

WHAT IS A LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITY?

— HISTORY —

1862

The Morrill Act of 1862 established land grant colleges and universities to provide practical education with a focus on agriculture, mechanical arts, and military tactics.

1887

The Hatch Act of 1887 created agricultural experimentation stations at each Land-Grant University (LGU) to conduct research in agriculture.

1890

The 2nd Morrill Act provided access to higher education in Confederate states through the creation of historically black colleges and universities for people of color.

1914

The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 formalized relationships with LGUs to establish the cooperative extension system.

1994

The Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act of 1994 granted land-grant status to tribal colleges and universities.

— MISSION —



RESEARCH

LGUs conduct research that addresses problems critical to the field of agriculture and the wellbeing of local communities.



TEACHING

LGUs offer formal education opportunities to provide skills needed in agricultural and behavioral science professions.



EXTENSION

Extension specialists translate research conducted at LGUs into educational programs for communities.

WHAT IS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION?

FEDERAL



The United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture provides leadership and funding to support cooperative extension services through Land-Grant Universities (LGU) and local communities.

STATE

Extension specialists at LGUs translate research into community-based educational programs implemented at the local level.



LOCAL

Local extension educators work with their communities to provide solutions to daily issues by developing non-formal educational programs in the following areas:



Community Development



Agriculture



Nutrition & Health



Youth



Natural Resources

EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE, CHANGING LIVES