

Cattle Call for November 2011

Howdy Rockingham County Cattle E-mailers,

Included in this November 2011 Cattle Call is Extension's Beef Cattle related educational information & announcements for Rockingham & Guilford Counties. Please send me any announcements, or buy and sale items, hay or other that you wish to be included in EACH Cattle call. (SHORT AS POSSIBLE) THERE ARE NO CONTINUAL RUNNING SPOTS, SO YOU NEED TO SEND THESE TO ME FOR *EACH* Cattle Call.

*****PLEASE PUT IN SUBJECT LINE – ***Cattle Call. *****

If I forgot to include anything in this email it was a total oversight on my part. BUT LET ME KNOW!

*******GOT A QUESTION OR WOULD LIKE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT SOMETHING, LET ME KNOW SO IT CAN BE INCLUDED IN THE NEXT CATTLE CALL!*******

As Always - I would like to hear your comments!

Included in This Cattle Call

1. Rockingham County November 10th, Cattleman's Program
2. **Cattleman's Christmas Gathering - December 8th**
3. **Prussic Acid Reminder**
4. Are you interested in becoming a Certified North Carolina Beef Producer?
5. **Cattle Rustling**
6. **Farmers Tribute: So God Made A Farmer**
7. **Locally Raised Meats, Eggs or Produce**
8. **Reminders - Cattle & Forage Tips**
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11. **Small Ruminant Demonstration Site Open House, - Upper Piedmont Research Station - November 7**
12. **Rockingham County Small Farm Day - November 5**
13. **Identification required to transport ALL swine - please read!**
14. **HAY DIRECTORY**
15. **Annual Extension Volunteer Fall Fair.**
16. **Take A Load Off**

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1. Rockingham County November 10th, Cattleman's Program

Rockingham County Cattlemen will be getting together on Thursday, November 10th, beginning at 7:00 pm at the Rockingham County Agricultural Center, located in the Rockingham County Agricultural Center at 525 Highway 65 in Wentworth. At this event we will begin with a catered meal (Dutch - \$8.00/Person) and followed by the program. Our program this month will be discussing Vaccination Programs Needed for this Area presented by Dr. James Talbot, from Carolina Equine Hospital & I will be presenting some Economic information about many of the production practices you heard talked about through the cattleman's programs and reading in newsletters & cattle magazines.

If you are planning to attend this event, PLEASE CALL or EMAIL Ben Chase, Extension Livestock Agent at [336-342-8235](tel:336-342-8235), or ben_chase@ncsu.edu by NOON Tuesday, November 8th, TO RESERVE YOUR PLACE FOR our DUTCH DINNER! I know that there will be a big crowd at this meeting so help make sure there is enough food to go around. I hope you plan to come on Thursday, November 10th, at 7pm to be a part of what I know will be an excellent program!

If you call to reserve your place(s) and do not come to the meeting you will be held responsible for the cost of the meal.

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2. Cattleman's Christmas Gathering - December 8th

This year's Rockingham County Cattlemen's Christmas gathering will take place on December 8th Rockingham Counties Cattleman's Program, beginning at 6:30 pm at the Rockingham Agricultural Center in Wentworth.(525 NC Hwy 65, Wentworth) This program is once again being Sponsored by: Southern States Reidsville Service.

As always, this event will be a great festive and educational program for area cattle producers. If you are interested in attending this event, Please RSVP to the good folks at the Reidsville Southern States at [336-349-7074](tel:336-349-7074), BY FRIDAY DECEMBER 2nd, to reserve your place. The Reidsville Southern States is located at 341 Us 29 Bus in Reidsville.

REMEMBER - DEADLINE FOR RESERVATIONS IS FRIDAY DECEMBER 2 - 349-7074

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3. Prussic Acid

I need to put this article in the newsletter once again due to the recent frost. Livestock

producers who are grazing sorghum, sudan sorghum hybrids or Johnson grass should take some precautions to avoid problems from prussic acid poisoning.

Prussic acid, or Hydrocyanic acid, is most often produced when the sorghum, sorghum-sudan crosses, Johnson grass, or wild cherry are eaten by cattle, sheep horses or goats. Under normal conditions prussic acid is not a major problem, however, conditions that interfere with normal growth, such as drought, frost, heavy trampling or physical damage, will cause an increase in the amount of free prussic acid in the plant, therefore increasing the chances for toxicity upon ingestion. The poisoning can occur under pasture conditions when animals are grazing young seedlings, young regrowth shoots, stunted growth or frosted plants. Heavy nitrate fertilization followed by abundant rainfall may also increase prussic acid level of the plant. Fatal prussic acid poisoning may also occur from the ingestion of wilted leaves from wild cherry.

The prussic acid interferes with normal oxygen exchange and can be fatal. Animals literally die from lack of oxygen. The first sign of a problem may be dead animals. The typical symptoms of prussic acid poisoning are nervousness, abnormal breathing, convulsions or trembling muscles, blue coloration of the lining of the mouth and extreme pupil dilation. Animals treated quickly in early stages can be saved by intravenous injection with a combination of sodium nitrate and sodium thiosulfate or methylene blue.

The following points should be kept in mind:

Prussic acid poisoning is not cumulative and upon removal from the forage source animals not showing evidence of being poisoned will likely not be adversely affected. Normally, grazing of the target plants can resume 4-6 days after a killing frost. Since frosts may not occur uniformly within the county, it is suggested that animals be taken off the target crops until it is certain that the plants have been frozen to below 26 degrees at least once.

Do not graze for 2 weeks after a non-killing frost.

Do not graze wilted plants or young plant shoots (tillers).

Do not graze at night when frost is likely.

Graze these type plants only when they are at least 15 inches tall.

Don't graze plants during or shortly after drought when growth is reduced and plant

has been stressed.

Prussic acid poisoning is not a problem when crops are cured for hay or ensiled for more than 4 6 weeks.

Don't allow access to wild cherry leaves, wilted or not!
(Alfalfa and White Clover can also produce Prussic Acid but have very low levels)

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4. Are you interested in becoming a Certified North Carolina Beef Producer? It has been a few years since there has been a Beef Quality Assurance Certification Class taught in Rockingham or Guilford Counties. This is a program that is focused on the safety, wholesomeness & quality of beef. The BQA Mission is to maximize consumer confidence and acceptance of beef by focusing the producers' attention to daily production practices that influence the safety, wholesomeness, and quality of beef and beef products.

Beef Quality Assurance is a national program that provides guidelines for beef cattle production. The program raises consumer confidence through offering proper management techniques and a commitment to quality within every segment of the beef industry.

The NC-BQA program is designed to assist producers to -

1. Set production standards that can be met or exceeded.
2. Establish systems for data retention and record keeping.

The program also provides training and education encompassing the BQA guidelines and technical

assistance through the North Carolina Cattlemen's Association, NC-BQA certified veterinarians, and North Carolina State University Extension staff.

Participation in the BQA program is voluntary. Any person who works regularly with beef cattle in a cow/calf, stocker, backgrounding or feedlot business is encouraged to be certified.

Certification requirements can be achieved by participating in a training session conducted by a NC-BQA certified trainer. To be certified, participants must complete the NCBQA Test

and the Personal Contract.

I am willing to conduct a class, if there is enough interest. So I am asking any of you, if you have an interest in attending such a class that will take a few hours and then take the exam, **TO LET ME KNOW OF YOUR INTEREST BY SENDING ME AN EMAIL@ben_chase@ncsu.edu OR PHONE [336-342-8235](tel:336-342-8235).**

To learn more go

to <http://nccattle.com/BQA%20Manual.pdf> or <http://nccattle.com/ncbqa.html>

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5. Cattle Rustling

Believe It, Cattle Rustling still occurs and there has been a resent conviction of someone locally stealing cattle. That should not be a surprise to anyone considering the current prices. So below are a few precautions given by the North Carolina Cattleman's Association of ways to prevent it from occurring.

- 1. Know the exact number of cattle you have & count them often.**
- 2. Mark & identify all of your cattle for ownership.**
- 3. Hot & Cold Brands & Marks may be registered with the NC Department of Agriculture.**
- 4. Record serial numbers of farm equipment. Take photos of valuable livestock such as herd bulls.**
- 5. Locate loading pens where movement may be observed. Lock loading pen when not in use.**
- 6. Never leave cattle penned overnight without supervision.**
- 7. Vary the time you check your cattle so that employees, neighbors & other people will not know the exact time & day you may show up.**
- 8. When a strange or suspicious car or truck is observed, record the license number & other identifying information & report this information to your local law enforcement.**
- 9. If cattle are missing, check fences & gates to determine if cattle have gotten out or were stolen. If you do not find cattle, notify law enforcement, your Livestock Extension Agent (ME), the NC Dept. of Agriculture & the NC Cattleman's Association.**
- 10. Be especially alert during times of high unemployment & high beef prices.**
- 11. Cooperate in the prosecution of cattle thieves & encourage others to assist in stopping rustling.**
- 12. Join the NC Cattleman's Association & have access to a \$1,000 cattle theft award**

program

To learn of the NCCA Membership Benefits go to: <http://nccattle.com/ncca.html>

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6. Farmers Tribute: So God Made A Farmer

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/QuzhwkaNC40?rel=>

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7. Locally Raised Meats, Eggs or Produce

Are you interested in Buying or Selling locally produced Meats, Eggs or Produce? If so you need to check out the Piedmont Local Foods

at <http://www.farmersfreshmarket.org/rockingham/> This is a GREAT marketing option if you are already marketing meats, or if you are looking at direct marketing the meat you produce. Piedmont Local Food brings fresh, local food to the tables of restaurants and buying clubs throughout the Piedmont Triad area of North Carolina.

Piedmont Local Food is a virtual farmers market linking growers to restaurant chefs, as well as individuals through buying clubs. Once orders are placed online, local growers process them, and we deliver them - picked and shipped within 24 hours! Supporting Piedmont Local Food supports local farmers and tantalizes your taste buds!

The goal of the Piedmont Local Food program is to provide the freshest and most flavorful local produce (Meats & Eggs) in a convenient and sustainable manner. Piedmont Local Food serves members in Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford, Caswell, Forsyth & Surry Counties.

Bens Note: I think this is a Great Marketing tool to be considered for anyone that wants to sell Meat or Eggs off the farm, so check it out!

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8. Reminders - Cattle & Forage Tips

Cattle Reminders

November - Fall Calving Cows should be calving so observe frequently and give assistance if needed.- Place heifers with calves on high quality forage to maintain feed &

supplement level. - ID

animals and start checking estrus in yearling heifers.- Maintain nutrition level for bulls. - Select bulls for winter breeding and consider a Breeding Soundness Exam. - Remove fly tags if you have not already done so - Make plans for winter weather - Obtain winter feed supply - Test hay for nutrient quality - Do not graze fall planted pasture until 6-8 in tall - Replacement heifers should be nearing 2/3 of mature weight - Make sure cows are in good body condition for winter weather and rebreeding - Spring Calving Cows on lower quality pasture. Stockers fed to gain 1.5 lbs/day. - Replacement heifers should be gaining 1 to 1.5 lbs/day.

December - Have cows and heifers vaccinated no later than 3 weeks prior to breeding season - For fall calving, turn out bulls for winter breeding or begin artificial insemination when ready. - Conduct breeding soundness exams on bulls. - Start checking for estrus. Consider creep feeding calves on 1st calf heifers. - Start breeding heifers about one month before cow herd so they have extra time to recover from calving next year they should weigh between 600 & 800 lbs. - Spring Calving - Prepare for calving season. - Maintain condition on cows. - Check identification on all animals. Clean & disinfect calving area.

ALL CATTLE: Provide (and check) clean fresh water. - Check cattle regularly*. - Continue parasite control.

- Provide High Magnesium mineral supplement, Keep mineral feeders full. - Deworm and treat for grubs. *Monitor for health problems. - Forage Test.

Forage Management Tips - (November - December)

Take soil samples to be overseeded or planted next spring. Plant winter annuals (rye, wheat,

etc.) as soon as possible if you have not done so already. Early planted winter annual pastures

may need nitrogen application (30-50 lbs/acre) Sample all hay prior to feeding to livestock and

prevent possible problems such as nitrate poisoning & to ensure adequate nutrition. Feed hay

stored outside before using hay stored inside. Allow lactating cows access to best quality pastures and hay be fed to cows with nursing calves. Limit grazing of winter pastures by feeding hay on pasture or restricting acres available to animals. Check alfalfa plantings for nodule formation & complete weed control. Stretch grazable feed by cross fencing with electric wire. If pasture availability is limited, graze one day in 2 or 3 or 2-4 hours per day. Don't graze permanent pastures planted in the fall until the root systems have developed sufficiently to withstand the "plucking" action of grazing animals. Rule of thumb, don't graze until growth reaches 6 to 8 inches. Rotate or Clip pastures as needed. Drag pastures to break up manure piles. Keep good records for tax purposes, and for future management decisions. Weed control in fall plantings of legumes should be done November early January.

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9. Interesting Articles

Supplementing Winter Rations with Grain: Good or Bad Nutritional Strategy?

<http://www.extension.org/pages/13581/supplementing-winter-rations-with-grain:-good-or-bad-nutritional-strategy>

Knowing hay quality affects supplementation strategy

<http://www.cattlenetwork.com/cattle-resources/cow-calf/Knowing-hay-quality-affects-supplementation-strategy-132000983.html>

Make informed decisions about protein supplementation

<http://www.tsln.com/article/20111031/TSLN01/111029939/1031&ParentProfile=1001>

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10. Bull & EPD's

The next few months are prime time for bull buying with sales going on all across the state. Here are some tips to consider when selecting a new bull for your herd:

- Look at your herd and establish long-term goals. Evaluate strengths and weaknesses of what you currently have and look for a bull to improve your stock.
- Find a reputable source to purchase from. You are investing in genetics and health that will have an effect on your herd and profit for years to come.
- Looks matter! Pick a bull with enough stature to get your calves in medium grade with good muscling and length. Check feet and legs for structural soundness.
- Expected Progeny Difference, or EPD's, are a set of numbers that will compare how one bull's genetics matches up to others of the same breed. These numbers will determine a specific bull's genetic value on traits like birth weight, weaning weight, and calving ease.
- Select a bull that has either had a breeding soundness exam or is reproductively sound from external appearance. Avoid bulls with a small scrotal circumference or any obvious deformities.

Relationship of bull age to service capacity during the breeding season.

Bull Age

Bull To Cow Ratio

12 – 18 Months	1:20
2 years	1:35
3 or older (7 plus years)	1:40

Expected Progeny Differences, or EPD's, are an important set of numbers that will guide you in understanding the genetic value of a bull. There are many factors to consider when understanding EPD's. General guidelines for the beginner EPD reader are listed below:
BW– Birth Weight. This number will vary depending on breed but should be low enough to prevent difficult calving. English bulls (Angus, Hereford, etc.) should have a BW under 80 lbs whereas Continental breeds (Charolais, Simmental, Gelbveih, etc.) should have a BW under 90 lbs. Bulls who will be used on first calf heifers should have birth weights 10 lbs less than those listed above.

CE– Calving Ease. The higher the number, the greater the calving ease for first calf heifers.
WW– Weaning Weight. This number represents the potential genetics for early growth up to 205 days. Weaning weight is influenced by milk production of the dam. A higher weaning weight will mean a higher estimated weight at 205 days. WW is especially important to consider if marketing feeder calves.

YW– Yearling Weight. The yearling weight has a higher heritability than weaning weight and is not influenced by milk production of the dam because it estimates a full year of genetic potential. YW is more important to consider for direct marketing or retained ownership.

Other EPD's are calculated for more specific traits like milk production, scrotal circumference, stayability, and heifer pregnancy. Carcass EPD's are also calculated for ribeye area, weight, tenderness, marbling, and fat thickness.

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**11. Small Ruminant Demonstration Site Open House
at the Upper Piedmont Research Station, Reidsville, NC
November 7, 2011**

9:30 – 10:00 am Sign in/Registration

10:00 – 10:45 am - Welcome - Dr. Niki Whitley, Interim ANR Program Leader/Animal Science Specialist, North Carolina A&T State University (NC A&T SU) Cooperative Extension and Dr. Joe French, Station Superintendent
Opening notes - Dr. M Ray McKinnie, Associate Dean and Extension Administrator and Dr. William Randle, Dean, School of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, NC A&T SU

Tour instructions - Dr. Joe French, Station Superintendent

10:45 – 11:45 am - Tour of Upper Piedmont Research Station

12:00 – 1:00 pm - Lunch at the Sale barn

Optional Afternoon Sessions

Afternoon sessions will include an educational component and related

plans for the site.

**1:30 – 2:30 pm Session 1: Pasture Management - r. Ben Chase,
Guilford/Rockingham County Agricultural Extension Agent**

**Session 2: Goat Feeding and Health Care - Dr. Ralph Noble, Chair,
Department of Animal Sciences, NC A&T SU, and Mr. Garry Summers, NC A&T
SU Farm Small Ruminant Coordinator**

2:45 – 3:15 pm Break/visit vendor booths

**3:15 – 5:00 pm Session 3: Internal Parasite (Worm) Management - Controlling
Goat and Sheep Killers. Training on multiple control methods for internal parasites,
including certification in FAMACHA© eyelid color scoring – Dr. Niki Whitley and
Dr. Ralph Noble**

**Please pre-register (for a lunch count estimate) by November 4, 2011 by contacting
Ms. Andrea Brooks at [336-285-4682](tel:336-285-4682) or albrooks@ncat.edu.**

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12. Rockingham County Small Farm Day - November 5, 2011

**Rockingham County Small Farm Day
Rockingham County Cooperative Extension
Reidsville, NC**

Saturday, November 5, 2011

9:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Sponsored by NC Cooperative Extension

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

- **Are you or a family member thinking about starting or expanding a small-scale farm operation?**
- **Would you like to learn about agricultural enterprises that can help you meet your personal or business goals?**
 - **Would you like the chance to network and ask questions of successful producers and North Carolina agriculture personnel?**

If so, you are invited to attend the Rockingham County Small Farm Day program.

Come learn about alternative crops to grow, important production decisions, and marketing techniques for small farms. You can successfully make a profit on small amounts of well-managed

farmland.

Cost to attendees is a \$25 program registration fee and includes workshop materials and lunch.
PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED.

- Pre-register by November 3 at the Rockingham County Extension office in person or by mail.
- Make Checks payable to: Rockingham County
- Mail to:
Rockingham County Cooperative Extension
525 Hwy 65 Suite 200
Reidsville, NC 27320

**PROGRAM LOCATION NC Cooperative Extension Service
525 NC Hwy 65, Suite 200 Reidsville, NC 27320**

**QUESTIONS? CONTACT - Kathryn Holmes, Horticultural Agent,
Rockingham County Cooperative Extension
[\(336\) 342-8230](tel:3363428230)
kathryn_holmes@ncsu.edu**

PROGRAM SPONSORS

Big Apple Farm Supply	Carolina Farm Credit - Reidsville Service Center
Dyer's Inc.	Heavenly Seed
Piedmont Local Food	Riverbirch Vineyards
Rockingham County Farm Bureau	Running Pine Herb Farm
Southern States Coop., Inc. – Reidsville Store	
Tractor Supply – Eden	Triad Fruit Growers
Y & W Farm Center Inc.	

Thank you for all our sponsors support! Please visit many of them in the Trade Show!

AGENDA

Registration 8:30 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

Welcome 9:00 a.m. – 9:10 a.m.
Kathryn Holmes, NCCE

Opening Speaker 9:10 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.

“Get more from what you’ve got”

**Debbie Hamrick,
Director Specialty Crops, NC Farm Bureau Federation**

Session I	10:15 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.
Session II	11:30 a.m. – 12:30 a.m.
Lunch	12:30 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Session III	1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
Session IV	2:15 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.

Last Trade Show visits
 Program Evaluation & Close

PROGRAM SPEAKERS & TOPICS

Session I – 10:15 a.m.

Essential Components for Successful Strawberry Production in North Carolina

Jeremy Pattison,

Assistant Professor, Strawberry Breeding and Genetics, NCSU

This session will highlight the equipment needs, land preparation, and cultural specifics from planting to harvesting strawberries in NC. Numerous topics will be covered from plant types, cultivars, fertility, irrigation, frost and freeze protection, pest management, harvest, and marketing considerations.

Session II – 11:30 a.m.

Strategies for Insect Management and New Pest Update

Hannah Burrack, Entomology Extension Specialist, NCSU

This class will explain the importance of monitoring, managing, and controlling insects on the small farm. Insects of many fruits and vegetables can be trapped, identified and observed to determine the correct life stages that may be causing potential economic loss to yields.

Session III – 1:00 p.m.

Weed Management to Increase Crop Yields

Wayne Mitchem, Horticulture Extension Specialist in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia

Fruit and vegetable yields are drastically reduced when there are major weed problems in the growing area. Weeds compete with planted crops for light, soil, nutrients and water. There are critical weed-free periods for most crops that directly relate to yield and profits. Come learn about important pre-emergence and post-emergence weed management techniques.

Session IV – 2:15 p.m. Growing Customers

Greta Lint, President of Greta's Promotions & Strategies, Inc.

Now that you've spent your time and money growing products to sell, how do you do it? How do you reach new customers? How do you build a repeat customer base and loyalty? Greta Lint will

give a lively, interactive session to help you increase your bottom line.

Rockingham County Small Farm Day has been approved for 2 hours credit in NC Pesticide Recertification Subclass N, O, D, and X. Please be sure to sign the pesticide credit roster in Sessions II and III if interested in receiving credit.

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13. Identification required to transport swine - If you have pigs and at some point in time you need to transport them on NC highways, please read!

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE SWINE UNLESS THE SWINE HAS AN OFFICIAL FORM OF IDENTIFICATION APPROVED BY THE STATE VETERINARIAN FOR THIS PURPOSE, TO CLASSIFY ALL FREE-RANGING MAMMALS OF THE SPECIES SUS SCROFA AS FERAL SWINE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE TAKING OF FERAL SWINE AS A NONGAME ANIMAL, AND TO PROHIBIT THE REMOVAL OF LIVE FERAL SWINE FROM TRAPS.

Below is a set of Q & A that will be helpful.

***1. Will I have to pay for official tags? ***

No, official “brite” tags used during TB and Brucellosis eradication will be supplied by NCDA&CS, Veterinary Division free of charge. If you choose to use other forms of official tags or identification , approved by the State Veterinarian (SV), but different than those provided free of charge by NCDA&CS, you will have to cover whatever those costs will be.

***2. What is included in “official identification approved by the State Veterinarian?” ***

***The SV is working with producers to determine methods of identification that will satisfy the needs and requirements of the law and place as little inconvenience, hassle and cost on producers. An example of suggestions that have been made would be the ear notch numbering system. ***

***3. How can I get official tags? ***

***Call the State Veterinarian’s office ([919-733-7601](tel:919-733-7601)) and speak to someone in the livestock section. They will ask for your name, address, farm name (if available). If you do not already have a FarmID number or a State ID, one will be assigned to you. We will notify the Vet Division field staff located nearest to you and they will provide you with a minimum of 25 tags; these will be assigned to your name, address and**

FarmID/State ID. Again, there will be no charge for the tags and no charge for delivering them to you. *

***4. If I don't have tags, can I borrow some from my neighbor who does have some? ***

***NO. Official tags should only be used on animals from the owner and farm they were assigned to; using someone else's tags or providing tags assigned to you to someone else will make you in violation of the statute and subject to a fine. Do not borrow tags or let someone else use yours!! Tags will be assigned and specific to you and your farm as a way to help stop illegal transporters of feral hogs from getting these official tags and placing them in feral pigs. ***

***5. If my hogs never leave my farm, do I still need to identify them? ***

***No. Only hogs leaving the farm will need official identification. If you only raise a couple of hogs and they are for your own consumption, and you process them on your farm, you will not need any method of identification or be subject to this new law. ***

***6. Will I need identification on hogs going directly from my farm to slaughter? ***

Yes. All hogs traveling on public roadways must have official identification. The State Veterinarian (SV) is developing plans for using temporary, official identification, such as slap tattoos, especially for animals moving directly from farm to slaughter. Slap tattoos are cheap, safe and easy to apply, add little-to-no stress to the animals, and do not require any special handling facilities. The SV could assign a specific slap tattoo to each farm for this form of official identification that should satisfy the law and cause the least inconvenience and cost to the producer.

***7. Will slap tattoos work for hogs going to market or being used (boars/sows) by another farmer? ***

***Yes. The purpose of this bill is to be able to tell the difference between domestic pigs (identified) and feral hogs (not identified) during movement. It is not meant to be a form tracing animals. If there is an official, approved form of identification, whether it be official ear tags, slap tattoos with officially assigned numbers and/or letters, or any other method of "official identification approved by the state veterinarian" on the hog during transport, your animal will be covered and you will have met the requirements of the new law. ***

***8. Will there be any different form of ID required for fairs that I take my hogs to show? ***

***Attending fairs and shows involves two separate issues. During movement, identification is necessary to tell feral pigs from domestic pigs; this is covered in the new law. Animals at fairs are exposed to other animals from all over the state and even from other states. If there is a disease issue, we have to be able to know where animals came from and where they go after leaving. Animal identification at fairs is definitely a traceability issue. Outbreaks of H1N1 at the Ohio, Minnesota and South Dakota State Fairs and Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF) at the Washington State Fair have demonstrated this fact all too well. But identification that meets traceability requirements will meet the movement requirements, and that is the bottom line “take home message” with regards to identification at fairs and the new law. ***

***9. What is “official identification approved by the State Veterinarian” going to include? ***

***Any form of ID currently listed as “official” in Vol. 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 71.19 (“Identification of swine in interstate commerce”) will be approved by the SV. Additionally, the SV is working with producers to determine other methods that will meet the requirements of the new Swine Identification Bill (HB 432) and place as little inconvenience and cost on producers. The SV’s office will provide the metal “brite” tags (used in TB and Brucellosis eradication for years #1) free of charge to be used as permanent, official ID and is looking at slap tattoos to meet official, temporary ID requirements. ***

***10. Will small and medium sized farms have different ID requirements than the large, commercial hog farms? ***

***No. Any method of identification that is available to one production size and style will be equally available and approved for all. The 9 CFR Part 71.19 is the standard used by the swine industry and if the requirements for any form of official identification listed is met, it does not matter what size or production style the hogs come from, they can use that form of ID. All hogs, regardless of where they are coming from or where they are going, moving in the state will be required to have some form of official identification. ***

***11. Will my hogs need to travel with any type of paperwork? ***

***We are looking into developing an official form (from the SV's office) that will include your name, address, farm name (if available), and FarmID/State ID, that you can use to fill in the number and individual ID of hogs in your shipment for transporting hogs. In other words, if you have official paperwork with your own method of official identification – ear notches, or slap tattoos, for example – this would serve as satisfying the requirement of “official identification approved by the State Veterinarian.” Also, as with the brite tags, these forms will be provided to all producers when they request tags or tattoos, be assigned to a specific owner and farm, and be free of charge. ***

***12. Will I need a permit to move my hogs? ***

***No. There will be no permitting requirement for any movement, just that the animals have official identification if they move out on public roads. A “permit” requires inspection and/or getting permission prior to movement. The official forms described directly above would NOT require any inspection or notification necessary for movements. ***

***13. Will I need to have a veterinarian examine my hogs in order to move them? ***

***No. There is no requirement for exams or health certificates to move hogs within the state. To move any animal across state lines (interstate), health certificates issued by accredited vets are typically required by the receiving state, but that is something entirely different, established years ago by state and federal officials, and not any part of this new law. ***

***14. Will someone from the state have to come and examine my operation before I can get the free tags from the SV's office? ***

***No. To get tags you will need to call the SV's office (see #3 above). Once we have your information, we will let our field staff located the nearest to you deliver the tags as a courtesy and convenience to you. This will not be for any type of inspection of your operation but we hope that you will get to know them as a resource for any assistance we can provide you. ***

***15. Isn't this really just another way to try to sneak NAIS into small and medium sized farms that oppose the national identification system? ***

***No. The national identification system, which is now called “Animal Disease Traceability,” is a system that has as its end goal, being able**

to trace disease – a traceability system. The goal of this program is not traceability, but rather to identify bona fide hog producers in transport, regardless of size of style of production, in order to differentiate domestic hogs from feral hogs – it really is that simple. The law actually says that the lack of identification on a hog will be presumed to identify that pig as a feral hog. *

***16. Why doesn't the state go after the people who are illegally transporting feral swine instead of punishing legitimate hog farmers with these requirements? ***

By the very nature of engaging in illegal activity, people who are transporting feral hogs are doing everything they can to hide that fact and hide from being located. With current state resources, focusing activities solely on this illegal sector will be ineffective. Identification of legitimate, commercial hogs will assist us in telling the difference between legitimate producers and their hogs and illegal transporters of feral hogs. The real punishment will be in a \$5,000 fine for each feral hog they are moving, but the only way we will be able to distinguish between commercial and feral will be the official identification on the domestic pigs. Yes, there will be some inconvenience with any type of change, but we are working to minimize the inconvenience and cost to legitimate producers and maximize the penalties to the people who are engaged in illegal transport of feral hogs.

***17. When will the \$5,000 penalty become effective? ***

***Although the law becomes effective October 1, 2011, the SV's office looks at the first year of this law as an opportunity to educate and do everything possible to assist producers in coming into compliance with the requirements of the new law. We do not intend to use this year for strict compliance, civil actions or penalties and fines. Unless we find someone who is obviously and blatantly conducting illegal activities that are endangering the livelihood of legitimate hog farmers in the state (and we intend to pursue full penalties in these cases), we will do everything we can to make people aware of the requirements in the law, find out how we can help you come into compliance, and get the word out to everyone that might be affected. ***

***18. Who could stop me and inspect my hogs for identification? ***

***Because H.B. 432 is a state law, any law enforcement/public safety officer in the state could stop a shipment of hogs to inspect them for identification. Because Department of Agriculture personnel are not sworn public safety officers, we would be assisting law enforcement officials in inspecting hogs for official ID. Again, especially during**

the first year, we will focus our efforts on making folks aware of the law, assisting with getting into compliance, and performing other methods of education and outreach with regards to this law. *

***19. Can I kill or trap feral hogs on my property? ***

***Yes! There is no restriction on the season (open season, year-round), bag limit, or days you can kill feral hogs. You will need to talk to the NC Wildlife Resources Commission for exact details, but you will need to have a hunting license and wear hunter orange. Except for during deer and bear season, their upcoming rules propose to allow night hunting with lights. As far as trapping – again see the NC WRC for details, but be aware that it will be illegal to remove a feral hog from a trap alive, and doing so will be punished by a \$5,000 civil penalty for removing them alive and \$5,000 for illegal transportation per animal!**

Contact NC WRC at: <http://www.ncwildlife.org/hunting/index.htm> *

***20. Could the State Vet’s office put me on some sort of email list to keep me informed in any developments and other information that would help me comply? ***

***Yes. The SV’s office would like to put together a distribution list in order to quickly and efficiently provide everyone involved and interested with all information and any changes, new items of interest, notices regarding feral swine, etc., to any and all producers regardless of size or style of operation. If you would like to be included in this distribution list, please send an email to the SV’s information/inquiry email address, “Joe Webb” at Joe.Web@ncagr.gov <mailto:Joe.Web@ncagr.gov> and request to be added to the swine ID distribution list. Like other information you provide the SV, your personal informal information is protected by state confidentiality law, G.S. 106-24.1. ***

*****Please feel free to provide feedback and know that we encourage your input in order for us to get information and answers to other questions that are sure to be out there. The “Joe Web” address of Joe.Web@ncagr.gov <mailto:Joe.Web@ncagr.gov> (same as in #20 above) would also be the best way to contact us with your input***

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14. HAY DIRECTORY - A Hay Directory is maintained by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service for the Rockingham County and Guilford County area. This directory is intended as a service to both

hay producers and buyers in the area. If you are in need of hay or would like to be added (or removed) from this list please call me at [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625) or 342-8235 and let me know your name, address & phone #, type of hay, number of bales, (square or round bales) and weight per bale.*

MANAGE YOUR PASTURES!

If you have hay to sell, please let me know & I will put you on the list!

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15. Annual Extension Volunteer Fall Fair

Rockingham County Extension Volunteer Fall Fair will be on Saturday, November 19th, in the Agricultural Building in Wentworth. Every year this annual event provides holiday shoppers with a variety of quality hand crafted gifts and delicious baked goods.

A highlight of this year's Fall Fair will be the drawing for a handmade quilt, wall hanging, and pillow to be given away at noon. You do not need to be present to win. Tickets are available from Cooperative Extension volunteers. All funds raised are used for community projects— including college scholarships.

Also featured is the second printing of the most recent Extension Volunteers Cookbook. The cookbook has favorite recipes from previously published Extension Cookbooks— plus many new heart-healthy recipes for today's health conscious cooks. The cookbook sells for \$13.00, and proceeds from the sales sponsor scholarships for Rockingham County students attending colleges in North Carolina.

There are still a few tables available for the day for \$12.00. If you are an artist, crafter, or baker interested in selling at the Fall Fair, please contact Linda Hill to confirm availability (349-5741).

For more information, contact Brenda Sutton, 342-8230 brenda_sutton@ncsu.edu

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16. Take A Load Off -

These are by Will Rogers, who died in a 1935 plane crash, was one of the greatest political sages this country has ever known.

Enjoy the following:

1. Never slap a man who's chewing tobacco.
2. Never kick a cow chip on a hot day.

3. There are two theories to arguing with a woman. Neither works.
4. Never miss a good chance to shut up.
5. Always drink upstream from the herd.
6. If you find yourself in a hole, stop digging.
7. The quickest way to double your money is to fold it and put it back into your pocket.
8. There are three kinds of men:
 - The ones that learn by reading.
 - The few who learn by observation.
 - The rest of them have to pee on the electric fence and find out for themselves.
9. Good judgment comes from experience, and a lot of that comes from bad judgment.
10. If you're riding' ahead of the herd, take a look back every now and then to make sure it's still there.
11. Lettin' the cat outta the bag is a whole lot easier'n puttin' it back.
12. After eating an entire bull, a mountain lion felt so good he started roaring. He kept it up until a hunter came along and shot him.

The moral: When you're full of bull, keep your mouth shut.

ABOUT GROWING OLDER...

First ~ Eventually you will reach a point when you stop lying about your age and start bragging about it.

Second ~ The older we get, the fewer things seem worth waiting in line for.

Third ~ Some people try to turn back their odometers. Not me; I want people to know 'why' I look this way. I've traveled a long way, and some of the roads weren't paved.

Fourth ~ When you are dissatisfied and would like to go back to youth, think of Algebra.

Fifth ~ You know you are getting old when everything either dries up or leaks.

Sixth ~ I don't know how I got over the hill without getting to the top.

Seventh ~ One of the many things no one tells you about aging is that it's such a nice change from being young.

Eighth ~ One must wait until evening to see how splendid the day has been.

Ninth ~ Being young is beautiful, but being old is comfortable.

Tenth ~ Long ago, when men cursed and beat the ground with sticks, it was called

witchcraft.

Today it's called golf.

And, finally ~ If you don't learn to laugh at trouble, you won't have anything to laugh at when you're old.

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I always want to know what you think of the CATTLE CALL, good or bad, especially if it has had ANY IMPACT on you. Let me hear from you!

I NEED YOUR IDEAS FOR FUTURE CATTLE CALLS!

Please remember our Troops who are serving our Country (and there families) those who have come home with wounds and the families that paid the ultimate sacrifice.

Thanks & Have A Great SAFE Weekend!

BC

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North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State University
Is committed to equality of educational opportunity and does not
discriminate against applicants, students, or employees based on race,
color, creed, national origin, religion, gender, age, or disability.
Moreover, North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State
University is open to people of all races and actively seeks to promote
racial integration by recruiting and enrolling a larger number of black
students. North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State
University regards discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation to
be inconsistent with its goal of providing a welcoming environment in
which all its students, faculty, and staff may learn and work up to
their full potential. The Universities values the benefits of cultural
diversity and pluralism in the academic community and welcomes all men
and women of good will without regard to sexual orientation.

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Ben Chase

Rockingham and Guilford County Extension Agent
Agriculture & Livestock

North Carolina State University

North Carolina Cooperative Extension,

525 NC 65, Suite 200, Reidsville, NC 27320

(336) 342-8235 800-666-3625 Fax: 336-342-8242

Email : ben_chase@ncsu.edu

<http://rockingham.ces.ncsu.edu/index.php?page=animalagriculture>