



West Virginia Neighs & Brays

The official newsletter of the West Virginia Equine Association
"Uniting and Educating West Virginia's Equine Community"

www.wvequineassoc.org

February/March 2009

From the Horses Mouth

A Word From Our President; Laura Riddle

Well All it looks like you have to put up with me for another year. Thank you to everyone who has supported me as President. I would like to welcome our new secretary Tish Hemsley; I look forward to working with everyone this year.

The WV Equine Association is concerned about the overall impact rising costs are having on the WV equine community. We would love to hear your comments, you can send them to: president@wvequineassoc.org or join us online at:

<http://sports.groups.yahoo.com/group/WVEquineAssociation/>.

What plans/precautions, if any, are you taking? What changes, if any, have you had to make, i.e. downsizing, less traveling, different feed or hay supplier, etc? Do you predict a change in your "normal" riding season activities, i.e. showing, trail riding, events, etc?

Until next time, mount up and ride safe!!

Sincerely,
Laura Riddle
President

The Talk on the Fence

WVEA News
By Laura Riddle

The WV Equine Association held our annual meeting on January 17th at Quinet's Restaurant in New Martinsville, WV.

2009 officers and board members were announced. A list of officers and board members appears in the next column.

Discussion was held on the upcoming Lynn Palm Clinic in May and the Large Animal Rescue Training Clinic in July.

The Peace Point Endurance Ride has been cancelled due to the closing of the facility. We are interested in continuing this wonderful event and are currently looking for an alternate location; if you have a suggestion for an alternate location please contact us at:

info@wvequineassoc.org.

Our March meeting has tentatively been set for the Wheeling area, date and location to be announced. Meetings are open to everyone and we hope that you will join us.

It's time to renew your 2009 membership; dues must be paid prior to the first of March to be in good standing. Dues are payable online at www.wvequineassoc.org and clicking on the Join Us link or you can send cash, check or money order to West Virginia Equine Association P.O. Box 552 Fairmont, WV 26555.

WVEA Officers

President

Laura Riddle

V. President

Matt Jenkins

Secretary

Tish Hemsley

Treasurer

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Board of Directors

Kathy Beagle

Jane Charlton

Kim Bennett

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Von Riddle

MISSION STATEMENT

The objectives and purposes for which the West Virginia Equine Association is incorporated shall be to:

Help promote and protect the interests of all WV equines and equestrians and to give aid and support to every type of equine activity.

Operate in a spirit of co-operation and to encourage communication among West Virginia's diverse equine interests.

Regulate, with others, the acquisition, building, maintenance and supervision of trails and rights-of-ways.

Share in the development of equine legislation, enhancement of the equine industry and the preservation and protection of equine traditions for the future.

Educate and be a source of information and referrals to the equine community and the general public.

Sponsor programs and demonstrations and to take such actions as the general membership directs.

"Heaven is high and earth wide. If you ride three feet higher above the ground than other men, you will know what that means." ~Rudolf C. Binding

Feed Bag

The Basics of Equine Nutrition – Part I

By New Jersey Horse.com

Nutrients

Horses require six main classes of nutrients to survive; they include *water, fats, carbohydrates, protein, vitamins, and minerals*.

Water is the MOST IMPORTANT nutrient; horses can't live long without it! Always make sure there is an adequate, clean supply of water. Horses generally drink about 2 quarts of water for every pound of hay they consume. In high temperature, hard work, or for the lactating mare the water requirement may be 3 to 4 times the normal consumption. Signs that your horse may be water deficient include decreased feed intake and physical activity, and signs of dehydration like dry mucous membranes in the mouth, dry feces, and decreased capillary refill time. Possible causes of water deficiencies include no water source, low water palatability, or accessibility (frozen or receiving or contaminated), or illness.

Energy isn't one of the six nutrients because the horse cannot physically consume energy, however, it is a requirement for sustaining life. The most dense source of energy is fat (almost three times more than carbohydrates or proteins); however, carbohydrates in the forms of fermentable fiber or starch are the most common source. Horses exercising, growing, pregnant in late gestation or early lactation need increased energy in their diet. Signs of energy deficiency include weight loss, decreased physical activity, milk production, and growth rate. However, feeding a diet too high in energy can cause obesity increasing the risk of colic, laminitis, and contribute to increased sweat loss and exercise intolerance.

Fat can be added to a feed to increase the energy density of the diet. Fat has 9 Mcal/kg of energy, which is three-times that of any grain or carbohydrate source. Fat is normally found at 2 to 6% in most premixed feeds; however, some higher fat feeds will contain 10 to 12% fat. See Fat Supplements section for more.

Carbohydrates are the main energy source used in most feeds. The main building block of carbohydrates is glucose. Soluble carbohydrates such as starches and sugars are readily broken down to glucose in the small intestine and absorbed. Insoluble carbohydrates such as fiber (cellulose) bypass enzymatic digestion and must be fermented by microbes in the large intestine to release their energy sources, the volatile fatty acids. Soluble carbohydrates are found in nearly every feed source; corn has the highest amount, then barley and oats. Forages normally have only 6 to 8% starch but under certain conditions can have up to 30%. Sudden ingestion of large amounts of starch or high sugar feeds can cause colic or laminitis.

Protein is used in muscle development during growth or exercise. The main building blocks of protein are amino acids. Soybean meal and alfalfa are good sources of protein that can be easily added to the diet. Second and third cutting alfalfa can be 25 to 30% protein and can greatly impact the total dietary protein. Most adult horses only require 8 to 10% protein in the ration; however, higher protein is important for lactating mares and young growing foals.

Signs of protein deficiency include a rough or coarse hair coat, weight loss, and reduced growth, milk production, and performance. Excess protein can result in increased water intake and urination, and increased sweat losses during exercise, which in turn lead to dehydration and electrolyte imbalances.

Vitamins are fat-soluble (vitamin A, D, E, and K), or water-soluble (vitamin C, and B-complex). Horses at maintenance usually have more than adequate amounts of vitamins in their diet if they are receiving fresh green forage and/or premixed rations. Some cases where a horse would need a vitamin supplement include when feeding a high-grain diet, or low-quality hay, if a horse is under stress (traveling, showing, racing, etc.), prolonged strenuous activity, or not eating well (sick, after surgery, etc.). Most of the vitamins are found in green, leafy forages. Vitamin D is obtained from sunlight, so only horses that are stalled for 24 hours a day need a supplement with vitamin D. Vitamin E is found in fresh green forages, however, the amount decreases with plant maturity and is destroyed during long-term storage. Horses that are under heavy exercise or under increased levels of stress also may benefit from vitamin E supplementation. Vitamin K and B-complex are produced by the gut microbes. Vitamin C is found in fresh vegetables and fruits, and produced naturally by the liver. None of these are usually required in a horse's diet. Severely stressed horses, however, may benefit from B-complex and vitamin C supplements during the period of stress.

Minerals are required for maintenance of body structure, fluid balance in cells (electrolytes), nerve conduction, and muscle contraction. Only small amounts of the macro-minerals such as calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, chloride, magnesium, and sulfur are needed daily.

Calcium and phosphorus are needed in a specific ratio ideally 2:1, but never less than 1:1. Alfalfa alone can exceed a Ca:P ratio of 6:1. Sweating depletes sodium, potassium, and chloride from the horse's system; therefore, supplementation with electrolytes may be helpful for horses that sweat a lot. Normally, if adult horses are consuming fresh green pasture and/or a premixed ration, they will receive proper amounts of minerals in their diet, with the exception of sodium chloride (salt), which should always be available. Young horses may need added calcium, phosphorus, copper, and zinc during the first year or two of life.

"Feeling down? Saddle up." ~Author Unknown

Hoofin' It

Living With Lameness – Part I

By Ray Miller

When a healthy horse comes up lame, it is disturbing for everyone -- the owner, veterinarian, farrier and trainers, instructors and other riders. Whether it is a top-level show horse, local competitor or weekend trail companion a sore horse is heartbreaking, especially since many animals will continue with the same high effort, even though they are in pain. Lameness may mean an end to a career, and extended lay-up or time-consuming health care from the owner; all are situations every horse owner wants to avoid. A savvy owner, though, knows the facts of her horse's case, and armed with that knowledge, can make caring and smart choices about the future.

The first step when lameness appears is to get a complete medical work-up, regardless if it was a slow-developing problem or an acute onset of pain. A veterinarian can give a much more intensive examination, and will have the equipment necessary for diagnostic procedures. It is very important that the owner is prepared to give information regarding the animal's circumstance. How long has the lameness existed? What leg or legs are affected, and can it be narrowed down to a rough location? What are the symptoms -- an "off" feeling while under the rider, head-bobbing at the walk, trot or canter? Or an unusual stance? Having this information will often help the veterinarian pinpoint the area to observe and test, although some vets may prefer to go into the examination blind, leaving them with an open mind. Sometimes the source of the pain may be very different from where the lameness indicates.

Diagnostic procedures may vary some from one veterinarian to another, but will follow a general pattern. First is observation of the animal at rest and in movement. The horse's attitude when standing unbothered is very telling, as is his way of going when trotted on straight lines and circles. While the horse is standing his conformation can be assessed, and any correlations made between faults and potential problems. Certain conformational abnormalities may predispose an individual horse to lameness. A history can also be taken at this time, with the owner describing the horse's training program, competition schedule and any training or behavioral problems while under saddle (pain is often the reason for these problems). This time can also be used to evaluate the horse's symmetry and temperament. While the horse is standing firmly square, observe the balance of bones and muscles, and any appearance of atrophy or disuse. The horse's temperament has a very important influence on pain indication; a highly-strung individual will usually show stronger reactions to pain than a more stoic horse.

The horse's movement is watched while he is trotted on a hard, level surface. On hard ground the

footfalls can be both heard and seen. With the horse's head unrestricted, the handler moves him off at a trot. The vet will observe his movement from straight on and the side as the horse moves toward and away from him. The foot of each limb should land squarely and with equal intensity. Each stride should be balanced, rhythmic and even. A short stride may indicate a problem with that diagonal. Circles are also a useful tool for evaluating lameness. This will show the horse's flexibility and his ability to move each leg away from the body or toward the opposite leg.

Next the veterinarian will perform a flexion test. A joint is held partly flexed for about one minute and then the horse is immediately trotted off. This process will usually accentuate any existing lameness in the stressed joint. It is difficult to be specific about the sore joint since it is impossible to flex only one joint at a time, but it can still be very helpful.

At this stage, the lame leg should have been identified. To help pinpoint the exact trouble, spot nerve blocks are used. Local anesthesia is injected over a nerve, starting at the lowest point of the affected leg. The nerve impulses are temporarily stopped, allowing the horse to move pain free. If the pain persists, then further blocks need to be performed farther up the leg. In the circumstance where the lameness is only eased, not eliminated, then the problem most likely is not limited to only one location. In order for this process to succeed, there must be significant lameness to start with so that improvement can be evaluated.

Radiographs are used once the source of pain has been identified. This provides a two-dimensional view of the bony structures of the leg. Many views must be taken to get a complete picture. The radiographs do not provide much information about soft-tissue injuries or problems within a joint. Bony changes can be identified, though. Interpretation is a large part of making a diagnosis with radiographs, and they are most useful when considered with the other test results. Some very slight lameness's may show up as insignificant alterations in the bone -- enough, though, to cause discomfort to the horse.

All these tests can be performed by a veterinarian in private practice, either at the barn or at the clinic. If at this point results are still inconclusive, it may be necessary to haul the horse to a teaching hospital where more in-depth testing is available. One of the more advanced methods of diagnosis is nuclear scintigraphy or bone scanning. A radioactively labeled bone-seeking substance is injected into the jugular vein and is distributed to the bones after several hours. The radioactive substance accumulates in areas of increased bone activity or blood flow to the bone, which is then detected by a gamma camera. This test is more accurate for acute injuries than chronic problems. Nuclear scintigraphy is potentially more descriptive than radiography, but cannot be used as a replacement. The two techniques should be considered complimentary.

Soft-tissue damage can be evaluated using

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"The horse through all its trials has preserved the sweetness of paradise in its blood." ~Johannes Jensen

diagnostic ultrasound. The ultrasound waves are reflected from the tissue and played back on a monitor. The images must be of high quality to accurately assess the damage. Enlargement of a tendon or poor definition of the structures can be determined with this as well. Progress is also monitored with ultrasound during periodic evaluations.

Once the veterinarian makes a diagnosis, the farrier can be a horse's best friend. With his expertise, many options may be open to the horse and owner. Therapeutic trimming and shoeing may make the horse more comfortable, usable once again, or even return him to his former level of activity. Many types of shoes exist that will relieve pain and allow the horse to move more naturally. However, it requires a very knowledgeable professional to perform this work, as well as one who can discuss the case with the attending veterinarian. The vet may write a specific prescription for the farrier or leave him to make the shoeing decisions. Either way, it is essential that the veterinarian and farrier maintain a good working relationship. The owner's patience is also an essential requirement for the farrier's success. Often there is more than one way to address lameness; the farrier will usually choose the simplest and least expensive method first. If that does not work, he will move up the scale to more intensive methods. However, it will probably require several months to find the best therapy, and the owner must show patience through this process.

When a horse is diagnosed with a chronic lameness, the owner needs to take serious stock of his/her horse's life. It may be possible for the animal to remain at the same activity level with veterinary and farrier assistance, but usually some adjustments will need to be made. If the horse competes, it may be necessary to drop to a lower level or even leave the show ring entirely. In this case is the owner willing to scale back his/her own goals to fit with the horse's altered abilities? At this point, selling the horse is often considered. It is unfair to expect the horse to perform when burdened by lameness, and a more suitable home should be found.

Many times a horse that has a manageable lameness problem but is well trained with a kind disposition will make a good mount for someone learning the ropes of a sport, looking for a school horse. However, be certain to inform a prospective buyer of the problem and be sure that he or she is prepared to provide the care necessary. Sometimes a change in discipline is sufficient to keep a horse in work and useful. A show jumper with forelimb lameness may perform in the lower levels of dressage. Or a performance competitor may find a niche as an equitation mount. And, using care and caution, most horses can be suitable trail mounts. Retirement is sometimes the only option for extreme cases, or with degenerative conditions.

Living with lameness is possible when the owner knows the facts. That is why a veterinary diagnosis is so crucial to the horse's well being. Neither the owner nor the

farrier can make sound decisions without that baseline. It is also essential that all three can work together in the horse's therapy and maintenance. But it is ultimately the owner's responsibility to keep the animal's best interests in the forefront and make the choices that will benefit the horse.

Longe Lines

Golden Rules of Ground Training – Part I

By Lynn Palm

No matter what your horse's age, ground training will make him a more responsive, obedient partner. Ground training is a must for young horses; and with older horses, it adds variety to your schooling and provides another opportunity to spend time together. Ground training is not mentally or physically fatiguing for a horse, so if you keep the lessons short and interesting, you can do it every day.

Start with the proper equipment: a properly fitting halter, longe line with or without a "stud chain," leg protection, and a three- to four-foot dressage whip. (I prefer using a longe line instead of a lead when ground training horses.)

Carefully select the training location. No matter what the horse's age, I recommend starting in the horse's stall or another small, familiar enclosed area. This will help him stay focused and relaxed. As a lesson is mastered, your horse can graduate to repeating it in a slightly less secure area, such as a paddock or round pen. Also, it helps to have a lesson plan on paper for each training session.

Golden Rule #1: Respect Your Position

Make sure that your position in relationship to your horse gives you safety and control. Always stand with your shoulder at the middle of your horse's neck. Never position yourself further forward than his throatlatch (the area where his head and neck meet), or behind his shoulder.

Standing too far forward, at the horse's head or in front of his head, is unsafe. Even if a horse is very quiet, a handler standing too far in front of a horse can be trampled if the horse spooks. Standing too far forward will cause you to lose control of the horse's head and neck.

Always stand a minimum distance of one arm's length away from your horse. The most common fault is standing too close. This unsafe position increases your chance of being hit by the horse's legs or stepped on.

Your hand position controls the horse's head, which is the most important part of the horse to control. Whether you are standing on the near (left) or off (right)

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"If you want a stable friendship, get a horse." ~Author Unknown

side of the horse, the hand closest to the horse holds the longe line attached to the halter. If you are standing on the horse's near side, this will be your right hand; if standing on the off side, this will be your left hand. The hand holding the line should be positioned at the middle of the horse's head, below the jaw and above the mouth. The other hand holds the excess longe line in organized, loose coils, so that it does not become wrapped around your hand and therefore become a safety risk.

Grasp the longe line no closer than five inches from the halter. Your arm should have a slight bend at the elbow for flexibility. Holding the longe line too tight or too close to the bottom of the halter and steering the horse from underneath his head are common problems.

Golden Rule #2: Make Straightness a Goal

Straightness in ground training movements is the key to getting quick and correct responses from your horse.

Learn how to evaluate if your horse is straight. Start by standing at your horse's side and ask him to stop. When he is stopped and relaxed, move at least 10 to 15 feet in front of him. Evaluate his top line to determine if his body segments are aligned so that his spine is straight. His poll (the point between his ears which is the beginning of his spine) should be in a straight line through the crest of his neck, withers, back, loin, and croup (top part of the hip) to his dock (the top of his tail, which is the end of his spine). If he is straight, his shoulders and front legs will line up straight to the hip and hind legs. You will barely see his hind legs while looking at him from the front.

Straightness comes first by properly positioning your horse's head. Handlers can cause a horse to become crooked. One fault is pulling on the longe line or lead shank, which swings the horse's head out of alignment. Another is standing too close or "crowding" the horse. Handlers with the habit of looking down at their horse's feet while asking for a maneuver also have difficulty. They are not focusing on the right body parts to evaluate straightness, nor can they see what position changes need to be done to achieve it.

A horse that is standing straight can give you a lighter, quicker response because he is in balance. He can respond more easily than a horse that is out of alignment.

In the next article, I will give you the final two "golden rules" of ground training.

Rescue Me

CANTER at Mountaineer Race Track

CANTER, The Communication Alliance To Network Thoroughbred Ex-Racehorses, is excited to announce its new chapter at Mountaineer Casino, Racetrack & Resort. This program offers a free horse sale

listing service to trainers and owners looking to sell their racers who are either to slow to run, or are at the end of their racing careers.

"We are pleased to offer this free program to our owners and trainers who are looking to place their racing horses in new careers," said Rose Mary Williams, director of racing at Mountaineer "CANTER has a proven track record helping trainers to sell and place their ex-race horses."

CANTER volunteers are the driving force behind the group's success.

"Our all volunteer organization is dedicated to helping these horses find new homes, and we are pleased that Mountaineer is offering this free program to its horsemen," said Nancy Koch, executive director of CANTER. CANTER volunteers will be contacting trainers in person to list and photograph horses for sale. Rachael Paris of New Cumberland, WV, will serve as Director of Volunteers for the Mountaineer Canter Chapter. Paris may be contacted at 304-564-5958 should anyone wish to list their horses. Mountaineer horses available for sale or placement will be now available to the general public at www.canterusa.org.

CANTER (The Communication Alliance to Network Thoroughbred Ex-Racehorses) is a free service offered to racing trainers and owners to help them find non-race homes for their retiring racehorses. Nationwide, the program has helped over 8,000 horses transition from racing since its inception in 1997. CANTER is approved to operate as a 501(c)(3) organization by the IRS. Donations are tax deductible.

To find an ex-race horse, volunteer, or to make a donation, visit www.canterusa.org.

Just a Plain Brown Horse

By Kathy Beagle

Red Royal River was among the first of the Thoroughbreds listed on the new CANTER listing for Mountaineer racetrack. A ban on selling ex-racers to slaughter had recently been put in place by management.

As one of the volunteers, I took the pictures for her listing. I was immediately drawn to her gentle, quiet demeanor. There was just something about her.

Unfortunately, she was one of those horses that just doesn't attract much attention. She was plain brown, no chrome and just a tiny bit of white on one back coronet.

She looked younger than her 3 years. She reminded me of a Quarter Horse yearling with her thin neck and her downhill stance. She looked like she just needed to mature. She was sound but didn't like to race. She was also small by Thoroughbred standards, barely over 15 hands. Smaller than the dressage or hunter/jumper

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"If your horse says no, you either asked the wrong question or asked the question wrong." ~Pat Parelli

crowd like.

I watched as the bigger and flashier horses were adopted. The poor little filly was still at the track. No one had even called to inquire about her. The trainer was getting desperate. We called everyone...the trainer offered her for free. No one stepped up for her.



I went back and tried to get some more flattering pictures. Still no offers. I was so impressed by her quietness after being locked in her stall for weeks. I could picture her as a child's horse even though she is very young. I could only imagine the maniacs I would have on my hands at home if I locked up any of my older horses for this long with no exercise.

Finally, a new friend and miracle happened. A woman who had recently found out about the plight of the Mountaineer horses contacted us. She would take the filly and keep her for her 6-year-old daughter to eventually ride.

Rivi, as she is now called, has a wonderful home now with a family. She has not disappointed them once. Her owner is thrilled with her and she has remained the gentle, calm filly we first met. I hope to see her soon in the local show rings.

Ode To The Horse

"Where in this wide world can a man find nobility without pride, friendship without envy or beauty without vanity? Here: where grace is laced with muscle and strength by gentleness confined. He serves without servility; he has fought without enmity. There is nothing so powerful, nothing less violent; there is nothing so quick, nothing less patient.

America's past has been borne on his back. All our history is his industry. We are his heirs; he our inheritance. The Horse"

~ Ronald Duncan

WVEA Large Animal Rescue Training

The West Virginia Equine Association is hosting a large animal rescue training clinic with Days End Farm on July 11 & 12, 2009 at the WV State Fire Academy at WVU Jackson's Mill in Weston, WV. We strongly recommend advance registration for all participants wishing to receive a certification; certification will only be guaranteed for the first 25 registrants.



An event flyer and additional information is posted on our Website: www.wvequineassoc.org. If you are interested in attending the clinic either as a participant or an auditor/spectator please send an email to: info@wvequineassoc.org.

WVEA Lynn Palm Clinic

The West Virginia Equine Association is hosting a clinic with Lynn Palm on May 16 & 17, 2009 at the WVU Equestrian Barn in Morgantown, WV. We strongly recommend advance registration for all training participants; training slots will only be guaranteed for the first 10 riders.



An event flyer and additional information is posted on our Website: www.wvequineassoc.org. If you are interested in attending the clinic either as a participant or an auditor/spectator please send an email to: info@wvequineassoc.org.

"A dog may be man's best friend, but the horse wrote history." ~ Author Unknown

WEST VIRGINIA EQUINE ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

P.O. Box 552
Fairmont, WV 26555
www.wvequineassoc.org
info@wvequineassoc.org

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Applicant _____

Spouse/ Partner _____

If applying for family membership (Fill out family members info) Total # in Family _____

Children names & ages _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

County _____

Phone (_____) _____ - _____

E-Mail _____

Website _____

Farm Name _____

Do you prefer e-mail _____ or postal mail _____?

Would you volunteer to be a county/regional rep?
Yes _____ No _____

Would you be interested in volunteering for a committee:
Education _____ Fundraising _____ Legislative _____
Membership _____ Publications _____ Trails _____
Welfare _____

Membership Fee: Junior (\$15) _____
Individual (\$20) _____
Family/Group (\$25) _____

Referred By: _____

(Make checks payable to WV Equine Assoc.)
Mail payment and application to:
WVEA, PO Box 552, Fairmont, WV 26555

Membership Card Issued By:

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

“WOOD COUNTY HORSE CLUB MEETING”
PLACE: WOOD COUNTY LIBRARY – PARKERSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: FEBRUARY 3RD AT 7:00 PM
For more info: 304-863-5224

“SPENCER HORSE & TACK SALE”
PLACE: SPENCER LIVESTOCK BARN – SPENCER, WV
DATE & TIME: FEBRUARY 6TH AT 7:30 PM
For more info: 304-927-5105 or 304-927-4817

“ELKINS STOCKYARD HORSE & TACK SALE”
PLACE: ELKINS STOCKYARD – ELKINS, WV
DATE & TIME: FEBRUARY 7TH AT 1:30 PM
For more info: Bus Conaway – 304-636-0500 or 304-636-0571

“EASTERN PANHANDLE SADDLE CLUB MEETING”
PLACE: SHONEY’S – MARTINSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: FEBRUARY 9TH AT 7:00 PM
For more info: 304-676-6677

“WOOD COUNTY HORSE CLUB MEETING”
PLACE: WOOD COUNTY LIBRARY – PARKERSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: MARCH 3RD AT 7:00 PM
For more info: 304-863-5224

“SPENCER HORSE & TACK SALE”
PLACE: SPENCER LIVESTOCK BARN – SPENCER, WV
DATE & TIME: MARCH 6TH AT 7:30 PM
For more info: 304-927-5105 or 304-927-4817

Please check our Website for more events: www.wvequineassoc.org
If you would like to submit an event, send it to: riddlell@suddenlink.net.

WVEA Corporate Sponsor



We would like to thank Southern States for their support!!

Committees

Education: Andi Kerr – cedar1@outdrs.net
Fundraising: Open – info@wvequineassoc.org
Legislative: Open – info@wvequineassoc.org
Membership: Open – info@wvequineassoc.org
Publication: Laura Riddle – riddlell@suddenlink.net
Trails: Open – info@wvequineassoc.org
Welfare: Rachael Paris – srparis2@yahoo.com

Please contact the chairperson listed above if you are interested in joining a committee.

Newsletter

If you have something you would like to submit for a future newsletter, please contact: riddlell@suddenlink.net

“A pony is a childhood dream, a horse is an adulthood treasure.” ~ Rebecca Carrol