

## Weekly Pile for Week of May 9 2011

Hey Everyone,

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the Week of May 9, 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. Its Just Me
2. Send Your Info In
3. When To Graze Spring Pastures
4. Horse Barn Fires - From: The Gaited Horse
5. You Asked - Buttercups
6. Basic Conditioning of the Equine Athlete
7. Rockingham County Cooperative Extension Advisory Golf Tournament 7/20
8. Fun open horseshow Saturday May 14th Hardin's Farm and Stables
9. 2011 Got to Be NC Festival - May 20-22 - N.C. State Fairgrounds
10. Cooler Horsemanship Upcoming Events
11. Open Community Fun Show, rescheduled: June 11th, @ Piedmont Saddle Club
12. Hay Directory
13. Swap Shop - For Sale/Wanted - Equestrian Facilities Available
14. Take A Load Off.

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### 1. Its Just Me

**Please Forgive:** I know that my schedule has been irregular to say the least over the past few months, but now that my wife has been moved closer to the house, I am hoping that things to normalize as much as possible soon. I know I have over a hundred emails that I am trying to respond to so if you are one of them, please don't talk to bad about me... If

**you want see information about anything or if you have questions, please ask, I always need ideas for the Pile.**

**Thanks for being patient with me!**

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## 2. Send Your Info In

Don't forget to send to me If you Have Not Already done so -

Your Name:  
US Mailing Address  
County  
Phone #  
Cell #

This is so I can match up email addresses with US Mailing address, it will save me a whole lot of time. Please help me do this.  
Thank You

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## 3. When To Graze Spring Pastures

Many have been fighting the urge to cut off the feed bill and back on pasture, but when is the right time to start grazing? With high rainfall and cool temperatures, turning animals out prematurely can result in overgrazing an already short supply of forage. Overgrazing stresses plants, depletes existing root reserves and requires a long recovery period. The lack of leaf area diminishes opportunities to take advantage of free solar energy.

Consider turning animals out onto pasture with 6-8" forage height. One inch of plant should yield 250-300 lbs of dry-matter nutrition per acre, so 6-8" forage heights should produce total yields of a ton.

The key in this is to only allow animals to take half of that existing forage, most likely needing to move animals daily or provide large enough pastures that the animals do not graze the plant below the 3- 4" range. Grazing below that height will slow recovery and decrease growth and impact root development and ability to survive stress (like drought).

In early summer when forages grow explosively, animals can return to the same pasture paddock in as short as 18 days. But in late summer and fall it may be as long 45 to 60 days.

I have sent out the Grazing Management Guide in the past, if you would like another copy, just send me an email asking for it.

Manage your pastures now so you will have grass later.

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## 4. Horse Barn Fires (Article taken From: The Gaited Horse)

Barn Fires are the horse owner's worst nightmare. We have all seen the headlines; we've all heard the horrific stories of horses' burning alive in the flames of their barn. Unfortunately stable fires are not rare and not only does fire destroy property, it can destroy lives.

Even when the horses escape the flames, fires damages or destroys hay and barns costing thousands of dollars in lost revenue and in building and feed replacement. What can a horse owner do to reduce the risk of a barn fire? Plan, Prepare and Prevent.

Barn fires can spread extremely fast. Barns, by their very nature are airy and filled with combustible materials so they burn easily and quickly. Any large open structure burns faster than the same size structure with walls. Placing sheets of drywall on the loft floor and covering them with plywood retards fire, often allowing local firefighters to extinguish a fire before it burns through the loft.

#### Plan

- Call your local fire department and ask them to tour your facility. Ask them for any suggestions as to improvements for fire protection. An important part of fire prevention is working with your local police and fire departments.
- Plan how you would get a fire engine onto your property. Fire trucks are difficult to turn in small areas and require ground that will support them. Make sure this would provide year-round access.
- Think about ease of access to your barn in the dark. No electricity, just flashlights, if the fire does not take out the electricity, the fire department will turn it off to prevent electrical shock.
- Have a clear map of the barn and property posted at a location well away from the barn. Alternate water and power sources should be clearly marked.
- Survey your property for the best location for animal confinement in the event of fire. Post this location at the barn map.
- Water supply is essential, where is your best water source? If you have a swimming pool or pond, that is your first water source and at night, a fire department might not see it so mark it on the map.
- If possible, buildings should be at least 50 or more from one another to reduce the chance of a fire in one building spreading to another.
- Modify your electrical system to allow turning off power to buildings without turning off power to your water pumps. It is also not a bad idea to have another power source supplying power to external lights, which are placed well away from the barn but will allow a place to "gather".
- A sprinkler system can be an asset, but make sure that you have the water pressure to handle one. Approximately 95 percent of fires where a sprinkler system existed have been controlled or extinguished.
- Add lightning rods to your barn.
- Place fire extinguishers at each entrance, in the feed and tack rooms.
  - \*Are they annually charged?
  - \*Is there 10 pounds ABC or better?
  - \*Are they protected from freezing?
- Installed a shutoff switch, at night, or when no one is home, turn off the power to the barn.
- Place halters and lead lines in a location that is quickly available in the dark and for strangers. Keep lead lines attached to halters. Marking this location clearly with a glow in the dark lettering which can be seen in limited lighting.
- Install a fire detection system to notify you, 911 emergency operators or connected to the nearest fire fighting organization for

automatic alarm. Also have the system attached to outside noisemaker, that can be heard at your house and that of the neighbors.

- If possible, install a frost proof water hydrant at the entrance to each barn. Make sure that the hose, stored at the hydrant, is long enough to reach the far end of the barn.
- Fuel tanks should be located at least 40 feet away from buildings. Make sure the tanks are properly grounded and that there are fire extinguishers near the tanks.
- A list of all emergency telephone numbers; police, fire, hospital (vet and human,) EMT, poison control should be available at various locations on the farm.
- Most horse barn fires occur in winter.

#### Prepare

- Develop an evacuation plan.
- Stall your most valuable, oldest, weakest and most likely to panic (youngsters?) horses so they can be removed first from the barn.
- Have adequate holding pens or an area where horses can be properly confined when removed from the barn. Loose horses are dangerous and often charge back into a burning barn.
- Training your horses to deal with noise, bright flashing lights etc.. Children have been known to die in fires because they were afraid of the fireman. So just imagine what it will be like to your horses.
- Cell phone, flashlights, extra batteries, portable generators are all good resources to have on hand.

#### Prevent

- The storage of wet hay is the most common cause of hay fires.
- Do not be lulled into a false sense of security because your buildings made of metal roofing and siding, once a fire starts it is often hard to get under control.
  - Faulty electrical wiring and connections are one of the leading causes of barn fires. If you do not know if your facilities were inspected, have a qualified electrician check the wiring.
  - Are the service boxes in a dry, dust free location and mounted on fire resistant materials?
  - Are the electrical fixtures free of dust, dirt, cob webs, chaff, hay or combustible materials?
  - Clean the dust out of electrical appliances such as fans and heaters.
  - Never use extension cords or multiple plug strips in the barn. If extension cords must be used, buy industrial grade ones.
  - Disconnect coffee pots, radios, fans, portable heaters and other electrical appliances when not in use.
  - Do not run electric cords over nails as supports or hangers.
  - Cage all electric light fixtures to prevent damage.
  - Electrical wires should be in conduit pipes so horses and rodents cannot chew through the protective insulation for the wire. Put electrical wire through metal conduits, not plastic or PVC pipe. Horses should not have access to the conduit.
- Feed, hay and bedding areas should be "off limits" to all individuals, except employees.
- Keep your barn clean and free of dust, cobwebs, trash, oily tack or hoof cleaning rags, soiled paper towels and other easily ignited fire hazards.
- Do not allow smoking in your barn. Post "No Smoking" signs at all

entrances, and provide sand buckets for lighted cigarettes.

- Hay, gas, oil, scrap wood, etc. should be stored in a separate location.
- Do not store bedding materials in the horse barn.
- Quick moving fires, which are difficult to put out are encouraged by stalls made of wood, filled with straw as bedding for the horses.

Consider shavings as alternate bedding and any place you can put up a solid, non flammable wall will delay a fire.

Reducing the risk of hay fires.

First and foremost, when ever possible, store hay in a separate building from the horses. Storing bedding and hay in the same building as your horses is not desirable, but for many people it is the only option.

There are some things that can be done to lessen fire risks if hay must be stored in the stable:

- Put hay on pallets and stack bales loosely to air can circulate though the pile as much as possible.
- If space allows, have hay in multiple small stacks (or spread out only 1 or 2 bales deep) instead of a single large stack.
- If you buy hay instead of putting it up yourself, try to store as little as possible (yes, this increases labor and expense, but it's worth the reduced fire risk).
- Check stored hay and bedding frequently and carefully to make sure it is not getting wet from a leaky roof (especially in lofts of older barns). Go up during a pounding rainstorm and look for leaks.
- Try to use all of one load of hay or bedding before buying another, or move old bales from prior load to the front so that they get used before starting in on the new load.
- Clean hay and bedding storage area completely and thoroughly as often as possible - at least once a year, preferably twice or more per year.

Most fires blamed on spontaneous combustion of stored hay usually occur within six weeks of baling but may occur in hay that is several years old. The most common cause is excessive moisture but outside ignitors, such as electrical sparks can spark fires in high levels of hay dust.

When a hay crop is stored wet, microbial action can generate internal bale temperatures well above 150 degrees. Usually, the temperature will peak 3-7 days after baling. The temperature then normally takes 15-60 days to decline to non damaging levels, depending on outdoor humidity, bale density and amount of rainfall soaked up by the bales. New hay that has been stacked in the field or placed in a barn should be checked at least twice a day for abnormal heating. When storing hay inside, check the barn roof and any plumbing for leaks, and be sure surface water cannot run into the barn.

One means to check hay temperature is by using a temperature probe to monitor temperatures inside the bales. A probe can be built using a 3/8 inch diameter pipe with a pointed tip screwed to the end and holes drilled in it. A thermometer can then be inserted into the pipe and retrieved and read after 10-15 minutes. If the hay temperature reaches 130 degrees F, move the hay to allow increased air circulation and cooling. If the temperature climbs above 150 degrees to 175 degrees F, call the fire department, and be prepared to inject water to cool any hot spots before moving the hay. If at all possible, don't open the

barn door if hay is smoking; the added oxygen could cause the hay to burst into flames.

In general, hay is considered too wet for storage if moisture levels are higher than 20 percent in small rectangular bales, higher than 18 percent in large round bales, and higher than 16 percent in large square bales. To determine moisture levels you can use a microwave oven to determine moisture content in just a few minutes. A small kitchen, dietary or postage scale is also necessary, preferably one which weighs in grams.

This method is from Ohio State University Extension Department of Horticulture and Crop Science Refer to Ohio State FACT Sheet AGF-004-90, "Using a Microwave Oven to Determine Forage Moisture," which is available on line at: <http://ohioline.osu.edu//aqf-fact/0004.html>

(Or give me a call to schedule me to come out to pull a forage sample)

This article can be Found at <http://www.gaitedhorses.net/Articles/HorseBarnFires.html#Reducing>

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5. You Asked: Just saw the article in the N and R - Can you tell me more about buttercups and horses -

#### Buttercups

There is no doubt that some of you are having a bumper crop of Buttercups this year. I have had numerous calls asking about them.

Buttercups can be toxic to all animals (horses) if enough are eaten. (Seen most of the time in Cattle). From my experience, if horses have enough forage, there is usually not a problem due to palatability issues. When we see problems many times it is when animals are hungry and have not been given adequate nourishment. It is when they are really hungry that they eat things that they may normally not eat. So make sure pastures have the grass, not just weeds...

The poisonous principle is an oil, protoanemonin, and is in highest Concentration at time of flowering. Parts of plant: top leaves & stems, in spring, summer & fall. Symptoms - Salivation, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal irritation, colic, diarrhea, & slow pulse; milk of cows will be quite bitter & reddish in color. Treatment - Purgative, demulcents, & heart stimulants. When a necropsy is done, Inflammation & lesions throughout digestive system; in ruminants, extensive hyperemia in abomasum & small intestine..

Spraying with an herbicide is the best way for control of buttercup, but it is too late to spray if you are seeing the flowers. Late February-early March is the time to spray, since buttercup is a winter weed. To spray to control for Buttercups, this will need to be done (once again) in late February and early March, before it produces for next year. If you sprayed now you will get limited control & will need to spray in early spring again. Like when using any chemicals, BEFORE YOU USE ANY CHEMICAL READ & FOLLOW ALL LABEL DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS SUCH AS GRAZING/HAYING WITHDRAWAL & RESTRICTIONS.

You will need 3-4 consecutive days above 50-55° F, so do not go out and spray when it is 35 degrees outside then call me because you do not get good control. SPRAY ON A WARM DAY. Some times it may take 2-3 years to control depending on product used & when you sprayed.

Products listed in NC Chemical for Controlling Buttercup. (The Agricultural Chemicals Manual is available on line at:<http://ipm.ncsu.edu/agchem/agchem.html> )

Aminopyralid + 2,4-D Amine, MOA 4 + 4 (ForeFront)

Aminopyralid (Milestone) 2SL

Chlorsulfuron, MOA 2 (Telar XP)

Aminopyralid + Metsulfuron, MOA 4 + 2 (Chaparral) 71.58 WG

Diflufenzopyr + Dicamba, MOA 19 + 4 (Overdrive) 20% + 50% DF

Triclopyr + Clopyralid, MOA 4 + 4 (Redeem R&P) 2.25 + 0.75 lb/gal EC

There may be other products that can be used, some may not have very good success on this weed.

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## 6. Basic Conditioning of the Equine Athlete Ashley Griffin, University of Kentucky

Basic conditioning of the equine athlete involves consideration of the event in which the horse will be competing, the level of competition that you expect the horse to achieve, the time you have in which to condition the horse, and the horse's previous conditioning for the event.

The goal of any basic conditioning program is to enhance the psychological and the physical responses to exercise. Psychological responses with conditioning include greater confidence and desire to perform and minimized boredom and resentment. Physical responses include greater strength and endurance, enhanced skills (such as jumping and reining), and minimized soreness or injury due to exercise. Some of the most important physical adaptations achieved by conditioning involve:

- Respiratory System - increased oxygen uptake, decreased ventilation during exercise
- Cardiovascular System - lower heart rate during exercise, increased heart size/strength, increased vascularity (decreased resistance), increased total red cell volume (increased oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood)
- Muscular Anatomy - increased aerobic capacity (increased fast twitch high oxidative fibers more time before lactic acid accumulation and fatigue during endurance events), increase in muscle size/strength, change in fiber type
- Tendons and Ligaments - strength and quality may be affected
- Bone decreased bone turnover, increased quantity, quality, and geometry of bone in response to training
- Thermoregulation - involves cardiovascular system.

A conditioning program should be specific to the event in order to train appropriately for the type of exercise in the event. For example, Thoroughbred trainers would not want to strictly use an aerobic conditioning program for their 3-year-old Thoroughbreds because racing is mostly an

anaerobic event. There are two general classes of conditioning programs: slow speed and high speed.

#### Slow-speed long distance conditioning, or endurance training

Slow-speed long distance conditioning, or endurance training, is used in the first weeks of all conditioning programs and may include breaking. This method usually proceeds fast exercise in some conditioning programs, such as racehorse training. It includes sessions of trotting and cantering at slow speeds for long distances to promote aerobic production of ATP (adenosine triphosphate) for energy. Trainers usually start the horses off slowly and gradually increase the distance at two-to-three week intervals. The total length of time a horse remains on this conditioning program varies with the type of event and can be anywhere from four to five weeks (racehorses) to nine months (endurance horses). Improvements in aerobic capacity, limb strength, and adaptation of skeletal muscle have been seen with slow-speed conditioning.

#### High-speed conditioning

High-speed conditioning is used to improve the anaerobic capacity of a horse and is generally interspersed with slow-speed, long distance days. This conditioning method varies with the horse and the event. Some trainers increase the speed for very short distances until near maximum speed is reached, then increase the distance. Others establish a set distance and gradually increase the speed. The frequency of the high-speed days varies with the conditioning method used. For example, in North America, trainers will commonly use "breeze" (fast galloping for short distances) work at 75 percent of the maximum speed of the event one time every seven to 10 days. Other trainers will gallop their horses at near maximum event speed one time every five days. The common goal of high-speed conditioning is to increase the amount of training that stimulates anaerobic production of ATP without causing fatigue or overtraining. It is thought that conditioning at maximum event speed may overwork a horse; therefore, most trainers condition their horses at 70 to 85 percent maximum event speed. In England, horses work on a rotational conditioning schedule of hills and flat ground. Using a treadmill with a 5 to 10 percent incline will also increase the anaerobic capacity of a horse without galloping at maximum speed. The physiological adaptations to high-speed conditioning include an increase in Type II muscle fibers.

#### Interval Horse Training

Interval training is the use of multiple workouts on the same day separated by short rest periods. Some trainers will use this conditioning method as the horse's high-speed program. Limited research has shown that interval training may alter muscle fiber type, something that has not been shown to occur with strictly high-speed conditioning. Interval conditioning of the equine athlete should not be performed at 95 to 100 percent maximum speed, as it may lead to overtraining and possibly the reversal of physiological training adaptations.

#### Skill Horse Training

When conditioning a horse for events such as pole bending or fox hunting, skill training can be alternated with high-speed and slow-speed days.

#### Overtraining of Horses

In order to maintain peak fitness of an athletic horse, the conditioning program must always be evaluated and adjusted. Constant exercise at suboptimal intensities will limit the rate of adaptation, and constant exercise at maximum intensities may contribute to overtraining. Overtraining is a loss of performance ability despite the maintenance of or an increase in training effort. When overtraining occurs, the horse's conditioning program must stop or be reduced for a variable period of time in order for the horse to recover.

#### Detraining Horses

Detraining is the sudden cessation of a conditioning program for reasons such as sickness or injury. During this time, the horse experiences a rapid loss of physiological training adaptations. Changes in muscle occur in two to four weeks, followed by cardiovascular and bone changes.

Decrease in muscle size and strength occur in the shortest amount of time. Oxygen uptake and ventilation capacity decreases within three weeks of detraining.

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7. Rockingham County Cooperative Extension Advisory Golf Tournament

Date: July 20, 2011

Location: Wolf Creek Golf Club  
722 Wolf Island Road, Reidsville

Purpose: To establish an endowment fund for the support of our Rockingham County Extension Agents with program cost as they play a vital role in many ways such as Food Safety, Youth Development and Leadership skills, Crop/Livestock Production, Home Beautification, and Recreational Opportunities – just to name a few benefits given!

Hosted By: NC Agricultural Foundation, Inc. In conjunction with Rockingham County Cooperative Extension Service.

Entry Information:

- \$200 per team or \$50 per player  
(Includes green & cart fees, player gift, lunch, closest to the pins & Prizes.)

- Payment MUST accompany completed registration form to reserve your entry.

Event Format:

- Four Person Captain's Choice

Schedule of Events:

- 7:15 – 8:00 Registration
- 8:00 a.m. Morning Shotgun Start
- 12:00 – 1:00 Afternoon Registration
- 1:00 p.m. Afternoon Shotgun Start
- 5:15 p.m. Prizes & Awards

Tournament Prizes:

- 1st Place \$800 team
- 2nd Place \$600 team
- 3rd Place \$400 team
- 4th Place \$200 team

Registration Deadline

Monday, July 18th

SPACE IS LIMITED

Limited to the first 36 teams!!

We will start alternate list after tournament is full.

If you would like more information please call 336-342-8230

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**8. 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](http://www.cc-ha.org) or contact Steve Nelson at  
688-8845 or Helen Isley 580-4532**

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9. 2011 Got to Be NC Festival

CONTACT: Jim Knight, Manager, Got to Be NC Festival, (919) 707-3128

RALEIGH — Whether it's food, exhibits or entertainment, there are several new activities the whole family can enjoy at the 2011 Got to Be NC Festival at the N.C. State Fairgrounds, May 20-22. Admission and parking are free.

"North Carolina is fortunate to be one of the most agriculturally diverse states in the country," said Agriculture Commissioner Steve Troxler. "The Got to Be NC Festival showcases the best of the food, products and history that are part of N.C. agriculture, our state's leading industry."

This year's festival includes an expanded selection of N.C. seafood, barbecue, wine and food products. The Shriner's Fish Fry has been extended to all three days of the festival. Seafood lovers can get their fill of N.C. catfish, shrimp and oysters from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily for \$7 to \$9 per plate.

In addition, the Masonic Carolina Pig Jig barbecue cook-off will include 30 teams representing Masonic lodges and barbecue styles from across the state. Barbecue from the competition will be sold for \$10 per plate Saturday, from 11 a.m. until the barbecue runs out.

The Got to Be NC Food and Wine Expo, featuring the best of local food products, includes an expanded wine pavilion this year. Admission to the food and wine expo is \$2 for adults and free for children 11 and under. Guests will receive 12 coupons that can be redeemed for purchases made from expo vendors. The expo is open Friday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the Jim Graham Building.

The Jim Graham Building also will be the home of this year's bigger and better Carolina FiberFest, offering visitors the opportunity to shop, attend classes and see demonstrations. In addition to fiber-producing animals, there also will be dairy goats, mules and long-horn steers.

The Longbranch Triangle stage will showcase a variety of regional bluegrass and country bands throughout the weekend and an expanded bluegrass band competition Saturday from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. A new aspect of the music lineup this year is the Community Stage. Located outside the Jim Graham Building, the Community Stage will showcase local singing groups, cloggers and other area talent.

For 2011, there will be more children's activities at the new AgriPlaza, including an expanded Kidz Zone, more farm animals, storyteller Ma Hutto, working blacksmiths, a chairmaker and information about the future museum of agriculture coming to the State Fairgrounds.

All grandstand events will be free to attend this year, including the tractor pull, draft horse pull and children's stick horse races. The grandstand also will feature the Paul Bunyan Lumberjack Show, an entertaining display of log rolling, chopping, sawing and other logging tricks. The entire family can enjoy shows Friday at 1, 4 and 9 p.m.; Saturday at 10 a.m., and 4 and 8 p.m.; and Sunday at 11 a.m., and 3 and 6 p.m. Border collie herding demonstrations will round out the grandstand acts with shows Sunday at 1 and 4 p.m.

Fans of antique tractors won't be disappointed. Thousands of pieces of antique farm machinery will be on display during the festival. There will be a special exhibit of M Series John Deere tractors manufactured from 1946 to 1952. The exhibit will include rarely seen experimental tractors. Also, children can enjoy the peddle-tractor exhibit and a daily tractor parade led by Agriculture Commissioner Steve Troxler.

The fairgrounds also will host an exhibition by the Carolina Rollergirls Saturday at noon and a robotics show Sunday from noon to 6 p.m. Both events will be held in Dorton Arena.

Gate admission, parking and grandstand events at the Got to Be NC Festival are free. For a complete schedule of events and more information, go to [www.ncagfest.com](http://www.ncagfest.com)

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#### 10. Cooler Horsemanship Upcoming Events

May, 21 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.  
Intermission: Martial Arts Demonstration by Allen's Taekwondo Centers- [allensdcs.com](http://allensdcs.com)  
Admission \$5.00, children under 16 Free

Weekend Horsemanship Clinic at Fiore Farms: May 27-29  
Jump start the communication with your horse this spring.  
Limited to 10 participants, reserve your spot now.  
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

Visit [www.CoolerHorsemanship.com](http://www.CoolerHorsemanship.com) or Contact us  
[kate@coolerhorsemanship.com](mailto:kate@coolerhorsemanship.com), 843-304-3407 for more information about our program and any upcoming events

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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](mailto:info@piedmontsaddleclub.org). See [www.piedmontsaddleclub.org](http://www.piedmontsaddleclub.org) for class list, release form, sponsorship, directions, etc. Sponsorship info contact Carol Merritt 336-312-4149 or [ckmerritt@bellsouth.net](mailto:ckmerritt@bellsouth.net). Last year's attendance: over 600 people. Concessions on site. Camping with electric hook-up available. Stalls available.

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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!!

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### 13. Swap Shop - For Sale/Wanted - Equestrian Facilities Available

- Horse boarding, 50 acres in Rockingham County, new facility, 12x12 stalls with fans/mats, covered arena, outside arena, lots of trails, jumps, hunter/jumper riding lessons available, owners live on premises, gated and private, turnout daily, feed/hay 2x daily, stalls cleaned daily, wash stall with hot/cold, exceptional and individualized care for your equine friend. \$350/month. call Shelley Lilly at 336-451-3230 or email [thelillyzoo@msn.com](mailto:thelillyzoo@msn.com)

- 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](mailto: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 or [shoponys@gmail.com](mailto:shoponys@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**

- For Sale- 2002 Horse Trailer "Stallion", bumper pull, step up, with stabilizer attachment , steel frame, aluminum shell, two horses slanted, tack/changing room, saddle area. Drop down windows w/screens. Lights. Used only few times for local events. Excellent shape. Email Mrs.White ([fwhite2@triad.rr.com](mailto:fwhite2@triad.rr.com) ) and will send you a photo. Make a reasonable offer.

- **For Sale- we have five totes of 275 gallons each, used only once. Large opening on top, spigot with valve at bottom. They are in excellent shape and they have the galvanized protective cage with the lift fork set up. Great for water storage. If you are interested, please contact Ms.White @ [fwhite2@triad.rr.com](mailto:fwhite2@triad.rr.com) or call 336 817 2144.**

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14. Take A Load Off -

WIFE: There's trouble with the car. It has water in the carburetor.

HUSBAND: Water in the carburetor? That's ridiculous. WIFE: I tell you the car has water in the carburetor. HUSBAND: You don't even know what a carburetor is. Ill check it out. Where's the car? WIFE: In the pool.

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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 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

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