear Jaroy,

Please find enclosed 2 original copies of the 'topcross' agreement (MTA) with Pioneer for the sorghum lines generated by Dr. Rosenow's program.

Pioneer has signed these agreements. If the information on schedule A is correct, please sign, ask Dr. Rosenow to sign, and return one original copy to Dr. Monk. Please send me an executed photocopy for my file.

This agreement has taken a long time to develop, but it now gives us a frame-work for other requests of this nature.

Please let me know if you have questions.

Kind regards,

Steve Brown

Cc: Dr. Mark Hussey



PIONEER HI-BRED INTERNATIONAL, INC.
RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

SORGHUM RESEARCH
115 MEYER • P.O. BOX 97
TAFT, TEXAS 78390
PHONE: (512) 528-3575

361

April 28, 2004

Steve Brown, Program Director
Foundation Seed Service
11914 Hwy 70
Vernon, Texas 76384

Dear Mr. Brown,

Attached are two signed MTA agreements for a sorghum germplasm release including 500 lines from Dr. Rosenow's program. Thank you for working with us to make the material available.

Please let me know if you have any questions; I am hopeful that we can get the material in time to plant at Plainview.

Sincerely,

Roger L. Monk

Roger Monk
Research Scientist

MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

Sorghum Germplasm

This AGREEMENT made this 9th day of February, 2004, by and between the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, (hereinafter "TAES") and Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., with headquarters at 400 Locust Street, Suite 700, Des Moines, Iowa 50309-2340, USA (hereinafter "RECIPIENT"; TAES and RECIPIENT, hereinafter the "PARTIES").

Whereas, RECIPIENT has requested a sample of the proprietary GERMPLASM listed in Schedule A, which is the property of TAES, and

Whereas RECIPIENT wishes to use said GERMPLASM for testing and evaluation of the GERMPLASM and in production of experimental hybrids,

TAES agrees to supply seed of said GERMPLASM to RECIPIENT'S Principal Investigator, and the RECIPIENT accepts and agrees to abide by the following terms of this AGREEMENT:

1. TAES is the originator of the GERMPLASM hereby transferred to RECIPIENT and has certain rights to the unreleased material(s). These rights are not waived with the transfer of seed or plant material but remain with TAES.
2. Evaluation of TAES GERMPLASM does not convey or imply any future rights or entitlement(s) to the RECIPIENT in the event that the GERMPLASM or an experimental line derived from GERMPLASM is released. Decisions regarding further propagation, release, or licensing of the materials(s) covered by this AGREEMENT are the sole right of TAES.
3. The RECIPIENT shall make no secondary distributions of the GERMPLASM without the written permission of TAES. RECIPIENT further agrees to protect the plant material(s) covered by this AGREEMENT from secondary distribution and/or unauthorized further propagation, distribution, or sale. RECIPIENT may sell co-mingled grain of GERMPLASM and hybrids generated therefrom for feed, food, and processing purposes.
4. GERMPLASM seed stocks provided to RECIPIENT may be increased and purified if necessary for use in evaluation of the GERMPLASM and in production of experimental hybrids.
5. TAES grants permission for evaluation of the GERMPLASM and experimental hybrids derived by using GERMPLASM in tests conducted under RECIPIENT'S control.
6. RECIPIENT agrees not to use seeds, plants or plant parts of the GERMPLASM as targets for transformation.

7. RECIPIENT agrees not to conduct mutagenesis, tissue culture, or molecular or cellular techniques with seeds, plants or plant parts of the GERMPLASM. For clarification, RECIPIENT may not analyze, isolate or sequence DNA of GERMPLASM including but not limited to gene cloning.
8. RECIPIENT may conduct research on this GERMPLASM and/or plant hybrids developed with TAES GERMPLASM and publish the results thereof without prior approval of TAES. RECIPIENT agrees to duly acknowledge the contributions of the TAES breeding program in the provision of the GERMPLASM in all such publications and agrees to furnish TAES with a copy of the manuscript or abstract disclosing such results not less than thirty (30) days prior to submission thereof to publisher for TAES' review and comment. If TAES determines that the proposed publication contains patentable subject matter, RECIPIENT agrees to delay publication an additional sixty (60) days for the purpose of filing patent applications.
9. The GERMPLASM may not be used for the purpose of breeding new lines or varieties. The GERMPLASM may be used for the purpose of creating experimental hybrids in combination with RECIPIENT lines and varieties, provided that such hybrids are used solely for purposes of testing and evaluation. Use of TAES material in any hybrid combination(s) for use other than testing and evaluation of these hybrids will require an additional License approved by TAES.
10. RECIPIENT agrees upon request to provide a report to TAES of the results and status of GERMPLASM evaluation and testing as covered under this AGREEMENT. TAES agrees to hold in confidence such report, to not disclose any portion of the report to any third party; and to use the report solely to monitor RECIPIENT's activity under this AGREEMENT. All research results remain RECIPIENT'S property.
11. The GERMPLASM is provided "as is" with no warranties, express or implied, including any warranty of merchantability, title or fitness for a particular purpose or any other warranty. TAES makes no representations or warranty that the use of the GERMPLASM will not infringe any patent or proprietary rights of third parties. Notwithstanding the above, TAES represents that in the development of GERMPLASM, TAES has respected the known proprietary rights of third parties, and that to the best of its knowledge, TAES has the right to provide GERMPLASM to RECIPIENT.
12. RECIPIENT will indemnify TAES, protect, defend, save and hold TAES harmless from and against any and all liabilities, incurred by or asserted against TAES of whatever kind or nature, arising from or occurring as a result of RECIPIENT's use, storage or disposal of GERMPLASM; provided that such liability is not the result of TAES' negligence or willful misconduct.
13. This AGREEMENT contains the entire understanding of the PARTIES and shall be amended only in writing agreed to by both PARTIES.

14. This AGREEMENT shall not be assignable or otherwise transferable by either Party without the prior written consent of the other, except PARTIES may, without such consent, assign this AGREEMENT to an affiliate or any purchaser of all or substantially all of the assets in the line of business to which this AGREEMENT pertains. Upon assignment, the rights and obligations under this AGREEMENT will be binding upon and inure to the benefit of said purchaser or successor in interest.

15. TAES Sorghum Breeding Program contacts are as follows:

Dr. Darrell Rosenow or Dr. Gary Peterson Dr. Bill Rooney

Rt. 3 Box 219

2474 TAMU

Lubbock, TX 79401-9757

College Station, TX 77843-2474

16. RECIPIENT Principal Investigator shall be

Roger Monk

115 Meyer

PO Box 97

Taft, TX 78390-0097

Phone: (361) 528-3575

Fax: (361) 528-2811

ROGER.MONK@PIONEER.COM

The PARTIES hereby agree to the above terms by signing and dating below. After full execution of the AGREEMENT, GERMPLASM will be shipped to RECIPIENT's Principal Investigator. This AGREEMENT shall be terminated five (5) years from the date last signed below, or upon 60 days' written notice by either PARTY. Upon termination of this AGREEMENT, RECIPIENT agrees to return or verifiably destroy all seed stocks of GERMPLASM.

RECIPIENT:

TAES:

Principal Investigator

Breeder transferring GERMPLASM:

Roger L. Monk Apr. 28, 2004
ROGER L. MONK Date
115 MEYER
TAFT, TEXAS 78390

Date

RECIPIENT:

TAES:

Authorized Representative

Department Head

Kay S. Porter Apr. 26, 2004
Signature Date

Date

KAY S. PORTER
Printed Name

Printed Name _____
Address _____

501 E. Pioneer Rd.
Plainview, TX 79072

Address

Please forward an executed copy to: Texas Foundation Seed Service
11914 Hwy 70
Vernon, TX 76384

From: [Bishop, Edna V](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#); [Rooney, Lloyd](#)
Cc: [Norton, Roger](#)
Subject: scheduling meeting
Date: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 4:26:10 PM
Importance: High

Dr. Bill Rooney and Dr. Loyd Rooney,

Dr. Geraldo Eugenio França will be visiting Texas A&M on November 23, 2009. He is a former student and currently the Executive Director of Embrapa, a governmental agency in Brazil.

I am scheduling some meetings for him and would like to schedule a meeting with you both to discuss collaborations between Embrapa and Texas A&M. Dr. Roger Norton will accompany Dr. França to this meeting.

Please, inform me of your availability for a one hour meeting on the following times on **Monday, November 23:**

between 9:00 – 12:00 noon

between 3:30 – 5:00 pm

Thank you so much,

Edna

--

Edna Bishop

International Programs Office
Texas A&M University

204 Coke | 4251 TAMU
College Station, TX 77843-4251 | USA
Tel. +1 979.845.1299 | Fax. +1 979.845.6228
Email ebishop@tamu.edu | Web <http://olap.tamu.edu>

Welcome to Aggieland

From: [Yüksel BÖLEK](#)
To: wlr@tamu.edu
Subject: Seeds for research
Date: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 8:02:12 AM

Dr. Rooney,

I was one of your student taking Plant Breeding course. I was working with Dr. Kamal El-Zik and Dr. Peggy Thanxton. I completed my PhD in 2002 and came back to Turkey.

First of all i would like to thank to you for providing seeds for our project. Actually project started by Dr. Aydin. Since he left to USA, I have to complete it. Initially, the parents we used had very different flowering times and i have got difficulty in crossing. With the material you are going to send we will have a chance to complete this project. In the agreement you send it, it is mentioning the development of RILs. Actually i have no time to develop RILs. For mapping purpose i am going to use F2s. So i need only parents and F1s to develop F2s for phenotyping. After completing mapping, i would like to add your name on the paper and publish it together. The seeds will not be use after mapping and totally destroyed.

As soon as i complete the signature i will send the agreement.

Thank you very much.

Dr. Yüksel BÖLEK
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University
Faculty of Agriculture
Field Crops Dep.
KAHRAMANMARAS/TURKEY

--

This message has been scanned for viruses and
www.ksu.edu.tr

From: [Diane Sullivan](#)
To: wlr@tamu.edu
Subject: Should I pay the invoice for the Ewing III Grinder?
Date: Monday, November 09, 2009 1:37:17 PM

Hello Bill, please let me know. I have the invoice ready to pay with your approval.

=====

Diane Sullivan
INTSORMIL
113 BcH
Lincoln, NE 68583-0748
402-472-6077
HAVE A GREAT DAY!

From: [Wickersham, Tryon A.](#)
To: [Sawyer, Jason](#); [Holub, Glenn](#); [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject: Sorghum Proposal
Date: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 8:33:52 AM

Gentlemen:

As some of you know I was sick last week and, as a result, I forgot about this proposal. It was due yesterday. I sent it in this morning, hoping Dr. Dahlberg will accept it. As per my discussion with the Sorghum Board, earlier this summer, I modified the proposal to indicate that we would use sorghums developed for bioenergy as our test sorghum silages. I did not indicate a specific line or type; therefore, Dr. Rooney can select the types of greatest interest to him. Additionally, I indicated that we would use growing calves rather than Holstein heifers. I did this for two reasons. First, we can still use Holstein heifers using this wording provided we find a willing source, again. Secondly, it is easier for us to source growing calves than Holstein heifers because of our location and because the System owns a number of beef cows with calves. I do not think this changes the value of the data or our ability to apply the results to growing Holstein heifers. I apologize for making these decisions without contacting you and I will work harder to stay on top of deadlines that involve this group. In the near future, I will bring around an AG-105 Document for you to sign. I have attached a copy of the proposal, if there are any mistakes I would rather not know because I cannot fix them.

Best regards and Gig'em,

Tryon

From: [Abernathy, Chris](#)
To: [Bisoondat Macoon \(bmacoon@ra.msstate.edu\)](#); [Jeff Pedersen \(jeff.pedersen@ars.usda.gov\)](#); [Juerg Blumenthal \(jblumenthal@ag.tamu.edu\)](#); [Ken Moore \(kimoore@iastate.edu\)](#); [Ronnie Heiniger \(Ron_Heiniger@ncsu.edu\)](#); [Scott Staggenborg \(sstaggen@ksu.edu\)](#); [Todd Pfeiffer \(tpfeiffe@uky.edu\)](#); [William Rooney \(wlr@tamu.edu\)](#)
Subject: Sorghum Template
Date: Wednesday, November 04, 2009 3:11:41 PM

I've attached the final template for Sorghum. I've removed the weather tabs. Dave Muth and I are hoping to collect that information.

Please don't hesitate to call me if you need anything.

Chris

865-244-7488

SITE DESCRIPTION

	PMC Number (Golden Field Office Project Management Center)	Experiment Name	Organization/I nstitution	State	County	Previous land use history (one year before minimum)
PI for Field Trial						

Total experimental area (acres)	Individual plot size (acres)	Field Latitude (decimal degrees) *	Field Longitude (decimal degrees)*
---------------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

* Lat/Long should be taken at the SE
corner of the field

2009 Sorghum Yield Data

Please report in METRIC UNITS

Entry	Type	Plot	Rep	Fresh Weight kg/ha	Moisture Content %	Dry Weight kg/ha	Brix %	Grain Yield* kg/ha	Plant height cm	Days to Flowering days	Lodging %	Disease Rating*	Insect Rating*	Carbohydrate Composition (%)			
														Glucan	Xylan	Lignin	Soluble
Graze All 3	PI sorg-sudan		1														
Graze All 3	PI sorg-sudan		2														
Graze All 3	PI sorg-sudan		3														
Graze All 3	PI sorg-sudan		4														
Graze-n-Bale	PS sorg-sudan		1														
Graze-n-Bale	PS sorg-sudan		2														
Graze-n-Bale	PS sorg-sudan		3														
Graze-n-Bale	PS sorg-sudan		4														
22053	PS Silage bmr		1														
22053	PS Silage bmr		2														
22053	PS Silage bmr		3														
22053	PS Silage bmr		4														
TAMUXH08001	PS Energy		1														
TAMUXH08001	PS Energy		2														
TAMUXH08001	PS Energy		3														
TAMUXH08001	PS Energy		4														
M81-E	Sweet		1														
M81-E	Sweet		2														
M81-E	Sweet		3														
M81-E	Sweet		4														
Sugar T	Sweet Silage		1														
Sugar T	Sweet Silage		2														
Sugar T	Sweet Silage		3														
Sugar T	Sweet Silage		4														

* Not all hybrids will produce grain. In those that do, grain yield will be estimated by measuring panicle weight and estimating grain yield on a threshing percentage.

* Disease and Insect Ratings will be made as appropriate to each environment.

* Carbohydrate composition will be completed on each location using NIR scanning technology and composition curves developed collaboratively between NREL and Texas A&M University.

FIELD LEVEL DATA

Plot	Planting Date	Harvest Date	Second Harvest Date (if applicable)	Tillage Operations	Pesticide Applications	Pesticide Application Rate	Pesticide Application Rate-UNITS	Fertilizer application
101								
102								
103								
104								
105								
106								
201								
202								
203								
204								
205								
206								
301								
302								
303								
304								
305								
306								
401								
402								
403								
404								
405								
406								

Fertilizer application rate	Fertilizer app rate- UNITS	Irrigation Date	Amount Irrigation applied (mm)
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From: jlindle@purdue.edu
To: wlr@tamu.edu
Subject: student research with sorghum
Date: Monday, November 09, 2009 1:11:41 PM

Hello there, Dr. Bill Rooney!

My name is Jacob Lindley and I am a student here at Purdue University. I spoke with a gentleman named Morris Bitzer, on 11-08-09, wondering about the different types on grain strains that might be better for popping. He pointed me in your direction.

I am very interested in the popping nature of sorghum and its ever growing popularity. Mr. Rooney, I dream of being an entrepreneur and I am using this idea for the Burton D Morgan Business Plan Competition. I have already done some experiments with some white sorghum that I obtained from Twin Valley Mills in Nebraska. Unfortunately I am not getting a high enough percent yield, meaning I cant get enough of the seeds to pop.

I am wondering if you would be able to help me out in discovering the best sorghum grain type for popping. I am thinking that the moisture content is a huge factor, along with shell thickness. I also know that they prepare popped sorghum as a custom in Ethiopia, and that the Milo variety originated from east Africa.

If you have any insights, I would be more than thrilled to hear from you. Thank you for your time.

sincerely,
Jacob Lindley

From: [Pedersen, Jeff](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Cc: [Mitchell, Rob](#)
Subject: Sungrant
Date: Tuesday, November 03, 2009 5:04:49 PM

Bill:

Will you be at the ASTA meetings in Chicago, and if so could you spare some time to review what is going on in the Sungrant program with me? It appears that I am now part of the program.

Jeff

From: [John Mullet](#)
To: [Bill McCutchen](#)
Cc: [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject: Teaching follow up
Date: Thursday, November 05, 2009 7:39:57 AM

Bill,

The honors course I taught in the Spring of 2001 was for senior Biochemistry or Genetics majors. The title was "Genomics"; we met twice per week for 6 weeks (1 credit) for 1hr per session. I gave 40 mins of lecture and then had class discussion over a reading assignment. 25% of the grade was for class participation (discussions, etc.) and 75% for the test.

Topics:

- Genomics - the basics
- Variation in genome size - origins
- Genome macrostructure
- Synteny, order, and gene homology
- Human genome project
- Gene expression (profiling)
- Proteomics
- Genome maps and their use
- Life with 482 genes (bacteria)
- Plant genome projects
- Mutations and their utility
- Gene function
- Applications.

Co-Chairing a committee

I like both of your ideas for a thesis project.

Thanks,

John

From: neo.tamu.edu
To: [Fromme, Danny](#); [Allison, James](#); [Baltensperger, David](#); [Blumenthal, Jurg](#); [Brent Bean](#); [Cleve Franks](#); [Cleveland, Wayne](#); [David Gibson](#); [Gary Peterson](#); [Gentsch, Bryan](#); [Hussey, Mark](#); [Isakeit, Tom](#); [Kerry Mayfield](#); [O'Rear, Jerry](#); [Rooney, Bill](#); [Seth C. Murray](#); [Steele, Greg](#); [Swink, Donnie](#); [Travis Miller](#); [Trostle, Calvin](#); [Winwei Xu](#)
Subject: Tentative Agenda
Date: Monday, November 09, 2009 11:22:08 AM

All: Attached you will find an agenda for our Crop Testing Advisory Board Meeting which will be held on Tuesday, November 17, 2009 at noon at the Hyatt Lost Pines. There may be a few minor revisions to the agenda, but for the most part this is what we will cover. Please bring any comments, questions, or concerns you may have to the meeting.

Bryan said we will have lunch at one of the larger restaurants located in the Hyatt, but didn't know the exact one yet. Please contact Denise or Bryan for the exact location when you get there.

I look forward to seeing you at the Hyatt. Thanks,

Dennis Pietsch
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Texas AgriLife Research
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Agenda for 2009 CTP Advisory Committee Meeting

November 17, 2009

Hyatt Lost Pines, Bastrop, Texas

I. Summary of Year

A. Welcome and Introductions

1. Thanks to:

a. Group members

b. Bryan & Denise Gentsch for accommodating the CTP Advisory Group

2. Dr. Danny Fromme, Texas AgriLife Extension, Agronomist at Corpus Christi

3. Angie Martin, David Gibson's assistant

B. Comments from Dr. Jurg Blumenthal

C. Comments from Dr. David Baltensperger

D. Report from Dennis Pietsch

1. Very trying year to conduct performance tests.

a. Coast Bend Tests

b. Upper Coast

c. Blacklands

d. High Plains

2. Outstanding working relationships with Drs. Blumenthal, Rooney, and Murray.

3. Data put on web in a timely manner.

II. Financial Reports

A. Balance as of 11-9-09 is \$48,725 . However, cooperator payments have not been made to all.

B. Salaries and benefits for budgeted personnel have been encumbered through August 2010.

C. \$254,469 collected from all tests.

III. Highlights of 2009

A. Outstanding yields at:

1. Hondo

a. Corn

b. Grain Sorghum

2. High Plains

B. Supplemental Tests

1. Corn

2. Grain Sorghum

C. Silage Tests

1. Hillsboro = Fair
2. Etter = Excellent
3. Halfway = Excellent

D. Moved Halfway Grain Sorghum test to Lubbock.

1. Excellent yields
2. Good management and agronomic practices

E. Comments from Commodity Groups

1. TCPB
2. TGSPB

F. Input from other individuals

IV. Items that need to be addressed

A. Hillsboro Corn Silage

1. Suggest to keep test, even though entries are low.
2. According to Hill County CEA, very important to test in the area
 - a. E-mail from Jennings

B. Supplemental Tests

1. Are they working for you?
 - a. Cost?
 - b. Timeliness of data

C. Performance Tests

1. Add or delete locations
 - a. Weslaco Dryland Grain Sorghum Test??
2. Pricing

D. High Plains Corn & Grain Sorghum Test Numbers

1. Very low this year
 - a. How can we get more commercial companies involved?
 - b. Package deal?

E. Lubbock – Clovis – Bushland Dryland Grain Sorghum Tests

1. 2009 was third year in a 3-year study
 - a. Entry fee was what one entry cost. Cooperator from each site shared 25% of revenue.
2. Do we keep this going?
 - a. Could discuss at February meeting
 - b. Add Perryton – Bean

F. Granger test may be moved to Thrall.

1. We talked about this last year, but left the test at Granger.

G. In the future, how do we handle herbicide tolerant grain sorghum entries?

2009 Contributions by Company in Dollars

Company	Corn Perf.	GS Perf.	GS Disease	Corn Silage	GS Silage	GS Hay	Sunflower	Corn Supp.	GS Supp.	Total	Credit	Credit From:	Grand Total
Advanta									17,720	17,720			17,720
Advanta (Koslofsky)							1,440			1,440			1,440
AR-B Seeds Inc.					1,000					1,000			1,000
B&H Genetics				3,000						3,000			3,000
Belle Southern	5,400			1,250						6,650			6,650
BIG		1,080								1,080			1,080
Blue River					500	700				1,200			1,200
Button Willow (Tech AG)	720									720			720
Coffey					250	700				950			950
Croplan	1,080						3,600			4,680			4,680
Crosbyton		1,980			795	2,100			19,130	24,005			24,005
Drussel					250	350				600			600
DynaGro	7,020	3,600		500				2,340		13,460	165		13,295
Eastern Colorado					780					780			780
Frontier		1,260								1,260			1,260
Gayland Ward					515	700				1,215			1,215
Golden Acres	6,480	3,600		1,500	265			19,084	2,800	33,729			33,729
Kozmo Masters Choice	360			1,000						1,360			1,360
MMR Genetics					530	350				880			880
Monsanto (Johnson)							1,080			1,080			1,080
Monsanto (Freeman)	6,300			1,250						7,550			7,550
Monsanto (Lenz)		2,520								2,520	330		2,190
Monsanto (Steele)								4,060		4,060			4,060
Monsanto (Ussery)		7,200	1,380							8,580			8,580
Monsanto Mexico	900	180								1,080			1,080
Mycogen (Porter/Hill)	2,160						1,440			3,600			3,600
Mycogen (Heatwole)							1,440			1,440			1,440
NC+				2,000						2,000	220		1,780
Pioneer (McClure)		5,220			250		720			6,190	165		6,025
Pioneer (Monk)									800	800			800
Pioneer (Wyss)	11,340			1,000						12,340			12,340
Pioneer Mexico		540								540			540
Red River Commodities							1,440			1,440			1,440
Richardson					1,575	1,750				3,325			3,325
Seeds 2000							2,340			2,340			2,340
Scott Seed					1,280	700				1,980			1,980
Sharp Bros.					795	2,100				2,895			2,895
Sorghum Partners		6,660			1,575	2,100				10,335	440		9,895
Syngenta (Kunz)	3,600									3,600			3,600
Syngenta (Roundy)	720							7,350		8,070			8,070
Syngenta (Sick)		1,440			750				7,920	10,110			10,110
Terral	6,480	14,400								20,880			20,880

Company	Corn Perf.	GS Perf.	GS Disease	Corn Silage	GS Silage	GS Hay	Sunflower	Corn Supp.	GS Supp.	Total	Credit	Credit From:	Grand Total
Triumph	3,240	2,160		1,750	265		3,420			10,835	995		9,840
Warner Seeds	2,520	1080		500						4,100			4,100
Wilbur-Ellis (Paris)	3,600			2000						5,600			5,600
Winfield Seed Solutions					750	700				1,450			1,450
Totals	61,920	52,920	1,380	15,750	12,125	12,250	16,920	32,834	48,370	254,469	2,315		252,154

2009 Entries by Location and Dollars Received

Location	Crop	# Comm. Entries	# TAES Breeder Entries	# Comm. Check Entries	Total Entries	\$ From Perf. Test	\$ From Supp. Test	Total \$ Per Location
Weslaco	Corn	38	0	2	40	6,840	240	7,080
Corpus Christi	Corn	18	0	2	20	3,240	0	3,240
Hondo	Corn	28	0	2	30	5,040	1,580	6,620
Tynan	Corn	28	0	2	30	5,040	1,724	6,764
Wharton	Corn	41	2	2	45	7,380	2,014	9,394
College Station	Corn	38	0	2	40	6,840	3,064	9,904
Granger	Corn	42	1	1	44	7,560	4,504	12,064
Bardwell	Corn	39	1	0	40	7,020	5,064	12,084
Leonard	Corn	32	0	0	32	5,760	6,364	12,124
Dalhart	Corn	16	0	4	20	2,880	3,690	6,570
Dumas	Corn	17	0	3	20	3,060	4,230	7,290
Hartley	Corn	7	0	3	10	1,260	360	1,620
Sub-totals		344	4	23	371	61,920	32,834	94,754
Weslaco "F"	Sorghum	29	0	7	36	5,220	1,080	6,300
Weslaco "L"	Sorghum	34	0	8	42	6,120	6,480	12,600
Gregory	Sorghum	31	0	9	40	5,580	1,520	7,100
Hondo	Sorghum	23	0	7	30	4,140	7,780	11,920
Danevang	Sorghum	30	0	10	40	5,400	10,540	15,940
College Station	Sorghum	27	0	4	31	4,860	3,480	8,340
Granger	Sorghum	29	0	11	40	5,220	3,220	8,440
Leonard	Sorghum	24	0	6	30	4,320	1,520	5,840
Lubbock	Sorghum	13	0	7	20	2,340	12,750	15,090
Lubbock "D", Clovis, Bushland	Sorghum	29	0	4	33	5,220	0	5,220
Hereford	Sorghum	10	0	10	20	1,800	0	1,800
Perryton	Sorghum	15	0	5	20	2,700	0	2,700
Sub-totals		294	0	88	382	52,920	48,370	101,290
Lubbock & Halfway	Sunflower	74	0	0	74	13,320	0	13,320
Leonard	Sunflower	12	0	0	12	2,160	0	2,160
Corpus Christi	Sunflower	8	0	0	8	1,440	0	1,440
Hillsboro	Corn Silage	12	0	8	20	3,000	0	3,000
Etter	Corn Silage	32	3	0	35	8,000	0	8,000
Halfway	Corn Silage	19	3	0	22	4,750	0	4,750
Bushland	Sorghum Silage	47	0	2	49	12,125	0	12,125
Bushland	Sorghum Hay	35	0	0	35	12,250	0	12,250
GS Disease	Downy Mildew P3	3	0	8	11	180	0	180
GS Disease	Anthracnose	8	0	8	16	480	0	480
GS Disease	Head Smut	8	0	8	16	480	0	480
GS Disease	Greenhouse P3	1	0	0	1	60	0	60
GS Disease	Greenhouse P6	3	0	0	3	180	0	180
Sub-totals		262	6	34	302	58,425	0	58,425
Grand Totals		900	10	145	1,055	173,265	81,204	254,469

2009 High Plains Entries and Income

Location	Crop	Test	# Commercial Entries	Price Per Entry \$	\$ Amount
Dalhart	Corn	Performance	16	180	2,880
Dalhart	Corn	Supplemental			3,690
Dumas	Corn	Performance	17	180	3,060
Dumas	Corn	Supplemental			4,230
Hartley	Corn	Performance	7	180	1,260
Hartley	Corn	Supplemental			360
Etter	Corn Silage	Silage	32	250	8,000
Halfway	Corn Silage	Silage	19	250	4,750
Hereford	Grain Sorghum	Performance	10	180	1,800
Lubbock	Grain Sorghum	Performance	13	180	2,340
Lubbock	Grain Sorghum	Supplemental			12,750
Lubbock,					
Bushland, Clovis	Grain Sorghum	Performance	29	180	5,220
Bushland	Grain Sorghum	Hay	35	350	12,250
Bushland	Grain Sorghum	Silage	47	250	12,125
Lubbock & Halfway	Sunflower	Performance	74	180	13,320
Perryton	Grain Sorghum	Performance	15	180	2,700
Totals					90,735

2009 CTP Total Income = 254,469

2009 High Plains Total Income = 90,735

% High Plains Income = 35.7%

Commercial Entries From 1980-2009

Year	Entry Fee	Corn	Grain Sorghum	Sunflower	Corn and GS Silage and Hay	Food Corn	Total Entries	Income from Corn and GS Supplemental Test	Total Income CTP
2009	\$180	344	294	94	145		877	\$81,204	\$254,469
2008	\$165	341	207	61	172		781	\$87,830	\$227,230
2007	\$165	357	270	42	128		627	\$64,385	\$209,340
2006	\$165	396	299			1	696	\$64,130	\$178,970
2005	\$150	356	275			7	638	\$53,290	\$173,110
2004	\$150	218	350			10	578	\$37,420	\$153,775
2003	\$150	179	344			14	537	\$17,150	\$125,300
2002	\$150	160	352			61	573	\$20,700	\$131,715
2001	\$150	202	300			40	542	\$19,050	\$126,585
2000	\$150	219	271			55	545	\$0	\$111,248
1999	\$150	305	349			86	740	\$0	\$130,450
1998	\$150	310	440			78	828	\$0	\$128,880
1997	\$150	353	411			79	843	\$8,750	\$138,900
1996	\$125	401	372			116	889	\$6,100	\$108,155
1995	\$125	367	352			188	907	\$10,900	\$98,135
1994	\$125	352	330				682	\$9,800	\$101,790
1993	\$125	452	381				833	\$15,000	\$118,188
1992	\$125	381	418				799	\$0	\$113,392
1991	\$125	328	398				726	\$0	\$97,297
1990	\$95	427	510				937	\$0	
1989	\$95	444	536				980	\$0	
1988	\$95	474	467				941	\$0	
1987	\$95	424	389				813	\$0	
1986	\$95	409	354				763	\$0	
1985	\$95	368	388				756	\$0	
1984	\$95	321	316				637	\$0	
1983	\$90	270	310				580	\$0	
1982	\$90	305	339				644	\$0	
1981	\$85	315	325				640	\$0	
1980	\$75	245	311				556	\$0	

2009 Silage by Company and Location

Corn Silage

Company	Hillsboro		Etter		Halfway		Total \$ Per Company
	Entries	\$ Per Company	Entries	\$ Per Location	Entries	\$ Per Location	
Belle Southern	0	0	2	500	2	500	1,000
B-H Genetics	0	0	12	3,000	0	0	3,000
DynaGro	0	0	1	250	1	250	500
Golden Acres	2	500	2	500	2	500	1,500
Wilbur-Ellis	0	0	4	1,000	4	1,000	2,000
Masters Choice	0	0	2	500	2	500	1,000
Monsanto	1	250	2	500	2	500	1,250
NC+	0	0	4	1,000	4	1,000	2,000
Pioneer	4	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
Triumph	2	500	3	750	2	500	1,750
Warner	2	500	0	0	0	0	500
Sub-totals	11	2,750	32	8,000	19	4,750	15,500

Grain Sorghum Silage & Grain Sorghum Hay

	Bushland Silage		Grain Weight Test		Bushland Hay		Total \$ Per Company
	Entries	\$ Per Company	Entries	\$ Per Company	Entries	\$ Per Company	
AR-B Seeds	4	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
Blue River	2	500	0	0	2	700	1,200
Coffey	1	250	0	0	2	700	950
Crosbyton Seeds	3	750	3	45	6	2,100	2,895
Drussel	1	250	0	0	1	350	600
Eastern Colorado	3	750	2	30	0	0	780
Gayland Ward	2	500	1	15	2	700	1,215
Golden Acres	1	250	1	15	0	0	265
MMR Genetics	2	500	2	30	1	350	880
Pioneer (McClure)	1	250	0	0	0	0	250
Richardson	6	1,500	5	75	5	1,750	3,325
Scott Seed	5	1,250	2	30	2	700	1,980
Sharp Bros.	3	750	3	45	6	2,100	2,895
Sorghum Partners	6	1,500	5	75	6	2,100	3,675
Syngenta (Sick)	3	750	0	0	0	0	
Triumph	1	250	1	15	0	0	265
Winfield	3	750	0	0	2	700	1,450
Sub-totals	47	11,750	25	375	35	12,250	23,625

	Entries	Income
Grand Totals	144	39,125

From: [Delroy Collins](#)
To: [REDACTED] [Bill](#); [Catherine](#); [REDACTED] [Dustin](#); [George L Hodnett](#); [Karen Prihoda](#); [REDACTED]; [Michael](#); [Miguel](#); [Mohan](#); [Nilesh](#); [REDACTED]
Cc: [Beto Garza](#)
Subject: trip to Weslaco
Date: Monday, November 09, 2009 10:52:50 AM

Everyone:

We need to make a trip to Weslaco for (1) putting on cloth bags on our bagged heads, and (2) help Robert and Wayne to harvest and process about 100 sweet plots. All plots are on the Hiler Farm. Beto says that birds are beginning to get into bagged heads and taking the seed. I am planning to leave early tomorrow morning and return on Friday at the latest. If you can make this trip, please let me know this afternoon. A group leaving on Wednesday would be ok also. Robert and Wayne will be helping us in putting on cloth bags, so there's a trade off on work. Sorry about the late notice, but I was informed of these this morning.

Mr. S. Delroy Collins, Research Associate
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From: [Patricia Klein](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject:
Date: Thursday, November 05, 2009 11:43:32 AM

Bill

I am a bit confused on the work that you asked
Natalie to do. Matt dropped off seed of the following:

Thus he gave us three envelopes. My question is was there only one
cross of that you wanted us to check or is he sending us
bulk seed from several crosses? Before I have Natalie do anything
I want to know what we have. She and Matt both seemed a bit confused
and I wasn't there to hear the conversation.

Thanks
Trish

Dr. Patricia Klein
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From: [Alves, Maria](#)
To: plittlej@tamu.edu; wlr@tamu.edu; lrooney@ag.tamu.edu
Cc: [REDACTED]; [Norton, Roger](#)
Subject: Visit of Dr. Geraldo Eugenio
Date: Friday, November 06, 2009 2:17:49 PM

Dear Drs. Bill and Loyd Rooney and Pam,

Below is the proposed agenda for the visit of Dr. Geraldo Eugenio to College Station.
The meetings on Monday were scheduled based on his email request.
Please let me know if you have any question, or if I can help in any way.
Thanks,
Maria

PROPOSED AGENDA

Saturday – November 21, 2009

11:30 am Arrive in College Station

Maria Alves and Roger Norton will pick you up at the airport to go to the presidential buffet

12:00 pm Presidential Buffet

Location: Kyle Field

Participants: Roger Norton, Geraldo Eugenio França, 2 guests (??)

2:30 pm Football Game: Texas A&M x Baylor

Location: Kyle Field

Participants: Roger Norton, Geraldo Eugenio França, 2 guests (??)

Sunday – November 22, 2009

4:00 pm Coffee with Brazilian Students

Hosted by the Office for Latin American Programs and the Brazilian Student Association

Contact person: Mary Ann Blackburn

Participants: Brazilian students at TAMU (related to agriculture)

-
Monday – November 23, 2009

9:00 am Meeting with Dr. Sam Feagley and Dr. David Zuberer

Location: room 437, Heep Center

10:30 am Courtesy visit with Ms. Violetta Cook

Location: 351 Bizzell Hall West

11:45 am Lunch with Dr. Eleanor Green, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine; Gale Wagner, Dr. Gale Wagner, Professor and Coordinator of International Programs for the College of Veterinary Medicine; and Dr. Roger Norton, Executive Director

of the Office for Latin American Programs (TBC)

Location: University Club

2:00 pm Meeting with Dr. Mark Hussey; Dr. Alan Sams, Executive Associate Dean for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences; and Dr. Roger Norton, Executive

Director of the Office for Latin American Programs

Location: Dr. Hussey's office, 113 Administration Bldg

3:30 pm Meeting with Dr. Bill Rooney and Dr. Lloyd Rooney

Location: 204C Coke Bldg

Maria Alves

Program Manager for South America, Office for Latin America Programs
Texas A&M University

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Welcome to Aggieland

From: [John Mullet](#)
To: [Bill Rooney](#)
Subject:
Date: Saturday, November 07, 2009 9:15:36 AM
Attachments:

Hi Bill,

We reduced the number of lines for planting in PR to 14 (Table attached).

We do not have 90 seed for one promising line which I would like to try to cross. Would it be okay to provide fewer seed, or perhaps you have seed for this one in stock?

I will bring seed over first thing Monday am.

Among the previously identified in PR (like planting in mid Nov to mid Dec resulted in anthesis in 100-150d (mid March?) just as a frame of reference.

John