Loomis Basin Horsemen's Association P.O. Box 2326 Loomis CA 95650

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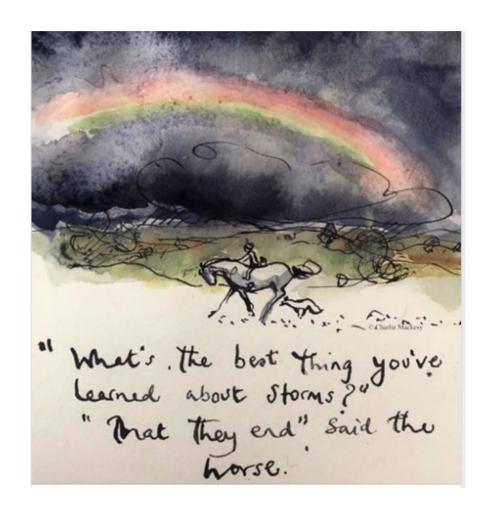
APRIL 2020

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE by Liz Daffner



Liz Daffner



SUPPORTING LBHA HELPS SAVE AND MAINTAIN OUR TRAILS, THE ARENA AT THE PARK, TRAYLOR RANCH AND THE RURAL LIFESTYLE

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TRAYLOR RANCH NATURE RESERVE

March 28, 2020 is planned to be the kickoff of our monthly workdays at Traylor Ranch. The grasses are starting to grow with all this warm weather.

I expect there will be weed whacking, mowing and trail filling to work days am, meet phrey for

hole
do. The
begin at 8
at the Humroad parking area

signments. Contact me if you have any

questions. You can find my contact information in this newsletter.

Get out and visit TRNR.

Dave

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Can Vaccinated Horses Still Get Sick

Question: This fall I saw reports about horses getting infected with diseases like Eastern equine encephalitis, even though they were up to date on their vaccinations. Sometimes the horses even died from their infections. Why would vaccinated horses still get sick?

Answer: When questioning vaccine efficacy, consider several factors:

Vaccine handling

When following the American Association of Equine Practitioners' recommendations for vaccine handling, vaccines should maintain their ability to protect against pathogens. Specifically, they should be handled according to manufacturer recommendations. Storage and handling instructions might be product-specific. For this reason, vaccines must be stored at the recommended temperature with little to no light exposure and be mixed properly (via shaking) to ensure the suspension is uniform prior to administration. A break in the cold chain or any other component of proper vaccine handling and storage might impact vaccine efficacy, leading to failure.

Immune function

Factors that can affect host immune response might include horse's age, previous vaccine history, and whether he has concurrent issues that could negatively affect immune activation. Possible causes of impaired immunity that could negatively impact a horse's vaccination response include excessive stress (e.g., strenuous exercise, competition, long-distance transport) or immunosuppressive medications such as high-dose or long-term corticosteroid therapy. Elderly horses with concurrent diseases such as <u>pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction (PPID)</u> might also have reduced immune responses. It's important that host immunity is optimal at the time of vaccination to ensure the vaccine can induce a protective immune response.

Level of pathogen challenge

In a horse that was vaccinated previously but developed subsequent disease, one causative factor could be the level of pathogen challenge. For instance, perhaps the duration of time from vaccine administration to pathogen exposure was at or near the length of protection provided by the vaccine. In this scenario, if the pathogen exposure was excessive, it could overwhelm immune responsiveness, resulting in disease. This is a good example of why it is important to maintain accurate medical records for all vaccines; this helps ensure you have them administered at the proper intervals to maintain maximal host immunity.

Vaccination history

It is also important to be informed about a horse's previous vaccine administration. For instance, if you purchase a horse with an unknown vaccine history and assume he was vaccinated previously, when in actuality he was not, then the horse might not respond as expected to an individual booster vaccine. In this case you should have your veterinarian administer the priming dose series (adult horse protocol) of two vaccines at a three- to four-week interval, followed by booster vaccination at the appropriate times. Without this initial priming series, the vaccination likely won't induce a memory immune response, thereby leaving the horse susceptible to pathogen challenge.

Incorrect diagnosis

In some instances, a horse might develop disease with clinical signs suggestive of a certain condition but, without confirmatory testing, the final diagnosis remains unknown. For example, say a horse properly vaccinated against Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE)/Western equine encephalitis (WEE)/West Nile virus (WNV) develops acute neurologic disease believed to be a result of EEE/WEE or WNV. Diagnosing the horse based on clinical signs alone could be misleading, as the horse could have another disease, such as equine protozoalmyeloencephalitis (EPM), that is not a result of vaccine failure.

Vaccines aren't perfect; they're merely one component of a healthy horse program. Collectively, it is important to have horses living on the same property well-vaccinated to maintain herd immunity against relevant pathogens. Additional steps to maintain optimal health include a strong biosecurity program to minimize the chance of disease transmission from new arrivals. This is particularly true for horses with unknown vaccine backgrounds; don't allow these horses to commingle with resident horses until they have been screened and monitored for health status and are vaccinated against the same diseases as the resident horses.





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MEMBERSHIP

Please renew your membership.

If you are not getting e-mails from LBHA, we may not have the correct e-mail or you are blocking LBHA. The Newsletter goes on line the first week of each month, so if you do not get a notice, just check the webpage and then get the correct e-mail to LBHA.

All Memberships NOW renew every January 1 so those of you that have memberships that expire in June have an extension to December 31st. Pay on line the easy way!

Being an LBHA Member is a great way to give back to our community.

We thank you in advance.

AD FEES For LBHA Members

(Non-Members add \$10 to below fees)

NEWSLETTER ADS Deadline is the 25th of the month ½ page: 1 year \$60 Includes Business card on Website. ½ page: 6mos \$30 one time \$5 Full page one time \$10 Business Card Ad per issue: \$10 / issue Business Card Ad/year: \$40/year includes card on Website

DIRECTORY ADS Deadline for Directory ads is March 1

Full Page Ad: \$25 ½ Page Ad: \$15

Business Card Ad: \$10 - Free for LBHA Business Members

WEB ADS

Business Card Ad – one year Members \$40

Free to Business Members

Classified Ads- Free to Members

NOTE add \$10 to fee for Non-LBHA members



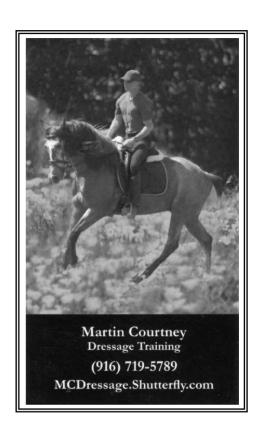


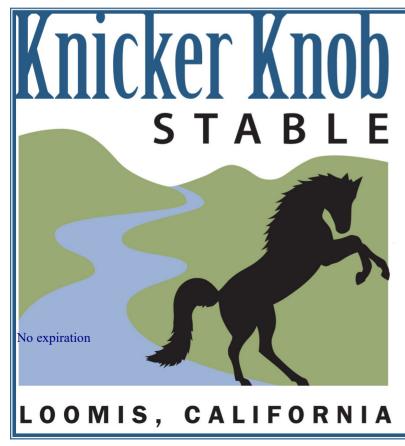












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Boarding/Lesson special: Boarders at Knicker Knob Stable can participate in free lessons every Friday 5:30–7pm during Daylight Savings Time. Non-boarders can trailer in for lessons for \$20 each. Lessons are taught by Terry Haney.

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Calming without medication EQUUS MAGAZINE

Here are 10 ways to reduce a horse's anxiety without resorting to sedatives or tranquilizers.

- 1. GROUND MANNER REVIEW The foundation of ground manners is a relationship of respect and trust between horse and handler. If a horse has learned to consistently pay attention to you and respond to your direction, he'll look to you for leadership in stressful situations, which will help keep him calm. "Keeping a horse relaxed comes from training and consistent, calm handling, and your own confidence in yourself and in the horse," says Tia Nelson, DVM, a veterinarian and farrier from Helena, Montana. If you are unsure of your horse's ground manners, have an experienced friend watch you perform basic tasks and offer pointers. You'll also find numerous books, videos and other resources, some from natural horsemanship trainers, describing how to establish good basic manners. If you need more help, seek the services of a reputable professional trainer.
- 2. DESENSITIZATION TECHNIQUESI f your horse is generally well mannered but gets upset about certain specific activities, such as loading into a trailer or receiving injections, you'll want to tackle desensitization training, which means gradually exposing him to the situation that he fears, gently pushing the limits of his comfort zone. Over time, with patient repetition, the horse will become less reactive to the situation that bothers him. "If a horse is flighty and nervous for the farrier or for veterinary procedures, one of the best ways to approach this problem is to work with the horse in advance, to prepare and desensitize him to what is going to happen," says Johnson. "If it's a young horse, the more you can expose him to a variety of circumstances, the better."The techniques for desensitization training vary with the specific issues being addressed, but most rely on some form of advance and retreat: If a horse resents having his ears handled, for example, you might start by scratching him at the closest point he will permit contact before reacting, such as the shoulder. When he accepts that, you retreat—then next time move your hand further forward up his neck, and retreat again just before he reacts. These sessions may need to be repeated, but over time your horse ought to become more comfortable with the previously feared actions. "Once those horses become acclimated to a specific procedure or event, they realize it's not so bad and they don't panic," says Johnson.
- 3. SOOTHING SOUNDS—OR SILENCE" Growing up, people told me to talk all the time when working around horses, so they know where you are and you never startle them," says Johnson. "Then I worked at a big breeding farm after I finished vet school. One of the farm managers was an older Kentucky horseman, and he told me, 'Stop talking! The horse knows you are there. If you are talking all the time, the horse gets nervous.' I realized there was some truth to that."Try some different vocalizations with your horse and read his reaction. If your horse remains edgy as you continue to talk, hum or whisper, try keeping quiet a while to see how he responds. "See what works but keep in mind that there needs to be a balance," says Johnson. "If you are talking nonstop it can be too much sensory overload for some horses."
- 4. LOW-STRESS ENVIRONMENT When planning for a procedure or situation that will be stressful to your horse, choose a setting that won't add to his anxiety. "If the farrier is coming, is it in a place where the horse feels comfortable?" says Johnson. "If the horse will be in cross-ties, make sure the horse is at ease with being cross-tied and used to going to that particular place. Don't have him going somewhere new." Avoid making obvious changes to the scene before the visit. For example, wait until later to hang the blanket to dry within your horse's line of sight, and choose a time when there will be less movement and activity around the barn. "Also pay attention to weather conditions when working on the horse," says Johnson. If the forecast will be windy, for example, consider rescheduling for a calmer day. 5. TURNOUT AND/OR EXERCISEA high-strung horse who spends too much of his time confined to a stall is going to have energy to burn, which of course can fuel anxious behavior. "If horses can have plenty of turnout, this is a big help," Johnson says. "If horses don't get out much, when they do they are more apt to run and buck and possibly hurt themselves."If more turnout is not an option in your situation, then it may help to increase the amount of exercise your horse gets. "In our region in California we don't have much availability for large areas of turnout," Johnson says. "Our horses might get their exercise via hand walking or a European style walker or by being ridden. Those things are important if your horse lives in a confined space." If your horse needs more exercise than you can provide, consider enlisting a friend or two to ride him once or twice a week or look for someone to enter a half lease agreement. Ensure the pairing is compatible---in terms of experience and personality---to keep everyone safe and ultimately reduce your horse's stress. 6. MASSAGE Massage therapy---manually rubbing or manipulating the muscles---has become popular at many racing and sport horse barns. Massage is mainly used to relax muscle spasms, improve circulation and increase range of motion, says Johnson, but "anything that makes a horse more comfortable may help him relax and relieve tension." Talk to your veterinarian if you're interested in pursuing massage therapy with your horse. It may not be a good idea in horses with certain injuries or conditions such as skin tumors. You'll also want to ask for recommendations to find a qualified massage therapist in your area who has undergone appropriate training.

- 7. ACUPRESSURE Another therapeutic option is acupressure, which makes use of the same target points on the body as acupuncture, but instead of piercing the skin with needles, the process involves gently pressing or rubbing the spots with the pads of the fingers. Chinese traditionalists will say that the goal of the treatment is to improve the flow of "life force" ("qi" or "chi") along "meridians." Westerners are more likely to ascribe the effects of acupressure to reduced muscle tension and/or the release of endorphins, hormones that block pain and make the patient relax and feel good. When Johnson begins work on a chiropractic patient, she says, "I start at the head and TMJ [temporomandibular joint], along various lines of the face and different trigger points---and the horse simply relaxes. It makes the rest of what I need to do go much smoother." For more information on acupressure, go to the National Board of Certification for Animal Acupressure and Massage (www.nbcaam.org).
- 8. CALMING SUPPLEMENTS Browse the supplements section of any well-stocked retailer, and you'll find dozens of products intended to help calm fractious horses. None are classified as drugs, which means their manufacturers have to prove only that they are safe for your horse, not that they are effective. Nevertheless, many have been on the market for years, and customers have reported good results. Ingredients in calming supplements vary. Many contain magnesium, which plays a role in muscle and nerve function; chromium, a mineral that helps regulate blood sugar; and thiamine (vitamin B1), which supports the nervous system. "People usually use [these products] for horses with metabolic syndrome, but they also help horses that are high-strung and skittish, to settle them down," says Nelson. You'll also find supplements that contain herbal ingredients, such as chamomile, valerian root and raspberry leaf, all of which are traditional calming agents. "These might help some horses and not others," says Johnson. "There are many herbal products available and some are probably helpful, but it depends on the horse and the situation, and what you are trying to accomplish."One of the newest products on the market contains alpha-casozepine, a protein derived from milk that is believed to calm nursing youngsters. Studies have shown that alpha-casozepine has calming effects in several species. In a 2012 study from the University of Pennsylvania, three semi-feral ponies were given an oral alpha-casozepine supplement once daily beginning five days prior to being brought into a barn for two weeks of basic training for tasks such as haltering, stabling, leading, tethering and grooming. The three ponies treated with alpha-casozepine, along with three nontreated control ponies, were then ranked on a scale from 1 to 6 for calmness, compliance and their ability to learn new skills. All three of the treated ponies performed better than the untreated controls, and six weeks after the initial training period, the treated ponies had also retained the most training. Talk to your veterinarian or an equine nutritionist before adding new products to your horse's feed regimen. They may be able to suggest specific brands or formulations that might be more appropriate for your horse. If you take your horse to shows, you also need to be careful of ingredients that might appear on drug screenings. "If the horse owner is competing in shows I would caution against giving the horse something that does not have a full list of ingredients. Some herbs may be on the forbidden substance list, not so much because they are a problem but because they are masking agents," Johnson says. "Just because a substance is natural or organic does not mean that it will not test or even that it is good for your horse. Both the United States Equestrian Federation and the Fédération Equestre Internationale have lists of forbidden substances on their websites, along with medication guidelines, that every owner should consult prior to administering any type of supplement to their horse."
- 9. PHEROMONES Chemicals released by animals to affect the behavior of others in the environment, pheromones play many roles, signaling everything from alarm to sexual receptivity. For several years, products based on pheromones secreted by females to comfort and reassure their offspring have been available to help calm anxious dogs and cats. Recently, similar products for horses have been introduced. One new product contains a synthetic version of "equine appeasing hormone," which nursing mares produce to calm their foals. The product is a gel that is applied inside the horse's nostrils at least 30 minutes prior to a stressful event or situation.
- 10. AROMATHERAPY Since ancient times, people have used essential oils extracted from flowers, roots, bark other plant parts for aromatherapy to enhance physical and mental well-being. Nowadays, aromatherapy is also available for horses. Treatments may be performed by aroma-therapists, but several direct-to-consumer products are also on the market. Aromatherapy with essential oils is not approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for any specific treatments, but studies in human medicine have suggested that lavender oil can reduce pain and ease anxieties in patients with cancer and other serious medical issues. One 2013 study, conducted at McNeese State University in Lake Charles, Louisiana, measured the effects of lavender essential oil on seven horses. Each horse's heart rate was documented before and after an air horn was set off in an adjoining stall. All of the horses underwent the test twice: once while breathing pure humidified air, and once while exposed to an 80/20 percent mix of humidified air with aerosolized lavender essential oil. When exposed to the lavender, the horses' heart rates were significantly lower, an indication that they were less stressed by the noise.

High-strung behavior may be encoded in your horse's genes, but it doesn't have to rule his life. By taking steps to calm him, distract him and teach him that he need not be fearful, you can go a long way toward keeping him safe and happy,





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Next Meeting



?? Due to COVID- 19 ...

Stay tuned! Stay Healthy!



Reminder!

LBHA has an electronic Membership form available on our website that let's you pay your renewals through paypal if you choose. Find it under the JOIN tab.

Arena

Please NO TRAILERS or HORSES on the asphalt parking lot. No barrels, poles or other equipment may be used in the arena. Small Orange cones allowed. Trainers must have an Arena Use form submitted annually as well as the proper insurance naming LBHA and Placer County as "Also Insureds." If Insurance is cancelled 2 times or more, the permit is no longer valid. Trainers MUST contact LBHA with the time and number of students that will be in class, 24 hrs before the lesson. (All Forms are on LBHA Website at LBHA.us)





From the Loomis Basin Horsemen's Association



ABOUT LBHA

The Loomis Basin Horsemen's Association founded in 1984 is a non-profit 501 (C) 3 information and awareness organization dedicated to the South Placer County Trails, Traylor Ranch, the Arena at the Loomis Basin Community Park and the Preservation of the Rural Lifestyle.

Loomis Basin Horsemen's
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