Weekly Pile for week of April 18 2011

HOWDY FOLKS & HAPPY EASTER,

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the Week of April 18, 2011, 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.
- Please E-mail information to me by Wednesday each Week.
- Please keep ads or events as short as possible - with NO FORMATTING with 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 a like.
- PLEASE PUT WEEKLY PILE IN SUBJECT LINE when you send in to me.
- THERE ARE NO CONTINUAL RUNNING SPOTS - Ads must be sent in each week
- The Weekly Pile is not for listings for Commercial type properties or products.

If I forgot to include anything in this email it was a 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. Once again I find myself behind the 8 Ball, a day late and yes a dollar short, but felt like I needed to get this Pile out to you. Please don't forget to send me info to be included in next weeks Weekly Pile!

++

2. Please Help Me – Last Time…For Now!
Most of u know that my life has been upside down since my wife a had a Stroke. Well, my plate is over flowing and the University decided to change our Email system. During this process I have lost some data. I was able to salvage all the Email addresses on this list BUT LOST ALL THE US MAILING ADDRESSES that belong to the Email addresses. So your email may befluffybunny@hotmail.com (or whatever) and I will not know who you are or where you live.

So PLEASE HELP ME WITH THIS! If you Have Not Already done so - Please Send me

Your Name:
US Mailing Address
County
Phone #
? Cell #

This will save me a whole lot of time. Please help me do this.
Thank You

++

3. It's YOUR Responsibility - An Oath For Animal Care
Modified from the North Carolina Animal Agriculture Coalition -

With the resent terrible videos that show detestable animal treatment, I thought this would be suitable to include.
- As a North Carolina farmer, ensuring the health, well-being and comfort of the animals we raise is our number one priority.
- This means making sure our animals have nutritious feed and fresh water; appropriate housing and veterinary care; prevention and treatment of disease; and prompt, humane treatment of sick or injured animals.
- The abuse of the animals in the resent video footage of a dairy farm clearly is unacceptable, and absolutely does not reflect the commitment that North Carolina farmers have to caring for their animals.
- As a farmer, I will not condone bad actions – or bad actors – in the farming community. I support those farms who are doing things right and will not tolerate those farms that are unwilling to follow commonly accepted best management practices.

- Farmers have a moral and ethical obligation to provide excellent care of their flocks and herds every day. It's the right thing to do, and it makes good sense both as farmers and as business owners.
- On my farm, we follow a number of state and national programs that establish best practices for how food animals are cared for. These programs include guidelines in areas such as housing, nutrition, disease prevention, euthanasia, and veterinary and preventative medical care.
- The treatment, health and well-being of our animals are of the utmost importance to my farm, both from a moral and farm perspective.
- Consumers can be confident in the care that I am giving my animals and in the safety and quality of the food my farm produces. It is my livelihood and our responsibility.

++

4. Its Not to Soon to Think about Pest Control
A number of insect pests can cause damage and irritation to horses. These insects include biting flies, nuisance flies, lice, and bots. Occasionally other arthropods such as mites and ticks may cause problems. The biology and control of the most commonly encountered insects associated with horses and their premises are discussed here.

Biting Flies - Several types of biting flies bother horses. These include mosquitoes, black flies, deer flies, horse flies and stable flies. Of these pests, the stable fly is probably the most important biting fly pest for several weeks during the sum-mer.

Stable Flies - Adults: Both male and female stable flies feed on blood and are persistent feeders that cause significant irritation to host animals. Adults are 1/4 to 1/3 inch long and resemble house flies. A "checkerboard" appearance on the top of the abdomen and the stiletto-like proboscis separate this species from adult house flies.

Eggs: Stable fly eggs are about 0.04 inch long and are an off-white color. Females deposit clusters of eggs containing up to 50 eggs. Several egg clusters may be deposited during the life of a female fly and a single female can lay up to a thousand eggs during her lifetime.
Larvae: Stable fly larvae have a typical maggot shape and are similar to the house fly. There are three larval stages. The last stage larva is about 2/5 inch long and is a cream white color.
Pupae: After the third stage larva completes feeding, it shortens, hardens and darkens in color. The chestnut brown pupa is 1/4 inch long. Stable fly pupae are very similar in appearance to house fly pupae and are difficult to distinguish since, in their natural habitat, they are usually mixed with house fly pupae.

Stable Fly Life History and Habits - Stable flies will feed on blood from practically any warm blooded animal including horses, humans, pets and other livestock. During periods of high stable fly activity, humans can be severely annoyed; this insect has been called "the biting house fly." Individual flies may feed more than once per day (Scholl and Peterson, 1985). Peaks of feeding activity commonly occur during the early morning and again in the late afternoon. Stable flies prefer feeding on lower parts of the hosts such as the legs and belly of horses and cattle. Both male and female flies feed on blood; the female requires blood meals to produce viable eggs. Eggs are deposited into a variety of decaying animal and plant wastes but are rarely found in

fresh manure. Fly larvae develop in excrement mixed with straw, soil, silage or grain (Guyer and King, 1956; Meyer and Peterson, 1983) but are also found in wet straw, hay, grass clippings, other post-harvest refuse, and poorly managed compost piles. Large round hay or straw bales, where contacted by moist soil, may also serve as a larval development site. Larval development requires 11 to 21 days, depending on environmental conditions. Mature larvae then crawl to drier areas to pupate. The pupal period varies from six to 26 days depending on temperature. The entire life cycle from egg to adult is generally completed in three to six weeks.

Stable flies are active during the summertime and are one of the most important pests of horses and livestock. Stable flies prefer to feed outdoors and rarely are found feeding or resting indoors. These flies are strong fliers and dispersion from one livestock facility to the next is common. They remain active into October. However, larval development slows as autumn temperatures decrease. At temperatures near freezing, larvae can survive but continue to develop slowly in habitats such as piled silage or manure where fermentation generates heat (Scholl et al., 1981).

Stable Fly Management - A sound sanitation program is of paramount importance to fly control; all other types of control are doomed to failure without this important first step. Control of stable flies in barnyards, stables or corral areas usually involves several methods. These methods also apply for the house fly. Chemical control directed at larval and adult stages of both insects is usually required periodically during the fly season.
Sanitation around stable or corral. The basic aim of a sanitation program is to reduce or eliminate larval development sites on the farmstead. A number of areas require attention because of the varied habitats suitable for larval development of these flies. Manure management is essential in limiting fly production. Timely spreading of manure promotes drying and prevents larvae from developing. Even small areas, where manure mixes with straw, are ideal breeding sites for large numbers of both stable and house flies. Wet areas where manure, mud and plant debris accumulate also form ideal breeding habitats for these fly species. Modifications of the drainage around corrals to reduce excess moisture can eliminate these fly production sites and make chemical control efforts much more successful.

Chemical control. A variety of chemical control techniques are available to the horse owner. Generally, control of adult flies using residual insecticides as surface treatments and knock-down sprays to kill existing adult flies are the most effective techniques. In most barnyard situations, a combination of residual and space sprays is used, often on
an alternating schedule. Treatments applied directly to horses are not as effective for control of stable or house flies as residual surface treatments. In practice, both techniques usually are needed. These and other methods of more limited usefulness are discussed below. ALWAYS FOLLOW THE LABEL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RATE AND FREQUENCY OF ANY PESTICIDE TREATMENT.

Applications of residual insecticides to premises are frequently used to control both house and stable flies. Longer residual insecticides provide control for an extended period when sprayed onto sites where the adult flies congregate. Sides of buildings, inside and outside surfaces of stalls and fences may be potential day or night resting sites for these flies. Observation of your own barnyard situation will quickly tell you the favored resting sites for flies. Flies contact the insecticide when they land on the treated surfaces.

Knock-down sprays are effective in killing adult flies present at the time of application. The chemicals used for these applications are usually short residual insecticides having a quick knock-down and high contact toxicity. Several types of spray or fogging apparatus may be used for these applications. Wind velocities should be low at the time of application and the droplet or particle size should be small (50-75 microns) to ensure drift through the corral area. This method requires less time for application but has the disadvantage that it will only kill flies present at application and thus provides short-term relief.

Direct animal applications of sprays and dusts may be used in some situations to protect animals. Materials used for direct animal application usually have short residual activity and this type of application is labor intensive.

Other methods of fly control such as baits, electric grids and traps may have some limited use for house fly control but generally are ineffective for the blood feeding stable fly. Baits may be used effectively for house fly control in enclosed areas. Fly papers, cords and strips may also help alleviate fly problems in these areas. Such methods are usually ineffective in open areas.

Control of immature flies (larvae) is sometimes possible. Usually, the best approach is to remove the potential source of fly production with sanitation practices. When this is not possible, a larvicide can kill the developing flies. A larvicidal insecticide may be applied directly to places where eggs are laid and larvae develop.

Biological control has potential for controlling barnyard fly problems (Morgan, 1980; Peterson and Meyer, 1983; Peterson et al., 1983). A number of parasites and predators of both house and stable flies exist that help to reduce fly numbers. Some of these natural parasites are available commercially but to date research has not demonstrated cost-effective fly control.

Horse and Deer Flies

Horse and deer flies are large biting flies which can inflict painful bites on horses and humans. Several species may become abundant enough to constitute a problem for grazing horses, particularly animals pastured near streams or low, wet areas. Both horse and deer flies have been incriminated in the transmission of equine infectious anemia. Further, because the bite is painful, horses may become restless and unmanageable when they attempt to ward off attacks by these flies. Immature larval horse flies are aquatic or semi-aquatic and the last stage larva overwinters. Life cycles are long; most species have only one generation per year and some species may have a two year life cycle. Only female flies feed on blood. Control is difficult; individual animal treatment using repellents or insecticidal sprays may reduce fly bites

Black Flies

Black flies or buffalo gnats are small, 1/12 to 1/15 inch long, hump backed, biting flies which may have high populations in the spring and early summer, particularly in pasture areas along streams. The immature stages are found in flowing water. Pupation occurs underwater and the adults float to the surface, ready for flight, feeding and mating. Adult feeding on horses and other animals can pose serious animal health problems, and the irritation caused by black fly bites can make horses unmanageable. Anemia as a consequence of black fly feeding on the blood of the

vertebrate host is a possibility when the black fly population is high. Bites may cause severe reactions such as toxemia and anaphylactic shock; these reactions can result in death. Control is difficult; species which feed in the ears of horses can be controlled using insecticidal applications or by using petroleum jelly in the interior of the horses' ears. When possible, horses can be stabled during the day and pastured at night. Black flies only feed during daylight hours and usually do not enter stable areas. Area sprays or general topical applications of insecticides are not very effective.

Biting Gnats

"No-see-ums," "punkies" or biting midges can be a serious pest of horses. Blood loss and irritation associated with the feeding of these very small (usually less than 0.04 inch), blood feeding flies can be significant. The immature stages of these flies complete development in water in a variety of locations from tree holes or man-made containers to lakes and streams. Adults of these flies often are unnoticed because of their small size and because they are active at night, late evening or early morning. Direct treatment of horses with wipes or sprays containing insecticides or repellents can provide relief for the horses.

Horn Flies

The horn fly is normally a pest of grazing cattle; however, when cattle and horses are pastured together, this fly will feed on horses. Horn flies are about one-half the size of stable flies and like stable flies are biting flies. The horn fly usually remains on the host animal almost continually, both day and night. Females lay eggs on fresh cattle droppings. Control of horn flies on cattle using established treatment methods such as self-treating devices provides the best approach to this problem if horses are pastured with the cattle. Sprays or wipes can be used successfully on horses.

Nuisance Flies

Several types of nuisance flies may be associated with horses or their premises. These include the house fly, bottle flies, false stable flies and other species of barnyard flies. Face flies, usually a pest of cattle, may also affect horses, particularly when cattle are nearby. Two major pest species which bother horses are the stable fly and the house fly, a non-biting species. A distinguishing feature, visible to the naked eye, that separates the two species is the distinct stiletto-like proboscis of the stable fly which extends forward beyond the head. This sharply pointed beak is used to pierce the skin and draw blood. The house fly cannot bite since it has sponging mouthparts.

House Fly

Adults: Both male and female house flies are grayish-brown with a black and grey striped thorax . The house fly is a medium sized fly ranging from about 1/4 to 1/3 inch long with sponging mouthparts. House flies do not bite but feed on a variety of plant and animal wastes and garbage, as well as other sources of carbohydrates and proteins.

Eggs: House fly eggs are about 0.04 inch long, whitish and slightly curved. The females generally deposit eggs in batches of about 100 eggs at a time. Each female may deposit four to six batches of eggs during an average lifetime of two to four weeks during the summer.

Larvae: The three larval stages are similar in appearance to stable fly larvae. The third stage reaches approximately 1/2 to 2/3 inch in length. Differentiation of the two species is based on the size and shape of the posterior spiracles (or respiratory tract openings).
Pupae: Pupae are barrel shaped and are of the same approximate size and coloration as stable fly pupae.

House Fly Life History and Habits

House fly females lay their eggs in clusters, preferably in moist decaying organic material (Meyer and Peterson, 1983). Eggs hatch within eight to 40 hours, depending on temperature. Larvae feed on yeast, bacteria and decomposition products which occur in their development site. Larval development through three stages takes from three to eight days. Larvae crawl to drier areas to pupate when feeding is completed. The pupal stage lasts from three to 10 days, depending primarily on temperature. Adults emerge from the puparia and begin feeding within 24 hours. Males are ready to mate shortly after emergence and females begin mat-ing by the second or third day. Most females mate once and deposit eggs in batches every two to four days (Moon and Meyer, 1985; West, 1951). The flies feed on carbohydrates and proteins. Females require protein to produce viable eggs. Solid foods are first liquified with saliva and are then ingested using the sponging mouthparts.
The entire life cycle from egg to adult can be completed in as little as 10 to 14 days during warm weather. Like the stable fly, house flies overwinter in sites where microbial fermentation heats the larval habitat, such as silage or manure piles. House flies may develop throughout the year in heated livestock facilities. They are active near sources of food during daylight hours and generally rest at night on stationary objects both indoors and outdoors. The flies prefer shaded areas during much of the day and commonly move inside structures where livestock are held.

House Fly Management

House fly management, like stable fly management, is based on a strong farm sanitation program. The methods for reducing house flies are the same as those discussed for the stable fly.

Face Fly

The face fly is usually a pest of grazing cattle. However, when horses are pastured with or close to cattle or when face flies are numerous these flies will feed on secretions around the eyes of horses. Adult face flies look much like house flies. The face fly does not bite, but the persistent feeding behavior of the fly makes it a nuisance pest. In addition, the face fly can mechanically transmit parasites or pathogens to the horse. Control of face flies is difficult. Relief can be obtained by stabling horses during the daytime when the face fly feeds. In addition, since the face fly feeds predominantly on cattle, pasturing horses separately from cattle will lessen the incidence of these flies on the horses. Topical insecticide applications are usually not effective because face flies spend little time on the vertebrate host.

Mosquitos

There are numerous species of mosquitoes known to occur in North Carolina. Fortunately, only a few species cause annoyance. Nevertheless, their presence affects people engaged in outdoor activities. Mosquitoes also annoy livestock causing weight loss, reduced milk production, and poor reproduction.

Life Cycle and Breeding Habits

The most abundant mosquitoes in North Carolina are temporary pool water breeders (also sometimes known as flood-water mosquitoes). They lay their eggs singly on damp soil near water. Like all mosquitoes, they pass through four life stages: egg, larva (four stages or instars), pupa and adult. They are found in shallow water with abundant vegetation above and/or on the water surface and where there is a fluctuation of water level and they are protected from wave action. Roadside ditches & gutters are common breeding sites. They do not live in running water or deep, open waters of lakes and ponds. Mosquito eggs, if not exposed to water, can survive for several years until they are flooded.

Other types of mosquitoes are permanent water breeders. These permanent water types lay their eggs on the water surface. Several generations are produced each summer. The adults overwinter in protected areas. The adults emerge from pupal cases, their wings expand, and after a few hours the exoskeleton becomes hardened enough for flight. Because blood is necessary for egg development, the female then seeks a blood meal from human or animal. Adults often rest in weeds, tall grass or other vegetation but never reproduce there. After a few days the females return to suitable pools to deposit eggs and the cycle begins again. Depending on the amount of light and temperature, the cycle from egg to adult may take one to four weeks.

Adult mosquitoes are strong fliers. They can fly (or be blown) long distances from their breeding sites, although they usually go only far enough to find a blood meal.

Mosquito Management

Mosquito reduction on an area-wide basis is a complex problem which should be based on established principles of good mosquito management. A number of techniques are available, depending on the target species involved and the priorities which have been established. For example, the control of species implicated as disease vectors can be quite a different problem from that of species which are strictly nuisance biters.

An effective mosquito management program cannot be planned or implemented until a survey is made to locate the major breeding places of problem mosquitoes. Mosquito surveys take a great deal of time and work but are well worth the effort. Though mosquitoes usually require standing water for breeding, it is not true that mosquitoes will be produced in every body of standing water. A survey will identify breeding sites which must be eliminated or treated. This will avoid unnecessary intrusion upon areas which need not be treated, thereby preserving the environment. Since the most efficient management programs concentrate on control of mosquito larvae rather than adults, the survey is an essential prerequisite.

The following practices may be used to reduce mosquito breeding sites:

- Ditch and clean stagnant streams to ensure a continuous flow of water to eliminate border vegetation which provides habitat for mosquito development.
- Drain or fill back-water pools and swamps where stagnant water accumulates. Sanitary landfills, which can often be used in such locations, will eliminate mosquito breeding sites and improve the value of the land.
- Since mosquitoes breed in shallow, quiet water, remove vegetation and debris from along the shores of lakes and ponds to discourage mosquito breeding. Such bodies of water should have a

steep, clean shoreline with as little vegetation as possible. Approved weed killers may be used in some cases to eliminate or prevent emergent plant growth.

Chemical control is, at best, a temporary expedient which should be limited to situations which offer no other alternatives. In general, chemical control can be divided into two major operations. The first, control of larvae, is the most efficient and effective and should be the backbone of any good chemical program. The second, control of adults, is less efficient and should be used strictly for supplemental or emergency purposes. The detection of active transmission of a mosquito-borne disease is an example of such an emergency.

A number of insecticides are registered for mosquito control. The relative value of chemical control varies with the mosquito species and environmental conditions at the location where control is to be applied. Because each situation differs, care must be taken to select the proper insecticide for your particular situation. Some factors to consider include: effectiveness against target species (resistance problems); relative toxicity to humans and domestic animals (impact on non-target organisms); contamination of garden or fruit; cost; availability in quantities needed; need for residual action in some situations; chemical stability; flammability; ease of preparation; corrosiveness; and offensive odor, staining, etc..

Resistance can be a problem in mosquito control, especially when using some of the carbamate and organo-phosphate compounds. However, before assuming that resistance is the cause of poor control, it must be established that poor control is not caused by other factors such as improper identification of mosquitoes, spray techniques, lack of knowledge about insect habits, or faulty source reduction procedures. Any decrease in susceptibility should be substantiated in carefully controlled tests before changing either the toxicant or the application procedure. You can reduce numbers of mosquitoes on horses by treating individual animals using sprays or wipe-on insecticides. In stables, sprays, fogs and insecticide impregnated strips provide useful methods of control.

Lice

Biting and Sucking Lice - Both biting and sucking lice parasitize horses. Both types are host specific to horses, mules and donkeys. Horses infested with lice usually look poorly groomed. The hair coat looks poor and the animals rub and scratch to alleviate the itching caused by feeding activity of the lice. The initial locations of infestation are generally on the head, neck, mane or tail; however, as numbers of lice increase, other areas of the body become infested. Heavy louse populations may predispose the horse to other disease conditions and reduce the vigor of the animal.

Biologies. Eggs are glued to the hair on the horse, usually close to the skin. The eggs hatch in about seven days to three weeks depending on species. Immature lice remain on the horse throughout three nymphal stages which last about a month before molting into adult lice. Adult lice remain on the horse during their entire life. Lice which are removed from the animals die within a short time. Lice are transferred from one horse to another by direct contact with other animals.

The horse sucking louse feeds on blood and the biting louse feeds on shed skin or scurf and on secretions from the skin. Both types of lice reproduce throughout the year. However, these pests are most common during the winter months. Good grooming and adequate nutrition are important to maintain the health of the horse. Grooming provides an excellent opportunity to inspect the horse for lice. Insecticidal sprays prepared from wettable powders can be used to control both types of lice. Emulsifiable concentrates should be used with caution since some horses are likely to develop dermatitis from the concentrate. Avoid unnecessary use of louse control products by treating only when you have verified that lice are present.

Other Pest of Horses -Ticks and Mites Horse Bots
Chemical Controls for Insect Pests of Horses - Always follow the label recommendations for proper rate and method for application of insecticides. Use only formulations approved for use on horses. For information on specific products or recommendations for a particular pest control problem consult your veterinarian or give me a call.

++

5. You Asked: Have gotten a few requests to clarify some terms and designations on diseases, and provide some tips for dealing with horses in these situations.

Infectious or Contagious?
By: Dr. Roberta Dwyer

Here's some clarification for these often-confused terms!
- Infection is the state of clinical disease associated with a microorganism (a virus, bacterium, parasite, or fungus). Infectious diseases are caused by infectious agents.
- Noninfectious diseases include those that are metabolic, nutritional, musculoskeletal, autoimmune (lupus erythematosus), neoplastic (caused by tumors), etc.
- Transmissible and contagious diseases refer to those caused by infectious agents that can be transferred from one animal to another. Equine influenza is transmissible or contagious between horses via respiratory droplets, resulting in outbreaks of disease.
- Zoonotic diseases (or zoonoses) are infections that are transmitted from animals to people either by direct contact or via a vector (i.e., mosquito, tick). West Nile virus can be transmitted from birds to people via mosquitoes, as an example.
- Direct transmission routes are primarily through inhalation, ingestion, skin or conjunctival contact, and bites or inoculation.
- Indirect transmission includes transfer of the pathogen from the horse to human via vectors such as ticks, mosquitoes, and other ectoparasites (a parasite that lives outside the body). Indirect transmission can occur due to contact with materials that the horse or its excretions have touched, such as towels, bits, saddle pads, or contaminated bedding. These inanimate objects are known as fomites.--Roberta Dwyer, DVM, Dipl. ACVPM

We tend to see a lot of issues with horses from time to time, what we would call a cold, to more intense flu-like symptoms, strangles, etc. The following are some basic tips in protecting ourselves and other horses that might have contact with sick horses:

- Obtain appropriate vaccinations for horses and for people!

- Isolate horses with neurologic signs and have a veterinarian out to see the animal; avoid contact with the horse's saliva.
- Caretakers should use protective clothing and gloves when handling horses or foals with diarrhea, or horses that exhibit substantial nasal discharge.
- Use mosquito and insect control strategies to reduce vector-borne diseases.
- Immuno-compromised individuals should consult with a health care professional about specific concerns with any horses and other animals in their care.
- Wash your hands before eating or drinking or after any contact with horses.

++

6. Equestrian access to the Atlantic & Yadkin Greenway (old railroad) through Summerfield and Stokesdale.

Equestrian access to the Atlantic & Yadkin Greenway (old railroad) through Summerfield and Stokesdale is being considered. If you want any chance of horses ever being able to use this trail, it is CRITICAL to attend either Stokesdale town hall 4/26 11-7, or the Field House at Summerfield Athletic Park 4/27 11-7 to give your input. These are drop-in meetings...you don't have to be there the whole time.

++

7. Flintrock Farm Show Series

April 30th - Schooling Hunter Show

for more information - www.flintrockfarm.com

++

8. Cooler Horsemanship Upcoming Events
Weekend Horsemanship Clinics at Fiore Farms
Jump start the communication with your horse this spring.
Sign up for one or both of our clinics: April 29-May 1 and May 27-29
Limited to 10 participants, reserve your spot now. This is a great way to learn with your horse and get 8 hours of hands on help and 8 hours of auditing other participants at a discount from private lessons.
This clinic will be split into 2 sessions each day with 5 participants/session (10 participants total). Each participant and horse will be a part of either the morning or afternoon session on both Saturday and Sunday and is encouraged to watch and learn from the other session.
Morning Session: 9am-1pm
Afternoon Session: 2pm-6pm
Friday evening overview/demo - 5:00 - 7:00 pm
Saturday and Sunday Clinic - 9:00 am - 6:00 pm

Auditors welcome - Friday Free. $15/Day or $20/Weekend

May, 7 1:00-3:00pm
Spring Show at Fiore Farms
Experience the Beauty, Power and Spirit of the Horse!
Join us as we play with our horses to music and share why horses do what they do. Come see how learning to see things from the horse's point of view leads to Equine Communication without Boundaries.
Admission $5.00, children under 16 Free
Visit www.CoolerHorsemanship.com or Contact us kate@coolerhorsemanship.com, 843-304-3407 for more information about our program and any upcoming events
++
9. Fun open horseshow to benefit Red Dog Farm Saturday May 14th 9:00 am

Hardin's Farm and Stables - 8201 Millrun Rd Stokesdale NC 27357 for more information see website www.cc-ha.org or contact Steve Nelson at 688-8845 or Helen Isley 580-4532

++

10. Small & Niche Market Poultry Growers

Training Dates: May 12th – Raleigh, NC
May 19th – Plymouth, NC
June 7th – Fletcher, NC
Time: 9:00 – 4:30pm
Registration will start at 8:00 a.m. so that we may begin promptly at 9:00 a.m.

Lunch is provided and all registered attendees will receive a resource notebook and presenter handouts.
$50 Workshop Fee Register and Pay directly at:
www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/poulsci/AgEdServices/#SmallFlock
The payment receipt serves as your registration confirmation for the workshop. Please be sure to list your contact information on the Paypal payment form in case we have any questions.

Visit Blog for more information www.smallflockpoultry.wordpress.com Questions can be directed to: Melissa Scherpereel – 919-515-5403 email: Melissa_Scherpereel@ncsu.edu

Training Program AGENDA

- Registration and Networking – Coffee served
- Welcome and Introductions
- Understanding Your County Ordinances - Dr. Donna Carver
- Basic Egg Formation, Fertility and Incubation - Melissa Scherpereel
- Brooding Basics and Housing - Dr. Ken Anderson

Break

- Feeding and Nutrition for Broilers and Layers - Dr. Ken Anderson
- Poultry Health - Dr. Donna Carver

Lunch
- Meat Bird Rearing (Housing, Feeders, Strains) - Dr. Doug Smith
- Layer Management and Egg Quality - Dr. Ken Anderson

Break
- Meat Bird Processing (Food Safety & Handling) - Dr. Doug Smith
- Regulatory Issues - Dr. Donna Carver

Wrap – Up and Evaluations

Sponsored by:
NC State University, NC Cooperative Extension Service, Department of Poultry Science

++

11. Open Community Fun Show, rescheduled: June 11th, @ Piedmont Saddle Club in Colfax.
No class entry fees; admission $5 per horse, $5 per person (ages 10 & under free).
Contact Jenny Taylor 919-323-9910 or info@piedmontsaddleclub.org.
See www.piedmontsaddleclub.org for class list, release form, sponsorship, directions, etc. Sponsorship info contact Carol Merritt336-312-4149 or ckmerritt@bellsouth.net. Last year's attendance: over 600 people. Concessions on site. Camping with electric hook-up available. Stalls available.

++

12. 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 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!

WHEN YOU HAVE CUT HAY AND HAVE SOME TO SELL, PLEASE LET ME KNOW!!

++

13. Swap Shop - For Sale/Wanted - Equestrian Facilities Available
- Pasture Board - NE Guilford $150/mo. Good pasture, cross-fenced, run-in sheds, arena. Brought into 8-stall barn once daily to feed your grain. Tack room, hot & cold wash, trails in area. Call Sandy 336-584-5617 or larknspursandy@bellsouth.net.
- Saddle Seat Clothes For Sale – Show & schooling quality Kentucky Jodhpurs, with & without suede knee patches, black & navy sizes 28 Long-32 Long; Carl Meyers custom 4 piece suit (hounds tooth w/brown jods/vest,cream shirt) size ladies 12-14 $525.00; Reed Hill Day coat (linen blend-oatmeal/tan) size 16(runs smaller) $175.00; 2 - Custom Navy 3 piece suits sizes 8 & 10-12 $150.00 each; Black/red reversible vest, size 14 $50.00; sequined butterfly pleasure driving top $50.00; various vests, shirts, more day coats,etc Contact Terri Aprile (336) 698-0207 orshoponys@gmail.com

- Equine Sports Massage Therapy –Get ready for show season!! - Improve your horses performance with massage/physical therapy for your Equine Athlete (stiffness, soreness, injuries, disposition, etc.) or if you feel your horse just needs a good massage. All sessions are performed at your facility. I have been certified from Equissage since 1994. Terri C.Aprile, ESMT at (336) 698-0207. References available upon request. Open to all disciplines and breeds.

- Bagged Pine Shavings for sale $4.25+tax per bag, heavy vacuum sealed bags. Contact Tony Aprile at (336) 698-0207

++

14. Take A Load Off – The Talking Centipede (Thanks for this send in)

A single guy decided life would be more fun
If he had a pet.

So he went to the pet store
And told the owner
That he wanted to buy an unusual pet.

After some discussion,
He finally bought a talking centipede,
(100-legged bug),
Which came in a little white box
To use for his house.

He took the box back home,
Found a good spot for the box,
And decided he would start off
By taking his new pet
To church with him.

So he asked the centipede in the box,
"Would you like to go
To church with me today?
We will have a good time."

But there was no answer
From his new pet.

This bothered him a bit,
But he waited a few minutes
And then asked again,
"How about going
To church with me

And receive blessings?"

But again,
There was no answer
From his new friend and pet.
So he waited
A few minutes more,
Thinking about the situation.

The guy decided
To invite the centipede
One last time.

This time
He put his face up against
The centipede's house and shouted,
"Hey, in there!
Would you like to go
To church with me
And learn about God?"

... YOU ARE GOING TO LOVE THIS ....

This time,
A little voice
Came out of the box,
"I heard you the first time!
I'm putting on my shoes!"

++
++

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 WEEKLY PILES!*****

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 EASTER!

Ben

North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State University
Is committed to equality of educational opportunity and does not
discriminate against applicants, students, or employees based on race,
color, creed, national origin, religion, gender, age, or disability.
Moreover, North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State
University is open to people of all races and actively seeks to promote
racial integration by recruiting and enrolling a larger number of black
students. North Carolina State University and North Carolina A&T State
University regards discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation to
be inconsistent with its goal of providing a welcoming environment in
which all its students, faculty, and staff may learn and work up to
their full potential. The Universities values the benefits of cultural
diversity and pluralism in the academic community and welcomes all men
and women of good will without regard to sexual orientation.

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

--
Ben Chase
Rockingham and Guilford County Extension Agent
Agriculture & Livestock
North Carolina State University
North Carolina Cooperative Extension,
Physical address: 525 NC 65, Suite 200, Reidsville, NC 27320
Mailing address: PO Box 200, Wentworth, NC 27375-0200
(336) 342-8235 800-666-3625 Fax: 336-342-8242
Email : ben_chase@ncsu.edu
http://rockingham.ces.ncsu.edu/index.php?page=animalagriculture

--
Ben Chase
Rockingham and Guilford County Extension Agent
Agriculture & Livestock
North Carolina State University
North Carolina Cooperative Extension,
525 NC 65, Suite 200, Reidsville, NC 27320

(336) 342-8235 800-666-3625 Fax: 336-342-8242
Email : ben_chase@ncsu.edu
http://rockingham.ces.ncsu.edu/index.php?page=animalagriculture