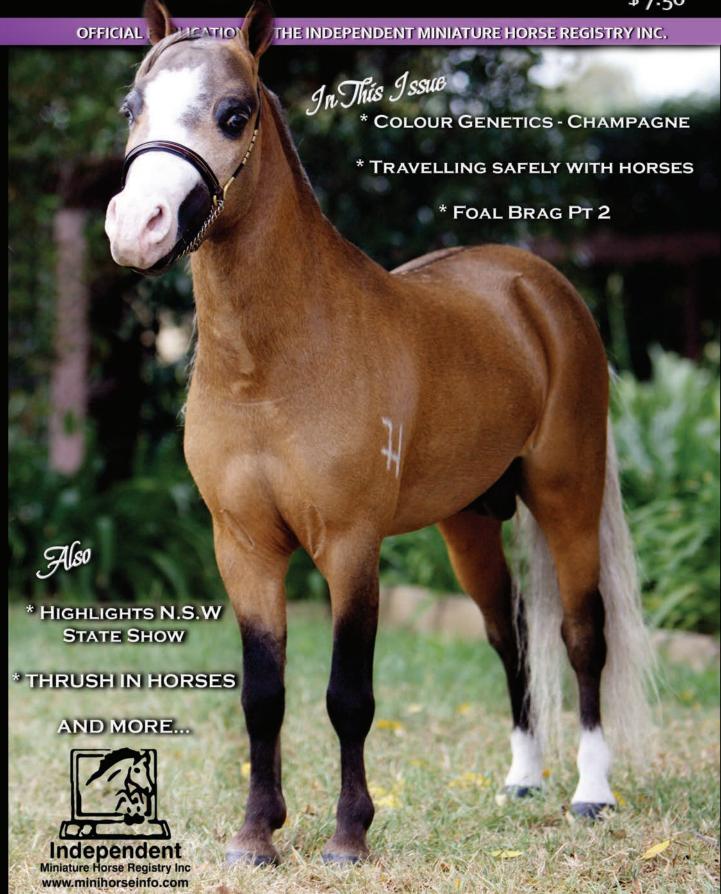
Miniature Korse Quarterly Issue No. 18

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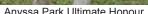


Anyssa Park Ultimate Honour





Blue View Just Another Hobo



Atlanta Wind Song







Bogart Park Aphrodities Gift

Castrawes Silverweir



Raylee Park Nickelback

Silver Star Speedy

New Beginning Gypsy Warrior

Bogart Park Rowdys Remarkable Lady











"BJ" from Silver Oak

Minimania Sparks of Fire

Mystical Park Rip it Up

Odyssey Park filly

QP Bootalicious











Mystical Park Spot a Rogue

Shambala Colt 'huey'

Crystal Park Rowdys Extreme Impatience













QP Flash Lighting

Face



Spellbound Filly



Tiny Town Copy That





Shikinah Miss Calculation

Tiny Town Gamblers Lucky Continued on page 26...

* REMINDER *

This issue is the last before our huge 2010 National Championship Show so all members are reminded to get their advertising, photos, show stories etc., to the editor as soon as they can after the show so it can be included in the next issue!

GOOD LUCK EVERYONE!

REMEMBER GOOD SPORTSMANSHIP DOESN'T COST ANYTHING AND NEITHER DOES A FRIENDLY SMILE -JUST MAKE SURE YOU MEAN IT!

Publishing Rates & Deadlines Black and White (per issue)

Full Page	110.00
Half Page	60.00
Quarter Page	35.00
Business Card	7.00
Classifieds (text only)	7.00
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Full page 120.00
Half Page 60.00
Quarter Page 30.00
Centre Spread 180.00

Ad Design 60.00

Stud profiles are free and are limited to one photo to a maximum article size of half page. No sales or advertising is permitted in stud profiles.

•		
<u>lssue</u>	Deadline	<u>Print</u>
Jan/Feb/Mar	1st Feb	mid-Feb
Apr/May/Jun	1st May	mid-May
Jul/Aug/Sep	1st Aug	mid-Aug
Oct/Nov/Dec	1st Nov	mid-Nov

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36 page bumper issue!

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Welcome New Members

716 Eva Gillies

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718 Nicole Tremain

719 Shakara Kent

720 Leanne & Jon Baker

721 Stefanie Hynds

722 Pam Broadbent

723 Maggie McGuren

724 NFP

725 Toby East

726 Serena Ash Barber

727 NFP

728 Tanya Hardin

729 Imke & Philip Quast

730 Angela Smyth & Michelle Campbell

731 Joanne Randall

732 Janine & Natalie Colson

733 Jessica Duffy

734 Maree & Murray Sanders

735 NFP

736 Jackie Marshall

737 Pauline Marschke

738 Melinda Strachan

739 Susan Connors

740 Bethany & Tracey Martin

NFP = Not for Publication





Area Coordinators

Please contact these people for information about IMHR or shows and activities in your area.

Contact the Secretary if you would like to be an Area Coordinator.

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Presidents Report

With the National Show fast approaching, we are pleased to note that this year promises to be bigger and better than 2009! With our revised program attracting many more exhibitors and horses it's sure to be an event not to be missed. Keep an eye on the website for updates and information. Register your name for SMS updates if you want to receive important National Show news via your mobile phone. Remember entries close 1st March. Don't forget to check your calculations and include copies of registrations for non-IMHR horses. We also need copies of AMHA registrations for horses entering the AMHA USA classes. Do not hesitate to contact us for more information.

The NSW State Show was a huge success and the weather was kind (albeit a bit toooo hot!). Due to our expanding numbers, we have now outgrown the venue in Taree so will be looking at alternatives around the state. We will also be moving the show around the state to give more members an opportunity to attend. If you have venues in your area capable of holding such an event (over 100 horses stabled safely), please contact the Secretary. She spends a lot of time scouring the countryside researching suitable venues in all states for IMHR Feature Shows, so if you can help, please contact her.

Big thanks to Nicole Kelly of Sapphire Park and the Crosse Family of Looerro Performance Horses for organizing an exhibitor clinic in QLD for all Miniature Horse enthusiasts. We are also looking at holding another one in NSW based on feedback received from our members. Details will be available shortly. These clinics raise valuable funds for our team heading to NZ in March to contest the International Youth Challenge at the NZMHA Nationals. We had members in New Zealand earlier this year so all the fundraising we can do certainly helps them. If you have any ideas or would like to sponsor the team, please contact us.

We have Youngstock and State Shows coming up around the country. If you would like one in your state or would like an IMHR Regional Show in your area, please contact the Secretary. Please provide suggested dates and venue information.

Remember this is your Association, so we all need to work together to continue to make it great. Remember, the Committee cannot be in all places at all times so we rely on you – the members – to provide input, feedback and suggestions for events in your area.

Hope to meet you all in Tamworth !!

Leanne Williams

Upcoming Events

This is a list of all shows for this coming season which IMHR are aware of, if you know of any other shows being held in your state please let the secretary know for inclusion in future issues.

NSW

6 March Braidwood Show Society Inc - phone 02 4847 5095

7 March Tarago & District Show Society - www.tarago.org.au - phone 02 4849 4222

12-13 March Moss Vale & District AH&I Society Inc - www.mossvaleshow.com - phone 02 4868 1869

13 March Taralga AP&H Association - phone 02 4843 8138

20-21 March Goulburn AP&H Society - www.goulburnshow.com.au - phone 02 4821 1064

1-4 April Sydney Royal Show - phone 02 9704 1111

8-11 April IMHR NATIONAL SHOW AELEC TAMWORTH - www.minihorseinfo.com

25 April HVRAC Show - www.hvrac.com - phone 02 4995 6224

29-30 May HVRAC Show - www.hvrac.com - phone 02 4995 6224

3-4 September Grenfell PAH&I Society - phone 02 6343 2091

18-19 September Cowra Show Society Inc - www.cowrashow.com - phone 02 6342 1977

26 September Lockhart AP & Show Society Inc - phone 02 6929 5237

21-24 October A & I Nat Society Inc Show - www.lismoreshow.org.au - phone 02 6621 5916

11-12 December IMHR NSW State Championship Show EPIC ACT - www.minihorseinfo.com

QLD

13-14 Greenbank Show Society - www.greenbankshow.com.au

10 April The Caves Show - The Caves Showground - phone 07 54835490

8 May IMHR QLD Youngstock Show - Caboolture - www.minihorseinfo.com

5-14 August Royal QLD Show EKKA Greenbank - www.ekka.com.au

27-29 August IMHR QLD Championship State Show - Caboolture - www.minihorseinfo.com

16 October IMHR Wide Bay Regional Championship Show - www.minihorseinfo.com

SA

11 April SSHA Breeders Crown Wayville Show Grounds - phone 08 8284 7897
Pinto Ass of Sth Aust Inc - www.sapintoassociation.com - phone 08 8527 7038 (date unknown - call for details)

VIC

15-16 October Benalla Spring Show - www.benallashow.com - phone 03 5762 2323 17 October Lancefield Ag Society Show - phone 0403 830 298

TAS

11 October PPHAT All Breeds Extravaganza - www.painthorsetasmania.webs.com - phone 03 6250 1222





Photos from recent shows

For full results on these and other shows, please log on to our website at www.minihorseinfo.com or visit the PowerBoard

If you have photos you would like to share, please send them in high resolution to the editor.



Pint Size Riccadonna Supreme Champion Miniature Horse National Capital Horse Show Nov 09 Whispering Breeze Miniatures



Shangrila SE Grand Edition Supreme Champion Small Horse National Capital Horse Show Nov 09 Whispering Breeze Miniatures



Shangrila SE Grand Edition Supreme Champion Small Horse MH&PE Open Miniature Classic Dec 09 Whispering Breeze Miniatures

INDEPENDENT MINIATURE HORSE REGISTRY INC

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT For the Year ended 30 June 2009

		30 Jun 2009	30 Jun 2008
INCOME	,		
Profit on Trading B/Fwd	83,396.60		81,597.07
TOTAL INCOME		83,396.60	81,597.07
LESS EXPENSES INCURRED			
Accountancy	 ,		472.00
Advertising	4,974.00		2,644.00
Audit Fees	1,100.00		350.00
Bank Charges	575.05		515.90
Computer Expenses	1,784.33		
Conferences and Seminar Costs	453.90		1,269.00
Donations			288.00
Publications	4,564.50		
Photography			975.00
Shows - QLD Youngstock Show	6,227.00		491.00
Sponsorship (Open Shows)	470.00		200.00
Ribbon Stock (Spring Carnival)	10,726.78		5,920.42
NSW State Show Nationals	1,165.00		
	8,443.70		16,986.34
Trophies Stud Book	13,906.39		8,906.49
Fundraising Stock	4.45 6.6		960.00
Stickers	445.58		384.00
Judging Foo	341.00		341.00
Futurities	4,602.75		7,149.79
Filing Foos	2,352.50 65.00		4,559.00 875.00
Freight and Cartage	75.00 75.00		675.00
General Expensos	200.00		50.00
Hire - Plant and Equipment	704.05		1.580.45
Insurances - General	5,517.09		4,319.66
Licences and Permits	90.00		4,010.00
Name Badges	86.20		
Postage	2,217.87		1,699,70
Printing and Stationery	11,340.75		11,871.42
Security			1,081.85
Telephone	1,048.05		851,99
Travel and ∧ccommodation	3,403.92		584.80
TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED		86,880.41	75,326.81
NET LOSS	·	(3,483.81)	6,270.26
TOTAL MEMBERS FUNDS		6,572.99	10,056.80

Members attention is requested for the following:

- 1. Please refer to 'Notices Policy Changes' on page 28 we need to reinforce if horses are to be advertised in this magazine, they are to hold IMHR Inc registration. Thank you for your cooperation.
- 2. You may or may not be aware, (and this is especially for our new members) that your stud contact details can be put onto the IMHR Inc website. Please request for your stud to be included by contacting the IMHR office.

Thrush in Horses

This common equine foot infection can affect the frog, sole, white line, and sensitive tissues of the hoof

Overview

Thrush is a common infection of the hoof that most often affects the tissues of the frog adjacent to the sulci. In severe cases, thrush can also invade the white line, sole, and sensitive layers of the foot resulting in a potentially permanent lameness.

The bacterium Fusobacterium necrophorum is often the invading thrush-inducing microorganism; however, other anaerobic (those that grow in environments with little to no oxygen) bacteria and fungi have been identified as potential culprits.

While widely perceived as a disease of dirty, unhealthy horses or unkempt living conditions, there are actually a myriad of factors thought to contribute to the development of thrush. For example, abnormal hoof growth, inappropriate or lack of trimming or shoeing, poor diet, lack of use/insufficient exercise, chronic lameness issues, and poor circulation to the frog are all possible reasons that a horse could become infected.

Contributing factors encompass anything that can disrupt the horse's innate hoof-cleaning mechanism, such as chronic lameness, improper hoof trimming, and insufficient exercise. In the normal foot, as weight is borne on the limb, the third phalanx (coffin bone) will descend, causing the sole to flatten. Descent of the coffin joint occurs as the navicular bone gives in a distopalmar direction (from the coffin bone toward



the ground), pushing against the navicular bursa and the deep flexor tendon, causing expansion of the frog as it approaches the ground surface. This continuous change in structure prevents the accumulation of material in the bottom of the foot.

Impairment of this hoof cleaning mechanism appears to be the outstanding cause of thrush, as thrush is seen in a large percentage of animals that are kept in immaculate conditions. Horses with deep sulci (clefts in the foot) or narrow or contracted heels appear to be more at-risk for thrush.

Clinical Signs

Classic clinical signs characteristic of thrush include a thick, black, putty-like, foul smelling material on and in the frog and the collateral and central sulci (the grooves adjacent and in the middle of the triangular-shaped frog). Most horses with thrush are not lame unless the bacteria invade the sensitive layers of the foot, as happens in severe cases.

Diagnosis

Diagnosing thrush is usually straightforward and is based on clinical presentation. If you are unfamiliar with thrush and you notice your horse's foot has a foul odor or a black material around the frog, ask your veterinarian or farrier for treatment options and guidance.

Treatment

In general, thrush is easy to manage. Successful management is a multi-step process and involves:

- * Trimming away the away the dead, infected tissue (contract your farrier for assistance if you are not comfortable performing this technique):
- Stimulating the frog through regular exercise;
- * Identifying and correcting the underlying cause of the thrush (work together with your veterinarian and farrier to complete this step), and;
- * Picking, cleaning, and medicating the affected foot/feet at least daily.

To clean the foot, place your horse in a clean area of the barn, or place a sheet of plywood on the ground or floor to create a clean working space. After picking the feet, gently scrub the feet out with water and a stiff brush. Dry the entire foot with a towel then let the foot air dry for approximately 10 minutes. Once dry, the foot is ready to be medicated.

A large variety of medicated thrush products are readily available for purchase in a variety of formats such as liquids or aerosols. Some horse owners have their own tried-and-true home remedy, such as sugardine, which is a combination of sugar and Betadine scrub (i.e., povidone-iodine). Bleach and hydrogen peroxide are also widely used in the field, but these products are not universally endorsed as they can damage healthy tissue and prolong healing time.

Feet can either be simply treated with the desired medication and the foot kept clean and dry afterward, or the affected feet can be packed with medicated-soaked gauze squares for one to three days. Alternately, the feet can be soaked in medicine either in bucket or a special medicine boot (available at local tack shops or online). For more severe cases and for horses that do not appear to be responding to treatment, consult your veterinarian or farrier for additional advice.

Prognosis

In uncomplicated cases that are diagnosed early in the course of disease, the prognosis for a full recovery is excellent. This is, of course, assuming that the underlying cause of the thrush is identified and managed, as well as treating the thrush itself. If only the thrush is treated, recurrent bouts of infection are likely to occur.

Complicated cases in which the infection has invaded the foot require veterinary attention, take longer to resolve, and might result in permanent lameness.

Prevention

The most important component of prevention understands that thrush does not mean that your horse is living in a dirty environment or is being mismanaged (although that certainly can be a cause and should be addressed). Thrush can occur in virtually any horse, regard-less of living conditions. Picking and inspecting each foot each day is important.

Work with your veterinarian and farrier to ensure your horse's entire foot, including the frog, is healthy. This—along with good daily management—will help you prevent most, if not all, cases of thrush.

Fast Facts

- * Thrush is an infection of the horse's foot most commonly affecting the frog and sulci.
- * Classic clinical signs are the foul odor and black, putty-like debris in the affected regions.
- * Diagnosis is based on the presence of these clinical signs.
- * Treatment is aimed at the thrush and the underlying causes or contributing factors.
- * Well-managed cases have an excellent prognosis, and future infections can be prevented with proper foot care.

Article reprinted with permission from TheHorse.com







Miniature Horse National Championships 8-11 April 2010 AELEC, Tamworth

Open to all registered Miniatures, Small Horses & Little Horses AND Miniature Ponies



Classes for registered:

AMHA USA horses

Miniature Ponies*

Miniature, Small & Little Horses*

* Horses and ponies must be registered with ANY recognised society

International Judges
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see website for details: www.minihorseinfo.com

Educate | Innovate | Inspire

2010 ANZAC CHALLENGE



Thankyou.

A HUGE thumbs up to all our sponsors - you made the IMHR Team trip to New Zealand to compete in the ANZAC Challenge possible!

Ashley Peet - Shiknanh Miniatures, Clare Pollard - Camera Cooks, Tracey Bavinton Horse Photography, Matt Cleary Builders, Carmen Bajpe - Cranage Miniature Horses, Brenda & John Oldenhof - Silver Star Miniature Horses, The Carey Family - Auckland, Pam Herrod - Nickurra Miniature and Palouse Stud, The Kelly Family - Sapphire Park Miniatures, The Briggs Family - Alchemy Miniature Horses, The Penfold Family - Rosehill Miniatures, Leanne Williams - Silver Oak Miniatures, Kerrie Pendred - Little Impressions, The Weekly Newspaper Murwillumbah, McLean Produce Store and IMHR.



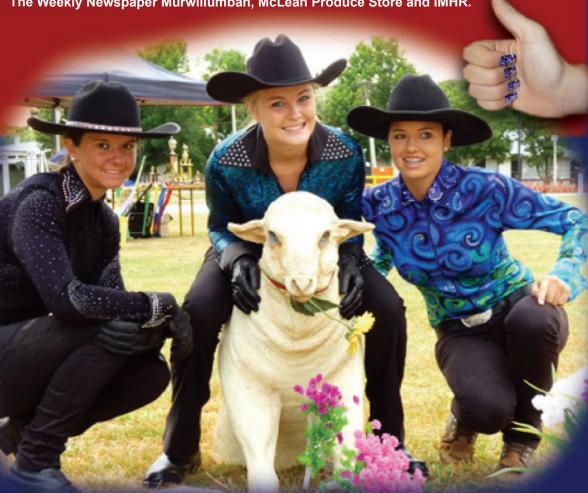
Leanne Williams & Holly Penfold



Courtney Kelly & Kerrie Pendred



Helen & Hannah Briggs



Travelling Safely with Horses

Leanne Williams (edited and compiled with information gathered from Cyberhorse.Net)

Prior to loading the horse and leaving home, be sure to thoroughly check your horse/s to ensure that there is no obvious problems such as lameness, swellings in any legs or elsewhere, eye or nose discharge etc. Taking the horse's temperature before you go will ensure that he is up to the trip and whatever activity you have in store for him at the other end. A raised temperature usually indicates that an infection is present and you may wish to investigate this before you leave. If a rise in temperature is identified when you arrive at your destination, you can suspect travel sickness and act accordingly.

A well-ventilated float is a must particularly in warm weather and in such conditions make sure that you open the vents and/or windows to ensure the best possible ventilation.

Be very sure that your float and its ramp have a good anti-slip floor. Some floors get very slippery if the horse passes manure on it - which almost always happens when they become slightly nervous - like when you ask the horse to go on the float. Some horses travel much better if you lay straw on the floor.

Firstly, train him to walk onto the float without hesitation. It is very important that your horse will walk on and then stand while the breeching door/gate is secured. Part of his training should include making him accustomed with wearing floating boots or bandages. These items of 'horse clothing' are usually thick and cumbersome, and if the horse is not used to wearing can cause the floating problems that they are designed to minimise. Some horses will travel better without boots, as they can cause some fractious individuals to kick at the boots themselves.

To protect the horse's tail from rubbing during the journey, you may wish to wrap it.

Do not 'overdress' your horse on a floating trip. Unless it is particularly cold, they need only a very light rug. Many horses are nervous or stressed in the float, and will 'sweat up'. If your horse starts to become restless during a trip, check that he has not become too hot.

On very hot days, you should open the top ventilators and side windows to allow for a constant breeze. Leave them closed in cooler weather, however as a very cold draught can cause stiffness and health problems.

HOW TO TIE YOUR HORSE TO MINIMISE THE RISK OF TRAVEL SICKNESS

Tie the horse securely with a quick release knot. Give him enough rope to *allow him to lower his head.* Veterinary research has shown that if horses are prevented from lowering their head, there is a significantly increased risk of travel sickness. This head lowering action allows the horse to clear airways the way that nature intended them to, and by tying the horse high and on a short rope you could pre-dispose him to the onset of travel stress or travel sickness. Horses can easily die from the complications of travel sickness. It is a wise practice to take their horse's temperature the day before a big trip, before leaving and upon arrival to their destination, as an elevated temperature is one of the early signs of travel sickness.

Many frequent travellers carry their own water to be sure that their horse will drink and not take exception to the water at the other end of the trip.

Another way to avoid this potentially dangerous risk is to accustom your horse to a tasty additive like molasses, 'Stockgain' or apple cider vinegar, which over-rides the often-distinctive taste of the local water supply. You can then 'give him a treat', and he will drink the local water without hesitation. This pre-travel 'training' is well worthwhile in order to allow your horse to perform to his best when away from home.



...continued over

Light Vehicle Towing & Trailer Regulations (GVM 4.5 tonnes or less)

Towing Trailers with a Load

There are a number of regulations that relate to how trailers are to be loaded and towed by a vehicle. They have been put in place to ensure that trailers are used effectively and safely, with minimized potential to harm individuals and other road users. Before towing a trailer, please ensure that all safety measures and towing regulations have been met.

The following information covers the key requirements relating to the towing of trailers. Detailed information is contained in the Road Traffic Act and Regulations, 1961.

Towing Mass Limits

The maximum mass that can be towed by a vehicle is dependent upon a number of criteria. The loaded mass of a trailer or caravan must not exceed:

- 1. The rated capacity of both the tow bar and tow coupling.
- The towing mass specified by the vehicle manufacturer or the GCM* (Gross Combination Mass) specified on the vehicle's registration certificate.

NOTE: The manufacturer of the towing vehicle may specify two different towing limits for the towing vehicle, depending on whether the trailer is fitted with brakes or not.

No Manufacturer's Specifications?

If the motor vehicle manufacturer has not specified a maximum towing mass and a GCM* is not specified on the vehicle's registration certificate, the rules below apply. These vary according to the trailer's braking system.

- *For a trailer fitted with brakes directly operated by the driver, the mass of the trailer must not exceed 1.5 times the unloaded mass of the towing vehicle.
- *For a trailer fitted with Over-Ride/Over-Run brakes not directly operated by the driver, the

- mass of the trailer must not exceed the unloaded mass of the towing vehicle.
- *For a trailer not fitted with brakes the mass of trailer must not exceed the unloaded mass of the towing vehicle or a GTM* (Gross Trailer Mass) of 750 kg, whichever is the lesser.

Trailer Braking Regulations:

- a. Trailers must be fitted with brakes if the GTM* exceeds 750 kg.
- b. Over-Ride/Over-Run brakes are acceptable up to a GTM* of 2 tonnes.
- c. Where the GTM* exceeds 2 tonnes the braking system must be fitted with a breakaway system that causes the brakes to be applied if the trailer becomes disconnected from the towing vehicle.

<u>Note:</u> These braking regulations apply within the towing mass limits detailed above.

More information available

Visit the websites in your state to make sure you are carrying your precious cargo safely. Just because your vehicle has a tow bar it does not mean that it is suitable to tow your float and horses!

I have seen a Magna towing a double horse float with 6 miniatures plus enough gear for a big show heading from QLD to Sydney. This car's front wheels were barely touching the road and the tow bar was about an inch off the ground. Is that the sort of risk you want to take with your horses!!??

Safety guidelines are there to protect your and your horses so please take the time to make sure you are towing safely.

NSW	www.nsw.rta.gov.au	Ph: 13 22 13
QLD	www.transport.qld.gov.au	Ph: 13 23 80
SA	www.transport.sa.gov.au	Ph: 13 10 84
TAS	www.transport.tas.gov.au	Ph:1300135513
VIC	www.vicroads.vic.gov.au	Ph: 13 11 71
ACT	www.rego.act.gov.au	Ph: 13 22 81
WA	www.transport.wa.gov.au	(08) 9216 8000

Visit www.cyberhorse.net.au for more articles on horse care.





Susreme Chamsions & Fancy Dress NSW State Chamsionship Show 2009



Supreme Junior Miniature
Sapphire Park Sculptures Can't Touch
This - N Kelly
(left)



Supreme Junior Little Horse Lin-Di Tia Maria - D MacFadyen (right)



Supreme Senior Miniature
Bluegables Rowdys Keepsake - M & R
Newell
(left)



Supreme Senior Little Horse Koriana Shadowfax A'Star - K Raines (right)



Supreme Senior Small Horse
Tyrone Park Zyera - G & N Tunbridge
(left)





Fancy Dress All equal State Champions!

Kate Field & Crystal Park Sunset Winds (far left)
Kate Papadopoulos & Spellbound Shooting Star (left of centre)
Stephanie Meyrick & Belle Capri Showcayce Sheza Doll (centre)
Jye Clisby & Spellbound Shiner's Resolution (right of centre)
Claire Gilroy & Spellbound Jack Daniels (far right)











NSW STATE SHOW TAREE 2009

A FEW OF THE WINNERS!



Charlotte Culver (left) and her



Spellbound Shooting Star (above)
Grand Champion Little Horse
Performance

Jan Fraser with Coomba Silver Strike



Grand Champion Senior Small Horse Gelding (above)



3rd Youth Trail 8 –13 years Claire Gilroy (above) with Spellbound Jack Daniels owned by Shikinah Miniatures



Kate Papadopoulos (above)
Reserve Grand Champion
Youth 8 – 13 years
Proudly showing
Spellbound Hocus Pocus

Ashlee Peet and Hokey Pokey (below) State Champion Open Miniature Long-reining State Champion Senior Miniature Trail Reserve Champion Miniature Six Bar Reserve Grand Champion Miniature Harness Horse





Scarlett Bolton with
Weebelong Shiners Nightcap
(below). This was Scarlett's first
ever show. WELL DONE hope to
see you at many more.
Youth trail 8 -13 years - 6th place
Youth Hunter 8 - 13 years
5th place



Above photo by Koriana Park

Jye Clisby (below) 4th out of 6 in his very first Hunter attempt CONGRATS ☺



Atlanta Rebel Scout J. & S. Dwyer (below)



Grand Champion Senior Miniature Performance Reserve Grand Champion Show Jumper

Reserve Grand Champion Junior Small Horse Performance Halfmile Leaella C. & S. McCallum (left) Crystal Park Monarchs Josephine (below) Grand Champion Junior Miniature Filly



Crystal Park Wind In The Mist (below) Reserve Grand Champion Senior Miniature Performance



Dane Peet Grand Champion Youth 8 – 13 years



Unique Inch Hi Peak A Boo and Dane (above) State Reserve Champion Junior Small Horse Trail

Photos courtesy of Spellbound Miniatures unless stated. Article presented by Brenda Peet.



Kate Field with Crystal Park Rowdy's Extreme Attitude (above) State Reserve Champion Youth Handler 8 - 13 years State Champion Youth Hunter 8 - 13 years

Best Solid Colour State Champion Spellbound Dark Magic (below)



Viv Raines (below)
Showing
Koriana Colour Me Star
State Champion Senior Small
Horse Hunter
photo by Koriana Park



Centaur Stud

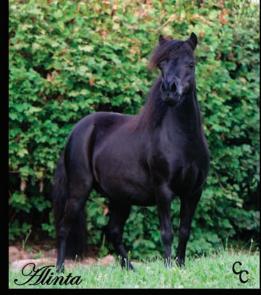
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Fire"s Phoenix







Eldorado's Qady Hawk

Majesty's Naadirah



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Independent National Show













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Equine Colic

Colic is a catch-all phrase in horses that means they have mild or severe discomfort in their abdomens

Overview

Colic is defined as the presence of abdominal pain. It is a non-specific, catch-all phrase as there are multiple causes of colic. Colic episodes can occur suddenly or can be mild and relatively self-limiting, waxing and waning over the course of several hours or even days. Signs of colic in horses are variable and often depend on the severity, location, and cause of the pain. Some typical signs of colic are:

- Lying down more than normal or getting up and lying down repeatedly;
- Standing stretched out or urinating frequently;
- Sweating, anxiety, trembling;
- Flank watching;
- Inappetance and depression;
- Pawing the ground;
- Decreased fecal output or diarrhea;
- Kicking or biting the abdomen;
- Curling the upper lip repeatedly;
- Sweating; and
- Rolling or thrashing.



While dysfunction of the heart, musculoskeletal system, or urogenital tract can also cause a horse to colic, the majority of colic episodes stem from the gastrointestinal tract. A horse's gastrointestinal system is complex in structure and function, and virtually any aspect of the gastrointestinal tract can be affected.

Some of the more common causes of colic (broken down by anatomic location) are stomach ulcers, distension, tumors, and impactions. Here are locations and typical colic causes:

Small intestine Impactions, enteritis (inflammation of the intestinal tract), displacements, torsions (twists), ileus (lack of gut motility), infarctions (obstruction of blood supply to the intestine), obstructions, and intussusception (one section of the intestine telescopes inside another part and becomes entrapped).

Cecum Perforations, torsions, intussusceptions, infarctions, and impactions.

Large intestine Gas distension, impactions, enteroliths (formation of "stones"), torsions, displacements, obstructions, and ulcers.

In some cases, the inciting cause for a particular colic episode is never determined. Some of the more common factors believed to contribute to colic include (in no particular order) inadequate water intake; consumption of poor-quality feeds or abrupt changes in diet (e.g., over-consumption of high energy feeds); pica (consuming non-food items); ingesting sand; exposure to (and consumption of) toxins, poisons, or molds; and stress secondary to changes in housing or daily routine/exercise or transportation. Studies also have demonstrated that horses with a history of colic or colic surgery are at risk for future episodes.

Call Your Veterinarian

If your horse is colicking, call your veterinarian immediately. If possible, check your horse's vital signs. This information will assist your veterinarian in establishing the severity of the colic episode and whether or not your horse is likely to require referral to a veterinary hospital for advanced care.

While waiting for your veterinarian to arrive, remove any sources of food and water. If possible, move your horse to an area that is safe in case he rolls, but do not put yourself in danger to do so. Do not administer any medications before the veterinarian has examined your horse.

Diagnosis

Once your veterinarian arrives, she/he will perform a physical exam and ask questions regarding the history of this and previous colic episodes. In addition to measuring heart and respiratory rates and assessing hydration and blood flow (perfusion), the veterinarian will auscultate (listen to) the horse's abdomen to determine if the

...continued over



gut sounds are increased, decreased, or absent. A tube might be passed through the horse's nose to the stomach to determine if there is excess fluid in the stomach. This fluid is referred to as "reflux."

The stomach has only a small volume and horses are unable to vomit. Thus it is important to ensure that fluid from the small intestines is not "backing up" into the stomach, causing distension, pain, or rupture. If a large volume of reflux is present, the veterinarian might elect to fasten the nasogastric tube to the halter to allow for repeated refluxing (rather than repeatedly passing the tube).

One of the most important aspects of assessing a colicky horse is the rectal examination. While a veterinarian's arm is small and a horse's abdomen is large, a great deal of information can still be gleaned from a rectal exam. For example, a veterinarian can palpate (feel) some impactions, displacements, or gaseous distensions. Ultrasonography can also be a useful diagnostic tool in colicking horses.

Treatment

The majority of colic cases can be successfully managed by the primary veterinarian on the farm. Analgesics (pain medications) and sedatives are the cornerstone of colic treatment. Intravenous fluids or oral fluids and/or a laxative (e.g., mineral oil) are often included in the routine management of colic.

When does a colicking horse need to be referred to a hospital? This is a difficult decision with no single answer. It depends on the severity of the colic, if the horse is insured, whether a trailer is available, and the location of the closest referral center, among other considerations. In general, horses that don't respond to one or two doses of analgesics or sedatives or have other signs indicative of severe disease are typically referred to a hospital for advanced diagnostics and treatment.

Surgical management

The goals of surgery are to relieve pain, correct fluid and electrolyte imbalances, identify and repair the cause of colic (e.g., removing a section of dead intestine, replacing displaced organs), and stimulate and maintain intestinal transit. Despite a successful surgery, post-operative complications—such as incisional infections and swelling, laminitis, abdominal adhesion (scar tissue) formation, and ileus (lack of gut motility)—remain important causes of morbidity and mortality.

Medical management

Horses treated non-surgically are held off food and water, are routinely administered analgesics, and are given fluids to restore and maintain appropriate hydration and electrolyte levels. Additional medications (depending on the underlying cause) can include antispasmodics, laxatives, and pro-motility agents.

Prognosis

While colic is the second-most-common cause of death in horses, most cases of colic have successful outcomes. According to one study, only 16.3% of colicking horses required surgery, and the overall mortality rate for colic was 11%. In other words, almost 90% of horses recovered.

Prevention

Ways to minimize colic incidents include maintaining a regular exercise program, ensuring free access to water, keeping a consistent feeding schedule, and controlling internal parasites. Institute any changes in diet or routine slowly, and avoid changing more than one factor at a time.

FAST FACTS

- Colic is defined simply as the presence of abdominal pain.
- Gastrointestinal system dysfunction is the most common cause of colic in horses, but pain originating from the heart (aortic rupture, etc.) or urogenital systems can also cause a horse to be colicky.
- Common causes of colic include impactions, enteritis, displacements, torsion, ileus, infarctions, obstructions, or intussusception of virtually any component of the gastrointestinal tract.
- Not all cases of colic can be prevented, but appropriate and consistent management will decrease the chances of colic.

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Trimming The Foal

Foal Trims

When foals are born they have a soft hoof and are more pointed. This is what we call the foal foot. At about 3 months of age this hoof has grown out and is replaced with the normal adult hoof. As I said these hooves are usually more pointed and the heels are slightly under-run. As the foal starts to move around, the foot starts to take a more normal shape due to weight bearing.

In my practice the question always come up as to when should you first trim your foal and should it be restrained when being trimmed. As for the foals in my care I like to assess the

foals at about 2-3 days old (unrestrained) for conformation and hoof abnormalities, and if a trim is required I do teach the foals to stand with a halter and lead.

Foals need to have this time to be able to strengthen their muscles that enable them to stand correctly. Foals tend to stand for the first few days with their legs bent in at the knee and hock as they try to gain their strength and balance. This then places stress on the carpal bones and tarsal bones (knees/hocks) and changes the orthopaedic balance



of the horse even at this early stage. This will then have an affect on the upper body and will influence the growth plates and growth of the hoof. As the foal grows (in heavy foals) it can start to straighten up but due to the bulk of the upper body tend to lay over at the knee and hock, this again will change the orthopaedic balance and upper body alignment. Some foals also have large upper bodies and small feet and this can cause problems due to the amount of weight placed on these small feet. It is at this stage that the foals need to be checked on a regular basis for correct orthopaedic alignment as this is when the growth plates need their alignment assured. It is important to note that foals need to have a lot of movement to enable their feet to strengthen as well as their upper body.

If we look at some of the most common problems that foals have at this stage of their life you will find it is in their legs. They are either over or behind at the knee or the leg turns in or out causing the foal to change their conformation and upper body alignment. If this is allowed to go on then the growth plates in the limbs of the foal will be set in this manner for life. But if the changes are corrected at an early stage then the foal can place its weight correctly and the growth plates can be, in most cases set in correct alignment with the upper body.

To check the conformation of the foal we can have an overall look at the foal from about 10 feet away and take in the entire animal. This will allow us to see any common faults. Then you should pick up the front limbs behind the knee and let the limb hang free (this will take out the muscle influence on the limb) and check to see if the radius (forearm) and the third metacarpal bone (cannon bone) is in a straight line and the phalanx bones (pastern bones) are in line with it. This is a true test of bone alignment without incorrect muscle tension having an influence on the limb structure. The back limbs are viewed by holding the limb behind the hock and letting the limb hang free and look straight down the limb alignment. Again the tibia bone (gaskin) and third metatarsal bone (cannon bone) should be in a straight line and the phalanx bones (pastern bones) are in line with them.

You will find that the hoof grows faster on the side of least pressure so if the limb is lying in at

the knee or hock then the hoof capsule will tend to grow faster on the lateral side (outside) and this will cause the limb to keep turning in. If the knee or hock is lying outwards then the pressure will cause the hoof capsule to grow faster on the medial side (inside) and this will turn the limb out. It is at this stage that the hoof needs to be trimmed to be able to keep under control the changing pressure in the hoof capsule. I check my foals at this early stage and trim only if needed, but I always start trimming my foals on a regular basis at about 2 1/2 months just before the foal foot is grown out. I find this then allows me to control the hoof capsule alignment through correct orthopaedic balance. When trimming you should always use the pathology of the foot to guide you as to where the pressure is incorrect in the hoof capsule and trim accordingly.

I must say, that if foals are allowed plenty of free movement over different terrain to strengthen their feet and upper body their feet will grow strong and adapt to different conditions and the continued growth will be worn away slowly (this is the natural process).

On the subject of halter training the foal at this early stage I teach the foals to just stand with the lead on the ground (this enables me to have a good look at the limb and hoof alignment), and that this means no pressure on the foal. Otherwise I apply a small amount of pressure on the halter and then release. It is this applying of pressure when they go to move and no pressure when they stand that teaches them to stand. The other thing I do is to keep the mare close to not upset either of them and I always keep down low as to not become overwhelming for the foal and keep any talking down low. Remember the horse is a flight animal and if it is scared then it will want to run away so try not to do anything that will scare the foal OR MARE and the foal will learn that it has nothing to fear and it will stand.

In closing remember that foals are constantly changing their stance as they grow and this changes the way they place weight through their hooves (orthopaedic balance) and this will influence the upper body alignment of the foal. **Long term strength and ability of the equine starts here.**

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The Adventures of Wobin and Romeo



I wuv my Aunty Wobin



Want to dance Aunty Wobin?



.. and lift !!



.. then run!



And relax.....



Amateurs !!!



What is Champagne?

Champagne is the name of a gene that dilutes black pigment to a light chocolate brown and red pigment to yellow or gold.

Although at first glance they may appear similar to a palomino, buckskin, or grulla, the gene is completely separate from the Cream or Dun genes that Champagne is a dominant gene, and is expressed on any base colour. Like

all dominant genes, at least one parent must be champagne in order to get a champagne foal. It cannot skip generations or "hide".

This gene has only been known for about ten years now, and was not very well understood at first, but now can be genetically tested for.

What makes Champagne different from the other dilution genes?

Each of the different dilution genes has something that makes it unique. The Cream gene affects only red pigment not black when heterozygous (i.e. one copy of the gene present), and has a different appearance, affecting both red and black pigment when homozygous (i.e. two copies of the gene present).

The Dun gene affects all colours, but dilutes only the body, leaving the points dark, and also adds the "dunfactor" markings. The Silver gene affects only black pigment not red, and has an exaggerated effect on the mane and tail. The Champagne gene too is unique -- it dilutes the skin pigment as well as the hair. The other diluted colours (except homozygous Cream) have dark skin like any other colour, but a champagne has pink skin, and often, lighter-than-normal eyes. Their adult eye colour is often described as "hazel" or "amber".

What does a Champagne look like?

Gold Champagne

The Champagne gene has a very unusual trait. The foals usually, but not always, are born looking the same colour as a bay, black, or chestnut foal -- but with bright pink skin and bright blue eyes. Then, when they shed their foal coats at about 2-4 months, they change to the diluted colour. This is the opposite of most other foal colours, which start out much lighter than the adult colour will be.

Gradually during the first year or so, the eyes will darken to hazel, and the skin will develop dark freckles. The pink freckled skin is unique to this colour and is different from the sort of mottling seen on Appaloosas. The freckles appear

over the entire body, but are more easily seen on the muzzle, around eyes and under the tail.



Freckles on muzzle. Note unusual eye colour

Gold Champagne

A chestnut horse with the Champagne gene is called Gold Champagne. It will look very much like a palomino, with a golden body and white mane and tail but can be distinguished from a palomino by the pink skin. Before the

Champagne gene was known, these were commonly called "pink-skinned palominos".



A bay horse with the Champagne gene is called Amber Champagne.

It will look somewhat like buckskin, with a golden body and dark points, but the points will be brownish instead of jet-black, and often the legs are not particularly dark.



Amber Champagne

...continued over



Classic Champagne

Classic Champagne

A black horse with the Champagne gene is called Classic Champagne. The colour is difficult to describe in words, a sort of light brownish grey. It can appear very similar to a grulla sometimes, but the points are merely darker, not black like a grulla. The pink skin gives this colour look similar to a Weimaraner dog.

Sable Champagne

A seal brown horse with the Champagne gene is known as Sable Champagne. They tend to be born looking halfway between an

amber and classic foal, and then when mature they look like a classic. Sable champagne can be definitively told apart from a classic by the Agouti test -- the classic will test "aa" and the sable champagne will be "Ata or AtAt."

Other factors can also influence the colour of a Champagne horse. The addition of a cream gene results in a further dilution of the horses coat colour and can resemble double dilutes, i.e. Cremello and Perlino.



Gold Cream Champagne

The Champagne gene acting on any base colour along with one or two cream genes creates **Cream Champagne**. (These used to be known as Ivory).



Sable Champagne

Again, the newborn foal will have bright pink skin and bright blue eyes; the skin remains basically pink throughout its life, developing freckles as it matures. The ivory-colour coat may be darker at birth than at maturity, but it seems the foal is usually born an ivory or buff colour. The newborn-blue eyes on these horses may turn green, but occasionally remain blue, and often go amber. The mane and tail may be nearly pure white, or shades all the way to brown, depending on the base colour.

These horses are further recognised, depending on their base colours as...Classic Cream (black base colour), Sable Cream (brown), Amber Cream (bay) and Gold Cream (chestnut). The addition of a **Silver** gene will result in a lightening of the mane and tail and a further slight dilution of base colour, though they are not very well documented to date.

Champagne can also combine with **Dun**. This combination also dilutes the body coat more than each gene would if working by itself.

Champagne and **Grey** have an interesting effect on one another. These grey champagnes generally do not grey completely to white as expected. The coat colour appears to stabilize at a certain point, but maintains enough pigment for horses of any shade to be mistaken for pale gold's.

For more information about the champagne gene, you can contact the International Champagne Horse Registry at www.ICHRegistry.com

Written by Carolyn Shepard & edited for this article by Gayle Donaldson with permission (& lots of help) from Carolyn! We hope you are enjoying our Colour Genetics article –Issue #19 will be Appaloosa.

FA A Touch of Magic





"Harleguin" from Silver Oak





"Paris" from Silver Oak

Continued on inside back page...



Buyer Beware: A Guide to Buying and Selling Horses

Member Article submitted by Leanne Williams of Silver Oak Miniatures.

This article is designed to assist anyone who is considering buying or selling horses and wants to do it with minimum chance of something going wrong. It is not intended to replace legal advice.

Don't be fooled into thinking that only inexperienced buyers new to the industry are going to get ripped off or fall victim to a scam. Many experienced breeders and owners have been bitten by unscrupulous sellers and buyers who fail to keep up their end of the bargain and in some cases never had any intention of doing so.

All members need to be aware that IMHR will not arbitrate or get involved in ANY ownership disputes or any disputes relating to the buying horses, selling horses, training services, transport services or any other transaction relating to your horses.

IMHR also has a responsibility to protect the privacy of their members. So even if you believe you have been wronged by someone, please be aware that without official authority (such as a police report or warrant) IMHR is not obliged to release any information about any member or any horse.

Review the sales contract and conditions of sale. Never assume that the seller and buyer have an understanding. Assumptions made by either party are usually the reasons for issues down the track when a conflict arises.

You don't need to be a lawyer to put together a basic sales contract so some things to check for are:

- What is the final purchase price?
- Who pays transport costs?
- Is there a height, fertility or live foal guarantee?
- Are there any conditions where a refund would apply?
- If a payment plan is offered, what are the conditions and who is responsible for

- agistment or insurance of the horse until paid for / picked up ?
- Confirm the identification of the horse via microchip / brands
- Is the parentage stated able to be verified via DNA?
- Does the horse hold many registrations and confirm that papers for those organizations are included in the sale?
- What is the horse's registered name?
- If not yet registered, what must the name be (including stud prefix)?

This list is certainly not exhaustive but will hopefully highlight some of the basic things that should be included. Each sales contract is unique and may have its own specific conditions.

If you are paying a considerable amount for a horse, a sales contract is even more critical. I suggest you contact a professional service such as Horse Force (www.horseforce.com.au) who provides expert services and advice on sales and lease contracts for the equine industry.

We have seen many cases of members selling horses without registering them first on the promise that the new owners will register the horse in the sellers prefix. There is no legal obligation (unless you have it in a sales contract) for the new owner to register the horse with the breeders prefix. The only proviso allowed in our Constitution is if that horse is already registered with another society then that name MUST be used in IMHR including the stud prefix. You must not **knowingly** register a horse in IMHR that is already registered in another society with a different name. That is illegal.

Don't rely solely on photographs or videos. In these days of technology, many are buying horses sight unseen from photographs or videos. Whilst this is probably acceptable to help you sort out which horses are worth a second look, you should never rely solely on digital images. Photographs can be enhanced with computer software and clever photographers can take very nice photos of very ordinary horses. If you can't look at the horse yourself, ask someone you trust to look for you if possible.

Don't just believe that the paperwork is 'in the office'. Ask the current owner to get a written confirmation from IMHR that the paperwork is in order and is pending processing. If they are unwilling to do so, then it is unlikely that paperwork has even been submitted.

Some sellers have been claiming that the horses are registered with IMHR or that they are just waiting for the paperwork. However, once the buyer hands over the money they find out that this is not the case.

Ensure that there are no caveats or existing contracts relating to that horse. Some stallions are sold with the previous owners retaining services to that stallion. If you purchase a stallion, always check that there are no additional services or contracts outstanding that you will be expected to honor.

<u>Checklist – Buying / Selling A Horse</u>

Obtain copies of all registration(s) (both
sides) or applications for registrations if
pending (confirm with society that
paperwork is in order at the office)
Review sales contract outlining conditions of
sale including gelding obligations
Check for any guarantees (fertility, height,
live foal) and ensure they are included or
contract
Confirm the payment conditions
Check parentage confirmation (is there DNA
on file ?)
Ensure transfer(s) for all eligible
registrations are signed by current
registered owner
Certificate of Soundness for all stallions
Ensure both seller and buyer sign the
contract and retain a copy each
Measure the horse before you sign the
transfor

While most breeders are reputable there is still a chance that a deal may go sour purely due to a misunderstanding or assumption. Even if you are buying a horse from a friend, make sure you have a sales contract.

If you find that the person you are buying the horse from or selling the horse to refuses to use a sales

contract, then that is probably a good indication that you may have problems down the track and you want to get out of that deal before it does go sour.

While a contract does not guarantee that the other party will do the right thing, at least you have something to take to court in the event that the contract is not honored.

Remember: IMHR cannot get involved in any personal disputes between members.

If the Constitution has been breached in any way and you wish to notify IMHR, please put it in writing (not email) to the Secretary for review by Committee.

While the Committee is sympathetic to those who find themselves in less than ideal situations, the use of a contract in all cases would have prevented many misunderstandings.

The most common problems IMHR is contacted about are:

- Horses being registered in names that do not include the original breeders prefix.
- Claims that horses are registered when they
- Horses being sold by those other than the registered owner (according to our records). We cannot process a transfer from a third party unless there is a paper trail (bill of sale or signed transfer) as proof of the horse changing hands legitimately.
- Members paying for horses and then horses and/or papers not arriving.
- Members having personal disputes with other members and asking IMHR to intervene.
- Horses that are not gelded when sold as pets. If the colt or stallion is not stallion quality – then geld it before you sell it!
- Horses not carrying identification such as brands or microchips when they are sold.

So three final words of advice for those selling or buying horses: CONTRACT CONTRACT

*You may use the sample contract provided on the next page or alter it to suit your specific needs.

CONTRACT OF SALE

Both parties to sign and retain a copy of this document.

Full Registered Name of Horse:	
Date of Birth:	
Identification: Brand:Microchip:	
Registrations held:	
Registrations held: Attach copies of all registrations. If the horse is pending paperwork, attach copies of paperwork s	ubmitted.
If horse is currently unregistered, the horse must carry the Registered Name as above ?	Y/N
Signed transfers for all registrations listed above to be provided ?	Y/N
Sex of horse:	
If colt/stallion/filly/mare – is fertility guaranteed?	Y/N
If colt/stallion – is this horse to be gelded as a condition of sale?	Y/N
If colt/stallion – is Certificate of Soundness attached?	Y/N
If broodmare – is this horse guaranteed in foal with Live Foal Guarantee ?	Y/N
Current height:	
Category (circle one): Miniature Pony / Miniature Horse / Small Horse / Little Horse	
Is the horse guaranteed not to exceed its current height category?	Y/N
Price: \$	
Horse can be collected prior to payment being received in full? (detail conditions below)	Y/N
Is agistment fee required until horse is collected/paid for ? Amount: \$	Y/N
Is insurance of the horse required until pick up? Paid by seller / buyer (circle one)	Y/N
In the event that the horse is determined as not suitable such as injury or death prior to d	•
including but not limited to, not meeting the conditions specified in this contract, the following	•
policies apply (cross out if not applicable):	own Bretaile
The seller will <u>return</u> all or part monies and deposits paid (Amount:	1
The seller will <u>retain</u> all or part monies and deposits paid (Amount:	
	/
O Other:	
Details of payment plan or terms (if applicable – attach emails and or other agreements if required):	
Additional conditions attached to this contract ?	 Y/N
<u>Seller:</u> I/We agree to abide by the conditions of this contract and any other conditions attached	horoto
	nereto.
Name:	
Address: Email:	
Signature(s):	
Buyer: I/We agree to abide by the conditions of this contract and any other conditions attached l	hereto:
Name:	
Address:	
Phone: Email:	
Signature(s):	

It is recommended that all parties seek independence legal advice for all contracts.

Notice to Members

With the increasing number of registrations and transfers being received at the office, it becomes even more important to ensure that your paperwork is completed correctly and completely to speed up processing.

To assist with this, we have put together a handy reference guide to help you and give you useful tips to ensure that you have given us all the information we need.

The information is on the website www.minihorseinfo.com on the **FORMS** page. Please read this carefully and hopefully a lot of your questions will be answered. Do not hesitate to contact the Secretary if you require assistance.

Any incomplete or incorrect paperwork received at the office will incur a reprocessing

Remember - do not email the office with your information - please print it and put it with your membership or registration paperwork. Due to the volumes, it is impossible for us to keep matching up the paperwork for you. You don't need to email us to tell us in advance that you have paid - just print the receipt and put it with your paperwork and post it in together.

Thank you all for your cooperation - it is very much appreciated.

Colour Competition Results!



Winner of the 0-7 age group (left) is **Epiphany Livisianos** Congratulations!

Winner of the 8-12 age group (below) is Kaitlin Papadopoulos Congratulations!

These winners will each receive a \$20 gift certificate supplied by Wholesale Horsewear House Toowoomba Qld.

Thank you so much for your sponsorship of our youth!

If you would like to take part in the next competition, keep an eye on the website www.minihorseinfo.com under 'competitions'. **GOOD LUCK!**



Classifieds

NAMBURI KEANU

Bay Colt

28.5" on January 6 2010 Born January 9 2009

Sire: Little Kings Red Buck (USA

Import)

Dam: Kingdom Park Thumberlina

MHAA regd and IMHR Pending

\$2.500

Contact Namburi Miniature Horses

Email: muzsan52@msn.com

Rose Eden Stud Reduction Sale

Mirrindel Top Gun 32" 5 year old black stallion Sire: Cherokees Show Gun Dam: Hichaperel Silver Sensation

> Nelson has been shown successfully

Reg: IMHR - needs upgrade for MHAA Good home only \$500

Contact lylepark@westnet.com.au

NAMBURI CHASCA

Black Filly

29.5" on January 6 2010 Born October 24 2007

Sire: Braeside Park Microman

Dam: Namburi Coya

MHAA regd and IMHR Pending

\$3,200

Contact Namburi Miniature Horses

Email: muzsan52@msn.com

Rose Eden Stud Reduction Sale

Kismet Southern Lad 100% American Stallion 28.5" Palomino Pinto

Sire: J R Romeo (Imp) Dam: Glenmar Park Southern Belle

Lad has been successfully shown

Best of homes only \$1,500 firm

Contact lylepark@westnet.com.au

Rose Eden Stud Reduction Sale

Kismet Regal Sandman 7/8ths American. 32.5" true golden buckskin.

> Sire: J R Romeo (Imp) Dam: Kismet Cassandra

This stallion has great conformation with stunning movement. He is 8 years old never shown. I would love to see him in a show home as I feel he would do verv well even at National level. He will only be sold to the very best of homes. This stallion is a gift at \$1,000 firm. Way under priced and is only for sale due to our advancing years telling us its time to cut back.

> Contact lylepark@westnet.com.au

Rose Eden Stud Reduction Sale

South Wind Painted Delux

2 year old bay pinto colt Mature around 35 - 36" Sire: Kismet Regal Sandman

7/8ths American

Dam: Croyden Park Lady Jade

Rego: IMHR & MHAA

Good home only \$1,000 ono

Contact lylepark@westnet.com.au

FOR SALE - SHOW GELDING - SUIT BEGINNER

Elbar Hollywood Dancer Has been lightly shown Born: 31 January 2008 will stay under 34" and will go grey. Good little first gelding \$1,000

> Email: regbarbat@hotmail.com for more information and photos. Contact: Jenny Barbat

KINVARA STUD is looking for homes for their horses.

Due to the fact that I am moving overseas I have a large number of AMHA (American) registered horses for sale.

These include: 3 senior stallions 1 yearling and 1 weanling colt Broodmares various ages 2 year old and yearling fillies 5 geldings various ages

All horses are AMHA registered and DNA qualified, so are eligible to IMHR registration if not already registered.

These are show quality stock from imported American bloodlines. All

prices are very reasonable as most importantly I want them to have

good homes.
Please contact Jan O'Keefe after 7pm on (07) 54963731 or email jan.okeefe@bigpond.com.au

NOTICES

POLICY CHANGES

Members, please be advised that all horses must hold IMHR Inc. registration if they are advertised in this magazine.

IMHR Website

If you find that there are broken links or errors on our website, would you please report this to Brenda on silverstarmini@bigpond.com If you have any other requests, please direct these to our office on info@minihorses.com.au

DEADLINES FOR MINIATURE HORSE QUARTERLY

The deadline for advertising, articles etc is clearly written on page 3 of the magazine above the Table of Contents. Please note this and have all your information to the editor **BY THIS DATE**. Please also have all inclusions **PRINT READY**, the editor will not be proof-reading, altering and/or retyping any inclusions, they will be printed as received. Thank you for your efforts. If you do not have the facilities to create your own advert, IMHR office offers a design service, please contact us for details.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Text only advertising is available for \$7.00 per section. The size is approximately business card size and does not include photos. This is a very economical way of advertising your sales/wanted/lease etc. Please submit all classifieds to the editor 'print-ready' in jpeg format as they are to appear. No retyping will be done.

REQUEST FOR SPONSORSHIP

We have been getting many requests for sponsorship of open agricultural shows.

We now require a form to be completed for all requests to enable us to ensure we are tracking this sponsorship and that it is fairly distributed.

The forms are now available for download from the website or you may request a form from the office. You must be a current financial member to request sponsorship.

Please note: be aware that even though IMHR may sponsor classes at a show run by another organisation, we do not assume jurisdiction in the event of a protest. You must follow the rules set down by the RAS, RNA or Show Society running that show. If unsure, please check with the Show Management or Show Secretary at that show.



Remind

We can't find you if we don't have your correct or current details!

If you have changed or are planning on changing your address, email or phone number please let us know.

It is up to you to keep us updated, please take the time, it is only you who will miss out if you don't.

If anyone has any interesting articles they may have read or written and would like to share with other members, please send them to the editor on minifarm@tpg.com.au to be included in future is-

These could be health issues, natural remedies that are tried and true, foaling anecdotes or tips, show tips, breeding tips or something similar. Whatever you think may be of help to another member or a new person into the industry - send it along.

Let's share and help one another if we can.

If any of the articles are not written by your personally, can you make sure you have permission for us to re-print them in the MHQ and give us the details of the author so we may give credit. Thank you.

Business Cards & Service Directory





MHQ 19





Paha Sapa

Miniature Horses since 1990

Kirsten Fitzgerald Mudgee NSW (02) 6373 4831

MHQ 19

Email: kirstenfitzgerald305@yahoo.com.au Website: http://pahasapa2850.tripod.com/



Specializing in Broken Colour Show Quality, Breeding Stock.

MHQ 19



ATLANTA
MINIATURE HORSE RANCH
Breeding Quality "Horses in Miniature"

David & Gayle Donaldson and family

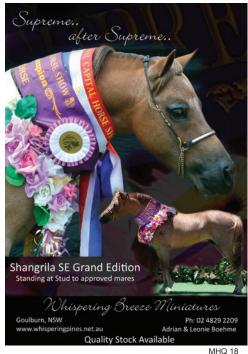
Phone: 07 5543 8273
Email: atlanta@iprimus.com.au
www.atlantaminis.com
TAMBORINE Queensland

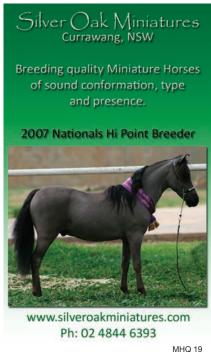
MHQ 21

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Business Cards & Service Directory











Elbar Miniature Horse S R & J Barba 02.6568 73

Notice to Members about Photos

A lot of the foal photos in this issue were sent to me as a very small file, so if they are blurry, or not as you expected, please be aware that they are reproduced proportionally as best as I can with what I am given.

Please keep in mind for future issues that you need to have **high** resolution photos with as much of the foal in the photo as possible and don't be too far away from them when you take the picture.

If you want to 'dress them up' that's fine, but understand that you may be seeing more of the 'decoration' than the foal.

As with the last issue, your foals are all beautiful and deserve to be seen at their best, so please take care when getting that special photo for publication.

Your editor.



If you have a business card and would like it advertised here, please send it along to the editor on minifarm@tpg.com.au to be included in future issues. Only \$7.00 per issue. Be seen - stay in people's minds - increase your sales potential.

They won't know you are around unless they can see you.



Badlands Holly



Bogart Park Blitzen







Gardenia Park Lest We Forget

FA Sweeter Then Honey



Mystical Park Desert Serenade

Killarney Miz Flirtacious



Whispering Breeze DQ

Mystic Casanova

Minimania Desert Winds



Nikurra Little Miss Honkey Tonk



Glenmar Park Starlight

QP Rusty Love





Royal Shadow Knight



Leawood Park Magic at Midnight

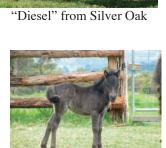


Tiny Towns CCs Rumour Has It



New Beginning Springtime





Rose Eden Ebony Rose





Silver Star Exotic Dancer



Rose Eden Romeo's Golden



Tiny Towns CCs Lady Soraya



Silver Star Stiletto





Mystical Park Icefyre



Whispering Breeze DQ Mystic Blitzen



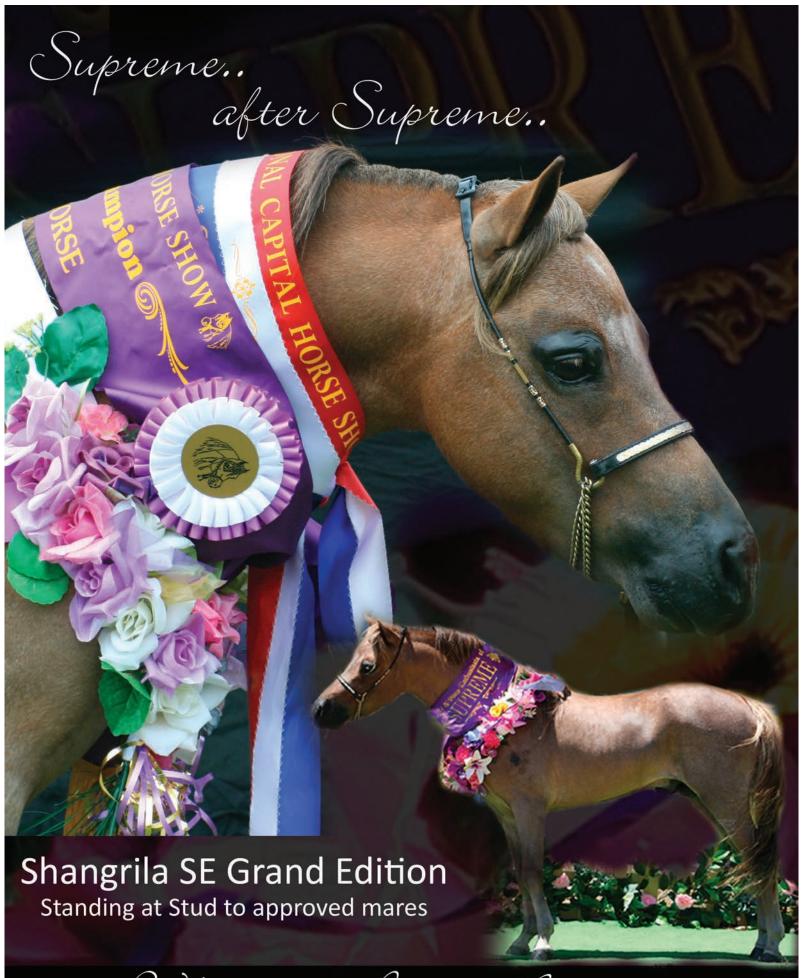
Tiny Town CCs Sunkissed Premiere'



Whispering Breeze Mystic Diva



Tiny Towns Hot Gossip



Whispering Breeze Miniatures

Goulburn, NSW www.whisperingpines.net.au

Ph: 02 4829 2209 Adrian & Leonie Boehme

Quality Stock Available