

Stable Sheet



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STRAIGHT FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

Winter coats can hide many changes on a horse's body, so we were caught off guard when soon-to-be three year old HD Harmony (Aljak's Seeing Double x Sugarlane Dominique) had a HUGE, hard lump on her jaw in early December that seemingly came out of nowhere.

Harmony lives out in a field with her friends with free flowing hay, a heated waterer, a shed, daily grain and hands-on onceovers to feel for body condition. She never missed (and still hasn't) a beat when it came to eating, so it came as a surprise when we noticed the boney lump on the underside of her jaw on the left. We made an appointment to get her checked by a veterinarian and took careful observations daily to see if her demeanor changed and monitor the lump.

In mid-December, Dr. Emilie Beaupre from Vermont Large Animal Clinic arrived to see Harmony and agreed that it was a really big lump! (Did I mention it was big?) She looked and felt inside her mouth and didn't feel anything amiss, noting that Harmony still had all her baby tooth caps on the premolars. Harmony then smiled beautifully for the



x-ray that gratefully showed that the lump was simply one of the largest tooth-eruption bumps she'd ever seen and not a tumor or broken jaw. We were relieved.

We often don't think about a horse's teeth until they're old enough to start working

with a bit in their mouth, but there's lots happening in there beginning shortly after birth. Following the well-baby check-up that includes a look in their mouth, the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) recommends dental exams every 6 months starting at one year old until 5 years old due to the changes that are continually happening in there. In the first two weeks of life alone, the foal has 16 deciduous (baby) teeth erupt and then all 24 by nine months old- no wonder they put everything in their mouths; they're teething! After that, the deciduous teeth all shed and 44 (or 46 if they have canines) adult teeth come in. Horses have what's called "hypsodont dentition", meaning that they have long teeth that continually erupt and wear the surface down over a lifetime

See **HARMONY**, Page 9



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GEOFFROY REFLECTS ON TIME AT MINER

As a child growing up in the small town of Albany in the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont, Lynn Geoffroy always knew that she wanted to be an “animal doctor.” She started riding lessons when she was about 10 years old. She paid for the lessons herself so she didn’t have too many of them, but she loved them, she recalls. Lynn got her first horse – Rocky, a Morgan – when she and the horse were both 17. She double majored in animal science and biology at the University of Vermont and went on to veterinary school at Purdue University in Indiana.

In 2001, Lynn participated in the Summer Experience in Equine Management program at Miner Institute. She loved horses and knew she wanted to be a large animal veterinarian, but she didn’t have much experience in equine management or with reproduction or training. One of her UVM professors steered her toward Miner Institute. “It was the perfect place to come for the summer,” Lynn said.

At Miner, she said, she was introduced to research and got a much clearer understanding of what goes into farm management. “I learned a lot about personal interaction and communication,” she said. The interaction with the Miner Morgans was an added benefit. Lynn worked with and rode many different Morgans while at Miner Institute, but possibly the most memorable was Revi, BL Revolution. Lynn recalls that during the first week of the summer, the students rode a variety of horses to measure each student’s riding proficiency. This day Lynn rode Revi, who was an older Morgan –



Lynn Geoffroy competes at the GMHA with her 16-year-old mare Exeter’s Aurora, Kiah. They are competing in the 25 mile Distance Days ride in 2015. They went on to finish in First Place and High Point Morgan.

he was 24 that year. “Revi had competed in Morgan English Pleasure, Saddleseat Road Hack and Natural Park Saddle classes well into his teens, but it had been several years since he was in a true competition,” Lynn remembers. He “puffed up” that day and pretended that he was in the show ring. “I just tried to sit still and hang on,” Lynn said. Today Lynn is an assistant professor in the Department of Animal Science at The State University of New York College of

Agriculture and Technology at Cobleskill (SUNY Cobleskill). She also does veterinary work for the college. SUNY Cobleskill has a wide diversity of agricultural offerings for students. The campus has 14 greenhouses; a 40,000 gallon fish hatchery; an equestrian center with an indoor riding arena; a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspected slaughter house; a 200-cow freestall dairy; and herds of sheep, goats, and beef cows. The equestrian program has about 50 horses, a small breeding program, and has a certified therapeutic riding program, Lynn said. Several Cobleskill students have expressed interest in the Summer Experience programs at Miner Institute, and Lynn says, she highly recommends the programs and encourages interested students to apply.

Lynn will return to Miner Institute in March as a speaker at the annual EquiDay seminar. She will discuss senior horse care. Lynn says she tends to gravitate toward older horses, so the topic is one that she is personally very interested in. She will be highlighting digestion and nutrition for senior horses, as well as metabolic syndrome and Cushing’s disease. Ultimately, Lynn said, the talk will focus on how to keep older horses happy, healthy, and useful.

In her free time, Lynn said that she enjoys competitive trail riding with her Morgan. She has two registered Morgans and a Quarter horse-Welsh pony cross.

— Rachel Dutil
dutil@whminer.com

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A PAID SUMMER INTERNSHIP?

The Summer Experience in Equine Management program emphasizes the management of a commercial equine facility and improved horse handling and training skills. Students will learn ground training techniques including halter breaking, lungeing, longlining, and ground driving. Students become proficient at stallion handling, semen collection, and processing as well as broodmare management. Applications are available for download at whminer.org/education

The 2017 program begins May 22 and ends August 18.

The deadline to apply is February 15, 2017.

For more information, contact Karen Lassell at lassell@whminer.com or call 518-846-7121, ext. 120.

EQUIDAY - MARCH 18, 2017

Free & Open to the Public!

**Joseph C. Burke Education and Research Center at Miner Institute
586 Ridge Rd., Chazy, NY**

AGENDA:

9 – 9:30 a.m.: Registration & Refreshments

9:30 – 10:30 a.m.: Horse Language Decoded

**Sharon Wilsie, Clinician at Wilsie Way Horsemanship, Westminster, VT
& Author of *Horse Speak: The Equine-Human Translation Guide***

10:30 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.: Introduction to Ranch Horse Versatility

**Sue Chagnon, President of the Eastern Mtn. Ranch Horse Association
& owner of Dare to Dream Farm, Mooers, NY**

11:15 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.: North Country Hay Bank

Christine Bush, Executive Director NCHB, Jay, NY

11:45 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.: Lunch Break; Available for purchase for \$5

12:15 – 1 p.m.: Adirondack Tack's Annual Fashion Show

Carol Tetreault, Adirondack Tack

1 – 2 p.m.: The Senior Horse: Keeping them Healthy and Happy

Dr. Lynn Geoffroy, Veterinarian and Professor at SUNY Cobleskill

2 - 3 p.m.: Using Horse Speak to Build Instant Rapport with your Horse

Sharon Wilsie, www.wilsiewayhorsemanship.com

3 p.m.: Door Prize Drawing- must be present to win



photo by Christopher Crosby Morris

For more information,
contact Karen Lassell:
lassell@whminer.com
or 518-846-7121,
ext. 120.



photo by Christopher Crosby Morris



The Joseph C. Burke Education and Research Center sits at the corner of Miner Farm and Ridge Roads in Chazy, NY.

TO SPAY OR NOT TO SPAY: IS THAT A QUESTION?

It's every colt's worst nightmare that they never saw coming. It starts with a visit from the friendly veterinarian, they get sleepy, and they wake up missing a couple of parts and for some reason between their back legs is funny-feeling... He's now called a gelding, but he's in good company; it happens to most young colts, usually before their second birthday. However, fillies don't normally undergo similar surgery. So why do boys get their goods snipped, but fillies get to keep their parts? There are two different methods that would sterilize a mare making them unable to reproduce: spaying and ovariectomizing. Both surgeries involve removing a ovaries; spaying removes both ovaries, ovariectomizing can remove one or both. Mare spaying differs from small animals in that the uterus remains in the mare; it is removed with the ovaries in dogs and cats.

Spaying requires an invasive surgery, thus the mare will have to be under general anesthesia. Because of this, it an expensive operation and must be done in a clinic performed by a surgeon. There are also many risks of complications that can follow the surgery including infection, colic, and herniation; not to mention the risks during surgery such as hemorrhage and damaging other organs. Because of the risks, expense, and post-op care required, spaying is a rare procedure and usually only preformed when all other options have been exhausted.

So what would be the reason for spaying a mare? The most obvious is to keep her from reproducing; however, this is far from the main reason for the procedure because many equine facilities do not have stallions on the property, therefore the risk of pregnancy is nonexistent. Even in stables that house stallions, they are always kept separate from the mares unless the goal is for the mare to be bred. One reason for mares being spayed is because of unsavory behavioral issues. Owners hope that by spaying their mares, they will see less "mare-ish" behaviors such as moodiness, over-sensitivity, and distraction, especially during her heat cycles. However, spaying mares for behavioral reasons is not the cure-all for behavior issues, there could be another, more serious cause to a mare's behavior than just being a mare. If it is determined that her heat cycle is causing the unsavory behaviors, there are other ways to manage moody mares such as hormone treatments to keep her from coming into heat. The most common reason that mares are spayed is for medical reasons. If cysts or cancerous tumors grow on the ovaries, the mare can exhibit some of the same behavioral issues as listed above; generally the behaviors are magnified past what one would consider general misbehavior and can escalate to dangerous levels. A final reason for spaying a mare is for reproductive use. (Sounds like the opposite of helpful

right?) When a mare's ovaries are removed, the mare stops producing the hormones that come with her heat cycle; however, handlers can then inject these hormones to make the mare exhibit signs of heat "on-demand". This is useful for a breeding facility that collects stallions for artificial insemination. Some stallions need some encouragement to mount a phantom or will only mount a live jump-mare to enable semen to be collected; a mare in heat will do the trick!

As stated previously, ovariectomizing is very similar to spaying; the only difference is one or both ovaries can be removed. Ovariectomizing comes with similar risks and traditionally, the same economic strain. However, in recent years, a new technique has been developed for the procedure: laparoscopic surgery. Laparoscopy is a minimally invasive surgery method that has been adapted to perform ovariectomies. It can be performed under sedation rather than general anesthesia. The technique requires much smaller incisions, there are no staples or sutures, and the cost is lower than that of traditional techniques to sterilize a mare. With this new technology, it is possible that we may start seeing more spayed or ovariectomized mares in the future.

— Sam Dobbins, *Equine Intern*
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Learn more about the Heart's Delight Morgan Horses and view our sales list
<http://whminer.org/equine/sales-list.php>



** photos by Christopher Crosby Morris*

REQUEST FOR SUPPORT FOR VITAMIN E RESEARCH WITH MORGAN HORSES AT MINER INSTITUTE

Vitamin E (alpha-tocopherol) is a critically important nutrient for all horses and supplementation is especially important for horses with limited or no access to lush pastures. This vitamin is not synthesized by the horse; therefore, it must come from the diet. It is the primary lipid-soluble antioxidant that maintains cell membrane integrity and enhances immunity. Changes in horse management practices and ingredients used to formulate rations have dramatically increased the need to supplement diets with this critically important vitamin in all segments of the horse industry. Recently it has been suggested that current 2007 National Research Council (NRC) recommended levels of Vitamin E are too low. Gestating and lactating mares, young growing horses, and performance horses have the greatest need for vitamin E supplementation, especially those that do not have access to lush, green pasture. The Morgan horse is particularly challenging to provide sufficient levels of Vitamin E while limiting caloric intake to manage their predisposition to equine metabolic syndrome.

A gelding at Miner exhibited symptoms of mild lameness with muscle soreness sporadically throughout the spring and summer of 2016. After multiple attempts to get to the root of the cause, he was tested for Vitamin E and selenium deficiency. Vitamin E results indicated a deficiency even though the horse was fed adequate amounts based on his fortified grain, according to the NRC's guidelines for equine requirements. This finding was followed up with additional horses and eventually the entire herd being tested with almost all of the horses exhibiting low levels of Vitamin E based on their current diet. Spurred by conversations with a nutritionist, veterinarians, and a few local owners with similar experiences, we suspect that Vitamin E deficiency in horses in our region may be more common than realized. Our Animal Care and Use Committee has approved a study that's now underway to evaluate various Vitamin E supplementation methods. This study is split into two smaller studies. Study 1 will evaluate two therapeutic supplementation strategies for the horses in the herd with the lowest tested Vitamin E levels. The study will compare therapeutic strategy A (10,000 IU for 4 weeks, followed by 5,000 IU for 12 weeks) vs. therapeutic strategy B (5,000 IU for 16 weeks). Study 2 will evaluate the effect of Vitamin E supplement source on long-term levels. The study will compare generic Vitamin E (store-brand at 2,000 IU per day for 16 weeks) vs. veterinarian prescribed Vitamin E (obtained through our veterinary clinic at 2,000 IU per day for 16 weeks). For both studies, a blood sample will be taken from each horse once per month in order to track changes in Vitamin E levels to address these objectives. Samples will be taken by trained Miner Institute staff and sent off for analysis.

We are seeking financial support to conduct this study. It is difficult to get equine research funded and we feel that Vitamin E deficiency may be more prevalent than previously thought, particularly for our "easy-keeper" Morgan horses. The total cost for blood analyses will be at least \$2500 with additional cost for Vitamin E supplement treatments. Any financial support for this important research is appreciated and will be recognized when the results are summarized and presented! Donations are tax-deductible, as Miner Institute is a 501(c)3. Thank you for your consideration.

— Karen Lassell
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WINTER FEEDING

As winter is now upon us, feeding strategies need to change to meet the increased maintenance requirements of your horse due to the cold weather. When temperatures decrease, horses need more energy to maintain their core body temperature.

Increasing the amount of forages fed is a great way to increase the energy in the diet because it generates heat due to increased microbial fermentation of the forages in the hindgut and as a by-product of normal metabolic processes. If you let your horse out on pasture take into consideration how much they are able to consume, as grass becomes sparse and covered by snow or ice, you should increase the amount of hay you feed your horse. If you have an older horse that has trouble chewing hay you can soak alfalfa cubes or hay pellets. Some people believe that feeding more grain in the winter is a good idea because it is an energy dense feed but digestion of grain does not provide as much heat as forage does. Also many horses in the winter are not worked on a regular basis like they would be when the weather is warm, so they may not need the extra concentrate.

The climate that your horse lives in can impact maintenance energy requirements. For example, a horse stabled in Alaska will have a lower critical temperature at which they need to produce extra heat to maintain their body temperature

than a horse stabled in Florida as horses acclimate to their surroundings. The timing of cold events is also important because if your horse has the opportunity to develop a thick winter hair coat before the cold weather sets in, they will be able to tolerate the cold weather much better than if temperatures drop from 50°F to 10°F overnight. It is estimated that the lower critical temperature for a horse is 41°F with a summer hair coat and 18°F with a winter hair coat. Research has shown that every 1°F decrease below 18°F requires a 1% increase in additional energy. Another factor to consider is the body condition of your horse. If you feed your horse to put on a little extra condition before the cold weather arrives, the extra fat layer will help insulate your horse against the cold. Smaller horses also may have a lower critical temperature as they have a greater surface area to body weight ratio, so heat is lost more rapidly.

As you feed more hay to your horse, their requirements for minerals and water will change. You should allow free access to a trace mineral salt block in the winter especially for horses eating hay and no grain to meet their mineral requirements and to increase consumption of water. Your horse's water requirement will also increase as you feed more hay. Hay and grain usually contain less than 15% moisture compared to pastures that contain 60-80% moisture. Make sure that water troughs are thawed and your horse has access to water continually throughout the

day to avoid dehydration and impaction colic. Water consumption also helps drive intake, which is important if you want your horse to consume enough feed to provide the extra energy they need to maintain their body temperature. Studies have shown that offering warm water between 45-65°F will help maximize consumption.

If your horse spends a lot of time in a stall during the winter and isn't used to it, this could increase the stress on your horse and potentially lead to stomach ulcers. It is a good idea to provide hay frequently or ad libitum as long as your horse doesn't become too over-conditioned. The hay will keep your horse's stomach full, which helps buffer stomach acid and prevent ulcers. Providing a vitamin E supplement can also help minimize stress and increase immune function but be careful that the supplement doesn't contain high levels of selenium or this could lead to selenium toxicity.

Feeding extra hay to your horse while offering free choice minerals and water will help your horse tolerate the cold weather and stay healthy. Frequently assessing the body condition score of your horse will allow you to make adjustments to your feeding amounts to keep your horse at a healthy weight.

— Kayla Hultquist, M.S.,
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UVM Morgan Horse Farm's 29th Annual Equine Reproduction Workshop

Mar 31st and April 1st, 2017

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experience welcome.

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(802) 388-2011

uvm.morgans@uvm.edu

for further information and registration

The registration fee of \$260 includes- Workshop, materials and meals. Door prizes are awarded throughout the workshop. Spaces are limited to 25 participants.

MASTITIS IN MARES

This past summer, I had the opportunity to intern at Battenkill Veterinary Equine Clinic just outside of Saratoga Springs, NY. I worked with three amazing veterinarians, Dr. Kurt Lutgens, the owner of the practice, Dr. Brian Velenchenko, and Dr. Scott Lutgens. We saw many cases throughout the course of the summer, but there were a few that stood out to me. One of which was mastitis in a cute, fun loving Clydesdale mare.

Mastitis is an inflammation of the mammary gland (udder) and is seen more often in dairy cows than in mares, but it does happen. With foaling season kicking off, it is important to examine your mare's udder for cleanliness and early signs of mammary complications. Mastitis can also happen in mares that aren't pregnant or nursing, or that have never been bred.

Upon arrival at the farm where the Clydesdale mare was kept, Dr. Kurt started by taking a history and doing a physical exam. The inflammation of her udder had been observed and unsuccessfully treated by her owner and another vet for about a month before contacting Battenkill. Her history was foggy, but was also most likely the root of her ailment; she was adopted from a P.M.U. farm where she, like so many others, was repeatedly bred and had urine collected during pregnancy for production of the drug Premarin, a hormone replacement therapy drug for women. Her exact age was unknown, but it was estimated that she was around 12. She did not have a fever and was not pregnant, nor did she have a foal at her side. Upon palpation of the udder, it was asymmetrical with more swelling on one side than the other, and it was very hard to touch. When hand milked, a red/ brown colored fluid was excreted. We continued our road to diagnosis and

treatment based off of these signs and our continued findings.

According to Dr. Patrick McCue, DVM, diplomate for the American College of Theriogenologists and a professor at Colorado State University, mastitis can occur at any stage of a mare's life and any reproductive status; however, it is most common one to two months after weaning a foal. The most prominent sign is the enlarged, inflamed udder, and just like our case, asymmetry is common. In cases of acute mastitis, such that affect primarily mares that have recently been weaned from their foals, or are close to weaning, they will experience a high fever, depression, and a hot, tender udder that can be very painful to touch. If still nursing a foal, reluctance to allow them to nurse and even kicking at the foal when they attempt, are sure signs a mare is uncomfortable.

Determining the causative agent of the mastitis is crucial to treatment. As for our little Clydesdale girl, we were suspicious of trauma to the mammary gland due to her history as a P.M.U. mare. Staphylococci and Streptococci bacteria are the most common bacteria to cause infections, but aren't the only ones. E. coli was discussed as a possibility, as it is a common bacteria found in and around the stall, especially in the manure, having contact with mares' udders when they lay down in the stall. In a worst-case scenario, Mycoplasma bacteria could be the source of infection. The most devastation is done by this organism and there are no antibiotics that will treat such an infection. We took a sample of the fluid we milked out back to the clinic to look at microscopically, complete bacteria growth plates and a sensitivity test to determine which antibiotics would work best to kill the bacteria affecting our patient.

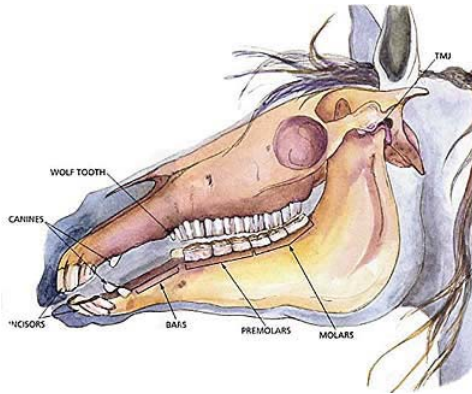
Dr. Kurt continued on to perform an ultrasound. Ultra-sounding the mammary gland let us check for a possible tumor and also let us see the amount of blood flow. In the case of our patient, we were able to see significantly enlarged veins and arteries carrying blood to and from the tissue. This shows the extent of inflammation, and verifies that the body is reacting to the abnormality, attempting to rid itself of the problem by increasing blood flow to the area, bringing combative cells to liberate the area of infection. Fortunately, we didn't see any signs of a tumor which could have explained the inflammation, but would have required surgery to remove.

In the month before Battenkill saw this Clydesdale, another vet had administered an antibiotic that is safe for horses, but is popular in the dairy industry due to the fact that it doesn't get into the udder very well, preventing antibiotics from unintentionally ending up in the milk tank. However, this was not helpful for this mare because antibiotics needed to enter the mammary gland to kill whatever organisms causing mastitis. After stripping the teats to extract as much of the abnormal fluid as possible, Dr. Kurt administered one of the more potent antibiotics, Amikacin, directly into the udder, but it is important to have at least a systemic antibiotic that can cross into the udder to treat the mare. If the foal is not able to be weaned right away, a milk supplement must be given to the foal during the mare's treatment to keep the baby from consuming antibiotics. In addition to treating the cause, simply hot packing the udder with a cloth soaked in hot water can have a lot of positive effects. The heat encourages blood flow to the mammary gland bringing more components that aid in healing, such as macrophages, a white blood cell mostly responsible for ridding the body of infection.

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HARMONY, Continued from Page 1

at a rate of approximately 3-4mm per year. There's about 4" of tooth under the gum line extending into the jaw bones. As the baby molars get pushed up out of the gums by the permanent ones, the last bits of the baby tooth get called a "cap". Think of the cap as sort of a "table" – the top sits over the new adult tooth with table legs extending down into the gum are the last of the regressing baby tooth roots. Eruption can be a pretty inflammatory process (think volcano), particularly if the cap is a little bit stuck. Inflammation leads to swelling, swelling makes lumps; tooth eruption bumps are commonly seen on the lower jaws and can make the bridge of the nose appear thick on a young horse.



For comparison to the x-ray (right), this shows a little how the outside of the horse compares to the bone structure.



The area of the eruption bump is circled. The white line mid-circle is a capped needle the vet taped to her jaw as a marker to reference the size of the lump. The x-ray shows that the lump isn't as solid as it feels.

The good news on eruption bumps is that they usually resolve on their own once the offending cap(s) have let loose. Sometimes however, a veterinarian or dentist's intervention is necessary to limit the level of inflammation, particularly if the young horse is uncomfortable. As recommended by Dr. Emilie, Harmony was seen by our equine dentist, Linda Corey out of Fairfax, VT. She carefully floated the points on Harmony's molars, but the caps weren't budging. If a cap gets stuck or stays on too long, it can cause enough inflammation and pain to cause poor eating, or chewing habits that harm other growing teeth; if it is removed too early, the young enamel of the permanent tooth may not have hardened thoroughly and could set that tooth up for decay (cavities) later in life.

At this point in time, we're watching Harmony even closer before deciding to remove those caps. We monitor how she chews her food, keep a close eye on her body condition score and will have the vet check her mouth every couple of months to be sure nothing in there is becoming worse. The fact that she's on our Vitamin E trial gets her in the barn daily now to eat her fortified grain and walk across the scales to be weighed and she's just been her regular happy, lumpy self!



Hard to see with her extravagant winter coat, but the lump is circled. It has decreased in size since the day the x-rays were taken.

— Karen Lassell
lassell@whminer.com

MASTITIS, Continued from Page 8

Mastitis can be prevented in a few easy ways. Ensuring your mare is in a clean, dry stall greatly reduces the production of bacteria and keeps her udder cleaner. Begin to taper the mare's grain leading up to weaning day and limit extra calories once weaned to help speed up the drying-off

time, but don't starve her. It is crucial to not milk the mare down during the weaning period; this simulates the foal drinking from the mare, and will only prolong milk production. Ultimately, consult your veterinarian if you notice any abnormalities with your mare's udder. Even if it is not

mastitis, successful treatment and complete recovery begin with early detection. Happy Foaling Season!

— Morgan Hulbert
Morgan is a sophomore at SUNY Delhi
mhulbert193@yahoo.com

New York State Horse Council, Inc.

2017 Membership Form

Memberships are for the calendar year from January 1st thru December 31st

Entry Date: ____/____/____

Please complete all fields & print clearly

Please check one:

☐ New Membership ☐ Renew ID# _____

I wish to receive the NYSHC Newsletter via:

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Name of Member: _____

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City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ E-Mail: *write n/a if none* _____

Website: _____

Volunteer Availability / Interests: _____

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Please check the NYSHC Chapter you wish to join or affiliated: *A portion of your dues is transferred to that chapter for their activities.*

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☐ Youth without insurance \$10.00 (up to age 20) Please note: Effective Jan. 1, 2017 age change from 20 to 18

☐ Youth Parent Signature Required here: _____ Youth Birthdate: _____

☐ Organization/Club/Business/Farm no insurance, includes web link on our NYSHC website http://www.nyshc.org/member_organizations.php and NYSHC Member Businesses listed in the NYSHC Quarterly Newsletter \$75.00

- Only Individual, Family and Lifetime Membership include \$1,000,000 Liability Policy Insurance
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Please write 2017 Membership on the check. There will be a \$25.00 charge for returned check.

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You may complete and submit the Membership Form online (exception if "signature required") and pay via Pay Pal. For Information (i.e. Membership/Renewal Application/Pay Now Online/Events/Chapters/Organizations/Clubs/Businesses), please go to: <http://www.nyshc.org/post.php?pid=14>.

*For inquiries regarding Insurance through Equisure/Association Resource Group, please contact Missy Whittington at (716) 655-2045 or via e-mail @ Missy.Whittington@NYSHC.org.

*For inquiries or advertisement regarding the NYSHC Quarterly Newsletter, please contact Mary Szarek at (716) 837-3761 or Email: info@wnyHorse.info.



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FREE hooded sweatshirt if you RSVP & attend event



Door Prizes: Vest, horse feed & more! Light meal provided.

The William H. Miner Agricultural Research Institute
1034 Miner Farm Road
P.O. Box 90
Chazy, NY 12921

Change Service Requested



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FEATURED MINER MORGANS: Stonecroft Duece's Wild & HD Springfield



"Monty" at 5 weeks old



UVM Springfield

On July 15, 2016 we welcomed the first foal sired by UVM Springfield since his death in 2014. With semen frozen more than 20 years ago, the mare Stonecroft Duece's Wild (Three Wishes x Stonecroft Samsara) was bred in 2015 here at Miner. This dark colt with no white is a spitting image of his regal father! "Monty" is trying on the name "HD Springfield" but it isn't finalized with the registry just yet. Springy was a force to be reckoned with himself and his get have proven to be champion material with over half of his offspring holding champion or reserve titles from A rated shows all the way to the Grand National. Big shoes to fill? Our bet is that this boy will hold his own! Available for sale as a future herd sire or contact us about custom breeding this mare in 2017 for you- UVM Springfield or any number of related stallions.

* Photos courtesy of Christopher Crosby Morris

Learn more about the Miner Morgans at www.whminer.org/equine.html