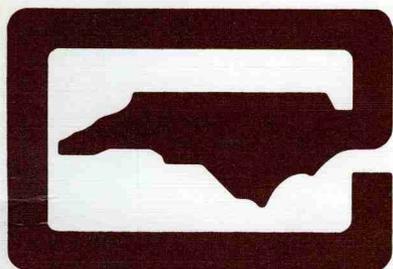


Annual Report

October 1, 1981 – September 30, 1982



north carolina
AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION
SERVICE

a&t and n.c. state universities

Cherita D. Black

Associate Dean and Director

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TABLE I. EXPENDED PROFESSIONAL STAFF YEARS BY PROGRAM AREA 1/
1862 INSTITUTIONS
FY 82

	PROGRAM COMPONENTS			PROGRAM AREAS														
	(See definitions in Section III)			ANR			CRD			HE			4-H			TOTAL		
	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%	
1. Crop production	195.7	52.7		5.6	12.2								2.8	1.7		204.1	26.4	
2. Livestock production	97.0	26.1		4.9	11.0								10.8	6.6		112.7	14.6	
3. Bus. mgt. & economics	27.1	7.3											.3	.3		27.4	3.5	
4. Agr. mkg. & farm supplies	16.3	4.4											.5	.3		16.8	2.2	
5. Natural resources	22.3	6.0		3.1	6.9								1.8	1.1		27.2	3.5	
6. Mech. sc., tech. & engrng.	11.1	3.0											.5	.3		11.6	1.5	
7. Safety																1.8	.2	
8. EFNEP-Fed. funded 2/ EFNEP-Non-fed. funded	1.8	.5		.2	.5		21.1	11.0		7.0	4.2					30.1	3.9	
9. Food and nutrition							40.4	21.2		3.1	1.9					43.5	5.6	
10. Pers. & famly. res. mgt.				1.4	3.1		18.6	9.7								20.0	2.6	
11. Family life, etc				1.4	3.2		24.5	12.8		1.1	.6					27.0	3.5	
12. Textiles and clothing				.1	.2		20.7	10.8		4.9	2.9					25.7	3.4	
13. Human health							.6	.3		.7	.4					1.3	.2	
14. Housing & home environment				2.3	5.2		41.6	21.7		.5	.3					44.4	5.8	
15. Leadership development				2.7	6.0		16.5	8.6		90.6	55.2					109.8	14.3	
16. Org. devel. & maintenance				4.8	10.3		7.5	3.9		38.0	23.1					50.3	6.5	
17. Comp. comm. planning				10.2	22.7											10.2	1.3	
18. Comm. ser. & facilities				7.2	16.0											7.2	.9	
19. Ec., dev., mpwr. & careers				.6	1.3											.6	--	
20. Govt. oper. & finance				.6	1.4											.6	--	
21. Leisure & cult. education																		
TOTAL BY PROGRAM AREA	371.3	100.0		45.1	100.0		191.5	100.0		164.4	100.0					772.3	100.0	
PERCENT BY PROGRAM AREA		48.1			5.8			24.8			21.3					GRAND TOTAL 3/		

1/ Staff year allocations account for total available FTE's. Calculate to one decimal place. Staff resources allocated to administration, management, staff development, etc., are to be allocated to relevant program components and program areas. This table should account for all staff years available in 1862 Institutions.

2/ Staff time allocated to EFNEP should be consistent with the EFNEP budget guidelines.
3/ Grand total - professional staff years.

North Carolina
(STATE)

TABLE III. EXPENDED PARAPROFESSIONAL STAFF YEARS BY PROGRAM AREA 1/
1862 INSTITUTIONS
FY 82

PROGRAM AREA	PARAPROFESSIONAL STAFF	
	1862	
	No.	%
ANR	:	:
CRD	:	:
HE EFNEP--Federally funded	142.4	68.8
HE EFNEP--Non-federally funded	:	:
HE OTHER	:	:
4-H EFNEP--Federally funded	22.6	10.9
4-H EFNEP--Non-federally funded	:	:
4-H Other	42.0	20.3
TOTAL	207.0	100

1/ Expended paraprofessional staff years account for total FTE's expended for each program area. Calculations should be carried to one decimal place. Staff resources allocated to administration, management, staff development, etc., are to be allocated to relevant program areas. This table should account for all available staff years.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

A Program to Increase the Quality of North Carolina Flue-Cured Tobacco.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>A program was continued to increase tobacco quality and market demand by reducing applications of nitrogen from last year's 85-90 lbs/A (estimated) to the 50-80 lbs/A range. Excess nitrogen reduces maturity, curability, market demand, and contributes to excess sucker growth and certain insects and diseases. The suggested reduction in applied nitrogen rates should increase domestic and world demand for U.S. grown flue-cured tobacco, and reduce the amount of immature and unripe grades received by the Flue-Cured Cooperative Stabilization Corporation.</p> <p>Producers of flue-cured tobacco were acquainted with leaf buyer concerns about low quality tobacco and with the detrimental effects of high nitrogen rates on leaf quality. Growers were also shown the detrimental effects of excessive nitrogen rates on sucker control and the subsequent use of excessive rates of maleic hydrazide to control increased sucker growth.</p> <p>Growers made a dramatic reduction in nitrogen applications and there has been a significant improvement in leaf quality. Market prices for the 1982 crop are expected to average near \$1.80 per pound, up sharply from the 1981 average of \$1.66 per pound.</p> <p>The gross returns being received from tobacco will be a tremendous boost to the standard of living and financial status of tobacco farmers and related agri-business. The gross return of the 1982 flue-cured crop in North Carolina is expected to be 1.2 million dollars although total production is down 7 percent.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: David Smith, Gerald Peedin, and W. K. Collins Crop Science Extension Specialists (Tobacco) N.C. State University P.O. Box 5155 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3331</p>

KEYWORDS are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base of accomplishment reports. The Keywords List can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the Keyword List may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma; do not abbreviate keywords.

FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increase quality of commodity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agriculture
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Flue-cured tobacco
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Improve demand and selling price
AUDIENCE	Growers, agri-business, and tobacco leaf buyers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Growers	38,000
Quality improvement	10%	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars: \$5,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

ENERGY CONSERVATION AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF WOOD FOR PETROLEUM FUEL IN TOBACCO CURING IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Energy costs, in producing flue cured tobacco, have increased by about ten-fold in recent years. Curing fuel constitutes the major energy requirement in flue-cured production. Fuel costs which were about \$45 per acre 10 years ago amount to about \$345 per acre today. At this rate, North Carolina farmers spend slightly more than 100 million dollars annually for curing fuel.</p> <p>Engineers and other curing specialists have known for many years that customary curing procedures were wasteful of energy. Only after the drastic price increases of recent years were inroads made in improving curing efficiency on the farm. Energy efficient curing demonstrations conducted throughout the flue-cured area for maximum visibility showed a potential for reducing North Carolina's tobacco curing fuel usage by nearly one half.</p> <p>Farm-scale energy efficient curing tests were conducted by a full-time extension specialist (with \$40,000 supplemental funding from the N.C. Energy Division). Demonstrations on 62 farms established the potential fuel savings. Extension's educational program on energy efficient curing, rooted in the highly visible on-farm tests, has been well received and utilized by North Carolina's tobacco farmers resulting in an approximate 30% reduction in fuel use. Energy audits, heat loss calculations, and farmer reports in a comprehensive state-wide survey have verified the benefits of this program.</p> <p>The improved curing procedures established by this program should benefit future farmers as they switch to alternate fuels such as wood for curing. Smaller and less expensive equipment is required with the energy efficient curing technique.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Rupert W. Watkins, Extension Specialist Biological & Agricultural Engineering NCSU, P. O. Box 5906 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Energy Conservation
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Tobacco
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Curing Fuel
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Tobacco
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	Tobacco Producers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		curing fuel reduction
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .5 Scientific Man Year; 1 Technician Man Year Dollars: \$40,000 Grant Funding	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Use of Integrated Pest Management Practices To Increase Efficiency in Protection of North Carolina's Tobacco Crop

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were important? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/contraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Tobacco farmers in all 84 tobacco producing counties often suffer yield and quality loss or increased production costs through mistimed or inappropriate insecticide use. The adoption of IPM practices was promoted to help growers avoid these mistakes and thus maximize long-term net profit.</p> <p>Numerous educational efforts stressed integration of control tactics and the use of scouting and thresholds. "Tobacco Information" TV shows were available to virtually all tobacco producers (ca. 40,000) and 21,000 copies of a tobacco production guide including a chapter on insect management were distributed. A leaflet on insect scouting was prepared and production of a video cassette and a slide-tape set was initiated. Over 1,000 farmers were reached directly through meetings and workshops. On-farm demonstrations were conducted in 14 counties. Seventy-five agents were trained in formal sessions. Supportive funds came from the N. C. Tobacco Foundation; a technician and two temporary employees assisted.</p> <p>Extension sponsored IPM programs were supported in 16 counties. These involved over 250 tobacco producers and over 8,000 acres. Support included scout training, organization and consultation in problems. Scouting results were used to formulate pest alerts distributed to agents and farmers via newsletters and teletip. These data were also fed into the national pest survey program. Comparison of program and nonprogram producers in one area of the state has shown a net benefit of \$115 to \$150 per acre (including management of all pests). As a result of formal IPM programs and general education, the use of foliar insecticides has declined ca. 50% over the last 10 years.</p> <p>Many producers use at least some IPM practices to manage insect pests. Only about 3% of N. C. acreage, however, is managed under formal IPM programs. Thus the potential exists for major expansion. Efforts will continue over the next several years.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: P. Sterling Southern, Extension Entomologist Department of Entomology, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5215 Raleigh, North Carolina 27650 (919) 737-2831</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREA	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRAUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop protection
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Tobacco
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity improved, professionals trained
AUDIENCE	Farmers, paraprofessionals, extension professionals
METHODS	Demonstrations, teletip, slide tapes, publications, television, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (numeric or acron)
		Productivity improved
	Professionals trained	75
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

THE CONTROL OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO DISEASES IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Scale Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Operations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Extension clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Diseases constitute one of the major threats to efficient tobacco production in North Carolina. During 1981 tobacco farmers lost over \$61 million to diseases in the flue-cured crop. This figure represents a significant economic impact and often determines not only efficient production but whether or not the crop can be produced at all.</p> <p>This program has two primary objectives: 1) To demonstrate to all concerned with flue-cured tobacco production those practices which can be used to manage diseases; 2) To obtain research information on disease control methods and materials. The program is based primarily on on-farm testing. During 1982 about 40 such large tests were placed throughout the flue-cured tobacco area in North Carolina. These involved treatments designed to control such critical diseases as root-knot, black shank, Granville wilt, and mosaic. In addition to demonstrating the efficacy of many disease control procedures, much vital information is obtained. Recommendations made to flue-cured tobacco producers are based in large part upon results obtained from these tests.</p> <p>Data gathered includes disease measurements, plant development, yield, and quality information. This is presented to tobacco growers, fellow scientists, pesticide industry representatives, and other commercial personnel at program reviews, meetings, and through publication.</p> <p>It is difficult to assess the total audience influenced by this program. It is designed to be available to everyone interested in flue-cured tobacco production in North Carolina. The on-farm tests are used as teaching tools on the state level and by county extension personnel in local areas. The information is, in addition, distributed regularly through all channels available to interested people.</p> <p>A program such as this is essential for the long-term benefit of flue-cured tobacco production in this state and thus for its economic well-being. The objective is to reduce losses to tobacco diseases to the lowest possible level in ways that will be economically efficient. This will be a continuous process but one that is necessary for North Carolina growers to compete in the agricultural world.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: N. T. Powell, Extension Specialist North Carolina State University NCSU Annex, 3709 Hillsborough Street Raleigh, North Carolina 27607 (919) - 737-2828</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Crop Disease Control
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity With Efficiency
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop Protection
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Tobacco Disease Control
IMPACT/RESULT	Plant Diseases Reduced
AUDIENCE	Farmers; All Interested in Flue-Cured Tobacco Production
METHODS	On-Farm Tests, Demonstrations, Newsletters, News Papers, Publications, Radio, TV, Tours, Reviews

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Plant Diseases Reduced
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Proper Use of Maleic Hydrazide to Improve Market Demand of Flue-Cured Tobacco in North Carolina.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retelion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: A program was continued to reduce maleic hydrazide (MH) residues on cured leaf to increase the market demand, particularly with important foreign buyers. The goal of the program is to reduce MH residues from 107 ppm detected in the 1981 North Carolina crop to 80 ppm for the 1982 crop.</p> <p>Producers of MH-containing products were acquainted with leaf buyer concerns about MH residues. State and Federal regulatory agencies and policy makers were acquainted with this concern and a need for label revisions on MH products to restrict use and to require a waiting period between MH application and harvest. Manufacturers of MH products voluntarily asked EPA for the needed label changes which were granted.</p> <p>The first step in an extension developed six-step program to reduce MH residues was to bring about a reduction in use of excess nitrogen which promotes excess sucker growth and the need for use of excess MH to control the sucker growth. Also, excess nitrogen delays maturity and reduces the curability and market demand for the cured leaf.</p> <p>Growers made a dramatic reduction in applied nitrogen and there has been a significant improvement in leaf quality as reflected by auction demand for the cured leaf. Market prices for the 1982 crop are expected to average \$1.80 per pound, up from the average auction price of \$1.66 per pound in 1981.</p> <p>The gross returns being received from tobacco are a tremendous boost to the standard of living and financial status of tobacco farmers and related agri-business. The 1982 gross return from the flue-cured crop in North Carolina is expected to be 1.2 billion and the same as 1981 although total production is down 7 percent.</p> <p>MH residues are expected to decrease for the 1982 crop; however, it will be several months before analytical results are available.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: W. K. Collins, Crop Science Extension Specialist (Tobacco) N.C. State University P.O. Box 5155 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3331</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increase quality of commodity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agriculture
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Flue-cured tobacco
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Improve demand and selling price
AUDIENCE	Growers, agri-business, and tobacco leaf buyers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Growers
	Quality improvement	10%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars: \$5,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Vegetable and Burley Tobacco Disease Control in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Institutions Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Vegetable and burley tobacco production are important income sources for limited resource farmers in the 18 western counties of North Carolina. The vegetable and burley crops are valued at ca. 30 and 50 million dollars, respectively and involves thousands of small farm families. Plant diseases, if left unchecked, could reduce yields from 10-50% depending on the particular crop and weather in any given year. Extension work has concentrated on seeking effective plant disease control methods and having these methods implemented on the area's farms.</p> <p>A tomato <i>Verticillium</i> wilt control test, a tomato spray demonstration, a bean root rot control test, two burley tobacco black shank control tests, two burley tobacco black root rot control tests, two blue mold tests, 1 burley virus test and one burley soil management test were conducted in 1982. These ten tests and demonstrations were conducted in 9 different counties with the cooperation of as many Extension Agents and farmers. In addition, Extension plant pathology participated in approximately 10 different county vegetable/burley tobacco production meetings and was intimately involved in the organization and conduct of two statewide commodity meetings for trellised tomatoes and burley tobacco.</p> <p>Besides providing data on which to base recommendations, the on-farm tests and demonstrations were viewed by hundreds of individuals, including agents, growers, university and industry representatives. A total of 200 and 400 individuals, attended the statewide tomato and burley tobacco meetings, respectively: Because of Extension's educational program in western North Carolina, losses on vegetables and burley tobacco total about 15%, instead of an estimated potential loss of 30% or more.</p> <p>The long term goal is to reduce these losses further. In addition, as new problems arise, with changes in cultural practices, varieties and weather, Extension's program will be responsive to the changing needs.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Paul B. Shoemaker North Carolina State University Rt. 2, Box 249 Fletcher, NC 28732 (704) 684-3562</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Plant Disease Control
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Vegetables, Burley Tobacco
IMPACT/RESULT	Increased Income, Reduced Disease Losses
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Agricultural Extension Agents
METHODS	Meetings, Demonstrations, On-Farm Tests, Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Increased Income
	Reduced Disease Losses	50%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 2.5 Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

FY1982

Insect Scouting Campaign Helps Farmers Reduce Soybean Losses in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What was impacted? Who benefited? What was the benefit? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Modification clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: North Carolina farmers annually lose approximately \$20 million to soybean insects, particularly corn earworm. Much of this loss is unavoidable but much results from unneeded or mistimed insecticide application or general ignorance. An educational program was continued to promote general awareness and to educate agents and farmers of current soybean insect management technology.</p> <p>During 1982 numerous mass media sources (newsletters, radio, T.V., newspapers, "Teletip" etc.) were used to notify agents and growers of impending insect invasions. Additionally, a total of nine one-half day, scouting schools were presented by specialist and/or by agents with specialist assistance.</p> <p>Field demonstration of scouting techniques and insect identification were presented at each scouting school. In conjunction, each participant received a "sampling device" (provided by pesticide companies) color plate insect identification booklets (partially funded by N. C. Soybean Producers Assoc.) and soybean insect management publications (N.C.A.E.S.). Most activities were conducted in late July and early August.</p> <p>An emergency exemption for the use of permethrin against resistant soybean looper was initiated by the NCAES.</p> <p>Farmers, pesticide applicators, and private crop consultants were the primary benefactors of these activities; although society and the environments as a whole benefited from a more expert use of pesticides in agriculture. Attitude and skill changes resulted in grower or consultants closely scouting the soybean crop and due to improved "field based" information, more timely and effective management decisions were made. The final results indicated that insecticide application was improved (when, how, and what was used), fewer uninfested acres were treated, and much yield loss was prevented. Measurement was by subjective means.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: John W. Van Duyn, Extension Entomologist Tidewater Research Station Route 2, Box 141 Plymouth, North Carolina 27962</p>

KEYWORDS are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base of accomplishment reports. The keywords list can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the Keyword List may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma; do not abbreviate key words.

FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Crop Loss, Correct Pesticide Use
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Scouting, Pesticide Use, Pest Alert
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Soybean
IMPACT/RESULT	Professionals Trained, Systems Demonstrated
AUDIENCE	County Agents, Crop Producers, Pesticide Applicators, Public
METHODS	Integrated Pest Management, Crop Scouting

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Professionals Trained
	Systems Demonstrated	14
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 0.16 MY Dollars: \$10,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Drought Stressed Soybean Variety Yields in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Because soybeans grown in southeastern U.S. frequently suffer drought stress sometime(s) during the growing season, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service initiated a series of on-farm strip tests to compare soybean varieties for yield in drought-prone environments. The goals were to identify the better yielding varieties and, with the help of a graduate student, identify the yield components or growth characteristics associated with the relatively higher yields. The program was also a pilot effort to minimize the use of campus-based resources and their attendant mileage, while relying more on the county agents and their cooperating farmers. Seed, signs and some planning help were supplied from campus, while site selection, planting, plot maintenance and harvesting were handled with local resources.</p> <p>This approach to on-farm testing was considered very successful, with 45 out of 48 such tests being completed successfully. Over the first three years these tests have been conducted, the graduate student and agents drove an estimated 8,000 fewer miles and invested more than 200 fewer hours than campus staff would have to conduct the same tests. Farmers benefitted by learning which varieties withstood the dry weather better. Agents benefitted from the hands-on experience and becoming better equipped to teach growers about varieties, although at the sacrifice of some agent-specialist contact. Breeders benefitted from both identifying the higher yielding varieties under dry conditions as well as identifying which yield components or growth characteristics correlated best with yields. The graduate student benefitted by obtaining the data for his thesis, plus his contact with Extension agents and specialists helped maintain a realistic perspective to his training.</p> <p>The first crosses for a breeding project to develop a more drought tolerant soybean variety have already been made, using the information generated by these tests. With over two million acres of soybeans in North Carolina, and over 20 million acres throughout the South where such a variety would probably be adapted, the potential long range benefit to growers and ultimately consumers is large.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. E. James Dunphy, Extension Soybean Specialist North Carolina State University 1238 Williams Hall Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-3141</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Drought Stresses Soybean Variety Yields
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Soybeans
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Selection and Breeding
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved Yields per acre, reduced cost
AUDIENCE	Soybean producers, agents, breeders
METHODS	On-farm tests

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Reduced Cost
	Reduced Cost	200 hours = \$800
	Increased production	1% of growers on 10% of acreage = \$300,000
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	0.6 staff years	
	Dollars:	\$18,000

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Development and Promotion of More Productive Cotton Management Systems in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Relocation clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Cotton producers continue to operate under the pressure of high input costs, high interest rates, and depressed cotton prices. With these restraints, producers need good information to help them make the best decisions concerning pest management and cultural practices. A statewide program has been designed to develop and promote various production practice components of a total management package. The use of On-Farm Tests has been a major focus of the program. On-Farm Tests are used primarily as a research tool to acquire the needed information, but they also serve an educational role. Other educational efforts include grower meetings, newsletters, agent training, tours, and TV and radio programs.</p> <p>One full-time professional and one part-time technician are devoted to the program. Also, some phases of the program are conducted in cooperation with an Extension entomologist. Much of the funding has come as grants from Cotton Incorporated and various industrial concerns.</p> <p>Growers have been responsive to the educational efforts and are adopting the practices promoted by Extension. All growers now plant recommended varieties, and 60% plant the highest yielding varieties. About 75% follow recommended tillage practices and 90% regularly soil sample. More growers are becoming aware of the need for certain micronutrients and are following recommended fertility programs. About 30% of the growers have recently adopted recommended disease management programs and 85% follow recommended insect management strategies. Most growers are now aware of the benefits from and methods of use for growth regulators. More growers are aware of recommended weed control programs and 60% have adopted recommended programs. The cotton acreage has nearly doubled and the state average yield has increased 7% over the past three years. Extension can claim some of the credit for this.</p> <p>The program will continue in the same basic form. More emphases will be directed toward research on weed management, use of growth regulators, and tillage and fertility programs. More work is also needed on clay soils.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Alan C. York, Extension Cotton Specialist N.C. State University P.O. Box 5155 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3704</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increase productivity and profit
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Show This)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Cotton
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Cotton
IMPACT/RESULT	Better management practices
AUDIENCE	Cotton growers
METHODS	On-farm tests, others

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Cotton growers
	Better management systems-improved productivity	7%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Cotton insect management in North Carolina; an integrated approach

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Increased profits for N. C. cotton producers via the adoption of more efficient management systems is the ultimate goal of the cotton insect management project. This is being accomplished via a statewide program utilizing black light and pheromone trapping systems, frequent, systematic scouting, utilization of beneficial arthropods in management decisions, direct visits with extension agents and the acceptance of a more interdisciplinary approach to cotton production. In 1982 six regional cotton scouting schools were conducted, each with a classroom and a field component and all with a follow-up in-field review several weeks later. One hundred twenty persons attended. Our statewide system of boll weevil pheromone and black light traps (boll worm moths) monitors these key pests and alerts producers, agents, consultants and other interested parties as to the timing and intensity of their presence. The black light system of 1 per 3,000 acres makes this the Cotton Belt's most intensive such network. Our 1982 demonstrations focused upon (1) a pinhead square approach to boll weevil management and its effect upon beneficial insects, (2) initial field evaluation of a bollworm resistant cotton under grower conditions, (3) <i>Heliothis</i> control via utilization of selective use of newly registered insecticides and (4) an interdisciplinary approach to early season insect management. Our cotton pest management newsletters are mailed to all cotton producers on an as-needed basis.</p> <p>Project funding is primarily via Smith-Lever funds, supplemented by the state and small grants, mostly from industry.</p> <p>Increased producer reliance on recommended practices, including more intensive, frequent scouting, adherence to economic thresholds and the adoption of shorter season cotton management approach have collectively resulted in a more efficient cotton insect management climate in North Carolina. This has been underscored by the dramatic drop in cotton insecticide use during the past few years, especially within the Boll Weevil Eradication Zone.</p> <p>Future emphasis will be continued emphasis of the current cotton IPM program via timely demonstrations, greater agent involvement, enhanced trapping system efficiency, implementation of sound scouting procedures.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Jack S. Bacheiler, Extension Entomologist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5215, N. C. State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919)737-2831</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Economics
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Entomology
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop protection
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Cotton
IMPACT/RESULT	Trained agents and consultants, knowledgeable producers and scouts, greater profit potential
AUDIENCE	Producers, extension professionals & consultants
METHODS	Demonstrations, newsletters

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (numeric or social)
		Trained scouts, consultants
	Pesticide reduction	approx. \$20/acre
	Insect damage reduction	approx. \$20-\$80/acre
	Producers reached	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	0.8	
	Dollars:	
	49,910	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Extension Small Grains Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: A program to help growers increase small grain acreage, yields per acre and profits per acre was implemented. Emphasis was placed on using the best management practices available.</p> <p>In addition to normal extension educational methods such as mass media (television, radio, newspapers, farm journals, etc.), production meetings, on-farm tests, field days and other publications, a wheat yield contest was conducted to help achieve the objectives stated above.</p> <p>Funds were obtained from the normal operating budget for all work except the yield contest. The contest was supported by and in cooperation with the N.C. Crop Improvement Assoc., Velsicol Chem. Corp., Cargill Inc., and the Plant Food Assoc. of N.C. Staff time given to the overall program was 80%. The program also received support from the county agents.</p> <p>Accomplishments: 1) a record setting production of 17.3 million bushels of wheat; a 8% increase over 1981 and a 193% increase over 1978. 2) 480,000 acres harvested; a 17% increase over 1981 and 167% increase over 1978. 3) Many growers averaged 50-70 bu. per acre. This year's crop was valued at approximately \$52 million (despite low market prices).</p> <p>The impacts and benefits were an overall increased interest in small grains (particularly wheat), double cropping and the attainment of better than average yields for most growers which lead to more profits. Growers, agents and agribusiness personnel benefited from the production and knowledge obtained from the growing season. The impacts were measured by determining the total production.</p> <p>The implications are that-yes, it can be done. High yields can be obtained with the use of the best management practices available and favorable cooperation from the weather. With energy, conservation problems, etc., small grains are becoming more important in all cropping systems. Other growers (small and commercial) not yet convinced must still be reached.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Ronald E. Jarrett Crop Science Extension Specialist (Small Grains) 4208 Williams Hall, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-3331</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Small Grains
IMPACT/RESULT	Practice adopted, productivity improved, weeds reduced, yields per acre increased
AUDIENCE	Farmers, agents, agribusiness
METHODS	Demonstrations, newsletters, publications, radio, television, tours

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Farmers
	Productivity Improved	8 Percent
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Peanut Production and Harvesting in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: North Carolina peanut producers faced the 1982 production season with surplus production in 1981, a change in the government support program for peanuts and constantly rising production costs. The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service conducted a series of meetings with peanut producers in each major county emphasizing the need for reducing acreage and the cost of producing peanuts. Meetings were held in fifteen counties involving contact with over 2,000 peanut producers.</p> <p>The primary objectives of the meeting were to teach farmers how to manage their peanut crop and utilize the services available to them in soil analysis, nematode analysis, and scouting the fields often in order to reduce production costs. Growers were provided copies of the peanut production budget and asked to complete the budget cost involved in production.</p> <p>The peanut growers attending the meetings accounted for one-third of the peanut producers in the state and approximately one-half of the peanut acreage produced. As a result of the meetings and participation by the farmers, the peanut acreage in North Carolina was reduced by 30,000 acres for 1982. Local Extension agents report an increased interest in participation in pest management programs and individual scouting of pest problems by peanut farmers. The more intensive scouting program has resulted in the application of pesticides on a prescription basis to each field. The resulting savings in pesticide and application costs are estimated at \$15 per acre, or a total savings in peanut production cost for North Carolina growers of almost 2 million dollars.</p> <p>The long range impact on our educational programs will be to increase our acceptance of the program by peanut farmers will lead to reduced cost in peanut production and certainly will influence the potential cost of peanut products to consumers.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Gene A. Sullivan North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5155 Raleigh, NC 27650 919-727-3331</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Developing management capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Peanuts
IMPACT/RESULT	Reduced Cost, farm management improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Farmers
	Reduced acreage	18%
	Reduced cost	\$15 per acre
	Farm management improved	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	0.8	
	Dollars:	\$25,000

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Integrated Pest Management Programs on Peanuts in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Integrated pest management (IPM) practices were promoted statewide for peanuts. The short-term goals were the reduction of production costs through more efficient use of labor and pesticides. The long-term goals were the reduction of environmental and health hazards associated with the overuse of pesticides.</p> <p>The use of field monitoring and thresholds for remedial control decisions was stressed as were chemical and alternate nonchemical controls in workshops for county extension agents and scouts. Additional training was provided through direct contact, field meetings, demonstrations and publications.</p> <p>The audience of 15 extension agents trained in workshops is responsible for educational programs and peanut production in the state's leading peanut producing counties. The 25 scouts trained monitor over 16,000 acres of peanuts for insect, disease and weed problems on 132 producers' peanuts. Another 8 scouts monitor acreages for private IPM consultants. As a result of IPM practices, peanut producers have been able to reduce pesticide costs by at least 25% while obtaining equal or better pest control. These estimates were derived by personal interviews by growers and agents.</p> <p>Only 10% of the peanut acreage is currently in active IPM programs. However, this is a dramatic increase from only 1 to 2% three years ago. Continued extension education programs in IPM will further reduce peanut production costs while increasing net profits to growers.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>R. L. Robertson, Extension Entomologist Department of Entomology, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5215 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2831</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREA	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Peanuts
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Crop protection/pest management
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved, pest control increased
AUDIENCE	Farmers, extension professionals
METHOD	Demonstrations, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (numeric or % - list)
		Extension agents
	Paraprofessional scouts	25
	Farmers	132
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Peanut Disease Control in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Peanut diseases typically result in a loss of tens of millions of dollars per year in North Carolina. In addition to yield loss, disease and nematode control chemicals can cost as much as \$100 per acre.</p> <p>The peanut disease control program has sought to:</p> <p>a) discover new disease control methods to reduce yield loss, and b) develop techniques to reduce the input into growing the crop. The latter approach has involved scouting, disease forecasting and newly developed equipment such as controlled droplet applicator sprayers.</p> <p>On-farm testing has played a vital role in this work. For example, in 1981 a leafspot advisory system saved an average of 21% of the leafspot applications on six farms. Other on-farm tests include the following diseases: southern stem rot, sclerotinia blight, nematodes and black root rot.</p> <p>Tests in 1982 show dramatic results in the control of black root rot. This disease has spread rapidly over the last decade with no effective control procedures.</p> <p>As a consequence of this work, the North Carolina peanut growers should have healthy crops, higher yields and more net income.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. Jack Bailey Dept. of Plant Pathology P. O. Box 5397 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2711, 2712</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Crop Disease Control
PROGRAM THRUST (Official Concern)	Reduce Disease Loss
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop Protection
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Peanut Disease Control
IMPACT/RESULT	Plant Diseases Reduced & Monetary Input Reduced
AUDIENCE	Farmers; All Interested in Peanut Production
METHODS	On-Farm Tests, Demonstrations, News Papers, Publications, Radio, TV, Tours, Reviews

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Plant Diseases Reduced
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Development & Display of a No-tillage Corn Insect Management Program in N. C.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: No-tillage corn planted into grass or crop residue represents a major ecological change to certain pests insects. This cropping practice is gaining wide acceptance due to production advantages, conservation benefits, and governmental incentives. As more acreage have been directed to no-tillage corn the development and demonstration of insect management strategies and tactics to suit no-tillage have take priority. No-tillage corn is practiced to some extent in all areas of North Carolina.</p> <p>Through the county based agent system many dual purpose "demonstration-experiments" have been conducted to determine the nature of seedling insect problems in no-tillage corn and to evaluate many control alternatives. Overall, 20+ such demonstration-experiments have been conducted during the last three years. Each instance was a cooperative effort between agent, specialist, and farmer. Funding has been primarily from independent sources and NCAES.</p> <p>These efforts have lead to the development of a no-tillage corn seedling insect management program which agents can recommend to their clientele. The program is based on site selection, rotation, promotion of rapid seedling growth, soil insecticide use, scouting, and post emergence insecticide use where needed.</p> <p>Ultimately farmers are the direct benefactors as they will be advised of potential problems and of how to avoid or manage these problems.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: John W. Van Duyn, Extension Entomologist Tidewater Research Station Route 2, Box 141 Plymouth, North Carolina 27962</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Crop Loss, Pesticide Use, Crop Production
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Insect Management, IPM
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Corn
IMPACT/RESULT	Systems developed and demonstrated
AUDIENCE	Farmer
METHODS	Independent study, demonstration, meeting, mass media

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Systems Developed
	Systems Developed	1
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

THE CONTROL OF FIELD CORN DISEASES IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Diseases continue to be important economic factors in the production of field corn in North Carolina. Aflatoxins, nematodes, leaf blights, viruses, and stalk rots are the most important diseases. An on-going educational program has been conducted for many years to hold disease losses to a minimum.</p> <p>Aflatoxins were extremely damaging in 1977 and 1980. An educational program was begun in 1977 to make producers, consumers, and marketing personnel aware of the aflatoxin problem and how to deal with such a mycotoxin. This program involved the use of mass media, publications, slide sets, and demonstrations. Demonstrations conducted since then have added greatly to the understanding of this problem with producers and consumers having a much better understanding of the problem and knowledge of how to utilize contaminated corn.</p> <p>On-farm tests are conducted annually on nematode and virus disease control. These tests are located in fields where the disease is likely to appear and the results are presented to producers, colleagues, pesticide industry representatives, and others at reviews, meetings, and through publications. These on-farm tests are also used on area-wide tours as well as county tours. Thus, many people view the tests during the growing season. Thus, they have a better understanding of the data once they receive a copy.</p> <p>A program of this nature is essential for the long-term benefit of corn producers in North Carolina. The objective is to reduce corn diseases to the lowest possible level in ways that will be economically efficient. This will be a continuous process.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Harry E. Duncan, Specialist in Charge Plant Pathology Extension P. O. Box 5397 Raleigh, NC 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Crop Disease Control
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity With Efficiency
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop Protection
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Field Corn Disease Control
IMPACT/RESULT	Reduce losses due to plant diseases
AUDIENCE	Corn producers and others interested in corn production
METHODS	On-farm tests; demonstrations; radio and TV; tours, publications, reviews

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Seed Production and Conditioning in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis</p> <p>Goals</p> <p>Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Interventions</p> <p>Package</p> <p>Clientele</p> <p>Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts?</p> <p>Who benefited?</p> <p>What were the benefits?</p> <p>Level of impact?</p> <p>Calculated costs?</p> <p>Calculated benefits?</p> <p>How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction</p> <p>Clientele yet to be served</p> <p>Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: North Carolina seed producers and conditioners are experiencing an increasing demand for high quality seed produced in North Carolina. The climate in North Carolina during the harvesting season for soybeans and small grains is ideal resulting in quality seed. Over 100,000 acres of soybeans and small grains are being produced and conditioned in North Carolina for seed purposes.</p> <p>The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with several related seed organizations and agencies sponsored a seed conditioning workshop in the winter of 1981. Over one-half of the seed conditioners operating seed equipment in North Carolina attended the workshop.</p> <p>The primary objectives of the workshop were to teach conditioners how to improve seed production techniques and how to utilize the conditioning equipment available to them for greatest efficiency while at the same time maintaining quality seeds.</p> <p>Almost three-fourths of the seed acreage in North Carolina was represented at the conditioning workshop. As a result of the workshop and participation by the conditioners, the quality of seed produced in North Carolina is expected to increase. Five seed conditioners are upgrading their conditioning equipment as a result of the emphasis placed on equipment during the workshop. In addition to the remodeling in those plants, there have been four requests for help in constructing new seed conditioning plants in North Carolina. The knowledge and information gained at the seed conditioning workshop is being put to use and will result in a high quality seed being offered to farmers in North Carolina and throughout the southeast. The long range impact on our educational programs will be to reduce the cost of crop production since adequate stands can be obtained with less seed.</p>
<p>Name and title</p> <p>Organization</p> <p>Address</p> <p>City, State, Zip Code</p> <p>Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Gene A. Sullivan North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5155 Raleigh, NC 27650 919-737-3331</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	<u>Extension</u>
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Developing management capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agricultural marketing and farm supplies
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Area facilities and services
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Soybeans, small grains
IMPACT/RESULT	Facilities and services improved. Facilities established
AUDIENCE	Farmers, processors
METHODS	Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Farmers, processors
	Facilities and services improved	8%
	Facilities established	4%
	Reduced seed cost	\$1 per acre
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours	Dollar Value
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	.2	Dollars: \$10,000

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Insect Management on Turfgrass in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Because turfgrass management is highly specialized, many extension agents as well as turf managers need regular update training. Five workshops including entomological training were presented to turf professionals in 1982. Additional training was provided for extension agents in conjunction with the Annual Extension Conference. An annual turfgrass conference and 43 meetings at which pesticide certification credit was granted were presented.</p> <p>An estimated 1000-1200 turf workers attended one or more workshops in which insect IPM was presented in 1982.</p> <p>Each workshop or meeting involved other extension specialists in the development of program material. Local extension personnel assisted with planning and coordination.</p> <p>The long-term effect of educational programs of this type will aid turfgrass managers as well as local extension agents in making decisions regarding the use of pesticides.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: R. L. Robertson, Extension Entomologist Dept. of Entomology, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5215 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919)737-2831</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing management capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Community services
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Turfgrass
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Crop management/pest management
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved
AUDIENCE	Leaders/extension agents.
METHODS	Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (numeric or social)
		Turfgrass managers/agents
	Decision making improved	50%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Diseases of Turfgrasses in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Diseases are major problems on turfgrasses on home lawns, parks, golf courses, roadsides, athletic fields, and other turf areas in North Carolina. The annual losses from diseases in the state on turf that include replacement value, cost of pesticides, additional labor and equipment are estimated to be nearly 30 million dollars per year. Diseases on cool season grasses in western North Carolina are similar to northern states, whereas diseases on warm season grasses in eastern North Carolina are similar to southeastern states. Some unique disease problems occur on both warm and cool season grasses in the transition zone between cool and warm season grasses in central North Carolina. The objectives of the Plant Pathology Extension Program on Turfgrasses are to identify disease and nematode problems, suggest appropriate control methods, provide information to county agents, homeowners, and turf managers</p> <p>More than 200 samples were submitted to the Plant Disease and Insect Clinic for diagnosis by agents in 1982. Diseases were identified on these samples, and information was sent to the agents to help expand their knowledge on turfgrass diseases and to help the turf growers. Information on turfgrass diseases was presented at landscape workshops arranged by county agents throughout the state. Pesticide certification and recertification schools were held through the state for commercial and public applicators in ornamentals and turf. About 500 people attended certification schools in 1982. Pesticide recertification credit has been given for attending many workshops and conferences that presented information on pests of ornamentals and turf.</p> <p>County agents and professional turf managers throughout the state have become better informed about diseases of turfgrasses. As a result better disease control programs are being used on highly maintained turf areas. Future emphasis will be to use mass media methods to provide information on turfgrass diseases to homeowners through urban integrated pest management programs.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Leon T. Lucas Plant Pathology Extension NC State University Raleigh, NC 27650</p> <p style="text-align: right;">919/737-2751</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing productivity, Enhancing health and Quality of life.
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Plant disease control
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Horticulture (Turf), Pest management
IMPACT/RESULT	Pest control increased, plant diseases reduced.
AUDIENCE	Homeowners, landowners, public officials, organizations
METHODS	Demonstrations, Newsletters, Newspapers, publications, Slide tapes, Teletip, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Pest control increased
	Plant diseases reduced	10% less disease in home lawns
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Phenamiphos for Nematode Control in North Carolina Peach Orchards

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Basic/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Extension Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>In North Carolina, more than 99% of the peach trees are propagated on root-knot-susceptible rootstocks because it has been shown that trees on such rootstocks are less susceptible to the peach tree short life complex (PTSL). Until its suspension in 1979, the fumigant nematicide DBCP was used as a postplant treatment every 2-3 years to control root-knot and ring nematodes and improve tree survival. Thus, since 1979, peach growers have not had any means of postplant nematode control.</p> <p>In the falls of 1979, 1980, and 1981, tests were initiated to determine the usefulness of phenamiphos for the control of root-knot and ring nematodes and improved tree survival. Tests consisted of multiple-fall applications (1-3 applications, 2-4 weeks apart, during September and October). Phenamiphos was applied to the soil surface using a herbicide sprayer. Thus, the necessity for disking the soil 2-3 times prior to injecting the DBCP into the soil 6-12 inches was no longer required. Nor was special equipment for injecting the chemical required as was the situation with the application of DBCP.</p> <p>Results in the fall of 1981 showed that two fall applications of phenamiphos at reduced amounts was more effective than one application of a large amount in reducing ring nematode populations. Also, in the spring of 1982, it was observed that such treated trees were better able to recover from freeze-injury that had occurred to the trunks of the trees during the preceding winter. In the tests for control of root knot, it was observed that a single application in the fall would result in very good control of this problem.</p> <p>Based on these results, North Carolina was granted an emergency use exemption (Section 18) for phenamiphos in the fall of 1982. Thus, for the first time since 1979 North Carolina peach growers now have available a means for post-plant nematode control on peach trees.</p> <p>The long term effects of this treatment on tree survival are not yet known. At present the average age of peach trees in the state is approximately 8 years. Growers would like to see an orchard remain productive for at least 12-15 years.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. David F. Ritchie Department of Plant Pathology North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919)737-2721</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Plant Disease Control
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Peaches
IMPACT/RESULT	Plant Diseases Reduced
AUDIENCE	
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Increasing Nursery Crop Production Efficiency In North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: The nursery industry in North Carolina continues to expand in terms of both the number of nurseries and the acreage of certified crops produced. There are currently 2,014 nurseries which produce a total of 4,125 acres of certified ornamentals annually. Actual acreage in production is estimated at being in excess of 10,000 acres. The majority of the nurseries are less than 1 acre in size; their owner/operators have little or no formal training in the production of ornamentals; and, the nursery was started as a means of generating supplemental income.</p> <p>In order to increase the skills of nurserymen, thereby increasing their production efficiency, nursery crops workshops are conducted on pertinent subject matters at multiple locations across North Carolina. During the past year workshops have been conducted on estate planning, grafting and budding, and irrigation. Each workshop was conducted on a multi-county (regional) basis. Local extension personnel were involved in planning and conducting the workshops. Extension specialists from allied departments (Biological and Agricultural Engineering, Economics and Business, Plant Pathology, and Entomology) participated in developing the instructional materials and presenting sessions on specialized topics.</p> <p>Adoption of some of the cultural practices covered in the workshops is evident among North Carolina nurserymen. Requests for a source of nursery fertilizers has prompted the establishment of a local blender; requests for installation of irrigation systems has prompted the formation of a new firm to satisfy that demand. In the area of propagation 54 growers attended workshops to learn the basic skills of budding dogwood trees, while over 400 attended workshops to learn basic skills in vegetative propagation and installation of mist systems. Overwintering workshops have resulted in an estimated 27% increase in the use of protective structures for overwintering nursery stock thereby reducing plant loss and increasing plant quality.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. V. P. Bonaminio Extension Horticulture Specialist - Nursery Crops Department of Horticultural Science NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-3322</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Nursery Crops
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Cultural Practices
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Improved Cultural Practices
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Nutrition, Irrigation, Propagation, Overwintering
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Ornamentals
IMPACT/RESULT	Increased skills, Improved Quality
AUDIENCE	Nurserymen
METHODS	Workshops, Field Days, Production Manual

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Nutrition
	Irrigation	50% increase in installation of irrigation systems
	Propagation	over 450 growers attended . vegetative propagation workshop
	Overwintering	27% increase in use of overwintering structures
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

New Propagation Skills Training in Western North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals State/State/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expenditures/Selection Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Commercial nurseries and consumers throughout North Carolina have been purchasing their flowering trees and many shrubs from out of state. A survey indicated this was due to a lack of available transplants within N.C. for these favorite ornamentals.</p> <p>Many of these plants are grown from grafted transplants or rooted cuttings. The technical knowledge and horticultural skill to successfully produce these plants were lacking in rural upland counties. An educational program has been implemented by county agents and Extension specialists jointly so that all phases of production can be addressed. It was apparent that teaching a particular skill such as T-budding was only a part of the process.</p> <p>Basic plant propagation workshops to train both agents and growers were conducted in the region in 1981. County grower meetings addressed seed collection and rootstock production during the past two winters. In the summer of 1982, two dogwood production workshops were conducted jointly by Extension and The N.C. Assn. of Nurserymen addressing all phases of production including seed collection, processing, sowing, fertility, pest management, grafting and budding. Those attending were provided with rootstock, budwood, knives and other grafting equipment then shown "hands-on" what to do.</p> <p>This holistic approach to crop production coupled with an immediate marketing opportunity has appealed to upland growers with limited tillable soil. An estimated 200,000 seedling were grown during 1982 and will be budded to superior types. More apple, cherry, dogwood, and pear rootstock will be grown next year for sale both as rootstock and for on-farm production of budded stock. The percentage of liners being purchased out-of-state is declining while N.C. sales are increasing. In addition, rootstocks are now being exported from N. C. tree seedling nurseries.</p> <p>Extension will continue to work with this budding "cottage industry", refining production techniques. This program has developed local resources that will enhance local economic stability while giving an increased dollar return to limited agricultural land resources.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Mr. Richard E. Bir, Extension Specialist N. C. State University Rt. 2, Box 249 Fletcher, NC 28732 704/684-3562</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Skills Learned
AUDIENCE	Small Farmers
METHODS	Demonstrations/Tours/Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Crop production
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Rapid Adoption of Production Practices in Western North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/continuation Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Private conifer transplant nurseries in rural Western North Carolina were unable to meet the needs of the Christmas tree and field grown nursery industry for Fraser fir and Eastern hemlock transplants. Growth of this potentially profitable industry was lagging with most transplants being purchased out-of-state.</p> <p>On-farm research was conducted into safe, effective weed control practices coupled with efficient fertilization programs. Cooperating farms were hosts for local tours and meetings jointly sponsored by Extension and grower associations. The same practices were explained in detail during winter grower meetings. Through the assistance of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the recommended practices were implemented on selected farms the season following the initial few years of research.</p> <p>As a result, two years after the initial phase of research was concluded, over 70% of the conifer transplant nurseries in Western North Carolina have adopted regular chemical weed control programs and are using controlled release fertilizers. Production time required for a top-grade transplant has been reduced by 20% while the quality of transplants has improved dramatically. The cost of production has decreased due to increased survival, increased efficiency of land use, and a decrease in labor required to produce the crop. Of equal importance is that N. C. Christmas tree growers and conifer nurserymen are now able to purchase transplants closer to home, keeping money in the community and reducing energy use in shipping. Both the transplant and field production industries are now expanding at a time when many other local industries are declining.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Richard E. Bir, Ext. Specialist N. C. State University Rt. 2, Box 249 Fletcher, NC 28732 704/684-3562</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture - Nursery Crops
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Fertilizer Use/Weed Control
IMPACT/RESULT	Farm Management Improved
AUDIENCE	Small Farmers
METHODS	Demonstrations/Tours/Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Increasing Productivity
	Weed Control	70%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

MARKETING PICK-YOUR-OWN STRAWBERRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperator Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Better coordination between production and marketing plans for strawberries in North Carolina needed to contribute to stable prices. State Cooperative Extension Service has worked with the N. C. Roadside Market and PYO Operators Association to develop a statewide educational program to assist many new part-time farmers and established operators attain a more realistic view of PYO strawberry production potential in different areas of the state.</p> <p>A two-day Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Direct Marketing Meeting in Greensboro, attended by 170 farmers, specialists and agents included 5 hours of educational talks by horticultural marketing specialists and 6 hours of panel discussions dealing with expansion problems the strawberry industry is experiencing as demand lags supply in the PYO market, the major market to-date for the states 2800 acres of established strawberries.</p> <p>The program exposed the audience to a new technique for estimating strawberry acreage potential based on mapping your primary trade area. A consumer group panel outlined important factors they consider in choosing a PYO strawberry farm. Alternate marketing methods to PYO were discussed by economists. Horticulture experts provided information on alternative or supplemental crops to strawberries. Proceedings of the meeting were reported in Spring 1982 issue of Facts for Farm Markets (circulation about 861), a quarterly newsletter of N. C. Cooperative Extension Service.</p> <p>Techniques presented for determining potential strawberry sales acreage from surrounding population will require further testing by marketing studies in North Carolina. However, the current State Cooperative Extension recommendation of 1 acre of strawberries for each 1000 people within a 25 mi radius of the farm will be changed to 1 acre/2500 people; this ratio was considered more realistic by program participants.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. E. Barclay Poling, Small Fruit Extension Specialist Dept. of Horticultural Science, N. C. State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3167</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improve Marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agricultural Marketing
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Strawberry Marketing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Strawberries
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained
AUDIENCE	Farmers, small farmers, agents
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge gained
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Increased Income For Low Income Farmers From Pickling Cucumbers - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Extension Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: North Carolina has a long history of pickling cucumber production. Until 5 or 6 years ago most production was produced by small, low-income growers in units of .5 to 2.0 acres each depending on his family labor availability. In more recent times larger growers have increased their acreage of pickling cucumbers some to as much as 800 to 1,000 acres. The larger acreage permits more efficient use of labor which is brought in to transplant and harvest tobacco and sweet potatoes. This has resulted in closing of many cross-roads buying stations and a migration of markets toward the larger growers. In discussions of this situation with many county agents it was decided an on-farm demonstration would be used in showing some small growers how to be more efficient producers of pickling cucumbers. With the help of a \$600 grant from the N.C. Pickle Producers Association enough equipment was purchased to set up a drip irrigation test on approximately 3-tenths acre. The test was monitored regularly by specialist and agent. The results show a \$399 per acre equivalent from the demonstration plot as compared to the grower's acreage which averaged an estimated \$139.65 per acre. This represents a 186 percent increase over the grower's field. The demonstration attracted wide attention within the community and people visited the plot some with varying degrees of skepticism. A repeat of the demonstration is planned for next year with the same grower. If resources are available additional counties will also be offered a demonstration. Several lessons were learned by the grower during the course of this demonstration. The value of better plant stands, better insect control and use of irrigation at times of moisture stress were the more obvious. The implications of this demonstration are far reaching. It is the bases for a strengthening of the local rural economy in an area which is primarily low income. The gross income from pickling cucumbers at the level of this demonstration would increase the income from this</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: commodity in that community by at least 300 percent. George R. Hughes, Specialist-in-Charge, Hort. Ext. N. C. State University 162 Kilgore Hall Raleigh, NC 27607 919/737-3321</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Vegetables/Pickling Cucumbers
IMPACT/RESULT	Income increased
AUDIENCE	Farmers/Black
METHODS	Demonstration

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Mearurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Income increased
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Vegetables Cooling Down! - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/delinction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: North Carolina vegetable growers have long complained about in-transit losses of vegetables. For years Extension workers have encouraged growers to use post harvest cooling as a means of reducing the heat in crops such as cucumbers and peppers. But it was not until Extension built a small demonstration unit and growers could see the effect of cooling on fruit temperature that growers adopted the idea.</p> <p>A small box with a fan was designed to draw air in a cooler across the produce. The demonstration was conducted with a prominent grower who thought he was doing a good job with cooling in a large refrigerated room. Pepper fruit came from the field at 88°F. A box of peppers was graded, packed and placed in the 40°F room for an hour and the peppers were still at 84°F. When a similar box of peppers was palced in the demonstration forced air cooler and within 30 minutes peppers were 58°F.</p> <p>Based on this simple demonstration the grower installed a system to cool 4,400 bushels at a time and expanded his cold storage room. He reports complete satisfaction with the system and the ability to hold produce longer.</p> <p>In addition to adding value to the crop for his regular customers the grower was able to pick up government contracts. These agencies now accept only cooled produce. The grower has changed his packages and now advertises "Quick Cooled". He says his sales have increased and in some instances prices have increased by \$1.00 per bushel. Now other growers in the area are contemplating forced air cooling.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: George Wilson, Extension Horticultural Specialist 226 Kilgore Hall NCSU Raleigh, NC 919/737-3284</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	Improving marketing - Postharvest handling
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agricultural marketing and farm supplies
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Vegetable quality
IMPACT/RESULT	Marketing improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Improved facilities
	Increased sale price	\$1.00/bushel
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina - Master Gardener Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/contraction Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Staff cutbacks and funding reductions are making it difficult for North Carolina's horticulture agents to adequately handle the public's demand for assistance. Many of the individuals seeking Extension's gardening expertise have been influenced by the present economic conditions that exist in society today. The result is a "back to nature" trend by a rather large population segment.</p> <p>A Master Gardener Program has been initiated in five of North Carolina's 100 counties to provide gardeners with help and information. The program is based on the use of volunteers to deliver horticultural information to the citizenry. Program volunteers receive thirty hours of free training from county agents and specialist in the areas of fruits, shade trees, ornamentals, lawn care, and vegetable culture. At the end of the training period, a comprehensive examination is given. A passing score is required for volunteers to continue in the program. In return for the training received, each volunteer is asked to donate thirty hours to the local Extension Service by answering telephone calls, setting up and conducting meetings, clinics, tours and demonstrations during the gardening season.</p> <p>During the past two years over 150 volunteers have donated 4500 man hours to the Extension Service. Daily log records indicate over 7000 personal contacts have been made.</p> <p>Based on the number of counties (15) that have asked to participate in the program next year, this type of information delivery system shows lots of promise for future expansion throughout the state.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Larry Bass Extension Horticultural Specialist 123 Kilgore Hall, N.C.State Univ. Raleigh, NC 27607 919/737-3537</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing home horticulture information delivery to clientele
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food Production and Landscape Maintenance
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Gardening
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity improved, food preserved, habitat improved, pest control increased
AUDIENCE	Homeowners, low income, volunteers
METHODS	Workshops, video tapes, publications, slide tapes

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Productivity improved
	Food preserved	
	Habitat improved	
	Pest control increased	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 4500	Dollar Value: \$15,075
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 2.0 Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Sweet Potato Seed Improvement - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Sweet potatoes are genetically unstable for flesh color. Jewel, the predominant variety grown is more unstable genetically than others. Sweet potato processors and shippers have been complaining about the high percent of white mutants. Up to 30% of the potatoes were being graded out due to off color. This resulted in a greater expense to the shippers and processors as well as lost income to the producer. The initial source of white mutants is the seed potatoes. The problem can be reduced significantly by making growers aware of the source of the problem and then providing them with a practical and workable solution. Therefore, the extension sweet potato specialist with assistance from Ag Communications developed a statewide multimedia campaign to focus in on the problem and solutions. The program designated "Yam Alert" was built around the use of direct mailings to over 1500 sweet potato producers explaining how to overcome the problem. A slide presentation was made available to county agents for use in grower meetings. The presentation and direct mail outs encouraged the sweet potato producers to grade out off color and diseased potatoes from their seed, to bed only high quality seed, and to use cut plants. Growers were encouraged to use certified seed for a part of their crop. Several on-farm demonstrations were conducted to provide visible evidence that seed improvements starts on the farm. Sweet potatoes grown from certified or selected seed were compared with those produce from grade outs. This year a program was initiated in which sweet potato growers submitted a random 100 plant sample to be entered into a planting to compare seed quality. The potatoes were evaluated for flesh color. There is considerable interest already from several growers in knowing how their seed quality compares to other growers. Special funding has been provided by seed producers, shippers and processors for these programs. Grower awareness of the need for improving seed quality has been demonstrated by better quality being delivered to shippers and processors. Off color mutations and incidence of diseases are declining.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>L. George Wilson, Extension Horticultural Specialist 226 Kilgore Hall (Vegetables) N.C.State University Raleigh, NC 37650 919/737-3284</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improve sweet potato quality (increasing productivity)
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Sweet Potato Seed Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Sweet Potatoes
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved sweet potato quality & increased profit.
AUDIENCE	Farmers (sweet potato)
METHODS	Demonstrations, publications, newsletters.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Seed improvement.
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Poinsettia Production in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals State/State/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expenditures/Donations clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: North Carolina poinsettia growers historically have produced poinsettia plants for the retail florist market. N.C. State Cooperative Extension Service teaching efforts have included the mass market as an outlet for marketing poinsettias.</p> <p>The primary objective of the teaching effort was to provide information and technology necessary for flower growers to increase poinsettia productivity for the floriculture mass market. Teaching techniques included preparation of a comprehensive poinsettia production manual; a poinsettia fact sheet; featured lecturers and panelists at each annual short course and field day; and tours of commercial greenhouses. All practice demonstrations were conducted at 15 greenhouse ranges and featured the use of new cultivars, growth regulators, soils and fertilizers.</p> <p>The number of poinsettia growers have expanded from 25 in 1976 to 78 in 1981. As a result of adopting new production practices the number of plants produced increased from 0.6 to 1.4 million. The wholesale income increased from 1.4 to 3.6 million dollars.</p> <p>State subject matter specialists and research scientists were involved in the teaching effort. Specialists from industry and other universities contributed their expertise to develop knowledgeable poinsettia growers.</p> <p>The education programs afforded many flower growers an opportunity to expand their enterprise to include poinsettia production. Good quality poinsettia plants are now available in many mass market sites at a reasonable price.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Joseph W. Love Extension Horticultural Specialist, Floriculture Department of Horticultural Science NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-3322</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Floriculture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	New or Expanded enterprises, Practice Adopted,
AUDIENCE	Income earned Flower Growers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Practice adopted
	Income earned	3.6
	New or Expanded Enterprises	
	flower growers	78
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Blueberry Cooling for Improved Market Quality in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: High temperatures and rainfall during the harvest season in North Carolina often contribute to blueberries that reach the market in poor condition. In 1981, 13 days with rain and 19 days with temperatures above 90°F during the harvest period caused unusually severe reduction in fruit quality. Without refrigeration, fruit was often of acceptable quality in the evening following harvest, but by the next morning, mold had developed. The effectiveness of refrigeration for maintaining blueberry quality has been well documented. At 72°F, 30% decay develops within 2 days, but at 50°F, it takes 7 days and at 34°F, 18 days. However, in 1981, less than 5% of the fruit was cooled prior to shipment. As a result of decay and generally poor fruit quality upon arrival at the market, price adjustments and load rejections cost the growers \$1 to \$2 per flat on the 600,000 flats shipped.</p> <p>The importance of handling practices that retard excessive warming of the fruit during harvest and packaging followed by rapid cooling were presented to about 90 growers at four meetings. A newsletter stressing the importance of cooling went to all blueberry growers. The cost of mechanical refrigeration for the 5 to 6 week blueberry season has delayed the adoption of cooling fruit before shipment. In 1982, liquid carbon dioxide (CO₂) was tested as a means of rapid cooling. The technique proved effective. Cooling with CO₂ is less expensive than mechanical refrigeration if the refrigeration is used for a short period. Blueberry growers will benefit from higher returns from cooled fruit, and consumers will benefit from improved quality. The benefit to North Carolina growers should be 1 to 2 million dollars per year based on current production.</p> <p>Impacts are measured in terms of growers and marketing organizations installing cooling facilities. In 1982, one additional grower added a cold storage facility and a marketing organization increased cooling capacity by 20 tons of refrigeration. Many additional growers and a second marketing organization have realized the benefits of refrigeration and will require technical assistance in the future.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Charles M. Mainland Extension Horticultural Specialist N.C. Agricultural Extension Service Hort. Crops Res. Sta., Route 2, Box 610 Castle Hayne, N.C. 28429</p> <p>919-675-2314</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Official Concern)	Poor market quality of blueberries
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Show Title)	Crop quality
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Post-harvest refrigeration
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUBJECT	Blueberries
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved market quality of blueberries
AUDIENCE	Blueberry growers and marketing organizations
METHODS	Workshops, newsletters

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Improved market quality of blueberries
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include special agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Apple Management Advisory Service for Weed Control in North Carolina Orchards

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Approximately 1100 acres of apple orchards in two areas of North Carolina have been under a vegetation management program based on need. The need is established by sampling twice a year.</p> <p>To accomplish the sampling, agents, growers, and scouts were trained in weed identification. Indoctrination into the philosophy of killing weeds for optimum results based on species present rather than spraying and hoping for results has been the major objective.</p> <p>A manual has been developed along with recording forms to give an organized approach to monitoring each orchard block. This program has enabled the producer to select the most effective program and improve control while reducing the total amount of chemical used.</p> <p>Making the program available and utilized in 20,000 acres of apples in North Carolina is the goal of our program. Additional research and development will put the program on a microcomputer storage and delivery system making it readily accessible to the apple industry.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. Walter A. Skroch (Extension Horticultural Specialist) N.C. State University, Dept. of Horticultural Science 166 Kilgore Hall, N.C. State Univ. Raleigh, N.C. 27650 (919) 737-3167</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Weed Control
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Pest Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Weeds reduced
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Computers

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Farmers	500
	Weeds Reduced	10%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.) Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Apple growth regulator and orchard management improvement program-North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal State/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: North Carolina is a major apple producer for fresh market, and is the first major producer to begin harvest of the nation's crop. The greatest cullage factors are fruit size and on red varieties, color. This program is directed at commercial apple growers and stresses proper pruning, thinning and growth regulator use.</p> <p>Pruning, training, thinning and vegetative growth control on-farm demonstrations have been established throughout western North Carolina and have been well attended by commercial growers. Grower meetings and field tours were held to show the improved yield and increased pack-out obtained with proper young tree training and proper maintenance. The need for the use of tree shutdown (applications) were demonstrated to prevent excessive tree growth in crop loss situations.</p> <p>Improved thinner use increased harvested fruit size; increased pruning and proper growth regulator use increased fruit color development. Vegetative growth control reduced pruning cost in crop loss situation and reduced related orchard management costs.</p> <p>Impacts were measured by comparison of fruit size and color, which are two key contributors to ultimate graded pack-out yield and grower returns and by pruning cost and efficiency.</p> <p>North Carolina apple growers are facing a major challenge to their typical marketing advantage. The year-around storage and marketing of fruit has reduced the early market advantage. Thus, competitive fruit quality will be essential for continued market advantage, which will require more attention to improved orchard management.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: C. R. Unrath, Associate Professor Ext. Tree Fruit Physiologist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service MHCRS, Rt. 2, Box 249 Fletcher, NC 28732 (704) 684-3562</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Apples, orchard management
IMPACT/RESULT	Practices adopted, production costs reduced
AUDIENCE	Ext. Agents, Farmers, Commercial apple growers
METHODS	Demonstrations/Tours/Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Practices adopted
	Production costs reduced	5 percent
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Insect Control on Fruits and Vegetables in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Insect losses and the cost of their control exceed \$10 million annually. Important strategies include insect recognition and the timely delivery of information on insect monitoring and when to apply specific control measures. Spiraling production costs, environmental awareness and changing grower and home gardener attitudes mandate the need for extension of information on insects and eventual acceptance of relevant crop protection technology.</p> <p>County plant clinics, volunteer garden leader programs and training of extension agents and field scouts on crop protection and pest management continue to expand. Such growth to over 30 clinics, 3 counties with master gardeners, over 12 counties with on-farm tests and over 12 counties with IPM programs has resulted in improved educational approach and professional service to solving plant pest problems.</p> <p>The use of various insect traps and field scouting continue to provide 100 counties with relevant and reliable information on insect occurrence and relative population trends. This information from traps and field observations is released using newsletters, survey reports and Teletip program via weekly pest alert tapes. Over 22 cucumber tapes have kept interested agents, fieldmen and growers updated on the crop and pest status.</p> <p>Twenty on-farm demonstrations involving minor fruit and vegetable crops and 40 insecticide formulations and rates have been established with industry support and demonstrate to agents and growers insect control using different methods of application, timing strategies and procedures. Two state registrations and two emergency registrations were obtained. Three high pressure sprayers were purchased following a cabbage field test and tour. The use of a high pressure sprayer by 3 growers on 50 acres of peppers resulted in 2 insectfree pickings and significant economic return. Contrast the lack of a sprayer in a nearby area with no pickings and complete refusal to harvest by the processor.</p> <p>The assembly of preserved insect/damage specimens will augment winter meetings and field training activities.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Kenneth A. Sorensen, Extension Entomologist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5215, N. C. State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919)737-2697</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing management capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Entomology, insects
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop protection
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Vegetables, gardening, pest management
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved, attitudes changed, knowledge gained
AUDIENCE	Farmers, processors, homeowners
METHODS	Demonstrations, newsletters, teletip, tours, publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact key word	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge gained
	Attitudes changed	140
	Decision making improved	760
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	0.75	
	Dollars:	
	22,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Ornamental Horticulture Plant Insect Pest Management in North Carolina during 1981-82

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: County agents, landscape contractors and nurserymen were trained in ornamental plant insect pest management in North Carolina during 1981-82. These county agents and farmers were trained in animal damage control in the landscape and pest management of ornamental crops at a series of landscape maintenance short courses. A new publication, <u>Insect and Other Pests Associated with Turf</u>, provides insect, mite and animal damage control and identification information to county agents and horticulturists. A related publication, <u>Insect and Related Pests of Field Crops</u>, was also printed for farmers and county agent use.</p> <p>Demonstrations of cottony maple leaf scale control were conducted to train agents when and with what to spray for optimum pest management. This information will save homeowners money as agents train landscape contractors how to do a better job of pest management of cottony maple leaf scale.</p> <p>Another demonstration on <u>Liriomyza trifolii</u> pest management on commercially grown chrysanthemums garnered new information on this pest. However, the most promising pesticide is still in development and won't be available for several years, if ever.</p> <p>Research is needed on various control methods to give adequate pest control of <u>Liriomyza trifolii</u>.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: James R. Baker, Extension Entomologist, NCSU 1403 Varsity Drive Raleigh, N. C. 27606 (919-737-3140)</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Insect control
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture plant insect pest management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Horticulture pest management
IMPACT/RESULT	Agents trained, money saved
AUDIENCE	County agents, nurserymen
METHODS	Demonstrations, publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (numeric or social)
		Agents trained
	Money saved	\$2.50/tree
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .08	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Protecting Houses from Wood-Destroying Insects in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperates Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Devotion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Home builders and homeowners all over North Carolina relate to the pest control industry which provides control sources from wood-destroying insects. Neither of these two groups is generally familiar with the details of quality service needed for good prevention and/or control of wood-destroying insects.</p> <p>Entomology Extension is a common link between the pest control industry, homeowners and house builders when the local extension staff personnel are not confident enough of their expertise to provide consultation and instruction.</p> <p>Personal contact from homeowners and public meetings arranged by county staff are the primary methods of relating to homeowners. Home builder groups have invited the specialist to conduct programs on their industry's responsibility in the protection of houses from biodeterioration by insects.</p> <p>Several hundred telephone calls and letters have provided one-on-one opportunities to educate homeowners in the area of wood protection. Three county home builder association programs provided an opportunity to instruct these professionals in their responsibility as it relates to wood protection. Newspaper articles provided to county staff for local release have resulted in many weekly newspapers, especially, carrying practical information to homeowners.</p> <p>County staff arranged four local meetings for homeowners, home builders and building supply dealers on the subject of protecting wood from insects. Total attendance was approximately 120.</p> <p>A number of pest control operators are associate members of home builder groups and some have indicated that they wish to have the specialist speak at their local meetings in the coming year.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Harry B. Moore, Entomology Extension Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service N. C. State University, P. O. Box 5215 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919)737-2748</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural resources
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	Forest management-wood utilization & preservation
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Forest products, housing
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Wood use, consumer education, family housing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Forest products
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created, citizens participating
AUDIENCE	Homeowners, home builders
METHODS	Workshops, publications, teletips, letters, telephone calls

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Homeowners	225 letters & phone calls 75 in meetings
	Home builders	120 in public meetings
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 0.08 Dollars: \$3,200	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Soil Tests Mean More Efficient Fertilizer Use In North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Crop and livestock producers are continually admonished to use soil testing services for more accurately assessing supplemental fertilizer-supplied nutrients for optimum economic grain, fiber, and forage production. Free soil testing is offered to North Carolina residents by the N. C. Dept. of Agriculture. Not only is the goal of soils and crops specialists to help people with providing adequate nutrients but also them the soil reserves and thereby avoid wasting of nutrients through excessive or wrong nutrient application. Approximately 175,000 soil samples were analyzed during FY1981.</p> <p>The promotion or encouragement of proper sampling, especially, and the use of soil test information being emphasized because of rising production costs and lower than normal crop return, therefore a greater need for more efficient crop production.</p> <p>Special emphasis is currently being given to two issues that relate to soil tests. First, extension agents are being encouraged to review county-wide soil fertility conditions on an individual commodity. County soil test summaries are provided annually by the N. C. Dept. of Agriculture. Tobacco fields, for example, frequently have very high phosphorus levels. Therefore, less fertilizer phosphorus than habitually used, will be necessary for ensuring crops. Secondly, each year "update" training about interpretation of soil test reports is held. Approximately 50 extension agents voluntarily participate in this event at the Annual Extension Conference.</p> <p>It is anticipated that efforts by three extension soils specialists, particularly, the encouragement by other soil specialists and support by numerous crop science specialists will probably increase soil sampling and testing by 5-6% each year.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Jack V. Baird, Extension Soil Specialist Cooperative Extension Service N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-3285</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Mgt. Capabilities, Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Soils
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Soil Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Soil tests, interpretation of
IMPACT/RESULT	Efficient Use of Fertilizer Supplied Plant Nutrients
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Fertilizer Dealers
METHODS	Workshops, Leaflets, Public Meetings, Radio, T.V.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Efficient Use of Fertilizer
	Supplied Plant Nutrients	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Tillage Alternatives for Crop Production - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Tillage practices should be matched to specific soil conditions. Through county agents, Soil Science Extension aids farmers understanding of soils and tillage in 50 counties of state. Research information required adaptation, demonstration and teaching. Accomplishments are measured by meeting attendance, agency interest and observed change in tillage practices. This is a long term thrust; more demonstrations and publication are needed. Also, Soil Judging Handbook was revised for widespread use in high school soils instructions.</p> <p>Farmers cooperate in test plots; Growers Associations provided Grant on Nitrogen methodology for No-Till Corn.</p> <p>Results and concepts presented in 16 county meetings, state-wide no-till conference conducted and well attended; numerous questions answered and farm visits made, widespread use of No-Till publication. Use of revised Soil Judging Handbook by most agriculture teachers in state.</p> <p>Emphasis of tillage demonstrations on selected soils; emphasis on tillage alternatives for double-cropped soybeans; emphasis on new publications concerning tillage practices.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>George C. Naderman, Extension Soil Specialist N. C. State University Post Office Box 5907 Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-3285</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop Production, Strategic Tillage, Conservation Tillage, Cost Comparison of No-Till, Soil Judging
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Corn, Soybeans
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness Created, Productivity Improved, Article Published, Handbook Revised
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Teachers, Youth
METHODS	Demonstration, Meetings, Publication

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Awareness Created	Meetings Conducted
	Article Published	Copies Distributed
	Handbook Revised	No. Students Using
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.) Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

ORGANIC SOIL MANAGEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Large acreages of high organic soils are used for row crops in eastern North Carolina. About 15 counties have significant acreages of such soils, and since 1964 over 100,000 new acres have been cleared. Organic soils require special management, and many producers and county extension agricultural agents need training in their use. Research efforts have been extensive since 1964 and have produced results which need to be made available to the public. Before the extension educational effort began, soil problems such as low pH, copper deficiency, improper nutrient applications, and improper drainage were widespread. Since then the number of soil samples have increased and the incidence of copper deficiency has declined. Nearly all new land is now cleared following suggested extension practices for efficient drainage. As a result, average corn and soybean yields are among the highest in the state and have been increasing even with the added new acres.</p> <p>It is expected that more new land will be cleared and that more people will be farming high organic soils who have had no previous experience with them. Corporate farms are leasing their land to tenants, including many young farmers. There is a continuing need for educational programs in high organic soils for several reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New producers are entering the area, and land leasing offers opportunities for young farmers. 2. New extension agricultural agents requiring training have been hired. 3. There is increased emphasis on environmental concerns in drained wetlands and farmland adjacent to wetlands. 4. Changes in management needs take place as lands develop and mature. <p>It is anticipated that this program will be on-going to meet a long term need.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: J. Paul Lilly, Extension Soil Science Specialist N. C. State University Route 2, Box 141 Plymouth, N. C. 27962 919-793-4118</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Organic Soil Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Crop production, Organic Soils, Land Development
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Agricultural Extension Agents, Investors
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		On-Farm Test
	Educational Meetings	24
	Farm Tour	1
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 1	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

FARM MACHINERY PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Social Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Reduction of costs and environmental impact through reduced and alternative tillage practices, more efficient and effective chemical application, and more efficient harvesting have been primary program thrusts. Meetings and training sessions have been held for growers and agents in 24 counties on no-till equipment, sprayer calibration and operation, and combine adjustment with the goal of limiting soil loss by erosion to not more than 5 tons/acre/year, cutting chemical misapplication in half, and reducing harvesting losses by 50%.</p> <p>Equipment dealers and chemical companies have been involved in many of these efforts, providing support and back-up to augment the approximately 1/2 SMY devoted to this phase of the extension farm machinery program.</p> <p>As a result of these efforts it is estimated that the amount of clean-tilled acreage of corn and soybeans in the state has been reduced by 10 percent, overapplication or ineffective application of herbicides and fungicides has been cut by 15 percent, and harvest losses in corn have been reduced 5 percent.</p> <p>Programs in post harvest handling (primarily pre-cooling) of fruits and highly perishable vegetables destined for the fresh market have been initiated. A multi-county field day/training session for extension agents and farmers was held in the predominant vegetable growing section of the state, and on-farm applied tests on liquified gas cooling of small fruits have been conducted in two other locations with promising results. It is estimated that post-harvest and marketing channel losses of fresh fruits and vegetables can be reduced at least 20 percent by pre-cooling, resulting in more income for growers as well as lower costs and higher quality for consumers.</p> <p>Four-H programs have been emphasized and strengthened through a series of agent in-service training sessions covering the entire state. New activities have been initiated in the small engines demonstration and a "Learn to Earn" program is being implemented. The goal is 5,000 more youth per year involved in this program area.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: E.O. Beasley, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering NCSU, P.O. Box 5906 Raleigh, NC 27656 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, 4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Costs, Efficiency
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Corn, Soybeans, Peanuts, Fruit and Nuts, Vegetables, Ornamentals
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Machinery and Equipment, Costs, Energy Conservation, Reduced Tillage
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Corn, Soybeans, Peanuts, Fruits and Vegetables, Ornamentals
IMPACT/RESULT	Soil erosion reduced, crop losses cut, chemicals saved, management skills improved
AUDIENCE	County agents, crop producers, small farmers, youth
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Soil saved
	Chemicals saved	\$300,000/yr
	Fuel saved	3 million gal/yr
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 0.9 Scientific Man Years; 0.3 Technician Man Years Dollars: Equipment: \$2500 Supplies: \$1400	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

WATER MANAGEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The water management program in North Carolina is directed mainly toward helping growers select and use irrigation systems that are efficient from the standpoint of crop production and energy, water and labor consumption. The program includes training of county extension agents, and vendors of irrigation equipment, consultation with growers and assistance to commodity specialists.</p> <p>During the past year visits were made to 58 counties, 40 talks on irrigation were made with attendance of more than 2100 and more than 75 growers were provided assistance. A two-day irrigation conference was attended by more than 175 people. Four one-day irrigation workshops were conducted for 260 Soil Conservation Service personnel. Eight county extension agents attended a three week irrigation summer school course. An extensive irrigation survey was conducted which indicated that growers invested about \$4 million in irrigation systems which produced \$750,000 net income. More than 190,000 irrigated acres generated an annual net income of more than \$28 million. The mechanical-move systems which have been purchased in the past several years reduced labor consumption by 6 man hours per acre and the 30 low pressure center pivots which have been purchased in the last two years reduced energy consumption by 50 percent, compared to high pressure systems.</p> <p>The use of moisture measuring equipment is refining irrigation scheduling. Drip irrigation, drainage, sub-irrigation, erosion control and irrigation scheduling will further improve irrigation efficiency.</p> <p>The water management program is an on-going program. There is need for computer programs for irrigation scheduling and system design and new types of low pressure, economical systems for small, odd shaped fields. Total water management will receive greater emphasis and systems must be tailored for the individual user; thus the need for greater expertise on the part of extension agents, growers and equipment vendors.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Ronald E. Sneed, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering NCSU, P.O. Box 5906 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Design efficiency, water conservation, labor conservation, net income increased
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Water Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Crop production, horticulture, energy conservation, water management
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes changed, fuel saved, irrigation improved, knowledge gained, productivity improved, water saved
AUDIENCE	Distributors, farmers, organizations, county agricultural agents, state and federal agencies
METHODS	Publications, radio, tours, workshops, personal contact, conferences, short courses

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Attitudes changed
	Irrigation improved	30,000 man hours of labor saved
	Knowledge gained	75 growers assisted, 2100 persons attended meetings
	Productivity improved	\$750,000 net income
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
	_____	_____
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .7 Scientific man year	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

CORN HARVESTING, DRYING & STORAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Aflatoxin is a major problem in corn in the South. It can occur in the field prior to harvest or during the drying or storage process. Improper storage is known to promote the development of aflatoxin.</p> <p>A study was started on 11 farms in 6 counties to evaluate farm drying and storage conditions on the production of aflatoxin. Sixteen grain bins were involved in this study.</p> <p>The corn was sampled at harvest and once a month during the storage period. A \$5,000 grant from the North Carolina Corn Growers Association helped fund the project.</p> <p>When Extension recommendations were followed no aflatoxin developed in storage. A problem was discovered on two farms that was corrected. These problems would not have been detected without the test and serious aflatoxin would have developed. The on going educational program to promote proper drying and storage was also carried out. A bulletin was published on reducing aflatoxin during storage.</p> <p>This study shows that corn can be stored on the farm if good management is carried out. The educational program needs to be continued to promote proper farm storage. The on-farm test is to be continued for another year.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: John Glover, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering P.O. Box 5906, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Engineering technology
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Corn, harvesting, crop drying
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Corn storage
IMPACT/RESULT	Marketing improved, corn quality improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Marketing improved
	Health status	Animal health improved with quality corn
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.) .4 Scientific man years .2 Technicians man years Dollars: \$15,000 + \$5,000 grant	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Improving Level of Beekeeping Expertise in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/abolition Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>North Carolina has the largest state beekeeping organization in the U. S. as well as the greatest number of beekeepers. These 20,000+ beekeepers are distributed throughout the state with local organizations in 62 counties and a very active state association. The educational needs of this clientele are served almost exclusively by the small apiculture staff at NCSU.</p> <p>The decision was made to place greater emphasis on the media in reaching this clientele and the general public regarding the importance of this industry. In addition, a pilot program termed the "Master Beekeeper Program" is being developed to utilize trained beekeepers as "volunteers" to educate less experienced beekeepers.</p> <p>Media use has consisted of both public and commercial television programs featuring honey bees from a honey production standpoint as well as the importance of the insects as pollinators. A series of six segments which were produced for public television use ("Almanac Series") have been placed on videotapes and made available to beekeeping groups throughout the state. To date, at least 2/3 of the county beekeeping groups have used at least one of the tapes as a basis for an educational program on beekeeping. This program has greatly increased the effectiveness of the Extension apiculture program without increased travel costs.</p> <p>The "Master Beekeeper" program has just been approved for use so it cannot yet be evaluated. However, the response from the beekeepers in requesting this program has been overwhelming and the first stage will be initiated this fall.</p> <p>The ongoing use of the media and subsequent development of videotapes, as appropriate, will be continued. This will allow the Extension staff to reach all of the county groups on a regular basis with information. Heavy emphasis will be devoted to the "Master Beekeeper" program. One of the most important features of this program is that beekeepers who progress through the training levels of the program will be required to perform specified numbers of public service programs. Those public service programs will educate other beekeepers and the general public.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: John T. Ambrose Dept. of Entomology P. O. Box 5215, N. C. State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3183</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources/Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal production, Crop production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, Productivity improved
AUDIENCE	Organization, Paraprofessionals
METHODS	Television, Videotapes and Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Organizations Paraprofessionals
	Knowledge gained	Unknown
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Weather Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: The principle responsibility of the Agricultural Weather Program is to produce twice daily agricultural weather advisories. The advisories provide timely information to improve weather related decision making in farm management. Information includes soil temperatures, soil moisture, conditions for haymaking, harvesting and spraying, livestock heat/cold stress, frost/freeze warnings, precipitation probabilities, etc. Advisories are disseminated statewide via the NOAA Weather Wire, NOAA Weather Radio Network, AP and UPI services, and commercial radio and TV stations. A summary of statewide weather is compiled for publication in the weekly "Weather and Crops" bulletin.</p> <p>Resources involved include a National Weather Service grant which helps cover office operating expenses and salaries of two extension specialists. One hundred volunteers provide daily weather observations. Observations are compiled by a NWS computer. Information is immediately retrievable via a TI Silent 700 terminal. A teletype receiving the NOAA Weather Wire and a Unifax II bringing in the NAFAX and GOES lines also provide critical inputs.</p> <p>The basic framework of the Agricultural Weather Program is complete. The addition of soil thermometers at eleven volunteer stations has greatly increased the agriculturally important parameters being monitored. Installation of standard shelters at 36 of the 100 sites further improves the observation network.</p> <p>Farmers have available a source of information concerning their immediate weather related activities. A survey of radio stations in North Carolina showed about one third of commercial stations broadcast the advisories. NOAA Weather Radio reaches about 80% of the state. Thus, through one means or another, every grower can use the advisory information.</p> <p>The implications for the future are infinite. More sophisticated information must be provided as growers' needs dictate. Computer models of agricultural systems must be developed for regional operational use. Forecast parameters must be provided for site specific models. Growers must be educated to understand the information provided. They need to know the error bounds on forecast parameters provided so they may better use the material in their decision making processes.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Katharine B. Perry or Gregory L. Johnson Extension Agricultural Meteorologists 123 Kilgore Hall Department of Horticulture NCSU Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-3537</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Reducing losses due to weather
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop and Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal and crop production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Horticultural and agronomic crops, livestock, poultry, swine
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved, farm management improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers, transporters
METHODS	Radio, Teletip

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Decision making improved
	Farm management improved	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 5200	Dollar Value: \$17,420.00 (=\$3.35/hour)
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 1.5 Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

FY 1982

PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION AND RECERTIFICATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Withdrawal Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Programs for certifying and recertifying persons who wish to apply restricted-use pesticides in and around structures have been organized to comply with EPA regulations. Two primary programs are offered, one for initial pesticide certification, the other to meet continuing recertification needs.</p> <p>Two-day certification training programs are held in cooperation with the university's pesticide education specialist. Instruction is offered in all three phases of structural pest control (P - household, W - wood-destroying, F - fumigation). About 3/4 of those receiving this training pass the certification exams while about 3/4 of those not taking the training fail them.</p> <p>Recertification activities include one-day training sessions in each of the five state regions delineated by the N. C. Pest Control Association. Training in each of the above phases (P, W, F) is offered to comply with provisions of the Structural Pest Control Law. An annual three day pest control technicians' school at Raleigh offers both certification and recertification opportunities.</p> <p>EPA materials supplemented with N. C. developed materials are used. Slide-cassette tapes are included in oral and illustrated discussions. Materials keyed to N. C. conditions are mailed to registrants for pre-instruction study. County extension agents and state regulatory personnel are utilized as appropriate.</p> <p>Approximately 800 persons are certified, and 200-400 meet recertification requirements via these activities annually as determined by examinations, certification, and license renewals. In addition to simply meeting minimum regulatory requirements, participants become more knowledgeable in basic pest control regimes and safe pesticide usage.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: R. C. Hillmann, Extension Entomologist Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5215, N. C. State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3140</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Safety
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal damage control
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Pest Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Pest Control Increased
AUDIENCE	Paraprofessionals, distributors, small businesses
METHODS	Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Pest Control Increased
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	1/6	
	Dollars: \$5,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Pesticide Training for Dealers and Commercial Applicators in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>State has developed an extensive program to recertify (update) its licensed pesticide dealers and commercial applicators. Sixteen hundred (1600) dealers, eighteen hundred (1800) commercial applicators and thirteen hundred (1300) public operators will receive three to ten (3-10) hours of specialized training by June 30, 1986 to meet State and Federal Licensing and Recertification Requirements.</p> <p>Training will be conducted in each of the one hundred (100) counties by North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Specialists (N. C. State University Staff) and/or County Extension Service Pesticide Coordinators. State Funds will be supplemented by EPA monies (\$47,500 for this fiscal year)</p> <p>During the previous fiscal year (the first year of the program) training opportunities were provided for Aerial, Agricultural Pest Plant and Animal, Public Health, Ornamental and Turf, Rights of Way, Forest and Demonstration and Research Commercial Applicators and Public Operators and for Restricted Use Pesticide Dealers. Over 1500 persons participated in over 70 training opportunities and reported increased expertise in pest control strategies, pesticide use and the use and calibration of pesticide application equipment.</p> <p>During FY-83 we expect a doubling in the numbers of pesticide education classes held and the persons attending (many will attend more than one class). These classes or testing are mandatory for commercial dealers, applicators and public operators and are attended by many private pesticide applicators (farmers) who are not currently under recertification requirements in North Carolina</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: John H. Wilson, Jr., Pesticide Education Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service and Assoc. Prof. N. C. State University, 51 Kilgore Hall, Raleigh, N. C. 27607. Tel: (919) 737-3113</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Safe and Proper use of Pesticides
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Pesticide Education
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Pest Control, Pesticide Selection and Use
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	General/Pest Control
IMPACT/RESULT	Increases expertise in pesticide applications
AUDIENCE	Pesticide dealers, commercial applicators and public operators
METHODS	Classroom instruction/workshops/demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Program developed for
	Training provided to	1500
	Classes conducted	70
	Counties assisted	100
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 4.0 Dollars: 100,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Integrated Pest Management in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs have been initiated to demonstrate the most efficient methods of pest control and agrichemical use. Grower participants are shown how to combine crop management with pest control by using all available pest suppression and monitoring techniques. Active programs are being carried out in 34 counties on 34,000 acres. Crops include apples, corn, cotton, Irish potatoes, peanuts, small grains, soybeans, tobacco and tomato.</p> <p>Remote microprocessor environmental monitors are used in peanuts, Irish potatoes and apples to determine fungicide treatment. Four regional weed identification training sessions were held to help growers and scouts identify problem weeds. Twenty-five scout training sessions were held for peanuts, soybean, tobacco and cotton. A videotape of tobacco scouting procedures was made. Two area livestock IPM agents were assigned to develop poultry IPM. A tomato IPM program was begun in one county.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>County participation increased from 28 to 34. An Apple IPM study concluded that savings equaled \$6 to \$9 per acre when compared to growers not in the IPM program. Integrator training in poultry IPM continues to grow with 74 servicemen involved. Growers have applied lime as needed and reduced fertilizer use. Leafspot forecasters in peanuts continue to improve fungicide scheduling over traditional calendar spraying. Regular monitoring of pests in the field has resulted in more efficient use of pesticides.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Modification Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>IPM will continue to expand into new counties and new crops. Existing programs will be improved through intensive training of agents and organizing growers into IPM cooperatives. Small farmers will have access to IPM through training sessions designed to acquaint them with the techniques of IPM. Urban pest problems will be addressed through a pilot urban IPM program. IPM data management software will be developed for use on county level microcomputers. This software will accumulate, store and summarize information collected in the IPM programs.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: H. Michael Linker, Assistant Professor of Crop Science and Entomology Extension Specialist - IPM P.O. Box 5155 Raleigh, NC 27650 919-737-3142</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Efficient Pest Control
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Integrated Pest Management
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop Production, Efficient Pesticide Usage
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Crops and Livestock
IMPACT/RESULT	Efficient Pest Control, Improved Crop Production
AUDIENCE	County Agents, Farmers, Poultry Producers, Poultry Integrators
METHODS	Workshops, Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Acres Impacted
	Yields Per Acre Increased	10%
	Animal Damage Reduced	10%
	Income Increased	5%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

TABLE I
N. C. COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
FY 82 BASE DATA FOR IPM PROGRAMS

	FLD. CROPS	COMMODITIES ¹		
		APPLES	POULTRY	TOMATO
A. PROGRAM COSTS(\$):				
1. Smith-Lever 3(d)	-	-	-	-
2. Other CES Funds	97,187	19,015	80,399	535
3. Growers Payments to				
a. Extension Programs	96,838	10,560	-	2,502
b. Private Consultants/firms	140,000	-	-	-
c. Growers Organizations/co-ops	30,303	-	-	-
4. Others	-	-	-	-
B. ACRES OR UNITS HANDLED BY:				
1. Extension Sponsored Programs	23,602	757	454,000	278
2. Private Consultants/firms	20,000	1,500	-	1,000
3. Growers Organizations/co-ops	8,401	-	-	-
4. Industry Fieldmen	-	-	1,275,000	-
5. Others Influenced by Extension	-	800	1,000,000	-
C. CES MAN-YEARS:				
1. State Specialists	5	5	.5	.1
2. Multi-County staff	2	1	2	-
3. County staff	35	4	-	.5
D. NUMBER OF SCOUTS TRAINED				
	75	2	25	1
E. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS TRAINED				
	1,000	10	-	-
F. NUMBER PROVIDING IPM SERVICE:				
1. Extension Sponsored Programs	31	3	2	1
2. Private Consultants/firms	8	1	-	2
3. Grower organizations/co-ops	2	-	-	-
4. Industry Fieldmen	-	-	25	-
5. Others influenced by Extension	-	-	10	-
G. NUMBER OF CLIENTELE SERVED:				
1. Extension Sponsored Programs	575	45	85	5
2. Private Consultants/firms	120	10	-	25
3. Growers Organizations/co-ops	-	-	-	-
4. Industry Fieldmen	-	-	250	-
5. Others Influenced by Extension	-	-	-	-
H. STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE:				
1. No. people on committee	11	→		
2. No. Agencies and Department Represented	8	→		
3. No. times Committee Met	4	→		

¹

Field Crops:

Corn
Irish Potatoes
Peanuts

Small Grains
Soybeans
Tobacco

Poultry:

Broilers
Breeders
Commercial Eggs
Turkeys

TABLE XI

NORTH CAROLINA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

FY 1982 BASE DATA FOR COTTON PEST MANAGEMENT AND IPM PROGRAMS ^{1/}
 (80,000 acres planted in 1982)

	COMMODITIES OR OTHER PROJECT DESIGNATIONS					TOTAL
	1. Cot.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
A. PROGRAM COSTS(\$):						
1. Smith-Lever 3(d)	x 49,910	x	x	x	x	x
2. Other CES Funds						
3. Growers Payments to						
a. Extension Programs						
b. Private Consultants/firms						
c. Growers Organizations/co-ops						
4. Others	5,800					
B. ACRES OR UNITS HANDLED BY:						
1. Extension Sponsored Programs	x 7,000	x	x	x	x	x
2. Private Consultants/firms	22,400					
3. Growers Organizations/co-ops	9,400					
4. Industry Fieldmen	2,000					
5. Others Influenced by Extension ..	Remainder					
C. CES MAN-YEARS:						
1. State Specialists	x 1	x	x	x	x	x
2. Multi-County staff	0					
3. County staff	0					
D. NUMBER OF SCOUTS TRAINED	70					
E. NUMBER OF PRODUCERS TRAINED	90					
F. NUMBER PROVIDING IPM SERVICE:						
1. Extension Sponsored Programs	x 3	x	x	x	x	x
2. Private Consultants/firms	3					
3. Grower organizations/co-ops	3					
4. Industry Fieldmen	0					
5. Others influenced by Extension ..	Remainder					
G. NUMBER OF CLIENTELE SERVED:						
1. Extension Sponsored Programs	x 46	x	x	x	x	x
2. Private Consultants/firms	210					
3. Growers Organizations/co-ops	75					
4. Industry Fieldmen	4					
5. Others Influence by Extension ..	Remainder					
H. STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE: ^{2/}						
1. No. people on committee						
2. No. Agencies and Department Represented						
3. No. times Committee Met						

^{1/} If date not available, estimate provided.

^{2/} Our project relies on several advisory committees: (1) an extension commodity committee for cotton which meets two times annually or more frequently if needed and (2) an Advisory Leadership System composed of producers and lay persons which operates at the state level (Advisory Council) as well as the county level, each having an overall committee with a chairman, as well as specialized committees for that county's important commodities (such as cotton).

TABLE X

POW&R FY82
3/82ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
STATE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRAINING PROGRAMNorth Carolina
(State)

October 1, 1981 - September 31, 1982

I. Applicators Trained

	Commercial		Private		Numbers to Be Trained	
	Initial	Re-cert.	Initial	Re-cert.	For Initial Certification	For Recertification ^{1/} (Applicable __ Yes: __ No)
A. Private Applicators	12,920		11,983		1000*	50,703**
B. Commercial Applicators	2,350				900*	4,724***

II. Expenditures for FY 82

Source	Total Available for Fiscal Year	Expended	Balance Remaining
A. State Funds	-----	200,675 ^{2/}	0
B. EPA Funds	74,569.98	43,751.03	30,818.95 ^{3/}

* In 1982-83 based on pass experience (estimate)

** No formal recertification of private applicators in N. C.

*** A required recertification program for all commercial applicators since Jan. 1, 1981 and for dealers (restricted use) since Jan. 1, 1982.

See Science and Education/Extension Service Administrative Handbook

- ^{1/} If recertification through training is not systematically required, check the box "no" and estimate the number of applicators expected to take advantage of the box.
- ^{2/} States must provide 50 percent or more of the cost of the Pesticide Applicator Training Program provided from non-EPA sources in order to receive EPA pass through funds. (figure based on salaries of training instructors)
- ^{3/} For FY 82 up to 100 percent of the EPA available funds from FY 82 can be carried over into FY 83. Carryover funds in excess of 100 percent will be charged against the FY 81 EPA allocation.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

SWINE HOUSING IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Goals: Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Innovations: Linkage: Clientele: Rural/Urban:</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion: Clientele yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>A swine housing program with emphasis on environmental control continues to be a major effort of the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service. The program emphasizes quality construction, ventilation, heating and waste management in concert with other management recommendations to maintain a high level of productivity. Building plans are being updated and other improved practices evaluated and then made available to producers, agri-business firms and others serving this industry. Major attention is given to energy use and conservation and frequent removal of waste from pits in buildings.</p> <p>The Swine Development Center, one of the most enviable educational demonstrations in the United States, provides impetus to the Extension program because a total management system complete with production and financial records is available for all interested parties. This unit is a cooperative effort of the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service, the N.C. Agricultural Research Service, and the Division of Research Stations of the N.C. Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>Production output at the Center averages 18 to 19 pigs weaned per sow per year even though this dropped in 1981 to 17.5. The state and national average is 12 to 14 pigs weaned per sow per year. Feed conversion for the market hogs was 0.8 pounds less per pound of pork than the state average. This reduction in feed could result in a savings of 127,500 tons for North Carolina producers. Long-term studies show this to be possible along with other significant improvements.</p> <p>The Farm Structures Specialist conducts this project.</p>
<p>Name and title: Organization: Address: City, State, Zip Code: Telephone:</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: L. Bynum Driggers, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering P. O. Box 5906, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Swine Housing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Swine
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Buildings, Structures, Facilities
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Swine
IMPACT/RESULT	Sow productivity, pigs weaned/sow, feed conversion, feed savings
AUDIENCE	Swine producers, extension agents, agri-business
METHODS	Plans, meetings and mass media

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		sow productivity
	feed conversion	3.2 to 3.5 #/# gain
	feed savings	127,500 tons
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Improved Pig Nurseries - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The Swine Faculty at NCSU recognized five years ago that inferior nursery facilities were the weakest link in swine production on many North Carolina farms. An effort was made by Swine Extension with the help of Agricultural Engineering and key producers to develop a new nursery that provides an adequate environment for optimal performance and minimal death loss. The new nursery has adequate ventilation, supplemental heat, ten pigs per pen, good waste removal, ample feed space, clean water, and minimum stress.</p> <p>Twenty of these improved nurseries have been built on commercial swine farms in North Carolina. Pig performance is tremendously improved. The new facility allows for three- to four-week weaning which improves overall efficiency on swine farms. Daily gain has been improved by as much as .5 lb. per day. Death loss has been reduced from 8 - 10% to less than 1%. By being able to wean pigs early, litters per sow per year have been increased .25 litters.</p> <p>As a result of the improved pig nursery, many additional swine producers are being exposed to the system through extension tours and meetings.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Jack W. Parker Sr. Ext. Area Swine Specialist P.O. Box 352 Edenton, NC 27932 (919) 482-8431</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Production Efficiency
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Pork Management/Production
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity Improved
AUDIENCE	North Carolina Pork Producers
METHODS	Farm Visits

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Death Loss
	Daily Gain	.5 lb. More
	Increased Litters	.25 Per Sow
	New Nurseries	20
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Controlling Atrophic Rhinitis in North Carolina Swine

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: Atrophic Rhinitis is an infectious and contagious disease that affects most of the hogs produced in North Carolina and costs the swine industry heavy economic losses. The swine herd health program recommends that all producers in the state vaccinate all sows and pigs to control this disease. Separate housing must be used for farrowing and nursery operations to assure that air from these units is not mixed. The feed must be free of aflatoxins since these toxins are immunosuppressants.</p> <p>This vaccination program was initially presented at the North Carolina Pork Producers Conference and subsequently presented at the regional swine conferences and swine producer meetings throughout the state. A detailed article was in <u>Veterinary Information</u> newsletter for the veterinarians and <u>Swine News</u> for the livestock agents.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>This program has been readily accepted by the swine producers and significant improvement in growth rate and feed efficiency has been observed. A significant reduction in crooked noses has been observed by our North Carolina Department of Agriculture inspectors at the feeder pig sales.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expenditures/donation Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Robert F. Behlow Extension Veterinarian N. C. State University P.O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Pork Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Practice Adopted
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Publication Newsletters

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Masurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword:	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Practice Adopted	25%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Controlling Parvovirus in North Carolina Swine

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>TEXT: Parvovirus is an endemic disease in our swine herds. At farrowing, the sows passively transfer antibodies to the pigs that protect the young pigs for 5-7 months. These pigs become infected with the virus after this passive protection is lost. However, if the young gilts escape being infected before being bred, abortion, recycling or mummification results. There is no easy practical way of being sure the gilts become infected and hence had a natural protection before breeding. We recommend that all gilts, sows and boars be vaccinated 14-16 days before breeding to prevent this problem.</p> <p>The vaccination program was initially presented at the North Carolina Pork Producers Conference and subsequently presented at the regional swine conferences and at swine meetings. A detailed article was presented in <u>Veterinary Information</u> newsletter for veterinarians and <u>Swine News</u> for livestock agents.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expenses/Selection clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>This program has been readily accepted by the majority of swine producers. There is almost a complete elimination of mummified pigs at farrowing, which has improved litter size and profits to our producers.</p> <p>Our goal is to get 100% of our swine producers to follow this vaccination program.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Robert F. Behlow Extension Veterinarian N. C. State University P.O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Pork Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Practice Adopted
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Publication Newsletters

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Practice Adopted
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Improving Rebreding Performance in Weaned Sows - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Number of pigs produced per sow per year is maximized when litters are weaned at 3 to 4 weeks of age and sows are rebred within 4 to 8 days. However, a delay in the onset of heat often occurs in first-litter sows and in sows maintained in poor body-condition, especially when they are weaned during the summer and early fall. The objective of this program was twofold; to conduct research and field trials in this problem area and to disseminate the collected information to swine producers.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>During the last two summers, field research was conducted on seven swine farms in collaboration with researchers at North Carolina State University. The studies were designed to correlate changes in backfat, body weight and body condition during gestation and lactation with rebreding performance. Two treatments were found to be beneficial, namely weaning the heaviest pigs two days before the lighter ones and supplementing the sow's diet with 5-7% fat.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>A special project was conducted on a swine farm to determine the feasibility of feeding waste peanuts as the source of supplemental fat. The waste peanuts, which are a by-product of processing, are approximately 35% fat and highly nutritious and palatable. The results indicated that waste peanuts are an excellent source of energy for the lactating sow.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>In an effort to get the information to swine producers, articles were written for the popular press, communique issued to livestock agents, and presentations made at community, county, regional, state and national meetings. Swine specialists and researchers shared this responsibility.</p>
<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p>	<p>The information that is gathered, analyzed and disseminated should help all sectors of the swine industry. Swine producers will be the primary beneficiaries because the information should increase reproductive efficiency as measured by number of pigs produced per sow per year.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Kenneth Esbenshade, Extension Specialist North Carolina State University Extension Swine Husbandry P.O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2566</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Production Efficiency
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Pork
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity Improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
Measurable social or economic consequences	Productivity Improved	10%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Swine Demonstration Farm in North Carolina

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	TEXT:
Emphasis Goals Cents/Size/No. of counties Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban	<p>The North Carolina Swine Development Center at the Upper Coastal Plain Research Station was established as an Extension Swine Husbandry teaching tool. It is maintained as a 126-sow commercial farm operating within a total program of Extension recommended facilities, practices, and management.</p>
RESOURCES INVOLVED	<p>The Swine Development Center is the cooperative effort of the Division of Research Stations of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, the North Carolina Agricultural Research Service, and the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.</p>
ACCOMPLISHMENTS	<p>The Center has been a very effective extension teaching aid. Over 13,000 visitors from 24 states and 18 foreign countries have visited it since it was initiated. In addition, specific educational events structured for North Carolina have been Agent Training Schools, Herdsmen's Short Course Schools, Swine A.I. Schools and Lending Agency Workshops.</p>
What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	<p>The Centers high degree of success is due to the fact that it is a <u>total</u> Extension program on display on a scale large enough to be relevant to the majority of the swine producers. Every aspect of swine production - buildings and facilities, waste handling and utilization, breeding and selection, nutrition and feeding, health, routine animal management, everything - is meshed into a production program operated to maximize profit. Further, the results are documented and available to the public.</p>
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS	CONTACT PERSON:
Expansion/Selection Climate yet to be served Research needed	<p>Charles M. Stanislaw Area Swine Specialist N. C. State University P. O. Box 3027 Wilson, North Carolina 27893 Phone: 237-0111</p>

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE PASTORAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREA	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Oral Goals)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Swine Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Farm Management Improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Agri-business
METHODS	Demonstration Farm

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (numeric or scale)
		Visitors
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Regional Swine Conferences

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Extension Swine Husbandry, in conjunction with livestock agents, planned and conducted ten conferences throughout the state of North Carolina. These programs were planned to bring knowledgeable speakers into all parts of the state to address current problems and concerns of swine producers in these areas. Usually, seven to ten counties were represented in each regional conference and the livestock agent from those counties helped plan, conduct and find local sponsors of the program. Each conference consisted of approximately seven presentations and extended over a meal period.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Presentations were made by individuals of the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service, N.C. State University, N.C. Department of Agriculture and N.C. Pork Producers Association. In addition, a consulting veterinarian and a representative of a major pharmaceutical company presented topics of concern. It was a spirit of cooperation that permitted swine producers to receive the most current and pertinent information from highly qualified individuals. Also, proceedings were prepared by each participant and made available to all in attendance.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Over 800 people attended the Regional Conferences during fiscal year 1982. Swine producers in attendance benefitted from these programs because they were given information which will help them become more efficient. The impact of several topics was felt beyond those in attendance because of discussions that swine producers had with their neighbors back home.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>In addition, livestock agents benefitted from these meetings because they could use much of the information in their county or community meetings or individual visits.</p> <p>These meetings addressed current topics of concern and helped identify areas where swine producers can be more efficient. Ultimately, the impact of our educational efforts will affect swine production in the particular areas associated with regional conferences and the state as a whole.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Kenneth Ebsenshade, Extension Specialist North Carolina State University Extension Swine Husbandry P.O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2566</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concerns)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Production Efficiency
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Pork
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge Gained
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact key word	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Farmers
	Knowledge Gained	15%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Ten Years of Boar Performance Testing in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>North Carolina began Performance Testing of boars in 1973. The program has been sponsored by N.C. Agricultural Extension Service, N.C. Agricultural Research Service, N.C. Department of Agriculture, N.C. Pork Producers Association and N.C. Purebred Producers. An attempt has been made to incorporate National Swine Improvement Federation guidelines, working toward uniformity in testing on a national basis.</p> <p>Significant progress has been shown in average daily gain and feed efficiency while some improvement has been shown in backfat. A great deal of emphasis has been placed on soundness of feet and legs, and general leg structure that is compatible with complete confinement production of hogs. The program has certainly set some guidelines for performance and has shown the general type of pig that has helped to set these values.</p> <p>Boars meeting minimum standards in performance, health, and soundness are offered for sale in four organized sales per year. Average prices have varied some with general economic conditions, as well as market hog cycles and prices, but no boars have been sold for less than \$250. The demand has been strong through the years and the boars have sold for relatively favorable prices. Out of 3,402 boars tested, 1,728 have sold through regular sales for \$907,600 or an average of \$525.23, which is an enviable record. The highest selling boar was \$8,200 and the next highest was \$6,750. These sales have helped individual producers price their boars back on the farm. The program remains strong because it has good support from both purebred and commercial producers.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: James R. Jones, In Charge Extension Swine Husbandry North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2567</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Pork Production Efficiency
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Income Increased
AUDIENCE	North Carolina Pork Farmers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Pork Farmers
	Productivity Improved	20 percent
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

MASTITIS CONTROL PROGRAM IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: For the past several years, extension has provided an educational program directed at minimizing the economic losses caused by mastitis and improving milk quality. The DHI Somatic Cell Count Option has been one of our best tools to help participating dairymen recognize the significance of these losses and adopt effective, proven mastitis control procedures. During the year 440 herds (approximately 50,000 cows), most on a monthly basis, took advantage of this self-supporting program. This is approximately a 10% increase.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Data from these herds was summarized and used to demonstrate to N.C. dairymen (tested and non-tested herds) the economic importance of mastitis control. This information supplemented with research information has been used to "sell" a simple, yet effective, mastitis control program, concentrating on five management practices. These management practices have been emphasized in the dairy extension newsletter and at county, area and state meetings held during the year. Approximately 100 days were devoted to the total mastitis control program.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>As with any management program, particularly involving herds not on the DHTA program, it is impossible to determine the dollar value of our educational effort. However, if through our efforts we were able to reduce the losses by a mere 2%, this would result in an increased income of \$482,000.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/contraction Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Although considerable progress has been made over the last several years at reducing the level of mastitis, losses still remain high. An enhanced educational effort is necessary to further reduce these losses. In addition, the reduction in the incidence of mastitis caused by the common pathogens has been accompanied in some herds with an increased incidence of coliform mastitis. Field experience and research is necessary to develop control procedures that are effective against these environmental type pathogens.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Don P. Wesen, Extension Dairy Husbandry Specialist</p> <p>104 Polk Hall North Carolina State University, An. Sci. Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2771</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (dairy)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Mastitis Control
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy, Lactation
IMPACT/RESULT	Herds tested increased, practices adopted
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Dairymen, Other Professionals
METHODS	Newsletters, Publications, Meeting

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Herds tested
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

COLOSTROMETER VALUES IN COLOSTRUM IN NORTH CAROLINA

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	TEXT:
Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban	<p>The newborn calf needs to consume at least two quarts of colostrum from its dam within one hour after birth because the calf is born devoid of little or no immunity against diseases transferred from its dam. Colostrum is rich in immune bodies, high in protein, vitamins and minerals. However, not all colostrum is rich in antibodies. Therefore, a field trial was set up with the William R. Kenan, Jr., Randleigh Farm Jerseys over a period of eight months. Colostrum samples were taken on most cows calving at first, second, third and fourth milkings. All samples were subjected to a new device developed at the University of Arizona and known as a Colostrometer. This device measures the concentration of antibodies in colostrum at about 72°F. The device is equipped with a special scale calibrated to show the milligrams of immunoglobulins. Approximately 40 days were devoted to this trial.</p>
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	<p>The 79 samples taken at the first milking averaged 61 milligrams with a range of from 15 to 102; the 75 samples taken at the second milking averaged 34 milligrams with a range of 0 to 85; the 66 samples taken at the third milking averaged 22 milligrams with a range from 0 to 60; and the 36 samples taken at the fourth milking averaged 20 milligrams with a range of from 0 to 40.</p>
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	<p>Superior readings range from 50-140 milligrams; moderate (acceptable) readings range from 20 to 50 milligrams; and inferior (unacceptable) readings range below 20 milligrams of immunoglobulins.</p>
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed	<p>Data obtained from this field trial is being shared with all dairymen and county agents through meetings and publications.</p>
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: I. D. Porterfield, Professor (Retired) Department of Animal Science North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2771

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Colostrometer values in colostrum. Not all colostrum is rich in antibodies
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Dairy
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	The newborn calf needs to consume at least two quarts of adequate colostrum one hour after birth
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy
IMPACT/RESULT	1) That to be sure the calf is receiving adequate colostrum rich in immunoglobulins either an instrument similar to the one used in this study be used or save and feed only colostrum obtained at the first milking 2) Colostrum obtained at later milkings may not contain adequate immunoglobulins but it should not be discarded.
AUDIENCE	Dairy farmers, Extension professionals, and non-Extension professionals
METHODS	Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Colostrum Colostrometer milligrams of immunoglobulins
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

HANDLING DAIRY WASTE IN NORTH CAROLINA

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	TEXT:
Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban	<p>Confined handling of dairy cattle and more rigid waste control regulations have created problems with manure handling and disposal on dairy farms. Emphasis was placed during the year on workable waste handling and pollution abatement systems on producer farms in various areas of the state which can be demonstrated to surrounding producers.</p> <p>Due to the cost price squeeze, there were fewer meetings and farm visits made to explain environmental regulations pertaining to dairy farms. However, farm visits were made during the year with the Extension Biological Engineering Specialist relative to dairy waste management alternatives.</p>
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	<p>Approximately 30 days were devoted to this program.</p>
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	<p>From the results of the meetings and farm visits, approximately 75 dairymen have voluntarily built or improved waste handling and storage facilities and have constructed retention ponds or lagoons for collecting wastewater and feedlot runoff rather than discharging to a stream.</p> <p>Dairymen are becoming more receptive to implementing the waste handling techniques such as manure scrape ramps, solid storage areas, earthen liquid manure storage pits and settling basins which they feel make their production and labor use more efficient. Also, pollution is minimized and water quality improved.</p> <p>One of the newer techniques which seems to be gaining in popularity among North Carolina dairymen consists of an earthen basin for storing up a six-month accumulation of liquid manure. An earthen storage pit saves a 100-cow dairy farmer approximately \$20,000 to \$25,000 in construction costs when compared to alternative liquid manure systems.</p>
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed	<p>Emphasis will be placed this coming year on a low cost solids settling basin which separates the manure solids from lot runoff for small producers. The liquid drainage from these settling basins are routed through a vegetative filter such as a grassed waterway.</p>
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: <p>Guy S. Parsons, In Charge Extension Dairy Husbandry, Dept. of Animal Science North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2771</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Implementing dairy waste handling techniques
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Dairy
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Waste Disposal and Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy
IMPACT/RESULT	Workable waste handling systems, pollution minimized, water quality improved
AUDIENCE	Dairy farmers, Extension professionals and non-Extension professionals
METHODS	Farm visits, workshops, publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Built or improved waste handling systems	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	12	
	Dollars:	\$1,000

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

DAIRY HOUSING PROGRAM IN NORTH CAROLINA

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban	TEXT: <p>Since many dairymen were caught in a cash flow problem this past year, fewer dairymen made adjustments in existing facilities and constructing new facilities. However, emphasis has been placed on the drive-through free-stall milking parlor system of handling cows during the year. The goal is to provide an economical construction and improve labor efficiency on North Carolina dairy farms.</p>
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	<p>Field days and farm visits were made during the year relative to the drive-through free-stall milking parlor system of handling cows. Working with the Extension Biological Engineering Specialist, new dairy layout plans were developed and distributed for agents and dairymen to use.</p>
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	<p>Approximately 35 days were devoted to this program.</p> <p>From the results of these field days and farm visits, approximately 70 dairymen made adjustments or constructed new more efficient facilities.</p> <p>In many cases, dairymen have stated that they have reduced their labor by one man by adopting the drive-through free-stall housing system which means a saving of \$12,000 to \$18,000 per year.</p>
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed	<p>With the poor prospects for increases in the farm price of milk and the effects of continued inflation on many production costs, and the facts that many dairy operations have little chance of generating the cash flow needed to service borrowed capital, emphasis will be placed in the coming year on a series of area dairy management seminars designed to improve the efficiency of individual dairy farms, including sound management practices.</p>
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: Guy S. Parsons, In Charge Extension Dairy Husbandry, Dept. of Animal Science North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2771

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Economical construction and improve labor efficiency on NC dairy farms
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Dairy
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Building structures and facilities
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy
IMPACT/RESULT	Efficient and labor saving facilities
AUDIENCE	Dairy farmers, county agents and non-Extension professionals
METHODS	Farm visits, publications, plans

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Labor saving dairy facility
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .6 Dollars: \$4,500	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Title: Expanding the use of on-line computer access by DHIA herds to their herd records at DRPC at NCSU

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis</p> <p>Goals</p> <p>Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations</p> <p>Linkage</p> <p>Clientele</p> <p>Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts?</p> <p>Who benefited?</p> <p>What were the benefits?</p> <p>Level of impact?</p> <p>Calculated costs?</p> <p>Calculated benefits?</p> <p>How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion</p> <p>Clientele yet to be served</p> <p>Research needed</p> <p>Name and title</p> <p>Organization</p> <p>Address</p> <p>City, State, Zip Code</p> <p>Telephone</p>	<p>TEXT: DART (Direct Access to Records by Telephone) is a program of on-line access to DHI computer records. Dairy-men have the ability to update status on individual animals and retrieve updated management reports for daily cow management reports for daily cow management and evaluation. These management reports are created to the individual dairyman's specifications. Sire summaries, ration balancing and heifer management programs are also available to DART subscribers.</p> <p>During the fiscal year, 1982, two new herds were enrolled on the DART Program in North Carolina in addition to several individual on-farm demonstrations enrolling two herds and making active use of the program in the daily management of their herds. Periodic visits are made to each herd in order to answer questions and receive suggestions for improvements to the program. Each dairyman feels the program is invaluable to their overall herd management due to rapid responses and updates to management needs, development of reports and listings based on individual circumstances and needs. Special lists for grouping cows based on production and then balancing rations for the production groups proved most beneficial and efficient in one particular case.</p> <p>Management time spent on developing management lists is greatly reduced in herds electing to participate in the DART Program. In addition, the ability to update the herd file and retrieve timely management reports including these updates on an immediate basis allows great flexibility in developing management reports to the dairyman.</p> <p>CONTACT PERSON: W. Royce Hardin Extension Dairy Husbandry Specialist Animal Science Department, N.C.S.U. Raleigh, NC 27650</p>
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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Special Farmers
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Dairy
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Computer, Animal Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved Management Skills
AUDIENCE	Dairy Producers County Agents
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Improved Management Skills
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 1/6 year Dollars: \$2,500.00	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Development of DHI laboratory computerization and teleprocessing system
in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Ten DHI sample testing laboratories, located throughout the region, work in conjunction with the Dairy Records Processing Center @ Raleigh to serve the DHI program. Traditionally milk samples from each cow and Barn Sheet input forms were mailed from dairy farm to laboratories; laboratories tested samples and hand recorded results on Barn Sheets and then mailed these forms to DRPC for computer processing. A program of laboratory computerization and teleprocessing to DRPC was initiated to improve DHI service for diarymen.</p> <p>In the summer of 1981, Southeast Dairy Lab in Atlanta developed a laboratory computer system to automate recording of individual cow sample results. The system was developed in cooperation with DRPC so that results could be teleprocessed to Raleigh and merged with other DHI input data mailed directly from the farm to Raleigh. Close coordination was needed in developing the computer programs at the laboratory and at DRPC so that the data merging system would be accurate and efficient. After this system had been tested for several months, similar systems were developed at DHI laboratories at Texas A & M and LSU. New systems are now in development at VPI & SI and Purdue.</p> <p>These systems have proven to have several major advantages over the traditional system:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Improved turn-around time from date dairy herd is tested until date dairyman receives computer processed information. Results from herds tested by Southeast Dairy Laboratory indicate a two day reduction in turn-around. (2) Eliminates hand posting in laboratory. This improves labor efficiency and eliminates hand posting errors. (3) Eliminates keying of laboratory results at DRPC. (4) Computer improves laboratory quality control.
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kenneth R. Butcher Extension Dairy Husbandry Specialist</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	Special Audiences
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Dairy
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Computer, Animal Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy
IMPACT/RESULT	Computerized program created Management skills improved
AUDIENCE	Dairy Producers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Computer Program Created
	DHI Program Improved	7,000
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 6 Dollars: \$150,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

VEGETATIVE FILTER TREATMENT OF DAIRY WASTEWATERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Dairymen in high-rainfall and sloping or mountainous regions often encounter severe difficulties regarding compliance with existing stream pollution regulations. Many of these dairies are small farmers in the 50-75 cow range having been in operation for a number of years and may not feasibly be able to utilize the same waste handling and pollution abatement technology as their newer and larger counterparts. Conventional no-discharge wastewater collection and treatment systems may cost upwards of \$200 per cow on those farms where, in fact, they can be physically located. Those farms where conventional systems are physically impossible may be eventually forced out of business.</p> <p>An innovative technique currently being evaluated for wastewater treatment from small to moderately sized dairy farms consists of a shallow manure solids settling basin coupled with a grassed waterway or overland flow vegetative filter. This system is estimated to cost only \$50-\$75 per cow and would have a wider range of adaptations than conventional systems.</p> <p>A vegetative filter has been installed and intensively monitored for the past year at a mountain dairy in western N.C. This joint project between the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service, Land-of-Sky COG, TVA, SCS, and ASCS is intended to strengthen the data base whereby these systems can be routinely recommended for stream pollution regulation compliance.</p> <p>Approximately 5 dairymen identified as being in violation of stream quality standards have used this treatment technique successfully to relieve the regulatory pressures. Approximately 10 more producers have used this technique or are in the process of implementing it to reduce the pollutional load from their production facilities.</p> <p>An in-service training session was conducted for 20 extension agents in prominent dairy counties to explain this new treatment technique to them.</p> <p>A new plan for constructing the manure solids settling basin was developed and introduced into the N.C. Plan Service.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: James C. Barker, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering NCSU, P. O. Box 5906 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agricultural
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Engineering Technology
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Rural Clean Water Program
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy and Poultry, layers
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, multi-agency cooperation; practice adopted, water quality improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers, small farmers, county agents, public officials, other advisory organizations
METHODS	Demonstrations, plans, tours, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		practice adopted
	plan developed	1
	knowledge gained	20 extension agents
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 0.1 Scientific Man-Years 0.5 Technician Man-Years Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

DAIRY CATTLE FEED FORMULATION BY COMPUTER FOR NORTH CAROLINA DAIRYMEN

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>During FY 82 a statewide program by the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service continued to emphasize least-cost ration balancing by computer for all North Carolina dairymen. The program has the goals of providing an economical and educational program which helps the dairyman make maximum use of homegrown feeds, minimize feed costs, increase milk production and maximize profits. Economic improvement of the dairyman and the dairy industry is the basic goal. The program is linked to the North Carolina Farm Feed Testing Service and the North Carolina Dairy Herd Improvement Association.</p> <p>Special funds from the North Carolina Dairy Foundation (\$5,000) and the North Carolina Agricultural Foundation (\$4,000) were used to purchase computer terminals for placement in strategic dairy counties. County agents were trained on the use of this computer equipment. The terminals or microcomputers (located in some "dairy" counties) made remote computer ration processing available to county agents who serve over 50% of the dairymen in North Carolina. The remaining dairymen are served through a mail-in procedure to the state extension office. Dairymen pay the cost of the formulation priced at \$10.</p> <p>It is estimated that over 400 rations are formulated annually; therefore, there are many dairymen taking advantage of the program and yet many who are not. Efforts will be made to reach more dairymen on a routine basis. It is hoped that remote terminals will assist us in meeting our goals.</p> <p>Results of computer ration balancing on a routine basis in other states have shown an increase in profit of approximately \$50 per cow annually. Feedback on this program is excellent.</p> <p>County agents will receive additional training during the coming year. Software, to allow stand alone use of the ration balancing program on microcomputers, will be made available in the next year.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Lon W. Whitlow, Assistant Professor, Animal Science Dept. North Carolina State University 105 Polk Hall Raleigh, North Carolina 27650 919-737-2771</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Dairy Cattle Nutrition and Feeding
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy, Animal Production
IMPACT/RESULT	Rations Balanced, Income Increased
AUDIENCE	Dairymen, Farmers
METHODS	Computers, Demonstrations, Newsletters, Publications, Radio, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Estimated Rations Balanced	400
	Improved Profit Expected @ \$50/Cow, 100 cows and 300 herds	\$1,500,000
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> Estimated 200 days Dollars: \$20,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

USE OF FEED ANALYSIS BY NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>During FY 82 the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service (Extension) continued to emphasize the need for feed analysis for North Carolina dairymen. Feed analysis results should provide a basis for improvement of feed quality through better management practices. In addition, feed analysis provides the information on which efficient rations are formulated. The major goal is improved animal productivity through increased use of feed analysis as the basis for properly balanced rations.</p> <p>The feed analysis program is aimed at all farmers, especially livestock producers and dairymen. Feed analysis is linked to a ration formulation program offered to dairymen through Extension and the North Carolina Dairy Herd Improvement Association.</p> <p>Extension cooperates with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture (NCDA) in providing this service. Extension provides educational services and distributes sampling materials. NCDA provides the laboratory services. Cooperating within Extension are Beef, Dairy and Swine Husbandry Extension sections, Poultry Extension and Crop Science Extension</p> <p>Time required by Dairy Husbandry Extension is approximately 20 days.</p> <p>Sample volume (3,354 samples) has increased in the present year by approximately 11%, leveling off from the 300% increase last year and a 500% increase from the 1975 to 1980 average.</p> <p>Farmers are more aware of the feed analysis program and are taking advantage of it to assist in management decisions. The potential exists for much more growth.</p> <p>Future work will include education of farmers about the program and cooperative efforts with NCDA to improve the program for quicker turnaround time, accuracy of analyses and more complete analyses.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Lon W. Whitlow, Assistant Professor, Animal Science Dept. North Carolina State University 105 Polk Hall Raleigh, North Carolina 27650 919-737-2771</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal Production, Dairy, Livestock, Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy, Milk Production
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge Gained, Practice Adopted, Use increased
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Dairymen
METHODS	Newsletters, Publications, Radio, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Sample numbers increased in 1982 from 1981	11%
	Sample numbers increased in 1982 from 1975-1980 average	560%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Stimulating Efficient Production from Spring-Hatched Broiler Breeders in N.C.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Successful selection for efficient meat production of chickens has produced broiler parent lines that respond poorly to traditional management programs when maturing during months with declining day lengths. Industry attempts to overcome this problem by feeding to heavier maturity weights have led to unpredictable levels of improved production and large increments of added feed cost for hatching eggs.</p> <p>A light restriction and subsequent stimulation program was developed in cooperation with research workers in the Departments of Poultry Science and Biological and Agricultural Engineering to limit light exposure for a period of sensitization and to stimulate sexual maturity by adding large increments of light exposure. New designs of light traps and use of black-out curtains during morning hours permit natural ventilation during the highest temperature hours and minimize energy requirements and facility expense for the management system.</p> <p>County agricultural Extension agents and Extension poultry specialists have conducted field demonstrations of the program in cooperation with seven integrators who place about 4 million broiler breeders per year in North Carolina. The black-out flocks have peaked about 3 weeks earlier and about 9 percent higher at half a pound lower weights. This has given 12 to 18 more hatching eggs on about 7 pounds less feed per bird with net return of \$2 or more per bird.</p> <p>The long-term effect of an educational program leading to adoption of this program for the approximately 2 million breeders placed annually in North Carolina during these months will be to improve efficiency of hatching egg production by about \$4 million.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. Grady A. Martin Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserve Resources and Increase Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (Poultry)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Poultry Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Broiler Breeders
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity Improved, Costs Reduced, Net Income Increase
AUDIENCE	Poultry Producers
METHODS	Demonstrations and Meetings

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Productivity Improved
	Costs Reduced	7 lbs. less feed/hen
	Net Income Increased	\$2/hen - \$4 million
		potential
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

TURKEY ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION AND EGG HANDLING IN NORTH CAROLINA

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	TEXT:
Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban	<p>Essentially all commercial turkey breeding is accomplished by artificial insemination. The level of competency of the artificial inseminating crews has considerable bearing on fertility thus poult production. The competency of the producer and hatchery personnel in handling hatching eggs also can effect hatchability. Since poults have a value of \$0.95 each, considerable income is at stake if proficiency of the personnel in these areas is not at a high level.</p>
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	<p>Field demonstrations in both artificial insemination techniques and proper egg handling were conducted with personnel from three integrated firms whose total production is 10 million poults annually. One firm had a 7% increase in poults hatched due mainly to the improved competency of their artificial inseminating crews. This would mean an increase of \$190,000 in poult income annually. The other firms also demonstrated marked improvements in hatchability. With this level of benefits from Extension educational work, this effort will continue.</p>
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed	
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: Mr. Charles E. Brewer Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P. O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increased Productivity - Conserve Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (Poultry)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Poultry
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Turkey - Breeders
IMPACT/RESULT	Practice Adopted
AUDIENCE	Producers - Farm Labor - Service Personnel
METHODS	Demonstration

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Practice Adopted
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Model Disease Control Program for Turkeys in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Usage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Extension Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Turkey diseases account for a major loss to the turkey producer. In addition to death losses, diseases produce morbidity, downgrading, lowered weights, poor efficiency, and excessive condemnations. High medication costs incurred when treating diseases also contribute to increased production costs. A disease control program with major emphasis on prevention could reduce losses, improve production efficiency, and reduce medication costs.</p> <p>A model turkey disease control program has been developed which is essentially a health monitoring program beginning with breeders through the day-old turkey. Two large turkey companies are cooperating by using the program and allowing periodic monitoring to evaluate efficacy. If the program is demonstrated to be profitable, it will be offered to other companies including broiler companies.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. J. R. Harris Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (Poultry)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Poultry Disease
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Turkey
IMPACT/RESULT	Practice Adopted
AUDIENCE	Turkey Producers
METHODS	Demonstrations, Individual Assistance

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Practice Adopted
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Mycoplasma Gallisepticum Control Program in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>There exists pockets of <u>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</u> infections in North Carolina primarily in multiple age commercial egg and backyard flocks. With leadership of the Extension Veterinarian, a committee is now functioning in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and has developed a proposed M.G. control program for North Carolina.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>This control program has considerable economic potential for the poultry industry in the state. M.G. infections will cause a 20 egg/hen loss in egg production. If 2% of the layers in North Carolina were to go from M.G. positive to negative status, it would mean an increased annual gross income of \$260,000 to industry. This is just the surface of the problem because M.G. infections in broiler breeders, broilers, and particularly turkeys can cause tremendous losses due to condemnations in the processing plant. It is not unusual for an infected turkey flock to have condemnations in excess of 20%. This would mean that a 10,000 flock of tom turkeys processed with 20% condemnation loss would have a \$23,400 loss in income from M.G.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>With the program still in the planning stage, much educational effort will be needed in the next few months so that the program can be successful.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. J. R. Harris Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserve Resources and Disease Prevention
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (Poultry)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Poultry
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Poultry Disease
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes Changed
AUDIENCE	Poultry Producers
METHODS	Educational Meetings

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Attitudes Changed
		Program Initiated
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Nutritional Needs of Turkeys Satisfied with Less Kinds of Feeds in N.C.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The cost of milling feed depends to a great extent on the feed mill operating at maximum output. Increasing the number of feeds to be milled decreases output. Nutrition programs for turkeys may have as many as 13 different feeds, but most have at least seven feeds in an attempt to best meet the nutritional needs of the birds. Seven feeds become 14 feeds or even 21 feeds if medication is used for some birds and this cuts the output of a mill and raises the cost of the feed.</p> <p>Trials at North Carolina State University indicate that hen turkeys given a three-feed vs. six-feed regime had the same performance. The secret seems to be that the total nutrition in three feeds must be the same as the total nutrition in six feeds.</p> <p>A turkey operation growing approximately 3,000,000 turkeys annually has adopted the three-feed program for hens. After doing so, their performance actually improved because of the better quality feeds that were a spin off from the new nutritional regime. It was estimated that \$.25/ton was saved on milling costs in this operation which mixes 75,000 tons of feed annually at a total estimated cost savings of \$18,750 per year.</p> <p>Field tests are being conducted currently with two other organizations. Trials are also underway evaluating a four-feed regime for tom turkeys.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. J. B. Ward Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (Poultry)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Poultry
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Nutrition, Mill Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity Improved
AUDIENCE	Turkey Producers
METHODS	Demonstrations, Meetings, Newsletters

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Productivity Improved
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Weighing Broilers After Catching Vs. Before Processing--North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The weighing of broilers and the time of marketing plays a very important role in determining feed conversion. Feed conversion usually is used to determine: (1) the payment to the grower; (2) the cost of producing a pound of live weight; and (3) decisions on the plane of nutrition that should be fed.</p> <p>Birds weighed just after they are caught have feed conversions better than birds weighed before processing because they weigh more immediately after being caught. It is important to know the difference because: (1) operations frequently compare broiler performance data and management and nutritional decisions are made from those data comparisons; and (2) due to geographic location of farms, birds are weighed at different times after catching making payments to growers inequitable unless shrink is considered.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Data was collected comparing the effect of weighing time on broiler performance. Birds were weighed at the feed mill shortly after being loaded and before going to the processing plant, or they were weighed just before they were moved into the hanging area.</p> <p>The data which was collected over an 8-month period indicated that the difference between weighing after catching and weighing before processing is 10 points in body weights and 5 points in conversion, both in favor of weighing at the mill.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>This information has been used in educational meetings and on individual assistance basis in helping firms understand how they can compare performance data on the same basis and make nutritional and management decisions on sound information.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. J. B. Ward Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (Poultry)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Management, Nutrition
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Poultry
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision Making Improved
AUDIENCE	Poultry Integrators and Contract Growers
METHODS	Educational Meetings and Individual Assistance

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Decision Making Improved	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Accuracy and Precision in Feed Quality Assurance Laboratories in North Carolina Poultry Companies

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Feed quality assurance programs are becoming increasingly more sophisticated and effective within the poultry industry. This has meant that an increasing number of companies have decided to establish in-house feed quality assurance laboratories. Accuracy and precision within these laboratories, is, of course, essential. Yet, only the larger poultry companies have persons within the organization who feel comfortable establishing, running, and trouble-shooting quality assurance laboratories. This leaves these companies with an expertise gap in an area which affects decisions on about 650,000 tons of feed a year, valued at slightly over \$100 million.</p> <p>To answer this need an information base on laboratory establishment and operation was established. This information base was used from time to time by six companies in the state. Two companies producing a combined total of 180,000 tons of feed established laboratories, while a third company producing 150,000 tons has committed money for establishing a laboratory.</p> <p>Some of the ways such a laboratory can assist a feed manufacturer include: (1) Identifying quality problem areas that need corrective measures; (2) assuring that ingredient and finished feed specifications are met; (3) saving analyses costs; and (4) confirming freedom of undesirable residue in ingredients, finished feed, and the final product. Past experience would suggest that companies which have established laboratories have re-couped their \$60,000 investment within two years.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Frank T. Jones Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources/Developing Management
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (Poultry)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Feed Quality Assurance (Poultry)
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Poultry
IMPACT/RESULT	Accuracy/Precision Increased, Savings Realized
AUDIENCE	Poultry Companies
METHODS	Individual Assistance, Newsletters, Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Savings Realized
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Monitoring of Poultry Feed Ingredients in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Feed ingredients account for 70 to 90% of the cost of producing poultry feeds. In North Carolina, that cost was over \$260 million in 1981. Educational efforts to help poultry feed companies reduce the cost of poultry feeds have centered in this area.</p> <p>An ingredient summary program has been developed and is operational. Sixteen feed companies cooperate by sharing ingredient analyses. The program operates with the following three goals in mind: (1) To provide poultry feed manufacturers with current and individualized ingredient assay summaries; (2) to improve feed ingredient quality in North Carolina by providing both buyers and sellers with ingredient assay data summaries; and (3) to provide an avenue by which Extension specialists can keep up-to-date on feed ingredient quality in North Carolina. The program is accomplishing its goals. However, the goals are and must be continuing ones since ingredient quality can and does decline with amazing rapidity when left unattended.</p> <p>During the reporting year the program was instrumental in detecting a trend of high urease levels in local soybean meal which was affecting broiler and turkey performance. The summary information enabled soybean meal processors to realize the problem and take corrective measures. Poultry feed manufacturers have also utilized the summary to better estimate levels of nutrients in ingredients and change formulations accordingly. The results of the program are difficult to measure. However, if one conservatively estimates a 0.1% reduction in cost of poultry feeds, the savings for the poultry industry would be in excess of \$2 million annually.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Frank T. Jones Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources/Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (Poultry)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Feed Quality Assurance (Poultry)
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Poultry
IMPACT/RESULT	Savings Realized/Accuracy Improved/Cooperation
AUDIENCE	Poultry Companies
METHODS	Newsletters, Publications, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Accuracy Improved
	Savings Realized	Estimated 0.1% or \$2 million annually
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Induced Molting Commercial Layers in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Recent research indicated that with proper lighting, weight loss, and nutrition, commercial layers would come back into production 2 weeks earlier than those on standard induced molting program. Field trials demonstrated that this advantage could be attained on commercial flocks with a net advantage of about 10 eggs/hen. An educational program was initiated utilizing newsletters, educational meetings, and field demonstrations to encourage the use of improved induced molting practices.</p> <p>The program was conducted at a teachable time in that commercial egg producers were having problems with cash flow and high interest rates making induced molting a more economical alternative than buying young pullets. During 1981-82 at least 3.25 million North Carolina hens were on programs utilizing the new induced molting technology. Those layers on the program state wide realizing 10 more eggs/hen would have an additional gross income of 1.3 million dollars.</p> <p>Both further research and field trials are necessary to continue to fine tune the new induced molting technology as even further benefits can be realized.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Thomas A. Carter Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increase Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production (Poultry)
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Poultry
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Egg Production
IMPACT/RESULT	Practice Adopted/Productivity Improved
AUDIENCE	Poultrymen
METHODS	Demonstrations/Newsletters/Publications/Meetings

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Practice Adopted
	Productivity Improved	\$1.3 million
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Poultry and Livestock Pest Management in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Losses in the poultry/livestock industry due to pests and ectoparasites are substantial but difficult for the producer to assess. Through the extension poultry integrated pest management project, producers have been aided in defining production losses due to pests and ectoparasites.</p> <p>Workshops covering basic IPM philosophy, pest and ectoparasite biology and identification, economic thresholds, monitoring of pest and ectoparasite populations and control strategies are discussed in a classroom session. Following the classroom session, an area IPM agent works with each individual in implementing the IPM program in his production facilities.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>The poultry IPM program has expanded from the initial 2 counties to 5 counties in 1982. Within these 5 counties 1,275,000 broiler breeders, 500,000 layers and 75+ producers are involved in the IPM project. Benefits derived from participation in the training and identification of the IPM program have been decreased losses due to ectoparasites and pests, more judicious use of insecticides-rodenticides and decreased costs to control ectoparasites and pests.</p> <p>Current plans are to expand the poultry IPM program to include as many birds as resources will allow. Other areas of poultry production that will be worked with in the future are turkey breeders, broilers, turkey growout and duck growout.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: James J. Arends, Extension Entomologist Department of Entomology, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5215 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2831</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Poultry/livestock IPM
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Increasing productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Poultry/livestock
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Livestock, poultry
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity improved, practices adopted, skills learned
AUDIENCE	Farmers, organizations
METHODS	Demonstrations, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Practices adopted
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Breeding, Management and Marketing of Equine in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Due to recent economic pressures, horsemen must minimize overhead costs while maximizing productivity to show a profit. A series of 74 conferences in 20 different counties were recently offered by the Agricultural Extension Service as a means of educating both the skilled and inexperienced horseman on equine management. Conferences varied from a one-day, four-hour session to multiple weekly workshops or clinics, depending on local clientele requests. Workshops concentrated on increasing productivity through improving horse selection procedures, nutrition, reproduction, financing and health management techniques and training and marketing methods. The target audience, consisting of equine owners, breeders and trainers, farm managers, 4-H members, leaders and parents and local extension personnel, received 185 hours of instruction.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Primary objectives of each workshop were predetermined by local extension personnel, area horsemen and the extension horse specialist. Workshops were tailored to meet the needs of local adult and youth clientele while emphasizing cost-saving management practices. Local extension personnel and horsemen, veterinarians, feed manufacturers, tack shop owners and equipment manufacturers lectured on appropriate preorganized topics.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Slide presentations, movies, videotapes and written materials enabled conference participants to understand subject matter. Demonstrations incorporating live animals and actual management techniques provided clientele with hands-on experience. Audience participation was encouraged during designated discussion periods. A total audience of approximately 2700 completed evaluation forms at the conclusion of the majority of the conferences and workshops. Feasibility of future conference sites, topics and speakers were derived from the questionnaires. Evaluation forms and verbal audience response indicated an overwhelming acceptance of the conferences with greater than 95 percent of the audience requesting future activities. A high percentage of the conference participants indicated that the information was educational, useful and would be implemented into their management program. Future conferences will be held.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Robert A. Mowrey, Jr.; Extension Horse Specialist Extension Animal Husbandry, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2761 or 2762</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities, Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Equine Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUBSET	Animal Production, Management, Marketing
IMPACT/RESULT	Practice Adopted, Skills Learned, Productivity Improved
AUDIENCE	Adult & Youth Horsemen, 4-H Volunteer Leaders & Members
METHODS	Demonstrations, Publications, Slidetapes, Videotapes, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Horsemen, 4-H Leaders & Members
	Practice Adopted	40 percent
	Skills Learned	65 percent
	Productivity Improved	10 percent
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .1 Dollars: \$5,225	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Sheep Production in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Institutions Landscape Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperatives Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The sheep population in North Carolina is beginning to show an increase on small farms. This is due to the small farmers looking for an enterprise to increase their income and with a more efficient fencing program, to control predators. Also, there is an interest in the mountain area for orchard farmers and Christmas tree producers to utilize sheep to control vegetation under and around their trees.</p> <p>Research has shown a higher return per acre of grassland when cattle and sheep are grazed together. There is a cost of over \$50. per acre per year to control vegetation in orchards and Christmas trees, therefore, sheep could serve a two-fold purpose in these situations. Demonstrations are under way at the present to see if it is economically feasible to use sheep for the control of vegetation in orchards. There is a cooperative program conducted by the North Carolina Extension Service and the North Carolina Department of Agriculture for the marketing of lambs and wool.</p> <p>There is a potential to increase earned income by as much as \$1,000 per year for small farmers by the addition of a flock of sheep to their existing enterprise.</p> <p>The program of adapting sheep to orchard and Christmas tree production will be pursued with economic data to compare additional income against damages caused by sheep in this type program.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: J. Hayes Gregory Ext. Ani. Husb. Specialist N. C. State University Wilkes County Office Building Wilkesboro, N. C. 28697 919/667-5111</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Official Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Sheep Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Animal Production, Animal Protection conservation
IMPACT/RESULT	Income earned, knowledge gained, practice adopted
AUDIENCE	Small Farmers.
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Sheep producers
	income earned	\$1,000
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	.05	
	Dollars: \$1,500.	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Sheep Production and Management in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperator Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Solution Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The success of sheep operations depends on the use of current production technology to maximize lamb crop percentage and lamb weight gains. A sheep production field day was developed to provide production information to sheep producers and extension agents.</p> <p>Approximately 2.5 hours of classroom instruction in sheep production were provided. In addition, 20 to 30 minute practice demonstrations were conducted for the following techniques: shearing, parasite control, hoof trimming, and identification. Lecture material and demonstrations focused on the economic impact of sound management.</p> <p>Ten livestock extension agents and 90 sheep producers representing 2,600 sheep were present. Adoption of production techniques discussed can improve sheep income in the state. For example, net returns per ewe can be increased by \$18/ewe (\$60/cwt. lamb prices) by improving the lamb crop percentage from 100 to 140.</p> <p>The field day was a joint effort of Extension Animal Husbandry and North Carolina Agricultural Research Service. Personnel from the University and North Carolina Department of Agriculture developed and presented the program. Financial support for the field day was provided by commercial suppliers of sheep production equipment and supplies.</p> <p>Expansion of the sheep industry in North Carolina is likely to occur with small production units consisting of 10 to 50 ewes. In many cases new producers have little knowledge regarding sheep production. Extension Animal Husbandry will continue to meet the informational needs of sheep producers by providing educational materials and meetings related to production technology.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Roger G. Crickenberger, Ext. Animal Husbandry Specialist Ext. Animal Husbandry, Animal Science Department N. C. State University, P.O. Box 5127 Raleigh, North Carolina 27650 919-737-2761 or 2762</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increased Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Sheep Management and Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	-
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity Improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Demonstrations, Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Farmers
	Improved Productivity	\$18/ewe by increasing lamb crop by 40%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Demonstrating Effectiveness of Fly Control in Northeastern North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals State/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Operations Liaisons Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/continuation Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Due to the environmental conditions of Northeastern North Carolina, flies and ticks are a real problem to cattle producers. However, effective methods of insect control have not been available. Because of the previous success of Insecticide impregnated ear tags for fly control, five herds in the district were selected to demonstrate the effectiveness of the ear tags on tick control and to determine the number of tags necessary for fly control.</p> <p>Insecticide impregnated ear tags effectively controlled horn flies at ratios of 1 tag per 2 ears to 1 tag per 10 ears. Face flies are not a problem in this area. The number of ticks on cattle were reduced but not eliminated by the ear tags.</p> <p>These results demonstrate a savings of about \$25 per 20 cow herd by reducing the number of tags used.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Richard E. Lichtenwalner, Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist P. O. Box 322 Edenton, N. C. 27932 (919) 482-8086</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Broad Concern)	Increased Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agriculture
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Beef Cattle
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Fly Control
IMPACT/RESULT	Cost Reduced; Productivity Increased
AUDIENCE	
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact Keyword	Enter Quantity (economic or social)
		Fly Control
	Reduced Cost	90%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTL)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Includes State name in Title)

Educational Programs for the Economical Use of Estrus Synchronization and Artificial Insemination in North Carolina Beef Cattle

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Cows Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperator Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Climate/State yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The recent availability of two prostaglandin synchronization products allows progressive producers to better utilize superior progeny proven bulls and crossbreeding through artificial insemination (AI). The educational needs are great. Producers have to understand and use a sound economical synchronization program if this is to be a profit-increasing technology. Education is being provided to help producers select "eligible" females based on parity, days postpartum, body condition and age and weight for heifers and to select one of the many different synchronization programs available to fit their herd situation.</p> <p>Livestock agents are being trained and encouraged to develop a team approach with local veterinarians and AI technicians in the education of their respective producers. Numerous state, area and county meetings were held. Our objective is to monitor the eligibility, cyclicity, percent synchronized pregnancies and cost per synchronized pregnancy in as many cooperator herds as possible through 1985.</p> <p>Prostaglandins have been received gratis from the Upjohn and Haver-Lockhart Companies for field trial and demonstration activity. Eight cooperators have provided over 1350 females for synchronization and AI trials since 1980.</p> <p>Synchronized pregnancy rates have ranged from a low of 20% with young females to 48% for lactating mature cows using two-injection programs. Producers are realizing that if they are going to keep the cost of a synchronized pregnancy in the low, \$40 to \$45 range, they are going to have to use mature cows in fairly good body condition and with at least 50 days postpartum. Because the number of "eligible" females in most herds is low, producers are encouraged to limit their synchronization program to ten days and to also establish a reproductive management program within their herd.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Franklin L. Schwartz Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist North Carolina State University P. O. Box 5127, Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2761</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension Animal Husbandry
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Beef/Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef Cattle
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created, Decision making improved
AUDIENCE	County Livestock Agents, Beef Producers
METHODS	Estrus synchronization and AI, Prostaglandins, Reproductive management

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		awareness created
	livestock agents (training)	55
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) \$1,000 <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .20 Dollars: \$4,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Beef Cattle Reproductive Management Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/continuation clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>This program has been initiated to improve cowherd reproduction and production efficiency. The program emphasizes the economic importance and advantages of reproductive management -- controlled breeding periods versus year-round breeding -- as the framework for a cowman's overall management program. Four factors are emphasized: 1) yearling heifers are nutritionally developed for breeding beginning 21 days prior to and for no longer than 21 days into the breeding period for the cowherd, 2) breeding period for the cowherd is reduced to 50 to 60 days and synchronized with forage and labor resources, 3) pregnancy diagnosis is used for culling open and late bred females, and 4) bulls are evaluated to optimize their breeding potential.</p> <p>Twenty-two Extension Livestock Agents have initiated plans of work to improve reproductive management. The backbone of this educational effort will be demonstration herd activity. Presently fourteen producers have made commitments to county livestock agents to begin a reproductive management program. The goal is to have one demonstration herd in each county by 1985.</p> <p>To evaluate herd nutritional reproductive management, a program called Calving Sequence Analysis is being incorporated into our present Beef Cattle Improvement Program.</p> <p>Program awareness is being created through agent training, meetings, radio, and newsletter articles. Benchmark Calving Sequence Analysis data for the present demonstration herds ranges from a low of only 15 percent of the cowherd calving the first 21 days of the calving period to a high of 53 percent -- herd goals are 70 percent calving the first 21 days. It is estimated that the typical North Carolina beef producer adopting this program could obtain an additional \$50 per cow unit. This increased efficiency, when projected to North Carolina's 400,000 plus beef cows, could mean an additional 16 million dollars.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Franklin L. Schwartz Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist North Carolina State University - P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2761</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension Animal Husbandry
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Official Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Beef/Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created, Leadership skills improved
AUDIENCE	County Livestock Agents, Beef Producers
METHODS	Reproductive management, Calving Sequence Analysis

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		awareness created
	livestock agents (training)	65
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
\$2,000	.40	
	Dollars:	\$8,500

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Steers vs Heifers for Stockers in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Locations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What is the impact? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>As the price spread between steer and heifer feeder calves has increased the last few years, stocker producers have become increasingly interested in stockering heifers. The Extension Service began receiving requests about whether or not it would be more profitable to feed heifers than steers in a stocker operation.</p> <p>To answer this question a demonstration was conducted at the Mountain Research Station during the winter of 1981-82 comparing the profitability of 300-400 lb feeder steers and heifers purchased from graded sales at prevailing prices. The average starting weight on 9/30 for the 60 steers and 60 heifers was 352 lbs and 356 lbs respectively. The steers cost \$12.47 per cwt more than the heifers and gained 1.6 lb/hd more than the heifers under similar management from 9/30 to 4/2. The heifers ate slightly less feed and sold for \$9.79 per cwt less than the steers. With interest on investment calculated at 16% the steers had a \$5.64 per head higher net return than the heifers.</p> <p>The explanation for this is that even though everything seemed to be in favor of the heifers, the approximately 269 lb of weight gain put on was worth \$9.79/cwt more with steers than with heifers.</p> <p>The results of this demonstration have caused several stocker producers to have second thoughts about switching from steers to heifers and under present market conditions will increase their net return by approximately \$5.64/hd by staying with steers. This demonstration does point out however that we are approaching a price differential point somewhere around \$15/cwt where heifers would become more profitable as stockers.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Beecher C. Allison Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist N. C. State University 516 Test Farm Road Waynesville, NC 28786 704/456-7520</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THAVST (Critical Concern)	Increasing productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Beef Cattle production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Livestock
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes changed, income increased
AUDIENCE	County Extension Agents, beef cattle producers
METHODS	Demonstration

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Enumerate social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter Quantity (economic or social)
		Income increased
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	.05	
	Dollars:	\$1,500

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Angus X Hereford Feeder Calves Worth More than Straightbreds in N. C.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Date/No. of counties</p> <p>Objectives Life type Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Personnel/Action Contacts yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>For several years the Angus x Hereford crossbred feeder calves have been selling for a premium over straightbreds and other crosses. Many commercial cattlemen have begun producing this cross however some cattlemen were unsure that they were really worth more money than straightbreds.</p> <p>Two years of work was initiated at the Mountain Research Station, Waynesville, to determine if a premium could be paid for Angus x Hereford feeder steers compared to straightbred Angus and Hereford feeder calves that were to be stockered. Calves were purchased at prevailing prices from Graded Feeder Calf Sales comparing the profitability of A x H to Angus for one year and Hereford the next.</p> <p>The first year 300-400 lb Angus x Hereford calves cost \$2.90/cwt more than Angus, gained 5% more weight and returned \$1.95/hd more net return in the spring when sold. The second year the same weight Angus x Hereford calves cost \$4.51/cwt more than the Herefords, gained 7% more weight and returned \$2.00/hd more net return in the spring.</p> <p>These demonstrations showed that Angus x Hereford crosses were more profitable than straightbred for both the commercial cow calf producer and the producer feeding stocker calves.</p> <p>This work will convince more producers there is truly an economic justification for crossbreeding, therefore enabling them to raise more pounds of beef per acre, and receive 3-4 dollars more per cwt weight at sale time for the pounds produced.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Beecher C. Allison Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist N. C. State University 516 Test Farm Road Waynesville, NC 28786 704/456-7520</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Beef cattle production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Livestock
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes changes, productivity improved income increased
AUDIENCE	Beef cattle producers
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measureable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter Quantity (economic or social)
		Productivity increased
	Income increased	1.5 %
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equal dollar value)</i>	Hours	Dollar Value
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .05	
	Dollars: \$1,500	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Demonstrations on Beef Cattle Management in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Lithage Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/delation Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Because beef cattle producers face increasing production costs and no increase in the price of the product they sell, they have to become more efficient in order to survive. A series of on-the-farm demonstrations have been held in the Northwest Area.</p> <p>A one day demonstration was held in the county with hands on participation by producers. This includes methods of identification, use of growth promotants, dehorning and castrating, fly control, handling facilities, internal parasite control, vaccination program and procedures and marketing programs. This demonstration is followed by a meeting to discuss the value of these management tools.</p> <p>A total of over 400 beef cattle producers have participated in these demonstrations. The use of these management practices will increase the income from beef cattle over 30% compared to the program most have been using.</p> <p>These demonstrations have been held in the county with the county agent, county Cattlemen's Association, animal related industries and state specialists involved.</p> <p>The long term effect will be that the producers attending the demonstrations will put these practices into use as well as passing them on to their neighbors. This will make beef cattle producers more efficient and able to withstand the higher production costs.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: J. Hayes Gregory Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist N. C. State University Wilkes County Office Building Wilkesboro, N. C. 28697 919/667-5111</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Show Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Beef Cattle Demonstrations
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef, Facilities
IMPACT/RESULT	Facilities improved, income earned; practice adopted
AUDIENCE	Farmers, small farmers
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Farmers
	income earned	30%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .15 Dollars: \$4,800	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

A Total Program Approach to Feeder Cattle Production in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Date Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>With the increase in production costs and no increase in price of feeder calves, this program is designed to cut the cost of production and increase production per cow unit.</p> <p>The total program approach of breeding, feeding, re-production and management is combined in a package whereby optimum output is obtained with a minimum of input. This program is designed to fill the needs of all producers of feeder calves.</p> <p>The program consists of using bulls that will improve the quality and efficiency of the herd. The feeding program is designed whereby a minimum of stored feed is needed. This means the use of by-products, improved pastures, through reseeded and fertilization, and pasture rotation to make maximum use of forage produced. The breeding season is restricted to approximately 65 days and all open and slow breeding cows are culled from the herd. The calving season is set to best utilize the feed supply, labor supply and marketing program. In addition to the above, the management program consists of controlling internal and external parasites, full use of growth stimulants and in doing the right thing at the right time.</p> <p>This program can result in an as much as an 8-10% increase in calf crop a 30 pound increase in weaned weight of calves and a reduction of \$20. per year per cow in feed costs. This will amount to over \$60. increase in net income earned per cow per year.</p> <p>Only about 20% or less of the beef cows in North Carolina are on a program such as this, so a massive education program is needed if the beef cattle enterprise is to prosper in North Carolina.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>J. Hayes Gregory Ext. Ani. Husb. Specialist N. C. State University Wilkes County Office Building Wilkesboro, N. C. 28697 919/667-5111</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Feeder Cattle Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUBJECT	Beef, Facilities, Fertilizer use
IMPACT/RESULT	Income earned, knowledge gained, practice adopted
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Demonstrations, tours

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Beef Producers
	Income earned	\$60/ cow/year
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .15 Dollars: \$4800	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Marketing Feeder Cattle in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Institutions Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/selection Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The largest segment of the beef cattle enterprise in North Carolina is the production of feeder cattle. Most of the feeder cattle are produced in small herds and no effective marketing system was available. A series of special feeder cattle sales were developed whereby producers could pool their cattle to make a more attractive package for the buyers.</p> <p>This program is planned and operated by the North Carolina Extension Service, the North Carolina Cattlemen's Association, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, and the Operators of Livestock Markets in North Carolina. This program has been successful due to the work of county agents informing producers on the requirements and advantage of this method of marketing.</p> <p>Data from past years show there is approximately an \$8/cwt. advantage for steer calves and a \$6/cwt. advantage for heifer calves marketed by this method compared to marketing through the regular channels. A producer marketing 30 calves per year will show a net income earned of \$1070 above marketing through normal channels. For the 58,413 head of feeder cattle marketed through the specials sales in the fall of 1981 and spring of 1982 resulted in an increase of \$2,085,537 income due to this method of marketing. There was an increase of 12% marketing through special sales during the fall of 1981 and spring of 1982 compared to the number marketed during the fall of 1980 and spring of 1981.</p> <p>This represents approximately 22% of the feeders produced in North Carolina. However, these sales have a direct effect on the price received for other feeder cattle marketed in the state. The sales have a price-setting effect on the local auctions as well as setting the price on feeder cattle sold directly from the farm.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. James W. Patterson & Extension Animal Husbandry Staff Specialist In Charge, Extension Animal Husbandry N. C. State University, P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2761 or 2762</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Improving Marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Show Title)	Agricultural Marketing
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Marketing Feeder Cattle
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef
IMPACT/RESULT	Income earned, practice adopted
AUDIENCE	Small Farmers
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Income earned
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 7.5 25	
	Dollars: \$85,000 24,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Maximizing Returns to Stocker Cattle Wintering Enterprises in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Cooks Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperatives Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>During the last seven years the profitability of stocker backgrounding operations has been limited by large fluctuations in cattle prices, feed costs, and interest rates. Economic analyses of feeder cattle sale prices and backgrounding budgets were conducted to determine optimum purchase weights and rates of gain for stocker cattle fed in North Carolina.</p> <p>Data from fall feeder calf and spring stocker sales were summarized to determine sale prices at different weights. A feedlot computer simulation program was used to predict animal performance and economic returns, using existing economic figures for each of the respective years (1975-76--1980-81). Results show that greatest economic return occurred for producers who purchased light calves (135-180 kg.) and fed them to gain up to 1 kg./head/day. Added returns were realized by producers purchasing mismanaged calves (bulls, thin calves, horned calves) for their operations. The average net return above variable costs for stocker steers was \$58.66/head and \$22.66/head above total costs.</p> <p>Results of these analyses have and will be used in newsletters, for educational meetings and for working with individual producers.</p> <p>The long range effect of improved stocker cattle buying and selling strategies and sound production management will be to increase the number of heavy feeder cattle (>315 Kg.) sold and a reduction in the sale of unprofitable light calves (<180 kg.). In turn, income to beef producers should increase.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Roger G. Crickenberger Department of Animal Science North Carolina State University Raleigh, North Carolina 27650 919-737-2761</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Beef Cattle Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity increased, increased profits
AUDIENCE	Beef cattle farmers
METHODS	Computers, newsletters, publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Productivity Increased
	Profits Increased	\$58.66/head average
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina On-Farm Performance Testing

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>On-farm performance testing provides records which permit the farmer to select genetically superior replacements. The records also permit evaluation of cows and herd sires allowing the farmer to cull those with inferior performance. In addition, reports useful in managing the herd are provided.</p> <p>Approximately 60 percent of an animal husbandry specialist's time is involved in supervising the operation of the program on a state-wide basis. County livestock agents assist producers in weighing calves and using the records. The program is operated through the North Carolina Cattlemen's Association, and producers enrolled bear all costs except those incurred by personnel mentioned earlier.</p> <p>Records were processed for about 1200 calves. Calves were weighed in 288 herds in 70 counties. This represented an increase of 59 herds over last year. The average herd size was about 40 cows.</p> <p>The average calf crop percentage for the year was about 91 percent compared to 74 percent the first year the program operated. For the herds enrolled this year, this improvement alone would indicate an increase of about 995,000 pounds of beef marketed with a value of \$688,000. In addition, weights of calves weaned have consistently increased. Average weaning weight for calves on the program in 1980 was 49 pounds heavier than in 1975 which would represent an increase of beef marketed in five years.</p> <p>Currently, only about 3 percent of the beef cows in the state are enrolled on the performance testing program.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Roger L. McCraw Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist N. C. State University - P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2761</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension Animal Husbandry
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	Economic Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Beef Cattle
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef Cattle
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes changed, income increased
AUDIENCE	Livestock Producers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		attitudes changed
	income increased	600
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) \$35,000 <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .6 Dollars: \$14,400	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Gain Testing of Bulls in Central Testing Stations in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>There are three central testing stations in operation in North Carolina. The oldest has been operated for 13 years, another for 9 years and the third for only 2 years. The program is designed to evaluate postweaning performance of bulls managed under standardized environmental conditions and to provide a market for completely performance tested bulls for both producers and buyers.</p> <p>About 30 percent of an animal husbandry specialist's time is involved in supervising management, weighing of bulls, processing records and conducting sales. Producers testing bulls in these stations pay for other costs.</p> <p>Educational materials and presentations on methods of using central testing as a supplement to on-farm testing were provided. A total of 1988 bulls have been tested in central tests. They were consigned by producers in 79 of the 100 counties in the state with only 57 bulls coming from out-of-state. Of these, 1357 met the requirements for sale. They went to producers located in 94 counties within the state; however, about 50 to 60 percent stay within a 60-mile radius of the sale. Only 43 have sold to producers outside the state.</p> <p>If through these tests we are able to sell superior bulls that will sire calves that will gain .25 lb/day more weight, then the producer with 40 cows using one of these bulls for five years should produce 11,475 pounds more beef and increase his income by about \$8,000 at current prices.</p> <p>Most of the bulls sold from central tests were sold to commercial producers. Prices ranged from \$600 to \$4,400. The average price of 45 bulls at Rocky Mount was \$1309. At Salisbury, 60 bulls sold for an average of \$1304; and the 31 bulls at Waynesville sold for an average of \$1493. Within the state, there is a need for approximately 5,000 bulls per year. Clearly, the number of performance tested bulls available should continue to increase.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Roger L. McCraw Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist N. C. State University - P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2761</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension Animal Husbandry
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Economic Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Beef Cattle
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef Cattle
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes changed, income increased
AUDIENCE	Livestock Producers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		attitudes changed
	income increased	375
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) \$22,700 <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .3 Dollars: \$7,200	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Farm Enterprise Budget Guidelines

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Initiatives Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/contraction Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: An ongoing statewide program to provide farmers and farm lenders with projected cost and return estimates for North Carolina farm enterprises for use in farm planning and financing.</p> <p>County agents, specialists, farmers and lenders are furnished file copies of annually updated enterprise budgets.</p> <p>Ninety-two 1982 enterprise budget guidelines based upon recommended production practices were developed by production and farm management specialists and distributed to county offices and subscribers in the fall of 1981.</p> <p>The budget information is in demand for farm management decisions and the inclusion of recommended production practices in the budgets provides for their consideration by farmers. Monthly cash flow estimates in the budgets aid in financial planning by the farmers and lenders. Two hundred seventy-five lenders have subscribed to this service.</p> <p>Farm enterprise budgets will be needed by agents in advising farmers, lenders in financing farm operations and farms in farm planning in future years as the economic situation and production technology changes.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Duane F. Neuman, Extension Economist North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5576, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2472</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal production, crop production, decisionmaking
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef, corn, pork, poultry, soybeans, vegetables, and wheat
IMPACT/RESULT	Farm management improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers, financial institutions
METHODS	Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .7 Dollars: \$21,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Farm Financial Management in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>A statewide program in teaching North Carolina farmers the principles of financial management and their application and keep farm lenders abreast of the capital needs and financial characteristics of farm enterprises.</p> <p>Farmers and lenders are requesting more assistance from Extension in formulating and estimating profitability and cash flow projections in farm investment and credit analysis. Activities ranged from county meetings (13) for farmers and area meetings (4) for dairy farm lenders to the preparation of a teletip on informational needs of the borrower in applying for a loan.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Farmers and lenders are gradually becoming accustomed to the formulation and use of financial budgeting devices. Many farmers are using income and cash flow projections to evaluate farm business alternatives and their financial feasibility.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>All farmers need a working understanding of financial management concepts and principles, as do their production and financial advisors. Many are still lacking in this regard.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Duane F. Neuman, Extension Economist P. O. Box 5576, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2472</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Decisionmaking, financial management, money management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Budgeting, farm credit
IMPACT/RESULT	Decisionmaking improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .6 Dollars: \$18,000.	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Income Tax Management for North Carolina Families

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>A continuing education program in North Carolina to increase awareness among tax practitioners, farmers, small businesses, commercial fishermen, the elderly, and young families about federal and state income tax laws and income tax management.</p> <p>Publications and lesson plans were developed by extension specialists to assist county agents, tax practitioners and other specialists to conduct seminars on income tax laws and tax management. Cooperating agencies were the Internal Revenue Service, North Carolina Department of Revenue and the North Carolina Society of Accountants.</p> <p>Ten regional seminars were conducted by the North Carolina Extension Service for tax practitioners. Over 70 local income tax seminars were held for farmers, small businesses, commercial fishermen, the elderly, and young families.</p> <p>Twelve hundred tax practitioners received continuing education on federal and state income tax laws and regulations. These tax practitioners reported filing 312,000 federal and state returns in 1981. Approximately 3,000 North Carolina farmers, small businesses, and families participated in local tax seminars. Savings to taxpayers in reduced tax liability and, therefore, increased after-tax income is estimated to be several million dollars annually.</p> <p>Local tax practitioners and county agents will be increasingly involved in assisting extension specialists with continuing education programs on income tax management.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: W. D. Eickhoff Extension Economics and Business N. C. Agricultural Extension Service North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2256</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Family Education
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Income Tax Education
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Money saved, awareness created, management skills improved, professionals trained, and families reached.
AUDIENCE	County Agents, Teachers, Small Businesses, Small Farmers, Private Landowners, Young Families, Tax Practitioners, and Accountants
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Timber Taxation in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Language Climate Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>About two-thirds of North Carolina's land is in commercial forests with sales of timber products generating over \$200 million of income annually. Because of increased timber sales and increased interest in reforestation and reforestation incentives, the N.C. Extension Service conducted a statewide field program on federal and state income tax laws pertaining to selling timber and incentives available for reforestation of cut-over woodland.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>One-day multi-county workshops were conducted by extension specialists in three locations. Participants included N.C. Forest Rangers, forest industry personnel and extension forestry agents. The primary objectives of the workshops were to teach participants methods of selling timber in order for sales to qualify for capital gains treatment and the tax benefits available for reforestation. Handout materials included publications on timber tax law, examples of sales, and reforestation tax deductions permitted under federal and state laws.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>The total audience of 120 forestry agents and forest rangers were trained and many agents now conduct their own programs on timber taxation. Annual contacts with individual timber owners may number in the thousands.</p> <p>In addition to the workshops, county meetings were conducted by extension specialists with over 1,000 timber owners participating. These continuing education programs increased taxpayer awareness of the tax savings available by properly planning timber sales and utilizing permitted deductions for reforestation expenses. Savings in taxes is estimated to be several million dollars annually and thousands of cut-over acres of woodland are being reforested with genetically improved species of pine.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Action Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Continuing education programs on planning timber sales and timber tax management will be expanded to additional counties of North Carolina.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: W. D. Eickhoff Extension Economics and Business N. C. Agricultural Extension Service North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2256</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, Family Education
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources and Environment
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Taxation of Timber
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Forestry, Timber, Christmas Trees
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created, professionals trained, management skills improved, and money saved.
AUDIENCE	County Agents, Private Landowners
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

AGRICULTURAL LAW HANDBOOK - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Date/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The Agricultural Law Handbook is being used to expand the agricultural law program to encompass other areas of the law besides estate and business planning. The handbook will provide county staff with answers to general questions on law.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Materials have been prepared, presented, and in some cases published on Legal Aspects of Employment Relationships Bankruptcy, Marketing Farm Commodities, Oil and Gas Leasing, Directors' Liabilities and other topics.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Field observations indicate increased awareness by individuals of their legal rights and responsibilities</p> <p>To compile existing and planned into notebook form</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Nathan M. Garren, Extension Specialist, Agricultural Law North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2256</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREA	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Law
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Tort, Contract, Real Property
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	Farmers, families, small businesses
METHODS	Publications, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.) Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

ESTATE PLANNING FOR NORTH CAROLINA FAMILIES

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	TEXT:
Emphasis Scale Scale/Size/No. of counties	A statewide field program for teaching North Carolinians about estate planning.
Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban	Educational materials were revised to account for changes in the Federal Estate and Gift Tax laws.
RESOURCES INVOLVED	
Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	
ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	Thirty-five agents participated in in-service training. Many agents now conduct their own estate planning seminars. Specialists presented at county, regional, and statewide meetings estate planning presentations. Field observations indicate many individuals have prepared wills and families have revised their overall estate plans.
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS	
Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed	Explore the use of the microcomputer at the county level as an estate planning aid.
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: Nathan M. Garren, Extension Specialist, Agricultural Law North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2256

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Family Education
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Family Economic Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Family Economics, Taxation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Business saved, money saved, awareness created
IMPACT/RESULT	Professionals trained, resource people involved Farm Management
AUDIENCE	County Agents, Adolescents, Families
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND TAXATION - NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Locations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Educational packets containing materials on business organizations and taxation were developed by specialists</p> <p>County extension agents, farm families, and other agri-businessmen</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Agents participated in in-service training. Seminars were presented by specialists at county and regional meetings.</p> <p>Field observations indicate increased awareness of the need for proper business planning</p> <p>Expand the audience to include small businessmen outside of agriculture</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Nathan M. Garren, Extension Specialist, Agricultural Law North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2256</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Family Education
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Family Economics, Taxation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Business saved, money saved, awareness created Professionals trained, resource people involved
AUDIENCE	Farm Management
METHODS	County Agents, Small Agri-businesses

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Feed Grain Transportation for North Carolina Poultry Feeders

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Designed a means for poultry feeders to assess rail rate and rail service trade-offs when negotiating rail contracts for feed grain delivery. A bulletin was prepared to distribute the technique to a wide audience.</p> <p>A worksheet designed with current grain merchandising practices is used; poultry feeders determine their own bargaining positions; no "answers" are provided.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Other Extension Economists, Dept. Poultry Science, 2 man-mos. 0 0</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Publications will be distributed to poultry feeders in the Southeast.</p> <p>Awareness of feed mill operators of another transport alternative and how to evaluate it.</p> <p>Poultry feeders, farmer feeders and poultry consumers benefitted. Up to \$1.25 million annually in feed transport savings for the 4-firm case study.</p> <p>Dollar savings potential.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Next steps are to introduce other feeders to the technique, expand to nonpoultry feeders, check effects on comparative advantage of North Carolina poultry production and evaluate the feasibility of a grain terminal industry in North Carolina.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Marc A. Johnson, Extension Economist Extension Economics and Business N. C. State University P. O. Box 5576, Raleigh, NC 27650-5576 (919) 737-2256</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension Economics and Business, NCSU
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concerns)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agricultural Marketing and Farm Supplies
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Transportation Development, Marketing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Corn, Soybean Meal, Poultry
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created, publications created, skills learned
AUDIENCE	Livestock Producers
METHODS	Special study

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Publications created
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 0.18 Dollars: \$2,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Small Grain Decision Making for North Carolina Beef-Grain Farmers

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	TEXT:
Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban	<p>An Extension publication and meeting outline on the decision making principles involved in choosing between small grain harvest forms, i.e., forage or grain. Anticipated reductions in grain yields and/or prices present opportunities for the beef-small grain producer to harvest his crop for forage. Deciding if and when to make such choices is the subject of this publication.</p>
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	<p>A slide set and meeting outline will be developed for presentation at area cattlemen's meetings.</p>
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	<p>Funds - \$2000 for publication Staff time - 2 man-months Other cooperators - Other Extension Economists, Crop Science Special funding - \$0</p> <p>What were the accomplishments? Two county agents were trained in the use of the decision procedure. Publications will be distributed to other beef cattle county agents in North Carolina.</p> <p>What were the impacts? Awareness of potential loss reductions when growing small grains. Awareness of how to use market information to choose between harvest forms.</p>
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed	<p>Who benefitted/what were benefits? Small grain producers who own animals as a market outlet. Profit savings depend on beef and grain prices as well as on grain-forage yield.</p> <p>What are implications for future programs? More research is needed on animal performance and health when grazing small grains under North Carolina conditions. Also, optimal fertilization and planting decisions must be derived when the forage option is available.</p>
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON J.E. Standaert, Extension Economics and Business, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N.C. 27650 (919) 737-2258.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Decision Making
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created; publications created
AUDIENCE	County agents; crop producers; livestock producers
METHODS	Publications; Newsletters

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Agribusiness Management in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: A statewide field program in teaching North Carolina agribusiness owners, managers and employees the principles and techniques of business management, financial management and feasibility studies.</p> <p>A complete set of visuals, including slides, overheads, movies, etc., combined with lectures and group participation exercises and case studies has been prepared for use in educational program in this area. Each program is tailor-made to suit the specific training requirements of the firm. Both managerial and supervisory skills programs have been developed. In addition, a small number of feasibility studies are conducted. Programs are conducted by the specialist.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Seminars were presented by the specialist and numerous meetings were held with individuals, agents and groups on preliminary feasibility analysis studies.</p> <p>Field observations have indicated that training greatly improves the skills of managers and supervisors in dealing with management problems. Feasibility studies have resulted in the postponement of several major projects in fruit and vegetables marketing until production reached feasible levels. Probable savings in the area of \$4-5 million.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>This is a continuing effort with emerging clientele groups. Emphasis during 1983-84 will be on nurserymen, lime-fertilizer vendors and seedsmen.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Robert D. Dahle, Extension Economist--Business Management, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, NC 27650-5576. (919)737-2885</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	

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FISCAL YEAR	1982	
ORGANIZATION	Extension	
STATE	North Carolina	
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture	
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Business Management	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Management, Financial Management, Feasibility	
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	All	
IMPACT/RESULT	Skills developed, productivity improved	
AUDIENCE	Adults, agents, managers	
METHODS	Workshops and demonstrations	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Productivity improved
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .2 Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Computer Decision Aids for North Carolina Agriculture

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Likewise Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: To utilize the relatively new technology of micro-computers in business decisions is a goal of Extension economists and various county agents across the state. Computers have been installed in 16 Extension offices in the last two years, and considerable programming effort and training has centered on their use in educational programs. Some soft-ware has in-house applications, such as word-processing and mailing lists.</p> <p>Specific programs developed and made available on county microcomputers in 1981-82 include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Crop and livestock budgets (2) Economics of leasing (3) Cash flow statements (4) Adaptations of existing programs, such as linear programming, record keeping, time value of money. <p>Such programs are utilized by county agents to adapt material to their local conditions and potentially to allow farmers and other Extension clientele to develop data tailored to their situation w.r.t. yield, price expectations, and cost rates.</p> <p>Program development began in the fall of 1982 on a computer routine to determine the value of negotiable flue-cured tobacco quota. Such quotas may be purchased or sold beginning in 1983, under provisions of tobacco legislation as revised in 1982. With transactions restricted within county lines, an evaluation approach was needed to take into account variations in cost structure and varying expectations regarding inflation and discount rates.</p> <p>Additional resources will be utilized in 1982-83 through a grant from the N.C. Tobacco Foundation to further train county Extension staffs regarding microcomputer programs in economics.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>
<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>Charles R. Pugh, Philip Morris Extension Specialist and Economist (Tobacco) N. C. Agricultural Extension Service 213 Hillsborough Building, N.C. State University Raleigh, N.C. 27650 919/737-3884</p>

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management capability
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Farm Management
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Computer use
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Farm management improved
IMPACT/RESULT	Farmers, public officials
AUDIENCE	Computers, demonstrations
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

FY 1982

Feeding Chicken Litter to Steers in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Cooks Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>A 250 head capacity building was used in Wilkes County to demonstrate feeding chicken litter to steers.</p> <p>Feeding chicken litter to livestock is one of the recent innovations in North Carolina animal production.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Two extension employees (a county agent and a specialist) maintained accurate records and assisted with the financial management of the steer feeding operation.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>It was determined the feeding of chicken litter instead of soybean meal saved 9¢ per pound of gain. The study continued this year with brewers' grain being substituted for the litter. Livestock producers visited the operation and received information on the positive and negative aspects of feeding chicken litter.</p> <p>Impacts were measured by the number of requests received for information on feeding chicken litter to steers.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>People in animal production may take a close look at feeding chicken litter to beef cattle where feasible. It can result in a cost reduction of several cents per pound of gain and add to the income earned in beef production.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Clyde R. Weathers, Extension Economist North Carolina State University 207 D Hillsborough Bldg. Raleigh, N. C. 27650 737-3881</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Capacity building
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal Production, Livestock
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Cost reduction, income earned
AUDIENCE	County Agents, Livestock Producers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Masurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Cooperative Educational Activities in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Lithage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: A statewide field program which involves cooperative boards, managers and members/potential members in an educational program concerning cooperative principles and methods of operation.</p> <p>Programs are conducted with the cooperation and involvement of the Cooperative Council of North Carolina and its membership in both the planning and execution of meetings.</p> <p>An annual Institute for Cooperative Directors and Managers is presented at four locations across the state and an annual Young Couples Conference is held at a central location. Numerous other individual office conferences are held with cooperative managers, members, and directors during the year. Specialists and agents participate in educational and committee meetings sponsored by the Cooperative Council during the year. Specialist is a member of the Board of the Cooperative Council.</p> <p>Two hundred managers and directors attend the annual Institute for Cooperatives and thirty couples have been sponsored to the Young Couples Conference annually. Several major cooperatives are consistently utilizing information obtained in these conferences to improve their membership programs.</p> <p>The University has established itself as the major statewide contact for information and assistance concerning cooperative formation, operation and development.</p> <p>The 90 cooperatives in North Carolina serve over 600,000 members. Providing an educational program for this clientele group effectively serves the rural people of North Carolina. Improvements in member understanding of cooperatives, especially for electric and telephone cooperatives, is an important goal of current educational programs.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Robert D. Dahle, Extension Economist--Business Management, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, NC 27650-5576 (919) 737-2885</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Family Education, Community and Rural Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Economic Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Cooperatives, financial management, public policy education
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	All
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created, skills learned
AUDIENCE	Adults, managers, members
METHODS	Workshops, demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Attitude changes
	Productivity improved	200
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	.1

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

N. C. Farm Management Information Systems

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCE INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: Organizing and managing a farm business requires an information system. This aspect of production has become a priority need due to narrow or negative cash margins, high interest cost and other financial risks. Many farmers are intently searching for good accounting systems, whether they be manual or computer-assisted.</p> <p>Farm lenders are also searching for assistance in their advising effort on the types of information needed for both credit analysis and their clients' management needs. Numerous lenders admit openly that many farmers that they have lent to in the past keep no records.</p> <p>Credit agencies have in the past provided manual record books which satisfied only the tax filing needs of farmers. These simple record books lack flexibility and enterprise analyses.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>The Extension Service provides a computer mail-in records program for North Carolina farmers and has developed a comprehensive manual farm record book which is being used to support an area farm management agent project in selected counties. The record book is to be published by Extension for statewide use by farmers. The record book will be an important aid in management education work by state specialist staff. Its nominal cost will be greatly outweighed by the value of management data it collects.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>S. R. Sutter P. O. Box 5576, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Financial Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Money Management, Crop Production, Animal Production
IMPACT/RESULT	Farm Management Improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Financial Institutions
METHODS	Publications, Workshops, Newsletters

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Farmers	1850
Skills Learned		
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars: 20,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Education regarding Tobacco Policy in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Locations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: As Congress prepared to develop a new farm bill in late 1981, it was clear that the provisions of the federal tobacco program would be seriously debated. With North Carolina as the nation's leading producer, any changes would impact the state's agriculture and industry. Yet the appropriate role for an educational program was to analyze various alternatives, not to suggest an advocacy position.</p> <p>Major efforts by the Extension Service included:</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>1. Distribution of educational materials, such as the regional leaflets prepared in 1979 entitled "Tobacco Marketing Policy Alternatives", and digest of various proposed amendments.</p> <p>2. Presentations analyzing critical issues to various agricultural groups at the state and county level, including the usual winter meetings of tobacco growers in major producing counties.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>3. Testimony by an Extension Economist at a Congressional hearing which outlines major points of controversy.</p> <p>4. Distribution of information, as the revised bill, "The 1982 No Net Cost Tobacco Program" was enacted.</p> <p>Further work is underway to aid growers and industry make adjustments in view of the provisions of the revised tobacco legislation.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Charles R. Pugh, Philip Morris Extension Specialist and Economist (Tobacco) N.C. Agricultural Extension Service 213 Hillsborough Building, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-3884</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	Agriculture
PROGRAM AREAS	Assuring economic stability
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Tobacco Policy
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Public policy education
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Tobacco
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Decision-making improved
IMPACT/RESULT	Farmers, public officials
AUDIENCE	Publications, meetings
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT**BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)**

Agricultural Outlook for North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>At the request of county extension agents for more information on the price outlook for major commodities produced in NC outlook materials are prepared and distributed through the Market Pointer on a regular basis. Extension Economists with commodity responsibilities prepare brief statements on near term supply, demand and price outlook each month. At the year's end a more detailed situation and outlook statement is prepared on all commodities and covers both the short run and long run outlook. This information is distributed to county extension workers and the news media. Extension Economists keep in close touch with commodity groups throughout the year to help them interpret changes in supply and demand conditions and how it might impact on their industry.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>T. Everett Nichols, Jr., Extension Economist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5576 Raleigh, NC 27650</p> <p>(919) 737-3107</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Ag. Marketing and farm supplies Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop production, livestock
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Income earned, skills learned, marketing improved
IMPACT/RESULT	Farmers, cooperatives, low income, packers, teachers
AUDIENCE	
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Income earned
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	\$15,000

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Costs of Producing Certain North Carolina Farm Products

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Likings clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Cost of production studies conducted for milk and tobacco. The milk study was conducted for the N. C. Milk Commission to provide data for farm milk price determination. Data for 83 N. C. dairy farms was analyzed. Tobacco cost analyses were developed from data from 42 farms to provide some bench marks of typical on-farm costs. Tobacco is North Carolina's most valuable farm enterprise and dairying ranks sixth.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>The milk study was funded by an \$8,560 grant from the N. C. Milk Commission to cover the costs of a part-time data collector, computer time and publication. Extension specialists time was provided in addition. Extension specialists and clerical time was provided.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>The milk cost of production study assisted the N. C. Milk Commission in setting the farm price of milk. Thus, the established milk prices better reflect economic conditions, improving economic conditions, improving economic efficiency in N. C. milk markets to the benefit of consumers, producers and processors. The tobacco study showed some of the divergence in costs among farms related to yield and size differences.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>These data were used by county agents and farmers as guidelines for production costs for this commodity. These costs of production studies will be continued on an annual basis because of the continuous change in economic conditions.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: G. A. Benson and C. R. Pugh Department of Economics and Business NCSU, P. O. Box 5576, Raleigh, N. C. 27650 (919) 737-3881 (G. A. Benson) or 737-3884 (C. R. Pugh)</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management & Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Animal production, crop production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Milk, tobacco
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, decision making improved
AUDIENCE	County Extension Agents, Farmers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

U. S. and North Carolina Dairy Policy Issues

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Three area meetings were held to inform the N. C. dairy industry about proposed changes in the federal dairy price support program, to evaluate the strengths and weakness of different proposals, and to identify the effects on the N. C. dairy industry. N. C. policy and marketing issues were also discussed. Materials were developed and distributed.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Resources involved were specialists and clerical staff time.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Approximately 240 people attended the meetings many of whom were industry leaders. Informal feed back suggested a large increase in the level of understanding of current policy issues and marketing problems. Thus the audience should be better able to participate in public policy decision-making and business planning.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Congress enacted a new 3-year dairy price support program. Additional educational programs and research will be needed to analyze, interpret and inform the N. C. dairy industry about the new policy, its effects on the N. C. dairy industry and the actions that individual firms should consider.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: G. A. Benson, Extension Economist Department of Economics & Business NCSU, P. O. Box 5576 Raleigh, N. C. 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Farm Policy
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Dairy, Public policy education,
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision-making improved, knowledge gained
AUDIENCE	Cooperatives, dairy farmers, processors, public officials
METHODS	Workshops, newsletters

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Improved Efficiency and Sanitation in Food Plants and Food Handling Establishments in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Cook Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Package Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The goal of this program was to improve food plant efficiency and product quality and to extend shelf life of food products. Current technology in product handling sanitation and prevention of foodborne illnesses were stressed. Food Science Extension has increased its offerings for on-campus training of food industry personnel, and special attention has been directed to regulations and standards to keep industry aware of current developments.</p> <p>Shortcourses, conferences, and workshops have included; Food Protection Shortcourse, Milk Shortcourse, Sanitarian and Fieldmen Conference, Meat Plant Sanitation Workshop, Community Canning Workshop, and a Food Handling and Preparation Workshop. A bi-weekly "hotline" has appraised the food industry of current changes in regulation and standards. The "Food Science News" has served as a communicative tool to inform the food industry about program assistance available in Food Science. All food commodities are served.</p> <p>Proper sanitation in food handling and preparation was provided to 35 food-handling personnel. Over 400 food industry personnel were trained. Industrial food processing firms benefited from these training programs. Comparable training supplied by consulting firms would cost the industry over \$100,000.</p> <p>In order to maximize use of time and reduce cost, additional emphasis is being directed to escalate offerings in shortcourses, conferences, and workshops. The training will be broader and emphasize principles rather than things that can be done better by on-the-job training.</p>
<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>Max E. Gregory - Extension Specialist Food Science Extension 129 Schaub Hall, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2956</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Food and Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Economic development, diet and health
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Dairy, swine, poultry, seafood, fruit & nut, vegetables, food and nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Food processing, food preparation, food safety
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Seafoods, red meats, poultry, fruit & vegetables, poultry & eggs, dairy products
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness, publications, skills improved, efficiency improved, behavior modification
AUDIENCE	Processors, food handling establishments
METHODS	Shortcourses, workshops, conferences

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		efficiency
	sanitation	35 persons
	training	\$100,000.
	publication	bi-weekly
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Managing Foodservice in N.C. Day Care Centers for Cost Efficiency And
Adequate Nutrition

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Goal: Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Operations: Language: Clients: Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption: Clients yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>A pilot program emphasizing foodservice management techniques in day care centers was continued. There are 2200 licensed day care centers in North Carolina, caring for approximately 90,000 children. Day care operators, by law, must provide 1/3 to 1/2 of preschool children's daily nutritive requirements, but operators are not required to have the training necessary to determine how to meet the nutritive needs. Consequently, many day care operators provide meals they think they can afford without considering the nutritive needs of preschoolers. Extension Home Economists can help provide the nutrition and management training needed by day care providers.</p> <p>One part-time Food Science Extension Specialist coordinates the program. Extension Home Economics Agents in the 100 counties of North Carolina have access to the specialist and educational materials. The Office of Day Care Licensing has provided assistance and encouragement in the program.</p> <p>A pilot project was completed in five counties, testing workshop materials and a monthly newsletter which featured nutrition and foodservice management information. As a result, a packet of educational materials, including a slide/tape presentation, was developed. Agents in 47 counties have requested copies of the packet. Six agents have utilized the slide/tape presentation and several others have indicated they plan to conduct workshops in the next fiscal year. The newsletter, "Tidbits for Tots" is distributed to 1270 of the 2200 licensed day care centers in North Carolina through 52 county offices. The program has the potential of impacting on all the licensed day care centers in the state which in turn could affect the nutritive intake of approximately 95,000 preschoolers.</p>
<p>Name and title: Organization: Address: City, State, Zip Code: Telephone:</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Shirley H. Usry Food Science Extension Specialist North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Community and rural development; Home economics and human nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Developing management capabilities; Enhancing health and quality of life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Community services and facilities; Food and nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Child care; diet and health; management; menu planning
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	All food products
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained; Nutrition improved; Facilities and services improved
AUDIENCE	Small businesses; youth
METHODS	Newsletters; slide tapes; workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	knowledge gained	
nutrition improved		50,000 preschoolers
facilities & services improved		1270 day care centers
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

INCREASED PRODUCTION AND IMPROVED ENERGY CONSERVATION FOR PROCESSING
COUNTRY HAMS IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Locations Linkage Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperator Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>The program is designed to more efficiently produce country hams in North Carolina. The approach is to emphasize more mechanization and a move to boneless product. These changes are a result of consumer demands for less sodium, new merchandising techniques, and more country ham production being utilized by the "Fast Food" industry. Lower usage of sodium chloride and higher plant production capacity are being stressed. The effect of reduced sodium chloride in avoiding trichina infection will be determined before implementing this phase of the program. Work is continuing to increase production 25%, utilizing current energy usage and plant space.</p> <p>In-plant testing has been done to evaluate increased mechanization in the production of country hams. Work on the boneless product was accomplished utilizing loaned and permanent laboratory equipment. Most supplies and all meat were donated by outside sources. These programs are being conducted with the cooperation of Food Science research personnel.</p> <p>Data suggest that labor costs and processing time can be reduced by approximately 25% by utilizing mechanization for bone-in hams. This will result in decreased energy and plant costs. Preliminary data on boneless product suggests a 50% reduction in processing time and will reduce energy usage and plant space. Also, there should be improved productivity and profit with closer weight control.</p> <p>More in-plant tests are scheduled for both bone-in and boneless products. Work will continue to reduce the sodium content. A reduction in the sodium chloride should increase the demand as a result of a less "salty" taste. This phase of the program will be initiated after USDA approval and outside funding.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dwain H. Pilkington - Meat Specialist Food Science Extension 129 Schaub Hall - NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2956</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Food Preparation, Food Preservation, Food Processing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Pork, Beef
IMPACT/RESULT	Practice Adopted
AUDIENCE	Processors, Packers
METHODS	Newsletters, Workshops, Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Masurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Estimated improved efficiency	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Improvement of Fruit & Vegetable Grower-Processor Relationships in
North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Inservation Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated social? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retreat Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>During the past few years, the fruit and vegetable processing industry has undergone major changes; such as the establishment of new facilities and the purchase of older facilities by established out-of-state processors. This has resulted in larger operations requiring more raw materials. The program is oriented to minimize the differences between growers and processors. Another objective is to maximize the opportunities to capture a greater share of the consumer dollar.</p> <p>The information disseminated is primarily presented at commodity, county and other similar meetings. Processing qualities of breeding lines and new cultivars are evaluated in cooperation with the research faculty and the horticultural specialists. This information is also presented at the above meetings.</p> <p>This has been an on-going program for almost two decades. The former antagonism demonstrated between growers and processors has diminished as the industry has grown and matured. Grower-processor relationships are excellent at the present time. The growers and processors are working cooperatively and most seem to be relatively satisfied with their portion of the food dollar. At the present time approximately 40% of the apples grown in North Carolina, 70% of the grapes, 35% of the yams, 60% of the peppers, 20% of the blueberries and 100% of the pickling cucumbers are marketed as processed products.</p> <p>The program will continue for the foreseeable future. Such programs require constant surveillance to prevent small differences from becoming major confrontations between growers and processors. After almost twenty years of dedication by many individuals and organizations to reach the current level of cooperation, the program will be extended to cover new growers, new processors and new crops.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Norman C. Miller, Jr. Specialist in Charge Fruit and Vegetable Specialist Extension Food Science 129 Schaub Hall, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2956</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Government Regulation and New Technology
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Food Processing
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision Making Improved
AUDIENCE	Processors
METHODS	Demonstrations, Newsletters, Publications, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Decision Making Improved	No recalls, No lawsuits, Less complaints.
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Poultry Food Product Yields and Shelf Life Improved in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p><i>Emphasis</i> <i>Goal</i> <i>Scale/Size/No. of counties</i></p> <p><i>Innovations</i> <i>Language</i> <i> clientele</i> <i>Rural/Urban</i></p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p><i>Cooperation</i> <i>Volunteers</i> <i>Social Funds</i></p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p><i>What were impacts?</i> <i>Who benefited?</i> <i>What were the benefits?</i> <i>Level of impact?</i> <i>Calculated costs?</i> <i>Calculated benefits?</i> <i>How impacts were measured?</i></p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p><i>Expansion/Retraction</i> <i>Clientele yet to be served</i> <i>Research needed</i></p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Workshop programs were developed for poultry food processing plant personnel. Program sessions were planned to inform employees on means for increasing the yield of quality shell eggs and enhancing the shelf life of refrigerated poultry meats. Since audience size varies from presentation to presentation, repeated sessions are given smaller audiences. Depending on product types audience size will range from 15 (poultry meat) to no more than 100 (egg plant personnel). Processing facilities are located in rural communities or cities.</p> <p>Teaching materials and personnel are secured from allied industry, poultry food processors, area and county extension office and university. Public and private facilities are obtained for these sessions. Specialized program needs are secured by university participants. Poultry food processors endorse and support workshops efforts.</p> <p>Factors affecting product yields and quality are discussed. Product yields and shelf life deteriorate when those factors are out of control. Potential losses exist wherever poultry foods are moved during processing. People, equipment, chemicals, temperature, microbiological etc. are topics discussed. When these factors are controlled during processing conservation of food material and reduced costs results. A single percent increase in yield means savings of one days egg production for producers and processor in North Carolina. Improved shelf life prolongs product qualities and reduces chances of spoilage.</p> <p>Audience evaluation indicates a need for sessions. Employees needs reveal certain areas in the process require indepth sessions, such as factors influencing meat tenderness etc.</p>
<p><i>Name and title</i> <i>Organization</i> <i>Address</i> <i>City, State, Zip Code</i> <i>Telephone</i></p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Fred R. Tarver, Jr. Poultry Food Products Specialist Food Science Dept. NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concerns)	Improving Marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Food Processing, Food Quality
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Poultry Food Products
IMPACT/RESULT	Skills learned, food preserved
AUDIENCE	Processors, Farmers, Black, American Indians
METHODS	Workshops, demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (i. economic or social)
		Processors
	Eggs, Yields	1%
	Meat, Shelf Life	3 to 4 days
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Utilizing Poultry Meat Products in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Consumer interest encouraged the development of visual aid materials showing procedures for cutting a whole ready-to-cook (R-T-C) broiler chicken into pieces. Acquired skills provide purchasers an opportunity for savings. Visuals consists of a slide and tape set and a companion leaflet.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteer Special Funds</p>	<p>These materials present methods for cutting R-T-C carcass. Generally, the retail price of chicken parts is several cents more per pound than the price per pound of whole R-T-C carcasses. Even though these visuals directly benefit the consumer, they are a desirable tool for those developing programs for and working with consumers.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Skills learned from these materials will help individuals develop self confidence. Personal pride will be enhanced by that achievement. In times of stressed economic well-being, these learned skills can serve as an aid in the relief some of the dilemma.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Fred R. Tarver, Jr. Poultry Food Products Specialist Food Science Dept. NCSU Raleigh, N. C. 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Poultry, Food Preparation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Poultry, Food Processing
IMPACT/RESULT	Practices adopted, skills learned
AUDIENCE	Homemakers, teachers
METHODS	Slide tape, publication

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Practices adopted
	Homemakers	State Wide Anticipated first year use
	Teachers	130
	Skills learned	20%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Apple Management Advisory Service (AMAS) for North Carolina Producers

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Coch State/Dist./No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: AMAS programs have been initiated to provide pest management services to participating grower; to assist participants in developing a business organization to provide these services; and to evaluate the economics of these services.</p> <p>Seminars were presented by specialists and office conferences were held with county agents during the year.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>In 1982, 5 farms with about 350 acres of apples kept complete records for evaluation of the Apple Management Advisory Service. Preliminary results suggest that apple producers in Western North Carolina could increase net returns by receiving pest management assistance. Efforts to evaluate this program will be continued during 1983.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Extension agents will be increasingly involved in assisting local producers in establishing and evaluating future IBM programs.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>C.D. Safley, Extension Economist, Fruits and Ornamentals - Marketing and Management, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N.C. 27650 919-737-2605-06-07</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Crop Production
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop production, crop protection, pest management
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Pest control increased
IMPACT/RESULT	Farmers
AUDIENCE	
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Post-Harvest Handling Producers for Fruit and Vegetable Growers in North Carolina.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Date/State/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperator Volunteer Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: Extreme perishability and the wide gradations in quality of most produce necessitate evaluation of the performance and reliability of current post-harvest handling techniques. A specific post-harvest handling extension program was designed to identify, describe, evaluate, and communicate to county agents and growers the economic feasibility of alternative quality maintenance technologies for fruits and vegetables. Individuals from the Cooperative Inspection Service, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, private industry, and the Agricultural Extension Service conducted a one-day workshop on quality maintenance technologies in Clinton, N.C. Growers and county agents from Eastern N.C. attended the workshop to assess the technology appropriate for the produce industry in their area. Concurrently, post-harvest handling materials were amassed in a notebook which was distributed to agents in every county of North Carolina.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Potential benefits from improved quality maintenance procedures include reduced marketing costs due to less product waste, increased prices paid to producers due to the value of increased shelf life recognized by wholesale buyers, and an ability to compete in more distant markets due to extended product life.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>The long term effect of this educational program is to improve producer income by adding value to the product handled and to increase the marketing alternatives for all produce farmers in North Carolina.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Edmund Estes, Extension Economist N. C. State University P. O. Box 5368 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2605</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agricultural marketing and farm supplies
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Fruits and vegetables, marketing
IMPACT/RESULT	Marketing improved, practice adopted
AUDIENCE	Farmers
METHODS	Demonstrations, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Farmers
	Marketing, improved	5 percent
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .2 Dollars: \$6,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

North Carolina Farmland Market

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: The focus of the farmland market program during the reporting period was to publish information related to the use of rural land, the nature of nonfarm demands for farmland and ownership characteristics of farmland owners and farmland buyers.</p> <p>Publications and news releases were made available throughout the state for use in local programs related to land-use planning and land development. Materials were widely disseminated and were used, for example, by newspapers and radio stations, and by organizations conducting educational programs in land use.</p> <p>Data were collected on farmland sales in cases where land was converted to nonfarm use and in cases where land continued to be used for farm purposes. Land ownership data were summarized from tapes containing results of USDA surveys.</p> <p>Results of the studies have been used in a wide variety of ways including county, regional and state-level educational programs, and as input into planning programs at the county and regional level. There is a better understanding of the land market, who owns farmland in North Carolina and the nature of the demand for farmland.</p> <p>Further results of these studies are being summarized. Thus, the program is building and will receive increased visibility as time passes. It is expected that information still to be disseminated will directly be usable in planning and related programs at the local level throughout the state.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Leon E. Danielson, Extension Economist Extension Economics and Business North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2256</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improved Resource Use
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources, Land Use
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Land Market
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Land Use
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved understanding, improved resource use
AUDIENCE	Farmers, leaders, officials, planners
METHODS	Newsletters, publications, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Feeder Calf Auction Price Differentials

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Cooks Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/delation Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Provide information on current and past feeder calf price discounts and premiums as these are related to various market characteristics and animal types.</p> <p>Weekly summaries at all North Carolina feeder calf and yearling sales to all county livestock agents for use in their programs.</p> <p>Upon completion of research, seminars and presentation at beef cattle meetings will be conducted.</p> <p>Local county agents will be able to better advise their beef livestock clients as to the most desirable types of animals to market. Farmers will have access to better information on expected prices for various classes of animals.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>J.E. Standaert, Extension Economics and Business, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N.C. 27650 (919) 737-2258.</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agricultural Marketing and Farm Supplies
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Marketing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef, feeder calves
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	County agents, livestock producers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Direct Marketing of Horticultural Products in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Likely Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Approximately 10 percent of the fruit and vegetables produced in North Carolina is sold via direct farmer-to-consumer marketing. Two-hour workshops were designed to assist county agents, produce growers, and community leaders investigate direct marketing alternatives for their community. Discussion topics include the organization and operation of a farmer's market, the benefits and costs of pick-your-own sales, and merchandising techniques for roadside stand operators. Of critical concern was the identification of factors which increase the probability of a successful venture for the individual grower and the community.</p> <p>The long term impact of this educational program is twofold: (1) increased income for direct marketers with lower prices and increased product freshness for consumers; and (2) an expansion of marketing alternatives for small acreage growers.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Edmund Estes, Extension Economist N. C. State University P. O. Box 5368 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2605</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agricultural marketing and farm supplies
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Fruits and vegetables, marketing
IMPACT/RESULT	Income increased, marketing improved
AUDIENCE	Small farmers
METHODS	Slide tapes

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Small Farmers
	Income increased	25 percent
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	1	
	Dollars:	\$3,000

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Hedging and Forward Pricing - Grain and Livestock - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/delimitation Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Many farmers and agribusinessmen do not have sufficient understanding of hedging and forward pricing to make good marketing decisions. Agricultural lenders in particular do not have adequate knowledge of the principles and applications of forward pricing, especially the commodity futures market. To help these groups better manage market price risks and to "lock in" profits on their grain and livestock production several activities were undertaken during the year. New basis tables for grain and livestock were prepared for all major markets in the state. Four regional seminars co-sponsored with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange were held in strategic areas across the state. In addition to the regional seminars 8-hour workshops were conducted in 15 counties. Nearly 500 producers, lenders and elevator managers were taught at these meetings using videotapes, practical exercises and discussions.</p> <p>Clientele interest continues to be high in this area and this has contributed to the effectiveness of this program. Many farmers who attended the seminars during the winter reported that they forward priced their wheat, corn and soybeans at 50 - 75 cents per bushel more than they would have received at harvest. Some livestock producers indicated they also had gotten 50¢/cwt. more for their hogs by forward pricing them.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>T. E. Nichols, Jr., Extension Economist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5576 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3107</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Ag. Mktg. & Farm Supplies, Bus. Mgt. & Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop production, livestock, decision-making
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Grain, livestock
IMPACT/RESULT	Income earned, skills learned, marketing improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers, financial institutions, processors, teachers
METHODS	Workshop, videotapes, demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Income earned
	Marketing improved	10 - 20%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .4 Dollars: \$16,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Grain Elevator Bankruptcies in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The threat of bankruptcies continues to be a problem for the grain and feed industry in NC and the nation. Fact sheets concerning legal and economic information on deferred price contracts, liens, warehouse receipts, etc. were prepared and distributed to grain producers, agricultural lenders and grain dealers. Meetings were held with producers to discuss some of the causes of elevator insolvencies and outline ways that farmers can detect and avoid poorly managed elevators. Conferences also were held with leaders of farm organizations and commodity groups to discuss changes in the Grain Dealer Law which might help eliminate elevator bankruptcies.</p> <p>As a result of the meetings and published information a committee was appointed by the NC Commissioner of Agriculture to draft a new Grain Dealer Bill to be introduced in the General Assembly in 1983. Also a task force was convened by USDA to plan and staff a national conference on Elevator Bankruptcies. This 2-1/2 day conference will be held in St Louis, MO this fall.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>T. Everett Nichols, Jr., Extension Economist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5576 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3107</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving Marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Ag. Mktg. & Farm Supplier, Bus. Mgt. & Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Financial Mgt., Marketing, Crop Protection
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Corn, wheat, soybeans
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved, income increased, marketing improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers, processors, financial institutions
METHODS	Publications, newspapers

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Decision makers
	Marketing improved	15 - 20%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .1	Dollars: \$4,000

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Producer Marketing in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperator Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Declining product prices and higher input costs increased the value of wise production and marketing decisions for North Carolina grain producers in 1981-82. The grain management and marketing program concentrated on (a) providing enterprise budgets and outlook information, (b) helping producers analyze their production costs and (c) interpreting outlook information and aiding producers in evaluating marketing alternatives.</p> <p>This information was provided to the clientele groups through regional and county meetings, the <u>Market Pointer</u>; newsletters, newspaper, TV and radio. Work sheets and problem sets were developed and used to help producers integrate production, cash flow and marketing decisions.</p> <p>Over 1500 farmers, agricultural lenders and agents attended the original seminars and workshop. But nearly all of the 82,000 corn and soybean growers in the state were reached through newsletters, articles in farm magazines and other media. County extension agents and agricultural lenders reported that producers who attended the meeting and worked the problem did a much better job in analyzing decisions on what crops to produce and when to price them. They also report that the farmers showed marked improvement in planning and managing their cash flow requirements this year.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>T. Everett Nichols, Jr., Extension Economist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5576 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3107</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing management capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop production and agricultural marketing
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crop production, financial mgt., marketing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Corn, soybeans, wheat
IMPACT/RESULT	Income earned, skills learned, behavior changed
AUDIENCE	Farmers, financial institutions, lenders, teachers
METHODS	Workshops, newsletters, publications, demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Income earned
	Behavior changed	10%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .4 Dollars: \$16,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Young Farmer Program in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Extension Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Because young farmers are in a highly leveraged position the ability to analyze investment decisions and make good management and marketing decisions regarding their crops and livestock is often the factor that determines profit and loss. Several educational activities were undertaken to help this clientele.</p> <p>Ten workshops involving 10-12 contact hours were taught to 200 young farmers & their wives in county meetings. These workshops focused on business analysis and planning, marketing strategies and pricing; business law and taxation, labor and equipment management, and risk and financial management.</p> <p>Two statewide workshops, sponsored jointly by the NC Bankers Association & the Cooperative Extension Service, also were held for 250 young farmers to help them update technical information in agriculture & to improve their management skills. Subject-matter specialists from other departments were involved in the program development and instruction of the two-weeks course & one-week course respectively.</p> <p>The long term effect of these programs will be better decision-making regarding investments and the management and marketing of their products. The overall improvement in operating efficiency will be reflected in lower production costs and higher net returns from farming.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>T. Everett Nichols, Jr., Extension Economist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5576 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-3107</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management & Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Decision-making, farm debt, financial management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Crop production, livestock, farm credit
IMPACT/RESULT	Farm management improved, improved debt management, productivity improved
AUDIENCE	Farmers, ranchers, small farmers
METHODS	Computers, demonstration, videotapes, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Farmers, ranchers
	Farm management improved	15 - 20%
	Improved debt management	5 - 10%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .2	Dollars: \$8,000

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

INVOLVING NORTH CAROLINA LANDOWNERS IN FORESTRY

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: It is estimated that approximately 250,000 private nonindustrial forest landowners control 80 percent of North Carolina's commercial forest land. Most of these landowners are unaware of the benefits of forest management. Extension Forest Resources has for many years supported the establishment of County Forestry Associations as a way to reach these landowners. The associations are educational and their officers are usually landowners. There has been no formal mechanism to bring together these individual associations. The North Carolina Forestry Association (NCFA) composed primarily of forest industry representatives has been the major voice of forestry in the State.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>An effort has been made to involve landowners in the NCFA so that the Association can represent all aspects of forestry and can also serve as a focal point for the county associations. Discussions between Extension, leaders of county associations, and the NCFA have led to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the appointment of forest landowners to the board of NCFA. 2) the establishment of a private woodland owners committee in NCFA 3) the organization of a concurrent session for landowners at the NCFA annual meeting. 4) the development of regional NCFA sponsored mini meetings for landowners across the State.
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Extension has played a lead role in items 3 and 4.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>It is anticipated that the closer linkage between forest landowners and the NCFA will lead to more activity in county associations and consequently greater awareness among landowners of the benefits of forest management. This in turn will lead to an increase in the forest acreage under management.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Michael P. Levi Extension Forest Resources N. C. State University P. O. Box 5488 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-3386</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	NORTH CAROLINA
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources/CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing productivity/conserving resources/ Developing management capabilities.
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources/Organization Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Forest Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes changed
AUDIENCE	Forest landowners, organizations
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Attitudes changed
		programs for landowners established
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA MONTHLY FORESTRY MEDIA PACKAGE

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retreat Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>In North Carolina approximately 80 percent of the forest land is owned by private nonindustrial landowners. These landowners range from farmers with small acreages of timberland to absentee landowners who have invested in thousands of acres. The majority of the landowners have little or no knowledge of the benefits of forest management or the important role forestry plays in our lives. This ignorance is one of the reasons why we face a potential shortage of timber within 50 years.</p> <p>Extension as an educational organization can play an important role in increasing people's awareness of the importance of our forest resource and its management. Packages of suggested radio scripts and newspaper articles on various aspects of forestry have been developed and sent monthly to county agents throughout the state. The packages are developed by forest resource specialists. Most items are designed for local adaptation by the agent and encourage interested people to contact the County Extension Office for additional information.</p> <p>After one year's operation of the program, agents were mailed a questionnaire on their use of the media packages. Responses were received from 90 of the agents questioned. Eighty-eight used the material in the newspapers, 70 on the radio, 37 regularly adapted it for local use and 22 regularly used it as supplied. These results together with the positive comments from the agents indicate that the media package was being used.</p> <p>The project will be continued and the next level of evaluation will involve measurement of the change in the awareness of and interest in forestry that can be attributed to the media releases and more important the actual changes in forest management practices among landowners.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Michael P. Levi Extension Forest Resources N. C. State University P. O. Box 5488 Raleigh, N. C. 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increase productivity/improving marketing/ developing management capabilities.
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Forest management/wildlife management/marketing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Agents using information for radio/newspapers
IMPACT/RESULT	Forest landowners
AUDIENCE	Forest landowners
METHODS	Newspapers/radio

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Agents using information	
	for radio	70 percent
	for newspapers	88 percent
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

MICROCOMPUTERS IN PRODUCTION AGRICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Package Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Prior to January 1982, 2 of North Carolina's 100 county extension offices were equipped with microcomputers. The 2 computers were a part of a pilot program to evaluate the effectiveness of microcomputers as educational and office management tools in county extension offices. Software to support microcomputer applications in these 2 areas was developed by extension specialists and research scientists at NCSU and obtained from other land grant institutions. Feedback from the Extension staffs of the 2 counties and a general increase in interest in microcomputers in production agriculture resulted in a decision by the Extension Administration to equip all county extension offices with microcomputers as funds become available. During this FY funds were secured to purchase microcomputers for 15 additional county offices. These were placed in the counties between January and April 1982. Software provided with each computer included 5 subject matter disks containing over 20 programs in agriculture and home economics, a mailing list program and electronic worksheet software. Training was provided to each of these counties on 2 occasions, one at the time of delivery of the equipment and a second session some 2-4 months later. Each member of each county staff was encouraged to take advantage of the training and it is estimated that 80-90% were present (approximately 100 Extension employees were contacted).</p> <p>While the primary thrust of this program has been to develop microcomputer capability within the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service and to provide microcomputer education and training for its personnel, it has also responded to inquiries from clientele concerning educational programs on microcomputers and software support. There have been 7 meetings with client groups contacting approximately 75 people. Over 100 copies of computer programs have been made available to residents of North Carolina.</p> <p>Microcomputers will play an increasingly important role in production agriculture and in Extension educational programs. Therefore, it is essential that training opportunities be provided for clientele and Extension personnel.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Robert S. Sowell, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering P. O. Box 5906, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-3121</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Home Economics & Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Increase Management Power
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management & Engineering Technology
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Electronic Data Processing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved Management Capability & Educational Delivery Systems
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Homemakers, Extension Professionals
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		farmers
	improved management capability	10%
	Extension professionals	120
	improvements in educational delivery systems	5%
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program Accomplishments in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Cientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: The EFNEP program in North Carolina is conducted in 94 out of 100 counties, plus the Cherokee Indian Reservation. Paraprofessionals teach homemakers food and nutrition related information on a one-to-one basis or in small community groups. Youth are taught in small groups. During FY 82, 14,514 homemakers and 20,357 youth were taught by 273 paraprofessional aides who work 25 hours a week. A variety of teaching materials developed nationally and at the state and district levels are used by aides. Aides receive continual training from professionals. Emphasis was given to training in the dietary guidelines, food buying and budgeting. Changes in food behavior among enrolled homemakers are measured by 24 hour food recalls and food behavior/checklists. During FY 82, 77% of enrolled homemakers were from rural areas and 23% from urban areas. Fifty-four percent were food stamp recipients, 21% were on WIC, and a total of 12,900 family members were on other nutritional programs. Volunteers (4020) were involved in various phases of the youth and adult program. Training for professionals and paraprofessionals were held on the progression of EFNEP youth groups.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>During FY 82, the Adult Progression Model, developed at the national level, was introduced and adopted by all operating units. It has provided a more efficient system of record-keeping for aides as well as an improved method of monitoring progress of enrolled homemakers. It has also helped aides target their teaching to the individual needs of homemakers. Of the 14,514 homemakers enrolled, 13% reported optimum improvement in dietary practices by achieving the recommended diet of 2 servings of milk and meat and 4 servings of fruit/vegetables and bread/cereals.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Cientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>With inflation and the continuing rise of unemployment, next year's emphasis will be on increasing case loads of aides. Detailed program reviews will be conducted to assess strengths and weaknesses of EFNEP units. Continued efforts will be made to utilize volunteers and progress 4-H EFNEP youth to leader lead groups and into 4-H.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Mary J. Whitmore EFNEP Coordinator Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919-737-2782</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	EFNEP
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Diet and Health, Food Buying and Budgeting
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Dietary Practices Improved, Nutrition Improved, Officials trained
AUDIENCE	Low Income, Homemakers, Volunteers, Paraprofessionals
METHODS	One to One, Group

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Homemakers Served
	Dietary practices improved to optimum 2,2,4,4	1,918
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i> 3.65	Hours: 36,412	Dollar Value: \$132,904
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Nutrition Knowledge and Dietary Adequacy of 4-H'ers in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The demand for accountability and efficient use of public funds prompted a study to document the impact of the 4-H foods and nutrition program in North Carolina. The purposes of this study were to examine the nutrition knowledge and dietary adequacy of youths involved in one or more aspects of the 4-H foods and nutrition program and to determine the influence of "learn by doing" nutrition education activities on nutrition knowledge and dietary practices.</p> <p>A standardized nutrition knowledge test (30 true-false questions) was administered and a 24-hour dietary recall was taken from 208 youth ages 15-18. Questionnaires were designed to identify non 4-H'ers and 4-H'ers having completed various numbers of foods and nutrition projects and demonstrations.</p> <p>Youth who had completed the most 4-H foods and nutrition projects and participated in the demonstration program scored significantly higher with a mean nutrition knowledge score of 24.73±3.56. Those youth who had completed foods and nutrition knowledge projects but had never given a foods demonstration scored significantly lower on the test of nutrition knowledge with a mean score 20.82±4.41. Youth who were members of 4-H but who had never completed a foods and nutrition project nor demonstration scored significantly lower--18.00±3.91, compared with non 4-H youth (mean score of 15.22±5.52).</p> <p>A higher proportion of non 4-H members were found to consume inadequate intakes of kilocalories, protein, iron, vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin and niacin than 4-H youth.</p> <p>Nutrition education programs must provide not only reliable information but must lead to improved food-related behavior. Future research should be directed toward the development of means whereby knowledge of food and nutrition increases in conjunction with the improvement of dietary practices. It is probable that this study should be expanded over a longer period, evaluating the dietary intakes of the same individuals in the future--at a time when individuals surveyed would be faced with preparing food for themselves and/or their family.</p> <p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Ms. Mary Ann Spruill, R.D. Extension 4-H Nutrition Specialist P. O. Box 5097, Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-2770</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Ms. Mary Ann Spruill, R.D. Extension 4-H Nutrition Specialist P. O. Box 5097, Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics, Human Nutrition, 4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Nutritional Adequacy, Evaluation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	24-Hour Dietary Recall, Nutrition Knowledge Questionnaire
IMPACT/RESULT	Increased Nutrition Knowledge, Improved Dietary Adequacy
AUDIENCE	North Carolina 4-H Youth in Foods and Nutrition Program, Non 4-H Youth
METHODS	Meetings

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		4-H Youth
	Non 4-H Youth	86
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars: \$1,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

4-H Foods Demonstrations in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: The N. C. Agricultural Extension Service recognizes the value of 4-H Foods and nutrition projects and demonstrations. Over the past decade, the number of nutrition-related projects and demonstration categories has increased to meet the changing interests of today's youth.</p> <p>In 1980, a total of 21,110 boys and girls completed foods and nutrition projects and demonstrations. In 1981, the number increased to 24,149, reflecting the development of new 4-H projects such as "Calorie Countdown," "Make Way for Dairy Foods" and "Food Conservation and Safety." A Peanut Foods Demonstration category was also added.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>In 1982, a study was conducted to assess the effect of foods demonstrations on nutrition knowledge of youth in North Carolina. Forty-nine youth ages 15 to 18 who had completed 3 or more foods and nutrition projects and had given at least 1 foods demonstration were administered a test of nutrition knowledge. Likewise, 39 youth who had completed 3 or more foods and nutrition projects but never had given a foods demonstration were administered the same test. Youth who had participated in the foods demonstration program tended to score significantly higher at the .05 level on the test of nutrition knowledge than youth who had never participated in the foods demonstration program.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Youth who had participated in the demonstration program had a mean nutrition knowledge score of 24.7 out of a possible 30 as compared with 20.8 for those never having participated in the foods demonstration program.</p> <p>Timing is a major factor related to motivating youth to change eating habits. The most likely time for young people to be exposed to nutrition education is when they are of junior or high school age. Unfortunately, at this time, they are not usually motivated to learn about nutrition. The time of highest motivation is when they are older--when they are faced with the actual problem of providing foods for themselves and/or their family.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>However, interpreting these results support the underlying theory of 4-H--the learn by doing approach; that is, when youth have the opportunity to "learn by doing," their learning potential is the greatest.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Mary Ann Spruill, Extension 4-H Nutrition Specialist Agricultural Extension Service N. C. State University, P. O. Box 5097 Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics, Human Nutrition, 4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Diet and Health, Food Preparation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Nutrition Knowledge Questionnaire, Statistics
IMPACT/RESULT	Dietary Practices Improved, Knowledge Gained, Food Preparation Practices Improved
AUDIENCE	Adolescents
METHODS	Demonstrations, Meetings

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Increased nutrition knowledge
	Increased participation in 4-H foods and nutrition activities	21,110 (1980) 24,149 (1981)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Food Preservation in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The food conservation program in N. C. is large and involves many man-hours of time during the preservation season. During the 1982 program year there were 366 group programs presented by agents to a total of 9,597 Extension Homemakers and other adults. Forty adult leader training sessions were conducted for 516 Extension Homemakers. Two counties piloted a version of a "Master Canner" program. The trained volunteers were utilized in answering the flood of calls to the office. In one of the counties, over 100 calls a day are received with questions about food preservation problems.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Extension Teletip, a state-wide call in network receives thousands of calls during the peak food preservation season. This information relieves the burden of routine calls for the county staffs. In spite of this assistance, there have been over 35,500 requests for additional information on food preservation.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Food preservation will continue to be a big program in N. C. Plans are being made to expand the Master Canner Program so we have more trained volunteers to assist in teaching safe food preservation practices.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON Nadine F. Tope, Extension Food Preservation Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service N. C. State University, Box 5097 Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics & Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources, Enhancing Health & Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Foods & Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Food Preservation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Safe Practices Adopted, Products Conserved
AUDIENCE	Homemakers, Families
METHODS	Demonstrations, Newspapers, Teletip, Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Products Conserved
		1,842,726 qts. fruits & vegetables frozen Dollar Value \$2,303,407.
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Food Safety in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Emphasis was placed on educating consumers in all 100 counties of North Carolina in basic principles of food safety. It was assumed that increased awareness of food-borne disease and microbial spoilage of foods would result in consumers being more careful in food handling, preparation and preservation. This would serve to both decrease the number of cases of food-borne illness and reduce food spoilage.</p> <p>Forty-two training sessions for adult leaders were done. A total of 452 adult leaders were trained for the purpose of communicating basic food safety principles in their communities.</p> <p>Follow-up surveys revealed:</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>--5,971 adults increased awareness and gained knowledge of basic food safety principles.</p> <p>--129 youth increased awareness and gained knowledge of basic food safety principles.</p> <p>--25 professional agents gained in-depth knowledge of food safety and food-borne disease.</p> <p>Counties have requested more structured programs in the area of food safety. This need will be met with a packaged program on food safety which will serve as an outline for programs as well as a reference for agents to use when specific questions come to their attention.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON</p> <p>Robert E. Brackett, Extension Food Safety Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service N. C. State University, Box 5097 Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Foods & Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Health
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food Safety
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Food handling, food preparation, food preservation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Canning skills, decision making
IMPACT/RESULT	Dollars saved, health improved, canners tested, individuals trained
AUDIENCE	County agents, homemaker clubs, families, individuals, youth, professionals, paraprofessionals
METHODS	Programs, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Agents trained	
Participants		5,971
Canners tested		17,431
Leaders trained		452
Paraprofessionals trained		149
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 0.5 Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Best Food Buys

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p> <p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>More and more people in North Carolina are concerned about rising food costs, less time for food preparation and how to maximize the value of money spent to adequately feed their families. Over 52% of homemakers in North Carolina work outside the home necessitating the careful planning of time and shopping for food. To meet the need for concise food buying information and menu suggestions that are in keeping with the national dietary guidelines, two teletip messages, "Best Food Buys" and "Recipe of the Week," are used on the state-wide toll-free system. The Best Food Buys taped message is updated every two weeks whereas the Recipe of the Week changes weekly. The Recipe is not only following the dietary guidelines, but features a food that is inexpensive and simple to prepare.</p> <p>Over 11,000 calls have been received during 1982. The far reaching effect of the Best Food Buys message is that newspaper reporters use the information in their weekly best food buy columns in addition to calls from home economics agents and the general public.</p> <p>A survey conducted with the Recipe of the Week callers revealed they are using the recipes, filing them for future use, share with others, family members enjoy the dish and callers appreciate the convenience of a new and reliable recipe.</p> <p>One county reported the Recipe of the Week was reproduced for clients that come in for the WIC program.</p> <p>Also a radio station calls teletip for the Best Food Buys using the information in programs, then gives the teletip system credit.</p> <p>A daily log of calls is kept to evaluate the impact of these messages.</p> <p>CONTACT PERSON: Rachel K. Kinlaw, Extension Food Specialist P. O. Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-2770</p>
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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics & Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food & Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Food Buying
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Food Buying
IMPACT/RESULT	Nutrition Improved, Calls Received
AUDIENCE	Families
METHODS	Teletip

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Calls Received
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

"Foods with Finesse" Cooking School in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>"Foods with Finesse" is an educational program in a cooking school format developed by five county agents and a state nutrition specialist. The purpose of the program is to demonstrate low-cost, easy-to-prepare recipes that conform to the dietary guidelines as well as food preparation skills and use of small appliances. The program consists of 17 demonstrations performed by agents synchronized with a multi-image slide presentation showing close-ups of foods as they are prepared. Diet and health are emphasized throughout the program. Printed recipe booklets are distributed to the audience. Sixteen randomly selected audience participants taste the finished products during the show from each of the categories of foods prepared: breakfast foods, lunch ideas, nutritious snacks, and a dinner meal.</p> <p>Special funds from the Northwest District Extension Homemakers Organization assisted in development of the show. Extension Homemakers and volunteers serve as assistants to the agent demonstrators. The show has been presented six times to a total audience of approximately 5600 family members and homemakers.</p> <p>As a result of this program, homemakers are more aware of the dietary guidelines and how to change food preparation to reduce consumption of salt, sugar and fat while increasing consumption of starch and fiber. Homemakers are more aware that tasty, nutritious foods can be prepared with minimal effort and time which is especially important to women employed outside the home. Agents have polished their food demonstration skills also. The program cost approximately \$550.00 to produce exclusive of time spent by professionals in program development.</p> <p>The program has been successful as an innovative method of reaching homemakers with nutrition information through a popular "cooking school" format. Plans are underway to use the program on several occasions in the coming year involving large audiences of citizens, Extension Homemakers and young homemakers.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Mrs. Sarah M. Hinton, R.D. Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Diet and Health, Food Budgeting, Food Preparation, Dietary Guidelines
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Preventive Nutrition Awareness Increased
AUDIENCE	Dietary Practices Improved Families, Homemakers
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Increased Awareness
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 360 Hours	Dollar Value: \$1296.00
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Seafoods in Nutrition and Health in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Cost Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>North Carolina Seafood Extension promotes the consumption of seafood in North Carolina. Extension educates consumers on the proper use of seafoods, the nutritional benefits of eating seafood, and the economic advantages of seafoods in the diet.</p> <p>Specialist and agents are active in demonstrations, lectures, slide shows, and various other programs on seafood and the uses of seafood.</p> <p>Home economics agents, homemakers club members, civic organizations, 4-Hers, college students, and high school students have been the main audience for these programs.</p> <p>In 1982, thirty demonstrations and programs were presented to over 1500 people. Agents that have attended these programs have followed through with programs in their own counties. These programs have increased the knowledge of seafood in inland areas of N.C. The results of this greater knowledge is an increase in home consumption of seafoods in these inland markets. This is evident from the increase in preparatory information on seafood that is being requested across the state.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Sam D. Thomas Seafood Specialist NCSU Seafood Lab P.O. Box 1137 Morehead City, NC 28557</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Phone: (919) 726-7341</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics/Health and Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life/Improving Marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Food Preparation, Food Quality, Food Preservation, Food Budget and Food Sanitation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dietary Practices Improved, Food Preserved, Nutrition Improved
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	Adolescent/Blacks, Homemakers Clubs, Homemakers
METHODS	Demonstration, Newsletter, Publications, Slides, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge Improved
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Effort's in Diet and Health

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>A major topic of emphasis by counties in 1981-82 has been diet and health. Statewide, over 1,000 programs have been presented, attended by over 36,000 people. Leader training in topics relating to the dietary guidelines has resulted in an additional 1,050 sessions being conducted by youth and adult leaders.</p> <p>Typical of a county program directed at weight control was that of Stanly County where two series of classes were conducted lasting six weeks each. Approximately 50 overweight people participated, all reporting a small but significant weight loss. Major benefits reported were the knowledge gained about how to improve dietary and exercise practices and the increased incentive to continue independently in their weight loss program.</p> <p>In Guilford County, classes were conducted on low sodium cookery. Participants completed a pre and post questionnaire. Improvement in one or more of the following dietary practices were reported by 89% of the respondents: use less sodium in food preparation, use more herbs/spices instead of sodium, read labels more frequently for sodium information.</p> <p>In Edgecombe County three eight-session series of classes on weight control were conducted. Several months later, 25% of participants reported a total weight loss of 252 pounds, an average of 14 pounds per person. In addition, 74% reported that they did not skip meals in order to accomplish weight loss, 16% reported establishing a daily exercise program and 100% would recommend a similar weight control program to their friends.</p> <p>Diet and health will continue as a popular and much needed topic for Extension's educational program in 1983. The dietary guidelines will be integrated more often into other foods programs that relate to food preparation and food buying.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Sarah M. Hinton, Extension Food & Nutrition Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650 919/737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing health and quality of life.
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Dietary guidelines, diet and health, weight control.
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Dietary practices improved, weight loss.
AUDIENCE	
METHODS	Workshop

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Estate Planning for North Carolina Families

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: The educational program in estate planning is designed to make adults more knowledgeable about federal and state inheritance tax and distribution laws, so that they can plan for the most advantageous distribution of property to the next generation.</p> <p>Programs are taught in county meetings conducted by county Extension personnel, using visuals and local resource people for the technical information. Information is also imparted through mass media by agents.</p> <p>Local attorneys, bank trust officers, insurance representatives usually assist in programs. During 1981-82 a major portion of the teaching was done by agents, rather than state Specialists, since most agents had received in-service training. Specialists continue to provide written resource materials and visuals, updated when necessary.</p> <p>A statistical report from counties indicated that 13,000 individuals reported updating their estate plan. All ages of adults participate in this program. The benefits resulting include more equitable and satisfactory distribution of property, reduced legal problems at time of probate, and increased conservation of assets for heirs. In a few counties, a recommended evaluation form was sent to program participants three months after they attended a meeting. They were asked about behavioral changes since receiving knowledge about estate planning. The reports indicated that each person responding made at least one of the actions suggested.</p> <p>This program will continue to be offered to North Carolina citizens, encouraging those who do not have current estate plans to make them, and keeping others informed for current up-date of plans.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Thelma Hinson, Specialist in Family Resource Management North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service F-2 Ricks Hall, N. C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Family Economic Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Family Resource Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Family Economics -- Estate Planning
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, Decision-making improved, Assets conserved
AUDIENCE	Adults -- all ages
METHODS	Special Seminars

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Homemakers and the Law

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: Homemakers and the Law is a program designed for married women, to help them inventory their present assets and determine how they would fare economically, if they should lose their husbands either through death, divorce, or if the husband should become permanently disabled. The emphasis is on laws pertaining to property ownership and division, financial support, credit rights, insurance coverage and retirement benefits.</p> <p>The information is presented either through visuals at a special interest meeting, or through the use of a home study course. Use of the home study permits the wife to work out her asset inventory with her husband's assistance and family records, at her own speed.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Women participating in the programs or using the study course have been enthusiastic in the need for this information. Women are getting credit in their own right, learning the implications of joint ownership of property and trying to develop their skills for employment if needed. Lawyers have commented very favorably on the value of this material to married women. An evaluation form was provided for each user of the study course. She was asked to respond to questions regarding the readability, time to complete and value of the home study course. Users of the material indicate it is valuable and they are preparing themselves to manage alone. Statistical reports from the county Extension Home Agents state that 3,624 homemakers have completed the course.</p> <p>Use of the home study course has indicated to county agents the interest of women in legal matters that affect their present and future economic status, and the effect on their children. The study course will continue to be offered to interested homemakers.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Thelma Hinson, Specialist in Family Resource Management North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service F-2 Ricks Hall, N. C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Family Economic Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Family Resource Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Family Economics -- Legal Affairs
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, Managerial Skills Improved
AUDIENCE	Married Women
METHODS	Home learning packets, Special Seminars

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Participants	3,624
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Financial Management Programs

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Programs emphasized problem analysis, learning skills and adopting practices for more effective financial management. All counties used various educational techniques including: home study packets for adults and children, cassette tape lessons, workshops, special seminars, and counseling sessions to accommodate the needs and interests of adults and children for improving their skills. New programs on financial management and consumer education added this year are a home study course for parents-- "Teach Children About Money", ten home study cassette tape programs, & ten (3-5 min.) cassette tape programs for commuters.</p> <p>Specialists developed the program materials with the assistance of Extension agents and clientele in piloting the programs. Extension Homemaker Leaders assist the agents in promoting the programs.</p> <p>Accomplishments indicated by statistical reports from 90 of the 101 Extension county units are: 26,265 families made long-range financial plans; 27,854 families followed a spending plan; 25,363 families had a system for record-keeping; 15,415 families increased savings; 38,813 improved family insurance program; 32,408 used credit wisely; 53,677 improved shopping habits; 33,499 adopted economical transportation practices; 17,339 planned retirement finances; and 13,607 families taught children about money. Program participants were asked to complete questionnaires to identify practices adopted.</p> <p>Increased effort will be directed toward increasing citizens awareness of the programs so more can participate, and toward program development for increasing the skill levels of those who have participated. Research is needed for program development relative to the skill level status of participants.</p> <p>CONTACT PERSON: Thelma Hinson, Specialist in Family Resource Management North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service F-2 Ricks Hall, N.C. State University, Raleigh, N.C. 27607 (919) 737-2770</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Thelma Hinson, Specialist in Family Resource Management North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service F-2 Ricks Hall, N.C. State University, Raleigh, N.C. 27607 (919) 737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Family Economic Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Family Resource Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Value identification, Budgeting, Coping Skills, Computer Use
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision-making improved, savings increased, debt reduced, skills learned, practices adopted
AUDIENCE	Homemakers--all ages, single adults, youth
METHODS	Home learning packets (manuals & cassette tapes), tele- tip, cassette tapes for commuters, computer, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Consumer Education in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Cook Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Conventions Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Education regarding the macroeconomy and regarding individual consumer decisions was provided to citizens of North Carolina in order to assist consumers make more informed decisions about economic matters.</p> <p>The program involved a major use of the mass media, including radio, TV, and newspapers, as well as the traditional mode of county meetings and newsletters.</p> <p>The mainstay of the program was the weekly radio series, "The Economic Perspective," which is now heard on 116 stations in five states. Fifty-two weekly programs were aired in the past year. Complementary programs (twelve in number) were aired statewide on an Extension TV program. In addition, fifty programs and interviews were aired on commercial radio and TV, thirty-eight meetings were conducted and six newsletters were written and mailed to county extension offices and newspapers. A semester-long course in consumer economics was offered twice to forty-five agents and students.</p> <p>These efforts will be continued and refined in the next year.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. Michael L. Walden, Extension Economics and Business, 18 Patterson Hall, N. C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2258</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture and Home Economics
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Family Economic Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Consumer Education
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved
AUDIENCE	Families
METHODS	Radio, TV, newsletters, newspapers, publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title):

Buymanship and Acquisition Alternative Clothing Programs In North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT</p> <p>Buymanship and Acquisition Alternative Programs to help families reduce their clothing cost were implemented. These varied consumer education programs deal with wardrobe planning, clothing alternatives such as "To Buy Or To Sew", "Shopping At Discount Stores" and recycling clothing, and clothing for men. Too, a clothing handicapped program was also used to train health educators.</p> <p>An "Investment Dressing" publication is now in its second printing. To reach additional audiences, a feature article on "Investment Dressing" was written for a Working Women's newsletter being piloted in North Carolina. A video tape on Wardrobe Assessment has been developed to reach additional homemakers.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>1 1/2 hour in-training modules were given to 121 agents in the areas of recycling and altering ready-to-wear and textile up-date. Respectively the training focused on decision making and skills learned.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Program results reported by home agents have assessed that 244 adult and 486 youth buymanship and consumer education programs were presented reaching 7,439 adults and 1,528 youth. As a result of Leader Training, volunteer leaders taught 583 lessons on consumer education. Too, 73,812 articles of clothing were recycled at a cost value of \$738,120. (1981-82 Home Economic Accountability Factors Sheet).</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Harriet R. Tutterow, Extension Clothing Specialist In-Charge, North Carolina Agricultural Service, F-1 Ricks Hall Annes, N. C. State University, Raleigh, N. C. 27607</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Textiles and Clothing
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Consumer Education
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved, income extended, practices adopted
AUDIENCE	Homemakers, Homemaker Clubs, Volunteers, Adolescents, Handicapped
METHODS	Demonstrations, Newsletters, Video Tape, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Agents trained
	Income Extended	73,812 recycled garments at cost value of \$738,120.
		Reduced clothing budget by 10 percent annually by
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value: adoption of Investment Dressing practices
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>{Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.}</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title):

Home Sewing Program In North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT Clothing construction workshops, special interest lessons and demonstrations were used by home agents to help North Carolina consumers learn or improve skills, and learn time-saving, efficient methods for making clothing for their families. Clothing construction as a means of stretching the family clothing budget can produce a savings of 62% over the cost of similar ready-to-wear.</p> <p>A modified tailoring publication has been written that gives support to a 45 minute modified tailoring video tape. As a result, more than 26,442 garments have been tailored. In addition, one 1 1/2 hour in-service training module on interfacing reaching 64 home agents has been given.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? Who were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Approximately 9,914 adults and 4,775 youth participated in clothing construction workshop. Additionally, 2,053 trained volunteer leaders have taught construction related lessons involving other home sewers.</p> <p>In total, more than 300,961 garments have been constructed by adults and 15,214 by youth. Estimating average savings per constructed garment at \$15 and \$90 per tailored garment, North Carolina consumers realized a saving of \$5,1883,675 through home sewing.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>The home sewing trend tends to be shifting toward increased sewing for children. Therefore emphasis needs to be directed toward providing agent training on children's wear construction techniques.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON Harriet R. Tutterow, Extension Clothing Specialist In-Charge, N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, F-1 Ricks Hall Annex, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Textiles Education
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Skills Analysis
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved income extended, leadership skills improved
AUDIENCE	Homemakers, youth families, adolescents, volunteers
METHODS	Workshops, Demonstrations, Publications, Video tapes

Cos: Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Professionals trained
	Money saved	\$5,883,675
	Income extend	potentially 62% of clothing budget.
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Refurbishing and Storage Clothing Program In North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Clothing care and maintenance programs to extend the wear life of garments currently in the wardrobe were used by home agents as a means of teaching clothing money management, and to aide in combating inflation related stress. The three phase program stresses 1) mending and repairing skills; 2) stain removal techniques; 3) refurbishing and storage.</p> <p>A leader lesson with visuals are available on refurbishing and storage. A leader lesson on "Laundry Problems of the 80's" is being offered statewide. For mass media 9 clothing care scripts are available through Extension Teletip.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Results reported by home agents from these three programs have shown the following: a) 275,376 garments were mended or repaired; and b) 267,479 stains were removed with a money value realized of \$133,455.50 by using home method procedure in lieu of sending the garment to the dry cleaners. (1982 Home Economic Accountability Factors).</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Persons who benefited from the programs were the ones who learned how to mend, repair, refurbish and store their clothing appropriately so that the clothing items can remain in the current wardrobe without having to be replaced.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Harriet R. Tutterow, Extension Clothing Specialist In-Charge, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, F-1 Ricks Hall Annex, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Textile and Clothing
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Conservation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Skills Learned, practices adopted, Income Extended
AUDIENCE	Decision making improved Homemakers, Adolescents, Homemaker Clubs, Volun- teers
METHODS	Demonstrations, Teletip

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Income Extended
	Money Saved	\$133,455.50
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Energy Fair for 4-H'ers

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: In 1982, the 4-H State Council selected as the State Project, "4-H: Energy for the Future." During the year, workshops, retreats and special programs were conducted by and for 4-H youth, volunteer leaders and agents at the county and district levels. The State 4-H Congress also focused on energy, with one of the highlights being an afternoon and evening Energy Fair for all Congress participants. The purpose of the Fair was to encourage awareness of resource conservation and alternative energy sources, and to allow counties to share their year-long energy program emphases through displays, exhibits and involving activities. Energy computer games, energy quizzes, making sunprints, and constructing solar cookers were representative activities for 4-H youth.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>All 100 counties participated in the Energy Fair, with 1000 4-H youth and volunteers attending the event during Congress. The Fair also incorporated displays and exhibits from the commercial sector, state agencies and utilities, relating to conservation, renewable energy sources, and state energy consumption and resource use.</p> <p>Planning and implementing of the Energy Fair was principally administered by the Extension Housing Specialist, with assistance from the Assistant State 4-H Leader, State 4-H Council Members, and certain County Agents. Funding was from the established budget for the State 4-H Congress.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Impacts included attitudes changed, decision-making improved, consumer education, skills learned and multi-agency cooperation. The event was the culmination of year-long activities, projects, demonstrations, tours, workshops and retreats held by 4-H clubs throughout the state.</p> <p>The 4-H state project has a different focus each year; therefore, no future plans have been made to repeat this event. However, counties and 4-H clubs will continue with energy fairs, projects and other activities relating to energy at the local level.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Sandra A. Dellinger, Extension Housing Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, Housing & House Furnishings Dept., 210 Ricks, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27607 919/737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth, Home Economics and Human Nutrition, Natural Resources
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Housing and Environment
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Energy Conservation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Decision-Making, Consumer Education, Life Skills
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes Changed, Decision-Making Improved, Knowledge Gained, Skills Learned
AUDIENCE	4-H Youth, Volunteers, County Agents
METHODS	Demonstrations, Workshops, Displays and Exhibits

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		4-H Youth & Volunteers Involved
	Attitudes Changed	100 County Projects, Dis- plays, exhibits
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Use and Feasibility of Videocassettes for Individualized Instruction by Home Economics Extension Agents in N.C. with Responsibility in Housing & Home Furnishings

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: Young adults and working women are not major users of Extension information. Extension must look for viable alternative delivery systems to reach them more effectively. A study was conducted to examine two aspects of feasibility in developing videocassette libraries in county offices - agent and client attitudes. Forty agents with responsibility in home furnishings participated. Twenty agents used two videocassette programs on selecting furniture developed by the specialist. Two hundred and eight clients from rural and urban areas viewed the cassettes and responded to a questionnaire. Twenty other agents completed pre-and-post-tests only.</p> <p>The program required cooperation with the Extension Housing and Home Furnishings Dept. and the UNC-Greensboro School of Home Economics.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Agents in the experimental group were significantly more favorable toward videocassettes used alone, videocassette libraries and videocassettes for organizational use. Clients were generally favorable of videocassettes as a delivery method and most indicated a gain in knowledge. Clients over 40 and from rural counties expressed more positive attitudes about videocassettes for learning. Descriptive statistics and test of hypothesis were used to analyze the data.</p> <p>The study did not answer the question of the effectiveness of the videocassette machine to reach young adults and working women, although there did appear to be support for the feasibility of videocassette libraries to reach the general public. Younger adults seemed less responsive to the videocassette than older adults. This concept should be expanded to include all program areas of Extension and a pilot study conducted in a selected number of counties over a period of six months to one year.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. Wilma S. Hammett, Extension Interior Design Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service 210 Ricks, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27607 919/737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Housing and Environment
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Home Furnishings, Videocassettes
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Buying Furniture, Consumer Education
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, attitudes changed
AUDIENCE	Families, Homemakers, Single Adults, Parents, Young Families, Adults Under 40 and Above
METHODS	Videotapes, videocassettes

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
	Perceived knowledge gained	95% indicated program answered some or most of their questions on buying furniture
	Attitudes changed	More favorable of videocassettes
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Housing and Environment
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Water Conservation/Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Water Conservation, Water Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes Changed, Water Saved
AUDIENCE	Homeowners, Families, Public Officials
METHODS	Demonstrations, Newspapers, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
	Attitudes Changed	Install Water Saving Devices
	Water Saved	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Water Bill
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Demonstration House Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: North Carolina residents face high interest rates and rising energy costs for housing. The result demonstration program promotes better housing by teaching cost effective measures in the planning and construction process. Once completed, the demonstration house is opened to the community for people to see first hand well-planned and well-built houses based on research findings and proven practices commensurate with the cost range of the house.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>The program involves not only the family and local county agents, but others such as the builder, suppliers, and State Extension specialists.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>The program can be utilized for both a new house or a remodeled one.</p> <p>In 1981-82, eight counties in North Carolina participated in the demonstration house program and three houses were completed and sponsored an open house. County resident attendance averaged 100-200/open house. Two of the houses used N. C. Extension Energy Efficient House Plans (both passive solar plans) and one was a restoration of an old farm house.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Everyone associated with the projects benefited in knowledge gained and each homeowner achieved a cost and energy efficient house. Each county office has reported follow-up calls from county residents requesting assistance with housing problems as a result of attending the open house.</p> <p>This is a continuing program available to any resident in North Carolina.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. Glenda M. Herman, Specialist in Charge N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, Housing & House Furnishings Dept., 210 Ricks, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27607 919/737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Housing and Environment
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Housing Demonstration
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Family Housing, Decision-Making, Home Furnishings, Energy Conservation
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes changed, Habitat improved, Knowledge gained
AUDIENCE	Homeowners, Families, Financial Institutions, Small Businesses
METHODS	Demonstrations, Newspapers, Tours

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
	Habitat Improved	2 New Houses, 1 Restored
	Attitudes Changed	Follow-up calls to Co. offices
	Knowledge Gained	Follow-up calls to Co. offices
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Housing issues in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Package Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Housing issues continued to be discussed and debated in 1981-82. Major concerns were expressed about the costs of housing, new mortgages, condominium conversion, and the viability of construction and mortgage lending firms. Much of the debate surrounding the issues was misguided and misinformed.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>A publication discussing the economics of current housing issues was prepared and distributed to public officials and to public and commercial media outlets (radio, TV, papers) throughout the state. In a language and format accessible to the layman, the publication discussed housing issues from an economic perspective in an effort to educate and improve the decision-making of public and private citizens.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. Michael L. Walden, Extension Economics and Business North Carolina State University, 18 Patterson, Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2258</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Community and Rural Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Housing and Environment
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Family Housing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved
AUDIENCE	Families, public officials
METHODS	Publication

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA "INCOME EARNED AS A RESULT OF BASKETRY WORKSHOPS"

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Cochs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Inceptions Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Supplementing family income is one of the main objectives of the N.C. Educational Crafts Program. Teaching a variety of quality crafts is accomplished through leader workshops planned and conducted on the district, county and area basis. During 1981-82, interest in basketry increased.</p> <p>A telephone survey was conducted with 12 Home Economics Agents in 12 different counties (selected at random) to determine the income earned (market value) as a result of the basketry workshops. Each agent was interviewed using a verbal questionnaire. The four questions asked were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many basket workshops were taught? 2. How many leaders were trained? 3. How many baskets were made? 4. What was the market value of these baskets? <p>The market value was based on an average price of \$35.00 per basket, plus actual sales by certain individuals.</p> <p><u>Impact Results:</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of Workshops</th> <th>Leaders Trained</th> <th>Baskets Produced</th> <th>Market Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Buncombe</td> <td>21</td> <td>125</td> <td>145</td> <td>\$ 5075.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clay</td> <td>5</td> <td>56</td> <td>160</td> <td>5600.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haywood</td> <td>10</td> <td>97</td> <td>119</td> <td>4165.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jackson</td> <td>16</td> <td>164</td> <td>289</td> <td>10115.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transylvania</td> <td>11</td> <td>69</td> <td>111</td> <td>3885.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caswell</td> <td>5</td> <td>105</td> <td>200</td> <td>7000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Davidson</td> <td>18</td> <td>300</td> <td>1500</td> <td>52500.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forsyth</td> <td>15</td> <td>175</td> <td>245</td> <td>8575.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guilford</td> <td>5</td> <td>60</td> <td>135</td> <td>4725.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Randolph</td> <td>5</td> <td>55</td> <td>190</td> <td>6650.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wilkes</td> <td>20</td> <td>250</td> <td>720</td> <td>19500.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yadkin</td> <td>12</td> <td>170</td> <td>280</td> <td>10550.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTALS</td> <td>143</td> <td>1626</td> <td>4094</td> <td>\$138,340.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A total of 143 workshops were conducted with 1626 leaders trained, and 4094 baskets were produced, with a market value of \$138,340.00 (includes leader outreach).</p>		No. of Workshops	Leaders Trained	Baskets Produced	Market Value	Buncombe	21	125	145	\$ 5075.00	Clay	5	56	160	5600.00	Haywood	10	97	119	4165.00	Jackson	16	164	289	10115.00	Transylvania	11	69	111	3885.00	Caswell	5	105	200	7000.00	Davidson	18	300	1500	52500.00	Forsyth	15	175	245	8575.00	Guilford	5	60	135	4725.00	Randolph	5	55	190	6650.00	Wilkes	20	250	720	19500.00	Yadkin	12	170	280	10550.00	TOTALS	143	1626	4094	\$138,340.00
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<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Freida M. Terrell, Area Specialized Agent, Crafts N.C. Ag. Extension Service: Housing, House Furnish, & Crafts P. O. Box 7317 Asheville, NC 28807 704/258-6195</p>																																																																						

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ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Housing and Environment
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Crafts
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Arts and Crafts - Life Skills, Marketing
IMPACT/RESULT	Income earned, Income increased, Skills learned, Jobs created, Knowledge gained, Marketing improved.
AUDIENCE	Leaders, Families, Homemaker Clubs, Homemakers
METHODS	Workshops, Newspapers, Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
	Income - Earned & Increased	\$138,340.00
	Jobs Created	25
	Marketing Improved	Sell of Products
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (includes State name in Title)

Adolescent Development: North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: Adolescent Development: North Carolina was a multi-faceted program with seminars related to adolescent pregnancy, youth-adult relationships, youth development, and preparation for marriage. A major emphasis in all these programs was prevention of difficulties before they are problems.</p> <p>The teenage pregnancy area involved 61 programs and 4221 youth; youth development area involved 136 programs and 7184 youth. Parents reached were 390, and volunteer leaders who helped were 254. Preparation for marriage involved 2155 youth and 594 workers on youth-adult relationships.</p> <p>Other groups and agencies involved in helping with these youth programs were department stores, cosmetologist organizations, mental health centers, health departments, public schools, an interagency council, a university drama group, social services, crisis centers, and churches.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Expressions to agents and evaluations of specific programs when they were presented have indicated almost total appreciation for the programs.</p> <p>12,520 youth learned skills related to development toward adulthood.</p> <p>Youth have wisely delayed marriage in N. C. with the median age of marriage moving up from 20.4 and 22.3 for females and males respectively in 1970 to 23.1 and 25.1 in 1980 (48,000 marriages per year). With the help and cooperation of the N. C. Coalition on Early Adolescent Pregnancy there are three policy accomplishments:</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>1) Medicaid has been extended by legislation to mothers of unborn children, 2) better prenatal care has been provided for teenage pregnant girls, and 3) the N. C. Health Department has adopted teenage pregnancy as a first priority.</p> <p>For the next four years there will be a planned special emphasis on "The Transition of Youth to Adulthood."</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Leo F. Hawkins Extension Specialist, Human Development P. O. Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Development, Building Family Strengths
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Personal Development
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Adolescent Pregnancy, youth-adult relationships, youth development, preparation for marriage.
IMPACT/RESULT	Skills learned, behavior changed
AUDIENCE	Adolescents
METHODS	Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Skills Learned
	Behavior Changed	48,000
	Policy Changed	1
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Family Stress: North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: The program, "Family Stress: North Carolina" was designed to help family members adopt skills to help their families live with stress. The types of programs were Extension Homemaker Club Meetings conducted by volunteer leaders, area homemaker meetings with several clubs coming together, and workshops for young farmers organizations. Thirty counties were involved, and 7,514 adults attended the workshops.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Fiscal Funds</p>	
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>235 volunteers were trained 2,470 volunteer hours were contributed 2,342 adults learned at least one skill to use in coping with stress within the family 40 couples from 3 counties reported knowledge gained and coping skills adopted to deal with farm family stress.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/contraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Family stress is expected to be a continuing problem and will be a primary emphasis during the next four years for Extension, Human Development in North Carolina.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Leo F. Hawkins, Extension Human Development Specialist Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650.</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Development, Building Family Strengths
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Coping Skills
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Stress, family stress, crisis management
IMPACT/RESULT	Skills learned
AUDIENCE	Extension Homemaker members, adults, young farmers and their wives
METHODS	Workshops, area meetings

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Skills learned
	Volunteers trained	235
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 2,470	Dollar Value: \$10,960
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Wise Decisions about Alcohol: North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/delision Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p> <p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>TEXT: For two years Extension Home Economics has cooperated with the N. C. Prevention Branch, Division of Mental Health, to promote wise decisions about alcohol through mass media and through seminars for young people and for women. Mental Health Centers and public health educators helped to conduct the seminars. Sixty-five radio stations and 7 TV stations accepted appropriate tapes and used them during the mass media emphasis, reporting 216 mass media events spread over 38 counties.</p> <p>Through seminar discussions 3,902 adolescents and 1,811 adults (85 percent women) learned the skills necessary to make responsible decisions about alcohol.</p> <p>An estimate of 250,000 people heard the radio tapes and viewed the TV tapes.</p> <p>The Human Development Department, Extension, will continue to cooperate with the Prevention Branch, Division of Mental Health, to conduct educational programs on the subject of alcohol when local county committees identify the problem and ask for help.</p> <p>CONTACT PERSON: Leo F. Hawkins, Extension Human Development Specialist P. O. Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650</p>
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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Development, Building Family Strengths
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Mental Health
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Alcohol Abuse
IMPACT/RESULT	Skills learned, attitudes changed, decision-making improved.
AUDIENCE	Adolescents, women
METHODS	Television, radio, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Skills learned Decision-making improved
	Adults	1,811
	Youth	3,902
	Total	5,713
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Family Communication in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Cooperators Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Twenty-four counties had specific programs in family communication, emphasizing communication, enrichment, and family strengths. Another 30 counties used a newlywed packet to help improve communication among young married couples.</p> <p>Cooperating persons in the newlywed program are registers of deeds and ministers.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>4,448 homemakers learned essential skills for effective family communication.</p> <p>4,000 newlyweds learned skills related to communication and conflict.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/contraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Leo F. Hawkins, Extension Human Development Specialist Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Development, Building Family Strengths
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Family Relations
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Communications, enrichment
IMPACT/RESULT	Skills learned
AUDIENCE	Homemakers, newlyweds
METHODS	Workshops, home study packet

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Skills learned
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Includes specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Prenatal, Preschool and School-Age Parenting Education: North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Ecclesiastical Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/delocation Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Parenting education was targeted by Extension county committees as a priority program and offered by agents in a variety of ways throughout North Carolina.</p> <p>Using existing resources agents cooperated with such local groups as public health nurses and mental health personnel to provide 816 special interest and club meetings for 6430 parents and other interested persons. In addition, 3427 mass media activities were reported. A total of 3288 persons requested additional information. Newsletters and home learning packets for specialized parents audiences were utilized to reach 14,986 homes.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Frances J. Wagner Human Development Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650 (919) 737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Development, Building Family Strengths
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Parenting
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Prenatal, Preschool, School-age
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained
AUDIENCE	Parents, Families
METHODS	Special interest meetings, newsletters, home learning packets, newspapers, publications, radio, teletip.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Parents involved
	Mass media activities	3,427
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

N.C. Extension Home Economics Gerontology - Social-Psychological Aging
Adjustment to Aging Changes
Preparation for Retirement

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The N.C. Gerontology program in 100 counties reported providing information to separate research facts from myths about process of aging and discuss adjustments to changes in order to become better prepared emotionally for retirement and learn how to make adjustments to normal aging changes and losses.</p> <p>17,152 rural and urban adults attended 876 group meetings. 966 leaders were trained in leader training meetings involving other agencies and these trained volunteers held 462 meetings, usually in groups of two.</p> <p>Knowledge was gained to improve negative attitudes toward aging, throughout the communities and gain improved facilities and services for the involvement of more independent healthy elders.</p> <p>11,371 elders (young senior adults) were involved as volunteers.</p> <p>27,007 elders involved in learning and sharing</p> <p>1,297 widows reached in 521 support groups</p> <p>6,921 housebound elders served by trained volunteers</p> <p>13,434 pre-retired and recently retired attended workshop to discuss retirement plans.</p> <p>Health services developed reported. Home-maker-Home Health Aide, chore and repair service developed serving 11,747 elders. 8109 provided amplified hearing helps and vision aids. 1464 requests for additional help.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON</p> <p>Isabelle Buckley, Gerontology Specialist N.C. Agricultural Extension Box 5097 Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Mental health
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Values Identification, Mental Health, Personal Development
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, attitudes changed, facilities and services improved.
AUDIENCE	Homemakers Clubs, Elderly Volunteers
METHODS	Publications, Newsletters, demonstrations, radio, newspaper, home learning packets.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Participants	11,685
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 5196 @ \$4.00	Dollar Value: \$20,784
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.) Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Senior Citizen Leadership Development in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The purpose for providing Senior Adult leaders educational support in organizational techniques, public policy education and value identification is to help them "stay in the main stream" of community life and secure from themselves, either supportive services for the frail elders or status and self-esteem from involvement in their own organization. Senior groups organize Councils on Aging to secure funds, promote social activities for physical and emotional health, sponsor educational seminars specific to their interests, secure supportive services, learn about new legislation, issues of concern to local communities, how to contribute to the legislative process, therefore continuing to participate as citizens.</p> <p>11,371 Senior Adult-Volunteers involved in Community.</p> <p>22,923 Senior adults participate in groups served by extension.</p> <p>4,132 Involved in Councils on Aging and other leadership roles.</p> <p>412 Extension leaders trained to handle organizational type activities specific to Senior Adults.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON</p> <p>Isabelle Buckley, Gerontology Specialist N.C. Agricultural Extension Box 5097 Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Leadership Development & Organization Aid
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Citizenship Participation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Coping skills, public policy education, values identification
IMPACT/RESULT	11,371 Senior Adult Volunteers involved in community
AUDIENCE	22,923 Senior Adults participated in Sr.Clubs served by Extension
METHODS	412 Extension leaders trained in working with elders 4,132 Elders involved in Councils on Aging and securing facilities services through public policy process. Elders and Volunteers Demonstrations, mass media, workshops, leaflets slides and tapes.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants in meeting
	Requests for additional information	686
	Leaders trained	412
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 21,500 @ \$4.00	Dollar Value: \$8,600.00
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

N.C. Extension Gerontology - Management in Retirement

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: Due to continued increase in cost-of-living, N.C. Home Economics, Agents assisted older adults in improving self-sufficiency through extension recommended do-it-yourself skills to save on cost-of-living. The elders 75+ were provided information for making management adjustments to maintain self through changing levels of physical strength, accident and family crisis. Agents were supported with state training classes, coping strategy suggestions and leaflets by the specialists. Information was secured from the agencies.</p> <p>Consumer information was provided on amplified hearing helps, also on vision aids. Information was provided by the state specialists to train senior adults, public benefits and beneficial new legislation. Financial retirement information was also provided to extension agents, with assistance from N.C. Division on Aging and local legislators. Consumer information on buying hearing aids provided to 8109 elders.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>6137 senior adults were provided information on self-reliance skills, management and consumer education in 301 group meetings. 632 leaders trained in 45 extension leader training sessions and 156 mass media activities. 1260 requests for additional information were handled.</p> <p>Results reported: 13,434 pre-retired and newly retired persons attended workshops for making financial retirement plans. 45,752 senior adults maintain self-reliance through do-it-yourself skills</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>and 22,876 elders used information to help maintain self. It is estimated that each of the 22,876 elders, through her own self maintenance, saves herself or the county funds about \$16.00 a day in homemaker services or \$450.00 per month in domiciliary care in a rest home.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON</p> <p>Isabelle Buckley, Gerontology Specialist N.C. Agricultural Extension Box 5097 Raleigh, NC 27607 (919)737-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Family Economic Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Consumer Ed., Management, Life Skills, Public Policy Education
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, skills learned, mental health, self esteem. 13,434 retirement plans made in workshops, 68,628 maintaining self- reliance.
AUDIENCE	Mid-years and Elder Men and Women
METHODS	Demonstrations, newsletters, newspaper, publications, radio, slides-tapes, tele- tip, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
	Additional requests for information	1260
	Workshop on financial retirement plans	13,434
	Self-reliance skills reported	68,628
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
	3056 @ \$5.00	\$15,280.00
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Health
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Health Screening
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Life Skills, Food Habits
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, skills learned, decision-making improved - values identification
AUDIENCE	Senior Citizen Clubs, Elders at Nutrition Sites, Extension Homemakers
METHODS	Demonstration, Newsletter, Newspapers, Publications, workshops.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
	Elderly facilities and services improved	19,856
	Knowledge gained and skills learned	15,661
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
	2705 @ \$4.00	\$10,820.00
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Health
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Facilities and Services
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Coping skills, Decision-making, Facilities and services
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, facilities and services improved
AUDIENCE	Elderly, senior homemaker clubs
METHODS	Demonstrations, Home learning packets, newsletters, newspaper, publication, radio, slides, tapes.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
	Elders served by improved services	27,408
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 1320 @ \$4.00	Dollar Value: \$5280.00
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

N.C. "Youth Looks at Aging" Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: The N.C. Extension Gerontology program, the N.C. 4-H program and AARP (American Association of Retired Persons) sponsored a "Youth Looks at Aging" program and contest for the 10th year for purpose of promoting understanding and relationships values identification among the generations. Also to gain a sense of self-esteem (personal development) and to value experience and perspective of the elder generation.</p> <p>3143 4-H youth were involved in study of Aging, intergenerations sharing and community service projects in 83 group meetings. The 364 adult leaders trained in 28 training meetings to teach and guide youth programs and activities, held 1314 teaching and sharing group activities. There were 128 mass media activities. 380 4-H youth, 43 leaders were involved in preventive health and accident prevention projects for the elders. There were 102 mass media programs and 394 activities in the preventive health accident area.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>1288 4-H youth and 74 adult leaders were involved in prevention of burglary and crime to the elders. There were 87 group sessions, five leader training sessions. 243 mass media activities directed on crime prevention to elders reported. 27,007 older adults were reported involved in learning and sharing activities.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON</p> <p>Isabelle Buckley, Gerontology Specialist N.C. Agricultural Extension Box 5097 Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-2770</p>

KEYWORDS are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base of accomplishment reports. The **Keywords List** can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the **Keyword List** may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma; do not abbreviate keywords.

FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Personal Development
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Values Identification, Mental Health, Personal Development
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, skills learned, attitude changed, multi-agency cooperation
AUDIENCE	4-H Youth
METHODS	Demonstrations, publications, newsletter, radio, newspaper

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Participants
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 5256 @ \$4.00	Dollar Value: \$21,024.00
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

N. C. Extension Homemakers Association, Inc. - Leadership Development

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>There are areas of each county in North Carolina where Extension Homemaker groups do not exist. There are young homemakers who have not been reached by either the home economics agent or a volunteer. To help reach these areas and individuals, the Extension Homemakers' Board of Directors must determine new types of local groups or individuals who can become a part of this volunteer educational Association to receive knowledge and skills to improve the lives and situation of their families and communities.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>The N. C. Extension Homemakers Association must identify new audiences, reach young homemakers, and train leaders on organizational management as well as subject matter.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Home Economics Agents who were liaison to the Extension Homemakers Association conducted district meetings for volunteers to carry out the program of work in the N. C. Extension Homemakers Association. 900 volunteers helped to plan and carry out the program of work efforts.</p> <p>Volunteers helped to plan and implement the Legislative Day program which was attended by 700 Extension Homemakers.</p> <p>State Program of Work Chairmen held state-wide program of work workshops for district chairmen to implement plan of work.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>25,000 volunteers help extend the Extension Home Economics program through the Extension Homemakers Association. Through these efforts, North Carolina Extension Homemakers are helping to improve the quality of life of North Carolinians.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. Martha R. Johnson Assistant Director, In Charge, Home Economics Box 5097, NSCU Raleigh, NC 27650 919-737-2781</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Leadership Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	N. C. Extension Homemakers Association, Inc.
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	25,000 participated
AUDIENCE	
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

NORTH CAROLINA REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

For FY 1982

Community and Rural Development

The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service was reorganized shortly after the first of the year. A new Assistant Director's position was initiated for Community and Rural Development and the new Assistant Director assumed his duties February 15, 1982. This reorganization was in response to the Chancellor's report that suggested major changes in this area. The emphasis in the CRD program is seen as a set of activities conducted by Extension personnel which are designed to help resolve critical problems and issues of communities in North Carolina. The focus is upon problems. Extension contributes to solving these problems by providing technical information, helping to identify other resources and assisting local citizens working together.

The technical knowledge which Extension provides is viewed as a means to help citizens identify and understand these problems. The available choices are policy alternatives for solving the problems and the consequences of their action choices. As local groups work together to solve community problems, it is recognized that many times there will be a need to help develop leaders and leadership skills, organizations and the problem solving capabilities of the group. Yet, the focus still remains upon the problems identified. As with the provision of technical information, leadership development is seen as a means of solving problems rather than being an end in itself.

Throughout the state thousands of people are involved on a variety of committees and task forces working with the Extension program to assist them in solving their problems. In recent years local staff members have worked with our leadership in forming an Extension Advisory Committee in each county. Four major program areas are formed and relate to the four major program areas of the state program. They are Agriculture, Community and Rural Development, Home Economics, and 4-H and Youth. The Community Resource Development Committee is active in most counties and these special committees give leadership to the program emphasis of their respective counties. By the end of the '83 fiscal year it is expected that all counties in the state will have an active CRD Committee which will provide excellent guides to the Extension professionals for program priorities and locate resources for program development. Specific accomplishments are reported in the following areas of emphasis:

1. Comprehensive Planning

North Carolina has made significant progress in planning for growth and development by utilizing the land use planning concept.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

This past year a Governor's Conference was held on the preservation of prime and important agricultural lands with an attendance greater than 600 people. Many citizens of the state are becoming aware of the loss of this economic agricultural base, as well as other land use problems that are complicated by very rapid growth in certain areas of the state, while other areas are declining in population. Educational programs on the land-use planning process alternatives and issues have involved over 30,000 citizens in the state during this past year. The following are two major thrusts that were reported in this area.

Director assumed his duties January 15, 1971. His first task was to review the Commission's report that suggested water changes in this area. The emphasis in the GSD program is on a set of activities conducted by Extension personnel which are designed to help resolve critical problems and issues of communities in North Carolina. The focus is upon problems. Extension contributes to solving these problems by providing technical information, helping to identify other resources and assisting local citizens working together.

The technical knowledge which Extension provides is viewed as a means to help citizens identify and understand these problems. The available choices are policy alternatives for solving the problems and the consequences of their action choices. As local groups work together to solve community problems, it is recognized that many times there will be a need to help develop leaders and leadership skills, organizations and the problem solving capabilities of the group. Yes, the focus will remain upon the problems identified. As with the provision of technical information, leadership development is seen as a means of solving problems rather than being an end in itself.

Throughout the state thousands of people are involved in a variety of committees and task forces working with the Extension program to assist them in solving their problems. In recent years, local level members have worked with our leadership in forming an Extension Advisory Committee in each county. Four major programs areas are land use and water use, the local major program areas of the state program. They are Agriculture, Community and Rural Development, Human Resources, and W-H and Youth. The Community Resource Development Committee is active in water use and these special subcommittees that leadership in the program provides of their respective committees. In the end at the local level, it is expected that all committees in the state will have an active role. The Commission will provide continued guidance in the Extension program. The Commission will provide continued guidance in the Extension program. The Commission will provide continued guidance in the Extension program. The Commission will provide continued guidance in the Extension program.

1. Comprehensive Planning

North Carolina has many significant resources in planning for growth and development by utilizing the land use planning concept.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Land-Use Planning in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Land-use planning is a major public policy issue in North Carolina and continues to be of interest and concern. There is great need for information whereby citizens can evaluate the issues involved. The program is conducted statewide and emphasizes educational awareness of land-use planning problems and alternative solutions. The focus is on rural areas, especially right-to-farm issues, land conversion, farmland preservation and the land market generally.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Slide-tape sets and publications have been made available and were revised to reflect recent trends, current results of studies such as the National Agricultural Lands Study and the 1980 Census of Population.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Consultation with county extension personnel was practiced upon request, and workshops and public meetings were held. There was extensive cooperation among economists, soil scientists and sociologists.</p> <p>Land-use educational programs were advanced in several counties through working with county-elected officials, appointed officials and local interest groups. Citizens have become more aware of the problems and issues related to land-use planning. New groups have become involved in Extension education programs and Extension serves in many capacities to further discussion of land-use problems and alternative solutions. Use of prepared educational materials is extensive. Statewide there is increased appreciation for the need to involve the public when land-use planning is discussed.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Land-use planning is a controversial topic and in some areas cannot be discussed without raising emotional responses. Preliminary educational work is reducing the number of these occurrences, thus allowing for more open discussion of the issues in counties which have not had such programs in the past.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Leon E. Danielson, Extension Economist Extension Economics and Business North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2256</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Land Use
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Land-Use Planning
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Land Use
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved resource use
AUDIENCE	Farmers, leaders, elected and appointed officials
METHODS	Slide tapes, newsletters, publications, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Utilizing Soil Survey Information - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Scale: Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Innovations: Linkage: Clientele: Rural/Urban:</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/delinion: Clientele yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Promoting the understanding and proper use of soil survey information in land planning and management is a major part of Extension's role in the Cooperative Soil Survey Program. Proper knowledge of soil resource limitations and capabilities affect environmental quality as well as land productivity. Workshops and preparation of educational materials to increase the use of soil information in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and other agencies is a continuing program effort. This program is directed to both rural and urban clientele and involves a variety of land uses.</p> <p>The major emphasis this year was on development of a supplement to a county soil survey report providing expanded soil ratings for on-site sewage disposal systems. This pilot effort focused on one county with serious soil limitations for conventional septic waste disposal systems. Preparation of the information required cooperation of the county health department and Soil Conservation Service.</p> <p>Major benefits will include protection of water quality while allowing expansion of residential development on marginally suited soils. The efficiency and accuracy of land planning efforts should be improved. The county health department is utilizing the information as part of their routine soils evaluation and in their education of local builders and developers.</p> <p>Future adaptation of this material by other counties is anticipated. Assistance by Extension will likely be expanded to coordinate and assist other counties in preparation of such supplementary documents with specific focus on unique soil problems in each county.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>H. J. Kleiss, Extension Soils Specialist Agricultural Extension Service North Carolina State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650 737-3285</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources Community and Rural Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Community Planning, Natural Resources
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Soil, Land Use
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Waste Disposal
IMPACT/RESULT	Facilities improved, water quality improved
AUDIENCE	Landowners, public officials
METHODS	Publications, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Facilities improved	
	Water Quality improved	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

2. Leadership Organization and Citizen Participation

Extension maintains a variety of organizations through which citizens can channel their efforts. These organizations are modified throughout the year as needed. Increased emphasis was given this year to the development of Community and Rural Development committees of the Extension Advisory leadership system and the subsequent special committees needed in each county. Ongoing citizen committees such as County Development Councils, Beautification Councils, Farm-City Week Committees, and others continue to perform a variety of missions. Major accomplishments include (1) providing training for 2700 leaders for local community clubs, (2) improved effectiveness of 160 organizations through leader training or adjustments in organizational structure. (3) Providing 25,000 leaders for improved skills and community problem solving and (4) a pilot program in leadership development in North Carolina that is reported as follows:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Solving organizational and community problems require citizens who are skilled in human relations and knowledgeable about organizational development. The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service recently piloted a series of workshops to provide interested citizens with knowledge and skills that would enhance their leadership roles in organizations and communities.</p> <p>Workshops were held in five counties across the state. Each workshop involved six to eight hours of contact hours with the target audience over a two week period. The workshops focused on leadership styles, communication skills, group skills and meeting management skills. Teaching techniques used in the classroom study included slide tape presentations, role playing situations and exercises to practice newly acquired skills.</p> <p>Each workshop involved local Extension personnel in planning and coordination. State subject matter specialists were involved in development of program materials and instruction. Local leaders in some counties also provided instructional support.</p> <p>One hundred and seventy citizens representing Extension sponsored organizations, community service organizations, agencies, and local government improved their leadership skills through participation in the workshops.</p> <p>Results of the pilot workshops suggest the workshop materials should be appropriately packaged so the effort can be expanded.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Simon K. Garber, Extension Sociology Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5040, Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737 2670</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Community and Rural Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Leadership Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Citizenship
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Citizen Participation
IMPACT/RESULT	1) knowledge gained; 2) leadership skills improved
AUDIENCE	community and organizational leaders
METHODS	workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	leadership skills improved	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

3. Natural Resources and Environment

The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service has provided a wide variety of programs in natural resources and environment that encompass energy, mineral development, water quality, and soil erosion. These programs are of vital importance to North Carolina and the nation as we conserve and use our resources. The program is highlighted by a few of the accomplishment reports that follow:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

HOME HEATING WITH WOOD IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: The rapid increase in oil prices caused by the 1974 oil embargo created a need for homeowners to look for alternative fuels for heating their homes. The vast amount of timber resources throughout the State, its availability, the fact that wood is a renewable resource, and its heating value being lower in cost compared to fossil fuels, made burning wood fuel for heat very popular. There are many persons who were not familiar with wood heating and wood heating systems. This fact created a need for educational programs and information on the subject.</p> <p>An in-service training program attended by fifty Extension Agents responsible for wood heating was given. The audio/visual programs (6), publications (6), and Ext. Teletip messages (6) available for their program use were demonstrated. A "model" program format of topics and resource persons was described. This included a forester to tell where firewood may be obtained; a person to explain how to select and install a woodstove; a fire department representative to tell about the precautions to take when burning wood; a chimney sweep to tell why it is necessary to clean the chimney and wood heating system, and an insurance agent to tell what insurance premium changes would occur if a wood heater is installed.</p> <p>Over 75 of the 100 counties have held a wood heating program during the past three years. The attendance at these meetings, combined with the dozen or so county fairs, including the N. C. State Fair, has reached at least 25,000 persons.</p> <p>The demand for selecting and installing wood heaters has decreased in the past two years. There is now a need to emphasize burning wood safely.</p> <p>A residential wood heating safety committee comprised of Agricultural Extension Agents, chimney sweeps, fire department personnel, insurance agents, woodstove distributors and retailers and building code inspectors are jointly cooperating on a statewide mass media campaign to promote burning wood safely.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Richard C. Allison Extension Forest Resources Specialist N. C. State University P. O. Box 5488 Raleigh, N. C. 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources/Safety
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Timber stand improvement, energy conservation, consumer education.
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Forest products.
IMPACT/RESULT	Professionals trained, awareness created.
AUDIENCE	County agents, homemaker clubs, homeowners, fire departments, chimney sweeps.
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Awareness created
	Professionals trained	50 county agents
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	0.5	
	Dollars: \$15,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA PROGRAM IN HARVESTING STANDING TIMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL FUEL

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Cash Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Adoption Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Although interest in the use of low quality timber for industrial fuel has occurred because of an escalating cost of fossil fuels, several problems associated with the logistics of harvesting, transporting and marketing of standing timber have limited its acceptance in the Mountains of North Carolina. A cooperative program between the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, the N. C. Division of Forest Resources, the U. S. Forest Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and local forest industry addressed those problems.</p> <p>A program of system testing and demonstrations was initiated to identify methods of harvesting and transporting standing timber for fuel. None of the cooperating organizations had the resources to accomplish these activities alone. By pooling the resources of each organization, equipment having potential use in fuel production was transported from other regions of the US for testing. Timber tracts were detailed, peripheral equipment was loaned, monies needed for testing and demonstrating were given, and personnel from each organization participated in studies and demonstrations of the various equipment tested. Extension Forest Resources was the instigator of the effort and the coordinator of the project.</p> <p>Personnel, from every major industry in Western North Carolina and East Tennessee participated in some part of the program. Attendance at each of four public demonstrations numbered better than 75 people. Follow-up contacts by systems manufacturers showed that the demonstrations had a large impact on introducing new methods of harvesting in this region of the State.</p> <p>The identification of harvesting systems having potential application in the mountains of North Carolina and their introduction to potential users can best be accomplished through on-site testing and public demonstrations. Although limited resources of any single organization make this difficult to accomplish, a combined effort makes it a success.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Earl L. Deal Extension Forest Resources N. C. State University P. O. Box 5488 Raleigh, N. C. 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing productivity/improving marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Show Title)	Natural Resources
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Timber Harvesting
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Forest Products
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness of new systems and screening of potential systems.
AUDIENCE	Forest Industry/Landowners/Fuel users
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Awareness created
		4 presentations to meetings with 600 participants
		3 trade journal articles
Screening of systems		12
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	\$20,000 by Extension Forest Resources \$75,000 by other organizations

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

ENERGY USE AND CONSERVATION IN NORTH CAROLINA POULTRY AND SWINE OPERATIONS

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Likely Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Major emphasis is placed on adequate insulation, higher brooding densities, ventilation control, proper selection and maintenance of equipment and alternate energy sources.</p> <p>On-farm studies show average gas savings of 30-35% when partial room brooding is practiced. North Carolina produced 423 million broilers in 1981 with a fuel use of 45 gallons per 1000 birds or a total of 19,035,000 gallons. A savings of 30% represents a potential energy reduction of 5,710,500 gallons in the broiler industry alone.</p> <p>A wood-fired, hot water brooding system installed on a turkey farm to brood 4 groups of 28,000 poult resulted in brooding costs of \$30/1000 poult compared to \$100/1000 poult with the conventional gas brooders. The potential for gas savings is tremendous with North Carolina producing 26.8 million turkeys.</p> <p>Studies show that swine producers with energy use in excess of 12 kwh of electricity and 0.7 gallons of LP gas per pig weaned in the farrowing house and 12 kwh and 2 gallons of LP in the nursery may not be efficiently utilizing their energy resources. Of the total variable costs, electricity represents 2%, LP gas 2.6%, feed 85.6% and other 9.8%. Thus it is now possible to make comparisons of energy usage and their relative costs in working with producers on ways and means of minimizing energy use on swine farms.</p> <p>Several swine producers have installed the wood-fired, hot water system in facilities and completely eliminated the LP gas usage.</p> <p>The farm structures specialist conducts this project.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: L. Bynum Driggers, Extension Specialist Biological & Agricultural Engineering P. O. Box 5906, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Energy Use, Energy Conservation
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Swine, Poultry
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Energy
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Swine, Poultry
IMPACT/RESULT	Electric Power Usage, Fuel Usage, Fuel Saved
AUDIENCE	Swine Producers, Poultry Producers, Extension Agents, Poultry Integrators, Lending Institutions
METHODS	Plans, Meetings, Consultation, Mass Media

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		fuel saved (broilers)
	fuel saved (turkeys)	2.7 million gallons
	fuel used	2.7 gal/pig
	electric power used	24 KWH/pig
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSING COST REDUCTION: CONSTRUCTION & ENERGY

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Lifespan Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Study of construction techniques and development of recommendations to reduce construction costs while maintaining the energy integrity of new home construction has been underway. This work has resulted in the addition of a publication to the "Home Energy" Series and a list of some 30 general recommendations for new residential construction.</p> <p>A stronger cooperative link to the Housing and Home Furnishing Department is enhancing consumer education as to what to expect from the home building industry and what is and is not beneficial in reducing energy consumption in a home.</p> <p>During the year energy and/or construction information was presented to 238 people in 9 general public meetings, to 188 builders in 4 one-day and 4 four-hour seminars, to 282 people in an exhibit at the N.C. Farm and Home Show, and to 286 extension and other community oriented organizational personnel in 5 educational programs.</p> <p>The goal is to hold the total home energy consumption in N.C. to its present level of 29 trillion BTU's/year while providing affordable housing to meet the demand. This would result in a savings of the projected 8% increase by 1985 which is equivalent to annual savings of about 2 trillion BTU's/year at that point in time. This equates to 684 million kwh of electricity or \$41,000,000 saved if all the energy was electricity at 6¢/kwh.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Benjamin N. Cox, Sr. - Extension Specialist Biological & Agricultural Engineering P.O. Box 5906 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Construction Costs & Energy Conservation
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Housing
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Family Housing, Construction & Energy Cost Conservation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Reduction of Housing & Energy Costs
AUDIENCE	Adults
METHODS	Educational Programs

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Energy Conservation
	Family Housing	Affordable
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 1 Scientific Man Year Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

On-Farm Energy Audits and Conservation In Agriculture For North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovation Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The N.C. Agricultural Extension Service has developed a program to assist N.C. farmers in becoming better managers of their energy resources. Working under grants from the N.C. Alternative Energy Corporation and the N.C. Energy Division, an intensive energy effort has resulted. The primary method of delivery has been the development and use of the on-farm energy audit.</p> <p>Through on-farm visits, county meetings, mass media education, and county agent training, tobacco, poultry and swine farmers have received help with their energy problems. The specifics of using alternative fuels and their technological and economical implications have also been investigated. County agent training on computer techniques has been greatly emphasized.</p> <p>Two hundred and eighty two on-farm energy audits have shown potential energy savings to the farmer of about 370,000 gallons of LP gas equivalent, worth around \$270,000. Approximately 3000 people were personally served by project personnel and about 100,000 contacted via radio and television events. Fifty N.C. counties have been visited and 50 agents trained in energy conservation techniques. Twenty-one demonstrations on energy conservation device use and alternative fuels have been conducted with an estimated 800 people attending.</p> <p>The project has utilized one extension specialist, one extension coordinator, and two technicians to accomplish the grant objectives. Total funding for the two grants totals approximately \$135,500.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Larry Graham, Extension Specialist Biological & Agricultural Engineering P.O. Box 5906, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	- North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	- Agriculture, Energy, Alternate Fuels, Energy Audits
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	- Energy Conservation, Energy Economics
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	- Energy Audits, Computer Technology, County Agent Training, Literature, County Meetings
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	- Energy in Agriculture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	- Tobacco, Poultry, Swine, Greenhouse, Grain
IMPACT/RESULT	- Fuel Savings, Dollar Savings, Peak Load Reduction, Conservation
AUDIENCE	- Farmers, Extension Professionals, Utilities, Government Organizations
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		fuel savings
	dollar savings	\$270,000
	personal client contacts	3,000
	other client contacts	100,000
	on-farm energy audits	282
	energy demonstrations	21
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 2 scientific man years, 2 technician man years.	
	Dollars: \$135,500 - grant money	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Several mineral exploration companies had purchased mineral rights to thousands of acres of land in 30 western North Carolina counties. Landowners and other residents became concerned about potential economic costs and benefits to their communities, health and environmental considerations, and impacts on their style and quality of life. With an impetus from the Extension-sponsored Second Forum on the Future of Appalachia, 13 local agencies and organizations cooperated with Extension to hold a conference on the current status and possible impacts of expanded mineral development. Subsequently, a packet of educational resource materials was distributed. Followup countywide conferences were held.</p> <p>Cooperating agencies, organizations, and individuals supported the conference and the development of the educational materials by contributing personnel, clerical support, and meeting rooms. Local volunteers and community organizations contributed significantly to the overall project.</p> <p>More than 150 persons from over half of the counties in the region attended the 1.5 day conference. Thousands of area residents learned about the issues from the educational packet and the extensive radio, television, and newspaper coverage. Followup countywide meetings have involved many local community leaders. Many citizens are now better able to evaluate the costs and benefits of expanded mineral exploration.</p> <p>With recent changes in the economics of mineral production, counties across the state are now facing similar questions.</p> <p>Research is needed on potential impacts of mineral development on local governmental revenue structures.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Stephen C. Lilley, Extension Sociology Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, N.C. State Univ. P. O. Box 5040, Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2670</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Community and Rural Development, Natural Resources
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources, Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Community Planning
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Public Policy Education
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Citizen participation, development impact
IMPACT/RESULT	Communities assisted, knowledge gained, multi-agency cooperation
AUDIENCE	American Indians, farmers, landowners, leaders, public officials
METHODS	newspapers, publications, radio, television, videotape, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		communities assisted
	knowledge gained	
	agencies involved	13
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 1930	Dollar Value: \$27,000
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT FY 1982

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

THE NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL EVALUATION OF
AGRICULTURAL NONPOINT SOURCE CONTROL PROJECTS

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>A joint USDA-EPA evaluation of agricultural water quality projects nationwide is being conducted to determine the success of current programs in reducing agricultural pollution. Nonpoint inputs from agriculture comprise a substantial portion of total loads in many watersheds throughout the country. The implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP's) through concentrated cost-sharing, technical assistance and educational efforts is the selected control mechanism.</p> <p>The Model Implementation Program (MIP) and Rural Clean Water Program (RCWP) are the major USDA efforts aimed at water quality. Extension workers at North Carolina State University, in concert with other USDA personnel, are evaluating the 7 MIP projects, 21 RCWP projects and other relevant programs for success in improving water quality.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Agricultural activities in project watersheds are representative of farming nationwide. Water quality problems include excessive sedimentation, toxic effects from pesticides, eutrophication of lakes and water supplies, excessive salinity levels and contamination of groundwater. Conclusions on the efficiency of BMP's to control non-point inputs will be drawn on regional or commodity bases where possible.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Outputs to date include a Conceptual Framework for assessing projects, Guidelines for monitoring water quality, and State-of-the-Art reviews of BMP's for Animal Waste, Sediment and Commercial Fertilizer.</p> <p>Seventy million dollars have been appropriated to the RWCP and many millions more spent on related programs. In addition, vast sums will be spent by the nation's farmers to install BMP's. Results from this evaluation will determine the cost effectiveness of these efforts and provide recommendations for future directions.</p> <p>This work supported by a three-year EPA-SEA Extension Cooperative Agreement with annual funding of about \$170,000 involves four Extension Specialists, a technician, an SCS detail and secretary.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Fred A. Koehler, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering 1300 St. Mary's Street, Suite 209 Raleigh, NC 27605 919/737-3723</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Water Quality
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Show Title)	General agriculture
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Watershed management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	USDA officials, farmers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 4 Scientific Man Years, 1.5 Technician Man Years Dollars: \$175,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Scale State/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Life span clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The N.C. Agricultural Nonpoint Source (NPS) educational program is creating greater awareness and understanding about agricultural NPS pollution and solutions for its control. The goal of the statewide effort is to increase the voluntary implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP's) by individual farmers in order to minimize NPS pollution inputs into receiving waters and thereby improve water quality.</p> <p>Funding through the Extension Service is \$28,000 annually and supports a full-time extension specialist who coordinates the statewide educational program. The specialist provides materials and conducts the educational program for the N.C. Agricultural Task Force which is comprised of agricultural agencies and farmer groups.</p> <p>An informative slide program on the NPS problem including BMP's recommended for soil and water conservation, fertilizer use, integrated pest management and animal waste management has been viewed by 1200 people during the past year. Groups ranged from soil and water conservation district supervisors to agri-business groups. A brochure on agriculture and water quality developed as part of this program was also distributed at these meetings. Four producer meetings were also held within priority water quality areas across N.C. Research is continuing at a demonstration farm to quantify NPS losses and BMP effectiveness. Preliminary results show reductions of 80% or more for most pollutants. Increased on-farm manure management during the last year also reduced annual fertilizer costs from \$10,000 to \$2,000.</p> <p>Work is continuing on 4 BMP brochures for producer use. Emphasis will also be placed on establishing 10 demonstration farms across N.C. as part of an interagency effort to enhance the distribution of this information to the producers of N.C.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: James B. Atkins, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering P. O. Box 5906, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Water Quality
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Fertilizer Use, Conservation, Soil Management, Livestock, Multiagency Cooperation, Minimum Tillage, Watershed Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness Created, Multiagency Cooperation, Publications Created, Fertilizer Use Reduced, Soil Erosion Reduced, Water Quality Improved
AUDIENCE Audience	State Government, County Agents, Crop Producers, Livestock Producers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		awareness created
	publications created	Four BMP brochures in final form
	fertilizer use reduced	by \$8000 in one year
	soil erosion reduced	80% over unprotected land
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars: \$28,000	

Quantified Impacts
(cont'd.)

water quality improved	80% reduction in loss of NPS pollutants
multi-agency cooperation	closer contact between Ext. Service, SCS & SWCD

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>This program evaluates the levels of agricultural nonpoint source (NPS) pollution in 11 watersheds in the 3 geographic areas of N.C. Emphasis is on measuring in-stream water quality and determining yearly nutrient, sediment and organic transport in surface runoff. An on-farm demonstration of overland flow treatment of dairy wastes is another program component providing operational data on system effectiveness. Educational and technical contacts with producers by local Extension, SCS and ASCS personnel in the 7 participating counties stress the importance of using agricultural Best Management Practices (BMP's) to reduce NPS pollution and contribute to efficient production. Yearly interviews with 87 producers in 5 watersheds provide detailed data on farm management practices related to water quality.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Special funding from federal, state and local agencies provides the total annual budget of \$76,000 which supports an Extension Specialist, a research assistant and a technician. Other project participants include the N.C. Division of Environmental Management, USGS, several county rural development panels and cooperating USDA agricultural agencies.</p> <p>This year, 112 producers in the watersheds attended special educational programs on water quality and BMP's. Levels of farm conservation work have been monitored in 4 watersheds in the Chowan River Basin: conservation plans have been prepared for 10,000 of 12,000 total watershed acres. Conservation practices in use on 1600 acres are diversions, field borders, grassed waterways, terraces and conservation tillage. These have resulted in 30% of cropland being adequately protected from soil loss.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Field monitoring in 10 watersheds will end in Fall '82 after 3-4 years of data collection. Quantitative measures of pollutant transport will be determined and relationships between water quality and BMP's sought. This information, along with the continuing work on dairy wastes and a mountain watershed, will provide state agricultural and environmental planners with a better basis for decision making. Results of this work can be used throughout the state to support the NPS educational program.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Beverly Young, Extension Specialist Biological & Agricultural Engineering P.O. Box 5906, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Water Quality
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Watershed Management, Conservation, Soil Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Multiagency cooperation, practice adopted, soil erosion reduced
AUDIENCE	Farmers, Public Officials
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Multiagency Cooperation	6 agencies working on field studies
	Practice Adopted	Conservation practices benefiting 1600 acres
	Soil Erosion Reduced	30% of cropland adequately protected
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 2 Scientific Staff Years; 1 Technician Staff Year Dollars: \$76,000 - grant money	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Water Use and Waste Reductions in North Carolina Food Processing Plants

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT</p> <p>A program on reducing the use of water and minimizing the loss of product was continued in food processing plants. The need to help protect the environment and the increasing costs of water and waste treatment and/or municipal discharge management assistance and employee education is essential. Emphasis is placed on the fact that water is a raw material that costs money and wastes are often products that are intentionally or inadvertently lost during processing.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Several on-going demonstrations were continued in dairy processing plants. In one plant, water use was decreased by more than 50%; with about a 75% reduction in waste load during the same period. Several other plants have shown similar significant reductions over the last several years. When projected for all N.C. dairy processing plants, total water use reductions may exceed 10 million gallons per year. Reductions in operating costs for individual dairy plants as a result of this program will exceed \$100,000 annually.</p> <p>In a fruit and vegetable plant, management has been aided in reducing water use and waste to enable a significant plant expansion. Without the program, costs for new wells and waste disposal would have prevented the expansion.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/extension clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>This program enables processors to reduce operating costs which prevent cost increases to the consumer.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Roy E. Carawan - Food Engineering Specialist Food Science Extension 129 Schaub Hall, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2956</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Engineering Technology
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Food Processing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy, Fruits and Vegetables
IMPACT/RESULT	Practice adopted, Water saved
AUDIENCE	Processors
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (i. economic or social)
		water use decrease
	product loss decrease	50%
	water use decreased	75%
	water quality improved operating cost reduced	50% BOD ₅ reduction \$1 million/yr
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

PILOT PROGRAM FOR MANAGING WILDLIFE IN NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Goals: Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Innovation: Linkage: Clientele: Rural/Urban:</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>There is a need to demonstrate how local and state-wide resources can be combined to assist and motivate local landowners to practice wildlife management on their forest and farm lands. A pilot project to demonstrate such a program was undertaken in Johnston County during 1982. This project will serve as an example to other counties in developing their county programs.</p> <p>Resources involved in this program consisted of the staff of the county extension office, the Johnston County Wildlife Club and local landowners, and personnel of the N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission, who furnished advice and some wildlife food and cover planting materials. The program was sponsored by the county's Rural Development Panel.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Working together, the district Wildlife Commission biologist, extension agents, and wildlife club members have begun organizing two cooperative wildlife management units involving groups of adjoining landowners. The cooperating landowners are carrying out habitat management practices and managing hunting on their lands in cooperation with the Commission's private game lands (RENEW) program. Efforts are continuing to complete these units and to organize other cooperative management units in the county.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection: Clientele yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	<p>The impact of the program is to improve habitat for wildlife, provide hunting opportunities for sportsmen, and assist landowners with these activities. A total of 12 landowners involving 3,000 acres are cooperating with the program.</p> <p>With this pilot program, wildlife habitat is being improved and wildlife populations are being properly harvested. Johnston County will serve as a model for other counties in the state to organize a similar type program.</p>
<p>NAME AND TITLE Organization Address: City, State, Zip Code Telephone:</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Robert B. Hazel Extension Forest Resources Specialist (Wildlife) 3033 Biltmore Hall N. C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-3386</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources, Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Wildlife Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Wildlife Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Multi-agency Cooperation, Wildlife Management
AUDIENCE	Landowners
METHODS	Meetings

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Multi-agency cooperation
	Wildlife Management increased	- landowners cooperating
		- acres in program
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 0/4	
	Dollars: \$10,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

TRAINING FOR NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION BIOLOGISTS

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Goals: Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Location: Language: Climate: Rural/Urban:</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>To facilitate better coordination in carrying out the cooperative agreement between the N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission and the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, a training workshop was conducted in May 1982 at the McKimmon Center on the N. C. State Campus. This training, requested by the Commission, was for the purpose of updating Commission personnel on the Extension Service and its operations and with current forestry and farming practices. Sixty-one wildlife and fisheries biologists, administrators, and educational representatives participated in the one and one-half day workshop.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>University faculty members and one employee of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service served as instructors. Subjects covered included the extension organization, forest and agricultural management practices and trends, tax and other financial incentives for farm and forest management, pesticide use and regulation, Almanac television program, and use of computers for wildlife programs.</p> <p>Considerable interest was expressed by Commission personnel for further workshops of this type.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction: Clients yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	
<p>Name and title: Organization: Address: City/State/Zip Code: Telephone:</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Robert B. Hazel Extension Forest Resources Specialist (Wildlife) 3033 Biltmore Hall N. C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27607 (919) 737-3386</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources and Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Wildlife Management, Habitat Management, Land Use
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Wildlife Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, officials trained
AUDIENCE	Wildlife management professionals
METHODS	Workshop, computers, television

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS (Measurable social or economic consequences)	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Officials trained
	Knowledge gained	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) (Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) (Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE)	\$15 ⁰⁰ Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.) 0.2 Dollars: \$5,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

AN ENVIRONMENTAL PRIMER FOR NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Goals: Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Innovation: Language: Climate: Rural/Urban:</p>	<p>TEXT: In 1981, interested individuals from various state agencies and private conservation groups met to discuss the educational materials on natural resources for the children of the state. At that time, it became evident that a publication designed to increase awareness and interest in our state's natural resources was needed. Children in the age group between 10-13 were selected as the target audience.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p>	<p>A committee with members from N. C. Extension Service, N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC), N. C. Wildlife Federation (NCWF), Sea Grant and the Museum of Natural History helped design and produce a publication entitled "Carolina Notebook." Six issues were completed the first year; each one was developed around a single natural resources topic.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>The original format included a feature story, an in depth discussion of the topic, a list of references and resource persons, learning activities, and a calendar of events. Copy, art work, printing layout, and editorial services were donated by the Extension Service, NCWRC, the Museum, and Sea Grant.</p> <p>Issues were sent to more than 500 individuals including each county extension office and a selected group of teachers and libraries. Each issue was evaluated by the committee and by users. Consequently, format, style, type, and art work have changed since the first issue.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection: Climate yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	<p>In order to continue the project, a funding proposal was submitted to the North Carolina Board of Science and Technology. The proposal included expanding distribution and a comprehensive evaluation program. The Board funded the project for \$5,823. The next issue of "Carolina Notebook" will be sent to approximately 5,000 people including school teachers, county agents, and volunteer leaders.</p> <p>It is envisioned that "Carolina Notebook" be included as an educational "pull-out" in the Wildlife Commission's magazine Wildlife in North Carolina and as a separate publication for those who do not subscribe to the magazine.</p>
<p>Name and title: Organization: Address: City, State, Zip Code: Telephone:</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON Gary J. San Julian N. C. State University Department of Zoology P. O. Box 5577 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2741</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, 4-H Youth, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources, Conservation Education
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Wildlife Management Conservation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained
AUDIENCE	Adolescents, Teachers, volunteers
METHODS	Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge gained
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 1 year Dollars: 25,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

CONTACTING SPECIFIC PUBLICS IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Goals: Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Innovation: Language: Clients: Rural/Urban:</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction: Clients yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>With current budget constraints on all aspects of Extension, it is imperative that new avenues for communication be investigated. In 1982, the Wildlife Newsletter was being sent to approximately 600 individuals. The information was being requested by a wide group of educators and wildlife professionals.</p> <p>We requested aid from other state agencies in meeting additional request for the newsletter. The Soil Conservation Service, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, and the State Department of Public Education have cooperated with us in this project by putting the newsletter with periodic mailing to their employees or by furnishing address labels. As a result of this cooperation, quarterly distribution has increased by 3,000 copies.</p> <p>In addition, many organizations have regular newspapers and magazines that are sent to their membership. These publications reach a selected public that may not be reached in any other manner. Often, the editors of these publications will welcome guest columns or regular features from extension personnel. The "Friend O' Wildlife," a publication of the North Carolina Wildlife Federation, has run a column entitled "Natural Resources Extension Notes" as a regular feature for the past year. The column is written by the Fisheries and Wildlife Specialists and discusses current management concerns and programs. "Friend O' Wildlife" has a direct mail circulation of 12,074 with more issues being distributed to affiliate clubs in bulk mailings. The Federation has a membership of over 35,000.</p>
<p>Name and title: Organization: Address: City, State, Zip Code: Telephone:</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Gary J. San Julian N. C. State University Department of Zoology P. O. Box 5577 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2741</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources, Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Wildlife Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Wildlife Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Multi-agency Cooperation, Wildlife Management
AUDIENCE	Landowners
METHODS	Meetings

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
<i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Multi-agency cooperation	4 agencies or groups
	Wildlife Management increased	landowners cooperating
		3000 acres in program
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 0/4 Dollars: \$10,000	

4. Community Services and Facilities

The programs in this area range all the way from providing training for on-site waste water treatment for individuals and small communities to training regulators that carry out this program. In addition, there is an extensive program as it relates to the development of drainage in the coastal area of North Carolina for agriculture as well as for local communities. The Water Watch program is continuing to assist in the conservation of water, as well as to take pressure from community water systems and extend their useful life. Examples of these types of activities are as follows:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

WASTEWATER TREATMENT FOR INDIVIDUALS AND SMALL COMMUNITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Goal: Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Inspections: Linkage: Clients: Rural/Urban:</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion: Clients yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The wastewater treatment for individuals and small rural communities program has emphasized both an educational and demonstration effort. The program is based on best available technology. Two major areas of emphasis emerge in this program. The first is water conservation and the second is alternatives to conventional wastewater treatment methodologies. At present there are four municipal wastewater spray irrigation systems operating in North Carolina and approximately 50 additional are planned. In addition there are 70 or more industrial systems operating in North Carolina. A major goal continues to be providing the training necessary to operators of these systems and to encourage the implementation of land treatment technologies where it is most cost effective.</p> <p>Budget support now derives from the general Extension budget.</p> <p>Soil and site evaluation workshops have been accomplished in cooperation with state agencies throughout the entire state. Approximately 80 counties in all the regional field offices of the N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development have been involved. Demonstration systems have been installed in all physiographic provinces of the state and the systems are being monitored. Recently one county has received approval from the state to establish an on-site wastewater management district to oversee operation of on-site systems. These systems will provide adequate wastewater treatment for this one county. Since this program has been underway, Extension has provided valuable input to both the on-site waste treatment systems and the municipal and industrial land treatment systems operating in North Carolina.</p> <p>The wastewater management program is serving a large contingent of community, county, and industrial waste generators throughout the state. Solutions are being facilitated to the age-old problem of waste management. All individuals, communities and industries which generate waste will benefit from this program.</p>
<p>Name and title: Organization: Address: City, State, Zip Code: Telephone:</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: A. R. Rubin, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering NCSU, P. O. Box 5906 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Community Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Waste Management
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Residuals Utilization
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created, technology adopted, costs minimized
AUDIENCE	State and local government, county extension staff
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		awareness created
	technology adopted	50
	costs minimized	2.4 million saved on four municipal projects
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	.5 Scientific Man Year	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Environmental Health Sanitarians and State Regulatory Agency Personnel
Training - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Cientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service's Waste Management Program provided training in design, site evaluation, and plan review of on-site waste disposal systems. Training is available for state regulatory personnel and for sanitarians, home builders, and other professional audiences. Training program content included soil evaluation and design criteria related to municipal, agricultural, industrial, and individual on-site waste systems.</p> <p>The program involved 4 specialists with a total professional staff time of 1MY. Experiment Station personnel from the Soil Science Department were involved in the design and evaluation of demonstration projects used in workshops. The local and/or state agencies provided sites and facilities for conducting the program.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Eleven workshops of classroom and hands-on work were conducted, drawing 250 persons from 66 counties and 8 state and federal agencies. Most of the state's health departments have now accepted and use guidelines permitting use of alternative technologies. The State of N. C. will adopt new regulations in July '83. As last year, millions of dollars worth of development has occurred through use of the technology, in places previously not so utilizable.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Cientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Demand has increased such that private consulting firms are now established dealing with all phases of the work. All Atlantic Coast states have inquired or sent personnel to view work. A Southeastern Symposium will be held this year.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Joseph Kleiss, Extension Soils Specialist Agricultural Extension Service North Carolina State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650 737-3285</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Community & Rural Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health & Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Community Services & Facilities
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	On-site Waste Disposal System Development
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved Environment
AUDIENCE	Home Owners, Developers
METHODS	Workshops, Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Improved Environment	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Agricultural Drainage in Coastal North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Land in coastal North Carolina often requires drainage to grow agricultural crops or to improve yields. The drainage project may not be economic, however, and furthermore there may be unmeasured environmental costs associated with removal of excess fresh water. This project attempts to estimate the economic incentive to drain poorly drained soils in the 20-county coastal region as a function of soil type, agricultural input and output prices, interest rates and other relevant variables. Conclusions can then be drawn regarding (1) the amount of land that is potentially drainable in the future (from an economic standpoint), (2) the opportunity cost of foregoing drainage because of environmental regulations and (3) the potential for environmental problems.</p> <p>In cooperation with the SCS, techniques have been developed to utilize the 1982 National Resource Inventory data as a means of analyzing drainage trends and drainage potential. Soils data are regrouped by soil productivity group rather than soil series which facilitates assessment of (1) the economics of wet soil drainage, and (2) the potential for conversion of land from forests to agriculture. This information will be useful to farmers and resource managers in North Carolina's coastal region where large acreages are available for possible conversion.</p> <p>Cooperators include the Soil Conservation Service and the N.C. Agricultural Resource Service, the latter providing supplemental funding.</p> <p>Research is underway. Data are computerized and undergoing analysis. Acreage by soil type/productivity/drainage potential group will soon be available for the entire coastal region. Improved resource use in the fragile and sensitive coastal region will result.</p> <p>Analysis continues. Drainage costs and return data will be generated for each of the soil productivity group classes. Information will be disseminated to landowners, resource planners and others as it becomes available. Better decisions regarding the benefits and costs of draining poorly drained soils will result.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Leon E. Danielson, Extension Economist Extension Economics and Business North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2256</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Economics of Drainage
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources, Agriculture
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Watershed Management, Crop Production, Land Reclamation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Wetlands, Blacklands, Water Management, Land Use
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved resource use.
AUDIENCE	State Government, Crop Producers, Forest Land-owners, Private Landowners, County Agents, Farmers
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Rural Transportation Planning in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis</p> <p>Goals</p> <p>Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations</p> <p>Linkage</p> <p>Clients</p> <p>Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Planning procedures were developed to help state and local planners allocate resources to rural freight and passenger transport.</p> <p>Optimization models are avoided; procedures recognize the uncertainty of the future and the individuality of shippers and passengers.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>Special Funds</p>	<p>North Carolina A & T State University, 1.0 graduate student</p> <p>0</p> <p>\$70,000, USDA-Extension</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts?</p> <p>Who benefitted?</p> <p>What were the benefits?</p> <p>Level of impact?</p> <p>Calculated costs?</p> <p>Calculated benefits?</p> <p>How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Seven publications representing planning manuals.</p> <p>Awareness of N. C. State Rail Planning agency to forming objectives and evaluations.</p> <p>State agencies and community leaders benefitted.</p> <p>More efficient resource allocation and better communication between state planners and decision makers.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion</p> <p>Clients yet to be served</p> <p>Research needed</p>	<p>Plan two regional workshops to train Extension specialists and FHWA personnel in planning procedures.</p>
<p>Name and title</p> <p>Organization</p> <p>Address</p> <p>City, State, Zip Code</p> <p>Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Marc A. Johnson, Extension Economist</p> <p>Extension Economics and Business</p> <p>N. C. State University</p> <p>P. O. Box 5576, Raleigh, NC 27650-5576</p> <p>(919) 737-2256</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension, Economics and Business, NCSU
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Community and Rural Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Agricultural Marketing, Community Services and Facilities
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Transportation Development
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	All
IMPACT/RESULT	Communities assisted, computerized programs created, publications created
AUDIENCE	State Government, Transporters, Local Elected Officials
METHODS	Special study

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Publications created
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 1.0 Dollars: \$70,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

"WATERWATCH" - A WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The Waterwatch Program is now at the stage of providing continuous program support to those individual agents who have identified water conservation as an area of program interest. The Waterwatch Program has been conducted throughout the state of North Carolina. The goal of the program is to facilitate the installation of low-volume plumbing fixtures as retrofits in the existing residential units. The program has statewide appeal and the clientele served is a general adult population.</p> <p>The Waterwatch Program has been popular throughout the state. Several agencies of state government including the water supply branch in the NCDNRCD have picked up water conservation as an area of vital interest. There is no special funding involved in the program and it is supported through the on-going Extension effort.</p> <p>Based upon data collected over the past year, the projected annual water and energy savings in the Governor's Mansion will amount to over \$500 per year. In similar demonstration projects elsewhere in the state, average annual savings of \$180 to \$220 per family for reduced water and energy are not uncommon. Several demonstration efforts have been reviewed in the popular press and the efforts have received wide acclaim.</p> <p>The implications of Waterwatch are far-reaching. Based upon demonstration work accomplished to date and data gathered, substantial savings in both water and energy resources are feasible. Any participants in the Waterwatch activities stand to save a total of \$15 to \$20 per month in water and energy costs. If this figure is projected statewide, then savings to homeowners in North Carolina could be as high as \$10 million.</p> <p>The Waterwatch Program developed by Extension Specialists has involved substantial input from the staff of the Biological and Agricultural Engineering Department, the Community Development and Housing and House Furnishings personnel at N.C. State University, and the cooperation from the N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, Water Supply Branch.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: A. R. Rubin, Extension Specialist Biological and Agricultural Engineering NCSU, P. O. Box 5906 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Community Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Water Supply
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Water Conservation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created, technology adopted, costs minimized
AUDIENCE	State and local government, county extension staff, general extension audience
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		awareness created
	technology adopted	state building code modified statewide
	costs minimized	potential \$180 per household per year
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .5 Scientific Man Year Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF HYDRILLA IN NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Goals: Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Innovative: Language: Climate: Rural/Urban:</p>	<p>TEXT: When hydrilla was discovered in North Carolina in 1980, extension personnel recognized the threat that this noxious aquatic weed posed to the water resources of the state. Key people in several state and federal agencies, as well as private industry, were organized into an informal task force to review the hydrilla problem, begin a public awareness program, chart a course of action, and make recommendations to the administrative level of state government.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p>	<p>Staff time was the major resource invested by the extension service and cooperating agencies. Approximately 400 dollars were spent to print an altered version of a hydrilla pamphlet earlier developed by TVA. This cost was borne equally by Extension and the U. S. Corps of Army Engineers.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>The report of the task force was completed in 1981, and the secretaries of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development jointly presented it to the governor. The governor acted on the recommendations of the task force in July, 1982 by designating the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development as the state's lead agency in the area of aquatic plant management and charged its secretary with appointing an Aquatic Plant Management Council to coordinate hydrilla management.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection: Clients yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	<p>Early recognition of this problem and prompt reaction have greatly improved North Carolina's chances of managing hydrilla effectively. The catalytic action provided by extension has allowed a relatively small expenditure in staff time to generate a several-fold return in money for hydrilla research and public education, as well as the potential for saving several millions of dollars per year that other states must spend for hydrilla control.</p>
<p>Name and title: Organization: Address: City, State, Zip Code: Telephone:</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: David J. DeMont N. C. State University Department of Zoology P. O. Box 5577 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 838-2741</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Economic Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources, Water Resources
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Water Management, Interagency Coordination, Aquatic Weed Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Fish Management, recreation
IMPACT/RESULT	Education program established
AUDIENCE	State government, county agents, general public
METHODS	Meetings, newspapers, posters

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Education program established
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals, and administrators, etc.)</i> 0.2 years Dollars: \$5,000	

5. Economic Development

Accomplishments in North Carolina range from economic and total resource development in North Carolina to evaluate the impact of economic growth in two specific North Carolina counties as pilot projects to the development of business opportunities in the North Carolina fisheries industry. Examples of these activities follow:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Business Management for North Carolina Fishermen

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals State/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: The continuing business management program for fishermen and seafood handlers emphasized tax management during the '81-'82 year. Seven workshops were held in coastal North Carolina for fishermen and tax preparers. Emphasis was on the '81 Tax Recovery Act and its implications for fishermen. Also covered were various tax-deferral programs available to fishermen.</p> <p>Two specialists and various Sea Grant agents allocated about 3½-4 man-weeks to the program. Accomplishments were primarily conveyance of information to the fishing community that was not available otherwise. Examples illustrated potential tax savings of various deferral programs. Sea Grant agents also given in-service training in financial issues and financial/cash-flow management.</p> <p>Continuing demand for tax management information suggests continuing the program. However, alternative delivery methods will be tested this year, with more emphasis on small groups and informal delivery by agents.</p> <p>Additional work on cash flow planning for fishermen and processors planned, with agents involved in delivery.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>J. E. Easley, Jr. Extension Economist, Dept. of Economics & Business N. C. State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2885</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing management capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Financial management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Seafood
IMPACT/RESULT	Taxes reduced
AUDIENCE	Fishermen, small businesses
METHODS	Workshops, publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantify (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Management of North Carolina Fishery Resources

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	TEXT:
Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban	<p>Fishery managers often cannot predict outcomes of given management actions with marine fisheries. An ongoing program has this past year emphasized two areas: 1) increased role of private property in shellfish management, and 2) development of Bioeconomic models to use in predicting effects of alternative policies. In both cases, primary users will be the state agency charged with managing fishery resources.</p> <p>Resources involved were an Extension Specialist, and researcher (both part-time), a full-time research associate, and two graduate students (part-time). Biologists with the N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries also contributed.</p>
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds	<p>Accomplishments include some interest in a neighboring state in role of private property in shellfish management and a paper soon to be published illustrating potential higher returns to fishermen. The management modeling work is continuing, however, the model developed for bay scallops shows significant improvement possible in annual income from that resource. Computer simulations show that "fine tuning" the season opening date would have resulted in gross revenue gains of 5-8 percent for the 1979-80 season.</p>
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	<p>In future work, the processing sector will be incorporated into the bay scallop modeling, and models for clam and shrimp developed. Payoff to fishermen is expected as the management agency will have additional tools for improving resource yields.</p>
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/Selection Clients yet to be served Research needed	
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: J. E. Easley, Jr. Extension Economist, Dept. of Econ. & Bus. N.C. State University Raleigh, N.C. 27650 Tel. (919) 737-2885

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing productivity, conserving resources, developing management capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Sub-Title)	Natural Resources
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Fish management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Income increased, decision-making improved
AUDIENCE	Public officials
METHODS	Computers, demonstrations, publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Income increased
	POTENTIAL--NOT YET REALIZED	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 2.25 Dollars: \$40,000	

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Seafood Processing
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	Increasing Productivity and Quality Improvement
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics, Seafood Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Seafoods processing, safety, food quality and efficiency
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity Improved Yields Increased
AUDIENCE	Processors
METHODS	Demonstrations/Teleconferences/Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Improved Yields
	Improved Quality	5 processors
	Improved Facilities	3 plants
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Further Processing of North Carolina Seafoods

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis: Goals: Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Operations: Linkage: clientele: Rural/Urban:</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation: Volunteers: Special Funds:</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion: clientele yet to be served: Research needed:</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>North Carolina encourages further processing of seafood within the state. Seafood extension helps processors with plans for new processing facilities and expansion programs to increase processing effort.</p> <p>Specialist and agents work with processors and potential processors on new plant designs, locations, and markets for products. Each plan is worked on in cooperation with local, state and federal authorities that have regulatory control on the new facility.</p> <p>In 1982, four new facilities were put into operation and six other potential plans were started. One million additional pounds of crabs were processed and 500,000 additional pounds of fish were processed with 180 new jobs created.</p>
<p>Name and title: Organization: Address: City, State, Zip Code: Telephone:</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sam D. Thomas NCSU Seafood Lab P.O. Box 1137 Morehead City, NC 28557</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Phone: (919) 726-7341</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Seafood Processing
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Seafood Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Seafood Processing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Seafood Processing
IMPACT/RESULT	Productivity Improved
AUDIENCE	Processors
METHODS	Publications, demonstrations, teleconference, one-on-one.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Facilities established
	Jobs created	180
	Processors assisted	10
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTL.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Evaluating the Impact of Economic Growth in Wilkes and Robeson Counties
(North Carolina)

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>An analysis of the impact of economic growth on private businesses, household income, employment and local government fiscal affairs has been completed for Wilkes County and is being conducted in Robeson County, the other pilot county.</p> <p>Refinements and extension of previous community economic growth models being formulated and used to obtain better estimates of differential impacts of economic growth in alternative sectors on private businesses, household income and employment and local government revenues and costs of public services.</p> <p>County Extension Chairman and local government staff assisted in obtaining data for Robeson County study.</p> <p>Refinements and extension of computer model to obtain better estimates of the short and long run effects of construction on the local economy and the impact of economic growth in alternative sectors on government revenues and costs of public services completed. A Paper was prepared and presented at the N.C. Urban Affairs Conference using the results of the Wilkes County study to illustrate the application of this approach in formulating and implementing local government policies. The Wilkes County results were also used for County Agent training on economic interrelationship and importance of Agriculture to local economy.</p> <p>Local public policy-makers and other leaders in the two pilot counties have been involved in discussing potential uses of information obtained from economic growth impact analysis to better estimate benefits and costs of economic growth to private businesses, households and governments. Public officials from throughout the state participated in the Urban Affairs Conference. A draft of the Wilkes County study has been completed and will be published this fall. Analysis for Robeson County will be completed and published in FY'83 as well as a publication on the methodology used.</p> <p>A sensitivity analysis will be completed to evaluate the transferability and applicability of this model and results from the two pilot counties to other nonmetropolitan counties in the State.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Paul S. Stone or Michael Walden, Extension Economics and Business, N.C. State University, Raleigh, N.C. 27607 (919) 737-3041.</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1981-82
ORGANIZATION	Agricultural Extension Service
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Community and Rural Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Economic Development; Community Services
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Business and Industrial Development, Public Policy
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Understanding economic interrelationships, better local government decision-making, benefits and costs, measuring impact of economic growth, jobs and income.
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	Local government officials, County Agents, Local development leaders and groups.
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina Farmland Use-Value Taxation

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperator Volunteer Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>A statewide program to inform local tax officials and owners of agricultural land about the Agricultural Land Tax Law of 1973 and its application.</p> <p>A survey of 1981 participation under the Act in each of the 100 counties was made and copies of the report distributed to tax supervisors, county agents, appraisers and land-owners. Brochures and other materials were provided to county agents for conducting informational programs in revaluing county.</p> <p>County officials (tax supervisors and county managers) and boards of commissioners.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Seminars were presented by specialists to officials in four counties initiating revaluation during the year. Specialists counseled N.C. Department of Revenue personnel in initiating the use of soil surveys as a basis for use valuation in two pilot counties. The main benefit of this program is the tax relief realized by informed landowners. According to the survey, 35,674 tracts of agricultural or forest land in North Carolina was taxed on their use value in 1981 with an average reduction or deference of \$167 per tract. Seminars on forest land use valuation and taxation were presented at three regional conferences for the N.C. Forestry Service.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/delimitation Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Land owners and officials of counties yet to be revalued since the Act was amended in 1975.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Duane F. Neuman, Extension Economist P. O. Box 5576, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2472</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, Natural Resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability and Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Land taxation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Taxes reduced
AUDIENCE	Forest landowners, private landowners, public officials
METHODS	Publications, workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Tax supervisors
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTL)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .1 Dollars: \$3,000.	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Economic and Total Resource Development (North Carolina).

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Occupations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Teach local and state leaders principles and concepts of identifying and evaluating alternative strategies and programs to stimulate economic growth, understand concept and components of total resource development program and improve level of education and occupational skills of labor force.</p> <p>Worked with Governor's Commission on the Future of N.C., various state and federal agencies and local leaders in delineating problems and evaluating alternative strategies for rural economic and total resource development. Served on State Community Employment and Training Council with particular emphasis on reviewing non-metropolitan area manpower plans to devise training programs for occupations in which future employment opportunities are expected to be available.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Prepared paper for Commission on the Future of N.C. on "Economic Growth in North Carolina's Future." Paper will be published as a Special Report in the fall of 1982. County meetings were held throughout the state to get local leader input in delineating major community and rural development problems and suggesting programs, policies and alternative strategies for future growth. Counsel was provided in developing area manpower plans and training programs.</p> <p>Anticipate increasing level of income and employment opportunities for citizens in small towns and rural areas, improved community services and improved training and manpower development programs.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Continue to train local leaders and counsel with local and state agencies and groups in formulating and implementing programs to stimulate rural economic growth, improve resource efficiency and attain more effective training and manpower development programs.</p>
<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>Paul S. Stone, Extension Economics and Business, N.C. State University, Raleigh, N.C. 27607. Tel. (919) 737-3041.</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Agricultural Extension Service
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Community and Rural Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Economic Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Rural Economic and Total Resource Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Business and Industrial Development, Public Policy, Manpower Development.
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Improved income, increased employment, job skills increased, planning skills increased.
AUDIENCE	Local and state governmental officials, local leaders and planners.
METHODS	County meetings, prepare paper for state committee, counsel with local and state groups and agencies.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

6. Other

There are several programs in North Carolina that do not fit neatly into any one package except they may be related more closely to community services and facilities. Four projects that merit reporting are: North Carolina Urban Trees and Soils Workshop, North Carolina Gypsy Moth Education Program, Mosquito Surveillance in a Coastal County in North Carolina and the Aquatic and Noncrop-land Weed Management Demonstrations in North Carolina. These are all very important programs that contribute to assisting local communities in solving their problems.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

FY 1982

NORTH CAROLINA URBAN TREES AND SOILS WORKSHOP

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>North Carolina beautification and urban renewal projects often specify ornamental trees, shrubs, and groundcovers to be planted on sites which exhibit extremely poor environmental conditions. Because of this stressful micro-climate the decline and eventual death of plant material, specifically street trees, is relatively high. The required maintenance is often neglected because of restricted landscape budgets. The N.C. Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the Landscape contractors and landscape architects associations sponsored a two-part workshop and tour to address the problems of landscaping in urban areas. The primary objective of the "Urban Trees and Soils Workshop" was to make the participants aware that landscape practices, which are generally acceptable, were not adequately addressing the problems of urban environments. The audience of 125 involved landscaped architects, contractors, arborists, nurserymen, city planners, public officials, educators and appearance committees from several towns across the state. Teaching techniques used in the classroom setting included video tapes, slide presentations and demonstrations presented by Extension specialists, university professors and local landscape architects. Several sites were visited on the tour depicting both the conventional and the new and improved horticultural practices. The results were quite impressive. The tour also included the NCSU arboretum where many new cultivars were identified and discussed for future use. Part one of the workshop and tour was held April 5-6 in Raleigh. Part two is planned for the following spring which includes more new and innovative ideas of landscape design. Emphasis will be directed to successful beautification projects in Washington, D.C., Savannah, GA, and several sites across North Carolina. The long-term effect of these educational programs will be exhibited in beautification and urban renewal projects by the incorporation of modern horticultural practices, street tree design, and new cultivars of plant material tolerant of adverse conditions.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/selection Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>M. A. Powell, Jr. Extension Horticultural Specialist-Landscaping N.C. State University Raleigh, NC 27607 919/737-3322</p>

KEYWORDS are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base of accomplishment reports. The **Keywords List** can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the **Keyword List** may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma; do not abbreviate keywords.

FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving the Environment
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Community planning, Environment
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Cultural Practices
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Ornamental Horticulture
IMPACT/RESULT	Downtown areas beautified, plant mortality rate decreases
AUDIENCE	Public officials - organizations
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Improved landscapes
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA GYPSY MOTH EDUCATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	TEXT: Historically, the arrival of gypsy moth into a
Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban	previously uninfested area has fueled a dilemma between governmental agencies and the media which often generated hysteria, confusion and doubt among the citizenry as a whole, and more specifically those living in the affected areas. The objective of this program was to promote among the media and the general citizenry a calm, factual, open dialogue of understanding about the gypsy moth, its status, agency responsibilities, available alternatives and the decision-making process for addressing spot infestations in North Carolina. A team of Extension Specialists with the Agricultural Extension Service composed of a forest entomologist, ornamental entomologist, apiculturist toxicologist, wildlife biologists, and press, radio and television specialists proposed a gypsy moth briefing for the media in the area of the spot infestations. The Extension Specialists, along with their counterparts in the N. C. Department of Agriculture, N. C. Division of Forest Resources and USDA/APHIS planned and participated in this landmark gypsy moth educational program. The success of this regional media briefing, the local programming of County Extension Agents and the Extension Teletip system combined to redirect headlines such as "Plans for war on gypsy moth ..." and "Brace for gypsy moth" to "Debate looms.....", "Spraying proposed" and "Meeting to discuss....." In a media market of 374,169 citizens, the media generated an episode-long audience circulation of 11.4 million involving nearly 50 different newspaper articles and nearly 90 prime-time news telecasts including several in-depth series. The most significant accomplishment was that all media reports were over 98% accurate.
RESOURCES INVOLVED	
Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds	
ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS	
Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed	As a result of this precedent setting program, the general citizenry and the media were appraised of the current and future inevitability of the gypsy moth in a calm, low-key manner. More importantly, the emotional tone set by the media created a foundation which will help North Carolinians and agencies including the Agricultural Extension Service, to cope with future gypsy moth episodes in a professional, open, calm manner.
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: James R. McGraw Extension Forest Resources Specialist N. C. State University P. O. Box 5488 Raleigh, N. C. 27650

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural Resources/CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving Resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Natural Resources, Community Planning
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Gypsy Moth Pest Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Urban and Forest Trees
IMPACT/RESULT	People trained, awareness created
AUDIENCE	County Agents, Commercial Media
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		County Agents Trained
	Reporters Trained	6
	Campground Owners Informed	100
	Citizens Awareness	11.4 million
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 1	Dollars: \$30,000

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Mosquito Surveillance in a Coastal County in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The success of any pest control program is dependent upon a knowledge of the pest problem at hand. In the coastal zone of North Carolina, there are currently over 50 mosquito control programs. The Agricultural Extension Service has recently completed a mosquito monitoring project that will assist county organizations in determining the nature of their mosquito problems, including the identity, spatial and seasonal distribution of nuisance species.</p> <p>The project involved placement of light traps throughout the county. Some residents volunteered to monitor the intensity of the mosquito problem on their home grounds and to report their findings on a daily basis. Collections of immature mosquitoes were also made so that breeding habitats could be characterized.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>As a result of the project, the pilot county is continuing to monitor mosquito problems on a routine basis and to utilize the mosquito information to optimize control strategies and to prioritize areas of the county for selected control procedures. In the long term, the project should assist other coastal counties in identifying and reacting to mosquito problems and in planning for the allocation of local resources to control programs. Workshops and other training sessions have been and will continue to be used as a means of conveying project results to county mosquito control workers.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Charles S. Apperson, Extension Entomologist Department of Entomology, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5215 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919)737-2831</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Natural resources, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing health and quality of life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Community planning
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Pest Management
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Decision making improved
AUDIENCE	Public officials
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Decision making improved
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 150	Dollar Values: \$675
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 0.2 Dollars: \$15,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Aquatic and Noncropland Weed Management Demonstrations in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Aquatic and noncropland weeds continue to create various problems across the state of North Carolina. Aquatic weeds reduce the quantity and quality of water for uses such as irrigation, livestock watering, and also interfere with drainage of otherwise highly productive cropland. Non-cropland weeds create problems in fencerows, around structures, and encroach into cropland. Herbicides are important tools in the management of weeds in these situations. The North Carolina Extension Service has conducted a series of on-farm tests and demonstrations during the past year to promote the effective, economical, and environmentally sound use of herbicides in management systems.</p> <p>Demonstrations were coordinated through 10 county extension offices across the state. For aquatic weeds, demonstration sites were farm ponds, small lakes, and drainage canals. For noncropland weeds, the sites were pastures, abandoned fields, and roadsides. Emphasis was placed on proper herbicide selection, timing, and application techniques. Demonstrations were placed in areas of high visibility to growers and other rural clientele.</p> <p>These activities have proved to be very beneficial in the total training program for extension agents and growers. Immediate plans are to expand these demonstrations to include more on-site research, and to address additional weed problems in other counties. It is hoped that a number of these sites may be included in a multicounty field tour at some time in the future.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. G. N. Rhodes, Jr. Crop Science Extension Specialist (Weed Control) North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5155 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2704</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production, Herbicides
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Weed Control
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Weed Control, Water Management
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, weeds reduced, practice adopted
AUDIENCE	Farmers, County agents, Land owners
METHODS	Demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

Community Development Assistance FY 1982

1.	Number of <u>community economic development projects</u> assisted by Extension	<u>239</u>
2.	Number of <u>community service and facility projects</u> assisted by Extension	<u>129</u>
3.	Number of <u>community organizations</u> provided with organizational, educational and/or technical assistance	<u>152</u>
4.	Number of <u>citizens</u> provided with community development training	<u>125,000</u>

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

4-H Human Development (youth and adults) - N.C.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: All young people, as well as adults, have certain basic needs which must be met if they are to progress smoothly through life. These include the needs to: (1) experience a satisfactory self-concept and to accept one's own sex; (2) possess a sense of belonging while becoming increasingly independent; (3) experience adventure and success in achievement; and (4) give and receive affection.</p> <p>To grow and develop into mature, responsible adults, young people need skills that will enable them to satisfy their own personal needs as they perceive and respond to life's significant events.</p> <p>The state 4-H staff and subject matter specialists work cooperatively in developing materials to train Extension subject matter personnel at the county level in 4-H curriculum. County Extension personnel have trained volunteers in the use of training materials developed.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>County Extension personnel have been trained in subject matter areas and in 4-H delivery modes. Approximately 300 Extension agents have received training in poultry, mechanical science and entomology. In previous years, agents have received training in crop science, home economics, horticulture science and animal science.</p> <p>95,873 youth used the university subject matter base in the conduct of 210,648 projects and activities.</p> <p>This information was made available to the 16,998 4-H volunteer leaders in the state.</p> <p>The heart of the 4-H program is in its curriculum. The tasks of getting curriculum from the university levels to the 4-H'er is extremely difficult, subject matter specialists, subject matter agents and 4-H agents all need to be aware of curriculum that is available as well as strategies for delivering this curriculum.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Donald L. Stormer Asst. Dir., Extension State 4-H Leader P. O. Box 5157 N. C. State University Raleigh, NC 27650 Tel. 919/737-2801</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing human development (youth and adults) by improving the broad based 4-H curriculum offered through the university
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Human development, life skills (youth and adults)
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Personal development, leadership development
IMPACT/RESULT	knowledge gained, skills learned
AUDIENCE	Volunteers and youth
METHODS	Local/county/district/state workshops/conferences

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Subject matter, 4-H agents, volunteers trained	
	Volunteers involved	16,998
	Youth involved	98,873
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 2,651,688 x \$ 3.35	Dollar Value: \$8,883,154.80
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina - Crop Science Program

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban	TEXT: <p>A declining trend of participation by youth in North Carolina has been occurring in crop science projects over the past few years. Farm population decline along with lack of agent familiarity with projects and increasing demands on agents time have attributed to the decline.</p> <p>To stimulate participation by making agents aware of the program offerings, twelve workshops were held in centralized locations throughout the state over a six week period. Each workshop was two hours long and utilized slides and detailed take home information packets containing various resources materials. Agents from 76 of North Carolina's 100 counties attended. Information packets were sent to county extension chairmen in the 24 counties that did not have an agent present at one of the workshops.</p>
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	<p>Comparisons of 4-H project and demonstration summaries for 1980 and 1981 showed only slight increases in participation in overall 4-H participation but significant increases in crop science related participation. The number of teaching aides by agents for use in training 4-H'ers has also increased.</p>
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed	
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: David Weatherford, Extension 4-H Specialist 4-H, N.C. State University 204 Ricks Hall Raleigh, NC 27650 919-737-3242

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving Knowledge and Skills
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Environment Development & Food Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture, Crop Science
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Vegetables, Horticultural Crops, Gardening
IMPACT/RESULT	Agents trained
AUDIENCE	Extension Agents
METHODS	Workshops, Slide tapes, Publications.

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Agents Trained
	Youth Involved	2430
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .5 Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

4-H Crop Production (Entomology)

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: State has launched promotional efforts to increase number of youth and leaders involved in 4-H entomology projects and demonstrations.</p> <p>A series of agent training sessions was held for both subject matter and 4-H agents. Over 100 professional staff was trained.</p> <p>Specialists, both subject matter and 4-H involved in training. State fair exhibit renovated to created interest and awareness.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Agents have been trained. Increase in the number of insect collections submitted. Over 200,000 view exhibit at state fair. Over 1400 youth were involved.</p> <p>New audiences will be involved as a result of training and exhibit at state fair.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>R. Hillmann 3315 Gardner Hall NCSU</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing health and quality of life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Natural resources, crop production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Crop protection/value identification
IMPACT/RESULT	Agents trained, leaders and youth involved
AUDIENCE	Agents, leaders, youth
METHODS	Workshops, publications, demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Agents trained
	Youth involved	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

North Carolina - 4-H Horticultural Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: The participation of North Carolina's youth in many of the projects, demonstrations and activities offered through the 4-H Horticultural Program had decreased due to lack of familiarity of many new 4-H and horticultural agents with the program. In addition to the unfamiliarity of the program by new agents, some older agents were not pushing the horticultural program to their youth because of other demands on their time.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>In order to make the agents aware of the offerings by the 4-H Horticultural Program, twelve workshops were held in centralized locations throughout the state over a six week period. Each workshop was two hours. The teaching of the information was accomplished through slides and detailed take-home information packets containing various resource materials. Agents from 76 of North Carolina's 100 counties attended these workshops.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Information packets were sent to the county extension chairman in the 24 counties that did not have an agent present at one of the workshops.</p> <p>Comparisons of the 4-H project and demonstration summaries for 1980 and 1981 showed only a 10-15% increase in the number of 4-H'ers participating for 1982. However, this same time period showed a 100% increase in the number of 4-H'ers participating in the Horticultural Contest. The number of requests for slide sets by agents for use in training 4-H'ers is another indication of the workshops' success.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Present participation figures by 4-H'ers in horticulture suggests that the addition of junior category division would produce enough entries to justify its addition in future competition.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Larry Bass Extension Horticultural Specialist 123 Kilgore Hall Raleigh, North Carolina 27607 919/737-3537</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving Knowledge and Skills
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Environmental Development & Food Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Horticulture
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Vegetables, Horticultural Crops, Gardening
IMPACT/RESULT	Food preserved, income earned, skills learned
AUDIENCE	Youth
METHODS	Workshops, slide tapes, publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Food preserved
	Income earned	
	Skills learned	
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .5	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina - Plants and Soil Science Program

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban	TEXT: North Carolina youth participation in plants and soils related projects have been declining over the past few years. A new project planning guide has been developed and distributed to hopefully increase utilization of this project area. Training sessions for agents and volunteers are being developed to assist in the promotion of the project. Further efforts are being developed to expand the attractiveness and usefulness of this project area for both junior and senior involvement. Efforts are underway to explore other states' programs and materials.
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed	
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: David Weatherford, Extension 4-H Specialist 4-H, N.C. State University 204 Ricks Hall Raleigh, NC 27650 919-737-3242

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving Knowledge and Skills
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Crop Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Soil Science
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Plants and Soil
IMPACT/RESULT	Utilization of Project materials
AUDIENCE	Agents and volunteers
METHODS	Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Utilization of project materials
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>{Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.}</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Livestock Activities for North Carolina Youth

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Little emphasis was being placed on 4-H Livestock activities in Northwestern North Carolina. In 1980, a heifer show was started for six of the Northwestern North Carolina Counties. A market hog show was added to the existing market steer show in 1979.</p> <p>Youth, parents, leaders, county agents, and business people are all involved in the program. Financial support for the program is solicited from the business community with special emphasis given to having the business people who support the program to attend all the functions. This promotes a more unified effort for solving community and area problems.</p> <p>The heifer show has grown from 39 in 1980 to 85 in 1982. The swine show increased from 60 to 130 from 1979 to 1982.</p> <p>This program teaches the youth the responsibility required in livestock production. It also acquaints them with the business personnel.</p> <p>Expansion in the number of youth involved is anticipated with a lamb show being added to the existing heifer show.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: J. Hayes Gregory Ext. Ani. Husbandry Specialist N. C. State University Wilkes County Office Building Wilkesboro, N. C. 28697 919/667-5111</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability & Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Show Title)	Leadership Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	4-H Livestock
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUBSET	Livestock, Animal Production
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained
AUDIENCE	Adolescents, Families, Leaders
METHODS	Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		4-H Youth
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .1 Dollars: \$3,000.	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

North Carolina 4-H Meat Animal Related Activities

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Costs Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>These activities include livestock judging and other activities not covered under species reported. The major emphasis is on the judging program, which has shown significant growth. A program introducing non-farm youth to agriculture was a highly successful activity in three counties. Approximately 2,800 fifth, sixth, and seventh grade youngsters in Lee, Wake, and Edgecombe Counties were exposed to agriculture in action for a day.</p> <p>Training aids have been updated and distributed to county agents, volunteer leaders, and 4-H Club members. Commodity associations, breed associations, and local livestock groups have underwritten most of the costs involved in regional and statewide clinics.</p> <p>A total of 893 4-H Club members participated in livestock judging in 1981. They participated in eight district contests, four clinics and a state contest, three regional contests, and the national contest.</p> <p>4-H Club members, county agents, and volunteer leaders received training in meat animal judging and evaluation.</p> <p>The increased interest in livestock judging experienced over the past ten years is expected to continue. Introducing youth to agriculture should continue to increase based on the interest expressed by county personnel in incorporating this activity into their county programs.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>J. K. Butler, Jr., Ext. Animal Husbandry Specialist Ext. Animal Husbandry, Animal Science Department N. C. State University, P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, North Carolina 27650 919-737-2761 or 2762</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	Youth Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Beef, Swine, Sheep
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Livestock
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef, Swine, Sheep
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge, Self-confidence gained
AUDIENCE	4-H Club members, Volunteer leaders, County Agents
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		4-H Club Members
	Participation increased	15 %
	Other Youth	2800
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	.3	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina 4-H Beef Related Activities

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Retraction Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>4-H beef related activities included feeding, breeding, management, marketing, and showmanship of beef steers and heifers. Demonstrations involved beef production, selection, preparation, and cooking.</p> <p>County agents, volunteer leaders, and 4-H club members in 100 counties received instructions and training aids to assist with beef related activities. Financial support from the business sector was excellent.</p> <p>A total of 410 steer, 179 beef breeding, and 99 beef grazing projects, 176 steer performance records, and 64 beef char-grill demonstrations made a total of 928 activities in 74 counties. Four hundred twenty-seven (427) steers were exhibited in 20 shows. Slaughter grades were: 344 choice, 80 good, and 3 standard. Exhibitors received \$443,537 for 465,205 pounds of steers sold for an average of \$95 per cwt.</p> <p>4-H Club members learned the responsibility and discipline required in beef production.</p> <p>Market steer projects will probably remain stable. Future expansion will involve beef heifers.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>J. K. Butler, Jr., Ext. Animal Husbandry Specialist Ext. Animal Husbandry, Animal Science Department N. C. State University, P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, North Carolina 27650 919-737-2761 or 2762</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Livestock
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Youth Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Beef
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Livestock Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Beef
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, Discipline learned, Income Earned
AUDIENCE	4-H Youth, Parents, Leaders, County Agents
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		4-H Youth
	Income Earned	\$443,537
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .3 Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

North Carolina 4-H Horse Leader Training Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/State/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: The diversification of the 4-H Horse Program activities necessitates the education of volunteer leaders in numerous disciplines. Activities such as horse bowl, judging, demonstrations, public speaking, riding and training require specific instruction. A statewide horse leaders' forum was instituted by the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service to provide instruction and disseminate subject matter. The forum involved 15 contact hours over a two-day period with an audience consisting of 65 adults and teen volunteer leaders, county extension agents and 4-H parents. Workshops and demonstrations centered on coaching the horse judging and horse bowl team, selecting and preparing a demonstration or public speaking, leader insurance and liability, horseless-horse club activities, managing horse events, programming club activities and introducing the junior horseman contest concept. Individual and group idea sharing sessions allowed a free exchange of 4-H philosophies and encouraged presentation of new ideas. Evaluation forms were distributed at the conclusion of each workshop to access subject matter content, program acceptance and suggestions for future programs.</p> <p>State extension staff, county extension agents, volunteer leaders and horsemen demonstrated or lectured on selected topics. Videotapes, demonstrations, slide presentations and reference materials were utilized.</p> <p>Participants gained valuable knowledge in the teaching, coaching and management of the 4-H horse club member. Practical educational information was presented in a manner that allowed easy incorporation into existing programs. County agents acquired subject matter information and became acquainted with the volunteer leaders' roles in the horse program.</p> <p>Continuation of an annual horse leaders' forum will encourage leader participation, attract new leaders and improve the quality of education in the 4-H Horse Program.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Robert A. Mowrey, Jr., Extension Horse Specialist Extension Animal Husbandry, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2761 or 2762</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Leader Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Leadership Development, Organization Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	4-H Horse Leadership Development
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Horse
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge Gained, Leadership Skills Improved, Practice Adopted
AUDIENCE	Adult Leaders, Teen Leaders, County Agents, Parents
METHODS	Demonstrations, Publications, Slide Tapes, Videotapes, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Leaders, Agents, Parents
	Knowledge Gained	95 percent
	Leadership Skills Improved	50 percent
	Practice Adopted	30 percent
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	.05	
	Dollars:	
	\$500	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina 4-H Horse Program Activities

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/selection Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: The 4-H Horse Program continues to provide a diversified educational experience for North Carolina youth. Program activities include horse bowl contests; horsemanship camps; judging contests; a stable management contest; county, district and state horse shows; public speaking contests; demonstrations; camping and packing trips; trail rides; horse management workshops; handicap riding schools; essay contests; clinics; retreats and forums.</p> <p>County agents, leaders and club members received assistance at training sessions, workshops, camps and clinics held throughout the state. Subject matter related to specific activities and a newsletter were distributed statewide.</p> <p>State horse projects totaled 6,005 in 1981, which represents a 12 percent increase from the previous year. Participation per activity was: 2,098 horse and pony projects; 130 horse public speaking; 296 horse judging; 95 horse demonstrations; 1,958 horse show; 307 horse bowl; 685 trail rides; 398 horsemanship camps; and 38 mare and foal projects. Participating youth learned the responsibility and discipline required in horse management. Although less project books were submitted than the previous year, the program provides youth with a basic knowledge of horse science coupled with additional skills in public speaking, leadership and sportsmanship. Self-confidence and responsibility were enhanced in all activities. Attendance increased at clinics, demonstrations, activities and contests.</p> <p>The 4-H Horse Program continues to grow at a rapid rate with participation remaining greatest in the metropolitan areas. Program activities in the lower participating, predominantly rural districts will need additional time to be effective. Economic factors continue to place additional pressure on the 4-H family. Future activity will provide regional programs to minimize the 4-H'ers expenses. Program expansion will be emphasized through the addition of horseless activities requiring minimal expenses.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Dr. Robert A. Mowrey, Jr.; Extension Horse Specialist Extension Animal Husbandry, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5127, Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2761 or 2762</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Youth Development, Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	4-H Horse Program
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Horse
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge Gained, Management Skills Improved, Skills Learned, Leadership Skills Improved
AUDIENCE	County Agents, Youths, Leaders, Horse Producers
METHODS	Demonstrations, Workshops, Newsletters, Publications, Radio, Television, Slide Tapes, Video Tapes

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge Gained
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	.35	
	Dollars:	
	\$10,275	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Equine Information and Subject Matter Distribution in North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Initiatives Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Selection Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: Horse owners, county agents and equine organizations are interested in acquiring recent educational information relevant to the horse industry. The Agricultural Extension Service publishes a newsletter dedicated to the horse industry entitled "Horse Scribble," which is produced every other month for a total of six times per year and ranges from 9 to 14 pages per issue. Informative articles ranging from nutrition, breeding, disease control, facilities, construction and health management to general statewide as well as national 4-H Horse Program news are routinely published. Management topics are written according to seasonal influences to provide both the advanced and novice horsemen with current information. Each newsletter contains a section which discusses and relates recent research results to the North Carolina horse industry and critiques articles in recent equine publications. A calendar of events provides information on future equine activities, events, demonstrations, clinics, conferences and workshops in each issue. This calendar contains a complete list of district, state and national 4-H Horse Program activities. In addition, "Horse Scribble" serves as the official voice of the State 4-H Horse Program by providing results of events, advertising future activities and adopting subject matter to the 4-H Horse Program.</p> <p>County extension personnel were contacted to submit names of local horsemen, 4-H leaders and members and agribusinesses to form the initial mailing list of 300 copies. An average of 50 additional requests per issue has swelled the mailing list to 600 copies which represents a 100 percent increase from the initial response. Requests for management and production information related to newsletter articles indicates the clientele is interested in receiving additional educational materials for implementation of suggested management practices.</p> <p>Continuation of an informative educational newsletter will stimulate educational development of and dissemination of information throughout the North Carolina horse industry.</p>
<p>Name and Title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Robert A. Mowrey, Jr.; Extension Horse Specialist Extension Animal Husbandry, N. C. State University P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2761 or 2762</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Agriculture, 4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Livestock Production
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Equine Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Animal Production, Livestock, Management, Marketing
IMPACT/RESULT	Attitudes Changed, Decision Making Improved, Knowledge Gained, Nutrition Improved
AUDIENCE	Adults & Youth Horsemen, 4-H Volunteer Leaders & Members, Agribusiness
METHODS	Newsletter, Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Horsemen, 4-H Leaders & Members, Agribusiness
	Attitudes Changed	40 percent
	Knowledge Gained	50 percent
	Nutrition Improved	50 percent
	Decision Making Improved	20 percent
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .1 Dollars: \$1,000	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina 4-H Swine Related Activities

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Project activity involved selection, feeding, breeding, management, marketing, and swine showmanship. Demonstrations involved production, selection, and pork cookery. Future emphasis will be on pork cookery and market hog performance records.</p> <p>Information and training aids were supplied to the agents, leaders, and 4-H Club members in 100 counties. Sponsors' financial support was excellent.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>A total of 882 swine related activities included 648 market hog and 37 brood sow projects, 140 pork production records, and 57 pork cookery demonstrations. In 17 shows, 1490 market hogs were exhibited with a total weight of 325,134 pounds that sold for \$213,027, averaging \$65 per cwt.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Parents, volunteer leaders, and county agents working together helped 4-H Club members acquire experience in pork related activities.</p> <p>Swine related activities will continue to show a modest increase in the market pig and demonstration areas. Breeding projects will probably not increase appreciably because of the difficulty of incorporating them into large scale swine units.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/selection clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: J. K. Butler, Jr., Ext. Animal Husbandry Specialist Ext. Animal Husbandry, Animal Science Department N. C. State University, P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, North Carolina 27650 919-737-2761 or 2762</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Livestock
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Youth Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Swine
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Livestock Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Pork
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, Discipline learned, Income Earned
AUDIENCE	4-H Youth, parents, leaders, county agents
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		4-H Youth
	Income Earned	\$213,027
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .3	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA 4-H DAIRY YOUTH PROGRAM

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: The 4-H program in North Carolina is very dependent upon the successful involvement of adult lay leadership. The same is true for many of the youth activities related to dairy husbandry. Activities such as youth conferences, shows and judging require considerable adult involvement over and above that which can be provided by professional Extension personnel.</p> <p>The dairy breed associations in the state have traditionally been involved with youth activities. Many of these activities were planned and conducted with considerable involvement of Extension personnel. Progress in greater involvement of lay leadership was evident in two activities sponsored by the North Carolina Holstein-Friesian Association in 1982.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Each year the Holstein Association has sponsored an educational retreat for youth. In past years, Extension has been actively involved in all phases of this event. The 1982 event was planned and conducted entirely by lay leaders with only minimum assistance from Extension. Many of the young adult leaders involved were formerly involved as youths in similar activities planned and conducted by Extension.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>The youth show at the State Black & White Show sponsored by the Holstein Association was another example of an activity planned and conducted by lay leaders. More than fifty boys and girls with dairy projects were involved in these events which complimented their participation in 4-H projects and activities. Approximately twenty adults were involved to some degree in the planning and execution of these events.</p> <p>This year, for the first time, a volunteer 4-H adult leader will assist in training and accompany the State 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Team to the national contest. Adult leader involvement in this and other 4-H activities is essential in future programming as diminishing Extension resources are utilized. Program aids for leaders' use are needed to further implement this trend.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Fred N. Knott, Extension Dairy Husbandry Specialist 104 Polk Hall North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2771</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Involvement of adult leaders in dairy youth program
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Dairy Husbandry
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Youth Activities
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Dairy
IMPACT/RESULT	4-H Leaders assume new responsibilities
AUDIENCE	4-H Youth, Adult 4-H Leaders
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Leaders involved	20
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	0.2	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina 4-H Sheep Activities

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis</p> <p>Goals</p> <p>Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations</p> <p>Language</p> <p>Clientele</p> <p>Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts?</p> <p>Who benefited?</p> <p>What were the benefits?</p> <p>Level of impact?</p> <p>Calculated costs?</p> <p>Calculated benefits?</p> <p>How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Continuation</p> <p>Clientele yet to be served</p> <p>Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Junior sheep projects involving feeding, breeding, management, showmanship, marketing, and shearing were popular project activities in 1981. The breeding ewe consignment project in which income was shared by consigning breeders and 4-H Club members was continued.</p> <p>County agents, 4-H Club members, parents, and volunteer leaders from 20 counties received assistance with shearing schools, production, management, and showmanship demonstrations. Response by financial supporters was generally good.</p> <p>A total of 144 market lambs and breeding ewes were exhibited in five shows. Four new shows are planned for the coming year. Four regional sheep-shearing schools were conducted for juniors and adults.</p> <p>Interest in sheep continues to increase. Participation by many youth in the rural non-farm group is expected to increase.</p>
<p>Name and title</p> <p>Organization</p> <p>Address</p> <p>City, State, Zip Code</p> <p>Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>J. K. Butler, Jr., Ext. Animal Husbandry Specialist Ext. Animal Husbandry, Animal Science Department N. C. State University, P. O. Box 5127 Raleigh, North Carolina 27650 919-737-2761 or 2762</p>

KEYWORDS are words and phrases that others will use when searching the data base of accomplishment reports. The Keywords List can be used as a guide for selecting words. In addition, words not appearing on the Keyword List may also be used. Separate each distinct word or phrase with a comma; do not abbreviate keywords.

FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Livestock
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Youth Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Sheep
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Livestock Production
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Lamb, Wool
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, Discipline Learned, Income Earned
AUDIENCE	Youth, Parents, Leaders, County Agents
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		4-H Youth
	Income Earned	\$13,200
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Values
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .1	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

4-H Egg Production Demonstration Resource Materials and Training

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The "4-H Egg Preparation Demonstration" has been an ongoing activity for a number of years. The demonstration activity has created considerable enrollment and has been a worthwhile consumer education experience for 4-H'ers state wide.</p> <p>In an effort to provide more direction in demonstrating techniques and more detailed consumer information on eggs, a pamphlet was written and distributed for interested 4-H'ers along with other pertinent resource material. In addition, agent training was conducted on utilizing omelet demonstrations at community and county 4-H activities as a tool for a 4-H consumer educational program about poultry products.</p> <p>This year's district and state "4-H Egg Preparation Demonstration" participants exhibited a better grasp of all aspects of egg weights, egg grades, and other consumer information.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Thomas A. Carter Extension Poultry Science North Carolina State University P.O. Box 5307 Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2621</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Improving Marketing
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Poultry
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Eggs
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge Gained
AUDIENCE	Youth
METHODS	Publications, Training Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge Gained
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include Extension Agent's Name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA 4-H MECHANICAL SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties: Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban	The 4-H mechanical science, technology and engineering program focuses on the safe and efficient operation and maintenance of farm and home equipment. The goals in this program include increasing participation of volunteers, particularly in special interest programs. The projects that are incorporated in this area include tractor, small engines, automotive and bicycle.
RESOURCES INVOLVED: Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	Total participation in this mechanical science program is 8,025. This includes project and demonstration work. This number falls short of the projected goal of 12,800 youth.
ACCOMPLISHMENTS: What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	It is anticipated that this program area will continue to be a major thrust in 4-H. The Learn-to-Earn program in the petroleum power area will be given special emphasis for the low-income audience in the next year. In doing the Learn-to-Earn program, 4-H will link with the Toro distributor in North Carolina and the sales representatives in local areas in planning and implementing this special interest program.
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS: Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed	
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	Eustace O. Beasley Extension Professor, Bio. & Ag. Engineering 214 Weaver 737-2675

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Mechanical Science, 4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Tractor, small engines, bicycle
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Learn to Earn
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	Youth
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Mechanical Science
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>Indicate local hourly work multiplied by hours equals dollar value</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>Indicate number of staff years estimated as cost of the FFA.</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

4-H ELECTRIC ENERGY PROJECT

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clients yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>Electric energy is essential in our daily life-style. The N.C. 4-H Electric Energy Project is designed to give the youth more knowledge on how to use electricity safely and efficiently.</p> <p>The project consists of 3 project manuals and a demonstration program. A special program on electric energy conservation is also conducted at the summer camps by the electric power companies.</p> <p>Each county offers the electric project to their 4-H clubs. A district and state electric demonstration competative contest is conducted. District and state demo. winners awards are provided by the N.C. Electric Membership Corporation.</p> <p>A 4-H Electric Congress is conducted as an award for two project winners from each county. The 1982 Congress was in Charlotte, N.C. and was attended by approximately 168 4-H members and 75 volunteers, extension agents or other adults. The 4-H Electric Congress is funded by the power companies in N.C.</p> <p>Carolina Power & Light Company Duke Power Company Nantahala Power & Light Company Virginia Electric & Power Company</p> <p>4-H members are provided an opportunity to increase their knowledge about electric energy and energy conservation.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: John Glover, Extension Specialist Biological & Agricultural Engineering P.O. Box 5906, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 919/737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Conserving resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Engineering technology
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Energy
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Electricity
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, energy saved
AUDIENCE	Youth
METHODS	Home learning packet, demonstrations

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge gained
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> .15 Scientific man years Dollars: \$4,500	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA 4-H ENERGY PROGRAM

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties:</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT</p> <p>With the world attention continuing to focus on energy conservation and consumption practices, it is fitting that the 4-H program should focus on helping youth learn the basic concepts of electric power and how to use it efficiently. A second goal is to help youth accept responsibility for utilizing and promoting energy conservation measures in the home, on the farm and in the community.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Over the years 4-H has developed strong links with the four power companies that operate in North Carolina. The power companies continued their sponsorship of an electric program at the state 4-H camps. This involved 3,400 youth and 300 adults this past summer. The program at the camps focused on water-saving devices and electric meter reading. The State 4-H Council selected energy as its project this past year. Duke Power Company financed notebooks and Alternative Energy Corporation gave \$9,700 toward sponsoring an energy retreat that involved 350 4-H teen and adult leaders. Approximately 95 of 100 counties conducted an energy conservation program or project as part of the State Council project.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>In the electric project, 3,038 youth participated in projects and demonstrations. One hundred and seventy youth attended 4-H Electric Congress where they broadened their views about energy. In two districts, 4-H agents were given an update on the electric program awards and energy program ideas for youth and adults.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>The energy program will continue to remain strong in North Carolina and the number of youth to be reached is anticipated to expand.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON</p> <p>John Glover Extension Associate Professor, Bio. & Ag. Engineering 213 Weaver 737-2675</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Energy
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Electric power, energy conservation
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Camps
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information:
 Plan of the camps focused on water-saving devices and electric meter reading. The State 4-H Council selected energy as its project this past year.

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Youth
	Volunteers	300
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>Average local hours were multiplied by hours equals dollar value</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>Specify number of staff years entered in cost of the FTE.</i>	Staff Years: <i>Include special in, agents, parents, interns and administrators, etc.</i>	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA 4-H SAFETY PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban	TEXT <p>The objectives of the 4-H safety program are for youth to learn how to respond appropriately in normal or emergency situations and for youth to be aware of the causes of accidents and injuries. The 4-H safety program cuts across several department lines through its various related projects.</p>
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	<p>The largest participation area is the fire safety program. It involved 8,271 youth in 1981-82. With the fire safety program, counties link the volunteer fire departments who recruit youth and teach the subject matter. A new safety program, First Aid, was initiated in 1981. Linkage has been established with the medical community and in particular the EMT system in development of materials. At the county level emergency medical technician volunteers will be involved in delivering the content.</p>
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	<p>Youth participation in safety reached 19,770 in 1981-82 which exceeded the goal of 18,000. 4-H'ers have benefited directly from the safety programs. There are newspaper accounts of 4-H'ers who were trained in the 4-H fire safety program who responded appropriately in crisis situations at home and in the community.</p>
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/continuation Clientele yet to be served Research needed	<p>The future of the safety program looks bright for 1982-83. A special thrust will be made in four particular areas of safety which include fire safety, first aid, pesticide safety and home safety.</p>
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON Robert McLymore 4-H Safety Specialist Weaver 737-2675

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Safety
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Fire safety, first aid
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	19,770 participated
AUDIENCE	Youth, volunteer firemen
METHODS	Special interest

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS Measurable social or economic consequences	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) Average total hours spent multiplied by hours paid as for value	Hours	Dollar Values
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) Multiply number of total cost of program by cost of the FTE.	Start Year	Number of adults, agents, agents, program and a program, etc.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

NORTH CAROLINA 4-H ORGANIZATION, DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban	TEXT The emphasis in organization, development and maintenance for the past year has been on improving decision making and leadership skills of community and county level leaders, both youth and adults. A secondary thrust has been to increase the program development skills of adult volunteers who are giving leadership to community and county based groups.
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds	The State Council system has been doing a creditable job in developing leadership skills of county level youth leaders. The district councils are providing training for county representatives who in turn give leadership to training of community club youth leaders. The same process is working with the adult leader association.
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	A district council notebook has been prepared to help each of the county representatives organize their work carrying out the State Council project. It is anticipated that these notebooks will be replicated for use from the county level to the club level programs.
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed	The future of organization, development and maintenance, particularly as it concerns program development, will indeed expand in the next few years. The need for greater needs assessment skills has become apparent and will be stressed in the next fiscal year.
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON Judy M. Groff Extension 4-H Specialist 207 Ricks Hall 737-3242

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Program development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Organization development/maintenance
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Leadership development of
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	Youth, adults
METHODS	Councils, training

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequence</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>Average total hours with minimum on hours each month</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>Specify number of staff years expended in cost of the FTE.</i>	Staff Years (include principals, agents, paraprofessionals and administrative staff)	
	10.1875	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Economics for North Carolina Youths

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT: Economic education efforts consist of the 4-H Economics in Action program (special interest format), the American Business System 4-H demonstration program, and agricultural field days.</p> <p>Extension Economics Specialists and 4-H Agents assisted volunteer business and community leaders with planning, implementing and evaluating 10 4-H Economics in Action programs which reached 385 high school students. Through interaction with 105 volunteer business persons from 90 private businesses, the young people learned about economics at work in their communities. Pre- and post-tests used during 4-H EIA programs indicated that participants improved their understanding of selected economic concepts.</p> <p>The American Business System 4-H demonstration program reached 45 young people. This program allows the participants to increase economic understanding of the business world and to develop public speaking skills. Volunteer District Contact Persons continued to manage the operation of the ABS 4-H demonstration at the district level. In 1982 the Cooperative Council of N.C. contributed approximately \$2,400 to support the ABS 4-H demonstration program.</p> <p>Field days in 3 counties on agricultural crops, soils, wildlife, <u>economics</u> and forestry reached 2,940 primary school students. When possible, volunteer college students were recruited to present the economics sessions.</p> <p>The 4-H EIA program continues to be an effective economic education program. Development of 4-H program-business community relationships and recruitment of 4-H teens are two additional objectives that the 4-H EIA program fulfills. Emphasis will be placed on expanding the 4-H EIA program into additional counties.</p> <p>The ABS 4-H District Contact Persons release up to six man-days of specialist time. Efforts will be made to further train DCP's and to expand their interaction with 4-H agents and volunteer leaders.</p> <p>The agricultural field days for primary school students are relatively new programs. The economics component of these programs is very important. The use of volunteer student presenters during field days is essential to expansion of this program into other counties.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Robert H. Usry, Extension Economics Specialist N. C. State University P. O. Box 5576 Raleigh, NC 27650</p> <p style="text-align: right;">919-737-2472</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	A-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Chief Concern)	-
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Economic Education
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Youth
IMPACT/RESULT	Awareness created, knowledge gained, resource people involved
AUDIENCE	
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
	Youth	3370
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina State University Center for Economic Education

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	TEXT:
Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties Innovations Linkage Clients Rural/Urban	A program of workshops and institutes presenting North Carolina kindergarten through twelfth grade teachers with skills and knowledge to incorporate economics in their classrooms. Materials developed at the state and national level allow workshop participants to include basic economic concepts, skills, and activities in their classes. The Center is affiliated with the North Carolina Council on Economic Education. The Council provides workshop materials and, where applicable, funding for teacher workshop participation. The 20 workshops presented by the Center reached 631 teachers throughout central and northeastern North Carolina. These teachers have a potential of reaching more than 13,000 students.
RESOURCES INVOLVED Cooperation Volunteers Special Funds	Due to temporary changes in State Department of Public Instruction funding, the number of teacher workshops is expected to decline. Emphasis will be placed on workshops for private school teachers, rural clergy, media personnel, and students in the NCSU teacher education program.
ACCOMPLISHMENTS What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?	
FUTURE IMPLICATIONS Expansion/Retraction Clients yet to be served Research needed	
Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone	CONTACT PERSON: Robert H. Usry, Extension Economics Specialist N. C. Agricultural Extension Service P. O. Box 5576, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2472

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	-
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Business Management and Economics
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Economics Education
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	-
IMPACT/RESULT	Teachers
AUDIENCE	Awareness created, knowledge gained, skills learned
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Teachers
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: (Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

4-H Natural Resources

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: Promotional campaign launched to increase number of leaders and youth involved in Natural Resources projects and demonstrations</p> <p>200 agents, leaders and youth attend marine retreat. 5000 youth attend state camps with natural resource program components.</p> <p>N.C. Wildlife Federation, state 4-H camps, Bureau of Marine Affairs, Sea Grant, Natural Resources Specialists and volunteers</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Agents, leaders and other agencies received training related to 4-H natural resources materials. Over 15,000 youth were involved.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Continued emphasis of new forestry/wildlife/marine publications should lead to continued increase in participation.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Leon Harkins Biltmore Hall NCSU</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H and youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Conserving resources
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Natural resources
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Forest management, wildlife management, marine awareness
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained by agents, leaders, youth
AUDIENCE	Youth and volunteers
METHODS	Publications

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge gained by
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina - Leisure and Cultural Education Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The participation of North Carolina's youth in many of the project areas of the leisure education program have decreased while other areas such as performing arts and cultural heritage have increased. Efforts were taken to tap the interest in performing arts state-wide and cultural heritage in the western part of the state.</p> <p>A statewide performing arts troupe was established through applications and auditions statewide. Volunteer drama and dance instructors provided much of the leadership over the six practices (1 weekend audition, 1 weekend practice, 3 days of further practice before show at annual 4-H State Congress). The show (with energy as a theme) was presented at closing banquet with Governor Hunt in attendance. Over ten sponsors - volunteers and youth were involved during development and staging of the "Review." At least three requests for other dates have been received and the development of a review for next year is in progress. Performing arts troupes have been initiated in several other counties and the State Arts Council has been supportive at state and local levels.</p> <p>A cultural heritage development committee has been established with the planning completed for a week end retreat to be held this fall. Other subject matter departments are assisting as the 4-H'ers will focus on the changes of everyday life over time including farm and family life.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: David Weatherford, Extension 4-H Specialist 4-H, N.C. State University 204 Ricks Hall Raleigh, NC 27650 919-737-3242</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Leisure and Cultural Education
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Recreation, Drama
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Performing arts, cultural heritage
IMPACT/RESULT	
AUDIENCE	Adolescents, youth
METHODS	Workshop

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

N.C. 4H/CD Program with emphasis Energy

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>In 1981 the 4-H/CD programs joined forces with the State 4-H Council to focus on energy conservation state-wide. The goal of the program was to develop county teams (youth and adults) who could plan and implement Energy programs in the county they represented.</p> <p>The focal activity of the program was a 3-day weekend retreat attended by 370 adults and youth. The retreat included workshops on teamwork, social action and subject matter relating to energy conservation. Each of the 70 counties attending made plans at the conclusion of the retreat to develop community energy conservation programs.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>The funding for the program came from Extension and two outside sources, a foundation and the State Energy Office. Cooperators included the state's two major power companies and a variety of state Extension Specialists.</p> <p>The impact of the program has not been assessed at this time. However, an informal assessment (estimate) implies that at least 50 counties did initiate programs which ranged in scope greatly. An average of \$2000 saving per county seems realistic and would amount to \$10,000 saved in the early stages of the program.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Vance E. Hamilton, District Program Leader Community and Rural Development Box 5040, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919) 737-2679</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	N.C.
PROGRAM AREAS	CRD
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	HH/CD (Energy Conservation)
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Energy Conservation
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	\$10,000 (estimated)
AUDIENCE	Homeowners
METHODS	Workshops & follow up programs

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Teams trained
	Beauty Programs Planned	50
	Savings to date (est)	\$10,000
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

Citizenship Education Program

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goal Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Language Clientele Rural/Urban</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>State 4-H programs continue to emphasize the need to help instill in youth the value of attaining the highest ideals of life - that they become self-directing, productive and contributing members of society.</p> <p>All counties involve all 4-H'ers in some type citizenship education annually. A minimum of the equivalent of three counties per district conduct in-depth citizenship training and/or provide citizenship learning experiences.</p>
<p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>Citizenship-in-Action grants were made available and used in several counties to begin or continue citizenship projects. New materials (Southern Region) were introduced and used by several counties.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Participation in the citizenship program increased from 2000 to 2200 in this reporting year. Agents have been trained on one on one basis in counties participating in in-depth programs based on clientele need. More volunteers are being involved and a broader range of experiences provided.</p> <p>The broaden concept to perceive citizenship to view self as it relates to family, peers, community, state, nation, world, and universe in the economic, political, social, and physical environment has enhanced interest. This has also provided an avenue through which participants relate citizenship to other projects.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Encourage a larger percentage of counties to provide in-depth programs and broaden learning experiences to reach a larger percentage and different clientele, example-- more handicapped and cultural origin. Continue to provide adequate literature state and regional.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON</p> <p>Pauline E. Moore Extension 4-H Specialist P.O. Box 5157 Raleigh, NC 27650 737-3242</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concept)	Citizenship Education, Citizenship Involvement
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Citizenship Education Experiences
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Citizenship
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Agent and Leader Training -- leaders and youth involved
AUDIENCE	Agents, leaders, youth
METHODS	

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours	Dollar Value
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE)</i>	Staff Years. <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	Dollars.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

North Carolina 4-H Leadership Development

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT:</p> <p>The continuing emphasis is on the creation of "Leadership Teams" to give direct guidance and support to community/neighborhood based 4-H Community Clubs and Community 4-H Project Clubs. The emerging team development process is entitled team growth and takes the "Leadership Team" development process from initial contact with contiguous community leadership through a twelve month sequence of individual and group/team knowledge/skill and motivational experiences to a point of group/team and club program autonomy. For the second year increased subject matter staff cooperation and unit development involvement have been fostered through a state wide series of sessions designed to increase county level subject matter/ 4-H staff cooperation in the club unit identification, orientation, utilization/support processes.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	<p>Staff support continued through the Southern Region Leaders' Forum and county, district and state level forums and workshops culminating in a November state volunteer leaders' convention. The number of "Team" led units continues to increase as a function of adoption of the "Leadership Team" concept by both 4-H and subject matter agents.</p>
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Thearon T. McKinney, Extension 4-H Specialist P.O. Box 5157, NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650 (919)737-3242</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Volunteer Leadership Development
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Leadership Team Development
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Identification, selection, support
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	4-H
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	
IMPACT/RESULT	Increased number of "team" led clubs
AUDIENCE	4-H Volunteer Staff
METHODS	Forums, Convention, Training Materials

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

4-H: Expanded Foods and Nutrition Education Program - N.C.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT: 4-H EFNEP targeted low-income youth with basic food and nutrition information in all 101 state units designed to improve dietary habits and foster personal development of youth and their volunteers</p> <p>EFNEP Aides in all units became familiar with the 4-H EFNEP progression model, its philosophy and operation. Proposal was accepted to develop a 4-H EFNEP project consistent with present state 4-H curriculum.</p> <p>4-H Specialists, county 4-H Agents, and state Food and Nutrition Specialist have worked collectively in developing materials to operationalize the progression model.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>County EFNEP personnel have received updated training in 4-H EFNEP progressions which has yielded approximately 30 4-H leader lead units. EFNEP aides' time assignments were evaluated resulting in 40-100% youth responsibility assigned to designated positions. The benefits of the allocation have allowed more concentrated effort and more frequent follow-up in the youth program.</p> <p>4-H EFNEP has the potential to benefit the participants in food and nutrition subject matter but also in positive personal development. The delivery form of 4-H EFNEP is vital if the program efforts allow the target audience of youth and volunteers to help themselves and become self-directed units. Thus efforts to operationalize the progression model to promote active participants in planning, doing, and reviewing will be expanded to better equip aides in working with youth and volunteers</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON:</p> <p>Donald L. Stormer / Ann Frazier P.O. Box 5157 NCSU Raleigh, NC 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Enhancing health and quality of life by improving dietary practices and developing leadership skills
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	to promote positive self-esteem
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Expanded Foods and Nutrition Education Program
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Foods and Nutrition, Personal Development
IMPACT/RESULT	Personal development, mainstreaming, decision making
AUDIENCE	Attitudes changed that result in improved dietary practices, decision making skills, and leadership skills
METHODS	Paraprofessionals, low-income youth and volunteers District, area, county workshops teaching materials

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		4-H EFNEP paraprofessionals trained
	Youth involved	20,357
	Volunteers involved	30,015
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 30,671 X \$3.35	Dollar Value: \$102,747.85
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

YOUTH PROGRAM IN CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT: NORTH CAROLINA

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p>	<p>TEXT In order to learn about child care and development, 3,002 4-H and other youth in counties throughout the state participated in the 4-H Child Care and Babysitting Projects. In addition, youth not involved in 4-H participated in baby sitting clinics sponsored by Extension.</p> <p>County agents worked cooperatively with volunteers, other youth groups and such public agencies as public health, fire departments and police to provide up-to-date resources for baby sitting clinics.</p>
<p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p>	
<p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>Research and records on child abuse show that lack of child development knowledge is a cause of child abuse. It is expected that youth involved in the child care and development programs will be less likely to abuse children.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON Frances J. Wagner, Extension Human Development Specialist P.O. Box 5097, N. C. State University Raleigh, N. C. 27650</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	Home Economics and Human Nutrition
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Enhancing Health and Quality of Life
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Human Development
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Child Care, Early Childhood
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Baby Sitting, Child Care, Early Childhood
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained
AUDIENCE	Youth
METHODS	Demonstrations, Projects, Workshops

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter Impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge gained
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours	Dollar Value
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (Include State name in Title)

Increasing Awareness of Career Opportunities of Food Science and Improvement of Quality Control in North Carolina.

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Initiatives Linkage Climate Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperator Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefited? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/Extension Climate yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: It is extremely important to have properly trained individuals within the North Carolina food industry to provide safe, wholesome and nutritious food to consumers at a reasonable cost. Programs to increase the exposure of food science and career education were developed. Four-H club members and other youth may wish to follow their interest in food utilization, food safety, food processing or food composition to obtain a career in food science. It is also important to provide training and assistance to those individuals currently working in quality control positions with food processing plants within North Carolina. This was accomplished by providing information to approximately fifteen people at a short course where techniques in quality control procedures were demonstrated and discussed. Contact was maintained with various processing facilities throughout the state to improve testing techniques for more accurate results and increased profits to the industry.</p> <p>A slide-tape series on career opportunities in food science was presented at various 4-H District Activity Days with total attendance of approximately 4,000 club members, parents, adult leaders and county agents.</p> <p>Contact with 4-H and other youth will be continued to encourage their interest in food science as a possible career. Efforts will continue to provide quality control information to processing plants throughout the state and coordination with other extension specialists in placement of food science graduates in various processing plants.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Lynn G. Turner, Extension 4-H Specialist Food Science Extension North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27650 (919)737-2968</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H Youth and Agriculture
PROGRAM THRUST (Critical Concern)	Increasing Productivity and Developing Management Capabilities
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Food and Nutrition
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Career Education, Food Processing
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Food Processing, Food Quality
IMPACT/RESULT	Knowledge gained, Skills learned
AUDIENCE	Processors, Youth
METHODS	Demonstrations, Slide Tapes

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>(Measurable social or economic consequences)</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Knowledge gained
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours:	Dollar Value:
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i> 10% salary paid by Extension Dollars:	

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE NARRATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

BRIEF TITLE (include State name in Title)

4-H: Textiles and Clothing Volunteer Leadership Workshop - North Carolina

<p>PROGRAM DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Emphasis Goals Scale/Size/No. of counties</p> <p>Innovations Linkage Clientele Rural/Urban</p> <p>RESOURCES INVOLVED</p> <p>Cooperators Volunteers Special Funds</p> <p>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</p> <p>What were impacts? Who benefitted? What were the benefits? Level of impact? Calculated costs? Calculated benefits? How impacts were measured?</p> <p>FUTURE IMPLICATIONS</p> <p>Expansion/deletion Clientele yet to be served Research needed</p>	<p>TEXT: North Carolina launched a statewide workshop in teaching strategies for Textile and Clothing Volunteer leaders. Two new projects supported by a leader's guide and project sample book for each project have served to involve more youth and volunteer project leaders in the 4-H Textiles and Clothing Program.</p> <p>A 1-day training workshop has been completed with eighty-nine Textiles and Clothing professional staff and seventy-five volunteer clothing leaders trained.</p> <p>A Textiles and Clothing Specialist and 4-H Leadership Coordinator jointly developed and implemented the teaching strategies workshop which focused on: how youth learn, youth and their self concept, the role of the 4-H volunteer project leaders, and how to plan and implement youth textiles and clothing activities.</p> <p>The teaching strategies training has strengthened the leadership skills of volunteer leaders in providing learning experiences for youth in textiles and clothing.</p> <p>Participation in the project during FY 1982 has increased by 1,000 youth. Textiles and clothing agents have been trained in youth work. More volunteer project adult leaders are being involved in leadership rolls.</p> <p>The training has created a broader awareness of how Textiles and Clothing relates to the personal development of youth and the consumer education skills they need to help extend the families' income.</p> <p>Because subject matter project leaders are critical to the success of the Textiles and Clothing program, plans are to develop a video tape for updating Textiles and Clothing subject matters volunteer leaders and agents.</p>
<p>Name and title Organization Address City, State, Zip Code Telephone</p>	<p>CONTACT PERSON: Harriet R. Tutterow, Extension Clothing Specialist Agricultural Extension Service F-1 Ricks Hall Annex NCSU, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607. Phone: 733-2770</p>

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FISCAL YEAR	1982
ORGANIZATION	Extension
STATE	North Carolina
PROGRAM AREAS	4-H
PROGRAM THRUST (Overall Concern)	Assuring Economic Stability, Security
PROGRAM COMPONENT (Short Title)	Textiles and Clothing
SUBJECT MATTER AREA	Leadership Development, Consumer Education
COMMODITY/SUBJECT SUB-SET	Skills analysis, personal development
IMPACT/RESULT	Leadership skills improved
AUDIENCE	Agents and volunteer leaders trained youth involved
METHODS	Workshop

Cost-Effectiveness Information

QUANTIFIED IMPACTS <i>Measurable social or economic consequences</i>	Re-enter impact keyword	Enter quantity (economic or social)
		Agents trained
	Volunteer leaders trained	75
VOLUNTEER TIME (OPTIONAL) <i>(Average local hourly wage multiplied by hours equals dollar value)</i>	Hours: 6 @ \$3.25	Dollar Value: \$1,462.50
ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS (OPTIONAL) <i>(Multiply number of staff years expended by cost of one FTE.)</i>	Staff Years: <i>(Include specialists, agents, paraprofessionals and administrators, etc.)</i>	
	Dollars:	