

**Hey Folks,**

**Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of July 10th, 2016, 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. August 13<sup>th</sup> - Guilford County**

**Jr. Livestock Show**

**2. Equine Herpesvirus (EHV-1)**

From NCDA & CS Veterinary Division

**3. Vaccinate against West Nile Virus and Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis**

**4. You Asked**

**5. SNAKES**

**6. Understanding the Different Gaits of Gaited Horse Breeds**

**7. Fences for Horses**

**8. Equine Activity Liability Provision**

**9. 2016 NC State Fair Livestock Tag Program**

**Jr. Market Lamb and Jr. Market Goat**

**Tag-In Locations - SATURDAY**

**10. Shooting Star Horse Farm**

11. HAY

12. Swap Shop

13. Take A Load Off

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# 1. August 13<sup>th</sup> - Guilford County Jr. Livestock Show

Excitement is in the air about the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Guilford County Junior Livestock Show that will be held on August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016 at the Guilford County Agricultural Center. The Guilford County Extension Livestock Show Committee and the Guilford County 4H Livestock Club host this event with Farm Bureau being a major Sponsor and Farm Credit Sponsoring the Show Circuit. The show will begin on August 13<sup>th</sup> at 8:30 am with the Steer Show with Heifer, Goat & Sheep shows to follow. The Guilford County Agricultural Center (Arena & Barn) is located at 3309 Burlington Road in Greensboro.

**We would like to invite you to come and be a part of this event!**

This show is the beginning of the Fall Livestock Shows which will conclude at the North Carolina State Fair in Raleigh in October. This is a Great opportunity for local youth to participate in this area show to gain show experience. As participants in the livestock projects at these shows, these youth are responsible for raising and training their animals for exhibitions and as part of showmanship they are also responsible for knowledge pertaining to the Management, Business, Herd Health & Marketing of these animals. This show on August 13<sup>th</sup> is also part of a Multi-County Livestock Show Circuit. These youth that are participating in this Show Circuit earn points at the different shows and then are compiled & recognized at the completion of the Circuit Show Season.

We are very excited to host this event in Greensboro and the youth that show Livestock are very excited about it too. The Guilford County Junior Livestock

Show is open to youth 5-19 years old and enrolled in 4H Club or FFA program in their school. Any students or parents with questions pertaining to the livestock show should contact Ben Chase Extension Livestock Agent in Guilford & Rockingham Counties at 800-666-3625, ben\_chase@ncsu.edu or Livestock Show Committee Chair, Rhonda Ingram at 978-5897.

Please make plans to attend the Annual 2016 Guilford County Junior Livestock Show on August 13<sup>th</sup> starting at 8:30am & held at the Guilford County Agricultural Center, located at 3309 Burlington Road in Greensboro. You will have an enjoyable time watching the Youth and the Animals.

It takes a lot of volunteers to help put on a show such as this. If you would like to volunteer to assist with working at the Show on August 13<sup>th</sup>, please let me know of your willingness to help.

(Show Prep will begin at 7am on the 13<sup>th</sup>)

Hope to see you there!

2016 4-H Farm Credit Showmanship Circuit

(At this site you will find Entry Forms & Rules for each Show in the Circuit)

<https://richmond.ces.ncsu.edu/site-richmond-9/>

## 4-H Farm Credit Showmanship Circuit Rules & Registration

### Livestock Show Family Registration Form

### GUILFORD County Show Rules

<https://richmond.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/GUILFORD-County-2016-Rules-1.pdf?pwd=no>

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## 2. Equine Herpesvirus (EHV-1)

# From NCDA & CS Veterinary Division

Last UPDATE – June 29, 2016

A boarding facility in Durham County was quarantined on June 28 after a confirmation of EHV-1. All animals are having temperatures monitored twice a day, and no horses have had fevers or other clinical signs. The quarantine will be held for 21 days after the last fever is recorded.

## EHV-1 Outbreaks

<http://www.aaep.org/info/horse-health?publication=754>

## What is EHV-1?

- Equine Herpes Virus is one of the most common respiratory diseases affecting horses. There are at least four equine herpes viruses.
  - EHV1 and EHV4 are the two herpes viruses that commonly cause respiratory disease.
    - EHV1 can also cause neurologic disease.
  - EHV-1 is commonly found in horse populations worldwide and was previously referred to as the equine abortion virus. Although EHV-1 is well known for causing reproductive disease, it is also known to cause respiratory and neurological disease.
  - Transmission occurs when infected and uninfected horses come in either direct (nose to nose contact) or indirect (through buckets, clothing, blankets that are contaminated) contact with nasal discharges of infected horses. The virus can travel via aerosol (in the air) for short distances.
  - In horses infected with the neurologic strain of EHV-1, clinical signs may include: nasal discharge, incoordination, hind end weakness, recumbency, lethargy, urine dribbling and diminished tail tone.

What the horse owner should know about Equine Herpes Virus-1 [http://msue.anr.msu.edu/news/what\\_the\\_horse\\_owner\\_should\\_know\\_about\\_equine\\_herpes\\_virus\\_1](http://msue.anr.msu.edu/news/what_the_horse_owner_should_know_about_equine_herpes_virus_1)

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## 3. Vaccinate against West Nile Virus and Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis

WNV and EEE are endemic in North Carolina. Horse owners should talk to their veterinarian to determine the best time to start the vaccination process. Both vaccinations initially require two shots, 30 days apart, for horses that have no prior vaccination history.

Neither vaccination fully protects the animal until several weeks after the second shot, so it is best to vaccinate as early in the mosquito season as possible. A booster shot of each vaccine should be given every six months in North Carolina because of the extended active mosquito season.

### Reduce Mosquito Breeding Sites

You can decrease the chance of your animals' being exposed to the virus by limiting their exposure to mosquitoes. The best

way to do this is to reduce mosquito breeding sites.

Mosquitoes can breed in any puddle that lasts more than 4 days. The best way to reduce your risk is to remove any potential sources of standing water in which breeding can take place, such as:

- Bird Baths: Flush them out with a garden hose and flush out the mosquito larvae in the process. Plus, the birds will appreciate the fresh water.
- Horse Troughs: For horse owners with water troughs near stalls or out in pastures, one option is to use a product, such as a mosquito dunk, that contains the bacteria *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*. The bacteria will kill the mosquito larvae, but not adults.
- Water Bowls: Although you can use mosquito dunks in water bowls for pets, it is far simpler if you “tip and toss” the water from the bowl and replenish it with fresh water daily.
- Old Cans, Tires, etc.: Empty them and get rid of them through your local waste disposal service.
- Flower Pots: Empty the water from the overflow trays. Your plants have plenty of water without the overflow. This also helps reduce fungus gnat problems in the plant soil.
- Gutters: Remove all of that built-up debris from your gutters. The water and decaying material attract mosquitoes.
- Rain Barrels: If you collect water from your gutters or some other system, make sure the barrel is screened to keep out debris and mosquitoes.
- Tarps: Tarps that cover your boat, grill or firewood also collect pockets of water that can remain for up to two weeks.
- Vehicles: The bed of that '57 Ford pickup you've been “restoring” for the last 25 years can collect water, particularly if the tailgate faces uphill.
- Kiddie Pools: If they're not being used by kids, they're probably being used by the mosquitoes – empty them and flip them over so water can't collect. The same thing applies to pools that aren't maintained.
- Drainage Ditches: Keep them free of debris so water flows and has time to filter into the soil.
- Decorative Fish Ponds: These can be a source of mosquitoes if they contain a lot of vegetation, which provides hiding places for mosquito larvae. Mosquito dunks could be used in this situation.
- Tree Holes: When limbs fall off trees, the remaining hole in the trunk can collect water. Flush out the water or put a small piece of a mosquito dunk into it.
- Pools: Aerate ornamental pools. Clean and chlorinate swimming pools that are not in use and do not let water collect on pool covers.
- Low-lying areas: Use landscaping to eliminate low spots where standing water can collect.

#### Screened Housing

Well-maintained insect screening can be useful to reduce exposure to adult mosquitoes if precautions are taken to first eliminate mosquitoes from inside the structure. Fans may reduce the potential ability of mosquitoes to feed on horses.

#### Insect Repellent

Using insect repellants may help decrease exposure of horses to adult mosquitoes. Because under certain conditions (e.g., perspiration) some products have a limited duration of effectiveness, it is not wise to rely solely on repellants to prevent mosquito exposure. Use repellants according to label instructions. Products containing a synthetic pyrethroid compound (such as permethrin) as the active ingredient serve two purposes: (1) they offer superior safety and repellent efficacy and (2) they are contact pesticides that kill mosquitoes.

## Outdoor Exposure

Mosquito species vary in their feeding habits, making transmission possible at any time of day or night. However, a recent epidemiologic study of WNV suggests that keeping horses in stalls at night may be helpful in reducing their risk of infection.

*Information from USDA-AHPIS web site & NCSU Cooperative Extension*

### Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis Fact Sheet

<http://www.ncagr.gov/vet/FactSheets/EEE.htm>

### West Nile Virus

<http://www.ncagr.gov/vet/FactSheets/WNV.htm>

Equine Disease Communication Center

<http://www.equinediseasecc.org/outbreaks.aspx>

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## 4. You Asked: TOP TEN SNAKE QUESTIONS

### 1. Why shouldn't I kill any snake I find?

Most people are bitten when trying to kill or handle a snake. As a general rule, snakes are just as frightened of you as possibly you are of them. Often they move as quickly as possible in the other direction. Snakes cause no property damage, but seeing a snake or its shed (skin) may frighten some people. Snakes--with their diet of rodents and insects--can actually help protect the plants in your yard and garden.

### 2. How many kinds of venomous snakes are in North Carolina?

Six of North Carolina's 37 snake species are venomous. Only three of those are found in the Piedmont area of North Carolina. They are copperheads, rattlesnakes, and sometimes cottonmouths. Cottonmouths are typically found east of Gaston County beginning in Union County and east of there to the coast.

### 3. Aren't all the patterned snakes dangerous?

Most patterned snakes are not venomous and therefore not dangerous to people or pets. In fact, several of our most beneficial snakes are often killed by people who mistake them for venomous snakes. Many young snakes have patterns that they will lose by adulthood. The patterns help them hide from predators.

### 4. How can I tell venomous & nonvenomous snakes apart?

The rattlesnakes, copperhead, and cottonmouth are pit vipers. They are characterized by a pit between and slightly below the eye and nostril, long movable fangs, a vertically elliptical "cat's eye" pupil, undivided scales on the underside of the tail, and a large triangular-shaped head that has a small, smooth, shiny cap over the nose. Nonvenomous snakes have round pupils, a large smooth cap over the top of the head past the eyes, divided scales on the underside of the tail, no pits and no long fangs. Unlike venomous snakes, most nonvenomous snakes cannot bite through clothing.

## 5. Aren't all snake bites dangerous?

Unlike venomous snakes, most nonvenomous snakes cannot bite through clothing, because non venomous snakes have many tiny teeth. On bare skin, these small teeth will make superficial cuts similar to briar scratches. If you, a child or a pet is bitten by a nonvenomous snake, the bite will look like a horseshoe of tiny scratches. If you or your pet are bitten by any snake that you suspect is venomous, get medical attention immediately. Clean any snake bite area well with soap and water and wipe it with hydrogen peroxide. If only one or two puncture wounds are present, or if you are allergic to snakes, or if you are not sure the snake is nonvenomous, go to a doctor. Many more people die each year from bee stings than from snakebites.

## 6. How far can a snake strike?

A snake can only strike with authority within a distance of one- half its body length. So a distance of four feet or more will keep you safe. Give the snake time to go on its way. Remember, most snakes – even venomous ones – are not aggressive and would rather avoid a confrontation with people.

## 7. How can I avoid snake bites in my yard or while hiking?

Keep grass short. Eliminate weeds and brush. Do not place hands or feet into dark places. Stay out of dense vegetation. Watch where you step. [Click here for more tips.](#)

## 8. Can snakes bite while swimming?

Only if the snake and the human swim into each other. A snake can raise its body 1/4 to 1/3 of its length from the water surface using water tension, but water tension is insufficient for a coiling strike or for jumping into boats. Snakes usually flee humans, both in and out of the water. See watersnakes.

## 9. Will snake repellent keep snakes out of my yard?

Mothballs and many other so-called snake repellents don't work. Snakes can be discouraged from staying in an area by cutting off their food supply and cover. Mow closely around homes and outbuildings, and store firewood and lumber away from residences. Reduce mulch layers around shrubs to about 2 to 3 inches in depth to discourage small animals. Snakes also are often found in or near mulch piles and compost piles.

## 10. How can I keep snakes out of my house?

Snakes sometimes enter buildings looking for food. In spring and fall, young black ratsnakes are the most frequent "visitors". Nonlethal control measures are the most commonly practiced forms of control. Close cracks and crevices in building exterior walls and floors and around pipes and utility connections with 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth, mortar or sheet metal. All doors and windows should have tightly fitting screens. Add weatherstripping around exterior door frames.

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## 5. SNAKES

<https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/gaston/Pests/reptiles/sprsnakes.html> (PICTURES)

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN VENOMOUS & NONVENOMOUS SNAKES



## NORTH CAROLINA VENOMOUS SNAKES

<https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/gaston/Pests/reptiles/venomoussnake.htm>

### SNAKE BITE FIRST AID

According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, about 8,000 people a year receive venomous snakebites in the United States, and only 9 to 15 victims (.2%) die. In fact more people die from wasp and bee stings than from snake bites. Most of the fatalities received no medical treatment or first aid.

The same simple care one takes around wasp nests and busy roads also suffices to keep the risk of snake bite to acceptable levels. Nonetheless venomous snakes must be considered dangerous and even non-fatal bites can cause severe pain and long-lasting tissue damage.

There have been many snake bite remedies offered over the years. Recent studies have concluded that the following protocols are best:

Stay calm, get safely away from the snake, and have someone call 9-1-1 (or the emergency number in your area). The less the victim moves the bitten site, the less likely the venom will be spread through the body and cause damage.

Have the victim lie down with the affected limb lower than the heart. Keep the limb immobilized. If practical, splint the limb.

Treat for shock and preserve body heat.

Remove any rings, bracelets, boots, or other restricting items from the bitten extremity. (It WILL swell.)

Apply a light constricting band about 2" above and below the bite, however never place the bands on either side of a joint (such as above and below the knee or elbow). This band should be made up of wide, soft material, which could be a handkerchief or shredded clothing. The band should only be as tight as the band the nurse applies when taking a blood test.

NOTE: The purpose of constricting bands is to restrict lymphatic flow, not blood, so they should not be too

tight. Check pulses below the bands and readjust the bands as necessary when they tighten due to swelling.

Wash the bite with soap and water (if available).

If the victim has to walk out, sit calmly for 20-30 minutes to let the venom localize at the site, then proceed calmly to the nearest source of help and try to avoid unnecessary exertion which will stimulate circulation of the venom.

Get the victim to definitive medical care for antivenin, which will provide the greatest relief from the toxic effects of the bite.

### **ACTIONS TO AVOID:**

*DO NOT cut the bite. The additional tissue damage may actually increase the diffusion of the toxins throughout the body.*

*DO NOT apply a tourniquet. Such action can result in the loss of the limb.*

*NEVER try to suck out the venom by mouth. You can try the suction cup in a snakebite kit if it doesn't delay other needed treatment. Suctioning seldom provides any measurable advantages, however.*

*Do not apply cold and/or ice packs. Recent studies indicate that application of cold or ice makes the injury much worse.*

*The recommended treatments presented are those published in the current edition of Brady's Emergency Care for the Sick and Injured, the standard training and procedures manual for Emergency Medical Technicians.*

*This is for informational purposes and no liability is assumed in its use. Always consult with a competent medical professional regarding health related issues. Because of its rarity, some doctors know little or nothing about snakebite management so one should always request that they contact a Poison Control Center and ask to be placed in direct telephone contact/consultation with a physician who is experienced in this area. A number of tragic deaths have occurred due to ignorance and failure to obtain competent medical treatment.*

# Snakes of North Carolina

[http://www.herpsofnc.org/herps\\_of\\_NC/snakes/snakes.html](http://www.herpsofnc.org/herps_of_NC/snakes/snakes.html)

## NORTH CAROLINA SNAKE PICTURES

<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/gaston/Pests/reptiles/snakepix3.html>

## SNAKE CONTROL

<https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/gaston/Pests/reptiles/snakecontrol.htm>

## How to treat, prevent snakebite in cattle and horses

[http://beefmagazine.com/pasture-range/how-treat-prevent-snakebite-cattle-and-horses?PK=UM\\_BEFTop5-062016&NL=BEFTop5&utm\\_rid=CPG0200000643262&utm\\_campaign=10356&utm\\_medium=email&elq2=028c41d36fd541a89483859cca35c880](http://beefmagazine.com/pasture-range/how-treat-prevent-snakebite-cattle-and-horses?PK=UM_BEFTop5-062016&NL=BEFTop5&utm_rid=CPG0200000643262&utm_campaign=10356&utm_medium=email&elq2=028c41d36fd541a89483859cca35c880)

## VENOMOUS SNAKES

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/snakes/>

## SNAKE CAMOUFLAGE RESEARCH

<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/gaston/Pests/reptiles/camoresearch.htm>

The Life Cycle of a Snake - Eggs

<http://www.thematzats.com/snakes/life1.htm>

## AVOIDING WATERSNAKE CONFRONTATIONS

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## 6. Understanding the Different Gaits of Gaited Horse Breeds

By: Alaina Cross

Gaited horses have been increasing in popularity over the last 20 years in the United States, particularly among trail riding enthusiasts. Gaited horses have gained popularity for their generally willing and laid-back temperaments, versatility, and, of course, the smooth and comfortable ride that they provide. There are several breeds of gaited horses, with each breed performing a unique, smooth gait. While many of these horses can also trot (although undesirable in most situations) and canter, they have been selectively bred for years to hone in on their breed-specific gait. While there are many breeds of gaited horses, this article will focus particularly on the particular gaits unique to the Tennessee Walking Horse, Spotted Saddle Horse, Racking Horse, Paso Fino, Peruvian Horse, Missouri Fox Trotter, Icelandic Horse, and Rocky Mountain Horse.

### Tennessee Walking Horse

The Tennessee Walking Horse is a light horse breed founded in middle Tennessee and is a composition of Narragansett and Canadian Pacer, Standardbred, Thoroughbred, Morgan, and American Saddlebred stock.

Originally bred as a utility horse, the breed easily adapts to english and western gear, and its calm, docile temperament combined with naturally smooth and easy gaits insure the popularity of the Tennessee Walking Horse as the "world's greatest show, trail, and pleasure horse."

The Running Walk is the gait for which the walking horse is most noted. This extra-smooth, gliding gait is a bold four beat step with each foot leaving and striking the ground separately at regular intervals. The pattern for this step is left hind foot, left front foot, right hind foot, right front foot, creating a square four beat step. The forelegs should move straight, breaking at the knees and reaching forward. The motion of the hind foot moving over the front track creates overstride. The rear legs should follow through close to the ground in a comfortable overstriding step. In the flat walk the horse should have a vertical head nod from the withers, nodding up and down where the neck and head moves, not just the head. The horse should carry his neck higher than his topline, but not so high that there is straining or hollowing out in the back. Proper form should never be sacrificed for excessive speed in a good running walk. The breed can travel 10 to 20 miles per hour at this gait. As the speed is increased, the horse over-steps the front track with the back by a distance of six to eighteen inches. The more "stride" the horse has, the better "walker" it is considered to be. It is this motion that gives the rider a feeling of gliding through the air as if propelled by some powerful but smooth-running machine. The running walk is a smooth, easy gait for both horse and rider. A true Tennessee Walking Horse will continue to nod while performing the running walk.

*Information from [www.twhbea.com](http://www.twhbea.com) and [www.walkinghorseowners.com](http://www.walkinghorseowners.com)*

### Racking Horse

Since the time America began, the Racking Horse has been legendary for its beauty, stamina and calm disposition, this noble animal's popularity grew strong on the great southern plantations before the Civil War. It was learned that the horse could be ridden comfortably for hours because of its smooth, natural gait.

The racking horse should exhibit a true four beat gait with an effortlessness of motion and quality of gait should not be sacrificed for speed. In the rack, each foot should be the on ground separately. The rack has also been called the "singlefoot" gait for this reason. While the footfall pattern of the rack is the same as that of the running walk, this horse will not nod its head. This gait will be a very smooth gait with quicker strides than the running walk. The horse should move with a long stride and the hocks should move with horizontal action, while the front legs will show elevation.

*Information from [www.rackinghorse.org](http://www.rackinghorse.org)*

### Spotted Saddle Horse

A Spotted Saddle Horse is simply a smooth gaited horse with paint or pinto coloration, and many times these horses may be double registered (or even triple registered) with other gaited breed registries. The Spotted Saddle Horse should exhibit a true four beat gait with an effortlessness of motion. The horse will be of the walking type or racking type. As such, the gait performed is referred to as the "show gait" and is defined as a smooth easy gait with a smooth back end, with the horse under control and the head set. The back end should be smooth and the exhibitor should exhibit an easy, comfortable ride.

*Information from [www.sshbea.org](http://www.sshbea.org)*

### **Paso Fino**

The Paso Fino's journey to the Americas began more than 500 years ago with the importation of Andalusians, Spanish Barbs from North Africa, and smooth-gaited Spanish Jennets from Spain by the Spanish Conquistadors. They were bred for their stamina, smooth gait, and beauty and served as the foundation stock for remount stallions of the Conquistadors.

The Paso Fino resulted from centuries of selective breeding by those who colonized the Caribbean and Latin America and first flourished in Puerto Rico and Colombia. The Paso Fino is adorned with the title "Smoothest Riding Horse in the World."

The Paso Fino is born with a gait unique to the breed that is smooth, rhythmic, purposeful, strait, balanced in flexion, and synchronous front to rear, using all four legs with precision and harmony. It is an evenly spaced four beat lateral gait with each foot striking the ground independently in a regular sequence creating a rapid, unbroken rhythm. The Paso Fino gait is performed at three forward speeds with varying degrees of collection. In all speeds of the gait, the rider should appear virtually motionless in the saddle and there should be no perceptible up and down motion of the horse's croup. The Classic Fino is done in full collection with very slow forward speed. The footfall is extremely rapid while the steps and extension are exceedingly short. The Paso Corto exhibits moderate forward speed with full to moderate collection where the steps are ground-covering, but unhurried. The Paso Largo is the fastest speed of the gait, executed with a longer extension and stride, and moderate to minimal collection.

*Information from [www.pfha.org](http://www.pfha.org)*

### **Peruvian Horse**

Although the Peruvian Horse shares some common ancestors in the Old World breeds with the Paso Fino, the horses that gave rise to each breed came to the Americas with different groups of settlers and were generated in separate environments for separate purposes. The Peruvian Horse was born entirely within the borders of Peru.

The Peruvian Horse exhibits basically the same smooth four beat gait as the Paso Fino, although it is executed differently. The Peruvian Horse has been bred for a longer stride that was essential in Peru for travelling long distances. The Peruvian Horse has a distinct feature to its gait called *termino*. The horse will perform a Paso Llano and an extended version called *sobreandando*. *Termino* is an outward swinging action of the forelegs and originates from the shoulder.

*Information from [www.uspha.net](http://www.uspha.net) and [www.napha.net](http://www.napha.net)*

### **Missouri Fox Trotter**

As people began to migrate west from the hills and plantations of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia towards the Ozarks in Missouri, they brought with them their best saddle stock, largely consisting of Morgans, Arabians, and plantation horses from the deep south. Later American Saddlebred, Tennessee Walking Horse, and Standardbred blood was added to the stock, resulting in a horse who was extremely sure-footed and easy-travelling with a pleasing appearance and disposition. The Missouri Fox Trotting Horse quickly became a favorite among country doctors, sheriffs, and stock raisers.

The distinct gait of the Missouri Foxtrotting Horse is the fox trot, a broken diagonal gait with a distinctive rhythm that is created by the horse moving its front foot a split second before the opposite rear. A horse that is fox trotting correctly will never have more than two feet off of the ground at any given time. The horse is basically walking with the front legs and trotting with the hind legs. The exceptional rhythm of the fox trotting horse begins at the tip of the nose with a characteristic head shake (different from the head nod of the running walk) and continues back through the ripple of the tail.

*Information from www.mfthba.com*

### **Icelandic Horse**

The Icelandic Horse has a thousand year old history. Purebred since the 10th century, this horse is renowned for being hardy, athletic, independent, spirited, friendly, adaptable, and sure-footed. This horse averages between 13-14 hands tall and was bred to carry adults at a fast, pleasing gait over long distances. It is distinctive for its thick and long mane and tail.

The Icelandic Horse can perform five gaits: walk, trot, canter, tolt, and flying pace. The tolt is a very smooth four beat gait which is very smooth and has a footfall pattern similar to the rack. The flying pace is a two beat lateral gait performed at very fast speeds that can equal the speed of a full gallop and is used in Iceland for racing.

*Information from www.icelandics.org*

### **Rocky Mountain Horse**

This breed originated in the US in the late 1800s in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of eastern Kentucky. The people living in this region wanted a horse that would be a wonderful utility horse that was sure-footed, easy-gaited, and extremely versatile. The breed gets its name from a gaited colt that was brought from the Rocky Mountain region of the US to the Appalachian mountain region and is credited for the start of the breed, as well as the breed's distinctive color (chocolate with a flaxen mane and tail).

The Rocky Mountain Horse naturally demonstrates a smooth ambling gait that glides forward. The horse moves out with a lateral four beat gait that produces a cadence of near equal rhythm. The speed may vary as long as the four beat rhythm remains consistent. The length of stride of the fore and hind legs should be nearly equal with little to no head nodding or motion. The gait should be efficient and not waste motion, allowing for the horse to travel for long distances efficiently.

*Information from www.rmhorse.com*

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## **7. Fences for Horses**

<https://equinehusbandry.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Fences-for-Horses.pdf?pwd=no>

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## **8. North Carolina Equine Activity Liability Provision**

This publication contains the N.C. General Statutes pertinent to equine liability (§99E)

[http://www.ncleg.net/enactedlegislation/statutes/pdf/bychapter/chapter\\_99e.pdf](http://www.ncleg.net/enactedlegislation/statutes/pdf/bychapter/chapter_99e.pdf)

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## **9. NC State Fair Livestock**

**Check out Got to Be NC Livestock Tag Program new this year! This will be implemented on goats and lambs shown**

at 2016 NC State Fair!

## 2016 Jr. Market Lamb and Jr. Market Goat Tag-In Locations

All Jr. market lambs and Jr. market goats must be tagged in by August 13th in order to be eligible to be shown at the state fair. Regardless of whether a market animal is tagged by the producer with a Got to Be NC tag or not, the animal must come to a tag-in location for verification.

**\*\* July 16 Guilford Extension Center \*\***

**8-11 am**

**3309 Burlington Road, Greensboro 27405**

Aug. 2 WNC Ag Center, Fletcher 4-9 pm

Aug. 3 Cleveland Co. Fairgrounds, Shelby 4-9 pm

Aug. 4 Richmond Co. - Ellerbe 10-12 pm

Aug. 5 McDowell Co. Show, Marion 4-9 pm

Aug. 8 Albemarle Show Arena, Elizabeth City 4-9 pm

Aug. 9 Edgecombe Co. Arena, Tarboro 4-9 pm

Aug. 10 Sampson Co. Arena, Clinton 4-9 pm

Aug. 11 NCSU Beef Unit, Raleigh 4-9 pm

Aug. 12 AGR Circuit Show, Smithfield 4-9 pm

Aug. 13 AGR Circuit Show, Smithfield 7:30 am - 1 pm

Aug. 13 Yadkin-Davie Show, Yadkinville 9am – Noon

<http://www.ncagr.gov/markets/livestock/index.htm>

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## 10. Shooting Star Horse Farm

Horse Camp: July 18th-22nd. 9am-3pm. \$300/camper

Aug. 6th: 2nd Annual Piedmont Horseman's Association Open Show

Boarding Spots Available. \$500/month. Full Stall Board

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## 11. HAY

Hay Season is in High Gear, GET RIGHT, GET READY, LETS ROLL!

Let me know if you have hay to sell.

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 have hay to sell** (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!

If you have hay to sell, please let me know!

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## 12. Swap Shop

- For Sale – Tamworth Pigs (& for Barbeque) – if interested call **336-496-6756**

- County Eventer All Purpose Saddle (Made in England) – Black, 18” seat, XW tree, like new condition – comes with 50” Equi-Bette elbow relief girth – set used less than 6 months \$2000.00  
- (336) 698-0207 Terri C. Aprile

- Saddle Seat Show Clothes, equipment, etc – bridles, training equipment, bits, etc – All must go!  
- (336) 698-0207 Terri C. Aprile

- Barnsby Cut-Back (Made in England) - Morgan/Arabian Tree Saddle Seat Saddle – 21” seat - \$500.00 - Excellent Condition - (336) 698-0207 Terri C. Aprile



- Equine Sports Massage Therapy – Appointment at your facility – Certified from Equissage in 1994  
– Therapy for injury, PSSM/EPSSM, stiffness, physical therapy, etc - (336) 698-0207 Terri C.  
Aprile, ESMT, IAAMT

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## 13. Take A Load Off

REPEAT: I need your clean Jokes, so please send them to me!

A Texas rancher was doing agricultural consulting for a farmer He asked the farmer about the size of his property, to which he replied, "About a mile square." When the farmer asked the Texan about the size of his ranch, the rancher explained that if he got in his pick-up truck at dawn and drove until sunset he would still be on his ranch.

Not to be outdone, the farmer replied, "I used to have an old truck like that!"

**I always 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  
their families), those who have come home with wounds, and  
the families that paid the ultimate sacrifice.

**Have A GREAT  
SAFE WEEKEND!**

I Would Really Like To Hear From YOU!

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**Ben Chase**

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<http://rockingham.ces.ncsu.edu/index.php?page=animalagriculture>