

Hello All,

Included is the Weekly Pile of Information for the week of April 5, 2015, 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.**
- provided information is a resource to the citizens of Rockingham/Guilford Counties.**
- provided information does not require extra time or effort to be listed.**
- Listings for Swap Shop will not list pricing details.**
- Please E-mail information to me by Wednesday each Week.**
- Please keep ads or events as short as possible – with NO FORMATTING,**

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.**
- The Weekly Pile is not for listings for Commercial type properties or products.**

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!

I NEED YOUR FEEDBACK & IDEAS!

Included in The Pile this Week:

- 1. Tax Letter?**
- 2. Should I fertilize?**
- 3. Spring Fertilizing Pastures**
- 4. You Asked**
- 5. Five Steps to a Great Horse Pasture**
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8. Barn Yard Sale April 11

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1. Tax Letter?

Have you received a letter from the NC department of Revenue? This letter is a reminder letter to send copies of your 2014 State & Federal Income Tax returns to maintain YOUR CONDITIONAL FARMER EXEMPTION STATUS. You are not being singled out, this is what is required if anyone has that farmer exemption status and it what was agreed to when signing up for that designation. If the documentation is not received within 90 days following the end of each income tax year, including extensions covered by the conditional farmer certificate, your conditional farmer exemption status will be cancelled and your exemption number will no longer be valid.

Per N.C. Gen. Statute 105-164.13E(b), a conditional farmer exemption certificate issued by the Department is valid for the income tax year in which the certificate is issued and the following two income tax years, provided the person to whom the certificate is issued submits copies of applicable state and federal income tax returns to the Department within 90 days following the end of each income tax covered by the conditional farmer exemption certificate. A conditional farmer exemption certificate may not be extended or renewed beyond the original three-year period.

In addition to the copy of your 2014 state income tax return, one of the following copies of your federal income tax documentation must be submitted to the department:

- A conditional farmer operating as a sole proprietor must submit Schedule F, Profit or Loss from Farming, of the Form 1040, 2014 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return
- A conditional farmer operating as an S corporation must submit Page 1 and Schedule B, of the Form 1120S, 2014 U.S. Income Tax Return For S Corporation.
- A conditional farmer operating as a C corporation must submit Page 1 and Schedule K, of the Form 1120, 2014 U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return.
- A conditional farmer operating as a partnership must submit Page 1, of the Form 1065, 2014 U.S. Return of Partnership Income and Schedule F of Form 1040, 2014 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return.

Where a conditional farmer exemption certificate holder files a proper state and federal income tax extension for an income tax year, such person must provide copies of applicable state and federal extensions and proof of payment of any taxes to the Department within 90 days following the end of each income tax year covered by the conditional farmer exemption certificate and will be required to provide copies of applicable state and federal income tax returns filed on or before the extended due date.

For more information call NCDOR at **1-877-252-3052** - Pat Chylinski or Joseph Noonan

www.dornc.com

http://www.dornc.com/taxes/sales/impnotice062514_2.pdf

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2. Should I fertilize?

Taken from Article written by: Stan Smith, OSU Extension

With the increasing costs of feed, fertilizer, land rent, machinery and anything else a farmer might be purchasing these days, one of the "cost saving" measures heard being discussed is skipping the fertilizer this year on hay and pasture land. One of the "reasons" heard for cutting back the fertility on forages is in order to commit those resources to corn and bean production.

If recent soil test suggests you need fertilizer or lime on hay and pasture land, then don't think for a minute it's anything but voodoo economics if you instead commit it to only row crop fields. This is especially the case with hay fields. After all, on "average" annual hay yield of 3 tons per acre removes the same amount of potash from the soil as a SIX HUNDRED (yes, that's 600) bushel corn crop!

At a minimum, if fertilizer prices dictate that you simply can't fertilize all the hay and pasture land that a soil test indicates need be, take the resources available and use them strategically where they are most needed. Practicing efficient pasture grazing management over the years distributes and recycles manure nutrients very nicely. Your soil test may indicate that applying P & K is likely your lowest fertilizer priority on pasture land.

If limited resources dictate you only apply nitrogen fertilizer one time during the year, do it after the first growth flush is over in late May or June, or wait until August when you begin to stockpile. However at the same time, remember that research suggests that each of the first 40 pounds of nitrogen applied to a grass field returns up to an additional 54 pounds of dry matter. When high quality forages are valued at 5 cents per pound, that indicates the breakeven price you could pay for up to 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre is \$2.70 a pound! Or, looking at it another other way, an investment of 40 pounds of nitrogen at 60 cents per pound (total cost per acre= \$24.00) strategically timed on a grass hay field will return more than a ton of extra forage.

Fertilizing hay ground must be the highest priority, especially replacing P & K. Each ton of hay which is removed from a hay field takes with it 14 pounds of P₂O₅ and 50-55 pounds of K₂O. Replacing the nutrients removed by hay harvest must remain the highest priority to maintain long term stand health and productivity of perennial hay fields.

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3. Spring Fertilizing Pastures

Jeff McCutcheon, Extension Educator

Spring is the time of year that the Extension office receives many calls

dealing with pastures and pasture management. Producers want to know about fertilizing their pastures with nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. Many producers coming out of winter want to give their pastures a boost or they are fertilizing crop fields and figure they might as well do their pasture while they are thinking about it. Eventually the conversation leads to the question, "is this really the best time to fertilize pasture?"

Now, I am not totally opposed to fertilizing pastures in the spring.

Applications of phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) should be made prior to establishing a new seeding based on soil test results. A light application of nitrogen (N), 20-40 lbs. N/ac. in March could be used to jump start spring growth and allow for earlier grazing. This could potentially give about two weeks of earlier grazing if environmental conditions are favorable. But the acreage covered by this N application should be limited. The spring flush is coming and most producers can't normally harvest it all with grazing animals. Why add to the amount of forage produced when you don't need it? An early nitrogen application also can increase the potential for grass tetany and excess nitrogen in the spring may possibly increase toxins in endophyte-infected tall fescue. Generally, one acre of pasture for every two cows should be fertilized with N in early spring and never more than a third of the total pasture acreage.

All applications of K should wait until the plants can utilize it better. If we were to look at soil levels of potassium during the year we would find that it is in greater concentration during the spring (due to mineralization of K during the winter. Plants have the ability to take up more potassium than they need. This is called luxury consumption. Luxury consumption can occur when there are high soil levels of potassium, like what we see in spring. High concentrations of potassium can affect magnesium uptake by plants. This not only affects the plant physiology but can also cause metabolic imbalances in animals that consume mainly forages. The metabolic imbalance in animals is usually referred to as grass tetany. Why apply potassium at a time when more is already available and plants can take up more than they need?

So when is the best time to apply fertilizer to pastures? Research shows that if one application of P and K is being done, then fall is the best time for the application. By applying P and K in September or October plants develop a healthier root system and improve winter survival. This results in plants better able to withstand drought the following year. If high rates of phosphorus and potassium are recommended by soil test, then there is an advantage to splitting the application. Some of the recommended fertilizer should be applied after the first hay harvest in early summer, with the balance being applied in the fall. This will help reduce the luxury consumption of potassium by the plants and improve the efficiency of K use.

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4. You Asked:? Can You Please include information about horse flooring & bedding.

(gathered from numerous sources)

Packed or puddled rock-free clay on a well-drained base makes one of the best floors for stables. It is usually easy to obtain. However, it is difficult to keep clean, and more flooring has to be added from time to time.

Wood plank stall floors are preferred by some horse owners, but they are hard to keep dry and free from odor. Concrete floors are the least desirable, and if used, a considerable amount of bedding is needed to prevent lameness.

"Popcorn" asphalt is one of the most common floorings used in stalls. It is porous, allows drainage of water, and does not require as much bedding as concrete. Recycled rubber bricks are used for stall floors and alleys by some horse owners.

To ensure adequate drainage, elevate the top of the floor 8 to 12 inches above the outside ground level. Concrete floors are used in the wash area and are desirable in the feed and tack rooms. Avoid floor finishes that are too slick, such as troweled concrete and some asphalts.

Bedding - Provide dry bedding that will adequately support the horse and keep it comfortable. Useful materials include straw, shavings, sawdust, old hay mixed with

wood shavings, grass hay, and shredded newsprint with wood shavings

Horse Stable Flooring Materials and Drainage -http://www.extension.org/mediawiki/files/b/b0/stall_floors.pdf

Horse owners should not bed their horses with shavings from black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) trees because this shaving is likely to cause laminitis or founder. All hardwood shavings are often avoided on the chance that black walnut is mixed in. Horse farmers should be careful when getting shavings from a lumberyard or similar source since hardwoods may be mixed in.

The reason that we really do not recommend the hard woods is twofold,

- most of time the hardwood shavings are blown in together and the danger is that Black Walnut is in the mix
- the hardwoods are not as absorbent

The Most Common Hardwoods

Identify trees known variously as hardwoods, deciduous, or broadleaf:

ash | aspen | beech | basswood | birch | black cherry | black walnut/butternut | buckeye | American chestnut | cottonwood | dogwood | elm | hackberry | hickory | holly | locust | magnolia | maple | oak | poplar | red alder | redbud | royal paulownia | sassafras | sweetgum | sycamore | tupelo | willow | yellow-poplar

Definition of this Tree Category

- * **HARDWOOD** - Trees with broad, flat leaves as opposed to coniferous or needled trees. Wood hardness varies among the hardwood species, and some are actually softer than some softwoods.
- * **DECIDUOUS** - perennial plants which are normally leafless for some time during the year.
- * **BROADLEAF** - A tree with leaves that are broad, flat and thin and generally shed annually.

Black Walnut Toxicity to Plants, Humans and Horses

<http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/1000/1148.html>

Laminitis Caused by Black Walnut Wood Residues

<http://www.ces.purdue.edu/extmedia/FNR/FNR-254.pdf>

Black Walnut and Butternut Poisoning of Horses

<http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/livestock/horses/facts/walnut.htm>

Horse Manure Management: Bedding Use

https://www.extension.org/mediawiki/files/f/f9/Horse_Manure_Bedding_Use.pdf

Composting horse manure and bedding <https://ask.extension.org/questions/128387#.VSQnXvzF9II>

Stall Waste Production and Management -<http://www.extension.org/pages/18868/stall-waste-production-and-management#.VSQoUPzF9II>

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5. Five Steps to a Great Horse Pasture

(taken from Conservation Currents, Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District)

Great horse pastures provide grazing throughout most of the year, suppress weeds, and are aesthetically pleasing even through the eyes of a non-horse keeping neighbor. You almost can guarantee that the grass will be green on your side of the fence by planning and implementing proven techniques known as Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs include:

Soil testing, fertilizing and liming

Over-seeding and renovating bare spots

Establishing/maintaining a sacrifice area

Controlling grazing pattern

Controlling weeds

See **Earth Friendly Horse Farming** for more information on site planning, non-vegetated heavy use areas, nutrient and waste management and integrated pest management for horse farms.

1. Soil Testing, Fertilizing and Liming

If your pastures have not been tested for nutrient levels within the last 2-3 years, now is a good time to do it. Obtain sample boxes and a soil sample information sheet from your local library or the Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District office. For \$10 per sample, the Virginia Tech Soil Testing Laboratory will perform the analysis, send you the results, and recommend quantities of fertilizer and lime needed to produce maximum pasture yield.

Follow the recommendations for fertilizer application and repeat yearly. While fertilization can be done at any time of the year, you will realize maximum benefit if you fertilize cool season grasses in the fall. This is when most weeds die back, and grasses are dormant in their “above ground” growth. During this period, applied nutrients help root systems develop into more mature organs, capable of penetrating deep into the soil. A well-developed root system can extract water from greater depths, especially during the summer drought spells.

In early spring, you can boost the leafy growth of your pastures by adding 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre, as long as your pasture does not consist of legumes, such as clovers.

Applying the correct amount of fertilizer does not guarantee a healthy pasture if the pH level is too low. In low pH (acidic) conditions, plant nutrients are chemically bound and unavailable for absorption by cool season grass roots. A soil pH of 6.2 is the ideal condition in which pasture grasses can readily absorb their much-needed nutrients. A higher pH level than 6.2 does not improve pasture yield.

Unlike fertilizers, agricultural lime does not readily dissolve to become a part of the soil chemistry. Therefore, if the recommended lime application is greater

than 2 tons/acre, you can avoid waste by splitting the applications (6 – 9 months apart) unless you can disk the whole amount into the soil. This is possible if you are establishing a new pasture or replanting a deteriorated field back into pasture.

Lime applications are equally effective at any time of the time of the year. However, no more than the total recommended amount should be applied over a three year period. After three years, you will need to re-test the soil.

2. Over-seeding & Renovating Bare Spots

Over-seeding replenishes the stand of grass within an existing pasture area. For pastures with cool season grass mix, it is best to over-seed during the late summer or early fall. To ensure good seed-soil contact, use a drill seeder. If you don't have a drill seeder, hand-broadcast the seeds or use a seed spreader, and then spread a thin layer of composted manure one-half to one-quarter inch over the seeded area to create improved seed-soil contact.

Usually over-seeding requires minimal soil preparation, unless the process is combined with pasture renovation. Pasture renovation includes filling depressions and eroding areas with topsoil (not composted material), and then seeding.

Pasture renovation commonly includes restoring grass cover in high traffic areas, such as along fences and around gates. Use temporary fencing to keep the horses out of the area during renovation until the new grass is well established. The area must be disked, graded and reseeded. Consider hardy grass species, such as tall fescue, when reseeding high traffic areas.

Reestablishing a pasture area that has turned into a dirt or weed field is also considered pasture renovation, but more extensive soil preparation is necessary; fertilizing, liming and seeding are the very least to be done. It is essential to keep the soil moist by watering and mulching with straw to keep the germinating seeds from dehydrating and dying.

NVSWCD recommends a seeding rate of 18–20 pounds per acre using high

quality pasture seed mix. While legumes, such as clovers, enrich the soil with plant-available nitrogen, you should limit the mix to no more than 25% legumes to prevent horse drool.

Do not allow horses to graze the field for one full year after you have achieved growth in the renovated pasture area. Otherwise, your labor will be for naught. During the wait, consider cutting the grass for hay. If you cannot keep the field unused for an entire year, then renovate the area in sections, a year at a time.

3. Establishing/Maintaining Sacrifice Area

Sacrifice areas are key to successful pasture management, especially in situations where horses are kept in relatively small acreage. For one or two horses, a sacrifice area can be as little as a 350 sq. ft. (14' X 25') fenced in area. Horses can be kept within the sacrifice area and provided with hay and drinking water. Here, they can “horse around” and get their much-needed exercise with no harm to your pastures.

Sacrifice areas provide respite for pastures exposed to intense grazing. Even with opportunities to confine animals within certain fields while others recover, intensely used pastures are impossible to manage without the incorporation of a sacrifice area into the rotational system. Extreme weather conditions (such as drought and excessive rain) also create conditions that demand the use of a sacrifice area.

In a newly established pasture, keep the horses in the sacrifice area until after a year of growth. After a year, allow up to 50% of the available grass to be grazed. Then give the field a chance to recover, until re-growth is about six inches. Depending on the weather and soil conditions, the re-growth period may be one to three months.

Conditions necessary for a successful sacrifice area include:

Proper drainage

Maintain a surface slope of about 3% to prevent erosion.

Establish good drainage at the time of construction or renovation. A standard design includes spreading a sheet of heavy duty geotextile in contact with the graded soil surface and a six-inch layer of crushed limestone rock consisting

of particles sized at 3/4" to 3" median diameter on top of the geotextile. The layer of crushed limestone is then capped with 3" to 4" of fine cover material which can be ground lime stone, crusher run or mulch. Limestone has proved to be the best capping material.

Divert all offsite flows (such as barn runoff) around the area.

Waste removal

Remove waste from the site on a daily basis or before rain.

4. Controlling Grazing Pattern

Once the pasture is established and rapidly growing, the next step is to control when, where, and for how long the animals graze. Achieve this easily by installing cross fences to separate the grazing area into smaller fields. By nature, horses like to bolt in long straights. Therefore, consider dividing your pasture into longer fields, rather than the traditional square fields. Always keep in mind that fields can be divided using temporary fences

Controlling the grazing pattern through shorter grazing periods and rotating the horses through the pastures will help the grass stay resilient and prevent weed growth. Controlling grazing intensity and timing through a rotational system can also provide a longer grazing season. It provides an even distribution of manure throughout the fields, controls the possibility for horses to over-graze, and reduces erosion.

Fields should be rested as soon as the pasture has been grazed down to about 2–3 inches high. An unevenly grazed pasture should be mowed down to make for uniform re-growth. Dragging horse droppings on a regular basis helps prevent clusters of non-grazed vegetation within a field.

Keep animals out of water saturated pastures to prevent damage to the pasture and erosion.

5. Controlling weeds

Control weeds with a combination of techniques. Proper identification of weeds is key to determining the most effective herbicide, and the best time in their life cycle to be treated. Adequate (not excessive) fertilization and liming, and a controlled grazing practice create conditions for preferred vegetation to thrive over unwanted vegetation (weeds).

Other great weed control techniques include:

Regular mowing of weeds especially before they get to seed production stage.

Composting of horse manure to kill contained weed seeds.

Using high quality seed mix that contains low percentage of weed seeds.

Obtain recommendations for using EPA approved herbicides for the control of specific weeds in pastures, as well as susceptibility table and grazing restrictions from the Virginia Cooperative Extension's Pest Management Guide for Field Crops — Publication 456-016.

By implementing these best management practices, the site of your horse operation will not only be the envy of other horse keepers and a visual pleasure to non-horse keepers, it also will make great contributions toward protecting the environment through nonpoint source pollution reduction. You will have done your part in maintaining the integrity of our ponds, lakes, & streams.

Earth Friendly Suburban Horse Farming

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/nvswcd/horse.htm>

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6. Carpenter Bees

Carpenter bee activity is increasing with the warmer temperatures. Although carpenter bees resemble bumble bees, the two can be readily distinguished from one another because carpenter bees lack the yellowish hairs on their abdomens (which are black and shiny). The male bees are easy to identify because they have white spots in the center of their head (between their eyes) and they are typically seen hovering around prime real estate (from a carpenter bee's perspective) watching for the girl bee of their dreams and chasing off rival males at the same time. Males bees do not sting but their aggressive behavior can intimidate people sitting on park benches.

After mating, the female bee goes hunting for a new place to build a nesting gallery. Choice locations will be wooden porch rails and balusters, wooden planks and solid wood siding (even "repellent" woods such as cedar). The females handle the workload and excavate a nearly perfectly round hole and gallery that typically follows the wood grain. She then makes a ball of pollen, sticks it into the gallery and deposits an egg before constructing a partition of chewed wood debris and other materials. She then repeats this process until the gallery is furnished with each of her "children" having

their own room (but no internet or cable TV). At that point, the females die and so for most of the summer, no activity is seen. The offspring will emerge in the late summer/fall and hang around before finding a sheltered location (like an abandoned gallery) where they pass the winter.

We still do not have any pesticides that provide long-term protection of wood for the duration of the bees' activity. It's also difficult economically and from a safety perspective to spray all of the exposed overhead wooden areas to protect them from the bees. We still recommend the tried and true method of dusting individual holes with a pesticide dust (some wettable powder formulations are labeled for this use, too) and then seal the holes (to keep out moisture).

Information can be found at: <http://insects.ncsu.edu/Urban/carpenterbees.htm>

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7. Termites

The next significant rainfall in your area will likely trigger termite swarming. The point to remind concerned clients is that termite swarms outdoors are just nature's way of reminding you that termites are out there (and if you're the paranoid type, they're out to get you). Do you need to rush and get your house treated? No, but it is a good idea to get your house inspected if it's been several years since it was last inspected/treated. On the other hand, if termites swarm inside your home, we technically call that "a bad thing" because you likely do have an infestation. Hereto, you shouldn't rush to get your house treated because the more important thing to be a smart consumer and get your house inspected by 2-3 companies and compare what they found and how they recommend treating it. I discourage the "do-it-yourself" approach to termite treatments primarily because most people have little understanding of what it takes to treat the house. Most of the consumer products are intended to kill termites where you find them and not really for an entire home treatment which requires a lot of soil excavation (to the top of your foundation footer or 4-feet depending on which is less). and a lot of liquid (four gallons of diluted product per 10 linear feet per foot of depth to your footer) and that isn't taking into account and drilling of concrete or masonry.

For More information about termites and protecting your home from termites go to: <http://insects.ncsu.edu/Urban/wood.htm>

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8. Barn Yard Sale

Saturday April 11

Come to Buy or Sell

**Here's Your Chance To Clean Out Your Barn and Profit From It !
Sell Your Used saddles, tack, blankets, buckets, wheelbarrows, etc !
You can even bring big ticket items such as trailers and 4-wheelers.
Craft vendors and businesses selling new barn related merchandise are also
welcome.**

**Call and Reserve Your Space Now! \$10.00 per 10 X 20 space
Don't Have Anything to Sell? Then come shop till you drop!
Concession Stand With Breakfast, Lunch and Homemade Desserts Available
To Be Held At**

**DAVIE COUNTY LARGE ANIMAL HOSPITAL 928 Farmington Road Mocksville, NC
27028 336-998-7131orwww.LargeAnimalHospital.com**

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9. Third Annual Wolfpack Roundup

April 11, 2015 - 11:00 am

NCSU Beef Unit, Raleigh, NC

919-795-9696 (Sale Day)

Open House: March 28th, 11:00 am; Equine Unit, Raleigh

Website

http://www.cals.ncsu.edu/an_sci/extension/animal/wolfpackroundup/

Like us on Facebook!

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Wolfpack-Round-Up/474434492610906>

**The Livestock Merchandising Class at North Carolina State University will
be holding its third annual Wolfpack Roundup on Saturday April 11, 2015 at**

11:00 am. The location will be the Beef Educational Unit. There will be an open house at the Equine Educational Unit that have animals on the sale March 28th from 10 am till 2 pm to view the sale animals.

The sale will consist of one Registered Angus, one Registered Hereford and two

commercial heifers from the Beef Educational Unit, six bred ewes two fall bred ewes from the Small Ruminant Educational Unit; three yearling geldings and three fillys from the Equine Educational Unit, and two Registered Angus cow/calf pair and one Registered Angus heifer from the Upper Piedmont Research Station in Reidsville.

This sale is being conducted by members of the Livestock Merchandising class. The class was started to give students the opportunity to learn about different method available to merchandise livestock. They also gain hands-on experience through promoting and conducting a livestock auction. This is a great opportunity to add to the genetics of your operation and help further the education of the agricultural leaders of tomorrow For more information you can contact Gary Gregory (919-515-4027 or gary_gregory@ncsu.edu). You can also go to the website:

http://www.cals.ncsu.edu/an_sci/extension/animal/wolfpackroundup/

to view up to date pictures of the sale animals and don't forget to like us on Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.co/pages/Wolfpack-Round-Up/474434492610906>

If you would like the sale catalog, let me know and I will be happy to forward to you. - BEN

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10. Free Pesticide Collection Day

Do you have pesticides at your home of farm that you no longer need or use?

If your answer is 'yes', then you'll be interested in the Rockingham County Pesticide Collection Day on Wednesday, April 22, 2015.

The Rockingham County Extension Office, in cooperation with the NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services' Pesticide Disposal Assistance Program, a NON-Regulatory and Cost-Free program, will be offering this Pesticide Collection Day for residents in Rockingham County and all of the surrounding North Carolina counties.

County Agricultural Extension Agent Kathryn Holmes will be the local contact for the event. The Collection will be from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at The Rockingham County Agricultural Center, 525 Hwy 65 Reidsville, NC 27320.

Nearly all pesticide products will be accepted at this amnesty collection event, including banned and out-dated pesticides. For pesticides with unreadable or missing labels, please contact the Cooperative Extension Office for instructions. Please save any portion of the label to help identify the material so you can be assisted with disposal. Unknown materials cannot be accepted.

For gas cylinders or containers greater than 5 gal in size, please contact the Extension Office BEFORE the Collection Day for special instructions and information. For tips on transporting the pesticides safely to the Collection event, contact the Extension Office.

Each year the Pesticide Disposal Assistance Program (www.ncagr.com/PDAP) visits between 40-50 counties to collect unwanted and unused pesticides through this NON-regulatory amnesty Program. This means that a Collection Day of this kind only happens about once every other year in each county!

Don't miss this pesticide collection opportunity in Rockingham County co-sponsored by NCDA&CS and the NCCES. For more information contact Kathryn Holmes, Rockingham County Agricultural Extension Agent at (336) 342-8230.

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11. April 18-19, 2015 - Spring Holiday Classic Open Horse Show

Be sure to mark April 18-19, 2015 on your calendars for the

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12. Piedmont Horseman's Association

Piedmont Horseman's Association - Next Show is May 9

Our first horse show this season will be on May 9th at Circle K Ranch in Graham - find more info on website or facebook. High points will be awarded at this show! Are you looking for a local open horse show association that is friendly and offers a variety of classes for all ages? Look no further...Piedmont Horseman's Association has been around for 44 years and still going strong! PHA is offering field hunter, stock type hunter, western pleasure and working western classes. The shows are also PAC (Paint Alternative Competition) and NCAQHA Open Show Program approved.

Piedmont Horseman's Association helps create a wholesome, family atmosphere in the great sport of Horse Showing; and for each member to exhibit his or her horse or pony in a sportsmanlike manner. There are many benefits of being a member of PHA; reduced entry fee at sanctioned shows, accumulate points for year-end awards, and much more!
We hope you will become part of the PHA family!!

We have 9 shows scheduled for this year so be sure to check our calendar. You can find all the details on the web site:<http://www.phasince1971.com/index.htm>

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13. Fiore Farms Events

Training available-Wed-Sat

Working Student needed

Summer Camps

June 15.

Contact BellEquine@gmail.com to sign up.

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14. HAY

With the warm weather please make sure you manage your grass, let grass grow to proper grazing height before grazing and once you do graze it, pull horses off when grazed down at proper height.

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15. Swap Shop

- 166 Pinwheels Planted, **Need 166 Foster Families** in Rockingham County, NC! Please help by sharing this video to communicate the need for more foster care families in Rockingham County, NC. Thanks for caring and thanks for sharing!

<https://youtu.be/rLM8Nr0k7A4>

- For Sale - 16inch, tooled, with silver, Billy Cook Show Saddle. Start off listing it at \$1000 or best offer. Please call 336.509.5226 for more information

- Livestock guardian donkey-mini, for sale-gilded, friendly, guardian for goats, chickens, ducks, turkeys. call or text 336-508-0442. e-mail

@ jazz_ann@yahoo.com

- For Sale – Winter Company Up-Right Piano - \$475 OBO 336-623-1783–
Excellent Condition!

- For Sale – New (off Brand) Life Proof Case for a Galaxy S3 – (Still in wrapping) - \$8 If interested call 336-623-1783

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16. Take A Load Off

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

Thanks For This Send In

THOUGHT PROVOKING QUESTIONS

Why do we say something is out of wack?

What is a whack??

When someone asks you, "A penny for your thoughts," and you put in your two cents in, what happens to the other penny?

Why is the man who invests all your money called a broker?

Why is a person who plays the piano called a pianist, but a person who drives a race car not called a racist?

If horrific means to make horrible, does terrific mean to make terrible?

"I am" is reportedly the shortest sentence in the English language.

Could it be that "I do" is the longest sentence?

Why is it that if someone tells you that there are 1 billion stars in the universe you will believe them, but if they tell you a wall has wet paint you will have to touch it to be sure?

If you take an Oriental person and spin him around several times, does he become

disoriented?

If people from Poland are called "Poles", why aren't people from Holland called "Holes"?

Husband/Wife Fighting

This man was sitting quietly reading his paper one morning, peacefully enjoying himself, when his wife sneaks up behind him and whacks him on the back of his head with a huge frying pan.

He asks, "What was that for?!"

She replies, "What was that piece of paper in your pants pocket with the name 'Marylou' written on it?!"

He says, "Oh honey, remember two weeks ago when I went to the horse races? Marylou was the name of one of the horses I bet on." She is appeased and goes off to work around the house.

Three days later he is once again sitting in his chair reading and she repeats the frying pan swatting. He says, "What's that for this time?"

She answered, "Your horse called!"

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**I always need more help with the jokes!**

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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!

**PLEASE SEND TO ME 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.

**HAVE A GREAT SAFE  
WEEKEND!**

**Thanks**

**Ben**

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