AM18 WEBSITE IS LIVE
and
REGISTRATION IS OPEN!

2018 Society for Range Management Annual Meeting,
Technical Training and Trade Show
Sparks, NV - Jan.- Feb. 2, 2017

SRM Facebook Page

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Upcoming Board Calls
The 2017 SRM Board calls are scheduled for the 1st Monday of each month* at 8:00AM MT.
To join dial in: 866-254-5984 no code needed
http://www.uberconference.com/wssdc

* November 6, 2017
*Dates may be subject to change due to scheduling conflicts. Watch website for most up
to date information.

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**Election of 2018 SRM Officers Closes 11:59PM, Monday, October 16, 2017!**

CLICK HERE TO SEE CANDIDATE BIOS AND STATEMENTS.

IS YOUR MEMBERSHIP CURRENT SO YOU CAN VOTE?
You must be an active member in order to vote in the SRM election.

BALLOTS HAVE BEEN SENT ELECTRONICALLY UNLESS YOU SELECTED THE PAPER BALLOT OPTION PREVIOUSLY.

DON'T SEE YOUR BALLOT BUT BELIEVE YOUR MEMBERSHIP IS CURRENT AND YOU'RE RECORD IS MARKED FOR ELECTRONIC VOTING?
CHECK YOUR JUNK/SPAM FILTER AND BE SURE TO MARK member@surveykeyuser.com AS AS SAFE SENDER!

YOU CAN CHECK/UPDATE YOUR VERIFY YOUR MEMBERSHIP STATUS AND BALLOT PREFERENCE FOR FUTURE ELECTIONS, IN YOUR MEMBER PROFILE OR BY CALLING/EMAILING SRM HEADQUARTERS (303-986-3309) OR THE SRM BUSINESS OFFICE @ ALLEN PRESS (785-865-9456 / 800-627-0326 x456).

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**Thinking Beyond Flood Relief**

*Clayton Marlow, SRM 2nd Vice President and Jill Burkhardt, Intl. Mnt. Section*

Membership in an organization is usually based on two personal goals; a desire to rally to a cause or to engage in some level of self-improvement. Professional organizations generally provide the opportunity to accomplish both goals. The Society for Range Management began as an organization with a mission to advance the improvement and conservation of rangelands by training ranchers, biologists, soil scientists and land managers during annual meetings and through professional journals. In time the SRM had to move beyond livestock grazing and range improvements to form technical committees and task forces to address the effect of changing societal values for rangeland and the associated shift in natural resource policy. This
national concerns about rangeland health and condition. A review of the Society’s history archived in the University of Wyoming Library lists accomplishments that stand as tribute to the dedicated service of our global membership. As gratifying as these achievements have been, the SRM is facing the intertwined challenges of lackluster membership growth and a disinclination among members to re-staff standing committees and participate in newly formed task forces.

Attraction of new members, and even the retention of former members, seems to hinge on the impression that the SRM like other professional organizations has little new to offer. While the Certified Range Management Consultant (CRMC) and Certified Professional Range Management (CPRM) standing committees have expended considerable effort and expertise to elevate the credibility of Range Management professionals, we still struggle to retain members and attract new individuals interested in acquiring either certification or enhancement of their current training. In short, the SRM may not be viewed as a meaningful organization to many interested in natural resources and agricultural production. A possible reason for this tepid interest may be that the SRM no longer provides a “cause” that attracts both membership and service. In the 1950’s and 60’s the SRM’s cause was reformation of livestock and land management in the western states. Even though there are still detractors we have fulfilled that need at the local, national and even global levels. It may be time for the SRM to extend service opportunities to its membership beyond the organization itself.

The recent floods in east Texas have provided an opportunity for the broader SRM membership to give service outside the society. The GOFUNDME tab on the SRM website gives members outside of the Southeast a chance to participate, admittedly at a minor level, in the relief effort. Importantly, the actual distribution of the funds generated through this site is being done by the Texas Section, increasing their opportunity to be involved in a humanitarian cause.

Social media has played a huge role in attracting attention to the areas that have been hit hard by either hurricanes and floods, or wildland fires. Seeing the countless photos and videos of ranchers moving livestock from flooded areas, to seeing miles of burnt fencelines, strikes a chord within all of us to help.

There is a perception the relief efforts for victims of western wildfires has been minimal compared to help being provided to east Texas producers. However,
day-to-day necessities.

**But what about helping the land?**

As we continue to experience more natural disasters (earthquakes in Mexico and new hurricanes in the Gulf and East Coasts, and wildfires in California), our diverse membership has a rich opportunity to volunteer their expertise and skills in aiding those impacted by these calamities in restoring their lands to their productive potential.

Many ranchers have lost thousands of acres of land to the fires. How are they going to rehabilitate the land after the fires? Some have burned so hot the land is now unproductive. Burned area rehabilitation is going to be in high demand this fall, and into the coming year. While some pastures will naturally reseed, others will need stabilization to protect what little soil remains; to help it recover in the coming growing season, and beyond. Importantly, professionals and landowners must look further into the future, addressing stocking rate and grazing management changes.

An example of this future view are efforts by the International Mountain section to gather resources for these ranchers in the form of professional rangeland help. While the idea is still in the inception phase, the section is hoping to gather a list of names of current or retired rangeland professionals that would be willing to volunteer and assist both with immediate burned area rehabilitation and long term recovery planning. Members and other interested parties could still make a financial contribution to the sponsorship of travel, lodging and meals for the volunteers. While not down playing the very real benefits arising from donations to the parent organization GOFUNDME site, volunteer service to wildfire and flood victims can extend beyond the time TV and internet sites move on to other stories. Through these actions it is hoped that individuals will have a renewed interest in the Society for Range Management. We have an opportunity to contribute our talents and energy to helping others and in return receive a boost in our self-esteem. Let’s go to work!!

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**Sustainability and Succession in SRM**
Dear SRM Members,

The end of summer and beginning of fall has brought many new challenges: Hurricanes, earthquakes, and of course, the wildfires throughout the west. Many of our fellow Rangeland Managers have been significantly affected by these events. Our heart goes out to them for their safety and their speedy recovery. While these events are greater in magnitude than the one’s we usually deal with, one thing Range Managers have in common is our ability to adapt. As we work through these current natural disasters, it has prompted us to consider our understanding of adaptive management, sustainability, as well as the concept of succession. We (Jeff Goodwin and Karen Hickman), your newest SRM Board Members have been discussing all of this and, given our inability to provide immediate results for those experiencing these disasters, we have attempted to apply our understanding of these concepts to not only to rangeland management, but also the Society for Range Management.

While the SRM is highly effective at promoting high school and college student activities, we need to get better at how to manage succession. The succession of students from high school to our university range programs (and SRM Student Conclave members) and from there to active Young Professional Conclave (YPC) SRM members—with the climax SRM community being long-term (life-time) SRM members. Not only is this successional strategy necessary for the short term success of SRM, it is also absolutely necessary for the sustainability of SRM. However, succession in and of itself is not the complete answer. As we know, if we are to maintain a climax plant community or reference state it takes active adaptive management. Managing a truly diverse rangeland landscape with multiple cycling resources takes planning, adjustment, and patience. From the SRM perspective the planning piece is having clearly defined goals and working towards those outcomes. President Howery has done an excellent job this year leading the board of directors and officers in a coordinated direction toward measurable outcomes. The planning and work doesn’t stop there, the real work of any society comes through the committees and the collaboration among those committees. As we know the best made plans often go awry. The committee work within the society is where adjustments are made and outcomes are realized. One specific recent outcome is the formation of the Associate Certified Professional in Rangeland Management designation. Recently the SRM board was presented with an
certification out of college, if all current requirements are met with the exception of the 5 years of experience. This provides a framework and opportunity for succession. We are happy to report the Associate CPRM designation was fully approved. Patience is often a virtue many of us have to work on daily. We understand that just like rangeland landscapes weren’t degraded overnight they will not be fixed overnight. The same sentiment can be said for our society. As we work toward our goals we know we must be patient, however that doesn’t mean we rest on our laurels. The work continues and active adaptive management doesn’t stop.

We (Jeff and Karen) have gotten to a point in our discussion where we start asking ourselves some pointed questions. How do we, as SRM members, go about promoting and encouraging this succession? Have we had conversations with high school students about the range profession? How about mentoring current university students? When we interact with a range manager, does the SRM ever enter into a conversation? Can we provide information to “potential recruits” about what SRM can provide? We can all adapt and we can all adjust. We just need to ensure we are all working toward common outcomes. We encourage you, as a member, to consider your own direction. Who will replace you? Have you inspired the next generation of rangeland managers, educators and scientists? Opportunity knocks.

Thank you all for your continued support and passion for our rangeland resource.

Karen Hickman and Jeff Goodwin
SRM Directors 2017-2019

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Pollinators on the Rangeland

*By Jill Burkardt, IM Section*

There is a buzz on range and pasturelands. And we really need to pay attention to native pollinators and the benefits that they provide, says Dr. Cameron Carlyle.

“(Pollinators) are critical to rangelands themselves, and the plants that are there,” said Carlyle, Assistant Professor in Rangeland Ecology at the University of Alberta. Carlyle and colleagues are looking at native pollinators on
In his research, Carlyle’s team surveyed native bees on rangelands and canola fields across Alberta. “We found about 230 types of bees, although many of these can’t be identified to species,” Carlyle said. “These can be broken down into two main groups. Bumble bees, are the large fuzzy bees that we commonly think of when we think of bees. Solitary bees tend to be smaller and take many forms. Bees aren’t the only pollinators, moths, butterflies and flies are other insect pollinators but generally most pollination done by insects in our grasslands is done by bees.”

Cary Hamel, conservation science manager for the Manitoba region of the Nature Conservancy of Canada, said, “These ecosystems have been evolving for thousands of years. The native pollinators co-evolved with the native plants.”

“They (pollinators) are critical to the lifecycle of flowering plants,” said Carlyle. Especially when forage production on rangelands is at stake.

On rangelands, most producers are concerned about cattle eating grass. But it goes beyond that, according to Carlyle. “The productivity of that grass could be partially dependent upon forb (flowering plant) species that are present. Anything that is flowering is going to be dependent upon pollination and a lot of that is dependent upon insect pollinators.”

When it comes to sustaining a diverse and abundant pollinator community, native is best, says Hamel. But that’s not always possible. “If your goal is to conserve pollinators,” Hamel says, “your starting point is what you have currently. Tame pastures usually have a significant floral component and they can play a role in conservation.” The flowers on the tame pasture, when mixed with other habitat sites, can provide resources for pollinators at a different time of year. This, Hamel says, “makes the landscape stronger.”

Carlyle explains if pollinators disappear out of the rangeland ecosystem, then some of the plants, like legumes, which fix nitrogen and rely upon insect pollinators, might disappear. “If we start to lose (legumes) then we would see
Although in Alberta, we don’t know if native pollinators are on the decline. But Carlyle said other research indicates bumble bees might be on the decline with their ranges shifting. But the exact cause is still not sure. “Climate change is likely going to impact these native bees. They are going to essentially get ‘squished’ as the climate changes and they are unable to move further north as the temperature warms up. They are losing habitat range because of climate change.”

Helping native bees in Alberta can be as easy as keeping your range in good health.

“Our research has found a fairly strong relationship between range health and bee diversity and bee abundance,” Carlyle said. The healthy rangeland not only had more bees on it, but it had a more diverse variety of types of bees. “This seems to be a rare instance,” notes Carlyle, “There haven’t been many other instances of where range health has been directly linked to diversity of any other taxa.”

Although Hamel hasn’t seen where a specific range condition is helping pollinators, he said, “In general, a lack of invasive species, a diversity of plants, and the maintenance of structure is more conducive to a healthy pollinator community.” In his area of Manitoba, Hamel hasn’t seen the same results that Carlyle has, however, they are seeing different pollinator communities use different stages of rangelands at different times throughout the year. “On recently grazed rangeland, the grazing resulted in a reduced little layer, we suspect,” he said, “It meant the site warmed up early in the spring and it had a greater abundance of pollinators in the springtime and a greater diversity.”

Hamel concluded that on large ranches, for example, having a diversity of land uses and grazing approaches across the land will result in a greater diversity of pollinators.

Canola farmers can thank their pasture neighbours.

Carlyle’s team also looked at native pollinators in canola fields. “When we look at Alberta, or anywhere on the Prairies, there is this mosaic of different land uses: cropland and rangeland. What we are also seeing is areas that have more rangeland, whether you’re in a canola field or in rangeland, if a piece of land is surrounded by more rangeland, you’re going to have more bees and a more diverse bee community.” Canola, or other flowering crops, Carlyle explains can provide an abundance of pollen and nectar, but it is only available for a short time period when the canola is flowering.
therefore are important for habitat for the bees.

“Many bees nest in the ground or amongst dead plant material, so rangelands and other areas with undisturbed soils are important nesting grounds for bees. Areas such as cropland where soils and the soil surface are regularly disturbed are less suitable nesting grounds,” Carlyle said. When the bees forage for nectar, some travel up to a few kilometres, while most only travel a few hundred meters.

When it comes to conserving pollinators, “If you have land with flowers or flowering plants, that’s a great start. Continue to maintain those habitats,” said Hamel. Having a diverse type of landtypes—shrubs and forest, grassland, wetlands—lets landowners maximize the habitat available to pollinators. One of the challenges, Hamel says is facing pollinators is non-pest insects are poorly studied. However, Hamel and Carlyle are working on changing that.

“As we learn more, I suspect there are going to be some surprises,” Hamel said.

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**Lost Resources: Rex Pieper**

*Submitted by Andrés Cibils, Jerry Holechek, and Kris Havstad*

A respected and highly accomplished scientist, educator and mentor, and longtime member of the Society for Range Management, Dr. Rex D. Pieper passed away in Las Cruces, NM, on June 22, 2017.

Rex grew up on a farm in southeastern Idaho. He received his Bachelor of Science in wildlife management from the University of Idaho in 1956 and went on to complete a Master of Science in range management at Utah State University in 1958. He earned his PhD in plant ecology at the University of California at Berkeley in 1963. In that same year, he joined the faculty in the Department of Animal and Range Sciences at New Mexico State University (NMSU) where he worked tirelessly until his retirement in 1998. Rex taught courses in range vegetation analysis, range ecology, and applied multivariate techniques. Throughout his career he advised over 100 graduate students, including 66 international students from 26 countries. Many of his
North America, and around the world, especially in Mexico, Africa and countries of the Middle East.

He received numerous honors including Distinguished Teaching, Research, Graduate Teaching, and Advisement awards from the College of Agriculture at NMSU as well as SRM’s prestigious W.R. Chapline Research Award in 1996.

He was named a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and Fellow of the Society for Range Management. He was also named Eminent Scientist by the New Mexico Commission for Higher Education.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s Rex served as the editor of the *Journal of Range Management*. His prolific scientific work made significant contributions to understanding the ecology of piñon-juniper woodlands in New Mexico and, more broadly, the ecology of southwestern rangelands. He wrote substantive review chapters on North American rangelands and was a key contributor and co-author of the six editions of the textbook *Range Management: Principles and Practices* used by range science students across the world.

His colleagues remember Rex as a true gentleman and mentor, as a quiet person, very thoughtful and respectful with words, very kind, soft spoken, who never sought the spotlight or put himself forward. Rex will be greatly missed by all of us at New Mexico State University, by his former graduate students, and by the range science community as a whole.

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**Student Conclave VP Attends Summer Board Meeting**

*John McQuaig, Student Conclave Vice President*

As a relatively new member of the National Society for Range Management and the current Student Conclave Vice President, I quickly experienced that - though I was certainly proud of my membership with this organization - connectivity was direly needed between the multiple groups of leadership. The Student Conclave officer team and I all agreed that measures had to be taken to increase interaction between our leadership, the Young Professionals Conclave, and the Board of Directors. By outreaching, networking, and building
When I heard that there was going to be a Board of Directors meeting in Minneapolis in August, I felt it could be very impactful to show the Student Conclave’s interest in being active by having one or more officers present. Though President Lewis completely agreed with this idea, he was sadly unable to attend. After brainstorming how to still make this important first connection, I gathered funding from family and friends to fly there myself. The meeting was a great experience for me and I was absolutely honored to meet the leadership of the SRM Parent Society. President Howery, Executive Vice President Peterson, and the entire Board were extremely welcoming and encouraged that I actively participated in the discussions that took place throughout the duration of the meeting sessions.

Being an active and engaged participant in these conversations both in and outside of the meeting room was greatly beneficial to me and my passion for this organization, its members, and its purpose. Because of this experience, I hope that I not only further my own involvement in SRM but also improve the connection between the Student Conclave and the Board of Directors, and create a more integrated system of leadership for future officers.

I want to thank all those across the country who are members of the Society for Range Management for being members of an organization that is actively supporting the objective to manage native rangelands for sustainability and protect these landscapes and their productivity for future generations.

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**YPC President Attends DC Fly In**

*Mary Jo Foley-Birrenkott, YPC President/SRM Outreach Coordinator*

I had the opportunity to go to Washington DC Flyin this year as the Young Professionals Conclave’s President to listen to and speak with top officials about Rangeland Management. Each meeting had different points of emphasis, but all highlighted the success stories and needs of the rangeland community. It was an incredible experience to be part of these conversations with the decision-makers in DC, and to see them engage with the leaders within SRM. Of all the meeting I attended, the one that stood out the most was the
for a productive conversation.

I'm so thankful to SRM for building bridges of collaboration and tirelessly working to represent the many voices of the Rangeland community...and I am so incredibly grateful to SRM for encouraging Young Professionals to have opportunities such as this one.

THANK YOU, thank you, thank you to SRM leadership for all that you do!

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Journal Highlight: Rangelands

The following articles are featured in the April 2017 issue of Rangelands (Vol. 39, Issue 2). These papers are both open access and can be viewed at the links provided below the summary of each article.

**Two New Mobile Apps for Rangeland Inventory and Monitoring by Landowners and Land Managers**


Opportunities for rangeland inventory and monitoring have been transformed by innovations in both indicator and methods standardization and new technologies. These technologies make it easier to collect, store, access, and interpret inventory and monitoring data. The Land-Potential Knowledge System (LandPKS) platform and apps help users with little or no soils knowledge to describe their soil, and for those with little botanical knowledge to monitor key shifts in the relative dominance of plant structural groups. The system also allows users to easily share and compare their data with others.
Developing a More Effective Institutional Response

Drought response is widely varied depending on both the characteristics of the drought and the ability of individual ranchers to respond. Assistance from institutions during drought has not typically considered preemptive, during, and post-drought response as a strategic approach, which recognizes biophysical, sociological, and economic complexities of drought. A USDA Southwest Climate Hub-sponsored workshop brought together a range of representatives from public and private institutions with drought response responsibilities to examine how those institutions could better support drought decision-making. Institutions can greatly improve their support for individual land managers by doing more systematic collecting and organizing of drought-related information as a basis for programs, and by collaborating to enhance both institutional and individual learning.

Journal Highlight: Rangeland Ecology & Management (REM) July 2017

(Volume 70, Issue 4, July 2017, Pages 493-503)

Editor’s Choice Award: A way of thanking authors for their research.

Resource Selection by Greater Sage-Grouse Reveals Preference for Mechanically-Altered Habitats *

By Jared Baxter, Rick Baxter, David Dahlgren and Randy T. Larsen

In a wonderful paper, these authors describe a short history of sagebrush habitat and a study that adds substantially to our understanding of the effects of sagebrush management on sage-grouse. Sagebrush habitat with its beautifully diverse mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs is an ecosystem critical to a rich suite of animals who consider it their home. Natural sagebrush ecosystems rely on an occasional wildfire to maintain a natural balance among species. Sagebrush habitat is a primary concern for conservationists because these ecosystems have been degrading at an
Healthy sagebrush habitats are rapidly being replaced by invasive annual-grass monocultures. Annual-grasses foster intense wildfires that are far too frequent for native plants. During the later portion of the 20th century, fire suppression fostered local sagebrush populations to increase in density beyond an ecological threshold that is very difficult to reverse. These dense sagebrush systems choke-out native grasses and forbs, but annual grasses thrive and provide fine fuels for a wildfire, which creates monocultures of annual grasses that fosters more wildfires.

The reduction of sagebrush combined with the frequent wildfire has had a tremendous negative effect on sagebrush-obligate or near-obligate species, such as greater sage-grouse. The loss of quality brood-rearing habitat, in particular, has been implicated as a major factor in the range-wide decline in this key species. Due to the decline in the amount and contiguity of sagebrush in North America, conservation and restoration of remaining suitable habitat have become increasingly important for sage-grouse. These researchers measured multiple vegetation components, including shrub, grass, and forb cover, at random locations before and after sagebrush treatments. They used a 19-yr telemetry data set (1998 – 2016) to evaluate response of greater sage-grouse to sagebrush treatments. Overall, greater sage-grouse selected areas that were 1) distant from trees, paved roads, and powerlines; 2) high in elevation; 3) near treatment edges; and 4) consisting of gentle slopes. Post-treatment sage-grouse showed stronger selection for treatments and treatment edges than did pretreatment sage-grouse. Maps predicting probability of selection by brood-rearing sage-grouse showed increased use in and around mechanically treated areas. The pattern of site-selection by sage-grouse with broods suggests mechanical treatments may be a suitable way to increase use of mountain big sagebrush during the brooding period.

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**Call for RSEC Teaching Award Nominations**

Do you know someone who teaches undergraduate Range Science courses that is a truly excellent teacher? Is there a university Range teacher who inspired you to become a Range Science professional? If so, please consider nominating that person for one of the Range Science Education Council's teaching awards. This is a wonderful way to recognize and honor someone who has made a difference in your professional career!
• **The Outstanding Undergraduate Teaching Award** recognizes excellence in teaching and advising that has extended over the course of many years.

• **The Early Career Undergraduate Teaching Award** recognizes excellence in teaching and advising Range Management students by faculty/instructors in the early stages of their teaching careers (less than 10 years experience).

Recipients will receive a monetary award from the Range Science Education Council and recognition by both the RSEC and SRM.

A copy of the guidelines and procedures for nominating a teacher for each of the RSEC-SRM Teaching Awards plus a copy of the Nomination Form can be obtained by contacting Pat Johnson, RSEC Awards Committee Chair ([patricia.johnson@sdsstate.edu](mailto:patricia.johnson@sdsstate.edu)), or found on the RSEC website: [https://rangesec.wordpress.com/teaching-awards/](https://rangesec.wordpress.com/teaching-awards/)

An electronic copy (pdf files emailed or on CD) of all materials (a paper copy should also be sent) must reach the chair of the RSEC Awards Committee by **November 1, 2017**:

Pat Johnson, Chair  
RSEC Awards Committee  
605-394-2236  
[Patricia.johnson@sdsstate.edu](mailto:Patricia.johnson@sdsstate.edu)

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**Other AM18 Related "Calls"**

**Call for Abstracts for Invited Symposia, Workshops & Technical Sessions**  
Deadline: **October 15, 2017**  
[Click Here for Details](#)

**Call for Undergraduate Papers**  
Deadline: **October 31, 2017**  
[Click Here for Details](#)

**Young Professionals Conclave (YPC) Travel Scholarship**  
Deadline: **November 20, 2017**  
[Click Here for Details](#)

Rangeland Cup Competition
1st Annual YPC/Student Conclave
"Bridging the Gap" Mentorship Event

Calling all Mentors and Mentees!
Sign up for this mentorship event at the 2018 SRM Annual Meeting!

4:00-5:30pm, Thursday, January 30th, 2017 at the 2018 SRM Annual Meeting
Sparks NV

CLICK HERE for the flyer and registration details.

YPC Travel Scholarship
Position Announcement: Asst/Assoc Professor, Extension Range Specialist - SDSU

South Dakota State University, Department of Natural Resource Management. Full-time, tenure-track, 9-month position will be located in Rapid City, SD. Responsibilities include developing and implementing state and regional Extension programs focusing on rangeland management and natural resource sustainability. For full announcement and to apply, visit https://YourFuture.sdbor.edu and search for the position title. Deadline to ensure full consideration is October 30, 2017. For questions on the position, contact Patricia Johnson at 605-394-2236 or patricia.johnson@sdstate.edu.

Deadline Approaching for WSWS Rita Beard Endowment Foundation Scholarship

The Western Society of Weed Science wants to ensure that members of the Society for Range Management are aware of, and have the opportunity to apply for the Rita Beard Endowment / Scholarship. Click Here for Details.
ONLINE *REM* FREE TO SRM MEMBERS!

Online access to Rangeland Ecology & Management (REM) is available at no charge to SRM members. Availability is limited so first come first served! Contact Vicky if you’d like more information, vtrujillo@rangelands.org / 303-986-3309.

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Tamarisk Coalition Riparian Restoration Conference
Call for Papers

February 6th, 2018 to February 8th, 2018
University Center, Colorado Mesa University
Grand Junction, CO

[Click Here For Conference Details](#)
[Click Here For Abstract Submission Details](#)

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NatGLC 2018!!

The NatGLC will hold its 7th National Grazing Lands Conference (7NGLC), December 2 -5, 2018, in Reno, NV. Stay tuned for more information!

[http://www.grazinglands.org/](http://www.grazinglands.org/)
Joint XXIV International Grassland Congress (IGC) & International Rangeland Congress (IRC) – 2020

Nairobi, Kenya, October 25 – 30, 2020
Congress Theme: “Sustainable Use of Grassland/Rangeland Resources for Improved Livelihoods.”
For more information, see the flyer or visit the conference website.

Earn your master’s from a leader in sustainability and natural resources.
www.CSURangeland.com
IS YOUR MEMBER CONTACT INFORMATION UP TO DATE?

Have you logged into your member record recently?
Has your email, phone number or address changed?

It's important to keep your contact details up to date so you don't miss out on SRM communications! Take a moment today to log in and make sure you're up to date,

http://srm.allenpress.com/SRM/

If you need assistance or have any questions or difficulties with your membership whatsoever,

please contact:

SRM Business Office at Allen Press
Membership@rangelands.org / Phone: 800-627-0326 x456 / direct at 785-865-9456
You can also contact Vicky for assistance: vfrujillo@rangelands.org / 303-986-3309
Watch for information to come on the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists Initiative!

SRM STAFF

VICKY TRUJILLO
MARY JO FOLEY-BIRRENKOTT
KELLY FOGARTY
LIA BJONDO
MEMBERSHIP

Our MISSION: Providing leadership for the Stewardship of Rangelands based on sound ecological principles.

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