

## Hey Folks

Included is the **Weekly Pile of Information** for the week of **January 25, 2015**, Extension's Equine related educational information & announcements for Rockingham & Guilford Counties. To have something included in the **Weekly Pile**, please follow these simple guidelines.

- **Information included needs to be educational in nature &/or directly related to Rockingham or Guilford Counties.**

- **provided information is a resource to the citizens of Rockingham/Guilford Counties.**

- **provided information does not require extra time or effort to be listed.**

- **Listings for Swap Shop will not list pricing details.**

- **Please E-mail information to me by Wednesday each Week.**

- **Please keep ads or events as short as possible – with NO FORMATTING, NO unnecessary Capitalization's and NO ATTACHED DOCUMENTS.**

**(If sent in that way, it may not be included)**

- **Please include contact information - Phone, Email and alike.**

- **PLEASE PUT WEEKLY PILE IN SUBJECT LINE when you send into me.**

- **The Weekly Pile is not for listings for Commercial type properties or products.**

**If I forgot to include anything in this email it was probably an oversight on my part, but please let me know!**

**If you have a question or ideas that you would like covered in the Weekly Pile, please let me know and I will try to include. As Always, I would like to hear your comments about the Weekly Pile or the Extension Horse Program in Rockingham or Guilford Counties!**

***I NEED YOUR FEEDBACK & IDEAS!***

## **Included in The Pile this Week:**

**1. MONDAY NIGHT Extension  
Horse Management Short Course**

**2. Risk & Liability**

**3. Bedding Materials**

**4. You Asked**

**5. Effective teeth floating**

**6. Carbohydrates: the Good, the  
Bad, and the Ugly**

**7. 10 Things Everyone Should know about  
Nutrition for the Mature Horse**

**8. 4-H**

**9. Join Piedmont Horseman's Association**

**10. Coggins/Vaccine Clinic,**

**Chestnut Hill Stables**

**11. Pasture Pork Conference**

**12. IMPROVING WILDLIFE HABITAT ON YOUR  
LAND**

**13. HAY**

**14. Swap Shop**

**15. Take A Load Off**

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**1. HORSE MANAGEMENT MONDAY  
NIGHT**

**2015 Extension Horse  
Management Short Courses**

Guilford County Agricultural Center

3309 Burlington Road

Greensboro, NC 27405

**7pm-9pm**

**Register when you come, for one or all!**

There are some really good Courses lined up this year, I think this will be the best series ever! Make sure you plan to come to be a part of them starting on Monday Night.

**I Hope that YOU MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND!**

**Monday, February 2 - The Ageing Trail Rider -  
Equipment on the Trail**

**Sara Joe Durham & Georgianne Sims**

**Monday, February 9 - Horse Health & Horse Care –Dr Anthony Blikslager,  
Professor, Surgery & Gastroenterology Dept of Clinical Sciences CVM -  
NCSU**

**Monday, February 16 - Ask A Vet – Attendees determine  
subjects covered by questions that are asked – Carolina Equine  
Veterinarian Group**

**Monday, February 23 - Hay & Hay Quality - Southern States Reidsville  
Service – (Dinner will be Served- Reservations required by 2/20)**

**Monday, March 2 – Hauling Ag -Weights & Tags –Farm  
Bureau, DOT/Highway Patrol**

**Monday, March 9 - Feeding Equine - Davis Feed & Seed, Randleman NC -  
(Dinner will be Served - Reservations required by 3/6)**

**Monday, March 16 - Loading Horses, Trailering, Ground Manners –  
Demonstration - Brock Griffith**

## Horse Management Committee –

Steva Allgood, Randy Boles, Sara Jo Durham, Rita Nott, Jerry Tyson & Georgianne Sims

- Registration Fee: \$30 for entire series or \$5.00 per session.

- Registration Fee will be waived for 4-H members presenting an official current 4-H Program Membership ID Card.

For additional information, call Ben Chase, Rockingham & Guilford County Extension Livestock Agent, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service at **1-800-666-3625**, 342-8235 or Email- [ben\\_chase@ncsu.edu](mailto:ben_chase@ncsu.edu).

**In case of inclement weather, please call 1-800-666-3625 or 342-8235 for a recorded message.**

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# 2. Risk and Liability of Equine Enterprises

Information provided by: Dr. Mike Yoder, Associate Director & State Program Leader, 4-H/FCS; Coordinator: Emergency Programs and Dr. Amy McLean, Assistant Professor & Extension Horse Specialist

All of us think about insurance for our homes and cars, but most of us forget about insuring our animals. Most horse owners think that their home insurance includes horse activities, but find out differently once a tragedy happens on their farm. That is because most home insurance does not include claims from business activities. It's a good idea to check with your insurance provider to make sure you are covered for the horse activities that you are involved in. You also want to make sure you are covered if your horse gets out of the fence and into the road where a car might hit the animal or if you take your horse to a horse show and it kicks someone. Animals are unpredictable and there are lots of different situations and scenarios that can play out. There are many different types of equine enterprises that need to think about insurance such as boarding, breeding, transportation, training, racing, and niche businesses.

The different types of insurance are:

- Animal medical/mortality/theft/fertility/lose of use
- Farm/Ranch Owners
- Commercial Equine Liability

## **- Care, Custody, & Control Liability**

**Major Medical Coverage provides you with reimbursement for the cost of medical and/or surgical bills caused by accident or disease. Full Mortality and Theft insurance insures your animals against death arising from any injuries, illness, disease, transportation, or theft. Stallion Infertility insurance provides coverage in case your stallion becomes permanently unable to produce offspring because of an accident or disease. Loss of Use insurance will compensate you if your horse becomes permanently unable to perform the duty that you have it insured for.**

**Farm and Ranch insurance can protect you from fire and theft of barns, dwellings, farm buildings, stables, and riding arenas. It can also cover computers, equipment, medication, vitamins, and tack.**

**Commercial Equine Liability insurance protects horse trainers and instructors. It covers bodily injury and property damage from business activities such as breeding, boarding, clinics, instruction, sales, and training.**

**Care, Custody, and Control Liability insurance provides protection to those who care or board horses. This might include claims from horse injury from trying to jump a fence, horses that die in a barn fire, horse death from eating poisonous substances, and broodmares that get injured and lose their foals.**

**These types of insurance can be pricey, but they are essential for any equine enterprise. You will need to factor the cost of insurance into the fees that you charge your clients.**

**The North Carolina Horse Council has partnered with the American Horse Council for value added services such as a discounted rate on a million dollar insurance policy. They also sell liability signs that need to be posted at entrances and gates to premises, riding arenas, trails, etc. You can order them from: <http://www.nchorsecouncil.com/store> When hiring Certified Public Accountant and Attorneys, its important that they understand the horse industry.**

**NOTE: Many of you may remember that years ago we did a group order of these NC Liability signs. I was considering doing this again, so:**

**- If you are interested in one (or more) on these signs, please let me know of your interest. I**

**will assume that you will be willing to prepay for for your order.**

- **Once I get your request (if enough respond) I will figure out what the cost of the signs will be (the group prices are cheaper the more the signs ordered)**
- **Money must be prepaid before signs are ordered.**

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## 3. Bedding Materials

Horse Stable Flooring Materials and Drainage

[http://www.extension.org/mediawiki/files/b/b0/stall\\_floors.pdf](http://www.extension.org/mediawiki/files/b/b0/stall_floors.pdf)

Horse Manure Management - <http://pubs.ext.vt.edu/406/406-208/406-208.html>

Selecting and Buying Bedding for Horses - <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an034>

Horse Manure Management: Bedding Use -

<http://njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/fs537/horse-manure-mgmt-bedding-use.asp>

Bedding Choices - TheHorse.com

<http://www.thehorse.com/articles/20156/bedding-choices>

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## 4. You Asked: I do not know much about the horse's teeth or "Floating Teeth", could you please educate me??

Equine dental care is an important factor for Overall Wellness. University of Illinois Extension

Dental care is just as important for animals as it is for people. Since people typically visit the dentist twice a year, shouldn't a horse's teeth be examined by a veterinarian just as often?

According to Dr. Austin, an equine veterinarian at the University of Illinois Veterinary Teaching Hospital in Urbana, young horses, between 2 and 5 years of age should have two dental exams each year. This allows the veterinarian to address problems related to the eruption of permanent teeth. If things are proceeding normally, teeth should be checked once a year after that. Horses after age 15 may have issues that need to be addressed more frequently, and therefore

**their teeth should be examined twice a year.**

**"Although you can get an impression that the upper teeth are sharp by observing a reaction when the horse's cheek is pressed against the edge of the upper teeth, sedation is recommended to perform a complete examination of the horse's teeth," states Dr. Austin. "You need to look into the back of the mouth and palpate all the teeth to fully evaluate the oral cavity."**

**All teeth should be examined to make sure they are not loose, as this is a common problem in older horses. A veterinarian will "float" the teeth, a process that involves filing any sharp points and adjusting teeth with abnormal wear. This is important to do, because horses' teeth grow continuously throughout their life, a condition called "hypsodont," and the teeth need to be kept even to ensure precise chewing.**

**"Horses that live indoors typically require more dentistry," says Dr. Austin, "because they spend less time chewing compared with horses that are on pasture and spend more time grazing. Less time chewing often means more sharp teeth, which can irritate and cause a horse pain if not routinely checked."**

**Common dental problems and diseases among horses include: sharp enamel points, mal-eruptions (retained baby teeth), pulling wolf teeth, broken teeth, periodontal diseases, and tooth loss. Very old horses can run out of teeth since their cheek teeth are ground down throughout their life.**

**Signs that a horse may need to have its teeth examined include: avoiding grain, dropping feed while chewing, feed retention, foul smell in the oral cavity, feed refusal, nasal discharge, and rotating the head while chewing to get food to the "good side" of the mouth. Performance-related issues that may indicate dental problems in horses with a bit in their mouth include refusal to work and head tossing.**

**Dr. Austin recommends feeding horses less concentrates and more roughage, which will allow the teeth to wear correctly. He also advised having horses' teeth examined by a veterinarian regularly to avoid problems.**



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# 5. Considerations for an effective teeth floating program

**Dr. Mark Russell Assistant Professor – Equine Extension**

Imagine sharp points on your teeth that rub your mouth or cheeks while you chew your meals. Considering that horses' teeth continue to grow as he ages, this is an expected occurrence when attempting to eat grain or simply graze in the pasture. Adding to an already tremendous dilemma, a horse will chew in an unnatural form and consequently cause damage to other teeth and parts of the mouth while attempting to subdue some of the pain.

Twice each year, your horse should be having a dental examination to determine if he or she needs their teeth floated. Horses that are under 10 years old should get two examinations per year. These examinations should begin as early as possible for foals. Floating a horse's teeth is defined as - using a rasp (both by hand and power tools) is used to file down these rough edges on a horse's tooth. The filing doesn't hurt (no nerves there) and make chewing much easier and comfortable.

Many horses can go a few years in between each floating, but there are also many that require floating once or twice a year. It is a good rule of thumb to get teeth checked while conducting early spring vaccinations; and again in the fall when preparing for fall care of your horse. Please see photos for an example of teeth going too long without a floating.

A thorough dental plan can extend the life of your horse greatly and allow their behavior to be much more pleasant and predictable.

Some symptoms of a horse that may need his or her teeth floated:

- Difficulty chewing (accompanied by ears pinning and tail swishing)
  - Reluctance to drink cold water
  - Quidding (dropping food while eating)
  - Excessive unchewed grain in manure
    - Constipation colics
    - Weight loss
  - Swelling or tenderness in jaw area

- Reluctance to accept a bit (raises head high while bridling)
  - Throwing head while riding
  - Throwing head while stopping
- Reluctance to turn a certain direction while riding
  - Excessive slobbering
- Turning their heads to the side when they chew
  - Snotty nose from only one nostril
  - Foul odor from mouth or nostrils

Sources: Dr. Rick Parker, Oklahoma State University Veterinary Teaching Hospital

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## 6. Carbohydrates: the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

Marcia Hathaway, PhD, University of Minnesota

**Carbohydrates are a hot topic in the horse industry. Carbohydrates are essential in all horse's diets. There are, however, different kinds of carbohydrates found in horse feeds.**

**The good: The most common kind of carbohydrate is cellulose present in forages. Cellulose is digested by microbes that reside in the horse's hindgut. The microbes break the cellulose down into individual sugars; using the sugars themselves. As a by-product of that process. they produce volatile fatty acids which the horse can absorb and use as its primary energy source. In many cases, all of a horse's energy requirements can be met by forages.**

**More good: Another common kind of carbohydrate is starch; present in high quantities in cereal grains, like oats, corn and barley. Starch is digested into individual sugars by enzymes produced by the horse in its foregut. There, the individual sugars can be absorbed by the horse and used as an energy source if the horse requires more energy than can be provided from forages alone.**

**The bad: If the horse's capacity to digest and absorb the sugars from starch is not adequate, the sugars pass from the foregut to the hindgut. The amount of starch that**

can be digested and absorbed in the foregut depends primarily on the amount of starch fed and the amount of time it spends in the foregut, before it is pushed along the gastrointestinal tract and into the hindgut. A general rule of thumb is that no more than 0.5% of the horse's body weight in cereal grains should be fed in one meal. For a 1,000 pound horse, it can digest and absorb the sugars from 5 pounds of cereal grains at one time. To feed more than that amount runs the risk of overwhelming the horse's digestive and absorptive capacity of the foregut and consequently having starch overflow into the hindgut. If more than 5 pounds of grain is necessary per day, it should be divided into two feedings per day.

The ugly: If starch overflows the foregut and enters the hindgut where microbes utilize it as their personal energy source, the by-products produced in this scenario result in a more acid environment that alters the microbe population and the integrity of the lining of the hindgut. Both of these changes are hazardous to the health of the horse and can potentially lead to laminitis and founder.

**Take home message: it is usually the amount of carbohydrates fed at one time, not the inclusion of carbohydrates, that causes problems in the healthy horse.**

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## **7. 10 things everyone should know about nutrition for the mature horse**

Marcia Hathaway, PhD, University of Minnesota Department of Animal Science

### **1. Always supply unlimited quantities of clean, fresh water.**

**Water is the most important nutrient needed by the horse. A horse should always have available a fresh, clean supply of water maintained at a tepid temperature to encourage maximum water consumption. A 1,000 pound horse at rest in a moderate or cool environment and eating dry forage will drink anywhere from 10 to 12 gallons of water a day. The need for water will increase with an increase in ambient temperature, humidity, activity and/or a change in physiological condition. Water is typically supplied via automatic waterers, buckets or water troughs. Waterers, buckets and troughs need to be cleaned on a weekly basis, even in winter.**

## 2. Maximize forage intake

Forages, either fresh or harvested, are the ideal source of energy. Forages, such as legumes and/or grasses are the mainstay of a horse's diet. Most mature horses should be fed a minimum of 1% and ideally up to 1.5 to 2.5% of their body weight in forages each day. Eating 2.5% of their body weight in forage would approach the maximum voluntary feed intake for most horses, and depending on the form of the forage, maintain some gastrointestinal tract fill at all times. Consuming forages can provide much of the energy needs of the horse, help maintain gastrointestinal tract function and keep your horse from becoming bored. Harvested forages should be provided in a way to minimize the horse eating directly off the ground where it would potentially consume sand, dirt, and/or parasites. Hay should not be elevated too high as it increases intake of molds and dusts that can lead to respiratory and potential teeth problems.

## 3. Minimize concentrate consumption

Frequently, when more energy than can be supplied via forages is needed, cereal grains such as oats and corn are increased at the expense of the forage component. However, there is a very real and practical limit to how much cereal grain can be fed to a horse without causing serious nutrient-related ailments. A mature horse should be fed no more than 0.3 to 0.4% of its body weight in cereal grains per feeding. Alternatively, you may choose to substitute fats, which have been shown to be an excellent source of energy for horses, for a portion of the cereal grains. This way, it is possible to increase the energy density of the feed without incurring many of the negative side effects of too much cereal grain. Although fat is beneficial for growing, hard working, special needs, and senior horses, it is not usually necessary for the maintenance of idle horses. You want to meet the horse's energy needs but avoid overfeeding which would result in an unhealthy, overweight horse.

## 4. The Calcium to Phosphorous ratio (Ca:P) should be between 3:1 to 1:1

The horse requires a number of different minerals in its diet. Some of the minerals, especially the major minerals, may be supplied in adequate

amounts via natural feedstuffs. Common feedstuffs are not usually a reliable source of the required trace minerals and so supplementation would be recommended. Salt or sodium chloride (NaCl) should always be provided free choice as a horse will regulate their own intake. Of particular importance in managing your horse's mineral needs, is the ratio of calcium (Ca) to phosphorus (P). Because of the interaction between calcium and phosphorus and their differing sites of absorption in the gastrointestinal tract, a minimum Ca:P ratio of 1:1 and an ideal Ca:P ratio of 2:1 is recommended.

## 5. Supplement minerals and vitamins

Vitamins are essential nutrients needed in very small quantities and may be provided in adequate quantities via natural feedstuffs, endogenous production by the horse, and microbial production in the horse's gastrointestinal tract. Under certain conditions, it may be necessary to supplement some vitamins in the horse's diet. For example, mature, rained-on, and/or older hay may be deficient in vitamins. It is recommended that vitamins be supplemented to most horses.

## 6. Balance a horse's ration in the following order: energy, protein, minerals, vitamins

In general, an economical and nutritionally wise approach to feeding your horse would be to consult a reference such as the National Research Council's (NRC) Nutrient Requirements of Horses publication. It provides information concerning the nutrient requirements for horses of different sizes and in different physiological conditions. It also lists the common feedstuffs and their nutritional content. Ideally, you would have your forage feedstuff analyzed for nutritional content. Using those two major pieces of information i.e., what your horse needs nutritionally and the nutrient content of the feedstuffs available, you can design a ration for your horse by meeting its nutritional requirements in the following order: energy, protein, minerals and vitamins. Energy requirements are usually more easily met than protein, vitamins and minerals, hence special effort should be made to ensure minimum requirement of these categories are met. Alternatively, you can purchase prepared commercial feeds, such as grain mixes to supplement selected forages or complete feeds that have been nutritionally balanced to meet your horse's needs. Using the above information as a basic guideline, it

may be necessary to modify the diet of your horse based on individual characteristics to maintain optimal body weight and condition.

## 7. Monitor your horse's body weight and body condition score

You will need to know your horse's body weight and body condition score when you are determining its nutritional requirements. Body condition scoring is based on the location and amount of fat stores underneath the horse's skin, e.g., along the neck, withers, over the ribs, behind the shoulder, around the tailhead and the crease on the back. The descriptive language of what to look and feel for at each of the 9 different score levels can be found in this publication from Texas A&M University (pdf). The ideal score for each horse will vary, depending on differences in energy expenditure, frame size, physiological condition, diet history and the owner's personal preference. However, a body condition score of 5 is usually ideal. Visually and physically examining your horse is the best way to establish its body condition score. Assessing your horse's body condition score on a routine basis allows for dietary adjustments to be made. How much you need to feed your horse will vary over time and is strongly influenced by changes in exercise, environmental conditions and quality of feedstuffs.

## 8. Maintain your horse's teeth in good “chewing condition”

Although your horse's teeth erupt continually for 20 years, they are also continually being worn down by the grinding action associated with chewing of feedstuffs, especially forages. Because the upper and lower teeth are not in complete alignment with each other, over time sharp points can form on the teeth. If not filed down or "floated," the points on the teeth can make chewing painful and interfere with how well the feed is chewed. If the discomfort is severe enough, it will reduce a horse's willingness to eat at all.

## 9. Change feedstuffs gradually

The horse is a hind-gut, fermenting herbivore that relies extensively on the microbes present in its gastrointestinal tract to be able to process forages. The microbes are a mix of different organisms that work together to the

benefit of the horse. If the feedstuffs the microbes are utilizing are changed suddenly, there may be too little time for the microbial populations to adjust to the change. Instead, large numbers of them die, while other flourish, setting up a situation where toxins may be absorbed by the horse, resulting in digestive dysfunction. A gradual change from one feedstuff to another provides enough time for the microbial populations to adjust. For example, when changing either the type of hay or grain that is being fed, replace only about 20 to 25% of the current feed every other day, so that it takes a week or more for a complete change.

## 10. Feed each horse as an individual

All horses have nutritional needs in common. They all require water, energy, protein, minerals and vitamins. How much of each of these nutrients and in what relation to each other will vary with the age, activity level, and physiological condition of the horse. The NRC requirements are the minimum amounts of nutrients for normal health, production, and performance. Use them as a starting point to fine tune the needs of your individual horse.

Reviewers: Harland Anderson, DVM; Ron Genrick and Abby Duncanson, Assurance Feeds; Roy Johnson, Cargill Animal Nutrition; and Sue Nerud, Waconia Farm Supply.

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## 8. 4-H

4-H is a fun and educational program for youth ages 5-18. The 4-H program is part of NC Cooperative Extension and is dedicated to helping boys and girls develop life skills needed to be contributing members of their communities such as responsibility, leadership, self-esteem, critical thinking, communication skills and good citizenship through learning by doing. 4-Hers also give back to the community by helping others through community service and have a good time doing it! In Rockingham County there are 7 4-H clubs that focus on a variety of topics such as horses, poultry, science,

leadership and much more. All the clubs are lead by dedicated 4-H volunteers. 4-H is free to join. You can join by contacting your local 4-H Agent for more details and to receive a list of 4-H clubs in your county. In Rockingham County contact 4-H Agent, Morgan Maness [atmcmanness@ncsu.edu](mailto:atmcmanness@ncsu.edu) or 342-8230. In Guilford County contact 4-H Agent, Peggie Lewis Joyce at [plewis@ncsu.edu](mailto:plewis@ncsu.edu) or 641-2400.

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## 9. Join Piedmont Horseman's Association

Are you looking for a local open horse show association that is friendly and offers a variety of classes for all ages? Look no further...Piedmont Horseman's Association has been around for 44 years and still going strong! PHA is offering field hunter, stock type hunter, western pleasure and working western classes. The shows are also PAC (Paint Alternative Competition) and NCAQHA Open Show Program approved.

Piedmont Horseman's Association helps create a wholesome, family atmosphere in the great sport of Horse Showing; and for each member to exhibit his or her horse or pony in a sportsmanlike manner. There are many benefits of being a member of PHA; reduced entry fee at sanctioned shows, accumulate points for year-end awards, and much more!

We hope you will become part of the PHA family!!

We have 9 shows scheduled for this year so be sure to check our calendar. You can find all the details on the web site:<http://www.phasince1971.com/index.htm>

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## 10. Coggins & Vaccine Clinic, Chestnut Hill Stables

Coggins and Vaccine Clinic

March 21st 2014

8:00 am - 11:00 am



# At Chestnut Hill Stables in RUFFIN NC

Get all vaccines, coggins and teeth floating.

5-way \$30.00, 4-way \$19.00, Rabies \$17.00, West Nile \$26.00, Coggins \$23.00, float teeth \$45-55, sedation for floating \$27-35.

Please let us know if you are coming so the veterinarian has enough supplies.

Dr Paul Erwin from Chatham Animal Clinic

Hosted by Rockin Riders 4-H Club

Contact: Shelby Bivins

336-613-3549

[chestnuthill@bellsouth.net](mailto:chestnuthill@bellsouth.net)

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# 11. Pasture Pork Conference

February 11-12, 2015

The Cooperative Extension Program at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University and the Center for Environmental Farming Systems (CEFS) will be hosting a Pasture Pork Conference in Greensboro, NC.

**FEBRUARY 11, 2015:** Pre-conference farm tour from 1-4 pm (meet at 7009 Bass Mountain Road, Snow Camp, NC) and evening presentation “Introduction to Outdoor Swine Production” from 6-8 pm in Coltrane Hall’s Godfrey Room, NC A&T Campus (corner of Market and Dudley Streets, beside the YMCA), Greensboro, NC.

**FEBRUARY 12, 2015:** 8 am-6 pm, Guilford Convention Center, 3114 Cedar Park Rd, Greensboro

Presenters include (among others):

Dr. John McGlone, Texas Tech University

Dr. David Stender, Iowa State University

Dr. Eric van Heugten, Silvana Pietrosevoli, Dr. Jim Green (NRCS) - North Carolina State University

Dr. Noah Ranells, Dr. Michelle Eley - North Carolina A&T State University

Tim Holmes/Emily Lancaster, Animal Welfare Approved

James Hill, Southern Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) Program  
NCDAC&S representative – Feral Swine Program

To see the agenda & register online go to: <http://goo.gl/forms/gL4n1gNWSG>

Please register by February 6, 2015.

Hotels next door to Convention Center: Holiday Inn Express, 3111 Cedar Park Road; 336-697-0101 (\$65.90/night); Days Inn (will be under renovation); 336-697-4000; \$52.95/night). Some travel cost reimbursement may be available to those over 45 miles from the event; please inquire if needed.

For more information, please contact Tiffany Slade, 336-285-4653, [sladet@ncat.edu](mailto:sladet@ncat.edu) or Dr. Niki Whitley [atncwhite@ncat.edu](mailto:atncwhite@ncat.edu).

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# 12. IMPROVING WILDLIFE HABITAT ON YOUR LAND

**WHY?** Timing is now to consider how to better attract deer, turkey and other wildlife to your property. Come to hear and meet the experts in land management. Learn who to turn to for advice and what programs are offered by state and local governments and the National Wild Turkey Federation.

**WHERE and WHEN?** The Rockingham County Agriculture Center on 525 NC HWY 65 in Wentworth (Mailing/GPS address is 525 NC HWY 65 Reidsville NC 27320),

7 – 9 PM, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2015

**WHO?** Landowners and managers in Rockingham and surrounding counties are invited.

## WHO IS SPEAKING?

**Mr. John Isenhour, Technical Assistance Biologist, and Jason Allen, District Wildlife Biologist, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission. Considerations in wildlife habitat management.**

**Mr. Will Strader, County Extension Director and Agriculture Extension Agent, Rockingham County Cooperative Extension Service. The why's and how's of soil sampling for success.**

**Mr. Gary Cox, Natural Resources Conservation Service, District Conservationist. Federal and state ag programs the work for wildlife.**

**Dr. Brad Miller, Regional Biologist, National Wild Turkey Federation. The NWTF program for private landowners is bigger and better than ever before.**

**SPONSORED BY** The Hunting and Wildlife Advisory Committee to the Rockingham County Board of Commissioners, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Wild Turkey Federation, and local suppliers of planting materials and agricultural chemicals essential in getting good results.

MEETING IS FREE

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY CONSISTENTLY RANKS IN THE TOP 10 OF ALL 100 NC COUNTIES FOR BOTH WHITETAIL DEER AND WILD TURKEYS. A GOOD HABITAT PROGRAM ON YOUR LAND HAS GREAT CHANCES OF MAKING YOUR HUNTING AND OBSERVATION OF WILDLIFE EVEN BETTER THIS YEAR. COME AND GET NEW IDEAS, NEW RESOURCES AND PERSONAL CONTACTS TO HELP MAKE EVEN GOOD PROPERTY BETTER. WHAT A GREAT TIME TO RENEW WILDLIFE FRIENDSHIPS AND MAKE PLANS.

For more information contact program chairman Pete Bromley at [pbromley42@gmail.com](mailto:pbromley42@gmail.com) or 336-613-3385. Leave a message and he will get back to you.

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# 13. HAY

Please Note; Hay Supplies are Low, some of you I know really need hay. If you have hay to sell, or know where hay is For Sale, please let me know. Please make sure that you do a hay inventory NOW to make sure you will have enough for the winter!

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# 14. Swap Shop

- Looking for a Wood Stove...prefer iron....must be rear venting and bottom of flue no more than 19 inches off floor. Needs to be able to heat 1500 to 2000 sq feet. Want to use as primary heating source. Contact Jimmy 336-514-6869 text or call....leave message if no answer

- For Sale – Winter Company Up-Right Piano - \$475 OBO 336-623-1783– Excellent Condition!

- For Sale – New (off Brand) Life Proof Case for a Galaxy S3 – (Still in wrapping) - \$8 If interested call 336-623-1783

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# 15. Take A Load Off

I need your clean Jokes, so please send em to me! -

## What To Do With 5 Penguins In The Car?

A man drives into a gas station. The attendant goes to fill his tank and notices 5 penguins in the back seat. The attendant says, "Hey - why do you have 5 penguins in your car?"

The driver says, "I KNOW! I was just stopped at a light back there and they climbed into my car and now I don't know what to do!"

The attendant thinks for a second and says, "Ill tell you what I'd do - I'd take them

to the zoo."

The driver says, "That's a good idea - I'll do that!"

A week later the driver pulls into the gas station and the attendant sees the same 5 penguins, only now they're wearing sunglasses. The attendant asks, "What are you doing? I thought I told you to take those penguins to the zoo!"

"We did go! We had a great time!

Today we're going to the beach!"

I still need more help with the jokes!

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I always want to know what you think of the **Weekly Pile**, good or bad,  
Especially if it has had **ANY IMPACT** on you. Let me hear from you!

**PLEASE SEND TO ME YOUR IDEAS FOR ARTICLES IN  
FUTURE NEWSLETTERS!**

**I WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!!!**

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

**HAVE A GREAT SAFE**

**WEEKEND!**

Thanks

Ben

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