

Hello Weekly Pile Readers

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of October 29th, 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. IMPORTANCE OF THE LIVESTOCK & EQUINE INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

2. Horse Owners Encouraged to Vaccinate against EEE

3. Care of Elderly Horses

4. *You Asked*

5. ROTATIONAL GRAZING

A STARTING POINT

6. Wilted Leaves, Acorns, and Horses

7. Forest Land Transition Planning Workshops

8. Grant Opportunity for Family Farms

9. Take Your Soil Samples

10. FALL PASTURE MANAGEMENT TIPS

11. Amazing Grazing Workshop Workshop 11/11

12. Farm Service Agency Reminder

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

14. HAY DIRECTORY

15. Swap Shop

16. Take A Load Off

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1. IMPORTANCE OF THE LIVESTOCK & EQUINE INDUSTRY IN NORTH CAROLINA

According to NC Ag Statistics - Livestock Dairy & Poultry is the source of 68.4% of the total farm cash receipts in NC. (Crops 31.6%, which includes crops grown for livestock feed)

IN NC – 800,000 Head of Cattle with an Animal Value of \$936,000,000

In GUILFORD 14,000Head (#18 in NC) and in ROCKINGHAM 9,700Head.

32,000 SHEEP ~5,984,000

53,000 GOATS

8,900,000 PIGS ~ \$650,000,000 (GUILFORD 8,000 HD #44)

22,945,000 CHICKENS ~ \$180,000,000

LAYERS IN GUILFORD 350,000 #11

HAY GUILFORD 17,900 ACRES HARVESTED AV 2.6T/AC =46,600T #8

ROCKINGHAM 18,000 ACRES HARVESTED 2T/AC

CASH RECEIPTS

IN GUILFORD CO IN 2015

LIVESTOCK \$33,575,773, CROPS \$30,734,672

In ROCKINGHAM

Livestock \$9,036,799 & Crops \$25,426,437

North Carolina ranks NATIONALLY –

#2 POULTRY, #2 TURKEYS, #2 HOGS/PIGS, & #3 BROILERS

The Equine numbers ARE NOT included in the above numbers which only increases the Animal Industry importance with such a huge economic impact.

According to the last NC EQUINE INDUSTRY SURVEY in North Carolina there are 306,210 Head with the value of \$1,861,079,000.

GUILFORD County ranks #2 IN NC with 10,940 Head with the inventory value of \$66,504,000

In Rockingham County they rank #6 in NC has 8,260 Head with the inventory value of \$50,193,000.

As you know the equine inventory value is nothing compared to the other economic benefits of the Equine industry.

The NC **Total annual economic impact is estimated to be: \$1.9 billion. But the economic impact is so huge involving things like** Federal, state and local taxes paid: \$196 million • Equine-owning households or operations: 53,095 • Acreage in equine operations: 2.1 million • Average number equine per operation: 5.8 • Total number of equine: 306,210 • Total number of **jobs: 19,183** • Expenditures on goods and services: \$1.4 billion • Expenditures within home county: 72% • Expenditures within state: 90%

Horse barn sales/construction, Fencing, Horse boarding, training, breeding, sales: Equestrian clothing/footwear, Sales of: tack/supplies, Sales: Real estate, Truck Sales/service, Horse trailer sales/service, Horse event management, Horse feed sales, Farrier, Carriage, Equine pharmaceuticals, Manufacturing of equine products, Veterinary services, Equine transportation and other...

I feel really strongly about promoting the importance of the Animal industry in our State. Most often I feel that the industry takes a back seat, I hope that this brings awareness to you about the importance of the Livestock & Horse Industry in North Carolina.

For Stats go to:

NCEA&CS - Agricultural Statistics

<http://www.ncagr.gov/stats/2016AgStat/index.htm>

North Carolina's Equine Industry Survey

<http://www.ncruralcenter.org/images/PDFs/Publications/equinestudy050809.pdf>

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2. Horse Owners Encouraged to Vaccinate against EEE

NOVEMBER 2, 2017 North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Mosquito-borne disease usually Deadly to Horses, Donkeys & Mules

RALEIGH — The N.C. Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services recently confirmed the fifth and sixth positive cases of Eastern Equine Encephalitis for 2017. The cases were discovered in a 6-year-old mare pony in Bladen County and a 5-yearold gelding American Quarter horse in Camden County. Both animals had no vaccination history.

“EEE is a mosquito-borne disease that causes inflammation or swelling of the brain and spinal cord in equine and is usually fatal,” Troxler said. “The disease is preventable by vaccination. If you haven’t already had your horses, mules and donkeys vaccinated, contact your veterinarian to make sure your animals are protected.”

There were nine recorded cases of EEE in horses in North Carolina in 2016. “As long as mosquitoes are active, the threat remains,” said State Veterinarian Doug Meckes.

Symptoms of EEE include impaired vision, aimless wandering, head pressing, circling, inability to swallow, irregular staggering gait, paralysis, convulsions and death. Once a horse has been bitten by an infected mosquito, it may take three to 10 days for symptoms to appear.

“If your horses or other equine animals exhibit any symptoms of EEE, contact your veterinarian immediately,” Meckes said.

People, horses and birds can become infected from a bite by a mosquito carrying the disease, and there is no evidence that horses can transmit the viruses to other horses, birds or people through direct contact.

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3. Care of Elderly Horses

Julie Wilson, DVM, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota

Many horses and ponies can live into their 20's or even 30's with good health care. These equine senior citizens play many roles for their owners, providing trustworthy mounts for new riders, children, and people with special needs as well as companionship to other horses and their owners. Like people, their health needs shift as their bodies age.

Impact of aging on body systems

- 1. Digestive tract:** Dental issues arise as teeth wear out or are lost. Diminished absorptive capacity of the intestinal tract can lead to weight loss or loose manure. A higher likelihood of some types of colic such as small intestine obstruction by a lipoma (fat tumor) requires prompt attention.
- 2. Musculoskeletal system:** Arthritis of multiple joints may cause stiffness or limit the range of motion with exercise. Laminitis (founder) may occur if the horse develops Cushing's syndrome. Muscle wasting may develop, particularly over the horse's topline.
- 3. Immune system:** A mild reduction in efficiency of response to microbes leads to increased susceptibility to infections. This vulnerability is significantly greater if the horse develops Cushing's syndrome, which causes high blood levels of cortisol, a hormone which further diminishes the immune system's responsiveness.
- 4. Respiratory system:** Recurrent airway obstruction (heaves), the horse equivalent of asthma, tends to progress with time, and affected horses may need more active medical and environmental management as they age.
- 5. Reproductive system:** Fertility in both mares and stallions declines. Sperm quality and quantity may limit conception rates. In mares, there is age-related progressive degeneration of the uterine lining which is responsible for the exchange of nutrients from mare to fetus, and the eggs produced by the ovaries are less fertile. This means that the pregnancy is more difficult to achieve and sustain.
- 6. Cardiovascular system:** Age related changes may impact the heart or blood vessels, leading to heart failure or sudden death if a major vessel ruptures.
- 7. Nervous system:** Coordination may diminish slightly, resulting in a decline in agility. Arthritic changes in the neck or degeneration of the spinal cord can result in progressive incoordination.
- 8. Endocrine system:** Abnormal hormone production by the pituitary gland at the base of the brain results in Cushing's syndrome, which is characterized by progressively more severe signs, including poor shedding of winter coat and premature winter coat in the fall, greasy skin, increased thirst and urination, founder, and increased susceptibility to infections.

Health care suggestions for elderly horses

Work with your veterinarian to make a proactive plan for your horse. Depending on the horse's age and condition, annual or semiannual physical examinations should be done for early detection of problems. This examination should include assessment of dental needs, weight tape and body condition score, soundness check, and vaccine planning. Close inspection for early signs of cancer is also warranted. Gray horses often develop lumps, melanomas, under the skin. These should be monitored for size at each examination. White skin in areas with little or no hair coat, such as around the eyes, muzzle, vulva, and penis, should be checked for any reddened or raised areas that could be squamous cell carcinomas. If detected early, local treatment is often successful. If the horse or pony is still being ridden, this is a good time to look at saddle fit, as the less muscular back of the elderly horse is more likely to develop saddle sores. Routine blood screening and urinalysis for more subtle signs of age-related internal organ problems may be a good idea for your horse too. You and your veterinarian can then use all of the examination findings to plan health care and nutrition for the next 6-12 months.

Nutrition

Elderly horses benefit from at least yearly attention to their teeth and a high quality diet. Most major feed companies now make "senior" diets, which are typically pelleted, easy to chew, and more energy dense than other concentrates. A horse can be fed a senior diet in addition to hay or pasture to improve its body condition, if it is having trouble maintaining its weight without an apparent health problem. Senior pellets can be fed in larger volumes as the sole feed for the horse, particularly if its teeth are worn past the point of effectively chewing hay. Palatability may vary between brands, so if the horse is not eager for more, try another brand. However, follow feeding instruction carefully, and insure that adequate amounts of vitamin and trace mineral are being supplemented.

Soundness

Horses need regular feet trimming throughout their lives. Good hoof balance promotes even weight bearing, and less stress on the joints. Joint friendly supplements like glucosamine with chondroitin sulfate may help some arthritis horses get around, or a low dose of anti-inflammatory drugs such as phenylbutazone may be needed to keep the horse comfortable. Daily light exercise or turn-out as well as longer warm-up and cool down will also help maintain the horse's usefulness. Specific joint therapy may be needed if the horse is lame, such as intraarticular medications, or shock wave therapy.

Cushing's syndrome

If a horse keeps its winter coat longer than its herd mates and starts to grow the winter coat a bit early in the fall, Cushing's Syndrome may be responsible. Founder without apparent cause is another reason to suspect this syndrome. Management consists of clipping the untimely coat, and suppression of the excessive hormone production from the pituitary, using daily medications such as pergolide. Particularly if left untreated, these horses are more susceptible to infections.

Vaccinations and deworming

As the immune system wanes, elderly horses become more susceptible to microbial diseases and parasites. Retirement is no reason to stop routine health care. Indeed, if the elderly horse is kept with active show horses, they may need more frequent vaccinations, particularly against the respiratory diseases such as strangles, herpes and influenza.

Reviewers: Harland Anderson, DVM; Ron Genrick and Abby Duncanson, Assurance Feeds; and Brenda Postels, University of Minnesota.

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4. You Asked: How many square bales does a horse eat a day and is it necessary to have hay/feed in front of a horse all day??

It is difficult to estimate how many small square-bales of hay a horse needs each day since bales vary in size and weight.

Its better to feed based on weight. The average adult horse required about 2% of its bodyweight in feed (hay plus grain) each day. For example, a 1,000 adult horse at maintenance would require 20 pounds of feed daily. If your small square-bale weighs 40 pounds, then the horse should be fed half the bale each day. If the

bale weighs 80 pounds, then one quarter of the bale would be required each day.

If you are feeding grain, then subtract that amount from the hay meal. For example, if you are feeding 5 pounds of grain, then reduce the amount of hay fed by 5 pounds. Using the above example, the hay ration would then be reduced from 20 to 15 pounds. Adding the 5 pounds of grain to the 15 pounds of hay fed daily would help ensure the horse was receiving 2% of their bodyweight in feed each day. It is also a good idea to assess horse body condition each month and adjust the amount of hay (and grain) fed as needed.

It is not necessary for horses to have feed in front of them all day. In fact, this practice can lead to obesity if high quality, energy dense feed is offered without sufficient exercise. Feeding 2 to 4 small meals throughout the day, that equal 2% bodyweight is ideal. However, feeding more than two meals throughout the day is not feasible for many horse owners. One management method that has proven to extend foraging time while allowing horses to remain on a controlled diet in the use of slow feed hay nets. A recent study found that horses took 3.2 hours to consume a hay meal when fed off the stall floor and 6.5 hours to consume the same hay meal when fed from a slow-feed hay net. Researchers concluded that slow-feed hay nets represent simple and affordable management tools for extending foraging time when meal feeding horses.

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5. ROTATIONAL GRAZING – A STARTING POINT

Kim Woods – Person County Extension Livestock Agent

Some folks just get this glazed over look in their eyes when someone else starts talking about rotational grazing. They've probably heard all the benefits – better/more grass, healthier soil and calmer animals. But then they think “I don't have time to go out and move my cows (or any species of animals) every day.” But you probably went out and fed them hay every day or every other day. Another concern is that's it's complicated or a lot of new equipment has to be bought. It doesn't have to be complicated and only a small amount of “stuff” is needed to start.

First off, there is no magic recipe for your farm. What works on Farm A may not work at all on Farm B or may work with a little bit of tweaking. For rotational grazing to be successful, it has to fit the farm and the farmer. You can do as little or as much as you want and have time to do. Many farms that have animals also have farmers that work an off-farm job. So, flexibility is a must.

One place to start is to divide one of your pastures into two smaller pastures (or paddocks). This can work whether that pasture is ½ acre, 5 acres or 25 acres. Of course the size of the pasture will dictate how much material needs to be purchased to try this experiment. You'll need some polywire/ polytape, some step-in posts and a way to electrify the fence.

Polywire is typically smaller in diameter than polytape, which is usually ribbon-like. They both are made of polyethylene or polypropylene fiber with fine metal filaments braided throughout. Wind and snow seem to be harder on polytape because there is more surface area to collect snow or be blown about by the wind. Some folks like the fact that polytape is more visible, which may be a factor for rotationally grazing horses. Various numbers of strands of metal and different types of metal are used in the different products. As with most things, you get what you pay for. A 9-strand polywire is going to be more expensive but will carry the electricity better than a 6-strand.

There are many different options when it comes to posts – metal, fiberglass and plastic. The preference with these is probably like tractor preference – it depends on who you ask. It seems that different type posts work better in certain situations. Fiberglass ones have enough strength to potentially be corner or end posts. Plastic ones with loops molded into them work well if you are running a couple of strands of polywire/polytape (for a semi-permanent fence or containing calves). Pigtail posts also make great line posts and with practice the polywire can be looped into them almost as fast as you can walk.

The energizer is the most important part of this whole system. Without adequate electricity, temporary fencing is not going to work well and folks who try it are going to get pretty ticked really quickly. As with posts, many people have differing opinions on energizers. If your perimeter fence is already electrified, it will be fairly simple to tie your temporary fence into that. If your permanent fence is not electrified, then you do have some options. Battery operated and solar powered fence chargers are available to use in areas where there is no existing electric fence or available power.

Make sure you provide fresh, clean water to the animals. This can be done by making sure the temporary wire is run to one side of the water source so animals can drink. In the heat of the summer, shade is important as well.

If putting the fence up in areas where deer are prevalent, it is often helpful to put it up for a few days prior to turning animals into that area. That gives the deer a chance to get used to the fence being there. Or if they tear it down, your animals aren't out there yet.

By putting one fence/wire up and dividing a pasture into two smaller pastures, the grass in one side will have a chance to rest and regrow, providing more and better grazing for your animals. Of course, more grass due to rotational grazing is contingent on one thing that we have no control over – moisture. Rotational grazing can be very simple and really doesn't take a lot of time. Give it a try and you might be surprised.

For more information about rotational grazing and what goes into the system, check out this article:

<http://utbfc.utk.edu/Content%20Folders/Beef%20Cattle/Facilities%20and%20Handling/Publications/Facilities/sp399G.pdf>

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6. Wilted Leaves, Acorns, and Horses

Posted by Paul Westfall, CED & Livestock Agent NC Cooperative Extension Granville Co

There are not many sights that are more pleasing to the eye than a horse pasture in the fall. Horses, green grass, a nice fence, and fall colors showing on the trees just makes a great Kodak moment. Horse owners do need to be aware and take some precautions to protect their horses from potential harmful effects that those beautiful fall leaves can cause.

There are three types of trees in particular that horse owners need to pay attention to in the fall. Those are oaks, red maples, and wild cherry. While most of the time these trees and horses can coexist with no problems, horse owners should not become complacent just because there has never been a problem.

Let's talk about how these trees can cause problems in horses. First, we'll discuss the red maple. In the fall, red maples are one of the more brilliant trees when the leaves are changing color prior to dropping. The problem with red maples and horses is caused by wilted leaves that horses ingest, primarily in the fall. Wilted leaves can also be ingested at any time of the year, mainly after a storm or high wind event that blows leaves off the tree, breaks a limb, or blows a tree down. However, the main season of horses ingesting wilted red maple leaves is in the fall during normal fall leaf season.

According to the University of Minnesota Horse Extension team, dried leaves can remain toxic for four weeks, and ingesting 1.5 to 3 pounds of leaves per 1000 pounds of body weight can cause problems with the horse's red blood cells. The exact cause of red blood cell damage from wilted red maple leaves has not yet been identified, but several chemicals are being looked at as possible causal agents.

Affected horses become depressed, lethargic, and anorexic. Urine will become dark red or brown the first day after ingestion. Breathing will become labored and heart rate will increase, depending on how much was ingested. Severe cases can result in death.

Treatment recommendations from the veterinarians include administering activated charcoal followed by mineral oil soon after ingestion. More severe cases may require fluids and whole blood transfusions. Vitamin C, anti-inflammatory drugs, and corticosteroids have also been used in some cases.

While there is some risk associated with Red Maples, don't go and cut every one of these trees down. They also provide some good benefits, such as shade, wildlife habitat, and beauty. The risk can be managed by protecting young trees, by removing low branches to a height where the horses can't reach them, and by fencing out areas where a lot of wilted maple leaves are found in the fall.

There are several species of oaks in North Carolina. Oak trees are usually considered to be a problem in the fall when the acorn crop is falling to the ground. Tannins and gallotannins are the toxic agents in green acorns and in oak buds and young leaves, so there are actually two seasons when oaks can be a potential hazard – spring and fall. Horses don't usually eat a lot of acorns or buds, but cases have been documented where horses have eaten enough acorns to require treatment. Again, removing all the oak trees from the pasture is not recommended, but some prudent actions can be taken, including pruning branches so the leaves and acorns are out of reach, fencing around young or small oak trees, and fencing horses out of areas where acorns are plentiful in the fall.

Acorns or oak buds/young leaves can become a problem if horses ingest large amounts over two days to a week. Horses can develop anorexia, colic, constipation, diarrhea, edema of the neck and abdomen, and will urinate frequently. Treatment for kidney and GI tract damage from acorns includes fluid and electrolyte therapy over several weeks. Liver damage rarely ever occurs in horses.

Another tree to be very careful about with horses and other livestock is the wild cherry, or black cherry. Usually problems occur with this tree after a storm when a limb or leaves are blown off the tree, or when a tree is uprooted by a storm. Ingesting wilted wild cherry leaves can cause death within a few hours, so more care should be taken with wild cherry trees. The causal agents are cyanogenic glycosides contained in the leaves.

Immediate treatment is necessary. According to the Merck Veterinary Manual, nitrites are usually administered, followed by a slow IV injection of sodium thiosulfate. Vitamin B12a and sulfanegen have also been used as a cyanide antidote.

Extra care with pruning and fencing should be taken around this tree species to prevent ingestion of the leaves. This is one species that horse owners may want to remove from pastures if there is a chance of branches breaking off or the tree blowing over. However, pruning branches to keep the leaves out of reach and good fencing will certainly reduce the risk.

Again, these risks are very manageable, and most horses likely will never develop a problem from being around these tree species. Horses much prefer to eat good hay and grain over wilted leaves. Using some common sense and not exposing horses to the wilted leaves or acorns when they are plentiful can usually be accomplished without resorting to draconian measures such as cutting down trees. A little pruning and use of some temporary fencing will provide an extra bit of risk reduction to better allow these beautiful trees and our horses to peacefully coexist.

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7. Forest Land Transition Planning Workshops

Register by November 8, registration fee: \$20

RALEIGH — Register by November 8, Registration Fee: \$20

Foresters can receive 3 Category 1 CFE Credits

Learn About

- Transferring and managing farm and forest assets at the retirement, disability or death of the principal managers and owners
 - Wills and trusts
 - Immediate and long-term use of business entities and agreements
- Decisions that families should make prior to visiting legal and tax advisers
 - Sample case studies

The Speakers

Andrew Branan, an attorney in private practice, provides business and estate planning support to landowners who want to keep their farms, forests and other natural resource concerns growing and productive as they pass ownership to the next generation.

Guido van der Hoeven, an Extension specialist and senior lecturer at N.C. State University, has 30+ years of experience helping farm and timber landowners articulate goals for their businesses including a review of profitability, methods for transferring assets and management, tax issues and when landowners should initiate the ownership transfer process. He works to blend the needs of the exiting generation with the needs of the incoming generation.

To see details, register to attend, and pay by credit card, click the title date of each workshop.

November 14 Workshop: 1 to 4 p.m.

Northampton County Center
N.C. Cooperative Extension
9495 N.C. Highway 305
Jackson, NC 27845

To see details, register to attend and pay by credit card, click the date of each workshop.

November 16 Workshop: 2 to 5 p.m.

Duplin County Center
N.C. Cooperative Extension
165 Agriculture Drive
Kenansville, NC 28349

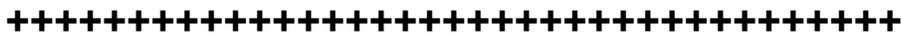
To see details, register to attend and pay by credit card, click the date of each workshop.

November 17 Workshop: 2 to 5 p.m.

Statesville Civic Center
300 South Center Street
Statesville, NC 28677

To see details, register to attend and pay by credit card, click the date of each workshop.

— Kelley McCarter
Program Coordinator
Forestry & Environmental Resources – NC State University



8. Grant Opportunity for Family Farms

NC AgVentures Offers a New Round of Grant Opportunities for Family Farms

NC AgVentures provides grants to NC independent farmers for new and innovative agricultural project ideas that will increase farm profits.

The program will award up to \$10,000.

Eligible counties: Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Greene, Guilford, Harnett, Johnston, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, Pitt, Rockingham, Sampson, Stokes, Surry, Wayne, Wilson and Yadkin.

The application deadline is January 5, 2018.

For more information please visit: www.ncagventures.org

NC AgVentures Grant Program

NC AgVentures is an Extension Program sponsored by the NC Tobacco Trust Fund Commission.

If you have questions or would like more information, contact the Program Coordinator Jackie Miller 919-628-0163jackie_miller@ncsu.edu or go to www.ncagventures.org

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9. 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!

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10. FALL PASTURE MANAGEMENT TIPS

(November - December)

Take soil samples (& get to the lab before they start the Peak season charge on samples, get in BEFORE Thanksgiving) to be overseeded or planted next spring. Plant winter annuals (rye, wheat, etc.) as soon as possible if you have not done so already. Early planted winter annual pastures may need nitrogen application (30-50 lbs/acre) Sample all hay prior to feeding to livestock and prevent possible problems

such as nitrate poisoning & to ensure adequate nutrition. Feed hay stored outside before using hay stored inside. Allow lactating animals access to best quality pastures. Limit grazing of winter pastures by feeding hay on pasture or restricting acres available to animals. Check alfalfa plantings for nodule formation & complete weed control. Stretch grazable feed by cross fencing with electric wire. If pasture availability is limited, graze one day in 2 or 3 or 2-4 hours per day. Don't graze permanent pastures planted in the fall until the root systems have developed sufficiently to withstand the "plucking" action of grazing animals. Rule of thumb, don't graze until growth reaches 6 to 8 inches. Rotate or Clip pastures as needed. Drag pastures to break up manure piles. Keep good records for tax purposes, and for future management decisions. Weed control in fall plantings of legumes should be done November early January.

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11. 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

jrroger3@ncsu.edu

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12. 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 15th.**

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13. 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 or jrroger3@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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14. HAY DIRECTORY

A Hay Directory is maintained by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service for the Rockingham County & Guilford County area. This directory is intended as a service to both hay producers and buyers in the area. If you are in

need of hay or would like to be added (or removed) from this list please call me at 1-800-666-3625 or 342-8235 and let me know your name, address & phone #, type of hay, number of bales, (square or round bales) and weight per bale. MANAGE YOUR PASTURES & If you have hay to sell, hay is in short supply, especially quality hay, so please let me know & I will put you on the list!

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15. Swap Shop

Wanted- Videographer that can obtain and edit sales videos of young horses, farm located in Greensboro, NC area--- e mail Adm9876@aol.com

Fund-Raiser: Round-Up Yard Sale - November 4, 2017 8am-2pm @ Piedmont Saddle Club, Colfax, NC. Rain or Shine. Open to the public, breakfast & lunch available, see 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.

Shooting Star Horse Farm Events:

Cooler Horsemanship Clinic Nov 10-12:

<https://coolerhorsemanship.net/chssf-clinic>

<http://livelyheels.com/>

Lively Heels is a learning company offering equine-based experiential leadership and team building workshops in North Carolina, Colorado, and Maine. Workshops available at Shooting Star Horse Farm.

Few Boarding Spots available

Trailer-in's welcome

Training available

<http://shootingstarhorsefarm.com/>

336.423.6981

Several Round Bales 4 x 5 for cows, asking \$20.00 per bale call 336-613-3090 if interested

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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16. Take A Load Off

THESE REALLY WORK!! I checked this out on Snopes and it's for real! ...

AMAZING, SIMPLE HOME REMEDIES:

AVOID CUTTING YOURSELF WHEN SLICING VEGETABLES BY GETTING SOMEONE ELSE TO HOLD THE VEGETABLES WHILE YOU CHOP.

FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SUFFERERS ~ SIMPLY CUT YOURSELF AND BLEED FOR A FEW MINUTES, THUS REDUCING THE PRESSURE ON YOUR VEINS. REMEMBER TO USE A TIMER.

A MOUSE TRAP PLACED ON TOP OF YOUR ALARM CLOCK WILL PREVENT YOU FROM ROLLING OVER AND GOING BACK TO SLEEP AFTER YOU HIT THE SNOOZE BUTTON.

IF YOU HAVE A BAD COUGH, TAKE A LARGE DOSE OF LAXATIVES. THEN YOU'LL BE AFRAID TO COUGH.

YOU NEED ONLY TWO TOOLS IN LIFE - WD-40 AND DUCT TAPE. IF IT DOESN'T MOVE AND SHOULD, USE THE WD-40. IF IT SHOULDN'T MOVE AND DOES, USE THE DUCT TAPE.

IF YOU CAN'T FIX IT WITH A HAMMER, YOU'VE GOT AN ELECTRICAL PROBLEM.

The British Way

A fleeing Taliban, desperate for water, was plodding through the Afghandesert when he saw something far off in the distance. Hoping to find water, he hurried toward the oasis only to find a Britishsoldier selling regimental ties.

The Taliban asked, "Do you have water?"

The soldier replied, "There is no water, the well is dry. Would you like to buy a tie instead? They are only £5.

"The Taliban shouted, "You idiot infidel! I do not need an over-priced tie.
I need water! I should kill you, but I must find water first!"

"OK," said the soldier, "It does not matter that you do not want to buy a tie and that you hate me. I will show you that I am bigger than that, and that I am a much better human being than you. If you continue over that hill to the east for about two miles, you will find our Sergeant's Mess. It has all the ice cold water you need.

Inshallah.
Cursing him, the Taliban staggered away over the hill.

Several hours later he staggered back, collapsed with dehydration and rasped

"They won't let me in without a freaking tie!

THOUGHT for the day:

SOME PEOPLE ARE LIKE SLINKIES - NOT REALLY GOOD FOR ANYTHING BUT THEY BRING A SMILE TO YOUR FACE WHEN THEY'RE PUSHED DOWN THE STAIRS.

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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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.

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In Rockingham County - Will Strader, County Extension Director, at (336) 342-8230 or by email at 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--

Ben Chase

Rockingham and Guilford County Extension Agent
Agriculture & Livestock

North Carolina State University

North Carolina Cooperative Extension,

525 NC 65, Suite 200, Reidsville, NC 27320

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

Email : ben_chase@ncsu.edu

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