

HELLO STUMP JUMPERS & TIMBER HOPPERS

Included is the **Weekly Pile of Information** for the week of **APRIL 3RD, 2016**, 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)

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- 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. Horseback Riding - On The Road or Highway

Please Exercise **EXTREME CAUTION**

2. Riding Tips

3. Boarding Horses – Considering It??

4. You Asked

5. What to Look for in a Horse Boarding Facility

6. Economics

7. Wolfpack Round Up Sale

8. 2016 Barn Yard Sale April 9

9. April 11-16: Rockingham County's FREE CLEANUP WEEK

10. Guilford County's 2016 Spring Clean Up April 16

11. Equestrian Exchange April 21-24 Cabarrus Events Center, Concord, NC

12. FORAGE FIELD DAY, ROXBORO, NC April 21, 2016

13. Horseback Archery Clinic at Circle C Equestrian Center

14. Regional Small Flock Poultry Seminar May 11

15. Pasture PorkShop Wednesday May 25, 2016

16. HAY

17. Swap Shop

18. Take A Load Off

1. Horseback Riding - On The Road or Highway

Please Exercise EXTREME CAUTION

This past weekend, as I was driving around a blind curve through a community, in a 35 mph zone, I faced 8 horseback riders spread across the road. I must say, for never seeing horses being ridden in this area that I travel frequently, the thought of a car flying around this curve and hitting one or more of these horses quickly came to mind. The horror of what could unfold if such an event were to take place? The horse, human and other damage or loss that could occur. It did bother me; this danger appeared to be far away from the minds of those riders. They were enjoying themselves (which is why they ride) but this situation and lack of precaution is how tragedies happen.

There's a lot of idiot drivers who not only drive fast but think it's funny to try and spook the horse. Usually it's just a case of them being stupid or simply thinking that this is a road, there shouldn't be horses here! Even if a horse normally does not spook easily, if it does, its very possible that it may not be able to be controlled.

NORTH CAROLINA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
TITLE 19A. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CHAPTER 2. DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
SUBCHAPTER 2E. MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS
SECTION .0400. GENERAL ORDINANCES

.0409 OPERATING NONMOTORIZED VEHICLES - It is unlawful for any person to ride any animal, or to operate a bicycle or horse drawn wagon or any nonmotorized vehicle or moped on any interstate or other fully controlled access highway.

Understanding Equestrian Use of Highways and Bicycle/Pedestrian Facilities

<http://www.americantrails.org/resources/trans/transhorse.html>

PSA teaches horse rules of the road for motorists and riders

<http://www.wcax.com/story/21672968/psa-teaches-horse-rules-of-the-road-for-motorists-and-riders>

National Horse Safety on the Road Public Service Announcement (PSA)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WNii-UbA_Bg

Spooked Horse

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oSOcoexUIlo&ebc=ANyPxKp9IRoVibx-aMQFrd6fQQkBRMZnlw4Vy2ixSxaNGmH7_vbvM8QetwOab42NSqJVYpAGQzQ7CdgON3WuTXQQmqj_XOKArw&nohtml5=False

Rules of the Road

http://americashorsedaily.com/rules-of-the-road/#.Vwag_agrLVo

Road Rage, Equine Style: Safety, Horses and the Highway

<http://equusmagazine.com/blog/road-rage-equine-style-safety-horses-highway-28817>

Car Safety around Horse Riders

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DplirKLvdeQ&nohtml5=False>

Please be very careful when riding and especially if on public roads!

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2. Riding Tips

Taken from CHAPTER 16: HORSE SAFETY GUIDELINES

- *Keep your horse under control and maintain a secure seat at all times. Horses are easily frightened by unusual objects and noises.*

- *Until you know your horse, confine your riding to an arena or other enclosed area. Ride in open spaces or unconfined areas after you are familiar with your horse.*

- *If your horse becomes frightened, remain calm, speak to it quietly, steady it and give it time to overcome its fear. Then ride or lead the horse past the obstacle. Do not hit the horse.*

- *Hold your horse to a walk when you go up or down a hill.*

- *Allow the horse to pick its way at a walk when riding on rough ground or in sand, mud, ice or snow where there is danger of the horse slipping or falling.*

- *Do not fool around. It is dangerous for you and others who may be nearby.*

- *When riding on roads:*
 - *never ride bareback,*
 - *always bridle the horse (riding with just a halter does not give you control),*
 - *use judgment when riding in pairs or in groups allowing sufficient space between horses,*
 - *avoid paved or other hard-surfaced roads and walk the horse when crossing such roads,*
 - *in areas of heavy traffic, it is safest to dismount and lead the horse across, and*

— ride on the shoulders or in barrow pits, but watch for junk that can injure a horse.

- Never rush past riders who are proceeding at a slower gait. It startles both horses and riders and can cause accidents. Instead approach slowly, indicate a desire to pass and proceed cautiously on the left.

- Never ride off until all riders are mounted.

- Ride abreast or stay a full horse's length from the horse in front to avoid the possibility of being kicked.

- Walk your horse when you approach and pass through underpasses or ride over bridges.

- When your horse is full of energy, lunge it or ride it in an enclosed area until it is settled.

- Do not let a horse run to and from the stables. Walk the last mile home.

- Know the proper use and purpose of spurs before wearing them.

- Dogs and horses are both good companions, but they may not mix. Keep your dog under control at all times around horses.

- Wear protective headgear when riding. This should be strictly adhered to in any form of riding. Riding at night

- Riding at night can be a pleasure, but it can be more hazardous than daytime riding. Walk the horse; fast gaits are dangerous.

- If necessary to ride at night on roads or highways, follow the same rules as for pedestrians. State laws vary regarding which side of the road you should ride. Wear light-colored clothing and carry a flashlight and reflectors. Check your state regulations for details. • Select a location with care. Choose controlled bridle paths or familiar, safe, open areas.

Trail riding

- If you plan to ride alone, tell someone where you are going and when you expect to return.

- Ride a well-mannered horse.

- Do not play practical jokes and indulge in horseplay.

- Watch where you ride — avoid dangerous ground. Note landmarks. Study the country and view behind you so you will know how it looks when you ride out.

- Courtesy is the best safety on the trail.

- Think of your horse first. Watch its condition, avoid injuries and care for it properly.

- Carry a good pocket knife to cut ropes in case of entanglement.

- Ride balanced and erect to avoid tiring the horse or causing a sore back and legs.

- *Check the equipment.*
 - *Have a halter and rope. Hobbles are fine if the horse is trained to them.*
 - *Have clean saddle blankets or pads.*
 - *Be certain the equipment is in good repair and fits the horse.*
 - *Include bad weather clothing.*
 - *A pair of wire cutters is handy in case the horse becomes entangled in wire.*
 - *A lariat is handy for many needs, but know how to use one and be certain the horse is accustomed to a rope.*
 - *Other helpful equipment includes pieces of leather or rawhide for repairs, spare horseshoe nails and matches.*

- *When you unsaddle, store your gear properly. Place the saddle blanket where it will stay dry. Keep your gear covered overnight.*

- *Do not water your horse when it is hot. Cool the horse first. Water the horse out a few sips at a time.*

- *Always tie a horse in a safe place. Use the halter rope — not the bridle reins. Never tie the rope below the level of the horse's withers. Be certain to tie it to an object that is strong and secure and will not break or come loose if the horse pulls back.*

- *Be extremely cautious of matches and fires. Know they are out before discarding them or leaving them unattended.*

- *Obtain current, accurate maps and information on the area. Become familiar with the terrain and climate.*

- *If you ride on federal or state land, get advice from the forest or park officials. Know their trail use and fire regulations.*

- *Be certain the horse is in proper physical condition and its hooves and shoes are ready for the trail.*

- *Use extreme caution at wet spots or boggy places.*

- *Riding at a fast speed on the trail is unsafe. Ride at safe gaits.*

- *Avoid overhanging tree limbs. Warn the rider behind you when you encounter an overhanging limb. Watch the rider ahead so a limb pushed aside doesn't snap back and slap the horse or you in the face.*

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3. Boarding Horses – Considering It??

Taken from Penn State Extension Ag Alternatives: Boarding Horses
 Donna Foulk, Lynn Kime & Jayson Harper

Many enjoy a variety of recreational activities involving horses, such as trail riding, participating in horse and pony clubs, and competing in shows and other events. Horses contribute to the state's economy by creating a market for feed, supplies, and the services of boarders, veterinarians, trainers, breeders, and farriers.

North Carolina's large equine industry may provide opportunities for small-scale or part-time farmers to add income by boarding horses. *However*, caring for horses requires considerable time and financial commitments that will affect all family members. Before starting a boarding operation, you should carefully evaluate all aspects of the enterprise, including the following:

- Considerable knowledge and experience are needed to manage horses.
 - Boarding horses results in a loss of privacy on the farm.
- Managers must get along with many types of people and must effectively interact with clients.
 - Liability issues are a major concern.

Planning an Operation

When planning a horse boarding operation, you should consider the demand for such services in your area. Information on the local horse population is available from a variety of sources, including other boarding stables, veterinarians, riding clubs, feed store managers, and extension educators. You also should research the growth potential of the market. Information on changing population, land use, and income levels can help you predict future demand for horse boarding services and is available through extension offices, planning commissions, chambers of commerce, and libraries.

When planning a horse boarding operation, it is critical to check on local zoning ordinances. In some locales, zoning ordinances may prohibit land uses like horse boarding or severely restrict animal numbers below levels consistent with an economically sized boarding operation. There may also be nutrient management regulations that affect manure management practices and set maximum allowable animal numbers. In some townships, after being converted to a "boarding stable," your farm will be considered a commercial operation and you may lose your agricultural zoning status.

Marketing Approaches

Marketing can be as simple or sophisticated as each individual boarding operation. Posting advertisements in feed and tack stores and contacting horse organizations may be sufficient for smaller boarding facilities. Larger operations may advertise in newspapers and equine journals or magazines. Brochures also can be developed and mailed to prospective clients.

Taking a realistic look at local market and economic conditions is an important but often neglected step in planning a horse boarding enterprise. Boarding rates should be determined by economic conditions in the area and the specialized services and quality of care you provide.

Boarding Options

Several types of service options can be offered, such as pasture, stall, or deluxe board. With pasture board, the horse is kept on pasture with a source of fresh water. Generally, you would also provide a shelter or protected area for the horse (this is required by law in many places). Additional feed is usually provided by the horse owner. With stall board, you would keep the horse in a stall, clean the stall, and feed the horse. Ideally, the horse would be put on pasture or in an exercise area every day. Deluxe board might include additional services, such as grooming, basic veterinary care, and exercising.

The more services provided, the higher the boarding fee. Horses with an injury or serious health problem ("lay-ups") usually require special medical care and intensive management, and therefore are boarded for a much higher fee. Boarding facilities also can provide breeding services, riding facilities, riding lessons, and horse training.

Getting Started

One of the most important steps in the planning process for a horse boarding operation is to determine the initial resource requirements and capital expenditures for facilities and services. Investments in facilities can be very high and must be considered carefully to assess potential profitability.

Fencing

Several fencing options are available for horses, including board, post and rail, and several types of wire (including smooth, coated, fixed-knot, wire mesh, and high tensile), pipe, and plastic. Fences should be sturdy, durable, highly visible, and at least 4.5 to 5 feet high to discourage jumping. Fence and gate bottoms should either be 8 to 12 inches off the ground or extend completely to the ground to prevent a horse from trapping a foot in the opening. There should be no sharp edges, projections, narrow corners, or confined areas. When pricing fencing, find out what is included in the price. Questions you should ask include the following: does the price include corner posts, what is the distance between posts, and how many gates are included? Prices for fencing may range from \$1.00 to over \$15.00 per foot, depending on the options you choose. For more information on fencing, see *Horse Facilities 5: Fence Planning for Horses*, available from Penn State Extension offices or on the Web.

Pasture

The amount of pasture needed will vary depending on the season and the types of forages available. In Pennsylvania, a stocking rate of one horse per 2 to 3 acres is common. Where acreage is limited, available pasture can be used primarily as an exercise area rather than for grazing. Due to individual horses' body weight, exercise regimen, and other requirements, not all horses will be on pasture at the same time, thus reducing the amount of land and pasture required. Some horses may be housed in the barn for the majority of the time.

Rotational grazing systems can maximize forage production on a limited acreage. Electric fencing can be used to effectively enclose temporary pasture. The following pasture management practices are recommended:

- Avoid over- or under-grazing.
- Clip pastures regularly and spread manure when possible.
- Test soil, fertilize, and lime as needed.

- Identify and remove poisonous plants.
- Use plant species that are well adapted for horse pastures and local growing conditions. Mixtures of a single legume and a single grass are preferred over straight legume or grass seedings.

More information on pasture management and forages for horses can be found in *Agronomy Facts 32: Pasture and Hay for Horses*, available from Penn State Extension offices or on the Web.

Facilities

To have a successful horse boarding operation, your facilities must make a favorable impression on your clients. For the comfort and convenience of your clients, you should provide ready access to clean restroom facilities, a telephone for use in emergencies, and sufficient space to store tack and equipment.

The services you provide will determine the type of facilities you need for boarding horses. Site selection and the arrangement of facilities require careful planning. Your top priority should be the safety of horses and people. Other important considerations are cost, efficiency, flexibility, maintenance, and local zoning codes.

Housing can be as simple as three-sided sheds to protect horses kept outdoors. Make sure open sheds face away from prevailing winds. Enough space should be provided to reduce the chance of injury to the horses. Timid or less aggressive horses can become trapped in small, enclosed areas or corners. The recommended space for horses in loose housing is 90 to 150 square feet per animal.

Individual box stalls are commonly used in boarding facilities and are preferred by many horse owners. The minimum stall size for most light horses is 10 feet by 10 feet, but 12-by-12-foot or larger stalls are preferred. All interior stall surfaces should be durable, free of projections and sharp edges, and easy to clean.

Sanitation, comfort, ease of cleanup, and safety are the primary factors to consider when choosing floor and bedding materials. Tamped clay and stone screenings are common surfaces for floors. Concrete or asphalt flooring is acceptable when used with rubber mats and traditional bedding, such as straw, wood shavings, sawdust, and shredded paper. Bedding must be free of harmful substances, such as black walnut shavings, which can be highly toxic to horses.

Proper ventilation is critical to prevent respiratory problems and protect the health of stabled horses. Well-ventilated barns allow a continuous exchange of air to maintain proper air quality and humidity and reduce odors. Sufficient ventilation usually can be achieved with proper placement and use of windows, doors, vents, and louvers.

Forced-air ventilation systems may be necessary in horse barns that do not have sufficient natural ventilation.

For additional information on facilities, refer to *Horse Facilities Handbook* (available for purchase from the Midwest Plan Service) and *Horse Stable and Riding Arena Resources* (which lists a variety of resources, including a series of Penn State Extension publications on horse facilities). Particular publications of interest in the series include "Horse Facilities 1: Horse Stall Design", "Horse Facilities 4: Horse Stable Flooring Materials and Drainage", and "Horse Facilities 7: Horse Stable Ventilation", available from Penn State Extension offices or on the Web.

Nutrition

The feeding program should be tailored to meet the nutritional needs of each horse. This will depend on the animal's age, size, health, and temperament as well as breed, degree of activity, and season of the year. Your veterinarian, feed company representative, or extension office can help you develop a balanced nutrition program or analyze your present feeding programs.

Establish and maintain a regular schedule of at least two feedings per day. Horses evolved as grazing animals and forages are necessary for their digestive system to function properly. Quality hay or pasture should be the basis of the feeding program. Timothy, orchardgrass, or bromegrass hay, or a grass/alfalfa mix is commonly used for the average pleasure horse. Hay for horses should be leafy, green, and free of weeds, dust, and mold.

Mature horses generally consume 2 to 2.5 percent of their body weight in total feed per day. Horses should receive more than 50 percent of their total feed requirements through hay, pasture, or other forage sources. Adequate forage in the feeding program will also reduce the incidence of wood chewing and cribbing. Grain can be used to supplement available forage supplies. Grain should be added to the diet of growing horses, pregnant mares, active performance horses, and older horses because forage alone may not meet the nutritional needs of these animals. A convenient alternative to grain supplements is a commercial feed concentrate, which has the added advantage of providing a ration that is consistent in quality.

Vitamin and mineral supplements may be necessary if dietary deficiencies exist. These supplements are usually provided by the owner. A trace-mineral salt block will supply some, but not all, of the needed minerals. Many commercial feeds contain necessary nutrients, including vitamins and minerals.

Fresh water should be available to horses at all times and free of dirt, algae, and food particles. In the winter it is very important to keep water from freezing or break up ice on the surface. An average 1,000-pound horse will drink about 10 to 12 gallons of water a day. Serious health problems can develop quickly if a horse's water intake is reduced.

Health Programs

Routine health care is generally the responsibility of the horse owner. However, because a horse can be injured or become ill when owners are absent, you should be prepared to handle emergency situations and have first-aid supplies available. Establish guidelines with clients for emergency care and form a good

working relationship with your local veterinarian before an emergency arises.

Before a horse arrives on your premises, try to ensure that it is free of disease by requiring a health certificate that includes a copy of a current negative Coggins test. If facilities are available, isolate new horses for at least 2 weeks.

A routine vaccination program will help prevent an outbreak of many infectious diseases. The vaccinations recommended will depend on your location, how frequently new horses arrive, and previous disease problems. Your veterinarian will help you determine which vaccinations are advisable.

The horse owner usually pays for vaccinations, but you might suggest or require certain inoculations. Vaccinations for tetanus, eastern and western encephalomyelitis, and rabies are often routinely administered. Vaccinations also may be required for influenza, rhinopneumonitis, Potomac horse fever, and strangles.

Horses should be routinely dewormed every 6 to 8 weeks. A deworming program may not be effective if individual horse owners are responsible for it. One horse that has not been dewormed could contaminate your pastures and infect other horses. You should work with your veterinarian to develop a sound health and deworming program for all of the horses that you board.

Manure Management

When planning your horse facilities, consult with a nutrient management specialist to determine how you will collect, store, transport, and dispose of manure. Be prepared to meet local and state regulations and codes. Remember to fill out your *Pennsylvania Manure Management Plan 361-0300-002* booklet; state law requires that you have the booklet on file at your farm.

A horse produces an average of 45 pounds of manure per day along with about 50 pounds of bedding soaked with 6 to 10 gallons of urine. If possible, clean stalls and remove manure daily. Allow about 12 square feet per horse for temporary manure storage. Make sure stored manure drains away from neighboring property, facilities, and water supplies. Empty the storage area at least once a week, especially during fly season, and dispose of manure by composting, spreading, or selling it for fertilizer. For more information on horse manure management, see "Horse Facilities 3: Horse Stable Manure Management".

Safety

Safe farm operations are essential for a successful horse boarding business. On a regular basis, inspect and evaluate the entire facility for potential hazards to horses and people. Fire prevention is a major concern and the following practices are recommended:

- Regularly inspect electrical wiring.
- Install lightning protection devices.
- Properly store fuels and combustible materials.
 - Post "no smoking" signs.
- Have fire extinguishers readily available throughout the facility.
- If possible, store hay in a separate barn away from heat and electrical sources.

More information on fire safety in stables can be found in "Horse Facilities 2: Fire Safety in Horse Stables".

- Other safety recommendations include the following:
 - Provide safety training and supervise employees, customers, and visitors.
 - Regularly maintain facilities, machinery, and equipment.
 - Remove trash from the barns and elsewhere on the farm.
 - Install fencing around the perimeter of the property, if possible.
 - Fence all hazardous areas, such as ponds and lagoons.
 - Store machinery in locked buildings, or if facilities are unavailable, store outside with keys removed, brakes locked, and wheels blocked.
 - Store chemicals in secure areas.
 - Post "no trespassing" signs to discourage unwanted visitors.

Liability and Contracts

When operating a boarding facility, you must obtain adequate insurance protection. Three types of policies are recommended:

- fire and theft
- commercial liability
- care, custody, and control

A commercial liability policy covers all horse-related activities, including lessons, horse shows, clinics, and meetings, and any actions resulting in property damage or personal injury to a third person. A care, custody, and control policy covers death or injury to a horse due to your negligence. It is a good

management practice is to require clients to have adequate insurance coverage for their horses.

Liability rates generally are based on the type of activities occurring on the farm. When applying for insurance, the applicant completes a questionnaire concerning the farm's facilities, the experience of the management staff, and the types of activities that take place on the farm. It is important to notify the insurance carrier of any change in farm activities and operations. Some states have laws concerning the civil liability of horse boarding operations. These laws limit the liability of the boarding operation for injuries to horses or persons visiting the operation. In any case, insurance is available to protect the owner regarding these same issues. Consult your insurance agent and a lawyer to determine the level of coverage appropriate for your operation.

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A contract outlining all specifications and expectations of both parties is recommended. This contract should specify payment options, length of stay for the horse, type of boarding facility, and the management requirements of each horse boarded at the facility. Any other unusual requirements, such as special feeds, veterinary needs, or special care by either party, should be included in the contract. Another consideration to include in the contract is the issue of decision making in the absence of the owner. If the horse becomes ill and the owner is not available, a dollar limit for care should be specified as guidance to the boarding operation owner when authorizing treatment. An attorney should be consulted before signing any contract.

Environmental Regulations

All agricultural operations in Pennsylvania, including small-scale and part-time farming enterprises, operate under the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law. A specific part of this law is the Nutrient Management Act. Portions of the act may or may not pertain to your operation, depending on whether you have livestock on your farm. However, all operations may be a source of surface water or groundwater pollution. Because of this possibility, you should contact your local Soil and Water Conservation District to determine what regulations may pertain to your operation.

Risk Management

You may wish to consider several risk-management strategies for your operation. First, you should insure your facilities and equipment. This may be accomplished by consulting your insurance agent or broker. Second, you may want to insure your income through a crop insurance program called Whole Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP).

To use WFRP you must have 5 years of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Schedule F forms. If your business structure is either a C or an S corporation, the necessary information can be entered into a Schedule F for crop insurance purposes. You can then contact an agent who sells crop insurance and insure the income of your operation. For more on agricultural business insurance, see "Agricultural Alternatives: Agricultural Business Insurance." For more information concerning crop insurance, contact a crop insurance agent or check the Penn State Extension Crop Insurance Education website at extension.psu.edu/business/crop-insurance.

Sample Budget

Included in this publication is a sample budget that summarizes the costs of a horse boarding enterprise. The budget format should help ensure that all costs and receipts are included in your calculations. Costs and returns are often difficult to estimate in budget preparation because they are numerous and variable. For example, this budget includes all costs associated with moving the horse (trailer), riding lessons, and an indoor arena, but due to differences in charges, corresponding receipts are not included. Therefore, you should think of this budget as an approximation, and then make appropriate adjustments using the "Your Estimate" column to reflect your specific situation. In order to fully cover the fixed costs involved with a horse boarding enterprise, services other than boarding will probably be required. More information on the use of livestock budgets can be found in "Agricultural Alternatives: Budgeting for Agricultural Decision Making".

You can make changes to the interactive PDF budget files for this publication by inputting your own prices and quantities in the green outlined cells for any item. The cells outlined in red automatically calculate your revised totals based on the changes you made to the cells outlined in green. You will need to click on and add your own estimated price and quantity information to all of the green outlined cells to complete your customized budget. When you are finished, you can print the budget using the green Print Form button at the bottom of the form. You can use the red Clear Form button to clear all the information from your budget when you are finished.

You will need Adobe Acrobat Reader to use these forms. If you do not have this program installed on your computer, you can download a free version.

Sample Budget Worksheet

- Sample Horse Boarding Budget

For More Information

Publications

- *2013 Horse Industry Directory*. Washington, DC: American Horse Council, 2013.
- "Accident Proofing Farms and Stables," *Safety Fact Sheet 605*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Cooperative Extension, 2007.
 - "Agronomy Facts 32: Pasture and Hay for Horses." University Park: Penn State Extension, 1997.
- "Fire Prevention and Safety Measures Around the Farm," *Safety Fact Sheet 608*. New Brunswick: Rutgers Cooperative Extension, 2009.
 - Hill, Cherry. *Horsekeeping on a Small Acreage*. Pownal, VT: Garden Way Publishing, Storey Communications, 2005.
 - Lewis, L. D. *Feeding and Care of the Horse*, 2nd edition. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons, 1996.
- *Nutrient Requirements of the Horse*, 6th revised edition. Washington, DC: The National Academies, National Academy Press, 2007.
 - "Pennsylvania Horse Industry Profile." University Park: Penn State Department of Dairy and Animal Science, 2003.
- "Safety Recommendations for the Stable, Barnyard and Horse-Livestock Structures," *Safety Fact Sheet 606*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Cooperative Extension, 2007.
- Toby, Milton C. *The Complete Equine Legal & Business Handbook: Legal Insights and Practical Tips for a Successful Horse Business*. Lexington, KY: Eclipse Press, 2007
- Wheeler, E. and J. S. Zajackowski. "Horse Facilities" series. University Park, PA: Penn State Cooperative Extension, 2006.

4. You Asked: I have a horse that I guess would be classified as an "Easy Keeper" and gains weight by just watching grass grow, any suggestions and preventing problems??

Easy Keepers: Managing Horses Prone to Obesity

*C.A. Shea Porr, Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Agent, Equine, Loudoun County; and Kathleen Crandell, Superintendent of Middleburg Agricultural Research and Extension Center
Virginia Cooperative Extension*

"Easy Keepers" are horses that will maintain or even gain weight under conditions where other horses will lose weight. They are often considered a pleasure to own because they need less feed to maintain an appropriate body condition; however, these horses can easily become obese, which leads to other potentially life-threatening conditions. The challenge becomes meeting their nutritional needs in protein, vitamins, and minerals, without over-feeding calories.

Summary Tips on Managing the Easy Keeper

- Start or increase the level of exercise. Begin slowly and work up to longer or more intensive activities.
 - Get rid of high calorie concentrates. Easy keepers do not need the extra energy.
 - Get rid of high fat supplements. Again, easy keepers do not need the extra calories.
 - Feed grass forages and hay rather than legumes. This will decrease the caloric intake.
- Limit access to pasture to less than 4 hours a day. Use a grazing muzzle if a drylot is not available.
- Limit the amount of hay fed to 1-1.5% of the target body weight. Divide this amount into several feedings a day in order to extend the amount of time the horse spends eating.
 - Make sure the horse has access to salt (straight salt or a trace-mineral salt) and clean water.

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Causes of Obesity

Horses evolved grazing forages like those in our pastures today, right? Wrong. Forages in our pastures today are much higher in calorie content than the types of grasses that horses evolved on. They grazed on moderate to poor quality forages, often covering several miles a day to find feed in sparsely vegetated areas. Modern management practices have placed horses in unnatural confinement situations that restrict grazing activity within the limits of pasture fences while providing easy to find, high quality forages. The ultimate confinement with limited access to forage is represented by horses that are stallkept with limited turnout. These horses do not have to travel at all to find forage, and thus are not expend any calories looking for food. Despite this, many people still believe that horses need concentrates as part of the diet. Combined with decreased exercise, this creates an equine lifestyle that results in weight gain and obesity. Interestingly, a recent survey done in Virginia found that many obese horses are getting very little or no concentrate and still battle weight issues, adding emphasis to the lack of exercise as a contributor to obesity.

The basic cause of obesity is consuming more calories than are expended, usually from a combination of too much or the wrong type of feed combined with a lack of exercise. Traditionally, working horses needed more calories than they could get from forage alone, and they were fed grain to make up the deficit. Today, most horses are no longer used for work; many are kept as pleasure and recreational trail horses. Their calorie expenditure is very low when compared with horses in the past.

Effects of Obesity

Sometimes owners think that “a little extra weight” on a horse isn’t a bad thing. What one person considers obese another might call a little plump. The difficulty lies in defining what “a little” means and whether or not that’s actually healthy for the animal. While some body fat is essential, excess reduces a horse’s capacity for exercise. The extra weight requires more exertion to move and added fat layers insulate the body, reducing the horse’s ability to dissipate heat which can lead to heat stress. The extra weight may also predispose an animal to musculoskeletal injuries or exacerbate arthritis, resulting in decreased performance.

Another health concern for obese horses includes the formation of lipomas: fatty tumors that can form in the abdominal cavity of obese horses. These tumors are often suspended from the tissue (mesentery) that supports the intestines and hang in such a way as to increase the chances of strangulation colic. This is a surgical situation that happens when the stalk of the lipoma wraps around intestinal tissue and deprives the gut tissue of blood. Lipomas appear to be more prevalent in older horses (over 15 years of age).

Additionally, obese horses are more prone to laminitis and founder, most likely due to abnormal glucose metabolism. Overweight animals can become resistant to the actions of insulin, resulting in higher levels of insulin being secreted when the horse eats a meal. These high levels of insulin may lead to increased incidents of laminitis and founder. The added weight of the horse may also make the rotation of the coffin bone worse than what would result in a horse of an appropriate body weight.

Monitoring for Obesity

Weight gain usually occurs slowly, and without an appropriate monitoring system your horse may become obese before you realize there is a problem. While most people don’t have access to a livestock scale, there are other ways to assess your horse’s level of obesity. Weight tapes, available at most feed and tack stores, are useful for generating an approximate bodyweight and are very good at helping you monitor changes. Using the tape accurately and consistently will allow you to track increases or decreases in your horse’s weight and give you time to adjust feed intake and exercise accordingly.

The other method easily used is body condition scoring. The most commonly used system assesses fat deposition on six areas on the horse’s body: neck, withers, behind the shoulder, over the ribs, topline, and tailhead. Each area is ranked on a scale of 1-9, where a 1 is a thin, emaciated horse, and a 9 is an overweight, heavily obese horse. A score of 5 is considered moderate, and a range of 4 to 6 is acceptable for most horses. These scores are averaged to generate an overall body condition score. Again, this system can be used to subjectively evaluate a horse on a regular basis and can help track changes in body weight and condition over time. Taking pictures of your horse at the same time you score them can also be helpful in monitoring changes in weight and condition.

Reducing Obesity

Obese horses will only lose weight if their energy expenditure is greater than their intake. This can happen by increasing exercise and/or decreasing calorie intake. However, caution must be used. An unfit, obese horse can be easily and quickly overstressed by too much exercise and proper nutrition must be maintained to prevent nutritional

deficiencies.

Sometimes turning out the confined horse will allow a greater level of exercise, but many horses will simply stand around waiting for something to eat. Forced exercise is often required. Lunging or encouraging the horse to run around a safely fenced paddock or round pen for 10-15 minutes several times a day will help them lose weight. Riding or driving will accomplish the task faster. If your schedule does not allow you time to do this, consider leasing your horse to someone who will have the time to exercise them. A slow increase the horse's exercise level will avoid causing metabolic problems associated with exhaustion or heat stress. Begin by doing short sessions (20-30 minutes) of walking and trotting a few days a week. Exercising for longer periods of time at a walk or trot will burn more calories than cantering or galloping. Gradually increase the amount of time and the frequency of exercise until the horse is working out at least 3-4 hours each week. Although tempting, be sure not to increase their feed!

Restricting access to pasture will often help decrease the horse's calorie intake. Limiting turnout time to a few hours (approximately 4 hours a day) will accomplish this, but turning them out "during the day" or "only at night" will not.

Unless the amount of time on grass is severely limited horses will eat the same or more than horses left out 24 hours a day. If there is no drylot (area with no grass) to turn the horse out in, then a grazing muzzle should be used.

Be sure to use one that allows the horse to drink but limits access to grass.

Pastures tend to be higher in energy than hay, and grasses tend to be lower in calories than legumes (such as alfalfa). Feed at least 1.5% of the horse's **target weight** in good quality grass hay each day while limiting pasture access. This means if the horse should weigh 1000 lbs, at least 15 lbs of hay should be fed per day. The restricted amount of hay will usually be consumed in a few hours if fed all at once; therefore, dividing the hay into three or four feedings a day will reduce the amount of time the horse spends without feed. This will help maintain proper gut function, reduce the incidence of gastric ulcers, and keep them from getting bored and chewing down the barn.

Since concentrates are often unnecessary, consider eliminating, decreasing, or changing the horse's grain. If the hay is poor quality and you're concerned about overall nutrition, consider offering a ration balancer. Ration balancers are designed to be fed in small amounts and are low calorie, yet they contain the appropriate protein, vitamins, and minerals to balance a horse's diet. High fiber feeds or feeds that are lower in calories (light feeds) can also be used. Some of the "low carb" or "low NSC" high fat concentrates or supplements, as these add concentrated calories to the diet.

Salt and water should be freely available for horses at all times.

Maintaining the Easy Keeper

The diet utilized for losing weight will not be the same as the one used for maintaining weight. Once the horse has lost the appropriate amount of weight, slowly increase the amount of grass hay fed or increase access to pasture until the horse can maintain the target weight. Grazing muzzles or limited turnout may still be required, particularly during times when pasture forages are lush (spring and fall). Keep up the exercise and monitor the horse's weight regularly to maintain a trimmer, healthier animal.

5. What to Look for in a Horse Boarding Facility

Developed by Extension Educator Donna Coffin. Reviewed by Associate Professor James Weber.

These guidelines refer to horses, but are also applicable to ponies, donkeys, mules, and other equidae. They are offered as the basis for constructive discussion and reasonable solutions.

Many times horse owners are unable to care for their horses at their own homes and need to board their animals at a boarding facility or stable. Not all stables are the same. The purpose of this fact sheet is to review some items that you should consider when selecting a facility to be sure that it suits your needs and financial situation.

All facilities are not created equal

Stables offer a variety of levels of service to their customers ranging from "full service" to "minimal service." You need to find out specifically how the stable defines its level of service and what is included in its boarding fee. Some stables offer additional services at additional fees. Every stable is different in what it provides. Be sure you understand what the facility is providing and what you as the horse owner will be required to provide.

Boarding facilities use lease agreements to outline the specific services that they are willing to provide to their customers.

Lease agreements will also address what happens if you do not pay your boarding fee on time. The lease is the legal document that defines the boarding facility's responsibilities and your responsibilities as the horse owner.

Plan to visit the stable over a weekend and meet some of the people already boarding their horses at the facility. How long have they been boarding there? What do they like most about the facility? What would they change about the facility?

Does the stable cater to both youth and adults or is it either youth only or adult only? Does the stable cater to a specific style of rider, such as English, Western, Hunter, Trail, Racing, Eventing, or Showing? Are stallions on the premises, and if so, are they well secured? Are geldings separated from mares? Does the facility provide stalls that will accommodate both mares and foals?

Be sure you understand what the facility is providing and what you as the horse owner will be required to provide.

Things to consider when choosing a stable

Stalls

Ask about the size, cleaning schedule, and air quality of indoor stalls.

Size

- How big are the regular stalls? A typical size is 12 X 12 feet, though ponies and small horses can be boarded in smaller stalls.
- How big are the foaling stalls? The typical size for a foaling stall is 12 X 16 feet.
- How big are the tie stalls? The typical size for a tie stall is 5 X 12 feet.

Stall management

- Who cleans the stalls: the horse owner or facility staff?
- How often are they cleaned? Are they cleaned once a day, twice a day, or more?
- Are shavings/sawdust included with the boarding fee? Is there a standard amount of bedding that the facility uses?

Stall environment

- Is hay or feed stored above the stalls, which can cause an excess of dust?
- Is the stall near an indoor arena, which can also be a confined, dusty environment?

Pasture access

There are several arrangements for pasture access—or there might not be pasture access at all.

- Do the horses spend all their time in the pasture? If so, the pasture must have some kind of shelter, which may be a three-sided shelter or occasional stalls.
- Do the horses spend most of their time in stalls, with daily turn-out into a paddock? In this case, there will be either individual paddocks or multi-horse paddocks.
- Are the horses kept in stalls only, i.e. in total confinement with no pasture? If this is the case, the stable may or may not exercise the horses for the owner.

Enclosures

You will need to know what the fences are made of and how large the enclosures are. For more information on fencing suitability, see [Guidelines for Horsekeeping in Maine](#) (University of Maine Cooperative Extension bulletin #1011).

Fences

- Are fences in good repair?
- How many horse escapes have occurred in the past month?
- What are the fences made of? Possibilities include board (wooden or composite), woven wire, or high tensile (smooth wire; or there might be an electric fence (smooth wire, poly wire, or poly web).
- Does the facility use barbed wire fencing? This is NOT a recommended fence material for horses.
- Does the facility use temporary plastic twine fencing? If so, is it used as dividers for the pasture or as the perimeter fence?

Size of enclosures

- How large are the paddocks?
- How large are the pastures?

Feed

Find out what the stable feeds the horses, how often they feed, and how they determine rations and costs. For more information on horse feeding practices, especially in relation to pasture conditions, see *Pasture and Hay for Horses* (University of Maine Cooperative Extension bulletin #1006).

Feed type

- Is the feed hay only? What type of hay?
- Is it hay and grain?
- Do horses have access to salt?

Feeding policies

- Is feed included in the fee for boarding?
- How much feed is allotted to each horse?
- How many times a day does the stable feed?
- If the horse requires more than the stable's "normal ration" of feed, is there an extra charge?

Water System

Find out how the facility provides water for the horses, both in the stalls and out in the pastures.

In stalls

- Does the stable use automatic waterers in the stalls?
- Do they use buckets? How often are they filled?

In pastures

- Does the stable have automatic waterers in the pastures?
- Do they use buckets or a water trough? How often are they filled?
- Does the facility use a spring or pond for water? Horses should not get their water from a spring or pond unless there is a special area that has been developed by the Natural Resource Conservation Service so the animals don't pollute the water. However, even if the water itself is protected, horses with access to open water sources could become infected by the larval stages of a water-borne fluke that acts as a carrier for Potomac horse fever.

Winter water

- Does the stable provide access to warm drinking water in the winter to reduce the incidence of impaction colic?

Health care

You will want to know how the stable arranges for routine and emergency health care, and how they keep the stable free from disease.

Diseases a facility may require tests/vaccinations for:

- Equine infectious anemia *
- Tetanus
- Rabies
- Equine influenza
- Equine herpes virus **
- Strangles
- Potomac horse fever
- Encephalitis—eastern, western, and/or Venezuelan
- West Nile virus

*This disease is diagnosed with the Coggins test.

**The “rhino” shot offers some protection from this virus.

Disease prevention

- Does the facility quarantine new arrivals?
- Do they require vaccinations or tests before a new horse can be brought into the facility, and if so, for which diseases?
- Does the facility check to see if customers have updated their horses' vaccinations with booster shots?

Deworming

- Who does the deworming?
- What products does the facility provide?
- How often does the facility deworm?

Routine and emergency veterinary care

- Is there an item in the lease about how the facility will handle emergency care?
- Can the customer choose the veterinarian?
- Will the stable manager make arrangements for routine checkups and shot clinics?

Farrier service

- Does the stable use one farrier exclusively?
- Who makes arrangements for the farrier?
- Will the stable attend to the customer's horse when the farrier comes?

Security and insurance

Find out the stable's policies on keeping your horses and other property safe, and what provisions they make in case something should go wrong.

Security

- Who checks on the horses? Is it the facility owner, the manager, or an employee?
- How often do they check on the horses? Are the horses checked once a day, twice, or more?
- Is there a secure area for tack storage?
- Is there a video monitoring system?
- Are there streetlights around the barns?
- Are there specified opening and closing times for the facility that customers need to follow?
- Does the facility have a fire-detection system or sprinklers?

Insurance

- What kind of insurance do customers have to carry? The stable might require customers to have one or a combination of the following: accident, liability, loss of use, and/or mortality insurance.
- Does the stable carry any insurance on customers' horses?
- What kind(s) of insurance does the stable have on its facilities?

Other amenities

There are many other services that a stable might provide.

Riding trails

- Are the trails on public or private land?

Arena

- Is the arena outdoors or indoors? If it is outdoors, is it open or covered?
- Are there jumps?
- What type of footing is there in the arena? Possibilities might include sand, clay, sawdust, or rubber chips.

Hot walker

- Does the facility have a hot walker?
Wash rack
- Is the wash rack outdoors or indoors?
Training
- Does the facility provide any training for horses?
Do they offer lessons for riders?
Winter care
- Does the facility provide winter blanketing?
Horse-related events
- Does the facility offer any events?
Do they provide trailering to an event? Is there a trailering fee?

This article can be found at: <https://extension.umaine.edu/publications/1012e/>

6. Economics

Horse Boarding Operations - What is Involved?

<https://learn.extension.org/events/1085>

Virginia Farm Business Management Livestock Budgets

<https://pubs.ext.vt.edu/446/446-048/446-048.html>

Sample Costs of Operating a Horse Boarding Enterprise

<http://extension.psu.edu/business/ag-alternatives/files/budgets/horse-boarding/horse-boarding-budget>

Equine Enterprise Budgets

<http://www.uky.edu/Ag/AgriculturalEconomics/pubs/ext2006-03.pdf>

Equine Business Resources - The Real Cost of Owning a Horse

<http://articles.extension.org/pages/66258/equine-business-resources-the-real-cost-of-owning-a-horse>

Equine Boarding Stable Contracts

<http://articles.extension.org/pages/67955/equine-boarding-stable-contractss>

7. Wolfpack Round Up Sale

The Wolfpack Roundup is managed by the students in the Livestock Merchandising Class at NCSU. Students collect all of the information on the animals for sale and work with the animals to get them ready for the sale.

Money raised from the sale of the animals goes back to the respective unit to help with daily operations.

This years offering consists of 5 yearling horses (4 Quarter Horses and 1 Rocky Mountain/Kentucky Mountain) from the Equine Educational Unit, 7 fall born sheep (5 ewes and 2 rams), 3 goats (does) from the Small Ruminant Educational Unit, and 9 lots of cattle (5 heifers from the Beef Educational Unit and 4 cow calf pairs from the Upper Piedmont Research Station (Reidsville)).

April 9, 2016 - 11:00 am NCSU Beef Unit, on Lake Wheeler Road Raleigh, NC **919-795-9696**(Sale Day)

Open House: April 2, 10:00 am – 2 pm; Equine Unit, on Reedy Creek Rd.
Raleigh Yearling Horses Goats

Website

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

8. 2016 Barn Yard Sale - Saturday April 9 – 9am-2pm

Come Buy or Sell!

Here is 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 & 4-wheelers

Sellers: You may sell other yard sale items but please NO SELLING OF LIVESTOCK OR PETS.

No selling of food or drinks.

Craft vendors & businesses selling new barn related merchandise are also welcome.

Call & Reserve Your Space Now! \$10.00 per 10 X 20 space

Don't Have Anything To Sell? Then Come Shop Till You Drop!

Davie County Large Animal Hospital

928 Farmington Road

Mocksville, NC 27028

336-998-7131

www.LargeAnimalHospital.com

9. April 11-16: Rockingham County's FREE CLEANUP WEEK

The Rockingham County Public Landfill will be open without charge for disposal of residential waste during the **Free Cleanup Week, April 11-16, for Rockingham County citizens.** This popular, **free** service has been provided for the past 24 years.

The Rockingham County Public Landfill, at 281 Shuff Rd. in Madison, is open from 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., Monday through Friday; 7:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Saturday; and closed on Sunday. Citizens are reminded that all loads must be secured/covered before entering the Landfill. The Landfill charges an additional \$10 fee for any vehicle entering the Rockingham County Landfill with an uncovered/unsecured load to help reduce blowing litter on County roads and at the Landfill.

The **Free Cleanup Week** promotes beautification of the County and encourages improved waste disposal practices by citizens. Waste reduction, recycling, and environmental protection will be promoted by the Rockingham County Code Enforcement Department.

Questions and requests for approval of cleanup collection programs should be directed to the Engineering & Public Utilities Dept. as soon as possible and prior to the **Free Cleanup Week**. Fees will be charged for those wastes not approved for waiver of fees. **Contact** 336-427-5421 and 336-347-2025 during regular office hours.

The following conditions and restrictions will apply to the **Free Cleanup Week**:

NO COMMERCIAL WASTE ACCEPTED

No "Commercial" solid waste material will be accepted for free disposal during the week. This includes shingles, remodeling and construction materials, demolition materials and other waste recognized as commercial waste. No industrial waste will be accepted for free disposal. No animal carcasses will be accepted for free disposal. Commercial haulers of residential waste will not be allowed free disposal.

LANDFILL BANS

The following items are banned from disposal in the landfill cells by NC state law at the Solid Waste Facility: aluminum cans, glass beverage bottles, auto batteries, liquids, used oil, used oil filters, antifreeze, paint, hazardous waste, pesticides, whole scrap tires, wood pallets, drums, barrels, pressurized containers, yard waste, and appliances/scrap metals. These items may be recycled at the landfill.

RECYCLING

Will be provided for auto batteries, antifreeze, used oil, used oil filters, whole scrap tires, clean wood waste (including wood pallets), 20 lb. propane tanks, appliances & scrap metals. Glass (clear, brown, & green) containers, aluminum & steel cans, jars, jugs, newspaper, mixed paper, cardboard, magazines, paperback books, and plastic containers can also be recycled. All recyclable materials including scrap tires, appliances & scrap metal, antifreeze, used oil, used oil filters, wood pallets, clean wood waste, and auto batteries must be separated from other solid waste materials brought for disposal. These materials should be brought on loads separate from wastes brought for landfill disposal.

TIRES

County residents may bring up to 25 passenger tires for free.

BULK OIL RECYCLING

Bulk oil recycling (drums) is available Wednesday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon at the facility. Pesticide containers should be triple-rinsed and the metal handles removed.

REGULAR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Regular residential solid waste will be accepted for disposal from County residents, and items from the usual municipal "cleanup" collections programs conducted during the **Free Cleanup Week**. Waste from "cleanup" collection programs conducted by DOT will be accepted during the separately designated Spring Litter Sweep. However the municipalities and DOT must receive prior approval from the E & PU office prior to the **Free Cleanup Week**.

RE-USE

Residents are urged and encouraged to remember those charitable organizations such as the Salvation Army, Goodwill and church & civic groups who may provide benefit to those less fortunate with donations of usable discarded items. These are good recycling efforts and avoids disposal in the Landfill.

Questions and requests for approval of "cleanup" collection programs are to be directed to the Engineering & Public Utilities Office as soon as possible and prior to the **Free Cleanup Week**. Fees will be charged for those wastes not approved for waiver of fees. **Contact** 336-427-5421 and 336-347-2025 during regular office hours.

10. Guilford County's 2016 Spring Clean Up April 16

Clyde Harding, Community Environmental Services Program Manager

Guilford County Planning & Development, 336.641.3792

Guilford County residents can dispose of their household hazardous waste, outdated electronics, tires, appliances, and personal documents for free at the County's annual Spring Cleanup on Saturday, April 16 th from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Staff from Guilford County and the City of Greensboro will be ready to collect these waste items at the Lee Street parking lot, located at 1730 W. Lee St. across from the Greensboro Coliseum.

The event is open to all Guilford County residents. Business waste is not accepted through this program. Residents can drop-off the following items:

- Tires
- White goods (appliances – stoves, refrigerators, washers, air conditioners, water heaters, microwaves, etc.)
- Paint and supplies, pesticides, antifreeze, motor oil and oil filters, cleaners, batteries, household and garden chemicals, fluorescent bulbs and other types of household hazardous waste
- E-waste, including computers, televisions, electronic games and toys, cell phones, VHS and DVD players, stereo equipment and any other household items with a microchip or a plug
 - Personal documents for shredding (maximum of 3 boxes per vehicle)

11. Equestrian Exchange

April 21-24, 2016

Cabarrus Events Center

Concord, NC

The Equestrian Exchange in Concord, NC is fast approaching! We can't believe it has been a year already. Th everyone who has already signed up to sell or help. The computer system is open if you would like to register to items. It's easy to tag (and we are more than happy to help you if you need). If you would like to shop early, worl opportunities are still available.

Please help us spread the word. Let us know if you would like postcards to post. Check us out on Facebook an event. We are looking forward to a quality sale for all equestrian to enjoy!

Location

Cabarrus Arena & Event Center

4751 US Highway 49 North

Concord, NC 28025

Note: For some GPS units, you may need to use:

4551 Old Airport Rd

Concord, NC 28025

For detailed driving directions, visit:

[Cabarrus Arena and Event Center Driving Directions](#)

The sale is located in Gold Hall 2. This is the building to the right as you enter the event grounds.

12. FORAGE FIELD DAY

ROXBORO, NC

April 21, 2016

Blackard Farm

488 Blackard Road

Roxboro, NC

What you'll See and Learn

Forage Field Trial Plots with an endophyte- infected fescue, a novel endophyte fescue, two orchard grass varieties, wheat, oats and triticale

Grazing Management utilizing electric fencing and grazing sticks

Incorporating annuals and perennials to get more grazing days

Josh Baker of Southeast AgriSeeds will be speaking

Vendors on Site

Sponsored Meal After Program

RSVP to Kim Woods at 336-599-1195

Or kim_woods@ncsu.edu

13. Horseback Archery Clinic at Circle C Equestrian Center

Sophia, NC with World Competitor and Champion Trey Schlicting (www.horsearcher.com)

Sunday April 24th

9:30 -11:30 Riders comfortable riding at canter on an unfamiliar horse

1:30-3:30 - Riders comfortable riding at walk and trot on an unfamiliar horse

Cost \$125 - we will provide the horses and the archery equipment

Trey is also available for private lessons on your horse or at Circle C.

Please email or call Cathy Thacker to register for the clinic or to schedule a private lesson.

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14. Regional Small Flock Poultry Owner Seminar

Date: Wednesday, May 11, 2016

Schedule: Registration- 9:00 a.m. Program- 9:30 a.m.- 3:30 p.m

Location: Forsyth Extension Center 1450 Fairchild Road Winston-Salem, NC 27105

Agenda Topics

- Choosing a Breed, Purchasing, Straight Run vs. Sexed Biddies
 - How to Keep Your Flock Healthy
- NC Laws Pertaining to Poultry Owners and Egg Sales
 - Resources (Breeders, Equipment, Literature)
- Catered Lunch ☞ Using Forages as a Supplement
 - Early Care/Brooding
- How to Process Your Chickens, NC Meat Laws
 - Question and Answer Session

Adjourn at 3:30 p.m.

This seminar is geared towards future flock owners, beginners, and intermediate small scale or backyard flock owners raising their birds for meat or eggs in North Carolina.

Fee: \$10 per person *Lunch Included* *Make checks payable to: Forsyth County and mail to address above.

Pre-Registration Required by 5/2: You can pre-register online at: <http://go.ncsu.edu/poultryseminar2016>

Partners: NC Cooperative Extension, NC Choices, The Livestock Conservancy

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15. Pasture PorkShop

Wednesday May 25, 2016
9am – 5pm

Please Join Us

This all-level seminar, presented by NC Choices and NC Cooperative Extension, is geared toward NC pastured pork producers interested in taking their business one step further on-farm and off.

Registration Opens at 8:00am Forsyth Cooperative Extension Office, 1450 Fairchild Road Winston-Salem,

North Carolina 27105 (Directions can be found at: <https://www.forsyth.cc/CES/>)

PASTURED PORK TOPICS Alternative Feeds & Developing Good Forage Maximizing Meat Quality Cost-Effective Infrastructure, Welfare, and Best Management Practices for Pastured Pork Determining Costs, Capital Investments, and Pricing Your Pig Local BBQ Lunch: Update on NC Choices/NCGT Local Meat Survey Improving Silvopasture Systems in the South: Suitable Forage Crops and Upland Forests Wholesale versus Retail: Side by Side Pork Breakdown Illustrating Two Ways to Process Pork for Wholesale and Retail Markets. Includes Pork Butchery Demonstration.* Building Your Market Round Table: Determining Markets, Scale, and the Right Mix for Your Farm

FEATURED SPEAKERS Ryan Butler, Green Button Farm Dr. Mark Knauer, NCSU Animal Science Casey McKissick, Foothills Local Meats Lee Menius, Wild Turkey Farm Roddy Pick, Greenbrier Farm Silvana Pietrosevoli-Castagni, CEFS and NCSU Animal Science Dr. Eric van Heugten, NCSU Animal Science

*Due to limited space, the first 25 PAID registrants receive a spot in the pork demo class.

All other registrants will be put on a waitlist for the demo class. Registration fee is \$35, payable by cash, check, or cc. Go here to register. For snail mail folks, see back of this page. Registration deadline is May 18, 2016.

Registration fee includes a Grab and Go breakfast with local buttermilk biscuits, local BBQ plate lunch, and snacks. Please make all checks payable to "NC State University" and leave the memo line blank. Please mail checks and snail mail registrations to: Center for Environmental Farming Systems Attn. Lisa Forehand Box 7609 - NCSU Raleigh, NC 27695

Register On-Line at [HTTP://GO.NCSU.EDU/PORKSHOP](http://go.ncsu.edu/porkshop)

16. HAY

PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU HAVE HAY FOR SALE!

MANAGE YOUR PASTURES!

17. Swap Shop

Shooting Star Horse Farm offering horse training and lessons. To schedule a tour for boarding contact Cheryl Bell

at 336.423.6981. For info regarding weddings/events contact

info@shootingstarhorsefarm.com

Switchgrass Hay For Sale - 50-60 lb. bales call Leonard Moore [336-613-3790](tel:336-613-3790)

6 year old Angus Bull (No Papers).
Calves usually grade 1 and 2's at Lynchburg
Contact Carl Chatham at [434-685-7777](tel:434-685-7777)

Someone looking to purchase steer calves, let Ben know if you have some or know of someone who may be interested.

Are you looking to put some beef in the freezer? If so, let Ben know!

18. Take A Load Off

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

A woman noticed her husband standing on the bathroom scale, sucking in his stomach. "Ha! That's not going to help," she said.

"Sure, it does," he said. "It's the only way I can see the numbers."

A Blonde is watching the news with her husband when the newscaster says:

"Two Brazilian men die in a skydiving accident."

The blonde starts crying to her husband, sobbing,

"That's horrible!!! So many men dying that way!"

Confused, he says,

"Yes dear, it is sad, but they were skydiving, and there is always that risk involved."

After a few minutes, the blonde, still sobbing, says,

"How many is a Brazilian?"

I always need more help with the jokes!

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 their families)**, those who have come home with wounds, and the families that paid the ultimate sacrifice.

**Have A GREAT
SAFE WEEKEND!**

Ben Chase

Rockingham and Guilford County Extension Agent
Agriculture & Livestock

North Carolina State University

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