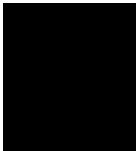


From: [Bill Rooney](#)
To: ["Bridges, Brenda"](#)
Cc: ["bavant@tamu.edu"](#); ["Nancy Turner"](#); ["Lloyd Rooney"](#)
Subject: RE: M.D. Anderson sorghum onepager
Date: Thursday, September 03, 2009 8:21:00 AM
Attachments: 

[Brenda:](#)

[Here are some photos of various colored sorghums.](#)



[You can use what you need for the document, but I would definitely recommend replacing the grain photos that you have on the sheet at this time.](#)

[I have some closeup of grain \(different colors\) but I can't access them until I get back to the office tomorrow.](#)

[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: Bridges, Brenda [<mailto:bridges@tamu.edu>]
Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2009 5:19 PM
To: Nancy Turner; Lloyd Rooney; Bill Rooney
Cc: McCutchen, Bill; Helms, Adam; shay-simpson@tamu.edu; bavant@tamu.edu
Subject: M.D. Anderson sorghum onepager

Attached is the latest rendition of the sorghum onepager for M.D. Anderson meeting. Bill Rooney, if you have better sorghum photos or other photos you'd like to use, please email them to me.

Thanks.

Brenda Bridges
Program Associate
Texas AgriLife Research Corporate Relations
College Station TX 77843-2583

O: (979)862-7136

C: (979)324-7823

Fax (979)458-2155

<http://agbioenergy.tamu.edu>

Go green! Please consider the environment before printing this.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, people over 50 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1980, people under 25 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people under 25 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 25 years of age in the workforce.

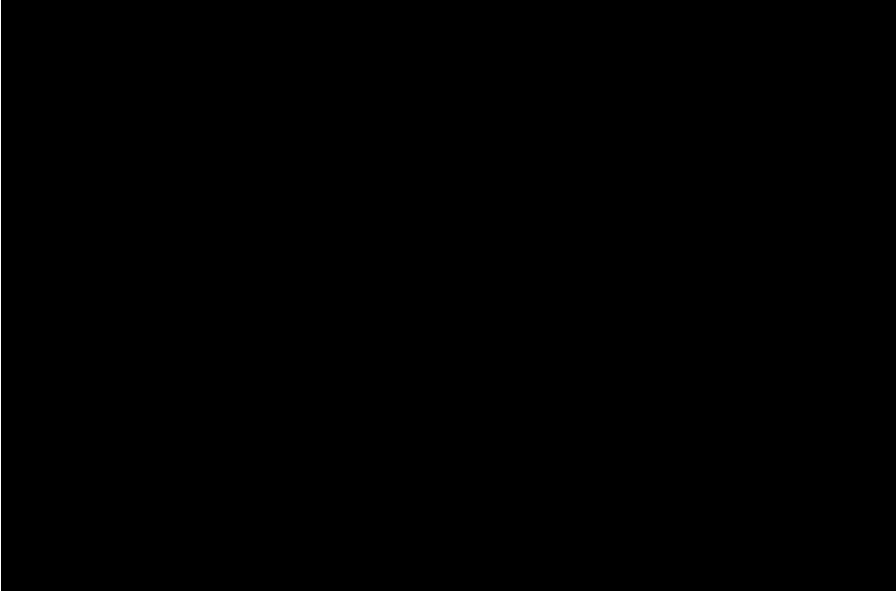
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, people over 65 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years of age. In 1980, people under 16 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people under 16 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 16 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years of age. In 1980, people over 75 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 10 years of age. In 1980, people under 10 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people under 10 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 10 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 80 years of age. In 1980, people over 80 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 3%. This increase in the number of people over 80 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 80 years of age in the workforce.



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then proceeds to a literature review, followed by a description of the methodology used. The results are then presented and discussed, and the paper concludes with a summary of the findings and some suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data was collected from a large and representative sample of the population, and the results were analysed using appropriate statistical techniques. The findings of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the conclusions are based on the evidence presented.

The study has several strengths, including a large sample size, a rigorous methodology, and a clear focus on the research objectives. However, there are also some limitations to the study, such as the potential for bias in the sample and the limitations of the statistical techniques used. These limitations are discussed in the paper, and suggestions are made for how they might be addressed in future research.

The paper is well-written and easy to read, and it provides a comprehensive overview of the research. It is a valuable contribution to the field and is highly recommended for anyone interested in the topic.

