

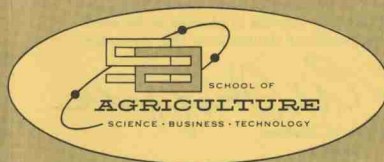
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*EXTENSION'S 5-YEAR
AGRICULTURAL
OPPORTUNITIES
PROGRAM*



1966 Farm Income Goals

	Dollars	Percentage Increase Over 1961
Tobacco	623,926,534	16
Cotton	85,688,602	41
Peanuts	39,241,493	19
Corn	44,369,448	1
Soybeans	47,137,200	40
Small grains	26,080,801	4
Hay and other crops	14,836,831	17
Fruits, nuts, vegetables, greenhouse and nursery (including potatoes)	98,474,899	29
TOTAL CROP	(979,755,808)	(22)
Hogs	92,881,467	43
Cattle	59,048,068	38
Poultry and Eggs	218,412,782	32
Dairy	80,487,674	22
Other livestock and livestock products	17,116,295	21
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	(467,946,286)	(33)
Forestry	98,176,003	13
TOTAL SALES	1,545,878,097	24
GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	28,758,686	same
TOTAL	1,574,636,783	24



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How It Came About

This program is the Agricultural Extension Service's part of the Agricultural Opportunities Program developed by the North Carolina Board of Farm Organizations and Agricultural Agencies in 1961.

This projected program has been developed from 100 county programs by North Carolina State College. In each county the extension advisory boards worked with the county extension staff in developing a program and setting up an income goal for the people of the county.

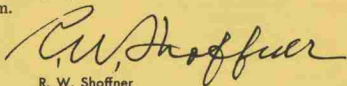
In the meantime, committees at State College representing various subject matter areas were projecting what they thought were realistic figures on where agriculture in the state might be five years from now.

Then the figures were put together, and the final figures were developed. The goal of approximately 1.6 billion dollars in 1966 was established.

The setting up of county and state income goals is only one small part of this program, however. The Extension Service is taking a close look at its whole operation—the clientele to be served, the structure of the organization, and other factors that have a bearing on making the service of the most value to the citizens of the state.

A new program is being developed for all phases of Extension's activities—production, marketing, home economics, youth, community and area development. New developments in these areas will be announced in the near future.

Close to 1500 people had a part in developing this program. It is a program developed by the people and for the people of the state. The Agricultural Extension Service is pleased to be working with the people of the state on this important program.



R. W. Shoffner
Director

North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

Burley Tobacco All-Practice Demonstration Outline-1963

Objectives

(1) To increase burley tobacco yield, quality, and net income, particularly on farms where yields have been consistently low. (2) To determine production potentials when all the recommended production practices are used.

Demonstration

Scope. A demonstration unit can vary in size from a few rows to the entire acreage on the farm. The number of official "All-practice" demonstrations should be limited to the number that can be closely supervised by the personnel available.

Local Organization. The demonstration should be a "team effort" of agricultural workers and industry, with the County Extension Chairman named as co-ordinator. It is suggested that the supervision of each phase of the demonstration outline be assumed by a member of the group with most experience, or specific interest, in that phase. For example, a fertilizer representative, or a machinery dealer, might be responsible for proper placing of the fertilizer to prevent injury to stands.

Selecting the farm cooperator. Choose a farmer who is a leader in the community, interested in improving his level of production, and the standard of living in his community. The farmer's past history of production should be about the average level of the community, or below. His resources and management should be typical of the community.

Variety Selection. Burley 21 (resistant to wildfire and mosaic) is recommended for all demonstrations except where black shank or black root rot are anticipated as serious disease problems. If black shank is anticipated, use Burley 37 (resistant to wildfire and black shank). If black root rot is anticipated, use Kentucky 12 (resistant to wildfire, mosaic and black root rot).

Plant Bed Procedures

Location. Select a south to southwestern exposure, preferably with protection on the north. The location should be selected with the idea of using it as a permanent plant-bed site. A loamy type soil, of the type found along streams, is preferable. The bed should also be easily accessible and a source of water should be closely available.

Soil Preparation. The soil should be well pulverized and worked down to a smooth, pliable surface.