



Livestock News

Cumberland County Center

September 2015

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For any meeting in this newsletter, persons with disabilities and persons with limited English proficiency may request accommodations to participate by contacting the Extension Office where the meeting will be held by phone, email, or in person at least 7 days prior to the event.

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Clinton Feeder Calf Sale scheduled for September 8th is **CANCELED**.

Sandhills Small Ruminant Assoc.

This association is for anyone raising small ruminants or interested in it. Meetings are the first Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm at the Hoke County Center, 116 W Prospect Ave Raeford. Call Liz with any questions, 910-321-6862.

Peak-season Soil Testing Fee - \$4

NCDA will be charging a \$4 fee for all soil samples processed from Thanksgiving through March. No fee - April through November.

Upcoming Pesticide Credits

For 2 hours of V credit:

- September 10 at 3pm - Sampson County
Call: (910) 592-7161
- September 14 at 5pm - Columbus Co.
September 24 at 5pm - Columbus Co.
Call (910) 640-6605
- September 28 at 1pm - Cumberland Co.
Call (910) 321-6871
- September 29 at 5pm - Pender County
Call (910) 259-1235

2 hours credit for N O D X

- September 17 at 5pm - Columbus Co.
September 24 at 7pm - Columbus Co.
Call (910) 640-6605

Ruminant Nutrition and Forages Series

There will be a Nutrition and Forages series held at the Bladen County Extension Office this fall. The series will consist of 3 night classes, but we are going to have a beef track and a goat and sheep track for the first session. The first beef session is Thursday, November 5th and the first goat/sheep session is Tuesday, November 10th. Everyone will attend classes on Thursdays, November 12th and 19th. All classes from 6:30-8:30 pm. Topics include ruminant digestive system, basic nutrients and specific nutrient requirements, minerals, supplementation using byproducts and other rations, forages including winter annuals, summer annuals and perennials, disorders related to nutrition/forages, grazing and hay feeding and management.

The cost is \$25 for all the classes and includes a notebook. The cost for additional members from the same farm is \$10 for each person, but the farm gets 1 notebook. Bring your check to the first meeting. Please call the Cumberland County Extension Office at 910-321-6860 to register for the series by October 28th.

Eastern Carolina Cattlemen's Conference

The conference will be held on Tuesday, December 1st at the Sampson County Agri-Exposition Center located at 414 Warsaw Road in Clinton. Look for more information in the November newsletter.

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**COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION**

Empowering People • Providing Solutions

Animal Waste Management News

By: Amanda Hatcher, County Extension Director and Livestock Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Duplin County

CONTINUING EDUCATION CLASSES

Date	Location	Time	Contact
November 4	Robeson County	9am (6 hours)	910-671-3276
November 10	Cumberland County	9am (6 hours)	910-321-6860
December 15	Bladen County	9 am (6 hours)	910-862-4591
January 15	Anson County	9 am (6 hours)	704-694-2915

Initial 10-hour Animal Waste Operator Classes (OIC):

- ◆ Duplin County (Kenansville) - November 4 and 5 starting at 10 am. Contact Wanda Hargrove at 910-296-2143 to sign up. Cost for class and manual is \$35.
- ◆ Bladen County (Elizabethtown) - January 21 & 22 (January 28 & 29 are snow dates) starting at 10 am. Contact the Bladen Extension Office at 910-862-4591 to sign up. Cost for the class and manual is \$35.

Steps to Prepare for DWR Inspection (formerly "DWQ")

To help you prepare for an upcoming inspection, here are a few reminders about items of importance in an inspection:

- Sludge surveys: complete once a year (unless you have an extension from NC Division of Water Resources (DWR)).
- Irrigation calibrations: complete once every other year.
- Soil samples: complete once every three years on fields receiving animal waste (including poultry litter and sludge). Peak season generally runs from the end of November through the end of March and during peak season, samples cost \$4 each through NCDA & CS.
- Waste samples: complete within 60 days before or after a waste application.
- Waste utilization plan: be sure the current plan is accurate and up-to-date and includes maps of fields.
- Records: keep current and easy to read and follow. Required records include all waste application records (including weather code), rainfall, freeboard (weekly readings), sludge surveys, calibrations, waste and soil reports, waste utilization plan (including maps), lagoon design (kept on file), crop yields, past inspection reports, animal stocking records, plus application of additional nutrients applied and waste transferred. Be sure all areas requiring a signature or initial are complete as well. For example, the inspection of application equipment at least once every 120 minutes on irrigation forms must be initiated.
- In addition to completed records, inspectors will look at fields for crop evaluation and at lagoons for structural evaluation. It's helpful to have a copy of your animal waste operator card easily accessible.
- Inspectors will check for maintenance needed, for example, if mowing is needed on lagoon banks. They will check to see if irrigation equipment is properly operating and if mortality is properly handled. They will check for odor or air quality concerns.
- Notify DWR of changes (change ownership, operator-in-charge, address, etc). For forms, see the following website for copies <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/aps/afo/report>, call DWR at 919-807-6464, or contact your local extension agent for assistance.

Hay Directory

North Carolina Department of Agriculture's Hay Alert is at <http://www.agr.state.nc.us/hayalert/>. Producers can call the Hay Alert at 1-866-506-6222. It lists people selling hay or looking for hay to buy. It is free to list your hay for sale on-line.

Forage Management Tips

From Production and Utilization of Pastures and Forages in North Carolina

SEPTEMBER

- Fertilize and lime cool-season grasses.
- Keep pressure on summer grasses and completely use them before grazing cool-season forages.
- Watch for fall insects (armyworms, grasshoppers, crickets).
- Overseed or no-till winter annuals into summer perennial grass.

OCTOBER

- Finish using summer grasses before grazing the cool-season ones.
- Watch for prussic acid poisoning when grazing sudan and sorghum-sudans after the first frost.
- Overseed warm-season grasses with winter annuals.

Choosing Winter Annuals for Grazing

By: Becky Spearman, Livestock Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Bladen County

Winter annual grasses are an excellent way to provide high quality grazing on pastures for all livestock species - cows, sheep, goats and horses and can reduce the need for hay. Winter annual forages have higher nutritional quality than warm season perennial grasses (70% total digestible nutrients (tdn) and 15% or higher crude protein). Grasses can be overseeded into bermudagrass pastures or planted in a prepared seedbed. This article will discuss species options, planting guidelines and grazing considerations.

Species Selection

Winter annuals include small grains, such as rye, wheat, oats, triticale and barley, and annual ryegrass. Small grains have the potential to produce 1,500 to 3,000 pounds of forage between the fall and late spring. Production is dependent on rainfall, fertilization, successful establishment, disease and insect pressure and grazing management.

Rye is probably the most popular species grown in Southeastern NC for pasture and hay production. Rye is the earliest maturing and if conditions are right will provide the most late fall grazing. It is drought tolerant, cold hardy and more tolerant of low pH than the others.

Oats are not as cold hardy as rye and can winter kill. They are highly palatable to livestock. They may provide forage in the later fall. Some producers like to use oats for hay production. Oats can be more susceptible to some diseases.

Wheat is a cold hardy grain that provides more forage in early spring. Wheat planted for grain production has the potential to be grazed as long as the animals are not allowed to graze the growing point. Animals must be moved when the wheat starts to joint or significant reduction in grain yield will be seen.

Triticale was developed by crossing wheat and rye. It grows tall like rye, but matures later like wheat. Triticale yields have been less than wheat. It is very palatable, but not as cold hardy as rye. Some research shows that it does not perform as well when grazed. Seed availability and cost are two factors to consider.

Annual Ryegrass is a high quality forage with growth in the late spring. It is well adapted and a prolific seed producer. It has a later growing season than the winter annuals and can be grazed into May and sometimes June. Ryegrass is palatable and yields more than the small grains. Quality and palatability decreases as the forage matures. Ryegrass can produce higher quality hay than the small grains, but it is difficult to cure in wet springs. A word of caution when ryegrass is planted as a bermudagrass overseed, ryegrass needs to be hayed or grazed before the bermuda comes out of dormancy or soon after. This prevents the tall ryegrass

from shading out the newly growing bermuda. Bermuda stands can be severely weakened from ryegrass competition.

Planting Guidelines and Seeding Rates

Recommendations are to overseed no more than 1/3 of your summer pasture acreage in winter annuals. More than this will make it difficult to use all the forage growth in the spring and annuals will grow mature and have less nutritional quality and be less palatable.

Many of the recommendations for planting winter annuals on a prepared seedbed apply to overseeding or sodseeding. Choose fields that are well drained and not subject to flooding. Take a soil sample before you plant - preferably a few months before planting, so lime can be applied if needed.

Winter annuals can be planted in the coastal plains from September 1st to November 15th. If planting into a prepared seedbed, the earlier dates will provide more forages. If planting into existing bermudagrass, planting in October is recommended. You do not want to plant too early and have the summer grass competing with winter annuals. Start planting as soon as there is good assurance that summer grasses will not make much growth. Get your seed early. Some years there is limited availability of seed and what is available may be more expensive.

Graze summer grasses to 1-2" before planting. Small grain seeds need to be covered with soil, so it is best to use a no-till grain drill. Broadcasting small grains into existing sods is usually not effective and can lead to stand loss. Ryegrass can germinate on top of the ground if seeds have firm contact with the soil, so broadcasting is an option. Planting depth is 1-2" for winter annuals and 1/4-1/2" for ryegrass. Seeding rates for winter annuals are 120 lbs./acre on broadcast or 100 lbs./acre drilled. Ryegrass rates are 30-40 lbs./acre when broadcast and 20-30 lbs./acres drilled. For fertilization, follow soil report. Most recommendations are to apply 40-60 pounds of nitrogen/acre at planting or soon after plants emerge and 40-50 pounds of nitrogen later in the growing season. If the field is in a waste utilization plan, most rates are 50 pounds/acre for the entire growing season.

Grazing Management

Once you get your grass growing, make sure you start grazing when the grass is 6-8" high. The grass grows quickly and you don't want to get behind and let the grass get too mature, so start on time. Remove animals when grazing height is 3-4". In late spring, make sure to heavily stock the pastures to remove as much forage as possible on overseed to decrease competition of bermudagrass. Forage yield and quality are dependent on establishment, management and weather conditions.

Buying versus Raising Replacement Heifers

By: Randy Wood, Livestock Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Scotland County

One long debated topic in the cow-calf business is if it is cheaper to buy a replacement heifer or raise one of your own? Most cattle farmers have their own opinions on this topic. Below are some of the points on either side of this debate that I have heard discussed around the cattle industry.

Raising your own replacements

This is the most common method for most farms. Just because it's the most common does not necessarily mean it is the best fit for you. Let's discuss the pros and cons of this.

Advantages

It requires the least out of pocket expenses. Keep in mind that this does not necessarily mean it's the cheapest method at the end of the day, but it will not require the all at once cash expense that buying heifers will require. One big financial misconception that some farmers have is that their heifers are free when they keep them back to raise instead of selling them per their normal marketing methods. This is absolutely not true! Your business purchased the heifer for whatever she would have brought on the sale that day. In the last few years, this price is substantial. So when you are calculating your cost involved in raising a replacement heifer, the first item you list should be your purchase price, even if you bought her from yourself.

When it's time to project the remaining expenses, they can be larger than you think.

- Feed- I do not know of many, if any, beef farmers that can get a heifer up to breeding weight by 14-16 months of age without a substantial feeding program that involves something other than forage. Whether this is a home mix ration or a purchased feed, it's going to cost money to feed the heifer during the critical time between weaning and breeding.
- Labor- While this is a difficult number to assess, you will have some of your time invested in caring for and feeding the heifer. You will also tie up another pasture during the time it takes to develop her.
- Miscellaneous- vaccinations, de-wormers, fly control, etc., while these are usually a very small investment; it still has to be considered.

Buying Replacement Females

- Advantages: It's quick, easy and saves you time and trouble to get these heifers weaned and raised up to breeding size.
- Disadvantages: There are some disadvantages to keep in mind if you want to buy your replacement.

- Disease potential - Anytime you introduce cattle to your farm that have been somewhere else, you run the risk of introducing a disease into your herd. Now most reputable beef farms that you can buy from should have a solid vaccination program in place. There are other issues to consider that are more complex than if the heifer has a runny nose after you get her home. Diseases like BVD and Johne's can be introduced into your herd by cattle that look as healthy as can be. While this is a small risk, it is still there.

- Price & Availability - There are situations where you can find a neighbor with some good heifers in the pasture and the two of you agree on a price and a number to purchase well ahead of time. Normally though, you will be standing at a sale ring having to make a decision in a big hurry on how much you're willing to spend. The issue with a bidding sale is that what you think they are worth may not be at all what the guy standing next to you thinks they're worth. Many times you have to spend more than you wanted or come home with an empty trailer on sale day.

The bottom line - Do What's right for your business. It comes down to costs, labor & genetics when making this decision

- Ask yourself, what's the cost to keep a heifer back and feeding her versus what you can actually buy one for?
- Do you want to and have the time to spend developing a weaned heifer?

And finally, genetic potential.

Are your heifers good enough to bring back?

Every generation of heifers you bring into your herd should have at least the potential to be your best cows in a couple of years. If they do not have this potential, then you don't want to spend the money and time on developing them.

I have worked with some farms that were able to buy some really solid heifers for a reasonable price that went on to be their best cows. I have also seen situations where farmers paid a premium price for heifers that were not as good as the farm-raised heifers that were sold at weaning the year before.

Do your heifers have maternal potential?

Not all beef heifers are meant to be brood cows later in their life. If your breed rotation is set up for mainly terminal genetics (growth and muscle instead of mothering and milking ability) than you obviously don't want to try to fit a round peg in a square hole by making them be something they are not.

Overeating Disease in Goats and Sheep

By: Taylor Chavis, Livestock Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Robeson County

As cooler weather starts to approach, the quality and quantity of pasture may decrease. Producers may begin to feed more grain and the sudden change of increase in grain can trigger a disease, called overeating disease in sheep and goats.

Overeating disease does not only occur from eating more grain, but can be triggered by a sudden change in diet that are rich in protein, sugars, and starches. Be careful to protect your herd or flock from overeating disease by monitoring the intake and type of feed consumed by your sheep and goats.

What is Overeating Disease?

Overeating disease is also known as enterotoxemia and is caused by bacteria, called *Clostridium perfringens*, strain types C and D. It can affect goats and sheep of all ages and is usually more devastating to younger animals. The bacteria are normally found in the soil and are also found in the gastrointestinal tract of healthy animals but in small quantities. The bacteria can grow rapidly in number in the intestines if triggered by a sudden change in the animals diet. The biggest trigger is when the animal receives an increase in the amount of grain, protein supplement, grass, or milk or milk replacer for the kids and lambs. The feeds mentioned above are rich in protein, starch, and sugar. Changes made to the diet should be gradual, allowing the animal time to adjust to the change in type of feed, especially if it is a "rich" feed.

As the bacteria rapidly grow, they release toxins in the intestinal tract. The toxins can cause damage to the intestines, cause neurological effects, and is usually an acute, fatal disease.

What are the symptoms?

There are a number of different symptoms associated with the disease. These can include, off feed, lethargy, stomach pain, diarrhea, twitching, stargazing, teeth grinding, fever, convulsions, and death.

Depending on the severity of the case, treatment may not be successful. Veterinarians may treat less severe cases with electrolytes, antibodies that neutralize the toxins produced by the bacteria, and probiotics that help add "good" bacteria.

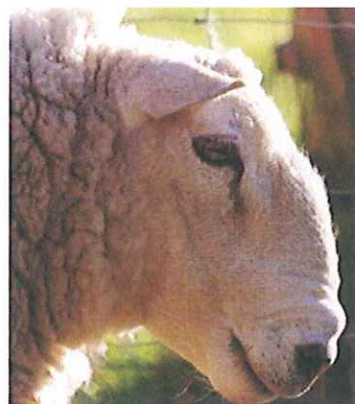
Prevention

Preventing overeating disease can be far more successful and cheaper than trying to treat the disease in a whole herd or flock or losing animals.

There are a number of different vaccines available for clostridial diseases. It is important to make sure that the vaccines are labeled for either sheep or goats and to follow the label. Most veterinarians recommend giving a three-way clostridial vaccine, *Clostridium perfringens* type C and type D and *Clostridium tetani*. The *Clostridium tetani* helps prevent tetanus, also known as "lockjaw." Toxins that are released from clostridial bacteria cause tetanus. The bacteria enter through wounds after kidding, lambing, castration, debudding, etc. and cause neurological symptoms, similar to the overeating disease.

Ewes and does can be vaccinated before or after kidding or lambing and again four to six weeks later. Vaccination strategies will differ among producers. The best option is to have a working relationship with a veterinarian to discuss the best vaccination methods for your herd or flock.

Having smart feeding strategies and vaccinating are the best management practices to ensure prevention from overeating disease and have healthy sheep and goats.



Is Your Horse Farm Prepared for Hurricane Season?

By: Tyrone Fisher, Extension Director and Livestock Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Harnett County.

The Atlantic hurricane season runs from June 1 through Nov. 30 each year. Even when it's not hurricane season or when the season isn't predicted to be as bad, it's still a good idea to make your plans early and to work on preparing your horses for potential storms. Planning is the key to keeping your horses safe. Ensure your horse is up to date on all vaccines. Create a "plan" with neighbors and surrounding farm owners. Identify available resources in the surrounding areas. This includes an evacuation route, stabling locations, feed availability, emergency kits and ensuring your horses are trained to load into a trailer if needed. If your plans include evacuation, leave early enough to avoid traffic jams and the accompanying delays. Also keep in mind that management practices may change during an evacuation, so monitor your horses closely for dehydration and signs of colic or intestinal distress. The destruction each hurricane can cause is unpredictable. While there is no way to know if you will be affected by a hurricane, creating a plan will prepare you to handle any situation that occurs.

If you plan to weather the storm at home, these suggestions may help to keep you and your horse safe:

- Have a minimum of a two-week supply of hay/ feed stored in watertight containers. Place those supplies in the highest and driest area possible.
- You will need a minimum of 10 gallons of water per horse per day. Fill as many clean plastic barrels with water as you can, secure the tops and store them in a safe place near your animals.
- Prepare an emergency barn kit that includes a light source, batteries, rope, chain saw, fuel, hammers, saw, nails, screws, spray paint and fencing materials. Keep this kit in a secure place before the storm.
- Notify neighbors and family where you will be during the storm.
- Collect identifying records for each animal, including a recent photo of each horse with a family member in the photo, medical documents, special needs, tattoos, micro-chips, brands, scars, any other permanent identification/ markings, owner information and your veterinarian's contact information. Place this in a secure location that you can reach after the hurricane. You may even consider sending a copy of these documents to a friend out of the hurricane's potential reach, so the records could be retrieved later, if needed.
- Attach identification to all horses (fetlock ID tags, tags on halters, spray paint phone numbers on the animal or tie waterproof bag containing ownership information in the mane).
- Turn off circuit breakers to the barn or area where horses will be kept (since a power surge could cause sparks or a fire).
- Provide hay/water for each horse during a storm.
- Remove any hazards from the area where horses will be kept.
- If horses are kept outside, allow them access to higher ground.

Reference LSU Ag Center



Sportsmanship

By: Dan Wells, Livestock Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Johnston County

Most articles you find online, in magazines or other places about the benefits of showing livestock will mention sportsmanship. And there are always many things said about sportsmanship; winning graciously, losing with dignity, being fair, helping others, the list goes on. But what does it really look like? For the rest of my life, when I think of sportsmanship, I will think of the following story that I saw firsthand. For me, it provides a glimpse of an excellent display of sportsmanship.

At the 2014 Johnston County Youth Livestock Show & Sale, the Market Hog show was held on Wednesday morning. It's the largest species show we have in our county show, and competition is deep. That year, we were pleased to have Warren Beeler, one of the most experienced and respected hog judges in the country, to judge our show. I've never seen a judge who had more of a knack for bringing out the best in kids while they're in the showring. Every class with Warren as the judge is like a showmanship clinic; if he sees a kid doing something that can be improved, he'll tell them then and there. But there's never any doubt when a class is over that he's found the best pig or the best showman. I've seen him get kids to do some pretty impressive things with their pigs.

The point of my story was what happened during Intermediate Swine Showmanship. We had two heats in this division, and Warren selected nine individuals from the two heats for the final drive. He had quizzed each of them about swine and the swine industry while their pigs were penned, and then they were turned out into the showring for the final decision. As that drive continued, some kids' hogs started to lose wind and play out, and it became more and more apparent that this competition was going to be between Travis Anderson and Brittany Beasley. Their hogs were obviously holding up to the long drive, and they were keeping their cool and managing their hogs in a calm manner. I should probably mention that Brittany had her left leg in a brace from a knee injury, and it had been not long before the show that her doctor gave his consent for her to participate.

Both Travis and Brittany were consistently keeping their hogs

in the judge's view, avoiding the dreaded corners and maintaining their position. Finally, Warren walked over near the showring fence and stood facing the crowd with only a few feet between him and the fence. If you've never seen a judge do this before; it's a test to see who can drive their hog through the narrow place between the judge and the fence. Brittany managed to get her hog through the gap, but Travis' hog veered off at the last minute.

And that was finally the deciding factor. The judge went to the stand for the microphone and announced Brittany the Champion and Travis the Reserve, admitting that it finally came down to which of them could make that maneuver.

Now, Travis could have been sore, and Brittany could have gloated. But neither thing happened. They were handed their trophies, and then instead of having their pictures taken one at a time with the judge, they wanted their picture taken together. As I stood across the ring with my sorting panel, I'll admit a big lump came up in my throat. That moment, and others like it, when we can actually visualize the character and growth in young people involved in livestock projects, are what make the early mornings, late nights, headaches, sore feet and sore back that come with putting on a stock show worth it. I'm so glad these moments were preserved in photos, and that I have the chance to share.

This type of scenario could play out with any species of livestock, this particular one just happened to be with hogs. I'm sure we've all seen some instances of poor sportsmanship where a youth refused to shake the judge's hand, vented their frustration on their animal, or had some nasty comment for another competitor. It's disheartening to see those kinds of displays, and especially encouraging seeing a contrast such as the story above. Remember that your actions say a lot about who you are; if you can be gracious in winning and courteous in defeat, people will remember that much longer than whether you won or lost at a particular show. It's up to you to decide which type of conduct you want to display, and how you want folks to remember you.



Left photo: Warren Beeler watches as Travis (in FFA jacket) and Brittany (back right) drive their hogs in the final drive of showmanship.



Right photo: Brittany, Warren Beeler, and Travis are all smiles once the competition is over.

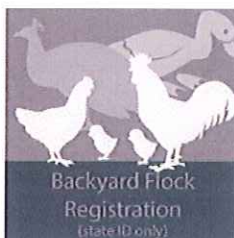
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Backyard Poultry Farmers

From: NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Website

There has been a lot going around about highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). To date there has not been a confirmed case in NC. The virus has devastated commercial poultry in Minnesota and Iowa. There is concern for us as the migratory season starts back at the end of August. NCDA & CS has a great resources with tabs for you to learn more about AI at <http://www.ncagr.gov/avianflu/>

Backyard poultry farmers must register with the *state program only* to aid in the state's preparation for a possible highly pathogenic avian influenza outbreak.

The form is at <http://www.ncagr.gov/ncfarmid/Poultry.htm>



Information gathered through registration will be used solely for animal health purposes and is confidential pursuant to [N.C. General Statute §106-24.1](#). This critical data will provide animal health officials with necessary contact information in case of an animal health concern and help identify animals and premises that may have been affected. If your flock is in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, you do not need to register again.

"Why should I register my flock?"

We have heard that question from a number of small-flock owners who are concerned about my emergency order to register all poultry flocks in North Carolina. North Carolina is trying to prepare for what has already affected more than 20 states and cost the lives of nearly 50 million birds since last December: highly pathogenic avian influenza, or HPAI.

This disease has affected both commercial and backyard flocks and has been devastating for those bird owners. Flocks affected by this disease show few signs of illness un-

til they are within 24 hours of death, and no treatment can save them. I have asked each of you to register your flock so that we may work together to preserve those birds by preventing exposure to infection.

The greatest risk to flocks begins with the fall movement of migratory waterfowl south from their breeding grounds in Canada. HPAI can be carried by seemingly healthy wild migratory waterfowl, putting flocks kept outside or in contact with waterfowl at highest risk.

Registering your flock will allow us to open two-way communication concerning this terrible disease. We will be able to contact registered flock owners with information about how to prevent infection of your flock, and to keep you updated as the fall migration season approaches. Our flock data are kept confidential by law.

Active participants in the National Poultry Improvement Plan do not need to register; however, you may update any contact information that has changed so that we can keep you informed. Email addresses will be especially useful for communication, but we will keep our website updated and issue news releases as we learn more about movement of the disease.

Our state is facing exposure to the worst animal disease event in U.S. history this fall. The response in other states has already cost U.S. taxpayers more than a half-billion dollars. In addition, this disease has led to numerous job losses that hurt farm families and their communities. Please join with me in this small step toward protecting North Carolina's poultry farms of all sizes from this devastating disease.

Thank you,
Doug Meckes, DVM; State Veterinarian

Small Flocks & Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Meetings

There will be several area meetings to discuss and review the preparedness plans for HPAI. Here is the dates, location and schedule.

September 2 - Union County Extension Office located at 3230 Presson Rd in Monroe. 704-283-2801

September 4 - Nash County Extension Office located at 1006 Eastern Av, Rm 102 in Nashville. 252-459-9810

September 8 - Duplin County Extension Office located at 165 Agriculture Drive in Kenansville. 910-296-2143

1pm Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: NC Agriculture's Response Planning and Preparedness

Dr. Mandy Tolson, NCDA&CS

2pm Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza: What You Can Do NOW to Reduce the Risk to Your Flock

Dr. Donna Carver, NCSU Cooperative Extension Poultry Veterinarian