

Hoof Beats North



The Newsletter of Competitive Trail Riding in Alaska

Winter / Spring 2015

Congratulations To The 2014 Region 1A Team Award Winners!



Open Lightweight - 1st Place
Brenda Grogan and Willow Bey Star



Open Lightweight - 2nd Place
Terri Mielke and Dynamic's Spirit



Open Lightweight - 3rd Place
Donna Forrester and Flash's Gentleman Jim



Comp. Pleasure - 1st Place
Kelly Stevenson and Brisco



Comp. Pleasure - 2nd Place
Sarah Gotschall and Spiffy



Comp. Pleasure - 3rd Place (tie)
Jeanie Fabich and My Kia To Success



Comp. Pleasure - 3rd Place (tie)
Ashlynn Kirk and Gypsy



Novice Lightweight - 1st Place
Cindy Luther and Merrylegs

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From the Editor...

First, I'd like to send out a big Congratulations to all the Region 1A Team Award winners for 2014! You all did an amazing job with your horses and you are very deserving of these awards!

This issue of the newsletter is a little late in coming, and I apologize for that. Life gets crazy sometimes and things don't always get done when they should. But here it is, finally!

I recently attended the NATRC National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri. Region 6 did a really great job of putting together a very nice convention, with a great panel of interesting speakers. The awards banquet was very nice with lots of awards and great food! Too bad they couldn't do a better job of making the weather a wee bit warmer. It was considerably warmer in Fairbanks, Alaska than in Kansas City, Missouri that weekend! But overall, it was a very nice, educational and informative convention.

This issue of the newsletter contains a couple of articles about NATRC matters. The first addresses your membership dollars, since I don't think a lot of you know that the money you spend for an NATRC membership actually helps us out right here in Alaska. The second article is to help you understand the difference between NATRC's membership year and ride year. This issue has come up on several occasions, here in Alaska and also at the National level. A change to the Rulebook is in the works to make this difference clearer for everyone. Please read these two articles, and if you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact me.

As we head into spring, I hope you have lots of saddle time planned and may the horse hair not fly up your nose! See you on the trails!

Laurie Knuutila

Challenge of the North CTR Ride Update

The Challenge of the North CTR is scheduled to be held in the Fairbanks area on July 17-19, 2015. We've put together a very dynamic and enthusiastic management team, who are working hard on all fronts to make the ride a huge success.

There is a website for the ride. Find us at [Challenge-Ride](#) and there is also a Facebook page at [Challenge of the North Competitive Trail Ride](#). We're trying to keep everyone informed about things pertaining to the ride through these sites.

Be sure to come support our fundraising endeavor at the Tack Swap in Fairbanks on March 22, at Pioneer Park. Come by our table and see what you can do to help support the ride!

We are still working on a ride camp. Several options are being pursued, but we may not be able to finalize a spot until the snow goes away. We want to make sure that we'll have good, all-weather access to whatever location we find.

Volunteers are always needed, and although several key positions have been filled, there is a need for more bodies. We need pulse and respiration crew members, timers, drivers, and more. If you can help in any way, please let us know.

We look forward to seeing everyone at the ride and we will keep you up-to-date as plans develop. See you on the trail!

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40

The number of dollars you spend for a single junior membership in NATRC.

60

The number of dollars you spend for a single membership in NATRC.

90

The number of dollars you spend for a family membership in NATRC.

Your NATRC Membership Do\$\$ars – Where Do They Go?

Membership in the North American Trail Ride Conference offers several benefits to trail riders. These include reduced entry fees at NATRC-sanctioned rides, voting rights in the governance of the organization, eligibility for regional, national and mileage awards, and eligibility to purchase personal liability insurance at a greatly reduced cost. But when you spend the money to join the organization, where does the money go?

If you join as a single member, you spend \$60.00. Of that \$60.00, NATRC keeps \$45.00 to help fund the organization as a whole, but the other \$15.00 goes back to the region in which you live. In the case of Alaska, we are part of Region 1. Region 1 in turn sends that \$15.00 back to us here in Alaska, as Region 1A. The money that comes to us from Region 1 is given to the manager of either the Challenge of the North ride in Fairbanks, or the Bald Mountain Butt Buster ride in Wasilla. Those managers in turn use those funds to help with the expenses of putting on a competitive trail ride. So, the more Alaska members there are, the more dollars come back to Region 1A to help keep the rides going here. Just another reason to go ahead and send in your NATRC membership today!

10

The number of dollars that NATRC sends back to the region for a single junior membership.

15

The number of dollars that NATRC sends back to the region for a single membership.

20

The number of dollars that NATRC sends back to the region for a family membership.

7 Things to Teach Your Trail Horse

By Dee McVicker

Reprinted from Equus Magazine

For most of us, trail riding is all about relaxation and enjoyment. When you leave behind the rigors and repetition of arena work, you can simply savor the experience of being in the saddle and perhaps getting to know your horse a bit better.

But sometimes a trail outing becomes a test of wills--and your skills. It's hard to relax on a ride punctuated by successive spooks or interrupted by refusals to cross water or pass "scary" objects. And it's exhausting trying to control constant jiggling or, conversely, squeeze a little momentum out of a sluggish mount. The disappointment is even greater if every other horse on the ride seems to be taking everything in stride. What is it about those horses that makes them so much more fun to ride on the trails?

Finding the answer means looking beyond specific incidents and frustrations and taking a broader view of your horse's training. To perform well on the trail, a horse must have a good foundation, says trainer and clinician Jonathan Field from British Columbia, Canada. "People don't equate the same level of prep for trail riding as other disciplines because it seems like such a simple endeavor," he says. "But the people who are living the dream, they're the ones who have put in the time to make that horse the best trail horse he can be."

To set out on that path yourself, you may need to revisit a few basic training exercises. Many of these will involve skills your horse learned long ago but hasn't had to use very often. Others will focus on gaps in training that can be fudged a bit in the security of the riding ring but become significant issues when you're away from home. But, mainly, going back to the fundamentals will help you address larger

issues of compliance and respect that underlie many trail behavior problems.

Here are the seven things to teach your horse to keep your trail outings as harmonious and enjoyable as possible.

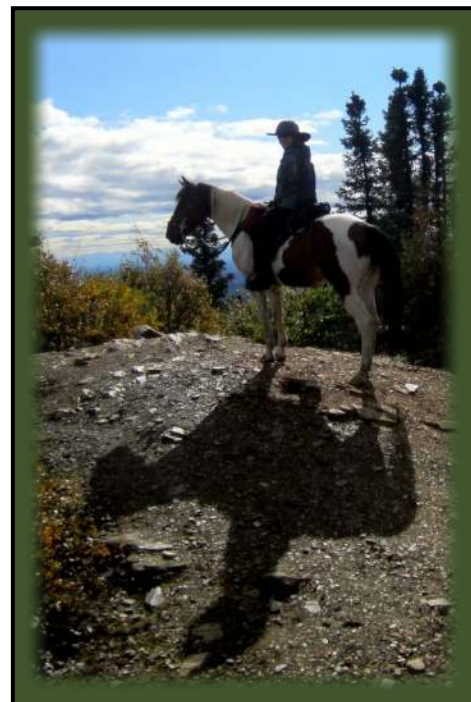
1. Teach your horse to: **Load willingly.**

"Big red flags go up when I see someone having trouble loading because it tells me about the willingness of the horse and if he has respect for the rider," says Gary Woods, a frequent trail rider from Gilbert, Arizona, who is also my riding instructor of many years.

Loading into a trailer is basic to trail riding; you won't get to many far-flung trails without a willing traveler. Although horses tend to be a little claustrophobic by nature, most learn to tolerate hauling, given enough time and patience. But loading problems are usually not just about getting into a trailer. They're almost always about you and your horse, and where you stand in his estimation of your leadership skills.

I learned this the hard way years ago, when I called Woods to ask if he could help me retrieve my horse, Louie, from a friend's backyard after he refused to load for two days. Woods said he could help, but that it would take patience, trust and groundwork. He was right. Today, Louie is a consistent loader. He hops into any trailer when asked, and just as important, once we arrive at the trailhead, he's quiet, confident and a pleasure to ride.

"If the horse is stressed out the whole time he's in the trailer, and he's burned up every ounce of confidence he's ever had, and he's sweating and scared, how is he ever going to go on that great ride you want?" points out Field. If you take the time to teach your horse to haul safely and confidently,



many other issues will resolve themselves in the process, he says. Along with gaining the horse's trust, exercises such as sending him over tarps and driving him through narrow openings can help prepare him for loading and hauling, according to both Woods and Field.

2. Teach your horse to: **Go where you point him.**

A good trail horse will go willingly over obstacles, around rocks, down canyons and, especially, through water. "At some point you're going to come to water that you have to cross, and if your horse refuses, you're going to have a problem," says Field.

Some horses are willing to cross water and go where you point them, either by training or by nature. Woods says he can tell a lot about a horse's willingness by his response to pressure. "If I touch his rib cage, I expect the horse to move over. If he doesn't, that doesn't mean I can't teach him to move off of pressure, but a good trail horse will already have that ability," he says.

An unwilling horse is one of the more common problems for trail riders, but it's also one of the more fixable ones, given the right training and leadership. Both Woods and Field do leading exercises to get the horse in sync with his handler's body language. "If I'm not able to control the path on which my horse walks from the barn to the stall, why is he

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going to pay attention when we get out there and things get a whole lot more interesting?" points out Field, who expects his horses to walk stride for stride with him, just as they would with the herd.

"By having that level of sensitivity to the herd and awareness to every movement, they have no time to focus on anything else. Their focus is locked in on me, the leader," he explains.

3. Teach your horse to: Come back to neutral.

A good trail horse will keep a cool head no matter what is happening around him. A mare in season, a barking dog or a small-scale mutiny among the other horses on a ride—any of these situations can turn ugly if your horse overreacts. "I see this happen a lot. A horse in the group becomes animated and starts bossing other horses around, and someone's horse explodes as a result," says Field. Some horses naturally have a calm and willing disposition, yes, but training, leadership and riding with intention can help to defuse any horse and bring him back to neutral in eventful situations.

"So many recreational riders are just going along. They're not active in their intention, and the horse feels he has to look out for himself as a result," says Field. Keeping your horse's mind engaged while in hand or under saddle, and generally riding with purpose can help cooler heads prevail in times of high stress and uncertainty.

4. Teach your horse to: Be careful about where he puts his feet.

He has four of them, and he should know where they are and where you want him to put them next, says Woods. This is especially important when your horse is asked to scramble down a steep canyon of loose rock or to scoot around, say, a moving bike or low-hanging branch. I had some time to think about this recently as a small group of us braved a too-narrow mountain pass with a steep drop-off on one side. I remembered my conversation with Woods years ago, at a frustrating time when just about everything needed to be trained in or out of my little brown horse. "Give me one good reason why I should keep him," I said to Woods, who replied, "Because he is sure-footed." He was right, of course.

Over the years, I've spent more than a few anxious moments in the saddle thanking my lucky stars that my horse could keep all fours on the ground during incredible circumstances and on tough terrain.

But what if your otherwise trail-worthy horse trips from time to time and sometimes seems a bit unstable? Woods and Field suggest getting him to pay attention to his feet by asking him to step over cross rails, around poles and through obstacles of all kinds, and the more uneven the ground, the better. "I'm never quite comfortable with a horse who's raised on the flat because it's like riding two horses. He's bound to be out of balance so that if he gets in trouble on the front end, his back end can't help him. Horses like this get trippy," observes Field. He likes to back his horses up hills and down hills, and to get them to lift up their feet and round their backs when possible. "I want to see them get worked up and down hills in hand to figure out how to get themselves balanced, so that by the time I get on them, they have a pretty good idea where to put their feet," he adds.

5. Teach your horse to: Overcome his flight instinct.

One day you'll be ambling along the trail and, in the blink of an eye, you'll come across a bear or deer or, more likely, a bush with fangs. Your horse's split-second reaction should be to stop, not bolt, and to wait for your cue. "If I can wriggle the rein, and his ear comes around as if to say, 'Yes, I'm here,' that's good. But if I try to wriggle my rein or touch him with my leg and he doesn't move, that's not good," says Field, explaining that a refusal to move is almost as bad as a bolt—and, in fact, is a precursor to a bolt. "Anybody who has started young horses knows that the longer the horse takes to take his first step, the more he is going to come apart when he does because he's stored up energy," he explains.

Of course you can't expect that your trail horse will never spook, but you'll want to teach him not to overreact when he does. "He is going to spook at some time, so the question is how big is his reaction and how long is it going to be before he's OK with it?" says Field. Simple observation can tell you a lot about how a horse reacts to

new stimuli. Is he explosive without warning? Or does he take things in stride? Does he get worked up slowly and remain in a heightened state of alert for a long period? Or does he snort, approach the object of concern and return to a more relaxed state within no time?

Easygoing horses who quickly recover from surprises make the best mounts for trail riding. But it's wise to spend time building any horse's confidence. Trail challenge competitions and play days are great for desensitizing the horse and exposing him to new stimuli in a controlled setting. In addition, Woods suggests establishing a relaxation cue, such as a pat on your horse's withers or a slight lift of one rein as a "Come back to me" or "It's OK" cue as one more measure of control should your horse's world turn upside down while ambling down the trail.

6. Teach your horse to: Maintain his independence from other horses.

If your horse is friendly with his herdmates, that's fine. But if he's glued to the tail of the horse in front of him, that's not. Likewise, if one horse in the group trots, your horse shouldn't have to trot, too.

Seemingly little issues like these can become dangerous quickly if you're separated from the group for any reason or if one horse bolts or starts acting out and your horse follows suit. "So often these horses live in small spaces, and they're not used to horses coming and going. If their riders don't fundamentally have the leadership to keep these horses with them, they lose control," says Field.

To find out where your horse falls on the herd-bound spectrum, both trainers suggest watching him interact with his herd or taking him out for a ride alone. Does he call out to other horses or balk when leaving the property alone? Does he feed off the energy of other horses in the pasture? Does he readily back down when challenged by the herd? Or is he overly bossy?

An insecure horse is more likely to be herd-bound than a more confident one, but aggressive horses also exhibit a related behavior—a tendency to be bossy or pushy toward other horses, according to Woods.

He suggests exercises such as gradually lengthening the distance between you and other *(Continued on [page 6](#))*

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riders and keeping the horse's attention on you at all times, which is at the heart of all herd-bound issues. "The reason he's looking to other horses is because he doesn't trust you, and that's the number-one thing you need to develop in a good trail horse," says Woods.

7. Teach your horse to: Head out as eagerly as he heads home.

A good trail horse has to be able to go anywhere without issue. He won't jig, grow anxious, or bolt for the barn at the first sign you're turning for home.

Barn-sour horses typically lack confidence and have many of the same tendencies as the herd-bound horse, and they may even be attached to their herdmates as well as to familiar surroundings.

Horses who are more curious by nature or have been exposed to different environments early on are more likely to adjust to the novelty of trail riding, while habitually barn-sour horses are more predisposed to be anxious in new settings and situations, according to Field. He says that many horses

fall somewhere between these two extremes and simply need more exposure to new and different surroundings before they make confident mounts.

"A lot of horses live in 10- by 10-foot pens, and suddenly they're put out on the side of a mountain somewhere with little or no preparation whatsoever. You have to be willing to prepare them for trail riding like you would any other activity," says Field, who advises ponying a young horse with a more experienced, confident horse when possible.

He also suggests slowly expanding the barn-sour horse's zone of comfort around a familiar trailhead or arena to help him gain confidence and adjust to new environments.

There's one last thing you'll want your trail horse to have, but it's not something you teach with lessons or exercises: It's a good attitude. A good attitude trumps all other desirable characteristics in a trail horse simply because with the right attitude, he is more inclined to load willingly, get along with other horses, and keep his cool during times of excitement and uncertainty. A good attitude means he's confident in his abilities as a trail horse and he's

enjoying the ride to the extent that any horse can.

No doubt, your horse has already let you know his feelings on the matter. If he's difficult to catch, balks or pins his ears at the merest suggestion that you'll be saddling up for a trail ride, he could be telling you he doesn't like his job and it might be time to reconsider his trail prospects. But if he nickers to you when you hook up the trailer, greets you at the gate, and practically puts on his halter himself when you go to catch him, you can be fairly certain he likes to trail ride.

A trail horse with this kind of attitude is worth his weight in gold.



NATRC Membership Year **VERSUS** **NATRC Ride Year**

What is the difference between the NATRC membership year and the NATRC ride year? The difference is about seven weeks.

The NATRC Membership Year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31. Membership dues are payable at the first of the year and your membership is current through the end of the year.

The NATRC Rule Book states on page 1-1: Section 1.A.2. *Each membership, except lifetime, shall be for a period of twelve months commencing January 1 each year regardless of the month in which payment of dues is*

received. All membership fees are due on January 1 each year.

The NATRC Ride Year begins on the second Monday of November and runs through the second Sunday of the following November. The NATRC Rule Book states on page 2-1: Section 2.A.1(d). *Ride year will end immediately after the second Sunday in November.*

Why this difference? Because the National office needs a cut-off date in order to tabulate, check and double check points for the annual awards before the National Convention in February. The Rule Book states on page 9-1: Section 9.b.1(g). *A non-member joining NATRC at any time dur-*

ing the ride year in which he has competed in a ride will start to accumulate points from the first ride ridden in that year.

Therefore, if a rider wants to be eligible for regional or national awards, their membership must be paid by the second Sunday of November in order for any rides that they competed in for that year to count for awards.

So, if you are planning on competing in an NATRC-sanctioned competitive trail ride in 2015 and would like to be eligible for a regional or national award, please pay your membership dues and help support both the national organization and the rides right here in Alaska.



Horse Management for the Spring Season

Reprinted from Horse World, a publication of Kentucky Equine Research

Do you ride all winter, no matter how deep the snow gets, or do you hang up your saddle at the first cool breeze in autumn? Do you pull your horse's shoes, blanket him, or keep him in the barn during the cold months? Do you cut his grain ration when he's not working, or feed more hay to keep him warm? If the winter season has involved any modifications in your horse's exercise level or feeding plan, you will need to consider the following points as you bring the horse back into work in the spring.

Check blanketing—If horses have worn blankets all winter, keep an eye on daytime temperatures as the weather begins to moderate. Blankets may still be needed at night but often should be removed during the day to prevent sweating.

Check skin—As the horse sheds his heavy winter coat, look him over carefully for cuts or other problems. Even if you have been faithful with daily grooming, small injuries may have been hidden by long hair. Give the horse an all-over bath as soon as the weather is warm enough, thoroughly rinsing to re-

move all shampoo. Look for rain rot, ringworm, scratches, and other conditions that may have been encouraged by blankets and damp weather. Treat skin diseases, asking a veterinarian for help with any stubborn conditions that don't respond to over-the-counter remedies.

Check hooves—Whether or not the horse was barefoot for the winter, he needs to start the spring with feet that are in the best possible condition. Schedule a farrier visit to be sure the horse is trimmed or shod correctly before increasing his exercise or training. Think about the work the horse will be doing and the terrain he will encounter. Will he need studs for soft ground? Pads for hard or rocky terrain? Wedges or special shoes to accommodate injuries or conformational defects? Discuss these concerns with a farrier, and get a veterinarian's advice if needed.

Check teeth—This should be done once or twice a year by an equine dentist or veterinarian. A dental checkup can prevent some training problems like head-tossing and fidg-

eting, and will also help to ensure that your horse gets the most benefit from whatever he eats.

Check for parasites—Start or continue a schedule of deworming. Some owners prefer to do a fecal check to determine parasite infestation, while others simply buy and use popular deworming products. Check with a veterinarian if you are unsure about the right products and scheduling for your horse.

Check vaccinations—Consult immunization records or ask your veterinarian what shots your horse needs. The recommendations will vary according to the horse's age (foals may initially need two doses of some vaccines while mature horses need only an annual booster); location (if a particular disease is not common in your area, your horse may not need protection); travel schedule (horses that never encounter other horses may be able to skip some shots); and special conditions in your area (the series of West Nile vaccinations needs to be completed well before mosquitoes are seen). There is some evidence that horses develop a stronger immunity and have fewer skin or metabolic reactions if vaccinations are spread out over several days or weeks instead of being given all at once.

Check fences, gates, fields, water troughs—If horses have been stabled through the winter and will now be turned out, walk the pasture to find hazards such as holes, trash, or low tree limbs. Clean water troughs and check for sharp edges. Carefully check gates and fences for loose or broken parts and repair any defects before letting horses into the field.

Check tack and equipment Have blankets cleaned and repaired now so they will be ready for fall. Look over hal— (Continued on [page 8](#))

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ters, saddles, bridles, and other equipment and repair or replace as needed before starting training or competition. Clean and condition leather to avoid irritating the horse's skin.

Monitor grazing—Pasture time may need to be limited at first to avoid problems related to over-consumption of lush grass. Because fresh spring grass contains a high percentage of moisture and very little fiber, continue to offer horses hay for the first few weeks of grazing. Heavy, cresty horses and those subject to laminitis may be sensitive to the fructans (sugars) in rapidly growing grass. The use of dry lots or grazing muzzles can allow horses to get out of the barn without risking metabolic upsets.

Check condition—The resumption of training or exercise is a good time to evaluate your horse's body condition. If possible, weigh the horse; otherwise use a weight tape as a rough measure of body weight. If a visual examination doesn't tell you whether your horse is too fat or too thin, try a "hands-on" determination—generally you should be able to feel, but not see, the ribs of a horse that is in moderate condition. Record the horse's weight and condition as exercise resumes, and recheck the numbers periodically as you continue riding through the spring and summer to keep an eye on excessive weight loss or gain.

Evaluate feeding program—Will you be asking your horse for a much greater level of exercise? If so, he may need more grain or a high-fat ration to meet his energy requirements. He may also benefit from electrolytes, a muscle recov-

ery supplement, or a feed designed to minimize tying-up. In areas with extremely hot, humid summers, some sweet feed proponents change to feeding pellets to avoid problems with mold. Any modification of a feeding program needs to be made gradually over several days, blending new feed into old and allowing the horse to adjust to the new regimen.

Finally, begin training! If the horse has been off work for the winter, you need to schedule steadily increasing work to bring him back into condition. Start with brief periods of walking, moving to longer rides and faster gaits over a period of several weeks. Conditioning involves not just the horse's muscles but also his lungs, heart, tendons, ligaments, and bones. By progressing slowly and paying attention to the horse's reactions, you can often avoid lameness and injuries.

Using Weight Tapes on Horses

By Kentucky Equine Research Staff · December 19, 2014

The concept is simple. Just wrap the weight tape around the horse, read off the figures where the end of the tape overlaps the numbered section, and you know how much your horse weighs! Easy and fail-safe, right?

At the recent Kentucky Equine Research Fall Conference for Team Members, senior equine nutritionist Kathleen Crandell, P.h.D., explained that the weight tape is a wonderful tool, but it probably won't yield a correct weight for your horse for several reasons.

First, there is no standard for these tapes, so the weight estimate can change for a particular horse depending on which tape is used. You'll get a weight that is within a few hundred pounds of your horse's actual weight with any tape, and probably a closer answer with some tapes than with others. However, you won't know which is the most nearly correct or whether the figures are above or below your horse's real weight.

Second, a particular type of tape will be more accurate on some horses than on others, depending mostly on breed. Because of differences in conformation and body proportions, tapes tend to weigh Thor-



oughbreds about 50 to 100 pounds light, and may underestimate the weight of a Warmblood by as much as 200 pounds. The same tape will probably be fairly accurate on a Quarter Horse as well as other equines that are somewhat heavier-bodied and shorter-legged compared to Thoroughbreds.

Crandell emphasized that despite their shortcomings, weight tapes can be very useful in determining trends in a horse's weight. If you change the horse's feed management—for example, putting him in a drylot or using a grazing muzzle to limit in-

take of pasture forage—and want to see if he is losing weight from month to month, a weight tape can indicate whether this change is taking place.

To get the best results in the use of a weight tape, it's important to be consistent. Use the same tape each time, and read the directions on the tape to see where it is to be placed. Some tapes are supposed to be run over the highest point of the horse's withers, while others are designed to lie slightly to the rear of this spot. Likewise, some are to be placed right behind the elbow but a few should be a hand's breadth further back on the belly. However the tape is placed, it should be used in the same position every time the horse is measured. If possible, have the same person place and read the tape, pulling it snug but not tight around the horse's body.

If you have a chance to get a true body weight by putting the horse on an equine scale, use the weight tape soon afterward and record the difference between the two numbers. This will allow you to convert the numbers from the tape to the horse's actual weight in the future.

Get NATRC E-News

NATRC E-News is the official electronic communication channel of our organization. E-News is a subscriber-based electronic marketing software from Constant Contact.

With E-News, you can receive electronic announcements on upcoming NATRC rides and clinics, new sponsors and special offers, NATRC promotions and contests, and general NATRC information including details on rules changes and proposals as well as regional and national Board minutes in a timely manner by subscribing now.

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If you would like to send NATRC information to all subscribers or just specific regions, contact Bev Roberts (matefey@gmail.com) or the National office (natrc@natrc.org) for help to put your announcement on the official NATRC electronic communication channel.

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MEMBERSHIP FORM - RENEW, JOIN OR PURCHASE ITEMS ONLINE AT WWW.NATRC.ORG

Memberships run from January 1-December 31. We offer eight membership plans: four Regular; two Lifetime and two Platinum. The Platinum plans receive all the benefits of the Regular plans plus personal excess liability coverage with a \$1,000,000 policy limit.

CHECK PLAN DESIRED

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP: All memberships include: electronic national newsletter-*Hoof Print*, your region's newsletter, E-News subscription, eligibility for annual national and regional high score awards and championships, horse and rider mileage awards, reduced ride entry fees, sponsor discounts, and automatic membership in your region.

- ___ **FAMILY**..... \$90 /yr Household of 1 or 2 adults & children under the age of 18 as of Jan 1 (2 votes)
- ___ **SINGLE** \$60 /yr Single adult member (1 vote)
- ___ **ASSOCIATE**... \$50 /yr Equine-related groups or businesses only (no vote)
- ___ **JUNIOR**..... \$40 /yr Single Junior member under age 18 (no vote)

LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP: One time membership payment.

- ___ **FAMILY**..... \$10,000 Household of 1 or 2 adults & children under the age of 18 as of Jan 1 (2 votes)
- ___ **SINGLE** \$ 5,000 Single adult member (1 vote)

PLATINUM MEMBERSHIP: Platinum members receive insurance benefits thorough Association Resource Group-ARG. Platinum members receive personal excess liability coverage with a \$1,000,000 policy limit. Coverage is for claims brought against members of NATRC (Platinum) arising from the use and /or ownership of a horse and for horse-related accidents involving third party bodily injury or property damage. Coverage will apply when engaged in any horse related activity, and coverage is in excess of any existing valid and collectible insurance. There is no deductible. Professional Liability is not included. Business exposures are excluded.

- ___ **FAMILY**..... \$130 /yr Household of 1 or 2 adults & children under the age of 18 as of Jan 1 (2 votes)
- ___ **SINGLE** \$ 80 /yr Single adult member (1 vote)

ANNUAL LIFETIME MEMBER PLATINUM UPGRADE: _____ \$40 Family _____ \$20 Single

NATRC Specialties (Optional)

- ___ Patch (inc. w/new membership). \$5.00
- ___ 10" Round NATRC Emblem Sticker.. \$5.00
- ___ 4" Round NATRC Emblem Sticker.. \$3.00

A 2013 Rule Book is free with your membership. To save NATRC \$\$\$\$, the Rule Book can be downloaded from www.natrc.org or a hard copy can be requested by checking here _____

Hoof Print will be delivered electronically. To receive a print copy, please add \$15 and check here:

\$ TOTAL ENCLOSED _____ (Colorado residents please add 2.9% on Specialty Items)

Please list first and last names, especially those with different last names, of all competing family members.

Name(s) _____ Jr(s) Birthdates _____
 Street _____ City _____
 State, Zip _____ Phone (_____) _____
 Email _____

(WE REALLY NEED YOUR EMAIL FOR DELIVERY OF HOOF PRINT. IT WILL NOT GO OUTSIDE OF NATRC. THANKS!)

New member? Will you share how you found out about NATRC? _____

***** Mail completed form and check to : NATRC, PO Box 224, Sedalia, CO 80135 *****