

P L A N O F W O R K  
H A M P T O N A N D Y O R K C O U N T Y

1960

Edwin G. Adams, County Agent

## 1960 PLAN OF WORK

### I. SITUATION

#### A. City of Hampton

The City of Hampton, which is one-half of the territory worked by this agent, has a population at the present time in excess of 90,000 people, and is continuing to expand greatly. This is quite a change from just a few years ago when the City of Hampton was just a small area with a population of about 6,000 people. During 1952 the City of Hampton, as it existed at that time, the County of Elizabeth City and the towns of Phoebus, Buckroe Beach, and Fox Hill consolidated into one city with the name of the City of Hampton. Since 1952, the population has expanded by leaps and bounds and each year continues to increase rapidly. Much of this increase is due to the expanding of job opportunities from federal establishments such as Langley Field, Kecoughtan Veterans Center, Fort Eustis, and the ever growing importance of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Most of the federal military establishments in the area have received additional appropriations for expansion in each of the past few years.

Much land that was previously devoted to farming has been taken over by housing developments. Most of these people who are occupying new homes are intensely interested in establishing proper lawns and growing ornamental plants, including trees, on their property.

The most recent farm census, which was taken in 1954, listed 109 farms in the city with 3,690 acres of land owned by farm operators. An additional 620 acres of land was rented by farm operators, and a total of 6,343 acres was land in farms. The average size of the farms was 59

acres. These figures show a decrease of 42 farms between the years of 1950 and 1954. According to the 1950 census, there were 151 farms in Hampton and most of these farms were small in size and produced chiefly truck crops.

There are a few large dairy farms, four fruit farms, and about 20 crop and livestock farms in the city. The remaining farms are devoted to the production of vegetable crops, nursery stock, and other miscellaneous crops, except for several large hog farms where garbage is fed.

Most of the work of the agent is devoted to ornamental horticulture and 4-H club work, with 85% approximately of the time devoted strictly to urban or suburban families where the principal family income is derived from off-the-farm employment. Some of the main problems assisted with are landscaping, lawn seeding, cultural practices of flowers and shrubs, and insect and disease control measures of various ornamental plants. Much assistance is also asked on problems concerned with the production of small fruits, vegetable crops, pecans, figs, and dwarf fruit trees. Many of these crops are produced by part-time farmers or those who have a full-time job in some industry or federal establishment.

Due to the large urban population with good incomes, there is a ready market for these products and more.

Hampton is located on the tip, or lower end, of the Virginia peninsula and is bordered by the City of Newport News, Hampton Roads, Chesapeake Bay, and York County.

#### B. York County

York County is located just to the north of Hampton and is a long,

narrow county bordered by the York River on the east, James City County on the north-west, and the City of Newport News on the west. Government holdings such as the Naval Mine Depot, the Coast Guard Reserve Officers' Training School, the Colonial Parkway, Camp Perry, and the Naval Supply Depot at Chesatham Annex occupy about 40% of the total land area in the county. Considerable land area is also taken up in the new Amoco Oil Refinery located near Yorktown, and the new Virginia Electric and Power Company steam generating plant located adjacent to the refinery which was greatly expanded in 1957 and 1958.

Originally, most of the centers of population in York County were located near the various rivers and inlets where most of the people were employed in the fish industry and related trades. These communities consist of Seaford, Dandy, Grafton, Dare, Messick, Poquoson, Tabb, and the county seat of Yorktown. Lightfoot is a small community located just west of the county in James City County. The county line on the north-west part of the county joins the city limits of Williamsburg.

Information contained in the 1954 Agricultural Census stated that there were 239 farms in operation in the county, which represented a decrease from the 291 reported in the 1950 Agricultural Census. Again, as was the case in the City of Hampton, most of the farms are operated by part-time farmers who work in the Newport News Shipyard, Langley Field, NASA, Naval Mine Depot, Naval Supply Depot and Fort Eustis. During 1956, the Amoco Oil Refinery was established near Yorktown on the York River, and this represented the first major industry in the county. During 1957, The VEPCO generating plant, representing the second major industry in the county, was located adjacent to the oil refinery. These

two new industries in the county represented an expenditure of approximately eighty million dollars. A problem which had not been experienced to any great extent in the past was thrust upon the county in the form of many construction workers and operation personnel establishing homes in various trailer camps throughout the county. Probably the principle problem experienced as a result was that of the providing of school-room space and teachers to take care of the large increase in public school population. Many of the people connected with the construction of the plants have found work now in other industries in the area.

The population not connected with either of the industries listed above continues to increase each year and the establishment of new homes and housing developments continues at a rapid pace. Most of these new home owners receive good wages and are very much interested in improving or establishing their home grounds, which has resulted in the increased demands upon the Extension Service in rendering assistance on the many problems connected with these activities. The increase in calls for assistance can be readily appreciated when the number of requests for assistance increase greatly from several families who now are occupying a farm, or what was previously a farm where only one person was involved. The living standards of the people in the county are above average. Due to this high living standard, most of the homes are modern and have running water, either from wells or from the Newport News Water System, which supplies about 50% of the homes.

Since requests for assistance in home grounds improvement have continued to increase, some system had to be devised to give this assistance in a mass form rather than on an individual basis. There-

fore, a committee called the York County Home Grounds Society was organized consisting of representatives from each community in the county. This committee meets monthly in the Court house in Yorktown where information is given on various home grounds problems. The committee members in turn take this information back to their respective communities in order that as large a number of people as possible may benefit from it. The committee, through the local Extension Agent, also publishes each month a Home Grounds Bulletin containing timely and useful information for the home owners on problems arising from various ornamental horticulture problems and landscaping.

#### CHANGES IN SITUATION

During 1959, the rainfall received was rather spotty, with an extended period of little rainfall in June and somewhat excessive rains in July. The period from the later part of August until middle September was again dry, therefore, early maturing crops suffered greatly and crops which matured by the middle of August resulted in excellent yields.

Full-time farmers number about the same during the past few years with most of the farming operations confined to a few large dairy and beef cattle enterprises. However, the number of urban and suburban home owners have increased tremendously, resulting in even larger demands upon the local Extension Service for information on landscaping, seeding and maintenance of lawns, home fruit production and home gardening. More time is spent than ever before, giving assistance on the production of ornamental shrubbery and the control of insects and diseases. It is estimated that around 90,000 people are residing in Hampton and York County at the present time. In order to assist as many people as possible, it has been necessary to use newspaper articles, columns, mass meetings, circular letters and local, state and national bulletins.

Many home owners who have small acreages are interested in part-time farming and more assistance is given them as to varieties to plant, cultural methods and disease and insect control measures. In other cases some full-time farm operators farm many of these small lots and acreages where the owners give them free use of the land in order to keep their land cleared and free of weeds.

Increasing interest has been shown from year to year in the production of small fruits and tree fruits. One reason for this is that newer and better combinations of spray materials are available and because of the

fairly recent availability dwarf tree fruits. Many of these growers have had no previous experience in growing these crops and considerable time is necessary on the part of the Agent to provide as much information as possible. Another factor is the large local demand for fresh fruit by the large urban population and numerous road-side fruit and vegetable stands will buy locally produced fresh fruits and vegetables.

Because of the fact that a few dairy farmers and beef farmers and other special interest groups are still in operation, meetings for these groups are held in cooperation with Newport News, James City County, and Isle of Wight where large enough groups meet for assistance on problems in which they are interested. Examples of these groups are the Peninsula DHIA and the local Peninsula Agricultural School.

#### GENERAL PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF THE AREA

One of the greatest needs is for the development of better lawn grass varieties suitable for the area which is crab grass infested with soils of sandy texture where summer temperatures are especially high. Most of the grasses now available, will not thrive in this area where shade is not available. The production of Bermuda grass is wide spread but many home owners object to this because of its spreading nature.

As in previous years, better markets and market conditions are seriously needed in the area for disposing of the production of fruits and vegetables in order that better prices may be received through marketing in large quantities from the many small areas where part-time producers now have limited quantities to sell. Produce now grown for markets can only be sold through the small independent merchants who are becoming fewer in number due to the ever increasing number of chain stores.

The same holds true for the marketing of eggs and poultry products, since many of the poultrymen can only dispose of their products by selling retail from door to door. The extra time it costs is necessary for this type of marketing, seriously limits the time the producers have in caring for their flocks and makes it almost impossible for any increase in the size of their operations. One of the major problems farmers have in the area is that of the high cost of land and taxes which in most cases is assessed at the same rate as that for city dwellers.

The cost of hired labor is excessive compared to other areas of the state due to the job opportunities available in the area. The various military establishments and the Newport News Shipyard on the average pay much higher wages than that comparable to the usual wages paid to farm laborers. Due to these facts, it is doubtful that any expansion whatsoever will take place in farming, and the trend is toward rapid urbanization of the entire area.

There will continue to be a greater need for information on various ornamental horticulture problems due to the ever increasing number of families establishing homes in the area. More of these families continue to be interested in having the very latest information on small fruit production, establishing lawns and landscape plans, and readily accessible information on the control of various diseases and insect pests.

## II. 4-H CLUB WORK

### A. Situation

Interest in 4-H Club work seems to be on the increase and a slight increase in the enrollment occurred during the year. The quality of 4-H Club work in Hampton and York County has improved considerably due in

part, to the work of better informed local leaders and more incentives provided by the local Tri Area 4-H Fair, the local Awards Program, the 4-H Contests Days and more participation in District Contests. Newer and more suitable 4-H Club projects, which are now available, have also helped to interest more 4-H Club members. The new Automotive Care project has been started where about fifteen boys are enrolled in this project and a qualified leader has been secured.

A need exists for additional new projects especially adapted for boys and girls in the area. It is believed that much more participation in the 4-H program could be had if the local Agent had more time to devote to youth work. Because of the interest and requests for more assistance each year on ornamental horticultural problems, the extra time needed for the youth program does not exist.

#### B. Objectives

1. Increased participation by 4-H members in district, state, and county contests.
2. Organize at least two additional 4-H Clubs during the year.
3. Aim for at least 90% project completion.
4. Continue attendance at Tri-area 4-H Fair, 4-H Camp, Short Course and Conservation Camp.
5. Arrange tours to various places of interest.
6. Have clubs plan programs and each member receive copies of same for entire year.

#### C. Methods

1. Hold 4-H Rally Day at Jamestown 4-H Camp on June 4.
2. Hold 4-H Talent and Public Speaking Contest in March and April.

3. Have each member demonstrate during their club meetings.
4. Have representatives at 4-H Short Course, Camp, and District events.
5. Send older members to regional Camp.
6. Have members work on project records during club meetings.
7. Stress newspaper stories on club accomplishments by club reporters.
8. Hold leader training meeting, especially for new leaders.

### III. FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

#### A. Situation

The Farm and Home Development Program, since it is not too well adapted for the small part-time farmers in this area, is not progressing to any extent. Currently, four farms are enrolled in this program where practical Farm and Home Development plans could be made and executed.

Although, the number of farms enrolled in the program is very low, different aspects of the program are in operation on several farms where a farm and home development plan in the fullest has not been made. Under the present setup, of reporting work done in the farm and home development program, these farms on which only some of the parts of the program are in operation, cannot be reported as being in the Farm and Home Development Program.

#### B. Objectives

1. Enroll one additional farm owner in the Farm and Home Development Program.
2. Continue to work with farmers who are participating in the program.

3. Help to establish better records.
4. Work with farmers who can establish some parts of the program.

C. Methods

1. Call on prospective cooperators for this program.
2. Secure assistance from other agencies where applicable
3. Make at least two visits to each one of the present cooperators.
4. Assist present cooperators to become demonstrators for the future.

IV. AGRONOMY

A. Situation

The production of crops is about the same, and limited, except on a small scale, due to the past encroachment on farm lands by housing developments. Where many farm crops were previously grown, home owners are now interested in establishing lawns, ornamental plants and producing vegetables in back-yard gardens.

The remaining farms are perhaps the most productive and the opportunity exists for making good farm income, and doing a better job than ever before. For instance, these farmers are interested in producing adequate forage crops, such as pastures and alfalfa hay, in order for the farms to be independent from needs from the outside.

Livestock farmers are producing more and better quality alfalfa hay, and the acreage of this crop has continued to increase. Although 1959 was a good crop year, the corn acreage has gone down considerably. There is an increase in the production of sudan and millet for summer pastures, and requests for assistance in producing these crops have

grown considerably due to past dry seasons. One of the main problems to producing sorghums in this area has been extreme losses in most cases experienced by the invasion of blackbirds and others which seem to prefer the seed heads above all other feed.

The soybean acreage continued about the same and this is one of the largest crops from an acreage standpoint cultivated in the area. Most of the remaining farmers have done a very good job in the production of recommended pastures and the main assistance needed is that of rotational grazing and over all pasture management.

#### B. Corn and Soybeans

##### 1. Objectives

- a. Have 90% of soybeans acres seeded to adapted varieties.
- b. Have more farmers informed on fertilizing by using soil tests.
- c. Encourage better weed control practices, especially pre-emergences spraying with season-long chemicals now present.
- d. Have 90% of corn acreages planted to Hybrids adapted to this area.
- e. Establish interest in better harvesting and drying of corn.

##### 2. Methods

- a. Distribute leaflets on recommended varieties of small grains, corn, soybeans, and other crops to all seed dealers and farmers in the area.
- b. Devote one meeting of the Agricultural School to discussion of corn and soybean production.
- c. Stress soil testing through newspaper publicity, meetings, and visits.

- d. Use all information media for spraying corn and soybeans for weed control.
- e. Plan tour of experimental station during summer.
- f. Measure corn and soybean yields where requested.

#### C. Pastures and Small Grains

##### 1. Objectives

- a. Have 90% of small grain acreage and pastures fertilized according to soil test.
- b. Seed 25 acres of additional alfalfa.
- c. Have 65% of crop land seeded to winter cover crops.
- d. Have at least 85% of new pastures seeded to recommended varieties.

##### 2. Methods

- a. Arrange tour to Warsaw small grain experiment station plots during the summer.
- b. Hold pasture tour during the year.
- c. Stress grazing management by newspaper publicity, radio, and farm visits.
- d. Encourage wild onion control in small grains.
- e. Encourage year-round pasture systems by the use of winter cover crops, sudan grass, lespedeza and permanent pastures.
- f. Devote one meeting of the Agricultural School to fertilizing and cultural methods of small grain and pasture production.

#### V. LIVESTOCK

##### A. Situation

About 950 dairy cows are under test in the Peninsula DHIA

which includes Hampton, Warwick, York, James City, and part of Isle of Wright. The Association Supervisor on tester is Mr. L. H. Burkeholder, Jr. The member dairymen are very progressive and in most all cases are doing an excellent job with their dairy herds.

Both Hampton and York County have been declared modified-certified Brucellosis free areas due to the completed testing program.

The main problems of the Dairy farmers in the area continue to be that of the inability to secure adequate labor, since the excellent job opportunities in the area are very competitive. There are not many families with a family cow in the area, however there are several farmers who keep a few cows and sell milk to their neighbors. The shortages of hay and pastures produced is due to shortage of available land and this has been a serious problem which has caused the necessity of many dairy farmers to buy hay. This situation was improved somewhat last year due to the excellent moisture conditions.

#### B. Dairy

##### 1. Objectives

- a. Have more active participation in the Peninsula DHIA.
- b. Use the herds on test as result demonstrations.
- c. Raise level of milk production in all herds through better management.
- d. Have more cattle bred artificially.

##### 2. Methods

- a. Assist DHIA program by giving support to the business meetings of the association.
- b. Cooperate with the local tester in more accurate tabulation of testing of cows.

- c. Hold Dairy school day during February.
- d. Urge dairy men to enroll their cows in the artificial breeding program.
- e. Use farm visits to assist with better feeding and management problems.
- f. Stress labor-saving equipment where applicable on individual farms.

C. Beef Cattle and Hogs

1. Situation

The production of livestock in the area is not of great significance due to lack of pasture. The numbers of beef cattle and hogs in the area has not changed to any large degree since some of the larger producers have increased their herds which have more than made up for the few small operators who have gone out of business.

Due to the excessive monetary value of land in the area brought about by the need for more land for housing developments, the livestock numbers are not expected to increase. The quality of the cattle and hogs, in most cases, is very good and those who are making a living strictly from livestock operations have to be very sufficient.

2. Objectives

- a. Have 85% of farmers using temporary and cover crops for winter pasture.
- b. Have at least 65% of farmers adequately controlling internal and external parasites.
- c. Have 90% registered sires being used.

### 3. Methods

- a. Use information media in stressing the control of parasites on hog farms.
- b. Devote one meeting of the Agricultural School to the production of beef cattle and hogs.
- c. Assist producers in locating registered bulls and boars.
- d. Urge one of the beef cattle producers in the record keeping program.

## VI. POULTRY

### A. Situation

The production of eggs is concentrated in a few flocks since many of the small producers have gone out of business.

The poultry farms in the area are almost entirely in the egg producing business and they have continued to increase in size and decrease in numbers. There is practically no broiler production in the area. A few small producers do produce meat chickens which they dress and sell on the retail market.

There is a need to have an increase in numbers of egg laying flocks in order to provide for more efficient operations. An excellent market exists for both wholesale and retail outlets for eggs and the prices received for them have been very good. This market needs to be exploited and supplied with fresh eggs of high quality. One large cagelaying type of poultry enterprise exists and the eggs are marketed on a quality basis and it has proved to be acceptable to the consumers.

### B. Objectives

1. Have 90% of egg producers purchasing production bred chicks.

2. Try to obtain better marketing facilities.
3. Establish one additional egg producing flocks of 1,000 layers or more.
4. Have at least two of the small producing flocks increase in size for more economical size units.
5. Have all poultry producers practicing vaccination of the flocks against Newcastle and Bronchitis disease.

C. Methods

1. Provide one meeting of poultrymen during the meeting of the Agricultural School.
2. Use publicity and provide plans for newer and larger type poultry houses.
3. Use one radio broadcast for giving information on the buying of quality baby chicks.
4. Hold at least two culling demonstrations.
5. Participate in regional poultry school in Gloucester County.
6. Arrange tour to larger poultry producing establishments.

VII. ORCHARDS, SMALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

A. Situation

Increased interest has been shown, especially by home owners and small time farmers in producing these crops.

Those who produce strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruits have been able to secure excellent prices where a quality product was marketed. It is believed that many of the small part-time farmers would do well to produce more of these products since the consumers of the area receive excellent wages and are many in number. One producer has been receiving 50¢ per pint of

raspberries and was able to sell them all at his home.

Some interest in expanding the market in the area by the sale of fresh strawberries has taken place. The large production of strawberries in the past was discontinued due to the shortage of labor for harvesting the fruit. Now, many small producers are allowing the public to do their own harvesting with a reduction in the price of the fruit.

The fresh peach market in the area has been excellent and the producers have received good prices where good quality products were sold. Three peach growers in the area are planning new orchards in order to meet some of the growing demand for early peaches in the area. The area is very well suited to the production of peaches from the standpoint of climate and soils. The only year in which frost has been a major concern was the year of 1955 when almost all of the peaches and most of the apples were lost.

Many new as well as old home grounds owners are interested in the production of fresh fruits for family use and many of them have freezers for the purpose of having a supply throughout the year. These families with only a small backyard area, as well as part-time farmers, request considerable assistance since most of them have not had previous experience in producing these crops. Also an increasing number of families are interested in producing vegetables for family use and considerable time is spent in helping them. Several road-side vegetable and fruit stands have been very successful and residents of the cities close by will drive a considerable distance and pay premium prices in order to obtain strictly fresh vegetables, small fruits, and

peaches. This situation should continue to grow, and there will be a need for an increase in production in order to meet the demands from the operations of these roadside stands. This is one way in which many of the small operators may compete with the large food outlet channels to a good advantage. They do not produce in large enough quantities to supply the large grocery establishments in the area.

B. Objectives

1. Obtain a 15% increase in the production of strawberries for the fresh market.
2. Higher quality fruit produced by means of more adapted varieties.
3. More use of winter cover and green manure crops.
4. Expand soil testing.
5. Better application and greater use of newer insecticides.
6. Increase in use of roadside markets and other retail outlets.

C. Methods

1. Give publicity by newspaper, radio, and visits to the use of insecticides.
2. Hold plant disease meeting at one of the Agricultural School meetings.
3. Distribute information on the adapted varieties of fruits to growers and nurserymen.
4. Provide for regional fruit schools and pruning demonstrations on small fruits, peaches, and apples.
5. Devote one meeting of the Agricultural School to the control of weeds in vegetable and fruit planting.
6. Hold a plant disease clinic in early June.

7. Distribute circulars, leaflets, and mimeographed materials to home owners in the establishment of an production practices of small fruits and identification.
8. Urge growers to bring in insects and plant disease specimens for identification.
9. Provide materials for soil testing and make recommendations for plant food needed based on the results of tests made.

#### VIII. ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE AND ENTOMOLOGY

##### A. Situation

This is the most important part of the Extension program and receives more attention due to the large number of urban and suburban people.

Problems connected with the production and maintenance of home grounds in the area require the assistance of the local agent in a larger degree than in any other part of the Extension program. The large increase in the number of home owners in the area with expendable income has required a revamping of the Extension program to a great degree. Most of them are very much interested in establishing adequate home lawns and ornamental plants and they make many requests since most of them have never had experience along these lines before. In order to give assistance in the landscaping of home grounds, selection and planting ornamentals, propogating measures, and the control of insects and diseases, mass media of communications has been inaugurated. Newspaper columns, news stories, personal visits, office calls, telephone calls, special bulletins, and mimeographed letters, comaites meetings, and mass meetings have been used in order to give information along

these lines to as large a number of residents as possible.

It is impossible to make personal visits to all those who request them, and in order to get away from so many hours spent in the assistance of a very few, the above means have been taken.

In York County, a Home Grounds Society has been organized with membership on the committee from each community in the county. This committee meets monthly where information on home grounds is given and the committee members have done an excellent job in taking this information back to their respective communities and obtaining additional interest from their neighbors and friends. About 250 copies of the monthly publication, "Landscape Notes," is distributed throughout the year.

#### B. Objectives

1. Have organized groups and individuals informed of the type of assistance available.
2. Create interest in better disease and insect control measures of ornamentals.
3. Have locally trained leaders who may be called on for assistance in giving information to women's groups and other groups.
4. Have dealers informed on the proper insecticides and fungicides needed in the area.

#### C. Methods

1. Stress through newspaper publicity, meetings, phone call, and visits the importance of following definite spray schedules for insect and disease control measures.
2. Use radio broadcasts and special news releases during the time of widespread insect and disease outbreaks.

3. Train 4-H club members and Home Demonstration Club members to give assistance.
  4. Use series of color slides assembled in the County Office showing correct methods of pruning ornamentals, plant varieties, and cultural methods for use in meetings.
  5. Identify insect and disease specimens for home owners.
  6. Assist home owners in planning landscape designs.
  7. Use all sources to provide information on seeding, fertilizing and insect control measures for lawns.
  8. Continue "Landscape Society" for training community leaders.
  9. Use Extension Specialists in large group meetings to provide information along ornamental horticulture lines.
- IX 10. Give instructions to Landscape Committee members, Garden Clubs, Women's Clubs, and various civic clubs.

#### IX. FORESTRY

##### A. Situation

Forestry production is not too great in the area since many of the timberland owners expect some time in the future to dispose of most of their timberlands to the builders of housing developments. Considerable forest land exists in the Newport News Water Works property and on the various military establishments in the area. Some of these have full time foresters employed to take care of these timberlands. About 6 or 7 requests are made and filled each year for a survey of forest lands, for estimating the amount of timber present, and for management suggestions and improvement.

Some timber owners who requested and showed interest in improving their forest land, made some spot plantings of pine tree seedlings and did some elimination of undesirable hardwood trees. Several 4-H Club members have planted pine seedlings, and this has proved to be a project in which the members take considerable interest and pride.

B. Objectives

1. Establish plantings of new seedlings on at least two farms.
2. Stimulate interest in selective cutting and reforestation.
3. Interest more 4-H Club members in the value of forest and timber conservation.

C. Methods

1. Use the publicity from the Plant More Trees program to stimulate interest in the schools for the conservation of forest lands.
2. Order tree seedlings for land owners and 4-H Club members.
3. Use newspapers, radio, and personal contacts for the dissemination of information on various forestry management problems.
4. Contact the State forestry people for local producers who decide to have timber estimates made.
5. Use the local County Forestry Committee in promoting and increasing the timber resources.

CALENDAR OF WORK FOR 1960

MARCH

4-H Camp planning meeting.  
Home Grounds Committee meeting. (Landscape Society) (Pruning).  
Hold Public Speaking and Talent Contest.  
Hold meeting on ornamental horticulture for Home Demonstration Club and Women's Club.  
Soil testing for summer and fall crops - individual basis.  
Assist in six 4-H Clubs, meetings.  
Send out DHIA reports.  
Publicity on National 4-H Week, March 5-12:  
1. Individual club displays in local stores.  
2. Distribute 4-H posters.  
Three Newspaper articles.  
PMA Committee meeting.  
4-H Fair Board Meeting.

APRIL

District 4-H Contest in Richmond.  
Home Grounds Society (Disease and Insect Control).  
Agents and Leaders Fair Board meeting.  
Soil testing.  
Six 4-H Club meetings.  
Check on 4-H enrollments and send in complete enrollment.  
Disseminate information on insect and disease control by newspapers, related meetings, office, phone calls, and visits.  
Colonial Soil Conservation District Meeting in Williamsburg.  
Varietal recommendations for field crops.  
Horticulture and lawn visits - insect and disease problems.  
Visit Farm and Home Development cooperators. (2)

MAY

Home Grounds Society meeting (Lawn grass tour to experiment station.)  
Give information on controlling alfalfa weevil and aphids.  
Make plans for Tri-Area 4-H Fair Board meeting.  
Field crops, visits, soil testing, newspaper publicity, weed control.  
Five 4-H community and project meetings.  
Use of all media for insect control measures.  
Visit three poultry cooperators.  
Check on alfalfa insects.  
Attend PMA committee meeting.  
Attend District 4-H Contests.  
Radio publicity on insects and diseases.  
Set up one new Farm and Home Development plan.  
Make final plans for Jamestown 4-H Camp.  
Hold combined 4-H Club Sunday Program in York County.

JUNE

Hold Home Grounds Society meeting. (Plant Propagation)  
Attend 4-H Short Course  
Participate in PMA Committee meeting.  
Specialist help on ornamentals.  
Six 4-H Club meetings.  
One 4-H Tour.  
Visit poultry cooperators.  
Newspaper publicity, radio, etc., on timely topics.  
Stress insect control on fruits and vegetables by using various media.  
Attend tour to Experiment Station.  
Hold plant disease clinic in office.  
Japanese Beetle control publicity through all media.

JULY

Attend Rural Institute.  
Continue information on insects and diseases on horticultural and field crops.  
PMA Committee and Soil Conservation District Meeting.  
Six 4-H Club meetings.  
Visit cooperative demonstrators on Farm and Home Development.  
Use available means of publicity for all events.  
4-H Tri-Area Fair Board meeting.  
4-H Council meeting.  
Stress weed control.  
Hold older 4-H Youth Camp (Jamestown 4-H Camp).

AUGUST

Tri-Area 4-H Fair - last of August.  
Extension Agent's Conference - Blacksburg.  
Three 4-H Club meetings.  
Two 4-H Club tours for inspection of accomplishments in project work.  
Two poultry culling demonstrations.  
Check on pasture and poultry demonstrations.  
Soil testing - individual basis.  
PMA Committee Meeting.  
Publicity for all events through available channels.  
4-H Tri Area Fair Board meeting.  
Hold training meeting on ornamental insect control measures.

SEPTEMBER

Home Grounds Society meeting (Program Planning).  
Visits on Insect Control of ornamentals in Hampton and York County.  
Compile 4-H Records, previews, and etc.  
Poultry culling demonstrations (2).  
Poultry Management meeting - Assistance of Poultry Specialists.  
Six 4-H Club meetings.  
Use all publicity possible on insect control measures and plant disease control.

SEPTEMBER (Continued)

Forestry visits.  
Horticulture visits - general problems - Lawn seeding information.  
Give publicity of seeding and fertilizing lawns.  
Japanese Beetle control publicity.

OCTOBER

Home Grounds Society meeting. (Landscaping of Home Grounds).  
Work on landscape and lawn problems where requested.  
Assemble record for Annual Report.  
Organizational meetings with all 4-H Clubs.  
Organize two new 4-H Clubs.  
Use all publicity channels for above events.  
Attend City Staff and York County Supervisors meetings.  
Check records on Fara and Home development program.  
Stress lawn seeding first two weeks in October in area.

NOVEMBER

Hold Home Grounds Society meeting (Azaleas and Camellias).  
Attend District Extension Conference.  
Write annual reports.  
4-H County Council meeting.  
Plan for 4-H project selection, etc.  
PMA and Soil Conservation District Meeting.  
Assist beef cattle and hog producers in purchasing registered breeding animals.  
Pruning demonstration on fruit trees (3 Community meetings).

DECEMBER

Hold Home Grounds Society meeting (Fertilizing and Planting of Shrubbery).  
Compile information on corn and small grain varietal plots.  
4-H Achievement and Award Night.  
PMA Committee meeting.  
Summarize Annual Reports for local publicity.  
Summarize results from cooperating demonstrations in poultry, etc.  
Landscape Design meeting in Hampton and York County.  
Soil testing for spring crops.  
Agricultural Extension School meeting (Outlook).  
Use all available news publicity channels for above events.  
4-H Council meeting.  
Make plans for Annual DHIA Membership Meeting in January.  
Make plans for All-Day Dairy Meeting for all dairymen.  
Speakers: Two from Extension Dairy Office  
Take time out for Christmas, if possible.