

CAPITOL RIDERS



OLYMPIA, WA.

Hoofbeats - December 2011

General meeting Jan 3rd, 7pm
Karen - Coffee, Vivian - Treats

Christmas Party - The chapter Christmas Party December 10th had an excellent turnout. Good food as always and everyone seemed to enjoy the wonderful antics of the gift exchange. **MERRY CHRISTMAS EVERYONE!**

BCHW was looking for someone who is familiar with Facebook as they apparently wanted to create a Facebook page on the Internet for BCHA. As BCHA now appears to have a page on Facebook I guess we can ignore this request.

BCHW is looking for a Legislative Chair. Interested parties should contact the BCHW President at president@bchw.org

The GPS, Map and Compass reading class has been rescheduled for February. It will be a hours long (more than four) class as there is much to cover. Ideally it should be at least two days.

The chapter web site now has many more Topographic maps than last month, with more on the way. All free and without any watermarks.

A New Years Day ride was planned for Fort Lewis. With the training areas for the ride currently closed this event could be cancelled. I offered up training areas 11, 13 or 15 east of Roy as alternatives. New Years Day this year falls on Sunday with Monday being the holiday. The plan is for a potluck at Barry and Carrie's with a ride to follow. Email will be sent notifying the membership and the event page on the web site will be kept current.

The Ride database has been on-line but still not getting used so far. Find the link at the top of the Events page of the web site. It is intended to allow riders to broadcast a planned ride and is available to anyone, member or not.

The list of horse camps on the chapter web site are

pretty well complete. I've made contact with a USFS employee out of Sedro Woolly (Mt Baker Ranger District) who wants to help update some of the camp information in the Gifford Pinchot he's familiar with. I've yet to do this. See www.capitolriders.org/gps.htm

I've got other feelers out for trail data around the state as well. Keep watching the Maps page.

Feel free to write and submit articles to me for use in the newsletter. Or suggest articles. I'd prefer you do the writing however. I do have historical documents for the chapter but have not yet had the time to go through them.

Also feel free to write articles for the Trailhead News. We would love to read about your wonderful rides. 600 words maximum.

A demo of the chapter web site is scheduled for the January general meeting at the fire hall. Come see what I've been talking about for so long. I'll be showing you what information I've made available for your use.

Our president sent an email from Ellensburg during the Directors meeting that all reference to BCHW would now show as "Back Country Horsemen of Washington". "Backcountry" is now two words. This meant the chapter logo also had to be updated which happened as well.

At the same time we were asked to make sure our mission statement matched BCHW. The chapter web site was updated.

Laura would like you to know that she and Karen attended the Director and President training session hosted by BCHW in Ellensburg, December 2nd. Jeff and Karen also attended the State Lands Meeting on the 2nd and the Director's Meeting on Dec 3rd.

Events - partial for 2012

January

- 1 - Potluck and New Years Day ride, Location TBD, Carrie Russell 360-438-1873
- 1 - Olympic Chapter Breakfast ride Green Mountain camp, Discover pass required
- 3 - General Meeting Littlerock fire hall 7 pm
- 7 - Olympic Chapter Green Mt ride Gold Creek TH 10 am, Discover pass required
- 23 - BCHW Legislative Day, Olympia 8am-3pm, president @ bchw.org

February

- 4 - Olympic Chapter ride Stottlemeyer - Port Gamble 10 am
- 7 - General Meeting Littlerock fire hall 7 pm
- 12 - Nisqually Chapter ride Ft Lewis Area 22 11 am, Pass required (could cancel)
- 16-19 - Spirit of the West Cowboy Gathering - Ellensburg, 1-888-925-2204
- 17-19 - Washington State Horse Expo Clark County Event Center
- 20 - National Hug an Equestrian Day

March

- 3 - Olympic Chapter Green Mt ride Gold Creek TH 10 am, Discover pass required
- 6 - General Meeting Littlerock fire hall 7 pm
- 11 - Nisqually Chapter ride Ft Lewis Area 13 11 am, pass required
- 16-18 - BCHW Rendezvous - Ellensburg
- 17-18 - LNT Expo, Cabela's Lacey
- 31 - Capitol Forest Great Gravel Haul, Ed Haefliger 360-427-4297 Location to be announced
- 31 - Okanogan Valley Chapter Sinlahekin Trail Clearing, Blue Lake Campground, 509-486-1547 or 509-486-2061

Winter Care for Your Horse

Are you ready for another winter? Is your horse?

Another summer is winding to an end and horse owners need to make management plans for the cooler seasons ahead. For horses, cold weather does not mean coming in from the cold, but being assisted to withstand the cold as comfortably and healthy as possible. However, horses have special needs during the cold weather to assure they will stay healthy and in good condition. Horses are very tolerant of cold conditions; in fact, horses tend to be far more stressed by heat than by cold. From the horse owner's standpoint, winter management gets very basic: routine health care, feed, water, and shelter. Any winter, be it mild or severe, will be easier to deal with if you have prepared in advance.

Assessing The Horses Condition:

For a horse to be an "easy keeper" during the winter he needs to be free of parasites, in good flesh, and properly immunized going into the winter. The cost of deworming, veterinarian checkups, and immunizations will more than pay for themselves in reduced feed costs through the stressful winter months. Work with your vet to set up a health program for each of your horses and stick with it.

We tend to think that if we are cold, our horses must be cold. Not necessarily so. Preconditioning horses before the onset of cold temperatures helps to reduce the effect of cold weather on the horse and will reduce his nutritional needs to maintain weight. A horse shouldn't lose weight in the winter. In fact, a little extra layer of fat to fend off the cold won't hurt. Fat cover acts as an insulator and provides energy reserves during stress. Altering your feeding program for the upcoming winter by providing some extra calories will allow horses to lay down an insulating layer of fat under the skin.

The horses winter coat is a horse's first defense from the cold. When allowed to grow, a horse's natural hair coat acts as a very effective thermal blanket, it increases both in length and density as the days grow shorter. A Horses winter coat is also naturally greasy, which helps it repel snow, ice, and sleet. A heavy winter hair coat a tremendous insulator and

provides as much warmth as the best blankets. Horses that are to be maintained outside should be allowed to grow a long hair coat, plus the hair within the ears and around the fetlocks should not be clipped throughout the winter months. Horses have the ability to fluff out their coats in cold weather, thereby trapping a layer of air in the coat which provides them an insulating layer. Once the hair coat becomes wet, the hair lies down and loses its insulating ability.

Stabled horses may need blanketing when they're turned out during the day, but the best blanket for an outside horse is his own full winter coat. If you do blanket your horse, make sure you take it off and brush him often. Also, realize that a blanket that is not warm enough is worse than no blanket at all. A blanket keeps the coat flat again causing loss of insulating ability.

The most accurate assessment of body condition is done through feeling the condition over the horse's ribs, plus visual inspection of overall condition. A thick winter coat can easily hide weight loss so it's important to use hands as well as eyes to monitor winter weight. Your horse should be at such a weight that you cannot see the ribs but can feel them if you run your fingers over the rib cage applying slight pressure.

Horses add body fat from front to rear and top to bottom. Evaluate their necks, withers, covering over their rib cages and croups, and around their tailheads for deposition of fat. It is really important that you feel your horses in winter due to their heavier winter haircoat. Often, one cannot accurately evaluate a horse's body condition by only visual appraisal. It is important to body condition score your horse each month in winter. By the time you see that the horse is getting thinner, it's too late and it may be difficult for horses to increase body condition during extremely cold weather. During long periods of freezing temperatures, most horses will experience some loss of body condition, no matter how well they are fed.

A horse's ears are said to be a good indicator of whether or not he is cold - cold ears mean a cold horse. Also watch to see if your horse is shivering, a warm blooded animal shivers to produce more body heat, if they are shivering, they are not warm enough.

As with all warm-blooded animals, horses must maintain their body temperature to survive. The temperature, wind chill factor, wetness, hair coat and the heat produced within the body determine the extent to which heat must be conserved. As environmental temperatures fall below the individual horses comfort zone, heat production is increased by the body by speeding up chemical reactions which produce heat.

Table I. Estimated Lower Critical Temperature For Horses In Moderate Body Condition

Hair Coat	Lower critical temperature (F)
Wet or short	60
Moderate	50
Heavy	30

Table II.
Estimated Feed Energy Increase At
Different Magnitudes Of Cold Below The Lower
Critical Temperature Of Mature Horses

Difference in F below Critical temperature	Digestible Energy Increase (Mcal/days)	Feed Intake Increase ¹ (lbs/day)
0	0	0
10	2	2
20	4	4
30	6	6
40	8	8

¹Assuming an energy density of 1.0 Mcal/lb, which is typical of many hays.

Table III.

Effect Of Wind And Rain On Digest Energy Requirement For Horses At Maintenance

Average Temperature		Additional Mcal/d	Additional Hay
32° F	10-15 mph wind	4-8 Mcal/day	4-8#/day
32° F	rain	6 Mcal/day	6#/day
32° F	rain and wind	10-14 Mcal/day*	10-14#/day

*May not be able to consume enough hay to meet requirements.

The combination of a cold wind and rain or sleet is probably the worst case scenario for a horse. Under those conditions, without shelter, he can quickly become chilled. Older horses, in particular (from their late teens on up), tend to have difficulty maintaining their internal temperatures in such circumstances. The effects of falling temperatures, wind and wet conditions will put a enormous requirement on the horse's body for heat production. How much body condition a horse loses depends on the severity and duration of the cold season and the amount of energy the horse receives from its feed.

Preparations

FEED

Know in advance what you are going to feed during the winter months. When first frost kills your summer pasture is not the time to decide on a winter feeding program and it can be detrimental to your horse. Chances are the grass that he was feeding on was devoid in nutrient value and he was losing body condition. With less time to acclimate your horse to new feed sources, plus a declining body condition, you have lost valuable time to prepare your horse for more extreme weather.

When temperatures dip, the best heat source for your horse is extra hay. During the cold weather it is best to increase the amount of hay, not concentrated feeds. Hay is digested in the cecum and colon which results in heat production by bacterial fermentation. On the other hand, concentrated feed is primarily digested in the small intestine in a short amount of time and does not produce much heat. This means a greater amount of heat is produced through the utilization of hay than utilization of grain. This makes hay a more desirable way to meet a horses' elevated energy requirements. Supplementation with grain is only necessary if horses have difficulty in maintaining body condition. Therefore, horses maintained in extremely cold conditions for an extended period, with minimal shelter may need grain supplementation to meet their energy demands.

The first step to winterizing for your horse is knowing the nutrient value of your hay. Your local county Extension office can assist you in getting your hay tested. The test will take several weeks to get the results back, so plan ahead. While you are waiting on your hay sample, find out the nutritional requirements of your horse. There are nutritional tables that determine equine nutritional requirements that can found in reference books, or in some cases, your feed store may have a copy. The nutritional requirements are based on age, size, reproductive stage (mares), and amount of work.

When your hay sample results are returned, compare the nutrient value of your hay to the nutrient requirements of your horse(s). Every horse should be fed as an individual. You will need to calculate your horses' weight to determine his feeding needs. Once you have your horse's weight, there's a simple rule of thumb you can use to determine how much feed your horse should be getting each day. The total weight of feed per day should be between 1.5% and 3.0% of your horse's body weight.

Extra calories are particularly important for older horses in winter, recommendations are that horses on the high side of 20 years be fed at least 120% of the National Research Council's recommendations for daily intake (from 1.5% to 3.0% of the horse's body weight).

Many adult horses can maintain body condition on a complete diet of a good quality hay with access to free choice trace mineralized salt. Adult horses should consume between 1.5 and 2 percent of their body weight in hay or a 1,000 lb. horse will eat 15 to 20 lb. of hay per day. Supplementation with grain is only necessary if horses have difficulty in maintaining body condition. Therefore, horses maintained in extremely cold conditions for an extended period, with minimal shelter may need grain supplementation to meet their energy demands. In cases where a combination of hay and grain will be required to meet the nutritional needs of the horse, savings may be realized without affecting the horse if you can utilize more of the cheaper hay and less of the more expensive grain. Make sure that vitamin and mineral requirements are met as

well. Get in enough good hay to last through until next year's hay crop. To calculate how much you need, figure on half a square (50 LB) bale per horse per day then add some to cover for the occasional moldy bale or extra cold weather.

Providing more hay is a fairly simple; just feed an extra flake or two per meal, and monitor how much your horse eats and how well he maintains his weight. Since a horse's tendency is to be wasteful and trample the hay into the ground, you'll need to allow at least 25% extra for wastage. With horses fed in groups make sure each get their fair share of hay, space the piles out of kicking distance and put out one or two more piles than the number of horses. That way, when the boss horse keeps thinking another pile looks better than the one she's presently eating from, the other horses can move to new piles too. This is one instance when you might want to seek out hay with a slightly higher legume content than grass, even for your mature horses. Higher protein legume hays are also higher in energy and nutrients, and that bit of extra energy might be a boon when temperatures plunge.

Feed only clean hay, discard any that shows signs of moldiness (generally noticeable as white matted or fuzzy patches within a flake), smells musty, or raises clouds of particles when dropped to the floor from a height of a few feet.

All horses should have access to a trace mineralized salt block.

Water Requirements

Without water, nothing in your horse's body will function. Horses will often reduce their water intake as temperatures fall. This reduced water intake, combined with increased forage consumption can lead to a greater incidence of impaction and colic. Ideally, water should be warmed so that the horse will consume adequate amounts. Water should be available at all times. Water should be maintained between 45 and 65 degrees F and any ice crystals should be removed. If you are in an area that has regular freezing, check the water supply twice daily as horses will drink eight to 12 gallons a day.

A basketball or soccer ball floating in the water trough will keep it from completely freezing over. To help prevent freeze up in the water trough, place it in the sunniest spot available, and bank dirt around its sides to help insulate it. You might want to try covering part of the top with plywood, leaving a small area free for drinking. However, if you get very hard freezes you may want to invest in one of the various water heaters that are on the market. If you use float heaters, automatic waterers, or heated water buckets, be sure to check them to insure the heater is not shorting out and shocking the water. Allow plenty of space between water tanks and fences. If the whole herd drinks at the same time, there's often some scuffling and butting around the tank, and horses might be pushed through the fence.

Some people believe horses can get by on snow. "Get by" they might, but horses require a lot of water to digest dry feed. Forcing a horse to produce moisture by eating snow is counterproductive. Six times as much snow must be eaten to provide an equal amount of water. Furthermore, calories are used to melt the snow that should be used for body warmth.

Whenever possible, offer your horse warm water at a temperature of about 45-65° F. Studies have repeatedly demonstrated that a horse's water intake in winter increases dramatically if he has access to warm water. Recent research has shown a 40 percent increase in water intake when horses are offered warm water on wintery days.

Check the Hydration of Your Horse

Measure Capillary Refill Time

1. Use both hands to part the horse's lips and expose the gums.
2. Press gently and briefly on the gum of the upper jaw with the index finger or thumb of one hand. This will force the blood from the capillaries, "blanching" the gum.
3. Watch and count how long it takes for the gum to return to its natural pink color after removing your finger. If the count is longer than 2 seconds, your horse may be dehydrated or have a circulatory problem.
4. Take this measurement regularly to get an idea of what's normal for your horse.

Check Skin Turgor

5. Pinch the skin on the horse's neck in front of the shoulder, using your thumb and forefinger.
6. Note whether the skin snaps back to its normal position quickly or responds slowly and remains "tented up." A slow response can indicate dehydration.

7. Check skin turgor regularly to get an idea of what's normal for your horse. Individuals can show variation in this test.

Tip: An older horse may have less elastic skin that returns slowly to its normal position even if the horse is well hydrated.

Assess Eyes and Gums

8. Learn what your horse's eyes and gums normally look like. They should appear moist and shiny, not dry.

9. Inspect your horse's gums and eyes frequently.

Shelter Requirements

The Pastured Horse

Stalling is not necessary for all horses but protection from the winter elements is necessary. Horses acclimate to winter conditions extremely well but need to be able to escape the bitter winds and moisture. A small, three sided run in shed or timberline to provide escape from strong winds and snow or ice is often all that is necessary for pastured horses. Horses provided shelter will require less feed, can more easily maintain body weight and are less stressed. These effects make the cost of sheds and windbreaks more attractive by reducing feed bills and reducing stress related sickness.

If a three sided shed is used, the open side of the shed should be opposite the prevailing wind. Each mature horse should have at least 80 square feet. The back wall should be 9' high, and the opening needs to be 11-12' tall. A 4-6' overhang will help prevent rain and snow from blowing into the shed. Sheds should be located so they have adequate drainage. Make sure that the entrance is big enough so that any bullies in the herd do not get an opportunity to corner the other horses. If your horse will have access to a runin shed, it should be cleaned out prior to winter really setting in. Remove old bedding and manure, and rebed the shed with 4" to 8" inches of fresh bedding.

Check the drainage to be sure that water will not run into the shed. Make sure there are no loose boards or nails in the shed. Horses are active and prone to injuries.

Observe the horses for any indication of ill health or abnormalities, while they are turned out on a regular basis. A shiny, glossy hair coat is one of the best indicators of a healthy horse. Hair coat is reflective of good nutrition and health. When in a pasture, lot, or paddock horses normally try to stay in a group--a horse off to itself may be hurt or ill. Horses normally have firm manure balls that are not loose and watery and do not contain undigested grains, etc. Urine is normally wheat-straw colored and not cloudy or dark red.

Care should be taken when leaving younger, less experienced horses on winter pasture. Running an older horse as a "baby sitter" can help teach the youngsters how to find shelter, food and water. Additionally, the "baby sitter" often has a calming effect on the young herd and reduces the chances of them running through fences and such.

Check your fence line periodically during the winter to ensure that downed trees or other hazards have not opened sections of your fencing. Also in the case of electric fencing, the level of the snow can short out a fence line. Hungry animals are more apt to challenge a fence than well fed ones. The solution is to arrange for more feed, not build a fortress fence.

The Stalled Horse

Horse owners will have much less labor, and at times healthier horses if they are turned out during the winter months. Many horses wintered in closed barns develop respiratory problems. Damp stalls, ammonia build up, and poor ventilation all contribute to respiratory problems. When the barn is closed up because of rain or cold weather, ammonia, dust, and stale air are trapped in the barn. Good ventilation is crucial. Research indicates that most of the ammonia and dust are below the level of 2 to 3 feet. This makes air quality a big problem for young horses. Therefore, it is important to have good ventilation and air flow through the barn to maintain good air quality and minimize respiratory problems. Horses tolerate a wide range of temperatures. In an unheated building with low air movement, the only horses likely to experience cold stress are new born foals or young stock whose metabolic rates are low because of disease or malnutrition.

There are three natural forces of ventilation for stables:

1) The Stack effect, i.e. warm air rising off the horse will rise up and leave the stable drawing fresh air in.

- 2) Aspiration - wind blowing across the top of a stable will help to draw stale air out.
- 3) Perflation - wind blowing from side to side and end to end of a building will aid ventilation.

It is critical to ensure thorough movement of air in a stable. The air should be allowed entrance at a low level, then be drawn out the top of the barn. Drafts at the level of a horse's body trunk should be avoided, as these can result in chills.

Several management practices can assist in improving the air quality in a barn.

- * First, the barn should be designed where the prevailing wind can move through the barn. Even though it may be cold outside, it is better to open the barn doors and have good air flow than to reduce air quality and increase the probability of respiratory problems.
- * Second, the barn should be designed to have good air flow through vents on the sides and in the roof to maintain air flow when barn doors are closed.
- * Third, cleaning stalls daily and removing manure and wet bedding greatly improves the quality of the air.
- * A fourth suggestion is to design the bottom of the stall to allow good air flow at ground level. Slatted boards at the bottom of the stall up to 4 to 5 feet are recommended to allow air flow at ground level. Wire panels or metal bars are normally recommended for the upper half of the stall.

Preparing Your Barn

Preparing your barn for winter depends on where you live. In the South, with its mild winters, there will not be much need for expensive heating systems and heated water tanks. In the North, however, where areas may be snowed in for a length of time, it is essential to ensure that your barn is self-sufficient and capable of riding out winter's worst.

- * Make sure that you have enough feed, bedding and hay and that they are stored in a dry place with feed in rodent proof containers.
- * Check your water supply. Insulate above ground piping with wrap around insulation available at most hardware stores. For interior buckets that freeze overnight; various insulating devices are available that your water buckets fit down inside. Heating elements that hook over the side of the bucket are available.
- * Resist the temptation to close every window and door in the barn. It's better to put an extra blanket on if necessary than to keep horses in a completely closed barn.
- * Have your electrical wiring checked over. You will use the interior lighting more often in winter, it's best to avert a fire hazard.

Health Care:

- * Maintain a good dental program and parasite control program. Teeth should be checked for wear and floated if needed. Sharp edges can cut the tongue and prevent proper chewing which results in wasted feed and poor feed utilization. Normal healthy horses chew evenly with both sides of their mouth and show predictable enthusiasm for eating.
- * Mucous Membrane Color: The membranes of the horse's gums and lip should be a healthy pink color. Pale white, yellow, or deep purple colors are all cause for concern.
- * Legs should be kept clean. Mud and snow will accumulate on long hair (feathers) of the fetlock and cannon. Keep them clean and remove caked mud, snow, and manure. Soreness and ulceration can develop if cleanliness is not maintained.
- * Hoof care must be kept on schedule throughout the winter. Shoes should be pulled unless you plan to ride on rough surfaces. Care should be taken not to trim horses too closely to prevent bruised, sore feet from the frozen ground.
- * In winter weather, the horse should be cooled out slowly by rubbing down and walking. A horse may need to be walked for up to 45 minutes after an intense workout.
- * Impaction colic becomes more prevalent during cold weather. This normally occurs because the horse does not consume an adequate amount of water during cold weather and does not have an adequate amount of water in his digestive tract for digestion. Water should be warmed so that the horse will consume adequate amounts.
- * Wet conditions can cause the outer covering of the foot to deteriorate, which causes cracking and splitting. Mud and sand can work their way into the cracks, causing the hoof to spread even further. Every effort should be made to keep the hoof wall intact. This can be done by keeping the hoof as dry as possible and applying hoof dressing

regularly. Hoof dressing has waterproofing properties that keeps water from soaking into the foot.

Update any needed vaccinations, make sure the horse has been immunized against tetanus. Horses often get undetected cuts in the winter that are an ideal environment for the tetanus microorganism.

Create and maintain a proper winter management plan for your horses and they'll respond by coming out of winter fit and ready for the new year.

Beverly J Whittington 2000

Early one morning, one of the gods was galloping around Mount Olympus. Invigorated by the brisk breeze, he shouted euphorically, "I'm Thor!"

His stallion looked back at him and reminded him, "That's because you forgot the thaddle, thilly!"

Two cows are standing in a field.

One says to the other "Are you worried about Mad Cow Disease?"

The other one says "No, It doesn't worry me, I'm a horse!"

Some race horses were staying in a stable. One of them starts to boast about his track record. "In the last 15 races, I've won 8 of them!"

Another horse breaks in, "Well in the last 27 races, I've won 19!"

"Oh that's good, but in the last 36 races, I've won 28!", says another, flicking his tail.

At this point, they notice that a greyhound dog has been sitting there listening. "I don't mean to boast," says the greyhound, "but in my last 90 races, I've won 88 of them!"

The horses are clearly amazed. "Wow!" says one, after a hushed silence. "A talking dog."

Q: If a king sits on gold, who sits on silver?

A: The Lone Ranger

A city dweller came to a farm and saw a beautiful horse. He decided he had to have the animal. He bargained with the farmer and the farmer finally sold him the horse. The city man jumped on the horse and said, "Giddyup!" The horse didn't budge. The farmer explained, "This is a special kind of horse. He'll only move if you say, 'Praise the Lord.' To stop him, you have to say, 'Amen.'" Keeping this in mind, the new owner yelled, "Praise the Lord!" whereupon the horse took off with great speed. Soon horse and rider were headed for a cliff. Just in time the rider remembered to say "Amen!" The horse came to a screeching halt right at the edge of the cliff. Relieved, the rider raised his eyes to heaven and exclaimed, "Praise the Lord!"

JUNIOR: Daddy, there's a man at the circus who jumps on a horse's back, slips underneath his belly, catches hold of its tail and finishes on the horse's neck!

FATHER: That's nothing. I did all that the first time I rode a horse!

An out-of-towner accidentally drives his car into a deep ditch on the side of a country road. Luckily a farmer happened by with his big old horse named Benny. The man asked for help. The farmer said Benny could pull his car out. So he backed Benny up and hitched Benny to the man's car bumper. Then he yelled, "Pull, Nellie, pull." Benny didn't move. Then he yelled, "Come on, pull Ranger." Still, Benny didn't move. Then he yelled really loud, "Now pull, Fred, pull hard." Benny just stood. Then the farmer nonchalantly said, "Okay, Benny, pull." Benny pulled the car out of the ditch. The man was very appreciative but curious. He asked the farmer why he called his horse by the wrong name three times. The farmer said, "Oh, Benny is blind, and if he thought he was the only one pulling he wouldn't even try."

NON-MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Come Join Us!

To join or renew your membership with BCHW, complete this application:

- Please **PRINT LEGIBLY**.
- Sign the **LIABILITY RELEASE** (all members over 18).
- Make checks out to **CAPITOL RIDERS**.
- Give or mail the application to Chapter Treasurer:
 Traci Koch
 61 SE Craddick Road, Shelton WA 98584-9236



Member Info

New Member Renewal – Membership number(s): _____
 Adult's name(s): _____
 Children's name(s): _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ ST: _____ Zip: _____
 Phone number: _____ E-mail: _____
 Legislative district (if known): _____ County: _____

STATE MEMBERSHIP

Basic Membership

Single \$36.00
 Family \$49.00

Optional Membership (*includes family or single from above*)

Contributing \$65.00
 Sustaining \$100.00
 Patron \$250.00
 Benefactor \$500.00
 Lifetime (Single) \$1200.00

State dues paid online (attach receipt copy)
 Additional State Donation \$ _____
 Subtotal A \$ _____

CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP

Chapter Name (or Independent): _____

Capitol Riders

Chapter Dues - Single \$10.00
 - Family \$15.00 \$ _____

Additional Chapter Donation \$ _____

Subtotal B \$ _____
 Grand Total (A+B) \$ _____

LIABILITY RELEASE & NOTICES

All ADULT members MUST sign! Adult's signature covers minor children.

Recognizing the fact that there is a potential for an accident wherever horse use is involved, which can cause injuries to horses, riders, and spectators, and also recognizing the fact that Back Country Horsemen of Washington, including Chapters, officers, directors, or members, cannot always know the condition of trails or the experience levels of riders or horses taking part in trail rides or other BCHW events, I do hereby release and hold harmless the above named from any claim or right for damages which might occur to me, my minor children, or horses.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Back Country Horsemen of Washington (BCHW) is a public charity as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3). Accordingly, membership dues paid to BCHW may be treated as deductions characterized as "charitable contributions" when computing federal and state income tax obligations.


Tack Room Too



201 Lee St. SW
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Glen Morgan
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A Project of the Freedom Foundation

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This space for rent

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Capitol Riders
<http://capitolriders.org>

