

Weekly Pile for Week of January 15 2012

Hello Everyone,

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

- 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 alike.

- PLEASE PUT WEEKLY PILE IN SUBJECT LINE when you send into me.

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. Keep Vigilant in Bio-security Efforts

2. 2012 NC Forage & Grasslands Winter Conference January 25th Greensboro

3. 2012 Extension Horse Management Series

4. You Asked

5. Rabies – It is a Threat to our animals - Be Aware

6. Winter Horse Care Tips

7. Be Aware of A Possible Scam – They Are At It Again!

8. Hay Stocks Meager

9. Carolina Equine Hospital is hosting the Winter Horse Health Seminar on February 4

10. Bryan Park Workday -If it's raining Saturday no trail clearing.

11. Cooler Horsemanship Clinic - January 27-29, 2012

12. 2012 Flintrock Farm Show Series

13. HAY DIRECTORY

14. Take A Load Off

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1. Equine Herpes Virus 1 – This is a repeat, but all should be vigilant in Biosecurity Efforts

What can we do to protect our horses & farms from the Herpes Virus?

Biosecurity — The Key to Keeping Your Horses Healthy

United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Biosecurity means doing everything you can to reduce the chances of an infectious disease being carried onto your farm by people, animals, equipment, or vehicles, either accidentally or on purpose.

Showing Your Horse

- Use your own trailer. Don't ship your horses with horses from other farms.
- Ship only in a trailer that has been cleaned and disinfected. If you can "smell horse" in the empty trailer, it has not been cleaned and disinfected properly.
- Don't let your horse touch other horses, especially nose to nose.
- Don't share equipment (e.g., water, feed buckets, brushes, or sponges).
- Wash your hands, especially after helping other people with their horses.
- Don't let strangers pet your horse, especially those with horses at home or people who have been out of the country in the past 2 weeks.
- Before leaving the show grounds, clean and disinfect tack, boots, equipment, and grooming supplies. Brush off dirt or manure; then disinfect (spray or wipes are easy to take with you).
- When you get home, shower, blow your nose, and put on clean clothes and shoes before going near other horses.

Visiting Other Farms, Horse Shows, or Auctions

- Have a pair of shoes or boots that you save for visiting and don't wear around your own horse.
- Wear plastic shoe covers. Plastic bags from newspapers work well.
- If you are going to be working with horses on another farm, wear coveralls or plan to change clothes before returning to your horse.
- If there are farms you visit all the time and you can't change clothes and shoes, be sure their vaccination program and biosecurity practices are as good as your own.

For Visitors to Your Farm or Horse

- It is best to have only one way into your farm. Mark this as the main entrance.
- Park away from the horses. Doing that will help keep disease-carrying organisms from being tracked from car floors or tires to your horses.

- If the farrier or veterinarian needs to park closer, be sure their tires and shoes have been disinfected.
- Ask all visitors to wear clean clothes and shoes. Give visitors plastic shoe covers, or brush dirt off their shoes and spray them with disinfectant.
- If you have many visitors, such as at a farm tour or open house, make a footbath for them to walk through.

Bringing Horses Back From a Show

- If one horse has been shown, all your horses need to be vaccinated. Horses that show can bring home germs. Discuss what vaccinations the horses need, and how often, with your veterinarian.
- If possible, keep horses which were off the farm isolated for at least 2 weeks. Make sure there is no nose-to-nose contact.

Bringing in New Horses

This is the most likely way for infectious diseases to come in.

- Keep every new horse isolated for 30 days. Don't use pitchforks, grooming tools, or feed and water buckets on any horse but the new one. Mark these with red tape, or use red brushes, etc., only for the isolation area.
- Work with the isolated horse last each day. Alternatively, wear boots and coveralls when working with the isolated horse and remove them before working or going near other horses. You can keep these in a plastic-covered tub near the horse.
- Always wash your hands and blow your nose after working with the new horse. You could carry germs to your other horses in your nose.

Using Disinfectants

How To Disinfect

Surfaces must be clean for disinfectants to work. Brush off loose dirt and manure. If possible, wash the item with detergent first (laundry or dish soap works well) and then use a disinfectant. Most grooming tools can be dipped in disinfectant. Tack can be wiped with a disinfectant wipe or a disinfectant-dampened cloth. Shoes can be brushed or scrubbed off and then sprayed with disinfectant.

Examples of Disinfectants

Household Bleach—Mix $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of bleach per gallon of water. If you don't have a measuring cup handy, you can mix 1 part bleach to 10 parts water. This formula works for shoes, grooming equipment, buckets, shovels, and pitchforks. When you use bleach, make sure all dirt and manure have been cleaned off first.

Spray Disinfectant—Be sure the label says it kills bacteria and viruses. Sprays can work well on shoes, grooming equipment, and tack. Try to remove all manure and dirt before spraying.

Waterless Hand Sanitizers—They come in gels or hand wipes. These are good for use at a show or after visiting other horses. Be sure to work the cleaner all through your fingers and under the nails.

Other Disinfectants—Always mix and use according to the label. Two examples are One Stroke Environ® (available from Steris Corporation) and Tek-trol® (from Bio-Tek Industries). These both work well even if there is a little manure or dirt left on the surface. These are good choices for disinfecting trailers and car tires, and they also work well in footbaths.

Note: Trade names used in this publication do not constitute an endorsement, guarantee, or warranty of these products. USDA bears no responsibility resulting from the use of the described products. These procedures are not guaranteed to prevent highly contagious diseases from affecting your horses; however, they will reduce the risks.

Making an Easy Footbath

You will need:

1. A low plastic pan or bin, wide enough to fit an adult's foot, shallow enough to step into easily
2. A plastic doormat (the "fake grass" mats work well)
3. A disinfectant that works when manure or dirt is present, such as Tek-trol or One Stroke Environ
4. Water

Mix the disinfectant with water following label instructions. Put the doormat in the plastic pan. Add disinfectant so that the bottom of the "grass" is wet. Ask visitors to walk through the footbath, wiping their feet on the mat. The "grass" scrubs their shoes a bit as they wipe them, and applies the disinfectant. When the liquid starts to get dirty, empty it and put in new disinfectant.

You Are the Best Protection Your Horses Have

Protect Your Barn and Horses from Disease

<http://www.extension.org/pages/32823/protect-your-barn-and-horses-from-disease>

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2. Winter Forage Conference Next Wednesday – NC Forage & Grasslands - January 25th

Guilford Ag Center

The North Carolina Forage & Grassland Council in conjunction with the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service will be hosting a series of winter conferences with one to be held January 25th from 12:30 - 7:00pm in Greensboro at the Guilford County Agricultural Center located at 3309 Burlington Road. Ray Archuleta, a Natural Resources Conservation Service Agronomist will be this year's speaker. He will be discussing healthy Soils Reduce Chemical Inputs on Grazing & Cropping Systems and we will also be featuring a local Producer, as well as a Local Producer Panel discussing Forages & Forage Management Experiences or Dealing with High Input Costs. This producer panel is always an audience favorite.

The cost is \$15 for NC Forage and Grassland Council members, \$25 for non-members & \$10 for Students. For more information, give me a call at 342-8235.

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3. 2012 Guilford County Extension Horse Management Short Courses

Guilford County Agricultural Center, 3309 Burlington Road Greensboro, NC 27405

7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Monday, January 30 Horse Health – Emergencies & Quarantine: Equine Herpes

Virus, Strangles, Colic, Cuts and Eyes Dr. Cindy Kimbrell, Mid State Equine

Monday, February 6 Ask A Vet – Carolina Equine Hospital – Panel of Veterinarians from Carolina Equine will be coming to take Questions from participants.

Monday, February 13 Horse Tack & Equipment – The How's & Why's - Robin Lynn, NCSU Extension Horse Husbandry

Monday, February 20 Mules & Donkeys – Encourage & Educate Horse Management participants about the mule and donkey industry - Shannon Hoffman, The Carolina Mule Association

Monday, February 27 Land Use & Present Use, Building Codes & Laws, Annexation/ETJ's, Water Regulations & Watershed Rules & other New Laws which is pertinent to NC Horse Owners.

NC Farm Bureau, NC Horse Council - Sue Gray

Monday, March 5 Endurance Riding – American Endurance Ride Conference, Education Committee

Monday, March 12 Horse Judging – Western & Huntseat - Dr. Mike Yoder, NCSU Extension Horse Husbandry Specialist

Monday, March 19 SWAP SHOP – Bring items to Sell/Trade or buy that something you need!

Horse Management Committee – Randy Boles, David Dick, Sara Jo Durham, Steva Allgood, Rita Nott, & Georgianne Sims

- Registration Fee: \$30 for entire series or \$5.00 per session.

- Registration Fee will be waived for 4-H members presenting an official current 4-H Program Membership ID Card.

For additional information, call Ben Chase, Rockingham & Guilford County Extension Livestock Agent, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625), 342-8235 Email- ben_chase@ncsu.edu.

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

Directions to The Guilford County Agricultural Center, Located at 3309 Burlington Road 375-5876 and can be found at <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/guilford/directions.shtml>

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4. You Asked: Should I feed tall fescue hay to my horses?

Tall fescue is a commonly used in pastures & hayfields. Unfortunately, most fescue hay is harvested at a late stage of maturity when palatability and nutrient values are low.

THE GOOD NEWS: There is no problem with mature horses (geldings and non-pregnant mares) grazing endophyte-infected fescue pastures or consuming endophyte-infected hay. Young growing horses can also consume the infected fescue as the sole source of forage if they receive a mixed grain supplemental diet. There is a study (Auburn) that indicates young, growing horses had reduced growth rates when grazing on a straight (99%+) infected fescue pasture AND received no supplemental feed. Most fescue pastures are typically mixed with some other grasses as well as clover which reduces the level of infestation. Moreover, most horse owners provide some grain to their young horses.

Much of the fescue grown in the southeastern U.S. is infected with an endophytic fungus. The fungus increases the hardness of the plant but has detrimental effects on some animals.

THE BAD NEWS: Yes. Pregnant mares should be removed from infected fescue pastures or stop feeding infected fescue hay 60 to 90 days before foaling. Dr. Dee Cross of Clemson University, a leading researcher in fescue toxicosis, indicates that 30 days is an ABSOLUTE minimum. Mares grazed on fescue infected with endophyte showed the following symptoms of fescue toxicosis: gestation length was increased 27 days, the number of stillborn foals doubled, agalacia (absence of milk secretion after birth) was 100 percent in infected pastured mares, retained placentas were increased more than five times, placental weight and thickness increased, and prolactin and progesterone decreased. Grain supplementation while still on infected pastures or hay was of no benefit, according to Clemson researchers. Recently foaled mares that had grazed pastures infected with fescue (and/or hay) had a higher embryonic death loss subsequently extending length from foaling to maintained pregnancy.

Because of the potential for problems, mares should not be fed tall fescue hay or pasture during the last 90 days of gestation without consulting with your veterinarian.

It is estimated that about 80 percent or more of fescue pastures in our area are infected with the endophyte fungus at a level of 60 percent or more.

More on Endophyte-infected Fescue

Endophyte-infected fescue can result in a number of serious problems in broodmares. Among the most common problems are mare's failures to show the typical signs of impending foaling. Dystocias or difficult foalings are common. The placenta is thickened and often does not rupture normally.

Rather than the typical transparent amnion that appears around the fetus at birth, an intact red structure that resembles a basketball as the mare attempts to foal, appears protruding from the vulva. The intact placenta and fetus are together at the attempted foaling. This abnormal birth process can result in the death of either the foal and mare, or both.

Mares often have prolonged pregnancies that have exceeded 365 days. Foals that are born alive are leggy and thin. Their hooves and teeth are not fully developed. A number of stillbirths also occur in mares that graze endophyte-infected fescue pastures. Upon foaling, many mares are agalactic -- have no milk -- or hypogalactic, having little milk.

With such problems, broodmare owners need a management system to allow them to properly handle broodmares grazing endophyte-infected fescue pastures effectively. Removing mares at 300 days of pregnancy and placing them on a nonfescue pasture, in stalls or dry lots with proper nutrition, has been shown to result in normal foalings without the problems noted previously.

When mares have gone over their foaling date and been removed from endophyte-infected fescue, they show normal signs of foaling, such as udder development within 48 hours, and often foal normally within 72 hours after removal from endophyte-infected fescue. Mares appear to quickly recover from some of the effects of endophyte-infected fescue when moved to a non-endophyte infected forage.

Owners can give mares domperidone as an oral paste, beginning 25 days before their foaling date, and continue until foaling. Domperidone has been shown to allow mares to foal normally while grazing endophyte-infected fescue. However, the cost of the product and the labor associated with daily administration must be considered. In some management situations, the use of domperidone may be the only option an owner has.

Early Embryonic Deaths - Another problem that has been noted when mares graze endophyte-infected fescue is re-breeding. Mares grazing endophyte-infected fescue often become pregnant, but do not stay pregnant. Recent data from the University of Mississippi has confirmed earlier research from Auburn University, that mares grazing endophyte- infected fescue have more early embryonic deaths (EED).

EED usually occur within the first 40 days of pregnancy. Mares can be pregnancy tested at 14-18 days by ultrasound or rectal palpation. When pregnant mares are re-examined at 40 days post-breeding, a number of mares grazing endophyte-infected fescue have been observed to not be pregnant.

In the Mississippi State University research, 100 percent of mares grazing nonendophyte-infected fescue became pregnant.

A new fescue forage, known as a novel endophyte has been developed. This novel endophyte fescue has the positive factors of drought, insect and disease resistance noted in endophyte-infected fescue. However, it does not appear to have the negative compounds that cause major problems noted when broodmares graze endophyte-infected fescue.

Mares grazing this novel endophyte fescue pasture at Mississippi State University had a pregnancy rate of 87.5 percent with seven of eight mares becoming pregnant.

When mares grazed endophyte-infected fescue the pregnancy rate was 62.5 percent, with only five out of eight mares becoming pregnant.

EED was observed in the mares grazing endophyte-infected fescue. Six of eight mares became pregnant. However, three of these mares had EEDs between 16-35 days after breeding. Two that had EEDs re-cycled, were bred and became pregnant again. But, one of these three mares did not return to estrus by the end of this study. Two other mares in this group never did cycle during the study.

These data again indicated that broodmares grazing endophyte-infected fescue have problems in early as well as late pregnancy.

It should be noted that EED is a serious problem even when mares that lose their pregnancies early are re-bred and become pregnant. EED represents a major economic loss that involves time and management considerations. Using shipped semen can be expensive if it is necessary to reorder additional semen. Over-use of stallions can be a serious problem as the breeding season progresses.

Mare care also can be a financial factor. Another consideration is that some of these foals will be born later in the year. Most breeders prefer early foals, especially those that will be sold, shown or placed in training as long-yearlings or 2-year-olds.

Some mares that have EED will not re-cycle, or they re-cycle so late they cannot be bred efficiently in the current year.

Owners can manage mares to reduce the risk of EED by keeping them off endophyte-infected fescue pastures until they are diagnosed pregnant at 40 days. Note that the EEDs in this study occurred at 16-35 days in the three mares.

Owners may want to develop alternate forage-based pastures containing:

Orchardgrass

Bermudagrass

Or a novel endophyte fescue for such purposes.

Mares that are pregnant at 40 days post-breeding are highly likely to have a foal the following spring. This is one reason that owners are urged to have mares pregnancy tested at 40 days post-breeding, even when mares were pronounced in-foal at a 14-18 pregnancy check.

Owners may want to consider giving mares that graze endophyte-infected fescue pastures a higher level of vitamin E the last 30 days of pregnancy and in early lactation. Research from the University of Connecticut has shown that vitamin E supplementation above the normal recommended level resulted in higher levels of immunoglobulins in foals nursing such mares.

Immunoglobulins are large proteins that contain antibodies which can protect newborn foals from diseases, so they are key to early survival of foals. Foals are born without any natural immunity or protection from disease. They acquire natural

immunity from colostrum, the first milk, which contains a high content of immunoglobulins. The foal's intestinal tract can only absorb these large protein molecules in the first 12 hours after birth. So it is critical that foals get high-quality colostrum early.

Extra vitamin E in the pregnant mare's ration the last month of pregnancy and the first month of lactation can be a benefit to newborn foals. A level of about 75 International Units (IU) of vitamin E per pound of feed was given to mares compared to the typical 36 IU of vitamin E.

Wheat germ oil, corn and soybean oils, high vitamin E sources, can be fed if mares are not on green pasture, which is a good source of vitamin E. A vitamin supplement can be fed to provide extra vitamin E daily. When selecting a vitamin supplement, use one that has a 10:1 ratio of vitamin A to vitamin D.

Mares that graze endophyte-infected fescue are often agalactic or hypogalactic. When mares are removed from endophyte-infected fescue, they usually will milk normally. Supplemental vitamin E should be helpful to improve the immunoglobulin level in these mares' colostrum.

Broodmares that graze endophyte-infected fescue pasture have potential foaling, lactation and re-breeding problems unless owners address these serious issues with a management strategy designed to reduce the effects of endophyte-infected fescue.

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5. Rabies – We have confirmed cases of Rabies In Our Area – It is a Threat to our animals - Be Aware

Rabies (This is found at <http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/diseases/rabies.html>)

Rabies is a preventable, nearly always fatal, viral disease of mammals — including people — that is most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. While domestic dogs and cats are usually vaccinated against rabies, the disease often occurs in wild animals, especially skunks, raccoons, bats and foxes. Raccoon rabies virus is present in the raccoon population in virtually every North Carolina county.

Domestic animals (including cats, dogs, ferrets and livestock such as horses, cattle and sheep) are susceptible to rabies but there are few cases because of the use of USDA-licensed rabies vaccines. North Carolina law (N.C. general statute 130A-185 External link) requires owners of dogs, cats and ferrets to have their pets currently vaccinated against rabies, beginning at four months of age.

The rabies virus infects the central nervous system, ultimately causing disease in the brain and death. You can only get rabies by coming in contact with the saliva or brain/nervous system tissue of an infected animal — for example, if you are bitten by a rabid animal, handle a pet that has been attacked by a rabid animal such as a fox, or are cleaning a dead animal you have killed while hunting.

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Rabies in Horses

Rabies is a highly fatal, contagious disease that affects the central nervous system. The rabies virus is transmitted from animal to animal or animal to human through direct contact with saliva of an infected animal. This direct contact can be a bite wound or saliva entering an existing wound. In horses, a direct bite wound is the most common means of transmission. Currently, raccoons are the predominant carrier of rabies virus in North Carolina. They account for approximately 80% of all of the rabid animals diagnosed by the State Laboratory of Public Health. However, other mammals do get rabies. During the past few years, dogs, cats, cows, horses, foxes, bats, skunks, beavers and bobcats have been diagnosed with the disease. While any mammal can get rabies, some animals are less likely to contract the disease and become rabid. Opossums and small rodents (rats, mice, chipmunks, squirrels, etc.) are rarely found rabid anywhere in the United States. Domestic dogs and cats, along with skunks, foxes, raccoons, and bats, can carry the rabies virus.

Clinical Signs: depression, incoordination, ataxia, colic, fever, loss of appetite, muscle spasms of the third eyelid, blindness, urinary incontinence, restlessness.

Treatment: Rabies has an incubation period of two to nine weeks, but the incubation period may be as long as 15 months. Once onset of the disease occurs, it progresses rapidly, ending in death. Death can occur as quickly as in 12 hours but more typically will take three to five days.

Prevention: Talk to your Veterinarian, the best prevention of rabies in horses is to properly vaccinate the animal 1x/year

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6. Winter Horse Care Tips

Crystal Smith, Animal Science Extension Agent, Virginia Cooperative Extension Service

As we gear up for the arrival of Old Man Winter, we are reminded of the challenges that winter horse care brings. The cold, snow, ice, rain, wind and any combination thereof, complicates barn chores and limits our riding time. For these reasons, we typically do not spend as much time in our barns or with our horses during the winter months. However, by keeping a few simple things in mind we can ensure our horses are receiving adequate care this time of year.

Access to Water - With the cold weather brings the risk for frozen water buckets and troughs in our stalls and pastures. Free and continuous access to water is important to maintain healthy horses. Excessively cold water will decrease your horse's water consumption. Ideally, water should be maintained at about 40 degrees F. Heated waterers are commonly used to assure the water source is not too cold or frozen over. When a horse's water consumption decreases, feed intake also decreases, leaving less energy available to maintain body temperature and condition. Reduced water and feed intake also leave your horse at risk for a number of intestinal health issues, including dehydration and impaction colic.

Adequate Shelter - While horses will need some protection from the elements, it is not necessary to keep them in a closed barn throughout the winter. Horses have two natural defenses against the cold – a long winter coat and a layer of fat beneath the skin, providing an excellent source of insulation. Keep in mind that the insulating ability of a horse's hair coat is lost when a horse is wet or covered in mud, so it is important to provide a dry shelter and regular grooming for them in cold, wet weather.

Proper Nutrition - Provided forage quality remains consistent, horses' nutritional needs do not significantly change during the winter months. Older horses or horses with compromised health may have a more difficult time maintaining body condition in extremely cold weather. A horse should be fed according to its type, age, and use – letting body condition be your guide. Inactivity and overfeeding are probably a bigger concern this time of year, as they can lead to obesity and associated health problems in the spring.

Regular Hoof Care - The same amount of attention should be paid to your horse's hooves, whether you are riding regularly or not. This is often one aspect of horse care that is overlooked in the winter. Horses' hooves are still growing in the winter months and they are walking on frozen, uneven ground, so timely and appropriate farrier work is important. Also, remember to pick hooves regularly to remove dirt and debris.

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7. Be Aware of A Possible Scam – They Are At It Again!

Cooperative Extension wanted to alert you to a possible scam. We have learned that some farmers have recently received phone calls from a person claiming to sell a product to control for pigweed. The product was being sold for \$100 per gallon with a 5 gallon minimum purchase required. The would-be seller says they can only accept credit card information over the phone to make the purchase. Of additional concern, in at least one call the would-be seller claimed to be "associated with Cooperative Extension."

This scam happens from time to time, **NEVER GIVE YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION, FINANCIAL INFORMATION OR CREDIT CARD INFORMATION TO AN UNKNOWN SOURCE.** Make sure you verify these sources and claims before you give out this information.

Please let us know if you get such a call. If you do, get their contact information, that you need to get your credit card information so you can call them back before you let them know you are on to them. We would like to be able to give this contact information to pass on to the investigators.

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8. Hay Stocks Meager, As Expected – From Hay & Forage Grower

From Jan 17 article

Last week's hay stocks report from USDA brought few surprises for most market observers. At 90.7 million tons, all-hay stocks on U.S. farms as of Dec. 1 were at their lowest levels since 1988 and 11% lower than they were a year ago.

POINT & PURPOSE: Make sure you are managing your Pastures & Practicing Grazing Management, Manage your Hay Feeding and waste as little of hay as possible. Hay supplies are low.

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9. Carolina Equine Hospital is hosting the Winter Horse Health Seminar on February 4, 2012 at Northern Elementary School. Registration starts at 8:30am and the program is from 9am to noon. There will be free breakfast, exhibits, door prizes and great information! Speakers and topics are: Dr. Julie Settlege from Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine on the Advances in Lameness Management. Also speaking is Dr. Mark Crisman from Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine on Tick Borne Diseases and Emerging Diseases of the horse. Please RSVP by calling 349-4080.

We hope that lots of the horse community can join us that day! This is a great opportunity for youth and volunteers to gain some horse knowledge from the experts!

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10. Bryan Park Workday - (Will not take place if Raining)

The next workday at Bryan Park will be Saturday, January 21 at 1:00 PM, weather permitting. If there is anything falling from the sky, or white stuff underfoot, we won't go. Maybe switching to Saturday will let some people come who haven't been able to get out on Sundays.

The good news is that they have been able to start with the excavator. The bad news is we've only cleared about 60% of the trails! More good news is that there is an Eagle Scout candidate who has been in touch with Roger & Alex about building bridges and some infrastructure for his Eagle Scout project. This is really starting to shape up.

They hope to see you there, with loppers and gloves and hand saws.

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11. Cooler Horsemanship Upcoming Events

Winter Clinic Special*

Sign up 2 friends and you receive ½ price (\$150.00) on your clinic sign up fee

Applies to the January Horsemanship and February Freedom Clinic

Horsemanship Clinic - January 27-29, 2012*

Focusing on getting lightness in response and calmness in behavior while building a relationship built on trust and understanding.

Friday evening overview/demo - 6:00 - 7:30 pm

Saturday and Sunday Clinic - 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Clinic Participants - \$300 for weekend

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

Finishing the Foundation Demonstration - Saturday, February 18th 1:00 - 3:00pm

Join us and watch as James demonstrates how the Cooler Horsemanship Program progresses and finishes a young horse in the Foundation Level.

Demonstration Fee - \$10.00

Freedom Clinic - February 24-26, 2012*

Find the Freedom in playing off line with your horse

Friday evening overview/demo - 6:00 - 7:30 pm

Saturday and Sunday Clinic - 8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Clinic Participants - \$300 for weekend

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

www.CoolerHorsemanship.com

kate@coolerhorsemanship.com

[843-304-3407](tel:843-304-3407)

Fiore Farms

7600 Millbrook Road

Summerfield, NC 27358

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12. 2012 Flintrock Farm Show Series

March 10 - Fun Show

Open Show Series: March 31, June 2, September 29

Schooling Hunter Series: April 21, May 12, September 8

Class Sheets will be posted on the Flintrock Farm website soon. www.flintrockfarm.com

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13. 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](tel:342-8235) and let me know your name, address & phone #, type of hay, number of bales, (square or round bales) and weight per bale.

MANAGE YOUR PASTURES!

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14. Take A Load Off –

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

As we get older -

I feel like my body has gotten totally out of shape, so I got my doctor's permission to join a fitness club and start exercising. I decided to take an aerobics class for seniors. I bent, twisted, gyrated, jumped up and down, and perspired for an hour. But, by the time I got my leotards on, the class was over.

--- Reporters interviewing a 104-year-old woman: "And what do you think is the best thing about being 104?" the reporter asked. She simply replied, "No peer pressure."

--- Just before the funeral services, the undertaker came up to the very elderly widow and asked, "How old was your husband?" "98," she replied. "Two years older than me." "So you're 96," the undertaker commented. She responded, "Hardly worth going home, is it?"

--- I've sure gotten old! I've had two bypass surgeries, a hip replacement, new knees. Fought prostate cancer and diabetes. I'm half blind, can't hear anything quieter than a jet engine, take 40 different

medications that make me dizzy, winded, and subject to blackouts. Have bouts with dementia. Have poor circulation; hardly feel my hands and feet anymore. Can't remember if I'm 85 or 92. Have lost all my friends. But, thank God, I still have my driver's license.

--- An elderly woman decided to prepare her will and told her preacher she had two final requests. First, she wanted to be cremated, and second, she wanted her ashes scattered over Wal-Mart. "Wal-Mart?" the preacher exclaimed. "Why Wal-Mart?" "Then I'll be sure my daughters visit me twice a week."

--- Know how to prevent sagging? Just eat till the wrinkles fill out.

---I've still got it, but nobody wants to see it.

---I'm getting into swing dancing. Not on purpose. Some parts of my body are just prone to swinging.

---It's scary when you start making the same noises as your coffeemaker.

---These days about half the stuff in my shopping cart says, "For fast relief."

--- Remember: You don't stop laughing because you grow old, You grow old because you stop laughing.

--THE SENILITY PRAYER : Grant me the senility to forget the people I never liked anyway, the good fortune to run into the ones I do, and the eyesight to tell the difference.

Now, I think you're supposed to send this to 5 or 6, maybe 10. Oh heck, send it to a bunch of your friends if you can remember who they are.

Bizkit the Sleep Walking Dog http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z2BgjH_CtIA

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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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