



Kids n' Horses News

Happy New 4-H Year!!

Howdy to all the 4-H Horse Project members in Kansas!

Welcome to the new 4-H year! I always like the beginning of a new year; we have new goals and a fresh start. Now is the best time to do your 4-H Horse Identification Paper for the 2020-21 4-H Year! The form can be found at: <https://www.kansas4-h.org/projects/animals/docs/horse/P1039%20Horse%20ID%20Form%20Fillable.pdf> I have attached a sample to aid you in completing this form. Remember, it needs to be printed front and back of 1 piece of paper with a picture of the horse attached. The picture should show all 4 legs & hooves and face. If your horse has a brand or other identifying mark, please use that side of the horse. After you have completed the form, you, your parent, and your local Extension Agent need to sign and date the form. You will keep the original; the Extension Office will keep of photocopy of your form. If you have questions, contact your local Extension Office.

Don't forget, there is a new Kansas 4-H Horse Show Rule Book. Check the back cover of your rule book to make sure it is the most current; it should say: S133 Revised January 2020. Be sure to download it or have your local Extension Office order it for you. It can be found at: <https://www.kansas4-h.org/projects/animals/horse.html> under General Horse Resources. There are several rule changes you need to be aware of and this will be the rule book used at the KSF State 4-H Horse Show.

There is a TON of information about the Horse project at: <https://www.kansas4-h.org/projects/animals/horse.html> Check it out and bookmark that page for future reference.

If you would like to submit an article or have a horse event you would like to publicize, please e-mail that information to Jean at jhuntley@ksu.edu.

Happy trails and safe riding!

Dates to Remember:

October 1 New 4-H Year begins (time to complete 4-H Horse ID forms.)



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Kansas State 4-H Horse Show Results

The results for the Kansas State 4-H Horse Show can be found at:

<http://showworks.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html?file=615722> 4-H Horse Show Results

Congratulations to all those that placed and participated.

A special congratulations go to Mallory Jackson of Thomas County for the High Point Award for 14-18 year old division; and Faith Beesley of Stevens County for the High Point Award for the 9-13 year old division.



Thank you to Edye Wright of Wright Focus Photography as she graciously provided these to Kids 'n Horses free of charge. And thank you to the Kansas Horse Council for donating the awards buckles.

External Parasites

Flies, ticks, and mosquitoes are the most commonly thought-of external parasites, but they are not the only ones. Mange (mites) and ringworm (a fungus) are also considered external parasites. External parasites tend to be easier to control or eliminate than internal parasites, but a complete health program must be maintained in order to have any sense of progress.

Flies: Different species of flies feed on various things, and some of them carry diseases and other parasites. In and around the barn, you usually find house flies, which feed on decomposing organic matter (manure) and carry stomach worm larvae, and stable flies, which are blood feeders who get their meals by biting horses and also carry stomach worm larvae.

Out on trails and in pastures, deer and horse flies are more common. These flies have a particularly painful bite, and they will return often before they get enough blood for a full meal. Horses that are pastured around cattle can also be bothered by face flies, which feed on the moist secretions around the eyes, nose, and lips.

Fly control is best accomplished by manure and waste removal and eliminating areas for breeding. Sprays can be used to keep the flies off the horses, and fogs will eliminate them from an area. Baits can be used to draw flies to a trap or a poison that then kills them. Any use of chemicals should be done carefully and with full attention being paid to the precautions on the label of the product.

Ticks: Ticks are a problem to horses in many parts of the country. They are blood feeders and can carry several diseases. Ticks tend to prefer areas such as the base of the mane and tail, the end of the tail, and the ears. Ear ticks may cause drooping ears and can result in a horse becoming head shy due to pain.

Tick removal is important, because heavy infestations can cause anemia, weakness, and generally poor state of health. Tick bites can also cause itching, which results in horses rubbing the hair around the infested areas. Ticks may also carry Lyme Disease which can affect humans as

well as horses. Many insecticides are available for use on the horse or around the environment. Again, caution should be used with chemical agents.

Lice: Two types of lice infest horses – the biting louse and the sucking louse. Long, dirty hair is conducive to the louse life cycle, so they are often found in the winter months on horses that are not thoroughly groomed. Common symptoms include rubbing, biting, and other signs of itchiness; patches of skin with no hair; and generally unthrifty appearance. The presence of lice can sometimes be detected by pulling out a tuft of hair and holding it up to the light.

A single treatment of the appropriate product will kill the adult lice but will not harm the eggs. As such, the treatment should be repeated seven to 14 days later. Consult a veterinarian to help in selecting an appropriate product to use on your horse.



Mites: Mites are microscopic organisms that cause mange. Skin scrapings examined under a microscope are required for a positive identification. Mites tend to burrow under the skin and cause irritation, inflammation, itching, loss of hair, crusty skin lesions, and general hair loss. This can happen nearly anywhere on the horse's body.

Treatment requires a regular application of a spray or a thorough wetting, as dusts are ineffective. Fortunately, mites are not a common problem on horses.

Ringworm: Ringworm is caused by a fungal infection of the skin. The lesions that form are circular and can spread quickly. The fungus can be spread by direct contact with an infected animal or through indirect contact, such as tack or equipment used on a horse with ringworm.

Some types of ringworm can be spread from horses to humans.

Treatment of a light infection can be done by keeping the area clean and dry and applying tincture of iodine daily. More serious infections may require the use of a more specific fungicide. When treating the condition, use gloves and clean the equipment thoroughly before using it on another horse.


Rain Rot: This is a bacterial infection of the hair pores in the skin. This condition is more prevalent in humid or wet environments and when horses have long hair coats. It causes the hair to come out in tufts with dead skin and crusty secretions at the base. The top line of the horse is most often affected because water will lie there and provide an excellent environment for bacteria to enter the hair pore.

A similar problem occurs on the lower legs and pasterns, and this is called 'greased heel' or 'dew poisoning'. However, this condition may also have fungi and yeast that affect the skin and is harder to cure than rain rot.

Treatment for rain rot is thorough therapeutic bathing with an appropriate shampoo, which should be repeated three times over six days, and a dry shelter. All grooming equipment should be cleaned thoroughly with a bleach solution.

For greased heel, Ottomax ointment or white lotion seem to work best. Greased heel is caused by different organisms on different farms, and so different medications are required to cure the problem.

Source: Beginning Horse Management, Ohio State University Extension 4-H 174



Be the CHANGE
that you wish to see
in the world.
-Mahatma Gandhi

Needs to be 1 sheet; front and back?

Front Side



not 2 sheets of paper.

Horse Identification Certificate



This identification must be submitted or updated to the county or district agent by May 1 of the current year to qualify this animal for district and state shows. *The original ID form and picture must be kept by the 4-H'ers and be presented at the District Show plus be available at State Fair if requested by an official. A copy can be kept in the county office. No forms will be sent to the State 4-H Office.* Most shows (including district and state) require this ID to be presented at check-in. Horses identified after May 1 or horses without proper ID certificates cannot show. *iblings may share a project horse. Please attach a standard-size picture on the back right-hand corner.*

Example

This horse is a project for:

Name Kristy Clover Age 11 County Scenic Club Fantastic 4-H Club

Name Caleb Clover Age 15 County Scenic Club Fantastic 4-H Club

Name _____ Age _____ County _____ Club _____

Name _____ Age _____ County _____ Club _____

Mailing Address 123 Overlook Road, Awesomeville, KS 12345

Horse Identification:

Name of Horse Yes I Look Great (Luke) Breed Quarter Horse

If registered, include registration number 123456789

Ownership: The 4-H project member may own the horse individually or the horse must be family owned (i.e. immediate family: mother, father, sister, brother, grandparent, or legal guardian). You must manage the horse at least 75 percent of the time from May 1 through September 30.

Owner Name Dale Clover Address 123 Overlook Road, Awesomeville, KS Phone 123-456-7890

If leased, complete the shaded area.

The horse listed above has been leased as a (check one):

Two-year-old snaffle bit project Open horse project

Owner's name _____ Phone _____

Snaffle Bit: If the horse is a 2-year-old or 3-year-old snaffle bit, please sign after reading.
By signing this form, I agree to read and follow the "Kansas 4-H Horse Show Rule Book" information for 2- and 3-year-old snaffle bit projects.
I agree to send a \$10 nonrefundable fee by May 1 with this form.

Signature _____

Signatures

Member/s Kristy Clover Date Nov. 3, 2016

Parent or Guardian Dale Clover Date 11/3/2016

Owners (if leased) _____ Date _____

County Agent Hank Gimble CEA, Ag Date 11/3/2016

Photocopy for county office and project leader. Member should keep original. (OVER)

Back Side

Attach a standard-size color picture for identification purposes. This should include all four feet and legs showing and a profile of the horse with the head turned a quarter turn toward the camera. All markings need to be clearly visible in the photo.

Color: Bay Description of Markings: _____

Star, Strip, Snip, Socks on both front legs, Sock on back left leg. No brands or big scars.

Agent Signature: _____

Year _____

This same form can be updated for the next few years.

Example



but cannot also identify a family-owned horse. participate fully in the 4-H horse project because sed horses must be managed by the 4-H project mber 30.

bit project may identify a leased horse for use in may also identify a family-owned horse to serve orse for the 2-year-old snaffle bit project. Once a the horse is not eligible at the district show.

ct Identification purposes only. imilar products not mentioned. able at: www.ksre.ksu.edu

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Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service

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