

Weekly Pile for Week of September 26 2011

Howdy All (Horse E-mailers),

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the Week of September 26, 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!

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1. Hay Production

Article by Jim Turner and Matt Poore NCSU Dept of Animal Science
Slightly Modified by Ben Chase for The Weekly Pile

Hay is an integral part of all Livestock Operations in North Carolina. One can either produce their own hay or purchase it from a hay producer. It is vital for livestock producers to understand the processes of growing, harvesting and storing hay if they are producing their own hay or purchasing their hay. These processes influence the nutritive value of the hay which can alter livestock performance. By understanding the changes that can take place during hay production the nutritional program can be altered to maintain livestock performance.

Forage production

The most critical portion of the hay producing process is growing and harvesting high quality forage. Hay should be harvested at the point when quantity and quality are both optimized. Factors such as weather, equipment failures, off-farm employment and other obligations can lead to delaying the harvest of hay. Forage quality typically decreases with increasing maturity. As forages mature, the leaf to stem ratio decreases. Higher proportions of stem result in higher concentrations of fiber and lower concentrations of Crude Protein (CP) and digestible Dry Matter (DM). The management of forages crops is not just limited to producing a single high quality crop. Most forages that are utilized for hay need time for adequate regrowth to maintain the stand.

Recommendations vary for the optimal stage of maturity to harvest different forages. Alfalfa is generally recommended to be harvested prior to reaching 1/10 bloom. Bermudagrass should be harvested in intervals of approximately 4 weeks during the growing season, with a minimum of 22 day intervals. Cool-season grasses such as tall fescue and orchardgrass should be harvested at the boot or early heading stages of growth for the first cutting and then at 45-60 day intervals thereafter. These harvest times should provide the best compromise between nutritive value and yield whenever possible.

Mowing and conditioning. - The majority of harvested forage is mowed using a mower-conditioner; a mower-conditioner combines mowing and conditioning into a single step. Types of mowers include sickle bar, rotary disk, flail and rotary drum. Dry matter losses resulting from mowing and conditioning generally range from 1 to 5% for sickle bar and rotary disk mowers. These losses can be greater with flail 6-11% of the forage DM

Conditioning is the practice of mechanically altering the forage to enhance drying. Conditioning is typically done with interlocking rubber rolls although other materials and design are in use. The enhancement to the drying rate is fairly similar between the different types of conditioners. The roll design of a conditioner has little effect on losses, with proper roll pressure and clearance. Crimping type rollers can lead to increased losses but they are not often found today. Conditioning typically results in a 1% greater loss than hay that has not been conditioned.

During the wilting process we are attempting to eliminate water as quickly as possible, extending the wilting process results in lowered amounts of plant sugars and elevated concentrations of fiber. Grasses typically dry more rapidly than legumes however there are some exceptions. The use of a conditioning device is recommended for most legumes, as this will increase the rate of drying. A major concern in conditioning alfalfa hay is the risk of crushing blister beetles. Alfalfa hay that contains crushed blister beetles is lethal to horses consuming the hay. The drying rate of many legume stems is so slow that not employing a conditioning device on the hay will result in greater leaf loss, thereby decreasing the quality of the hay.

Sudangrass, pearl millet and sorghum-sudangrass hybrids should always be conditioned as the stems of these forages can contain moisture long after the leaves are ready to bale. (sorghum-sudangrass hybrids are not recommended for horses) Winter annual forages such as wheat, triticale, and rye should not be conditioned when harvested while the grain heads are filling. A failure to

disengage the conditioner or open the rollers will result in a loss of grain from the forage. During this stage of growth the grain head contains most of the nutritive value of these forages. Bermudagrass seldom needs to be conditioned due to the relatively small diameter of the stems and leaves, while most cool season grasses have a reduced wilting time when they are conditioned.

Time of day. - The timing of harvest can have an impact on the concentration of plant sugars in the forage. Throughout the day plants build plant sugars through the photosynthesis process. The highest accumulation of plant sugars is usually in the mid afternoon. In a recent study animals offered hay mown throughout the day preferred hay mown in the afternoon. This is probably due to the accumulation of plant sugars during the day. The hay used in this study was produced in the arid west, where drying conditions are more favorable. However, in the humid southeast this is probably not of great impact as longer wilting times will equalize the differences in plant sugars. Plant sugars will be the primary plant component washed out in the event of rain damage.

Cutting height. - The height at which forages can be cut is dictated by where they store their growth reserves. For instance alfalfa stores its growth reserves underground and can be mowed very close to the ground. Bermudagrass and white clover both store growth reserves in stolons or “runners” that lay on the soil surface and are unaffected by cutting height. In contrast cool-season grasses such as orchardgrass, smooth brome and tall fescue need a stubble height of 2 to 3 inches as they store their growth reserves in the stem base. When these forages are mown to close to the ground the stand may be weakened.

Most summer annual forages require a higher (6-8 inches) mowing height for adequate regrowth. Another reason for increasing the cutting height in these forages is the accumulation of nitrates. Concentrations of nitrates typically are greatest in the lower portions of the stem, by increasing the cutting height this portion of the forage remains as stubble. Maintaining a cutting height of at least 8 inches will encourage regrowth and decrease the risk of nitrate poisoning. Eastern gamagrass and switchgrass require a high cutting height as these grasses are very sensitive to close mowing. A failure to leave a stubble height of 6 to 8 inches measuring from the top of the crown will result in a weakened stand over a period of time.

Tedding. - Tedding is often necessary in hay produced in North Carolina. This process will allow more air movement through the mown hay. Tedding is often

necessary after rain fall events or after heavy dew. These environmental conditions often lengthen the amount of time required to reach optimal temperatures for baling. However tedding can increase the amount of field losses by up to 3% of the forage yield. These losses can be greater in legumes due to the beating action of the tedder and the fine attachment of leaves in legumes. Leaf loss will be greater as the forage nears concentrations of moisture appropriate for baling.

Raking. - Raking a hay crop is necessary part of making hay, but it can result in reduced yield. Reported losses vary widely with a range of 1 to 20% of the crop yield being reported. The factors that influence the amount of loss are crop moisture and swath thickness or density. As the forage becomes drier greater losses can occur. When forage is scattered throughout the field, more raking is necessary increasing the amount of forage loss. Unfortunately most of the research that has been conducted has been with legumes making the inference of these losses to grass hay crops more difficult. Leaf shatter is the primary loss encountered while raking. The differences in leaf attachment between legumes and grasses explain much of the differences that may be encounter in the amount of loss between the two forage types. The severity of leaf loss is probably affected by the type of rake employed; however, limited research has been conducted to quantify these differences. The degree of losses will increase as the forage becomes drier no matter the forage type.

Windrow width. - A wide windrow will promote more rapid drying of the harvested forage. When a windrow is dense and narrow drying will not occur as rapidly. A narrow, dense windrow can be used to decrease the drying rate of crops that will be ensiled. However, as forage yield increases the drying time required will increase regardless of windrow width.

Balers. - Forage type dictates the type of baler that should be utilized. Alfalfa hay baled with a round baler typically suffers from a greater degree of leaf loss than alfalfa hay baled with a conventional rectangular baler or a large square baler. The plunger system on these balers conserves leaves better than round balers. However, most grass hays can be baled with a round baler without the degree of leaf loss encountered in most legumes. The type of tying material does have an impact on the amount of loss also, generally mesh wrapped bales lose less DM than twine tied bales. Variable chamber balers usually have reduced DM loss associated with weathering compared to fixed chamber balers. This is due to having a lower proportion of the bale in the outer layer. However, the more dense bales produced from variable chamber balers

may increase DM loss when hay is baled at higher than optimal concentrations of moisture.

Economics of hay production - Many livestock producers feel that they should produce their own hay. However, this is not always economically viable. The cost of producing hay decreases with the number of acres harvested for hay. This is due to the cost of equipment. North Carolina estimates are \$74.36 per ton of DM for conventional rectangular bales and \$57.59 for large round bales. The major cost difference in these two packaging systems is labor; conventional rectangular bales require more labor than large round bales. Many times the cost of owning equipment is higher than can be justified for smaller operations. The cost of owning equipment is 34% of the cost of conventional small square bale production and 42% of large round bale production. The cost of purchasing hay should be compared to an estimate of the cost of producing hay prior to terminating hay production. If large quantities of hay are needed each year it will be more cost effective to produce your own hay. Another factor that should be included is expansion of a cow herd on land that was previously used for hay production. If the price of hay is low (\$40 – 50/ton) and more than five cows are added a positive economic balance can be expected, however when hay prices are high (\$60+) it is often difficult to realize a positive economic balance. The purity of hay that is purchased should also be considered. Considerations that should also be taken into account when purchasing hay include the purity and nutritive value of the hay. Hay that contains a large percentage of weeds or undesirable grass species can become a problem with pasture management. If the weedy species in the hay have formed seed you may end up with some of these growing in your pasture. The nutritive value of the hay is also important to know when purchasing hay. If the hay is of low quality more supplemental feed will be needed or your cattle will not perform as well. The cost of the hay and the supplement should be factored in to determine if there is a cost savings from purchasing hay.

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2. Forage Testing

Article by Jim Turner and Matt Poore NCSU Dept of Animal Science
Slightly Modified by Ben Chase for The Weekly Pile

Hay Sampling and Testing

Sampling and testing of hay is an important part of livestock production. By knowing the nutritive value of the hay the nutritional program of the group can

be altered to fulfill the animal requirements. The resources required to sample your forages and have them analyzed can be recouped in the supplemental feeding program. By knowing what the forage is deficient in a supplemental feeding program can be designed to minimize cost.

Hay samples should be taken using a core sampling device. This provides a cross section of the hay within the bale. Pulling hay out of either a small rectangular or large round bale only provides an estimate of the quality of the hay at one location in the field. In a typical hay field there is considerable variation within the same windrow. Samples should be taken from the rounded side of a round bale and from the ends of rectangular bales. Sampling in this manner allows the core sampler to cut through the layers of hay within the bale and provide an adequate estimate of the quality of the bale.

Samples should be taken from every lot of hay produced. A lot of hay is hay that was harvested under the same conditions from the same field. Hay harvested two weeks apart from the same field would not comprise a single lot of hay, as the later cutting hay would have increased in maturity and decreased in quality. The number of samples that should be taken varies with the size of the lot of hay. In lots containing less than 15 bales samples should be taken from each bale. When the lot size is between 15 and 50 bales core samples should be taken from a quarter of the bales. When the lot size is over 50 bales samples should be taken from one of every six bales. This will provide a uniform estimate of the forage quality in the lot of hay.

Producers are often advised to test their forages to insure that the quality of the diet meets the animal's requirements. However, little attention has been given to explaining what the test results mean. Samples sent to the NCDA Forage Lab are analyzed for dry matter, crude protein fractions, acid detergent fiber, and mineral content. Dry matter is the part of the feed remaining when all of the moisture is removed from the forage. Water is present in all forage feeds with corn silage having up to 70% moisture, growing vegetative grass containing up to 85% moisture and hay usually containing less than 18% moisture after it has undergone the curing process. Crude protein is the amount of nitrogen in the forage multiplied by 6.25. This number comprises all of the nitrogen containing compounds in the forage, not just protein. Nitrogen and proteins are needed by livestock for muscular development and maintenance and can be used for energy in times of severe need. This number is adjusted for protein that is unavailable to the animal to yield the adjusted crude protein figure. Acid detergent fiber is part of the structural component of plants. Plants lack a skeleton for support. Instead they have cell walls that act

as a support mechanism for the plant. Acid detergent fiber is related to the digestibility of the forage, with a general relationship of low ADF → higher digestibility. Other analyses that are reported are the energy content of the forage and the TDN percentage which is used as a measure of the energy content of the forage. TDN is calculated by on a formula using the ADF content of the sample.

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3. Estimating Body Weight from Measurements

<http://www.extension.org/pages/12324/estimating-body-weight-from-measurements>

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4. You Asked: – DryLots for Horses

Dry lots/ sacrifice lots----you have talked about using dry lots or sacrifice lots to protect pastures from being over used or to keep horses off pastures that are too lush, but what should one consider when creating a sacrifice lot for horses? Drainage, size, fencing, etc....? Specifically, I am looking to build one for 4 horses.

Drylots for Horses - By: Ann Swinker, Extension Horse Specialist, Penn State University

Drylots, or exercise paddocks, provide an opportunity to move horses off the pasture during high stress periods to protect pastures from being overgrazed. Drylots can vary in size but should provide a minimum of 400-500 square feet per horse. The size should be increased proportionally as the number of horses increase. These paddocks are typically situated near barns, are used only to provide exercise, and generally contain a limited amount of vegetation. Drylots can also serve as holding areas during periods of heavy rainfall and drought until pasture conditions improve. Extremely wet pasture can be damaged by

the tearing action of horse's hooves while cantering. Forage growth is reduced during drought conditions. Continued grazing during droughts will destroy the plant growth reserves.

Drylot Location - Drylots should be located adjacent to pasture areas with a common gate opening into each pasture. A permanent perimeter fence should be used to enclose the drylot area. Corral panels, four board fence, woven wire with a support board, etc. are recommended. Permanent electric fence systems, that are highly visible, provide an inexpensive option.

The drylot area should include a holding shed, an alternative water source, and ample area to feed hay free choice. Ideally the water source and loafing shed should be at opposite ends of the drylot to encourage movement of the horses and limit the soil erosion typically found in heavy traffic areas. The loafing or run-in shed can be one, two or three sided with a sloping roofline to repel water. Typically a three-sided run-in shed, constructed to allow expansion to accept increased stocking rates is used. Run-in sheds, 12 by 12 foot accommodate one to two horses. As horse numbers increase, run-in shed dimensions should increase by 12 feet per unit of increased horse numbers:

Run In Shed	# Of Horses
12'X12'	1-2
12' X 24'	3-4
12' X 48'	4-5

Regardless of paddock size, forages planted in the drylot must be persistent and withstand close, overgrazed conditions. The following forages provide options for different areas of the state:

Cool season grasses: Kentucky 31 Fescue (BC - Orchardgrass)
Annual Ryegrass

Warm season grasses: Bermudagrass (BC - Crabgrass)

Heavy traffic areas, such as the entrance to run-in sheds and around water tubs, may require stone or gravel to reduce mud and erosion. Crush and run covered by screenings, ground limestone or number 78 gravel provides footing and eliminates mud without risking injury to the horse's hooves. The crush and run should be used to elevate low areas. The screenings, limestone or number 78 gravel provides a protective footing over the crush and run.

Sacrifice Lots - This management technique may take some work. You should create a sacrifice area. This is a small enclosure such as a paddock, corral, or pen that is sacrificed for the benefit of the rest of the pasture(s). Livestock should be confined to this area during the winter months and when the pastures are saturated from rain.

Installing a 'sacrifice lot' is a good way to prevent the horses from using a pasture when the conditions are too wet. This area is a fenced dry lot with shelter, water, and feeders, so the horses can be turned out and fed hay, but not allowed access to the pasture. In order to help prevent pollution of runoff through the sacrifice lot, manure and old hay should be picked from the area every 1 to 3 days. This will remove the organic matter that is used to convert soil to mud. Maintain a grass area of about 25 feet around the sacrifice lot to serve as a filter for any runoff.

Keeping it Dry - In high traffic areas like a drylot or hold corral, horse hooves loosen topsoil and compact the soil below. As the soil becomes more compacted with the constant pounding of horse hooves, rainwater is not able to percolate through the

soil and pools on top, mixing with the topsoil to create mud. The most important ingredient for making mud is to add water. The rainwater that runs off of impervious surfaces like your barn roof can compound the problem. If the rain isn't direct away from the high traffic areas, you can have a real mud problem.

Using Dry Lots to Conserve Pastures and Reduce Pollution Potential

<http://www.ca.uky.edu/agc/pubs/id/id171/id171.pdf>

Sacrifice Areas: Can you afford not to?

http://www.extension.org/mediawiki/files/1/1a/Exercise_Area.pdf

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5. Notes From Molly - The Intern - Molly Stanfield

A Little About Molly - To start off my name is Molly Stanfield. I graduated from Rockingham County High School back in 2008. I am an Agriculture Education major with a minor in animal science at North Carolina A&T State University and in my senior year. I currently have an internship with the Rockingham Cooperative Extension Service and am working with Ben Chase and Morgan Manness. I was born in Reidsville, North Carolina also known as North Carolina's North Star. I grew up in the same house all my life that sits on my family's beautiful horse farm on highway 87 called Crystal Creek Farm. I have had horses all my life, my parents bought me my first pony named Patches when I was 5 years old and I have been riding ever since. Riding horse became my outlet for everything and helped me grow up by showing me responsibility and self-confidence. When I started collage I joined the western riding team and that is where my life took a big turn. I started showing on the team and got into reining. Before I knew it I had went and bought me a two year old reining horse named Hickory and now I not only show reining but also western pleasure, horsemanship and trial. As I finish up my last year at NC A&T SU I hope that I can find a job that unilies all my great quilities and offers exactly what I want to do. I am not sure what life holds for me in the future, but I do know one thing, it will have horses where ever I am.

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How-To prevent Bots on our Equine Friends

Horse bots are honey bee-sized flies that dart around and glue their tiny eggs or nits to body hairs of horses, donkeys and mules. The fast movements of these flies frighten animals. Horses also can injure themselves as they attempt to relieve the irritation from burrowing activities of newly hatched bots. In addition, most of the larval or bot stage of the fly is spent as an internal parasite where it can cause serious problems.

Species of Bots - There are three species of horse bots. All of their life cycles are very similar, except for the places where they attach their yellow to gray eggs to the host animal. The most common horse bot eggs are often found attached to hairs on the fore legs but can be found on the outside of the legs, the mane and on the flanks. Throat bot eggs are attached to the long hairs beneath the jaws. Nose bot eggs are stuck to hairs on the upper and lower lips. It is easy to see how horses can be spooked by flies buzzing at these areas and may injure themselves or people working or riding them at the time. Depending on the species, females deposit from a few hundred to 1,000 eggs during their life time.

Ways they affect Horses - Newly hatched bot larvae enter or are taken into the mouth. They spend about 3 weeks in soft tissue of the lips, gums, or tongue. The bots then migrate to the stomach or small intestine where they use sharp mouth hooks to attach to the lining of the organ. Bots can damage the lining of the stomach or small intestine, interfere with the passage of food, or cause other gastrointestinal disorders. They spend about 7 months there before passing out in the feces. The mature larvae enter the soil below the dung pile and pupate. In 2 weeks to 2 months, depending upon the season, they emerge as adults.

Controlling Bots - Virtually all horses in North Carolina are likely to be infested at this time of the year. Most of the pest life cycle occurs in the horse. Consequently, an insecticide, applied internally, is necessary to provide effective control. Check product labels carefully, all equine deworming drugs do not necessarily control horse bots so it is important that equine owners get the right dewormer for the internal parasites and the right season. Before purchasing any product, read the pest list on the label and note any precautions regarding product use. Trichlorfon, an organophosphate insecticide, is available by itself (Combot) or included in some combination dewormers to provide bot control. No other

organophosphate or cholinesterase inhibiting products, such as those containing dichlorvos (Vapona), coumaphos (Co-Ral), or tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) should be applied to horses at the same time, or within several days of treatment. The product label will give specific restrictions. Ivermectrin, the active ingredient in products such as Eqvalan, Zimectrin, and Protectin 1, controls bots and other internal parasites and is not a cholinesterase inhibitor. No supplementary bot control material is needed when using products that have ivermectrin as the active ingredient. It is best to consult your veterinarian about an appropriate parasite control for your farm program.

Clipping hairs that harbor eggs is an alternative way of controlling bots but is not a practical solution for these pests. Sponging areas of the fore legs where nits are attached with warm water (110o to 112oF) may stimulate some eggs to hatch and the small larvae can then be washed off. This is of limited value and would have to be repeated frequently because new eggs are attached daily while the flies are most active.

Are Bots harmful to humans??? - On rare occasions, bots can invade the oral tissue of humans. The small larvae may burrow behind the lips or inner cheek and cause an uncomfortable sensation. They are unable to develop in humans so the small larvae will die within a few days. For example, rubbing or petting an area where bot eggs are attached can result in larvae on the hands and subsequent transfer to the person's mouth.

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6. Slowing Down the Fast Eating Horse **Ashley Griffin, University of Kentucky**

Encourage aggressive horses to eat slowly.

Horses that eat fast and aggressively should be encouraged to eat more slowly. Horses that bolt their food have a tendency not to chew it before swallowing. There are several management tactics to use to slow aggressive eaters:

- Feed in large shallow troughs.**
- Put bricks or softball-size rocks in the feed trough.**
- Feed extruded feeds.**
- Mix in chopped hay.**
- Mount a wire ring inside the feed trough.**

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7. Common Lamenesses in Horses

<http://www.extension.org/pages/29998/common-lamenesses-in-horses>

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8. Cooler Horsemanship Events

October 7 and 8 - Horsemanship Clinic at Fiore Farms

Friday evening overview/demo - 5:00 - 7:00 pm (October 7th)

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

Clinic Participants - \$150

Auditors welcome - Friday Free, \$10/Saturday

Clinic will be split into 2 sessions with 5 participants/session (10 total).

Morning Session: 9am-1pm

Afternoon Session: 2pm-6pm

October 15 - Trail Clinic at Fiore Farms

9:00am-1:00pm

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

Colt Starter Challenge 2011

Saturday, November 12, 8 am – 4 pm

Mars Arena, Chatham Hall, Chatham, Virginia

www.sefha.net

Contact us for tickets, \$15

www.CoolerHorsemanship.com

kate@coolerhorsemanship.com

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

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9. Fun Show and Tack Sale

November 5, Circle S Stables, Wagoner Rd, Gibsonville, NC; starts at 9 am. Only \$5/class, \$30 all day ride per horse/rider or \$50 per family all day ride. NO show

clothes or show tack required. Classes for all levels of riders, including trail, English/Western, hunter hack, games. Tack sale starts at 10 am, Western and English tack. Email circleshorsestable@yahoo.com for more information, a class list or to consign tack or call [336-255-3475](tel:336-255-3475).

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10. December 3-4 Holiday Classic Open Horse Show
Be sure to mark December 3-4, 2011 on your calendars for the Holiday Classic Open Horse Show in Raleigh. This show has something for everyone! You can enter the day of the show for an additional fee or you can postmark your pre registration by November 18 to avoid the \$10 late fee/horse. This show has amazing trophies and awards! There are lots of other things happening during this show such as a social on Friday night, vendors, give-a-ways, consignment shop and silent auction. All proceeds benefit the Equestrian Western Club at NCSU and the North Central District 4-H Horse Program. Be sure to check out the web site at: <http://holidayclassicopenhorseshow.webs.com/>

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11. . HAY DIRECTORY - A Hay Directory is maintained by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service for the Rockingham County and Guilford County area. This directory is intended as a service to both hay producers and buyers in the area. If you are in need of hay or would like to be added (or removed) from this list please call me at [1-800-666-3625](tel:1-800-666-3625) or 342-8235 and let me know your name, address & phone #, type of hay, number of bales, (square or round bales) and weight per bale.

MANAGE YOUR PASTURES!

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

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12. Jobs & People Wanted -

- Want to work? Needed farm help, including stalls cleaned, horses turned out, feeding, general farming and mowing, etc. Call Mickey at [336-402-0356](tel:336-402-0356) if interested. Please do not call if you are not in the Madison, NC area with transportation and mind working.

- Wanted dependable, hard working person who would like to help with grooming, tacking up and caring for award winning show horses/large ponies (dressage/hunters) in exchange for riding privileges, training and showing on our horses/ponies. Prefer previous experience with horses and ability to ride broke but green horses/large ponies. needed 3-4 days per week. Located in GSO area- cell- [336-669-1565](tel:336-669-1565)

- Wanted!: Other woman that share an interest in trail riding, occasional evenings or weekends for outdoor enjoyment! (Hubby doesn't ride.....) I'm in the Ridgeway VA area (just north of Eden NC) & have a trailer, but would enjoy riding within a 30 mile radius! Please call Laura [276-358-2378](tel:276-358-2378) or email: infinityacresva@gmail.com or our website: www.infinityacres.org

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13. Take A Load Off -

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

These are pretty good...

Each of these deserve to be given an "I Am An Idiot" sign.

Here's why:

Idiot # 1

I am a medical student currently doing a rotation in toxicology at

the poison control center. Today, this woman called in very upset because

she caught her little daughter eating ants. I quickly reassured her that

the ants are not harmful and there would be no need to bring her

daughter into the hospital. She calmed down, and at the end of the conversation happened to mention that she gave her daughter some ant poison to eat in order to kill the ants. I told her that she better bring her daughter into the Emergency room right away. Here's your sign lady. Wear it with pride.

Idiot # 2

Seems that a year ago, some Boeing employees on the airfield decided to steal a life raft from one of the 747s. They were successful in getting it out of the plane and home. When they took it for a float on the river, a Coast Guard helicopter coming towards them surprised them. It turned out that the chopper was homing in on the emergency locator beacon that activated when the raft was inflated. They are no longer employed at Boeing. Here's your sign guys. Don't get it wet, the paint might run.

Idiot # 3

A true story out of San Francisco: A man, wanting to rob a downtown Bank of America, walked into the branch and wrote "this iz a stikkup. Put all your muny in this bag." While standing in line, waiting to give his note to the teller, he began to worry that someone had seen

him write the note and might call the police before he reached the teller's window. So he left the Bank of America and crossed the street to Wells Fargo. After waiting a few minutes in line, he handed his note to the Wells Fargo teller. She read it and, surmising from his spelling errors that he wasn't the brightest light in the harbor, told him that she could not accept his stickup note because it was written on a Bank of America deposit slip and that he would either have to fill out a Wells Fargo deposit slip or go back to Bank of America. Looking somewhat defeated, the man said, "OK" and left. He was arrested a few minutes later, as he was waiting in line back at the Bank of America. Don't bother with this guy's sign. He probably couldn't read it anyway.

Idiot # 4

A motorist was unknowingly caught in an automated speed trap that measured his speed using radar and photographed his car. He later received in the mail a ticket for \$40 and a photo of his car. Instead of payment, he sent the police department a photograph of \$40. Several days later, he received a letter from the police that contained another picture, this time of handcuffs. He immediately mailed in his

\$40.

Another sign (though this guy might be onto something worth thinking about)!

Idiot # 5

Guy walked into a little corner store with a shotgun and demanded all

the cash from the cash drawer. After the cashier put the cash in a bag,

the robber saw a bottle of scotch that he wanted behind the counter on

the shelf. He told the cashier to put it in the bag as well, but the

cashier refused and said, "Because I don't believe you are over 21." The

robber said he was, but the clerk still refused to give it to him because

he didn't believe him. At this point the robber took his driver's license

out of his wallet and gave it to the clerk. The clerk looked it over, and

agreed that the man was in fact over 21 and he put the scotch in the bag.

The robber then ran from the store with his loot. The cashier promptly

called the police and gave the name and address of the robber that he got

off the license. They arrested the robber two hours later.

Idiot # 6

A pair of Michigan robbers entered a record shop nervously waving revolvers. The first one shouted, "Nobody move!" When his partner

moved, the startled first bandit shot him.

Idiot # 7

Arkansas: Seems this guy wanted some beer pretty badly. He decided that he'd just throw a cinder block through a liquor store window, grab some booze, and run. So he lifted the cinder block and heaved it over his head at the window. The cinder block bounced back and hit the would-be thief on the head, knocking him unconscious. Seems the liquor store window was made of Plexi-Glass. The whole event was caught on videotape. Give him his sign!

Idiot # 8

Ann Arbor: The Ann Arbor News crime column reported that a man walked into a Burger King in Ypsilanti, Michigan at 12:50 A.M., flashed a gun and demanded cash. The clerk turned him down because he said he couldn't open the cash register without a food order. When the man ordered onion rings, the clerk said they weren't available for breakfast. The man, frustrated, walked away.

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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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