

1875 - Samuel Johnson's proposal to support agricultural research comes to fruition with establishment of the Nation's first agricultural experiment station, "for the purpose of promoting agriculture by scientific investigation and experiments". The Station begins work in the area of consumer protection with the analysis of agricultural feeds and fertilizers.



1888 - Biochemistry research on plant proteins begins leading to the discovery of vitamin A in 1913 by Thomas Osborne.



1910 - Lockwood Farm in Mt. Carmel is purchased with income from the Lockwood Fund, the first "Field Day" is held.

1934 - M. Francis Morgan develops the world's first test for rapid analysis of soil fertility.

1919 - Geneticist Donald Jones invents a double cross pollination method leading to commercial production of hybrid corn revolutionizing global agriculture.

1945 - The Horsfall/Barratt scale for assessing plant disease severity is published.

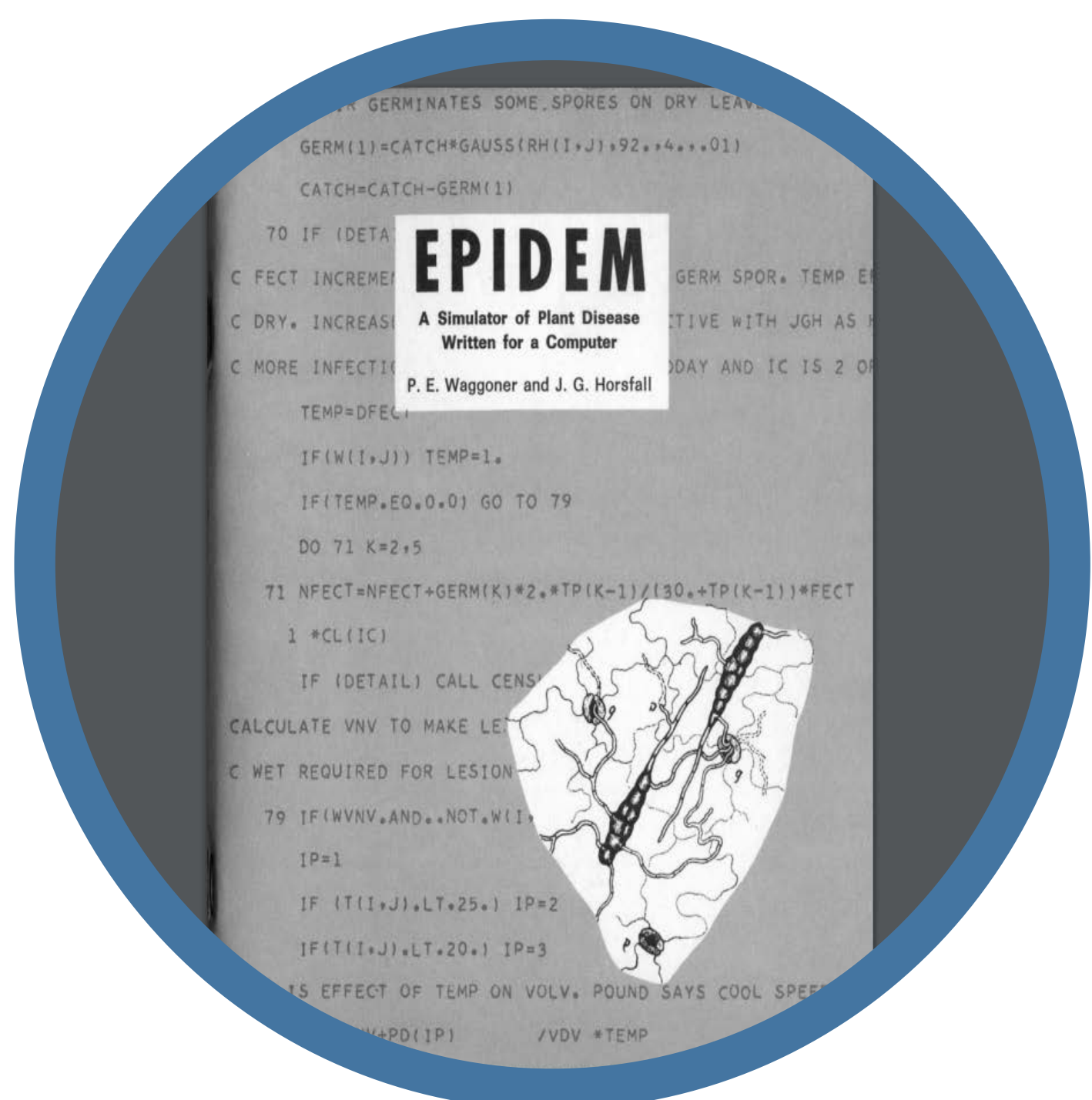


1957 - State Entomologist, Neely Turner prevents the USDA's proposal to spray the entire state of Connecticut with DDT from the air to "eradicate" the gypsy moth.

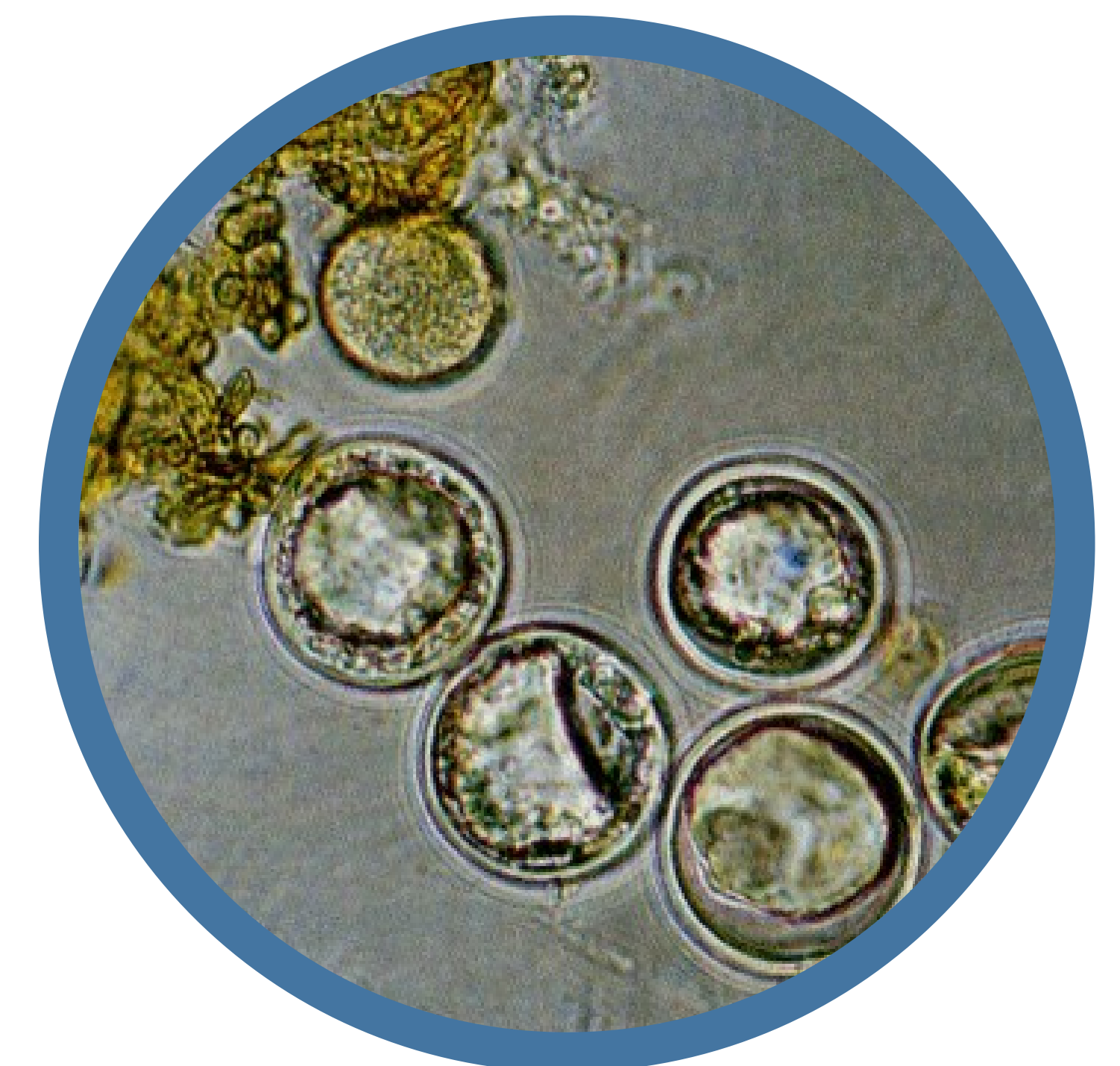
1964 - The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station is designated as a National Historical Landmark by the US Department of the Interior.

1968-69 - Computer models are developed showing the impact of leaf area on temperature and evaporation in the forest canopy. The first computer model of a plant disease epidemic is published.

1975 - Research on ticks and tick-borne diseases in Connecticut is initiated. A serology laboratory is established and an isolation facility is built on the New Haven campus.



1983 - The first isolations of the Lyme disease agent, *Borrelia burgdorferi* are made from ticks, mice and raccoons.



1990 - Tick testing program expands to test for 3 pathogens, the causal agents of Lyme disease, Ehrlichiosis, and Anaplasmosis.

1989 - *Entomophaga maimaiga*, a fungal biocontrol for the gypsy moth, is found by Station scientists in Connecticut.

1997-99 - A comprehensive statewide Mosquito/Arbovirus Surveillance Program is launched following an outbreak of eastern equine encephalitis activity in southeastern Connecticut. Station scientists make the first isolations of West Nile virus in North America from mosquitoes and crows.



2005 - The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory is selected by the US FDA's Food Emergency Response Network (FERN) to help protect the nation's food.

2009 - Invasive shrubs are shown to create habitats that increase the density of blacklegged ticks carrying Lyme disease.



2008 - Approximately 14 acres of prime farmland in Griswold and a small adjacent parcel of forest in Voluntown are transferred from the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Formerly the State Tree Nursery, the Griswold Research Station is currently used for projects such as the study of cold hardiness and yield of grape vines, and evaluations of rapeseed cultivars for biodiesel fuel production.

2011 - *Cylindrocladium pseudonaviculatum*, the fungal pathogen that causes Boxwood blight, is discovered for the first time in the United States by the CAES Plant Disease Information Office.

2012 - The exotic and destructive emerald ash borer is discovered in Connecticut for the first time by Station scientists.

2014 - A major 2-year renovation of the Jenkins building, which housed the Entomology and Plant Pathology departments, is completed, and is reopened as the Jenkins-Waggoner Laboratory.

2015 - Current Scientists in the Departments of Analytical Chemistry and Plant Pathology & Ecology are awarded USDA funding to investigate how nanotechnology can be used to suppress crop disease and increase food production levels.



2019 - CAES becomes a partner in the Northeast Regional Center for Excellence in Vector-Borne Diseases, uniting public health organizations at the local, state, and federal level, and academic communities to collaborate on pressing vector-borne disease concerns.