

Hello EVERYONE,

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of MAY 14th 2017, 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. Biosecurity tips for Show & Travel Season**
- 2. Barn Fire due to Wet Hay**
- 3. You Asked*
- 4. SNAKE BITE FIRST AID**
- 5. Wildlife & Wildlife Issues**
- 6. Feeding Orphaned Foals**
- 7. Feeding Order - Research Update**
- 8. Shelter Use and Flies**
- 9. Caring for horses on a budget**

10. *Our Evolving Landscapes: Editing Your Garden Design to Accommodate Your Lifestyle and Conditions of Your Property* May 18

11. 2017 Clean & Green Collection May 20th High Point

12. Piedmont Horseman's Association Show May 28

13. Randolph County Youth Goat JACKPOT SHOW June 10

14. HAY DIRECTORY

15. Take A Load Off

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1. Biosecurity tips for Show & Travel Season

As we enter into horse show season and other road trips, it is critical to practice biosecurity measures, including:

1. Work with your veterinarian to ensure horses are current with recommended vaccines.
2. Keep sick horses at home. Watch for signs of fever, nasal discharge and diarrhea.
3. Wash your hands frequently! Bring water, soap, hand sanitizer, and paper towels with you.
4. Clean and disinfect stalls at fairgrounds and show facilities. Spray-on commercial disinfectants are readily available. Diluted bleach (8 ounces' bleach to 1 gallon of water) is an inexpensive disinfectant; it works best on a surface that has been thoroughly cleaned.
5. Do not share feed and water buckets, hay bags, grooming tools, tack, or manure forks. Disinfect these items after arriving home from an event.
6. Limit exposure. Do not allow horses to have nose to nose contact. Limit the general public's contact with your horses and your contact with other horses.
7. Upon returning home from a show, wash your hands, shower, and change clothing and shoes before working with horses kept at home.
8. Isolate returning horses from resident horses for 14 days. Monitor horses daily for signs of fever, nasal discharge, and diarrhea.

Remember, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

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2. We have had a Barn fire due to wet hay so far this season, so Please Use Caution, Pay Attention To Avoid Hay Fires

Baling hay with too much moisture can lead to problems. It creates an environment within the bale that produces fungi and bacteria, which can be harmful to livestock and even fatal if fed to horses. And fermentation leads to protein breakdown, lessening hay quality.

Barn fires- High-moisture hay stored in barns can catch fire within one to six weeks of storage, If you are the least bit concerned that you baled your hay with a moisture content of 20% or greater, it is a good idea to monitor the temperatures.

Good ventilation is extremely important in any hay storage structure, no matter what the condition of the hay is when storing. The following are a few guidelines if testing bale temperatures and how often to monitor barns:

120 degrees F or below -- no concern

130-140 degrees -- monitor daily

140-150 degrees -- monitor twice daily

150-160 degrees -- monitor every two hours and begin moving hay out of the structure

160-175 degrees -- call the fire department and have it on-site before moving hay. (If it reaches 180 F, it is likely to ignite)

Hay producers should record temperatures until the hay is under 120 degrees, or until ambient temperature. Also make sure there are no other flammable materials near the hay structure at any time.

- Hay should be baled with a moisture content of less than 20 percent; however, bale size also plays a part in determining moisture levels. Small square bales have more surface area per unit that allows the bale to breathe and dissipate moisture easier. The small bales can be baled at the 18-20 percent moisture range, but large round or square bales should be baled when cuttings are in the 16-18 percent moisture range.

- All hay will heat up due to the natural respiration of the plant, and temperatures below 125 degrees Fahrenheit are considered normal. Temperatures above 125 degrees Fahrenheit need to be monitored. When hay is between 125 and 150 degrees Fahrenheit, a process called the Maillard reaction causes "carmelization" of the hay and reduces forage quality.

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3. *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 in eastern counties of North Carolina.

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.

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.

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 rat snakes 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 weather stripping around exterior door **frames**.

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4. SNAKE BITE FIRST AID

According to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, about 8,000 people a year receive venomous snake bites 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://herpsofnc.org/?s=Snakes+of+North+Carolina>

NORTH CAROLINA SNAKE PICTURES

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

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN VENOMOUS & NONVENOMOUS SNAKES

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

NORTH CAROLINA VENOMOUS SNAKES

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

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

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

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



5. Wildlife & Wildlife Issues

The Extension office is often called with various wildlife issues or damage. This past week has been no different, so I thought I would include this information that I put together this week.

Contact a Wildlife Damage Control Agent

<http://www.ncwildlife.org/Trapping/Wildlife-Damage-Control-Agent>

Animal Control Officers and Wild Animals

<https://www.co.iredell.nc.us/DocumentCenter/View/43>

2017 North Carolina Agricultural Chemicals Manual

<https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/north-carolina-agricultural-chemicals-manual>

Livestock and animal predation identification - <http://icwdm.org/inspection/livestock.asp>

Managing Predator Problems: Practices and Procedures for Preventing and Reducing Livestock Losses - <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/c620.pdf>

DAMAGE IDENTIFICATION - http://www.animalremovalpro.com/damage_identification_procedures_for_evaluating_predation_livestock_wildlife.htm

Bears in NC

<http://www.ncwildlife.org/Learning/Species/Mammals/Black-Bear>

Preventing and Resolving Black Bear Conflicts

<http://www.ncwildlife.org/Learning/Species/Mammals/Black-Bear#2498425-have-abr-problem>

Contacts - <http://www.ncwildlife.org/Contacts>

Black Bear Damage Control

<https://www.tn.gov/twra/article/black-bear-damage-control>

BLACK BEARS

http://icwdm.org/handbook/carnivor/black_bears.asp

Wildlife Extension Gardener Handbook

<https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/extension-gardener-handbook/20-wildlife>

<https://learn.extension.org/events/1568>

Vultures Vultures (commonly refereed to as buzzards)

This is a problem and from my past knowledge a problem that is pretty difficult to get solutions.

This is a Federally protected bird, so regulation to the hilt and fines or jail time if violated.

I would suggest first calling or wildlife damage control at 8006627137, our Wildlife Biologist at 9194711743

Vulture Damage Management

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/wildlife_damage/content/printable_version/fs_vulture_damage_man.pdf

Addressing the Consequences of Predator Damage to Livestock and Poultry

<https://pubs.ext.vt.edu/410/410-030/410-030.html>

MANAGING VULTURE DAMAGE

<https://www.kyfb.com/media/files/fed/legislativeaffairs/actionalerts/2012/Black%20vulture%20control.pdf>

Black Vulture Damage <http://sheep.osu.edu/2008/06/20/black-vulture-damage/comment-page-1/>

<https://www.kyfb.com/federation/public-affairs/action-request/2012-action-alerts/march-20-2012-black-vulture-predation/>

Vultures and Livestock

<http://lib.colostate.edu/research/agnic/vultureslivestock.html>

MANAGING VULTURE DAMAGE

<http://anr.ext.wvu.edu/r/download/56114>

Center For Human Wildlife Conflict Resolution: Vulture

<http://humanwildlife.cmi.vt.edu/Species/Vulture.htm>

Vultures Black Vulture (Coragyps atratus) and Turkey vulture (Cathartes aura) <http://www.aces.edu/forestry/awdm/birds/vultures.php>

Livestock Depredations by Black Vultures

<http://controlpredators.com/special/12.html>

Vulture Cattle Interactions – A Survey of Florida Ranchers

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage/nwrc/publications/06pubs/shwiff061.pdf

or search for vulchers at the AgNIC Wildlife Damage Management Website at <http://lib.colostate.edu/research/agnic/index.html> other wildlife info can be found

also Search at North Carolina Cooperative Extension Website at <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/>



6. Feeding Orphaned Foals

From Dr. Holly Bedford, DVM University of Minnesota

Original Article here <https://www.extension.umn.edu/agriculture/horse/nutrition/feeding-orphaned-foals/>

Mare's colostrum (first milk) is a rich source of antibodies that protect the foal from infection until the foal's immune system is fully developed. Unlike humans, horses do not receive any antibodies through the placenta prior to birth and therefore are dependent on colostrum. Absorption of colostrum from the foal's gastrointestinal tract peaks within 6 to 12 hours after birth. By 18 to 24 hours of age, absorption is minimal. In general a, 100 pound foal requires a minimum of 2 to 3 quarts of colostrum within the first 6 to 8 hours of age. Foals should have an IgG test performed within 24 hours of age in order to ensure that they have absorbed adequate antibodies. In the event that equine colostrum is unavailable, intra venous administration of hyperimmunized equine plasma by your veterinarian is the best alternative to provide adequate protective antibodies to foals. Other alternatives to mare's milk include milk replacers, goat's milk, and cow's milk.

The best and most economical alternative to mare's milk is equine milk replacers. These replacers are specially formulated to meet a foal's nutritional needs and are the closest in content to mare's milk. Acidified milk replacers are preferable because acidification enhances nutrient digestibility and allows the reconstituted milk to stay fresh longer.

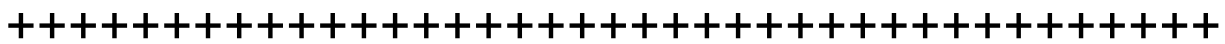
Goat's milk is the next best alternative to mare's milk. While the fat content is higher than mare's milk, it is highly emulsified and easier to digest than the fat found in cow's milk. Disadvantages of feeding goat's milk include the small packaged volume, the expense, and the greater risk of constipation.

While cow's milk can be fed to foals, it is lower in sugar than mares' milk and has twice the fat content, which can lead to diarrhea due to poor digestibility. If cow's milk is fed, it is best to feed 2% milk (lower in fat) and add dextrose (easily digestible type of sugar) to the milk to increase the carbohydrate content to match that of mare's milk. This can be accomplished by adding 40 millimeters of 50% dextrose solution to each quart of milk, or by adding a 2 ounce package of jam/jelly pectin to every 3 quarts of milk. Honey, corn syrup, or table sugar should not be used to increase the sugar content as these types of sweeteners contain sucrose which is

poorly utilized by the foal and can cause diarrhea and colic. Non-pasteurized milk should be heated to 160 F for 15 seconds and allowed to cool prior to adding dextrose and feeding.

Calf milk replacers can be used for foals. When choosing a calf milk replacer, carefully read the ingredients list and only opt for products containing all milk proteins (skim milk, buttermilk, whey, casein) and avoid products containing soy protein, fish proteins, meat solubles, yeasts, or flours, and distiller's grain byproducts. Additionally, check the crude fiber, protein, and fat content. Appropriate levels for foals are: crude fiber < 0.2%, crude protein 20%, and fat 15%.

Foals should be feed 20 to 25% of their body weight per day (not per feeding). It is important to weigh the foal daily and adjust the daily feeding volume accordingly as the foal grows. Gradually, the volume of milk fed can be increased, while the frequency of feeding may be decreased. The average foal should gain approximately 2 pounds per day. If the foal fails to gain weight, the volume of milk or frequency should be increased. A general guideline for feeding normal healthy foals is to feed every 2 hours during the day and every 3 hours through the night for the first 2 weeks (make sure to divide the total amount needed-about 25% of body weight - by the feeding frequency). Once the foal is consuming the calculated milk volume readily, the feedings can be spaced out to every 3 to 4 hours during the day, and 4 hours at night for another 1 to 2 weeks. By 1 month of age, most foals can be fed every 6 hours.



7. Feeding Order - Research Update

Summarized by: Krishona Martinson, PhD, University of Minnesota

It has been suggested that feeding hay before a grain meal will slow the rate of grain intake. This concept is not well researched; therefore, a study was designed to test the hypothesis that feeding hay before a grain meal would slow intake rate. In addition, type of grain, morning versus afternoon feeding, and adaptation to treatment were studied by Purina Animal Nutrition.

Ten adult, Quarter Horse geldings were assigned to one of 5 treatments. Treatments included hay only; hay fed 20 minutes before pelleted feed; hay fed 20 minutes before textured feed; pellet feed and hay fed simultaneously; and textured feed and hay fed simultaneously. Horses were fed at 7:30 am and 2:30 pm. Grains were offered at 4 pounds and hay at 0.5% bodyweight.

Grain intake rates were reduced when hay was fed 20 minutes before the grain meal compared to when the grain and hay meals were fed simultaneously. When hay was fed before grain, grain consumption was 0.3 pounds per minute compared to 0.4 pounds per minute when hay and grain were fed simultaneously. Hay fed 20 minutes before pelleted feed had the slowest rate of intake. There were no differences in rate

of grain intake for morning versus afternoon feedings. The rate of hay intake was slowest when hay was fed 20 minutes before the textured feed.

This research confirms that grain intake was slower when hay was fed before grain. However, the impact of feeding order on rate of feedstuff passage through the gastrointestinal tract of the horse should also be considered when determining a feeding order.



8. Shelter Use and Flies

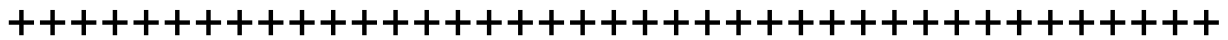
Summarized by: Krishona Martinson, PhD, University of Minnesota

In many areas of the world, there are requirements for summer shelter to protect horses from heat and insects. However, access to shelter for horses kept completely outdoors during winter is commonly required. This study, conducted in Sweden, investigated horses' daytime shelter-seeking behavior in relation to weather conditions and insect activity during the summer.

Eight Warmblood riding horses had access to 2 shelters of different designs to test which shelter design was preferred by horses. In addition, rectal and skin temperatures and insect-defensive behaviors were recorded to determine if horses benefited from the shelter. The horses were kept alone in paddocks and had access to 2 shelter types, an open shelter with roof and uncovered sides and a closed shelter with roof, wind nets on 2 sides, and opaque plastic opposite the entrance. Weather conditions were recorded every 10 minutes. The number of insects were counted from insect traps placed inside and outside of each shelter. Behavior (shelter use, insect-defensive behavior, locomotion, grazing) was recorded at 5 minute intervals for three hours in both the morning and afternoon. Rectal and skin temperatures were measured at 8:00am, noon and 4:00 pm.

Ambient temperature ranged from 61 to 77°F. Five horses preferred the closed shelter and were observed inside up to 2.5 hours continuously. Greater wind speed and lower numbers of flies decreased the likelihood of observing horses inside the shelter. The insectdefensive behaviors (skin shiver and ear flick) were performed less frequently when horses were using the closed shelter, indicating that they were less disturbed by insects.

Based on these results, horses did make use of shelters during the summer, even when weather conditions were moderate. A shelter with roof and covers on 3 sides was preferred over a shelter with roof only and can reduce insect defensive behavior.



9. Caring for horses on a budget

J. Wilson, DVM and K. Martinson, PhD, University of Minnesota

Owning a horse is a major responsibility, and a significant investment of both time and money. Most owners do not generate income from their horse, but are intent on spending time with their equine companion. During tough economic times, horse owners need to explore and implement options to reduce costs.

There are several things horse owner can do to minimize costs associated with horse management:

- Housing.** Healthy horses thrive outdoors and only require shelter from adverse weather, including excessive heat or cold (below 18 F), and freezing rain. Keeping a horse outdoors with access to a loafing or run-in shed saves the cost of building and maintaining a barn as well as labor expenses associated with stall cleaning. It is usually more cost efficient to keep a horse on the owner's property/farm compared to boarding. Boarding is necessary for some horse owners, but can be expensive.
- Cleanliness.** Flies, mosquitoes, and ticks are responsible for a number of bacterial and viral diseases of horses. Reduce the risk (and expense) of these diseases by discouraging these insects and ticks in your horse's environment.
- Safety.** Improving barn safety can prevent accidents and unnecessary injuries.
- Bio-security.** To reduce the risk of some diseases, consider having visitors wash hands and change boots and clothing before and after handling horses.
- Breeding.** Unless a mare or stallion has exceptional conformation and an outstanding performance record, planning a foal that realistically may be difficult to market is unwise and expensive.

Have a good working relationship with a **veterinarian**. It is important to determine the extent and financial commitment a horse owner can maintain. These decisions should be made prior to an emergency involving a horse. During an emergency, it is common for a horse owner to approve procedures one cannot really afford. Communicating the emergency plan to a veterinarian will help keep care and after-care affordable. There are many benefits of a yearly veterinary examination. Research has shown that taking an active interest, and being involved with the daily care of a horse results in a healthier horse and reduced veterinary care costs. Become familiar with horse vitals (temperature, heart rate, etc...) and normal behavior. Changes in baseline vitals and behavior are usually early indicators of illness. Learn to give intramuscular shots, oral medications, and basic leg wrapping techniques. Work with a farrier to set a hoof care schedule based on how much hoof the horse typically grows.

With feed costs rising, it is important to **utilize feed efficiently**. Nutrient requirements for horses depend on their physiological status (age, metabolism, weight) and their level of production (maintenance, growth, exercise, reproduction, and lactation). Most horse owners over feed their horses, leading to wasted money and unhealthy, overweight horses. Removing unnecessary grain from diets can lead to substantial savings. Regardless of the horse, forage should be the backbone of a horse's nutrition program and should comprise at least 50% of their diet.

During summer months, **utilize pasture** as an affordable way to meet a horse's nutritional requirements. Reducing costs associated with horse ownership takes hard work and some creativity. Most cost reducing opportunities fall in the area of preventative medicine, education, and taking on the responsibilities of horse ownership.



**10. *Our Evolving Landscapes: Editing Your Garden Design to Accommodate Your Lifestyle and Conditions of Your Property* May 18
Cooperative Extension **Greensboro, N.C.****

Landscape conditions change over time, so how do you go about renovating your garden to solve problem areas? Does your lawn just not perform like it once did? Do you have overgrown plants? Does it just take too much time and money to maintain? One of the most requests I have from clients, when designing their landscape is for it to be “Low Maintenance”. That brings up the idea of designing more sustainable landscapes, but plants die, people change, kids grow up: so let’s look at working with what you have and how to create the garden area you dream about. We will look at several examples of renovating a tired challenging yard and creating a fun outdoor living area that I to call a Garden. Speaker is Steve Windham, Landscape Designer and Project Manager, New Garden Nursery. The lecture begins at 10:00 a.m. to noon. Registration is required. For more information, contact Lauren Taubert at 336-641-2400.



11. 2017 Clean and Green Collection Event

May 20th - 8am til 2pm

921 Eastchester Drive

High Point

Take Advantage of this May 20th Event to Dispose of Your Waste for FREE!

Are old tires, appliances, outdated computers, unused paint and household chemicals cluttering up your life? Clean up your environment while protecting our environment! Load up and head out to Clean & Green in High Point to take advantage of convenient, safe and environmentally friendly disposal for FREE!

All City of High Point and Guilford County residents can dispose of their household hazardous waste, electronic waste, pesticides, tires and appliances for free at the 2017 Clean & Green in High Point, to be held Saturday, May 20th from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Staff from the City of High Point and Guilford County will be ready to collect these waste items at the High Point University Community Center (East Hartley Drive Entrance) 921 Eastchester Drive, High Point. In addition, this year’s Clean & Green will feature free document shredding – limit of 4 file boxes per vehicle please! The event is open to all Guilford County residents. Business waste is not accepted through this program.

The City of High Point and Guilford County Planning and Development are partnering with other agencies to offer this safe, free and environmentally sound way for residents to dispose of many types of regulated waste they have in their homes. The event is part of the County's environmental awareness campaign: "For PETE's Sake Recycle!" By participating in Clean & Green 2017, residents keep valuable commodities and toxic materials out of our landfills, ensuring they will be reused or recycled instead.

Residents can drop-off the following items:

- Tires
- White goods (appliances – stoves, refrigerators, microwaves, washers, air conditioners, etc.)
 - Pesticides and plastic pesticide containers that have been tripled-rinsed
 - Paint and supplies
 - Antifreeze, motor oil, cleaners, batteries, household and garden chemicals, compact fluorescent bulbs and other types of household hazardous waste
 - E-waste, including computers, televisions, electronic games and toys, cell phones and any other household items with an electronic chip or plug
- Personal and financial documents to be shredded – limit 4 file boxes per vehicle please!

All electronic waste collected at the event will be recycled safely and securely by Synergy Recycling, the County's R2 certified local contractor, located just north of Guilford County in Madison, NC. Document shredding will be provided onsite by ProShred Security, which specializes in providing secure records storage and onsite shredding services.

This event is sponsored by the City of High Point, Guilford County Planning and Development, High Point University, and the North Carolina Department of Agriculture. For more information, visit www.myguilford.com.



12. Piedmont Horseman's Association Show May 28

Our next show is SUNDAY, May 28th at Ogburn Ranch in Tobaccoville. The original show date was rained out so this is a make up show that will begin at 10am. Everyone is welcome to attend. You can find a Facebook event page for the show or find out more information on the website.

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 46 years and still going strong! PHA is offering field hunter, stock type hunter, western pleasure and working western classes.

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>



13. 1st Annual Randolph County Youth Goat JACKPOT SHOW

June 10, 2017

2368 NC HWY 42

Asheboro, NC 27205

Registration 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Open to All Youth

Show Will Be Limited to Goats

Entry Fee \$20.00 per Head

\$5.00 Showmanship

Judge Noah Henson

Schedule

11:00 AM Late Registration/Check-In

12:00 PM Weight Cards Due

1:00 PM Show Begins

All classes except showmanship will payout 1st – 5th place winners. Premium payouts will go to the Grand and Reserve judge's picks for the wether and doe classes. All wethers will be shown by weight and all does by birthdate. Payment due at time of check-in. If you register late there is a \$10.00 fee added. Registration is due by June 7th. Go to the following link to register for the show:<https://goo.gl/forms/SnDuhYCyptbYL4Jt2>

For More Information Contact:

Sara Beth Routh

336-318-6000

sbrouth@ncsu.edu

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14. HAY DIRECTORY

A Hay Directory is maintained by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service for the Rockingham County & 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 & If you have hay to sell**, hay is in short supply, especially quality hay, so please let me know & I will put you on the list!

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15. Swap Shop

Fescue square bales – 40-50lbs/bale \$5/bale

Kernersville, NC

336-817-0598

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16. Take A Load Off

A Funeral procession pulled into a cemetery. Several carloads of family members followed a black truck towing a boat with a coffin in it.

A passer-by remarked, “That guy must have been a very avid fisherman.”

“Oh, he still is,” remarked one of the mourners. “As a matter of fact, he’s headed off to the lake as soon as we bury his wife.”

And while on the subject....

I know you have been lying awake at night wondering why baby diapers have brand names such as “Luvs”, “Huggies,” and “Pampers”, while undergarments for older people are called “Depends”. Well here is the low down on the whole thing.

When babies mess in their pants, people are still gonna Luv 'em, Hug 'em and Pamper 'em. When old people mess in their pants, what happens next “Depends”! (on who's in the will)

I **always** need more “**Help**” with **Clean** 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 for the families that paid the ultimate
sacrifice.

Have A GREAT SAFE Weekend!

Ben Chase

Rockingham and Guilford County Extension Agent
Agriculture & Livestock

North Carolina State University

North Carolina Cooperative Extension,

525 NC 65, Suite 200, Reidsville, NC 27320

(336) 342-8235 800-666-3625 Fax: 336-342-8242

Email : ben_chase@ncsu.edu

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