

# Weekly Pile for week of August 15 2011

---

Ben Chase <[bechase@ncsu.edu](mailto:bechase@ncsu.edu)>

To: Ben E Chase <[ben\\_chase@ncsu.edu](mailto:ben_chase@ncsu.edu)>

Howdy Folks (Horse E-mailers),

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the Week of August 15, 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.

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. Thank You
2. Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis Found in Eastern North Carolina
3. You Asked: – We need help understanding Johnson grass.
4. Termite Swarms
5. August – Time to Stockpile Fescue
6. New Funding Opportunity

**7. Cooler Horsemanship Activities**

**8. Jumping/Gymnastics Clinic September 3rd with CHA Certified Master Instructor Linnea Markham.**

**9. Forest Management Program - September 12 - Rockingham Co Agricultural Center**

**10. Making Medicine Workshop: Teas, Tinctures and Salves - September 16 - Rockingham Co Agricultural Center**

**11. Swine Identification Law**

**12. HAY DIRECTORY**

**13. Take A Load Off**

+++++

**1. Thank You!**

Thanks for the support that has been shown to me through my wife's Stroke. The life of my family is still looking Up. My wife Kathy is and has been a true Miracle. She continues to make very small miracles with us. Things are still changing and I know things will never be the same, but that is how life is.

I have learned about many things I didn't want to learn and I would like to share with others if given the chance to save others from some difficult times during difficult times. Some things in life are certain, please be prepared. Preparations now can save you a Great deal of grief and a lot of money later.

Thanks for your calls, cards, emails and those who came or gave at the benefit dinner. I can not thank you enough. Extension Staffs at both offices for their Love & Support. Thanks to all of you for your patience and understanding.

I am still trying to get in a routine, it has been difficult. I am so ready for that routine and for things to get back to normal.

Thanks Again!

+++++

**2. Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis Found in Eastern North Carolina**

North Carolina's Office of the State Veterinarian and the Center for Disease Control were notified that a horse was positive for Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE). Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis is a viral disease of equine species. EEE is classified as a zoonotic disease, meaning humans may also contract the disease. Symptoms including high fever and headaches, while older adults and children may become severely ill. The equine mortality rate due to EEE ranges from 75 to 90 percent.

Equine infected with EEE may show signs that include fever, depression, loss of appetite, irritability, circling, lack of coordination, head pressing, the tell-tale "saw horse" stance, sensitivity to light, and

signs of the disease prior to death.

Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis is spread when a mosquito feeds on an infected horse, then m  
Programs for the North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services Veterinary Division  
of the disease prior to early August and, that recent rains following drought conditions in eastern  
disease.

The best way to protect your equine against EEE is to keep their vaccinations up-to-date. Work v  
annually. In addition, measures to limit mosquito populations will help decrease spread of the dis  
any cases in which signs of EEE are observed. While a few cases of the disease are reported in  
unreported. Reporting any suspicious signs to your veterinarian may save other equine and poss

If you would like a APHIS - Veterinary Services Factsheet about Eastern Equine  
Encephalomyelitis, please ask me to send it to you & I will be happy to do so.

+++++

### **3. You Asked: – We need help understanding Johnson grass.**

We have discovered a patch of sporadic Johnson grass mingled with our other grasses in one  
studying that it is considered a toxic weed and undesirable for horses to graze. Some are t  
telling us that if it were toxic, every horse in this area would be dead because horses eat it  
eating it. Some have said that letting the horses graze it is the best way to get rid of it bec

As for other herbicides, I read that spraying with a round up type spray will only kill the top  
Johnson grass plant coming back in full the next season.

We are afraid to rotate our horses onto this pasture and are fencing off the area where it  
Is it truly able to be grazed?

**You have asked a very good complex question, with no simple or short answer and one t**

Johnsongrass is in the grass family, that is native to the Mediterranean, grows throughout Europe, the Middle

Johnsongrass has been used for forage for livestock but it is often considered a toxic/noxious weed. Due to g  
or accumulates nitrogen (2 - Nitrates). This grass grows and spreads very quickly that it can choke out other c

1 - Prussic acid poisoning .(This condition is also known as Cystitis in horses) is caused by the  
under certain growing conditions. All species of farm animals can be affected with this acute  
poisoning are johnsongrass, sudangrass, common sorghum, arrowgrass, black cherry, chokech  
conditions prussic acid is not a major problem, however, conditions that interfere with norm

damage, will cause an increase in the amount of free prussic acid in the plant, therefore increasing the risk of poisoning.

Johnsongrass is the most toxic of the sorghums and commonly causes poisoning when subjected to frost. Young plants also are more likely to produce the toxin. Fatal prussic acid poisoning may also occur if animals graze on young plants. Grazing of these forages should be delayed until they are more mature. Feeding forages that have experienced stunting of plant growth due to adverse weather should be avoided. If large amounts of forage are consumed, symptoms may be seen within a few minutes. Excess salivation, difficult breathing, muscle tremors, and rapid heart rate are common. If these symptoms are seen, the animal may go down, and death will likely occur due to respiratory failure. If the animal survives these signs will usually recover. Prussic acid is quite volatile, and there is little danger from prussic acid poisoning if the animal is removed from the forage source.

Cyanide concentration drops to safe levels in johnsongrass when cured for hay, (~ 3 - 4 weeks). Young plants of johnsongrass contain a cyanide compound, which when metabolized, inhibits the body's ability to utilize oxygen. The shoots of johnsongrass contain the highest concentration of the toxin. Because horses do not have the same digestive system as other animals do, grazing healthy adult plants is unlikely to harm them, but circumstances that injure the plant can cause the cyanide within the leaves, rendering them dangerous to all species. Horses rarely have prussic acid poisoning. Clinical signs often come on quickly, and frequently the horse is simply found dead in the field. If the horse has been damaged (trampled, frost). When stressed, the grass develops cyanide, and horses may exhibit signs of poisoning, such as staggering, convulsions, coma, and death. Horses that live one to two hours after the onset of poisoning are usually recovering. If exhibiting any of the signs listed, call the vet IMMEDIATELY. The longer you wait to get treatment, the worse the prognosis. The following points should be kept in mind for Prussic Acid:

Prussic acid poisoning is not cumulative and upon removal from the forage source animals not previously affected.

Normally, grazing of the target plants can resume 4-6 days after a killing frost. Since frost can be unpredictable, animals be taken off the target crops until it is certain that the plants have been frozen to death.

Do not graze for 2 weeks after a non-killing frost.

Do not graze wilted plants or young plant shoots (tillers).

Do not graze at night when frost is likely.

Graze these type plants only when they are at least 15 inches tall.

Don't graze plants during or shortly after drought when growth is reduced and plant has been stressed.

Prussic acid poisoning is not a problem when crops are cured for hay or ensiled for more than 30 days.

Don't allow access to wild cherry leaves, wilted or not!  
(Alfalfa and White Clover can also produce Prussic Acid)

## 2 - NITRATE POISONING FACTS

The facts concerning the conditions that cause nitrates to accumulate in plants are not fully understood. DROUGHT is a major problem.

Nitrate is the form of nitrogen taken up in the greatest amounts from the soil by plants. Used for the synthesis of proteins. However, under DROUGHT CONDITIONS changes occur that cause normal nitrogen levels in plants. LIGHT INTENSITY may also influence nitrate levels of plants. Low light conditions tend to elevate nitrate concentration. HIGH SOIL N LEVELS tend to set the stage for excessive nitrate accumulation. N from excessive manure or fertilizer N applications or because applied fertilizer N was not used by the plant. DROUGHT conditions are predisposing factors.

Certain plants tend to be NITRATE ACCUMULATORS, in other words they tend always have high nitrate levels under drought conditions.

RAGWEED, PIGWEED, LAMBSQUARTER, SORGHUMS, (Johnsongrass) SMALL GRAINS AND OTHERS have been known to be nitrate accumulators.

THE STAGE OF GROWTH can also affect nitrate concentration in plants. Nitrate levels tend to be high in young plants that have been "shut down" or stunted by drought. Also, immediately after a drought when young shoots are regrowing.

Plants can be consumed by animals in several different forms such as hay, pasture, silage or ensilage. The amount of nitrate that can be tolerated by the animals will depend on such factors as physiological state and age. In general, the total ration DM the nitrate forage composes.

Nitrates can be a problem in horses when Nitrate levels of 1% of the total diet or greater are present. In stressed grasses, particularly pearl millet, until the plants recover and produce growth. Hay should be made to maintain a nitrate content of 0.5% or less in the total diet.

Grazing steers seem to be able to tolerate higher levels of nitrate ion in the herbage than if they are on a high level of conditioning of the rumen.

This is because the rumen microbes gradually while animals are on pasture over an extended period and also because of the low nitrate concentration of the forage. Pregnant animals appear to be most sensitive to elevated nitrate levels.

0.44% nitrate ion). Relatively high levels of nitrate in forage may be considerably dissipated (as much as an 80% reduction). However it should be noted that extreme caution should be taken as nitrogen gases may be evolved from the silo for several weeks during the fermentation process.

#### Nitrate Management Options

**CUT OR GRAZE ONLY THE UPPER PART OF THE PLANT CANOPY.**

Nitrates tend to concentrate in the bases of grass tillers. Therefore it makes sense to leave the cutter bar to leave the lower 1/3 to 1/4 of the plant. This is also true in pastures; by not helping offset potential problems with high nitrate forage. The use of electric fence and rotational grazing can help.

**TEST FORAGES FOR NITRATES.** This should be done for all suspect forages including hay. Here can

save a lot. Even if some of your forages show elevated nitrate levels, they can often be fed and eliminated by dilution with other feeds or supplements.

**CHECK WATER SOURCE.** If for some reason your water source is also high in nitrate, this is a high nitrate forage. Anything above 10 parts per million nitrate nitrogen in the water could be a problem.

Control - We have had success using Round Up with a Wick Applicator. As you may or may not know there has been a lot of talk about Round Up in the World.. Johnsongrass is considered by some to be in the top ten worst weeds. If you would like more herbicide information, contact your local extension office.

SO - In general Sorghum & sorghum-sudangrass hybrids (Johnsongrass) are not recommended for the utilization of this forage.

+++++

#### 4. Termite Swarms

**There has been some swarming activity is taking place outdoors which is simply a re-nesting of termites.**

**It's a good reminder for homeowners to inspect their houses for termites this is a good idea. If you are doing it yourself, you need to look carefully for the termite shelter ("mud") tubes on the exterior of the house along the top of the foundation looking carefully for tubes and/or damage. This often leads to getting a pest control company to inspect the house. There is a lot of confusion about termite activity and pest control customers. If there is no evidence of termite activity, a pest control inspector cannot guarantee that the house is termite free. On the other hand, if it's been 10+ years since the house was last treated on a termite investment. In instances where people have termite contracts with pest control companies, it often allows them to require retreatment of the home after some interval (usually 5 years). So, the advice is simple and the same as any other contract you sign - READ the contract and have the pest control company to explain it thoroughly BEFORE you sign it.**

**- Rains will also leave behind water sources that can produce mosquitoes. While puddles are a common source of mosquitoes, standing water in gutters, flower pots, and other containers can also be a source.**

**those items people have around their property: buckets, old tires, flower pots with dirt, even tree holes. Remind people to "Tip and Toss" - Tip the item to drain the water and**

**- Also, if you're in fire ant infested area, don't be surprised if you see mounds popping up. We've seen this activity but significant rainfall often affords the ants the opportunity to form mounds from what was**

+++++

## **5. August – Time to Stockpile Fescue**

Extending the grazing season using cool season grasses and legumes can be one of the most cost-effective ways to improve your forage. This is most often accomplished by stockpiling tall fescue in the late summer and early fall. Stockpiling recommendations in North Carolina are to supply 50 to 60 lbs. of nitrogen around August 15th. This is less than the “good hay” in your barn.

To further enhance the utilization of stockpiled forage, use strip grazing to limit access. Strip grazing can be accomplished by using temporary electric fencing, which can be moved easily.

In cattle work done in North Carolina in 1995, savings of \$20/head was gained by using strip grazing on unfertilized pasture/hay field - fescue, blue grass, orchard-grass, red and white clover.

Don't forget that our Soil Conservation offices have a drill available to interseed clovers and grasses

+++++

## **6. New Funding Opportunity**

A new USDA grant has just come out to pay for creating gardens that can facilitate informal science education.

Deadline: Applications must be received by Grants.gov by 5 p.m. Eastern Time on Friday, August 15, 2008.

Interested potential applicants can participate on a teleconference to get details about the Peoples Garden Grant program. To participate, call toll-free (888) 858-2144; the access code is 1059897. For those unable to participate, information provided to our website. Dr. Tom Bewick is directing the program and can be reached at (704) 778-2144.

Funding Opportunity Number: USDA-NIFA-OP-003503

NIFA Funding Opportunity Page: <http://www.nifa.usda.gov/fo/peoplesgardengrantprogram.cfm>

This page includes links to the request for applications (RFA), the NIFA Grants.gov Application Package, and the

Grants.gov Synopsis Page:

<http://www.grants.gov/search/search.do;jsessionid=KzYXTv7Q09w7VLvIxsh43vTsqnhLDwp10CC>

This page includes a synopsis of the funding opportunity, a link to the full announcement (RFA), and the

Grants.gov Application Package:

<http://apply07.grants.gov/apply/GetGrantFromFedgrants;jsessionid=tQ4bTv7Tjw2LQp8J2TwDl>

[NIFA-OP-003503&agencycode=USDA-NIFA.](#)

This page links to the application instructions and the application package.

If you have questions regarding the RFA, please contact: Dr. Tom Bewick, [tbewick@nifa.usda.gov](mailto:tbewick@nifa.usda.gov)

If you have any questions related to Grants.gov content, contact the Grants.gov Contact Center  
Email: [support@grants.gov](mailto:support@grants.gov), Phone: Toll Free: [1-800-518-4726](tel:1-800-518-4726), 24 hour support, excluding Federal holidays

Useful Links:

NIFA Grant Application Information: [www.nifa.usda.gov/funding/application\\_info.html](http://www.nifa.usda.gov/funding/application_info.html);

Grants.gov Help: [www.grants.gov/help/help.jsp](http://www.grants.gov/help/help.jsp).

+++++

### 7. Cooler Horsemanship Weekend Clinic

**August 26-28 at Fiore Farms**

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

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

**Clinic Participants - \$300 for weekend**

**Equipment not included. Please contact us if you will be needing any horsemanship equipment. We will provide a stall.**

**This clinic will be split into 2 sessions each day with 5 participants/session (10 participants total) either the morning or afternoon session on both Saturday and Sunday and is encouraged for all levels.**

**Morning Session: 9am-1pm**

**Afternoon Session: 2pm-6pm**

**Auditors welcome - Friday Free. \$15/Day or \$25/Weekend**

### Cooler Horsemanship Trail Clinic at Fiore Farms

**October 1, 2011- 9:00am-1:00pm**

**Cost is \$100/rider, limited to 7 participants.**

**Need to build your horse's confidence outside the arena and on the trail? Join us at Fiore Farms for Fun and Saddle Play in our pastures and surrounding areas and work through emotional blockages. Once on the trail we will work on maintaining relaxation and control.**

[www.CoolerHorsemanship.com](http://www.CoolerHorsemanship.com)

[kate@coolerhorsemanship.com](mailto:kate@coolerhorsemanship.com)

**843-304-3407**

+++++

### 8. Dayenu Equestrian will be hosting a Jumping/Gymnastics Clinic Saturday September 3rd with CHA Certified Master Instructor

Learn how gymnastic jumping can improve your balance, strength and confidence along with your horse's balance, strength and confidence as learn new exercises to increase your performance at horse shows.

Cost: \$60/person

Optional \$10/stall, only 9 stalls available

Students will ride in groups of 4

First group will ride at 8:30a, the next ride time will be 90mins after the previous ride time begins.

Clinic will be hosted at 5095 Ashlyn Dr Winston-Salem, NC.

NEW!! learn more about DAYENU EQUESTRIAN CLUB - increase your equine education by participating in upcoming events. Each participant gets hands on experience handling daily farm tasks and various equine related projects.

For additional information please contact Linnea Markham [410-271-5875](tel:410-271-5875)

+++++

## 9. Forest Management Program

Monday September 12, 2011

6:30pm

Rockingham Co Agricultural Center

525 Hwy 65 Reidsville, NC 27320

Come learn about forest management from start to finish!!!! Dr. Robert Bardon from NC State will be presenting on forest management keeping in mind fiscal considerations. This is a good presentation for those already in forestry in the future but are not sure about the different fiscal aspects!!!!

Call Kathryn Holmes, Rockingham County Cooperative Extension Agent at 342-8233

+++++

## 10. Making Medicine Workshop: Teas, Tinctures and Salves

Rockingham County Cooperative Extension and RCC

Friday September 16, 2011

5 - 8 pm - Rockingham County Agricultural Center

Pre-registration required. Space limited to 30 participants. Cost \$25. Make checks payable to Rockingham County Cooperative Extension and RCC, Agricultural Center.

Come learn to create botanical medicine using plants we can grow in our own gardens. This workshop will be presented by an experienced apothecary with safe, effective, natural medicine. Gain hands-on experience and learn the fundamentals of botanical medicine.

Instructor Chip Hope from the Sustainable Agriculture and Horticulture programs at Western Piedmont University, Department Head of Engineering.

Contact Kathryn Holmes, Horticulture Agent [336-342-8230](tel:336-342-8230) for more information or to register.

Participants will take home tincture, salve, and handouts!

+++++

## 11. Swine Identification Law

For those who have not heard, if you own a pig (s) and you transport the pig on the highway, you must use an approved tag or approved method of identification.

Below is the question & answer sheet about this law. (If you need more info, please ask me.)

### SWINE IDENTIFICATION BILL - FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. Will I have to pay for official tags?

No, official "brite" tags used during TB and Brucellosis eradication will be supplied by NCD&CS, Veterinary Services. However, official tags or identification, approved by the State Veterinarian (SV), but different than those provided free of charge, will be required. These tags will be different in color and design.

2. What is included in "official identification approved by the State Veterinarian?"

The SV is working with producers to determine methods of identification that will satisfy the needs and desires of both the public and on producers. An example of suggestions that have been made would be the ear notch numbering system.

3. How can I get official tags?

Call the State Veterinarian's office ([919-733-7601](tel:919-733-7601)) and speak to someone in the livestock section. They will assign you a FarmID number or a State ID, one will be assigned to you. We will notify the Vet Division of your assignment. You will need a minimum of 25 tags; these will be assigned to your name, address and FarmID/State ID. Again, there will be a charge for these tags.

4. If I don't have tags, can I borrow some from my neighbor who does have some?

NO. Official tags should only be used on animals from the owner and farm they were assigned to; using someone else's tags will make you in violation of the statute and subject to a fine. Do not borrow tags or let someone else use your tags. This is to help stop illegal transporters of feral hogs from getting these official tags and placing them in feral pigs.

5. If my hogs never leave my farm, do I still need to identify them?

No. Only hogs leaving the farm will need official identification. If you only raise a couple of hogs and they never leave the farm, they will not need any method of identification or be subject to this new law.

6. Will I need identification on hogs going directly from my farm to slaughter?

Yes. All hogs traveling on public roadways must have official identification. The State Veterinarian (SV) will require slap tattoos, especially for animals moving directly from farm to slaughter. Slap tattoos are cheap, safe and easy to apply. They are also required for any special handling facilities. The SV could assign a specific slap tattoo to each farm for this form of identification. This will reduce the inconvenience and cost to the producer.

7. Will slap tattoos work for hogs going to market or being used (boars/sows) by another farmer?

Yes. The purpose of this bill is to be able to tell the difference between domestic pigs (identified) and feral pigs.

tracing animals. If there is an official, approved form of identification, whether it be official ear tags, method of "official identification approved by the state veterinarian" on the hog during transport, your law.

8. Will there be any different form of ID required for fairs that I take my hogs to show?

Attending fairs and shows involves two separate issues. During movement, identification is necessary to track hogs at fairs are exposed to other animals from all over the state and even from other states. If there is a problem where they go after leaving. Animal identification at fairs is definitely a traceability issue. Outbreaks of Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF) at the Washington State Fair have demonstrated this fact all too well. movement requirements, and that is the bottom line "take home message" with regards to identification

9. What is "official identification approved by the State Veterinarian" going to include?

Any form of ID currently listed as "official" in Vol. 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 71.19 ("Identification of Swine"). Additionally, the SV is working with producers to determine other methods that will meet the requirements with minimal inconvenience and cost on producers. The SV's office will provide the metal "brite" tags (used in TB and other diseases) to be used as permanent, official ID and is looking at slap tattoos to meet official, temporary ID requirements.

10. Will small and medium sized farms have different ID requirements than the large, commercial hog farms?  
No. Any method of identification that is available to one production size and style will be equally available to the swine industry

and if the requirements for any form of official identification listed is met, it does not matter what size farm you are. All hogs, regardless of where they are coming from or where they are going, moving in the state will be required to have official ID.

11. Will my hogs need to travel with any type of paperwork?

We are looking into developing an official form (from the SV's office) that will include your name, address, and phone number, fill in the number and individual ID of hogs in your shipment for transporting hogs. In other words, if you have ear notches, or slap tattoos, for example - this would serve as satisfying the requirement of "official identification." If you have tags, these forms will be provided to all producers when they request tags or tattoos, be assigned to a specific hog.

12. Will I need a permit to move my hogs?

No. There will be no permitting requirement for any movement, just that the animals have official identification and/or getting permission prior to movement. The official forms described directly above would NOT require a permit.

13. Will I need to have a veterinarian examine my hogs in order to move them?

No. There is no requirement for exams or health certificates to move hogs within the state. To move across state lines, accredited vets are typically required by the receiving state, but that is something entirely different, especially under this new law.

14. Will someone from the state have to come and examine my operation before I can get the free tags?  
No. To get tags you will need to call the SV's office (see #3 above). Once we have your information, we will provide you with tags with courtesy and convenience to you. This will not be for any type of inspection of your operation but we hope to provide you.

15. Isn't this really just another way to try to sneak NAIS into small and medium sized farms that oppose it?

No. The national identification system, which is now called "Animal Disease Traceability," is a system that

The goal of this program is not traceability, but rather to identify bona fide hog producers in transport domestic hogs from feral hogs - it really is that simple. The law actually says that the lack of identification

16. Why doesn't the state go after the people who are illegally transporting feral swine instead of punishing them? By the very nature of engaging in illegal activity, people who are transporting feral hogs are doing everything they can to avoid state resources, focusing activities solely on this illegal sector will be ineffective. Identification of legitimate producers and their hogs and illegal transporters of feral hogs. The real punishment will be in the form of fines. We will be able to distinguish between commercial and feral will be the official identification on the domestic hogs. We are working to minimize the inconvenience and cost to legitimate producers and maximize the penalties for illegal transporters.

17. When will the \$5,000 penalty become effective?

Although the law becomes effective October 1, 2011, the SV's office looks at the first year of this law as a grace period for producers in coming into compliance with the requirements of the new law. We do not intend to use this law to find someone who is obviously and blatantly conducting illegal activities that are endangering the livelihood of others (i.e., penalties in these cases), we will do everything we can to make people aware of the requirements in the law. We will go out to everyone that might be affected.

18. Who could stop me and inspect my hogs for identification?

Because H.B. 432 is a state law, any law enforcement/public safety officer in the state could stop a shipment of hogs. Agriculture personnel are not sworn public safety officers, we would be assisting law enforcement officials. In the first year, we will focus our efforts on making folks aware of the law, assisting with getting into compliance, and enforcing this law.

19. Can I kill or trap feral hogs on my property?

Yes! There is no restriction on the season (open season, year-round), bag limit, or days you can kill feral hogs. For exact details, but you will need to have a hunting license and wear hunter orange. Except for during deer season, you can kill hogs at night. As far as trapping - again see the NC WRC for details, but be aware that it will be illegal to remove them alive. \$5,000 civil penalty for removing them alive and \$5,000 for illegal transportation per animal! Contact NC Wildlife Resources Commission for more information.

20. Could the State Vet's office put me on some sort of email list to keep me informed in any developments?

Yes. The SV's office would like to put together a distribution list in order to quickly and efficiently provide you with new items of interest, notices regarding feral swine, etc., to any and all producers regardless of size or location. If you are on this list, please send an email to the SV's information/inquiry email address, "Joe Webb" at [Joe.Webb@ncagr.gov](mailto:Joe.Webb@ncagr.gov). Your information you provide the SV, your personal informal information is protected by state confidentiality laws.

**\*\*Please feel free to provide feedback and know that we encourage your input in order to make the law are sure to be out there. The "Joe Web" address of [Joe.Webb@ncagr.gov](mailto:Joe.Webb@ncagr.gov) (same as in : your input**

+++++

**12. HAY DIRECTORY - A Hay Directory is maintained by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service. The directory is intended as a service to both hay producers and buyers in the area. If you are in need of a hay directory, contact 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 acres, and location.**

**MANAGE YOUR PASTURES!**

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

+++++

**13. Take A Load Off** - I know this isn't a funny one, but a FRIEND sent this to me today,

- A Birth Certificate shows that we were born, A Death Certificate shows that we died, what will you!

- I Believe.... That just because two people argue, It doesn't mean they don't love each other. A other.

I Believe...That we don't have to change friends if We understand that friends change.

I Believe.... That no matter how good a friend is, they're going to hurt you every once in a while

I Believe... That true friendship continues to grow, even over the longest time & distance. Same goes for true love.

I Believe... That you can do something in an instant That will give you heartache for life.

I Believe... That it's taking me a long time To become the person I want to be. (I am NOT there)

**I Believe... That you should always leave loved ones with Loving words. It may be the last t**

I Believe... That you can keep going long after you think you can't.

I Believe....That we are responsible for what We do, no matter how we feel.

I Believe...That either you control your attitude or it controls you.

I Believe...That heroes are the people who do what has to be done, when it needs to be done,

I Believe...That my best friend and I can do anything or nothing and have the best time.

I Believe....That sometimes the people you expect to kick you when you're down will be the on

I Believe...That sometimes, when I'm angry, I have the right to be angry, but that doesn't give me the right to be cruel.

I Believe...That maturity has more to do with what types of experiences you've had And what you've learned from them, and less to do with how many birthdays you've celebrated.

I Believe....That it isn't always enough to be forgiven by others. Sometimes you have to learn to

I Believe... That no matter how bad your heart is broken, the world doesn't stop for your grief.

I Believe....That our background and circumstances may have influenced who we are, but, we a

I Believe... That sometimes you shouldn't be so eager to find out a secret. It could change your

I Believe....Two people can look at the exact same thing And see something totally different.

I Believe...That your life can be changed in an instant by people who don't even know you.

I Believe...That even when you think you have no more to give, When a friend cries out to you,

I Believe...That credentials on the wall do not make you a decent human being.

I Believe...That you influence people everyday & you do not realize it.

**I Believe...That a smile, or a kind word, can change a life.**

I Believe... 'The happiest of people don't necessarily have the best of everything;  
They just make the best of everything they have.

++++  
++++

**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 Safe Weekend!**

**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,**

**525 NC 65, Suite 200, Reidsville, NC 27320**

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

**Email : [ben\\_chase@ncsu.edu](mailto:ben_chase@ncsu.edu)**

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