

# University of Nevada Reno Agricultural Experiment Station

# History



Complex looking east 1911

## Historical Overview

The Truckee-Carson Experiment Station (TCES) started as a small component of the 1902 Reclamation Act which was established under the conservation dominated administration of Theodore Roosevelt. The primary author of the 1902 Reclamation Act was then Nevada Congressman and later Senator Francis G. Newlands. For its 100-year history, the TCES determined what profitable crops would grow in the arid West through irrigation. It would disseminate this vital economic knowledge in an advisory relationship with the farmers.

Over its 100-year history, the TCES has been managed by several different administrations and has been known by at least five different names.

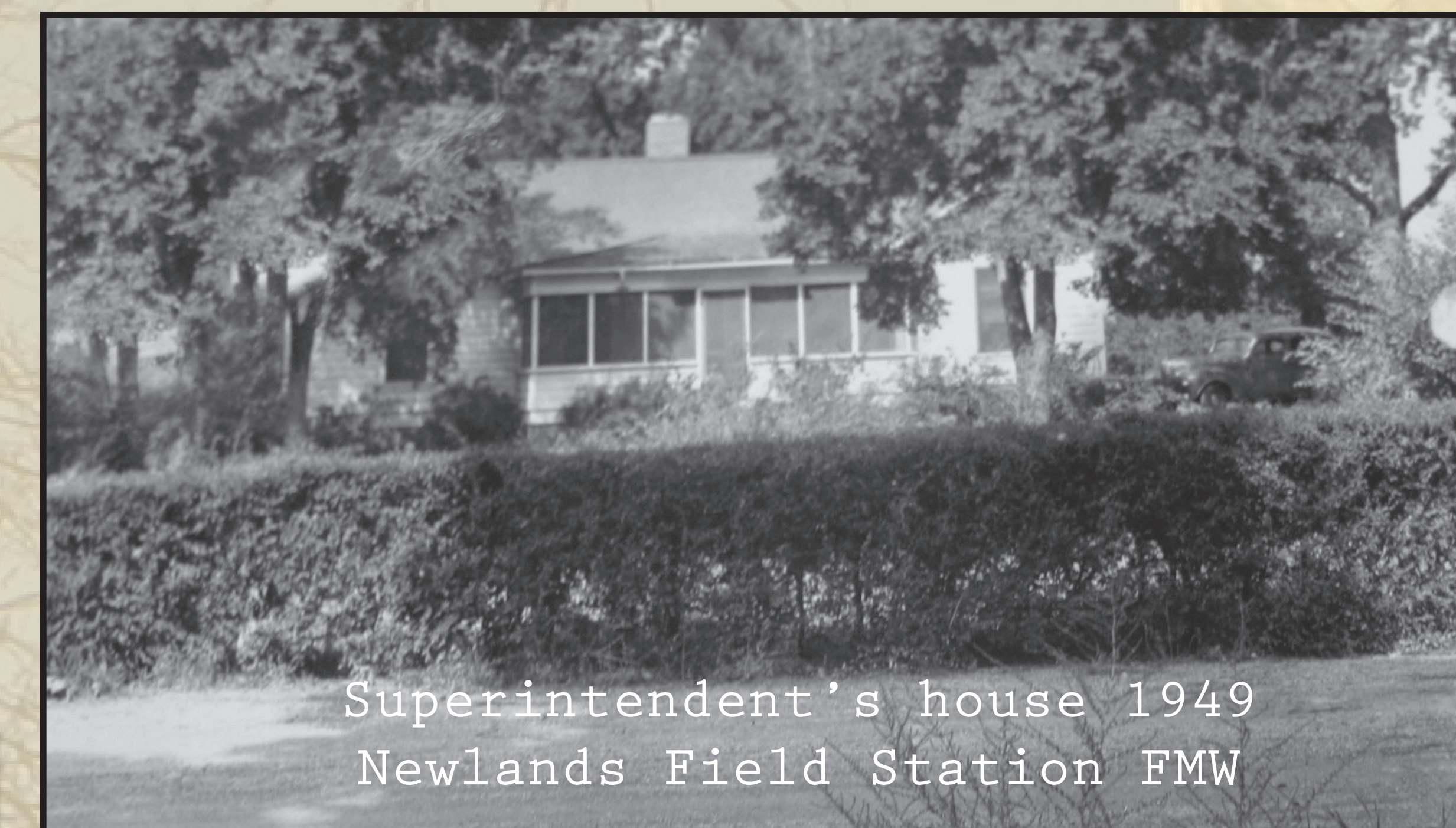
- From 1907 to 1919, it was managed by the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation and known as the Truckee-Carson Experiment Station.
- After World War I (1919 to 1927), it was simply known as the Newlands Experiment.
- From 1928 until it became part of the University of Nevada Extension System in 1951, it was referred to as the Newlands Station, then as the University of Nevada Extension Farm.
- In 2006, the farm became the home of the US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service's Great Basin Plant Materials Center.



Newland's Station office and laboratory. 10-15-36



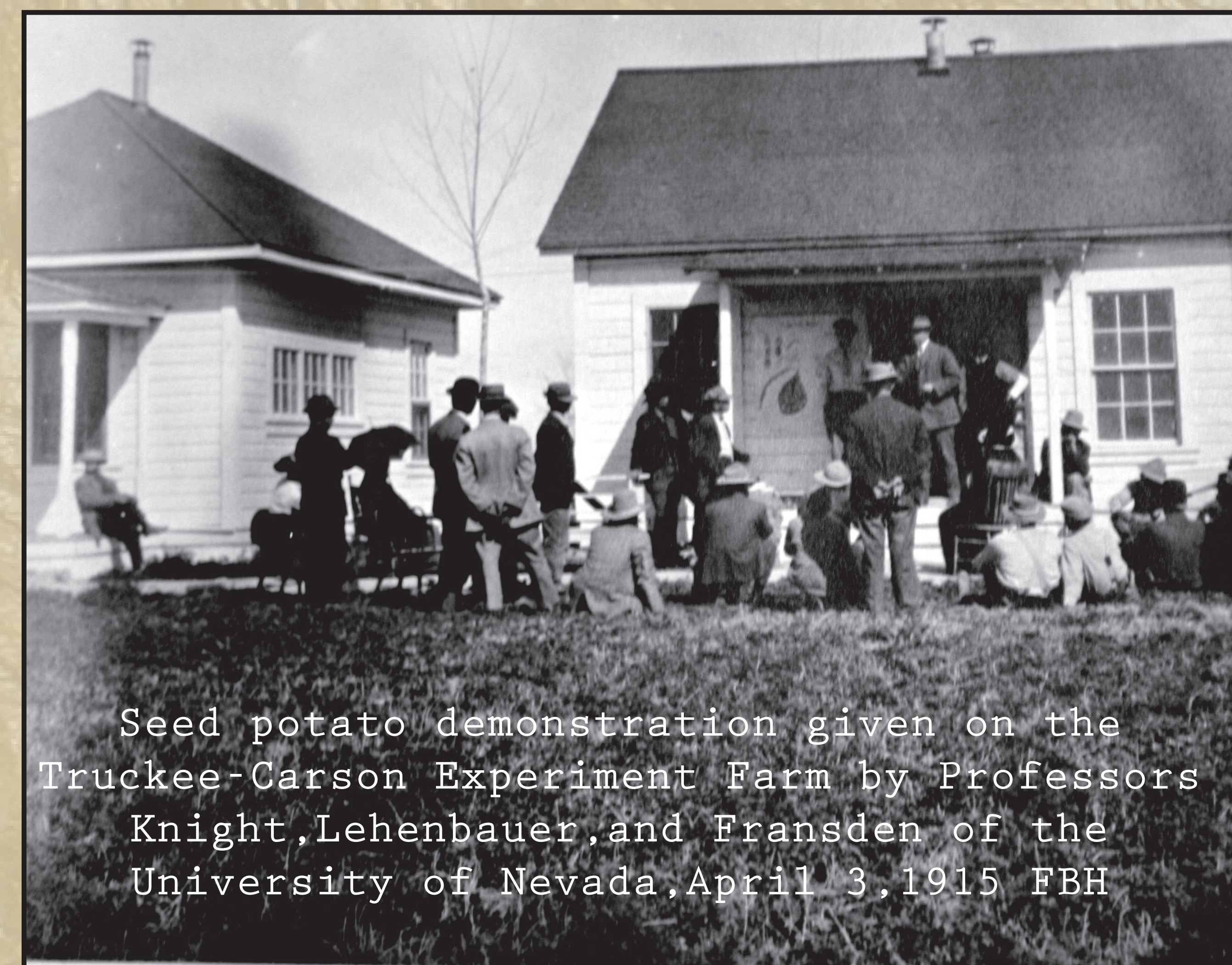
Old Horse Barn 1949  
Newlands Field Station FMW



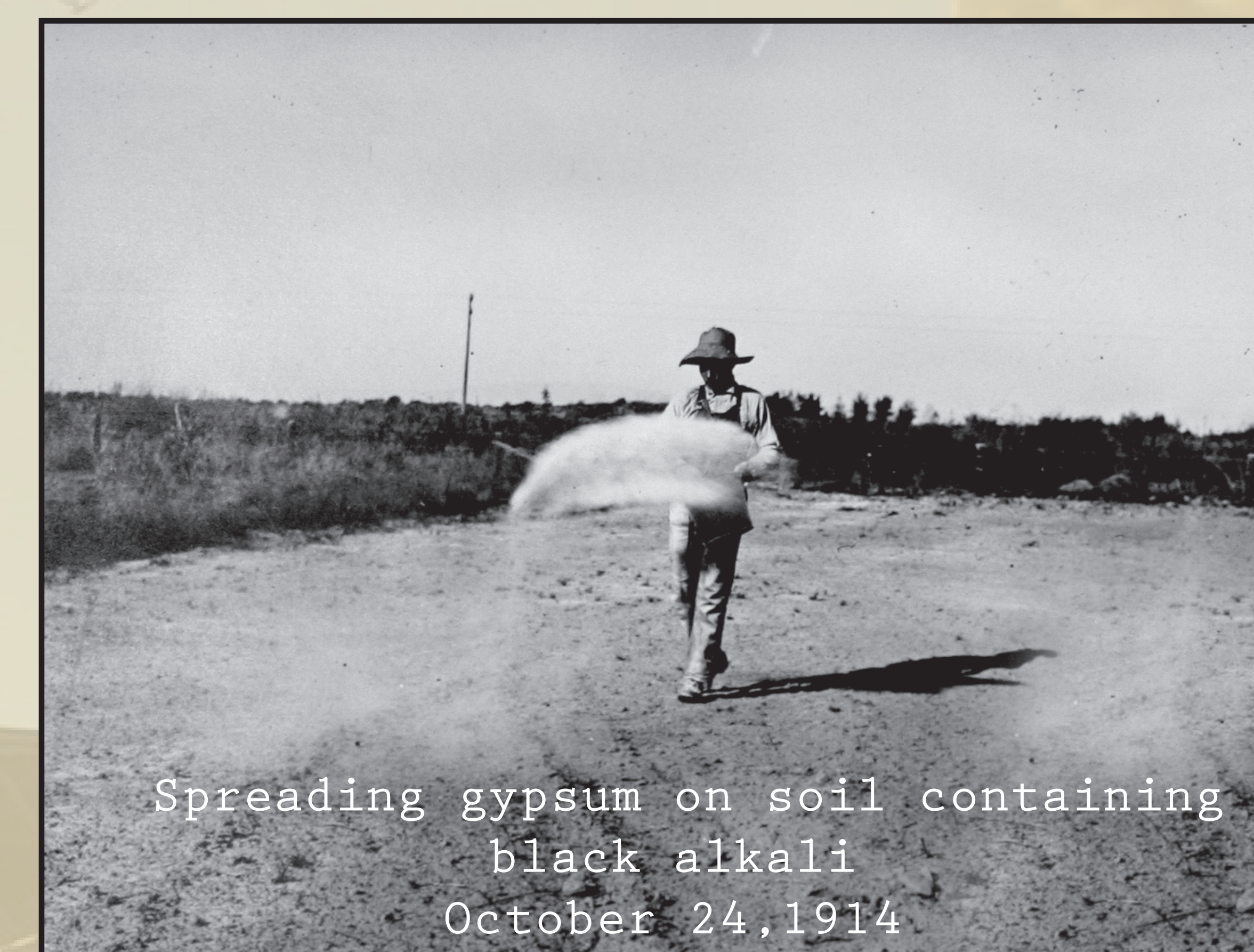
Superintendent's house 1949  
Newlands Field Station FMW



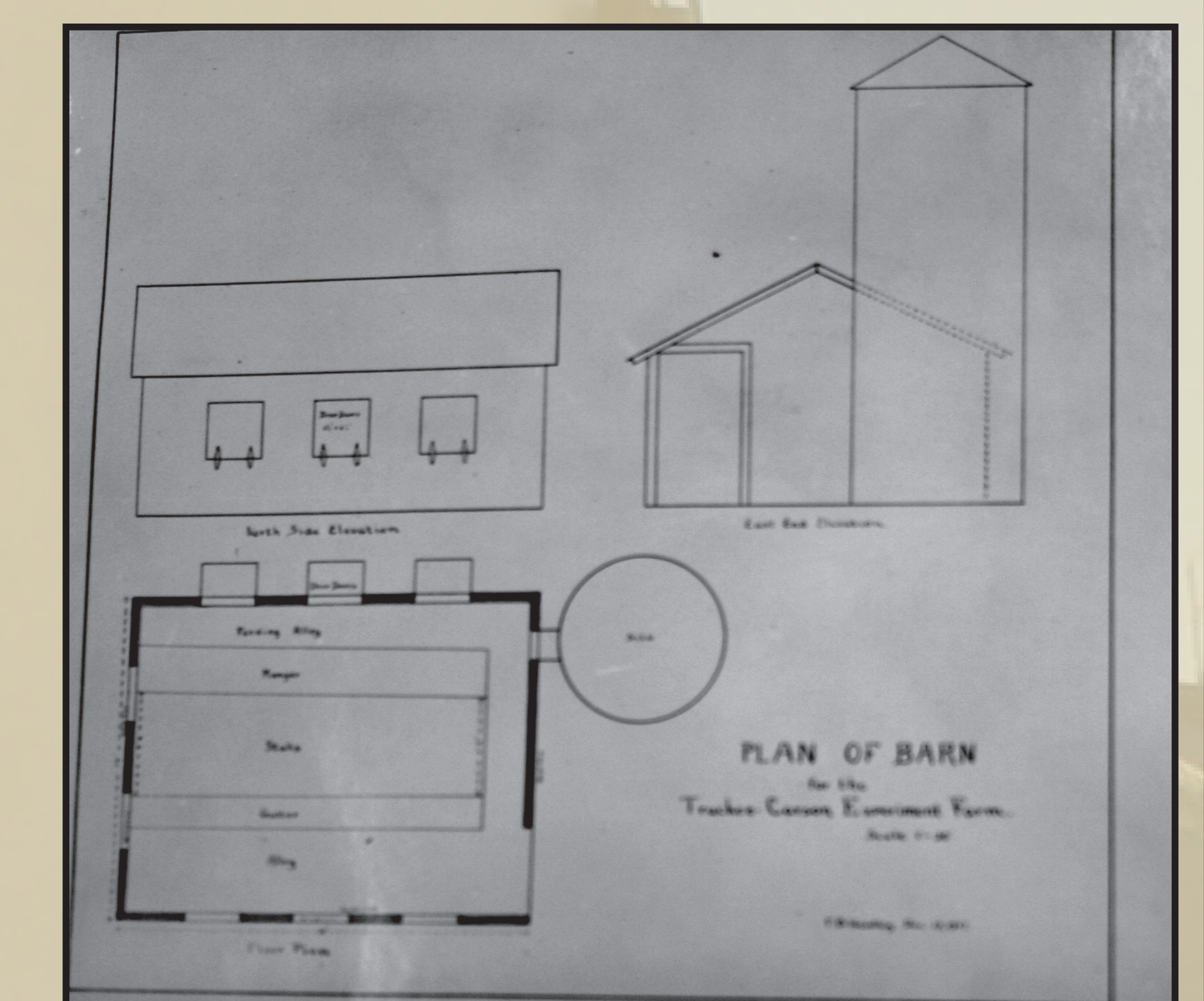
Office & Laboratory 1913



Seed potato demonstration given on the Truckee-Carson Experiment Farm by Professors Knight, Lehenbauer, and Fransden of the University of Nevada, April 3, 1915 FBH



Spreading gypsum on soil containing black alkali  
October 24, 1914



Plan of barn for the Truckee-Carson Experiment Farm.  
December 13, 1917

*The home of the*

# Great Basin Plant Materials Center