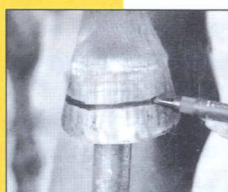


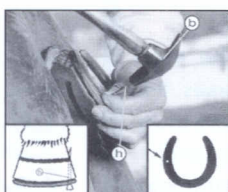
Farrier Tips

Tips For Safe Horseshoeing Series # 3

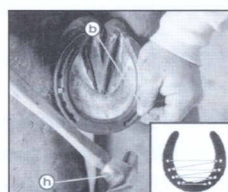
7 Nailing The Shoe



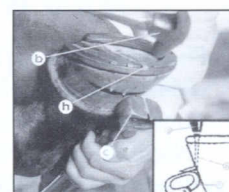
Draw Line, placed one-quarter to one third way up hoof, serves as guide for nail exit.



With nail bevel facing frog, begin hammering. Hold shoe securely; aim for guideline.

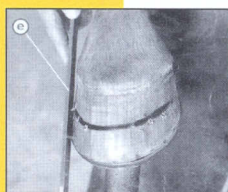


Alternate nail placement from side to side.

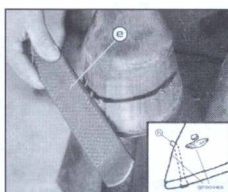


Use edge of pulloffs to tighten nails.

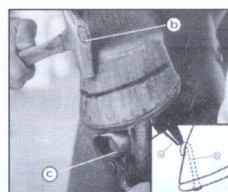
8 Clinching The Nail



Rasp all nail clinches to 3mm.



Create groove under nail.



Hammer clinch over to fit into groove.



Finished hoof.

Dressage Tips

THE WALK

By Emad el-din Zaghloul

1-The walk is a marching pace in which the footfalls of the horses feet follow one another in "four time", well marked and maintained in all work at the walk.

2-When the foreleg and the hind leg on the same side move almost on the same beat the walk tends to become an almost lateral movement. This irregularity, which might become an ambling movement, is a serious deterioration of the pace.

3-It is at the pace of walk that the imperfections of dressage are most evident. This is also the reason why a horse should not be asked to walk "on the bit" at the early stages of his training. Too precipitated collections will not only spoil the collected walk, but the medium and the extended walk as well.

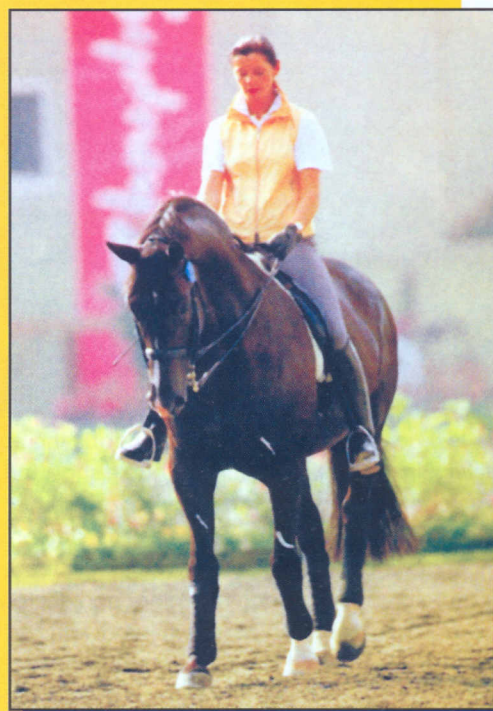
4-The following walks are recognised: Collected walk, Medium Walk, Extended Walk and Free walk.

4.1. *Collected walk.* The horse, remaining "on the bit", moves resolutely forward with his neck raised and arched and showing a cleared self-carriage. The head approaches the vertical position, the light contact with the mouth being maintained. The hind legs are engaged with good hock action. The pace should remain marching and vigorous, the feet being placed in regular sequence. Each step covers less ground and is than at the medium walk, because all the joints bend more markedly. In order not to become hurried or irregular, the collected walk is shorter than the medium walk, although showing greater activity.

4.2. *Medium Walk.* A free, regular and unconstrained walk of moderate lengthening. The horse, remaining "on the bit", walks energetically but calmly, with even and determined steps, the hind feet touching the ground in front of the foot - prints of the fore feet. The rider maintains a light, soft and steady contact with the mouth.

4.3. *Extended Walk.* The horse covers as much ground as possible, without haste and without losing the regularity of his steps, the hind feet touching the ground clearly in front of the footprints of the fore feet. The rider allows the horse to stretch out his head and neck without, however, losing contact with the mouth.

4.4. *Free walk.* The free walk is a pace of relaxation in which the horse is allowed complete freedom to lower and stretch out his head and neck.



Medication Tips

What is Phenylbutazone?

Phenylbutazone (Butazolidin): "Bute" is the most widely used anti-inflammatory painkiller in horses. It is considered as a Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAIDs). These NSAIDs interfere with prostaglandin synthesis and the production of undesirable inflammatory products and enzymes.

Bute is especially effective for injuries involving bone, joint, tendon, and muscle. It can be administered by tablet, paste, powder, or injection, which gives it great versatility. Bute is preferred for long-term maintenance owing to its longer half-life. However, note that long-term use of Bute has been associated with aplastic anemia, although this is rare.

Breeding Tips

Artificial Insemination



The last decade has seen a tremendous increase in the use of artificial insemination within the horse show industry. Benefits of using cooled -and in some cases frozen-semen- over live cover include decreased transport costs, as stallions and mares no longer have to make personal contact; decreased risk of injury to the mare or stallion during breeding; and decreased risk of venereal disease, as semen can be diluted with antibiotics to attack organisms that could cause venereal disease. Also, artificial insemination allows more mares to be bred to a particular stallion as each ejaculate can be "extended" to serve multiple mares. Another benefit for stallion owners is that semen can be banked, which means the horse can remain profitable even after his death. And because a stallion owner no longer has to wait at home for mares to come to him, his owners can arrange his breeding schedule around important show dates. Breeding and showing careers need not be mutually exclusive. The use of embryo transfer has extended a similar luxury to mare owners. In this procedure, a fertilised egg is transferred from the host mare to a surrogate, who carries and raises the foal. Although originally designed to benefit mares that couldn't carry a foal to term, show mares are the latest beneficiaries. While another mare raises their foals, they are free to continue in the competitive arena. Of course, before altering a pregnant mare's diet in any way you should consult with your veterinarian to ensure that her specific needs, and those of her foal, will be met.

High Jump World Record

By: Dr. Mohamed El Sherbini

Member of the Board of the Egyptian Equestrian Federation
International Candidate Judge of Showjumping
Vice President of Dressage & Eventing Committee

The best performance and officially recognized for the high jump are the following:

1. In 1906: at the Grand Palais, Paris, the horse "Conspirateur", ridden by Captain Crousse, cleared 2.35 m.
2. In 1912: at Vittel, the horse "Biskra", ridden by M.F de Juge Montespieu, & the "Montjoie III", ridden by Rene Ricard, both cleared 2.36 m.
3. In 1933: at the Grand Palais, Paris, the horse "Vol-au-Vent", ridden by Lieut. Christian de Castries, cleared 2.38 m.
4. In 1938: at the national championships Rome, the horse "Osoppo", ridden by Captain Antonio Gutierrez, cleared 2.44 m.
5. On the 5th of February 1949: at the official International event at Santiago, Chile, Captain Alberto Larraguibel Morales, riding "Huaso", cleared 2.47 m. the committee of records ratified this record and stated that a height of at least 2.49m. must be cleared to beat it.

Jumping Tips

Refusals and Reasons Why?

Why a horse refuse to jump an obstacle seems a great mystery to many riders. To explain what is widely considered as an equestrian mystery in the hope of preventing horses from becoming habitual refusers, takes a lot of details from both coach and rider. To mention a few reason; Lack of confidence, Pushing too hard, Dropping the reins, Jumping facing the sun, Too much checking, etc... In this issue we'll go through "pushing too hard" and its effect on the horse.

Pushing too hard

A refusal is sometimes caused when the horse is surprised by being suddenly pushed too hard during the last few canter strides up to the fence. At that exact moment the horse is calculating the distance to the fence and searching to find a correct take-off position. This unnecessary and exaggerated pushing brings the horse instantly off balance, hence the pace becomes irregular due to the sudden increase in speed. The horse is forced to shift his weight suddenly to the forehand and is not able to transfer the excess weight back rapidly in order to engage his quarters sufficiently, enabling him to free his forelegs off the ground in time to take-off. As a result the horse is unsure at takeoff and will either refuse or, if he is a real trier, go right through the fence. Overpushing might also cause the horse to stand too far back, dropping into the middle of a fence and hurting his legs. He will remember this pain and will be not too keen to repeat the experience, refusing the next time. When approaching an obstacle make sure that the horse keeps an even pace without losing impulsion. Apply even support with forward driving leg aids and send the horse well onto the bit, slightly lengthening the last strides. This is how one should approach a fence, not by suddenly overpushing just before take-off and thus causing the horse to refuse.

Compiled from "Training Showjumpers" by Anthony Paalman

Tack Tips

The Draw Reins



Draw reins are a training aid used to help set a horse's head carriage. They can also help teach a horse to collect and shorten his stride.

There are three ways draw reins can be applied, and each

has a particular effect. One style snaps to a breastplate before travelling through the bit rings and up to the rider's hands. This encourages the horse to arch his neck and flex at the poll. A second style runs from the girth, up through the horse's front legs, and then through the bit and to the rider's hands. This produces a longer, lower frame. The third style also attaches to the girth, but on either side of the horse, just under the flap of the saddle. They then go through the bit and to the rider's hands. In this matter, they function similarly to gentle side reins, and help with lateral flexion.

Draw reins can be a useful tool when used occasionally by a skilled rider. But they are not a magic cure for a high-headed horse, or one resistant to the rider's hands. In fact, used improperly, draw reins can make a horse's mouth dull, or force him to travel behind the bit, evading contact. To be of value, the rider must remember to soften rein contact as a reward whenever the horse lowers his head.

Feed Bag

Compiled by: Dr. Essam Mokhtar

pH.D of Physiology Reproduction

When the muscles become stiff and cramped...

Frequently, the main culprit is an excess of lactic acid. Lactic acid is produced during the conversion of sugars (such as those in the starch of grains) to the energy that is essential for the functioning of the muscle cell: glycogen. Lactic acid is harmful when excessive amounts accumulate, which is what happens for instance when it is not carried away sufficiently (or quickly enough). This excess not only causes muscle stiffness but can also be the underlying cause of muscle disorders which can be so serious that the horse can hardly move at all. (In that case the veterinarian should be called in immediately.)

Muscle stiffness should not be underestimated. Muscle and tendon injuries may be the result of inadequate attention to the prevention of stiffness, or insufficient measures for recuperation.

Feed supplements which contains the nutritional elements that are lacking in the feed ration or are insufficiently generated in the animal's body should be available (Cavalor - Muscle Base). A mix of the right elements to counteract the production of excessive lactic acid and to break down accumulated lactic acid can be summarized as follows:

*Vitamins: E, B1, B2, B12, B15.

*Minerals: manganese, zinc, selenium; calcium, sodium, magnesium, lysine, methionine.

For veterinary consultation, check our Listings section page 50.



Veterinary Tips

Hoof Abscesses

In general, hoof abscesses occur when bacteria get into the hoof through some opening, usually the white line, nail holes or the angle of the bar. Horses that stand in wet footing are more prone to abscesses because the moist environment encourages bacteria growth and softens hooves, allowing easier penetration. A small amount of dirt or debris gets trapped within the hoof as the hoof grows out. In this sealed pocket, the bacteria grow and spread, eating away healthy tissue around the pocket. The bacteria are initially in the hard tissues of the hoof that's not sensitive so it doesn't cause any pain. As the bacteria grow and invade more tissue, it can affect the sensitive tissue, resulting in the horse becoming lame.

The easiest abscesses to treat are the big ones that open and drain and can be flushed with antiseptics such as iodine or soaked in Epsom salts. The ones that tend to reoccur are the smaller ones that don't drain well and are difficult to flush, leaving small amounts of bacteria. You have to find as much of the pocket and clean it out thoroughly. You have to flush the abscess with iodine and hydrogen peroxide, as well as opening the hole as much as possible to allow for drainage. Then we advise soaking the hoof in an Epsom salt/warm water solution twice daily for five to seven days. The salt solution kills bacteria and acts as a poultice to draw out bacteria and swelling. The warm water acts to soften the hoof, making it easier for the bacteria to come out while promoting bacteria growth with the hopes that the small pockets of infection will get bigger so that they can be found and opened.

It's important to keep the hoof covered and clean during the treatment phase to prevent re-infection. Pack the draining hole with iodine-soaked gauze, wrap the hoof with duct tape or Vetrap, and keep an Easyboot on the hoof, putting a tight wrap around any openings at the top. Wrap only around hoof, not the skin above. Including the skin could lead to reduction of blood flow to the skin and severe skin damage. If the coronary band needs to be covered, use a stretchable tape such as Elasticon.

Once the abscess has been treated, there are several things you can do to help prevent reoccurrence. Keep the stall clean and dry. Try to eliminate urine spots or put down rubber mats to decrease them. Do pick the feet on a regular basis to keep them clean, and also have them trimmed often to prevent the pockets of debris from forming. Hot shoeing helps form a tighter fit between the shoe and hoof, decreasing the chances of dirt getting under the shoe and up the white line. It's also a good idea to give your horse a feed supplement designed to help strengthen the hooves from the inside out.

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