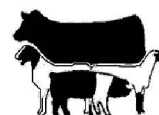




Wake County Center

Livestock News

November 2025



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NC State Extension works in tandem with N.C. A&T State University, as well as federal, state and local governments, to form a strategic partnership known as N.C. Cooperative Extension.

NC AgVentures, a NC State Extension program provides grants to NC farmers and non-profit community groups that work with family farms, for agricultural project ideas that will increase farm profits. The program, which is sponsored by the NC Tobacco Trust Fund Commission, will award a minimum of 50 grants to independent family farms. This is a great opportunity for any producer who is thinking of diversifying, improving, or expanding their farm operation.

This is a competitive grant program. Applications will be accepted from family farms in the following counties: Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Forsyth, Gaston, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Iredell, Johnston, Lincoln, Martin, Mecklenburg, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, Wayne, Wilson, Wilkes, Warren, and Yadkin.

NC AgVentures will award grants up to \$10,000.

Application submission begins October 15th, 2025

Deadline to apply is 6 PM December 19th, 2025.

For additional information contact your NC Cooperative Extension Agent, or visit our webpage: www.ncagventures.org



Profiting with Precision: Financial Strategies for Livestock Operations

WHEN: December 16, 2025 9am-3pm
WHERE: East Carolina Agriculture & Education Center
1175 Kingsboro Rd, Rocky Mount, NC

WHAT: Join us to learn how to fine-tune your livestock operation to maximize profits
HOW: Register by December 10th at go.ncsu.edu/nelivestock
\$20/person with lunch included

For more information contact a
Northeast Extension Agent team member:
Halifax: Beth Burchell (252) 583-5161
Nash: Heather Glennon (252) 459-9810
Northampton: Brandon Pike (252) 534-2711
Perquimans: Jared Harrell (252) 426-5428
Pitt, Martin, Beaufort: Andy Burlingham (252) 902-1700
Wake: Kimberly Webb (919) 250-3803
Warren: Matthew Place (252) 257-3640

Topics include:

- Business plans
- Capital investments
- Enterprise budgets
- Resources
- Markets & marketing tips and tricks
- Q&A with an experienced panel

NC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

For any meeting listed, persons with disabilities may request accommodations to participate by contacting the Extension Office where the meeting will be held by phone, email, or in person at least 7 days prior to the event.

Disclaimer - The use of brand names and any mention or listing of commercial products or services in this publication does not imply endorsement by North Carolina State University nor discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned.

Animal Waste Management Updates

By: Becky Spearman, Livestock Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Bladen County

Initial 10 - hour Animal Waste Operator Class (OIC)

There will be an initial class on January 29 and 30 in Bladen County. Participants will be able to take the March exam. To sign up, call (910) 862-4591 or email becky_spearman@ncsu.edu.

Statewide Animal Waste Zooms - 3 hours each



November 5th from 9 am - 12 pm
go.ncsu.edu/animalwastenov5
 Topics: Ventilation, Pest Management in Forages and Missteps during DEQ Inspections (1 hour X pesticide credit)

November 13 from 1 - 4 pm
go.ncsu.edu/animalwastenov13
 Topics: Calibrations, Sludge Management, NC Pork Council Update, and Safety



There will be in-person watch parties at several Extension Offices. Contact your county agent to see if they will be showing the Zoom.

In-person County Animal Waste Continuing Education Classes - 6 hours

Date	Location	Time	To register, call or email:
December 3	Duplin County	9 am - 4:30 pm	910-296-2143 or wanda_hargrove@ncsu.edu
December 4	Greene County	9 am - 4 pm	252-560-6094 or kfmohrfe@ncsu.edu
December 4	Sampson County	9 am - 4 pm	910-592-7161 or max_knowles@ncsu.edu
December 9	Moore County	9 am - 4 pm	910-947-3188 or liz_joseph@ncsu.edu
December 9	Bladen County	9 am - 4 pm	910-862-4591 or becky_spearman@ncsu.edu
December 10	Lenoir County	9 am - 4 pm	252-560-6094 or kfmohrfe@ncsu.edu
December 11	Wayne County	9 am - 4 pm	919-705-1921

New General Permits

In July 2024, the General Assembly passed Session Law 2024-32 which extended the expiration of the General Permits and the Certificates of Coverage until September 30, 2026 for permitted animal feeding operations. A letter is posted on the DWR general permit renewal webpage: deq.nc.gov/animalpermits2024

Check your hours and due date.

License fees will increase on November 1. New fees include OIC license fees increased to \$26 per year and due by Dec 31. Late fee is now \$52. Exam Fee for new licenses is \$90.



Reminders

- Lagoon analysis is required 60 days before or after applying animal waste. Set reminders on your phone or calendar to take them in a timely manner.
- Sludge surveys are due yearly by 12/31 unless you received an extension.
- Check if your calibration (due every other year for general permits) by 12/31.
- Soil Samples are due every 3 years.
- As the OIC, you are responsible for the entire farm even if your employees are doing the pumping, etc. The OIC's job is to educate employees on what they should be looking for while pumping. If the OIC is not directly pumping, they are responsible for inspection of the spray site within 24 hours.
- OIC's need to inspect the system while pumping at least every 120 minutes during waste application. The A inspection is recorded on IRR forms.
- Excessive Ponding is any area of the application field where visible liquid waste is ponded on the surface of the land application site more than four (4) hours following the application of waste.

Do You Really Know What You're Feeding?

By: Emi Bigford, Livestock & Field Crops Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Montgomery County

Every year, farmers across North Carolina grow and harvest literally tons of hay. The most common types include coastal bermudagrass, fescue, ryegrass, and mixed grass hays. For many livestock operations, hay is the backbone of the winter feeding program.

On the surface, hay can appear to be a simple purchase: it looks green, smells fresh, comes from a familiar source, and is readily available at certain times of year. But here's the catch: all hay is not created equal. What looks like high-quality forage can sometimes fall short nutritionally, and relying on appearance alone can leave animals underfed, over-supplemented, or costing more than expected. As we approach another winter feeding season, it's worth asking: Do you really know what you're feeding?

Hay is the single largest feed expense for many livestock operations. For beef cattle producers, feeding costs can account for up to 60% of the annual budget. For horse, sheep, or goat owners, hay often makes up the bulk of the daily ration. If the hay being fed doesn't meet an animal's nutritional needs, producers face two problems: animal performance declines and supplement costs rise. A simple forage test provides the information needed to balance rations, avoid unnecessary expense, and keep animals in good condition.

One of the biggest challenges in feeding hay is variability. Two bales cut from the same field in different months or even from different areas of the same field can test very differently. Factors such as forage species, stage of maturity, harvest conditions, and storage practices all affect quality. Coastal bermudagrass, for example, often provides good energy but may run low in protein unless fertilized and harvested at the right stage. Fescue can be high in fiber and durable in storage, but quality depends heavily on whether the stand is infected with endophytes. Ryegrass, often grown as a cool-season annual, can produce very high-quality forage if cut at the right time but loses feed value quickly as it matures. Mixed grass hay is highly variable, and its nutritional value depends entirely on what species dominate the field and when it was harvested.

Despite this variability, many producers still rely on the "look and smell" test. If hay is green, leafy, and

smells sweet, it must be good quality. While appearance can provide clues, it doesn't tell the whole story. A leafy, green bale may still be low in protein if it was cut late, while a stemmy bale may actually provide the fiber needed for rumen function. A bale that looks fine could even contain dangerous nitrate levels if harvested during drought stress. Without testing, there is no way to know for sure.

Another important consideration is supply. Hay availability and price fluctuate throughout the year. By the time winter weather sets in, high-quality hay can be scarce and expensive. Securing enough hay early and knowing its quality helps avoid shortages and unnecessary expenses in January and February.

Feeding hay without knowing its true value is like pouring grain from a bag without a label. You might be getting what you need, or you might not. The small investment in forage testing provides peace of mind, healthier livestock, and a more efficient feeding program. As the old saying goes: "You can't manage what you don't measure."

If you need help collecting forage samples or interpreting results, contact your local Cooperative Extension office. We are here to help you make informed decisions that will save money and improve animal health this winter.



Hay Needs? Hay Sales?
NC Hay finder knows!

www.NCHAYFINDER.com

Have hay to sell?
List your hay for free!

Need hay?
Search for hay near you!

NC STATE EXTENSION

FARM BUREAU NORTH CAROLINA

Estrus Synchronization Breeding Programs Using Bulls

By: Randy Wood, Agriculture Extension Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Scotland County

For years, cattle farmers have been using Estrus synchronization as a tool to aid in artificial insemination (AI). Regardless of how the cows get bred, either through AI or natural service with a bull, having a majority of your cows getting bred and subsequently calving in a narrow time frame has all sorts of advantages. Instead of weeks and weeks of checking cows at calving time, you can narrow this down to just 10-12 days. Your calf crop is a lot more uniform at market, and it just makes managing both cows and calves a lot easier if a majority of them are on the same page with their nutritional needs and growth stages.

As stated above, Estrus Synch programs have been used with AI for well over forty years. I can remember many years ago when I was a kid helping remove Synchromate B Capsules from heifers getting them set up to AI. Today we have better products that are a lot more user friendly and synching a group of open cows is easier than ever. In fact, the days of spending hours and hours watching cows for signs of heat are coming to an end thanks to the efficiency and dependability of modern hormone manipulation.

But while estrus synchronization are used primarily for AI and embryo transfer programs, is there a place for it with traditional bull breeding programs?

In certain situations and if managed the right way, you bet there is.

The biggest argument against having a whole bunch of cows cycling so close together is can the bull manage to breed them all. Most cattle experts all tend to agree that a mature bull, in good condition, can breed a lot more cows in a short period of time than we think they can. Young (less than 2 years old) and older (6 years and up) bulls should not be used, nor should any new bulls be brought to your farm that have not had a Breeding Soundness Exam performed on them. A group of synch'd cows will need a healthy bull, 2-5 years old, in good shape, and one that ideally has not been covering a bunch of cows leading up to the start of this program. Your target ratio of bulls to females should be 1:15 or 1:25 (max) bulls to cows. This is a little lower than the traditional ratio of 1:30 for a prime breeding age bull, but instead of covering cows over a period of 60-75 days, you're asking him to cover them in less than a week! Anything over this and it is entirely possible you will have more than a few females to go un-serviced, at least on the initial heat cycle. If you are going to run a pasture with more than one bull,

then you need to run these bulls together ahead of time so they are concentrating on breeding cows and not fighting.

How to Synchronize Your Cows

There are many types of heat synch programs out there that range from simple to complex. All of them will involve administration of the hormone Progesterone and/or Prostaglandin. These hormones are only available through a prescription from a licensed vet, so you must have a working relationship with a large animal DVM.

The first step is making sure all the cows you will be synchronizing are in fact, open (not pregnant). It goes without saying that accidentally giving certain hormones to a bred cow will cause an abortion. Next up is deciding which program you want to administer to get your cows in heat. These programs range from as simple as one shot of Prostaglandin, which requires one trip through the headgate and costs less than \$10/head, to more complex programs that will require 3 trips through the headgate and cost upwards of \$30 per cow. This range in prices and labor revolves around how successful you want the process to be and how much you're willing to pay for better results.

For more information on which specific program is right for you, contact your extension agent or visit the following website: <https://beefrepro.org/protocols/>

I had my first experience with a bull covering a group of synchronized cows the hard way. We were synching 25 cows to be AI'd, and the night the cows were due to cycle we had a power outage on the farm, which turned off our electric fence charger. Eight hours and one destroyed fence later, we got ready to bring the cows and a very tied bull in for breeding. With nothing else to do, we went ahead and bred the whole group via AI. The following calving season, we never went to the trouble to DNA test the calves to see which were from the bull and which were from our AI Sires we inseminated the cows with, but it was the most successful "AI" breeding we ever had, with over 75% conception rates!

While it's more expensive and more trouble than just turning a bull out, synchronizing a group of cows can pay big dividends at calving and especially when you get ready to market the resulting calves. With what cattle are projected to bring the next 2-3 years, this management strategy can be worth the trouble if you're willing to pursue it.

Five Point Check: Reminders for Maintaining Overall Health in Your Small Ruminants

By: Kimberly Webb, Agriculture Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Wake County

The winter season is among us, and as we start bringing things in for the winter and switching out for our sweaters and gloves, it's a good time to remember to continue to maintain overall herd health and parasite management with your sheep or goats. Many producers are already using the FAMACHA scoring system to manage parasite loads in their sheep and goats (primarily the Barber pole worm or *Haemonchus contortus*). But incorporating an integrated, multistep approach using the "Five Point Check" will help you keep up with other disorders and maintain overall health and nutritional inputs for your sheep and goats. Not all animals will exhibit all signs, so a combination of the intensity of the signs present and experience can help producers make timely management decisions.

As a reminder, the Five Point Check looks at the following:

#1 Eye: FAMACHA scoring, which measures overall anemia levels and helps determine parasite impacts. Those animals that exhibit scores of 4 and 5 must be treated with an effective dewormer, but when combined with the rest of the checks in the 5-point system, it is recommended to treat animals showing a score of 3 as well.

#2 Jaw: Looking for "bottle jaw" or a swelling under the jaw, which is due to the lack of blood proteins, resulting in fluid buildup below the lower jaw. If bottle jaw is seen in a small ruminant, confirm the level of infestation through the FAMACHA scoring system, and treat those animals affected.

#3 Back: Scoring for overall body condition, measured on a 1(thin) to 5 (obese) scale, with an average score around a 3. Anything lower than a 2, suggests a potential health problem (Barkley 2020). Also, visual scoring of body condition really isn't enough. If you can, it is best to touch each animal to feel the exact condition.

#4 Tail: Look for diarrhea and fecal soiling (rear dag score) from 1 (no dags) to 5 (excessive dags). Animals with scores of 3-5 should be considered for treatment, though it's important to note that a high score may be indicative of another condition, such as stress or diet.

#5 Nose (sheep) or Coat (Goats): In goats, parasites take protein out of the hair so it will look dull, rough, or matted. In sheep, look for increased nasal discharge which may indicate nose bots.

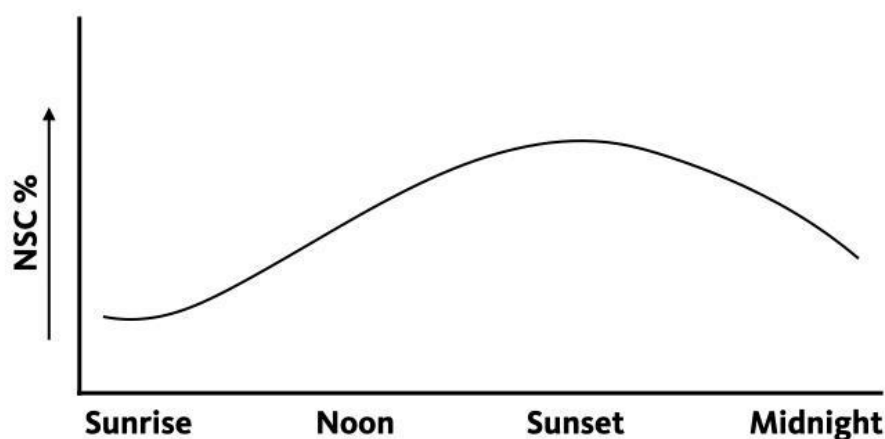


Keep good records of your observations for each animal for each point on the five point check, including animals that were treated. Use this information for making culling and other management decisions throughout the year. Final reminders, continue to keep in mind overall animal nutrition, increasing protein in diets as needed to improve animals' abilities to fight parasites and to help maintain good body condition, particularly during periods with high energy demands or stress (i.e during lactation). Don't overstock your animals, especially in the winter. Normally, this is no more than 6-8 goats or 5-6 sheep per acre. And continue to manage your pastures, such as maintaining pasture heights greater than 4 inches, avoiding overgrazing, and trying to rest pastures between rotations (Cope 2021).

How Do Sugar Levels in Grass Affect My Horse?

By: Kristi Welke, Livestock Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Craven, Jones, & Craven Counties

How long does it take for grasses to use up their sugar storage after the sun sets? Grasses build up sugar storage throughout the day by photosynthesis. Plants and grasses store energy in the form of starch. The sugar storage allows the grass to continue to grow through the night. The sugar level varies due to numerous factors including weather, stress level of grass, maturity, time of year, and the time of day. Grasses have higher sugar levels later in the day compared to the early hours of the day. It takes several hours after the sun sets for sugar levels to drop. Sugar levels start building back up again with sun exposure.



For horses that have health issues that include sugar sensitivity, allotted time on grass is critical. These health issues include insulin resistance, equine metabolic syndrome (EMS), polysaccharide storage myopathy (PSSM), obesity, Cushing's Disease, and a history of laminitis. Horses with these health issues should graze in the early morning hours. With sugar/starch sensitive horses avoiding grazing as sugar levels start to rebuild with sun exposure, removing sensitive horses from pasture by late morning is important. If there is substantial cloud cover, sensitive

horses may graze longer due to slower photosynthesis and lower sugar levels. Another environmental factor that affects the sugar levels is temperature. When the temperatures overnight reach 40 degrees Fahrenheit and below the plant's growth rate slows and stored sugars are not used. This still is a risk for sensitive horses in the early morning hours because the sugar levels are high. It is always good to talk with a vet or nutritionist about a horse with sugar sensitivity and come up with a good grazing plan and supplemental feedstuff rations to keep horses as healthy as possible.

Another factor that plays a part in sugar levels is grass height. Most of the sugar is stored in the bottom 3-4 inches of the plant. It is easy to think that an over grazed pasture would be safe because "there is nothing out there". Stressed pastures where only the lower part of the plant is available means high sugar levels. This is why rotational grazing is crucial for pastures. Adequate rest periods allow grass to regrow and horses are able to graze the taller less sugary parts of the forage. It is better for the plant and horse to stop grazing pastures at 3-4 inches. This not only lowers sugar intake by the horse but also allows the plant enough leaf structure to enable regrowth.

With an understanding of pasture grass metabolism, good pasture and grazing management, many horses should be able to graze at least part of the day. If a horse has a sugar sensitive health concern, always consult with a vet or an equine nutritionist for the best grazing plan with supplemental feedstuff rations. If you have any doubts on the sugar levels in your hay, pasture grass or feed you can pull a forage/feed sample and submit it for testing. Testing forages allows you to make proper feeding decisions for the sugar/starch sensitive horses that need specific diets. Your local NC Cooperative Extension office can assist you with sampling your forages, pastures and feed. A Cooperative Extension Livestock Agent is also capable of helping form a grazing plan after a horse owner has consulted with a vet. The Livestock Agent will be useful in providing information on grass varieties and when to plant for different growing seasons.

Protecting Your Backyard Flock from Disease Through Biosecurity

By: Margaret Ross, Area Specialized Poultry Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Southeastern NC

One of the tips I give my poultry producers most often is to “just watch your birds.” You can learn so much about your flock, their health, and their behaviors simply by watching them for a few minutes every day. You can quickly notice if there is a sick bird, or if you may have a bigger problem in your flock such as disease. Oftentimes, it can be expensive to find out what’s running through your flock if you have a problem, so it’s a great idea to learn some clinical signs of disease while “watching your birds” to recognize and diagnose problems in your flock.

Chickens can show different types of symptoms when they are sick. They can exhibit disease systems that correlate with their body such as swelling or discolored combs and wattles, cloudy and draining eyes, discharge from the nasal passages, drooping wings, discolored feet and legs, or scales and physical injuries to the feet and legs.

Other symptoms can be found in the bird’s behavior. Do they have a slow or difficult walk or gate? Are they eating normally as well as drinking plenty of water? You can also watch their activity level. You want chickens to “do chicken things.” Do you notice any coughing or sneezing in your flock? Are they having difficulty breathing, or are they panting or gasping for air? Do you notice a color, frequency, or consistency change in their feces, as well as the presence of blood or mucus?

If you suspect you have disease in your flock, have multiple birds die, or are unsure of the cause of a bird’s death, the best way to confirm what is going on is to immediately send the deceased bird to the Rollins Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, that is a part of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in Raleigh, NC. Their website is <http://www.ncagr.gov/vet/ncvdl/> and their phone number is 919.733.3986.

Prevention is the biggest way to help keep disease out of your flock. Biosecurity means to limit your disease challenges by properly managing your farm and flock. Here are some tips on how to put a good biosecurity plan in place at your farm: good husbandry – clean water, feed, shelter, and daily management. Sanitation – cleaning and disinfecting equipment and housing. Nutrition – feeds must meet birds’ need for energy, protein, vitamins, and minerals, and will change as they grow. Size and palatability are important, and clean water must be

available at all times. Drinkers must provide enough space and capacity for all your birds. Shelter – should provide protection from the sun, wind, and rain as well as proper spacing. Shelters should be safe from predators as well as meet temperature requirements and be able to handle the manure load. Sanitation – cleaning debris and dust from surfaces, proper selection of equipment and materials, disinfection of equipment and pens, and proper manure treatment are key to keeping disease out of your flock.

The goal of biosecurity is to stop the spread of disease, including bringing problems in or sending problems out to your neighbors. Diseases are spread through contact or close proximity to a host or vector. A vector is any organism that transfers pathogens from one host to another. Typically, people are the most dangerous vectors due to mechanical transfer on our clothing, shoes, equipment, and vehicles. Always wash your hands after you work with your birds as well as shower and change clothes before visiting other poultry producers and before returning to your own flock. Using boot covers and a dedicated set of clothing and shoes can also cut down your disease risk. Avoid mixing species and ages of birds and buy from only trusted and clean sources. Quarantine all new birds for at least two weeks before you mix them with the rest of your flock. Limit visitors to your farm and disinfect all equipment when moving from one farm to another. Work youngest birds to oldest and always work sick birds last. Wash and sanitize equipment after you use it. Remove and dispose of mortality properly and promptly – within 24 hours by law. Isolate birds you believe to be sick. Rodent control is also very important. They are vectors for many diseases and destroy your equipment and feed. Control insects including parasites and prevent contact with wild birds.

If you have any questions about how to put biosecurity practices into place on your farm, you can contact your local Cooperative Extension Office and speak with the livestock agent or myself at Margaret_Ross@ncsu.edu.

Eastern Showmanship Circuit Winners*By: Dan Wells, Livestock Agent with N.C. Cooperative Extension in Johnston County*

The 2025 Eastern Carolina Showmanship Circuit wrapped up in October and awards for each species will be presented at a banquet in Rocky Mount on November 22. Livestock Shows in the Eastern Carolina Showmanship Circuit were held in Halifax, Smithfield, Kinston, Elizabeth City, Tarboro, Kenansville, Trenton, Wilson, Greenville, Goldsboro, and Clinton.

Participants in the circuit were required to attend at least four shows to be in contention for circuit awards, with their top six scores being counted towards their circuit total. The top five highest point winners in each age division will be awarded customized prizes for their efforts. Scholarships will also be awarded to graduating seniors.

Sponsors for the 2025 circuit included:

Platinum Sponsor: AgriSupply

Gold Sponsors: Contentnea Farms, NC Pork Council

Silver Sponsors: AgCarolina Farm Credit, Davis Family Farms, Richie Ballance Flooring & Tile, CHK Livestock, Carolina Pipe & Precast

Bronze Sponsors: KB Show Stock, Dismal Swamp Boers, Tar River Ranch, Midway Mart & Grill, Smithfield Hog Production Division, Tyler Taylor Insurance-Farm Bureau

Swine Showmanship Winners

Novice	Junior	Intermediate	Senior
1 - Clayton Rouse	1 - Emma Pulcini	1 - Riley Ballance	1 - Mackenzie Cox
2 - Harley Barwick	2 - Marker Smith	2 - Halle Taylor	2 - Conner Barwick
3 - Ella Grace Woodell	3 - Jane Jennings	3 - Brilee Forbes	3 - Lucy Formisani
4 - Charlie Slate	4 - Eli Price	4 - Jenna Hacker	4 - Annah Claire Sullivan
5 - Lillian Griffin	5 - Southerly Carter	5 - Allison Best	5 - Jesse Hacker

Goat Showmanship Winners

Novice	Junior	Intermediate	Senior
1 - Madison Nolette	1 - Kennedy Winslow	1 - Macon Parker	1 - Kennedy Lee
2 - Sayer Hemilright	2 - Anderson Lee	2 - Lila Britt*	2 - Mary Grace Baker
3 - Hannah Blythe	3 - Adeline Jane Hemilright	3 - Blake Bright*	3 - Grace Schratwieser
4 - Charlie Slate	4 - Addie Gail Waters	4 - Delaney Davis	4 - Calb Davis
5 - Anniston Kennedy	5 - Brooke Bright	5 - Cody Formisani	5 - Rylan Tew

Heifer Showmanship Winners

Novice	Junior	Intermediate	Senior
1 - Makenzie Davis	1 - Ruby Ann Pipkin	1 - Makayla Davis	1 - Caleb Davis
2 - Wyatt Beasley*	2 - Andie Rae Byars	2 - Brooklyn Sauls	2 - Abigail Blankenship
3 - Mack Byars*	3 - Eli Price	3 - Emma Beasley	
4 - Lainey Sauls	4 - Carter Slate	4 - Bryleigh Sauls	
5 - Bless Hobbs		5 - Jackson Pipkin	

Lamb Showmanship Winners

Novice	Junior	Intermediate	Senior
1 - Karson Harris	1 - Brady Moore	1 - Ava James Kemp	1 - Kendall Ayscue
2 - Nolan Cross	2 - Josey Kemp	2 - Zade Jennings	2 - Caitlyn Anderson
3 - Nathaniel Poole	3 - Kaylee Casper	3 - Mackenzie Odom	3 - Grace Schratwieser
4 - Wyatt Beasley	4 - Ditty Moore	4 - Lorelie Cox*	4 - Calb Davis
5 - Laura Jayne Hale	5 - Carter Jennings	5 - Olivia Hodges*	5 - Kennedy Lee