

Travel to a New Environment



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message from the First Lady	1
Horse behavior away from home and in unfamiliar places	2
Instincts of horse behavior	3
Overcoming horse fears	3
Defining potential fears	4
Ideas for desensitizing your horse	5
Preparing for travel	6
Researching your trip	6
Keeping your horse hydrated	7
Health papers	7
Event information	8
Safety when photographing horses	9
Arrival: Unloading	10
Arrival: Stabling	11
Becoming familiar with the area	12
Returning from an outing	12
Alcohol and medications	13
Equine safety resources	14
Acknowledgements	15
Saddle Up SAFELY Partner Organizations	16
Additional publications and contact information	17
Saddle Up SAFELY stall card	18







COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
OFFICE OF THE FIRST LADY



Jane Beshear

Dear Fellow Equine Enthusiasts,

As a horse owner and First Lady of the Commonwealth, I understand the significance of the horse to Kentucky. We have long been known as the “Horse Capital of the World,” and to ensure we retain this title, we must focus on the health and welfare of horse and rider. This is why I am proud to support Saddle Up Safely, a rider safety awareness program sponsored by the University of Kentucky Ag Equine Programs and UK HealthCare.

At some point in their lives, most horses will need to be transported from their home barn to an unfamiliar environment. Many horses are naturally wary of new surroundings; in fact, 25 percent of horse-related injuries happen away from a horse’s home barn.

The best way to prevent equine travel-related injuries is to learn about proper travel and trailering safety procedures. This booklet will help you to prepare for trips with your horse by providing safety tips, checklists and other resources to minimize injury and maximize your riding enjoyment.

This booklet, along with the *Trailering Your Horse Safely* booklet, provides all the information you need to ensure a pleasant trip. After reading the information presented in these two booklets, be sure to test your knowledge of equestrian safety by taking any of the five online quizzes at saddleupsafely.org. Also, be sure to download the checklist for safe travels and trailering your horse for reference when preparing to travel.

Accidents are avoidable if you take time to educate yourself on proper safety techniques. By taking time to prepare for travel with your horse, you can help ensure a pleasant experience for all involved.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jane Beshear".

Jane K. Beshear

First Lady of the Commonwealth of Kentucky

Horse behavior away from home and in unfamiliar places

Picture this: your horse has progressed far enough in his training that you're ready to take him off the farm for a new experience. Your confidence is high as you and your horse are well prepared. You have everything packed, loaded and ready to go.

But are you really prepared? You will be taking a horse that is comfortable at home into a totally unfamiliar environment. Can you be sure your horse will act the same away from home as at home? It is likely he may not. Let's examine his behavior and why it may change when leaving a familiar place.



Instincts of horse behavior

The horse is considered a prey animal and may be afraid of new things. He discovers new things are not going to harm him when he has become accustomed to them and has complete confidence in you and your aim to maintain a safe environment. Remember, like deer, rabbits and squirrels, horses are prey animals and can fear just about everything that is unfamiliar, moves or makes noise. Changes in their surroundings might trigger the flight instinct because of fear of predators. Through evolution, horses who survived were those who were the most alert. Many things that humans perceive as nonthreatening can be perceived by horses as potential threats. In fact, horses may be afraid of humans until they are sure the humans are nonthreatening. Our appearance and body language are very predatorlike. We stand upright similar to bears, which are natural enemies to the horse. We also tend to admire a horse by looking at him straight in the eye, which horses can perceive as aggression. Remember, the horse's first response is flight. If cornered, he will fight his way out, endangering anyone and anything in his way.

Overcoming horse fears

It may be hard for you to imagine that a horse would regard you as a predator. But, as is clear from the many athletic feats we perform with our horses and the close bonds we form with them, horses can be trained to overcome their predatory behavior instincts. An extreme example would be their trainability to work alongside tigers in circus acts.

Good trainers desensitize horses using positive reinforcement to acclimate the animals to new objects or situations. By using these approaches, they can shape or modify horse behavior.



Defining potential fears and getting ready

Before hitting the road, it is important to consider what your destination will be like. Will you and your horse be going to a parade, horse show, group trail ride or rodeo? No matter where you're headed, consider all aspects of that event down to the last detail to help you prepare your horse at home.

You can desensitize your horse to many things at home. However, be careful when introducing anything for the first time, even in a familiar environment, as you might encounter a different reaction than you expect. For this reason, know your horse's "quirks." Horses' individual temperaments impact their responses to new things. For example, if your horse is afraid to walk through a water puddle at home, he most likely will avoid it when away from home. Because horses learn through repetition, your horse needs to walk through the puddle calmly many times and from many different directions.

In addition, to become comfortable with it, it is very important to train your horse to be alone, especially if he is normally part of a herd – some horses will get agitated if taken somewhere alone.

A good trainer or clinician will teach you how to apply pressure in increasing degrees and to release the pressure as a reward for obedience. Each horse is unique and responds differently to pressure. Educational materials on how to desensitize horses are available in print and through many reputable sites online. You may also want to seek professional training; for example, attend a clinic on ground manners and basic handling.



Ideas for desensitizing your horse

Another way to desensitize your horse is to take him to an unfamiliar location on your property or a short trailer ride away. Trailering to another location is good practice to make sure your horse does not have any trailering issues. When you arrive at your practice location, be patient and calm. Think your way through the steps you need to take to avoid confusion and having to backtrack. Be certain you have complete control of your horse and a clear line of communication as you lead him around unfamiliar areas. If this goes well, then chances are you can ride safely. Another good idea is to bring along a second horse that is accustomed to being in new and different locations, that handles himself/herself well, and that may have a calming effect on the novice horse.



Desensitizing your horse checklist

- ☐ Have you recently practiced loading and unloading your horse calmly and with success?
- ☐ Have you moved your horse to a different stall lately to see how he responds?
- ☐ Have you practiced driving to a nearby destination and leading and then riding your horse in the new setting?
- ☐ Will your horse stand quietly while tied?
- ☐ Is your horse comfortable and at ease with being alone?

Could this happen to you?

"I rode a green horse in a show. The crowded warm-up ring was a far cry from his quiet practice ring at home. He got spooked and reared up. I slid off. It should have been no big deal, but I landed heavily on my tail bone. He took a step backward (still on his hind legs) and stepped squarely on me. I injured the lowest three vertebrae of my spine."

ADVICE: Set your horse up for success rather than for failure. For example, if he's headed for the show, expose him to similar environments early and often.

If your event will include overnight stabling somewhere new, help your horse learn to adjust by first changing up his stall at home. Also, if possible, visiting a neighbor's stable for a couple of days will allow you to judge how your horse will react to being in a new environment.

To start your new experience on the right foot, plan to arrive at your destination during daylight hours if possible. This is important for your protection as well as your horse. Horses have great nighttime vision, so they may see obstacles or distractions you cannot. The horse does, however, require about 15–20 minutes of time to adjust from "light to dark" or "dark to light."



Preparing for travel

Before actually loading up for a trip, plan your route. You may want to find the road with the fewest stops and starts for your vehicle and trailer to reduce the stress the horse experiences when bracing during stopping and starting. You will also want to make note of gas stations or restaurants along the route that have ample parking for your truck and trailer. Make a list of metropolitan areas as well as the smaller towns along your route and near your stops. Find contact information for veterinarians in those areas. Have all emergency numbers handy, as this will save you time in an emergency. A word of caution: Routes recommended by GPS are not always trailer-friendly! Ask someone who has driven the route for tips on the right roads to take.

Researching your trip

When you are planning a long-distance trip with your horse, search the Internet or talk to others about horse hotels, horse-trailer-friendly rest stops or farms/ranches that can accommodate travelers with horses. You may want to check with your veterinarian to see if they have a network of contacts that may be able to assist. Also consider locating hospitals and mechanic/tire repair shops along the way. Don't forget your cellphone and charger.

Always have a backup plan in the event of a delay due to mechanical problems, illness, traffic delays, weather, etc. Take along groceries/water for you and your horses in case you get delayed along the way and there are no facilities nearby.



Preparing for travel checklist

- ☐ Plan route and alternative route.
- ☐ Identify trailer-friendly gas stations, restaurants, horse "hotels" and lodging.
- ☐ Contact the event coordinator to determine where horse(s) will be stalled, obtain maps.
- ☐ Have a list of veterinarians with practice areas along your route.
- ☐ Acquire all necessary horse health papers.
- ☐ Prepare your horses to drink unfamiliar water by flavoring his water at home then flavoring it at the destination, or plan to bring sufficient water for your horses.



Keeping your horse hydrated

One of the things you may find that your horse does not do well away from home is drinking unfamiliar water. Since water is extremely important to your horse's health, you may either want to take enough water with you from where your horse is kept, or several days before departure you can start adding small amounts of a flavored sports drink or apple juice to your horse's water supply. Continue this with water you obtain from the water supply at your event. Monitor the amount of water your horse drinks.



Health papers

If you plan to cross state lines with your horse, be sure to contact your veterinarian's office to find out what vaccination requirements/health papers are necessary for the states you will be traveling through and to.

All states require a certificate of veterinary inspection, often referred to as a health certificate and a current negative Coggins test (for every horse 6 months and older) when traveling. The veterinarian issues the health certificate, which states that at the time of examination of the horse by the veterinarian the horse appeared to be in good health and free of infectious disease. Health certificates are usually valid for at least 30 days and sometimes longer, but check with each state you are traveling through for their requirements. Check with the veterinary office of each state as to how they define a "current" Coggins test.

Also contact the state veterinary office of each state you are traveling through to check if there are any local/state quarantines or infectious disease outbreaks. The show/event or facility you are traveling to may also have more stringent or additional requirements, so it is wise to contact them well in advance of arrival.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
A Consumer Protection and Service Agency • www.kyag.com
Office of the State Veterinarian, 1801 Vine Data Lane, Suite 212, Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone (502) 564-3916 • Fax (502) 564-7832

APPLICATION FOR KENTUCKY'S 6 Month Equine Interstate Passport - 12 Month KY Origin Intrastate Exchange
Note: Not Valid for Change of Ownership or Offsetting for 30 Days
All Fields Are Required and Must Be Completed by Printing

Animal Identification and Equine Infectious Anemia

Equine Examination Information - Certificate

Examining Veterinarian

Attached Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection Number

Comments

Documents to Submit:

- Original or legible photocopy of Official E.I.A. Test Record
- Digital Photographs of Left, Right and Front of horse - May Be Submitted on either an accompanying CD or by email to neely1ford@ky.gov with a subject line of Equine Passport Photos
- If submitted by Email indicate Date and File Names as they can be attached electronically to the application

Sample

Event information

Contact the event coordinator ahead of your trip to learn where your horse will be stalled. Be sure to get a complete list of all event rules prior to the event. Obtain a map of the grounds in advance so you can easily pull into and out of the loading/unloading area. Also ask in advance where to park your trailer while you are on the grounds. You'll want to know if there are any areas that have drainage issues when it rains to avoid getting your trailer stuck in the mud.



Be cautious of loose dogs on the event grounds.

Questions to ask the event coordinator

- Does the facility have security guards who patrol the grounds regularly?
- Are there nearby hotels or is lodging provided on site?
- Is trailer/camper parking with electric hookups available?
- Are there restaurants close by?
- Are there feed stores, tack stores or tack repair shops nearby?
- Are a veterinarian and farrier provided at the event?
- How many other horses are expected at the event?
- Is there a mechanic/tire repair shop close by?
- How close is the nearest hospital/urgent treatment center/pharmacy (for both horse and human)?
- Will emergency personnel be on site?
- Does the event allow dogs on site?
- How will horses be stalled at the event?
- Is bedding available, and if so, is it straw or shavings?
- Is there a wash stall or wash rack area on site?



Safety when photographing horses

When at an equestrian event, there are many distractions for horse and rider. Safety tips you should consider when photographing horses:

- The first priority should be the safety of everyone involved – the horse, rider and even you.
- Keep a safe distance – never step into the show ring or paddock/corral.
- Use zoom lenses whenever possible rather than getting too close for your shot.
- Don't move quickly – sudden movements can startle a horse.
- Avoid using a flash – sudden flashes of bright lights can distract horses and riders.
- Take care when walking the grounds with your gear – a long lens or bulky camera bag can brush up against a horse and startle it.
- For your own safety while roaming the grounds at an event, be aware of your surroundings and listen for announcements – sometimes horses get loose from their riders or handlers.



Could this happen to you?

"I had just finished showing my horse at an event. There were 22 riders in the class. As I was exiting the show ring, the horses for the next class were already entering the show ring. One of the horses, extremely agitated, surged toward my horse who reared up and fell back on top of me. When I regained consciousness a few minutes later, a bystander who happened to be a physician's assistant (PA) was holding my head in place and insisting that I not be moved. I was bleeding profusely from my nose and mouth. Other riders were gathered around me yelling, "Get the little lady up!" The PA refused to allow me to be moved. After the rescue squad arrived, they put me on a back board and transported me to a university medical center. I was diagnosed with a compression fracture of my spine at L1 and L2 and closed head injuries requiring stitches on the back of my head and in my mouth. My nose was crushed and I could hardly breathe. I was in and out of consciousness for approximately three days. After my condition was stabilized, I had surgery to repair the area plus spinal fusion and insertion of rods that stayed in place for one year. I was hospitalized for three weeks and off work for three months. One year later, the rods were removed and my nose was repaired by a surgeon."

ADVICE: Ask in advance when attending any event what kinds of safety measures will be in place and what emergency professionals will be on site. Never move an injured rider without the supervision of trained emergency medical personnel unless it is a life-threatening situation.



ARRIVAL

Your horse may be excited and nervous about being in a new environment. Always be extra vigilant when handling him/her at this time to ensure both your safety and that of your horse. When you arrive at your destination, check in with the event organizers before you unload your horse. These officials will be able to direct you to the correct stabling location and give you any necessary instructions regarding the facility's rules and regulations.

Unloading

Know what type of surfaces your vehicle and trailer can handle before you drive off-road at the facility. When you park your rig, be sure you do not block any other vehicles, trailers or thruways. If horses are to be tied to the trailer, the trailer should remain hitched to the tow vehicle. Park with enough distance between so horses cannot interfere with each other or the vehicles. If you park your vehicle and/or trailer away from your stabling location, make sure both are securely locked. It is a good idea to carry a lock for your trailer tongue to avoid trailer theft in case you have to unhitch and leave the trailer unattended.

Examine the area prior to unloading your horse, looking for potential safety hazards such as objects protruding from the ground, poor footing, poor lighting, traffic, blowing tents, loose dogs, etc., and avoid as many of these as possible. Plan your route from the trailer to the stall or gathering place to avoid any chance encounters that could pose problems.



Arrival and acclimatizing tips

- Examine the area for safety hazards prior to unloading.
- Inspect the stall for safety hazards prior to putting the horse in it.
- **Always** untie your horse before you take the trailer's butt bar down. Make sure he is calm and you have control of him with a lead rope before you remove the butt bar.
- Never stand behind the horse as he unloads.
- Place a stall card in the front of the stall with your contact information.
- Before riding your horse on the event grounds, familiarize yourself with the area.





Stabling

If you will be stabling at your destination, it is a good idea to bring an experienced helper, especially if your horse does not stand quietly in the trailer or if parking is a significant distance from stabling. This will allow one of you to prepare the stall while the other manages the horse. Check the stall carefully for any dangerous objects such as protruding nails, loose boards or sharp edges that could harm you or your horse. Remove any old bedding or debris from the stall floor. Consider spraying the stall with a disinfectant to reduce the chance of your horse being exposed to infectious disease-causing pathogens from horses previously housed in the stall. Place the new bedding in the stall prior to the horse entering. Remember to keep your horse hydrated upon arrival. Secure water and feed buckets with smooth-edged hardware, adhering to any facility-specific limitations. If using a fan, make sure that the fan itself and all cords are safely out of the horse's reach and secured in a way that will not endanger people.

Place a card on the front of the stall with your contact information, including all applicable phone numbers. It is good to include a number other than your own in case you cannot be reached. You may include veterinarian contact information if you have a preferred vet in the event area. If you do a significant amount of traveling, it is nice to have stall cards premade and laminated so they remain intact and legible in inclement weather. (SaddleUp SAFELY provides a stall card in this booklet and online that you can download for your use.) Store all feedstuffs and other equipment out of reach of your horse and other stablemates.

Remember to observe all safety practices when in the stall, as your horse may be excited in the new environment. Do not place yourself in danger by moving around inside the stall while the horse is loose. His behavior in a strange place may be much different than at home, and in his excitement he could inadvertently trap you against a wall or step on you. Always remember to bring your horse to the front of the stall with you and unsnap the lead rope only when you are exiting the stall.



Become familiar with the area

If you have ridden your horse to your destination, you will need to check the area as described for any potentially harmful objects. If your horse becomes excited in the new environment, you may want to dismount and/or move away from the group until he/she processes the new stimuli and settles.

After your horse settles into his new dwelling, get familiar with the area. Locate storm shelters for humans, plan routes to your riding area, find water sources and identify muck disposal areas. Remember to observe all rules and regulations in the new environment.



Returning from an outing

Heading home can generate additional concerns. Foremost, you and your horse are likely to be tired. The stress of a new environment, competing in an event or going on a trail ride, and the socialization of being with many horses and people often lead to long hours and less sleep than normal.

So in addition to the tips and checklist in the “Preparing for Travel” section, here are other suggestions:

- Be sure your horse is cooled off before loading him in the trailer to aid his comfort and health.
- Adjust travel time considering the environment, e.g., the heat of day.
- Traveling in the late hours of the night, when you may already be tired from attending an event, can be dangerous. Arrange your travel so you arrive at a safe time, and rest before you leave.
- Recognize that a horse coming home may get very excited and be ready to bolt when unloading from the trailer.
- Consider separating your horse from others for a few days if you suspect exposure to disease. Take the time to observe your horse for signs of illness. Monitor his eating and drinking habits to see if they are normal. Take your horse’s temperature; a rise in temperature could be an indication of illness.
- Horse behavior and dynamics can change when reintroducing a horse back into the barn or pasture, so be alert.
- If coming home after sunset, make sure you put your horse in a safe environment.
- As soon as possible, clean waste out of your trailer.
- Start getting ready for the next trip.



Alcohol and medications

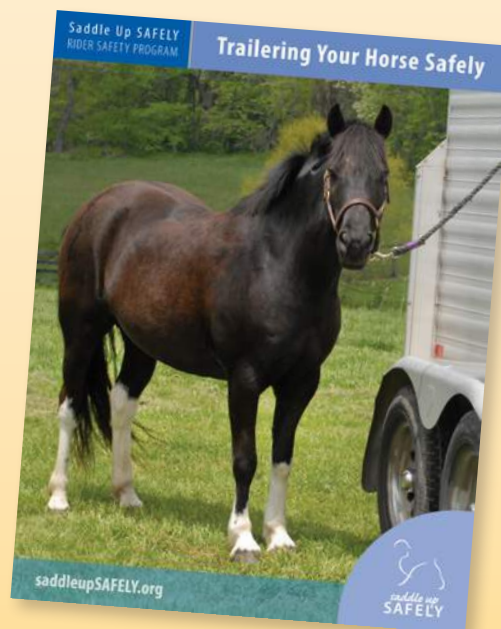
When riding, handling and transporting horses, avoid alcohol consumption. While the social aspect of being around other horse people is part of what makes horse activities enjoyable, alcohol can slow reaction times, impair judgment and cause dehydration.

Prescription drugs and over-the-counter medications can also cause adverse side effects. Always ask your doctor or pharmacist about the medication(s) you take, especially new ones, and what the side effects might be. If a medication can cause drowsiness, for instance, you may want to avoid riding or driving.

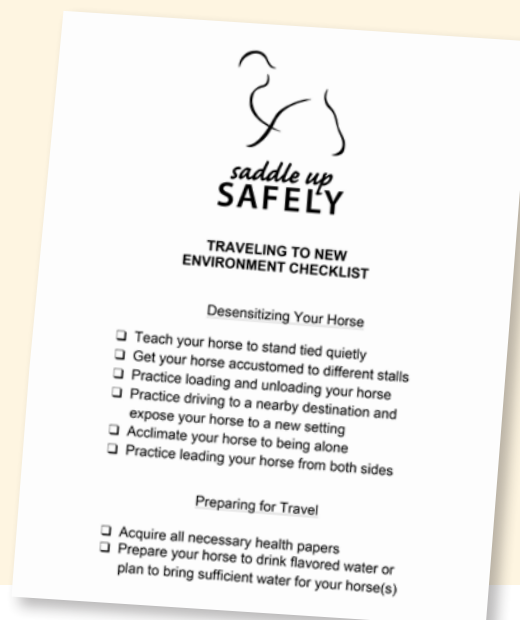


Trailering your horse

Most horses will need to be trailered at some point in their lives. It is important that you take all the precautions necessary to ensure the safety of you, your horse and others on the road. See our companion booklet on trailering safety for a comprehensive overview of tips and checklists.



For a comprehensive checklist on safety preparation when traveling to a new environment, go to **saddleupsafely.org**. The checklist covers what to do before, during and after a trip with your horse.



Equine safety resources

The best way to educate yourself about travel with a horse to a new destination is by learning from an experienced instructor or being around other safety-conscious, experienced horsepeople. However, you can supplement your learning by visiting equine-safety websites and national equine and medical organization websites or by reading horseback riding-safety books.

Early publications

Kauffman's Manual of Riding Safety, by Sandra Kauffman, 1978.

Walter Farley's How to Stay Out of Trouble with Your Horse, by Walter Farley, 1981.

Riding and Stable Safety, by Ann Brock, 1983.

More recent publications

The Horse, Safety and the Law, by Vanessa Britton, 1994.

Guidelines for Horse Transport, by Road and Air, by Catherine Kohn, VMD, 2000

101 Trail Riding Tips, by Dan Aadland, 2005.

The Complete Equine Emergency Bible, by Karen Coumbe & Karen Bush, 2007.

Composite Horsemanship Manual, Certified Horsemanship Association, 2008.

For children

Safe Horse Safe Rider: A Young Rider's Guide to Responsible Horsekeeping, by Jessie Haas, 1994.

Safety, by Toni Webber, 2004.

Horse Safety, by Elizabeth Moyer, 2008.

Equine safety websites

In addition, there are an increasing number of good websites that include equestrian safety material. The following contain specific information on travel safety:

Saddle Up SAFELY

Provides general safety information, including many safety publications

www.saddleupsafely.org

USRider Equestrian Motor Plan

Provides a list of more health travel requirements by state

www.usrider.org/EquestrianMotorPlan.html

Kentucky Horse Council

This article summarizes travel requirements in Kentucky

www.kentuckyhorse.org/ky-travel

Here the new Interstate Passport, good for six months, is discussed.

www.kentuckyhorse.org/interstate-passport

Horse Sense: Youth Equine Safety Curriculum

www.myhorseuniversity.com/youth

California Department of Agriculture

Provides information for people who are hosting equine events – or even horse owners – to get a better understanding of biosecurity concerns to consider when transporting horses between facilities.

www.cdafa.ca.gov/ahfss/animal_health/equine_biosecurity.html

Rebecca Gimenez, PhD has a blog on TheHorse.com called Horse 911, and she has covered many emergency situations that horse owners may face. One of the first posts she wrote was on trailer safety.

TheHorse.com/33984



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication was developed by the Saddle Up SAFELY Auxiliary. Extra thanks to those with an asterisk next to their name for writing a section(s).

Karen Branham	Amy Lawyer*
Fernanda Camargo	Toma Matott*
Joan Darbee*	Carol Noriega
Ann Emmerson*	Beth Taylor*
Pamela Florence	Linda Truscott*
Connie Jehlik*	Holly Wiemers
Doreen Jezek*	Doreen Yanssens*

Editorial review was provided by a number of individuals, including Debbie Stanitski, Carl Stanitski, Polly Haselton Barger, Bob Coleman, Fernanda Camargo, and Neva and Tom Scheve. Special thanks to the Saddle Up SAFELY Steering Committee and the Saddle Up SAFELY National E-Advisory Group for their input, and to Linda Lee of US Rider and Stephanie L. Church of TheHorse.com for their final review and editing.

Many thanks to the following for their invaluable photographic contributions to this publication: Toma Matott (p. 2 lower left); Maureen Kraut (p. 3 lower left); Linda Truscott (p. 4 lower half; p. 10 center and right); Keith Koether (p. 12 lower right); Fernanda Camargo (p. 3 lower right); StockImageServices.com (p. 8 top left/center, lower right; p. 10 lower right); Doreen Yanssens (p. 6 lower right, p. 7 upper left); Anne M. Eberhardt, TheHorse.com (p. 10 lower left; p. 11 lower right); United States Pony Club Inc. (p. 13 top right).

“As an Olympic athlete, I take my sport seriously,
and when it comes to safety, I take my
equipment very seriously. I never get
on my horse without a helmet.”

– Ann Kursinski
U.S. Olympic Medalist, Jumping

SADDLE UP SAFELY PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Alltech	Lexington Herald-Leader
Ariat International, Inc.	Medtronics, Inc.
Brain Injury Alliance of Kentucky	Mid-East Kentucky Quarter Horse Association
Brumfield Hay and Grain Co.	National Thoroughbred Racing Alliance
Buffalo Trace Mounted Patrol	North American Racing Academy
Cardinal Hill Rehabilitation Hospital	Northern Kentucky Horse Network LLC
Certified Horsemanship Association	Ohio Quarter Horse Association
CMD Health	Pegasus Helmets
DiscoverHorses.com	PHI Air Medical of Kentucky
Equine Guelph	Point Two Air Jackets USA
Equestrian Medical Safety Association	Red Bay Group LLC
Equine Risk Management Group	Rood & Riddle Equine Hospital
Folck Insurance	Safe Kids Fayette County
TheHorse.com	Troxel Helmets
Jockey's Guild	University of Kentucky Ag Equine Programs
Junior League of Lexington	UK College of Public Health
Keeneland	UK HealthCare
Kentucky 4-H Horse Program	UK Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation
Kentucky Department for Public Health	UK Psychiatry
Kentucky Equine Education Project	UK Spinal Cord and Brain Injury Research Center (SCoBIRC)
Kentucky Horse Council	United States Pony Clubs Inc.
Kentucky Horse Park	United States Dressage Federation
Kentucky Horseshoeing School	United States Equestrian Federation
Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center	USRider Equestrian Motor Plan
The Lane Report	Welch Printing Company

Purpose of Saddle Up SAFELY

Saddle Up SAFELY is a coalition of 40-plus medical, public health, educational, retail and horse organizations from the United States and Canada led by the University of Kentucky's UK HealthCare and the University of Kentucky Ag Equine Programs. SUS is actively supported by the United States Pony Clubs, Certified Horsemanship Association and the Kentucky 4-H Horse Clubs. Saddle Up SAFELY goals are to: 1) Raise awareness and understanding of rider/handler safety; 2) Reduce the number and severity of horse-related injuries; and 3) Encourage injured riders to return to the sport safely.

Resources available

Saddle Up SAFELY offers a number of brochures on its website at saddleupsafely.org. In addition, you can find online safety quizzes, expert columns and a safety blog by Fernanda Camargo, DVM, PhD. You can also find us on Facebook. Perhaps the most valuable resource is the collection of more than 300 safety tips offered by our website visitors. We encourage anyone who has been injured in a horse-related incident to share their story and the advice they would give others to avoid or reduce the severity of a similar accident or injury.



Brochures available online at **SaddleUpSAFELY.org** or call **859-257-1000** or toll-free **800-333-8874**.

How to reach us

Saddle Up SAFELY
2333 Alumni Park Plaza, Suite 300
Lexington KY 40517

Email Us: saddleup@uky.edu
Find us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/saddleupsafely
Phone: **859-257-1000** or toll-free **800-333-8874** / Fax: **859-257-5509**

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

HORSE INFORMATION

Registered / Show Name:

Barn / Nickname:

Gender (circle):

M G S

Color:

Markings:

Photo of horse (optional)

ADULT EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Adult contact:

Adult contact:

Lodging / Local Address:

Lodging / Local Address:

Phone:

Phone:

VETERINARIAN / MEDICAL INFORMATION

Vet:

Phone:

Medical Conditions / Medications:



Post outside of stall out of horse's reach. For maximum protection, use permanent ink and/or place in clear plastic page protector.

For more horseback riding safety resources and to download free printable copies of this stall card, visit saddleupsafely.org.

Additional information on back (optional)

Information in this booklet developed by

University of Kentucky

UK HealthCare

University of Kentucky
Ag Equine Programs

UK College of Public Health

