

## **Hello Folks,**

**Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of November 12<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. NC Equine Passport Program**
- 2. Wood Treatment**
- 3. Getting A Hay Quality Test**
- 4. *You Asked***
- 5. Hay Rake Type Impacts Ash Content in Hay**
- 6. Understanding Motivation**
- 7. Sites of Interest**
- 8. NC AgrAbility: Cultivating Accessible Agriculture**
- 9. Regional Sheep & Goat Producer Training**

**Saturday, January 20, 2018**

## **10. Take Your Soil Samples**

## **11. North Carolina Winter Outlook**

## **12. NCSU Equine Grazing & Pasture Management School**

12/2/17

## **13. Scholarships for Veterans to Attend SSAWG Conference**

## **14. HAY DIRECTORY**

## **15. Swap Shop**

## **16. Take A Load Off**

+++++

## **1. NC Equine Passport Program**

NCDA&CS VETERINARY DIVISION,

DR. R. DOUGLAS MECKES - STATE VETERINARIAN

THE EQUINE PASSPORT PROGRAM (OR EQUINE EVENT PERMIT) ALLOWS EQUINE OWNERS TO TRAVEL WITH THEIR ANIMALS TO ANY OF THE PROGRAM'S 15 PARTICIPATING STATES FOR SHOWS AND FESTIVALS. TO OBTAIN A PASSPORT, OWNERS SUBMIT PASSPORT APPLICATIONS, PHOTOS OF THEIR ANIMALS AND A PROCESSING FEE ALONG WITH INTERSTATE CERTIFICATES OF VETERINARY INSPECTION (ICVD) AND NEGATIVE EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (EIA) TEST RESULTS.

THE PASSPORT IS VALID FOR:

1. SIX (6) MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE OR
2. UNTIL THE EXPIRATION OF THE HORSE'S 12-MONTH EIA TEST - ALSO KNOWN AS A COGGINS - WHICHEVER COMES

## FIRST.

**PARTICIPATING IN THE EQUINE PASSPORT PROGRAM SAVES OWNERS BOTH TIME AND MONEY. FOR THE DURATION OF THE PASSPORT THEY DO NOT HAVE TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL ICVLS EACH MONTH THAT WOULD OTHERWISE BE REQUIRED FOR TRAVELING TO PARTICIPATING STATES.**

**OWNERS AND VETERINARIANS MUST COMPLY WITH ANY ADDITIONAL EQUINE IMPORT REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY OTHER STATES, SO PLEASE CHECK WITH THEIR STATE VETERINARIAN'S OFFICE PRIOR TO ENTRY.**

## **APPLYING FOR AN EQUINE PASSPORT**

<http://www.ncagr.gov/vet/EquinePassport/Passport-How-To.htm>

## **FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

<http://www.ncagr.gov/vet/EquinePassport/EquinePassportPermitFAQ.htm>

## **NC ANIMAL LAWS**

<http://reports.oah.state.nc.us/ncac.asp?folderName=\Title%202%20-%20Agriculture%20and%20Consumer%20Services\Chapter%2052%20-%20Veterinary>

+++++

## **2. Wood Treatment**

*By: Chuck Clanton, PhD, University of Minnesota*

Wood posts are a common and safe option for horse paddocks. However, wood has natural enemies including insects, mold, fungi, and bacteria. Some species have natural resistances, such as, cedars, junipers, locust, and redwood. Treated wood is more expensive than untreated lumber, however, it will help extend the life of your wood fence, likely more than paying for the additional expenses. Current chemical treatments include copper cremated copper arsenate (CCA), ammoniacal zinc copper arsenate (ACZA), copper amines (copper azole, CBA-A & CA-B; alkaline copper quat, ACQ-B,

ACQ-C, ACQ-D), and copper naphthenate (CU-Nap).

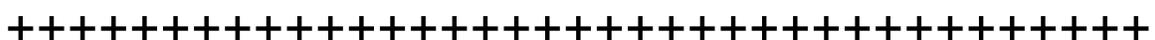
Pressure treated wood should last 30 or more years, compared to untreated wood, which generally lasts much less. In drier climates, some posts can last longer. For example, cedar posts in western South Dakota can last longer than 100 years. In wet soils, filling the bottom 6 to 12 inches of the hole with a builders grade sand will increase the life of the post. Setting posts in concrete is not recommended because of the expensive and difficulty in replacing or moving the post.

Although horses do commonly chew on wood, not aware of any health problems (not counting dental issues) related to horses chewing on treated wood. If a horse is known to crib or chew, CU-Nap treated wood is the best option as no known health risk have been determined if ingested (maybe difficult to find). Another option is to install a single strand of electrified barbless wire, which will help keep the horses from both pushing on the fence and chewing on the wood; further extending the life of the fence and reducing maintenance costs.

CCA and ACZA treated wood has limitations because of arsenic, and has been band in the residential construction market; but still can be purchased in the agricultural sector. If CCA or ACZA is used, recommendations are to not have the CCA treated wood come in direct contact with feed; not used for bunks (support legs are OK), feed storage boxes, etc. The arsenic treated wood is also not recommended for use in playground equipment.

## Selecting preservative treated wood

<https://www.extension.umn.edu/garden/yard-garden/landscaping/selecting-preservative-treated-wood/#commonly-used-preservative>



## 3. Getting A Hay Quality Test

This time of year I pull a lot of Hay Samples, this year has been no different except my hay probe that I pull samples with is broken. So, if you wish to have your hay tested you can do it yourself. Check out information below. by look, see below.

### Forage Analysis Form

<http://www.ncagr.gov/fooddrug/forms/documents/Forage%20Analysis%20Form.pdf>

### Sampling Hay

- \* NC Feed Testing Service-NCDA&CS
- \* Free-Single tests for Nitrates, Aflatoxin, & Mycotoxin
- \* \$10-Complete Analysis (TDN, Protein, Fiber, etc.)
- \* NCDA Forage test form

A hay sample is only as good as the sampling technique. Best results are obtained when a core sampler is used to sample the hay. Regardless of the sampling technique, you will want to obtain a sample from each unique "lot" of hay. A lot is considered hay from the same field and the same cutting that was cured and stored under the same conditions.

If a core sampler is used, take cores from 10-15 bales or enough cores to fill a quart-sized plastic bag. Always sample from the end of square bales or the sides of round bales.

If a core sampler is not used, grab samples can be tested. The best way to do this is to open several bales and grab portions from the center to tightly pack a gallon-sized plastic bag. This test will not be as accurate as one obtained with a core sampler, but it is still useful.

After obtaining the sample you can mail, ship or deliver it to the forage lab along with payment, if applicable. The addresses are on the forage test form

### Interpretation of Hay Analysis

Test results are given on As-Fed and Dry Matter basis. The Dry Matter Basis column reflects the content of the sample after all water is removed. It is best to compare two different samples on a dry matter basis as this more accurately reflects the nutrient content of the feed.

The first result given is Crude Protein. This is an especially important nutrient for young, growing livestock or gestating animals. Legume hays, such as alfalfa, generally have higher protein values than grass hays such as fescue or

bermudagrass. Within a species, forages harvested at later stages of maturity generally have lower protein values. Protein will also be somewhat less on a hay that was exposed to rain or heavy dews during the curing process. Unavailable Protein refers to protein bound to fiber.

Acid Detergent Fiber is an indicator of the digestibility of the hay. For horses, higher ADF values mean decreased digestibility. Average ADF values for grass hay are around 30-37 %. ADF value greater than 40% indicates low energy content and low digestibility.

Nitrate Ions are the common form of Nitrogen found in fertilizers. Nitrate poisoning can occur if livestock consume forage with too much nitrate ion, as it decreases the ability of the animal's blood to transport oxygen. Forages containing less than 0.5% nitrate ion are safe. Forages containing 0.5% to 1.25% nitrate ion can be fed if supplemented with sufficient grain or non-nitrate containing forage! Forages containing more than 1.5% nitrate ion should not be fed.

**\* Factors that affect hay quality**

- \* - Species (Cool/ Warm Season, Legumes, Annuals)
- \* - Curing process (baled at proper moisture, no rain, etc.)
  - \* - Soil fertility
  - \* - Stage of maturity at harvest
- \* Generally more mature forage means lower quality

**\* Condition**

- \* - Avoid musty, dusty or moldy hay
- \* - Avoid hay with foreign materials-weeds, trash, etc.

**Evaluating hay based on color**

**Color: Green**

**Problem: None**

**Quality: Usually good**

**Color: Light yellow on outside of bale**

**Problem: Sun bleaching**

**Quality: Decreases palatability and carotene, but not serious**

**Color: Yellow throughout**

**Problem: Over-mature when cut**

**Quality: Decrease in palatability, horses may not eat it**

**Color: Dark brown or black**

**Problem: Rain, heavy dew or fog**  
**Quality: Decreased nutrient content, leaf shattering, brittle**

**Color: Brown**  
**Problem: Mold growth, baled too moist**  
**Quality: Musty, moldy, loss of nutrients, clumps**

**Hay Analysis: Its Importance and Interpretation**  
[http://www.extension.org/pages/Hay\\_Analysis:\\_Its\\_Importance\\_and\\_Interpretation](http://www.extension.org/pages/Hay_Analysis:_Its_Importance_and_Interpretation)

**Forage for Horses**  
<http://pods.dasnr.okstate.edu/docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-2077/ANSI-3980web.pdf>

**Selecting Quality Hay for Horses**  
<http://www.agry.purdue.edu/Ext/forages/publications/ID-190.htm>

+++++

#### ***4. You Asked: How much soybean meal should I feed to a 10 year old quarter horse daily?***

Soybean meal is considered to be a high quality protein source. To accurately determine how much soybean meal to feed to your horse, other factors such as current feeding program, activity level and workload should first be evaluated to ensure the horse's nutritional requirements are being met. This will help to determine if additional protein supplementation is warranted.

Below are a few additional resources on dietary protein requirements for horses that may be of interest.

<http://articles.extension.org/pages/20209/nutrient-requirements-for-horses>

<https://www.myhorseuniversity.com/single-post/2012/10/23/Protein-Requirements-for-Horses>

+++++

#### **5. Hay Rake Type Impacts Ash Content in Hay**

## What you need to know

- Differences were found in ash content of hay based on the type of hay rake used:
  - Hay raked with a wheel rake contained the most ash
  - Hay raked with a merger and sidebar rake contained the least amount of ash
  - Rake-type rarely impacted the nutritive value of hay
    - Best practices to reduce ash in hay:
      - Cut wide swaths
      - Set cutting height at 2 inches or more
      - Use flat mower knives
      - Use hay merger or sidebar rake

-

## What is ash?

Ash is the total mineral content of forage. Internal ash is the naturally occurring minerals found in plants, some of which have nutritional value to livestock such as calcium, potassium and phosphorus. On average, grass forages have 6 percent internal ash while alfalfa has 8 percent internal ash.

External ash is undesirable soil contamination that can accumulate in hay during raking. It provides no nutritional value to livestock and adds unnecessary weight to purchased hay, which increases cost. Excessive ash content may reduce milk and meat production, lead to sand colic in horses and reduce the amount of nutrients an animal can absorb.

## Testing hay rakes

Research conducted by the University of Minnesota, Pennsylvania State University and University of Wisconsin evaluated four types of hay rakes and their contribution to ash content in alfalfa hay. A merger, rotary-rake, sidebar, and wheel rake were evaluated at all locations during two cuttings in 2015. Hay samples were collected during the four phases of harvest: standing forage, and after cutting, raking, and baling. The samples were analyzed for ash content and forage nutritive values. Hay rakes were used according to manufacturer recommendations and at standard speeds.

The research showed that hay rake type affected ash content post-raking. The wheel rake consistently resulted in the greatest ash content, while the hay merger and sidebar rake resulted in the least amount of

ash. Ensuring rakes are adjusted and operated according to manufacturer recommendations will help reduce ash content.

## Excessive ash affects the cost of feeding livestock

In Minnesota first-cutting hay, the wheel rake resulted in 14.6 percent ash while the hay merger resulted in 11.4 percent ash after baling. If a livestock producer fed 25 lbs. of alfalfa hay containing 14.6 percent ash (or 6.6 percent external ash), they would be feeding 1.6 lbs. of soil to their livestock daily compared with 0.8 lbs. of soil if the hay contained 11.4 percent ash (or 3.4 percent external ash). Excessive ash content can also be problematic when buying hay. Using the same values as above, 1 ton of hay containing 14.6 percent ash would contain 132 lbs. of soil compared with 68 lbs. of soil when the ash content was reduced to 11.4 percent. At an average cost of \$150 per ton, a hay buyer would be spending \$9.90 per ton on soil contamination for hay raked with a wheel rake compared with \$5.10 per ton on soil contamination for hay combined with a hay merger.

Using a hay merger or sidebar rake to combine swaths resulted in less ash content compared to a wheel rake; however, rake-type rarely impacted the nutritive value of the hay. In addition to wide swaths, cutting heights at or above 2 inches, and flat mower knives, the use of a hay merger or sidebar rake can be added to the list of best management practices to reduce ash content in alfalfa hay.

### Acknowledgements

Funding for this research was possible through the USDA-NIFA Alfalfa Seed and Forage Systems Research Program and was a collaboration between the University of Minnesota, Pennsylvania State University and the University of Wisconsin. The authors acknowledge the cooperation of Leaning Pine Farm and thank New Holland Agriculture for the use of the hay merger in Minnesota.

### For more information

Go to <https://www.extension.umn.edu/agriculture/horse/care/hay-rake-ash/hay-rake-impacts-ash-content-in-hay.pdf> for a two-page summary of the full report.

Full manuscript is available in the *Agronomy Journal* ("Hay Rake-Type Effect on Ash and Forage Nutritive Values of Alfalfa Hay").



## 6. Understanding Motivation

Temple Grandin, PhD, Dept. of Animal Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA

Rural Heritage 2002, Vol. 27, Number 2, pp. 22-23

Training a horse, mule, ox, or other animal is easier if you first figure out what motivates the animal. These four basic drives motivate horses and other animals to do things:

1. fear

2. aggression

3. a learned response

4. instincts Fear and aggression are often misinterpreted.

Did the horse kick because he was fearful, or did he kick because he was aggressive or bad? Neurologically, fear and aggression are different emotions that may result in similar behaviors, such as kicking or pinning the ears back. Determining which emotion motivates the kicking is important, because punishing a horse for kicking will make a fear-based behavior worse.

If kicking occurs during a training exercise, it is likely to be fear based. Fear is also the likely motivation if an animal becomes agitated when it is alone, tied up, or held in a squeeze chute. Another factor is genetics. A horse or ox with a nervous, high-strung temperament is more likely to have fear-motivated behavior than an animal with a calm, placid temperament. It is unfortunate that some breeders select for hot-blooded draft horses. This pattern of selection is likely to result in more problems with fear-motivated behavior. An animal with a hot temperament is more likely to blow up when it is suddenly confronted with a scary novel experience. Many people have said to me, "My horse behaves well at home, but goes berserk at shows." This behavior occurs because shows have many scary things an animal never sees at home. A flighty horse must be accustomed to flags, balloons, and fast moving bikes long before he goes to a show. A safe way to introduce a horse to balloons and flags is to put them in a large pasture and allow the horse to explore them. A dangerous practice is to suddenly confront a horse that has a nervous flighty temperament with a scary object, such as a flag, when he is in a confined space where he cannot move away. Flags and balloons are scary because they make rapid movements and have bright contrasting colors. Bikes are frightening because they move rapidly and can silently sneak up on the horse. If the horse is allowed to voluntarily approach these objects, however, they may become attractive.

### **Eliminating Learned Bad Behavior**

An animal often learns bad behaviors because people inadvertently reward the behavior. One common problem behavior is a horse pawing and striking the stall door at feeding time. The horse acts this way because he thinks it will speed up being fed. If feed is given while the horse is striking the stall door, his undesirable behavior will be reinforced and rewarded. He learns to associate being fed with pawing the door. To eliminate the behavior, drop feed into the manger at the precise instant the horse stops pawing at the door. The timing must be right so the horse will associate keeping his foot still with getting fed. To stop pawing behavior, reward the horse for keeping his foot still.

### **True Aggression**

True aggressive behavior occurs when an animal views a person as a herd mate that needs to be dominated. This problem Occurs especially with bulls. Castration will reduce aggression in adult animals and, if done at a young age, mostly eliminate it. In grazing animals, an orphan male raised

away from its own species may be imprinted to people and think he is a person. The resulting behavior is cute in a young animal, but when the male becomes fully mature he can be dangerous.

At full maturity he may turn on his caretakers to prove that he is now the dominant male in the herd. Raising young bull calves in a social group helps prevent aggression toward people. Young bulls and stallions must learn they are not people. Orphaned male grazing animals should be either castrated or placed in a social group with their own kind by 6 weeks of age. When they grow up with their own kind they learn who they are, and any aggression is more likely to be directed toward their own kind. The male aggression problem is not due to the animal being tame. It is due to mistaken identity. Social behavior in grazing animals has to be learned. Grazing animals must learn the normal give and take of social behavior.

Horses or cattle that are reared alone will often be vicious fighters when mixed with other animals. A young stud colt reared alone may constantly fight other horses because he has never learned that once he has become dominant he doesn't need to keep fighting. Stallions will be easier to manage when they mature, if they are reared as young colts on a pasture full of other adult horses.

### **Instinctual Behavior**

Instincts or so-called fixed action patterns are behavioral patterns that are hard wired into an animal like a computer program. These innate behavioral programs are not dependent on learning. The behavioral program runs when it is triggered by certain specific stimuli that animal behavior specialists call sign stimuli. Birds have many more instinctual behavioral patterns than mammals.

The mating dance of birds is a good example of instinctual behavior. In stallions and bulls the flehmen lip curl is an example of an instinct. Smelling a female in estrus will trigger it. Many reproductive behaviors are hard wired and instinctual. Pressing on a calf's forehead may trigger butting, which will become dangerous when he grows up. A calf should be stroked under the chin or on the withers to encourage it to take a submissive posture. Never play butting games with calves.

An instinctual behavior often interacts with learned behavior. Breeding behavior is instinctual, but who is bred is learned. Ram lambs nursed by nanny goats will attempt to breed goats when they mature. To establish normal breeding behavior, orphan animals should be reared in a pen with their own species. Bottle feeding a baby for a few weeks will usually not cause cattle to imprint to people if they are penned with their own species. Understanding the motivating basis of a behavior makes it easier to deal with that behavior and improve an animal's performance. Punishing fear may make it worse, but some force may be required to stop true aggression. When dealing with aggression, imitate the animal's natural instinctual behavior patterns.

A bull that is ready to attack will make a broadside display to show how big he is, facing sideways toward the one he plans to dominate. The broadside threat is an innate instinctual aggressive threat behavior. A bull that displays it toward people can be dangerous indeed. Some bulls will submit and move away when a person makes an imitation of the broadside threat by making themselves look big. If the bull will not submit and move away, he should be culled before he kills somebody. Any bull that charges people in an open pasture is potentially dangerous and should be culled.

Aggression toward people must be prevented by rearing bulls in a social group.

Smaller animals, such as pigs and alpacas that become aggressive may be dominated by using species typical aggressive patterns. I have successfully exerted dominance on more than one young pig by shoving on its neck with a board, in the same location where a dominant pig would bite. Rearing animals in social groups, however, is the best way to avoid problems of mistaken identity. Exerting dominance over an animal does not mean beating it into submission. During training, all animals respond to positive reinforcement such as a feed treat, stroking, or a kind voice. Trainers should use positive reinforcements to train horses, cattle, and other animals to do tasks. Next time you watch a putting contest, note how the loggers' horses usually pull better than horses that have been motivated to pull by whipping. Positive rewards make a better motivator than fear.



## 7. Sites of Interest

### How Hay Bags and Slow Feeders Affect Horses

<http://www.horsechannel.com/horse-news/2017/11/how-hay-bags-and-slow-feeders-affect-horses.aspx>

### Alfalfa Cubes for Horses

<http://www2.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/pubs/id/id145/id145.pdf>

### Weighing in on bale weights

<https://hayandforage.com/article-1639-Weighing-in-on-bale-weights.html>

### USDA Hay Market Prices

<https://hayandforage.com/article-1642-USDA-Hay-Market-Prices-%E2%80%93-November-14-2017.html>



## **8. NC AgrAbility: Cultivating Accessible Agriculture**

**The mission of the NC AgrAbility Partnership Project, NCAP, is to educate and assist farmers, ranchers and farmworkers and their family members engaged in production agriculture who are living with disabilities. The program will enable them to remain actively engaged in production agriculture, agriculture-related occupations, and/or their daily life. North Carolina AgrAbility Partnership works to improve the quality of life for these individuals by helping to minimize or eliminate obstacles that limit their independence and productivity in agriculture.**

**Throughout the years with the increase of number of horses and horse related activities, there has been a corresponding increase in the interest to make horses and horse-drawn vehicles more accessible to individuals with disabilities. The National AgrAbility Project has a publication “The Plowshares # 25” dedicated to provide information about cost effective approaches to enable people with disabilities to utilize horses and horse-drawn vehicles whether for work, pleasure or therapy purposes. Please click on the link below to access the publication**

<http://www.agrability.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/ps25.pdf>

**If you are interested in receiving direct services, a farm visit or if you have a specific condition and need information about resources or technology available addressing that particular need please do not hesitate to contact me by phone or email.**

**Beatriz (Betty) Rodriguez**

**AgrAbility Project Manager**

**The Cooperative Extension Program**

**North Carolina A&T State University**

**(336) 285 4680**

**[bmrodrig@ncat.edu](mailto:bmrodrig@ncat.edu)**



## **9. Regional Sheep & Goat Producer Training**

**Saturday, January 20, 2018**

Location: Guilford County Extension Office, 3309 Burlington Road, Greensboro NC 27405

**Please register online by January 8**

**Pre-Registration is \$15/person (Non-refundable).**

Registration at the door is \$20/person. Please make check payable to Randolph County Cooperative Extension, and mail check to 1003 S. Fayetteville St., Asheboro, NC 27203, postmarked by January 8.

Agenda

- 8:30 a.m. Registration
- 9:00 a.m. Opening Session - Predator Control - *NC Wildlife*
- 9:45 a.m. Break
- 10:00 a.m. Concurrent Sessions:
- Session 1A: Purchasing Practices - *Joe Hampton*
  - Session 1B: Animal Soundness - *Dr. Jesi Leonard*
  - Session 1C: Artificial Insemination Part 1 - *Dr. William Farmer*
- 11:00 a.m. Break
- 11:15 a.m. Concurrent Sessions:
- Session 2A: Hoof Health - *Sara Beth Routh & Lauren Langley*
  - Session 2B: Biosecurity - *Dr. Jesi Leonard*
  - Session 2C: Artificial Insemination Part 2 - *Dr. William Farmer*
- 12:15 p.m. Lunch
- 1:00 p.m. Closing Session - Producer Panel Discussion - *Problems Faced & Conquered in Small Ruminant Production*
- 2:00 p.m. Wrap-up & Evaluation

<https://meatgoats.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/FINAL-Sheep-and-Goat-Training-Flyer-2018-1.pdf?fwd=no>

**Register by January 8 at:**

<http://go.ncsu.edu/2018goatsheeptraining>

Questions? Please Call: 336-342-8235

For Inclement Weather Status: 1-800-666-3625

+++++

## 10. Take Your Soil Samples

### Don't Forget That Charging A Fee During Peak Season

- NCDA&CS Agronomic Division Peak-season Soil Testing Fee, a \$4 fee will be charged for all soil samples processed by the NCDA&CS Agronomic Division during its busiest season: December through March. There will still be no fee April through November.

**GET YOUR SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN & SENT IN BEFORE THANKSGIVING!**

+++++

## 11. The State Climate Office of North Carolina Official 2017-18 Winter Outlook

<http://climate.ncsu.edu/climateblog?id=247&h=a231028e>

+++++

## 12. 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

## Registration Now Open

Registration \$20

Online registration/payment

<https://www.nccattle.com/nc-forage-grasslands-council/events/equine-grazingworkshop-registration>

For questions: [pdsicili@ncsu.edu](mailto:pdsicili@ncsu.edu) or [jroger3@ncsu.edu](mailto:jroger3@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**

+++++

## 13. Scholarships Available for Veterans to Attend SSAWG Conference

Limited scholarships are available for military veterans who would like to attend Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group's (SAWG) annual *Practical Tools and Solutions for Sustaining Family Farms Conference*.

Southern SAWG will host the 2018 conference January 17 through January 20 in Chattanooga, TN. This popular event focuses on practical tools and solutions to build the necessary bridges between farmers, marketers, agriculture professionals, and local-food system advocates.

The University of Arkansas and the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) are partnering to offer the veteran scholarships. Fifteen partial scholarships, which will cover the cost of general conference registration, will be awarded. Five full scholarships are also available, which will cover the cost of conference registration, short course and field trip attendance, and lodging at the conference hotel. Applicants interested in being considered for the full scholarships must agree to participate in a 20 minute interview, conducted by NCAT and University of Arkansas staff, about their farming operations.

The deadline to apply for the scholarships is **December 8, 2017**. The application is available here. Selection priority will be given to veterans in the Southeast who have been farming less than 10 years, but all veterans are welcome to apply. Applicants will be notified no later than December 13 about the status of their scholarship application.

For more information on the scholarships, contact Margo Hale at [margoh@ncat.org](mailto:margoh@ncat.org).

To learn more about the conference, visit the website at:

<http://www.ssawg.org/january-2018-conference/>

+++++

## **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!****

+++++

## **15. Swap Shop**

**- FIORE FARMS**

Multidisciplinary **Premiere Equestrian Facility**, turnkey **is FOR SALE**

~117 Ac total. Min available purchase ~92 Ac.

Private treaty

see video: <https://youtu.be/Kk4fT0m8Jdk>

Please contact: [bestroad2horse@gmail.com](mailto:bestroad2horse@gmail.com)

+++++

## 16. Take A Load Off

### Married Four Times

The local news station was interviewing an 80-year-old lady because she had just gotten married for the fourth time. The interviewer asked her questions about her life, about what it felt like to be marrying again at 80, and then about her new husband's occupation. "He's a funeral director," she answered. "Interesting," the newsman thought.

He then asked her if she wouldn't mind telling him a little about her first three husbands and what they did for a living. She

paused for a few moments, needing time to reflect on all those years.

After a short time, a smile came to her face and she answered proudly, explaining that she had first married a banker when she was in her early 20's, then a circus ringmaster when in her 40's, and a preacher when in her 60's, and now in her 80's, a funeral director.

The interviewer looked at her, quite astonished, and asked why she had married four men with such diverse careers.

She smiled and explained, "I married one for the money, two for the show, three to get ready, and four to go."

\*\*\*\*\*

I **always** need more "Help" with Clean jokes!

++++  
++++

+++++

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  
Thanksgiving  
&  
Weekend!**

+++++

North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State University  
Is committed to equality of educational opportunity and does not  
discriminate against applicants, students, or employees based on race,  
color, creed, national origin, religion, gender, age, or disability.  
Moreover, North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State

University is open to people of all races and actively seeks to promote racial integration by recruiting and enrolling a larger number of black students. North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State University regards discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation to 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 and women of good will without regard to sexual orientation.

+++++

***The use of brand names or any listing or mention of products or services does not imply endorsement by the NC Cooperative Extension Service nor discrimination against similar products or services not mentioned.***

- *Based on USDA requirements, our equal opportunity statement is required on all materials produced for public information, public education and public distribution (regardless of quantity produced).*
- *This includes all printed and non-printed public communication resources, such as pamphlets, brochures, newsletters, letterhead, websites, news releases, advertisements, outreach letters and so forth.*
- *It may appear in the most convenient spot on your communication piece and can be as small as 6pt type.*

*NC State University and N.C. A&T State University are collectively committed to positive action to secure equal opportunity and prohibit discrimination and harassment regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, political beliefs, family and marital status, sex, age, veteran status, sexual identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, or disability. NC State, N.C. A&T, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and local governments cooperating. Accommodation requests related to a disability should be made at least 10 days prior to the event by contacting:*

*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)*

--

**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>**