Hello Folks,

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of May 18, 2014, 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!

Included in The Pile this Week:

1. Local 4-Hers Qualify for State 4H Horse Show
2. ALERT! Bad Lot of Compounded Toltrazuril/Pyrimethamine
3. Wet Hay
4. You Asked
5. Snakes
6. Tall Grass
7. Determining Body Condition
8. Piedmont Horseman's Assoc. May 24 Benefit
9. Fiore Farms Activities
10. HorseFriends Open Benefit
1. Local 4-Hers Qualify for State 4H Horse Show

Congratulations to all of our Rockingham County 4-H youth who showed at the North Central District 4-H Horse Show in Raleigh on May 17-18. Every Rockingham County 4-Her qualified to go onto the State 4-H Horse Show in Raleigh in July.

Rockingham County had the largest delegation represented from one county. All three of our horse clubs were represented! Congratulations to Jamie Garner, Jordan Garner, Gracie Howell, Carrie Kirby, Bailee Perkins, Logan Baldwin, Owen Baldwin, Abby Lang, Tess Parker, Emma McDonald, Quinn Dunham, Genna Singer, Rhiana Brownell, Cara Neely, Sydney Marenick, Lauren Webster, Lauren Bivins, Katherine French, Erika Padron, Emma Hale, Hannah Hale, Madelyn Shaw, Allison Davis, Willow Gatewood, Skye
2. ALERT! Bad Lot of Compounded Toltrazuril/Pyrimethamine

From: NC Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases Working Group & Scott Greene, Guilford County Environmental Health

FDA Alerts Horse Owners and Veterinarians About Adverse Events Associated with Certain Unapproved Compounded Drugs in Horses

Two lots of pyrimethamine/toltrazuril drugs compounded by Wickliffe Pharmacy associated with illnesses and deaths

May 15, 2014

Media Inquiries: Siobhan DeLancey, 202-510-4177, siobhan.delancey@fda.hhs.gov

Consumer and Industry Inquiries: AskCVM@fda.hhs.gov

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration is alerting horse owners and veterinarians that two lots of compounded combination drug products containing pyrimethamine and toltrazuril, used to treat the neurologic disease Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis (EPM), have been associated with adverse events in ten horses.
The products were compounded by Wickliffe Pharmacy of Lexington, Ky. One lot was compounded as a paste and one as an oral suspension. All of the products in these lots are accounted for and are no longer in distribution.

FDA is working with the pharmacy and state partners to investigate these adverse events.

At this time, FDA testing indicates that one lot of product contained higher levels of pyrimethamine than the labeling indicates. Adverse events associated with high doses of pyrimethamine include seizures, fever and death.

FDA has received reports of adverse events—including seizures, fever and death— involving two horses in Kentucky and eight horses in Florida that were administered these products. Four horses have died or been euthanized and six horses are recovering.

Horse owners, caretakers and veterinarians should report to FDA any symptoms such as seizure, fever or collapse in horses who might have received high doses of pyrimethamine. During the course of this on-going investigation into the adverse reactions, it has come to the attention of FDA that elevated doses of pyrimethamine may have been used by some practitioners with negative results. The usual dose of pyrimethamine in horses is 1 mg/kg, which has been shown to be safe for the treatment of EPM in an FDA-approved combination product containing pyrimethamine and sulfadiazine.

These compounded combination products are not approved animal drugs. Additionally, toltrazuril is not approved for use in horses. In general, FDA has serious concerns about unapproved animal drugs, including certain compounded animal drugs. These drugs are not evaluated by FDA and may not meet FDA’s strict standards for safety and effectiveness. Unapproved animal drugs also may not be labeled or advertised appropriately. Horse owners or caretakers should consult with their veterinarians about other therapies.
Drugs that have been evaluated and approved by FDA for the treatment of EPM include ponazuril, diclazuril, and a combination drug of pyrimethamine and sulfadiazine.

Owners and veterinarians can report complaints about FDA-regulated animal drug products by calling the consumer complaint coordinator in their area or by filing a Veterinary Adverse Drug Reaction report. Information on reporting consumer complaints can be found at: http://www.fda.gov/animalveterinary/safetyhealth/reportaproblem/ucm055305.htm.

http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/NewsEvents/CVMUpdates/ucm397345.htm?source=govdelivery&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

3. Wet Hay
-Spontaneous Combustion

Fire Risk of Wet Hay

Close monitoring of stored hay for signs of spontaneous combustion. Dry hay (stored at 15 percent moisture or less) is safe for long-term storage. However, if the hay has become wet the quality has been permanently changed and the potential fire hazard from spontaneous combustion increased.

Checking for Spontaneous Combustion
Chemical reactions and microbial growth in hay occur because of the change in availability of moisture, oxygen, and pressure to create heat to the point of ignition and fire.

There will be early warning signs. Watch for steam rising from bale surfaces and condensing on the roof and eves of the barn. Often molds will start to grow on all these surfaces, too. There will be an acrid, hot, tobacco smell rising from the bales. Even before these visual signs appear, it is wise to take the temperature of the bales in the stack.

If the hay is in round bales, probe the bale ends. If in square bales, probe from the sides. If you do not have a long temperature probe, you can use a crowbar or ground rod. If the haystack is large, push the crowbar/ground rod in between bales as deep as you can go. Leave there for about two hours. Remove the bar and feel with your bare hands. If the bar/rod is easily handled, without feeling heat or discomfort, the hay in that area has not heated yet.

If the bar/rod can only be held for a short time, the hay temperature is approaching 130°F. If the bar can only be touched briefly, hay temperatures are about 140°F. At 150°F, the bar is too hot to hold.

A second approach is to drive a pipe into the stack about 10 feet deep. Follow with a thermometer on a string to the final depth, leave the thermometer there for about 10 to 15 minutes, then pull it out and check the bale temperature. Repeat this same process in a number of places in the stack and repeat daily. The following table shows critical bale temperatures to monitor and actions to consider.
Temperatures, quality changes
and action to take with flood-damaged hay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature, F°</th>
<th>Loss of Protein, %</th>
<th>Condition and Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 - 120</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No action needs to be taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 - 130</td>
<td>10 to 30</td>
<td>Monitor bale temps daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>10 to 50</td>
<td>Consider tearing stacks down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 - 160</td>
<td>30 to 80</td>
<td>Dangerous. Chemical reactions are occurring. Call fire department – do not open the stack until they arrive!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160 - 180</td>
<td>90 to 100</td>
<td>Smoldering pockets and hot spots. Gases will ignite once hay is exposed to air.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

212                | Point of no return. |

Spontaneous Combustion: how it happens

The process of spontaneous combustion involves both microbial growth and chemical changes and may be slow to develop. The wet hay will first stimulate microbial growth and as these organisms grow they produce heat while drying out the surrounding surfaces of the hay for energy. More drying surfaces produces more microbial growth and different types of microbes live and die as the internal bale temperature climbs.

When the bale temperature reaches about 150 F° the hay is on a one-way street and going the wrong direction! The larger the haystack and the more densely packed the hay is the longer it may take to show signs of internal bale burning. Internal bale temperature may take several weeks before reaching 150 F°, but from this point on more heat resistant bacteria, called exothermic bacteria, start a
process of chemical change that rapidly increases temperatures to the point of spontaneous combustion.

**What You Can or Must Do**

When bale temperature rises to 150 - 160 F°, it is time to take action now. (Fire is likely from 180 to 212 F°.) Do not walk on the top of a heating haystack because internal burning bales have consumed a quantity of hay and the top, and you, could collapse into a burning inferno.

First, call the fire department as it is likely already out of control. Remove all animals and equipment out and away from the barn. Prepare a place for storing good hay and a place for hot or burning hay. After the trained personnel from the fire department have arrived, carefully start removing the bales from the barn -- the new infusion of air into the stack may be just the fuel needed for the entire structure to go up in flames.

Store bales individually to allow for maximum airflow and enhance heat loss from the bales. Large, one-ton bales will likely not dry in the center even after stored individually. These large bales will need to be broken apart for more complete drying. Small square bales stacked loosely may dry without splitting, but continue monitoring temperatures until they stabilize at less than 110 F°.

If you see any flames appear in the stack or the bale as wet bales are removed, douse it well with water to cool and extinguish the fire. If certain materials have been applied to the hay, such as ethoxyquin and BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene), a deadly gas, hydrogen cyanide,
will be produced during the burning process.

Hay Quality: some potential problems

A secondary problem with the wet hay is the nutritional value has been reduced from its initial quality. Heated hay may have a large amount of the protein now bound to the fiber and thus unavailable to livestock. Also, unknown pollutants may have contaminated the hay, so toxins could be produced from other microorganisms now living on the hay or toxic substances may have contaminated the hay. It may be best to not use it for feed.

Never feed dusty or moldy hay. Even if you wet the hay with water, the horse can breath in enough mold spores to seriously damage its lungs. One winter of feeding moldy hay can turn an athletic riding or driving horse into a horse that few people will want. There is no cure for damaged lungs and drugs can only partially alleviate symptoms.

Do not feed moldy hay to horses

http://www.extension.umn.edu/agriculture/horse/nutrition/moldy-hay/

4. You Asked: Are chipmunks okay to have around barn? I have to ask the question: Why are these Rodents there and what will they do if they set up house??
Summer has arrived and so have the rodents and insects. Rodents, large and small, can cause costly damage to a barn in an effort to access feed supplies.

Unlike rodents, insects will generally not cause structural damage, but both types of pests do carry diseases that can be transmitted to horses and humans.

Assess the Situation - Signs of wildlife presence

Wild animals usually provide numerous signs of their presence. Once you've gained experience in "reading" these signs, the clues you gain from your site inspection and customer interview should help you identify the species, estimate the number of animals present, and find the areas where they're most active.

Visual sighting. This is one of the easiest ways to identify the species (if you can trust the observer). You may also find carcasses. If nocturnal animals are often seen during the day, this may mean that the animal has young and is feeding more often, or that the local population is high, especially with rats and mice. If dealing with a bat colony, you may quickly identify the species but have a harder time locating the entry holes. You can use this to your advantage. Stand outdoors at dusk or dawn, and watch where the bats enter or leave the building. There's the hole!

Sounds. Various squeaks, growls, cries, hisses, chitters, screeches; gnawing; or clawing, scampering, and climbing inside the walls, above the ceiling, between the floors, or underneath cabinets. Learn to tell the sounds of adults from those of young.

Odors. You may smell the droppings, fermenting urine, or body oils of wildlife that are living indoors. With a little experience, you can tell the odor of a house mouse from that of a rat. Skunks have a well-known scent, but woodchucks can also be told by their odor. Dens of other animals, including raccoons, have their own perfume.

Droppings may be found along runways, near shelters, in piles near an entry hole, or in other places used often. Fresh droppings are shiny and soft in texture, while old ones are dry, lighter in color, and hard. Old droppings crumble easily.

Urine. You can see rodent urine using an ultraviolet light—it glows blue-white. Unfortunately, other materials also do this, which can be confusing until you become familiar with the typical background fluorescence of a home or office. You may also
notice discoloration on building materials, often in attics or crawl spaces. That's caused by a large amount of urine, which could indicate the presence of raccoons, flying squirrels, or a large bat colony.

Nests and food caches can sometimes be found when cleaning garages, attics, basements, closets, and other storage places. Rats, squirrels, and other rodents often store food in attics.

Entry sites (holes, cracks, loose siding). The location, size, and condition of the entry sites are important clues to the species involved.

Burrows. Woodchucks, chipmunks, moles, voles, and Norway rats burrow, and you can learn to tell their burrows apart. (Other animals, including raccoons and skunks, will use burrows but they don't make them). The location of the burrow, its size, the type and number of entrances, and objects located near the burrow will help you identify the species.

"Leftovers." You'll sometimes find the remains of a meal near an animal's den. You may be able to identify what the animal was eating, and that can help you identify the animal using the den. For example, you'll often find a fair amount of prey remains, such as rabbit fur, near the den of a fox or coyote. If there's no sign of prey, then you're probably dealing with a herbivore, such as a woodchuck.

Runs. Smooth or worn trails may be found next to walls, along fences, or under bushes and buildings. Runs within buildings may be well-polished trails that are free of dust. Trails through insulation are common.

Smudge marks are often seen in the animal's run where it rubs against a surface during its travels, leaving behind dirt and oil from their fur. Look on pipes, beams, against walls, and on the outside edges of holes.

Tracks and claw marks. Footprints, tail marks, and wing prints may be found in dusty surfaces, sand, soft soil, and in snow. If the surface doesn't show tracks well, you can sprinkle nontoxic tracking dust (such as chalk powder, flour, or unscented talc) in a likely area, then return later to see if there are any tracks. When used outdoors, the dust must be protected from wind and rain. You may find claw marks on woodwork, trees, or in dust. Consider photographing and labeling the images (after you're sure you've properly identified the species).

Hair, feathers, or shed skins. You may find tufts of hair on a fence or baseboard, feathers in an attic or above a dropped ceiling, or, less often, the shed skin of a snake. With practice, you may be able to identify the species from this sign. To improve your identification skills, consider making some hair sample charts. Clip a tuft of hair from a nuisance animal you've dispatched, and attach it to the chart with the species identified.

Gnawing (wood chips, tooth marks, holes, shredded fabrics, frayed wires). Look for
evidence of chewing wherever wildlife might try to enlarge a crack or enter something. Wood chips may be seen near baseboards, doors, basement windows, kitchen cabinets, furniture, and stored materials. You could find shredded clothing, or see toothmarks on pipes. Rodents and raccoons often chew on the insulation around wires. The size of the toothmarks (or of a hole chewed in a baseboard) will frequently help you tell whether you're dealing with rats, squirrels, or mice.

Pets become excited. When cats or dogs hear or smell rodents in some inaccessible spaces such as a wall, they may become enormously interested, whining, sniffing, and scratching at the spot.

Access routes. Walk around outside and try to imagine the route the animal might have used to gain entrance to the building. Are there trees or utility lines near the roof? Could it have crawled under a porch, up a chimney, or along a downspout? Is there an attached garage that might have been left open? These clues point to likely culprits. Skunks, for example, aren't going to jump from a tree branch onto the roof, and squirrels aren't as likely to wriggle in underneath a porch.

http://www.extension.org/pages/10436/assess-the-situation#.U35YzdJdXFo

In NC - ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL

http://content.ces.ncsu.edu/21244.pdf

Chipmunks

http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/nreos/wild/wildlife/animals/mammals/chipmunks.htm

Wildlife Damage Control

http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/nreos/wild/wildlife/wdc/index.html

5. Snakes

http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/nreos/wild/wildlife/wdc/snakes.html
6. Do I Need to Cut Tall Grass? Will Horses Eat Overgrown Grass?

Well, it depends, what type of grass and will they eat it or do you have to make them eat it??
(By control grazing)

You know that maturity of the plant will determine the quality of the forage, so it’s on the mature end so you need to determine the nutritional needs of that horse to determine if that mature grass will be able to maintain body condition or increase body condition if needed.

Managing Pastures to Feed a Your Horse
http://content.ces.ncsu.edu/21285.pdf

How To Select Quality Hay
http://robeson.ces.ncsu.edu/how-to-select-quality-hay/

7. Determining Body Condition on Horses

The body condition scoring system is a numerical scale used to evaluate the amount of fat on a horse's body. This system is a universal scale to assess horses' bodyweight. It can be used across all breeds without specialized equipment; body condition is assessed visually and by palpation. Scores range from 1 to 9 with one being poor and nine being extremely fat; the ideal range for most horses is from 4 to 6. The system is based on fat cover of the six major points of the horse. Fat is assessed in the following areas: the loin, ribs, tailhead, withers, neck, and shoulders.

This method is used by law enforcement agencies as an objective method of scoring a horse's body condition in horse cruelty cases.

BODY CONDITION SCORING FOR YOUR HORSE –
http://www.extension.org/learninglessons/BCS/
https://www.uky.edu/Ag/AnimalSciences/pubs/asc145.pdf

Video –
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bq0ZXnSIsNQ
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZOzsGzRDP4ZM

Assessing the Health and Well-being of Horses
8. Piedmont Horseman's Association show on May 24 at Circle S in Gibsonville to benefit Kountry Kids 4-H Club!

On May 24th we will have next PHA show at Circle S in Gibsonville. The Kountry Kids 4-H Club will be putting on the show. We will award high point and reserve high point awards in each division. The show will start at 8am with jumping then the rest of the show will not start before 10am. The show is open to everyone. We have something for everyone; adults and youth. This year PHA is offering field hunter, stock type hunter, working western and western pleasure. Some shows will be offering jumping as well.

You do not have to be a member to show, but 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!!
You can find all the details about all the shows as well as membership forms on the web site: [http://www.phasince1971.com/index.htm](http://www.phasince1971.com/index.htm)
Also find us on Facebook.

9. Fiore Farms

Equine Yoga-Mondays @ 7:30 am twice/month

Vault Clinic-May 25th & 26th-Purlear, NC
Training Clinic- Sun May 25th

Summer camp the week of June 24th-28th.

Morning & Afternoon summer lesson openings Tu-Fri

Red Dog Farm Bullesye looking for his forever home. 4yr. old gelding paint pony. visit http://www.reddogfarm.com/Adopt/AdoptableHorses.aspx for more info.

Coming Soon-equine massage mini clinic/demo with Terri April

Few spots available for boarding @ Fiore Farms. Happy horses. Happy people.

www.BellEquine.org or www.FioreFarms.com

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10. HorseFriends Open Benefit Horse Show

HorseFriends, a therapeutic horseback riding program dedicated to helping special needs individuals, will host an Open Benefit Horse Show at their riding facilities at Flintrock Farm in Reidsville on Saturday, June 7, 2014 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

The show will include English, Western and Therapeutic
riding classes - $10 per class or $60 for the day. High point awards will be presented.

Not a rider, but looking for something fun to do with the family? Come out and watch the competition, enjoy hamburgers and hot dogs, a silent auction, t-shirts and books for sale, and learn more about HorseFriends.

With 100 plus horses and hundreds of acres, Flintrock Farm is one of the largest horse facilities in North Carolina. At Flintrock Farm, HorseFriends is able to use a lighted indoor arena for riding sessions, as well as an indoor activities area. HorseFriends ministry never charges clients and never takes a salary. Donations go directly to the needs of the horses and the program.

About HorseFriends
HorseFriends is a Christian ministry whose mission is to help individuals with disabilities to experience joy and strength through horses. We provide therapeutic horseback riding not only to those with disabilities, but their siblings as well. Our goal at HorseFriends is to design a specific curriculum, horse interactions and a support format to address the difficulties and offer solutions to our participants’ life challenges. We are registered with the IRS as a 501(c)3 non-profit corporation, and all gifts are tax-deductible. (www.horsefriendsnc.org)

For More Information Contact: Lisa Bunch,
11. HAY DIRECTORY

A Hay Directory is maintained by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service for the Rockingham County and Guilford County area. This directory is intended as a service to both hay producers and buyers in the area. If you are in need of hay or would like to be added (or removed) from this list please call me at 1-800-666-3625 or 342-8235 and let me know your name, address & phone #, type of hay, number of bales, (square or round bales) and weight per bale.

MANAGE YOUR PASTURES!

12. Swap Shop

- Are you looking for a source of Horse manure? If you are, Please let me hear from you. 336-342-8235 or ben_chase@ncsu.edu
- Misc. High Quality name brand Saddleseat show clothes – 3 & 4 piece Saddle suits (Carl Myer 4 piece suit & other custom made), Reed Hill & custom day coats , vests, name brand jods, ties/cumberbun sets (silk), shirts, etc. All saddle seat stuff must go! Contact Terri Aprile (336) 698-0207
- Misc. Horse Stuff/Training Equipment – bridles, blankets, sheets, etc
- Blankets & sheets (SZS. 72-76), English Full Bridles & accessories, Cash Lovell bits (curbs & snaffles) & other various Hunt & Western curbs/snaffles, saddle pads/blankets (English hunt/saddle seat & western), leg bandages/split boots, bits, fly masks, training equipment, etc. & more. All saddle seat stuff must go! Terri Aprile (336) 698-0207
- Cliff Barnsby Morgan/Arab tree saddleseat flat saddle (Made in England) —
21 inch seat – kept in house – excellent condition $ 500.00 OBO Contact Terri Aprile (336) 698-0207

- Serafin show pleasure cart – full horse size, navy with gold pin stripes $1500.00 Contact Terri Aprile (336) 698-0207
- County competitor dressage saddle – 18” seat, extra-wide tree, black, in excellent condition, kept in the house & not in the barn – 2005 model purchased new. $2500.00 OBO Terri Aprile (336) 698-0207

- Equine sports massage therapy – Stay ready for Show Season or for Therapeutic concerns!! Excellent for all disciplines & improves behavior – Certified by EQUISSAGE since 1994 – therapy is performed at your farm – Contact Terri Aprile (336) 698-0207

Horse Pasture Board, NE Guilford, just 4 miles from the new: Carolina Equine Hospital! Reasonably priced. 8 miles to Hwy 29 & 150. Brought into stalls daily to feed your grain, (stalled in extreme weather) good grass pastures, cross-fenced with run-ins, nice 8-stall barn, hot & cold wash rack, tack room, dressage arena 20 x 60 m, quiet trails in the area, space to park your trailer. Owner lives on site. 336-584-5617 or larknspursandy@bellsouth.net

- For Sale – Winters & Company Upright Piano – Excellent Condition - $500 OBO – Call 336-623-1783

13. Take A Load Off
I need your clean Jokes, so please send em to me! -

Brain Transplant
In the hospital, the relatives gathered in the waiting room, where a family member lay gravely ill. Finally, the doctor came in looking tired and sombre.
"I'm afraid I'm the bearer of bad news" he said as he surveyed the worried faces.
"The only hope left for your loved one at this time is a brain transplant."
It's an experimental procedure, quite risky, and you'll have to pay for the brain yourselves."

The family members sat silent as they absorbed the news. At length, someone asked, "Well, how much does a brain cost?"

The doctor quickly responded, "A female brain goes for $20,000. A male brain costs $50,000."

The moment turned awkward. Men in the room tried not to smile, avoiding eye contact with the women, but some actually smirked.

A girl, unable to control her curiosity, blurted out the question everyone wanted to ask, "Why does the male brain cost so much more?"

The doctor smiled at her childish innocence and then said to the entire group,

"It's a standard pricing procedure. We mark the female brains down because they're used."

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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! *****I NEED 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 Holiday Weekend!

Thanks
Ben

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