

December, January, February 2011/12

PAINTHORSE JOURNAL

PUBLICATION OF THE PAINT HORSE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA



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World Championship**

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Smiths Creek Paint Horses



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RESERVE

WORLD CHAMPION

3yo Mares with Jason Smith

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we can't thank you enough for all your hard work,
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President's Report

Where are we now?

Over the last couple of years the PHAA have had some ups and downs but it is important for the PHAA members to know that we are on the road to recovery. Currently office turn around for paperwork with appropriately completed paperwork is 14 days. Points are fairly up to date with amended awards from the 2009/2010 Audit being attended to by Gail our points co-ordinator. The past 2010/2011 progressive point score list has been published for members information with an opportunity for members to comment. The 2010/2011 High Point Honor Roll is currently being worked on and will be published shortly.

PHAA finances, currently the PHAA have approximately \$70,000.00 in the general account and \$20,000.00 in the safety net account. These accounts are where the PHAA business is conducted from and compared to previous terms in 2010 & 2009 we are well ahead. The PHAA Board looks forward to consistently maintaining the business of serving the members with a balance to funds spent to maintain the PHAA business as any normal business would.

Approximately 24 months ago the PHAA office engaged a new program for office administration called papervision. This procedure allows all incoming documents to the PHAA office to be scanned and copied and filed electronically. Approximately 12 months ago this program was implemented with the office staff members being trained to be able to use this program. Currently this has become a benefit to the PHAA because documents can now be retrieved in a matter of seconds for reference and it removes the physical task of filing which was open to human error and also was more time consuming. The PHAA members can now have confidence that correspondence forwarded to the office as soon as it reaches the office is copied within the papervision file and can be referenced for the process of their work.

At the October 2011 Board meeting, the PHAA Board discussed various items, some of you may be interested in these items that may affect you. From the 1st of January, 2012 all mares will need to be DNA'd prior to breeding. This is so the PHAA have appropriate DNA records on hand to guarantee parent validation, this is so that when you purchase a Paint Horse you are guaranteed that the breeding of that horse is correct. As part of the PHAA Articles a proportion of the Board needs to stand down at every AGM. We have Directors Sally McPhee (NSW), Jeffrey Hall (International.) and Lydia Hantke (TAS/VIC/SA) standing down from their positions so there will be vacancies available in NSW Zone, TAS/VIC, SA Zone and International zone so I would encourage anyone who is interested in becoming a part of the PHAA management who has a passion for our breed and some ability or skills in management to consider nominating for a position on the board.

Policies and Procedures for Directors and management of the PHAA Office.

Also at the Board meeting we introduced policies for Directors communication and a policy for expenditure for office staff and directors as well as enhancing the existing code of conduct for the use of facebook. The use of facebook can be a positive thing and can work well for the Association but we remind you that it can also be negative, sometimes the written word is interpreted not as it is meant to be and some comments are often made without thinking. The PHAA board have had to take disciplinary action against some members who have not adhered to our facebook policy and we ask you to be mindful of each other and that the site be used for proactive positive information. Prefer-

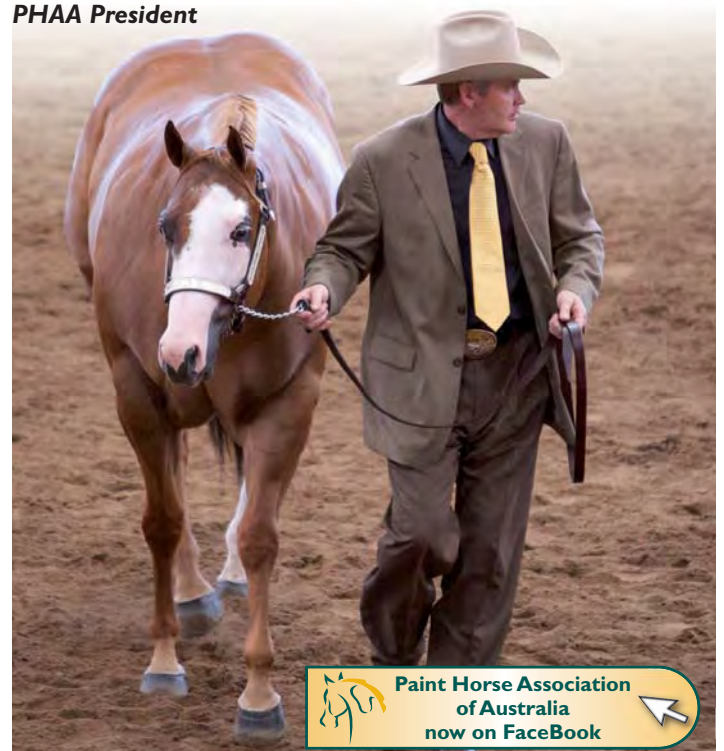
ably if you have any other comment which may need attention you are always welcome to directly email any director or the office staff with your requests so that it can be handled appropriately without involving the crowd on facebook.

It is the current view of the Board of Directors to continue working to introduce practical policies and procedures so that the current Board can rely on these processes. These policies can be used for future reference for new Board of Directors and office staff so they have the guidance to go forward and do the necessary tasks appropriately. The policy By-Laws documents will be reviewed and updated to reflect the necessary changes and in future we will rely on this document as well as the articles of Association and the PHAA rule book for reference for our decision making.

People around us.

As we are all aware we interact with people around us. The Paint Horse Association of Australia has one common goal to bring people together to celebrate the breeding, showing and promotion of the Paint Horse. Associated with these directives we must interact with people (our fellow members). How we interact with our fellow members some times, whether we know it or not, can make a great deal of difference to the other person. I have been touched on occasions by just one simple word of encouragement; these people around me may not have even realized the difference they made at that point in time. Currently as I am writing this report I'm at the American Paint Horse Association World Show. I have seen so much enthusiasm and encouragement from the people around me, which drives me to help people enjoy their experience with our Association here in Australia. The American Paint Horse Association has the same common goals as the Paint Horse Association of Australia. Sure I have enjoyed the experience of the competition but I have also enjoyed meeting up with acquaintances that I have met in previous years, which is becoming more important to me. I wish you well over the next few months.

Craig Denegate PHAA President





Arthur, Sharon, Will, and Katrina from

Real Deal
Performance
Horses

would like to wish everyone
a happy and safe
Christmas



Look out for exciting news in the
next journal.

2011 - 2012 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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•HALL OF FAME	Craig Dengate
•HSAA	Shirley Sommer, Helen Bentley
•JOURNAL	Helen Bentley
•NATIONAL SHOW	Helen Bentley, Lydia Hantke, Malcolm Hume
•REGIONAL CLUBS	Lydia Hantke
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Editor's letter

Christmas is just around the corner and another year has passed.

I hope everyone had a satisfying breeding season. Foals will be due to wean shortly and begin their preparation for the coming show season.

Don't forget your Futurity nominations are due to be paid. Registrations must also be in by December 31st 2011 for your horses to be eligible to compete at the 2012 National Show.

Next issue deadline is the 1st February 2012 so please book ads early. Australian Halter Showcase is putting on a Weanling Futurity in 2012 so please support this show if possible.

Don't forget to send in articles about your Paint Horse competing in open company. They don't necessarily have to be winners. The photo competition is still on so please get busy over Christmas and submit those photos.

Everyone have a Merry Christmas and safe and happy New Year.

Take care until next time.

Tania Hobbs
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HOW TO CONTACT PHAA DIRECTORS:

Members may contact individual PHAA Directors for any information they require concerning particular portfolios that are overseen by each Director. The list of Directors, portfolios and contact details are in the front of the Journal and on the PHAA website: www.painthorse.com.au

BOD MEETING: Board of Directors meeting to be held on 7th - 9th February 2012. All letters need to be lodged in office at least 21 days prior to be considered.

Amateur Report

Hello Everyone

It has been another busy time for the Amateur portfolio. The PHAA received an invitation from New Zealand PHANZ to send a team of Amateurs to their National show in early March 2012. Unfortunately we have had to decline their kind offer for 2012 due to time constraints. Selection criteria needed to be finalized, Amateur's qualify, team selected and notified, accommodation and flights booked in advance. I am hoping the offer still stands for 2013 to enable us to make arrangements and give all Amateurs this opportunity. This would be great for both Australia and New Zealand and I hope to move forward with the competition as soon as possible. It would also be ideal for fundraising if the trip was in the alternate year to the USA Youth trip. So I will keep the lines of communication open and look forward to moving forward with this plan.

An Amateur Meeting was held at Queensland State Show in July at Caboolture Showgrounds. We had 27 Amateurs that attended the meeting, including members from NSW. Paul Lorimer, Director from the AQHA was our guest and was available to discuss the implications of the differing rules in Amateur competition within our western breeds. Already PHAA Amateur members have been stopped from showing other peoples horses at AQHA shows. Concerns of not being able to help each other under AQHA rules were addressed. The meeting voted unanimously to align more closely to AQHA rules. There is a new proposed Amateur rule printed in this Journal that I ask all members to read carefully and consider. I urge you to think very carefully about all implications of each proposed rule change. Your input is vital. All members' opinions are important and will be considered.

The new Masters Amateur Rule has now been implemented as an immediate rule change. Full rule details are also printed in this Journal for your information, but briefly, Amateur member 50 years of age and older are now able to apply for Masters Amateur status. There is a full Honour Roll and End of Year Award program, mirroring the Amateur program. Points earned in Masters Amateur or Select Amateur events are acceptable. An amnesty for points from 1st August will be allowed up until 30th November,

2011. There are already at least 41 Masters Amateur riders so I am looking forward to this program being well supported by our members. There are now three Masters Amateur classes scheduled for the 2012 National show. Masters Amateur Showmanship, Western Pleasure and Hunter under Saddle have been added to the program.

The Trainer Auction is gathering momentum but unfortunately more work needs to be done in the area of Insurance requirements. I am currently working on this but I can say we have had tremendous support from some very talented trainers that this country has to offer. Already 12 Trainers have pledged their support. A weeks training for rider and horse at some of the Country's best training facilities as well as offers of riding lessons, Halter and Yearling performance preparation are also on offer. Trainers in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania have so far donated their precious time. A full list of available trainers should be printed in the next Journal along with Auction details.

An annual "Amateur Encouragement Award" has been proposed, to be awarded to an Amateur Owner who has displayed good sportsmanship and who is promoting Paints through the Amateur program in a positive manner and showing promise in their chosen field of competition. This is encouraging everything our Amateur riders represent but often goes unnoticed.

Don't forget there is \$100 bonus prize to the highest placed Amateur in each ridden Futurity at the Nationals, so start practicing for those events.

I wish you all a wonderful Christmas and very happy New Year! Stay safe and enjoy your beautiful Paints.

Until next time,
Yours in Paints
Shirley Sommer



Shirley Sommer



PHAA OPEN AMATEUR OWNER LIST AS OF OCTOBER 2011

SYLVIA MCGOVERN
JENNIFER COLLEY
WENDY TAYLOR
EMMA PERKINS
ALISON LATTER
SUSAN LANSDOWN
SUSAN MAXWELL
CHRIS SECCULL
JACKY ZAUCH
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LISA MARTOO
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CHRISTINE SEWELL
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GAIL WARD
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LISA DAY
MICHAEL HINE
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PHAA MASTER AMATEUR OWNER LIST AS OF OCTOBER 2011

DEBORAH ALLEN JOANNE ALLEN PETER BACHE JANET BIDDLE GAIL BURGESS GAIL CHUTER SHIRLEY CLAY BRIAN COGHLAN GLENN DAVIDSON – FINNIE PENNY DRIVER JIM DUNSTAN	SUSANNE EVERITT CHRIS GRUNDY PHILIP HARGRAVE DARRYL HOLT ALANA HUGHES RHONDA KILBY IRIS KLAN SUSAN LANSDOWN DARLEEN LEE PATRICK MAXWELL SUSAN MAXWELL	SYLVIA MCGOVERN JAN MERRY KERRI NELSON JOANNE RALSTON MICHELE ROBSON MARYANN SCHUEMAKER GAIL SMITH CAROLE – ANNE STEDMAN LINDA WATSON LEONIE THALLER LINDA THOMAS	CAROLE TIPPING EVELYN TOWILL ROSS TREGONING GAIL WARD NICK WEILER BRENDA WELLS ANGELA WILLIAMS SHERIDAN ZUEV
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PHAA NOVICE AMATEUR OWNER LIST AS OF OCTOBER 2011

MELISSA COWEN LEANNE DONALD	HEIDI BLACKHALL IRIS KLAN	DEBRA LEMON LYNDAL MARR	JUNE GATEHOUSE
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Office News

The PHAA office would like to bid farewell to Regina who has decided to further her studies and welcome Keleigh (pronounced Kelly) Barrett who started her first day on Tuesday the 1st of November. Keleigh will be a great addition to the PHAA office with many years of administrative experience and a passion for horses and Rodeo. Our resident point's coordinator Gail has been extremely busy getting all points

related matters up to date and is currently working on the awards, if you have a points related enquiry please email Gail at pointscores@painthorse.com.au.

Don't forget that old forms and partially completed paperwork are the biggest cause of delays, please remember to check that you have completed all possible fields and attached photos where necessary. If you are unsure of something

please contact the office and ask for assistance.

The office will be closed from the 24th December to the 3rd of January for the Christmas break.

Have a safe and merry Christmas from everyone at the PHAA office.

Amber Weldon

Amateur Spotlight – Lynette Hall

1. Where do you live?

Calliope, Central Queensland

2. Who is your current Paint Horse?

Colourise Me (Flash) 10261, 4 yr Old Overo Gelding

3. How long have you been riding Paint horses?

Since 2009, showing Colourise Me as a Yearling.

Prior to this I was showing Quarter Horses.

4. Who was your first Paint horse and when?

Colourise Me, he was born in 2007 out of my show mare, Rosies Foxin Around. I bred, broke him in and still currently showing him.

5. What is your favourite event and why?

I really enjoy riding Trail, it shows how broke your horse is and versatile your riding combination is with your horse. I also enjoy Showmanship and Western Pleasure.

6. Boots, Heels or Thongs?

Thongs

7. What couldn't you do without?

Since buying our own acreage and having all the animals at home, I would have to say I couldn't part with that! And of course my partner Chris and family who are always supportive and helped me achieve what we have so far.



8. What is a typical day for you?

Up at around 5.30, get ready for work and feed the horses, chooks, dog and cat. Off to work on the Queensland Gas Pipeline. After work, home to ride Flash, feed up again, and then spend some time with Chris on the patio before tea.

9. Who inspires you within the horse industry?

There were a few great people who let me catch ride when I was a Youth and I will be forever grateful for the experience I gained riding different horses. People who love what they are doing and do it well and also share some knowledge with each others make the game of showing so much more enjoyable.

10. Name your most memorable achievement.

Definitely my recent High Point Amateur Owner buckle win at the QLD State Championships & Runner Up High Point 3 Yr Old. We worked hard on our own this year and very proud to get these results.

Affiliated Clubs

NSW

NEW SOUTH WALES PAINT HORSE ASSOCIATION (NSWPHA)

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threestartstud@bigpond.com
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QLD

SOUTH BURNETT WESTERN PERFORMANCE CLUB (SBWPC)

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MARYBOROUGH & DISTRICT WESTERN PERFORMANCE CLUB (M&DWPC)

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VIC

VICTORIAN PAINT HORSE ASSOCIATION INC (VPHA)

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SA

PAINT HORSE SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC (PHSSA)

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TAS

PERFORMANCE PAINT HORSE ASSN OF TASMANIA INC (PPHAT)

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Submit all your articles and photo material to
journal@painthorse.com.au
or contact Tania on 0419 742 949.

The deadline for the March 2012 issue of the Paint Horse Journal -1st of February 2012-

Youth Report

Being selected as part of a World Youth Team

Having just been through the selection process I thought it would be a good idea to run through just how the Team is selected. An invitation to apply is sent to those Youth that appear in the top 10 on the Honor Roll over the two year period.

A Youth applying then needs to write an essay on "Why I should be selected", this should include your history with horses, your involvement with club or groups and why you feel you would like to be selected. This is then put in with at least two references, these should be character references but may include reference on your ability with horses as well.

Now how creative you are is up to you, you can include pictures or even a video if you choose to. These are then all read by the Board and they select the Team to attend. There are a couple of things that it's important to understand:

- Being in the top five on the Honor Roll will not guarantee you a spot on the Team as all of the top 10 are eligible and the Team is selected on the merits of the applications.
- If you are thinking of going for the Team it is important that you get involved with the PHAA Youth activities or events as well as showing at a State and National level in the years leading up to selection.
- It's important to understand that you may be observed at any time while you are attending shows or events and your sportsmanship and behavior is very important to the Board as if selected you will be representing both the PHAA and Australia.

It's a great experience and one that takes a lot of hard work to achieve but as anyone that has been part of a team before will tell you, it's well worth the hard work. If you would like any further information please contact myself.

Craig Dengate

MEET THE 2012 WORLD YOUTH TEAM

It's that time again, with the 2012 World Youth Games approaching fast we have once again selected a five member strong Team to compete in Texas next year at the World Show. It is great to have such a great depth to our Youth which makes selecting the Team a tough job for the board. These are the faces of our 2012 World Youth Team.



Maddison Lane NSW



Nicole Lindeberg QLD



Victoria Egan NSW

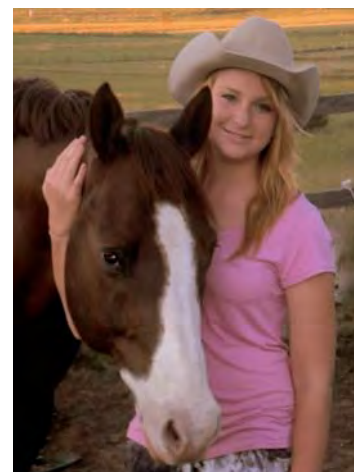
This time around we have three Queenslanders and two Youth from NSW and all are very excited about being part of the Team. The Team will be working very hard over the coming months to raise the funds to get them away on a trip of a lifetime. The trip is a great life experience and it is a honor for myself and Craig to be selected as the Team Managers once again.

The Team will travel next June to Dallas Fortworth in Texas and compete throughout the World Show. They will also be involved in many day trips to ranches and trainers along with some great shopping and of course the odd theme park. We are confident these guys will show that great Aussie spirit throughout the trip and make loads of new friends along the way, they may even pick up a few ribbons! We will complete our fundraising with the legendary Youth Goods and Services Auction at the 2012 National Show so if you would like to help in any way at all with any sort of donation we would love to hear from you. Please contact Lee wear at paint.girl@live.com or 0418 203 167 or Craig Dengate.

Happy trails
Lee



Emlyn Broad QLD



Jaydene Urosevic QLD

National Show Report



Helen Bentley

Things are starting to busy up with the National Show portfolio. Sponsorship is a vital ingredient to having a great show and anyone who knows of a potential sponsor or would like to sponsor themselves please contact Malcolm Hume or me to enable securing sponsorship in a co-ordinated effort.

Much time has been put into the program. There are some classes missing this year which I apologise for. I would dearly love to be able to have all the classes requested and the 2013 show could have some others

included once we see how the program flows this time. Dawn O'Rielly has kindly stepped forward to help with cattle events.

There is a bit of work to do to get it all happening but at this stage we are looking at running a clinic in the Campdraft arena on the Saturday and a Team Sorting or Penning class indoors after the Sporting.

Some Master Amateur classes have been added to the proposed program along with minor changes to the Hunter In Hand divisions. The program may be viewed on the PHAA Website. Don't forget to get your foal registrations in early to be able to enter the Weanling Futurity. More news on the social activities planned in the next Journal. It should be a hoot. Keep a look out on the website for the final program and entry forms as soon as the cattle classes are settled.

Helen Bentley
Vice President

Journal Report

Well there is plenty of reading in this Journal. Please look at all the proposed rules carefully and give your feedback. These rules are advertised to help the Board get opinions on how the rule changes can impact members in a good or bad way. The Board can't always be aware of individual's circumstances and may unknowingly implement a rule that has a significant impact on some members. Therefore it is vital for the membership to give positive or negative input. The Amateur Rule is a good example of this so

please consider both options and send your letters on which rule you support.

I am always looking for photos of horses to include in the 'Out & About' section of the magazine so please send me info of horses that deserve recognition in some way.

Helen Bentley

NSW – THE PREMIER STATE



Circle the 10th to the 13th of May in your calendars with the 2012 dates for the NSW State Championship Show and come join in another great show. There are fabulous prizes from our sponsor's, stunning Cowboy bronze trophy's, loads of cash and our famous NSW garlands.

The show will once again be held in Sydney at SIEC and it looks like it's shaping up to be a fantastic show.

The Committee is working hard to create a great show and have some big news with our \$1000 Classic Classes in Western Pleasure, Hunter Under Saddle and Trail that will be open to both Paints and Paint Breds. We have also built on our Youth Western Pleasure Feature and added a Youth Hunter Under Saddle Feature, both will have prize money of \$500. We have increased the money on our Reining and Hacking Challenges to \$500 as well so we are hoping we have an excellent turn out for these events.

Not to forget we have the Youth and Paint Bred Jackpots that will be drawn at our newest tradition our High Point Dinner. Come and join in the excitement and see if the Jackpots go off!

As always we invite you all to come along and share a meal on us and catch up with all your old friends while making some new ones. There'll be loads of laughs and much more, we can't wait to see you there!

Check out our web site www.nswpha.com.au for the prize money breakdowns, programs and entry forms; also join our facebook page to keep up to date with all our breaking news!



Immediate and proposed Rule Changes

Rules changes effective from 1st August, 2011

The following rule changes became effective from 01.08.2011. They are included in the revised edition of the PHAA rule book available from the office or website.

9 REGIONAL CLUBS

- (l) All Regional clubs are required to send copies of all meeting minutes to the PHAA Office.
(Immediate rule change June 2011 BOD Meeting)

114 EMBRYO TRANSFERS

Remove the fee of "\$44" on Embryo transfer Rule 114 and replace with "according to the PHAA schedule of fees".

Explanation: To bring the rule into line with the revised fee schedule and allow for other changes without requiring a rule change. Passed BOD Meeting March 2011

204. LODGING OF RESULTS (Registered Shows)

- (b) Show results of approved State Shows and the National Show will be published in the Paint Horse Journal. **State Shows results/reports are limited to 3 pages.** A period of sixty (60) days from the date of publication will be allowed for a correction of printed show results. After that date, no request for show result corrections will be considered.
- (c) All approved State Show results need to be submitted electronically to the PHAA office on the PHAA approved State Show results form (ELECTRONIC FORMAT). This form can be supplied by the office on request. Also see rule 204 (a).
(Immediate rule change June 2011 BOD Meeting)

206.(A) MULTI JUDGE SHOWS (not Paint-O-Rama)

Points will only be awarded from multi judge shows on the following basis:

- (a) Show must be run under the rules of the HSAA or AQHA
- (b) All judges shall be accredited as per Rule 212
- (c) Multi-judge shows are limited to three judges (exception - additional judge/s may be used for judging of trail classes)

236. PHAA YOUTH ACTIVITY PROGRAMME

- v) **Limited Youth Membership.** A reduced membership fee will be allowed for Junior youth (10 years & Under) with limited showing rights of Showmanship, Youth Walk/Trot & Youth Walk/Jog and leadline. The membership card will be noted accordingly. Effective 1st August 2011.
(Immediate rule changes June 2011 BOD Meeting)

Rules changes effective from 17th October, 2011

The following rule changes were ratified at the October 2011 BOD and became effective from 17.10.2011. They are included in the revised edition of the PHAA rule book available from the office or website.

1. Rule 112 to be amended to ensure DNA of mares is done prior to breeding. This will come into force from 1st January, 2012

112 UPGRADE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES

- (b) Fillies / mares will require
 - i) As from 1st January, 2012 parentage DNA testing to be complete and on PHAA file prior to being bred. A penalty fee shall apply to mares which are bred without parentage DNA results on file with the PHAA.

Penalty fee will be added to schedule of fees set at \$50 per mare.

231. HALTER CLASSES

4. Additional information –

- (i) **Lip Chains:** The following horses may not be shown with any chain through the mouth including but not limited to lip chains:
 - a) Mares
 - b) Geldings
 - c) Weanling colts/stallions

Stallions one (1) year of age and older may not be shown with any chain through the mouth with the sole exception that they may be shown with lip chains with unsecured keepers so long as at least two links of the chain remain outside of the halter before the attachment of keeper or leather part of the lead shank

Addition of Masters Amateur Division

The following rule change was passed at the October BOD meeting as an immediate rule change. It is included in the revised edition of the PHAA rule book available from the office or website.

Delete Rule 237 (h)

- (h) If two age divisions are to be offered, they shall be 44 years and under and 45 years and over. Age calculation as at August 1st of each year.

Addition of Rule 237 (B)

237 (B) MASTERS AMATEUR OWNER

PHAA members who qualify under Rule 237 as an Amateur Owner, will be eligible to apply for Masters Amateur endorsement from the date of their 50th birthday. Proof of age will be required on application by providing a copy of Drivers License or Birth Certificate. All rules pertaining to Masters Amateur eligibility and criteria will be according to rules used for PHAA Amateur Program.

Financial members of the PHAA who are current Amateur Owners may apply for Masters Amateur endorsement. Masters Amateur Owner endorsement entitles an Amateur to compete in Masters Amateur Owner classes once a fee has been paid and the application processed.

Masters Amateur Owners must not compete on a different horse at the same show in the same category in Amateur Owner classes.

A separate Points sheet is to be submitted for Masters Amateur Owner classes.

Masters Amateur Owner points earned with Paint Bred horses shall remain in a separate Honour roll.

A Masters Amateur cannot compete as an Amateur in the same class at the same show. E.g. Masters Amateur Trail cannot compete in Amateur Trail as well. A Masters Amateur choosing to compete in any category at a show (for example Masters Trail) is not confined to Masters Amateur in other classes (eg Masters Hunter Under Saddle, and Masters Western Pleasure).

Points gained in Masters Amateur classes or Select Amateur classes will be tabulated for Masters Amateur Honour Roll and High Point Awards. Masters Amateur Points will not be added into calculations for PHAA open Amateur Honour Roll and Awards.

It is recommended that the following Masters Amateur Owner classes be included in PHAA State and National Championship Shows.

1. Showmanship
2. Hunter under Saddle
3. Western Pleasure
4. Trail
5. Western and English Equitation, Western Horsemanship, Western Riding and Reining, may also be offered

PHAA MASTERS AMATEUR CHAMPION

To win a PHAA Masters Amateur champion a Masters amateur must win fifty (50) or more points in competition in official shows and contests recognised by the PHAA provided:

- (a) The points have been won in five (5) or more shows under five (5) or more judges.
- (b) (At least sixteen (16) of these points have been in showmanship at halter classes.
- (c) At least twenty-five (25) of these points have been won in amateur performance classes with a minimum of ten (10) points each having been earned in at least two categories, excluding Categories 5, 7 and 9. These ten (10) points cannot be earned in a combination of categories.
- (d) Masters Amateurs competing with a Rider Exemption Card will be eligible if they obtain the total number of points required for this award in at least two (2) categories excluding Categories 5 and 9.

PHAA Masters Amateur Versatility

To earn this title, five (5) ROMS from all categories, but excluding 5, 7 and 9, must have been earned, one (1) being earned in Masters Amateur Showmanship at halter. A superior rating must also have been earned in one of these five events.

Superior All-Round Masters Amateur Award

- (a) The Masters amateur must have won a total of 300 points. All categories excluding 5, 7, 9 and 11 are eligible to gain points for this award.
- (b) A superior must be earned from five of the seven remaining categories.
- (c) Five ROMs must also be earned other than that in which the qualifying Superiors were won.

Masters Amateur Century Award

A Masters amateur may receive this award for each separate event in which he/she has earned 100 points or more for the relevant Century award.

Masters Amateur Superior

A Masters amateur may receive this award for each separate event in which he/she has earned fifty (50) points.

Masters Amateur Register of Merit

A Masters amateur can qualify for an Masters Amateur Register

of Merit in showmanship and individual performance events when they have won ten (10) or more points in that event.

Masters Amateur Top Ten Awards

Year End awards will be given to the ten (10) Masters amateurs who earn the most points in showmanship and performance events in categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 provided that –

- (a) Points are compiled on a one horse / one amateur basis in amateur events.
- (b) Points must have been earned in at least three (3) classes over two categories.
- (c) A minimum of one point must have been earned in either Showmanship At Halter, English Equitation or Western Equitation.

High Point Masters Amateur of Each State

Year End awards will be given to the Masters amateur who earns the most points in showmanship and performance events in categories 1 2 3 4 6 8 & 10 of each State / Territory provided that –

- (a) Points are compiled on a one horse / one amateur basis in amateur events.
- (b) Points must have been earned in at least three (3) classes over two categories.
- (c) A minimum of one point must have been earned in either Showmanship At Halter, English Equitation or Western Equitation.
- (d) A minimum of 10 points (any combination of events) must have been earned.

High Point Masters Amateur of the Year

A Year End award will be given to the Masters Amateur who earns the most points in showmanship and performance events in categories 1 2 3 4 6 & 8 provided that –

- (a) Points are compiled on a one horse / one amateur basis in amateur events.
- (b) Points must have been earned in at least three (3) classes over two categories.
- (c) A minimum of one point must have been earned in either Showmanship At Halter, English equitation or Western Equitation.
- (d) A minimum of ten (10) points (any combination) must have been earned.

Masters Amateur Honour Rolls

The Masters amateur earning the most points with any one horse in approved PHAA events during one year August 1 to July 31 will be awarded an Masters Amateur Honour Roll certificate.

A minimum of five (5) points must be earned to qualify for the end of year awards."

An amnesty for points from 1st August will be allowed up until 30th November, 2011

REMINDER:



AWARDS NIGHT NOTICE: The PHAA Board would like sincere expressions of interest for those wishing to attend a 'glamour' awards presentation dinner to be possibly held in Sydney, Newcastle or the Gold Coast. If enough interest is generated feasible options will be explored. Please forward your name to Shirley Sommer if wishing to attend.

NATIONAL SHOW: All horses wishing to compete in the National Futurities must have applied for registration by the 31 December 2011.

AUDIT: A review will be conducted of the 2010 National Show results. Adjustments to lifetime points will be done where required.

PROPOSED RULE CHANGES

Comment is invited from members on the following proposed rule changes. All comments and feedback received will be considered by the Board prior to ratifying, amending or rejecting all proposed rule changes. This will occur at the last meeting prior to the 1st August, 2012

If ratified by the Board, these rule changes will become effective from 1st August, 2012.

Rule 11 to be amended to replace the words "It will be mandatory" with "It is strongly recommended".

Add to Rule 11 the following

- (a) The PHAA may conduct random drug tests at PHAA approved shows.

Rule changes proposed at BOD meeting October, 2011.

Amend Rule 237 Amateur Activity Program

Rule 237 paragraph one.

Delete:

"All horses shown in amateur classes must be registered with PHAA in order to obtain association points and awards effective 29.08.04. The horse or horses used by an amateur participant must be owned or leased and registered wholly or in part by the participant and their name must appear on the horses registration certificate."

and replace with the following wording:

"... in order to receive association points and awards. The horse or horses exhibited by an Amateur in Amateur Owner (including Novice and Masters) or Open classes, must be owned or leased by the contestant or by contestant's spouse, parents, de-facto partner, child of the family, grandparents, brother(s) or sister(s). Horses owned by anyone other than listed above, do not fulfil the ownership requirements under the PHAA Amateur rule."

That is, new paragraph one to read:

"Only current financial members are eligible for PHAA amateur status. All exhibitors in amateur classes are required to hold a PHAA amateur card. All horses shown in amateur classes must be registered with the PHAA in order to obtain association points and awards. The horse or horses exhibited by an Amateur in Amateur Owner (including Novice & Masters) or Open classes, must be owned or leased by the contestant or by contestant's spouse, parents, de-facto partner, child of the family, grandparents, brother(s) or sister(s). Horses owned by anyone

other than listed above, do not fulfil the ownership requirements under the PHAA Amateur rule."

Replace Amateur Qualification Rule 2. (iii) with the following:

"237 -

- 2 iii) Prize money is not considered remuneration. Payment of entry fees and expenses, by any person other than the person's spouse, parents, de-facto partner, child of the family, grandparents, brother(s), sister (s) shall be considered remuneration."

Add to end of 237 (f)

"However Amateur Owners in the same family may individually accumulate points on the same horse, provided points are individually tabulated on a one horse/one rider combination. No horse is to be shown by more than one contestant in any one class.

Add to end of Rule 237

- 237 "(j) Sponsorship may be received by Amateur Owners, providing only goods are received and not monetary payments. Amateurs may be required to submit details of sponsorship to the PHAA upon request, and must be provided within 10 business days.

- (k) Any member ceasing to be a professional with the aim of applying to become an Amateur Owner, must notify the PHAA in writing of the date of ceasing professional activities as soon as practical, in order to qualify for Amateur status."

Explanation: Paragraph 1 & 2 of these amendments are being proposed on behalf of Amateur Owners who attended the July AO meeting as a result of a unanimous motion from that meeting. They are being proposed to remove anomalies in our current rules and more closely align them with rules of other associations. It allows an Amateur to show a horse owned only by themselves or immediate family in Amateur and Open competition. This has become necessary as PHAA Amateurs have already been restricted at competitions run under other Association rules that do not allow Amateurs to show other peoples horses.

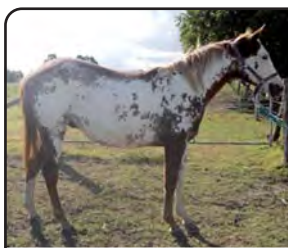
Remuneration is also clearly outlined. Further amendments clarify the one/horse rider rule, sponsorship requirements and notification of intention to cease professional activities to become an Amateur owner. This is the second proposed rule that has been moved. The September Journal includes an earlier proposal that will also be considered and all members are urged to compare both submissions very carefully and forward their opinions to the Board for consideration. There may be sections of each proposal that you may favour so please specify your preferences?

PHAA Notice of Gelding Amnesty Application



Born: 12/11/2008
Colour: Dun
Pattern: Tobiano
Dam: Unknown
Sire: Karalinga Doubles Playboy
Owner: JCJ EQUINE ENTERPRISE
Breeder: JCJ EQUINE ENTERPRISE
Approved by the Board for registration 7/11/2011

JCJ COUNTRY PLAYBOY



Born: 19/08/2009
Colour: Chestnut
Pattern: Overo
Dam: Unknown
Sire: Peppys Doc N Diamond
Owner: JAYELLE GORLICK
Breeder: JAYELLE GORLICK
Approved by the Board for registration 7/11/2011

PEPPYS DOWN N BUDWEISERS

Objections to the approval of a gelding amnesty application will be accepted up to 30 days following the publication of the Paint Horse Journal. The Board will consider the Gelding Amnesty Application including any objections, lodged within the specifies time, at the next scheduled Directors meeting.

Australian Stringhalt



by Dr John Kohnke BVSc RDA Photos: Used with the permission of Mellisa Offord

Australian Stringhalt is a term used to describe the involuntary and exaggerated upward flexion or 'puppet-like' action in one or both hind legs as a horse walks, often starting as a slight incoordination in gait and developing into a 'goose-stepping' movement in severe cases, making it difficult for the horse to walk, graze or exercise. Although all breeds of horses can be affected, Thoroughbreds, perhaps because of their numbers in retirement, appear to be more susceptible, with ponies being the least susceptible because they eat less bulk of feed.

Stringhalt is often a seasonal condition that develops in one or more horses in a group grazing sparse, unimproved pastures after the break of the season in Summer or Autumn, usually following a few days of rain and warm, humid weather.

Underlying Causes

Although the Stringhalt condition, as occurs in other countries can be caused by neurological damage to the hind limb nerves by microbial infections and trauma, Australian Stringhalt and its seasonal occurrence is more specific to Australia and New Zealand, especially following drought conditions. Often it affects specific localities or geographical areas due to favourable seasonal conditions. Research in the late 1980's and early 1990's in Australia and New Zealand was carried out to find the possible cause for the damaging effect on the long nerves of the hind limbs and neck. These studies concluded that horses grazing pasture dominated with the weed known as Catsear or Flatweed (*Hypochaeris radicata*) were associated with seasonal outbreaks of Stringhalt. Ingestion of Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) has also been linked to outbreaks of Stringhalt.

The type of nerve damage suggests a soil borne fungus or mould toxin ('mycotoxin') that grows on Flatweed, which when ingested specifically affects the long myelinated nerves in the hind limbs and also the long left Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve in the neck. Severe cases develop the characteristic 'goose-stepping' gait and often a 'roaring' like sound when exercised due to collapse of the left laryngeal structure.

Typical Symptoms

Observations indicate that it takes 7-21 days of grazing Flatweed and possibly

Dandelion dominated pastures to cause early symptoms of Stringhalt, with slight incoordination in one or both of the hind limbs when the horse is initially walked off, which improves as the horse 'warms up'. In grazing horses affected by Flatweed, often they can be seen walking around



with early symptoms of gait incoordination, which often becomes exaggerated when these horses become excited, chased away from feed or are caught to be ridden or worked. Horses that are thin and hungry are more likely to be affected early in a group of horses. In more severe cases, horses exhibit mild signs when quiet, but develop total incoordination and 'goose-stepping' gait when agitated or excited, especially by the inability to walk properly. Often horses are unable to be backed without severe incoordination and risk of falling over, and may be difficult to unload after travelling.

Management

If both back legs are affected, horses develop a 'bunny-hopping' like gait and cannot be exercised. When stringhalt occurs after the break of the season where pastures contain Flatweed or Dandelion, the horses should be removed from the pasture to a pasture free of any of these weeds, or into a holding area and hand fed hay. Dampened lucerne hay is consid-

ered the best roughage as it contains higher energy, protein and minerals than grassy hay, along with a vitamin supplement such as Kohnke's Own Cell-Vital® or Cell-Provide®.

It is of no use to feed hay to horses left to graze the contaminated pasture as they will continue to eat Flatweed and/or Dandelion.

Excitement often exaggerates the 'goose-stepping', puppet-like hind limb incoordination, so it is helpful to keep the horse quiet and avoid working it until the symptoms improve and the horse can walk comfortably.

If the signs are recognised early, often improvement occurs over a 2-3 week period, with recovery in 2-3 months. More severe symptoms will often improve over 6-12 months but some cases take 18 months and some do not fully recover. In the chronic condition, loss of muscle on the outside of the gaskin area and weakness in the fetlock joint on one or both hind limbs can complicate recovery.

Where a horse develops a 'roaring' on inspiration during exercise, it should be scoped to determine the severity of the left vocal cord collapse.

Medical Treatment

Although drug therapy with the anti-convulsant drug phenytoin, can hasten recovery in some horses, long term therapy may be required. Another central acting nerve drug, baclofen, is also effective in some cases, with a noticeable response within 7-10 days of starting therapy. There may be continued improvement after ceasing therapy in some horses, even when symptoms have been present for 12 months in duration. Unfortunately, other

horses show little improvement despite long term therapy. Surgery to remove a tendon from the rear of each hindlimb can help prevent the upward flexion of the limbs as an affected horse walks. However this would only be recommended as a last resort .

Dietary Supplementation

Supplementation with the mineral magnesium has been associated with improvement in early cases of Stringhalt.

However, it appears that not all sources of magnesium, such as in Dolomite, which is poorly absorbed in horses, and Epsom Salts (magnesium sulfate) are effective. Numerous reports suggest that supplementation with Kohnke's Own Mag-E, containing large amounts of organic (chelated) magnesium proteinate, combined with natural and synthetic Vitamin E and Vitamin B1, can assist nerve and muscle function in affected horses. Supplementation with 3 scoopsful of Mag-E daily for a 500kg horse for an initial 5-7 days, then 2 scoopsful daily for 3-4 weeks, may help in improving signs, combined with rest and removing horses from the Flat Weed dominated pasture. A longer duration of supplementation may be of benefit in some horses. Many horse owners have observed that providing a daily supplement of Selenium and vitamin E, such as in Kohnke's Own E-Se Supplets, is also helpful in selenium deficient areas.

Prevention

The control of Flatweed and Dandelion by pulling up or spot spraying individual plants with selective herbicides will reduce the risk of poisoning. However, establishment of more competitive, vigorous improved pastures for grazing horses is the best long term strategy to reduce the spread of Flatweed and Dandelion. It is best to seek advice from a local



Agronomist on a suitable spraying program when the weed is widely spread in horse pastures. Reference: More details on Flatweed and Dandelion are available

in *Plants Poisonous to Horses: An Australian Field Guide* by Mellisa Offord, published by RIRDC, Publication No 06/048, Canberra, ACT pages 70-71. It is an excellent publication and well worth having with coloured pics as the definitive guide to poisonous plants in Australia. ©Copyright John Kohnke Products 2010

Flatweed (*Hypochoeris radicata*)

Flatweed is a relatively common plant in unimproved native pastures in higher rainfall areas, especially where pastures have been overstocked and grazed out over a



period of time. It grows rapidly after a break in the season, being one of the first succulent plants to appear. Flatweed sprouts from a tap root, providing ground cover which is grazed before more sustainable grass and legume pasture species which are slower to germinate from seeds. In such environmental circumstance when Flatweed dominates a pasture, it can provide the bulk of the grazing intake.

Flatweed often becomes established in patches where hay containing seeds of the plant is spread out to feed horses under dry summer conditions. Flatweed, or Cat-sear as it is sometimes referred to, has a prostrate base with long flat, 'cat's ear' shaped, olive green, blunt-tipped leaves on solid branching stems which radiate from the central crown. The leaves are hairy & tooth-edged. The plant has a bright yellow daisy flower on a long stem that is up to 80cm in length.

Dandelion has more sharply pointed leaves than Flatweed. The leaves are hairless and Dandelion has a larger daisy flower with a black centre. Dandelion is often present with Flatweed in pastures during late Summer or Autumn after rain. Both are succulent plants that attract hungry horses seeking green pasture after a relatively dry period. It is considered that a fungus may colonise the prostrate leaves of Flatweed and its spread is facilitated by periods of rain with humid weather.

www.kohnkesown.com



PHAA AWARDS

AMATEUR REGISTER OF MERIT

English Equitation

SHARYN RATSCH
LYNETTE AMY HALL

Hunter Under Saddle

KERRY DERKSEN
MARY DAHL

Showmanship

BETTINA GUTSCHELHOFER
ANNETTE PRETTY

Trail Horse

GAIL CHUTER
BELINDA RICHARDSON
LYNETTE AMY HALL

Western Horsemanship

KERRY DERKSEN
BELINDA RICHARDSON

Western Pleasure

KERRY DERKSEN
LYNETTE AMY HALL

AMATEUR CHAMPION HORSE

COLOURISE ME #25
BLAZE OF THUNDER #26

AMATEUR CHAMPION AWARD

BRIDGET CONNELLY #33
KERRY DERKSEN #34

AMATEUR VERSALTILITY AWARD

BRIDGET CONNELLY
LISA DAY

AMATEUR GOLD CENTURY

Western Pleasure
BRIDGET CONNELLY

YOUTH CHAMPION AWARD

CAITLIN MARIE ABSALOM #58
NICOLE LINDEBERG #59
LAINE GILLARD #60
GEORGIANNA BARTOLO #61
BRIANNA GIBSON #62
BROOKE DUDDY #63

YOUTH REGISTER OF MERIT

Bareback Equitation

LAUREN JANE LOUW
GEORGIANNA BARTOLO
NIKKI ELLEN SCOTT

English Equitation

NICOLE LINDEBERG
BRIANNA GIBSON
BROOKE DUDDY

Hunter Under Saddle

NAOMI BIANCON
NICOLE LINDEBERG
TENIELLE O'BRIEN
BRIANNA GIBSON
BROOKE DUDDY

Keyhole Race

DANIELLE CAMERON

Leadline

CODY GALLAGHER

Showmanship

NICOLE LINDEBERG
RHIANNA FOSTER
MADDI WORTHE
GEORGIANNA BARTOLO
BROOKE DUDDY

Trail Horse

CAITLIN MARIE ABSALOM
NICOLE LINDEBERG
HANNAH GRACE LONERGAN
EMMA GIBSON
BRIANNA GIBSON
BROOKE DUDDY

Western Equitation

NICOLE LINDEBERG
GEORGIANNA BARTOLO
BROOKE DUDDY

Western Horsemanship

NICOLE LINDEBERG
BRIANNA GIBSON
BROOKE DUDDY

Western Pleasure

NICOLE LINDEBERG
HANNAH GRACE LONERGAN
BROOKE DUDDY

YOUTH SUPERIOR EVENT AWARD

English Equitation

LAUREN LOUW
EMLYN BROAD

Hunter Under Saddle

WILLIAM HUPP
JAYDENE UROSEVIC
LAINE GILLARD

Showmanship

EMLYN BROAD

Western Horsemanship

JAYDENE UROSEVIC
EMLYN BROAD

Western Pleasure

JAYDENE UROSEVIC

YOUTH VERSATILITY AWARD

NATASHA SMITH
AMANDA CARTER

YOUTH CHAMPION HORSE AWARD

LP MR RICH, THORNTON FAMILY #50
KUNDA THE RIGHT COPY, #51
HELEN BENTLEY
KRS BEGGAR JOE,
JULIE & EMLYN BROAD #52
FABIO, GEORGIANNA BARTOLO &

JOANNE BARTOLO

#53

BRONZE CENTURY AWARD

AO Gelding

HMF PERCEPTION

AO Gelding

DEE BAR BLUE THE LOOT

Dressage

ANOTHER ROYAL

Halter

UNASHAMED
HAMMERS TOUCH OF MONTANA
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH

Hunter In Hand

QUIRRAN LEA CHUCKY LENA

SUPERIOR HALTER HORSE AWARD

ROCKABILLY WIZZ

DISTINCTION AWARDS

AO Gelding

DMB GUNSLINGER

Barrel Race

QUIRRAN LEA SHAKE N PEPPY

Halter

ROCKABILLY WIZZ
MILLION DOLLAR BABY
RP TOTALLY INTENSE
SEEKIN SUNDAY
WAKODA IT'S ALL ABOUT ME
QUIRRAN LEA SMOKIN HONEY
CPS HE'S SO AWESOME
SO HOT 'N' CHARMING

Hunter In Hand

ROCKABILLY WIZZ
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH
SEEKIN SUNDAY
KPM RACKETEER
SO HOT 'N' CHARMING

Hunter Under Saddle

MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH
ROSEWOODS KID OF ROCK
BLUEALITO
HMF PERCEPTION
RP INTEGRITY

Trail Horse

MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH

Western Horsemanship

MELANE CODE TALKER
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH
BIN LOOTIN
HOT TUXEDO MAN
COLOURISE ME
HILLBILLY BARBWIRE ROSES

Western Pleasure

ILLOOMINATE

ROSEWOODS KID OF ROCK
CHANCE JUNIOR
PPH CEEABAR PROPHECY

**HORSE AWARDS –
REGISTER OF MERIT**

AO Colt/Stallion

OUR INCREDIBLE STORY
WAYOUTS DUNUP IN RED
HYPNOTIZE
MONEYMAN
THE ILLUSIONIST
EYES ATTRIBUTED TO SHAME

AO Filly/Mare

ABSOLOOTLEECOO
CPS IM PRETTY AWESOME
DESTINY'S CHILD
WAKODA IT'S ALL ABOUT ME
QUIRRAN LEA SMOKIN HONEY
SC SHES AN OBVIOUS TOUCH
SC ME MYSELF AND I
WESTERN BY DEMAND
HILLBILLY FOOLIN WITH FIRE

AO Gelding

COLOURISE ME
INSTANTKASH
KPM RACKETEER
DMB GUNSLINGER
SPECIALTYS CHOICE
SURE TO BE A KING
HMF UNTOUCHABLE
CPS HE'S SO AWESOME
SO HOT 'N' CHARMING
ROCKABILLY WIZZ

Barrel Race

AFFIRMATIVE (IIU)
PRETTY SENSATIONAL

Bridle Path Hack

CHANCE JUNIOR
DREAMWEAVER JUST AWHISPER
ROSIES MAGIC ALAROUND
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH

Campdrafting

BILLY BAU JACK

Dressage

TWIN OAKS TEQUILA SHAKER
SPEC OF PEPPER

Halter

PL MY T SHAKIN CONCLUSION
RP INTEGRITY
BLUE GUMS ULTIMATUM
SEEKIN SUNDAY
COLVILLE JUSTA FLASH
LPS AWESOMELYMAID
SL SHEZ SENSATIONAL
LOOTS SPLASHIN THE CASH
PEPPY LITTLE HOMBRE
WAKODA IT'S ALL ABOUT ME
CONCEITED
HMF SI SENOR
GP'S EXTREME
IRON MAIDEN
PPH GONE PLATINUM
INTENSIFIED MISS
MAVERICKS RESOLUTION
DAYTONA ONE TON GUN
SHEZA KNOCKOUT
SUNSET SENSATION
DMB BUTTONS AND BOWS

HMF TOMMY BAHAMA
BR SHOWSUM FAITH
MP NEVERENDING STORY
CIRCLE K COWBOY CASANOVA
QRQ MERCURY RISING
OKIES TRAIL
KITILINTOCK XTRAWEDINAIRE
COUNTEKASH
SHANGHAI KID
BLUEALITO

Hunter In Hand

SWITCH N TRADE
TUNZA LICIOUS
YOU BET IM KRYMSUN
SEEKIN SUNDAY
KPM RACKETEER
CONCEITED
DAYTONA ONE TON GUN
WAKODA MISS DIOR
CIRCLE K COWBOY CASANOVA
KRS BEGGAR JOE
HILLBILLY FOOLIN WITH FIRE
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH
S L COLONELS SUPERMODEL
HMF PERCEPTION

Hunter Under Saddle

SWITCH N TRADE
RP INTEGRITY
YOU BET IM KRYMSUN
HILLBILLY BARBWIRENROSES
CHANCE JUNIOR
SEEKIN SUNDAY
SKIPASTARLET
ABSOLOOTLYFABULOUS
KPM RACKETEER
DMB GUNSLINGER
HYPNOTIZE
ONE KOOL KISSER
DANDY TRAIL
WIZZ'S MOSAIC
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH
ROSEWOODS KID OF ROCK
BLUEALITO

Led Trail

NATANS RAIN
WAKODA IT'S ALL ABOUT ME
ROGER THAT
DAYTONA ONE TON GUN
CIRCLE K COWBOY CASANOVA

Lunge Line

DAYTONA ONE TON GUN
I LIKE THAT
CIRCLE K COWBOY CASANOVA

Reining

PRETTY SENSATIONAL
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH

Trail Horse

HMF PERCEPTION
HARD N FAST RAMBLIN' MAN
YOU BET IM KRYMSUN
KPM RACKETEER
DMB GUNSLINGER
BLUE GUMS ABSOLOOT CLASS ACT
GOONGUNYAN DREAM
QUIRRAN LEA SMOKIN HONEY
GREENVIEW'S SO SWEET
HILLBILLY FOOLIN WITH FIRE
HANDZ OFF ZIP
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH
ROSEWOODS KID OF ROCK

Western Horsemanship

HMF PERCEPTION
HOT TUXEDO MAN
TUNZA LICIOUS
COLOURISE ME
HILLBILLY BARBWIRENROSES
DUAL CASH
CHANCE JUNIOR
SKIPASTARLET
QUIRRAN LEA SMOKIN HONEY
HEART BREAKIN LOVER
LITTLE LOOT
RADICALLY HOTNBLAZING
FABIO
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH
BIN LOOTIN
ROSEWOODS KID OF ROCK

Western Pleasure

SHAMELESSLY TEMPTING
SWITCH N TRADE
RP INTEGRITY
LP MR RICH
YOU BET IM KRYMSUN
DUAL CASH
CHANCE JUNIOR
SEEKIN SUNDAY
SKIPASTARLET
ABSOLOOTLYFABULOUS
KPM RACKETEER
QUIRRAN LEA SMOKIN HONEY
ONE KOOL KISSER
DANDY TRAIL
ANOTHER ROYAL
MOONGLADES BEST SCOTCH
GUNNER GET YA

Yth Gelding

HMF PERCEPTION

PAINT BRED DISTINCTION AWARDS

Halter

TCS DUNNIT TOA TE
HMF UNTOUCHABLE
A LITLBITA COPY

Western Pleasure

POKOS STOLEN RANSOM
MF DECKED N SHAMELESS

Hunter Under Saddle

POKOS STOLEN RANSOM

PAINT BRED REGISTER OF MERIT

A/O Mare/Filly

ROSES FOR THIS COWGIRL
TCS DUNNIT TOA TE
A LITLBITA COPY

A/O Gelding

ROYAL HEART THROB

Halter

SL SPECIAL TE
RIVERDANCE
MONTANAS REGAL EAGLE
SC ISNT SHE OBVIOUS
HMF CAJUN SPICE

Bridle Path Hack

POKOS STOLEN RANSOM

**PAINT BRED SILVER CENTURY
AWARDS**

Dressage

ROYAL HEART THROB

Injection Sites (Shots) and Orientation Terms in the Horse

by Robert N. Oglesby DVM Photos: Tania Hobbs

Injection sites and technique are discussed in this article. Please note, the first time you give injections you should be coached by your veterinarian. Injections should be given under the direction of your veterinarian. These illustrations are provided to help you learn to do it properly.

Injection Site Selection and Preparation

The yellow areas over the hip should be avoided for vaccinations or any other injection prone to abscessation. In spite of this it is often an easily injected area and complications are rare. You read that injections can be given in the large muscle bellies of the upper legs but many horses resent them and the moving legs are difficult to complete an injection on. That area to the back of the thigh provides a good spot. An effort should be made to hit the muscle bellies square and the injection not placed in the furrows that divide the major muscle bellies. Large volume IM injections should be divided and no more than 10-15 mls given in anyone location of a site. For instance if you are giving 30cc's penicillin. You can give it in the neck on the same side but give it in two spots, 15 mls per spot. When injections are to be given frequently, the site should be rotated. Left in the morning and right at night is easy to remember and you can rotate from the neck to the hip to the thigh.

Injections should only be done on a clean dry space. Prepping clean dry skin with alcohol is a questionable practice and if

done you should wait five minutes for a good antiseptic effect. Alcohol cleansing and preparation are imperative if the area is dirty or wet.

Drawing Medication and Injection

The syringe and needle should be sterile and the rubber stopper in the medicine bottle clean. The hub of the syringe and the metal barrel and point of the needle should never touch anything but the rubber stopper. If contaminated get a new one. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS on storage and handling of the bottle. Some suspensions like penicillin require a prodigious amount of shaking, particularly after sitting undisturbed for a while.

As you pull medicine out of a bottle a vacuum is created and as the bottle gets lower and lower it will also become more and more difficult to pull out the medicine. By placing a needle without a syringe attached in ever so often you will relieve the vacuum and the medication will flow easily again.

There is no more important point than the horse should be adequately restrained before beginning an injection. Anticipate the horses likely behavior and if a chain over the nose or a twitch is indicated best to do this BEFORE you excite the horse.

With the syringe attached the needle should be quickly inserted at a 90-degree angle to the body and put in all the way to the hub. If the horse moves and the syringe is not too big if you just let go it will move with the horse and if he settles down quickly you can then finish the injection. Large syringes and jittery horses may best be handled by first just inserting a needle then attaching the syringe once the horse settles down. This is fine if you use extreme caution to not touch the metal part of the needle or the hub of the syringe.

To insure the injection is not in a vein, it is important that the horse remain still during the injection. By pulling back on the plunger you can check to be sure you are not in a vessel. If blood appears in the hub of the syringe, remove the syringe and try a new spot. Bleeding from the skin following injection is common and not a sign of injecting in a vein.

Vaccination Reactions

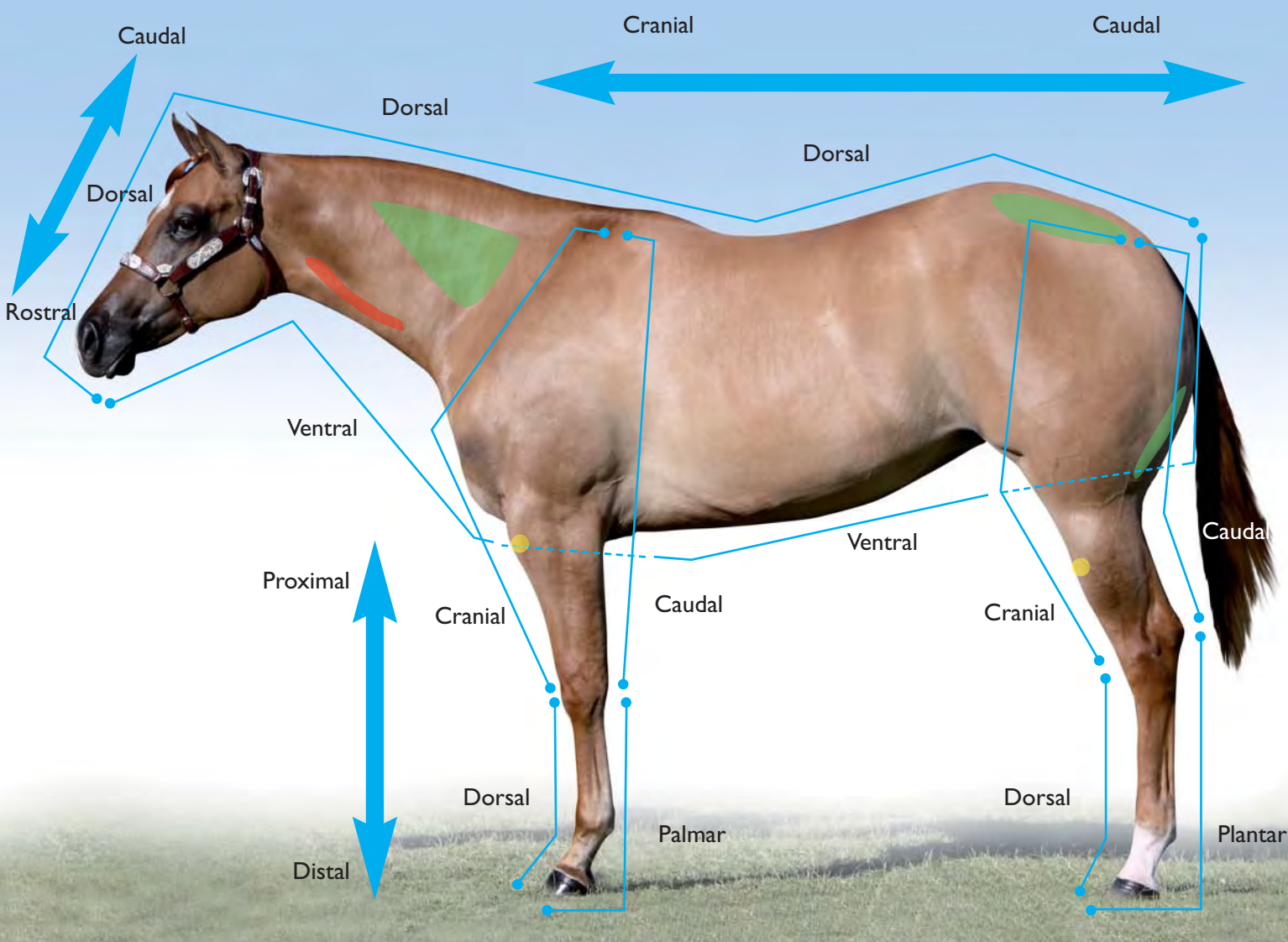
Mild reactions to vaccines are common, say 10%, with most our routine vaccines. Some have a much greater incidence of reactions like the injectable Strangles vaccine. Poor technique and recent exposure to the disease you are vaccinating for can greatly increase the reaction rate and severity. Mild reactions usually take the form of soreness, swelling, depression, and/or fever six to 24 hours post injection and can last from one to three days long. These mild reactions are easily dealt with. Phenylbutazone is an inexpensive treatment and improvement is seen within a couple of hours. Treatment should be continued for one to three days depending on severity. If a horse reacts twice to a particular vaccination he can be pre-treated with bute and totally avoid this reaction. There are other more serious reactions and these are:

* **Anaphylaxis:** recognized by its early onset: within minutes to a couple of hours following injection and generally characterized by anxiety or depression, respiratory difficulties and/or colic.

* **Purpura most often Strangles vaccination:** characterized by swelling in the legs.

* **Abscesses:** Progressive swelling pain and fever not responsive to bute that develops a pocket of purulence (puss).





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ORIENTATION TERMS AND INJECTION SITES IN THE HORSE

Injection Sites:

- * Green: good areas for IM injections
- * Yellow: questionable areas for IM injections
- * Red: jugular vein, carotid artery not to be used for IM

Orientation Terminology:

- * distal: Situated away from the center of the body, or from the point of origin; said of part of a limb, of an artery or a nerve
- * dorsal: Pertaining to the back or upper surface of an animal.
- * caudal: Pertaining to the tail.
- * cranial: Relating to the cranium or head
- * proximal: Nearest the trunk or the point of origin, said of part of a limb, of an artery or a nerve.
- * palmar: Referring to the back of the lower part of the front leg; also, synonymous with volar.
- * plantar: Relating to the back of the lower part of the hind leg.
- * ventral: The undersurface of an animal

“LIVING TI



During our first APHA World Show visit in 2006 a very pretty mare really caught my eye and I found myself taking as many photos of her as I could. Her name was “Multiplicity” a liver chestnut overo mare with the most unique marking on her side which almost looked like Casper the friendly ghost.

At the 2009 World Show a yearling filly by the name of “Multiples” went World Champion in the Amateur with Jim Beuchler and immediately I referred to the program book to find that she was the daughter of the gorgeous “Multiplicity” so she definitely stuck in my mind.

Around late August 2010 Kelley Stone the Ranch Manager of Diamond2M Show Horses contacted me about two great NN mares a loud overo mare called Irreplaceable and the other Multiples. I just couldn't believe our luck, as soon as she mentioned the name Multiples we immediately purchased her and she arrived at

Diamond2M during September 2010.

It was only 5-6 weeks before the 2010 APHA World Show but we really wanted to have a go in the 2yo mares. Craig showed Multiples in the Amateur 2yo Mares and he did a great job but the mare seemed nervous with the crowd moving around and he walked out with a 5th



place. Not really knowing her buttons the decision was made to let Olin Parker show her in the open 2yo mares as he knew her the best at that time. Unfortu-

THE DREAM"



Article: Karen Lonski Photos: KC Montgomery

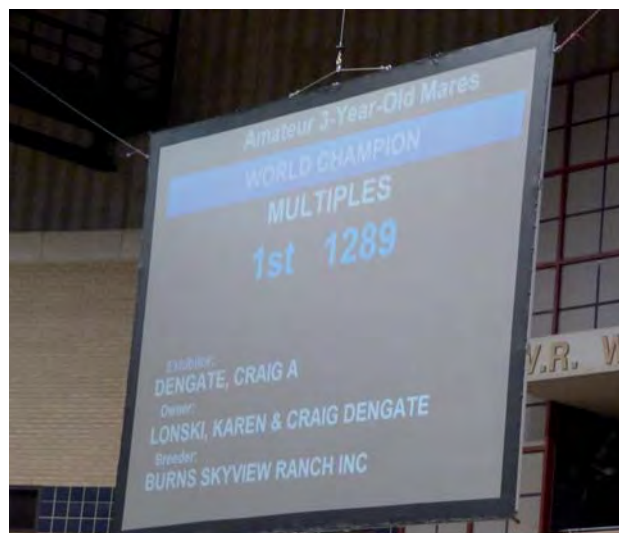
nately Multiples was a lot worse in the open class and we were devastated as she would not stand still, it was very disappointing but we knew we had a great horse and just had to work her out.

After the World Show and during this year Kelley and Jennifer really worked hard and got to learn her buttons taking her to the Paint Horse Congress in Kansas where she stood like a rock and became Congress Champion in 3yo Mares. I was so excited to hear the news and couldn't wait for the World Show.

After the stress and fiasco with Qantas we luckily were the first International flight to the USA and two days later Craig showed Multiples in the Amateur 3yo Mares. I can't tell you how nervous I was after the disappointment the year before and I couldn't believe we once again were the last horse on the first line. Craig showed brilliantly and Multiples was a good girl but it was a deep class and I was on the edge of my seat. The first judge had him 3rd on his card then the second judge called him in 2nd place then the next two judges called him 1st on their cards. Oh boy my eyes welled up and we were all holding our breath for the last judge to call her placings. When Craig's number

was called for 1st place I can't explain the emotion that I felt other than being on top of the world. I cried with excitement and had just about all the people around me crying too, it was just the most special moment, one to cherish forever. It certainly is a great feeling of accomplishment and we were definitely living our dream and reaching our goals. I would like to thank everyone that made our dreams come true, those that have stood by us and cheered us on, it is overwhelming. We are very fortunate to have Kelley Stone and the great team at Diamond2M Show Horses fit and train our horses, it is certainly a team effort and we are very grateful.

Multiples, a very modern mare is by RH Imprinted a 4 x World Champion who unfortunately was put down in November 2010 and the only progeny of the great mare Multiplicity 3 x World Champion and 4 x Reserve World Champion who very sadly passed away about 2 weeks prior to the world show.



We look forward to showing Multiples again next year hopefully following in her sire and dams footsteps and importing her in foal and improving the paint horse breed in Australia which is our long term goal. Lastly I am so very proud of Craig who showed like a professional to earn the World Champion Buckle and not to mention the Reserve World Champion Buckle in Amateur Solid Paint Bred Mares with Touchdown Hope.

We sure are living our dreams!

TICK PARALYSIS

— IN HORSES —

by Dr Stacey Sullivan, Equine Veterinarians Australia Photos: Tania Hobbs

Spring is just around the corner and the warmer weather heralds the return of tick paralysis season to the eastern states of Australia. The paralysis tick, *Ixodes holocyclus*, is capable of attaching to cats, dogs, cattle, horses and even humans during the spring and early summer to produce a variety of clinical signs ranging from local skin irritation to paralysis.

While tick paralysis does not occur commonly in horses, it does sporadically occur in all ages, sizes and breeds of horses. With tick season already here it is important to be familiar with the clinical signs of tick paralysis, how it is treated and how to control tick numbers on a property.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The paralysis tick is found east of the Great Dividing Range in high rainfall coastal areas of Queensland and New South Wales. North Queensland, South East Queensland and Northern New South Wales in particular are areas of high prevalence. Traditionally, tick season runs from late winter in August through to December. In tropical and subtropical areas where ambient environmental temperatures are mild and humid conditions persist year round, tick numbers may be maintained all year long.

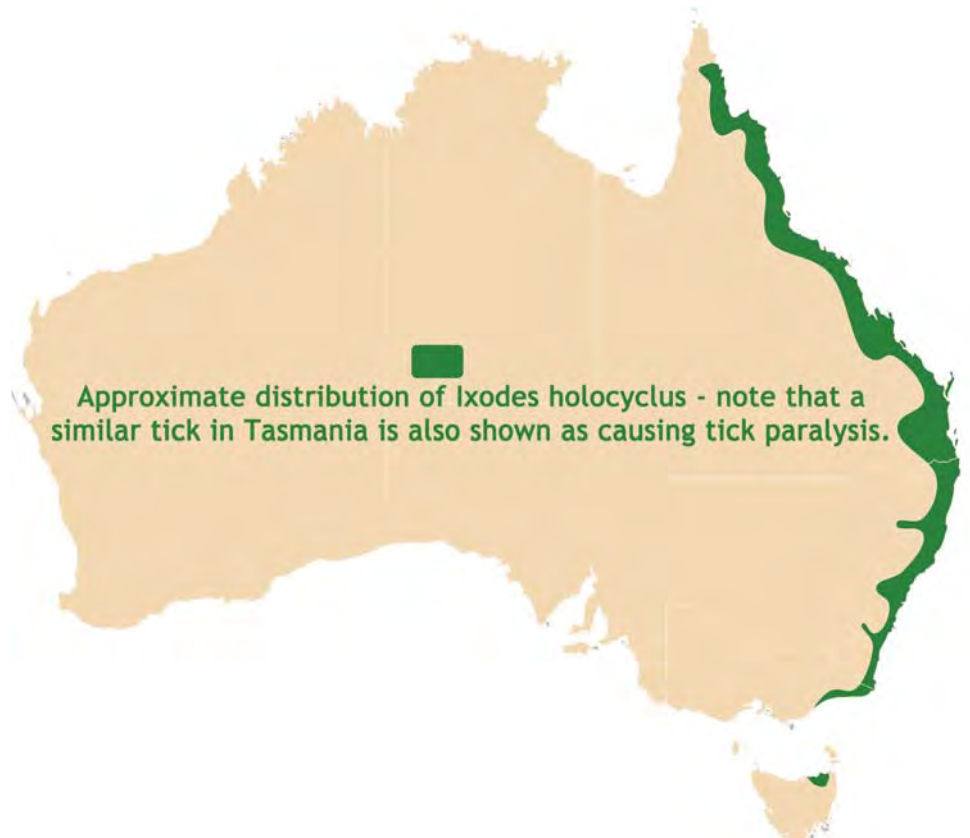
CLINICAL SIGNS

Not all horses carrying paralysis ticks will show clinical signs of paralysis. Many horses are observed to harbour a burden of *Ixodes holocyclus* without any noticeable effect. The reason why some develop tick paralysis as compared to others is not completely understood, but is likely due to a combination of factors including an individual horse's immunity, age and bodyweight, as well as the number of ticks attached and a geographical variation in tick 'toxicity'. Younger animals, such as foals and calves, are traditionally thought to be more susceptible than adults. A recent survey involving 103 cases of

equine tick paralysis in Queensland and New South Wales found the majority of cases seen by veterinarians were in horses less than one year old and weighing less than 100kg.

Clinical signs of tick paralysis are attributable to the specific toxin, 'holocyclotoxin' secreted in the saliva of an engorged adult female tick. Holocyclotoxin is a substance

that inhibits the action of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine (Ach) at the neuromuscular junction. In other words, holocyclotoxin prevents the normal transmission of signals between muscle and the nerves. The effect of this aberrant signal conduction is an acute, ascending, flaccid paralysis. This is a type of paralysis that begins in the hind limbs and progresses forward to affect the forelimbs, head and



muscles of respiration. Early signs of tick paralysis include an unsteady or uncoordinated gait. Difficulty walking may eventually progress to an inability to rise and recumbency (lying down). An increased respiratory rate and effort may be observed as the muscles of respiration also become affected. Death can occur when there is complete paralysis of the muscles involved in breathing.

Horses with tick paralysis do not often demonstrate depression or a fever. Initially, most horses will be fairly bright and alert, just unable to use their legs! Long periods of lying down however, often brings a whole swag of additional problems – namely pressure sores, corneal ulceration, aspiration pneumonia and muscle damage. Horses that succumb to tick paralysis just as often die from the complications associated with prolonged recumbency as they do from the effects of tick toxin. A recent study of equine tick paralysis cases identified complications in 35% of horses suffering from tick paralysis. In this population of equines, younger, lighter horses were more likely to become paralysed, but heavier horses were more likely to die. This was hypothesised to be because larger horses often have more complications with prolonged lying down than their lighter counterparts. Aside from the systemic signs of tick paralysis, many horses will suffer local irritation and inflammation at the tick attachment site. While this is certainly not the most catastrophic event associated with harbouring a burden of paralysis ticks, it is the most common and annoying for the horse! Following removal of the tick, a crater will be evident surrounded by raised skin. The area may be itchy and will eventually form a hard lump, which slowly subsides.

DIAGNOSIS

The identification of *Ixodes holocyclus* on a horse demonstrating evidence of an acute ascending flaccid paralysis is highly suggestive of tick paralysis. Other diseases which may produce signs similar to tick paralysis include botulism, tetanus and snake envenomation.

TREATMENT

In horses, treatment centres around three main areas, tick removal, administration of tick anti-serum and the provision of supportive treatment and care until paralysis resolves.

Tick Removal

Horses demonstrating clinical signs of tick paralysis must have the tick removed, or the toxin will continue to be produced and death will ensue. However, many horses harbour *Ixodes holocyclus* ticks without demonstrating clinical signs of

paralysis, so removing all ticks from all horses is probably unnecessary. It is prudent to physically remove ticks from the horses most at risk of developing tick paralysis – which would mean removal of adult female paralysis ticks from foals and young horses, very small horses or from horses just transported into a paralysis tick prone area. It is also worth keeping in mind that horses can continue to demonstrate evidence of tick paralysis after the engorged female tick has dropped off to lay eggs.

Removal of ticks is not difficult and can be achieved by simply pulling out the offending tick with either fingers or tweezers. Removing a tick this way rarely results in the head or mouth parts being left embedded in the host and the body has been removed, meaning the production of toxin is no longer possible. Following tick removal, it is important to kill the tick so that it is unable to re-attach to another host. Alternatively, killing may be achieved via application of a pyrethrin spray directly onto the tick while it is still attached. In horses or ponies that are excessively hairy, it may be necessary to clip them to ensure all ticks are removed.

Tick Antiserum (TAS)

The cornerstone of treatment for *Ixodes holocyclus* induced paralysis is tick antiserum (TAS). Controversy exists regarding whether anti-serum administration is necessary in horses, and if it is administered, which dosage is the most effective in producing the desired result. Recent research suggests horses receiving 0.5ml/kg intravenously were more likely to survive than those receiving doses less than 0.5ml/kg.

Economics may also play a role in decision making, as the volume of tick anti-serum required to treat a 450kg adult horse may cost up to \$500-600. If tick anti-serum is administered early in the disease process it is likely to result in a better outcome, as the anti-serum works to neutralise unbound holocyclotoxin in the blood. Administration of TAS will not immediately cure signs of paralysis. A slow improvement over a period of hours to days is expected as bound toxin is metabolised. TAS is administered as a slow intravenous infusion through an indwelling catheter in the jugular vein.

Supportive Treatment

Good nursing care is essential to achieve a good outcome in affected horses, as treatment requires effort and commitment. It may be achievable on a farm/property or may be more easily carried out at the local equine clinic or referral centre where they have specialised facilities and equipment to manage 'down' horses.



Putting a soft cloth under the head to protect the eyes.



Tubing milk into the foal to help prevent dehydration until the foal is able to drink from a bottle or bowl.



Treatment with tick antiserum (TAS).



Milking the mare every few hours and feeding the foal from a bowl is necessary while the foal is unable to feed.



Separating the mare and foal to prevent injury to the foal is advised. A deep bed of sawdust will help reduce the risk of pressure sores.

Depending upon the severity of clinical signs, supportive care may involve intravenous fluid therapy, intranasal oxygen, mechanical ventilation and the administration of various medications such as antimicrobials, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and gastric protectants. The types of complications found to occur with prolonged periods of lying down include pressure sores, muscle damage, aspiration pneumonia and corneal ulceration.

The overall survival rate of horses with tick paralysis is 76%. While this survival rate is much lower than the results achieved in companion animals, it likely

reflects the difficulties and complications associated with treating large animals that are lying down. Horses that lay down for more than five days have been found to be 7.3 times more likely to die than horses recumbent for less than five days.

A plethora of veterinary and natural remedies exist for the control of ticks on horses, many of which are not licensed for use in horses and some are only minimally effective at best. Control of ticks on horses can be achieved via application of permethrin or pyrethrin spray applied with sponge or cloth for best coverage. It is always advisable to use products specifically licensed for use in horses.

If a horse demonstrates symptoms of tick paralysis in conjunction with finding a tick fitting the description of *Ixodes holocyclus*, veterinary assistance should be sought. With early treatment and appropriate nursing care the majority of horses affected by tick paralysis will go on to make a complete recovery.

LIFECYCLE

The natural hosts of the paralysis tick include bandicoots, wallabies, kangaroos, and other marsupials. Generally, these native hosts harbor the parasite but do not show clinical signs associated with infestation. In these animals, continuous exposure to the paralysis tick toxin eventually results in immunity.

The Australian paralysis tick is a three-host tick. This means that each tick goes through the stage of larva, nymph, and adult, attaching to and feeding on one host during each stage, then falling off and moulting before re-attaching to the same or more often a different host for the next stage (Figure 1). To find a new host to feed from, ticks use a behaviour known as 'questing'. Heat, movement and carbon dioxide production nearby prompts the tick to climb onto vegetation and wave its forelegs slowly until the host comes within easy reach. When on the host, the tick may not attach immediately, but wanders around for up to two hours until attaching at a particular site. The most common sites for tick attachment in horses are the neck, head, underbelly, inner thigh and around the rectum.

The tick lifecycle is complete when the adult female tick drops to the ground and lays 2000-3000 eggs. Only adult, female ticks are capable of producing the toxic compound that causes tick paralysis. Following embedding in a host, the young adult female begins secreting 'holocyclo-toxin' in her saliva three days after attachment, with peak toxin production probably occurring between days five to six of attachment.

TICK IDENTIFICATION

Tick identification is often difficult, even for those with good eyesight! Adult ticks are the easiest stage to identify without the use of a microscope. They are also the stage most commonly found on physical examination. There are a couple of species of tick that could be present on a horse, depending on the area in which it is kept. Aside from paralysis ticks (*Ixodes holocyclus*), the other commonly identified tick species are bush ticks (*Haemophysalis longicornis*) and cattle ticks (*Boophilus microplus*). While both of these tick species can cause restlessness, skin disease and occasionally anemia, they are not capable of producing the toxin that causes tick paralysis. The key features to look for when attempting to identify an adult paralysis tick are a short stubby snout and variation in the colour of the tick's legs. The outer legs will be red or brown compared to the inner pair of legs, which will be pale. In comparison, both adult bush ticks and cattle legs will possess legs all the same colour.



Adult female -
No engorgement



Adult female -
Early engorgement



Adult female -
Moderate engorgement



Adult female -
Full engorgement

TICK PREVENTION

Control of paralysis ticks can be challenging because they are only attached to animals for a short period of time, each non parasitic stage can survive for an extended period of time on pastures and native wildlife harbor a tick population. Tick prevention focuses on measures that control tick numbers in the environment and application of pesticides (also known as acarides). All stages of tick development (larvae, nymph and adult) spend more time on the ground than attached to a host. Eggs and larvae survive on pasture for nine months, while the parasitic stages of the lifecycle is only about three weeks. Environmental conditions that favour tick development include ambient temperatures of between 10-30 degrees Celsius and moderate to high humidity. Because dead grass or mulch provide ticks with a buffer against environmental extremes, pasture management strategies (eg, slashing) that expose free living stages of the tick to dry conditions and extreme temperatures will aid in the control of paralysis ticks.

SWEET PEPPY SIOUX

2002 REGISTERED PAINT OVERO MARE

Sire: Peppys Doc Bar

Dam: Glens Sweet Sioux

She was purchased from Sandra Gleeson as a three year old unbroken filly. Sioux was broken in and trained by current owner Joelene Gleeson. She competed in Stockman's Challenges at the age of four and half, she placed 8th at Cloncurry Stockman's Challenge and placed in numerous Campdrafts throughout that year. She then went onto her barrel racing career. She placed 3rd in the Fast Dash for Cash Futurity Emerald Barrel Race for horses under seven years old. It wasn't till 2010 that Sioux really hit her pins when she went out and won the Maiden Campdraft and Open Barrel Race at Boulia in the same day. From then Sioux went to win the Barrel Race at Alpha, placed in numerous APRA Rodeos including Mt Isa, Richmond, Warwick and Collenabri. She made the finals of the Central Rodeo Cowboys Association at the finals she won two rounds and the average.

With all the success in 2010 I had broke into open company with the Australian Professional Rodeo Association. This

meant that Sioux and I were going for our Rookie Year title this year, 2011. We packed up the truck and went down to NSW, Vic and South Australia over Christmas and competed in the APRA Barrel Races. Picking up money down there with a 3rd in the Open Campdraft at Sale, we made our journey back home to Barcaldine. Between mustering and breaking in thoroughbreds I continued barrel racing Sioux in the APRA and CRCA. In July we drove up north to compete at Mt ISA Rodeo and Darwin. Sioux placed in the 2nd round at Mt Isa, she placed 2nd at Darwin Barrel race winning \$1300. On the way home we did Katherine and Mataranka Rodeos and Sioux placed 3rd and won the other.

We were invited to compete at the Longreach Hall of Fame R. M. Williams Rodeo where we won both rounds in the Barrel Race.

Next we competed at the CRCA finals coming runner up for the Ladies Barrel

Race title for 2011. Sioux won me my 2011 Rookie Barrel Race title in APRA and the Rookie All-Round Cowgirl Title.

We are sitting 11th in the APRA standings for 2011 earning us a spot at the National Finals Rodeo in June next year.

Sweet Peppy Sioux is a very versatile horse and always gives 100%. She is not the fastest barrel horse but her style and consistency has made her one of the best. She is a very handy campdraft horse and I don't believe too many horses could do what she can do by competing in both events.

Sweet Peppy Sioux is by the legend Peppys Doc Bar who has thrown a lot of cow and sensibility into his progeny. Sioux's Dam Glens Sweet Sioux has also produced a lot of campdraft and reining horses.

Sioux has earned a long spell and will be put back into work next year to get ready for the Finals at the Gold Coast.



SHOWMANSHIP



Article: Helen Bentley Photos: AGILE, Tania Hobbs

Showmanship performed correctly should be graceful, smooth, and precise, and portray confidence. As the pattern is performed a bond between horse and handler should be evident representing respect and can show no attitude. Showmanship is the art of showing your horse to the judge and your job is to convince the judge that you and your horse are the best partnership out there. To be able to do this requires practice of some basic principles and movements.

First you must be able to walk and trot your horse in a straight line to and from the judge. The reason for this is if you were in a halter class the judge needs to be able to evaluate the correctness of your horse's legs. The judge should not have to move to see this therefore you need to make sure your horse is lined up with the judge. That can be done by aiming yourself to the judge's right shoulder and your horse to the centre of the judge.

Next task to practice is getting your horse to square up quickly for presentation. If you need to make more than three adjustments to the way your horse is standing you cannot expect to gain maximum points for this component. You are not allowed to touch your horse while doing this so you cannot place your horse's legs like some people do in a halter class and you cannot use your foot to encourage the horse to move its leg. Make sure your horse stays straight when squaring up as don't forget; you need to remain in a straight line to the judge.

Your position when standing for inspection is important. You should be within the safety zone, just slightly in front of your

horses nose so when you change sides you can step straight across and not run into your horse's head or have to step in a large semicircle. [See diagram for safety zone] Your feet should be comfortably together and be pointing to your horse's offside front feet when standing on the nearside. This would have you at about a 45° angle to your horse. This position is important, as you can see the judge when the judge enters your horse's area from behind or potential dangers that your horse may not see well and you can also see down the front of the line easily.

When crossing over it is ideal to take three steps. The first two steps should be even in size with the 3rd step settling you into position to show your horse [feet together and at a 45° angle to your horse]. The Quarter Method of showing is a result of safety; meaning your safety, the judge's safety and the safety of the competitors next to you. To make the imaginary quarters we divide the horse down the centre and just behind the wither. When the judge enters the offside hind quarter you step across to the offside. This enables you to see the judge and keep the judge safe. If your horse moved toward the judge you would notice this and

For full class rules refer to HSAA rule book
or phone Linda Grey on 07 5429 8797

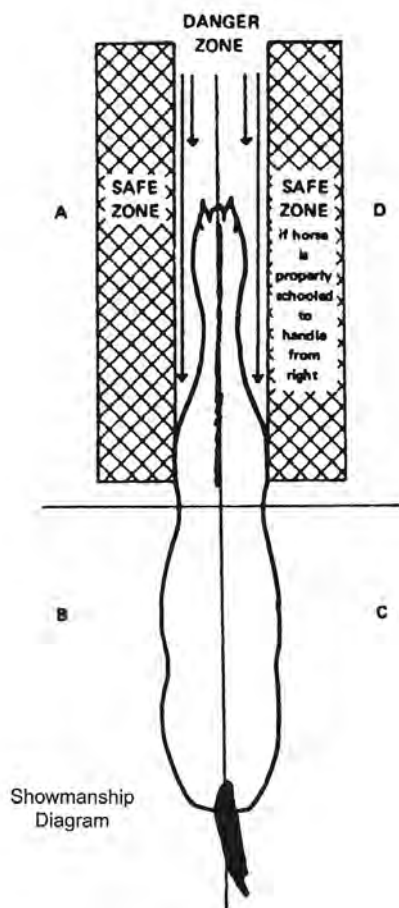


diagram courtesy of HSAA rule book

correct the horse by pulling the horse's head toward you. This actually changes the angle of the horse so it is not focused on the judge with its hindquarter now pointing away [a bit like a rudder on a boat]. When the Judge moves to the forequarter you move to the opposite side to the Judge. By using the quarter method you don't ever have your back to the Judge and you can maintain sight of them the whole time they walk around your horse inspecting it.

Pivots can be an area where a class is won or lost. You can expect to be asked to pivot as little as a quarter turn [90°] or up to two whole turns [720°] although there is no particular rule stating a maximum or minimum. The horse should maintain its pivot foot so when it exits the turn, you are still in line with the judge or marker. To do this the horse must freely move its shoulder, crossing its front legs, neither walking forward nor stepping back. While training your horse to pivot you may have to encourage your horse to move its shoulder instead of its hind feet by changing the lead into your left hand and use your right hand to tap your horse's near shoulder. When competing in Showmanship you must hold the lead in your right hand at all times with the excess lead held in a large loop in your left hand.

You may also be asked to back your horse in a straight line or lead your horse around a corner where you are required to maintain control and stay in position [at your horse's throatlatch]. The judge sets a pattern for you to perform including some or all of these maneuvers to assess the responsiveness of your horse and accuracy of how you perform your pattern. You should be neatly presented with long hair up and your horse clean presented as for a halter class. With a bit of practice you can master these elements of Showmanship and enjoy the challenge the judge sets for you.



Crossing its front legs, neither walking forward nor stepping back



Presenting to the judge for the commencement of the class



Presenting your horse square on to the judge



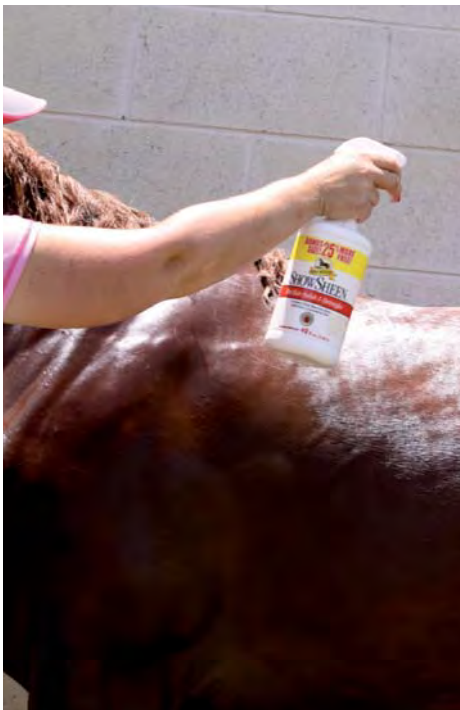
Always facing the judge

PREPARING FOR SHOW DAY

Article: Sam Daley Photos: Tania Hobbs



Follow our ten simple steps to make your horse stand out and shine on show day.



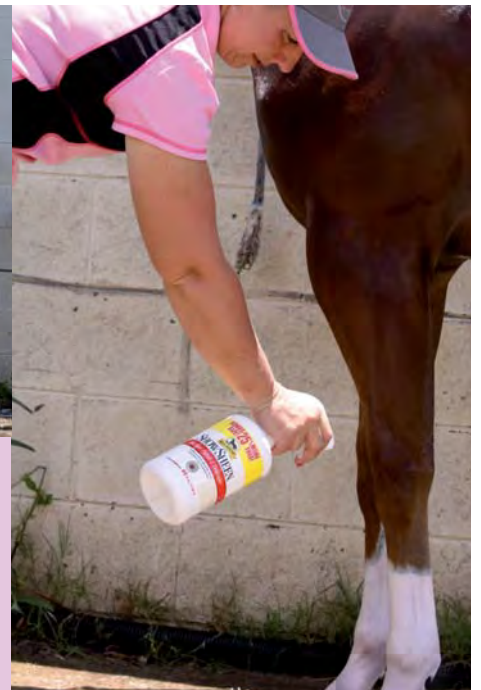
1. WASHING THE HORSE.

Being by shampooing your horse with a rubber currycomb, ensuring you remove all dirt deep in the coat. Inside the horses nose and ears should also be done. You can use a sponge to do this job.



2. CONDITIONING THE COAT.

Condition the mane, tail and forelock. Leave the conditioner in the mane, tail and forelock while you are washing the socks. All white areas of the horse should have Glo White Horse Shampoo applied. Repeat process if necessary until all stains are removed. Rinse all conditioner and white shampoo from the horse, scrap off excess water and towel dry the head and legs. Spray the complete horse with Show Sheen coat spray. This is a good dust repellent and will also add a lovely sheen to the horses' coat. Use a currycomb to comb the spray through the coat. Ensure you brush the hair in the same direction as the hair runs as this will also help to flatten the coat. Put a cotton sheet set on the horse until he/she is dry. Rug according to the weather. Once the horse is dry you can begin clipping and tidying up the head and legs.





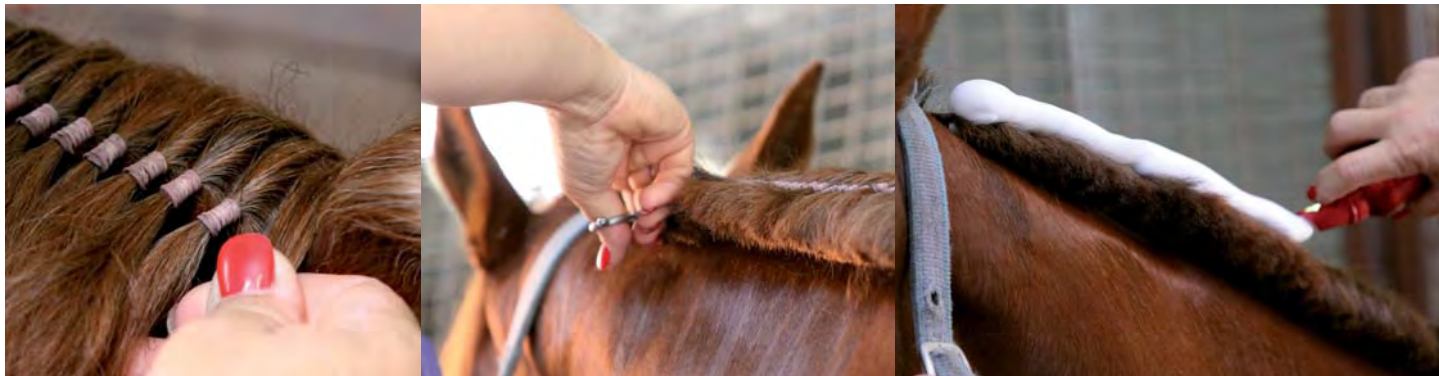
3. TRIMMING THE HEAD.

Trim all hair from around the muzzle, above and below the eyes and under the jaw. Begin with the inside of the ear, hold the ear at the base with your last two fingers, lightly clamping the ear at the base will keep most noise out of the ear canal and your horse a little more relaxed. Now you can run the clippers down the edge of the ear creating a nice neat finish. All hair should be clipped from inside the ears. If the ear is hairy on the outside you can turn the clippers upside down to trim off excess hair. Bridle path should be trimmed at approximately three inches in length. If your horse has a thick forelock clip towards the ears a little more and remove the bulk of the forelock.



4. TRIMMING THE LEGS.

Trimming the legs is a matter of choice. White socks can be clipped out completely or you can trim the excess hair from the pastern and fetlock. It is recommended that white socks be clipped out to allow easier cleaning and maintenance. If you choose not to trim the entire sock, the hair from the coronet band should be trimmed so you have a nice straight line around the foot. Turn the clippers upside down to trim with a fine blade. Don't forget to trim around the hocks and chestnuts.



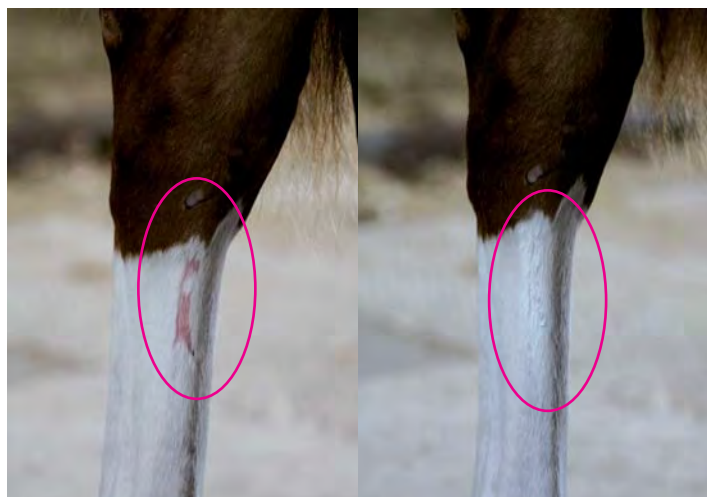
5. BANDING THE MANE.

Banding the mane is a very important part of presentation and must be done well. Plenty of practice prior to show day is recommended. Neat sections done every 1 cm will create a lovely neat finish. The recommended length is three inches from the bands. Once the banding is complete apply a liberal amount of hair mousse to finish, this will keep the hair in place and stop and stray hairs fluffing up. A skinny hood will hold the mane in place until your class.



6. BLACKENING THE FEET.

White hooved horses require two coats of black followed by a single coat of clear varnish. When applying the hoof black begin at the top of the hoof and run the brush around the coronet band. Reload the brush and complete the foot. A clear coat at the end will add extra shine to the feet but is optional. Allow enough time for the feet to dry completely before proceeding.



7. APPLYING THE CHALK.

When applying it to white socks, chalk will make the socks white and clean. Chalk can also be applied over scars (available in black, white, brown and chestnut). When applying the chalk rub down and leg and then across the coronet band so you have a nice sharp white line above the black foot. Chalk can also hide an accident with the hoof black, see photos on the left.



8. FACE MAKEUP.

Clear face makeup purchased from your local saddlery (baby oil is a cheap alternative) can be applied to the face just prior to showing. Only apply the makeup to the black areas around the muzzle, eyes and inside the ears. Blazes and stars can be clipped out and chalk applied. Ears can be cleaned prior to makeup with a baby wipe or damp cloth.



9. THE TAIL.

Once the tail is shampooed and all dandruff removed all that is required is a good brush. Applying coat and hair gloss will keep the tail soft and knot free. A false tail can be used and is recommended on horses that have a thin or short tail.



10. FITTING THE SHOW HALTER.

Fitting the show halter is the most important part of showing your horse. Do not use a halter that is too big. The halter should fit snug up under the jowl of your horse with the nose strap firm around the horses' muzzle. Chains can be run through the keeper on the near side of the halter up under the muzzle and to the top of the halter on the off side of the head.

PHAA CHAMPION AWARDS

AMATEUR HORSE AWARD

Champion # 25



Colourise Me

Sire – Best Western (IMP)
Dam – Rosies Foxin Around
Owner – Lynette Hall
Breeder – Lynette Hall

AMATEUR CHAMPION AWARD

Champion # 34



Kerry Derksen

RP Intergrity

Sire – Intensity (IMP)
Dam – Pearl Jam
Owner – Kerry Derksen
Breeder – Ricnor Park

YOUTH CHAMPION AWARD

Champion # 59



Nicole Lindeberg

Rosewoods Kid Of Rock

Sire – Rocket Deck
Dam – Ima Cupie Doll
Owner – Lindeberg/Carter
Breeder – Debbie Lindeberg/Betty Carter

Champion # 60



Laine Gillard

Unashamed

Sire – Just Shameless (IMP)
Dam – Omahas Deadly Addiction
Owner – Janet Biddle
Breeder – Sally Mcfee

Champion # 61



Georgianna Bartolo

Fabio

Sire – Ultimately Hot
Dam – Shamelessblueydnbeautiful
Owner – Georgianna/ Joanne Bartolo
Breeder – Kropp Family

Champion # 63



Brooke Duddy

Seekin Sunday

Sire – Scotch On Sunday
Dam – Glory Seeker
Owner – Brooke Duddy
Breeder – Debbie Richardson

YOUTH CHAMPION HORSE AWARD

Champion # 51



Kunda The Right Copy

Sire – Copyright
Dam – charlena
Owner – Helen Bentley
Breeder – Helen Bentley/ Kunda Stud

Champion # 52



KRS Beggar Joe

Sire – Double K Bar Jumbo Joe
Dam – KRS Liner Beggar
Owner – Julie/Emily Broad
Breeder – KRS International stud

Champion # 53



Georgianna Bartolo

Fabio

Sire – Ultimately Hot
Dam – Shamelessblueydnbeautiful
Owner – Georgianna/ Joanne Bartolo
Breeder – Kropp Family

CHAMPION HORSE AWARD

Champion # 229



HMF Perception

Sire – Rachetts Impressed
Dam – Fanny's Golden Finale
Owner – Jeffery and Leanne Hall
Breeder – Hallmark Farm

Champion # 230



Hot Tuxedo Man

Sire – Best Western (IMP)
Dam – Carramar Dawins Chic
Owner – Jodi Knapton
Breeder – Wyndham Stud

Champion # 231



Brooke Duddy Seekin Sunday

Sire – Scotch On Sunday
Dam – Glory Seeker
Owner – Brooke Duddy
Breeder – Debbie Richardson

Champion # 232



Skipastarlet

Sire – First Down (IMP)
Dam – Skipastaray (IMP)
Owner – Van & Sue Sparkman
Breeder – Van & Sue Sparkman

Champion # 233



KPM Racketeer

Sire – Rackettes impressed (IMP)
Dam – Charming One
Owner – Gail Smith
Breeder – Kevin Mills

Champion # 234



DMB Gunslinger

Sire – Ford Shameless Cowboy (IMP)
Dam – Burkse Baby (IMP)
Owner – Deanne Gavin
Breeder – Burke Stud

Champion # 235



Quirren Lea Smokin Honey

Sire – Strait Smokin Money (IMP)
Dam – Cook Cocktail
Owner – Megan and graham Savill
Breeder – Quirren Lea Stud/Ken & Kathy Marsh

Champion # 239



Another Royal

Sire – Dressed in Western
Dam – Something Special
Owner – Linda and Jill Wagner
Breeder – Linda and Jill wagner

Champion # 240



Moonglade Best Scotch

Sire – Best Western (IMP)
Dam – One Fancy Delight
Owner – Sarah Saxer/ Daniel Le Dierke
Breeder – Karen and Mark Peek

AMATEUR VERSATILITY AWARD



Lisa Day

Winrose'e The Apprentice

Sire – Cutters Bronze Beau
Dam – Winrose'e Endera
Owner – Winrose'e Stud
Breeder – Winrose'e Stud

CHAMPION HORSE AWARD

Champion # 238



RP Totally Intense

Sire – Intensity (IMP)
Dam – Pearl Jam
Owner – Peter and Maya Norling
Breeder – Peter and Maya Norling

Champion # 237



Hillbilly Foolin With Fire

Sire – Hillbilly King Of Fire
Dam – No Foolin Around
Owner – Jacky Zauch
Breeder – Linda Slee

Champion # 236



Hammers Touch Of Montana

Sire – Holster Can't Touch This
Dam – Scarlet Mist
Owner – Andrew De Silva
Breeder – Jimmy Law

Champion # 50



LP Mr Rich

Sire – Wizzers Wringer
Dam – Little Miss Rich
Owner – Thornton Family
Breeder – Thornton Family

PAINT BRED CHAMPION HORSE AWARD

Champion # 6



Weapons First Choice

Sire – FPF Lethal Weapon
Dam – Quirren-Lea Touch Of Holly
Owner – Sue Huxley
Breeder – Hal Savill and June Gatehouse

PHAA YOUTH CHAMPION

Champion # 62



Brianna Gibson

CL Main Event
Sire – Loots Image (IMP)
Dam – Musters Mystique
Owner – Carmel Gibson
Breeder – Maureen Smith

North Queensland Quarter Horse Association Inc

Held its PHAA approved show in Tully on 5/6 November 2011. The show was one of the club's largest shows on record. The committee were extremely excited to see the number of paints exhibited and running another PHAA approved show is something we will certainly organise again. The Supreme Led Exhibit was taken out by Danielle Cameron on Evolootion. The dedication and hard work of the committee and support from riders has been instrumental in strengthening the club from the devastation Cyclone Yasi caused in February this year.

Trophy buckles were won by:

Senior horse – Hammers Lucky Boy (Rachel Longworth)
Versatility stakes – Hammers Lucky Boy (Rachel Longworth)
Junior horse – Moon Stripper (Tara Daley/Jordan Wicks)
Amateur Owner – Rita Carey (Navan Miss Legal Roc)
Youth – Nicole Gava (Suitably Impressed)

Photos: Jordan Wicks Equestrian Photography



Danielle Cameron showing Evolootion and Sharon Cameron showing Little Loot



Zoe Corica showing her pony



Sandra Buckingham on Cat Got Loose



Linda Van Den Bosch awarding Danielle Cameron and Evolootion Supreme Led Exhibit

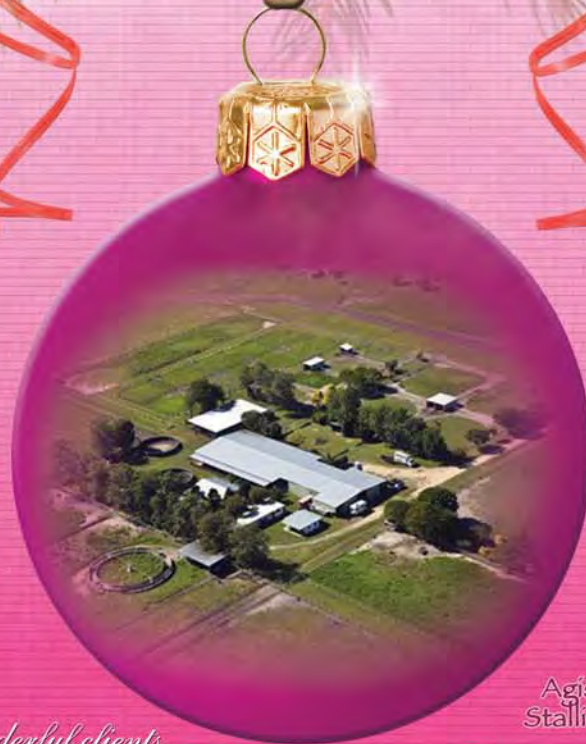


Hammers Lucky Boy



Peg Luckman on Smoke n Beauty

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five minutes from Caboolture Showgrounds.



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Agistment, Pre-Training, Breaking in,
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Merry Christmas



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Artwork by Tania Hobbs



PLANT POISONING & PASTURE MANAGEMENT

A SERIOUS MATTER FOR THE HORSE OWNER IN AUSTRALIA

Article by Leslie A. Weston

Introduction to plant poisoning

Plant poisoning in Australian pastures is important to all livestock producers, including horse owners and managers. Nationally, about 1000 plants in Australia are known to be toxic to horses and their owners. Poisoning of all livestock in Australia is estimated to cost over \$150 million annually in losses. About half of the plants causing toxicity are native to Australia, and are usually encountered by livestock grazing native pastures. The other 50% causing toxicity are plants that were introduced to Australia in the past 150 years, and are typically used as crops, ornamentals or garden plants, or are weedy escapes which have recently invaded the Australian landscape.

Horses can be more sensitive to plant poisoning than cattle or other livestock for reasons associated with their anatomy and grazing habits. Horses have one stomach and a well-developed large intestine, whereas cows and sheep have four stomachs and less developed intestinal tract. Horses cannot easily digest low quality feed, and as a result spend increased grazing time foraging for high quality food, which may lead them to wander and encounter a greater diversity of plants. Besides being inquisitive, horses have distinct

preferences for certain plants and often leave behind other less tasty plant species, which leads to selective grazing in preferred areas, and as we all have experienced, a loss of high quality pasture over time. In pastures inhabited by horses, weeds often begin to dominate more desirable species.

In addition, because horses graze plants higher than other stock such as sheep or goats, and often pull up young pasture plants, they injure sensitive forages, and are less likely to control weeds in a paddock. In comparison, sheep or goats can selectively remove weeds from a pasture, especially if they are heavily stocked and rotated through the paddock soon after weeds establish. When a paddock dominated by horses becomes weed-infested, it generally loses nutritional value and often, many of the plants left after grazing can be irritating, toxic or even highly poisonous to horses. Horses which are kept in smaller enclosed pastures or paddocks are often forced to graze these weedy plants, and many of these weeds have toxic characteristics which can result in poor condition or toxicity over time.

As horse owners or managers, we are responsible for the well-being of our horses. Unfortunately, simply allowing horses to

graze free choice in a weed-infested paddock can result in plant poisoning. In Australia, toxicity is observed in plants from a wide range of families including the Solanaceae (tobacco or nightshade family), the Ranunculaceae (buttercups), the Euphorbiaceae (spurges), the Poaceae (grasses), the legumes (beans, medics, mimosas and others), the Cycadaceae and Zamiaceae (cycads) and Chenopodiaceae (saltbushes). Strictly speaking, if a plant is defined as poisonous then the toxin(s) that the plant produces must be identified as well. Although these plants have no common characteristics for identification purposes, they all produce toxins which can be generated in quantities large enough to cause death or injury when ingested by horses.

It is now well understood that plants produce toxins in order to help the plant ward off insects or other herbivores that may eat or injure the plant, and these toxins are actually a form of plant defence. Unfortunately, during periods of early and rapid growth, or stress (such as heat or drought stress), certain plants produce more of these toxins than during other times of the year. It is during these times that horse owners need to be especially vigilant for symptoms of plant poisoning in their horses.

Plant poisoning symptoms

The symptoms of plant poisoning differ depending on the plant and concentration of toxins ingested. Some plants produce neuromuscular toxins, which cause spasms, halting movement, and even convulsions. Others cause respiration to be affected, and eventually impact oxygen uptake. Some toxins have acute effects on brain function and balance. Other toxins have chronic long-term effects which result in damage to organs such as the liver, kidneys, and heart. Acute toxicity may result in rapid impacts to the horse, including death, whereas chronic toxicity may result in long-term effects including loss of condition, weakness, fetal abortion and eventual death.

In many parts of Australia which have experienced long-term drought, both native and managed pasture plants have been negatively impacted. With the recent high rainfalls experienced across many parts of Australia, better crop establishment and growth was evident but increased weed infestation and livestock toxicity were also observed. Dense stands of capeweed, Paterson's curse, heliotrope and fireweed have been reported and were associated with livestock poisoning this year. As many weeds are well-adapted to difficult environments, they tend to dominate and spread in areas that are over-grazed, poorly managed, under-fertilized and subject to drought. The recent increased population of weeds is likely to be a factor for the following years, as many weeds are prolific seed producers. For example, one Paterson's curse plant can produce more than 10,000 seeds which persist for up to 7 years in a paddock.

Management of weeds & toxic plants

The best way to reduce poisonous plants in your pasture is to maintain a healthy and competitive pasture, that will effectively compete with weeds over time. Several basic principles are important to keep in mind as far as pasture management.

- 1) Make sure not to overstock your pastures. If pastures are overstocked, trampling of pasture plants, overgrazing, soil compaction and weed infestation is sure to result. Rotate your pastures or consider maintaining your horses in a dry lot with supplemental feed to allow your pastures to regrow and recuperate.
- 2) To maintain a pasture in reasonable condition, remember to slash weeds before they go to seed, by timely mowing. Fertilize the pasture as needed with N and or P, harrow compacted manure piles, and soil test every 5 years to evaluate fertility. Liming may

be needed to raise the soil pH to encourage growth of forage species. Mow the paddocks regularly to reduce weed infestation and encourage growth of forage species when moisture is available.

- 3) When establishing a pasture or paddock, select a reasonably well-adapted pasture mix for your area. Try to rotate your horse pastures with other grazing livestock if possible, due to the ability of these animals to selectively control weeds by grazing.
- 4) If weeds persist, consider treating your pasture or paddock with a selective herbicide to remove broadleaf weeds from a grass pasture, or grassy weeds from lucerne or clover paddocks. Non-selective herbicides such as glyphosate can be very useful to remove concentrated stands of weeds by hand spraying. Herbicides containing 2,4 D Amine, MCPA and dicamba (3 way mix) are very useful to selectively remove broadleaves such as Paterson's curse, capeweed, and fireweed from paddocks. This treatment was a must do for many paddocks this spring.
- 5) Oversow bare areas in winter or early spring, or when soil conditions are moist. Choose a fast-growing pasture species suited to your area for oversowing an area initially prepared by light cultivation.

or around the home. Which Australian native plants should we try to avoid when grazing horses and livestock? Dr. Ross McKenzie, former principal veterinary pathologist with Queensland DPI described many of these in his article entitled "Australian Native Poisonous Plants".

He states that European explorers were the first to discover that some of our native plants cause poisoning to horses. During the expedition of the Jardine brothers from Rockhampton to Cape York in the 1800's, 30/42 horses died when grazing near the Wenlock River. The causal plant was likely Cooktown ironwood (*Erythrophleum chlorostachys*), common in tropical Australia. Other common rain-forest trees whose fruits have poisoned animals and humans include white cedar (*Melia azedarach*) and Finger cherry (*Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*). Bottle trees (*Brachychiton rupestris*) have also been known to poison livestock browsing on its foliage and wood. Crotonias or rattlepods are a group of plants which contain pyrrolizidine alkaloids and which poison the liver of affected horses. Poisoning by rattlepods in the Kimberley is referred to as walk-about disease because affected horses wander about blindly. Horses eating mapoon or ada-a (*Morinda reticulata*) in northern Queensland can be affected by selenium poisoning, leading to hoof deformation and loss of hair. In Northern and Western Australia, livestock can be



Successful control of weeds over a six month period by mowing compared to the starting point pictured on the left.

Examples of poisonous native plants
Australia has a large number of toxic plants which can harm your horse, and many of these species are established native plants found in pastures, rangelands

impacted by nervous system malfunction caused by ingesting Darling peas (*Swainsona* spp.) or grasstrees (*Xanthorrhoea* spp.). These diverse symptoms of poisoning point out the need to call in a qualified

veterinarian if you think your horse has ingested a poisonous plant or shows signs of toxicity. Sadly, it may be too late to save livestock if symptoms are advanced. Therefore, it is important to know and recognize highly toxic plants that may be in your own paddock.

Toxic garden plants & ornamentals

There are a surprising number of cultivated ornamentals or garden plants which can be poisonous to grazing livestock, particularly horses. Many of these garden plants are readily consumed by curious horses. Others have strong flavours and livestock avoid them, unless kept in an enclosed paddock with large infestations of these species. It is best to remove all known poisonous ornamentals or garden plants from any areas where horses may graze or stretch to reach them.

Common plants poisonous species encountered around the farm yard include oleander, agapanthus, anemone, boxwood, bracken fern, brooms, clematis, cotoneaster, most bulbs (including lilies and daffodils), cycads, hemlock, honeysuckle, lupins, poppy, privet, tomato, wallflower, wisteria, wormwood and yew, among others. In some cases the fruit or seeds of these plants are most poisonous, while in other plants all parts are toxic.

Toxic pasture weeds

2010 has been a remarkable year for high rainfall across many parts of eastern Australia and the onset of many weed problems in our pastures. There are many examples of toxic plants frequently encountered in pastures in Australia. These weeds cause poisoning with ingestion of plants containing high concentrations of toxins. In some cases only small quantities need to be ingested over prolonged periods to cause death. The toxins these plants contain can be deadly and plants tend to accumulate these poisons when they experience rapid growth or stress, such as drought, high temperature or even grazing. If you encounter dense infestations of any of these plants in your pasture, try to remove them quickly, by hand weeding, mowing or herbicide treatment BEFORE they set seed. All of these weeds

noted below are prolific seed producers and a few plants left untreated can result in a large population a year later.

Paterson's curse (*Echium plantagineum*) is a member of the borage family and was introduced as a companion plant. It has spread over millions of acres across southern Australia and produces pyrrolizidine alkaloids in its leaf and stems. These toxins cause permanent damage to liver and kidney function in livestock, and result in death of livestock, especially horses, ingesting larger quantities, or plants with high levels of toxins caused by stress to the plant. This season, many



livestock deaths have been reported due to high curse populations in contained paddocks or pastures. As the plant is easily controlled by cultivation or herbicide application, it is not hard to clean up your paddocks, and very important to do so with your neighbours too. Even if you don't see an acute poisoning caused by this plant, chronic damage to liver function can result in poor health and limited fertility.

Capeweed and African daisies (*Arctotheca calendula*)

Capeweed often dominates bare soils that have low fertility, especially after periods of excessive drought followed by rainfall.



This species has been prevalent in 2010 in drought prone regions of Australia. It reproduces by seed and grows rapidly in early spring, accumulating high levels of

nitrate. When consumed by livestock, nitrates are converted to nitrites which cause respiratory distress, poor condition and in horses, may also cause stringhalt. This plant has been associated with many cases of chronic livestock poisoning, but plants are easily controlled by cultivation and also application of selective herbicides for control of broadleaf weeds, particularly those containing dicamba.

Blue heliotrope (*Heliotropium* spp.)

Heliotrope is a summer growing perennial that is extremely hardy and tolerates drought. Like Paterson's curse, it belongs to the borage family and it is poisonous because it produces pyrrolizidine alkaloids, as described above. It can reproduce from seed as well as root fragments and spreads aggressively through pastures and croplands. Although it is not very palatable, horses will eat it if no other feed is available. Horses show liver and brain damage as well as weight loss and depressed attitude after consumption. This weed is more difficult to control and may require multiple control measures to manage it effectively.

Mother of millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense*) is an escaped ornamental plant which originated in Madagascar. Five species now exist in Queensland, with this particular species being most prevalent. Plants and their flowers are very toxic to livestock and can cause dullness, loss of appetite and diarrhea or heart failure. Livestock may die rapidly or over a period of days after ingestion, so veterinary treatment following consumption is needed as soon as possible. These plants prefer to establish in leaf litter in shady sites but can spread to dry areas, as they are now adapted to drought. A combination of control measures is recommended.

Silverleaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*) is a relatively new problem in cultivated fields and grazing paddocks across SA, VIC, NSW. It is a perennial that establishes a very deep root system. It has a silvery appearance and long hairs or trichomes on its leaf surface. All plant parts are highly toxic to livestock, including the fruit, and can cause

bloating, trembling, diarrhea, nasal discharge and respiratory problems. Horses are less affected than cattle but this may be because they tend to avoid the plant if possible. It is extremely difficult to control, either by cultivation or by herbicide application so it is important not to let it establish in your paddocks.

Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*) is a noxious weed in VIC, NSW and QLD. It is a low bushy annual plant with bright green hairless leaves and small daisy-like



flowers which are yellow. Seed is produced prolifically and disperses by wind. It is found in roadsides, pastures and open forest sites. It is very toxic to all livestock, and also possesses pyrrolizidine alkaloids which cause chronic liver toxicity, especially in cattle and horses. When it becomes common in pastures, cattle and horses may be affected and die within 6 to 12 months. It seems to invade native pastures less readily than grazed and managed pastures. The plant is easy to hand pull and sheep can be used for partial control when the plants are small to prevent seed set. Herbicides are also effective.

Spurge (*Euphorbia* spp.) consists of a group of invasive species which produce a milky sap in their leaves which is irritating and toxic. They have a unique inflorescence that forms from clusters of yellow

flowers and is very attractive. Their leaves are gray-green in color and although some of these plants are low-growing, most form plants with large branches ranging from 30 to 50 cm in height. There are many species here in Australia and all of them are toxic to horses and livestock. The milky sap can be very irritating and will cause swelling, burning and sensitivity to unprotected skin of a grazing animal. Head shaking and blisters may be symptoms of exposure. Gastrointestinal burning or discomfort may also result. Spurge are located throughout Australia.

Crofton weed (*Eupatorium adenophorum*) is native to Central America and has now invaded QLD and NNSW, but also VIC and SA. It is a small erect perennial with woody stems and a flowerhead with small, dense, white flowers. It flowers in spring and is particularly poisonous to horses, found in fencelines, pasture, bushland and roadsides. It causes very acute respiratory distress to horses which exhibit labored breathing, coughing, loss of condition and lethargy. Lungs may fill with fluid and long-term respiratory problems can result. Ingestion over a 6 to 12 week period can cause longterm injury and death.

Catsear or flatweed (*Hypochaeris radicata*) is commonly found throughout Australia and is known as false dandelion. It forms low growing rosettes with hairy, lance-shaped leaves. Flowers are yellow and dandelion-like. Seeds are produced in fruiting heads that resemble dandelion puffs, and seed is windborne. This plant can cause longterm neuromuscular problems. It is associated with a nervous system disorder called stringhalt in horses. In this case, the horses rear legs are affected, and the horse exhibits stilted walking and difficulty in moving. By removing the plants from the paddock, one may encourage

faster recovery in horses. The specifics of this disease and its toxicity are not well understood, but it is common across Southern Australia.

Perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) and tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*)

is a common pasture grass that can cause toxicity at certain times of the year to grazing cattle and horses. The highest incidence of toxicity is in spring and summer. Affected livestock show mild tremors and may have a stiff gait and loss of appetite. Later, they may be uncoordinated and collapse in a spasms. Although most livestock recover, horses are more sensitive and the condition can last for months. Reduced milk production is also seen in lactating mares. Hay and silage from perennial ryegrass can also cause toxicity. Neurotoxins are produced in the plant by fungi (called endophytes) which live in association with the grass. These fungi produce toxins which directly impact the grazing animals. Fescue toxicity is also caused by these same fungal endophytes which infect fescue grasses. Try to remove the affected animal from infested paddocks to allow ample time for recovery.



Leslie is a research professor of plant biology at Charles Sturt University where she studies invasive weeds. She also regularly spends her time trying to establish productive pastures and also raises Appaloosas for performance events with her family. They currently stand Imp stallion Time to Be Radical in Australia. Leslie and CSU student Melanie Maher are currently in the process of developing a handbook of poisonous plants for horse owners, as part of Melanie's honours research.

REMINDER:



SALE BARN RESTARTING: The Sale Barn section of the website marketplace is being reinstated. Current financial members may advertise up to three registered horses for free. Go to the Sale Barn page for information.

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HORSES AND THE PREPURCHASE EXAM

by Robert N. Oglesby DVM Photos: Tania Hobbs

One of the considerations when you are buying a horse is the veterinary exam. The purpose is to try to uncover any hidden health problems with the horse that might make it unsuitable for your intended purpose. The best time for a vet check is after you have ridden the horse on several occasions and decided that you like the horse and the price is right. It is best to have the horse examined after the horse has been away from the seller for at least three days to allow any drugs to clear his system, but this is not always possible. Some sellers are understandably reluctant to allow a horse off the property for trial; nevertheless, trials are becoming a more common practice; you can ask. This article concerns itself with describing the prepurchase exam.



Responsibilities of the Veterinarian

Responsibilities of the veterinarian during a prepurchase exam is often discussed. At a recent veterinarian management seminar the following outline of responsibilities for the veterinarian were given by Dr. Glenn Anderson:

- insist on clear and thorough communications directly with the buyer, especially regarding the buyer's expectations and the limitations of the examination;
- avoid rendering pass-or-fail verdicts but should interpret medical findings in light of the horse's potential use;
- avoid commenting on the horse's suitability with the exception of the potential danger posed by an aggressive, undisciplined horse; I would also include the suitability of a green horse for a new rider, who may not be aware of the dangers of riding such a horse.
- take steps to assure examination of a "drug-free" horse;
- attempt to determine the "work history" of the horse, especially pertaining to its proposed use. The buyer should be informed of the masking effect of rest on many chronic lamenesses;
- develop a thorough and systematic examination routine;
- accurately record and promptly report examination findings;
- respect the confidentiality of the examination findings by not discussing them without the buyer's permission.

A frequent problem is that many horse buyers are expecting a warranty that the

horse will remain free of problems however this is not possible. When it comes right down to it all the veterinarian can do is to certify the horse is healthy and sound for the intended use at the time of the exam.

Components of a Basic Exam

Not all horse prepurchase exams are the same. Obviously different exams will be given to a inexpensive pleasure horse to be ridden occasionally and a valuable breeding stud. All horses should be approximately aged, a history gotten, and a good physical and lameness exam given. Further diagnostic work like radiographs or laboratory evaluation are options. Below are some of the components of a prepurchase exam.

Ageing the Horse

A common reason horses are rejected during a prepurchase is for an incorrectly aged or surprisingly older horse than was expected. Using a horse's teeth, we can estimate his age but there are limits to the accuracy of this system. If the horse is younger than five years, accuracy to within six months is often possible, if the horse is over 5 and younger than 10 years, usually the horse can be estimated to within a year. Usually early teen and older teen horses can be differentiated but once over 20 years it can be difficult to be more precise than labelling the horse aged. However even in a aged horse, horses with very healthy teeth are good bets for several years of good health with good management and light use.

History

The veterinarian should inquire if there have been any past health problems and what is the horse's current vaccination and deworming status. Having a signed statement by the seller of "no known past health problems" gives the buyer a strong legal position if a chronic condition surfaces shortly after purchase. An excellent but often overlooked procedure is to inquire if the horse's past vet records could be examined. This requires the owner's permission but may be your best assurance of no chronic problems that may not be visible on the exam.

Physical Exam

The horse is given a thorough going over with both the veterinarian's eyes and hands looking for any abnormalities of conformation, musculoskeletal system, the skin, and/or the feet. He also will:

1. Check the vital signs (temperature, pulse, and respiratory rate)
2. Listen to the heart and lungs with a stethoscope
3. Examine the eyes with a light or ophthalmoscope
4. During this part of the exam some of the conditions specifically checked for that can be missed on by the buyer are:
 - Tooth problems
 - Recurrent Uveitis of the Eyes
 - Blindness in one eye
 - Tumors around the prepuce and perineum and under long hair
 - Subclinical Heaves
 - Abnormal heart sounds
 - Past Founder
 - Body asymmetry (muscle or skeletal) between the left and right sides
 - Indications of behavioral or training problems

Eye Exam

The eye should be examined for any abnormalities. This exam should be conducted in a dark area with a bright penlight as a minimum. An ophthalmoscope will increase the ability to assess the internal structures of the eye but care in diagnosing lesions on the lens and retinae must be exercised because small or slight abnormalities on these structures may not have any significance, so require experience in evaluation.

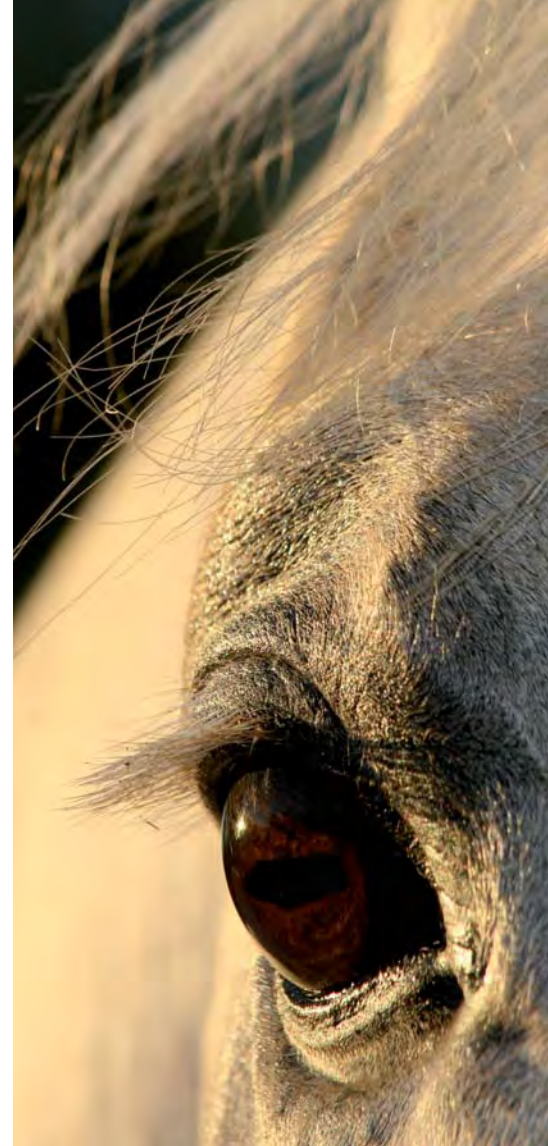
The use of an ophthalmoscope on an unseated horse without chemical dilation of the iris is limited and such a thorough look at the eyes will add quite a bit to the bill. If the penlight and rest of the exam do not turn up any questionable findings an ophthalmoscopic exam is unlikely to turn up anything significant. We have information on the normal anatomy of the eye. Vision should be assessed in both eyes

and there are several imprecise ways to do this:

- Pupillary response, is a reflexive closure of the iris in response to brighter light. It should be noted that it is possible to have a pupillary response yet still be blind. The parts of the brain responsible for processing the light and contracting the iris occur before the signal gets to the visual centers in the brain.
- Menace response, this is a reflexive closure of the eye lid in response to any quick motion made toward the eye. Care must be taken not to brush the long hairs around the eyes, or even allowing the wind of the menace gesture to affect the results of the test.
- Posture can give clues to the visual status of the horse. When blind in one eye a horse may carry his head to point the good eye forward but otherwise appear normal. The field of vision is quite wide for each eye.
- When a decrease in visual acuity is suspected there really is only one way to judge the quality of the vision and that is to create an obstacle course using various sizes and colors of obstacles and having the horse negotiate it. The results should be compared with that of several "normal" horses. Some horses lose vision as it darkens and so the test should be conducted at dusk also to be thorough.

Lameness Exam

1. Musculoskeletal and foot abnormalities on the PE are defined.
2. Hoof testers are placed on all four feet to help spot for:
 - chronic heel pain (navicular disease)
 - contracted heels
 - thin and bruised soles
 - If problems are suspected, the shoes should be pulled to assess sole sensitivity over hard surfaces and so the vet can look for:
 - thin walls
 - seedy toe and enlarged white line
 - corns
3. The horse is examined at walk, trot, and canter on the lunge line in both directions on firm footing.
4. The horse is examined as it trots on a lead toward and away from the vet
5. Flexion tests on the front and rear legs looking for sensitivity in the fetlocks, knees, hocks and stifles. Recent research has called into question the results of a positive reaction to the flexion test in a horse that is otherwise sound. The flexion test alone should not be the basis for predicting future trouble but a positive finding should lead on to further exam of the joint possibly with radiographs. Perhaps getting a definitive medical history would be a better predictor of future problems.



6. Radiographs have been used for years to help in deciding whether a horse is sound or not. Navicular disease, past founder and arthritis are usually looked for on the radiographs. The problem with radiographic evaluation is that radiographic changes do not correlate well with lameness and are poor prognostic indicators of future problems.

Dr. D.W. Ramey took a look at the ability of the forelimb flexion test to predict lameness in 50 horses. He carefully evaluated the horses prior to an exam. The evaluation consisted both of an exam and radiographs. Each horse was given two tests: a normal flexion test and a hard flexion test. The normal test was just enough pressure to get the leg completely flexed and lasted 60 seconds. The hard test used considerably more pressure and was enough to make most horses resist or appear anxious. The result was 40% of the normal flexions had some degree of lameness following the flexion and 100% of the horses had lameness following the hard flexion test. The horses were then followed for 60 days. Seven of the horses developed lameness during the 60 days – 5 hind limb problems, and two forelimb problems: one thrush and one shoeing-



related lameness. The conclusion is that reliance on this test to detect subclinical lameness seems unwise.

Laboratory Tests

Extensive blood and laboratory testing is not an essential part of a Prepurchase exam. However if there are abnormalities identified on the physical that need further definition a lab work up or a drug test may further define the abnormality.

1. Fecal exam to get an idea of past care
2. Drug tests for pain relievers or sedatives. If there is reason to think there may be a drug problem the veterinarian can take a sample and freeze the serum. This can be submitted if a problem develops.
3. Blood tests for
 - anemia
 - chronic inflammatory diseases
 - electrolyte concentrations
 - kidney function
 - liver disease

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reproductive Exam

If the horse is to be used for reproduction a thorough history and exam should be conducted but will add substantially to the cost of the exam. The best indicators of a reproductively sound horse is a history of successful breeding with no history of problems.

Mare

The mares perineal conformation, vagina, and cervix should be examined and palpated. An ultrasound of the reproductive

tract should be conducted. Abnormalities that may lead to infection or indicate infection should be followed up with cytology and culture of the uterus.

Stallion

Physical examination of the testicles, penis, prepuce, and possibly rectal palpation for normal accessory sex glands should be conducted. Being able to see the stallion mount and breed a artificial vagina so the sperm can be examined for number, morphology, and motility is a good indicator of fertility but not a guarantee. The best indicator of fertility is recently settled mares. If the stallion is to be used for shipping cooled semen or freezing, conducting a test on the semen to see how well it survives the procedure is prudent.

Competitive trail, endurance concerns

Dr. Jeannie Waldron discussed the differences between competitive trail and endurance horses, and the role that these differences, as well as the rider's competition goals, should play in the purchase examination process. She told the audience:

- that observing horses perform for these intended use categories is obviously not possible within the purchase examination, but specific clinical laboratory testing can help evaluate endurance capability;
- of the importance of excellent vision – especially night vision – for these horses, because many competitions both begin and end in the dark;
- that while non-pathologic cardiac arrhythmias and murmurs are often not an issue in other intended uses, they frequently waste valuable competition time for competitive trail horses in the "vet check";
- that any airway obstruction is unacceptable for endurance riding.

Jumpers, dressage

Regarding the jumper and dressage horse, Dr. Peter Bousum noted:

- the difficulties in the examination of the young (3 to 6 years old) animal. Unstressed physical defects and improper early training can make interpretation of findings challenging;
- noting that horses in intermediate training are often chronically medicated, he emphasized the advantage of communicating with the seller's veterinarian; and
- the different implications of gait asymmetries or lamenesses between dressage horses, jumpers, hunters and equitation horses.

Western show, performance horses

In describing how conformation and per-

formance demands affect consideration of purchase examination findings of Western show and performance horses, Dr. Jerry Black compared four categories:

- Cutting and reining: where extensive early training, small size and genetics often predispose to lameness;
- Team-roping and steer wrestling: these are larger, heavier and often older horses that must sustain extensive training sessions of repetitive use;
- Western pleasure and trail: with considerable variation in conformation, these horses begin at an early age. Their characteristic slow jog makes gait evaluation difficult; and
- barrel racing: needing speed and agility over short distances, "sprint horse" conformation is desirable; buyers typically expect long athletic careers.

Black advised equine practitioners to be aware of the unethical practice of tail-blocking in Western pleasure horses and the available means of detection.

Sales yearlings, racing 2-year-olds

Dr. Jerry Johnson discussed the many specifics of the purchase examination for sales yearlings and racing 2-year-olds. These include:

- understanding the specific conditions of sale, as listed in the catalog as well as faults announced for each animal;
- the differences between pre-sale and post-sale evaluations;
- arbitration, the process initiated when examination findings do not meet conditions of sale and negotiation with the consignor is unsuccessful.

Conclusions

Frequently buyers are looking for an assurance of a horse's future soundness, but this is not possible. The purpose is to have someone with experience give you an opinion on whether the horse is physically suitable to do what you wish it to do. The chief limit to the exam is that the vet gets to look at the horse only that one time. An accurate statement by the vet would be that the horse is (or is not) physically suitable for the intended purpose at the time of the exam. Anything else is conjecture.

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28/1/2012 29/1/2012	CWPH&AC	CENTRAL WESTERN PERFORMANCE HORSE & APPALOOSA CLUB Dubbo Showground, Contact: Sharon Charlton, Phone: 02 6884 1522, Entries on the day, Judge TBA
12/2/2012	SEQPHC	SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND PAINT HORSE CLUB INC Caboolture Showground, Contact: Cynthia Anning, Phone: 07 5494 1071, Entries on the day, Judge TBA
18/2/2012 19/2/2012	CWPH&AC	CENTRAL WESTERN PERFORMANCE HORSE & APPALOOSA CLUB Dubbo Showground, Contact: Sharon Charlton, Phone: 02 6884 1522, Entries on the day, Judge TBA
19/2/2012	ECAP&WPA	EAST COAST APPALOOSA PAINT AND WESTERN PERFORMANCE ASSOCIATION Wauchope Showground covered Arena, Contact Meaghan Hennessy, Phone: 02 6587 1228, Entries accepted on the day, Judge TBA
4/03/2012	M&DWPC Inc.	MARYBOROUGH & DISTRICT WESTERN PERFORMANCE CLUB Inc. Maryborough Showground Under Cover Arena, Contact – Lisa Silvester 07 41 255 257 or 0418 771 523, Entries accepted on the day, Judge Kerris Holzberger
24/3/2012 25/3/2012	CWPH&AC	CENTRAL WESTERN PERFORMANCE HORSE & APPALOOSA CLUB Dubbo Showground, Contact: Sharon Charlton, Phone: 02 6884 1522, Entries on the day, Judge TBA
11/3/2012	SEQPHC	SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND PAINT HORSE CLUB INC Caboolture Showground, Contact: Cynthia Anning, Phone: 07 5494 1071, Entries on the day, Judge TBA
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Limited Youth	\$45
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Discounted Senior Youth	\$40
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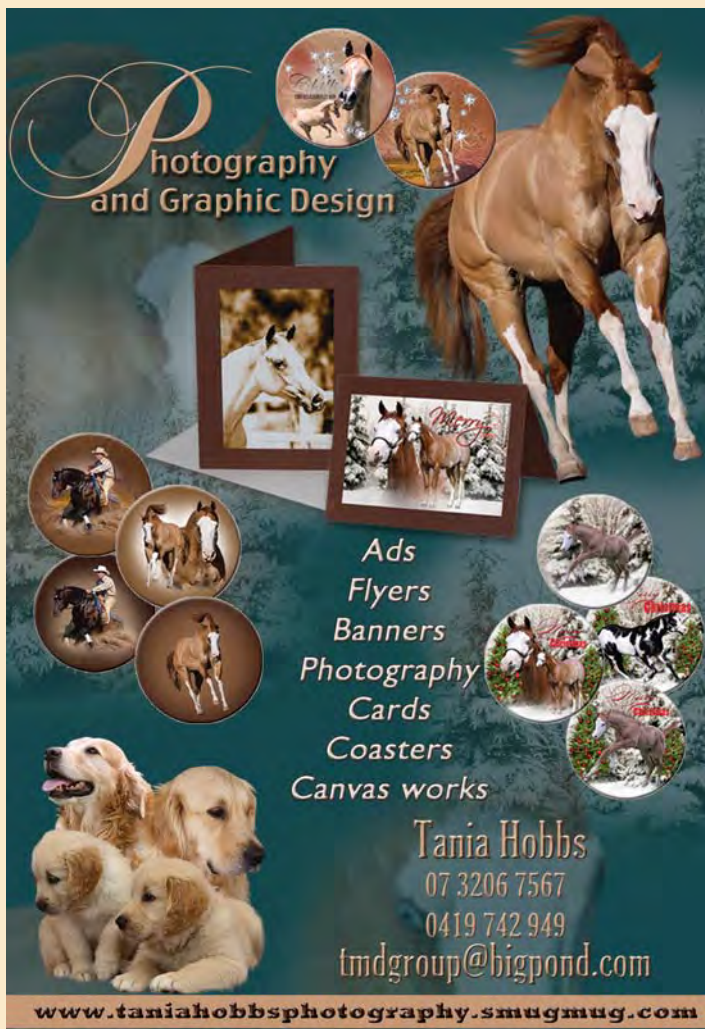
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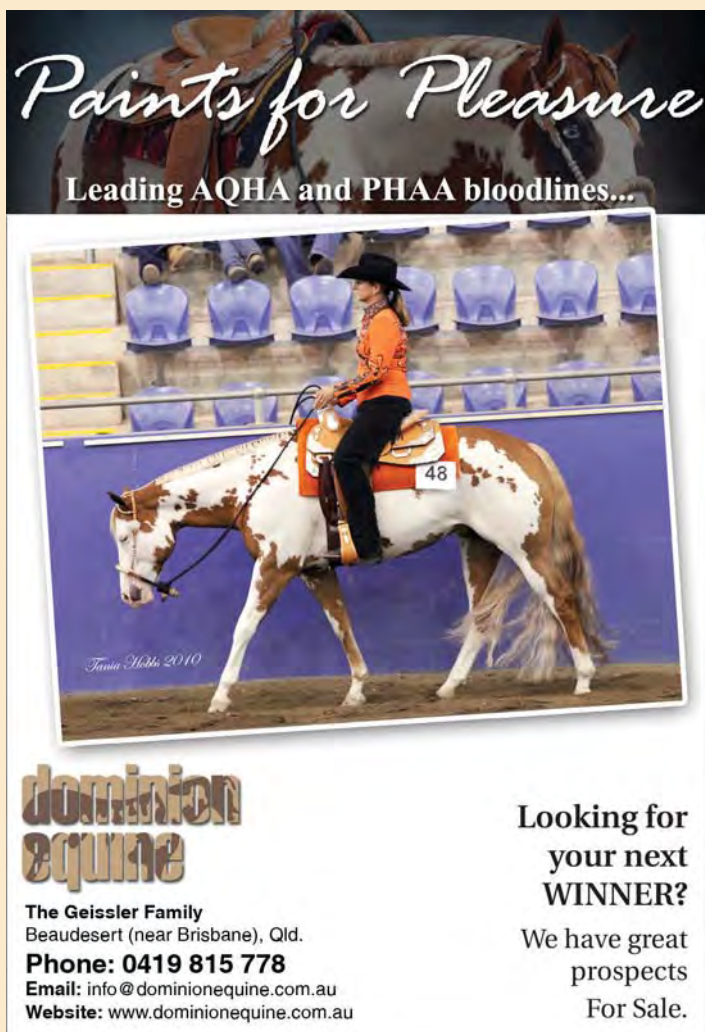
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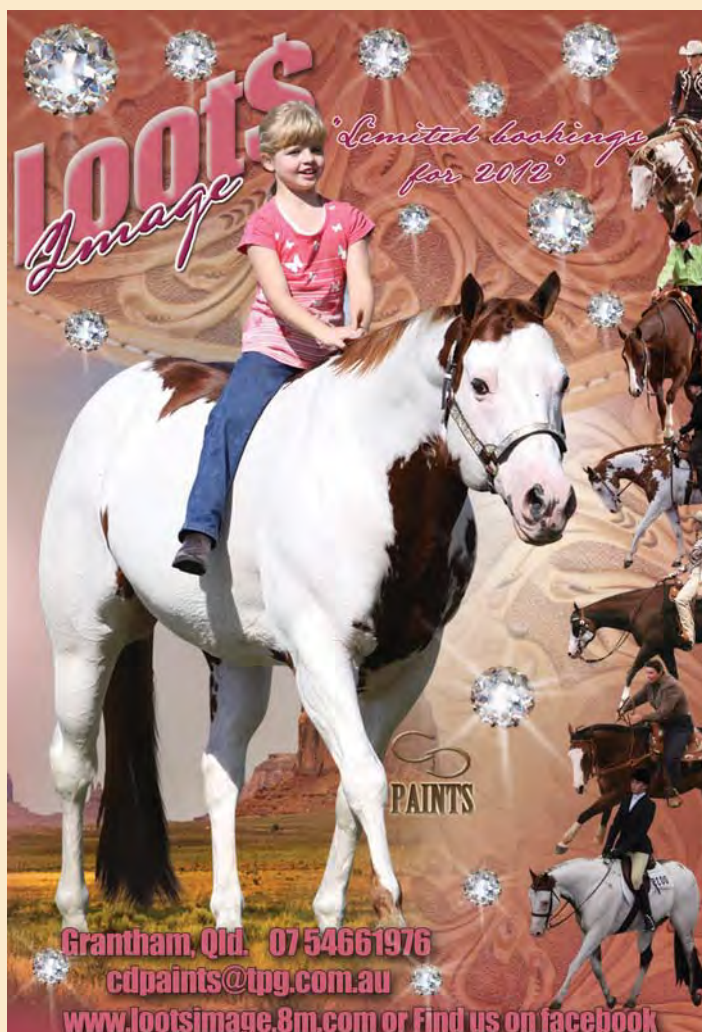
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General Advertising

ISFC, ISBC, OSBC	\$385	(paid per issue but must be booked for 12 months) 210 mm width x 297 mm height, please add 3 mm bleed on each side
Double page	\$660	420 mm width x 297 mm height, please add 3 mm bleed on each side
Full page	\$330	210 mm width x 297 mm height, please add 3 mm bleed on each side
	\$300	if booked for 12 months 4 issues
Half page	\$165	190 mm width x 136 mm height, no bleed required

Directory Advertising

Full page	\$300	210 mm width x 297 mm height, please add 3 mm bleed on each side
Half page	\$150	190 mm width x 136 mm height, no bleed required
	\$140	if booked for 12 months 4 issues (paid in 2 payments of \$280, ads run with no change for 2 issues, then may be changed for next 2)
Quarter Page	\$80	93 mm width x 136 mm height, no bleed required
	\$70	if booked for 12 months (paid in 1 payment, ads run with no changes each issue)
1/8th page	\$40	93 mm width x 66 mm height, no bleed required
	\$37.50	if booked for 12 months 4 issues (paid in 1 payment, ads run with no changes each issue)

Artwork is to be saved as a 300dpi jpeg, EPS or PDF file, CMYK colour mode. Text to be saved as a word document.

For all advertising/booking enquiries and advertising material please **contact or email directly to Tania Hobbs, 07 3206 7567 or 0419 742 949, journal@painthorse.com.au**

2007 16hh Chestnut Overo Stallion

You Bet I'm Krymsun

A great debut in the show pen in 2011.
Just some of his achievements...

2011 Summer Sizzler 3yo HUS Champion
2011 AHS 3yo HUS Showcase Reserve Champion
2011 NSWQH 3yo WP Feature Top 10
2011 NPHA 3yo Trail Res. Champion
2011 NPHA 3yo WP, 3yo HUS Top 5
2011 Energex Celebration High Point 3yo
2011 NSW & Qld State Champion 3yo WP
plus multiple other Champion &
Reserve Champion titles.

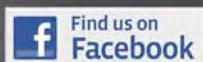
And he's only just getting warmed up!
Watch for another stellar year in the
show pen in 2012.



Sired by multiple World &
Congress Champion & AQHA leading sire
One Hot Krymsun (USA).

Standing at stud in 2012
to a strictly limited book of credentialed,
OLW negative mares.
Early applications are encouraged as we
anticipate his book will fill early.

Trained & shown by
Travis Humphries & Natasha Backhouse,
TNT Training Stables.



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HMF

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bagged the loot!
2009-2010 Overall Leading Sire and
#1 Sire of Performance Horses

RATCHETTS
Impressed
(IMP USA)



APHA & PHAA CHAMPION, APHA SUPERIOR ALL-AROUND, APHA PERFORMANCE
VERSATILITY AWARD winning stallion *And A Leading Sire...*

Owned by and standing at Hallmark Farm
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