



West Virginia Neighs & Brays

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

www.wvequineassoc.org

April/May 2009

From the Horses Mouth

A Word From Our President; Laura Riddle

Howdy All,

Riding season is just around the corner (or at least I hope it is). Spring also means it's time for yearly vaccines, please make sure that injection sites are properly prepped before administering any injections.

It is an uncommon occurrence for bacterium to be introduced through an injection site but unfortunately my gelding was one of those cases. It has been over a month since the initial injections and we are still battling the infection. He is now hospitalized and hopefully on the road to recovery but unfortunately we won't know for quite a while whether any permanent damage was done.

It only takes a couple of extra minutes to prep the area and even though the chances of it happening are very slim it is not worth the risk.

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 general meeting on March 15th at Quinet's Restaurant in New Martinsville, WV.

Discussion was held on the upcoming Large Animal Rescue Training Clinic in July. We have a limited number of Certification spots available; reserve your place soon if you plan on attending this valuable training.

The Lynn Palm Clinic has been postponed until 2010. We have not confirmed the dates yet; please check our Website for updated information.

Discussion was also held on future events for 2009. If you have a suggestion or idea for an event that you would like to see the WVEA sponsor please send us an email at: info@wvequineassoc.org.

Our next meeting will be May 16th at Quinet's Restaurant in New Martinsville with a lunch/social hour starting at 12 PM and meeting at 1 PM. Meetings are open to everyone and we hope that you will join us.

DON'T LET THIS BE YOUR LAST NEWSLETTER. If you have not renewed your membership you will not receive the next newsletter. 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

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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.

"Kissed by sunlight, embraced by open fields. The horse is the center of all beautiful things." ~ Unknown

Feed Bag

The Basics of Equine Nutrition – Part II

By New Jersey Horse.com

Forages

Forages are classified as legumes or grasses. The nutrients in the forage vary greatly with maturity of the grasses, fertilization, management, and environmental conditions. In order to determine the nutrient content in forage it is best to take samples and get them analyzed by a forage testing lab (contact your local County Extension Office for testing information or see the fact sheet, FS714, Analysis of Feeds and Forages for Horses).

Legumes are usually higher in protein, calcium, and energy than grasses. They have more leaves than grasses and require optimal growth conditions (warm weather and good soil) to produce the best nutrients. Some legumes include clover and alfalfa. Some commonly used grasses include orchard grass, timothy, bluegrass, and fescue.

Hay is forage that has been harvested, dried, and baled before feeding to horses. Legume hay can contain 2 to 3 times more protein and calcium than grass hay. However, it is usually more costly. Common grass hays include timothy, brome and orchard grass. They have fine stems, seed heads and longer leaves than legumes. They are most nutritious when cut earlier in their growth stage. Maturity at harvest is key to quality. Second cut grass hays average 16 to 20% protein.

Appearance can be a good indicator of the amount of nutrients in the hay; however, color should not be used as sole indicator. Moldy or dusty hay should not be fed to horses. For more information see Table 1.

Table 1. Evaluating Hay Quality

Characteristics of Good-Quality Hay	Characteristics of Poor-Quality Hay
Low moisture content (12 to 18%)	Damp. Too much moisture causes mold
Green in color	Brown, yellow or weathered in color. Gray or black indicates mold
Sweet smelling, like newly cut grass	Musty, moldy or fermented odor
Free of mold and dust	Dusty and moldy hay is unacceptable
Cut before maturity. Grass hays before seed heads mature and alfalfa cut early in bloom	Cut late in maturity. Mature seed heads with grass hay or alfalfa cut late in bloom
Free from weeds, poisonous plants, trash, or foreign objects	High weed content, poisonous plants, or animal carcasses in hay bales

Concentrates

Grains

Oats are the most popular grain for horses. Oats have a lower digestible energy value and higher fiber content than most other grains. They are also more palatable and digestible for horses than other grains; however, they can be expensive.

Corn is the second most palatable grain for horses. It provides twice as much digestible energy as an equal volume of oats and is low in fiber. Because it is so energy dense it is easy to over feed corn, causing obesity. Moldy corn should never be fed—it is lethal to horses.

Sorghum (Milo) is a small hard kernel that needs to be processed (steam flaked, crushed, etc.) for efficient digestion and utilization by the horse. It is not palatable when used as a grain on its own; however, it can be used in grain mixes. Like corn, sorghum is high in digestible energy and low in fiber.

Barley also has hard hulls that should be processed to allow easier digestibility. It has moderate fiber and energy content, and can be a nutritious and palatable feed for horses.

Wheat is generally not used as a feedstuff because of its high cost. Its small hard kernels should be processed for horses to digest. Wheat is higher in energy than corn and best used in a grain mix because of its low palatability. Protein Supplements

Soybean meal is the most common protein supplement, which averages around 44% crude protein. The protein in soybean meal is usually a high-quality protein with the proper ratio of dietary essential amino acids.

Cottonseed meal (48% crude protein) and peanut meal (53% crude protein) are not as common for horses as soybean meal.

Brewer's grains (the mash removed from the malt when making beer) are a byproduct of the brewing industry. It is nutritious and palatable with about 25% crude protein and is also high in fat (13%) and B vitamins.

Fat Supplements

Vegetable oil is the most commonly used fat source in horse feeds. If adding the oil supplement as a top dress to feed start with ¼ cup/feeding and increase to no more than 2 cups/day over the course of 2 weeks for the average size horse (1000 lbs.).

Rice bran is a newer fat supplement on the market. It is distributed by some commercial feed dealers. It consists of about 20% crude fat, giving it an energy content of 2.9 Mcal/kg.

Feeding Guidelines

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"The horse, with beauty unsurpassed, strength immeasurable, and grace unlike any other, still remains humble enough to carry a man upon his back." ~Amber Senti

Forage is the base! Always try to feed the most forage possible then add concentrates.

Feed at a rate of 1.5 to 2% of the horse's body weight (1000 lb. horse = 20 lbs.).

Feed by weight not volume!

** A 1 lb. scoop of Oats does not equal 1 lb. of Corn**

Stomachs are small so concentrates, if used, should be fed twice a day if not more, with no more than 0.5% body weight per feeding. To maintain body weight, most horses need only good forage, water, and a mineral block. Store feed properly: it should be kept free of mold, rodents, or contamination. Keep Ca:P ratios around 2 parts Ca to 1 part P.

Feed on a set schedule (horses are creatures of habit and are easily upset by changes in routine). Change feeds gradually (horses' stomachs cannot cope with drastic changes in feed; could cause colic).

When work or exercise decreases, decrease the grain.

Be aware of the pecking order in your horse's pen— are they getting their feed?

Examine teeth at least once a year to make sure they are able to chew feed.

Hoofin' It

Living With Lameness – Part II
By Ray Miller

Living With Lameness - Part I, discussed diagnosis and evaluation of lameness in the horse, as well as how best to proceed with the animal's care and management. The most promising means of achieving a degree of soundness and usability is therapeutic shoeing. Therapeutic shoeing can be defined as a procedure undertaken to assist and protect a damaged hoof or limb to achieve more normal movement. This may be for a short-term healing period, or it may be necessary to continue the specialty work indefinitely or for the remainder of the horse's life. *Therapeutic* should not be confused with *corrective*. Corrective shoeing usually implies "fixing" a problem that may often stem from an inherent defect in the horse. In this case, the correction may not be in the horse's best interests, as incorrect corrective trimming and shoeing seeks to make a visual aesthetic improvement, rather than a functional one.

The major requirement when beginning a course of therapeutic shoeing is using a qualified farrier. First, he must be well versed in the anatomy and kinesiology of the horse's body. Every swipe of the rasp and pound of the hammer will change the individual's way of going, and he needs to associate those actions to the result.

The farrier also needs to be able to converse with the attending veterinarian. It is essential that all those

involved in the horse's care can discuss options, potential problems, and prognoses. Some veterinarians will make a diagnosis and then write a shoeing prescription for the farrier to follow. Most farriers will proceed as directed and add their own comments and suggestions as time passes. Other vets will leave it up to the farrier to determine appropriate therapy once a diagnosis is made.

The farrier must also be available to provide long-term hoof care for the horse. This will usually mean additional cost to the owners since the farrier's time and knowledge are very valuable. But if the owner is willing to undertake the cost and responsibility, most farriers are willing to make a therapeutic horse a priority in their practice. If a special farrier is brought on the case to consult, it is vital that he confer with the regular farrier about proper procedures and be available for follow-up questions.

Most farriers today use keg (factory made) shoes for therapeutic horses, since the manufacturers have advanced to produce shoes that are well designed and well researched. A qualified, professional farrier will carry a large selection of therapeutic shoes. At other times it may be necessary to forge a set of specialty shoes; again, this will require additional time and knowledge, and the farrier's rates will increase accordingly. Hot-fitting may be necessary to get an exact fit for an individual horse or if special modifications need to be done. In many situations, though, cold shaping a keg shoe is sufficient.

Bar shoes are regularly used for many lameness conditions. A straight bar is connected at the heels. It has a larger surface area for bearing weight and thus relieves mild cases of lameness, such as ringbone, sidebone, laminitis, sheared and crushed heels, and tendon injuries. The bar aids in relieving tendon pressure, adding heel support and moving pressure off the toe and coffin bone.

An egg bar is similar to a straight, but the bar connecting the heels is curved, forming a continuous oval; it extends farther back behind the foot than the straight bar. This shoe is used for the same conditions as a straight bar, but is effective in more serious cases.

The heart bar shoe has a straight bar or egg bar connecting the heels, along with a solid plate that completely covers the frog. For cases of laminitis, this is the most effective shoeing therapy. It provides support at the heels, allowing a release of pressure at the damaged, painful toe. The frog plate also serves to support the coffin bone within the hoof capsule.

One other specialized bar shoe is the GE-N. With a rolled toe and tapered egg-shaped wedge heels, this shoe seems very effective for horses suffering from navicular syndrome. The design allows the horse to shift the balance and position of the foot to a stance that is most comfortable for him. The GE-N shoe may also be used for cases of laminitis, ringbone and other arthritic conditions.

Many other therapeutic shoes are variations of the basic keg shoe but with modifications that make it useful

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"A good rider on a good horse is as much above himself and others as the world can make him." ~ Lord Herbert

for specific conditions. Some of these shoes are manufacturer designed, but some farriers prefer to build these less-often-used shoes on order.

The rocker toe and rolled toe shoes are built on the same principle, but the rocker toe is more severe. These shoes have a curved piece that sits at the toe of the shoe on the ground surface. Because of this rolled piece, the foot's breakover speed and position are changed. Horses that suffer from laminitis and arthritis are often helped by this shoe, since the way the foot takes off and lands is altered. Gait abnormalities are also aided, especially forging and overreaching, where the hind legs reach forward and clip the forefeet.

A slippered heel shoe is one in which the heel is beveled, or slanted, to the outside. This configuration makes the heels of the foot expand. Contracted heels, a condition in which the heels fold inward, are set with this shoe. A farrier shoeing a wry hoof, where the entire hoof wall sweeps off to one side, may choose to use a slippered heel shoe.

Several lameness conditions are handled with a wedge shoe. The heels are built up and tapered from the heel forward. The degree of wedge varies, depending on the severity of the condition. A wedge shoe can be either an egg bar or straight bar. Long-toe, low-heel syndrome, ringbone and navicular syndrome may all be relieved by using some type of wedge shoe.

Pads may also be useful for the treatment of a lame horse. A specialty pad is usually paired with a basic shoe, but the farrier may use some creative license when shoeing a particularly difficult case, or one in which many problems need to be addressed. Pads provide protection for the sole and hoof wall and may be used for white line disease. Regardless of the condition, all full-coverage pads contribute to the growth of fungus in the frog, since it is impossible to clean the area regularly.

A wedge pad serves the same function as a wedge shoe. The elevated heels ease the strain of navicular syndrome, ringbone and some tendon stresses. This pad may be used with a regular shoe or a bar shoe.

Rim pads are cut to follow the shape of the shoe along the hoof wall, leaving the sole open. It elevates the foot even farther off the ground and may be used alone or together with a full pad. A rim pad is commonly used for sole abscesses, pedal osteitis and frog injuries. This pad may also be used with a hospital shoe. A removable plate is screwed to the bottom of the shoe that allows the sole to be doctored.

The lily pad is a plastic pad with an extension that covers the frog like a heart bar shoe. The extension adds frog support to the horse suffering from navicular syndrome and laminitis. It is used with a regular shoe or with an egg or straight bar.

Any time a lameness develops that demands therapeutic treatment; many different methods may be employed. A specific problem may have many solutions; when more than one problem is present, the choices of

treatment multiply. It will usually take a period of trial and error on both the farrier's and veterinarian's part to find the method of treatment that will be most effective for each individual. The owner must be willing to allow the time necessary to devise the therapy that will help the horse most. Without that cooperation, the horse's chances of recovering to even partial usability are jeopardized.

Longe Lines

Basic Ground Training – Part II

By Lynn Palm

In the last article, I discussed the “golden rules” of ground training— “respect your position” and “make straightness a goal.” In this article I will continue on with two basic ground-training commands that will make life with your horse easier and safer. Before you start this lesson, make sure that your horse is equipped for the lesson with a properly fitting halter with a longe line attached and leg protection. I prefer to use a longe line instead of a lead rope for ground training.

Teaching the “Whoa” Command

Once your horse understands the command to move forward, it's time to teach “whoa,” or the command to stop. Your horse will “whoa” quicker when he is standing straight, so start the lesson with the horse standing parallel to the stall wall, as you did with the “come to me” command.

Start by getting the horse to move forward in response to the “come to me” command. Be sure you are standing in front, but slightly to the side of your horse so that he does not walk into you if he doesn't stop.

As the horse moves toward you, raise your hand in front of his face like a stop sign and at the same time say “whoa” in a deep, commanding voice. When he stops, praise him with a stroke on his forehead. Sometimes a horse may be surprised and bring his head up in response to your hand being held up in front of him. If this happens, use your voice and give him a pet to reassure him. Ask him to move forward again, just a few steps, and repeat the “whoa” command. Immediately praise him when he complies. If your horse fails to stop or moves in too close to you, use your hand on the side of his head to push him away. Do not move him away by pulling against the longe line or lead rope.

Many people have the tendency to steer a horse from under his head using the lead, or by pushing on the middle of his neck. To truly control a horse's head, you need to have contact on the middle of his head. The middle of a horse's head is half way between his ears and

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“Courage, wisdom born of insight and humility, empathy born of compassion and love, all can be bequeathed by a horse to his rider.” ~ Charles de Kunffy

his muzzle, at the jaw area. It will be close to where the halter's cheek piece touches his head. Experiment with your horse until you find this spot. You will know when you find it because you will be able to move his head away very easily with the slightest contact.

Teaching the "Move Away From Me" Command

The "move away from me" command teaches the horse to move away from pressure, which is a key concept for your horse to understand other ground work and under saddle training. Once your horse knows this command, it becomes a tool that helps teach your horse respect and helps keep a safe space between you.

The first step I use to teach this command is to get the horse to move away from me by shaking or "throwing" the longe line towards him. Once he understands that this means to move away, you can minimize the shaking of the line as you do this gesture. This is an important tool to get the horse to move away from you for safety. He should be able to move away from you, at your command, without any tension being placed on the lead.

To introduce the next step, put your right hand on the point of the horse's shoulder while your left hand serves as a gentle guide to keep his head straight during the maneuver. Any excess line should be held in your right hand. Gently push, or use a vibrating touch, to move the horse's shoulder away from you. Give a "cluck" to reinforce teaching him to "move" or "go forward." Follow his motion with your body while your other hand maintains a light contact with his halter to guide his head straight. Do not put any more tension on the halter than you have on his shoulder. The instant that he responds by taking one step, stop and praise him with a soft mellow voice tone, and a pet.

Farm Call

Injection Infections

By The Editors of Equus

Intramuscular injections pose a small but real risk of deadly clostridial infections in horses.

How many intramuscular (IM) injections has your horse received in his lifetime? Dozens, probably, or maybe even hundreds, between regular vaccinations, treatments for illness or injury, medication for pain and possibly supplementation of vitamins or minerals. And how many times has he suffered anything beyond a bit of soreness and swelling at the injection site? Probably never. When administered properly into the muscle, IM injections do little harm and lots of good. Every now and then, however, injection sites become breeding grounds for life-

threatening clostridial infections.

Isn't it likely, then, that injection technique contributes to these lethal responses by introducing the causative anaerobic bacteria into the muscle? When a team of researchers at Michigan State University conducted a survey of equine veterinarians looking for that link, the results showed, rather surprisingly, that scrupulous cleanliness during IM administration had no significant effect in preventing clostridial infections. Nor did less careful injection techniques. The survey asked if they

- used a separate needle and syringe for each injection
- clipped the injection site
- cleansed the site with an alcohol- or disinfectant-soaked swab
- similarly cleansed the tops of multidose vials before withdrawal of each dose
- had had a patient develop clostridial myositis (muscle inflammation) following such injections.

Since clostridial organisms are everywhere in the horse's environment, the injection paraphernalia as well as the horse's hair and skin could be contaminated. You would think that disinfecting the injection site, the needle and syringe and the vial top would wipe out these external contaminants, but clostridial spores are undamaged by routine surface cleaning. The surveyed practitioners generally employed at least some of these precautions. Of the 439 respondents, 414 used a new, sterile syringe and needle for each injection, and half of the group disinfected both the injection sites and the tops of multidose vials. Horses' hairiness imposes a barrier to thorough cleansing of the skin, however, and only two of the respondents routinely took the added precaution of clipping IM-injection sites before disinfecting the skin.

The two site clippers reported no cases of clostridial infections among their patients, but the sample was too small to be considered statistically significant. Of the rest of the practitioners, 6.4 percent said they had had at least one clostridial incident, and their injection technique had no bearing on the incidence. Just two of the 25 veterinarians who reused syringes and needles reported this postinjection complication, making the incidence among that group, at eight percent, not significantly greater than that of their more meticulous peers.

The survey results are not to be taken as a license for unclean injection methods, despite the study's failure to show a direct link between environmental contamination and the incidence of clostridial infections following IM injections. Instead, the researchers suggest that their findings may point to a more complex and circuitous route of infection in which IM administration of nonantibiotic medications in conjunction with gastrointestinal disruptions may trigger the condition. A similar infection in

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"The essential joy of being with horses is that it brings us in contact with the rare elements of grace, beauty, spirit, and fire." ~ Sharon Ralls Lemon

cattle, called blackleg, is thought to arise from clostridial spores that are absorbed from the gut to lie dormant in other tissues until a muscle trauma creates the ideal environment for the bacteria's proliferation.

Perhaps horse muscles harbor the spores as well, and IM injections of medications other than antibiotics cause enough tissue death, without providing the bacteria-killing effects, to set the clostridia brewing. Colic patients and horses that receive injectable dewormers may be at particular risk in this sort of infection scenario. Not only are they receiving nonantibiotic IM medications, but gastrointestinal inflammation is also encouraging the absorption of resident bacteria into the general circulation.

The moral of the study, then, is that IM injections pose a small but real risk for deadly clostridial infections in horses, and though clean, careful injection techniques are certainly desirable, scrupulous administration is not a surefire preventive. Instead, the researchers suggest avoiding IM injections of nonantibiotic medications in cases where the drugs can be given orally or intravenously. Other routes of administration sidestep the clostridial complication altogether.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

“EQUINE AFFAIRE”

PLACE: OHIO EXPO CENTER – COLUMBUS, OH
DATE & TIME: APRIL 2ND – 5TH
For more info: www.equineaffaire.com or info@equineaffaire.com

“SPENCER HORSE & TACK SALE”

PLACE: SPENCER LIVESTOCK BARN – SPENCER, WV
DATE & TIME: APRIL 3RD 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: APRIL 4TH AT 1:30 PM
For more info: Bus Conaway – 304-636-0500 or 304-636-0571

“EQUINE VACCINE AND DENTAL CLINIC”

PLACE: WEST FORK RIDING CLUB – CHLOE, WV
DATE & TIME: APRIL 4TH AT 1:00 PM
For more info: 304-655-7277 or 304-655-8973

“WOOD COUNTY HORSE CLUB MEETING”

PLACE: WOOD COUNTY LIBRARY – PARKERSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: APRIL 7TH AT 7:00 PM
For more info: 304-210-4894

“WV HORSE EXPO”

PLACE: WV STATE FAIRGROUNDS – LEWISBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: APRIL 18TH & 19TH
For more info: www.wvhorseexpo.com or info@wvhorseexpo.com

“WEST FORK RIDING CLUB TRAIL RIDE”

PLACE: WEST FORK RIDING CLUB – CHLOE, WV
DATE & TIME: APRIL 18TH AT 12:00 PM
For more info: 304-655-7277 or 304-655-8973

CALENDAR OF EVENTS (CONT)

“EASTERN PANHANDLE SADDLE CLUB SHOW”

PLACE: EPSC SHOWGROUNDS – MARTINSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: APRIL 19TH AT 1:00 PM
For more info: 304-676-6677

“EASTERN PANHANDLE SADDLE CLUB MEETING”

PLACE: SHONEY’S – MARTINSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: APRIL 20TH AT 7:00 PM
For more info: 304-676-6677

“TRAIL RIDING CLINIC”

PLACE: BEAR CLAW STABLES – THORNTON, WV
DATE & TIME: APRIL 25TH & 26TH
For more info: 304-265-3405 or speck1@citynet.net

“SPENCER HORSE & TACK SALE”

PLACE: SPENCER LIVESTOCK BARN – SPENCER, WV
DATE & TIME: MAY 1ST 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: MAY 2ND AT 1:30 PM
For more info: Bus Conaway – 304-636-0500 or 304-636-0571

“WEST FORK RIDING CLUB SHOW”

PLACE: WEST FORK RIDING CLUB – CHLOE, WV
DATE & TIME: MAY 2ND AT 3:00 PM
For more info: 304-655-8282 or 304-354-9536

“TYGART LAKE STATE PARK TRAIL RIDE”

PLACE: TYGART LAKE STATE PARK – GRAFTON, WV
DATE & TIME: MAY 3RD AT 11:00 AM
For more info: 304-265-6148 or 304-265-1874

“EASTERN PANHANDLE SADDLE CLUB SHOW”

PLACE: EPSC SHOWGROUNDS – MARTINSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: MAY 3RD AT 1:00 PM
For more info: 304-676-6677

“WOOD COUNTY HORSE CLUB MEETING”

PLACE: WOOD COUNTY LIBRARY – PARKERSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: MAY 5TH AT 7:00 PM
For more info: 304-210-4894

“CIVIL WAR RE-ENACTMENT”

PLACE: MOUNTWOOD PARK – PARKERSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: MAY 15TH, 16TH & 17TH
For more info: 304-210-4894

“WV EQUINE ASSOCIATION MEETING”

PLACE: QUINET’S RESTAURANT – NEW MARTINSVILLE, WV
DATE & TIME: MAY 16TH LUNCH AT NOON, MEETING AT 1:00
For more info: www.wvequineassoc.org or info@wvequineassoc.org

“WOOD COUNTY HORSE CLUB TRAIL RIDE”

PLACE: MOUNTWOOD PARK – PARKERSBURG, WV
DATE & TIME: MAY 22ND, 23RD & 25TH
For more info: 304-210-4894

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

“A horse can lend its rider the speed and strength he or she lacks; but the rider who is wise remembers it is no more than a loan.” ~ P. Brown

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:

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 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

"Wherever man has left his footprint in the long ascent from barbarism to civilization, we will find the hoofprint of a horse beside it." ~ John Trotwood Moore