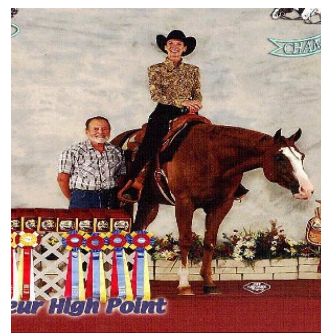


### PAINTS PAY IN KENTUCKY!

The points have been tallied and results are in, if you showed you KyBIF paint horse in 2011 you were a winner! Since 2007 the Kentucky Paint Horse Club has been rewarding horses that were born here in the Bluegrass state. By enrolling eligible offspring in the Kentucky Breeders Incentive Fund they can earn money back for points they earn at any APHA show across the country. The 2011 KyBIF point value is \$35.24 per point. This is nearly a \$7.00 increase from last year!

Our highest earner in KyBIF was Suzanne Couch with her horse A Fancy Scotch. Suzanne won 388 points in 2011. Do the math and they earned \$13,674.05! A Fancy Scotch is a 2006 sorrel overo mare by The Ultimate Fancy out of Slipper A Scotch. Bred by Paulette Hutchinson. Congratulations to all.



Suzanne Couch and A Fancy Scotch

If that isn't enough incentive for you, in 2009 the Kentucky Paint Horse Club implemented a supplemental program.

When you show your KyBIF enrolled horse in Kentucky at our APHA shows you get the chance to earn even more money! The 2011 Supplemental fund point value is \$54.74.

The highest earner of the KyBIF Supplemental fund is Christine Parr and Bonanzas Indian Joe. Christine earned 24 points showing "YoYo" at Kentucky APHA shows which means they earned \$1,313.76 in supplemental fund money! Bonanzas Indian Joe is a 2004 Sorrel Overo gelding by Indian Painted Pop out of Polly Ginger. Bred by Danny and Joy Pollock.



Christine Parr and Bonanzas Indian Joe



#### Top 5 KyBIF Earners:

- |                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 2. Ultimate Kiss & Laura DiFrancesco | 121points  |
| 3. FSF Cruzin Comet & Karly Matusik  | 119points  |
| 4. The Ultimate Envy & Lana Wirsig   | 106 points |
| 5. Tributary & Brett Fredricks       | 105 points |

#### Top 5 Supplemental Fund Earners

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 2. FSF Zips Mojo & Paul & Vicki Reinbolt    | 21 points |
| 3. WFR KIDWITHACANDYBAR & Walnut Ridge Farm | 20 points |
| 4. Tuf Deck To Zip & Capon Valley Farms     | 14 points |
| 5. FSF Cruzin Comet & Karly Matusik         | 13 points |

### HOOF HEALTH DURING THE DROUGHT

The hot dry weather that has been plaguing the Midwest not only hurts our grass, hay and other crops. It can have a direct affect on your horses as well.

The hoof area needs moisture in order to be healthy and in conditions such as we are currently experiencing they are not receiving the moisture they need. As a

responsible horse owner you made need to provide "moisture" to insure your horses hoof health.

There are some very simple solutions to beating the dry conditions, if your horses are turned out you can use a hose to wet down the area where your horses come to drink, providing a natural wet area.

If your horses are kept up in stalls there are many products available at feed and tack stores that are devoted to hoof health. Painting the feet with a moisturizer can help provide that missing moisture for the hoof. The most important part of painting feet is making sure you cover the heel bulbs as well as the coronet band.

## KENTUCKY PAINT HORSE CLUB

PO Box 1177  
Versailles KY 40383

E-mail:  
sharonohler@prodigy.net  
859-753-5139

*The purpose of this club shall be to promote and stimulate interest in the Paint Horse; encourage Paint breeding for conformation, ability and color, by promoting interest in the Paint as a breed; sponsor or encourage Paint Horse classes in all horse shows, pleasure and trail riding, racing and all activities of the same nature in every way possible and promote good horseman-ship and good sportsmanship.*



Enroll your Kentucky foals in the Kentucky Breeders Incentive Fund to increase their earning potential! Deadline Dec. 1st



We're on the web!  
[www.kyphc.org](http://www.kyphc.org)

### A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO EVALUATING HORSES

Part 1 of a multi part series covering Evaluating the Horse

When **selecting horses**, it is important to develop a systematic approach to **evaluating conformation**. Once established, this approach allows the evaluator to quickly and consistently evaluate horses. One suggested system includes four basic steps:

- **Step One:** Initially track the horse for **soundness** and structural deviations in its way of going.
- **Step Two:** View the horse from the profile, starting at the head and moving down the neck, shoulder and front column of bone to the topline, hindquarters, and rear column of bone. The profile inspection should be done at a distance in order to **view the entire horse**.
- **Step Three:** View the horse from the front. When evaluating a horse from the front, width of chest, muscling, and structure of the front legs and hooves combined with close **observation of the head and neck** are necessary.
- **Step Four:** View the horse from the rear. From the rear, muscling of the entire hindquarter should be observed as well as the **structure of the rear legs**.

After completing all four steps, take several steps back and evaluate the horse one more time from the side view for balance, structural correctness, and muscling. Any evaluation system that allows for consistent, repetitious evaluation will work.

#### Evaluating Balance

All horses are basically proportional but not necessarily balanced. **Balance** is the most important characteristic in selection, because it forms the basis for movement, length of stride, and ultimately, performance. Balance is determined by the **underlying skeletal structure** of the horse. It is important to develop the ability to visualize and evaluate the skeletal system of the horse underneath muscle and other tissues.

The **slope of the horse's shoulder** is critical in order for a horse to be balanced. Slope of the shoulder changes drastically as the angle of the shoulder increases and decreases. Not only does the top-to-bottom line ratio of the neck change, but the ratio of length of back to length of underline also changes. It is ideal to have a short top line in relation to a long underline.

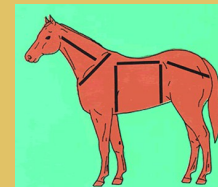


Figure 1. Balanced Horse

Physiologically, the **straighter the shoulder, the farther forward the withers sit**, thus making the **back longer from wither to loin**. Length of underline from elbow to stifle is not affected by changes in the slope of the shoulder. Therefore, the straight-shouldered horse's body has the appearance of a tube.

Since individual horses are proportional, a horse with a straight shoulder will have a long back, which coincides with a short neck; a short, steep croup; and a steep stifle and pasterns. This conformation will also drastically affect the way a horse moves.

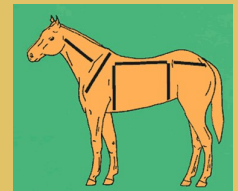


Figure 2. Unbalanced Horse