

EXTENSIONNET

NEWSLETTER OF THE AUSTRALASIA-PACIFIC
EXTENSION NETWORK (INC)

AUSTRALIA POST APPROVED PP 34140310040

EDITOR'S NOTES

This issue has been prepared with major contributions from the Tasmanian Chapter. Thank you to Frank Walker for organising that.

CRUNCH TIME FOR APEN

It is crunch time for APEN. Either we get 500 paid members this financial year, plus at least eight working Chapters, or the dream of an independent Network for extension people will die. It took 25 years of talking about it before we finally made the effort. APEN needs your help.

The people who have not yet paid will not receive this issue. They will have received a letter telling them that we can no longer afford to send ExtensionNet free of charge. Terry Makin also has written to all contact persons asking them to form a Chapter, if there is not one already, or hand the job to someone else who can do it.

If you know of people who have not yet paid, please encourage them to do so. If you are in an area where there is no Chapter as yet, please ring the local contact person and help her or him to get one started. We have prepared a binder with all the necessary instructions to make the job easier. All local contact people will have one.

Peter Van Beek, Editor

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IN OUR OPINION...



By Keith Jones, Principal Scientist
DPIF, Tasmania

Other Targets, Other Roles, Other Methods

If this article gets readers to closely examine the paper that prompted it, I have succeeded.

Rural Battlers

Peter Oakley's paper is primarily concerned with the 'Third World'. He criticises using the 'technology innovation transfer' approach in these countries. While the superimposing of technical systems on unsophisticated farmers in 'Third World' conditions is severely criticised, the arguments could also have meaning in 'First World' Australia.

When you consider disincentives such as depressions, droughts, frost, increasing farm costs and decreasing revenues, exclusion from markets, disease, land degradation and ever-changing government policies, are the recipients of extension 'First, Second, Third or Fourth World'? Or is it that our Pitt Street rich think we should be all 'First World'? Are we to be accused of being purveyors of technology for the rich? Oakley has a Chinese proverb to end his article 'There is no purpose in teaching a person to ride a bicycle if that person has no bicycle'.

Changing Roles & Targets

It is not hard to think back a few months to high interest rates and widespread rural distress.

It is also easy to say the banks were also the victims of circumstance and only doing their job evicting farmers and selling farms. But: 'what price normal extension' when this is going on? Did Australian 'Extension Agents' alter their modus operandi to cope with those happenings? My feeling is that such change happened too rarely. Why? Primarily we are not set up to deal with this sort of a situation, we conform generally to the 'technology innovation transfer' model.

Although agriculture has cycles, which are often predicted no more accurately by well known economists than the average rural battler, there are constant problems in survival on the land. We have a series of crises to deal with, as well as our very scientific innovations to implement. How do we cope with this?

Let us get away for a while from technology innovation transfer and its attendant terms of adoption and diffusion rates, research-extension linkages, knowledge or expert systems or models, and key operators. Let us think instead more in terms of properly informing the powerful in our country of the problems faced in rural areas. This means educating our rulers, governments, banks etc. on what is happening in country areas.

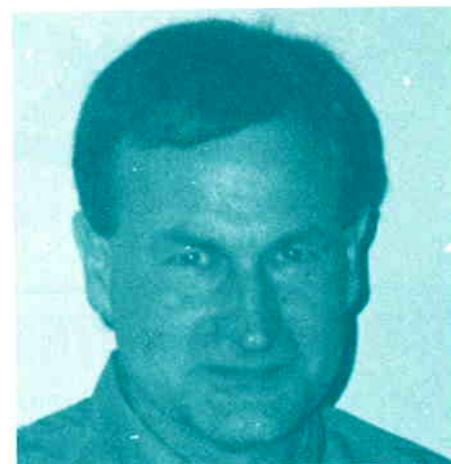
Information should readily transfer in both directions. Instead of, as Oakley puts it, pushing technology on peasants, policymakers should be made aware of the limitations in various income or social groups. Education, facilitation, enabling, arbitration or brokering may fit this role better than just technology transfer.

Australian Progress

Perhaps the Australian Landcare program could be used as an example of a more enlightened approach to this form of extension. It embraces the concept that farming problems are community problems. Its team approach and regular consultation between many interested parties has shown that few individuals have a mortgage on all the good ideas. It has successes and failures, each story giving something to build on. If you have empathy with this approach please let us Tasmanians know about it. You can use ExtensionNet to voice your opinion as well.

Oakley P (1988). Extension and technology transfer: the need for an alternative, HortScience, June 1988, 23 (3) 482-485. Peter Oakley is from the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre, University of Reading in the United Kingdom.

The Untapped Extension Network in Rural Tasmania



Many schools throughout rural Tasmania offer Agriculture courses, some at a very basic level, while others are comprehensive courses for certification. However, over the past years agricultural programs have struggled to survive, and some have 'gone to the wall'. Financial and staffing cutbacks to schools have meant few support staff and very little funding. Nevertheless, some motivated, committed and often isolated teachers have continued to be the difference between the survival of agricultural education and its demise from Tasmanian schools.

Rising from the ashes now are community-linked Landcare programs; initiatives in which many schools have become involved or are leading the way. Many of these have projects designed to raise the profile of primary producers as landcarers and increase the linkages between rural and urban people. Schools can therefore assume a significant role in promoting an awareness of sustainable agriculture to both their rural and urban communities. At the same time they

help to monitor changes occurring in their environment, for example as in 'Water Watch' and 'Weed Watch'.

What of the Future?

An increased awareness in schools of the value of Agriculture Education as a medium for learning many useful life skills is also emerging (although slowly). The applications of science, technology, business and studies of the environment, plus many other useful personal skills, competencies, attitudes and values can be learned through Agriculture.

Thankfully, the National Association of Agricultural Educators (mostly school teachers) has recently completed the first draft of a National Statement on Agriculture for Australian Schools, using funds from a Commonwealth Professional Development Program. This is a marvellous initiative since the Australian Education Council did not view Agriculture as one of the eight basic curriculum learning areas for the future in this country. Amazing!

'Lift Our Game'

However, to capitalise on these developments, schools now desperately need the vocal and written support of Agriculture organisations and Agribusiness. Lobby your education department: Why do very few Agriculture teachers in schools have any formal qualifications in this area? Why is it so often seen as a subject for low ability students? Non academic! Why is it not a standard offering in the school curriculum in all states? Why is its status so low?

Is a third world image of agriculture the way you wish to see it promoted in our school communities, both urban and rural, especially when schools often have a central, pivotal role? There is a large indirect value and importance of Agriculture awareness programs and courses in schools. Hundreds of thousands of families are being reached through young people.

How can we become the 'clever country' and internationally competitive if we cannot attract talented young people into giving a career in Agriculture some consideration?

There is a huge potential to plug the drain of talent from rural Tasmania and Australia and tap the hidden network which will ultimately lead our country into the next century.

The School Agriculture Programs urgently need the support of influential organisations, your support. Find out what is happening in schools near you. Use your organisations to seek information from your state government and Federal politicians and pressure them to do better. ■



Grade 10 Agriculture students pre-testing a school dairy herd.

The Farm Best Practice Program – Tasmania

By Stewart Brown
Program Leader

The Tasmanian Farm Best Practice Program was established in October 1993 with the objective of encouraging farmers to adopt practices which will maximise their profits from the production of potatoes and processed vegetables on a sustainable basis.

Its formation arose from the desire of the major processing company, Edgell Birds Eye, to access export markets following a major investment in upgrading its potato processing plant in Ulverstone to a world class facility with increased capacity. A benchmark study in New Zealand, USA and Europe highlighted the fact that, to be competitive on world markets, the company will have to source products from a farm sector which is efficient and cost-effective by world standards.

The company also has a plant in Scottsdale in north east Tasmania. Total potential production will result in a farm gate value for potatoes of around \$60 million per annum from over 500 growers. As such, the crop is a major contributor to the Tasmanian economy.

The Farm Best Practice Program has been funded by Edgell Birds Eye (\$400 000), the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPIF) (\$200 000) and the Commonwealth Agribusiness Program (\$200 000) for an initial period of three years. The initial objective was to set up local farmer discussion groups in all areas of the State where potatoes are produced. This has been achieved with 24 groups in operation.



Private consultants and farmers are sharing information of potato production through the Farm Best Practice Program.

At the first meeting of each group the members identified aspects of production which were seen as limiting factors. A plan was formulated to address these issues.

Most groups, with 10-12 participants, meet monthly for 1-2 hours on a property with expert input drawn from both the public and private sector. They discuss a subject which is relevant and topical. Every effort is made to ensure that the meetings are as interactive as possible by using practical examples and demonstrations.

A recent initiative is the introduction of a crop-costing service. Each grower will complete a simple record of crop inputs and yields. From this, and from supplementary information on fixed cost, Program staff will calculate crop profits, using a DPIF developed computer program. This will aid in management and allow growers within groups to compare results on a confidential basis. The practices which account for high and low profits will be identified, which is a first for a Tasmanian vegetable industry.

The Program is managed by a steering committee, chaired by the Executive Officer of the Tasmanian Farmers' and Graziers' Association and comprising representatives of Edgell Birds Eye, DPIF and growers. The Program is thus seen as independent and grower-driven

and, as a result, it has achieved solid grower support.

A firm base has been established by concentrating on basic husbandry and crop production issues as identified by growers. Discussion group members have readily accepted that they undertake local trials and demonstrations which they consider relevant. The Program will organise and co-ordinate this work, evaluate the results obtained through the crop-costing service, and disseminate results. ■

APEN SE QUEENSLAND WORKSHOP

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1995
NAMBOUR

A chance to discuss the use of action learning principles in extension programs.

Set aside this day in your diary for a stimulating workshop which could change the way you think about extension forever.

Improving the Performance of Agri-industry Through Better Extension Services

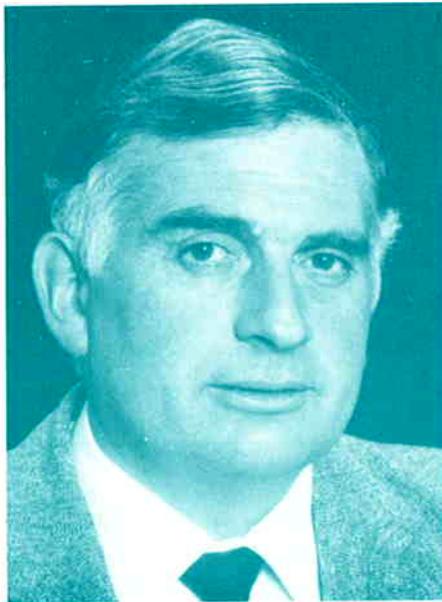
By Frank Walker
Convenor of the Working Group

At the 1994 ComEx (communication in extension) Forum, a Working Group was nominated to develop a strategy for improving extension in Australia. The Group is currently drafting a proposal for submission to all Research and Development Corporations for joint funding.

The aim of the proposal is to develop a national extension strategy to assist Australian agri-industry to achieve its objectives - hence the title 'Improving The Performance of Agri-industry Through Better Extension Services'. The proposal will be developed through drawing upon input from groups and agencies such as: the National Farmers' Federation; State and Territory Departments of Agriculture, Conservation and other departments with a communication function; agricultural consultants (AAAC); Rural Research and Development Corporations; and, of course, APEN members.

We expect that the proposal will have objectives such as:

- to establish a common understanding of the role of extension in community development and agri-industry;
- to assess which current practices best meet community and agri-industry needs and describe these as benchmarks for best practice;
- to ensure the national strategy is responsive to changing industry and community needs;
- to enhance professional performance through the establishment of professional standards and the provision of ongoing training and development;
- to make recommendations on the training for potential entrants to the extension profession;



- to ensure there is widespread representation and support of agri-industries, community and other organisations in ongoing development and implementation of the strategy;
- to promote the adoption and implementation of a national strategy for extension.

The Working Group sees the outcomes for Extension being:

- practitioners being equipped with the skills required to meet community and industry needs;
- extension being valued for its contribution to Australia; and
- extension being adequately funded.

If you are interested in having your say, please contact the Working Group members: Shaun Coffey, (Director, Research and Extension, Queensland DPI); Jeff Coutts, (Rural Extension Centre, Gatton); Warren Straw, (Victorian Institute of Animal Science); Richard Swinton, (Irrigation Management Services, NSW Agriculture); Simon Field, (Executive Director of AIAS); and Frank Walker, (Co-ordinator Advisory & Information Services, DPIF Tasmania). ■

CHAPTER ROUND-UP

Information supplied by Chapter contact persons

MURRAY RIVERINA CHAPTER

This is the new, perhaps temporary, name for the Northern Victoria/Southern New South Wales Chapter. New ideas were presented and key roles to be addressed in the next twelve months were determined. Two major events were decided upon at a meeting attended by 26 people, with 14 apologies (see coming events). Members were asked to start thinking about the format of the 1996 APEN Conference, to be held in Albury. For more detailed minutes contact me.

John Lacey

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

WA APEN has not progressed since the last ExtensionNet. I think that I may have to give the co-ordinator/convenor role to someone else. I'd welcome volunteers.

Peter Nash

SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

The SE Qld Chapter is fully established, right down to having its own bank account. We held our first workshop 'Techniques to link Research with Extension' on March 1995 at the Rural Extension Centre, Gatton. Thirty participants dealt with three themes: Working with the Media, Introduction to Action Learning and Total Quality Management, and Commitment to Consultancy Teams. The opportunity to share information and interact with experts was felt to be very beneficiary. A report will be available soon, please contact me if you'd like a copy. Larissa Wilson

NSW SOUTH COAST, HUNTER ETC

We, Bob Macadam and Elwin Turnbull, discussed forming a Chapter for the Hunter, Sydney, South Coast and Southern Table Lands. We will be writing to about forty people and inviting them to attend an inaugural meeting. The date, place and venue have yet to be determined. I am willing to act as interim convenor.

Elwin Turnbull

SOUTHERN VICTORIA

A meeting is planned on 6 April to investigate the possibility for the creation of a Southern Victorian Chapter. It is proposed to take in an area of about 100 km around Melbourne. In this area there are a number of major extension centres like Ballarat, Colac, Alexandra, Geelong, Frankston and Melbourne. The area is very diverse and contains a large number of community groups as well as agency staff. All these play an important role in disseminating valuable information on land and water management to the community. Other Chapters for Victorian extension workers already have been formed in the Northern and South Western areas.

Horrie Poussard

AN ETHNIC EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY PROGRAM

By Wayne Watson
Quarantine Officer,
Australian Quarantine
Inspection Service, Hobart

Goods received in Australia from overseas countries via parcel post present a constant threat to our social and economic well-being. They may contain pests and diseases that do not occur here. Their effects could be devastating.

A detailed survey of parcel post items received at the Hobart Mail Exchange showed that the major addressees of parcels containing prohibited goods quarantined by the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service (AQIS) were members of local ethnic communities and students from overseas studying in Tasmania.

This information was used as the basis for a successful project proposal application to AQIS Canberra to fund a pilot extension project targeting a 30 per cent to 50 per cent reduction in prohibited items quarantined from parcels. An Ethnic Advisory Group was established to guide the development and implementation of the program which is hoped will be adopted nationally.

An important aspect of the two-year program was to target the two audiences separately, but using their particular communication channels to ensure the quarantine message was received. Information was distributed using ethnic newsletters, radio broadcasts and TV news items. Intending students were targeted via letters from their intended place of study to their home country and by letter following their arrival in Tasmania. Student magazines were supplied with information and talks given at functions such as orientation days.



Information flowed to the general public via media exposure, including items in publications aimed at rural communities. Also a calendar bearing a quarantine message was produced in conjunction with a number of other state government departments and distributed to the ethnic and overseas student communities.

All people having items quarantined were requested to inform their overseas contacts of the threat to Australia and of the waste of money and effort involved in sending goods only to have them confiscated upon arrival. Statistics gathered over the course of the program

revealed a 30 per cent drop during the second year of the program, on an annual basis, in the amount of prohibited goods taken into quarantine. Through careful planning and providing for evaluation throughout, the project managers were able to demonstrate a worthwhile result for the resources deployed.

Key factors in the success of the program were the Ethnic Advisory Group, deploying information through channels used regularly by the majority of people making up the target audiences and sending information to the families of overseas students. ■

**OPEN A NEW CHAPTER OF YOUR LIFE
AS AN EXTENSION PROFESSIONAL
JOIN APEN**

NEW WAYS TO BETTER MEETINGS

By Amabel Fulton
Member of the Interim
Committee of Tasmania's
APEN Chapter

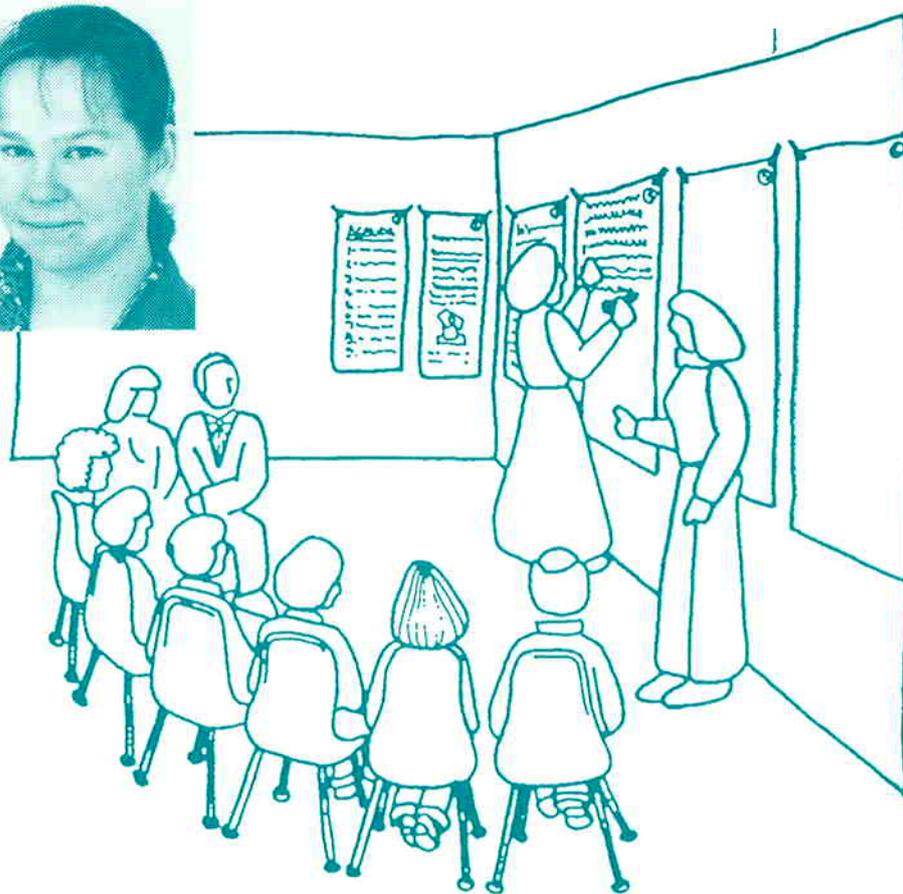
What is the best structure for running meetings in an extension network? If we are to practice what we preach, then the old style meeting - with its strict procedures and authoritarian style - shouldn't really be our model.

In line with APEN's goal of encouraging innovation and the development of professionalism among extension workers, I believe one possible structure could be the interactive meeting model. I also believe that at the grass roots level, members should be encouraged to develop their own structure to suit their needs.

This idea occurred to me after attending a Penguin meeting - a public speaking and meeting training club for women. These women practice their skills in running meetings and public speaking by rotating roles. Although their meetings are quite formal and have many rules, the concept of a meeting which not only achieves something, but also provides members with a learning experience - and also shares the workload - appealed to me.

So how could this be applied to APEN committees? And how do you get around the problems of being 'expected' to have chairpersons, secretaries and treasurers? Obviously there would need to be one regular contact point for the members, and one person handling the financial matters. But the chairperson and secretary don't need to be constant.

Our Committee is trialing a new meeting style. We try to run interactive meetings, using a rotating facilitator, a rotating



recorder/minute secretary and an official secretary and treasurer (combined role).

The facilitator and recorder for the next meeting are nominated at the end of each meeting, at the same time as the next meeting's agenda is formed. The facilitator prepares the agenda, organises the venue and runs the next meeting as a neutral participant, keeping members on track and ensuring everyone has equal opportunity to contribute. The recorder keeps notes on butchers' paper displayed for all meeting participants to view and these are typed up and distributed to members by the recorder within two weeks of the meeting being held.

The key philosophies are to provide all participants with an opportunity to:

- contribute to the meeting;
- contribute to the workload of the committee;
- practice new roles, such as facilitation and recording; and
- contribute to setting the agenda for meetings.

Some of our meetings have been successful - others less so. But, we are all learning more about running meetings and the importance of preparing an agenda and trying to stay neutral when in the role of the recorder

or the facilitator. Perhaps the next step is for all members of the Committee to undertake a group facilitation course together - so that we all have a shared vision of how the meetings should run.

This simple structure neglects the importance of other jobs - such as preparing a database, publicity, organising events, etc. We have nominated one person for the database, but for the other tasks we allocate as required. Although we haven't set down any strict guidelines yet, I expect we will be rotating these tasks as well, to give everyone an experience in developing their media or conference organising skills.

In the long-term I would like to see us evaluating our meetings - and how well we do our publicity and organise our meetings. This evaluation could be made part of the last section of the meeting. In other groups I have seen one person act as a critic of the facilitator, recorder and the members, providing constructive feedback and reflection on the running of the meeting. ■

(Editor's comment: Chapters are expected to develop their own style and follow their own destiny. The minimum requirements for the Networks to function is that there is one permanent contact person for Network and ExtensionNet business, and one permanent treasurer to fulfil legal duties.)

The Implications of Farmer Reliance on Private Consultants

By Amabel Fulton
University of Tasmania

Tasmanian potato growers rely heavily on private consultants for information on potato crop production. This article discusses some research which investigated grower sources of information on potato crop management and the implications of grower reliance on consultants. The research was conducted by Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries (DPIF) Quarantine plant pathologist, Mrs Lois Ransom, and University of Tasmania PhD student, Amabel Fulton. Before any extension project is started, a knowledge of the existing practices, farmer knowledge, farmer decision-making and sources of information is needed.

To develop an integrated pest management research and extension program, the Department of Primary Industry in Tasmania undertook a series of district interviews of processing potato growers.

The interviews took the form of a group survey - 20 growers from each district were selected at random and invited to attend a meeting in their locality. All farmers in the group were asked a series of questions about their production practices, their sources of information and their future needs. These questions were asked of the whole group, with farmers responding verbally and discussing issues together as they were raised.

One of the most interesting findings was the high level of reliance of farmers on private consultants. These are mostly agricultural science graduates working for supply companies and providing farmers with inputs, such as farm chemicals, plus agronomic advice. Field officers, employed by the processing potato companies, were another important source of information and in some districts these people were used at a higher level than in others.

Growers were asked to nominate their major sources of information on potatoes, their top two sources and their preferred future sources. A summary of the findings is shown in Table 1 where the classification 'consultant' refers to both field officers and rural retailers.

TABLE 1: GROWERS' SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON POTATO PRODUCTION - ALL DISTRICTS

RANKING	MAJOR SOURCES (% FARMERS USING)	TOP TWO SOURCES (RANK*)	PREFERRED FUTURE SOURCES (RANK*)
1	Consultants (90%)	Consultants (0.74)	Consultants (0.44)
2	Other Farmers (80%)	Other Farmers (0.40)	Discussion Groups (0.21)
3	Newsletters (79%)	DPIF (0.12)	Farm Walks (0.21)
4	Rural Press (79%)	Seminars (0.10)	Newsletter (0.21)
5	Seminars (44%)	Rural Press (0.05)	Evening Workshops (0.17)

Notes: Consultants include rural retailers and company field officers.
a Numbers in brackets refer to the average ranking of the item on a scale of zero to one. A rank of one would mean that all growers ranked that item as their major problem.

Second to consultants and field officers came other farmers and other informal personal interactions, followed by publications and more formal training sessions. This differed from studies in other states where other farmers have been identified as major sources of information.

The extent to which consultants were relied upon for day to day crop management decisions was illustrated through the series of questions on how they made specific decisions about disease, insect and weed control (diagram 1). Consultants were ranked first for decisions on late blight control, potato moth and weeds. They ranked second for target spot control and soil testing. They had little impact on irrigation decisions.

Using a routine for potato crop management was also a clear preference for pest management, with this being the second most preferred strategy. Growers also cited the observation of a disease, weed or pest problem as another decision-making tool.

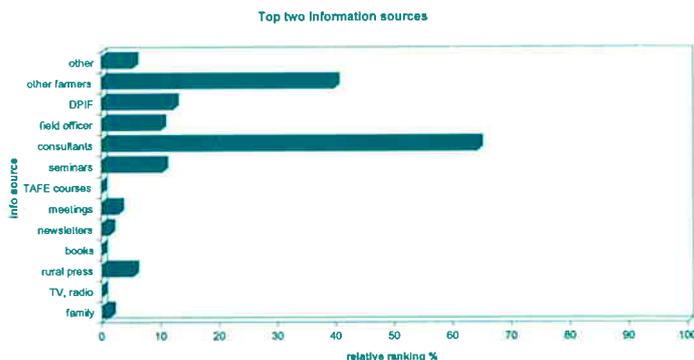


TABLE 2: RANKING OF GROWERS' METHODS OF DECISION-MAKING FOR POTATO PRODUCTION - PERCENTAGE OF GROWERS USING EACH METHOD.

RANK	LATE BLIGHT	TARGET SPOT	POTATO MOTH	WEEDS	FERTILISER	IRRIGATION
1	Consultant (54%)	Routine (65%)	Consultant (20%)	Consultant (74%)	Soil Test (69%)	Feel Soil (86%)
2	See Disease (46%)	Consultant (48%)	Routine (20%)	See Weeds (45%)	Consultant (63%)	Routine (45%)
3	Routine (30%)	See Disease (23%)	See Moths (17%)	Routine (18%)	Experience Growth Stage (39%)	(15%)

Notes: Numbers in brackets refer to the percentage of growers using each method. Growers were allowed to nominate as many methods as they liked.

What are the implications of this high level of use of private consultants for one-to-one advice on plant production and crop protection? How does the DPIF extend its research findings if most growers are relying on private industry for decision support?

The three most important issues here are:

- the need for close relationships between government researchers and private consultants;
- the need to provide information to growers who are not using consultants; and
- the need to use education to reduce grower dependence on consultants where this is limiting the grower's ability to make decisions about crop production.

Close linkages between the private consultants and government could be improved by involving them in the development of research programs and carefully targeting consultants as a specific audience. However, at the same time, the farmers should not be forgotten. Some farmers do not use consultants, and those that do, need to be aware of what research is being undertaken so that they can question their consultants. Also, while consultants play a major role in the transfer of technology, they specialise in crop input decisions, so that growers are not always exposed to new information on issues such as potato planting, irrigation and harvesting.

The reliance on field officers and rural retailers may have led farmers to rely on these people for the accurate identification of weeds, pests and diseases, such as target spot, late blight, common and powdery scab, and/or appropriate control. This was indicated through the growers' low level of disease diagnostic skills and confusion over which control measures they used for a particular disease. Growers should be given the opportunity to improve their diagnostic skills in these areas - if interested - and this should be done in conjunction with the well-developed relationships with the rural retailers and field officers.

Overall, consultants have played, and still play, a large role in the extension of research information in Tasmania and research organisations. Their role needs to be recognised, supported and incorporated in the planning and conduct of research and extension. ■

Postgraduate Extension Training in Australia

By Ian Hubble

Principal Dairy Officer, Elliott Research Station

The following list of providers of extension training throughout Australia has been compiled in consultation with educational providers and APEN members in each state. There may be other courses available which have subjects relevant to extension. The postgraduate extension training I undertook in the early 1980s was an eye opener, despite having been involved in extension for more than 10 years at that time.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND (BRISBANE)

Course Work

(either Agricultural Extension stream, or Rural Development and Management stream)
Graduate Certificate in Agricultural Studies
Postgraduate Diploma in Agricultural Studies
Master of Agricultural Studies

Research

Master of Agricultural Science
Doctor of Philosophy

Contacts

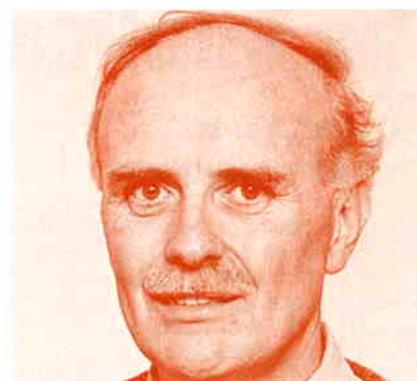
Dr Shankariah Chamala
Ph 07 365 2159, Fax 07 365 1177

Dr Bruce Frank
Ph 07 365 2163, Fax 07 365 1177

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND AND DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES (RURAL EXTENSION CENTRE, GATTON)

External Studies with residential:

Postgraduate Diploma in Applied Science (Rural Extension)
Graduate Certificate (Rural Science)



Contact

Richard Fell
Ph 074 60 1495/492, Fax 074 60 1473

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN SYDNEY (RICHMOND)

Course Work

(One year full-time or, two years part-time external studies with residential)
Bachelor of Applied Science (Hons)
Graduate Diploma in Systems Agriculture
Master of Applied Science (Systems Agriculture)
Master of Applied Science (Social Ecology)

Research

MSc (Hons); PhD

Contact

Amanda Bourke
Ph 045 70 1344, Fax 045 88 5538

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE (LONGERENONG)

(affiliated with University of Melbourne)

External studies with residential

Graduate Diploma in Applied Science (Agricultural Management and Extension)

Research

Masters in Applied Science (Agriculture) (Longerenong and Dookie Campus)

Contact

Dr John Petheram, Ph 008 81 4294 or 053 62 2222, Fax 053 62 2213

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Research

Master of Agricultural Science and PhD in Communication and Resource Management

Contact

Dr John Cary, Ph 03 344 5016, Fax 03 344 5570

CHARLES STURT UNIVERSITY (WAGGA)

External studies with residential (possibly also to commence full-time in 1996)

Graduate Certificate in Rural Extension
Graduate Diploma in Rural Extension
Master of Rural Extension

Research

Master of Rural Extension; PhD

Contacts

Tony Dunn, Ph 069 33 2385, Fax 069 33 2812
Dr Frank Vanclay, Ph 069 33 2680, Fax 069 33 2293

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND UNIVERSITY (ROCKHAMPTON)

External studies only: single subject; part or full-time (one unit in part-time course requires residential)

Postgraduate Diploma of Sciences Communication
Master of Sciences Communication

Contact

Associate Prof Lesley Warner
Ph 079 30 9641, Fax 079 30 9209

INTERIM STEERING GROUP

SECRETARIAT

1st Floor, 91 Rathdowne Street, Carlton VIC 3053
Ph (03) 662 1038, Fax (03) 662 2727.

CORE WORKING GROUP

Terry Makin, (Chairman), 36 Eamon Drive,
VIEW BANK VIC 3084. Ph/Fax (03) 459 4063.

Bob Macadam, (Joint Secretary), School of Agriculture & Rural Development,
UWS - Hawkesbury, RICHMOND NSW 2753.
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Ian Simpson, (Joint Secretary), NSW Agriculture,
Locked Bag 21, ORANGE NSW 2800.
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Peter van Beek, (Treasurer)

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NORTHERN QUEENSLAND

Stewart Lindsay, Department of Primary Industries
PO Box 105, INNISFAIL QLD 4860
Ph (070) 612 144, Fax (070) 612 795.

SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

Larissa Wilson, Co-operative Research Centre for Tropical Pest Management, University of Queensland,
ST LUCIA QLD 4072. E-mail: larissa@ctpm.uq.oz.au.
Ph (07) 365 1860, Fax (07) 365 1855.

SOUTHERN QUEENSLAND/ NORTHERN NEW SOUTH WALES

Gus Hamilton, Department of Primary Industries
PO Box 597, DALBY QLD 4405.
Ph (076) 622 322, Fax (076) 624 966.

CENTRAL/WESTERN NEW SOUTH WALES

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