

Wayne County Center

## Livestock News

Jan & Feb 2020



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### 2020 Cape Fear Cattle Conference

Save the date for the 2020 Cape Fear Cattle Conference! It will be on Tuesday, January 28 at the Southeastern Agricultural Center in Lumberton. Dr. Thomas van Dyke, NCSU, will be discussing vaccination protocols. Lee van Blake, Clemson Extension, and Dr. Christine Long, Pineview Veterinary Hospital, will be talking about dystocia.

### Soil Samples - Peak Season

Soils samples will be \$4 each starting on Wednesday, November 27 until Tuesday, March 31.

### Wayne County Cattlemen's Association

The WCCA annual meeting will be January 20 at 6:30 pm at the Wayne County Extension office. Bryan Blinson from the NC Cattlemen's Association will be our guest speaker. Call 919-731-1520 to RSVP.

### January Forage Tips:

- If winter pasture is limited, feed hay in the pasture or allow cows to graze very other day.
- Sample hay bales that are stored outside
- Keep a record of winter weed problems so that control measures can be taken next fall

### Upcoming Dates

#### NC Forage and Grassland Council Winter Conference Series

January 23 - Carolina Stock Yards  
Staley, NC

January 24 - Lois G. Brigg Ag Center  
Kenansville, NC

#### CPR Class

January 22 and 29, 2020 at the Maxwell Center. Call the Lenoir County office at 252-527-2191 or email Alyssa Spence at aramsey@ncsu.edu to register.

**FREE.**

**Southern Farm Show -**  
February 5-7

**NC Cattlemen's Association  
Annual Conference -**  
February 28-29

### Hay Directory

North Carolina Department of Agriculture's Hay Alert is at <http://www.ncagr.gov/HayAlert/>. It lists people selling hay or looking for hay to buy. It is free to list your hay.

For any meeting listed, persons with disabilities 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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## Animal Waste Management

### Planning for Sludge Removal

*By: Eve Honeycutt, Livestock Extension Agent, N.C. Cooperative Extension in Lenoir and Greene Counties*

The summer of 2019 was drier than our past several years resulting in many farm owners noticing sludge in their lagoons since there wasn't as much rain water on top. Planning for sludge removal is necessary and should be thought of as a maintenance item instead of an emergency event.

If you haven't removed sludge yet, you will. Sludge buildup is natural and happens in every lagoon, and eventually some of it must be removed. In our area, the most popular removal method is pump and haul. The sludge is pumped out, and then hauled off site to fields nearby for land application.

There are many companies that you can hire to do this work, although it is recommended that you ask for references. Ask what farms they have worked on recently and call those farm owners to see if they were happy with the work that was done. Price can vary considerably and is adjusted based on the distance of the haul. Most companies charge between 1.5 cents and 5 cents per gallon. To lessen the financial burden, you should plan to remove just enough sludge to be in compliance, or as much as your wallet can afford at the moment. Either way, you will be making progress on removing some of the solids.

Before removing any solids you will need to develop a sludge management plan. The sludge can be applied to land you own or land on which you have permission to apply. If you do not own the land, you should get a simple agreement in writing stating that you have permission to apply sludge. Do not apply sludge to land that is already in your waste management plan. Sludge is high in phosphorous, copper, and zinc. These elements can be toxic to plants at high levels. Any technical specialist can help you put together a sludge management plan. If you choose to apply for cost-share money to assist with the cost, you should consult your local Soil and Water office to find out their requirements for the process.

Timing is critical and challenging. It helps reduce costs by getting as much water off the top of the sludge as you can. The weather should also be dry enough for land application- and consider these honeywagons are very heavy, so the land should be able to support that additional weight. Additionally, the sludge must be incorporated into the soil within 2 days- except for pasture or no-till fields. Finally, a crop must be actively growing within 30 days of application.

All of these factors take time and planning. Consult your technical specialist or Extension Agent to help you plan for sludge management as part of the maintenance on your farm.

## Beautiful Bahiagrass

*By: Paul Gonzalez, Livestock Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Sampson County*

Everyone knows bahia as the “roadside grass” that puts out a seedhead about every three days and produces more seedheads than forage. While this isn’t exactly accurate, it does seem true. This is probably why bahia has such a bad reputation. What you need to understand is that the grass was specifically chosen by the DOT because of its growth habits. It tolerates poor soil (which is usually found on the roadsides), tolerates low fertility, won’t produce much grass (so doesn’t need to be mowed frequently), and will reseed readily. These characteristics are also typical of the variety of bahiagrass that was chosen, Pensacola. By now you are probably thinking, “Why do you want me to plant this stuff?”. Read on.

Bahia is a rhizomatous, warm season perennial grass imported from Argentina and Brazil. Pensacola is the “common bermudagrass” of the bahia world. It was probably the first variety imported and, thus, the “standard” for bahia. Argentine is another variety available but shows limited production and is subject to winterkill. Improved, forage type varieties are Tifton 9, which I planted, TifQuik, AU Sand Mountain, and UF-Riata. All were developed from Pensacola but show greater production and seedling vigor. Each variety has its pros and cons which should be considered when making your choice.

Although bahiagrass is a warm season perennial, seeding is done in late winter/early spring. The ideal time is February 15 to March 15 but can be done anytime in the months of February and March. You can seed later and have success if you get adequate rain but weed control will be an issue. Seeds are planted  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep at a rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre broadcast or 10 to 20 drilled. Bahia is slow to germinate, excluding TifQuik, and shows somewhat poor seedling vigor. It is also recommended that no herbicides be used on the establishing grass until it reaches at least 6 inches in height. Hence the early planting dates recommendation. It gives the grass a chance to get a jump on weeds. You should also limit the amount of nitrogen used during establishment but provide plenty of phosphorus and potassium.

Once established bahia is very aggressive, deep rooted, and most form a dense sod. Bahia is drought tolerant and grows 12 to 20 inches tall. It is adapted to a wide range of soils from droughty sand to medium wet soils. As I stated above, bahiagrass will tolerate poor fertility and soil acidity, but is responsive to nitrogen and potassium. However, it will

not produce as much forage as bermudagrass at higher fertility levels so bahia is probably not well suited to spray fields or where nitrogen is not limited. For those of us who are putting a limited amount of nitrogen on our pastures, bahia can be a real asset. One other plus for the bahiagrass is that it has no major pests. So when the armyworms come calling and they have a choice between your bahia and your neighbors bermuda, where do you think they are going?

Bahia is best utilized as pasture and close grazing is desirable. I strip graze mine and usually let them take it from 6 to 8 inches tall down to 2 inches or less. Strip grazing is not necessary and continuous grazing to maintain a 2 to 3 inch height will work just as well. Typical production season for bahiagrass is April to October. This gives you two to three weeks of forage on either side of the bermudagrass production curve. Bahia can be overseeded for winter grazing just like bermudagrass and should be grazed down very close to the ground in fall just before overseeding. If you do not plan to overseed, leave 2 to 4 inches of forage to act as an insulating blanket during the winter. This will help reduce or eliminate the potential for winterkill.

One last note, I’m sure someone out there is thinking, “Yea, but won’t the cows wear out their teeth faster on bahia?”. This is a common misconception. The grass doesn’t wear out their teeth. It is the dirt the cows ingest while grazing. This will happen with bermudagrass too and has more to do with management than forage. If the forage is half an inch tall and cattle are trying to graze, they are going to get a lot of dirt no matter the type of grass!

I hope this sheds some new light on bahiagrass for you. It may not be the right grass for everyone, but it does have a place in forage systems in our area. I’m sure most of you have a place or two on the farm where it would fit. I must admit, if I had planted my bahiagrass first, I don’t know that I would have any bermudagrass on my place. I really do like it. I doubt I have many of you that convinced, but maybe I have at least convinced you it isn’t the scourge it has been made out to be.

## Herd Bull Management

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

Now that the holidays are behind us, most beef farms are getting ready for breeding season. We've already seen a large number of bull sales in our area and have several more to go. Bull auctions have a great history in the beef business. Visiting with fellow cattlemen around the state, eating a complimentary hamburger lunch, followed by not paying one more dime than you have to so bring home a bull are one of the great things about being in the cattle business. "How much will I have to pay for a bull today?" is a question that is heard over and over again at any bull sale. It's a tough question to answer from Saturday to Saturday in terms of actual cash money, but the short answer is as much as your business can reasonably afford. The reason I give farmers this response is a good, productive herd bull is critical to the long-term success of your cattle herd. When we look at how much genetic impact this one animal will have on your cows for years to come, you simply cannot afford to go out and scrounge up a \$1000 "Cow Freshener" to get you by for another year or two. This one animal will provide  $\frac{1}{2}$  the genetic makeup of 20, 30, even 50 calves per year. If you run this bull for 3 or 4 years, and then retain daughters from him, his long-term impact on your farm is tremendous. So, what are some things we can do as managers to help your newly purchased bull have a good start?

Young (1-3 years old) herd sires have to be managed differently than older bulls.

Young herd bulls are still growing, plus they are much more physically active in checking females for estrus, courting and even herding females up than older bulls. Often young sires will come into a farm from a farm sale or a bull test station where they are a little to moderately overweight and not accustomed to the "real world" of hay and more hay. Inevitably young bulls are going to lose weight during their first couple of breeding seasons. What has to be closely observed is to keep a normal, moderate weight loss from becoming a major weight loss. There's not a lot you can do about a young bull's daily regimen of checking every female 3 times and moving his cows around like a sheep dog. But you can do three things to help a bull come through his first season or two in decent shape. First, try to keep his nutrition level up so he is getting additional calories. While it may not be practical to feed the entire herd a supplement, bulls can be trained to feed out of a bucket every day or every other day while you keep the cows back. This is something nobody is going to do long term but most farmers can do this for 30-45 days or so when he starts getting worked down. Protein licks or blocks are another option to help the bull get some additional nutrition during the breeding season without breaking the bank. The second thing you can do is run a young bull with the right age/size females. A yearling or even a two-year old bull cannot

hold his own at the hay feeder with a group of fully grown cows. He will get pushed out and beat around just like a heifer will. Yearling bulls do best when they are run on cows 3 years of age or younger. This tends to even the playing field and they are not having to fight their way through a bunch of cows that are way bigger than him just to get to the feeder. Once they get to about 3-year-old they should be able to run the roost, but as a 1-2 year old they have to be babied. Finally, run a young bull with the appropriate number of females. A young bull should never be put with females until he has passed a Breeding Soundness Exam. Almost any bull sale or test station will require their bulls to pass a BSE before they are sold, but if you are buying a bull through private treaty this test is a must before you use him. After passing a BSE, a 14-15-month-old bull can service about that many females in a controlled 60-90 day season. In a year-round situation, this number can be increased a little but you never want to put a 15-month-old bull with 40 cows and think good things are going to happen. As a bull gets older, he can handle one cow per month of age (i.e. a 24-month-old bull can breed around 24 cows) until a maximum of 35-40 cows.

Using a young bull in a multi-sire pasture

Much research has been conducted over the years on how young bulls function in a multi-sire pasture system. The short answer is not very well. Inevitably what happens is the dominant bull of the pasture ends up breeding most, if not all, of the cycling females while the younger bulls get very little cows bred. The only way these type of multi-sire situations work if the bulls are very close in age and size. Even then the bull that ends up establishing dominance will get a very high percentage of the females bred. If you are forced to run two or more bulls in the same pasture, then you need to purchase a young bull a year ahead of time and figure out how to get him exposed to at least a few cows the first year in a separate pasture. This will allow him to get some breeding experience and also allows you to evaluate at least a few of his calves the following year.

Buying a good young herd bull at auction is part skill and part luck. Managing him to become a successful herd sire who will do his job for the next 5-7 years however is something you can easily accomplish with a little work and a little planning.



## Lambing and Kidding Season

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

It is hard to believe that we have already entered the year 2020. The new year usually gives us new opportunities and new life. Most goat and sheep operations will have new life born in just a few months on their farm.

The normal breeding season for sheep and goats is usually September through January. Gestation is 5 months for sheep and goats. Does or ewes that got bred in September will be kidding/lambing in the next month or so. Kidding/lambing can be a stressful time for both the animal and the owner. Being prepared for kidding season can eliminate unnecessary stress and increase the chance of survival for the kids or lambs. The profitability of a goat and sheep operation depends on the number of kids and/or lambs raised, weaned, and marketed each year. Below are some things to keep in mind as we enter the kidding/lambing season to ensure a profitable operation.

### **Nutrition**

During the last 4 to 6 weeks of pregnancy, the nutritional demands of the doe/ewe increase. Producers should start thinking about supplemental feeding if pasture and/or hay is limited and low quality, less than 10% protein. Does/ewes in the last 30 days of pregnancy as well as does/ewes that are lactating should be eating about 16% protein. Doe/ewe nutrition can affect the quality of colostrum. Colostrum is the first milk that the kid/lamb needs within the first 24 hours of life that provides immunity. Poor quality colostrum will not provide protection and decreases the survival rate tremendously.

### **Deworming and Vaccinations**

Parasite load usually rises after parturition (birth) and implementing a deworming program is good to combat parasite counts. Using the FAMACHA system can help reduce worm load.

Does/ewes should be vaccinated with C, D+T shot. C, D+T prevents clostridial diseases. Does/ewes should be vaccinated once a year, 4-6 weeks before kidding or twice a year, 4-6 weeks before breeding and then again 4-6 weeks before kidding. Kids should be vaccinated at week 8 and then boosted on week 12.

### **Facilities**

Facilities are important to get ready before the first kid or lamb is born as they serve a vital role in housing the doe/ewe and kid/lamb. Pens should be clean and under a barn or shelter to protect from harsh weather conditions. Winter/early spring kidding/lambing may require the use of a heat lamp and should be in place if needed. Some producers choose to use "kid incubators" to rig up a heat lamp so that the heat lamp is away from the hay and the kid has access, but the doe cannot get in. These can be made from 55-gallon plastic barrels with a hole cut out.

### **Kidding**

When it is time for does/ewes to kid/lamb it is important to pay close attention to the herd in case you have to assist.

The length of kidding can vary from 12 to 14 hours and consist of three stages: cervix dilates, water sac appears, kid is born. Once the water sac appears the kid should be born within 1 hour. If does/ewes appear to have difficulty pushing, assistance may be necessary. Most of the time does/ewes will not need assistance, but in some cases kids/lambs can be in an abnormal birth position and require the producer to help. Producers can check by inserting one hand inside the birth canal and determine the position of the kid and moving if necessary. Does/ewes that have to be assisted should be given an antibiotic afterwards to prevent infection. Producers should seek a veterinarian for proper dosage. Knowing the signs of dystocia (difficult birth) can help save both doe and kid.

### **Kid Processing**

What should you do after a kid is born? The first thing is to make sure that the kid is dry and has had a chance to nurse. Getting colostrum is the most important thing and often times will die if they do not receive adequate colostrum. It is a good idea to have supplemental colostrum on hand in case the doe will not nurse. A bottle or syringe can be used to feed the kid. If the kid is really weak the kid may have to be stomach tubed (tube inserted in the esophagus down to the stomach) to receive adequate colostrum. A kid's navel cord can be dipped or sprayed in iodine to prevent bacteria from entering the cord and causing infection. Kids can also be ear tagged.

It is a good idea to keep a kidding/lambing kit that includes the following items:

- Ear tags
- Record sheets (herd notebook)
- Latex gloves
- Lubricant
- Iodine
- Feeding tube and syringe
- Colostrum supplement

If you have any questions about kidding/lambing, please contact your local Extension agent.



## Mud and Horses

By: Ashley Robbins, Livestock Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Chatham County

The most common diseases or ailments associated with muddy conditions are thrush, hoof abscesses, hoof cracks, and pastern dermatitis. Colic has also been reported where excessive dirt or sand ingestion occurs due to horses being fed on a muddy surface. Here is a list and description of common health problems associated with persistent muddy conditions:

**Thrush:** This bacterial and fungal infection of the soft tissues of the foot results in the degeneration of the frog (i.e., part of the horse's hoof, located on the bottom, that makes constant contact with the ground). Untreated, the bacteria will penetrate the sensitive layers of the foot and cause lameness.

**Scratches:** Also known as mud fever, grease heel, or pastern dermatitis, scratches is a chronic and often very painful skin disease found predominately on the back of the pasterns and fetlocks of horses. Bacteria and fungus penetrate the skin due to inflammation caused by persistent wet, muddy, and unhygienic conditions. Longer hair that traps moisture and mud around this part of the limb is also a predisposing factor and white legs appear to be affected most often. Vigilance for this disease, especially during muddy seasons, is highly recommended. It is often overlooked until it becomes severe and causes lameness. Common signs are heat, pain, redness (with white legs), and scabs or serum seepage through the skin around the pastern and fetlock. To prevent this disease, clean horses' legs regularly and keep the hair around the fetlocks trimmed in spring and fall.

**Musculoskeletal,** tendon, and ligament injuries: Strained tendons, ligaments, pulled muscles, and even fractures generally occur more often in muddy seasons due to poor traction. Muscle, tendon, and ligament fatigue from constantly trudging through mud may also be a factor. Ensure that all horses are acclimated and friendly to others if confined to a small paddock. This may prevent awkward and sudden movements in less than ideal footing. Common signs of muscle, tendon, and ligament injuries are heat, pain, and swelling and may be associated with mild, moderate or severe lameness. Fractures generally cause a non-weight bearing lameness.

**Hoof cracks, hoof abscesses, thin soles, and loose shoes:** Horse's hooves may crack, become infected, or change shape, causing shoes to loosen during a persistent wet-dry cycle. Hooves contract and expand when body weight is unloaded and loaded. When it is wet and muddy, hooves also absorb water and become very soft and pliable; when the feet dry out quickly, as is common during sunny spring or fall days, the hoof may contract rapidly, resulting in hoof wall or sole cracks. Hoof infection and subsequent abscesses may occur when bacte-

ria in the environment penetrate the cracks. The soles of horse's feet contract and expand, as does the hoof wall, but the sole periodically exfoliates. Persistent muddy conditions and wet-dry cycles may cause some horses to lose more sole than is normal, resulting in thin, sensitive soles. Overgrown hooves are at greater risk for cracking and infection. To prevent hoof cracks, hoof abscesses, thin soles, and loose shoes, clean the feet often and provide regular, balanced trimming.

**Sand enteritis:** Also known as sand colic, sand impaction, and sand enteropathy, sand enteritis is caused by excessive accumulation of sand or dirt in the gastrointestinal tract of horses. This condition may lead to various types of intestinal disease and pain known commonly as colic. When horses are fed on the ground during the muddy season, there is a greater likelihood for them to ingest dirt or sand that sticks to the feed. These particles will not move through the intestine like feed particles and will accumulate in the bottom of the intestine. The amassed particles are abrasive to the lining of the intestine which causes inflammation and possible obstruction of the flow of feed through the system. Common signs of sand colic are mild to moderate, recurrent abdominal pain and intermittent or chronic diarrhea. Mild, chronic colic may be evidenced by weight loss despite a good appetite. Other signs of sand colic may be lethargy, depression, abdominal gas distension, and, frequently, kicking at the abdomen or stretching. To prevent horses from ingesting sand, provide feed in bunks or containers with a bottom.

**Roof rainwater management:** Use gutters and downspouts to collect and direct roof runoff away from the paddock. Consider the amount of water that you will need to manage. Use this easy rainwater roof runoff calculation: inches of rainfall X sq. ft. of roof cover X 0.62 = rainwater roof runoff (in gallons)

**Paddock management:** Frequently remove soiled bedding materials, manure, and leftover hay to a remote composting pile. Removal of waste material will decrease surface water contamination, reduce harmful bacteria, and provide a healthier environment for the horse to rest in. Rubber mats or large wood chips can be useful to preserve the surface area inside shelters and around outdoor feed bunks and water sources.

## Winter Livestock Management

By: Liz Lahti, Livestock Extension Agent, N.C. Cooperative Extension in Cumberland and Hoke Counties

Winter conditions in the Southeast aren't that bad in comparison to other parts of the country, but it still gets cold here and we get wet, windy weather. We are able to go inside to get warm and dry off during the winter. Do livestock need that too?

Cold temperatures can be tolerated by livestock if the sun is shining; snow is less of a problem, especially if it's dry; freezing rain is one of the harshest weather conditions our livestock have to face; and wind can be detrimental. Livestock animals' nutritional requirements can increase significantly during cold weather and even more if it's wet and windy. Each livestock species has their own lowest critical temperature (LCT) which is the lowest temperature a dry livestock animal can tolerate without additional energy demands to support normal body temperature. Twenty degrees Fahrenheit or 32 degrees Fahrenheit are often used as the LCT for dry livestock and some researchers have stated that the LCT for wet animals is as high as 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Energy requirements for an animal with a healthy and dry winter coat increase by one percent for every degree the wind chill temperature falls below the LCT. Energy requirements increase by two percent for every degree drop in the wind chill temperature if their coat is wet.

Providing shelter and good quality forage are two ways to help livestock stay warm during harsh winter conditions. Feeding extra grain rations may be necessary in some situations but for most livestock who primarily eat forage, providing good quality forage is better since fiber digestion creates more heat than when grain is digested. It is essential to ensure there is enough space for all animals to have access to the grain or forage. Dividing animals into groups based on their nutritional needs is the best way to accomplish this and will make correct feeding more likely. Pregnant immature animals are probably the most important group to feed separately. Their nutritional requirements are much higher since they must maintain themselves, finish growing, and support one or more fetuses. Failing to meet this group's nutritional requirements could result in stunted animals, poor milk production, and weak offspring.

Shelter for livestock means they are protected from wind and rain and does not have to be a man-made structure. If the landscape of your farm has hills, areas of thick trees, valleys, or solid or semi-solid fences, those can all serve as adequate breaks from prevailing wind. The key is making sure there is enough space for all animals to benefit. If the animals do not have enough space and variety of these natural windbreaks to stay protected from the elements, providing a shelter should be considered. Shelters should be well ventilated and be big enough to provide adequate space for multiple animals

to lie down without being stepped on. Below is a chart showing recommended square footage for various livestock species. Dry clean bedding and ventilation are both very important to prevent health issues due to moisture, ammonia build-up, or drafts.

| Species | Space, square foot per adult |
|---------|------------------------------|
| Cattle  | 50-80                        |
| Goats   | 10                           |
| Hogs    | 8-16                         |
| Horses  | 80                           |
| Poultry | 3-8                          |
| Sheep   | 8-12                         |

Water is the most important nutrient and shouldn't be forgotten about during winter. If livestock don't have water, they won't eat. Low water temperatures may limit water intake so it is recommended to provide water that is at least 37 degrees Fahrenheit to ensure adequate intake. Horses prefer water between 45 and 65 degrees Fahrenheit and can suffer from impaction colic if they do not drink enough.

Another important thing to pay attention to is the body condition of the livestock. An animal's body condition tells us how much fat or body reserves they have. This is something that should be evaluated throughout the year, but especially in the fall before the temperature starts to drop. This gives you time to add condition to the animals if needed. Low body condition scores can be linked to internal parasites, therefore internal parasites should be managed going into winter to reduce the animals load and another potential stressor.

Winter weather is not always the best to be working in, but it is essential livestock are managed properly during winter to minimize their stress. This will help them be able to perform the way we need.



## 2019 4-H Farm Credit Showmanship Circuit Standings

By: Jamie Warner, Livestock Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Montgomery County

This year's 4-H Farm Credit Showmanship Circuit Awards Banquet was held November 15<sup>th</sup> at the Robeson County Cooperative Extension Office in Lumberton. The banquet marked the end of a phenomenal showing season for the over 120 youth involved from a 19 county area.

Recognitions were as follows:

### Junior Goat:

- 1 – Katelyn Hewitt
- 2 – Caroline Smith
- 3 – Josey Pulaski

### Intermediate Goat:

- 1 – Hattie Jo Powell
- 2 – Savannah Shepherd
- 3 – Alby Pulaski

### Senior Goat:

- 1 – Paison Cain
- 2 – Fallon Cain
- 3 – Nikki Miller

### Junior Lamb:

- 1 – Brayana McGhee
- 2 – Fortina Cruz – Castillo

### Senior Lamb:

- 1 – Noah Beeson
- 2 – McKenzie Beeson
- 3 – Katherine Eastep

### Most Improved Lamb Showmen:

McKenzie Beeson

### Junior Heifer:

- 1 – Jonathan Scarlett
- 2 – Maddie Carpenter
- 3 – Ally Helms

### Intermediate Heifer:

- 1 – Caroline Scarlett
- 2 – Lynlee Martin
- 3 – Madison Boles

### Senior Heifer:

- 1 – Lindsay Seitz
- 2 – Hayden Allen
- 3 – Thomas Smith

### Intermediate Lamb:

- 1 – Addison Farris
- 2 – Laura Jessup
- 3 – Eloisa Cruz

### Most Improved Goat Showman:

Paison Cain

### Most Improved Heifer Showman:

Lindsay Seitz



Circuit shows this year included Anson, Chatham, Cumberland, Guilford, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Stanly, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson and Union Counties. The circuit would like to thank their sponsors, Carolina and Cape Fear Farm Credit for another year as well as Allison Walker, Coordinating Agent for the circuit and Chastity Elliott, Support Specialist and Coordinating Assistant. We also owe a huge thank you to the staff of Robeson County Cooperative Extension for hosting the banquet. As a circuit staff, we are looking forward to the 2020 show season and wish each and every one of you a happy holiday season. See you in the NEW YEAR!

