

## Hello Equine Enthusiasts

*Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of October 15<sup>th</sup>, 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. Horses and Hunting**

2. Horse Trailering Tips

3. Horse Myths

4. *You Asked*

5. Questions to ask when buying your winter hay supplies.....

6. Pastures and Sacrifice areas

7. Grasping Insulin Resistance in Horses

8. Blanketing and Wrapping Horses for Transport

9. Learning Ability of Horses

10. Pond Management

11. Upper Piedmont Research Station Field Day 10/28

12. HorseFriends Schooling Hunter Show & Tack Sale - 10/28

13. The Ag Tax Issues Short Course Nov 3

14. Amazing Grazing Workshop Workshop 11/11

15. Farm Service Agency Reminder

16. NCSU Equine Grazing & Pasture Management School 12/2/17

**17. HAY DIRECTORY**

**18. Swap Shop**

**19. Take A Load Off**

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**1. Horses and Hunting**

Both the hunter and horse owner need to learn to balance their rights.

Hunters are gonna be entering the woods for hunting season. Horse owners look toward hunting season with a different perspective than the hunter, for it is time for special precautions to ensure that horses remain safe during a time when both the deer and horses become "excitable." Both the hunter and horse owner must learn to balance the equation of the necessity:

- the right of the hunter to maintain the deer population

- the right of a property owner to provide a safe environment for their horses.

Those who do not hunt, must realize that hunters look forward to this season with great anticipation. A horseman can understand the prospect of deer hunting season by relating it to anticipation of taking a horse out on a trail ride. Therefore, hunters and horse owners must compromise to an agreeing relationship between each other during the upcoming hunting seasons.

Most horses are not fond of gunshots and may become agitated, scared and behave abnormally. Extra precaution should be taken when handling and working around the horse during hunting season. Many horses will be aggressive and curious when unfamiliar objects enter their pasture, such as hunters, and instead of running away from the object may go toward that object, sometimes even in a charging motion. This can frustrate a hunter and can also put the horse in danger's way of a bullet's projectile. The best and safe solution, for the horse owner, would be to confine the horse in a smaller sacrifice area or in their stalls during the peak times of the hunting season.

Some horses have the same coat color as bear or deer, and even though the hunter should be *positive* that they are shooting at the game in season, it is suggested to not provide an opportunity for a mistaken identity to occur. Horse owners should take additional time to maintain fencing on property during the hunting season.

Hunters & Riders should be wearing bright orange apparel to assist in helping others know that they are not game. Though, horse owners are not urged to leave a halter on a horse when in turn out (can lead to injuries), they may during hunting season place a brightly colored red or orange halter making the horse stand out as a domestic "critter". Braiding some bright orange surveyor's tape in the mane and tail would help assist in distinguishing the horse from game. The best protection is confinement, but hunters must realize that horses need exercise and cannot be confined 24/7. Whether horses are confined in barnyard areas or in pastures, the owner is responsible to assist in making them visible so they are not mistaken for game.

The hunter has responsibilities and should be familiar with the distance stated in the hunting regulations rule book on hunting within a structure and/or in crop and pasture areas. Utmost, the hunter should have permission to hunt on private property. By asking the farmer or horse property owner's permission, most hunters will find that the owners also may be hunters and are agreeable to allow hunting on their property. This does not necessarily mean that the land owner wants to encourage hunters to develop a parking lot on their property! Hunters should park vehicles in an area that does not obstruct access for others and where they have permission to do so.

The hunter should be respectful of removing all personal "trash" and respect the structures, fencing and any other objects within a property's area. The property owners when knowing about a drive or hunt will take precautions to safely secure their horse(s) or other livestock away from

potential danger. If owners have their land posted or will not grant permission, then it is the obligation of the hunter to respect those wishes.

In conclusion both the hunter and horse owner can agreeably survive hunting season if both make an extreme effort to work together. Often it takes concessions on both the hunter and horse owner to secure a safe mental and physical environment for all involved.

Taken from Penn State Extension

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## 2. Horse Trailering Tips

When transporting horses, safety of the horse and people is paramount. Proper planning, preparation and maintenance prior to the trip will ensure a safe and successful journey. This article provides information and guidelines to ensure a safe trip to your next destination.

*Doyle G. Meadows, Professor, Animal Science; John E. Henton, Professor, Department of Large Animal Clinical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine*

In today's mobile horse industry, horses are trailered as part of a daily routine at many horse operations. The primary destination is probably horse shows, but horse owners also have to trailer horses to veterinarians, farriers, breeding farms or to a trail for an enjoyable ride.

A horse that will not trailer has limited usefulness. Many considerations and decisions have to be made to trailer your horse properly and safely. The vehicle to pull the trailer, the type of trailer and training the horse to load and trailer are important considerations that will be addressed in this fact sheet.

### Vehicle

There are several important things to consider when selecting a vehicle to pull a trailer. These include things such as truck and engine size, brake and electrical systems, type of hitch and correct ball size. However, safety is the key factor. Engine size and gear ratio to provide adequate power and subsequent pulling ability are critical in transporting your horse. Power to climb hills safely and accelerate when necessary is crucial, particularly on long trips.

Conversely, properly maintained and well-adjusted braking systems will provide adequate stopping ability. The brakes, along with a towing suspension or heavy

duty suspension, will give a safe and gradual stop.

An electrical system that provides not only for trailer lights but also electrical trailer brakes is absolutely necessary. The vehicle exhaust system should be diverted to the side to prevent exhaust fumes from blowing directly into trailer vents. In addition, this will prevent engine sparks from being blown directly onto the trailer. Transmission coolers are available as add-on equipment to reduce wear on automatic transmission. Standard transmissions in vehicles should be four speed to reduce clutch and engine wear.

The weight and size of the vehicle should be appropriate to the size and load of the trailer. Do not use a vehicle too big or small for the trailer. For example, a half-ton truck may pull a two-horse trailer adequately but is much too small for a six-horse van. It is also not advisable to pull a two-horse trailer with a one-ton truck. In this case, it is not easy to feel movement in the trailer and there is a tendency to pull the trailer too fast.

Some vehicles, particularly those with a short wheelbase and all-wheel drive, will have enough power to tow a trailer but may lack the safety of other vehicles. Some of these vehicles have a tendency to turn over more easily and exhibit less stability on the road because of the high center of gravity. Station wagons and other cars may be acceptable to pull a two-horse trailer.

The vehicle must have a safe, sturdy hitch. The hitch must be well-attached, bolted and welded to the frame. Gooseneck-type hitches should be attached not only to the truck bed but also to the frame under the bed. Bumper-pull trailer hitches should be attached to the frame. Do not attach the hitch to the bumper only. Furthermore, safety chains are an absolute necessity. Safety chains further attach the trailer to the vehicle, and their use is required by law in some states. The chains should be permanently fixed to the trailer and attached to the frame of the towing vehicle if possible. They should be long enough to

allow for adequate turning; however, they should not drag on the road surface. Simply looping the safety chains over the ball of the vehicle is unacceptable.

The height of the hitch should be adjusted to allow the trailer to run level down the road. An accurate method to estimate proper hitch height can be accomplished by placing a loaded trailer on the bumper on the vehicle. Each vehicle has a different level of spring absorption, which affects the height of the trailer/vehicle coupling.

The size of the ball on the hitch should match perfectly with that of the trailer. Always use the proper size ball and periodically check the ball and hitch for abnormal wear. A light coat of heavy-weight grease on the ball reduces friction and abnormal wear. Many horse owners put a cover on the ball to keep it from rusting. Trailer balls commonly come in sizes from one and seven-eighths to 2 1/4 inches. There is a wide variation in quality, and often the cheap balls will have an inadequate stem size to accommodate successful trailering. The higher quality balls will have a larger stem diameter to provide extra strength. In addition, the stem of the ball must fit exactly the diameter of the hole in the hitch.

## Trailer

The keys to selecting a horse trailer are comfort and safety. The trailer must have adequate length, width and height to accommodate the body type or breed of the horse. In addition, strong floors, mats, padding, ventilation and overall trailer design are important factors to consider when selecting a horse trailer. It is difficult to provide exact dimensions for all horses, but certain guidelines can be followed.

There should be ample length to allow the horse to stand solidly on all four feet without being cramped. An additional amount of room should allow the horse

slight movement back and forth between the front of the trailer and “butt bar.” This should allow the horse enough space to brace itself. A rule of thumb would provide a trailer that is 10 inches taller than the normal resting position of the head. The trailer width should provide enough space to allow 3 inches of lateral movement on each side of the horse. A trailer that provides a 30-inch wide area may be fine for an Arabian, but might be much too narrow for a heavy-muscled Quarter Horse. The more comfortable a horse is in a trailer, the less likely it will develop bad trailering habits.

Trailer lights are required by law and are needed for visibility and to indicate changes in trailer movement. Furthermore, trailer brakes are recommended for all trailers that are towing horses. A good, safe braking system, as well as adequate trailer lights, are critical safety features that cannot be ignored.

A variety of floor types can be used successfully in horse trailers. The primary considerations are strength and safety. Rotten boards or boards slick from urine can cause permanent injury to horses. The floor should allow a small space between the boards for urine to pass. Rubber mats, wood shavings and straw are excellent materials to cover the wood floors. These floor coverings provide extra cushion and comfort for the horse. Wood shavings and straw also provide absorbency for urine and feces. A mixture of wood shavings and straw is an excellent floor covering.

Rubber mats should be removed periodically from the trailer to allow the wood to completely dry. Ideally, rubber mats should be removed whenever the trailer is not in use. Urine or water trapped between the mat and the wood causes the wood to rot, decreasing the life of the trailer floor. Wood shavings should also be removed to protect the floor and allow it to dry. The floor should be constantly checked for weaknesses or to find other problems that could endanger the horse.

It is generally advisable to separate horses inside the trailer. The horses can be separated by a solid divider that is approximately 4 feet tall and extends the entire length of the trailer. This divider fits flush with the floor and the horse is completely protected from another horse. However, a disadvantage of a solid divider is that it may not allow a horse adequate width to brace itself, particularly in a narrow trailer.

Conversely, a partial divider that does not go all the way to the floor allows for a wider stance for bracing. A disadvantage of a partial divider is the possibility of injury to the other horse by its traveling companion stepping on it. Also, a mare and foal are more difficult to haul with a partial divider, but this depends on the distance the divider is off the floor.

A spare tire should always accompany the trailer and is not always part of the standard equipment. Proper tire inflation should be maintained at all times. The correct size jack to lift the vehicle or trailer should be properly stored for the trip. In addition, proper lug wrenches to remove the spare tire and wheel from its holder and the vehicle or trailer tire are necessary to prevent a long delay caused by a flat tire. The size of lug nuts on the spare tire and wheel may differ from those on the ground.

Every trailer should have a "butt bar," or chain behind each horse. This provides a safety mechanism in case the door comes open or was not properly fastened. The horse puts weight on the butt bar rather than the trailer door. This is standard equipment on most trailers built today. Butt bars and chains can be padded and wrapped to help prevent rubbing hair from the tail.

The trailer should be well-padded to prevent injury to a horse in case of a sudden stop or accident. The padding should be on both sides, front and rear of the trailer. Padding should be low enough to protect the knees in front and adjusted properly to prevent rubs on the sides of horses. A well-padded trailer is simply another safety factor to consider when transporting horses.

Another decision to make is whether to select a trailer with a loading ramp or one where the horse simply steps up to enter the trailer. Either one is

satisfactory, and horses can be trained to load either way. There is generally an extra cost for the ramp-type versus the step-up type trailer. The loading ramp should be gently sloping and not too steep for the horse. It should be strong with secure footing on the ramp to prevent the horse from slipping. It is extremely important for the ramp to be solid and well attached to prevent a hollow sound. Many horses become frightened when trying to walk on a ramp that makes a loud noise. It is generally easier to load a foal or young horse with a ramp as opposed to the step-up.

Step-up trailers are the most plentiful type of trailer. Horses simply step up to enter the horse trailer. Step-up trailers should be low enough to the ground for the horses to maintain proper footing when loading. Also, the step-up ledge on the back of the trailer should be rounded to prevent knee or hind leg injury if the leg slips under the trailer when the horse is being loaded.

Proper ventilation is a must for any horse trailer. Horse trailers that are totally enclosed should have overhead, side and rear door vents to allow for adequate ventilation. Many of these trailers will have removable upper rear doors. Four horses in a horse trailer give off a tremendous amount of heat, presenting a real problem in the summer. Even in the winter, horses need ventilation. Chances are much greater of overheating in the summer than of getting too cold in the winter.

Trailers are manufactured to allow horse owners a choice between those in which horses ride on the slant, head-to-tail or head-to-head. In the slant load trailer, horses are loaded side by side on the slant with a divider. This is rapidly becoming the most popular trailer type in the industry. Horses seem to ride more easily and with significantly less trailering stress. On the slant, horses are more stable during stops and starts.

Many of the cross-country vans provide for horses to ride face to face. The ability of the horse to see what is happening, as well as seeing other horses, provides for a safer trip. The in-line and side-by-side two-horse trailers are still plentiful and totally acceptable. However, these type trailers are on the decline, giving way to the newer, slant-load models.

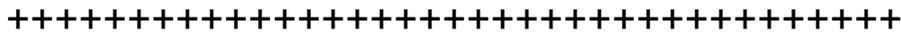
The traditional non-partitioned stock-type trailers are still an effective and safe way to transport horses. Horses can be tied head-to-tail, head-to-head, or probably the more practical, on the slant to the sides of the trailer. The key to avoiding injuries to the horses is to limit the number of horses in the trailer. Do not overcrowd. The stock-type trailer remains a safe and popular way to haul a mare and foal.

The mare and foal should have plenty of room while they are being trailered. The horse owner should not tie either the mare or foal. If a two-horse trailer is used, the center partition should be removed to allow for more room and safety. It is mandatory that the trailer be enclosed totally, especially above the rear doors. Many foals have been lost or injured by jumping out of a moving trailer.

Good trailer driving is essential when hauling any horses, but especially for a mare and foal. Avoid sudden stops and starts that may cause a mare to step or fall on a foal. A well-bedded trailer will also give better footing and dryer conditions for the mare and foal.

## Summary

Although there are a multitude of vehicles and trailers that can adequately transport horses, safety for the people and the horses is paramount. An experienced driver will continuously evaluate the condition of the horses in the trailer and make appropriate adjustments. Proper planning, preparation and maintenance prior to the trip will ensure a safe and successful journey.



### 3. Horse Myths

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

#### **Myth: Second-cutting hay is always the best.**

**How it started:** *Stage of maturity at harvest is the Number 1 factor determining hay quality. Cool-season grasses such as orchardgrass and timothy will produce a seedhead in the spring, often just in time for the first cutting. For the hay producer, this means an increase in yield and, therefore, more bales to harvest and sell. However, this also means that the crop's fiber is elevated, reducing quality. Because seedheads only form once a year in cool-season grasses, subsequent cuttings do not contain seedheads and second or later cuttings will result in less fibrous hay.*

**Truth:** *First cutting hay can be high-quality if cut early. Stage of maturity and other management factors affect hay quality at harvest. High-quality (or low-quality) hay can be harvested from late spring to late fall if weather and management conditions are right. Assess quality based on laboratory-performed analysis and not on cutting.*

#### **Myth: Horses require higher-quality hay than cattle.**

**How it started:** In general, horses do require higher-quality hay than cattle because their digestive tracts are very different. Cattle are ruminants (they have four-compartment stomachs that allow them to ferment and re-chew forage) so are able to break down fiber very efficiently, whereas horses are monogastrics (an animal with a one-compartment stomach, like people) and are less efficient at fiber digestion. Therefore, cattle can perform well on hay that horses can't digest as well.

**Truth:** The animal's individual needs should dictate the hay quality provided. An easy-keeping Quarter Horse in light work does not need the same quality of hay as a Thoroughbred at the peak of his or her racing career. Similarly, an open (non-pregnant) Angus cow does not need the same quality of hay that a high-producing dairy Holstein needs at the peak of lactation. Consider your horse's current body condition, work level and pasture availability before choosing hay to best meet your horse's needs. Base this choice on a hay test.

#### **Myth: \_\_\_\_\_ is the best type of hay.**

**How it started:** *Statements such as this often come from horse owners who have moved from one area of the country to another and are not accustomed to the local hay. Forage species used for hay will either be grasses or legumes. Grasses include orchardgrass, tall fescue, Bermudagrass, timothy, teff and smooth bromegrass. Legumes include alfalfa and red clover.*

**Truth:** *Hay quality is not about the forage species or even the variety. When managed and harvested correctly, legumes will be higher in quality than grasses; however, there will be little difference between different grasses or legumes when all other factors are held constant. Buying quality hay produced locally will likely save money because of the reduced transportation costs. Research any concerns you might have about a specific grass or legume species, such as endophyte-infected tall fescue. If you are concerned about feeding a certain hay species, consult your local county extension agent or an equine nutritionist.*

#### **Myth: Round bales or silage contain diseases such as botulism and should not be fed to horses**

**How it started:** The botulism bacterium prefers moist conditions and is commonly found in soil, stream sediments and in the intestinal tracts of fish and mammals. Silage by definition is stored with higher moisture than hay, and when not properly handled can allow the botulism bacterium to flourish. Round bales are often baled at a similar moisture content as small square bales, but they are more likely to be stored outside where they can get wet from rain, therefore encouraging bacteria growth.

**Truth:** Proper storage, handling and feeding of round bales and silage will minimize botulism risk. Cover round bales when stored, and feed them using a hay feeder to reduce contamination from trampling and urination. Do not feed round bales that show clear signs of mold to horses. Feeding silage to horses is much more common in other countries than in the United States. Silage should be put up at the proper moisture content for the style of storage, kept airtight until feeding, and fed quickly to reduce the risk of botulism. Always test silage for forage quality before feeding. In botulism-prone areas, routine vaccination will often include a botulism immunization to protect horses.

## **Myth: Don't feed hay that has been rained on.**

**How it started:** Rain affects hay in a variety of ways. First, rain on recently cut hay can prolong plant respiration and reduce energy content. Second, rain on legumes will cause leaves to separate from the stems (called leaf shatter) and remove the plant's more nutritious portion. Fibrous stems will then be more concentrated in the final product, causing a decrease in quality. Third, rain causes leaching of sugar and other carbohydrates, proteins and minerals out of the hay.

**Truth:** Rained-on hay can be acceptable quality. While rain usually affects hay negatively, to what degree depends on several factors, including what type of hay is being harvested, how much/how intense the rainfall, stage of curing when it rained, and what the producer has done to counteract these negative effects. For example, if rain falls within a day of cutting, it has very little effect on hay quality. Test all hay for quality, especially material that has been rained on, and **inspect it for mold or dust** before use.

## **Myth: Hay should be stored for six weeks before feeding.**

**How it started:** This myth likely came about from hay testing. After hay is stored in a barn, it will continue to cure for four to eight weeks. This means hay quality can change slightly over this time before it becomes stable.

**Truth:** Hay can be fed at any time after harvesting. But to improve a hay test's accuracy, do not test the hay until it has been stored for six to eight weeks. While feeding hay sooner will not harm your horses, it will be difficult to balance the ration because you don't know the quality.

## **Myth: Green is good and brown is bad.**

**How it started:** Hay that has been harvested too late or mishandled will often lose its green color due to processes such as heating and bleaching. Green hay is less likely to have gone through these processes and more likely to be of quality.

**Truth:** A hay test is the only way to truly evaluate quality. No quality factors directly affect color or vice versa. Therefore, color is an inconsistent factor to evaluate hay quality.

## **Myth: Feeding hay causes a large, distended digestive tract, known as a hay belly.**

**How it started:** Hay belly usually results when horses consume large quantities of low-quality, high-fiber hay. The horse might be thin over the neck, withers, ribs and hindquarters. (The appearance of hay belly can also be caused in horses with high parasite burdens.)

**Truth:** A balanced ration that includes quality pasture or hay will maintain a horse at an ideal condition without excessive gut fill. Forage, whether in the form of pasture or hay, is an important component in the equine diet. Choosing hay for your horse will depend on his current condition, work level, pasture availability, and management logistics on your farm. Always inspect hay and make sure it's free from contaminants such as weeds, insects, mold, dust and other foreign material. And always test hay before feeding it to ensure the total ration is balanced and can meet your horse's needs.

For other useful information, see the following publications:

## **How To Select Quality Hay**

<https://roberson.ces.ncsu.edu/how-to-select-quality-hay/>

MINIMIZING LOSSES IN HAY STORAGE AND FEEDING

<https://fyi.uwex.edu/forage/files/2017/04/haystorage.pdf>

Managing Pastures to Feed Your Horse

<https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/managing-pastures-to-feed-your-horse>

Understanding Forage Quality

<http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage/ForageQuality.pdf>

Botulism

<http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/asc/asc173/asc173.pdf>

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**4. *You Asked:* When does the Coggins test expire? One year from the date of the vet exam, one year from the date the lab receives the sample, one year from when the lab results are released, one year from when the vet signs the certificate, or another date entirely???**

*According to NCDA & CS & Rollins Lab, Coggins Test are good for one year from the date that the Vet pulls the blood sample from the animal.*

**I need to travel out-of-state with my horse or livestock. What do I need to do?**

Visit the USDA website at [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/animals/animal\\_import/animal\\_imports\\_states.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_states.shtml)

for answers to questions on the requirements for health certificates for any of the 50 states. It is strongly recommended that you confirm those requirements by calling the individual state of destination. The phone numbers for each state may be obtained by selecting the state of destination web link provided on the above mentioned USDA website.

Large animal health certificate forms for interstate travel within the continental United States may be ordered by accredited veterinarians by calling the NCDA&CS Animal Health Programs at (919) 707-3250. Coggins (EIA) forms may be ordered by calling the USDA at (919) 855-7713 or (919) 855-7700.

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**5. Questions to ask when buying your winter hay supplies.....**

Here are some questions owners should ask when purchasing your winter hay supply:

**1. What is the average weight of the bales?**

This is very important if buying hay by the bale in order to compare hay prices, you do it on the ton basis.

*It is customary in many areas to price hay by the bale. Purchasing and selling hay by the ton is rapidly becoming a more equitable method of buying hay. Purchasing hay by the ton allows buyers to know precisely how much hay they are getting for their money, provided the hay is cured properly and accurately weighed. The following charts can be used as a guide to convert from bale prices to ton prices*

### **Useful Conversion Formulas**

#### **To convert the price per ton to price per bale:**

1. Determine average weight of bales you are purchasing in pounds.
2. Divide the price per ton by 2,000 and multiply the results by the average weight of the bales to determine the price per bale.

*Example: You are considering purchasing hay at \$160 per ton. You determine the average bale weighs 50 pounds. What is the price per bale?*

*(\$160/ton) divided by (2,000 lbs/ton) multiplied by (50 lbs/bale) = \$4 per bale*

#### **To convert price per bale to price per ton:**

1. Determine average weight per bale.
2. Divide 2,000 by the average weight per bale to get the number of bales per ton.
3. Multiply the number of bales per ton by the price per bale to get the price per ton.

*Example: You are considering purchasing hay for \$4 per bale. What would you be paying for each ton of hay purchased? You determine the average bale weight to be 45 pounds.*

*(2,000 lbs/ton) divided by (45 lbs/bale) multiplied by (\$4/bale) = \$177.78 per ton*

## **2. How mature is the hay?**

Maturity is the one factor/key to forage quality.

## **3. What species are present in the hay?**

Legumes and grasses have different nutrient values.

## **4. Where was the hay harvested?**

Rule out ditch hay and potential for blister beetles (common in Western U.S.).

## **5. Was the hay rained on?**

Rained on hay can be a good choice for horses with metabolic problems; it tends to be lower in nonstructural carbohydrates.

## **6. Was the hay stored inside or under cover after baling?**

**7. What are the payment options? Is there a price break for volume or cash?**

**8. Is delivery available? Cost of delivery?**

**9. Is assistance available with onsite stacking of hay? Cost of this service?**

**10. Moisture content of the hay when baled?**

Moisture content at the time of baling influences mold formation. Hay should be baled at  $\leq 15\%$  moisture to limit the chance of mold.

**11. Was a preservative used during baling?**

Preservatives are commonly used to limit mold formation; they are safe for use in horse and livestock hay.

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## **6. Pastures and Sacrifice areas**

The ideal horse pasture should have: a dense stand of nutritious and palatable forage species; ample area to permit grazing and exercise; a smooth ground surface free from potholes, marshes, noxious plants, and trash and other potentially harmful objects; safe fences and gates; and an ample supply of fresh, clean water.

Pastures and Sacrifice areas (also called exercise paddocks, dry lots, turn out area, exercise yard, or corral) serve different needs for a horse, and require different management practices.

Pastures should provide space to maintain a dense stand of forage adequate to meet the horse's nutrient requirements. Generally, in North Carolina, 2 acres of pasture per mature 1,100-pound horse is recommended. Two acres, with just modest management, is usually adequate to meet feed requirements for a mature horse in most situations. But, with poor management, animal requirements might not be met even if acreage was increased. On the flip side,

smaller areas can be managed to adequately feed a horse if there is good management. For example, you can reduce those 2 acres to 1 acre if you seed or sprig the pasture with a perennial forage, apply lime and fertilizer, and closely manage grazing. Small areas of less than an acre can also contribute.

A Sacrifice area, dry lot, turn out area, exercise yard, corral or paddock, all refer to a selected area that is “sacrificed” from the grazing system and is used to confine animals in order to protect pastures from over-use. It is important to be able to remove horses from pastures during critical times (i.e., winter months, wet soils to avoid overgrazing, times of slow pasture plant regrowth or needed rest periods).

A well-planned sacrifice area is of minimal size required for the maximum number of animals needing to be in the space at any given time. Since the sacrifice area is expected to receive maximum use, reducing the amount of bare soil exposed by hoof traffic will help you to achieve environmental protection goals. Consider the space needs for your particular animals, and the amount of pasture and exercise that supplements their turnout time. Dry lots can vary in size, but should provide a **minimum of 400 – 500 square feet per horse**. These paddocks are typically situated near barns, are used only to provide exercise, and generally contain a limited amount of vegetation. Exercise paddocks can also serve as holding areas during periods of heavy rainfall until pasture conditions improve. Extremely wet pastures can be damaged by the tearing action of horse’s hooves while cantering. One alternative to traditional exercise lots is the long, narrow area called a run. Horses prefer to run along fence lines; several long, narrow runs about 14 feet wide will allow separated horses to exercise together without direct interference. Contour these runs with the land to minimize erosion. Grass filter strips, at least 10 feet wide and downslope of an exercise area, will greatly reduce any runoff of animal waste from the area.

Regardless of paddock size, forages planted in an exercise lot can provide nutrients to replace a portion of your horse's forage requirement. Plant them with a persistent forage such as tall fescue, or certain types of bermudagrass.

The attention you pay to managing either your pasture or paddock will determine how much nutritional value your horse gains from the forage planted there.

There are limits to a particular property's ability to support animals. In some cases, this challenge may be answered by drastically reducing turnout time and space, combined with meticulous manure management and disposal.

#### Other Tips:

Individual pastures should not include steeply sloping hillsides; soil types that vary significantly if suitable due to wetness, presence of rocks, inherent differences in fertility; or forage species that differ greatly in growth or yield characteristics.

If possible paddocks should not be oriented up and down hillsides.

It is important to create a well drained, hoof friendly surface over the sacrifice area as it will minimize ice and mud and promote better horse health. To do so, you may need to remove as much of the fine-textured "topsoil" as is practical, and replace with 8-12 inches of well-draining gravel. Compacting the gravel well with machinery will help to lock the larger particles (stones) in place. Gravel should be well-graded, meaning it should have an assortment of particle sizes from sand and some fines up to stones of one inch in diameter. Larger stone size may be detrimental to hooves, and even a base containing 1" stone may need to be covered to prevent bruising. You may wish to top with stone dust or sand for a hoof friendly footing.

In pastures or dry lots, some areas may be particularly troublesome due to heavy traffic and/ or wetness may benefit from the use of a geotextile covered with 8+ inches of gravel base and your choice of surface material or it may require keeping animals off of this area..

Wet areas (rivers, creeks, swamps, or wetlands) should be avoided for horses due to these areas may have a increased number of insects (biting flies and mosquitoes) and poisonous plants.

In any system, Gates should be placed away from corners, closest to the direction of travel. Gates should be large enough to get equipment through (i.e. tractors, mowers etc...). Narrow gates should be avoided because they increase risk of injury when more than one horse passes through. Avoid placing gates in low areas where water may pool.

Clean, fresh water is a requirement for horses. Place waterers in areas where filling and cleaning is convenient, and if possible, where multiple pastures have access.

Use appropriate fencing materials for horses (ie. barbed wire should be avoided). Pasture layout and design should be suitable for your horses and your farm.

Pasture Management is an ongoing process that takes time, effort, equipment, knowledge, diligence, and money. If managed well, a pasture can be an economical source of high-quality forage, as well as a healthy place for horses to exercise. If little management, pastures can become overgrazed, allowing weeds to take over while providing little nutritional value and may also contribute to horse health problems. The Sacrifice area can be invaluable tool in good pasture management. For example, sacrifice areas can be used to offer

turnout when preventing over-consumption of lush spring pasture forage is critical. They are also useful in juggling the turnout of compatible groups of equines when pasture area is limited. In cases where there is no pasture at all, horses may spend 100% of their outdoor time in this area.

There are cost and benefits to management, if one does not manage the grass, the stand will decrease in quality. The same holds true with the exercise management (nutritional level – Body Condition) of the horse. If one feels that a horse does not get enough exercise with these suggested spaces, then longeing may be an alternative.

## **So do you have a pasture (major forage source - nutritionally) or a Sacrifice area?**

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### **7. Grasping Insulin Resistance in Horses**

<http://www.thehorse.com/articles/39794/grasping-insulin-resistance-in-horses>

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### **8. Blanketing and Wrapping Horses for Transport**

*Ashley Griffin, University of Kentucky*

The need for a blanket will depend on the weather conditions, type of trailer, and ventilation available. In a well-ventilated trailer on a warm day, you won't need to blanket your horse. In some cases, having a heavy blanket on the horse in a poorly ventilated trailer can cause horses to sweat and become overheated, even in cold weather. In general, don't over-blanket, and keep the air moving inside the trailer so your horse can have a comfortable ride.

It is also customary to wrap a horse's legs when trailering. Leg wraps that extend from the knee or hock to the coronary band can help protect your horse during a trailering trip. However, be sure you know how to properly apply leg wraps. They can cause injury and permanent damage when not applied properly.

Also make sure your horse has had time to get used to its legs being wrapped before being hauled in the trailer. Many times, horses will kick and stomp when first wearing leg wraps.

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### **9. Learning Ability of Horses**

*Ashley Griffin, University of Kentucky*

All current equine learning research is based on the assumption that horses learn through **Stimulus - Response - Reinforcement - Training (S - R - R - T)**.

### How S - R - R - T Works

The horse perceives a stimulus, or cue, such as the rider's leg or body weight (seat).

The horse then makes a random response to the stimulus.

If the response is correct, the horse receives positive reinforcement (reward).

If the incorrect response is given, the trainer either ignores the response and/or repeats the stimulus or applies negative reinforcement until the horse makes the correct response.

Now, let's examine the different parts of S - R - R - T.

### Stimulus

Two Categories:

1. **Conditioned Stimulus** - A stimulus that has been learned through practice is called conditioned. For example, a horse may be conditioned to back up when a rider picks up on the reins, makes light contact with the horse's mouth, and gently squeezes the horse with his or her legs.
2. **Unconditioned Stimulus** - If a stimulus naturally causes a response with no prior practice, it is said to be unconditioned. For example, when a fly lands on a horse's back, the horse may twitch the affected muscle. This happens naturally with no practice required.

### Types of Stimuli

1. Legs
2. Hands
3. Body weight (seat)
4. Voice
5. Visual

Research has shown that horses learn as well with a single stimulus as they do with a combination of visual, auditory, and tactile stimuli.

Horses are very adept at discriminating between the slightest stimulus in their environment and one that occurs as part of asking them to perform. Therefore, trainers must be specific and consistent with their presentation of stimuli, otherwise known as cues.

If the specific cue and timing of each cue is not similar, the horse will begin to generalize in response to stimuli and won't respond appropriately. If inconsistency persists, then a stronger, more obvious stimulus will be required to generate the proper response and achieve the initial or new level of responsiveness.

A good example would be the riding lesson horse. Riding lesson horses become so habituated to accidental stimuli from beginning riders that they become dull and unresponsive (hard-sided) to subtle stimuli. These horses learn to ignore the cues of the riders and instead walk, trot, and canter based on voice commands of the riding instructor.

It is important that stimuli be given consistently and at the proper time for the horse to respond with the proper maneuver. If the horse's body is not in the right position, there is no way it can give the proper response. For example, the only time a horse can move its front left leg laterally is when that leg is in the air. Therefore, the best time to present the stimulus for moving the leg laterally is when it is moving forward and off the ground.

The correct timing of a stimulus is where the art of good horsemanship joins the science of learning.

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## 10. Pond Management

### Pond Management Guide



## 11. Upper Piedmont Research Station Field Day - 10/28

Come one, Come All to the annual **North Carolina Beef Cattle Field Day** that will be held at the **Upper Piedmont Research Station** on **Saturday, October 28, 2017**.

Registration will begin at 8:00 a.m. and Dr. Joe French will kick off the North Carolina Beef Cattle Field Day with a welcoming address and provide a brief history of the Angus herd and the research station. The station tours, starting at 9:30, will provide an overview of livestock and forage research being conducted within the NC Beef System.

There will be a 3 tour stops in the morning at various locations on the **Piedmont** Research Station. The tours will consist of the following stations.

**Focus on Feed Efficiency Station:** Using the historic Black Angus herd at UPRS, we have been collecting data to identify cow families that produce feed efficient progeny. These projects monitor growth and development in heifers in an effort to produce more pounds of beef with less feed. By selecting only those that are very efficient in converting feed to pounds, costs can be lowered. Dr. Joan Eisemann, Professor of Animal Science, will discuss how this **feed efficiency** research could lead to the discovery of a gene or genes responsible for efficient feed conversion in beef cattle. Understanding these genes could decrease the cost of beef production and revolutionize the beef cattle industry. Additionally, Kelli Retallick, Angus Genetics Inc. Genetic Service Director, will expand on this topic and convey how this information is a benefit all beef producers. The heifers evaluated on this feed efficiency study are fed **sorghum silage**, produced by forage-type sorghum with higher digestibility than corn silage. Sam Ingram, Animal Science PhD student, will share his research demonstrating the advantages sorghum silage has in NC over the traditional corn silage. Heifer development is a critical component of selection the next generation of brood cows in your herd. Dr. Harrison Dudley, Clinical Assistant Professor, Ruminant Health Management, conducts **heifer breeding soundness exams**, including reproductive tract scoring and pelvic area measurement to improve the reproductive efficiency of our replacement heifers. He will discuss how application of these techniques in your herd can add values to your replacement heifers.

**Winter Feeding Area Station:** Most all cattle operations have winter feeding areas. These sites are usually on well drained soils and easily accessible. However, using the same place over many years can lead to nutrient accumulation which can pose environmental risks and wastes a valuable nutrient source that could be used in other areas. After **winter feeding** is complete these sites can be seeded with annual forages to capture nutrients, alleviate soil compaction and provide high quality summer grazing. In addition, some producers have used management strategies to more efficiently use the nutrients that pass through their cattle's digestive system. Johnny Rogers, Coordinator of the Amazing Grazing Program, will discuss options for rotating feeding areas and/or unrolling hay to improve nutrient distribution. Furthermore, extending the grazing season with stockpiled Tall Fescue can reduce hay requirements and reduce the impact of winter feeding. **Stockpiling Tall Fescue** starts with close grazing or clipping in early September (August 15th in the Mountains) and nitrogen is added to increase the quantity of accumulated forage. But do you receive enough added forage growth to cover the nitrogen cost? In **healthy soils** the microbiology cycles plant available nitrogen which could allow for optimum forage production. Yield response to nitrogen fertilizer is small in soils with high soil biological activity, but large and cost-effective only in soils with low biological activity. Some commercially available soil health tests could be beneficial in determining the value of supplemental nitrogen in stockpiled fescue. Dr. Alan Franzluebbbers, USDA Professor of Soil Science, will address how grazing principles will improve soil health and add value to pasture-based livestock systems.

**Forage systems/Tall Fescue Station:** Forages provide the feed base for all beef production systems in North Carolina. Mountain and Piedmont forage systems are typically based on tall fescue and other cool-season forages, while Coastal Plain forage systems are typically based on bermudagrass. Either system is imbalanced in terms of season of production, so without complimentary species a long hay feeding season is required. Recently there have been new opportunities and interest in the use of annual species to fill specific gaps in growth, and also to provide a higher level of nutrition than is supplied by the base forages. Producers with bermudagrass-based systems have long used overseeding with rye or ryegrass to give them winter and spring production, but often this still leaves a significant autumn and winter feeding situation. In fescue-based systems very few producers have used annuals in the past due to the tenacity of the base forage, and the challenges to implement a successful annual system. Additionally, most of the tall fescue in North Carolina is infected with an endophytic fungus that produces toxins that negatively impact the health and well being of the cattle. Conversion of some or all toxic fescue is a common goal of many progressive producers in North Carolina, but many of the same factors that limit adoption of annuals also limits the conversion of toxic fescue to non-toxic varieties.

Topics to be explored at the Forage systems/Tall Fescue Station will include how to build a successful forage system, with a primary focus on the Piedmont region. **Selection of annuals** for use as complimentary forages, and the use of mixtures or single species will be discussed by Dr. Deidre Harmon, Extension Mountain Livestock Specialist. Non-toxic fescue is ideally suited to the Piedmont and Mountains of North Carolina but adoption rate has been slower than expected. Research at NCSU funded by the NC Cattle Industry Assessment Program is exploring the most commonly recommended system for **converting toxic fescue to non-toxic fescue** (Spray-Smother-Spray) as compared to a longer-term process using two years of annuals. At the Field Day, Dr. Matt Poore, Professor & Extension Ruminant Nutrition Specialist, will be discussing the progress of this research project, and we will discuss the process of selecting a variety of non-toxic infected fescue.

While conversion to non-toxic fescue has great potential it will be virtually impossible to eliminate toxic fescue from our farms, so finding animals that are naturally tolerant of fescue toxins must be part of our long-term strategy to enhance the efficiency of fescue-based systems. A number of projects funded by the NC Cattle Industry Assessment Program have focused on identifying animals that are tolerant to fescue toxins, and determining the biological basis behind the **fescue tolerance**. Dr. Dan Poole, Associate Professor of Animal Science will share results of that recent research and include the usefulness of commercial tests being offered for fescue tolerance.

Lunch starting at 12:30 pm, sponsored by NC State University and North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, will conclude with Dr. Carrie Pickworth, Assistant Professor of Animal Science, introducing you to the multiple pathways to NC State with her talk entitled *“Red Brick Road: connecting with NC State from 9 to 99”*.

Following lunch, there will be an **Open Heifer Sale** starting at 1:30. There will be approximately 20 Open Heifers offered at the sale. They will consist of approximately 10 Open Registered Angus heifers from the Upper Piedmont Research Station and 10 Commercial Open heifers from Butner Beef Cattle Field Laboratory and the Center for Environmental Farming Systems. We will have a link to the sale catalog after the first of October on the North Carolina Cattlemen’s Association website. The website address is [www.nccattle.com](http://www.nccattle.com). Lastly, producers will have opportunity to take the Beef Quality Assurance recertification test after the open heifer sale.

**NOTE: This Field Day has been approved for 1 Hour of Pesticide Credit (D,N,O & X) and have for 2 Hours of Animal Waste Credits!**

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## **12. HorseFriends Schooling Hunter Show & Tack Sale**

### **Saturday, October 28th**

HorseFriends, a therapeutic horseback riding program dedicated to helping individuals with special needs, will host a Schooling Hunter Show & Tack Sale at their riding facilities at Flintrock Farm in Reidsville on Saturday, October 28, 2017 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The show will include Walk/Trot, Walk/Trot/Canter, Young Entry, Short Stirrup, Schooling Hunter, Hopeful Hunter, Special Hunter, Green Horse, as well as a Costume Division. \$10 per class or \$75 for the day. High point awards will be presented. HorseFriends Schooling Hunter Class List

Not a rider, but looking for something fun to do with the family? Bring a chair and come out and watch the competition. Horses in costumes are always fun to see! Enjoy hamburgers and hot dogs, and learn more about HorseFriends therapeutic riding program. Plus, enter to win a beautiful fire pit, valued at \$1,000 from Fleet Plummer in Greensboro! Purchase your tickets in advance at the HorseFriends website, or in person the day of the show. No need to be present to win.

The Tack Sale includes a variety of items for riders and horses of all ages and sizes.

With 100 plus horses and hundreds of acres, Flintrock Farm is one of the largest horse farm facilities in North Carolina. It's located at 221 Flintrock Trail, off 158 – across from Greensboro National. At Flintrock Farm, HorseFriends is able to use a lighted indoor arena for classes, as well as an indoor activities area. Donations to HorseFriends go directly to the needs of the horses and operation of the program.

### About HorseFriends

HorseFriends is a Christian ministry whose mission is to help individuals with disabilities to experience joy and strength through horses, regardless of participants' individual beliefs. We provide FREE therapeutic horseback riding to those with special needs. We are registered with the IRS as a 501(c)3 non-profit corporation, and all gifts are tax-deductible. Visit our website for more information [www.horsefriendsnc.org](http://www.horsefriendsnc.org).

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## 13. The Ag Tax Issues Short Course Guilford County Nov 3

The Ag Tax Issues short course is a day long class in which tax issues relative to production agriculture and agri-business are discussed. Attendees generally are professional tax preparers though farmers (or the farm's bookkeeper/accountant) are most welcome. A working knowledge of taxation is needed to understand discussion topics. Topics in the past have covered income and deduction reporting, Special issues such as Christmas trees income reporting and renewable energy taxation have also been discussed.

Attendees receive a text which is the basis of the course framework. The short course is not a straight "lecture" course as questions and topics of interest are brought to the session by attendees. A goal of the course is to provide a suggested 8 hours of continuing education for professional income tax preparers.

This will be either the 19th or 20th year this program has been available. Though the "farming community" is not the primary target audience, farmers are welcome to attend. This is a fee based program.

**To register for this or other Tax Short Courses go to:**

<https://www.ncsu.edu/mckimmon/cpe/brochures/pdf/taxSchools.pdf>

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## 14. Amazing Grazing Workshop Workshop 11/11 Amazing Grazing

Pasture Based Livestock Education Program

Amazing Grazing Workshop

for New and Small Scale Farmers

November 11, 2017

10:00 AM—3:00 PM

Butner Beef Cattle Field Lab

8800 Cassam Road

Bahama, NC 27503

Workshop Topics

- Proper Operation of Agricultural Sprayers and Spreaders
  - Handling Pasture Chemicals Safely
    - Soil Sampling Techniques
  - Principles of Pasture Improvement

Cost: \$10 (Payable at the door Cash or Check made to NCFGC)

To register online: <http://go.ncsu.edu/amazing-grazing-workshop>

For more information:

[april\\_shaeffer@ncsu.edu](mailto:april_shaeffer@ncsu.edu)

[jrroger3@ncsu.edu](mailto:jrroger3@ncsu.edu)

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## 15. Farm Service Agency Reminder

**November 15th** is the deadline to report acreage planted to perennial covers (grass acreage) and apiculture (honey bees) to the USDA Farm Service Agency in Rockingham & Guilford Counties. Most Farm Service Agency programs require a complete acreage report for the entire farm, which often includes grass fields and pastures. Failure to report your grass and apiculture crops timely may result in a late filed crop report penalty. Visit the Rockingham/Guilford County Farm Service Agency before November 15 to complete your crop reports on grasses and apiculture. **Note: You may have signed a continuous certification for your grass acreages after certifying your 2017 crops. If you did, your grass acreages have rolled over into 2018 and you will not have to visit the office to complete your acreage report by the above deadline as long as no changes have been made. However, to avoid possible late filed crop report penalties, you should contact the office to verify if you need to complete an acreage report by November 15<sup>th</sup>.**

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## 16. NCSU Equine Grazing and Pasture Management School 12/2/17

Presented by NC Forage and Grasslands Council,

NC Horse Council, Amazing Grazing and NC State Extension

Saturday 2 December 2017

8:30 AM to 5 PM

NCSU Beef Educational Unit

3720 Lake Wheeler Rd Raleigh NC 27603

For more information contact: [paul\\_siciliano@ncsu.edu](mailto:paul_siciliano@ncsu.edu)

Topics

- Learn to improve horse health through sound grazing management
- Learn the latest principles and practices of pasture management/renovation
- **Live demonstrations and multiple opportunities for hands-on training One-half day of lecture + one-half day of hands-on-training**

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**17. 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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**18. Swap Shop**

Round-Up Yard Sale - November 4, 2017 @ Piedmont Saddle Club, Colfax, NC. Open to the public, breakfast & lunch available, see [www.piedmontsaddleclub.org](http://www.piedmontsaddleclub.org) for details. Come shop for just what you've been wanting or bring your items to sell and be a vendor. No Live Animals! Call 336-403-2296 with your questions.

Rockingham County Soil & Water has a no-till drill (grass specific) available to rent. The cost is \$10 per acre planted. Call 336-342-8230 for more information.

(One also available in Guilford County at  
336-641-2440)

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**19. Take A Load Off**

Miss Manners for Rednecks

GENERAL:

1. Never take a beer to a job interview.
2. Always identify people in your yard before shooting at them.
3. It's considered tacky to take a cooler to church.
4. If you have to vacuum the bed, it is time to change the sheets.
5. Even if you're certain that you are included in the will, it is still rude to drive the U-Haul to the funeral home.

#### DINING OUT:

1. When decanting wine, make sure that you tilt the paper cup and pour slowly so as not to "bruise" the fruit of the vine.
2. If drinking directly from the bottle, always hold it with your hands.

#### ENTERTAINING IN YOUR HOME:

1. A centerpiece for the table should never be anything prepared by a taxidermist.
2. Do not allow the dog to eat at the table, no matter how good his manners are.

#### PERSONAL HYGIENE:

1. While ears need to be cleaned regularly, this is a job that should be done in private using one's OWN truck keys.
2. Even if you live alone, deodorant is not a waste of good money.
3. Use of proper toiletries can only delay bathing for a few days.
4. Dirt and grease under the fingernails is a social no-no, as they tend to detract from a woman's jewelry and alter the taste of finger foods.

#### THEATRE ETIQUETTE:

1. Crying babies should be taken to the lobby and picked up immediately after the movie has ended.
2. Refrain from talking to characters on the screen. Tests have proven they can't hear you.

#### WEDDINGS:

1. Livestock is usually a poor choice for a wedding gift.
2. Kissing the bride for more than 5 seconds may get you shot.
3. For the groom, at least, rent a tux. A leisure suit with a cummerbund and a clean bowling shirt can create a tacky appearance.
4. Though uncomfortable, say "yes" to socks and shoes for this special occasion.

#### DRIVING ETIQUETTE:

1. Dim your headlights for approaching vehicles, even if the gun is loaded and the deer is in sight.
2. When approaching a four-way stop, the vehicle with the largest tires does not always have the right of way.
3. Never tow another car using party hose and duct tape.
4. When sending your wife down the road with a gas can, it is impolite to ask her to bring back beer too.
5. Do not lay rubber while traveling in a funeral procession

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**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!!!!**

**Have A GREAT SAFE Weekend!**

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 racial integration by recruiting and enrolling a larger number of black  
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 be inconsistent with its goal of providing a welcoming environment in  
 which all its students, faculty, and staff may learn and work up to  
 their full potential. The Universities values the benefits of cultural  
 diversity and pluralism in the academic community and welcomes all men  
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*In Rockingham County - Will Strader, County Extension Director, at (336) 342-8230 or by email at [william\\_strader@ncsu.edu](mailto:william_strader@ncsu.edu) or In Guilford County – Karen Neill, County Extension Director, at (336)641-2400 or by email at [karen\\_neill@ncsu.edu](mailto:karen_neill@ncsu.edu)*

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**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](mailto:ben_chase@ncsu.edu)**

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