

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

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Chapter I - Introduction

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) captures excess wild horses and burros on public land and intermingled or adjacent lands throughout the Western United States and transports them to preparation facilities. There they are prepared for adoption through permanent adoption centers, temporary adoption locations, and prison training facilities located throughout the United States or in special situations are returned to herd management areas (HMAs). Preparation includes sorting, identifying, health care, and recording data. The work accomplished at the preparation centers is crucial because it provides the foundation for a healthy life off the range for the animals and it allows BLM to maintain records on each animal until it is titled or dies.

A. Purpose. This Handbook provides detailed information on the policies, standards, and procedures used in the preparation of wild horses and burros for adoption or other disposition. This guidance is meant to ensure consistent and humane treatment during preparation as well as accurate identification and record keeping.

B. Objectives. The objectives for the preparation of wild horses and burros at preparation facilities following roundups are:

1. Maintain the animals in good condition by providing appropriate food, water, space, and health care until they are adopted at preparation centers or temporary adoption sites, transported to prison training facilities, or returned to HMAs.
2. Detect and prevent contagious diseases and parasites from spreading to other confined animals or to domestic livestock.
3. Permanently identify and prepare accurate documentation that allows BLM to maintain records on each animal.
4. Safely transport the animals to their next destination.

C. General Considerations. The wild horse and burro program involves BLM employees and their contractors in the direct management of animals that are protected by law. The BLM is committed to managing all aspects of the program to emphasize the welfare of the animals and carry out both the letter and the spirit of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act. The guidance listed below applies throughout the process of preparing and caring for wild horses and burros at the preparation facility.

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1. **Personnel Qualifications.** All BLM personnel and their contractors directly involved with wild horses and burros must be qualified by education, training, or experience. They must also be knowledgeable about the behavior and habits of wild horses and burros. Further, all individuals working in any part of the program must be familiar with the laws, regulations, and BLM policies and guidance in regard to the handling and care of wild horses and burros. Wild horse and burro program staff must be aware of and sensitive to the high visibility of the program and the strong emotions it evokes.

2. **Safety.**

a. The safety of people and animals is the overriding concern in working with wild horses and burros. All facilities, equipment, and procedures must be chosen with safety as the first consideration. The standards and procedures in this Handbook are intended to ensure the safety and well being of the people and the animals involved in the preparation process. Individuals working with the animals are responsible for the safety of people and animals. Provisions for the safety of observers must be clearly defined and strictly enforced.

b. Use of hazardous materials and the disposition of hazardous waste must be closely guarded and all local, State, and Federal laws followed. Many items used by veterinarians can only be disposed of using proper procedures. For example, some States have restrictions on the disposal of items referred to as "sharps." Sharps, including needles, syringes, scalpel blades, suture needles, culture dishes, vials and broken glass, must be disposed of in rigid, puncture-resistant containers which can be permanently sealed. Many items used in the treatment of diseased animals and in the prevention of disease must be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste and shall be clearly identified as potential infectious waste. The BLM State Office hazardous materials coordinator should be contacted to determine the proper procedures to be followed in each State.

3. **Accuracy.** Each wild horse and burro must be marked and described with the data accurately recorded. There are several steps in this process and significant potential for error. The preparation center must develop accurate and timely procedures to verify each step in the identification and record keeping process.

4. **Public Relations.** The public, including representatives of interest groups and the media, may wish to observe the handling and care of wild horses and burros at preparation centers. Visitors are welcome at the centers, and where practical, arrangements should be made to allow them to observe safely without interfering with the work in progress. It is desirable to establish viewing areas and buffer zones around the corrals. One BLM employee at each preparation center shall be designated as the public contact person.

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D. Facilities at Preparation Centers. Proper design, construction, and maintenance of the working areas are important for the safety and welfare of people and animals. Refer to Appendix 1 for additional guidance.

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Chapter II - Receiving Animals from Capture Site

CHAPTER II - RECEIVING ANIMALS FROM CAPTURE SITE

A. Receiving Team. When the preparation center is notified of the pending delivery of captured wild horses and/or burros, a team shall be organized to receive the animals. Because recently captured wild horses and burros are very sensitive to people, team members shall be limited to essential personnel to alleviate stress on the animals. The roles and responsibilities of each team member shall be reviewed prior to arrival of the animals.

B. Arrival Time. Animals should arrive at the preparation center during daylight hours as personnel are more readily available and daylight visibility facilitates unloading and other essential tasks that must be completed in the first few hours after arrival.

C. Unloading Animals. Animals shall be unloaded in a manner that minimizes stress. Special attention should be given to avoiding loud noises and quick movement by personnel. Animals shall be counted upon arrival and the number verified with the point of origin documentation. (See example of a Shipping Manifest in Illustration 1.) This states the number of animals, date, capture location, capture method, etc.

1. Inspection.

a. A qualified BLM employee shall examine the animals as soon as possible to determine any gross abnormalities, injuries, apparent illness or any animal needing special attention. When a problem is found, regularly accepted practices of animal husbandry shall be followed, including immediate notification of a veterinarian if necessary.

b. Following the preliminary examination by the designated BLM employee, newly arrived animals must be kept segregated in separate pens from animals that have already received their certification that the Coggins test for Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) is negative. In addition, each animal must be given a gross examination by a veterinarian within 4 hours of arrival. The gross examination will be performed by the veterinarian prior to any preparation procedures (e.g., freeze marking, etc.). The requirements in this paragraph are part of a court order in the *Animal Protection Institute of America, and Fund for Animals, Inc. v. Hodel et al.* lawsuit.

c. If applicable, a State brand inspection must be conducted on the newly arrived animals if not done at the capture site prior to any preparation procedures.

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2. **Sorting.** Animals shall be identified by capture area or HMA and sorted according to sex and condition (i.e., weak, lactating females and their foals, crippled, sick, etc.) as soon as possible. Younger animals (age 2-5) should be separated from older animals (age 6-9). Weanlings and yearlings do not have to be separated according to gender. Orphan foals should be immediately identified, separated and put under special care. All animals shall be handled in a quiet and humane manner. They shall be sorted by whatever method will cause the least amount of stress.

D. **Observation of Animals.** Newly captured animals must be observed carefully during the first 24-hour period. Animals with suspected health problems shall be separated and treated. Animals which are excessively aggressive should also be separated. The following signs usually indicate a problem:

1. Refusing to drink and/or eat.
2. Standing alone in the corral.
3. Lameness or reluctance to move.
4. Unnatural head position, listless posture or appearance.
5. Lying down--rolling and appearing uncomfortable.
6. Discharge around the nose and/or mouth.
7. Eyes--dull and/or watering or mattering.
8. Diarrhea.
9. Coughing or difficulty in breathing (i.e., wheezing, panting.)
10. Excessive aggressiveness or fighting.

E. **Record Keeping.** All documentation associated with the preparation and care of wild horses and burros must be carefully completed and reviewed for accuracy then entered into the *Wild Horse and Burro Information System* (WHBIS). Detailed instructions for data entry, including time parameters, can be found in the *Wild Horse and Burro Information System Users Guide 4700 Series*. The following records are related to the arrival phase at the preparation center:

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Chapter II - Receiving Animals from Capture Site

1. Shipping Manifest. This form, which is used by some States, is completed at the capture site and accompanies the animals to the preparation center. The purpose is to verify the number of animals shipped and received, condition of animals, etc. This data is not entered into the WHBIS. (See Illustration 1.)
2. Unmarked Wild Horse and Burro Record (Form 4710-13). This form is used to record information on captured animals that are either released or die without being freeze marked. (See Illustration 2.)
3. Wild Horse and Burro Health and Identification Report (Form 4710-17). Unmarked animals that receive vaccinations prior to being freeze marked shall be temporarily identified so the date of the vaccination can be recorded on the permanent ID and health record. (See Illustration 3.)

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Chapter III - Identification and Basic Health Care

CHAPTER III - IDENTIFICATION AND BASIC HEALTH CARE

A. Purpose. The identification of each animal and the record keeping during the preparation process allows BLM to track individual animals and to develop statistics about wild horses and burros removed from the range. It is also important to assure that each animal receives proper health care and that treatments are recorded. Preparation procedures should be completed promptly for the following reasons:

1. The animals need to be identified and marked for reference.
2. The animals must be kept segregated until a negative Coggins Test is received.
3. The required vaccinations must be administered in order to start building up the immune system.
4. The animals cannot be transported or adopted until this work is completed and the animals have been certified to be healthy.

B. Preparation Personnel. A well organized crew is essential to do an accurate job of identifying the animals and recording data while minimizing stress on the animals. All freeze marking personnel must be certified by attending a "Horse Identification Short Course".

The BLM facility manager should review the role and responsibility assigned to each individual. It is necessary to have highly qualified and experienced people handle and restrain wild horses and burros in a safe and humane manner. The appropriate number depends on several factors (e.g., working corrals, chutes, weather, number of animals, etc.) A crew of three BLM employees plus one veterinarian will normally be sufficient. Duties of the four people typically include the following:

1. A veterinarian normally draws blood for the Coggins test. The veterinarian also administers vaccinations and worming medication, treats sick or injured animals, and may age and determine sex of the animals.
2. The function of the second employee is to prepare the signalment key, freeze mark the animals, complete a description and record of freeze marks to be submitted and signed by the lab completing the Coggins test or complete the Wild Horse and Burro Preparation Record (Form 4710-14). (See Illustration 4.)

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3. The third member of the team will restrain the animals and assist in the working area.
4. The final member of the crew assists in putting animals in the chute, prepares animals for freeze marking (clipping the hair on neck, etc.), worms animals, ages and determines sex of the animals (if not done by the veterinarian), and puts a neck tag on the animal. The individual must work closely with the person freeze marking animals to verify that each number is correct.

C. Equipment and Supplies. Although needs may vary among facilities, the list below indicates the basic materials needed to prepare the animals.

1. Freeze Marking Equipment.

- a. Freeze marking irons--regular for adults and small for foals, and 3 or 4 inch numbers for hip marking. Irons shall be in good condition. Individual angle irons should be used for reapplication of angles that do not show plainly after the initial marking.
- b. Pliers for turning angle symbols.
- c. Insulated container to hold the liquid nitrogen for cooling the freeze marking iron.
- d. Tank with liquid nitrogen.
- e. Insulated gloves for handling freeze marking tools.
- f. Animal hair clippers and cleaning kit, extension cord or batteries as appropriate.
- g. Ninety-five percent alcohol (ethyl, methyl, or isopropyl) in a marked wash bottle.
- h. Small scrub brush for cleaning the animal's neck prior to freeze marking.

2. Freeze Mark and Signalment Key Chart. An enlarged reproduction of the signalment key information and the interpretation of the freeze mark should be displayed where it can be easily seen by people working in the chute area. The enlargement contains the same information printed on the back of the Wild Horse and Burro Health and Identification Report (Illustration 3.) Enlargements are available through the National Wild Horse and Burro Team.

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3. Nylon Neck Ropes or Bands and Numbers. Adjustable ropes or bands are used to attach ID tags to the animal's neck. The ID number is the last four digits of the freeze mark. Tag faces should be a minimum of 3 inches wide with legible numbers at least 1¼ inches high.
4. Instruments. To expose the teeth of the animals for age determination.
5. Vaccines. Each animal will be administered the following: Eastern and Western Encephalomyelitis, Tetanus, Influenza, Rhinopneumonitis (killed virus), and Distemper (Strangles).
6. Wormer. A broad spectrum oral wormer is preferred. Selection should be determined by the veterinarian.

D. Preparation Procedures.

1. Horses.

a. Identification. Prior to restraining the first animal in the work area, the person recording information should complete as much of the WH and B Preparation Record (Illustration 4) as possible (i.e., Preparation Data, Capture Data, and the last six digits of the freeze mark.) The age determines the birth year, which is entered as the first two digits of the individual freeze mark. The freeze marking iron will be adjusted accordingly.

1. Signalment Key. This information is recorded on the Wild Horse and Burro Preparation Record or a written description on the Coggins Test lab sheet with the coding completed by BLM personnel. The person responsible for obtaining the markings must be able to see the animal clearly, including all areas of the head, feet, legs, and body.

2. Aging. The veterinarian or trained BLM personnel shall age the animals by examination of their teeth, using as a guide the American Association of Equine Practitioners pamphlet, *Official Guide for Determining the Age of the Horse*.

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3. **Freeze Marking.** A certified person shall be responsible for freeze marking, changing the irons, and properly cooling them. A second person shall be responsible for verifying the freeze mark applied is unique, accurate, and identical to the number recorded. One of the most critical areas of the preparation process is the individual number placed on each animal. Each State has been assigned a block of numbers. (See Appendix 2.) Prior to marking new animals, a check must be made to determine the last number used. Freeze marking requires the following steps:

- (a) Restrain the animal in a safe and humane manner. (See Appendix 3.)
- (b) Remove the freeze marking iron from the liquid nitrogen and adjust the birth year digits.
- (c) Check the freeze marking iron to ensure the birth year and number correspond with the birth year and number on the WH and B Preparation Record or Coggins test sheet.
- (d) Clip the hair on the left side of the animal's neck and clean the area with alcohol and a scrub brush.
- (e) Firmly press the iron to the freshly clipped and cleaned area. Time required to hold the iron on the animal will vary from 20-45 seconds depending on age, color and species. The animal must remain still; therefore, no other treatments should be performed while freeze marking (e.g., vaccinating, worming, etc.).
- (f) Read the freeze mark to verify that it corresponds to the number recorded.
- (g) To correct a mistake, freeze mark an "X" symbol in front of the original freeze mark. The incorrect freeze mark is recorded in the special features portion of the Wild Horse and Burro Information System.
- (h) Before the iron is placed back in the container with liquid nitrogen, change the last angle in order to be ready to mark the next animal. **REMEMBER;** the birth year still has to be changed for the next animal.

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4. Microchips. Microchips are not required but may be used in conjunction with the existing freeze marking system. The microchip is programmed with a unique and unalterable code enclosed in a glass capsule which is implanted in the animal's neck muscle. Those currently in use are approximately 3/8 inch long and 1/10-inch in diameter. A battery-powered scanning device is required to read the identifying code and must be held within 6 to 8 inches of the microchip.

(a) The microchip should be read by the scanning device before the chip is inserted into the animal. The identifying code is then noted on the Wild Horse and Burro Preparation Record in the "Other Features" field. The code will be entered into the WHBIS along with the other data on the Preparation Record. (While the present capsule scanning hardware has the capability of storing identification codes for later entry into a computer or reading directly into a computer, this capability has not yet been developed for the WHBIS.)

(b) The capsule should be placed midway down the animal's neck following the line of the mane, between the ears and the withers, and 1 to 2 inches below the line of the mane under the "U" in the freeze mark. The capsule should be inserted perpendicular to the skin. (See Illustration 5.) Care should be taken during insertion of the capsule. If the needle is allowed to move prior to extraction, improper alignment of the capsule may result in poor readings or no readings.

(c) After insertion into the animal's neck, the capsule is rescanned to assure it is readable and correct.

5. Neck Tags. After freeze marking, a neck tag is placed on the animal. Any discrepancies between the tag and freeze mark must be reconciled immediately. The tag must hang freely, both sides imprinted with the last four digits of the freeze mark and clearly visible from either side. Wild burros have a tendency to scratch behind their ear with their hind leg, which may become entangled in a narrow neck band. Due to this tendency, wide neck bands that will not allow the hoof to slip under the band or a breakable band may be preferable. Neck ropes/neck bands must be adjusted to allow for growth (especially on younger animals). The ends of the ropes/bands should not obstruct either side of the animal's neck tag. Neck bands or ropes may be color coded to indicate gender, origin or other identifying features. Ear tags are prohibited.

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b. Health Care

(1) Equine Infectious Anemia Test. Each animal must be tested for EIA (Coggins Test) and most States require laboratory certification that an animal has been tested and found negative. Each State veterinarian should be contacted to determine the required documentation (See Illustration 6) for the Coggins Test. The veterinarian is responsible for submitting the form and blood sample to a USDA-approved laboratory for a Coggins Test. Until a negative test result is received, the animal must be maintained separately from animals that have already been certified free of EIA. This is in accordance with the agreement reached in the *Animal Protection of America, Inc., and Fund for Animals, Inc., v. Hodel et al.* lawsuit.

(2) Vaccinations. A veterinarian or trained BLM personnel shall administer vaccinations for Eastern and Western Encephalomyelitis, Tetanus, Influenza, Rhinopneumonitis (killed virus), and Distemper (Strangles). The date and the name of the vaccine administered must be entered on the Wild Horse and Burro Health and Identification Report. The facility manager shall schedule boosters and any other required vaccinations to be administered at the appropriate time. Suggested intervals for different vaccinations are listed below; however, this schedule may vary should conditions warrant.

(a) Influenza. Vaccinate every 90 days.

(b) Tetanus. Vaccinate annually.

(c) Eastern and Western Encephalomyelitis. Vaccinate annually.

(d) Rhinopneumonitis (killed virus). Vaccinate every 90 days.

(e) Distemper (Strangles). Vaccinate annually.

(3) Worming. This may be done by the veterinarian or trained BLM personnel. A broad spectrum oral wormer is preferred. The facility manager shall schedule follow-up worming, as required.

2. Burros. Except for the use of neck bands (see III-D1a (5)), the same procedures for basic health treatments, freeze marks, and records apply to burros as described for horses.

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3. Preparation of Foals. Foals should be at least two weeks of age before preparation. They shall be marked with the small freeze marking irons. The foals may be vaccinated and boosted according to veterinarian recommendations. The same procedures and record keeping required for adult animals shall be followed for foals. In addition, the mare freeze mark is to be entered into the WHBIS. It is necessary to have access to a list of paired mares and foals to insure both are included in any dispositions. Care must be taken while working the foals to avoid their being knocked down and injured by the mares.

4. Special Status Wild Horses and Burros. Includes any wild horses or burros that are not scheduled for adoption or immediate release but must be individually identified. These arrivals may include but not be limited to research animals, fertility control animals, etc. Care and handling for these animals will be dictated by the project involved.

a. Nutritional Requirements. Animals to be released will need to stay on feed more comparable to the natural forage to reduce digestive disorders.

b. Hip Freeze Marks. In addition to the neck freeze mark, special status animals may be freeze marked on the left croup with 3 or 4-inch high Arabic numerals that correspond to the last four digits of the freeze mark on the neck. The process for hip marking is the same as freeze marking on the neck. (See III-D.) Horses may be marked either standing or lying down. Stallions may be freeze marked on the hip while lying down during castration.

5. Sterilization/Castration. Pursuant to recommendations from the American Veterinary Medical Association and the Equine Welfare Committee of the American Association of Equine Practitioners, castration should be accomplished only under the influence of general anesthesia. (See Appendix 4.) The operations should be performed by a veterinarian or under close supervision of a veterinarian. Horses must be observed closely following the procedure to ensure their health and well being. It may be necessary to exercise castrated horses daily to alleviate swelling. The veterinarian shall be consulted regularly during this period of time. Under circumstances where spaying or tubaligation of mares is appropriate, similar medical practices will be followed.

E. Separation of Animals. Separate animals by gender and pairs (lactating females with their foals). Age segregation is not as important with burros as with horses, however, horses under one year should be segregated from older animals. The main concern is to separate them so that they may be properly fed and cared for while at the facility.

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F. Records. No animal shall be shipped, adopted or released from the preparation center until the data has been entered and verified as correct in the WHBIS. The importance of accuracy cannot be overemphasized because unreliable data is misleading and subsequent correction of errors is costly. Four forms are used to record identification and health care data.

1. Wild Horse and Burro Preparation Record (Form 4710-14). (See Illustration 4.)
2. Wild Horse and Burro Health and Identification Report (Form 4710-17). This form must be prepared for each freeze marked animal vaccinated or treated. The information recorded must include animal identification, physical description, capture information, vaccination and worming records. (See Illustration 3.) This form will accompany the animal.
3. Wild Horse and Burro Death and Release Record (Form 4710-15). This form is used when a freeze marked animal dies or is released on the public lands. Data must be entered into the WHBIS within 30 days. For more detailed instructions, refer to the Wild Horse and Burro Information System Users Guide. (See Illustration 7.)
4. Unmarked Wild Horse and Burro Record (Form 4710-13). This form is used when an unmarked animal dies or is released on the public lands. Data must be entered into the WHBIS within 30 days. For more detailed instructions, refer to the Wild Horse and Burro Information System Users Guide. (See Illustration 2.)

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Chapter IV - Animal Maintenance

CHAPTER IV - ANIMAL MAINTENANCE

A. **Time.** Animals should remain at the preparation facility for at least 30 days after arrival. Deviation from this standard is allowable only for the welfare of the animal or upon written approval of the authorized officer. A 30 day period is beneficial to the animals for the following reasons:

1. Gives the animals time to rest and recover from the stress of the roundup, hauling, and preparation.
2. Allows adjustment to eating and drinking in captivity.
3. Allows the animals to adjust to domestication and be in the proximity of people.
4. Allows the administering of booster vaccinations.

B. **Personnel.** Personnel required for animal maintenance depends on the number of animals held at the facility. The workload consists of feeding and observing the animals, administering initial and booster vaccinations, worming, treating animals for minor ailments, preparing animals for shipment to adoption sites and record keeping. A veterinarian must be available to treat sick or injured animals as the need arises.

C. **Feed and Water.** The BLM uses as its standard reference for equine nutrition the current edition of the National Research Council's *Nutrient Requirements of Horses*.

1. Animals arriving at the facility will not be accustomed to legume hay; therefore, grass hay is desirable during the transition period to curtail colic and scours. Good quality, non-moldy, dust-free hay is necessary to satisfy the animals nutritional needs. As a minimum, animals shall be fed hay at the rate of 2.5 percent of body weight per day. Hay should be tested to determine the nutritional value. Crude protein content of hay being fed shall not be less than 14 percent.

2. All animals shall be fed at least once per day (twice per day is desirable when possible) and have free access to trace mineralized salt. Initially, wild horses and burros may be ground fed to acquaint them with domestic feed. As nutritional needs of animals vary with age and physiological status, the hay rations shall be supplemented for some groups, as necessary.

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3. Each corral shall have clean, fresh water available at all times. Wild horses and burros will not always recognize troughs as a water source. If no animals are observed drinking, letting the water overflow onto the ground will usually acquaint them with watering tanks.

D. Sanitation. Corrals, water troughs, and feed bunks must be kept clean to control bacteria and provide a healthy environment. Depending on the situation, the local veterinarian can recommend the use of a disinfectant. Care must be taken in the application and disposal of many products. Disposal of medical wastes, medically used "sharps" and all hazardous waste shall meet State and Federal regulatory standards. Contact the BLM State Office hazardous materials coordinator to determine the proper procedures to be followed.

E. Health Care.

1. Observation of Animals. The animals must be closely observed daily for sickness, injury, loss of appetite, or other factors that may affect their health and welfare. Feeding time provides personnel an opportunity to observe the general population. Discharge from the eyes, nose or mouth are possible indicators of respiratory or other problems. Along with close observation for the common respiratory symptoms of flu and strangles, signs of outbreaks of warts and ringworm must be noted and precautions taken immediately to stop the spread. Animals showing signs of sickness shall be separated from the other animals as soon as possible. Injured animals and those showing signs of poor condition may also benefit by quarantine. The quarantine area should be located down wind and down slope from the general population. All contagious diseases require consultation with a veterinarian for immediate treatment.

2. Booster Vaccinations. These shall be administered approximately 3 to 4 weeks after the initial series of vaccinations. It is highly recommended for the facility injecting the initial series of vaccinations to give the boosters. This will ensure animals going out for adoption will not require additional vaccinations for several months. Unboostered animals will not be made available for adoption, except under unusual circumstances and with the approval of the authorized officer.

3. Worming Follow up. Animals shall be wormed every 90 days with a wormer recommended by the veterinarian.

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION**Chapter IV - Animal Maintenance**

4. **Hoof Trimming.** Some newly captured animals and animals held at the preparation facility may need hoof trimming. The trimming will be performed by a professional farrier or experienced BLM personnel knowledgeable in proper hoof care. In all cases, restraint methods will be humanely applied. (See Appendix 3.)

F. **Orphan (Leppy) Foals.** Orphan foals directly from the capture site or born at the facility will require extra care and handling. If a memorandum of understanding or cooperative agreement is in force with an organization or individual for the care and feeding of these foals, detailed responsibilities must be documented. As soon as possible, adoption may be considered when qualified adopters are present. Orphan foals should not be adopted until freeze marking is completed. (See H-4750-2, III-D3.)

Feeding of small orphan foals shall include multiple daily feedings of a commercially produced liquid milk replacement, hay and a grain supplement. The general care and treatment should be conducted under a veterinarian's recommendations. The milk ration shall be fed to each foal according to its age and condition. Buckets may be used for providing the milk replacement. All equipment must be cleaned daily. Hay and grain shall be fed in tubs, troughs or low feeders to meet the needs of smaller animals. Facilities must meet the general standards described for all other wild horses and burros.

G. **Births in the Facility.** All mares or jennies having foals in the corrals shall be placed in a separate "pairs" pen as soon as possible in order to prevent foals from being trampled or kicked by other animals. Lactating mares and jennies require additional feed.

H. **Death and Disposal of Remains.** The remains of wild horses and burros which die of natural causes or must be destroyed at the preparation facility shall be disposed of in accordance with State or local sanitation laws. If the wild horse or burro must be destroyed at the preparation facility, it shall be euthanized as prescribed in BLM Manual Section 4730.1. In the absence of sanitation laws, the remains shall be disposed of in the manner customarily used locally. The remains shall be transported in trucks or trailers constructed in a manner that prevents viewing of the dead animal.

I. **Record Keeping.** The following records are required in conjunction with animal maintenance.

1. **Current Inventory.** The preparation facility must keep a current inventory of animals on hand at all times. This includes the freeze mark number of each animal. The inventory in the WHBIS shall be reconciled periodically with the current inventory.

BLM MANUAL

Supersedes Rel. 4-102

Rel. 4-104

4/18/95

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION
Chapter IV - Animal Maintenance

2. **Wild Horse and Burro Health and Identification Report** (Form 4710-17). All health records must be updated to show the dates of vaccinations, names of vaccines administered, negative Coggins Test date and accession number, as well as any other veterinary treatments. Proper notation must also be made when a stallion is castrated or an animal's hooves are trimmed. Health records must be kept current on each animal. (See Illustration 3.)

3. **Wild Horse and Burro Death and Release Record** (Form 4710-15). This form is used when a freeze marked animal dies or is released on the public lands. Data must be entered into the WHBIS within 30 days. For more detailed instructions, refer to the Wild Horse and Burro Information System Users Guide. (See Illustration 7.)

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION
Chapter V - Transportation of Animals

CHAPTER V - TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS

A. Personnel.

1. At least two people knowledgeable and experienced with handling wild horses and burros are required to sort and load the animals. The safety of personnel and animals is a prime concern.
2. BLM personnel must prepare the paperwork for shipment.
3. A veterinarian is required to certify they are healthy.
4. The State may require a brand inspector to assure ownership and issue a hauling certificate.

B. Condition of Animals. The animals must be in good condition prior to shipping. Loading and hauling the animals over long distances is stressful. Any animal not healthy or in good flesh shall be held at the preparation center. Animals that have been castrated must be healed with no swelling present before shipping.

C. Request for Animals for a Specific Location. Written requests for animals to be shipped to permanent adoption centers, satellite adoption locations or prison training facilities will be submitted through the Shipping Coordinator on the National Wild Horse and Burro Team at least 4 weeks before the desired shipment date. This allows the preparation facility to arrange for trucking, veterinarian inspections and brand inspections.

D. Hiring a Livestock Hauler. A reputable livestock hauler (preferably with prior experience hauling wild horses and/or burros) shall be used. Only well maintained equipment will be used. State law and size of animals will determine the type and size of trailer.

1. An inspection of the trailer is necessary prior to loading the animals. Items to consider are:

- a. Head room; Drop-center trailers (See Illustration 8) shall have a minimum of 71 inches on the top deck and 72 inches on the bottom deck. Straight trailers shall be a minimum height of 84 inches.

BLM MANUAL

Supersedes Rel. 4-102

Rel. 4-104

4/18/95

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION
Chapter V - Transportation of Animals

b. "Dog house" in rear compartment of drop-center trailer: Some trailers are constructed so that the dog house folds up and is not a problem. However, if the "dog house" is stationary, it will limit the height of horses that can be loaded on the back portion of the trailer.

c. Protruding obstacles (especially going down the ramp into the lower deck) must be properly padded to prevent head injuries.

d. Flooring: Solid with a nonskid surface.

e. Roof (top): Secure with no holes or sharp edges.

f. Sides: Secure with no sharp edges or holes on which animals can injure themselves or catch their feet and legs.

g. Partitions and gates: Secure and in good repair.

h. Tires: Good tread.

i. Overall condition: Lights, brakes, etc., in good working order; tractor and trailer clean and appear in good working order.

2. The trucking company must be informed of the BLM regulations pertaining to hauling (See 43 CFR 4740.2.) including the 24-hour maximum hauling time and prior arrangements for resting sites made for trips requiring more than 24 hours. Truckers using I-80 are required to utilize the Mid-Continent Wild Horse and Burro Resting Facility in Elm Creek, Nebraska. The trucking company may suggest unloading sites; however, it is the BLM shipping facility's responsibility to choose the sites and make the arrangements. Resting facilities must have adequate space to rest the animals as sorted and meet corral height standards. In addition, resting facilities must ensure that adequate feed, water, and disease-free conditions exist.

3. A time and date should be specified to the trucking company for loading and unloading the animals. Trucks must arrive at adoption locations at the time and date specified by the receiving office.

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION
Chapter V - Transportation of Animals

E. Final Preparation for Shipment.

1. Health Requirements of Receiving State. State health requirements for horses and burros vary (e.g., Pennsylvania requires rabies vaccinations for all animals, including horses and burros). The receiver is responsible for advising the preparation facility of all vaccination and health requirements. Further details may be obtained by contacting the State veterinarian in the receiving State. State veterinarians' names and telephone numbers can be found in the *Horse Industry Directory* published yearly by the American Horse Council.

2. Assembly of Animals. The animals should be sorted and assembled at least 2 days prior to shipment in order to:

a. List freeze mark numbers so that the health records can be checked to see that all the required vaccinations have been given, including those required by the receiving State, and that the Coggins test is current and complies with State requirements.

b. Observe the animals for any health problems.

c. Insure all animals have neck tags that can be read on both sides.

d. Complete Wild Horse and Burro Shipping Record (Form 4710-16). (See Illustration 9.)

3. Selection of Substitute Animals. If available, one to three additional animals should be selected to ship in case of injury or illness to animals in the original load. These animals will be included in all original documentation.

F. Shipping Day. Prior to the arrival of the truck, the veterinarian and State brand inspector, if required, must inspect the animals and submit the required documentation.

1. Health Records. The following health records must be assembled for shipment with each animal:

a. Wild Horse and Burro Health and Identification Report (Form 4710-17). This report must be current. Rabies vaccinations are required in some States; therefore the information on each animal should reflect the additional vaccinations, etc. (See Illustration 3.)

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION
Chapter V - Transportation of Animals

b. Equine Infectious Anemia Laboratory Test (USDA VS Form 10-11) or equivalent. This form must document negative Coggins Test results and a copy accompany each animal. (See Illustration 6.)

c. Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. The certificate must identify each animal on the load and be included in the documentation for that truck. Forms may vary from State to State. (See Illustration 10.)

2. Other Documents. In addition to health papers, the following documents are also required:

a. Wild Horse and Burro Shipping Record. This form should be corrected if necessary and data entered into the computer the day the animals are shipped. (See Illustration 9.)

b. Instructions for the Truck Driver. These should contain at least the following:

(1) Name and destination address.

(2) Name of contact person and telephone number at destination. This should include both the telephone number of the facility (e.g., fairgrounds) and the off-duty telephone number (e.g., home, motel, pager) of the contact person.

(3) Name and telephone number of the person in charge of the preparation facility and off-duty telephone number.

(4) Date and estimated time of arrival. This can be critical for animals being shipped to a temporary adoption. Temporary facility leases often specify a time and date for unloading. If animals arrive early, they may have to remain on the trailers.

(5) Dates of the adoption or special event.

(6) Specific directions to the unloading site. It is desirable to include a map.

(7) Specific instructions for trips of more than 24 hours. The name and telephone number of the contact person at the designated rest stop.

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION
Chapter V - Transportation of Animals

(8) Name and telephone number of person to contact should a delay occur because of weather, road, or truck problems.

c. Government Bill of Lading (GBL-Standard Form 1103.) The preparation facility should issue a GBL to the trucking company for payment of services. Expenses for the rest stop may also be included on the GBL. A guide for completing this form may be obtained from General Services Administration as a GSA stock item (National Stock Number 7610-00-682-6740). (See Illustration 11.)

d. Other documentation as required.

3. Loading the Animals. Animals will be inspected for lameness, injury or any other condition which would make transportation detrimental to their health. All animals will be loaded quietly and with a minimum of stress. Final adjustments to the documentation on animals shipped will be made as soon as the loading is complete.

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Glossary of Terms

-F-

facility manager: Bureau of Land Management employee responsible for operating the preparation facility and ensuring that the preparation process is accomplished humanely and accurately.

freeze mark: identification symbol placed on the left side of the neck of a wild horse or burro by a technique utilizing marking rods chilled in liquid nitrogen to place a code made up of straight lines and right angles (Angle System) representing the numerals "0" through "9"; each wild horse or burro removed from the public lands is freeze marked to record a unique eight-digit identification number, with the first two digits representing the birth year of the animal.

-S-

signalment key: an alpha code used to supplement the freeze mark for identifying an animal by providing a detailed physical description of the animal, including species, sex, distinctive markings, and color.

-U-

unsoundness: a condition of wild horses or burros in which an abnormal deviation in sight, wind, or conformation impairs the serviceability of a wild horse or burro.

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter II - Receiving Animals from Capture Site

Example of a Shipping Manifest

DATE: 9/30/93 TRAP SITE Wells HMA NAME/NO.: NV524 TRAILER NO.:

PRIOR TO LOADING CHECK FOR NON-SKID MATERIAL IN:

CHUTES _____ TRAILERS JK (initial if OK)

LOADED
TRAILER COMPARTMENTS
front-----to-----back

1	2	3
studs <u>12</u>	studs _____	studs _____
mares _____	mares <u>12</u>	mares <u>12</u>
foals _____	foals _____	foals _____

TOTAL ANIMALS: 36
ITEMS WORTH NOTING:
(i.e. possible leppy, weak, wet mare, banged up knee, etc.)

1. Bay Stud lame
2. _____
3. _____

TIME DEPARTURE 6:00 AM SIGNED: John Johnson

TIME ARRIVE _____

DATE: _____ TRAP SITE: _____ HMA NAME/NO. _____ TRAILER NO.: _____
TIME DEPARTURE: _____
TIME ARRIVE: 3 PM

UNLOADED
TRAILER COMPARTMENTS
front-----to-----back

1	2	3
studs <u>12</u>	studs _____	studs _____
mares _____	mares <u>12</u>	mares <u>12</u>
foals _____	foals _____	foals _____

TOTAL ANIMALS:
PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:
(i.e. animals down, injuries, etc.)
Record information by date shipped, compartment, animal type (mare, foal or stud),
number of animals, cause, and recommended solution.

All animals in fair to good condition / lame bay stud

Harry Harrison
RECEIVING EMPLOYEE

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURROW PREPARATION

Chapter II - Receiving Animals from Capture Site

Unmarked Wild and Horse Burro Record ♦ Form 4710-13

Form 4710-13
(November 1984)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
UNMARKED WILD HORSE AND BURRO RECORD

CAPTURE DATA: (Applies to each animal listed below)

DATA ENTRY LOCATION:	Date	Location	Method	Reason
<u>NV103</u>	<u>09 30 1983</u>	<u>NV103</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Office/Facility Code	Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.		

IDENTIFICATION DATA:	DEATH DATA:	RELEASE DATA:						
Species	Sex	Age	Date	Location	Site	Cause	Date	Location
1. <u>H</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>06</u>	<u>10 0 1983</u>	<u>NV103</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
2. <u>H</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>12</u>					<u>10 0 1983</u>	<u>NV103</u>
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
3. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
4. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
5. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
6. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
7. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
8. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
9. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
10. <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
			Mo. Day Yr.	St. D O			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.

(Refer to the reverse side for the appropriate codes)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Identify BLM office or facility responsible for inputting data into computer. Refer to Appendix 6 in Wild Horse and Burro Information System (WH&BIS) Users Guide.
2. Location where the animal was captured. Refer to Appendices 3 and 4 in the WH&BIS Users Guide.
3. Location of where the animal died. Refer to Appendix 6 in WH&BIS Users Guide.

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter II - Receiving Animals from Capture Site

Reverse side of Unmarked Wild Horse and Burro Record ♦ Form 4710-13

DATA ENTRY CODES:

CAPTURE METHOD

- 0. Born in Facility
- 1. Helicopter/Rope
- 2. Helicopter/Trap
- 3. Water Trap
- 4. Food Trap
- 5. Rope
- 6. Chemical
- 7. Destroy
- 8. Other
- 9. Illegal

CAPTURE REASON

- 0. Born in Facility
- 1. Land Use Planning Decision
- 2. Interim Planning Decision
- 3. Emergency Removal
- 4. Removal From Private Land
- 5. Removal of Problem Animal
- 6. Breeding Purposes
- 7. Monitoring Study
- 8. Old, Sick, or Lame
- 9. Illegally Captured

SPECIES

- H. Horse
- B. Burro
- M. Mule

SEX

- G. Gelding
- M. Male
- F. Female

DEATH SITE

- 1. Rangeland
- 2. Capture Site
- 3. In Transit
- 4. Preparation Center
- 5. Contract Center
- 6. Temporary Center*
- 7. Adopter's Facility*
- 8. Other

DEATH CAUSE

- 1. Neglect/Abuse*
- 2. Accident
- 3. Disease
- 4. Destroyed (Old, Sick, Lame)
- 5. Destroyed (Unadoptable)*
- 6. Other
- 7. Undetermined (Unweaned Animal)

* Not a valid code for an unmarked animal

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter II - Receiving Animals from Capture Site

Wild Horse and Burro Health and Identification Report ♦ Form 4710-17

Form 4710-17
(October 1989)

WILD HORSE AND BURRO HEALTH AND IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Freeze Mark: 84950721* Signalment Key Code: HF2DDBDDF* Birth Year: 1984* Species: HORSE*

Sex: F* Dominant Color: CHESTNUT* No. face Whorls: 2* Face Markings: SNIP*

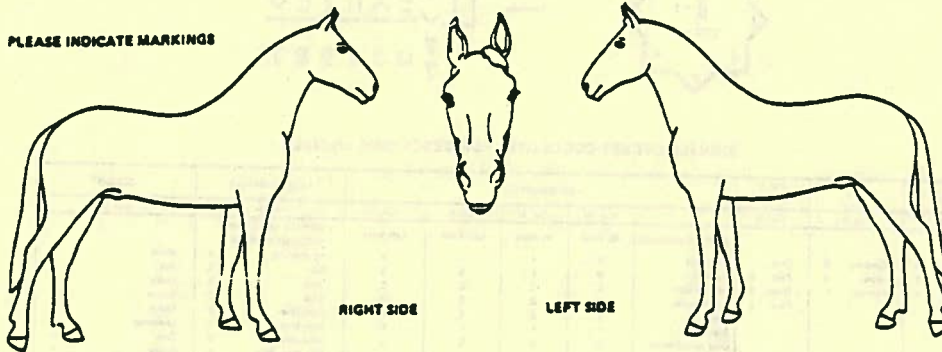
Right Fore Leg
FULL PASTERN*

Right Hind Leg
FULL PASTERN*

Left Fore Leg
CORONET*

Left Hind Leg
FULL PASTERN*

PLEASE INDICATE MARKINGS



ANIMAL HISTORY

Capture Date: 10/22/88* Capture Method: HELI-TRAP* Capture Reason: LAND USE DECISION*

Capture Location: MUSTANG HILLS HERD AREA, WINNEMUCCA D.O., NEVADA*

Date Prepared for adoption: 10/27/88* Location: PALOMINO VALLEY CORRALS, SPARKS, NEVADA*

HEALTH RECORD

The following vaccinations and treatments have been provided to your animal by the Bureau of Land Management.

Date	Encephalomyelitis		Tetanus	Influenza	Rhino-pneu-monia	Strep-tococcus Equi	Wormer	Hoof Trim
	Eastern	Western						
10/27/88	Enevacit	→		Fluvac	Pneumabact	Strep-guard	Zimectrin	
11/20/88	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

EIA negative test date: (1) 11/8/93 (2) _____ Date Gelded: _____

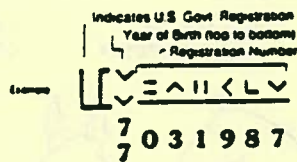
NOTE: Items designated with an asterisk (*) will be computer generated from WEABIS data. Health records are initiated by the Preparation Facility staff.

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter II - Receiving Animals from Capture Site

Reverse Side WH&B Health and Identification Report ♦ Form 4710-17

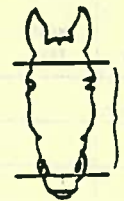
ANGLE CODE FOR FREEZE MARK INTERPRETATION



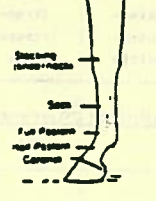
SIGNALMENT KEY CODES USED FOR DESCRIBING ANIMALS

SPECIES	SEX		FACE WHORLS		LEG MARKINGS				FACE MARKINGS		COLOR	
	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12
Horse H	Gender G		One 1		WHITE MARKINGS	Bl. Fore	Rl. Fore	Left Fore	Left Hind	HOVES AND LIGHT UNDESIRABLE MARKINGS	None	A
Burro B	Male M		Two 2		Top	B	B	B	B	Star	A	B
Mule M	Female F		Three 3		Front	C	C	C	C	Strip	C	B
			Four 4		Full Forearm	D	D	D	D	Star-Strip	D	B
					Sole	E	E	E	E	Star-Strip	E	S
					Shoehorn	F	F	F	F	Star-Strip	F	C
					Over knee/Fore	G	G	G	G	Star-Strip-Strip	G	C
										Star-Strip-Strip	H	G
					OTHER MARKINGS					Blaze	I	H
					Shoehorn	H	H	H	H	Star	J	I
					Shoehorn Above	I	I	I	I	Freeze	K	J
					Top of Forearm	V	V	V	V	Other Undesirable Markings	L	K
					Other	Z	Z	aZ	Z	None	M	L
										Star	N	M
										Strip	O	N
										Star-Strip	P	O
										Star-Strip	Q	P
										Star-Strip	R	Q
										Star-Strip	S	R
										Star-Strip-Strip	T	S
										Blaze	U	T
										Star	V	U
										Freeze	W	V

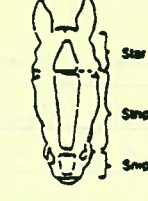
FACE WHORLS



HEIGHT OF WHITE LEG MARKINGS



WHITE FACE MARKINGS



STAR, STRIP, and SNIP is a merging of these three marks.
 BLAZE is a broad, white marking covering almost all of the forehead but not including the eyes and nostrils.
 BALD is a white face including the eyes and nostrils.

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter III - Identification and Basic Health Care

Wild Horse and Burro Preparation Record ♦ Form 4710-14

Form 4710-14
(April 1988)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION RECORD

PREPARATION DATA:				CAPTURE DATA:					
Facility		Date		Date		Location		Method**	Reason**
St.	Dist.	Mo.	Day	Yr.	Mo.	Day	Yr.	St.	Herd A.
Freezemark*		Signalment Key**		Other Features		Mare Freezemark			
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									
10									

* The last 4 numbers of the Freezemark are also the Necktag Number unless specified differently under Other Features.
** Refer to the reverse side for the appropriate codes.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. BLM facility responsible for freeze marking the animal. Codes found in Appendix 6 of the WMBIS Users Guide.
2. Location where the animal was captured. Refer to Appendices 3 and 4 in WMBIS User Guide.
3. This section may be used to show the Microchip number if an animal has been implanted, other identifying features or any information about an individual animal.
4. Freeze mark number of dam. Necessary for pairing.

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter III - Identification and Basic Health Care

Reverse side of Wild Horse and Burro Preparation Report ♦ Form 4710-14

DATA ENTRY CODES:

CAPTURE METHOD

1. Helicopter Rope
2. Helicopter Trap
3. Water Trap
4. Food Trap
5. Rope
6. Chemical
7. Destroy
8. Other

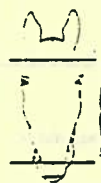
CAPTURE REASON

1. Land Use Planning Decision
2. Interim Planning Decision
3. Emergency Removal
4. Removal From Private Land
5. Removal of Problem Animal
6. Breeding Purposes
7. Monitoring Study
8. Old, Sick, or Lame
9. Illegally Captured

SIGNALMENT KEY CODES USED FOR DESCRIBING ANIMALS

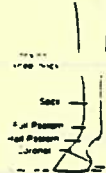
SEX	AGE	FACE WHORLS	LEG MARKINGS				FACE MARKINGS				
			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	
			WHITE MARKINGS				HORSES AND LIGHT MULES AND BURROS				
			No Whorls	A	A	A	A	No Marking	A	Whip	A
Horse	M	Corning	5	2	1	1	1	Star	B	Bar	B
Burro	B	Map	M	2	1	1	1	Strip	C	Stacc	C
Mule	M	Turned	T	1	1	1	1	Star-Strip	D	Serve	D
			Star	E	E	E	E	Star-Strip	E	Chesnut	E
			Strip	F	F	F	F	Star-Strip	F	Grey	F
			Over knee mark	G	G	G	G	Star-Strip	G		G
			OTHER MARKINGS				DARK MULES AND BURROS				
			Strip Below Knee	H	H	H	H	Blaze	J	Blaze-Strip	J
			Strip Above Knee	I	I	I	I	Bar	K	Blaze-Red	K
			For example	L	L	L	L	Blaze	L	Blaze-Blue	L
			Star	M	M	M	M	Blaze	M	Blaze-Black	M
				N	N	N	N	No Markings	N	Blaze	N
				O	O	O	O	Star	O	Blaze	O
				P	P	P	P	Strip	P	Blaze	P
				Q	Q	Q	Q	Star-Strip	Q	Blaze	Q
				R	R	R	R	Star-Strip	R	Blaze	R
				S	S	S	S	Star-Strip	S	Blaze	S
				T	T	T	T	Star-Strip	T	Blaze	T
				U	U	U	U	Blaze	U	Blaze	U
				V	V	V	V	Blaze	V	Blaze	V
				W	W	W	W	Blaze	W	Blaze	W

FACE WHORLS

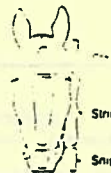


This Area Only

HEIGHT OF WHITE LEG MARKINGS



WHITE FACE MARKINGS



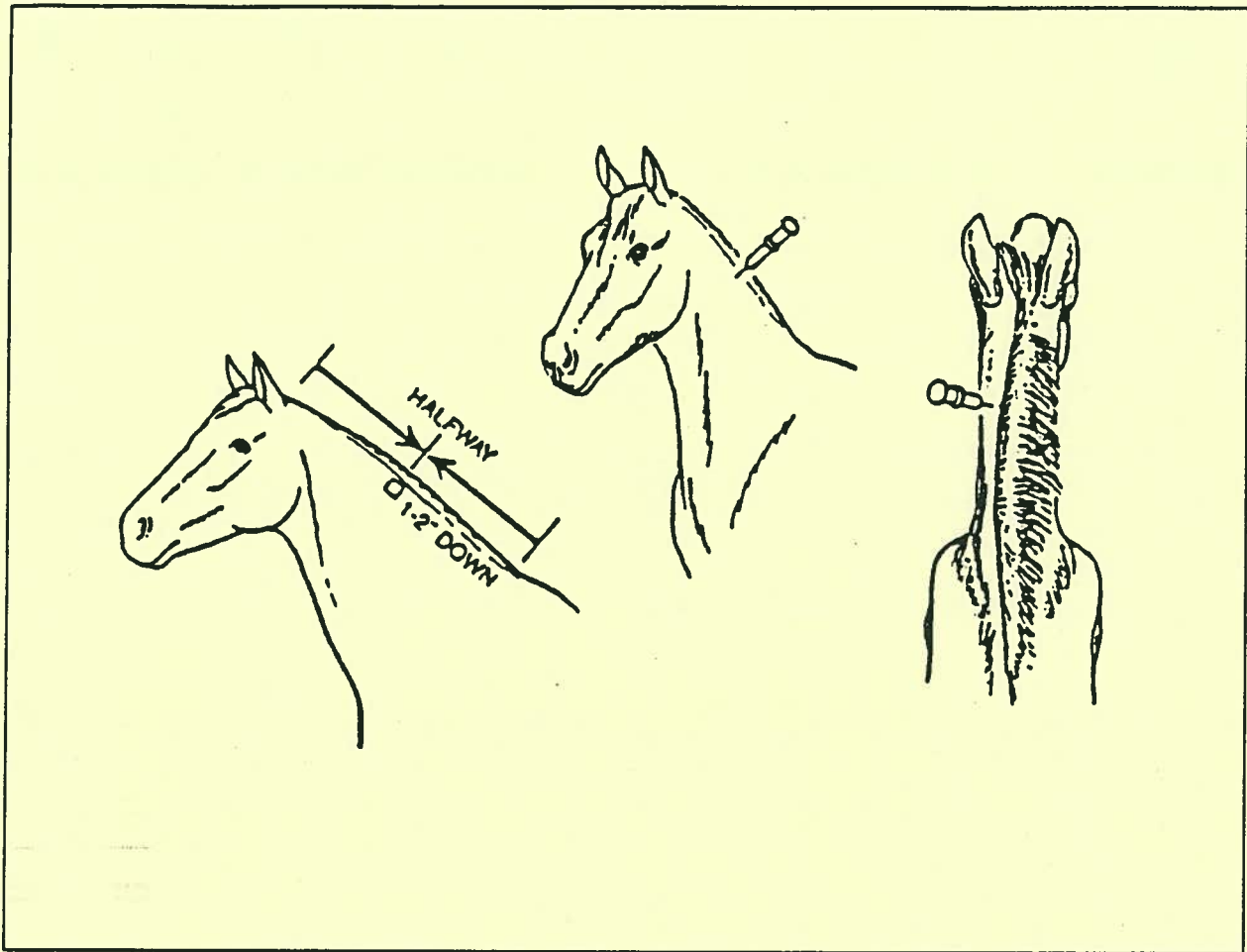
STAR STRIP and SNIP is a

BLAZE is a broad, white marking covering almost all of the forehead but not including the eyes and nostrils.

BALD is a white face including the eyes and nostrils.

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter III - Identification and Basic Health Care



Intramuscular Microchip Implantation

Implantation Site: The "on" side (left side) halfway between the ears and the withers, approximately 1" to 2" down from the line of the mane or in the "U" of the freemark if visible.

Implanting Procedure: With the implanter needle positioned at a 90° angle (perpendicular) to the skin surface, pierce the skin. Once through the skin, continue steady penetration into the muscle until the capsule is seated ¼" to 1¼" from the surface. After deposition of the transponder, withdraw the needle. apply finger pressure to the implantation site for 30-60 seconds using antiseptic-antimicrobial saturated cotton.

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter III - Identification and Basic Health Care

Equine Coggins (EIA) Test Form ♦ Example

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA LABORATORY TEST <small>(US Department of Health)</small>				89287-12	7-5-88												
1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER (Street, City, State and Zip Code) BLM - Clark Mills Bloomfield, NE			4. NAME AND ADDRESS WHERE HORSE IS STABLED (Street, City, State and Zip Code) SAME														
Tel No. - ACI			Tel No. - ACI														
5. NAME AND ADDRESS OF VETERINARIAN (Street, City, State and Zip Code. Print name and address clearly for accurate verification only.) Lucinda R. Evans Box 146 Bloomfield, NE 68718				6. MARKET TEST <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO													
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF AUCTION MARKET (Street, City, State and Zip Code)				Tel No. - ACI													
8. FEDERALLY ACCREDITED VET. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		9. I hereby certify that the blood specimen submitted with this form was drawn by me from the horse described below on the date indicated.															
10. SIGNATURE OF VETERINARIAN <i>Lucinda R. Evans</i>		11. TELEPHONE NO. ACI 1		12. DATE SAMPLE DRAWN 7-5-88													
13. STATE IN WHICH LICENSED Nebraska		IDENTIFICATION DATA															
TUBE NO.	OFFICIAL TAG NO.	TATTOO/BRAND NO.	NAME OF HORSE	COLOR	REG. NO.	BREED	AGE	SEX									
12		86517703		red roan		Thoroughbred	2	S									
PLEASE INDICATE MARKINGS																	
14. REASON FOR TESTING (If other than Equine Infectious Anemia)																	
15. DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (Left Side)				16. DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS (Right Side)													
				A - LEFT OR NEAR FORE LEG B - RIGHT OR OFF FORE LEG C - RIGHT OR OFF HIND LEG D - LEFT OR NEAR HIND LEG 1 - Coronet M - Mare 2 - Pastern S - Stallion 3 - Fetlock G - Gelding 4 - Knee N - Neuter 5 - Hoof													
									17. DATE RECEIVED 7-8-88				18. DATE REPORTED 7-9-88		19. TEST RESULT Negative		20. REMARKS
									21. NAME OF LABORATORY Harris Laboratories		22. SIGNATURE <i>Albert Glenn</i>						

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter III - Identification and Basic Health

Equine Coggins (EIA) Test Form ♦ Example

DESCRIPTION GUIDE - HORSES

Points and Nomenclature of the Horse

1. Description should be: accurate, brief, clear
2. Mark location of all white areas clearly in correct proportions
3. Show all identifying variations including acquired markings (scars, saddle or harness marks, brands, etc.)

CORONET	STAR-SHIP	STRIP-STAR SHIP
PASTERN	BLAZE	STRIDE
SOCK	SALO	WHOLE POSITION
STOCKING	SOLE	

SOLE PASTERN
HEEL BONE
CORONET
HOOF

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter III - Identification and Basic Health Care

Wild Horse and Burro Death and Release Record ♦ Form 4710-15

Form 4710-15
(November 1986)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILD HORSE AND BURRO DEATH AND RELEASE RECORD

DATA ENTRY LOCATION:		DEATH DATA:				RELEASE DATA:	
Office/Facility Code		Date	Location	Site	Cause	Date	Location
Freeze Mark No.		Mo. Day Yr.	St. D.O.			Mo. Day Yr.	St. Herd A.
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							

(Refer to the reverse side for the appropriate codes)

Reverse side lists Data Entry Codes

DEATH SITE

1. Rangeland
2. Capture Site
3. In Transit
4. Preparation Center
5. Contract Center
6. Temporary Center
7. Adopter's Facility
8. Other

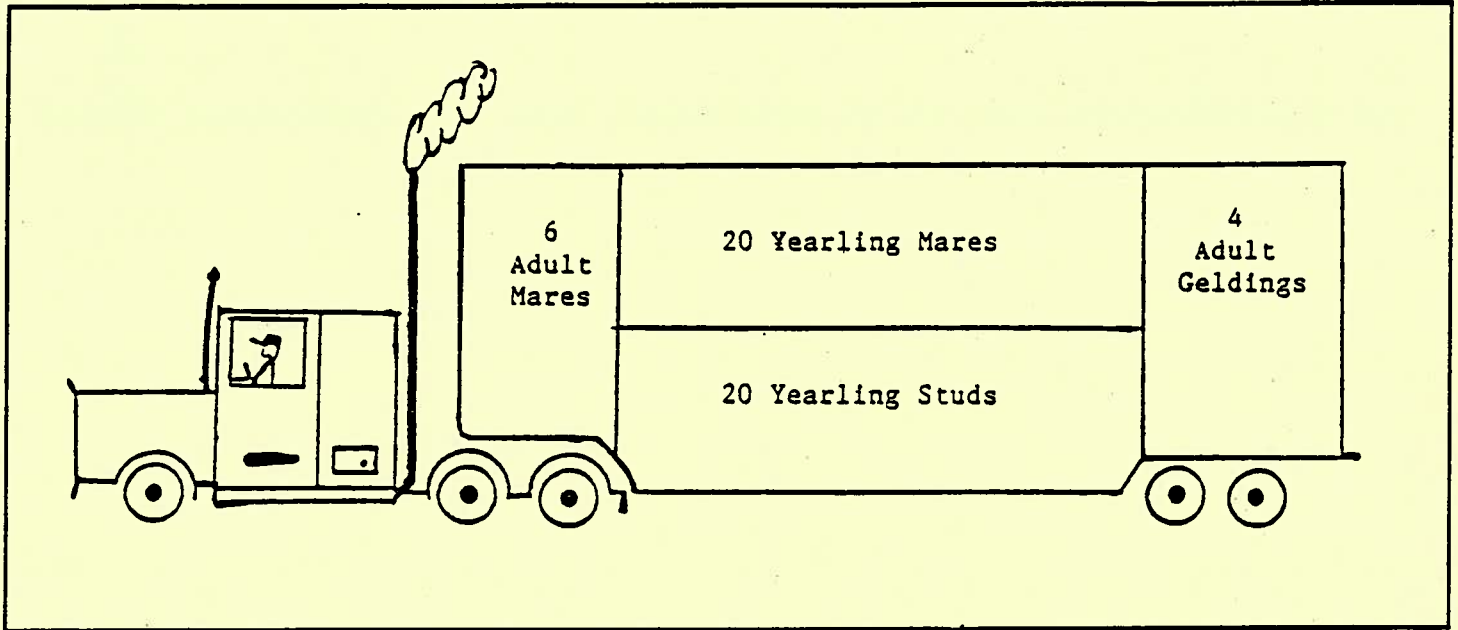
DEATH CAUSE

1. Neglect/Abuse
2. Accident
3. Disease
4. Destroyed
(Old, Sick, Lame)
5. Destroyed (Unadoptable)
6. Other

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter V - Transportation of Animals

Diagram of "Pot-Belly" or "Drop-Center" Trailer



H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Chapter V - Transportation of Animals

Wild Horse and Burro Shipping Record ♦ Form 4710-16

Form 4710-16
(November 1980)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILD HORSE AND BURRO SHIPPING RECORD

SHIPPING LOCATION	SHIPPING DATE	DESTINATION	RECEIVING LOCATION
NV53 <small>Office/Facility Code</small>	09 29 93 <small>Mo. Day Yr.</small>	MMWINDOM <small>St. City</small>	ES03 <small>Office/Facility Code</small>

FREEZEMARKS OF ANIMAL SHIPPED

Note: If the necktag number differs from the last four digits of the Freezemark, the necktag number should be written in red above the Freezemark.

1. 89540223	2. 92540355	3. 90540357
4. 91540368	5. 92540379	6. 89540385
7. 86540508	8. 91540525	9. 85540533
10. 90540551	11. 91540567	12. 89540577
13. 92540580	14. 88540583	15. 92540591
16. 87540610	17. 92540655	18. 90540656
19. 93540693	20. 88540719	21. 91540726
22. 87540727	23. 91540728	24. 88540729
25. 92540730	26. 92540731	27. 85540732
28. 85540733	29. 89540734	30. 91540735
31. 86540736	32. 87540737	33. 92540738
34. 90540739	35. 84540740	36. 91540741
37. 91540742	38. 86540743	39. 87540744
40. 90540749	41. 92540751	42. 91540761
43. 86540768	44. 87540771	45. <input type="text"/>
46. <input type="text"/>	47. <input type="text"/>	48. <input type="text"/>
49. <input type="text"/>	50. <input type="text"/>	Date _____ Name _____

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION
Chapter V - Transportation of Animals
Certificate of Veterinary Inspection

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Division of Animal Industry P. O. Box 11100, Reno, Nevada 89510 Telephone (702) 685-1100		CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION		NEVADA 88 LA 27164				
Name and Address of SHIPPER BLM-Palomin Valley Center 17800 Pyramid Hwy. P. O. Box 1270 Sparks, NV 89432		Name and Mailing Address of RECEIVER Cottonwood County Fairgrounds 8th Ave Minonka Minnesota		BRUCELLOSIS TEST CHARTS—Labels copies of which charts with individual animals removed and sent—15 per shipped load out are attached to each pack and when copies? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
Date of Shipment September 20, 1993		TEST CHART NUMBERS		CERTIFICATE VALID 30 DAYS FROM ISSUE DATE				
SPECIES: <input type="checkbox"/> CATTLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HORSES <input type="checkbox"/> BISON <input type="checkbox"/> SHEEP <input type="checkbox"/> SWINE <input type="checkbox"/> GOATS <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> See No. Shipped		STATE/AREA STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> MOOPED ACCREDITED (T.B.) <input type="checkbox"/> TUBERCULOSIS FREE <input type="checkbox"/> CLASS "FREE" BRUCELLOSIS <input type="checkbox"/> CLASS "A" BRUCELLOSIS <input type="checkbox"/> CLASS "B" BRUCELLOSIS <input type="checkbox"/> CLASS "C" BRUCELLOSIS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		HERD STATUS A. <input type="checkbox"/> ACCREDITED HERD No. B. <input type="checkbox"/> CERTIFIED HERD No. C. <input type="checkbox"/> VALIDATED HERD No. D. <input type="checkbox"/> E. <input type="checkbox"/> QUALIFIED NEGATIVE HERD QUALIFYING TEST DATE(S) A. S.				
ORIGIN OF SHIPMENT (NAME): A. Show/State B. Market C. Ranch/Palomin Valley Center		CARRIER: TRUCK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER NAME AND ADDRESS: Circles-in-c PO Box 147 Bismarck ND 58501 VACCINATION OR TREATMENT FOR (Exceed Brucellosis) -Encephalitis,tetanus,flyestrangles- DATE See dates below PRODUCT Triple EFT. Strenguard						
ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION								
OFFICIAL INDIVIDUAL Federal Stamp Number or Brand Registration Bar Tapes or Brand Registration Printout	Brucellosis Vaccination Tapes Symbol	REGISTRY NAME AND NUMBER OR DESCRIPTION AND REGISTERED OWNERSHIP BRAND	A C E S X YBS	S E R E S D	TUBERCULIN TEST INTRADERMAL DATE HOUR DATE HOUR 72 HR RESULTS	BRUCELLOSIS TEST DATE OF TEST LABORATORY: BAP C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	OTHER TEST TESTED FOR DATE RESULTS Below RESULTS	
97540078		Red Dun Stag BF/2HBackers	1	F	Wild Horse		NEG 1/7/93 -033036	
91540435		Bay Stag BH/L5Socks	2	F	"		" 7/22/93 -040338	
86540529		Soppel Stag LH/Backers LH Sock	"	F	"		" 8/6/93 -040530	
87540532		Bay	6	F	"		"	
88540534		Bay Stag Stag Seip 2H Socks	5	F	"		"	
86540551		Soppel Stag BH/Backers	"	F	"		"	
86540555		Soppel Stag 2H Socks	"	F	"		"	
91540558		Soppel Stag LH/Backers	2	F	"		"	
91540561		Sop- Stag Stag BH Sock LH Backers	2	F	"		"	
87540562		Bay Stag Seip BH Sock	6	F	"		"	
90540566		Bay Stag Stag 2H Socks	2	F	"		"	
Veterinary Certification: I certify, as an approved veterinarian, that the above-described animals have been inspected by me and that they are not showing signs of infectious, contagious, or other communicable disease, (except where noted). The veterinarian and results of tests are as stated on this certificate. To the best of my knowledge, the address listed on this certificate meets the state of destination and federal interstate requirements. No further inspection is required.		Veterinarian, please PRINT name and address below: Richard Sanford, DVM Name 300 Theobald Lane Reno NV 89501 Address		Owner/Agent Statement (Where applicable): "The animals on this statement are those certified to and listed on this certificate." Date _____ of _____ Name _____ Address _____				
Date: 9/28/93 300 Theobald Lane		Signature: [Signature]		Address: 300 Theobald Lane Reno NV 89501				

H-4750 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION
Chapter V - Transportation of Animals
Government Bill of Lading ♦ SF-1103

U.S. GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING				ORIGINAL	B/L NO. D-1255351
1. TRANSPORTATION COMPANY TENDERED TO Gieselman Inc		2. SCAC		3. DATE B/L PREPARED 9/27/93	
5. DESTINATION (Name, address and ZIP code) Cottonwood County Fairgrounds 8th Ave Window Minnesota		6. SPLG (Dest.)		8. ORIGIN (Name, address and ZIP code) BLM Palomino Valley Center 17800 Pyramid Hwy PO Box 3270 Reno NV 89510	
9. CONSIGNEE (Name, address and ZIP code of installation) BLM Milwaukee District Office 310 W Wisconsin Ave Suite 225 Milwaukee WI 53203		7. SPLG (Orig.)		11. SHIPPER (Name, address and ZIP code) BLM Nevada State Office PO Box 12000 Reno NV 89520	
12. APPROPRIATION CHARGEABLE W/200-5200-10-222c Est \$7,215.00		10. GBLOC (Cons.)		13. BILL CHARGES TO (Dept./agency, bureau/office mailing address and ZIP code) DOI BLM Denver Service Ctr Bldg 50 Federal Ctr Attn: D-516 PO Box 25047 Denver CO 80225	
14. VIA (Route - Apparent when advantageous to the Government)		13. BILL CHARGES TO (Dept./agency, bureau/office mailing address and ZIP code)		AGENCY LOC CODE	
15. MARKS AND ANNOTATIONS (If extra services are ordered, see Administrative Directions No. 2 on reverse) Horses to be off-loaded and rested a minimum of 5 hours. Food and water to be provided. Trucks to be routed through Rushville NEB					
16. PACKAGES		17. DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES (Use carrier's classification or brief description if possible; otherwise use a clear non-technical description)		18. WEIGHT* (Pounds only)	
NO. KIND		CLASSIFICATION ITEM NO.		FOR USE OF BILLING CARRIER ONLY	
				Services Rate Charges	
2 Trks		Load #1 Approximately 46 mixed horses Load #2 Approximately 44 mixed horses Approximately 1,675 miles at a rate of \$2.10 per loaded mile per truck Approximately 90 animals to be rested, watered and fed at a rate of \$2.00 per head plus feed			
				TOTAL CHARGES	
20. TARIFF/SPECIAL RATE AUTHORITY		21. PICKUP SERV. FURNISHED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO VEHICLE FULLY LOADED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		22. CARRIER WAY/FREIGHT BILL NO. AND DATE	
23. STOP THIS SHIPMENT AT		24. FURNISH INFORMATION ON CAR/TRUCKLOAD/CONTAINER SHIPMENTS			
FOR:		INITIALS & NO.		SEAL NUMBERS	
		APPLIED BY:		LENGTH/OLUME	
				ORDERED FURNISHED	
				MARKED CAPACITY	
				DATE FURNISHED	
25. CARRIER'S PICKUP DATE (Year, month, & day) 93/09/29		26. SIGNATURE OF AGENT <i>Robert L. Sellers</i>		29. PER D-1255351	
27. MODE		28. ESTIMATE		29. NO. OF CLS/TLS	
				30. TYPE RATE	
				31. PBC	
				32. REASON	
				Received by the transportation company named above, subject to conditions stated on the reverse hereof, the property hereinafter described, in apparent good order and condition (contents and value unknown), to be forwarded to destination by the said company and connecting lines, there to be delivered in the good order and condition to said consignee.	
33a. ISSUING OFFICE (Name and complete address) BLM Nevada State Office P. O. Box 12000 Reno NV 89520		33b. GBLOC		34a. DELIVERED ON (Year, month & day)	
33c. ISSUING OFFICER <i>Robert L. Sellers</i>		33d. CONTRACT/PURCHASE ORDER NO. OR OTHER AUTHORITY 1422F-950-BL3-034		34b. AT (Actual delivery point)	
33e. FC3 POINT NAMED IN CONTRACT Destination		33f. DATED		34c. BY (Name of delivering carrier)	
				34d. DELIVERED THIS CONSIGNMENT COMPLETE & IN APPARENT GOOD ORDER EXCEPT AS MAY BE INDICATED <input type="checkbox"/> SHORTAGE <input type="checkbox"/> DAMAGED	
				34e. CARRIER ORIGIN REPORT ATTACHED <input type="checkbox"/>	
				34f. DELIVERY AT DESTINATION FURNISHED <input type="checkbox"/>	
				34g. ACCESSORIAL SERVICES CERTIFICATION ATTACHED <input type="checkbox"/>	
				34h. NAME OF BILLING CARRIER	
				34i. SIGNATURE OF CARRIER'S AGENT	

CONFIDENTIAL
(S)

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

Appendix A - Inventory of Documents Relating to the

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	LOCATION	OTHER
1
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CONFIDENTIAL
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Form 100-10
September 1974

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Facility Standards

1. Corrals. Each animal must have a minimum of 400 square feet while being held at the preparation facility. The corrals must be a minimum height of 6 feet for horses and 5 feet for burros and be constructed of stout material (i.e., lumber, pipe, metal tubing) to prevent a wild horse or burro from escaping. Sight boards, plastic snow fencing, or other highly visual barrier may be needed on some gates and corrals. Large holding pastures can be constructed of wire mesh fencing, 2" X 4" webbing with sight boards or poles at a minimum of 6 feet high. No barbed wire shall be used in the construction of the corrals or pastures. The number of corrals must be sufficient to accommodate the maximum number of animals to be held at any particular time, without overcrowding.

2. Shelter. Where necessary, man-made shelter should be provided where natural shelter is lacking or inadequate. The minimum acceptable man-made shelter is a windbreak or a three-sided structure having a shed-type roof with the structure's open side facing away from the direction of prevailing wind. The shelter must be free from protrusions (e.g., projecting bolts, hinges, nails, etc.) or objects that would pose a hazard to the animal. In some areas, a completely enclosed barn may be necessary.

3. Water Troughs. Each corral shall contain an adequate frost-free water supply for the number of animals being confined. Water troughs shall be free from protrusions and located in as safe an area as possible. Open water must be available during the winter months.

4. Feed Bunks. It is recommended that each corral have a feed bunk which will allow 24-inch eating space per animal. The bunks shall be free from protrusions and located in as safe an area as possible. Circumstances may exist that will discourage the use of feed bunks, e.g., recently captured animals, disease, skin problems, etc.

5. Special Corrals. Animals needing special care, e.g., sick, injured or weak animals, or mares and jennies with foals, must be placed in special corrals which have appropriate shelter to protect them from inclement weather. It is desirable for the special corrals to be isolated from the main holding corrals.

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Facility Standards

6. Alleys, Crowding Pens, Working Corral and Chutes. All must be stoutly constructed and have a minimum height of 7 feet. Alleys shall be at least 12 feet wide. Crowding pens and runways leading into restraining chutes shall be constructed in a manner to reduce stress on the animals and facilitate working the animals. Crowding areas and working corrals shall have solid visual barriers to prevent animals from charging gates and fences. An oval or round working corral may be used for restraining techniques. This corral needs to be a minimum of 50 feet diameter and have a ground cover of soft sand to prevent injury. Runways leading into the restraining chute should be 28 to 36 inches wide, free from protrusions, and equipped with solid sliding rolling gates to keep animals from backing up.

Nonskid material shall be used in the construction of any floors. Crowding areas, i.e., runways, crowding pens, and chutes, shall not have openings wide enough for an animal to get a foot, leg, or head caught. The safety and well-being of the animals are to be considered at all times. Catwalks shall be installed on the sides of the chutes and runways for the convenience and safety of the personnel.

a. Restraining Chute. The chute shall be padded and designed for the safety and well-being of the animals. If it is a hydraulic chute, care must be taken in applying pressure to the animals. Chutes that use head catches to restrain the animals are not approved because of the risk of injury to the animals. Using a soft cotton rope, at least 1-inch in diameter or equivalent, to secure the animals neck to the side of the chute appears to be the most humane way to restrain the animals.

b. Loading Chute. This chute shall be constructed for the safety of the animals. The loading chute shall be constructed to accommodate all types of trucks, trailers, or semi-trucks and trailers. These can be a single adjustable chute or several different chutes built to meet the height standard of 45 inches. The chute shall be at least 10 feet long and 7 feet high, made from lumber and/or pipe with no protrusions or sharp edges. Nonskid material shall be used in the bottom of the loading chutes.

7. Working Shelter. A shelter is necessary to protect equipment, supplies, and records used in the preparation procedure. The preparation area should have at least a wind break and overhead cover to protect the workers from inclement weather. Uncomfortable working conditions promote the incidence of errors and accidents and interfere with efficiency.

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Freeze Mark Numbers Assigned to States

Arizona	80,001 to 160,000
California	160,001 to 240,000
Colorado	240,001 to 320,000
Idaho	320,001 to 400,000
Montana	400,001 to 480,000
Nevada	480,001 to 640,000
New Mexico	640,001 to 720,000
Oregon	0 to 80,000
Utah	720,001 to 800,000
Wyoming	800,001 to 880,000
Eastern States	880,001 to 880,100

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Acceptable Restraint Methods

The restraint methods discussed below are acceptable for restraining wild horses and burros. If done properly, these restraint methods are humane and can be accomplished in a safe manner. Personnel expertise and use of proper equipment can minimize stress levels and reduce the chance of injury or death. Dependent on the reason wild horses and burros are to be restrained, personnel expertise, the facility and equipment available, the authorized officer will make a determination of which restraint method will be used.

1. Chutes

a. Squeeze chute. The squeeze chute will be padded and designed for the safety and well-being of the animals. It is controlled by a hydraulic system that exerts pressure from the side(s) on the animal to be restrained. Only enough pressure is put against the animal to restrain it. A cotton rope or band is used to restrain the head and/or legs. This device will allow animals to be aged, freeze marked, vaccinated, wormed, blood samples taken and minor injuries treated. For some treatments, such as hoof trimming or sterilization, further restraint methods and general anesthesia are necessary.

b. Squeeze/tilt chute. Similar to a squeeze chute with the additional feature of a side/table which will tilt from a vertical to a horizontal position. When the animal is in the chute, it is strapped to the side in it's vertical position immobilizing it. Tilted to the horizontal the animal is restrained on it's side for procedures that cannot be accomplished using only the squeeze.

c. Stripping chute. The animal is allowed into this chute and may be secured to the side (usually by a neck rope). This type of chute can be utilized when wild horses and burros need to be freeze marked, vaccinated, neck tagged, haltered or treated for minor injuries. This chute may also be used to secure animals for administering immobilizing drugs.

BLM MANUAL

Supersedes Rel. 4-102

Rel. 4-104
4/18/95

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Acceptable Restraint Methods

2. Heading and heeling. Heading and heeling is not to be used except when other methods of restraining an animal is not available. During this procedure, a wild horse or burro is roped around the neck, slowed down and a second loop is thrown around the hind legs. This rope is not pulled tight unless both hind legs are in the loop. The neck rope is then released and the animal taken down to the ground by pulling on the rope on the hind legs. Once the animal is on the ground, the neck rope is removed and placed on the front feet. If possible, the eyes of the restrained animal should be covered to help quiet the frightened horse or burro. A large diameter cotton rope (3/4" to 1") is used to secure the legs. The head is restrained by ground personnel. In the case of wild burros, when the neck rope is removed, the head and front legs can be restrained by ground personnel. The rope securing the rear legs is left in place until all procedures have been completed. In a horizontal position on the ground, animals can be aged, branded, vaccinated, wormed, blood samples taken, minor and major injuries treated, and hooves trimmed. Employee expertise is critical when employing this technique as well as the roping horses used. Roping horses must also possess a level of expertise and be of a quiet nature. This technique is not to be used for castrating male horses or burros.

Under those conditions where heading and heeling of an animal is necessary, the roping corral should be free from obstacles and the soil conditions should be soft. The safety and welfare of the animals must be considered at all times. Young, sick, crippled, or old animals should be separated before roping healthy animals. During the roping of horses or burros, the following actions shall be avoided:

- a. Excessive running or chasing the animals.
- b. Jerking the animals off their feet when roped.
- c. Choking the animals.
- d. Working the animals during the hottest part of the day in extremely hot weather.

3. Immobilizing Drugs. Immobilizing drugs can be administered from a dart gun or while animals are secured by one of the previously mentioned restraint methods. There are a variety of drugs available and all are to be administered by a veterinarian. Some induce unconsciousness, some are muscle relaxants and kill pain, and some are only muscle relaxants leaving the animal alert. The reason for using restraint will determine which drug is more appropriate.

H-4750-1 - WILD HORSE AND BURRO PREPARATION

Guidelines for Castration of Stallions

Castration is not a difficult procedure and does not require any elaborate facilities or equipment, but (as recommended by both American Association of Equine Practitioners and American Veterinary Medical Association) some sort of anesthetic/tranquilizer should be employed to ensure the safety of the animal and personnel doing the castration. For this type of procedure, anesthetizing or tranquilizing is a misnomer in veterinary terms since it is only a way to sedate or control the patient chemically. The following drugs are some of the agents commonly used to "anesthetize" horses, but are by no means the only ones.

a. Tranquilizers

1. Xylazine (Rompun): has sedative effects primarily, with some analgesic and muscle relaxant properties. This will give a 30-40 minute "knock-down" time.
dosage: 0.5 mg/lb intravenously (IV) or 1 mg/lb intramuscularly (IM).
2. Phenothiazine (Acepromazine, Promazine): antihypertensive, very useful as a pre-anesthetic and makes the post-surgical recovery easier.
dosage: 0.2-0.5 mg/lb IM or IV.
3. Ketamine: dissociative agent, not very effective alone. A cocktail of ketamine and rompun is commonly used for castrations, and gives 12-15 minute knock-down time.
dosage(s): 0.5 mg/lb rompun IV, wait 2-4 minutes then give 1-1.5 mg/lb ketamine IV.

b. Ultra-short acting barbiturates

1. Glycerol guaiacolate (guaifensin): although these can be useful as short term anesthetics, they lead to a long recovery time and require larger amounts than the drugs previously mentioned.
dosages: 50 mg/lb of a 5% solution IV (gives a 4-6 minute down time). Giving acepromazine as a pre-anesthetic will increase the down time to 10-20 minutes).
2. Thiethylal: can cause a temporary cessation of breathing or cardiac arrhythmia.
dosage: 3.3 mg/lb of a 10% solution IV.

The most effective, commonly used course of action is to give acepromazine followed by a ketamin/rompun cocktail.

