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FOAL LEG ISSUES: ACQUIRED FLEXURAL DEFORMITIES

“Odin” was born in mid-June; a normal delivery of a healthy, spunky bright chestnut colt loaded with Chrome. His tendons were a little tight at the time, causing his front feet to be a little upright, but over the next few days in the stall they relaxed enough that everything looked great. He and his mom joined the other mare and foal in the front pasture to begin the growing up process. When the mare was bred at 30 days post-foaling and then re-checked two weeks later to confirm pregnancy (I love easy breeders!), Odin looked great, even if he was not too excited about being handled by people.

As the summer wore on, the students worked on getting Odin more used to being touched and to convince him that getting scratched was a good thing. Most of the time however, when you saw Odin, it was watching him tear across the field away from you! I was surprised and horri-

fied then when in late August I had the opportunity to see Odin actually walking across pavement (vs. mud or tall grass) and saw that he was walking on his tippy-toes instead of flat on his feet.

When foals are born with “Congenital Flexural Deformity” in the form of too-tight tendons that are contracted, they can be treated by a veterinarian with oxytetracycline. It is believed that the drug interacts with the metabolites of muscle action allowing the muscles to soften and the heels to drop. While this sounds simple, it can be dangerous to do it without supervision as the drug is quite potent and can have serious side effects. As well, it only will work in the first few weeks of life; too late for oxytetracycline for Odin.

What happened with Odin is “Acquired

See **ODIN** on Page 4

RIGHT: Odin holds still as his legs get wrapped.

MIDDLE: Odin’s legs in August.

FAR RIGHT: Odin in late September. He has made progress, but still needs leg wraps.



AG SEMINAR SERIES: THE EFFECT OF DIETARY FISH OIL SUPPLEMENTATION ON EXERCISING HORSES

Horses need energy to maintain high performance levels during exercise. The fast-acting energy source for horses is glucose, but when the glucose stores are used up, horses rely on fats to get the energy that they need. Fats have a high energy density, so it is often added to the diets of exercising horses. Corn and soybean oils are commonly used to increase fat and provide energy for active horses; however they are not a good source of Omega 3 Fatty Acids eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). Fish oil is an excellent source of Omega 3 FA's, but is not commonly used because it has decreased palatability.

This study shows that in well conditioned horses, the addition of fish oil to the diet alters exercise metabolism and provides several benefits to the exercising horse. For example, horses receiving the fish oil treatment maintained a lower heart rate during exercise. This is beneficial to keep blood pressure down and also allow the heart to return to resting rate sooner.

The supplementation also assists in lowering plasma glucose levels. During exercise the glucose to insulin ratio in the blood of the horses on the fish oil diet was higher than during recovery. During recovery, blood glucose levels decreased, whereas when using the corn

oil supplementation, blood glucose levels continued to rise during recovery. This indicates that fish oil supplementation may increase insulin sensitivity and increase glucose uptake from the blood and into cells for later energy use.

In addition, this study also showed lower insulin levels in the blood. When an animal is insulin insensitive the body must produce more insulin to achieve the same amount of glucose uptake as a normally responding body would. Increased insulin level decreases the break down of fat and animals may accumulate fat deposits.

This study has implications for Miner Institute because we have questionably insulin resistant horses. If the horses were put on a strict exercise program, this study indicates that fish oil could increase insulin sensitivity, leading to decreased fat deposition and increased glucose uptake from the blood to be stored and used for energy.

— Presented by Natasha Repard, a Summer Experience in Equine Management student from the University of Pennsylvania. Information is from an article by C.I. O'Connor et. al., published in the *Journal of Animal Science* 2004. 82:2978-2984

HORSE HAY FACTS AND FANCIES

The very best and very worst hay produced in the Northeastern U.S. is sold to horse owners. The best — premium alfalfa, full of high-protein leaves — is sold at high prices to the owners of race horses. Some of the worst — July first-cut consisting primarily of weeds and over-mature grasses — is sold to the unsuspecting owners of "back yard" horses, often at very high prices considering its worth. My rating system for hay quality, from top to bottom: Horse hay, dairy hay, heifer hay, beef hay, horse hay, mulch hay. But sometimes the last two are switched.

That said, a few tips when buying hay for horses:

- ◆ Unless the horse is working hard or is a lactating mare, hay with 10-12% crude protein is plenty high enough. This means that most horses don't need alfalfa hay; good quality grass hay will do just fine. Moderately higher protein levels won't hurt but just aren't needed, and why pay for something you don't need?

- ◆ Fiber level is in many cases more important than crude protein. The ideal range of NDF (neutral detergent fiber) levels varies with forage species, so rely on ADF (acid detergent fiber). 30-35% ADF is ideal, and don't buy hay that's over 40% ADF. Lots of hay is sold to unsuspecting horse owners that's well over 40% ADF. Horses might pick over this stuff, but they won't readily eat it, *and probably shouldn't* since it's of little nutritive value.

- ◆ Many horse owners avoid rained-on hay like it's the plague. Hay with a nice green color is preferable, but some years it's hard to find this kind of hay at a reasonable price. Rained-on hay — especially grass hay — isn't much lower in nutritive value as long as it only got rained on once and then was allowed to dry completely before baling. Obviously, moldy, dusty hay is a no-no.

— Ev Thomas, thomas@whminer.com

TRAINING MYTHUNDERSTANDINGS: HORSES NEVER SAY NEVER

There's an awful lots of "shoulds" and "don'ts" and "nevers" that come up whenever horse people start talking about training horses or teaching people to ride. Some of them make sense from a safety standpoint and that's important. A whole bunch of others, however, are just based on the theories and assumptions of the person talking or on their personal beliefs about what's good or bad or what's humane or inhumane. None of those things are necessarily horse logical. I'll give you an example.

Back in the late '50s when I was tagging along behind famous trainers to learn from their wisdom, I wound up riding shotgun behind one trainer's trailer on a 1942 Army surplus Harley Davidson motorcycle. Now this model was not exactly the kind of bike most people think of nowadays when you say "Harley Davidson." It was a stripped down, underpowered wimpy-engined excuse of a Harley that didn't even have a windshield. As you draw your mental picture, remember that this event also took place back in the days when nobody thought about wearing helmets. The wind blowin' through your hair and all that.

Now on account of the no windshield deal, I was wearing glasses. Which was a good thing because I was going to learn an important lesson about horses which might have been a little harder without the glasses.

The trainer guru whose trailer I was trailing had told me a lot of things about horses. He was a successful trainer so, of course, anything he said must be gospel. One of the things he told me was that horses will never void in a moving trailer. That, he said, was one of the reasons you have to pull over every once in awhile and stop so they can relax and pee. Absolutely. A lot of other horse people agreed that was gospel. There was just one problem. No one told the horse in the trailer I was following on my Harley.

The animal in question was a big 16-hand critter named Ivan. And Ivan figured that, even if you're zooming down the highway, when you've gotta go, you've gotta go. So he did. And when that yellow mist started spraying out behind the trailer, I realized I was in a bad spot. That '42 Harley wasn't fast enough to pass the trailer and dropping back just meant it took the mist a little longer to reach me.

So I learned a lot of things that day. I learned that you'd better remember to wear glasses if you're riding on a motorcycle that doesn't have a windshield. I learned that the gospel preached by successful horse trainers isn't totally

infallible. Most importantly, I learned that if you're going to tell people that there's something a horse will never do or not do, be sure you tell the horse, too.

There's an awful lot of well meaning people who assume that because something worked with one horse, it's going to work with every other horse. If all of their experience has been with Quarter horse or Arabians or scared baby horses or middle aged dominant mares, they're going to be just fine as long as they keep working with that one kind of horse. They get used to doing X and have the horse do Y. Then along comes a critter that sees X differently and does an S or a Z or even a Q. Now the handler stands there and says, "Boy is this a dumb (or stubborn or lazy or something else) horse. He just doesn't get it." So they repeat whatever they were doing in a louder, more aggressive way to try to impress the horse that they're in charge.

You're not really communicating with horses if you assume a specific pressure is going to produce a specific response in every horse. To truly communicate, you need to start paying attention to how the individual horse in front of you at that moment feels a pressure as logical or not. Then you have to modify your pressure to use the horse's own logic to get your point across to him more clearly. As a way of communicating with horses, heeding works because it isn't a "one size fits all" program. It provides handlers with a set of basic communication tools but it's up to the handler to apply those tools appropriately to the individual horse.

Those individual horse response are what can make horse training frustrating. When someone e mails a question and asks me why their horse won't back or load or jump without rushing, I can't really give them a precise answer. Without actually seeing them and their horse, I can only guess what kind of logic the horse is using to respond to whatever pressures they are applying. But figuring that out is what makes communicating with horses so rewarding and so much fun.

— Ron Meredith, President, Meredith Manor
International Equestrian Centre

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Instructor and trainer Ron Meredith has refined his "horse logical" methods for communicating with equines over 40 years as a horse professional. He is President of Meredith Manor International Equestrian Centre (147 Saddle Lane, Waverly, WV 26184; 800.679.2603; www.meredithmanor.edu), an ACCET accredited equestrian educational institution.

ODIN: GETTING BACK ON HIS FEET

Flexural Deformity” (often called contracted tendons); his is in the coffin joints in his feet, as opposed to the fetlock joint. Generally when this happens to foals that are one to four months of age, it is a growth and/or nutritional issue. My theory is that since the pastures were *so* well watered this summer, that both the milk he was getting from his dam and the fact that he was grazing on a field of clover full of protein and calcium is that he was just plain overfed. This type of flexural deformity occurs in very fast-growing individuals and Odin was one big boy.

Since my limited reading on this condition suggested that surgery might be in order, we called upon the Vermont Large Animal Clinic - Equine Hospital to consult on what to do with Odin. It was suggested first that we start with a conservative approach (meaning non-surgical). Odin and his dam (guilt by association) were put on stall rest both to limit overexercise and overeating. We also began wrapping his legs from elbow to coronet changing the ban-

dages every three to five days. Fortunately, after some dramatic lessons in how-to-wear-a-halter and how-to-lead, he’s been quite cooperative.

The bandages helped, but haven’t cured the problem. We also weaned him from his dam after a couple of weeks indoors when it became apparent that she was giving him plenty of nutrition through her milk and losing weight herself. So, after 8 weeks of stall rest and bandaging, Odin will head over to the clinic for Distal Check Ligament Desmotomy. Essentially, this surgery will snip the check ligaments just below the knee to allow the deep digital flexor tendon to drop a centimeter or two. Hopefully just enough to put his heels on the ground. He’ll have several weeks of careful aftercare, but the prognosis is very good that Odin will have a long productive performance life ahead of him. We’ll keep you posted!

— Karen Lassell, Lassell@whminer.com

MARK YOUR CALENDAR! YOUTH EQUIDAY IS NOV. 7, 2009!

WHAT: Youth EquiDay

WHO: Any & all youth interested in horses
(you can bring your parents too....)

WHEN: Saturday, Nov. 7, 2009, 9 a.m.— noon

WHERE: Miner Institute’s Horse Barn,
Chazy, NY

WHY: To learn about horses!

Registration and refreshments are from 9 to 9:30 a.m. This year’s feature topic will revolve around horse judging; we’ll look at basic conformation and how it relates to performance as well as some faults and blemishes. Morgan Horses will be the featured breed. The event will wind up around noon. Call (518) 846-7121, ext. 120 or email lassell@whminer.com for more information.

FAQs about Youth EquiDay:

Do we need to pre-register? No, but if you are coming with a big group Karen would love a heads up; you can call or email her.

Is this a Clinton County 4H pointed event? Yes. If you want full credit, you’ll need to be there the whole time and be sure to sign in & out.

Will we get to ride a horse? No. Sorry!

Can anyone come? Yes. It is free and open to the public, but kids get first dibs on horse-related activities.

What should I wear? Comfortable clothes & bring warm things to wear in the barn.

Will there be something to eat? Refreshments will be provided at registration and during a short break.

MUSINGS ON MOVING CROSS-COUNTRY WITH A HORSE

Traveling with your horse can be a challenging adventure. As I began to plan my trip from South Dakota to New York to begin my internship at Miner Institute, I realized that hauling my horse, Red Hot, thousands of miles has more complications than your average trip to a show. Given my lack of experience, I began to ask close friends for advice.

Dehydration is always a concern when traveling with horses. However, when you haul for multiple days in a row it can become an even larger problem. If your horse does not like to drink “foreign” water there are a few things you can try. First, several days before leaving home, start slowly flavoring their daily water with something tasty such as apple juice or Gatorade (they will receive extra electrolytes as well as water). Then, when you are traveling you simply can add the flavoring to the local water to mask any change in taste. Second, it is always good to carry a water tank filled with water from home. This is good not only for horses that are picky, but also in case of a road-side breakdown. Fortunately, my horse is usually not picky, but he does refuse to drink water while traveling during the day. For this it is recommended to provide extra electrolytes in paste form to help water retention throughout the day. As well, wetting down the hay in the haynet or providing an occasional bucket of very soaked beet pulp or pellets can help to keep them hydrated.

My next worry was what to do with my gelding at night. Again, after consulting friends I came upon this website: www.polocenter.com and followed the link “Horse Boarding Stables - US” which provides a list of equine facilities categorized by state. Many of the barns did not actually list overnight boarding as a service, but I called any barn in the area we were staying and had wonderful luck! Key questions I asked each barn were: 1) Is overnight boarding in a stall or a pen? 2) If a stall, is bedding provided? 3) If a pen, what type of fencing, water, and shelter is provided? 4) Is a negative Coggins test and/or proof of certain vaccinations required? If a facility does not require a negative Coggins test, know that your horse may be in the company of others horses that have not been tested. As far as deciding between a stall and a pen, this comes down to personal preference and the horse’s behavior; I chose pens in order to give Red room to move. Some horses may not rest while in a pen, therefore a stall may be better suited. The goal each night is to give your horse time to stretch their legs, but also have them lie down and rest.

Lastly, it is always good to be proactive. Be sure to stop approximately every three hours to let your horse(s) rest and to check that they are feeling OK. Know how to take their pulse, temperature, and look for signs of dehydration



FAR TOP: Carrie Ostrowski and Red arrived safely at Miner Institute in Chazy. **ABOVE:** Red enjoys some pasture time in Rochester, NY.

or distress. Always travel with a health certificate, proof of a negative Coggins test, and if moving to a new area of the country, ask advice as to what vaccines and boosters they should have before arriving.

After four long days of traveling, Red and I arrived safely at our new home in Chazy. Both of us were certainly tired, but weathered the trip well. Looking back on the trip, it certainly seemed daunting in the beginning, but in the end it went smoothly and safely due to plenty of preparation a good advice. Hopefully your next trip will go as well as ours did!

— Carrie Ostrowski, Equine Management Intern
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MANAGING HORSES ON SMALL ACREAGE

There are several considerations that must be addressed when keeping horses in limited or poor quality acreage. Ideally, we would house the horses in lush green pasture and rotate them from one well maintained broad sweeping field to the next on a regular basis. Reality usually sets in when people compare land prices, taxes, building costs and the amount of money in their budgets. When these factors are calculated, people often end up working to keep their horses on a smaller, less than desirable piece of land. There are many ways that we can work to maximize the use and stewardship of the land we have to work with. We will look at several things that you can do to ensure that your horse is living in the safest, healthiest environment as possible, and that you are living up to your responsibilities in horse and land stewardship. First, we must provide horses with adequate shelter, whether it be in the form of stalls, shelters or natural wind breaks. The horse must have a safe environment with adequate and clean space that provides relief from the elements. In addition, the area where your horse is housed must be free from hazards including protruding nails, broken fences, barbed wire, glass or windows, and toxic substances or weeds.

Horses must also be kept on a routine feed, exercise, turn out (if stalled) vaccination, deworming and hoof and teeth care schedule. Horses are grazing animals by nature and instinct, and their digestive tract was designed to handle small amounts of medium to low quality roughage on a regular basis. When we give them one meal of high quality roughage and calorie packed concentrate, we are inviting potential digestive upsets such as colic or laminitis. Some of these topics will be covered in the nutrition talk. It is critical that horses are provided with a clean fresh source of water at all times, with the exception of after a heavy bout of physical exertion. For maintenance of physical as well as mental soundness, horses must receive regular exercise. Hoof care is another often neglected responsibility. Horses usually need to have their feet trimmed or shod every 7-8 weeks. This can vary depending on their use and the condition of their hooves. Consult your local veterinarian for recommendations on vaccination and deworming schedules for the area. Some parts of the country have higher susceptibility for different transmissible diseases and your veterinarian should be able to provide a yearly schedule for vaccinations and rotations of various dewormers. You will be able to decrease the potential parasite load with responsible manure and pasture management as will be addressed later. Horses will generally require an annual appointment for dental work with the veterinarian. Since horses chew with a side to side motion, they wear sharp edges on the inside of their lower teeth and the outer edge of the upper teeth. The vet will use a dental float (file-like tool) to file off the sharp edges.

Pasture

Ideal pasture has the following elements: a high quality legume and grass mix that has established a good stand, well maintained and safe fencing, a fresh clean water source, and, no weeds, toxic plants, machinery, trash or dangerous objects. Poor pasture can be utilized to its fullest extent, but it will usually serve more as an exercise area, rather than a source for the majority of the horses nutrients. In addition, with poor pasture or an inadequate area for the number of horses present, there is

a high potential for parasite, mud and other environmental or health problems without proper management steps.

Several ways that we can improve or maintain the maximum efficiency and health of small acreage include use of rotational grazing, sacrifice areas, weed control, and improvement of pasture through renovation, maintenance and rest. Rotational grazing will allow different areas of your pasture to rest and recuperate while the horses graze on a different section of pasture. Without proper management, horses can quickly destroy a high quality stand of pasture. Horses tend to be "spot grazers," and they will have areas that they have grazed close to the ground, while leaving areas of high growth untouched (usually where they have defecated). By sectioning your grazing area off into pieces, you will be able to manage manure by picking it up manually or using a harrow to spread it around and expose the parasite eggs or larva to death by sunlight. If you drag the pasture, you should keep the horses off of it for at least one week, to decrease possibility of parasitic re-infestation.

Sacrifice areas allow you to choose which parts of the pasture will be "given up" for the survival of the rest. Often, people will make a small paddock in the corner or along one end of their pasture. This will be a very high traffic area, and you may need to use gravel, hog fuel, compost or some other source of fill to decrease the mud in extremely high traffic places such as feed, water and gate areas. You will have to provide a complete diet of roughage, concentrates and/or supplements to meet the nutrient needs of your horse while they are kept in the sacrifice area. If a horse is allowed to choose their own sacrifice area, you can be sure that it will be several different spots throughout the pasture, rather than one concentrated area. The actual size and shape of the sacrifice area will depend on land available, number of horses being housed, lay of the land and the amount of horse activity. Geriatric horses will not need as much "romping" space as a pen of yearlings. One other critical consideration is the diversion of run off from your sacrifice area. This can be achieved by several methods including choice of location, buffer strips, or other diversion techniques.

Pasture Management

The choice of seed types for planting new pasture should be made with the help of local extension or field experts to obtain the best pasture mix. Most of the time, a mix is more desirable than one specific grass seed, since different types can be mixed at ratios that will allow one to begin coming in when the other is at the end of its maximum production. The pasture mix will probably contain a percentage of grasses and legumes. Be very careful that the mix is blended specifically for horse pasture, and contains nothing detrimental for horses. As an example, some mixes that are advertised for horse pasture contain Alsike Clover, and this can cause extreme photosensitivity in horses. Grasses generally have a high dry matter intake, come on strong early in the spring and then late in the fall. They tend to provide thick turf and therefore be heartier to horse abuse than legumes. Legumes tend to have a higher protein and mineral content and flourish in the summer, but do not withstand the use and abuse of heavy grazing. It is important to select a seed

See **PASTURE MANAGEMENT** on Page 7

PASTURE MANAGEMENT ENSURES HAPPY, HEALTHY HORSES

mixture that is complementary to your lay of the land, soil type and drainage.

In order to establish a thick and hearty pasture, you will need to allow it to become well established after seeding. One of the greatest causes of new pasture failure is overgrazing prior to establishment of a good stand. In order to avoid over and undergrazing, you can rotate between smaller parcels, not turn horses out until pasture is at least six inches tall, break up the parasite life cycle by harrowing or cleaning and/or composting manure, and keep pasture clipped to three to four inches regularly during the growing season (after you have rotated horses). This will help to control weeds and prevent the grasses from heading out. Also, if you use a chainlink harrow, this will help to break up the parasite life cycle and smooth out some of the hoof damage that may have occurred.

Regardless of whether you are improving or renovating your pasture, a soil test will be necessary to determine lime or fertilization needs. Soil tests should be representative of the entire pasture area and done every 2-3 years. The needs of your pasture will be partially dependant on the use and abuse level which is directly dependent of the species type and numbers that are utilizing the land.

There are several other health or environmental concerns that can be examined. For instance, pooling water provides an excellent habitat for fly and mosquito breeding and weed growth. If at all possible, drain any boggy areas to help decrease insect population. Other issues include toxic plants or weeds. Some types of pasture can be detrimental to your horse at different stages of growth or physiological states of your horse. Alfalfa

can attract deadly blister beetles that can sicken or kill your horse even if he ingests a dead beetle. Fescue is a grass that is extremely hearty, but the majority of fescue is infected with an endophyte fungus that can cause thickened placenta, agalactia or abortion in pregnant mares. Sudan grass can cause cystitis if horses graze it during or after a flood or draught period, and finally, several ornamental shrubs can be toxic to your horse. Be sure to find out what types of growth you have in the area prior to turning out the horse. Many times, the horse will not consume the toxic plants and weeds unless there is nothing else to eat, but you cannot count on “smart” horses.

Finally, you have responsibilities to your horses, neighbors, and the environment. You can control internal and external parasites through manure management, regular grooming and an adequate deworming program (chemical control). Further, you need to control water run off by installing gutters, diverting water from the sacrifice areas (to decrease contamination and mud/muck). Good stewardship of the land will include proper manure storage and disposal, prevention of run off through the establishment of drain fields or buffer strips. Additional precautions could include covering your manure or compost pile and locating the manure storage area away from any streams or running water. If you have rivers or streams running through your pastures, fence them off to prevent trampled banks that will result in erosion and contamination.

Ask yourself: What can I do both immediately and long term to be a more responsible horse and landowner.

— Betsy Greene, P.h.D., Equine Extension Specialist

OPEN HOUSE A HUGE SUCCESS!

Late June saw the Institute looking about as good as it can look. Flowers in bloom, spiffed up animals and spit-polished barns were ready to welcome the public. Despite the gloomy skies and rain that fell, folks turned out in droves to enjoy the historical exhibits, the barns, the demonstrations, and the refreshments.

“Miner Institute: 100 Years and Growing” was the centerpiece to the event. A new DVD was produced to highlight the “then and now” of North Country agriculture and how Heart’s Delight Farm fits into that picture. As well, a slide show was produced to accent the antique vehicle exhibit which features beautiful pictures as well as movie footage of activities on the farm. Tours of the dairy facilities were guided by Miner personnel and had great visual displays of the diets of a cow, dairy cow behavior, and the research that happens at Miner to benefit the dairy industry. Farm equipment was available for up-close inspection.

When we weren’t busy getting prepped for the two horse demonstrations, the horse barn was open to visitors wanting to see the horses as well as our breeding shed and teaching areas. Our first demonstration showed “Morgan Horse Versatility”. HD Massena and HD Eagle Bay were presented as models of a mare and gelding to show basic Morgan Horse type and conformation. HD Saranac demonstrated carriage driving and her daughter, HD Saratoga was a family and trail mount. HD St. Regis jogged and loped as our western pleasure horse. Dressage



Equine Intern Claire Gebben drives HD Saranac for the Open House.

was offered up by HD Brookdale. HD Valhalla showed her stuff as the high-stepping Saddleseat horse. Our faithful old BL Revolution took it all in stride demonstrating how a horse can be used in a therapeutic riding program. For our second demonstration, we brought out several horses in various stages of training and presented doing some of the training techniques we use here—lungeing and long lining as a means to produce a finished riding or driving horse.

While there isn’t always as much going on as was happening that day, the farm is generally open to visitors. As well, if you run across an Institute employee, they are happy to answer questions for you.

— Karen Lassell, Lassell@whminer.com



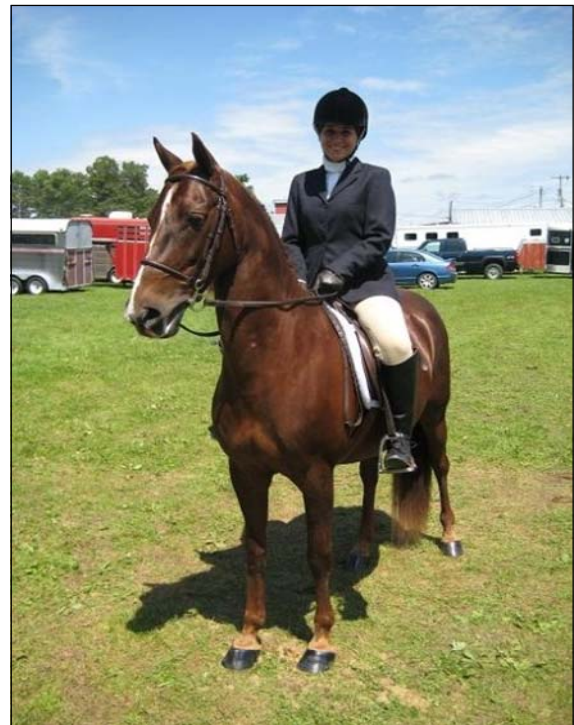
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FEATURED MINER MORGAN: HD SPITFIRE

Otherwise known as “Jo”, HD Spitfire (Legacys Viking x Trija Priscilapepper) is a 10-year-old chestnut mare with a small star, stripe and snip. She was a hot ticket with a big attitude as a youngster, but Jo has found her stride with maturity! A big-bodied 14.1+, Jo handles an adult rider just fine. She’s come a long way in the arena and even competed in a class at the Clinton County Fair this year, but she’s most at home out on the trails. Jo is in good health and has been barefoot her whole life. She handles well for the farrier and vet. \$2500



Gabriela Nuñez, a SEEM student from the University of Puerto Rico, worked with HD Spitfire this summer to prepare her for the Clinton County Fair.

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