

Note From Joy

Hi Everyone,

Summer's here and so much is going on right now. Tris and I are getting ready for our train ride to Michigan. Can't wait to see our family and get home to Meadow Grove for a visit. There's a lot of great things happening this summer and a lot to look forward to for both MG and WTS clients. There's also a lot packed into the newsletter this month. I hope you all enjoy what I put together for you.

Joy



MGEC AND WTS COMBINED NEWSLETTER

June 2007 Volume 2 Issue 13

Calendar of Events: (Meadow Grove)

Dick Pavel (farrier)	May 28 th
Al Ames (farrier)	June 8 th July 23 rd Sept. 4 th Oct. 15 th Dec. 3 rd Jan 28 th
Buchanan Westerners (show dates)	May 5&6 th June 2&3 rd July 7&8 th Aug. 4&5 th Sept. 1&2 nd
Buchanan Westerners (clinic dates)	May 19 th Driving June 16 th Horsemanship June 23 rd Showmanship June 24 th 2007 Gaming
Berrien County Youth Fair	August 13-18
Equine Ladies Meetings Meadow Grove	May 20 th . June 18 th
Meadow Grove Riding Camp Beginner - Intermediate	June 25 th -29 th

Calendar of Events: (WTS)

Joy out of Town 2 Week Break in Lessons	June 9 th -22 nd .
Lessons Resume	June 25 th .
Wayne Caldwell (farrier)	June 28 th

Calendar of Events (WTS) Continued:

Show Dates

MHCSC Class A Horse Show Pomona Fairgrounds	June 1-3
Silver Summer Western Show Sacramento	June 7 th
Charity Fair Delmar	June 12 th -16
Silver Summer English Show Sacramento	June 14 th
Shandori Ranch Horse Show Elverta	June 16 th
Flagstaff Classic Horse Show Flagstaff, Az.	July 27 th -29 th
Morgan Medallion Classic Santa Barbara	August 15 th -August 18 th
Mother Lode All Morgan Santa Rosa	August 31 st -September 2 nd
New Mexico State Fair Albuquerque, NM	September 22 nd -23 rd
Grand National Oklahoma City, OK	October 6 th -13 th

General announcements

Websites

For those of you who haven't had a chance to check them out; Meadow Grove, Weber Training Stables and Tristan all have new websites. You can see them at the following address's.

www.meadowgroveonline.com

www.webertrainingstables.com

www.tristanjarred.com

If you've had a chance to check them out check back often as I am making additions and revisions all the time. The newsletter will be available online at the stable websites as well in the very near future.

Stable Wear

Anyone who is interested in purchasing stable sweatshirts, t shirts, hats, mugs or etc. for either Meadow Grove or Weber Training Stables please email tim@meadowgroveonline.com or joy@webertrainingstables.com

We are in the process of getting items online so you can view available stable wear and accessories.

Buying or Selling Horses or Horse Merchandise

Anyone needing to buy or sell anything horse related can send a short ad to me at joy@webertrainingstables.com and I will be happy to include it in the newsletter which will be available for access online at the websites as well as all of the older issues to date.

Announcements (MG)

Melissa Returning

Melissa will be returning approximately June 10th and will be resuming training and riding lessons shortly thereafter.

MG Riding Camps and Clinics

Meadow Grove will be conducting several riding camps and clinics throughout the summer. We will be starting them off the end of June when Meadow Grove will be conducting a Beginner through Intermediate riding camp June 25th-29th. If anyone is interested please email meadowgrove@ameritech.net or call or email Melissa at 219 877 8283 or melissaashcraft@yahoo.com

Welcome

Meadow Grove would like to welcome the Kevin and Lori Van Arkel Family, Sugar and Jesse James to Meadow Grove!

Riding Clubs

Melissa would still like to put together some riding clubs and encouraging different forums of horse related fellowship, for both kids and adults to make friends, have fun and hopefully improve horse knowledge and skills in the process. Some ideas for possible riding clubs are dressage team, jumping team, western team, trail riders club, adult riders club, kids club, natural horsemanship club, show team and drill team. So far there's been an indicated interest in both western team and natural horsemanship clubs. If anyone's interested in either of these, any of the others, or something not mentioned, please contact Melissa at (219) 877 8283 or email: melissaashcraft@yahoo.com

Equine Ladies

Meadow Grove will be hosting the Equine Ladies on June 18th. An equine chiropractor will be speaking, providing a demonstration and answering any questions.

Barn Renovations

Meadow Grove is undergoing some major improvements and would like to ask for your patience and understanding during the next month or so while we are in the process of making these changes and improvements. We would like to apologize in advance for any inconveniences incurred.

Announcements (WTS)

Joy's Vacation

Just a reminder Joy will be out of town June 9th through 22nd so lessons will be suspended during that period and will resume on June 25th.

Aids Ride

The Life Group L.A. presents its Award Winning, Second Annual "Saddle Up L.A." An AIDS Benefit Horseback Trail Ride, and Country BBQ which will be held Saturday June 2nd in Beautiful Griffith Park. If you don't have your own horse, not a problem, horses are being made available on a first come first reserved basis. The purpose of the ride is to raise awareness of the fact that the AIDS Pandemic is not over and to raise much needed funds for the HIV services provided by The Life Group LA. It is also an affirmation of the power of compassion and a demonstration that ordinary people can accomplish extraordinary things. 888-208-8081 sunie@saddleupla.org for more info.

Evacuation and Relocation

Large Animal Evacuation ~ SUMMER SEMINAR SERIES presents Evacuation: Relocation Sites and Animal Identification June 20th . 7:15 pm to 8:30 pm. Vista Palomar Riders Clubhouse, 973 Little Gopher Canyon Rd. Information or to RSVP: Georgia 760-855-1641 or Ali 760-731-0580.

In Loving Memory of "Avatar's Phantom Noir"

June 6, 1996 - May 28, 2007

Phantom.....

Our fellow traveler

Our amazing companion,

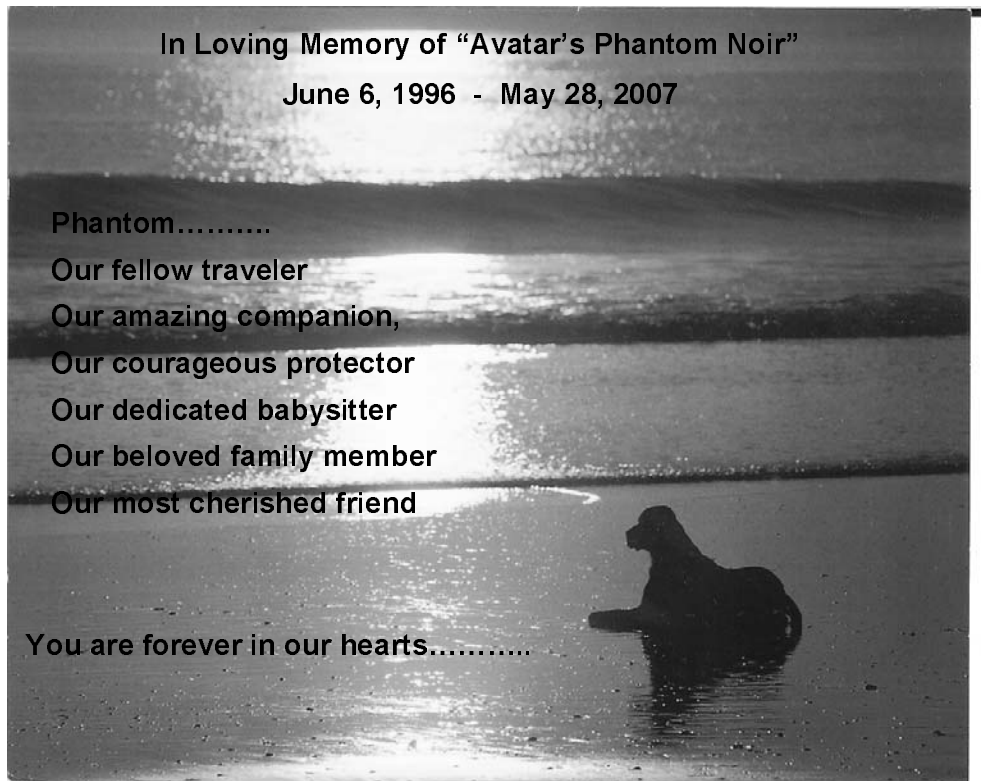
Our courageous protector

Our dedicated babysitter

Our beloved family member

Our most cherished friend

You are forever in our hearts.....





Spotlighted Breed:

Akhal Teke

Turn up the heat. This desert dweller has ancient and mysterious origins.

Origins

As with many of the oldest horse breeds, the origins of the Akhal-Teke are very much a mystery. What is known is that the Akhal-Teke is at home in the desert. Its origins can be traced back to Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan where racehorses have been bred for over 1,000 years. Some stories of its origin, such as those from Russia, claim the horse is as pure-bred as the Arabian. Whether or not this is true remains debatable. Still, it is easy to see their similarities. Both breeds produce racers and both are resilient to intense desert heat. In fact, the Akhal-Teke approaches camel-like stamina in its ability to cover vast distances on very little water.



Characteristics

The Akhal-Teke averages height is 15.2hh (62 in). Its body is lean and covered by fine, short hair. The head is muscular with a long neck that leads to a

shallow ribcage. It should be noted that the Akhal-Teke carries its head above the bit which can make a horse difficult to control. This trait is looked down upon in the West. The breed is generally long in the back. It is often spit-up behind (sickle-hocked). This is considered a flaw by Western standards. To some the Akhal-Teke is an imperfect specimen. However, what the breed lacks in textbook conformation it more than makes up for with sheer athleticism and gorgeous coats. The Akhal-Teke's colors include bay, chestnut and dun. Its coat often shimmers with a golden metallic sheen.

Uses

The Akhal-Teke is a courageous and animated mount. It is renowned for its endurance under extreme desert conditions.



Though its racing abilities cannot compare to that of a Thoroughbred, it still is very popular in this sport. In the former USSR the Akhal-Teke is successfully employed in many other sports including jumping, dressage and endurance riding.

There are currently about 3,500 Akhal-Teke's in the world. Most are found in Russia and its republics. The breed has played an important role in the evolution of the competitive sport horse. As the Iron Curtain has lifted, the Akhal-Teke has been exposed to a wider variety of uses, competitions and breeders. As a result the breed will no doubt continue to evolve and to contribute to the evolution of European sport horses.



<http://www.acmehorses.com/Library/HorseBreed.aspx?breed=1>

Worry is like a rocking chair... It uses up all your energy, but where does it get you? ~ Bob Gass

**Spotlighted Discipline:
Combined Driving**



Combined driving also known as **Horse Driving Trials** is an equestrian sport involving carriage driving. The sport has three phases, and is most similar to the mounted equestrian sport of eventing. Part of the challenge of combined driving is that the drivers may only communicate to their horses using their hands and voice.

Phase A1: Presentation

The judge grades on the cleanliness of the horses, tack, and vehicle, the matching of the horses or ponies, and the dress of the driver and groom(s). The judging is done at the halt.

● **Driver, Grooms and Passengers:**

All persons should be clean and smartly dressed. The livery of the grooms should fit and match if there is more than one groom. The whip should be the correct length, based on the number of horses used. The driver should wear brown gloves, as well as a driving hat and apron.

● **Horse(s):** The horses should be clean and well-conditioned. If there are several horses, they should be of similar size and type (build), although the wheelers may be larger than the leaders. Matching color is secondary to matching type and size. Manes may or may not be braided, but should be level. Tails should not be braided.

● **Harness:** Should be "sound, clean, and fit correctly". Harness, if more than one horse is used, should match, although different bits may be used. The overall harness should also match. Martingales are not permitted. Harness straps should not be buckled on the last hole, so that adjustment may be made should a piece of harness break.

● **Vehicle:** carriage should be the correct size for the horse, as should the height and length of the poles for pairs and fours. Lamps are required at the advanced level, but only required at the training, preliminary, and intermediate levels if the carriage has lamp brackets.

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Combined Driving: (Continued)

General Impression: judged on dress and position of driver and grooms, and suitability of horses and harness to the carriage



Phase A2: Dressage

The dressage test is similar to the mounted version, although it only calls for movements at the walk and trot.

The test is performed in a 40- by 100-meter arena with letter markers, where transitions in speed and gait are to take place. The judge scores each movement on a scale of 0-10, with a 10 being the highest mark possible. The difficulty of the test increases with each subsequent level, Training, Preliminary, Intermediate, and Advanced.

Movements may include the walk, the working trot, collected trot, extended trot, the halt, and the rein back. Multiple horses should move in harmony and should have similar conformation, action, and movement. The horses should remain on the bit throughout the test, and should maintain impulsion, elasticity, rhythm, and forward movement. The goal is to make the test look effortless, and an obedient and responsive horse is essential for a good dressage test.

Unlike a ridden dressage test, a combined driving test allows the use of the voice as an aid.

Phase B: Marathon

The marathon is similar to the second phase of eventing, the speed and endurance. It tests the fitness and stamina of the horses, as well as the driver's knowledge of pace, over a 10-22 km course divided into 3 or 5 sections. The marathon is the most thrilling phase to watch, and often draws the largest crowds.

The phase E of the marathon is similar to the cross-country phase of eventing. It has obstacles, or "hazards", throughout the course to test the speed and agility of the horses, and the driving ability of the whip. Obstacles may include water, tight twists through trees or built obstacles, steep hills, or fences and pens. Drivers are scored on how quickly they can negotiate the obstacle, and must find the fastest route through each. Penalty points are given if too much time is spent in an obstacle, or if the team comes in off the optimum time for the whole course.

The Sections

The marathon phase is divided into either 3 or 5 sections, based on the level of competition. At the lower levels, only sections A, B, and E are required, while the higher levels also must drive sections C and D. Each section has an optimum time, and if a carriage is over or under the optimum

time, they receive penalty points. A team may also receive penalty points for not driving a section at the required gait.

A veterinary check follows section B to ensure that the horses are fit to continue, as well as section D (if included). Section C and D add another walk and trot section, and another veterinary check. Section E must be driven at the trot at the Training and Preliminary levels, but higher levels may drive section E at any gait. However, they must walk or trot after the final hazard.

A - 7 kilometers at any pace

B - 1.16 kilometers at the walk

C - 4.5 kilometers at the trot

D - 1.16 kilometers at the walk

E - 9.5 kilometers at the trot, obstacles at any speed

Phase C: Cones

The cones phase is a test of accuracy, similar to the stadium phase of eventing. A driver negotiates a course of up to 20 sets of cones with a ball balanced on top. The cones are a set number of centimeters in distance wider than the wheels of the cart (from 50 cm at the lower levels, to only 20 cm at the advanced level). If a ball is knocked off, penalty points are awarded. There are also obstacles made of raised rails in a U or right angle, and a wooden bridge. The cones section is timed. Circling before an obstacle and refusals are also awarded penalty points.



The Levels and Divisions of Combined Driving

The levels of combined driving in the United States is similar to that of eventing.

- Training
- Preliminary
- Intermediate
- Advanced

Each level is further divided into divisions.

- Horse or pony

Number and arrangement of horses: singles, pairs, and multiples, which is made up of tandems, fours, and unicorns.

The Carriages

For the presentation and dressage phase, carriages and harness are often fine and beautiful, built along traditional lines. The

Spider Phaeton is one of the more commonly used types of carriage for dressage. Competitors may use either 2-wheeled or 4-wheeled vehicles, but 4-wheelers are most often used in modern competition. Many competitors have a second carriage for the marathon phase. Most marathon vehicles are of a modern design, tailor made for competition. They are manufactured from steel, aluminum or other alloys and may have hydraulic disc brakes on front and rear wheels, low center of gravity and very small turning circle. A tougher harness is also used in the marathon phase, often made from synthetic materials rather than the traditional leather.

The People

- **The Driver or Whip:** The person who controls the horses and carriage

- **The Groom:** Grooms are used in the dressage and obstacle cone driving phases. They are not allowed to speak or signal to the competitor in any way. They are seated beside or behind the driver. One groom is used for singles and pairs and two grooms for four-in-hand.

The Navigator: The navigator is often a groom, if one was used, from the earlier phases. He or she helps the competitor on the marathon phase to stabilize the carriage around fast and tight turns by leaning inward. He also helps the driver with timing and direction. A navigator is required on the marathon phase. He or she does not, however, have to be an active competitor. The navigator is sometimes referred to as the "gator" or "back stepper" because he stands on a specially designed platform on the back of the carriage.



Horses

The horse or pony may be of any breed, although warm bloods are often seen at the highest levels of competition. Morgans are also popular. The horse must be responsive, have a good mind, and be reliable. If multiple horses are used, they should be of similar height, build, and movement, and preferably similar color. When using multiple horses, it is important to choose the right horse as a "wheeler" or "leader". Leaders are often flashier and have greater presence than wheelers.

Source: Wikipedia

The

Ask Elmer

Q & A With Elmer

Q: Dear Elmer,

Do horses always have to be put down when they break one of their legs?

A: Years ago, when a horse broke its leg, it was an automatic death sentence. No matter if the horse was a thoroughbred or a family pet, vets typically gave no other option. When the break occurred, the owner usually only had time to call in one vet and almost always, the vet would explain how horse bones don't heal, or that the horse would never walk again, or one of a few other explanations. However, today there are more options than ever for horse lovers around the world.

Today horses are not always put down when they break their leg. Keep in mind, there are still thousands of vets out there that still believe the only humane thing to do is to put them down. There are many emerging vets who think that a horse deserves better treatment than that however, and owners are backing them up.

The most qualified horse for a situation such as these is a young and healthy horse. Typically in addition to being young, the horse must also have only a simple fracture. Sometimes the bones will heal completely and the horses can go back to their normal routines of being ridden or working. Some will heal and can only be put to pasture, without any extra stress on their leg. This innovative healing process is very slow however and not too many owners are willing to put out the cash or the time and effort to help their horse heal. Putting them down not only saves money, but also requires much less energy.

Some of the therapies offered for horses are TENS therapy, ultrasound, active magnetic field therapy, and laser therapy. These therapies can work for young horses with small breaks. An older horse or a horse with an extreme break just won't be able to deal with the therapy at all. Horses are large animals that stand on four small legs. The proportions are not in their favor if they have a wounded leg.

Therapy can also be stressful on a horse. They are very sensitive mannered animals and the healing process can leave them extremely restless indeed. However, there are things that can be done to help a horse get through these things. Owners should be prepared for these things when they make the choice to use therapy instead of putting their animal down. Therapy should only be used when the horse has a good chance of maintaining a normal quality of life. If they will need to be locked up for the rest of their life, it may

not be a good choice to keep them alive.

There are other things to think about as well. Sometimes vets will tell you that surgery is possible if you are prepared to keep your animal on pain medication for the rest of his or her life. This is not always a good choice. A horse's stomach is very sensitive and pain medication can really create a miserable life for them when taking on an extended basis. Pain medication causes ulcers and other stomach irritations.

Many vets are starting to think about using water training as a way to help a horse's broken bones heal. This is a new process that is still being discovered however there is reason to believe that it is extremely helpful. If you can afford to check out options like this one, you should. In reality however, these treatments can cost thousands of dollars and are not guaranteed to work.

You may be wondering why anyone would be willing to spend a ton of money to save the horse, when nothing is guaranteed. Unfortunately, owners don't typically do so for the love of their pet. They almost always do so because they have financial interests in the horse. Maybe the horse has a great stud fee and the owners want to take advantage of that before the horse is put down. Maybe the horse has been a great racehorse and the owners really want to keep their financial investments alive and well.

Overall, the important thing to remember is that your horse does not necessarily need to be put down when they have broken their leg. They may however still need to be put to sleep if the break is severe enough or if they will not be able to live a regular life. Although it is noble to want to save your animal, it is not always the best choice. You must consider what the experts are telling you and make a decision that you can live with.



Spotlighted Color:

Oddbald

An **Oddbald** horse is a horse with large white, brown and black patches. The color of the horse's skin underneath its coat may vary between black or pink. It is typically a manifestation of the Tobiano gene. Similar to the skewbald and piebald, these colors are now no longer in common use and are more correctly referred to as Colored.

**Happy Birthday to
Delbert Wolf who was
65 on June 1st.**



Where are they Now???

"Hightower"

Hightower was trained by his owner, renowned trick trainer Rex Peterson. A protégé of the late Glenn Randall, Peterson bought Hightower as a ranch horse but quickly realized the gelding's potential as a movie horse. Docile yet athletic, highly intelligent and eager to please, Hightower had everything it takes to be a star, including good looks. Peterson began by "whip training" Hightower to work at liberty when he was just a 2-year-old. Using the whips like a conductor's baton, the trainer taught Hightower to come to him, back up, lie down and rear, all with a different flick or position of handheld whips. The whips are never used to hurt the horse. According to Peterson, "If I was to hurt him, when I get out in 10,000 acres and there's not a fence in sight [as sometimes happens on movie locations], he's not going to be with me. The only thing that keeps him around is his confidence in me." Time and time again, trainers stress that the single most important ingredient in training a horse for any kind of work is trust.

**Congratulations
Anthony Hardin,
Lakeshore High School
Graduate !!!**

**Congratulations
Anna Pearson,
St. Joseph High School
Graduate !!!**

Where are they Now??? Continued



Hightower made his film debut in 1988's *Winter People*, in which he was required to simulate dragging a man to death, first through water and then across snow. Horses are easily spooked by dragging inanimate objects and must be slowly trained to accept pulling dead weight. Hightower learned quickly, and although he had to perform out of sight of Peterson, he followed his trainer's direction and accomplished the complicated stirrup drag without injury to the stuntman. Peterson knew he had a keeper.

In 1994, Hightower played the mare Ginger in *Black Beauty*. Shot to disguise his gender, he played costar to his stable mate, the black American Quarter Horse stallion Docs Keepin Time, who played *Black Beauty*. Director Caroline Thompson fondly recalls: "Hightower has an attitude of gratitude. He really is your perfect horse. He has kindness, and he will try, try, try, try, try. He has more heart than I have seen in any horse, and most other creatures I can think of!"

Another fan of Hightower is actress Julia Roberts, who can be seen galloping away from her character's jilted bridegroom on the big chestnut in the beginning of *Runaway Bride* (1999).

The gelding's most difficult role was in 1998's *The Horse Whisperer*. Hightower had to play a horse who had been severely injured and traumatized after being hit by a truck. Robert Redford's "horse whisperer" character rehabilitates the psychotic horse. The script required the horse to act vicious and charge Redford's character. Peterson auditioned Hightower by charging him at Redford and stopping him inches in front of the star. Hightower has the amazing ability to look ferocious one second and then drop the façade and be instantly docile. Recognizing the sorrel gelding's extraordinary talent, Robert Redford cast Hightower as the lead horse.



The Craven Award, named after American Humane's Hollywood office head, was inaugurated in 1951 to honor stunt animals. The PATSY Award, given to the Picture Animal Top Star of the Year, was also begun by American Humane in 1951 to honor animals in starring roles. These awards were given until the mid-1980s. If such awards existed today, the most likely equine recipient of a lifetime achievement award would be a handsome sorrel American Quarter Horse named Hightower.



Above the bit

When a horse raises his mouth above the rider's hands to avoid the pressure of the bit.

Preventative Medicine: Cause, Treatment and Prevention

A Look At The Different Horse Wormers

By Jeffrey Rolo

Horse wormers come in a wide assortment of types and brand names, so much so that it's often tempting to just grab the nearest tube or box of wormer and just call it a day. After all, a wormer is a wormer – brand names are just the same products offered by different companies, right? As convenient as it would be were that question true, the answer is no.

Horse wormers share a common purpose in ensuring your horse remains healthy by removing parasites from his body, but since each targets a separate set of parasites each should be considered a unique and necessary product. With this in mind, it should now be clear why a proper parasite prevention program rotates horse wormers regularly.

When choosing wormers it help to know exactly which parasites each horse wormer targets.

Fenbendazole-Based Wormers

Effective Against:

- Redworms
- Pinworms
- Roundworms
- Stomach hair worms
- Large-mouthed stomach worms

Fenbendazole is an extremely safe wormer, able to withstand overdoses of 100-200 times the standard dose without causing harm to your horse. For this reason Fenbendazole is often used to clear immature parasites (which are particularly resistant to wormers due to their slower metabolism) from a horse by applying a dose twice a day for five days.

The most popular Fenbendazole-based wormer on the market is **Safe-Guard**.

Oxibendazole-Based Wormers

Effective Against:

- Large roundworms
- Large strongyles
- Pinworms
- Threadworms

Whereas Oxibendazole may not target as many parasites as others, its success rate against the above listed parasites is very impressive: 97 – 100% effective! In addition Oxibendazole is a safe wormer, able to withstand overdoses up to 60 times the standard dose without causing harm to your horse.

The most popular Oxibendazole-based wormer on the market is **Anthelcide EQ**.

Ivermectin-Based Wormers

Effective Against:

- Redworms
- Pinworms
- Roundworms
- Lungworms
- Stomach hair worms
- Large-mouthed stomach worms
- Neck and intestinal threadworms
- Tapeworms
- Bots

**Preventative Medicine continued on
page 7**

Preventative Medicine: (Continued)

As you can see, Ivermectin is one of the most effective and well-rounded wormers available, though as with all wormers it does have its weaknesses since it is ineffective against small encysted strongyle and tapeworms. A very safe wormer, Ivermectin can be given in doses up to 60 times the standard dose without causing harm to your horse.

The most popular Ivermectin-based wormers are **Zimecterin** and **Equimectrin**.

Praziquantel

Effective Against:

- Roundworms
- Tapeworms

Praziquantel is not effective against many types of parasites, but it has been shown to target the abovementioned parasites very effectively when paired together with Ivermectin. As such, Praziquantel-Ivermectin blends are available in the forms of **Zimecterin Gold** and **Equimax**. These blends should be included in any rotation schedule as they are extremely effective.

Pyrantel Pamoate-based Wormers

Effective Against:

- Redworms
- Pinworms
- Roundworms
- Intestinal Threadworms
- Tapeworms

Note that although tapeworms are listed above, Pyrantel Pamoate will not prove terribly effective against them unless a double dose is applied. Pyrantel Pamoate wormers are safe for horses up to 20 times the standard dose.

The most popular Pyrantel Pamoate-based wormers are **Strongid** and **Exodus**.

Moxidectin-Based Wormers

Effective Against:

- Encysted small strongyle larvae
- Bot fly larvae

Moxidectin has been the subject of controversy and for good reason. It is the only horse wormer that is capable of killing the above larvae in a single dose, which is a

very impressive feat. Its liability is that the overdose tolerance threshold is far less than other wormers; 5 times the standard dose can cause significant damage to your horse.

Whereas it may be difficult to give an adult horse an overdose 5 times the standard dose, it's extremely easy to make this mistake when worming a foal. As such, at no time would I recommend using this wormer on foals or weakened horses.

The most popular Moxidectin-based wormer is **Quest**.

Knowing which parasites each of the above wormers are effective against is a good first start, but in the world of parasite prevention the difference between success and failure ultimately lies with how you plan your horse worming schedule.

To keep your horse in tip-top shape, it is important to rotate dewormers to prevent dewormer resistance from developing.

This schedule is a very basic dewormer rotation program. If you suspect your horses may have tapeworms or would like a deworming program customized to your region or conditions, consult your veterinarian for a course of treatment.

If you feed a daily dewormer, such as Strongid C or Strongid C 2x, be aware that it is not effective against bots, so you should deworm once in the fall and once in the spring using a 1.87% equine ivermectin paste dewormer to control bot infestations.

Important Note:

- Be sure to clean up any spilled dewormers, since it can be toxic to other animals.

Paste Wormer Rotation Schedule		
6 times per year, every other month recommended worming		
January/February	Anthelcide EQ Paste or Panacur Paste or Safe-Guard Paste	oxibendazole fenbendazole fenbendazole
March/April	Agri-Mectin Paste or ComboCare or Equell Paste or EquiMax Paste or Equimectrin Paste or Horse Health Ivermectin Paste or IverCare Paste or Quest Gel or Rotectin 1.87% Paste or Zimecterin Paste or Zimecterin Gold Paste	1.87% ivermectin 2% moxidectin & 12.5% praziquantel 1.87% ivermectin 1.87% ivermectin & 14.03% praziquantel 1.87% ivermectin 1.87% ivermectin 1.87% ivermectin moxidectin 1.87% ivermectin 1.87% ivermectin 1.55% ivermectin & 7.75% praziquantel
May/June	Equi-Cide Paste or Rotectin P Paste or Strongid Paste or Strongylecare Paste or TapeCare Plus Paste	pyrantel pamoate pyrantel pamoate pyrantel pamoate pyrantel pamoate pyrantel pamoate
July/August	Anthelcide EQ Paste or Panacur Paste or Safe-Guard Paste	oxibendazole fenbendazole fenbendazole
September/October	Agri-Mectin Paste or ComboCare or Equell Paste or EquiMax Paste or Equimectrin Paste or Horse Health Ivermectin Paste or IverCare Paste or Quest Gel or Rotectin 1.87% Paste or Zimecterin Paste or Zimecterin Gold Paste	1.87% ivermectin 2% moxidectin & 12.5% praziquantel 1.87% ivermectin 1.87% ivermectin & 14.03% praziquantel 1.87% ivermectin 1.87% ivermectin 1.87% ivermectin moxidectin 1.87% ivermectin 1.87% ivermectin 1.55% ivermectin & 7.75% praziquantel
November/December	Equi-Cide Paste or Rotectin P Paste or Strongid Paste or Strongylecare Paste or TapeCare Plus Paste	pyrantel pamoate pyrantel pamoate pyrantel pamoate pyrantel pamoate pyrantel pamoate

How Do You Rate at Your Boarding Stable?

Take a quiz to find out if you are loved or hated at your equestrian facility.



The mechanics and legalities of operating a boarding facility are big responsibilities for the barn owner and manager. Having to deal with anywhere from five to 500 boarders and their horses can be anything from rewarding to nerve wracking. There are boarders from heaven, who follow the rules and conduct themselves responsibly, and boarders from hell, who are irresponsible and over demanding at best. So which one are you? The following quiz is designed to help you understand what kind of boarder you are. After taking the quiz, a scoring system is provided to help you identify your strengths and weaknesses. Good luck!

1. I keep my horse at a boarding facility therefore.....

- A. My horse is only somewhat my responsibility.
- B. My horse is still my responsibility.
- C. My horse is the responsibility of the stable manager.

2. If my board fee is due on the first of each month, I can pay it:

- A. On or before the due date.
- B. Anytime before the fifth of the month, since it's not considered late until then.
- C. When the barn manager calls me to remind me to pay it.
- D. Whenever I can afford it, since the barn manager knows I work for a living and I have many other expenses.

3. When it comes to worming, shots and farrier work, I.....

- A. Worry about it in the spring, before riding season starts. Why pay for farrier work and worming when I'm not even using my horse?
- B. Have my horse trimmed, wormed and vaccinated year round either through the barn's scheduled farriers and vet, or according to my own arrangements.
- C. Since he's my horse, it's nobody's business what he gets or when he gets it.

4. When it comes to borrowing things from other boarders or the barn manager, I....

- A. Help myself. No one will mind.
- B. Use other people's equipment, but make sure I put it back.
- C. Get permission first, and take care of the borrowed equipment as though it were my own.



5. When we saw Sally riding the homely new gelding of hers today, she seemed to be having a lot of trouble getting him to take the correct leads. When the other boarders started to talk and laugh about Sally and her horse behind her back, I....

- A. Had a good laugh, then went about my business, relieved that it wasn't me that they were laughing at.
- B. Laughed hysterically along with the others, then avoided Sally like the plague. I only want to associate with the good riders and their horses.
- C. Ignored the gossipers and Sally.
- D. Ignored the gossipers and offered to help Sally with her horse, if she wanted.

6. Whenever someone I board with asks me a question relating to horses, I....

- A. Answer the question as honestly as I can, or admit that I don't know the answer.
- B. Volunteer some information, even if I'm not entirely sure it's accurate, just so I don't look like a complete idiot.
- C. Make up an answer to a question I know nothing about and throw in some advice for good measure, so I look like the resident authority on horses.

7. If I am unhappy with the care that my horse is receiving, I....

- A. make up some excuse to remove my horse from the facility, and hope I don't encounter the same problem somewhere else.
- B. Ignore the problem, It's not the best for my horse, but, hey he'll manage.
- C. Show up one day with my trailer when I know the barn manager will be gone and move my horse, leaving a nasty note behind.
- D. Talk to the barn manager and try to find a solution to the problem.

8. I walk past another boarder's horse and notice the it has a nasty cut on it's leg, I....

- A. Ignore the horse, since it's not my horse, why should I care?
- B. Take a closer look at the cut, even though I don't know the horse's temperament and determine if it needs further attention.
- C. Notify the barn manager that there is an injured horse.

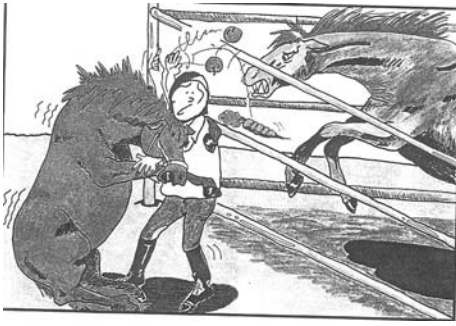
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If anyone has anything they'd like to contribute to the newsletter, please send all information to joy@webertrainingstables.com or tim@meadowgroveonline.com

Thanks !

Midwest Industrial Laundry

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9. The horse stabled in the corral next to my horse is really nasty. He charges me and my horse whenever I walk past him, making life difficult. To deal with this problem, I...

- A. Carry a crop and smack him whenever he charges my horse. Eventually he'll learn not to mess with me.
- B. Throw him some feed to distract him so that I can get by without me or my horse getting bit.
- C. Tell the barn manager that the horse is a problem and see if he couldn't possibly be moved to an end stall or corral.

10. The posted barn rules are:

- A. Guideline for people who don't know much about horses.
- B. Silly
- C. Important for the safety of the boarders and their horses. They should be followed at all times.
- D. Not necessarily intended for me.

Answers:

- 1. Your horse is most definitely your responsibility and it's counting on you to meet that responsibility. The barn owner is responsible for providing for you horse according to your boarding contract, such as providing a clean, safe place to live, food to eat and fresh water. But this doesn't mean that the barn owner will assume the duties of horse ownership for you.
B=25 points;
A=10 points, and take better care of your horse;
C=0 points. Invest in model horses.
- 2. Board should always be paid on or before the due date, without the manager having to remind you. To some, this may seem like common sense, but this golden rule of good boarding etiquette takes quite a beating. Most barn owners order grain, hay and bedding to coincide with "pay day" so

that these necessities can be paid for at the time of delivery. If boarders fail to pay their bills on time, this can leave the barn owner scrambling to pay the bills for feed and services that you have used during the previous month. If you know you will not be able to make your board payment on time each month, then you should speak to the owner or manager and let that person know in advance; maybe you can work something out. Regardless, don't let making late payments become a habit. The barn owner has expenses, too.

A=25 points;

B=10 points. Make an effort to pay your board on time;

C or D=0 points. You're a flake.

- 3. You should have your horse trimmed, wormed and vaccinated year round, whether you are riding or not. It's your responsibility to not only protect your horse from diseases and infection, but to vaccinate your horse regularly to protect other boarder's horses as well. Some barn owners offer scheduled health and hoof care that you can sign up for, and they sometimes, will see that it is done in your absence. Regardless of how you chose to do it, it's your responsibility to get it done.

B=25 points. Your horse and your barn manager thing highly of you;

A=10 points. In order for worming and vaccinations to be truly effective, they should be given regularly;

C=0 points. You should change your attitude.

- 4. Always get permission to borrow something. You wouldn't want someone to just help themselves to your valuable tack. Would you? If you do borrow something, always put it back in the same or better condition than when you borrowed it.
C=25 points;
B=10 points;
A=0 points.
- 5. Ignore the gossip, be friendly toward Sally and offer to help her with her gelding. Horse ownership and riding ability are highly personal areas. Mean spirited gossip is just a tool that an immature horse owner uses to try and hid his or her own personal insecurities. If another boarder's horse is somehow lacking in physical ap-

pearance or mental capacity, keep in mind that it is likely to be every bit as special to its owner as your horse is to you.

D=25 points;

C=10 points;

A or B=0 points.

- 6. Willingness to help, whether or not you actually can is a virtue. So is honesty. If you have an answer that you know is correct, offer it. If you don't, then politely say so. Also, if you can direct that person to someone who does know the answer, you should be doubly commended. Remember the old proverb, "It is better to remain silent and be thought of a fool, then to open one's mouth and remove all doubt."

A=25 points;

B=10 points;

C=0 points.

- 7. Often, problems arise because of some lack in communication. Always talk to the barn owner about what is bothering you. Chances are that person will be more than accommodating. If the barn manager isn't then you should consider moving your horse. And if it comes to that, do so diplomatically by giving proper notice and paying up your bill when you go. After all, you can't ride back over a burned bridge. D=25 points. You're a good communicator;

A=10 points. You are running from a problem that you should be facing, but at least you are doing something;

B or C=0 points. You're horse probably wont like you much and neither will the barn manager.

- 8. Notify the barn owner or manager immediately. The owner of the horse may have already been notified and a vet is on the way. If not, you have done the horse a favor by bringing it to someone's attention. Do not attempt to handle or evaluate someone else's horse since you have no idea how it might react. It's up to the owner and a vet to determine appropriate treatment, not you.

C=25 points. You are a good Samaritan;

B=10 points. Even though messing around with someone else's horse isn't a good idea, at least you showed some concern;

A=0 points

9. Bring this to the attention of the barn owner or manager, and ask if either your horse or the antagonist can be moved to another location. If shuffling horses around is not an option, maybe a safe and suitable barricade can be devised. You may try talking to the owner of the horse. Perhaps that person can offer both some insight and a solution to the horse's behavior.

C=25 points for your tactful negotiating skills;

B=10 points. Feeding the horse is better than hitting the horse;

A=0 points You're cruel!

10. Barn rules are intended to protect the boarders and their hoses, and to protect the barn owner from the consequences of an irresponsible tenant. The rules apply to everyone and should be followed at all times.

C=25 points.

D=10 points for at least making a conscious decision to follow the rules that you want to;

A or B=0 points. You either don't know much about horses, or much about following rules.

Scoring

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Total. _____

225 to 250 points:

You are the type of boarder that every barn owner dreams of. You are not only a responsible boarder, but you take good care of your horse and your fellow boarders enjoy your company. Congratulations.

200 to 224 points:

You have a few lessons to learn, but you'll be fine if you remember the other golden rules: "Do unto others (and their horses) as you would have them do unto you", and "When in doubt, ask."

Less than 200 points:

You need to take some time to evaluate your commitment to your horse and your fellow boarders. Perhaps you need the guidance of a more experience horse person or perhaps you just need a swift kick in the pants. Keep in mind that the barn owner is not one of your employees, nor is he your horse's caretaker. The barn owner is your partner in providing the best possible care for your horse.

Quiz created by Cynthia Moe

Horse Joke

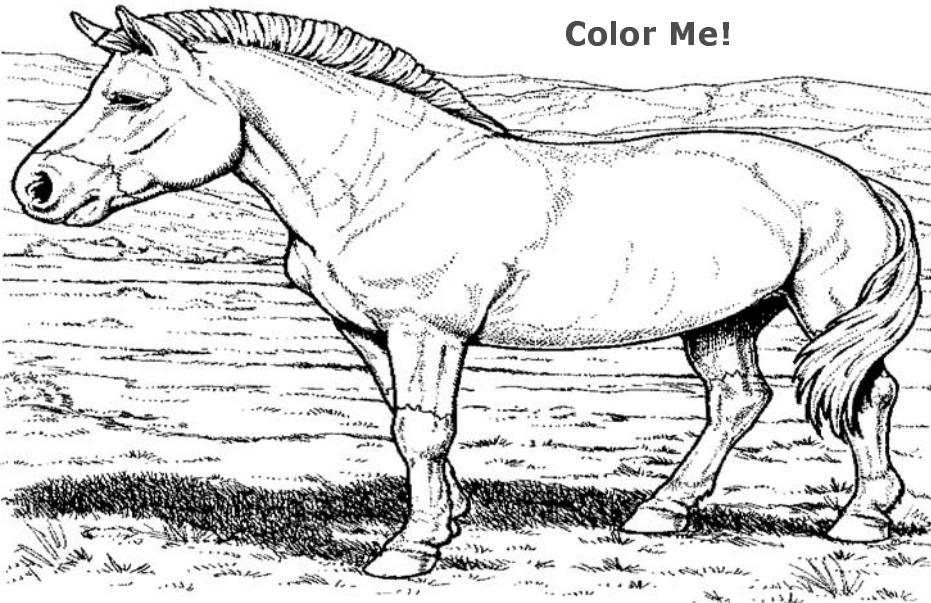
One day a man passed by a farm and saw a beautiful horse. Hoping to buy the animal, he said to the farmer: "I think your horse looks pretty good, so I'll give you \$500 for him." "He doesn't look so good, and he's not for sale," the farmer said. The man insisted, "I think he looks just fine and I'll up the price to \$1,000." "He doesn't look so good," the farmer said, "but if you want him that much, he's yours." The next day the man came back raging mad. He went up to the farmer and screamed, "You sold me a blind horse. You cheated me!" The farmer calmly replied, "I told you he didn't look so good, didn't I?"

**Out of the Tack Trunk
Word Scramble**

Unscramble the words in each one of the horse heads. All of the words are related to grooming supplies or something you would find in your tack trunk.

(dandy, curry, clippers, hoofpick, sponge, bodybrush, mane comb, sweat scraper, towel, yarn, sisser, rubberbands)

Color Me!



- Answers to Word Scramble:
- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Dandy | sissors |
| Curry | rubberbands |
| Clippers | Hoofpick |
| Sponge | Body brush |
| Mane comb | Sweat scraper |
| Towel | Yarn |

Can you help the horses get out of their corral?

