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Kentucky Equine Survey Releases Initial Findings

Kentucky is home to 242,400 horses, and the total value of the state's equine and equine-related assets is estimated at $23.4 billion, according to the 2012 Kentucky Equine Survey.

This comprehensive statewide survey of all breeds of horses, ponies, donkeys, and mules was the first such study since 1977. Conducted between June and October 2012 by the Kentucky field office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, with support and assistance by the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and the Kentucky Horse Council, the survey's results identified 35,000 equine operations and 1.1 million acres devoted to equine use. The results are a snapshot of the 2011 calendar year.

"The value of Kentucky's equine and equine-related assets, such as land and buildings, is significantly larger than other states for which we have data, and it serves to underscore that Kentucky is the Horse Capital of the World," said Jill Stowe, PhD, UK associate professor in agricultural economics and project lead. "Upcoming economic impact analysis results will provide even more details regarding the importance of the industry to the state's economy."

Phase 1 of the study was a statewide survey of equine operations that included an inventory of all equine breeds and the sales, income, expenses and assets of those operations. County-level results from Phase 1 are expected soon. Phase 2 of the project will include an economic impact analysis of Kentucky's equine industry, results of which will be available mid-2013.

According to the Phase 1 results, 56% of Kentucky's equine operations are farms or ranches, 30% are for personal use; 3% are boarding, training, or riding facilities; and 2% are breeding operations. The vast majority of horses inventoried were light horses (216,300), followed by donkeys and mules (14,000), ponies (7,000), and draft horses (5,100). Thoroughbreds are the most prevalent breed in the state (54,000), followed by Quarter Horses (42,000), Tennessee Walking Horses (36,000), Saddlebreds (14,000), donkeys, mules, and burros (14,000), Mountain Horse breeds (12,500), and Standardbreds (9,500).

"The University of Kentucky study objectively and scientifically validates the importance of the horse industry to our state. This may well be the most significant body of work ever undertaken to estimate the economic significance of horses to Kentucky," said Norman K. Luba, MS, executive director of the North American Equine Ranching Information Council. "As horse industry enthusiasts, we are indebted to the University of Kentucky, the Kentucky Agricultural Development Fund, and the Kentucky Horse Council."

The primary use of most Kentucky equines is trail riding/pleasure (79,500);

ALEXEY STIOP/PHOTOS.COM

The survey identified 35,000 equine operations and 1.1 million acres devoted to equine use.

Articles of Interest

Kentucky Equine Survey ...

followed by broodmares (38,000); idle/nonworking horses (33,000); competition/show horses (24,500); horses currently growing, including yearlings, weanlings and foals (23,000); racehorses (15,000); horses for work/transportation (12,500); breeding stallions (3,900); and other activities (13,000).

"Kentucky's horse industry is important to a diverse set of people across the Commonwealth, from the 9-year-old 4-H member with her pony to the retired school teacher who just took up trail riding," said Anna Zinkhon, Kentucky Horse Council Board president. "It is the Kentucky Horse Council's goal to keep this industry alive and growing. The Kentucky Equine Survey provides us with the numbers, so we'll know how to develop programs to emphasize strengths as well as work on improving areas of need. It is an important window into the future."

According to the study, the estimated value of Kentucky's equid population is about $6.3 billion. The estimated value of equine-related assets, including land and buildings, vehicles and equipment, feed and supplies, and tack and equestrian clothing, is $17.1 billion, bringing the total value of Kentucky's equine and equine-related assets to $23.4 billion.

The total equine-related sales and income in 2011 was about $1.1 billion. About $521.1 million of that resulted from sales of all equines, and $491 million came from income from services provided, including both breeding and nonbreeding services such as training, lessons, boarding, farriery, transportation, purses, incentives, etc.

The study results revealed that total equine-related expenditures in 2011 totaled about $1.2 billion. Capital expenditures by equine operations, including the purchase of equines, real estate, and improvements and equipment, were estimated to be $337 million. Operating expenditures, including boarding, feed, bedding, veterinary care, supplies, farrier services, breeding, maintenance and repair, insurance premiums, utilities and fuel, taxes, rent/lease, shipping and travel, training, and other fees, totaled $839 million. Notably, 77% of these operating expenses were spent in Kentucky.

"We are pleased that this Kentucky Agricultural Development Fund investment made by the Kentucky Agricultural Development Board will provide benefits to one of our state's signature industries," said Roger Thomas, executive director of the Governor's Office of Agricultural Policy. "The results of this survey will validate the economic benefits of all equine breeds to Kentucky's overall economy."

"The College of Agriculture is proud of this project because first and foremost, it represents the best available methods of surveying that universities and government can provide. But the most compelling aspect of this study is that our future policy discussions can be guided by solid numbers. We thank the Kentucky Horse Council and the Governor's Office of Ag Policy as well as our numerous donors for recognizing how much the Horse Capital of the World needs a sound foundation for policy decisions," said Nancy Cox, PhD, associate dean for research in UK's College of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station director, and administrative leader for UK Ag Equine Programs.

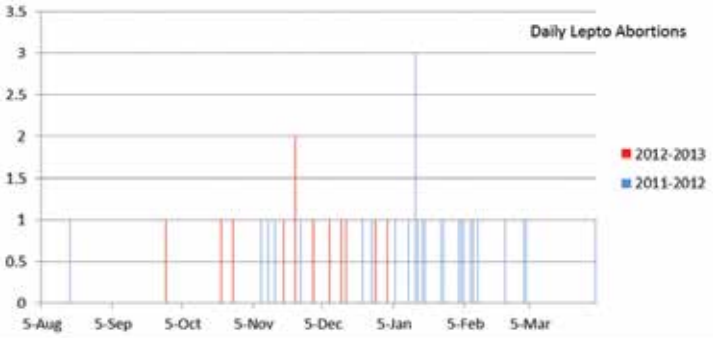
Funding for the project was provided by the Kentucky Agricultural Development Fund, along with the UK College of Agriculture, the Kentucky Horse Council, and other industry organizations and individuals, a complete listing of which can be found on the project's website (www2.ca.uky.edu/equine/kyequinesurvey).

More information about the 2012 Kentucky Equine Survey can be found on the UK Ag Equine Programs website at www2.ca.uky.edu/equine/kyequinesurvey or on the Kentucky Horse Council's website at www.kentuckyhorse.org. A copy of the complete Phase 1 results, including county-level breakdowns, will also be posted on both of these websites when they become available. UK

>Holly Wiemers, MA, is communications director for UK Ag Equine Programs.

UKVDL Leptospirosis Update

It is leptospirosis abortion season once again in Kentucky. The University of Kentucky Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (UKVDL) has confirmed 11 leptospirosis abortions so far in the 2012-2013 reproductive season. Last year, 24 were confirmed for the entire season. Graph 1, at right, shows a delay in confirmation of the first leptospirosis case in comparison to last year. We still can expect abortions for about three more months. Graph 2 on the following page provides a comparison of the last five years of confirmed lepto abortion cases.



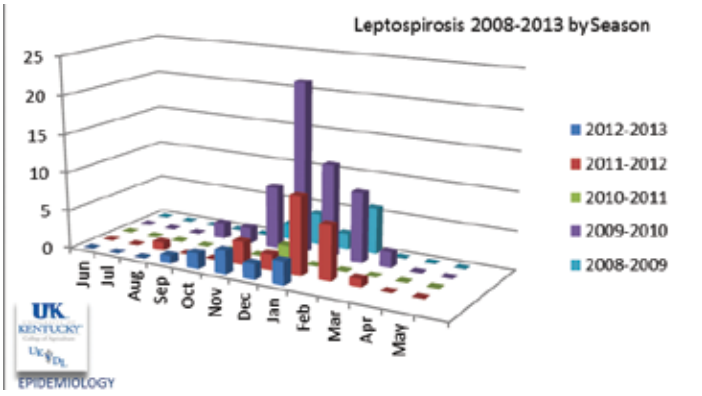
Leptospirosis is a transmissible disease of animals and humans caused by infection with the spirochete *Leptospira*. Pathogenic leptospires were formerly classified as members of the species *Leptospira* interrogans; however, the genus has recently been reorganized, and pathogenic leptospires are now identified in 17 named species and four genomospecies of *Leptospira*. There are more than 200 distinct leptospiral serovars recognized, and these are arranged in 23 serogroups. Previous studies in Kentucky suggest that leptospirosis was the leading cause of abortion in domestic animals, mostly horses (1989) and the third the most common bacterial cause of abortion diagnosed from 1986 through 1991.

Clinical leptospirosis in horses, cattle, and companion animals is often associated with recent exposure, directly or indirectly, to surface water contaminated by rat urine. Affected horses typically live in an environment that combines a pasture and a stable shared with a number of small mammals. In winter most at-risk horses are fed roughage, which is almost

Leptospirosis ...

inevitably contaminated by mouse, raccoon, and often rat urine.

A definitive leptospirosis diagnosis is very difficult to obtain because *Leptospira* takes up to 13 weeks to culture, and it is often hampered by other bacterial contaminants. The gold standard for diagnosing leptospirosis is the microscopic agglutination test (MAT), in which patient sera are reacted with live antigen suspensions of major leptospiral serovars. However, MAT works only with serum and cannot be used with urine or fresh tissues, and it is often difficult to differentiate an active infection from previous exposures. Other diagnostic methods include serological assays such as an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), fluorescence antibody (the UKVDL's method for confirmation on fetal tissues), and immunohistochemistry. UK



Source: Edited Jan. 10 UKVDL bulletin. For more information about the UKVDL and its services, please visit http://vdl.uky.edu.

What's in an OIE Reference Laboratory?

Specializing in a particular equine disease can make laboratories like the University of Kentucky Department of Veterinary Science's Maxwell H. Gluck Equine Research Center highly reputable. But when that particularity is recognized by the Animal World Health Organization (OIE) in Paris, France, that high reputation equates with worldwide responsibility.

The OIE names a handful of research laboratories "OIE reference laboratories" for specific diseases. These laboratories—always led by a recognized "expert"—research, investigate, innovate, develop, store, test, consult, and advise on the diseases they're responsible for, all in the name of the OIE. It's an honor, a privilege, and above all a major commitment and responsibility. Across the planet there are 236 OIE reference laboratories covering 112 animal diseases. The Gluck Equine Research Center is one of them. It alone covers three animal diseases—all specifically equine-related.

Peter Timoney, PhD, FRCVS, professor at and former department chair and director of the Gluck Equine Research Center, is an OIE-recognized expert on equine viral arteritis (EVA) as well as equine rhinopneumonitis; and Thomas Chambers, PhD, professor of veterinary virology at the Gluck Center, is an OIE-recognized expert on equine influenza.

"Diseases are international in their circulation, and the (OIE) reference labs provide focal points of expertise that countries can turn to for assistance as the needs arise," Chambers explained.

By collaborating with related OIE reference laboratories across the globe (currently, three others for equine influenza, three for rhinopneumonitis, and one for EVA), Chambers and Timoney contribute to a better understanding of these diseases to help improve prevention, detection, and treatment, as well as facilitate more effective worldwide management in controlling disease spread.

MASTHEAD

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OIE Reference Library ...

"The reference labs need to be multiple, because the world is a big place and our individual reach is small," Chambers said. "Our networking synergizes our individual efforts."

Gluck first became an OIE reference lab more than 20 years ago, said Timoney. He was named an OIE expert for EVA in 1991, and that same year the late George Allen, PhD, a professor at the Gluck Center, was named an OIE expert for equine rhinopneumonitis. In 1993, Chambers became an OIE expert for equine influenza. When Allen died in 2008, Timoney was nominated to replace him, and the OIE approved his appointment.

An institution's qualification as an OIE reference laboratory is linked to its disease experts, Timoney said. When an institution's expert dies or retires, that institution does not necessarily continue as an OIE reference laboratory. The institution's director is invited to propose a new expert candidate that must go through the OIE's approval process verification of the candidate's expertise by the OIE's Biological Standards Commission and receive ratification by the OIE's General Assembly. The country's chief veterinary officer does the nominating of candidate experts to the OIE, Timoney added.

Reference labs provide focal points of expertise that countries can turn to for assistance as the needs arise.

An OIE reference laboratory's list of obligations is extensive. The full list can be found at www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/reference-laboratories/introduction, but some primary examples are listed here:

- To use, promote, and disseminate diagnostic methods validated according to OIE Standards;
- To recommend the prescribed and alternative tests or vaccines as OIE Standards;
- To develop reference material in accordance with OIE requirements, and implement and promote the application of OIE Standards; and
- To store and distribute to national laboratories biological reference products and any other reagents used in the diagnosis and control of the designated pathogens or diseases.

These obligations can be "time-consuming, laborious, and even onerous at times," said Timoney. The labs not only provide testing for specific infectious diseases but are also required to submit a detailed annual report of their activities as a reference laboratory. Furthermore, all this is done on a voluntary basis.

"Labor of love?" says Timoney. "I certainly don't feel obligated to do it. I wouldn't do it if I didn't feel it was worthwhile."

Both Timoney and Chambers said this work is just a part of their commitment to better our understanding and control of equine diseases—not to mention their "societal obligation" as qualified experts, Timoney said. And working with other committed experts throughout the world is a major benefit. "Our working relationship has been very rewarding, and I can't imagine what we would do without it," Chambers said in particular of his collaboration with experts at the Animal Health Trust in Newmarket, U.K., and at the Irish Equine Centre in Johnstown, Ireland.

As one of the very few institutions specializing uniquely in equine infectious diseases—which can be traced back to work conducted in the department since the early 20th century, according to Timoney—the Gluck Equine Research Center is a logical choice as an OIE reference laboratory. Even so, the label brings with it a stamp of international approval.

"The OIE reference laboratory designation is a sign of expertise," said Chambers. UK

>Christa Leste-Lasserre is a freelance writer based in Paris, France.

WEED OF THE MONTH

Common name: **Eastern Poison Ivy**
Scientific name: ***Toxicodendron radicans*** **(L.) Kuntze**
Life Cycle: **Perennial**
Origin: **North America**
Poisonous: **Severe skin irritant to sensitive humans**

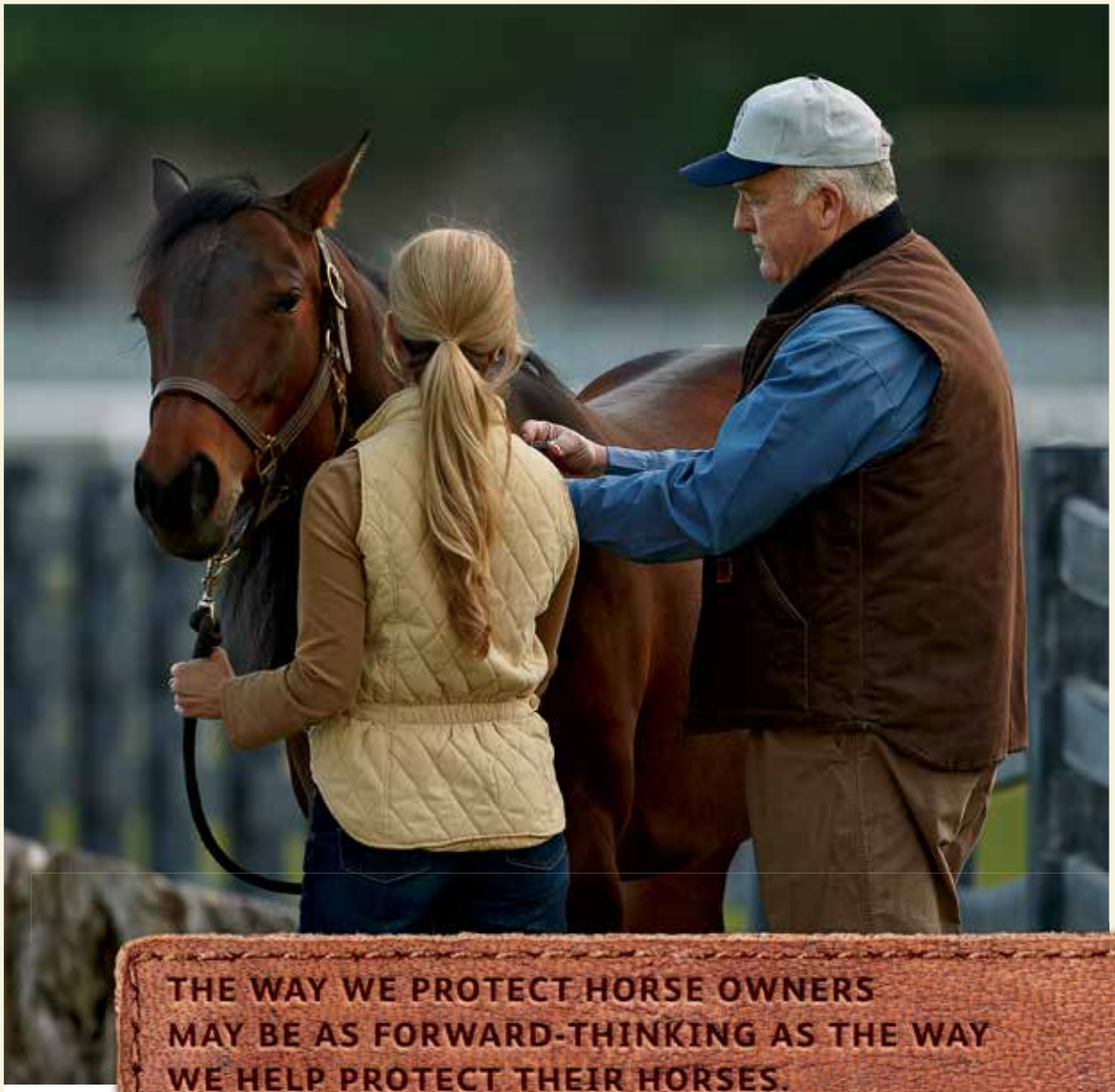
Eastern poison ivy, frequently called poison ivy, occurs in much of the eastern United States. It is a woody perennial that can grow as a low shrub, trailing vine, or climbing vine. As a climbing vine, it can grow several yards and often reaches into the tops of trees. It grows in a wide range of habitats, such as pastures, fence rows, and the edge of woods.

Poison ivy roots are fibrous from a taproot (the main root that grows vertically downward) and long subterranean rhizomes (rootstalks). Vines are woody and light brown or grayish and frequently have aerial roots on them. Poison ivy's easiest identifying characteristic is a trifoliate (having three leaves) compound leaf. Leaflets are shiny, typically 2 to 4 inches in length, and pointed at the tip. Leaves turn a bright red or reddish-yellow in the fall and produce greenish to grayish white berries in late summer to early fall. Reproduction is by seeds, rootstalks, and stems that root when they come into contact with the soil. Berries are spread by birds.

All parts of the poison ivy plant, both live and dead, contain urushiol oil and might cause acute dermatitis to humans sensitive to the oil. Fumes from burning poison ivy plants might also transmit the oil. Animals such as cats, dogs, and horses are not sensitive to poison ivy, but can transfer the oil to humans.

Poison ivy plants in pastures usually grow low to the ground, and mowing is not an effective control tactic. Cutting the vines and removing plants from fences or trees does not offer long-term control since the poison ivy plant will regrow from root buds or rhizomes. The most effective control is by herbicidal sprays. Several herbicide products are available to control poison ivy. Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service personnel for herbicidal control in your area. UK

>William Witt, PhD, a retired researcher in the department of Plant and Soil Sciences at the University of Kentucky, provided this information.



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[1] Market Dynamics Inc, February 2011
[2] Data on file, Study Report No. B671-08-004.R, Pfizer Inc.

Placentitis and Foals' Athletic Prognosis

Placentitis, which often is caused by an ascending infection that enters the mare's uterus through the cervix, is the single most important cause of premature delivery of a foal. Placentitis accounts for nearly one-third of late-term abortions and fetal mortality in the first day of life and typically costs thousands of dollars to treat ($2,000 to $10,000 per case, a previous study estimated).

Some breeders might wonder if treating placentitis is worth the expense, said Ed Squires, PhD, Dipl. ACT (hon.), director of University of Kentucky (UK) Ag Equine Programs and executive director of the UK Gluck Equine Research Foundation, or whether an affected foal will have decreased athletic potential and, thus, decreased value. At the 2012 Hagyard Bluegrass Equine Symposium, held Nov. 1-4 in Lexington, Ky., Squires presented research examining whether placentitis actually affects foals' athletic potential.

Previous studies on the topic have yielded contrasting results, Squires said, so he and his MS student, Sydney Hughes, set out to evaluate the performance of foals from mares suspected of having or being treated for placentitis.

Squires and Hughes evaluated foaling and racing records of Thoroughbred foals born on Central Kentucky farms from 2000 to 2008. They paired each suspected placentitis mare with a matched control (ideally, one with a foal having the same sire and same broodmare sire) from the same farm. In total, they evaluated 190 matched pairs.

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Foals from affected mares developed into equal performance horses as the controls.

The team evaluated foal race records through 2012 and evaluated the number of starts; wins, places, and shows; amount earned; and percentage of black-type winners (i.e., those that won at the highest racing level) from each group.

Key findings of the study included:

- The majority of mares had subclinical signs of placentitis;
- Mares' treatment started at, on average, Day 272 of gestation;
- There were no significant differences in the number of starts; wins, places, and shows; or amount earned between horses from suspected placentitis cases and controls as 2-year-olds;
- Coincidentally, there was only one 2-year-old black-type winner from both groups, and it was a foal from a mare treated for placentitis;
- There were no significant differences in the number of starts; wins, places, and shows; or amount earned between horses from suspected placentitis cases and controls as 3-year-olds and up; and
- There were more black-type winners from the control group than the case group as 3-year-olds and up.

Squires did note that not every case had a confirmation of placentits, and some farms had different degrees of record-keeping. However, Squires said, "The bottom line is that it seems like it was worth treating these mares. The foals that were born developed into equal performance horses." UK

>Erica Larson is the news editor for TheHorse.com.

STEVE PATTON PHOTOS

David Switzer

David Switzer Inducted into UK Hall of Distinguished Alumni

Five distinguished University of Kentucky (UK) College of Agriculture graduates were inducted Dec. 14 into the inaugural class of the Hall of Distinguished Alumni.

The inductees included Louis J. Boyd, Maurice Cook, David Switzer, Harold Workman, and Joe Wright. These honorees have had outstanding careers and continue to serve as important members of their fields and in their communities.

For nearly 150 years, extraordinary alumni from UK's College of Agriculture have contributed substantially to their chosen fields, their communities, and society. To pay homage to these and future distinguished graduates, the college established the Hall of Distinguished Alumni. This award is the highest honor the college bestows. The college's alumni association spearheaded the formation of this award.

Hall of Distinguished Alumni inductees (L to R) Joe Wright, David Switzer, Louis Boyd, Harold Workman, and Maurice Cook.

"The Ag and HES Alumni Association is excited to support the establishment of the College of Agriculture Hall of Distinguished Alumni," said Bill McCloskey, alumni association president. "It is important to recognize and celebrate our alumni that exemplified themselves by making significant contributions to their communities and profession while at the same time proudly representing the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture."

Switzer, who lives in Lexington, is recognized worldwide for his extensive knowledge, experience, and accomplishments relating to the horse breeding and racing industries. In addition, he is an acknowledged expert in the field of equine foundation bloodstock and insurance, having owned and operated a bloodstock agency for many years. He promotes the Kentucky Thoroughbred industries locally, nationally, and internationally. He played a vital communications role during the mare reproductive loss syndrome crisis in 2001-2002 and led efforts to create an emergency response team from state government and the industry should another such event occur.

"This recognition is a symbol of the respect and admiration we have for distinguished alumni and serves to encourage exemplary achievements by fellow alumni and current students," said Scott Smith, PhD, dean of the College of Agriculture. "These alumni have been outstanding leaders in their professions and in society, and it is our honor to acknowledge those contributions."

The College of Agriculture Office for Advancement along with the Ag and HES Alumni Association administers the program. UK

Source: Edited news release by Laura Skillman, Agricultural Communications Services Director in UK's College of Agriculture. Full story can be found at http://news.ca.uky.edu/article/uk-college-agriculture-inducts-inaugural-hall-distinguished-alumni.

Using Mature Hay for Bedding: Potential for Tall Fescue Toxicity

Due to last summer's drought, straw is expected to be in short supply and more expensive than in recent years. Many horse farm managers have chosen to harvest overmature pastures for bedding rather than pay a premium for straw.

On the surface, it makes sense to use this stemmy hay for bedding. But, be cautious when using it for bedding pregnant mares during their last trimester. It is not uncommon for horses to eat some of their bedding, especially if it is hay, and ergovaline levels over 200 ppb (parts per billion) can cause fescue toxicity leading to abortion or reproductive problems in pregnant mares.

If using overmature grass hay as bedding for pregnant mares, have it tested for ergovaline concentration.

Surveys show Central Kentucky horse pastures often contain more than 25% tall fescue. Because tall fescue's stem and seed head contain the highest levels of the toxin ergovaline, there is a good chance mature hay could contain toxic levels. In other areas of Kentucky and in surrounding states, tall fescue often makes up more than 50% of horse pastures.

If you are using overmature grass hay as bedding for pregnant mares, first have it tested for ergovaline concentration at a facility such as the University of Kentucky Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (VDL) in Lexington. Work with your veterinarian or county extension agent to submit hay bale samples collected using a hay probe, just as you would when taking samples to test for hay quality. Make sure the sample you submit is comprised of cores from five to 10 separate bales

Mature Hay for Bedding ...

from each hay cutting. In most counties, the county extension agent or local farm service store can loan you a hay probe for sampling. The cost of the ergovaline test is $50 per sample. For more information, contact Cindy Gaskill, DVM, PhD, clinical veterinary toxicologist at the UK VDL, at 859/257-7912.

In Central Kentucky, the UK Pasture Evaluation Program will come to your farm, sample your hay, submit it to the VDL, and send you the results with an interpretation. For more information on the Horse Pasture Evaluation Program, visit www.uky.edu/Ag/Forage/HorseLinks.htm and click on "Testing Hay for Ergovaline." UK

>Ray Smith, PhD, an associate professor and forage extension specialist at the University of Kentucky, provided this information.

UK College of Agriculture Weather Center Warns of Livestock Cold Stress

Agricultural meteorologists from the University of Kentucky (UK) College of Agriculture warned that arctic cold has settled into the Bluegrass State.

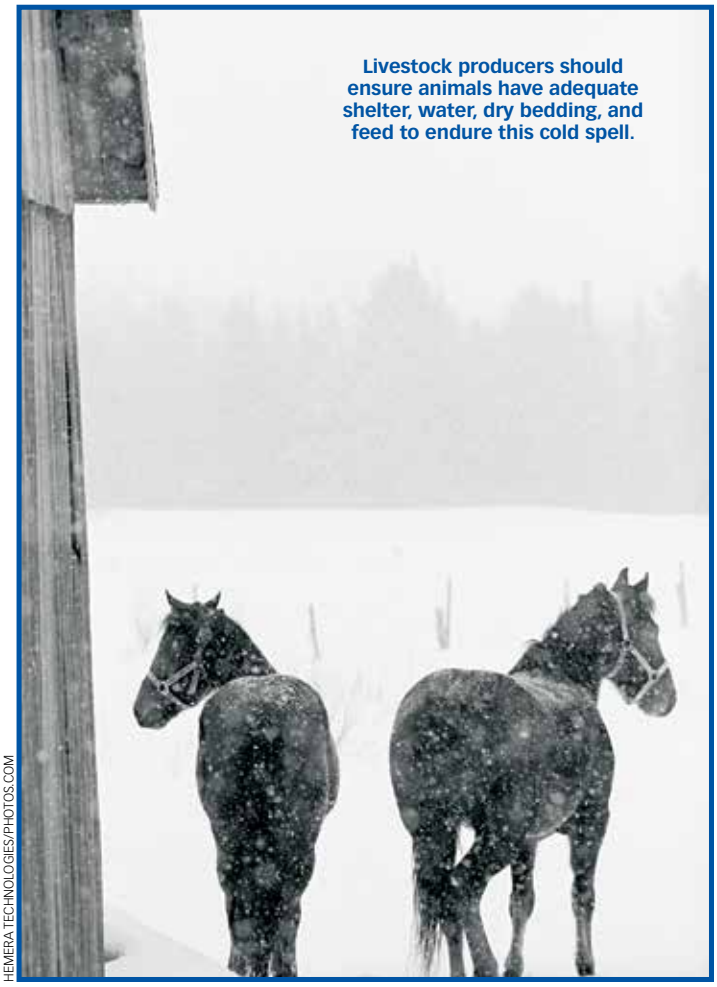
"This is much colder air than we have seen the past couple of winters," said Tom Priddy, UK agricultural meteorologist. "An arctic air mass, coupled with north winds, will create wind chills in the single digits."

Priddy said the combination of cold air and high winds could put most parts of Kentucky into periods of dangerous and emergency categories for livestock cold stress.

Livestock producers should ensure animals have adequate shelter, water, dry bedding, and feed to endure this cold spell, and pet owners should bring pets indoors. UK livestock specialists said animals have a higher energy requirement in the colder months, so producers should have high-quality grains and forages on hand to meet their needs.

According to scientists in the College of Agriculture, as the external temperature declines, the maintenance energy value for an animal increases to maintain core body temperature. Animals maintain core body temperature by increasing their metabolism, resulting in greater heat production, as well as other heat conservation strategies such as reducing blood flow to the extremities and shivering.

Both external and internal insulation influence an animal's ability to handle very cold temperatures. External insulation is basically the depth and thickness of the hair coat. The hair coat acts as insulation similar to home attic insulation that traps air, enhancing the insulating value. If the hair is wet and full of mud, air is excluded, reducing the insulating value and increasing heat loss from the skin to the environment. The hair coat's density and whether it is wet or dry impacts the wind chill temperatures at which cold stress is considered mild, moderate, or severe. As little as 0.1 inch of rain can immediately impact cold stress severity by matting the hair down and reducing its insulating ability. Acclimation time, coat thickness, fat cover, and other factors will also influence the degree of cold stress that animals experience.



Livestock producers should ensure animals have adequate shelter, water, dry bedding, and feed to endure this cold spell.

HEMERA TECHNOLOGIES/PHOTOS.COM

The average horse, with a lower activity level, should eat between 1.5 and 2% of his body weight in feed per day to maintain weight. UK equine specialist Bob Coleman, PhD, said that feed requirement increases in the winter, as the horse uses more calories to keep warm. He recommended providing extra hay and making sure horses have shelter to get out of windy, damp weather. He said it's also very important for horses to have access to clean, unfrozen water.

Coleman said horse owners can separate animals according to body condition score and supplement them accordingly or offer them higher quality forage if available. UK

Source: edited College of Agriculture news release. For more information, contact Tom Priddy or Matt Dixon, 859/257-3000, ext. 245, or Bob Coleman, 859/257-9451.

>Aimee Nielson is an agricultural communications specialist within UK's College of Agriculture.

UK Equine Showcase and Breeders' Short Course

More than 125 people attended the University of Kentucky Equine Showcase and 4th annual Kentucky Breeders' Short Course on Jan. 18 and 19, respectively. Fourteen equine researchers from UK lectured on topics relevant to industry findings, equine reproduction, and horse management issues.

SHAILA SIGSGAARD

Dates Set for 2013 KENA Networking Meetings

The dates and topics for the 2013 Kentucky Equine Networking Association (KENA) have been set. KENA is a bimonthly networking dinner hosted by the Kentucky Horse Council in partnership with the University of Kentucky's Ag Equine Programs.

KENA provides an educational and social venue for equine professionals and other horse enthusiasts from all disciplines to share ideas and business strategies.

The first KENA meeting this year was held Jan. 24. Jack Easley, DVM, MS, Dipl. ABVP, spoke about how to care for horses' teeth.

Remaining dates and topics are:

- March 14, Legislative update
- May 9, Senior horse care
- July 11, Marketing and business promotion
- Sept. 12, Nutrition
- Nov. 14, Kentucky Breeds and Disciplines Council, a panel discussion

All meetings start with a networking hour followed by dinner at 6:30 p.m. at the Clarion Hotel in Lexington; the Sept. 12 meeting will be hosted by Alltech's Equine News and Brews at the Alltech distillery.

For more information, visit www.kyequinenetwork.org. UK

>Jenny Evans is the Gluck Equine Research Foundation Coordinator at the Gluck Center.

Central Kentucky County Agents Host Annual Pastures Please! Workshop

University of Kentucky (UK) Cooperative Extension Service and UK College of Agriculture Equine Programs will host the Pastures Please! workshop for horse owners and farm managers interested in obtaining the latest information about horse pasture management. The event will be held Feb. 18 at 6 p.m. at the Fayette County extension office, located at 1140 Red Mile Place in Lexington. The meeting is free and open to the public, and light refreshments will be served.

"We are pleased to offer our upcoming 6th annual equine Pastures Please! program this year in Fayette County," said Ray Smith, PhD, UK professor and forage extension specialist. "This has been one of the most popular pasture management programs the Extension Service and College of Agriculture hold each winter. Attendees will hear important management practices they can use to improve their horse pastures."

This year's program will feature practical advice about minimizing the risk of laminitis (a hoof disease caused by inflammation of the laminae attaching the hoof to the coffin bone) in grazing horses; weed management after the 2012 drought; and proven methods for re-establishing horse pastures. There will also be a roundtable discussion.

"This program provides something for every horse owner. The planning committee each year aims to deliver timely and practical information," said Nick Carter, Fayette County agricultural and natural resources extension agent, and one of the event's key organizers, along with fellow agents from Clark, Fayette, Jefferson, Jessamine, Scott, and Woodford counties.

Those interested in attending should RSVP through their local county extension agent, the Fayette County extension office at 859/257-5582, or UK at 859/257-2226. UK

>Holly Wiemers, MA, is communications director for UK Ag Equine Programs.

PASTURES PLEASE !!

PASTURE MANAGEMENT FOR THE HORSE OWNER

Please contact your county extension agent to reserve a spot at the meeting.

The 2013 Pastures Please meeting is sponsored by the UK Cooperative Extension Service and the UK Ag Equine Programs.

PASTURES PLEASE!! PLANNING COMMITTEE:

KIMBERLY POE
ROB AMBURGEY
ADAM PROBST
WAYNE LONG
MICHELLE SIMON
DAVID DAVIS
NICK CARTER
DR. BOB COLEMAN
DR. BILL WITT
DR. RAY SMITH

The Cooperative Extension Service of Jessamine, Woodford, Clark, Jefferson, Scott, Fayette and Bourbon Counties invite you to attend an informative meeting on the management of horse pastures. Through this program, we try to present some of the latest information geared specifically toward the horse owner/ manager. We have some of the top experts in the area lined up for this meeting.

February 18, 2013 - 6:00 p.m.
Fayette County Extension Office
1140 Red Mile Place
Lexington, KY 40504

6:00pm - Appetizers & Refreshments
Sponsored by UK Ag Equine Programs

6:30pm - Program Begins
Dr. Laurie Lawrence
Minimizing the Risk of Laminitis in Grazing Horses

Dr. J.D. Green
Weed Management after the 2012 Drought

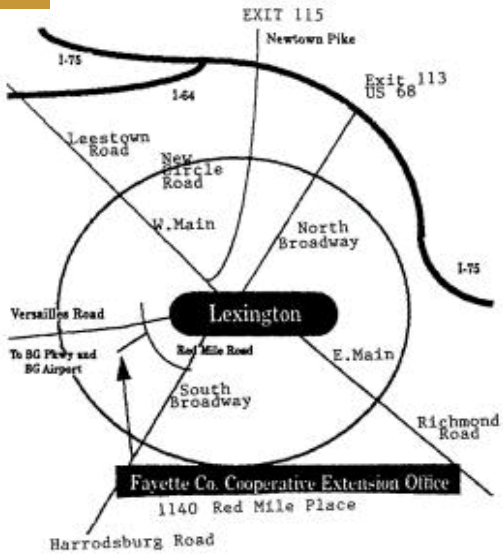
Dr. Ray Smith
Proven Methods to Reestablish Horse Pastures

Roundtable Discussion

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
CONTACT YOUR LOCAL
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

COUNTY OFFICE NUMBERS

ROB AMBURGEY	JESSAMINE	(859) 885-4811
KIMBERLY POE	BOURBON	(859) 987-1895
ADAM PROBST	WOODFORD	(859) 873-4601
WAYNE LONG	JEFFERSON	(502) 569-2344
MICHELLE SIMON	SCOTT	(502) 863-0984
DAVID DAVIS	CLARK	(859) 744-4682
NICK CARTER	FAYETTE	(859) 257-5582



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
UK UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY College of Agriculture

UKAg EXTENSION UKAg HES

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperat ve Extension serve all people regardless of race, color, age, sex, religion, disability, or national origin. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating. Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

UK Seminar Series Sees Changes in 2013

The schedule has been set for the 2013 University of Kentucky (UK) Department of Veterinary Science Diagnostic and Research Seminar Series at the UK Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, and this year offers a few changes.

The series kicked off Jan. 18 and 19 with the UK Equine Showcase and 4th annual Kentucky Breeders' Short Course, respectively. Over the course of two days, 14 faculty members from the UK College of Agriculture spoke on the latest equine research from the university relevant to the industry.

"We decided to not offer a separate one-hour seminar in January due to the quality of talks at the UK Equine Showcase and Kentucky Breeders' Short Course. Also, January is a busy time for those in the breeding industry," said Ed Squires, PhD, Dipl. ACT (hon.), director of the UK Ag Equine Programs and executive director of the Gluck Equine Research Foundation.

One of the biggest changes this year includes double seminars in February and September. These seminars will feature two speakers from 3:30-5:30 p.m. There will not be seminars in March, April, and May. The series will resume for regular seminars at 4 p.m. in June, July, and August. Squires said this change was implemented after speaking to several veterinarians in the community to help accommodate busy spring schedules.

The series will conclude with the Endocrine and Genetic Disorders Symposium from 1:30-5 p.m. in November. This is the third mini symposium offered as part of the seminar series. Previous mini symposiums included the Advances in Equine Neurological Diseases Symposium in 2011 and the Lawsonia intracellularis and Equine Proliferative Enteropathy Symposium in 2012.

All seminars, except the showcase, short course, and November symposium, are free. The seminar series is co-sponsored by UK Ag Equine Programs, UK Gluck Equine Research Center, UKVDL, Pfizer Animal Health, Kentucky Association of Equine Practitioners (KAEP), and TheHorse.com.

For those who cannot attend in person, TheHorse.com films and archives these lectures, which are free to registered users at TheHorse.com/UKLectures thanks to sponsor Pfizer Animal Health.

The complete schedule for the remainder of 2013:

February 28, 3:30-5:30 p.m.

Seminar I: Placentitis, with Barry Ball, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ACT, Albert G. Clay Endowed Chair in Equine Reproduction, UK Gluck Equine Research Center; and Karen Wolfsdorf, DVM, Dipl. ACT, Hagyard Equine Medical Institute

Seminar II: Case Studies in Foal Problems, with Nathan Slovis, DVM, Dipl. ACVIM, CHT, Hagyard Equine Medical Institute; and Peter Morresey, BVSc, MACVSc, Dipl. ACVIM, ACT, Rood & Riddle Equine Hospital

UK DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE
EQUINE DIAGNOSTIC AND RESEARCH
2013 Seminar Series
UK Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Auditorium
1490 Bull Lea Road, Lexington, KY

January 18 and 19
University of Kentucky Equine Showcase—A program highlighting the university's current equine programs and findings relevant to the industry.
4th Annual Kentucky Breeders' Short Course—An in-depth program on equine reproduction and horse management issues.

February 28 3:30 - 5:30 pm
Seminar I:
Placentitis—Barry Ball, UK Gluck Equine Research Center; Karen Wolfsdorf, Hagyard Equine Medical Institute
Seminar II:
Case Studies in Foal Problems—Nathan Slovis, Hagyard Equine Medical Institute; Peter Morresey, Rood and Riddle Equine Hospital

No seminars in March, April and May

June 27 4:00 pm
Field Anesthesia—Nora Matthews, Texas A & M University

July 25 4:00 pm
Podiatry—Scott Morrison, Rood and Riddle Equine Hospital

August 22 4:00 pm
Respiratory Endoscopy—Gary Priest, Harthill and Priest Equine Surgery

September 26 3:30 - 5:30 pm
Seminar I:
The Role of Nutrition in Modulating the Immune and Metabolic Responses of Geriatric and EMS Horses—Amanda Adams, UK Gluck Equine Research Center
Seminar II:
Nutrition and Disease Interactions: Feeding the Sick Horse—Ginger Rich, Rich Equine Nutrition Consulting

October 24 4:00 pm
Cardiology—Michelle Barton, University of Georgia

November 21 1:30 - 5:00 pm
Endocrine and Genetic Disorders Symposium—Teri Lear, UK Gluck Equine Research Center; Dianne McFarlane, Oklahoma State University; Donald Thompson, Louisiana State University

For more information: (859) 218-1089

UPCOMING EVENTS

February 2

Kentucky Roundup, all day, Kentucky Horse Park.

The Kentucky Horse Council and area horsemen are teaming up with supporting businesses to offer a day of fun, education, and entertainment to introduce Kentucky children to the wonder of horses. Activities include live horse demonstrations, clinics, kids corral, educational classes, an international safety symposium, and exhibitors and vendors.

To help add to the day's excitement and entertainment, the evening will conclude with a concert by John Michael Montgomery, an acclaimed country and western singer with Kentucky roots. For tickets and more information, visit www.kentuckyroundup.com.

March 27

Kentucky Equine Youth Festival, Alltech Arena

No seminars in March, April and May

June 27, 4 p.m.

Field Anesthesia, with Nora Matthews, DVM, Dipl. ACVA, Texas A&M University

July 25, 4 p.m.

Podiatry, with Scott Morrison, DVM, Rood & Riddle Equine Hospital

August 22, 4 p.m.

Respiratory Endoscopy, with Gary Priest, DVM, Harthill and Priest Equine Surgery

September 26, 3:30-5:30 p.m.

Seminar I: The role of nutrition in modulating the immune and metabolic responses of geriatric and EMS horses, with Amanda Adams, PhD, UK Gluck Equine Research Center

Seminar II: Nutrition and disease interactions: feeding the sick horse, with Ginger Rich, PhD, Rich Equine Nutrition Consulting

October 24, 4 p.m.

Cardiology, with Michelle Barton, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ACVIM, University of Georgia

November 21, 1:30-5 p.m.

Endocrine and Genetic Disorders Symposium, with Teri Lear, PhD, UK Gluck Equine Research Center; Dianne McFarlane, DVM, PhD, Oklahoma State University; and Donald Thompson, PhD, Louisiana State University. UK

>Jenny Evans is the Gluck Equine Research Foundation Coordinator at the Gluck Center.