

Hello Everybody,

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of January 28th, 2018, 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. 46th Annual Extension Horse Management

Monday Night!

2. **Your ASSISTANCE** is needed with Horse Management

3. **Horses May Be at Risk of Colic**
in Cold Weather

4. You Asked

5. Feeding Horses When Temperatures Drop

6. 10 Rules for Feeding Horses

7. A Tale of Two Buttercups

8. Understanding Your Horse's Behavior

9. Equine Fencing

10. NC State Livestock Science Camp

**11. 2018 Piedmont Regional
Beef Conference**

**12. Regional Sheep & Goat Producer
Training**

13. Fuzzy Fun Show 2/17 Piedmont Saddle Club

14. RECYCLE

15. HAY

16. Swap Shop

17. Take A Load Off

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**1. 46th Annual Extension Horse Management
Short Courses**

MONDAY NIGHT!

Classes held at Guilford County Agricultural Center 3309 Burlington
Road Greensboro, NC 27405

February 5

7:00pm -9:00pm

Horse Health Care & Maintenance Question & Answer

Keeping Equine on a Health Program

Current equine health situation & Health Care Management

Come with your Questions!

Carolina Equine Hospital Veterinarians

February 12 – Equine Breeding & Reproduction,

7:00pm -9:00pm

Understanding Parasite Management and Fecals

Lawson Walston NC State Animal Science, Equine Education Unit Manager

Sara Beth Routh, NC Cooperative Extension Livestock Agent, Randolph County

February 19 - Equine Hydrotherapy

7:00pm -9:00pm

Hassinger Equine Sports Medicine, Imaging and Rehabilitation Clinic

Veterinarian Staff Hassinger Equine Service, Aberdeen North Carolina

February 26 - Pulsed Electro-Magnetic Field (PEMF)

7:00pm -9:00pm

Therapy – An Overview

Karissa Donohue, Greg and Nancy Frank,

Magna Wave Certified Practitioners Willow Spring North Carolina

March 5 - Equine Mounted Shooting Demonstration

*6:30pm -9:00pm

Purina - Technical information on Impact Pro & Outlast

Sam Helms, Hired Gun Horsemanship, Monroe North Carolina **Eric**

Shupe, Allie Roth, Davis Feed & Purina Animal Nutrition LLC, Randleman, NC

**Dinner will be served, Reservations Required by March 2nd, call [336-342-8235](tel:336-342-8235)*

March 12 - Success In Saddles - Developing adaptable equestrian skill

7:00pm -9:00pm

sets including Adjusting Weight, Saddle Time & Ground Work. Basic to Advanced.

Ellen Beard, Hollybrook Farm Lexington, North Carolina

March 19 – The Amazing Horse – Training, Riding, Stunts & Animal

*6:30pm -9:00pm

Coordinating - **Tommie Turvey**, Trainer, Showman Entertainer, Summerville, Ga

Horse Management Committee

Steva Allgood, Randy Boles, Sara Jo Durham, BJ Rierson, Georgianne Sims & Jerry Tyson Advisors - Extension Livestock Agents Sara Beth Routh & Ben Chase

Registration Fee: \$30 for entire series or \$5.00 per session. Registration Fee will be waived for 4-H members presenting an official current 4-H Program Membership ID Card.

For additional information, call Ben Chase, Rockingham & Guilford County Extension Livestock Agent, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service at [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625),

[336-342-8235](tel:336-342-8235) or Email- ben_chase@ncsu.edu.

In case of inclement weather, please call [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625) or [336-342-8235](tel:336-342-8235) for a recorded message.

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2. **Your ASSISTANCE** is needed with a few of the Horse Management Courses this year, right now, we need:

February 12 – Equine Breeding & Reproduction - need for teasing demonstration – round pens and 5 mares to tease (well behaved/controllable mares) - stallion will be brought

February 26 - Pulsed Electro-Magnetic Field (PEMF) Therapy

****Need 2 performance horses that are worked really hard but has a reasonably calm disposition**

If you can assist with these needs, please let me know!

Thanks for your assistance and will let you all know what else may be needed.

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3. Horses May Be at Risk of Colic in Cold Weather

ANN M. SWINKER, Extension Horse Specialist, Penn State Extension

Watering Horses in Winter

Horses should not be fed excessively cold water, as it may bring on colic symptoms. Try a heated waterer or consider taking warm buckets out when it's cold outside. If nothing else, make sure to break the ice on a horse's water supply in freezing temperatures. In very cold weather, water heaters may be needed to prevent the water from freezing. If you are using a submersible electric water heater to keep the water supply open and free of ice, check to see if it is giving off stray voltage and shocking the horses when trying to drink. Be careful that you do not get shocked. If you use automatic waterers be sure the heating element is turned on and that there is no stray voltage.

Water performs many tasks in the body. It makes up most of the blood that carries nutrients to cells and takes waste products away. In addition, water is the body's built-in cooling system; it regulates body heat and acts as a lubricant. A horse drinks about 10 to 12 gallons of water daily depending on the work it is

doing. Larger breeds of horses may drink up to 15 to 20 gallons of water a day. Horses that are not drinking enough water will reduce their feed intake and reduce the energy intake.

During the bitter cold weather is when horses need to keep up their energy sources and the worst possible thing that can happen is to have a horse quit drinking water and go off feed. If the horse cannot drink or worse cannot get to water because it is frozen solid, the horse becomes dehydrated. Within 24 hours of water deprivation, a horse can lose about 4% of his body weight. After 48 hours without water, 6.8% of his body weight will be lost, and after 72 hours it's about 9%. Symptoms of dehydration are dry mucous membranes, sunken eyes, tucked-up appearance, skin that has lost its elasticity, and a slowed capillary refill time and a depressed attitude.

These signs become obvious when the horse has already lost 6% of his body weight or more, by which time dehydration has already begun affecting digestive efficiency. When this happens the body cannot maintain a constant body temperature and become hypothermic.

But the worst risk caused by lack of water is that the horse's intestines become impacted and results in colic. In fact, the main reason the incidence of colic increases from December to March is that many horses don't drink enough water in the winter months.

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4. You Asked: I am going to be building an arena and wanted to get your suggestions on the footing or base for it?

Riding Arena Footing Material Selection and Management

<https://extension.psu.edu/riding-arena-footing-material-selection-and-management>

Proper Arena Footing

http://inside.fei.org/system/files/Equestrian_Surfaces-A_Guide.pdf

Building a horse-riding arena: Thinking outside the rectangle

<https://www.horsetalk.co.nz/2012/10/18/building-a-riding-arena-thinking-outside-the-rectangle/>

Arena Footing Basics 101: Your Arena's Foundation

<http://www.thehorse.com/articles/35131/arena-footing-basics-101-your-arenas-foundation>

Footing and Horse Performance

<http://www.thehorse.com/articles/10178/footing-and-horse-performance>

Where the Hoof Meets the GROUND

<https://www.ushja.org/programs/resources/documents/hoofgroundfall06.pdf>

How to Choose the Right Footing for Your Riding Arena

<https://www.horsejournals.com/acreages-stables/arena-footing/how-choose-right-footing-your-riding-arena>

Choosing Footing for Your Outdoor Arena

<https://www.aqha.com/daily/riding/2016/riding-archive/choosing-footing-for-your-outdoor-arena/>

Horse Stable Flooring Materials and Drainage

<https://extension.psu.edu/horse-stable-flooring-materials-and-drainage>

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5. Feeding Horses When Temperatures Drop

By University of Maryland College of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Winter presents a challenge to horse owners when it comes to feeding their horses. Low temperatures, harsh winds and rain, snow, and ice all contribute to the increasing nutrient requirements a horse has to keep themselves warm and maintain their body weight.

Here are a few feeding tips to help horse owners keep their horses happy and healthy this winter:

- Winter tends to be a time when horses lose weight, and a heavy winter coat can hide a thin horse. Make sure to check your horse's body condition every 30 days. If your horse loses weight during the winter, try increasing his body weight prior to the winter months so that he can lose some weight during the winter without becoming thin.
- Horses *require* additional energy from the diet to maintain body weight when temperatures drop below 45 degreesF. Remember that pasture grasses do not grow during the colder months. Providing good quality hay at 2% of the horse's body weight should meet his nutrient requirements for maintenance. Feeding hay also generates heat during digestion by gut microbes, and that helps horses stay warm.
- If hay availability is limited, beet pulp can also be a beneficial source of fiber. Also, investigate "complete feeds" that have the fiber already in the bag.
- Use hay feeders during the winter. Up to 20% of hay is wasted by horses when fed on the ground.
- Horses in work or pregnant mares might require grain along with hay to maintain body weight. Avoid feeding more than 4-5 lbs of grain in one meal feeding in order to reduce the horse's risk of colic.
- Consider adding fat to the diet in the form of oil or bran in order to increase the amount of energy in the diet. Fat packs more energy in each pound than carbohydrates.
 - Improve how your horse utilizes the feed you give him during winter by having their teeth checked and floated if necessary and by deworming the horse prior to the winter months.
- Horses might decrease their consumption of cold or freezing water during the winter leading to an increased risk of colic. Make sure your horse is consuming at least 10 gallons of fresh clean water each day. Use tub and/or bucket heaters to help reduce ice formation and to keep the water lukewarm. Check all water sources and remove ice daily.

- Provide salt blocks in fields and stalls. Although salt intake is more important during the hot summer months to replace sodium and chloride lost in sweat, horses do not meet their daily salt requirements by consuming forage alone.
- Keep in mind that older horses have additional needs during the winter. Feeding a diet based on beet pulp prior to and during winter can help them maintain their weight during the winter.



6. 10 Rules for Feeding Horses

ANR-1355, New July 2009. Betsy Wagner, Assistant Professor, Auburn University. Approved for Extension use by Cynthia McCall, Extension Specialist Professor, Animal Sciences, Auburn University.

1. Put Forage First!

All feeding programs should begin with good-quality forage, either as hay or pasture. For pleasure horses, this may be their entire diet, consuming as much as 2½ percent of their body weight per day. Horses consuming large amounts of concentrates should consume at least 1 percent of their body weight in forage per day. Adequate intake of good-quality forage is important for proper gut function. In addition, it prevents boredom and the development of stall vices. Good-quality hay is generally characterized as having a fresh (not musty) smell, green color, high leaf content, and no weeds and other debris. Pastures should be composed of forage plants that are safe, palatable, and free of toxic weeds and trees.

2. Clean, Fresh Water

The average horse will consume 8 to 12 gallons of water per day, more if it is a lactating broodmare or exercising horse. In the summer, water intake may double as the horse expires and sweats large amounts of water. Clean, fresh water should be available at all times, particularly before and after feeding. Exercising horses should also be offered water immediately after working, but the amount a horse drinks at one time should be limited until it is completely cooled down.

3. Feed by Weight, Not by Volume

Scoops and coffee cans may be handy, but they don't tell us how much feed a horse is actually getting. Feedstuffs vary in density, so a scoop of oats and a scoop of pellets are by no means the same weight. Commercial concentrates also may vary across manufacturers or even from batch to batch. The same is true for hay, as not all flakes or blocks within a bale are the same weight. A simple kitchen scale can be a very handy tool in the feed room for ensuring your horses are getting the appropriate amount of feed.

4. Small Meals

Horses evolved as continuous grazers, and their stomachs can hold only small amounts of feed at a time. Furthermore, feeding small meals ensures a horse can absorb as many nutrients as possible before the feed passes into the hindgut for fermentation. If a horse consumes more than 0.75 percent of its body weight in concentrate per day, it should be divided into at least two equal meals. For an average 1,100-pound horse, anything over 8 pounds per day must be divided into at least two meals, though many horse owners will divide smaller amounts to prevent gastrointestinal problems.

5. Feed on Time

Feeding meals on a regular schedule, preferably every 12 hours, maximizes nutrient absorption and minimizes the risk of colic. If a horse requires more than 1% percent of its body weight in concentrate per day, the total amount fed should be divided over three or four meals of equal size, spread evenly throughout a 24-hour period. For an 1,100-pound lactating broodmare or intensely exercising horse, anything more than 16 pounds of concentrate needs to be divided into at least three feedings spaced 8 hours apart.

6. Maintain Proper Body Condition

Horses feel and perform best at their ideal body condition. For pleasure and performance horses, this is a moderate body condition where the ribs can be easily felt but not seen, the back is relatively flat, withers have a rounded appearance, and fat deposits around the tail-head are slightly spongy. Broodmares should be kept closer to a fleshy body condition, characterized by a crease down the back, spongy fat around the tail-head, and ribs that can still be felt even though there is fat between them.

7. Make Changes Slowly

Any changes in feed type or amount should be done carefully to avoid upsetting gut function. It takes at least 2 weeks to do this safely. When changing feeds, begin by substituting a small amount of new feed for the present feed (on a weight basis) and then gradually increasing the proportion of new feed until it is the only feed offered. To increase (or decrease) the amount of feed offered, adjust the amount by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per feeding each day, allowing 1 or 2 days between increases. When introducing horses to pasture, limit grazing to a couple of hours per day, and gradually increase grazing time.

8. Separate Plates, Please

When feeding horses in groups, such as in pasture, use individual feeders for concentrates. Space feeders out of kicking range from one another yet close enough that all feed can be put out in a short amount of time. Providing each horse with its own feeder will cut down on fighting for feeder space and allow more timid horses the opportunity to consume their ration.

9. Storage Is Key

Minimize spoilage and contamination of feed by storing it properly. Hay should be stored in a covered, dry place, away from moisture that may cause the growth of toxic mold. Grains and other concentrates should be stored in a secure area that keeps out rodents, insects, and

wandering horses. Purchase no more than 2 weeks worth of grain or concentrate at a time to minimize spoilage. Store all feeds and supplements away from chemicals and cleaners. Implement rodent control practices to reduce the spread of disease.

10. Maintain Appropriate Dental, Vaccination, and Deworming Schedules

Poor teeth make it difficult for horses to chew and physically break down feed. Weight loss and quidding, or dropping of partially chewed feed, can be a sign that a dental exam is needed. Horses that are sick or have a high parasite load are also unable to properly utilize the nutrients provided in the feed. Visit with your veterinarian to set up dental, vaccination, and deworming schedules appropriate for your horses.

References

Evans, J. W. 2001. *Horses: A Guide to Selection, Care and Enjoyment*, 3rd ed. New York: W. H. Freeman.

National Research Council. 2007. *Nutrient Requirements of Horses*, 6th rev. ed. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

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7. A Tale of Two Buttercups

Dr. Matt Poore, NCSU Extension Animal Husbandry

One of the signs of spring are the beautiful buttercups that adorn the roadsides, pastures and cropland. While to the casual viewer they really give a pretty yellow glow to the world in early spring, to an experienced forage manager they are clearly one of our most common and troublesome weeds.

Buttercups are non-native species that are very opportunistic at taking hold wherever there is bare ground in pastures. They are very common in hay feeding/sacrifice areas, around waterers, and everywhere in pastures that have been damaged due to animal impact during wet times, or due to overgrazing. The plants are very quick to set seed, so by the time you see the first yellow, there are literally only days left until they have set seed to provide for a good population the next year. So, if your pastures are really yellow each spring and you don't do anything about it, it is unlikely that you will ever have much of a break from their impact.

Buttercups can cause several problems, but the most significant is lost forage production during a time when it is needed the worst. The buttercups mostly germinate in the late autumn and then develop over the winter at which time they scavenge the nutrients that become available, limiting the amount available for desirable plants. The buttercups are bitter to grazing livestock, so they try to graze around them and this leads to poor pasture utilization. Buttercups are also mildly toxic, but any poisoning of animals is rare unless buttercups is all there is to eat.

The best way to control buttercups is to spray them when they are small during the winter. Spraying in our region in December is a good practice, but they can be sprayed anytime from December through March before the flowers develop as long as the weather has been warm (high temperature over 60 degrees) for several days before spraying and for several days after. The later you wait and the bigger the plants get the harder they are to kill. Winter time spraying is also a good practice because there are few sensitive crops or other plants growing at that time that might be damaged by drift or volatilization.

Once you spray for a few years and the seed production is under control, doing something to encourage more vigorous forage growth on the infested areas will help inhibit future populations. Some areas such as holding pastures and hay feeding areas will be prone to infestation and often need to be sprayed each year.

I have always had pretty good luck controlling buttercups at home. There are areas on our farm that have a pretty good crop each year if we don't spray, so we watch for the first opportunity to spray them with 2-4 D at about 1.5 pints per acre. This has been very successful for us, and is especially positive because that rate will not kill white clover, but just suppresses it for a few weeks. In normal years by late

spring we have great stands of grass and white clover on areas that used to be a sea of yellow.

For the last several years we have killed some of our fescue pastures and have started planting summer and winter annuals. This practice has really helped us balance our forage system and provide very good quality grazing for our growing and finishing steers and heifers, but has also led us to a whole new range of weeds and other management challenges. One weed we have struggled with a little are buttercups which seem pretty persistent in our winter annual pastures. We grew mixed annuals (Ray's Crazy Mix) that included crimson clover, winter pea and hairy vetch on these pastures for several years which means we had to let the buttercups live and make seed.

As we have started preparing these pastures for planting back into non-toxic fescue, we have started to work to get the weeds better under control. Last winter we planted a mix of ryegrass and triticale so we could spray for buttercups, shepherd's purse, and other annual broadleaf winter weeds. In the early spring of 2016 we sprayed with our usual rate of 1.5 pints per acre of 2-4 D (with nonionic surfactant), but as sometimes is the case our sprayer was not quite putting out the desired rate and we were closer to 1 pint per acre. I was not too worried because in the past we have had nearly 100% buttercup and shepherd's purse control from 1 pint per acre. However, as we walked the pastures after spraying we saw smaller pale green buttercups that were very curled and broke off at the crown when pulled on, indicating they were completely dead. The shepherd's purse was burned down and nearly completely killed as well. However, there were some large, dark green buttercups that were only slightly curled, showing very little damage. Another walk a few weeks later showed those dark green, big buttercups had totally recovered and were starting to bloom, while the other smaller plants were completely dead.

I didn't think too much about that experience and wrote the failure off to the low rate of 2-4 D and the large size of the plants. As you might expect, after planting our ryegrass and triticale this past fall, we saw the buttercups germinating and planned to do a better job this year. We also saw some larger dark green plants that we assumed were the earliest to germinate. Despite their darker green look and larger size, they were still pretty small and not flowering so we felt pretty good about the situation. We rented a good sprayer from our neighbor and were more careful with our rate, this time spraying 2 pints per acre of 2-4 D with surfactant in late February.

An adjacent field had the buttercups present but also had a lot of chickweed, so we decided to spray that field with 2 pints per acre of Weedmaster (mix of 2-4 D and Dicamba). It was really nice using a good sprayer with a foam marker and a little bigger tank for a change, so we got all the area sprayed in a timely manner. After a week we walked the pastures and found that in the one that got the 2-4 D only we had 100% control of the small brighter green buttercup and shepherd's purse, but the darker green, more robust looking buttercups were only slightly damaged, much like the year before. In the pasture where we sprayed the Weedmaster, we had good control of the small buttercup, shepherd's purse and chickweed, and to our surprise very good control of those larger dark green buttercups.

I was walking the pastures with my nephew Noah thinking about the situation, and it dawned on both of us that there was something very different about those robust buttercups so I started doing some reading to try to get to the bottom of it. What I learned was that while there are dozens of species of buttercups (*Ranunculus* species) in the Southern US, there are two that are prominent in our pastures, Hairy Buttercup and Bulbous Buttercup. They look very similar but the Bulbous Buttercup is darker green, and has the ability to store energy

reserves in a corm (a bulb) at the base of the plant at the end of flowering. It is a perennial! The Hairy Buttercup has no such bulb storage organ, so it is pretty much strictly an annual. To be sure the Bulbous Buttercup makes a lot of seed, so it still can act as an annual, but I realized that those well established plants were the ones that were surviving over the summer, giving a very early and strong start the following season. Once the plants start to elongate to flower, the leaves of hairy buttercup remain lobed, looking similar to the basal leaves, while the bulbous buttercup has different, more simple leaves on the flower head compared to the basal leaves.

What we observed in our pastures was similar to what I learned reading. The Hairy Buttercup is very easily killed by a low dose of 2-4 D. Bulbous Buttercup, however, is a much more difficult plant to kill, even with higher rates of 2-4 D, so it requires an additional chemical such as dicamba (in Weedmaster) or aminopyralid (in Grazon Next HL) to get a good kill. Our poor results with 2-4 D and much better results with Weedmaster confirmed that this buttercup control issue is a little more complicated than what I have always thought.

The take home message from this is that it is critical to identify and understand the weeds you are dealing with. Getting the herbicide put on in a timely manner is critical, but having the right chemical in the first place is also a critical step. As you walk your pastures this month, look for the yellow flowers, ask yourself if you have a buttercup problem, what the major species are, and how you plan on controlling them next year. Doing a little digging and looking at the roots will help you identify if you have only Hairy Buttercup, or perhaps a mix of Hairy Buttercup and the harder to kill Bulbous Buttercup.

Article with Photos:



8. Understanding Your Horse's Behavior

ANR-1305 New November 2006. Cynthia A. McCall, Extension Specialist, Professor, Animal Sciences, Auburn University.

BASICS OF HORSE BEHAVIOR

Prey and Predator

Horses evolved from small mammals whose survival depended on their ability to flee from predators. This basic survival mechanism still is ingrained in the modern horse. Although we have removed most of the predators from the life of the domestic horse, its first instinct when frightened is to run away from the frightening stimulus. If running is not possible, the horse resorts to biting, kicking, and striking to protect itself. Many of the horse's natural behavior patterns, such as forming herds and performing the same activities as other horses in its herd, relate directly to its prey status.

Perceiving the World

As a prey species, the horse is well equipped to detect danger. It has large eyes set on the side of its head, giving it a wider visual field (almost a full 360 degrees) than humans. Horse cannot see directly under its head and behind its tail because these areas are blocked by the horse's body. Therefore, the horse cannot easily detect the difference between your finger and the treat you are trying to feed it, or it might be startled if you approach it directly from the rear and suddenly enter its visual field. Because of its eye placement, the horse's area of binocular vision (the two eyes working together to provide depth perception) is smaller than a human's. The horse's visual acuity may be less sharp than a human's, but horses seem particularly adept at detecting movement, an important attribute for a prey species. Because the horse's visual acuity and depth perception may be inferior, it is important to design fencing and facilities that are easily visible to the horse. The horse's night vision is superior to man's because horses have a layer of cells, the *tapedum lucidum*, behind the retina of the eye that reflects light back to the retina, enhancing night vision. Even so, managers should be careful to change fence lines or turn horses into new pastures during morning hours so horses have ample time to locate fence lines and other hazards in the daylight.

The horse's auditory (hearing) sense is quite good, and its hearing range is comparable to that of a human. Horsemen should pay close attention to the horse's ear position because it usually indicates where the horse's attention is focused and what its intentions are. The horse's olfactory (smell) sense is well developed, and it uses olfaction in investigating its

surroundings and in identifying other horses. It has an accessory olfactory organ, the vomeronasal organ, that assists in analyzing odors. Both male and female horses use this organ, but its use especially is prevalent in stallions during courtship. The flehmen (lip curl) behavior of horses, in which they raise their noses, extend their heads, roll up their upper lips, and pull air into their nostrils, concentrates odors in the vomeronasal organ for analysis. The horse's tactile (touch) sense has not been studied extensively, but it is obviously sensitive and is utilized considerably by man in riding and training the horse.

Safety in Numbers

Feral horses (formerly domestic horses living in a wild state) generally form small, relatively stable herds consisting of a stallion, several mares, and their offspring. The herd operates as a unit in detecting and escaping from danger. If one horse detects danger, its escape response (lifting its head, snorting, and running) immediately triggers the same behavior in the other herd members. Horses that do not quickly respond to the danger signal usually become a meal for the predator, so horses do not stop to question the validity of the perceived danger. They simply run with the rest of the herd. If the danger signal seems to be a false alarm, horses typically stop and wheel around to face the perceived danger. Then, they often walk back toward the danger to investigate the cause of the alarm. The herd also provides safety during high-risk activities, such as resting or drinking water, by taking turns serving as lookouts while the others are performing the activities.

Within feral herds, horses may form tighter bonds with some herd members than with others. Social grooming, when horses stand head to tail and scratch each others' withers or rump, can strengthen bonds between individuals. This activity occurs between adult, juvenile, and mare-foal pairs. Horses in herds form hierarchies in which the highest ranking horse bosses the other horses, the second highest ranking horse can boss all but the highest ranking individual, and so on, down to the lowest ranking horse in the herd. These rankings often are not straightforward linear orders but may contain triangular or circular ranking relationships. Hierarchies are formed through fighting. Once formed, the hierarchy suppresses outward signs of aggression and is maintained through subtle threats. However, horses continually look for opportunities to increase their ranks within the herd and must be vigilant to maintain the ranks they have. At first, newcomers attempting to join the herd often are rejected aggressively by the herd members. If accepted by the herd, the newcomer will have aggressive interactions with the other herd members to determine its hierarchal position.

Like feral horses, domestic horses instinctively want to be in a herd and readily form herds if maintained on pasture. The desire for contact with other horses can result in a horse running

back and forth along the fence line or running through the fence if left alone in a field or paddock. The herd instinct of domestic horses causes common problems including misbehavior when the handler attempts to take an individual horse away from the herd or barn and vocalizations and excited, inattentive behavior when ridden alone. Stalled horses may exhibit similar behaviors when they do not have visual contact with other horses or are left alone in the barn while their immediate neighbors are out of the barn. A horse's separation anxiety may also cause repetitive, habitual behaviors, such as weaving (exaggerated shifting of the horse's weight between the forelegs), head tossing (moving the head in a vertical or vertical to horizontal plane often with considerable force), and stall walking (traversing a set area in a specific pattern).

Mares and their foals usually form tight bonds that require special handling from the manager. When moving mares, it is important to ensure that their foals, especially younger ones, are awake and following their dams before the move. A young foal that suddenly finds itself alone is prone to run through fences in its haste to find its dam. Likewise, weaning time can be stressful to both mare and foal and may result in injuries if not handled carefully.

Domestic horses react to perceived danger in the same way as feral horses. An alarm reaction from one horse in a riding group often results in other horses in the group bolting. Similarly, if the horses in a riding group are halted when one horse bolts, the bolting horse usually is controlled more easily. Horses that run from the handler to avoid being caught can cause the whole herd to begin this behavior. If horses are running, handlers should either wait until they stop running to attempt to catch them or pen them in a smaller area so they can be caught more easily.

Like feral horses, domestic horses readily form hierarchies. Hierarchies can be influenced momentarily by human handlers, but the individual relationships between horses cannot be changed permanently by humans. For example, a handler can prevent aggression toward a horse as he leads it through a herd or past another horse's stall, but when the handler is no longer present, the horses involved will have the same hierarchical relationship they had before the human interference. Because of the hierarchy and the closed nature of the herd, adding new horses to an established group can result in turmoil and injuries. Managers should attempt to group compatible horses during turnout and avoid constantly changing the composition of a group of horses.

Strategies to use when adding a new horse to an established herd include the following:

- Gradually introduce the new horse to the herd by putting it in a paddock or field adjacent to the herd. This requires a safe fence.
- Allow the new horse to ally with a low-ranking member of the established group in a separate paddock before turning it in with the group.
- Make sure that the turnout area is large enough for the newcomer to escape from the herd if needed.

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Sometimes two horses are not compatible regardless of the amount of time and effort the manager devotes to the task. The easiest solution is to separate the horses. You may instinctively want to remove the aggressive horse and leave the more subordinate one with the herd. However, if the subordinate horse is the horse most recently added to the herd, it may be better to remove it from the herd instead. If the bully previously was getting along with the other herd members and is adamant about rejecting the newcomer, removing the bully may result in the second most dominant herd member taking over the harassment of the new horse.

Food Facts

Feral horses spend the majority of their time eating, which usually involves much walking between patches of food. While most of their food consists of grasses, the forage species consumed by feral horses varies daily and seasonally. The horse is well adapted to this type of food consumption. It has a small stomach built to handle continuous, small amounts of food, not large meals. Ingested food spends little time in the horse's stomach and small intestine and is rapidly moved to the horse's large hindgut for fermentation. The hindgut ferments fibrous feeds such as grasses into usable nutrients. Feral horses generally would not encounter large amounts of feeds high in soluble carbohydrates (found in grains and sugars), which can lead to digestive upset if they reach the hindgut. The horse's digestive tract works strictly in one direction. Horses cannot vomit or belch, so the continuous movement of the horse helps keep food and gases moving through the digestive tract.

Domestic horses kept in a pasture exhibit the same eating habits as feral horses. However, because the pasture is a confined area, domestic horses will have particular areas of the pasture that they overgraze. These areas are called lawns and consist of short grass that is usually of fairly high quality because it grows rapidly. Horses typically defecate in specific areas in the pasture that they usually do not graze (latrine behavior). These areas contain taller, more mature plants and often are referred to as "roughs." Normal adult horses will not

consume horse feces, but foals do consume fresh feces from mares. This may be a normal way for foals to introduce microbes into the hindgut. Horses also have "lounging" areas in the pasture that they occupy when they are not eating. Lounging areas are typically near a gate, water trough, or shade and usually contain bare soil with little vegetative cover. The horses' grazing habits can greatly reduce the amount of usable pasture on a farm. Pasture management procedures such as pasture rotation, harrowing, and regular mowing can encourage horses to graze larger areas in the pasture and to waste less grazing space.

The practice of confining domestic horses in stalls and feeding them one or two large meals daily, which are often high in soluble carbohydrates and low in fiber, does not agree with their digestive physiologies. Horses fed under these conditions may be more prone to digestive problems such as ulcers and colic or behavioral problems such as weaving or cribbing (pressing the upper incisors against a solid object and rocking backward with the body while emitting an audible grunt). Increasing the amount of hay or pasture fed, dividing the ration into smaller meals spread throughout the day, increasing exercise time, and providing diversions such as toys or mirrors in the stall are examples of management practices that may help reduce problems caused by confinement and eating large meals.

Horses should be fed as individuals whenever possible. This is often hard to accomplish with horses maintained in a group. Because of the hierarchy, it is easy for the dominant horse to obtain more feed than it needs and for the most submissive horse to consistently receive less than it needs. When feeding horses in a group situation, be sure to provide an extra feed tub or bucket for every four to five horses in the group. For example, provide ten feed tubs for an eight-horse group. This allows submissive horses to move to another feed tub if a dominant horse chases them away from its feed tub. Feed tubs should be scattered so the dominant horses cannot control several tubs through threats, and feed should be distributed rapidly so all horses begin eating at about the same time. Distributing the feed into the tubs in the same order each day reduces aggression in the herd and increases the safety of the handler. When horses know the usual feed distribution routine, many will stand by "their" feed tubs and wait for feed rather than milling around the handler as he distributes the feed.

Investigating the World

Although the horse's usual first response to unfamiliar things is flight, its second response is usually curiosity. Horses use all their senses to investigate their world, and during investigation, they tend to be very alert, excitable, and ready to flee at any hint of danger. After all, there could be a predator hiding in the investigated object.

Curiosity is part of the horse's natural behavior, and managers must take steps to reduce accidents resulting from curiosity. Pastures should be kept clear of farm equipment, trash, and junk piles, and pasture fences should be well maintained and constructed of the safest material available. Installing electrical tape inside existing fences is a good safety feature because it teaches curious horses to stay away from the fences. Keep gates, feed rooms, and stall doors securely fastened, and remove halters when horses are stalled or turned out. When a curious horse does get in a potentially dangerous situation, calm, methodical handling will reduce the horse's tendency to panic and flee.

Between Mares and Stallions

Feral horse herds are called harem groups because they usually consist of one stallion and several mares. While feral stallions can herd, or drive, and mate with the mares in their harem, the stallion is not always the dominant individual in the harem. This is also true with domestic horses when stallions are pastured with mares or when geldings and mares are pastured together.

Sexual behavior in horses has both innate and learned components. Initially, young mares or maiden mares often are frightened by a stallion's sexual advances but may increase signs of sexual receptivity with experience. Similarly, many geldings will tease and mount mares in estrus because they have learned the behavior and continue it. Many managers prefer to pasture mares and geldings separately to lessen the chances of a gelding keeping the mares agitated or geldings fighting over mares. However, with stable groups of horses, agitation and fighting usually diminish once the hierarchy is firmly established.

In domestic horses, controlled hand matings or artificial insemination techniques often result in significantly lower conception rates than mating in pastures or in feral horse herds. Poor estrus detection by humans often plays a large part in these poor conception rates in the domestic horse. It is particularly challenging to detect estrus in mares that are afraid of the stallion, protective of their foals, or prevented from teasing because of aggressive behavior from a more dominant mare. Breeding managers must be diligent in detecting estrus in these mares. Signs of estrus in the mare include interest in and toleration of the presence of the stallion or gelding, holding the tail up and to the side, frequent urination, and presenting the hindquarters to the stallion and flexing one or both hind legs so that only the toe is in contact with the ground.

Mares in diestrus, the time when the mare is not in heat, reject the stallion with aggressive behavior. Sexual behavior in the stallion consists of approaching the mare in a slow and animated trot step with the neck arched while nickering (and sometimes squealing, sniffing, nuzzling, and nipping the mare), flehmen, erection, and mounting behavior. Very young colts often show sexual behavior toward their mother or other foals in the herd.

Among feral and pasture bred horses, stallions spend most of the time with an estrous mare in courtship activities and a small amount of time in actual breeding activities. However, they do breed as often as every 1 to 2 hours over a period of 2 to 3 days, which is more frequently than what is typically allowed in controlled breeding situations.

In controlled (hand) breeding situations, the courtship time is considerably shorter. A normal stallion is expected to obtain an erection within 2 to 3 minutes of being exposed to an estrous mare and to ejaculate after only one to two mounts. Feral and domestic stallions and some geldings also spend a considerable time masturbating (spontaneous erection and penile movement). Masturbation occurs at the same rate (one 3-minute episode every 90 minutes) in both feral and domestic horses. It occurs in all ages, breeds, and management situations and is considered a normal behavior. Masturbation does not affect fertility. However, commonly used prevention devices, such as stallion rings and belly brushes, are detrimental to the stallion's well-being and can lead to infertility.

In feral herds, stallions generally are tolerant of their own offspring. However, stallions have been known to kill young foals from another herd or newborn foals in a recently acquired herd of mares. Domestic stallions and geldings vary greatly in their tolerance of foals, so it is always wise to separate foaling mares from geldings or stallions. Occasionally, mares also are aggressive to other mares' foals, but rejection of their own foal, with or without savage aggression, is a more common problem. This generally occurs in maiden mares that are either afraid of the foal or refuse to let the foal nurse because of a tender udder, or in mares with physiological problems, such as a pituitary or ovarian tumor. If the mare is not savagely rejecting her foal, these situations usually can be solved through mildly restraining the mare for several nursing bouts or tranquilizing the mare for a day or two until she accepts the foal.

Another common problem is a mare that steals another mare's foal. This usually involves an older mare stealing the newborn foal of a maiden mare. Many managers prevent this problem

by separating maiden mares from the herd from a few days before foaling until a few days after.

In addition to normal estrus behavior, mares may exhibit temperament changes. Reports from mare owners range from estrus corresponding with increased excitability and inattentiveness to estrus corresponding with the mare's most cooperative behavior. Behavioral problems during estrus are handled easily by suppressing estrus with progestogens.

Summary

Domestic horses are very similar to feral horses in their behavior and activities. Horses naturally want to be with and perform the same activities as other horses because this increases their chances of survival in the wild. Established herds have a relatively stable hierarchy. This hierarchy is formed through fighting but reduces outward signs of aggression in the herd. The feral horse spends most of its time grazing, and its digestive system is adapted to the continuous intake of small amounts of fibrous foods rather than to large meals high in soluble carbohydrates. Sexual behavior in horses has both learned and innate components and is exhibited by mares, stallions, and geldings.

Management Tips Related to Behavior

- Design horse housing so that horses can see one another.
- Feed horses individually to reduce aggression and to allow slow eaters to get their full rations.
 - Whenever possible, feed horses a diet high in forage to reduce digestive and behavioral problems.
 - To reduce boredom and digestive problems, feed stalled horses small, frequent meals rather than several large meals.
 - If horses are fed in groups, provide more feeders than the number of horses in the group, and distribute the feed rapidly so all horses can begin eating at approximately the same time.
- Practice good pasture management to encourage horses to graze the majority of the available forage.
 - Make fences and other barriers easily visible to the horses.

- When putting horses in a new area, give them plenty of daylight hours in which to locate new fencing and pasture hazards.
- Closely monitor new horses when introducing them into an established herd, and be ready to separate horses if they become too aggressive.
 - Monitor for signs of unwanted contagious behaviors, such as alarm reactions and running, and do not allow these behaviors to become the horses' normal reactions to management procedures.
 - Note the horses' hierarchy, and watch for signs of aggression when working in a group of horses.
 - Keep feed rooms and gates securely fastened, and fence horses away from dangerous areas.
 - Separate foaling mares from geldings and stallions.
 - When moving mares with foals, make sure the foals are awake and alert before moving the mares.
- Use caution when separating horses that are accustomed to being housed together.
 - Give stalled horses opportunities for free exercise and socialization.
 - Use safe, sturdy fencing between groups of horses.
- Remove halters when horses are stalled or turned out. If halters cannot be removed, use a breakaway safety halter.

References

McDonnell, S.M. 1999. Understanding Horse Behavior. The Blood-Horse, Inc. Lexington, KY.

Squires, E.L. 1999. Understanding the Stallion. The Blood-Horse, Inc. Lexington, KY.

Additional Reading

Evans, J.W., A. Borton, H. Hintz, and L.D. VanVleck. 1990. The Horse, 2nd Ed. W.H. Freeman Co., New York, NY.

Houpt, K.A. and T. Wolski. 1982 . Domestic Animal Behavior for Veterinarians and Animal Scientists. Iowa State Univ. Press, Ames.

Waring, G.H. 2003. Horse Behavior, 2nd Ed. Noyes Publications/William Andrews Publishing, Norwich, NY.



9. Equine Fencing

NC Fences and Stock Law

https://www.ncleg.net/enactedlegislation/statutes/pdf/bychapter/chapter_68.pdf

North Carolina Fence Law and Liability for Livestock, Horses and Dogs
<https://ag-econ.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/septoct06.pdf>

What are the legal guidelines for fencing between 2 properties?
<https://ask-a-lawyer.freeadvice.com/law-questions/what-are-the-legal-guidli-55557.htm>

Property Line and Fence Laws in North Carolina
<http://statelaws.findlaw.com/north-carolina-law/property-line-and-fence-laws-in-north-carolina.html>

Basics of Effective Horse Fencing
<http://articles.extension.org/pages/29765/basics-of-effective-horse-fencing>

Types of Fences for Horses
<http://articles.extension.org/pages/29766/types-of-fences-for-horses>

Types of Fencing Available to Horse Owners
<http://articles.extension.org/pages/17254/types-of-fencing-available-to-horse-owners>

Fences for Horses
<http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=B1192>

Equine Fencing & Building Options
<https://extension.usu.edu/smac/files/uploads/EquineFencingBuildingOptions.pdf>

A Fresh Look at Horse Fencing | Practical Horseman Magazine
<http://practicalhorsemanmag.com/article/fresh-fencing-25754>

Equine Fencing Options
https://www.extension.umn.edu/agriculture/horse/docs/fencing_factsheet.pdf

Estimated Costs for Livestock Fencing
<https://www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm/livestock/html/b1-75.html>

Fencing

<http://www.extension.colostate.edu/chaffee/live/fencing.shtml>

Fencing Options for Horse Farm Management in Virginia
http://www.sites.ext.vt.edu/newsletter-archive/livestock/aps-99_04/aps-0050.html



10. NC State Livestock Science Camp

Residential summer camp experience for youth age **14-17 years old** from **June 17-22, 2018** through North Carolina State University Department of Animal Science

What is the NC State Livestock Science Camp?

The summer camp is a five and a half day, five-night conference designed to increase and expand the student's understanding and knowledge about not only the livestock and agricultural industries but also the careers and disciplines related to them both. Want to know more about the camp? Please read the following article about last year's program.

Who can attend?

Any high school student (age 14-17) with or without a livestock background, who wants to learn more about the livestock industry and the potential opportunities that it could provide are encouraged to apply to attend the camp. ***No experience necessary-only a desire to learn!***

How do I apply?

- Fill out the online application by March 9th, 2018
- Acceptance notification will be made by email or mail
- Camp is limited to 36 participants

What does it cost?

The cost for the camp is \$750.00

Camp fee includes your 5 nights lodging on campus, meals, field trips, and workshop materials.

Is cost a concern? Three full diversity scholarships will be available. Scholarship priority given to low income or first generation college students.

Thank you to the Department of Animal Science, NC Cattlemen's Association, and North Carolina Pork Council for your support.

\$250 deposit is due by April 6th, if selected and balance is due by May 4th, 2018. ***No refunds once payment is submitted.**

What's in it for me?

During the five and a half day NC State Livestock Science Camp, you will be able to receive a sneak peek of what it's like here at NC State by staying in a dormitory, visiting University facilities, as well as interacting with faculty, staff, and current CALS students.

Attendees will learn about the vast field of agriculture and livestock production outside of the world of veterinary medicine. You will have the chance to participate in a variety of hands on activities such as:

- Visiting Beef and Dairy Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Goat and Horse Educational Units
- Running laboratory experiments
- Learning about Meat Quality Assurance
- Farm and Meat Processing Tours
- Science, Technology, and Biotechnology of Livestock Industries
- Leadership Activities

And MOST importantly, you'll make lots of new friends from all over the State of North Carolina.

Still want more information? Email Dr. Carrie Pickworth or call(919)513-0262

<https://ans.cals.ncsu.edu/extension/ncsu-livestock-science-camp/>

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11. 2018 Piedmont Regional Beef Conference

Guilford County Agricultural Center
3309 Burlington Rd Greensboro, NC

March 1, 2018

Join us for the 2018 Piedmont Regional Beef Conference to be held on Thursday, March 1, 2018 at the Guilford County Extension Office. If you are a beef cattle producer or connected to the beef cattle industry you will not want to miss this event!

Conference topics include:

- Cattle Industry Structure and Changes
- Panel Discussion on Feeder Calves

- Cattle Market Outlooks
- Hoof Anatomy, Care, & Management with Demonstration
 - Vendor Trade Show

The North Central District Livestock Extension Agents have teamed up to bring you the best speakers in the country on the topics presented.

**Duane Lenz, Cattle-Fax
Chris Jeffcoat, American Angus Association
Ritchie Roberts, Double R Cattle Services, Inc.**

- and a Guest Speaker Panel on Marketing Feeder Cattle in NC

Speaker Bios

Pre-registration is encouraged, but not required. If you pre-register before February 16, the cost is \$15 (non-refundable), whereas cost is \$20 at the door.

Conference Information & Registration Form

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12. Regional Sheep & Goat Producer Training

***DATE CHANGED DUE TO WEATHER!**

Will Reschedule in MARCH & let you know

**Location: Guilford County Extension Office,
3309 Burlington Rd., Greensboro, NC 27405**

Registration at the door is \$20/person.

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

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

Sheep-and-Goat-Training-Flyer-2018

Questions? Please Call: [336-318-6000](tel:336-318-6000)

For Inclement Weather Status: [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625)

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13. Fuzzy Fun Show 2/17 Piedmont Saddle Club

Fuzzy Fun Show - February 17, 2018, Saturday 10am @ Piedmont Saddle Club, Colfax, NC Negative Coggins Required. Breakfast & Lunch Concessions on grounds. www.piedmontsaddleclub.org for class-list and more information. \$15 per horse for the whole day with no class entry fees. Show contact:

Jenny Taylor 919-323-9910

or info@piedmontsaddleclub.org. Rain date if necessary: March 3rd.

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14. RECYCLE

GUILFORD COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Contact: Clyde Harding [336-641-3792](tel:336-641-3792)

THINK GREEN This Holiday Season – For PETE’s sake **RECYCLE** your Christmas trees, obsolete electronics, old appliances and other holiday relics! Each year between Thanksgiving and New Year’s Day we Americans throw away 25% more trash than at any other time of the year! Give a gift to the environment this year by making sure the trash you throw away is truly trash, and by recycling those holiday items that can be recycled.

Christmas Trees – Please remove all lights, decorations, stands and covers from trees before dropping them off to be recycled. Wreaths, garland and artificial trees are not accepted. The County will turn the trees into mulch for use at County parks and other facilities. Guilford County residents can drop off their Christmas trees through January 15th at:

- Guilford County Farm (formerly Sheriff’s Prison Farm), 7315 Howerton Road, Gibsonville. Open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Drop off hours are Monday through Saturday 7am to 6pm. From Highway 61, take County Farm Road then turn right onto Howerton Road. The drop-off location is ¼ mile on the right.

Business waste is not accepted at this site.

- Please note that trees will no longer be collected at Piedmont Triad Farmers’ Market (off I-40 at Sandy Ridge Road) or at Tabernacle United Methodist Church (at the corner of Woody Mill and Methodist Roads). Some towns and cities within Guilford County provide residential curbside collection of Christmas trees:

- The City of Greensboro collects trees curbside. Be sure that you conform to the city’s yard waste collection procedures to take advantage of this service. Call 336-373-CITY for more information.

- The City of High Point collects trees curbside. Call [336-883-3111](tel:336-883-3111) for more information.
- Jamestown residents also have curbside tree collection available. Call the town hall at [336-454-1138](tel:336-454-1138) with questions.
- Town of Gibsonville residents may put their trees out at the curbside for collection. Call the town hall at [336-449-4144](tel:336-449-4144) for more information.

Cans, Glass and Plastic Bottles – Your holiday parties probably include beverages in aluminum cans and glass or plastic bottles. All of these can be recycled.... just rinse and let dry before tossing them into your recycling container.

E-Waste – Did you replace old gadgets with new ones this year? All of your out-of-date electronics, or e-waste, can be recycled, including computers, televisions, games, toys, cell phones -- anything with a plug! Take them to one of the FREE disposal sites:

- Guilford County Scrap Tire & White Goods Collection Facility, 2138 Bishop Rd., Greensboro. Open 8am to 4pm, Monday through Friday. (Call [336-294-9431](tel:336-294-9431) for more information.)
- Guilford County Farm, 7315 Howerton Road, Gibsonville. Open 8am to 4pm Monday through Friday.
- HHW Collection Center, 2750 Patterson St., Greensboro. Open 10am to 6pm, Wednesday through Friday and 8am to 2pm on Saturday (call [336-373-2196](tel:336-373-2196) for more information).

Appliances – Were you the recipient of a new washer, refrigerator or other large appliance for Christmas? You can recycle your old appliances for free at the Guilford County Scrap Tire/White Goods Collection Facility, located at 2138 Bishop Road, Greensboro. It's open 8am to 4pm, Monday through Friday. Call [336-294-9431](tel:336-294-9431) for directions or information.

Remember, throwing away TVs, computer equipment, large appliances, plastic bottles and aluminum cans is prohibited by law in North Carolina! Cardboard & Chipboard– Many gifts are shipped in cardboard boxes and wrapped in chipboard boxes. Both are also recyclable.

Corrugated cardboard is made from two strips of flat cardboard on the top and bottom, and a wavy “corrugated” or fluted strip running through the center. Chipboard is the flat material that's finished on one side and unfinished (brown or gray in color) on the other. Break down all boxes before recycling.

Paper Products – What to do with all those out-of-date catalogs? Recycle them, along with your newspapers, office paper, junk mail and magazines. Lots of garbage collectors now accept greeting cards and wrapping paper for recycling too. Check with your service provider about their policy. For more information, please call Clyde Harding at [336-641-3792](tel:336-641-3792)



15. HAY

Please let me know if you have hay to sell. A Hay Directory is maintained by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service for the Rockingham County and Guilford County area. This directory is intended as a service to both hay producers and buyers in the area. If you are in need of hay or have hay to sell (or removed from this list) please call me at [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625) or [342-8235](tel: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!

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16. Swap Shop

FIORE FARMS

Premiere Equestrian Facility, turn key

is FOR SALE

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

www.fiorefarms.com

Please contact Lori Greene: bestroad2horse@gmail.com

- Free to a good home - Jasper is a pony sized gelding mule 12 hands tall and approximately 500 to 600 pounds. We think that he is about 10 years old. He is very shy and has basically no training. He does come into his stall every day. We are looking to rehome him. I would love to see him as a companion to a single horse or a protection animal for other livestock.

He is an easy keeper. We feed him a small handful of grain daily just to insure that he comes in to his stall

every day. He is up to date on his shots. If interested or
for more information contact:

Doug Garrison, Call or Text: 336-295-1240

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17. Take A Load Off

What a difference 40 years makes

1978: KEG

2018: EKG

1978: Acid rock

2018: Acid reflux

1978: Hoping for a BMW

2018: Hoping for a BM

1978: Going to a new, hip joint

2018: Receiving a new hip joint

1978: Rolling Stones

2018: Kidney Stones

1978: Being called into the principal's office

2018: Calling the principal's office

1978: Passing the drivers' test

2018: Passing the vision test

1978: Whatever

2018: Depends

Young folks born in 1983 or after are too young to
- remember the space shuttle blowing up.

- Their lifetime has always included AIDS.
- Bottle caps have always been screw off and plastic!
 - The CD was introduced the year they were born.
- They have always had an answering machine and cable.
 - Popcorn has always been cooked in the microwave.
 - They never took a swim and thought about Jaws.
 - They can't imagine what hard contact lenses are.
- They don't know who Mork was or where he was from.
- They never heard: "Where's the Beef?", "I'd walk a mile for a Camel", or "de plane Boss, de plane".
 - They do not care who shot J. R. and have no idea who J. R. even is.
 - McDonald's never came in Styrofoam containers.
 - They don't have a clue how to use a typewriter.

Do you feel old yet? Pass this on to the other old fogies in your Life.

I always need more "Help" with Clean jokes!

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**I always want to know what you think of the Weekly Pile,
good or bad,**

**Especially if it has had ANY IMPACT on you. Let me hear
from you!**

PLEASE SEND TO ME YOUR IDEAS FOR ARTICLES IN FUTURE NEWSLETTERS!

I WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!!!

Please remember our Troops who are serving our Country (and their families), those who have come home with wounds, and the families that paid the ultimate sacrifice.

Have A GREAT SAFE Weekend!

Hope To See You Monday Night!

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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.

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- 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.

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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

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