

Weekly Pile for week of April 8 2012

Hello Everyone,

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the Week of April 8, 2012, 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!

Included in This Weeks Pile:

1. Storm Season is Here: Be Prepared

2. Preventing Back Pain in Horses

3. High-Fat Diets for Horses

4. You Asked

5. Dental Care For Horses

6. Grazing Sticks Available

7. Meat Handling & Cutting Workshop

8. Cheesemaking 101

9. The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy - Heritage Breed Workshop

10. Piedmont Horseman's Association

11. Flintrock Farm

12. Cooler Horsemanship

13. Piedmont Saddle Club Open Fun Show April 21st

14. HAY DIRECTORY

15. SWAP SHOP

16. Take A Load Off

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1. Storm Season is Here: Be Prepared

Since the Storm Season is upon us and the possibility of bad weather can come anytime, there are several preparations that horse farm owners can enact prior to a storm to enhance your situation:

1. Establish your informational resources
2. Secure structures on the farm. Move loose objects indoors, fill all water tubs, tie jumps and poles together.
3. Store drinking water & fill all water tubs. Allow for 20 gallons water/horse/day Note: This is one of the most difficult dilemmas to overcome during the clean up period when water sources tend to be contaminated. You may want to line garbage cans with plastic bags and fill with water.
4. Have a 7 day supply of feed and hay. Cover with water repellent tarps and place on pallets to reduce the likelihood of water damage.
5. Bed all stalls including aisle ways for pastured horses to be tied during storm. Store other bedding in plastic bags indoors.

6. Secure a generator that can handle your water pump, electrical outlets for a refrigerator and lights. Also make sure you store a supply of gas.

7. Place fly mask on pastured horses to reduce incidence of eye injuries from flying debris.

8. Identify all horses with name tags braided into manes or attached to halters. Consider spray painting your phone number in white or blaze orange paint on both sides of your horse. You can include name, delivery address, phone numbers, and horse's name. Most feed stores carry blank cattle ear tags which can be written on with a permanent marker.

Microchips inserted in the neck muscle are also excellent way to identify an animal. In some instances, it may be helpful to have pictures, identification and/or registration papers on your animals should you need to verify ownership. Be sure to store these items in an area that will remain dry.

9. If practical, evacuate yourself and horses well in advance of storm to a safe holding area. It is difficult and dangerous to pull a horse trailer during high winds. Note: Your normally docile mount may become upset and difficult to handle with the environmental changes. Loading a horse during extreme weather may be impossible.

10. If your barn is well constructed leave your horses inside to minimize injury from flying debris. Be aware of rapidly rising water. If you are located in an area prone to flooding, evacuate your animals with a seven day feed/bedding supply prior to the storm. If you are unable to evacuate, remove horses from their stalls and barns to higher ground prior to a rising water threat. Horses trapped in stalls or barns with hinged doors are a leading killer of animals immediately following a major storm. If you are unable to coordinate a move to higher ground, leave your animals in a pastured area.

11. If your barn is poorly constructed or in poor repair, leave your horses in a naturally protected well-fenced pasture area. Select low area protected by rises (elevations), make certain the area will not be subject to flash flooding, avoid streams, ponds etc., if horses are left outside leave in a naturally protected well fenced area and keep horses away from

shallow rooted trees or trees which had been damaged in previous storms. So keep horses away from old dilapidated structures to minimize flying debris injuries.

12. Secure and store a good supply of temporary fencing materials for repairs. Utilize fencing that will contain horses without electricity. Permanent repairs can be made at a later date.

13. Obtain film to document storm damage. It is suggested that you take pictures of horses, barn, equipment and house, now for insurance purposes. Review insurance policy to determine storm coverage then document accordingly.

14. Maintain an emergency first aid kit for you and your horses. (include the following: Knife, Adhesive Tape, Scissors, Duck Tape, Nylon/Cotton Rope, Extra Halters, Clean Towels, Antiseptic, Soap, Leg Wraps, Topical Antibiotic Ointments, Soap, Tranquilizers, Pain Relievers, Bandages, Bee Sting Kit, Insect Repellent, Flash Light & Batteries)

15. Have vaccinations up to date and keep all copies of records/documentation with you. This is very important due to diseases caused by biting insects. Horses should be vaccinated annually for Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE). The increased mosquito population that occurs immediately after a storm has typically resulted in an increased incidence of encephalomyelitis. Horses located in areas with high mosquito populations should be vaccinated twice per year, six months apart.

After the Storm

1. Check on horse's welfare. Check area for possible toxic tree branches. Be aware of the possibility of Cyanide Poisoning due to the ingestion of wilted wild cherry leaves, twigs, bark or seeds and/or red maple leaves. Symptoms include: weakness, excitability, grasping for breath, incoordination, collapse, convulsions, constipation or diarrhea, bloody urine, and death. Symptoms may result from as little as 1-2 cups of leaves on an empty stomach.

2. Assess storm damage to facilities, barns, fences, roadways and

photograph.

3. If power is out notify the power company and advise them of the number of horses on your farm and importance of electricity to their well being.

4. If water is needed contact local fire department and request water delivery. Make sure you have tubs on hand!

5. If you have a need during/after a storm that assistance is needed notify Emergency Management and

Make sure you let me know (342-8235 or [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625)) of your situation and so I can give you any information concerning storm-related agricultural assistance programs for livestock/horse owners.

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2. Preventing Back Pain in Horses

Jenifer Nadeau, M.S., Ph.D, Assitant Professor Equine Extension Specialist, Department of Animal Science

Back pain is a source of poor performance and many different types of horses suffer

from back problems. Early recognition of back pain is important, since damage may be

cumulative. This information is provided to help horse owners and riders prevent,

recognize, and pursue treatment for back pain in their horses.

Causes of Back Pain

- ***Improperly fitting tack* - A saddle that is too narrow will feel uncomfortable to**

the horse, pinching its withers and back. A saddle that is too wide places the weight of the rider directly on the backbone rather than properly distributing the weight. Saddle pads can help provide protection for this problem, but should not be considered an alternative to properly fitting tack.

- *A rider who sits unevenly in the saddle* - This may cause the least serious type of back pain, resulting in bruising of the muscle and skin. It concentrates excess weight on one part of the horse's back, squeezing capillaries, decreasing circulation to the area, and causing muscles to become painfully inflamed. If the problem is chronic, the muscle and skin can be injured permanently. A patch of white hair or a bald spot due to damaged hair follicles is the most common

qualified instructor may help prevent this type of back pain from developing.

- *Fatigue, poor condition, an accident (such as slipping in mud), or poorly executed jumping can cause excessive strain to the longissimus dorsi muscles* -

These muscles extend and flex the spine. This pain is similar to what we feel between our shoulders or in the small of our back when we overexert ourselves.

- *Straining of the horse's supraspinous ligament* – This muscle running along the middle of the horse's back, can be strained when galloping and jumping but will take longer to heal than a muscle injury. Once strained, this may cause the horse to be prone to this type of injury.

- *“Kissing spines,” or impingement of the dorsal spinous processes, occur due to repetitive undulations in jumping horses* – Basculing, or rounding over a vertical fence, overextending upon landing or stretching out and hollowing the back over

a wide oxer can cause this problem. The result is that the individual spinous projections are pushed together tightly. This generally occurs from the end of the withers to the beginning of the loin (10th -18th thoracic vertebrae).

- *Back pain may develop secondary to chronic leg lameness - Hind and forelimbs may both be affected by problems such as bone spavin, resulting in complex multiple limb lameness. Secondary back pain may result from abnormal posture and use of the thoracolumbar soft tissues when the horse attempts to compensate for the lameness.*

Clinical Signs and Diagnosis

Some common behaviors that indicate back pain are listed below:

- **bucking during upward transitions, especially to the canter/lope from the trot -**
The push and lift required for a smooth transition may be too hard for a strained back, especially if the rider is sitting a bit heavier.
- **refusing to stand during mounting -** When a once mannerly horse abruptly begins walking off or sidestepping when mounted, this may be a sign of back pain. The horse will most likely resent tightening of the girth as well. A mounting block may help, but won't cure the back pain.
- **sinking when a rider mounts, a saddle is placed on the back, or the girth is tightened**
- **jumping mistakes or refusals -** Jumping, particularly over fences 3 feet or higher,
necessitates rounding of the back and thrusting from the hindquarters which can increase back pain.
- **difficulty in negotiating hills -** A horse must engage its hind end and use its back

muscles to climb or descend hills, so a horse with a sore back might not want to climb or descend hills, will slow down considerably or take the hill sideways to decrease stress.

reluctant sliding stops - The extreme rounding of the back required for sliding stops might be intolerable for a horse with back pain.

- lack of impulsion and suppleness in the dressage ring - In the dressage ring, a horse with back pain will most likely show decreased performance due to lack of impulsion and suppleness because this requires hind end engagement and rounding.

- a poor general gait, stiffness and abnormal movement of the pelvis and back. The horse may have a shorter stride and lower foot flight arc in the hindlegs, decreased flexion at the hock and stifle, a “bunny hopping” gait or a very stiff, flat-backed gait where the whole back and pelvis are very flat and rigid due to overflexion or extension of the sacroiliac (back/pelvis) or lumbosacral (back) area.

- reluctance to trot or canter

- reluctance to pick up and maintain one lead of the canter

- changing jumping style

- vigorous tail movements

- grinding teeth

- dragging one or more hind feet

- reluctance to back

If your horse consistently shows one or more of these pain indicators, you should

schedule a visit with your veterinarian.

Treatment

First, it must be determined if lameness or another physical problem is the cause of the back pain. If that is the case, the underlying condition must be treated in order to

alleviate the back pain. The veterinarian will also attempt to determine if the pain is

caused by a soft tissue or bony lesion. Surgical treatment may be attempted in the case of

kissing spines and some fractures. The veterinarian may recommend simple stall rest and

physiotherapy for the horse. Chronic soft tissue injuries have a guarded prognosis in

general, but rest, controlled exercise and appropriate physiotherapy may be successful.

Seventy-five percent (75%) of horses treated with acupuncture were able to perform at an

acceptable level after five to eight treatments (Xie et al. 1996). This study's investigators

recommended that horses needing acupuncture receive treatment for 8 weeks, stay in

their normal training regime, and be exercised on the day of treatment. The veterinarian

may also suggest other alternative therapies such as chiropractic adjustment. The

appropriate treatment for back pain will depend on the cause of the back pain, severity of

the injury and the veterinarian's recommendations for treatment.

Prevention

There are several things that you can do to prevent your horse from developing a sore back:

- ♠ Keep your horse in proper condition – an unfit, poorly muscled horse is more likely to injure his soft tissue and less able to work under saddle**
- ♠ Be sure that your saddle fits properly and is not too wide or too narrow**
- ♠ Sit balanced in the saddle to prevent back problems from developing by taking riding lessons from a qualified instructor**

Back pain does not have to be a career-ending injury. Early detection can lead to complete recovery. Preventing back pain should be the goal of all riders and

horse owners. If you would like further information on this topic, please consult the

sources listed below.

Sources:

- 1. Karen Kopp Du Teil. July 1992. Back Pain. *Equus* 177:54-57.**
- 2. When a back sways. Dec. 1991. *Equus* 170 :43-44.**
- 3. Cauvin E. Sept. 1998. Assessment of back pain in horses. *In Practice* 19(10): 522-526, 529-530, 533.**

4. Xie H, Asquith RL, and Kivipelto J. 1996. A review of the use of acupuncture for treatment of back pain. *Journal of Equine Veterinary Science* 16(7): 285-290.

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3. High-Fat Diets for Horses

Dr. Robert A. Mowrey, Extension Horse Husbandry Specialist

Recent research has demonstrated the effectiveness of high-fat diets for horses. Although such diets may be bad for humans, fat is an important, safe, and efficient energy source for horses. This fact sheet will clarify how to take advantage of recent research findings on high-fat diets.

The Benefits

On high-fat diets, horses perform longer without fatiguing, incur fewer injuries, and maintain body weight with less grain intake (while maximizing forage intake). Adding fat to a horse's diet permits safe weight gain while reducing the chance of colic or founder; it may also allow lactating mares to breed back more quickly. Digestion of fat yields less internal body heat when compared to high-carbohydrate or protein diets.

Most importantly, perhaps, high-fat diets enable horses in high-performance situations (e.g., while pregnant, lactating, or working at moderate and intense levels) to more efficiently and safely meet their high energy requirements. Unfortunately, the horse's relatively small digestive tract limits the total volume of feed it can consume. As a result, horses requiring high-energy intake must be fed an energy-dense concentrate mix. Traditionally, this has been accomplished by increasing the concentrate (high-energy) portion of the diet while limiting forage intake. Forages, such as hay and pasture, are more fibrous and lower in energy than the grains found in concentrate mixes.

Under ideal management conditions, a horse should consume no less than 50% of its daily intake in the form of forage. Horses that are "hard keepers" and maintain low body fat reserves typically require greater than a 50% daily intake of concentrates to maintain their body weight during high-production situations. Unfortunately, the replacement of forage with high-starch concentrates in levels greater than 50% of the total diet negatively affects the pH and activity of the digestive microbes

found in the horse's cecum and large intestine. The net effect is an increased incidence of founder and colic.

Energy Comparisons

Since fat contains 2.25 times more energy than either carbohydrates or protein, increasing the fat level of the diet is the easiest and safest way to increase the energy density of the diet. Higher energy levels can be obtained by feeding fewer pounds of a high-fat concentrate mix compared to a concentrate mix containing lower-energy carbohydrates. Farm grains, such as corn and oats, are high in carbohydrates but fairly low in fat. High-fat sources such as soybean oil, corn oil, and animal fat contain three times more energy than grains on an equal volume basis (Table 1). Research has indicated that adding 5 to 10% fat to the total diet has maintained the body weight of horses with a 21 to 25% decrease in concentrate intake.

Concentrate mixes comprised of grains without supplemental fat added will contain 2 to 2.5% fat. Vegetable oils, such as corn or soybean oil, are more palatable than processed animal fat. Rice bran is another high-fat source that is both palatable and effective in horse diets. The horse can consume a concentrate mix with as much as 15% added fat without palatability or digestive problems such as diarrhea; however, research reveals that a fat level of 6 to 8% in concentrate mixes will produce performance results similar to fat levels of 10 to 20% and will cost considerably less. Most commercial feed companies add vegetable oils to the concentrate mix to produce a 5 to 8% fat content.

Switching horses from a carbohydrate concentrate to a high-fat concentrate mix (greater than 8% fat) should be done gradually over several days. The higher fat intake may initially produce a looser stool. Allow at least 21 days for the high-fat diet to affect your horse's performance and improve feed efficiency.

Traditionally, horse owners have supplemented 1 to 2 ounces of corn oil daily to improve hair-coat sheen. A significantly higher level of supplemental fat or oil is required to affect the energy intake and enhance your horse's performance. Replacement of 10% of the recommended grain intake with a high fat source will improve energy intake (Box 1, below).

Vegetable oil sources are about three times as expensive as farm grains. Generally, it is more economical to purchase a high-fat commercial grain mix when supplementation of more than 0.5 pounds of fat are required per day.

Fat is an important energy source for the high-performance horse. High-fat diets provide a safe, efficient energy source that will improve your horse's performance, minimize the risk of colic and founder, and usually be more cost-effective.

*Example 1: 1,100-lb show horse at *light* work (1 hour of work five times per week). This includes working hunter, western pleasure, and pleasure driving.

- Daily diet *without* added fat:

15 lb hay
+ 5 lb balanced grain mix
20 lb total feed (digestible energy = 21.9 Mcal)

- 10% fat substitution calculation:

5 lb grain x 0.1 = .5 lb supplemental fat

- New fat-supplemental diet: ^a

15 lb hay
4.5 lb grain mix
+ 0.5 lb (1 cup) corn oil
20 lb total feed (digestible energy = 23.3 Mcal)

* Example 2: 1,100-lb show horse at *moderate* work. This includes horses undergoing intense daily training, three- day event horses, and competitive driving horses.

- Daily diet *without* added fat:

15 lb good quality hay
+ 10 lb balanced grain mix
25 lb total feed (digestible energy = 28.8 Mcal)

- 10% fat substitution calculation:

10 lb grain x 0.1 = 1 lb supplemental fat

- New fat-supplemental diet: ^a

15 lb hay

9 lb grain
+ 1 lb (2 cups) corn oil
25 lb total feed (digestible energy = 31.5 Mcal)

^a Grain intake may be reduced an additional 10% after 21 days of fat supplementation. Adjust grain intake downward to maintain the desired body condition.

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4. You Asked: How much benefit can carrots provide in the case of suspected equine vitamin A deficiency?

Years ago, chopped carrots might have made up a significant portion of a work horse's diet. In Europe, root vegetables are more likely to be fed chopped or dried to compliment a horse's diet. However, carrots are 90% water which in today's world makes them better suited as treats than a major feed source for most US horse owners.

Vitamin A is a fat-soluble vitamin that is stored in the liver for three to six months. The fact that it is stored makes it less likely that a deficiency will occur. Vitamin A plays a role in night vision, reproduction, and a horse's immune response. It is also an antioxidant that helps protect cells from damage done by free radicals, which cause oxidation to occur. Free radicals are considered the cause of many illnesses and diseases.

Vitamin A is also often referred to as retinol, retinal, and retinoic acid. Good sources of vitamin A are fresh, green forages and newly-stored alfalfa hay. These are high in beta-carotene, which is a precursor to vitamin A. The carotene is actually synthesized into vitamin A in a horse's intestinal wall. The levels of carotene tend to drop in stored feeds, drought-affected forages, and overly-mature grass forages.

An idle mature horse (1,100 lbs) has a Vitamin A requirement of 15,000 IU while a pregnant or lactating broodmare has about double that requirement. While carrots are high in vitamin A (about 2,000 IU per large carrot), they are also high in water content (90%). So it would take about 8 carrots to meet the daily requirement of Vitamin A for an adult horse at maintenance. If your horse has access to pasture in the summer time, chances are it is more than meeting this requirement and the liver stores will see it through the winter months. If you have a broodmare with a higher requirement, the typical commercial horse feed designed for broodmares will also meet these

requirements if supplemented according to feed bag directions. Most of the calories from carrots come from sugar, so if you have a horse where sugar in the diet can set off metabolic issues, then you should stay clear of feeding any treats like apples and carrots. If you are feeding carrots, it is best to feed them finely chopped in a feeder, versus out of your hand. This will help prevent bad habits in your horse, avoid the risk of getting your fingers bitten, and decrease the risk of choke from large pieces of carrot.

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5. Dental Care For Horses

Equine Dental

Care http://extension.usu.edu/files/publications/publication/AG_Equine_2007-01.pdf

Basic Dental Care and How to Detect Trouble

http://animalscience.uconn.edu/extension/publications/factsheet_pdfs/dentalcare.pdf

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6. Grazing Sticks Available –

Grazing sticks are handy tools that simplify the tasks of when to rotate animals on and off a pasture to graze, measuring pasture yield, and tracking changes in productivity. These are all critical aspects of good pasture management.

Grazing sticks are a simple and useful tools for making immediate pasture management decisions, but also good records of pasture yield, grazing days, and other data will provide a means to evaluate past efforts to improve the system.

The grazing stick is a quick guide, so carry the stick with you whenever you check animals or move fences; you can quickly assess pasture regrowth and readiness for grazing. You will see the suggested starting height for grass species on the stick for height when to graze which ensures that forage is in a high-quality vegetative stage, and when to stop grazing height that ensures that some leaf tissue is available for grass regrowth. Removal of basal leaves will slow grass regrowth and

8. Cheesemaking 101

Join us for a fun-filled day of learning to make cheese in your own home! Stretch your dollar as you discover how easy it is to make fresh, soft cheese and the aging process to produce a lovely, firmer textured cheese.

Each day-long workshop is \$125 and includes:

- hands-on instruction on making chevre and aged cheeses**
- written instructions and supply lists for home use**
- a starter kit for your first batch at home**
- a delicious lunch with a sampling of our cheeses**
- a copy of our cookbook, What Do I Do With It?**
- a cheese like the one you create!**

Private Classes: A group (or single person) to make cheese of their choice for total \$300.00 without lunch (with lunch \$15.00/person). Offerings: chevre, feta, Cassatt, cheddar, washed curd (like Gouda), raw milk Cezanne, blue. We have some flexibility as to the timing and direction of the class, so call first to discuss your options.

Private Cheese Making: You are basically 'renting' the state-certified cheese making facilities (and the cheese maker) for the day and buying about 30-40 lbs of cheese depending on the make. One of our cheese makers will be present to direct the operation (conducted as a class for the novice but if you are experienced, that may not be needed). Because of the need for pressing, drying, and brining, the cheese must be picked up at a prearranged time a couple days later. The group can decide whether they want it waxed (an extra charge) or if they prefer to do the affinage (aging) themselves. Please call or email for details or ideas. Is a wonderful way for friends to have a profitable get together...a lot of fun and fellowship. You can make your goat (or cow/goat milk mixed) cheese for about 1/2 the price paid at farmers markets.

Chevre is a little different because it is a 3 day process: we can make it and hang it and one or more from your group can come and pack it

(flavor it if you like) and take away to divide among yourselves. Please call or email for details or ideas. Is a wonderful way for friends to have a profitable get together...a lot of fun/ fellowship.

Call [336-388-0703](tel:336-388-0703) or email sleepygoatfarm@gmail.com

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9. The American Livestock Breeds Conservancy - Heritage Breed Workshop

Register Now! *First-of-Its-Kind Workshop to Teach Veterans and Others about Heritage Breed Agriculture*

Join the [American Livestock Breeds Conservancy \(ALBC\)](#) May 4 – 5, 2012, for a two-day intensive workshop that will help transform today's veterans into tomorrow's farmers. This first-of-its kind workshop will educate and train America's service men and women on the skills necessary to steward some of America's most historic and endangered farm animals. This workshop is a basic intro to heritage breed farming.

The workshop, though focused on veterans, is now open to anyone who wants to attend. Priority will be given to veteran registrants.

Friday's program will include a full-day classroom session featuring many local farmers. On Saturday, attendees will select a track and visit local, successful small farm operations where they will get an up-close look at the realities of heritage breed farming.

This workshop stems from the growing demand from veterans for more information about heritage breed agriculture. ALBC has experienced a rapid rise in call volume and inquiries from veterans seeking help getting started with heritage breed agriculture.

To find out details about the workshop, [click here](#).

To register for the workshop, call the ALBC office at [\(919\) 542-5704](tel:919-542-5704), or email iberanger@albc-usa.org. The cost of the workshop is \$95 which includes a heritage breed lunch on Friday, and a boxed lunch on Saturday.

For the full workshop agenda, visit: www.albc-usa.org/documents/veteransworkshop.pdf

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10. Piedmont Horseman's Association

Are you looking for a local open horse show association that is friendly and offers a variety of classes for all ages? Look no further...Piedmont Horseman's Association has been around for 41 years and still going strong! Whether you show halter, showmanship, English, Western Pleasure or Working Western; PHA has classes for you! Piedmont Horseman's

Association (PHA) helps create a wholesome, family atmosphere in the great sport of Horse Showing; and for each member to exhibit his or her horse or pony in a sportsmanlike manner. There are many benefits of being a member of PHA; reduced entry fee at sanctioned shows, accumulate points for year end awards, recently APHA PAC approved and much more! Horse Show season is upon us and currently PHA has eight shows scheduled with the next show being this weekend on Saturday, April 14. You can find all the details such as membership forms, class lists, calendar, etc on the PHA website at: <http://www.phasince1971.com/> PHA is also looking for class/show sponsors to make this the best year ever! Feel free to contact one of the officers from the website if you have any questions. We hope to see some new people at the Piedmont Horseman's Association shows!

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11. Flintrock Farm

All of us at Flintrock Farm would like to thank everyone who came out in the rain to compete at our first show of the season, we had a great turnout! Hope to see everyone at our first Schooling Hunter Show of the year, April 21st.

For class sheets, entry forms and more information... www.flintrockfarm.com

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12. Cooler Horsemanship Trail Sessions and Clinics

Need to build your horse's confidence outside the arena and on the trail? Want better control while riding in a group? Join us at Fiore Farms for our Trail Sessions.

Saturday April 21st, 1pm - 4pm

Saturday May 19th, 9am - 12pm

Have a group that wants to do a Trail Session, contact us to schedule a date.

April 27-29 - Weekend Horsemanship Clinic at Fiore Farms

Friday evening overview/demo - 5:00 - 7:00 pm

Saturday and Sunday Clinic - 9:00 am - 6:00 pm

Auditors welcome: \$5 for Friday overview, \$15/day, or \$25/for entire weekend

May 25-27 - Weekend Horsemanship Clinic at Fiore Farms

Friday evening overview/demo - 5:00 - 7:00 pm

Saturday and Sunday Clinic - 9:00 am - 6:00 pm

Auditors welcome: \$5 for Friday overview, \$15/day, or \$25/for entire weekend

www.CoolerHorsemanship.com for more info on all upcoming events.

kate@coolerhorsemanship.com This e-mail address is being protected from spambots. You need JavaScript enabled to view it , [843-304-3407](tel:843-304-3407)

Fiore Farms

7600 Millbrook Road

Summerfield, NC 27358

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13. Piedmont Saddle Club Open Fun Show will be held on April 21st, 2012 at 9 a.m. Please visit: www.piedmontsaddleclub.org for classlist and directions.

Admission is \$5/person (children 10 and under are free) and \$5/horse. There are no class fees, casual attire, prizes and ribbons given to all classes.

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14. HAY DIRECTORY - 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 would like to be added (or removed) from this list please call me at [1-800-666-3625](tel: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!

Please let me know if you have hay to sell!

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15. SWAP SHOP

- some folks are looking at the opportunity to raise and care for hens in a school courtyard. They have a chicken coop already built, and are looking for 4-5 egg layers. If you have some, please let Ben know, Thanks

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17. Take A Load Off –

I need your clean Jokes, so please send em to me! -

A librarian was quietly working when three chickens walked in and jumped on to the counter eyed her and said BUK BUK BUK Not sure she was sane she gave the chikens three books and they left. An hour later in walked the chickens again jumped onto the counter, returned the books they had taken earlier and said BUK BUK BUK Now convinced she was out of her mind she gave them three books, they took one each and left. This time she decided to follow them. She followed them down to the local pond and stood horrified as they threw the books into the water. All of a sudden they flew back out of the pond and a frog stuck its head up saying RREDIT RREDIT RREDIT!

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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!

*******I NEED YOUR IDEAS FOR ARTICLES In FUTURE Newsletters!*******

I WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

***Please remember our Troops who are serving our Country (and there families) those who have come home with wounds and the families that paid the ultimate sacrifice. We owe everything to those who are and have served!**

Thank You!

I hope that you all have a Great Safe Weekend!

Ben

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