

September-

October-

1. Publicize yields. (Corn)
2. In cooperation with livestock committee, set up two steer feeding demonstrations. (Beef Cattle)

November-

1. Publicize yields. (Corn)
2. Have tours and demonstrations showing grading, and hog management.

December-

All During Year-

1. Inform dealers as to recommended insect and disease control. (Peanuts)
2. Publicize fertilizer recommendations. (Cotton)
3. Publicize recommended insect and disease control measures. (Cotton)
4. Contact and give seed dealers timely information on pasture production.
5. Publicize recommendations. (Pasture)
6. Furnish farmers with blue prints for hog houses.
7. In cooperation with livestock committee, and Extension specialists, set up at least four demonstrations on meat type animals, proper housing and proper disease and parasite control.
8. Publicize the meat type hog program, parasite and disease control, and proper housing.
9. Take sheep producers latest recommendations on management.
10. Organize producers for custom shearing of their sheep.
11. Aid producers in purchase of breeding stock.
12. Encourage use of trained foresters in determining forest problems.
13. Continue demonstrations on recommended forest management.
14. Encourage land owners to participate in ASC practices. (Forest)
15. Publicize proper forest management practices.

During Fall-

1. Set up three demonstrations to show recommended fertilization. (Pasture)
2. Publicize value of steer production and herd management. (Beef Cattle)

During Growing Season-

1. Conduct tours to observe demonstrations. (Pasture)
2. Publicize recommended grazing practices. (Pasture)

CALENDARIZATION OF PROGRAM OF EXTENSION EDUCATION

- January- 1. Publicize recommended varieties. (Tobacco)
 2. Publicize value of good plants. (Tobacco)
 3. Conduct meetings of fertilizer dealers to point out recommendations. (Pasture)
- February- 1. Inform fertilizer and seed dealers of latest recommendations. (Peanuts)
 2. Conduct meeting of producers. (Peanuts)
 3. Publicize recommended fertilization. (Peanuts)
 4. Publicize recommended varieties. (Tobacco)
 5. Publicize value of good plants. (Tobacco)
 6. Publicize importance of planting allotments or placing in Soil Bank. (Cotton)
- March- 1. Publicize recommended spacing and fertilization. (Corn)
 2. Inform fertilizer and seed dealers of latest recommendations. (Peanuts)
 3. Publicize recommended fertilization. (Peanuts)
 4. Publicize value of good plants. (Tobacco)
 5. Publicize importance of planting allotments or placing in Soil Bank. (Cotton)
 6. Have tours and demonstrations showing grading hogs and proper hog management.
- April- 1. Publicize recommended spacing and fertilization. (Corn)
 2. Set up three demonstrations on proper fertilization. (Cotton)
- May- 1. Conduct at least three demonstrations on fertilization. (Peanuts)
 2. Publicize recommended cultivation methods. (Peanuts)
 3. Publicize insect and disease control recommendations. (Peanuts)
- June- 1. Publicize recommended cultivation methods. (Peanuts)
 2. Hold three demonstrations on proper cultivation. (Peanuts)
 3. Publicize insect and disease control recommendations. (Peanuts)
 4. Conduct boll weevil count demonstrations. (Cotton)
- July- 1. Publicize insect and disease control recommendations. (Peanuts)
 2. Conduct tours to observe new varieties. (Tobacco)
 3. Publicize recommended harvest methods. (Tobacco)
- August- 1. Conduct field trip to visit demonstrations. (Peanuts)
 2. Publicize insect and disease control recommendations. (Peanuts)
 3. Publicize recommended harvest methods. (Tobacco)
 4. Conduct tours to observe fertilizer demonstrations. (Cotton)

3. Goals for 1958

- a. To increase youth participation in 4-H work from 12% to 25%.
- b. To improve the quality of 4-H work through publicity and personal contacts.

F. MINOR PROJECTS

1. Small Grain Production

There are a few farmers producing small grain in the county. The agent in cooperation with the agronomy committee will try to increase small grain production. The reason for this increase is to improve the grain supply for feeding livestock. It is felt that small grain production is needed to balance grain production rather than growing only corn for grain for feeding livestock.

This will be accomplished through publicity, demonstrations, and personal contacts.

2. Poultry Production

There are a few people in the county engaged in the poultry business. There is a great need for more production of eggs and in some cases a few broilers. There is some interest in egg production and a few farmers plan to go into this business.

The agent will try to teach interested people better poultry management and aid in plans for the construction of proper poultry buildings. This will be accomplished through personal contacts.

3. Chemical Weed Control

There is some interest in chemical weed control on peanuts and corn. The agent will work with producers on weed control in April and May.

The agent will disseminate information to producers during March, April and May through bulletins, letters, and personal contacts.

b. Extension Methods

1. To continue a survey of the farm and home situation through personal contact to individual farms.
2. To discuss two or more alternatives which the farmer and his wife can consider in developing their farm and home.

c. Goals for 1958

1. To develop thirty farm and home plans.
2. To increase efficiency on these farms.

E. YOUTH

1. Situation - There are 831 white youth in the county between the ages of 10 and 21 years. Of this number 146 are enrolled in six organized clubs. One of the six clubs is still in school, and the remaining five are on a community basis. The community clubs meet in homes, churches, and community houses.

The agents in cooperation with the youth committee decided to continue work on the following problems. These problems are to increase quality of 4-H work, to have all members to complete at least one project and to improve 4-H meetings.

2. Extension Methods

Problem I.

Improve the quality of 4-H work through meetings, personal visits and special 4-H events.

Problem II.

To improve project work through project meetings, regular meetings and personal contacts.

Problem III.

To improve 4-H meetings through cooperation of adult leaders, programs and training meetings for officers.

is being cut more rapidly than it is being reproduced. Undesirable hardwoods have come in which prevents or retards the growth of the more desirable species. The use of good forest management practices has long been neglected in many areas. Considerable interest now exists in the county in forest development.

There is a great need to continue to emphasize good forest management in the county to include reforestation of inferior hard-wood areas, and cut-over lands, to stimulate reproduction on areas being harvested.

b. Extension Methods

1. To encourage the use of trained foresters from the Extension Service and Virginia Division of Forests in determining forest problems.
2. To continue demonstrations on recommended forest management during 1958.
3. Encourage land owners to participate in ASC practices which defray about 80% of the cost of carrying out the practices.
4. Publicize throughout the year proper forest management practices.

c. Goals for 1958

1. To continue to increase production.
2. To set one million trees during fall of 1958 and winter of 1958.
3. To increase 4-H club projects.

D. 1. FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT

a. Situation - In Greensville County, there is a need for complete farm and home development plans. On about half of the farms of the county there is a need for additional income due to low allotments on farms too small for extensive farming. There is a need for more efficiency on most of the farms of the county, both large and small.

3. To have tours and demonstrations in March and November to show grading of hogs and proper hog management.
4. Publicize the meat type hog program, parasite and disease control, and importance of proper housing.

C. Goals for 1958

1. Increase numbers of hogs to 12,500.
2. Increase meat type hogs to 70% of those produced.
3. To improve hog housing in the county.

3. Sheep

a. Sheep are of minor importance in the county. Twenty-one farmers are producing sheep and in most instances they have gone into the sheep business in the past three years. Sheep numbers and producers are increasing in the county annually.

The main need of the Greenville County sheep producer is to learn proper sheep management.

b. Extension Methods

1. To take to sheep producers the latest recommendations on sheep management through personal contacts, letters, radio programs, and news articles.
2. To organize sheep producers for custom sheering of their sheep.
3. To aid producers in the purchase of breeding stock.

c. Goals for 1958

1. To increase the number of sheep in the county 20%.
2. To improve sheep management in the county.

C. 1. FORESTRY

a. Situation - Sixty percent of the land in the county is in forests or cut-over wood land. Over the years milling operations have been directed towards the use of the more desirable species and as a result, pine

the weather is conducive to hay and grain production next summer.

The livestock committee felt that steers should be the main beef project for the county. Farmers should be encouraged to feed steers where feeds are available on farms. The problem being to get farmers to feed surplus feeds to steers.

b. Extension Methods

1. In cooperation with the livestock committee, set up two steer feeding demonstrations during October, 1958.
2. Publicize the value of steer production and herd management during the fall months through news columns, radio, circular letters, and personal contacts.

c. Goals for 1958

1. Increase steer feeding as feed is available.
2. Increase efficiency and quality of beef cattle.

2. Hogs

a. Situation

Hog production has increased from about 5,000 hogs sold in 1944 to about 12,000 hogs sold in 1957. About 9% of the county farm income comes from hogs. In county farm income, this means about \$ 300,000.00 annually.

There is still a need for more hogs on most farms in the county. The most important needs are to change the type of hogs from a lard type to a meat type, to improve housing facilities, and to control parasites and diseases.

b. Extension Methods

1. Furnish farmers with blue prints for hog houses.
2. In cooperation with the livestock committee, and extension specialists, set up at least four demonstrations showing meat type animals, proper housing and proper disease and parasite control.

Problem II.

Improper fertilization

Recommendations

Use recommended pasture fertilization

Program of Extension Education

1. Conduct meetings in January of fertilizer dealers to point out recommendations.
2. Set up three demonstrations in the fall, to show recommended fertilization.
3. Conduct tours to observe demonstrations during the growing season.

Problem III

Over-grazing of pastures

Recommendations

1. Practice rotational grazing.
2. Seed supplemental pastures to avoid over-grazing of permanent pastures during dry seasons of the year.

Program of Extension Education

1. Publicize recommended grazing practices during the growing season, through news columns, radio, T.V., and personal contact.

c. Goals for 1958

1. Increase acreages to 8,000.
2. Increase efficiency in pasture production.

B. LIVESTOCK

1. Beef Cattle

a. Situation

Beef production in the county started around 1940 and has increased to about 1,000 head. Steer feeding is the main beef project in this county. During the winter of 1957-58, steer numbers decreased due to a shortage of feed both grain and hay. This situation should improve provided

c. Goals for 1958

1. Increase average yields to one and one-fourth bales per acre.
2. Increase efficiency in cotton production.
3. Cause producers to plant their allotment or place it in the soil bank.

5. Pastures

a. The pasture situation has improved over the past fifteen years, however, the pasture in the county was very poor during 1957. During the spring of 1957, pastures were improved by reseeding and fertilization. Then the drought condition during the summer caused most of the pasture to be a failure. Considerable pasture will be renovated this spring and some progress will be made provided the summer season is more favorable.

There is a need for more livestock in the county to balance the agriculture - this will lead to more pasture development. Improper fertilization and over-grazing are still problems.

b. Extension Methods

Problem I.

Insufficient number of livestock

Recommendations

1. Increase livestock to balance farm business.
2. Increase pasture to feed additional livestock efficiently.

Program of Extension Education

1. Contact seed dealers and give them timely information on pasture production.
2. Publicize pasture recommendations through radio, news column, circular letters, and personal contacts.

b. Extension Methods

Problem I.

Inadequate fertilization.

Recommendations

Use recommended amounts and analysis of fertilizer.

Program of Extension Education

1. Set up three demonstrations in April on proper fertilization.
2. Conduct tours to observe fertilization demonstrations in August.
3. Publicize fertilizer recommendations through news columns, radio, circular letters and personal contacts.

Problem II.

Inadequate insect control.

Recommendation

Use recommended control measures.

Program of Extension Education

1. Conduct boll weevil count demonstration in June.
2. Publicize recommended control measures through news columns, radio, circular letters, and personal contacts.

Problem III.

Failure to plant allotments.

Recommendation

Encourage producers to plant allotments or put allotments in soil bank.

Program of Extension Education

1. Publicize importance of planting allotments or placing in soil bank, through news column, radio, and personal contacts, during February and March.

Problem II.

Lack of good tobacco plants.

Recommendations

Use recommended practices to produce good plants.

Program of Extension Education

1. Publicize during January, February, and March, the value of good tobacco plants, through news columns, radio, circular letters and personal contacts.

Problem III.

Improper harvest methods

Recommendations

Use recommended harvest methods.

Program of Extension Education.

1. Publicize recommended harvest methods during July, and August, through news columns, radio, circular letters, and personal contact.

c. Goal for 1958

1. Increase average yields to 1,700 pounds per acre.
2. Increase quality of tobacco on farms of producers.

4. Cotton

a. Cotton production in the county went down in 1957 to an average yield of about 60% of a bale per acre. This compared to about a bale per acre in 1956 does denote progress. Dry weather during the summer caused the cotton reduction. Cotton acreages are controlled, and the allotted acreage for this county is around 4,400 acres for 1958. Part of this acreage will be placed in the soil bank.

It was the feeling of the agronomy committee and agent that we should continue to improve cotton fertilization, insect control, and encourage the planting of allotments.

2. Use recommended crop rotation.

Program of Extension Education

1. Inform dealers through meetings and personal contacts as to recommended control measures.
2. Publicize recommendations through news columns, radio, circular letters and personal contacts from May through August.

c. Goal for 1958

1. Increase yield of peanuts to 1,800 pounds per acre.
2. Increase efficiency in peanut production.

3. Flue-Tobacco

a. The flue-tobacco situation in the county is encouraging as far as yields are concerned. Yields have gradually increased since 1940 when the yield was 820 pounds per acre. In 1956, the yield reached an all-time high of 1,832 pounds per acre. In 1957, the yields went back to an estimated yield of 1,300 pounds. This reduction was due to dry weather and a change in varieties.

The agronomy committee felt that the greatest need was to continue to encourage quality production of flue-tobacco.

b. Extension Methods
Problem I.

Planting varieties not recommended.

Recommendation

1. Plant only recommended varieties.

Program of Extension Education

1. Conduct tours to observe new varieties during July.
2. Publicize recommended varieties through news columns, radio, circular letters and personal contacts during January and February.

b. Extension Methods

Problem I.

Inadequate fertilization.

Recommendations.

1. Use recommended amounts and analysis of fertilization.
2. Apply fertilizer at recommended amounts.

Program of Extension Education

1. Inform fertilizer and seed dealers of latest recommendations through personal contacts during February and March.
2. Conduct a winter meeting of peanut producers in February.
3. Conduct at least three demonstrations on fertilization during May.
4. Conduct field trip in August to visit demonstrations.
5. Publicize during February and March, recommended fertilization of peanuts through news column, radio, circular letters, and personal contacts.

Problem II.

Improper cultivation

Recommendations

1. Cultivate crop flat as recommended by experiment station.

Program of Extension Education

1. Publicize recommended cultivation methods in May and June through news columns, radio, and personal contacts.
2. Hold three demonstrations in June to demonstrate proper cultivation methods.

Problem III.

Inadequate insect and disease control.

Recommendations

1. Use recommended insecticides and fungicides to control insects and disease.

fertilization with spacing of corn. It also was felt that producers should be advised to plant corn early during 1958.

b. Extension Methods
Problem I.

Inadequate fertilization and improper spacing.

Recommendations

1. Use only recommended fertilizer analysis.
2. Space in accordance with recommendations and amount of fertilizer used.
3. Place fertilizer as recommended by experiment station.
4. Plant corn as early as possible.

Program of Extension Education

1. Publicize recommended spacing and fertilization during March and April, through circular letters, news columns, radio, and personal contacts.
2. Publicize yields during October and November, through success stories.

c. Goals for 1958

1. Maintain present acreage (12,000 acres).
2. More efficient production.
3. Increase yield per acre to 50 bushels.

2. Peanuts

a. Peanuts account for one half of the farm income in Greenville County. The majority of the farms of the county produce some peanuts. Peanuts are one of the basic crops and are controlled by allotments. In 1955, the county yield of peanuts was 1,300 pounds per acre. In 1957, the estimate yield was 1,600 pounds per acre.

The agronomy committee felt that the most outstanding problems of production were: inadequate fertilization, inadequate control of insects and diseases, and improper cultivation.

Corn production was very low. Producers did a better job of fertilization and spacing, however, the lack of rain fall caused a complete failure in this crop.

Hog production generally was much better in 1957. Prices were more favorable and some improvement in management was noted. There was a big swing by most producers to the meat type hog. Low grain and pasture yields have caused a reduction in hog numbers for 1958. Prices are still favorable but feeds, will be short for the first half of 1958.

Beef and sheep production is conducted to a limited extent in the county. About 30 farmers have cattle and about 20 have sheep. Production of both types of livestock have been successful during 1957. Prices have been favorable although feeds are very short for the first half of 1958.

Forest improvement is gradually making strides in the county. Farmers are improving their timber stands by thinning stands and planting seedlings on land not suited for crops and cut-over wood land.

The 4-H program in the county has improved during this year. 4-H adult leaders are doing a better job in their communities. There is considerable competition from all types of youth organizations in the county, which compete for time of individuals.

A. AGRONOMY

1. Corn

a. The acres of corn in the county have stabilized at 12,000 acres annually. Yields of corn have improved during the past ten years, however, during 1957 a corn failure was experienced due to a drought.

Corn in Greensville County is produced for feed for livestock. Very little is produced for the commercial market.

The agronomy committee felt that there was still a need to balance

profit. Prices received for commodities were fair, however, low yields and crop damages caused losses rather than profits. Livestock prices were up during 1957 and expected to remain reasonable for the first half of 1958. Livestock prices will help some. In many cases, shortage of feeds have caused producers to cut down livestock numbers for this year.

THE COUNTY EXTENSION PLAN FOR 1958

The county Extension plan for 1958 was developed by the various commodity and special interest committees of the Greenville County Extension Service Board. The commodity committees include the agronomy, livestock, and forestry committees, and the special interest committee is the youth committee.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF GREENSVILLE COUNTY

The major agricultural problems in Greenville County are, low yields of crops, inefficient production of livestock, and the size of farm businesses too small for efficiency.

In some cases, low yields of peanuts is a problem. During 1957, yields were improved even with adverse weather conditions. Yields went up on a number of farms due to proper fertilization, and disease and insect control. The average yield was up to around 1,600 pounds per acre, however, profits were limited due to weather damage to the crop during harvesting and marketing.

Cotton yields went back to the county long-time average yield of about 0.6 of a bale per acre as compared to one bale in 1956. The reduced yields were primarily due to dry weather during summer.

Flue-tobacco yields were unusually low this year due to the summer drought. Tobacco producers failed to make profits in many cases due to low yields.

production. The problem of efficiency plus addition of new enterprises poses a definite problem for the Greenville County farmer for the future.

The long-time outlook for Greenville County is bright on about 58% of the farms. Four hundred seventy-one farms sell more than \$ 2,500.00 worth of farm products annually, and 155 farmers are part-time, and get part of their income from "off-the-farm" jobs. The 504 farmers which sell less than \$ 2,500.00 worth of farm products annually and do not have "off-the-farm" jobs are facing an indefinite future. These 504 farms make up 42% of the county's farmers. These farms have definite problems such as too small farm businesses, and small allotments which lead to inefficiency.

CHANGES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

1957 will always be remembered as one of the problem years for agriculture in Greenville County. Yields of peanuts were above average on most farms. Dry weather during summer delayed maturity and extremely wet weather during harvest, caused considerable damage to the crop. The cotton yield was slightly below normal and tobacco yields were about 20% below normal. Corn yields were below normal and supplies of corn on farms will be exhausted before spring of 1958.

Allotments of crops such as peanuts, cotton, and tobacco remain the same for 1958. The problem of small allotments of cash crops still poses a problem for most of the farm people of the county. Losses due to dry weather in summer and wet weather during fall and winter greatly reduced farm income during 1957. This leaves the farm people in poor financial condition for 1958.

The financial condition of county farmers was greatly decreased during 1957. Profits were below average and in many cases farms did not show any

GREENSVILLE COUNTY AGRICULTURE

Greensville County is located in southeastern Virginia. The county contains 192,640 acres, of which 62.8% is in farms. There are 1,161 farms in the county, with an average of 104.2 acres. The farm land in the county is divided into three main classes. They are: 38,566 acres in cropland; 14,933 acres in pastures of all types; and 75,086 acres in farm forests.

The population of Greensville County is 16,319 of which about 10,000 live on farms, and 6,319 live in urban areas.

The farm income in the county is derived chiefly from crops. The total income from agricultural sources was \$ 2,995,184.00 in 1950, as compared to \$ 830,000.00 in 1940. The three major crops, peanuts, tobacco, and cotton accounted for \$ 2,617,677.00 of the 1950 income. Livestock accounted for \$ 415,771.00 of the income, and forest products for \$ 59,616.00. Of the total farm income of nearly three million dollars, peanuts accounted for about 90%; other crops, 40%; and livestock 10%. Hogs made up 9% of the income from livestock.

Living standards in the county have improved considerably since 1940. In 1940, 130 farms had electricity, and at present 995 farms, or 86% of them have electricity. One hundred seventy-two farms have electric hot water heaters, 246 farms have electric home freezers; and 378 farms have electric washing machines. There are 368 rural telephones in the county. Although the rural people of the county have raised their standard of living considerably over the past fifteen years, there is alot to be desired on the part of rural people of the county.

Allotted crops account for most of the county income, therefore, the allotment cuts or increases have a direct bearing on the farm income of the county. There are efficiency problems involving crops, livestock, and forest

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PLAN OF WORK
GREENSVILLE COUNTY

1958

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