









Working Equid Standards Library of Information (WESLI)

Dr. Amy Barstow

amy.barstow@thebrooke.org

What is the Working Equid Standards Library of Information (WESLI)?

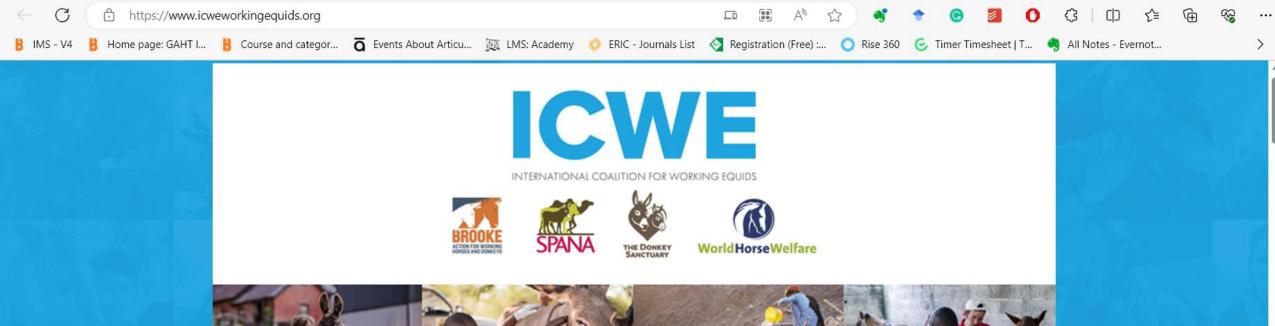
- Information to support the implementation of the Welfare Standards for Working Equids
- Includes resources from all four of the ICWE organisations
- Note: they may go beyond the scope of the standards



Where is the Working Equid Standards Library of Information (WESLI)?

- Hosted on the ICWE website
- <u>icweworkingequids.org ICWE</u>



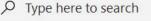




The International Coalition for Working Equids is comprised of leading working animal NGOs Brooke, The Donkey Sanctuary, SPANA and World Horse Welfare and was established to work with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and its members to implement the OIE Terrestrial Code Chapter 7.12 on the Welfare of Working Equids.

For more information and to contact any of these organisations, please click on the links above or contact ICWE@worldhorsewelfare.org





























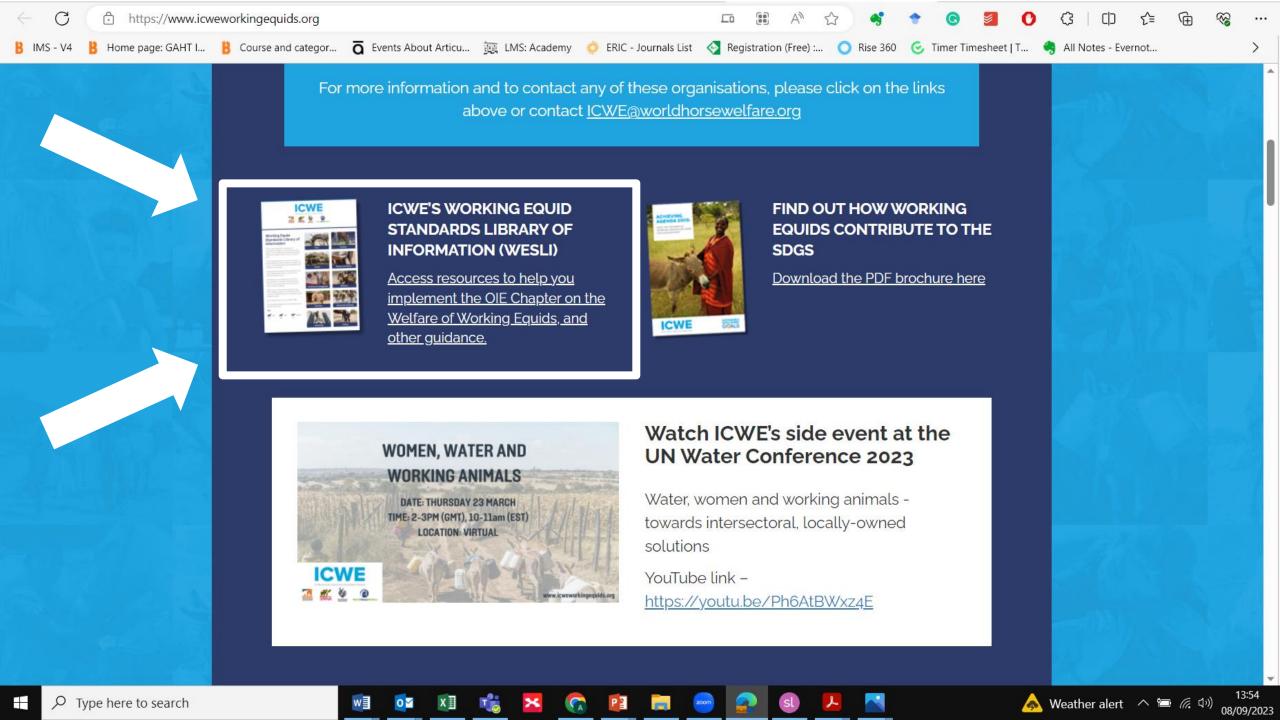


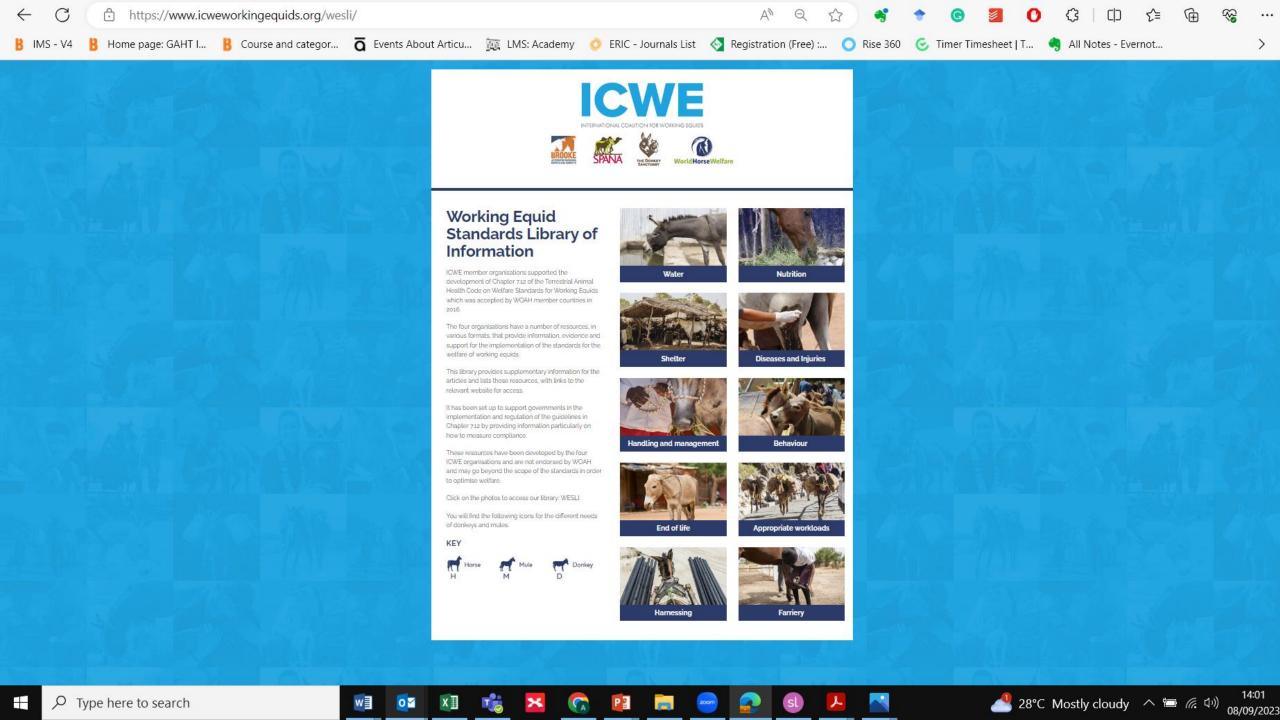














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The most important nutrient for the welfare of working equids is water (1). Working equids need regular and adequate access to palatable, safe water that meets their physiological and work requirements, which may vary.

Click here to go to the library

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER...

The consequence of insufficient hydration in working equids is that food intake becomes depressed (2) and leads to an apathetic animal incapable of performing its usual work duties at full capacity (1).

HOW MUCH WATER DO WORKING EQUIDS NEED TO DRINK?

- . Voluntary water intake will depend on hydration status, type of feed and opportunity to drink.
- · Working equids very rarely have unlimited access to water and estimating how much they need requires consideration of many variables.
- Assumptions have been made in the referenced article (1) and expected requirements for daily intake of water are:



A working horse in a hot climate might need 40-60l/day.



A working donkey in a hot climate might need 20 L/day.

| D | Research shows that 'Donkeys are far more drought-resistant than horses (2). It is not uncommon for wild donkeys to go to water only once every 2-3 days' (1). |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ~ | The donkey is able to rehydrate quickly as it can drink 20-30l in a very short space of time (1). Horses are able to rehydrate quickly if given free access to water. There is no need to restrict water intake after a period of water deprivation (3). |
| ਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ੀ | Repeated studies have shown no ill effects in allowing horses, donkeys and mules to drink their fill and return to work (1, 4). |



































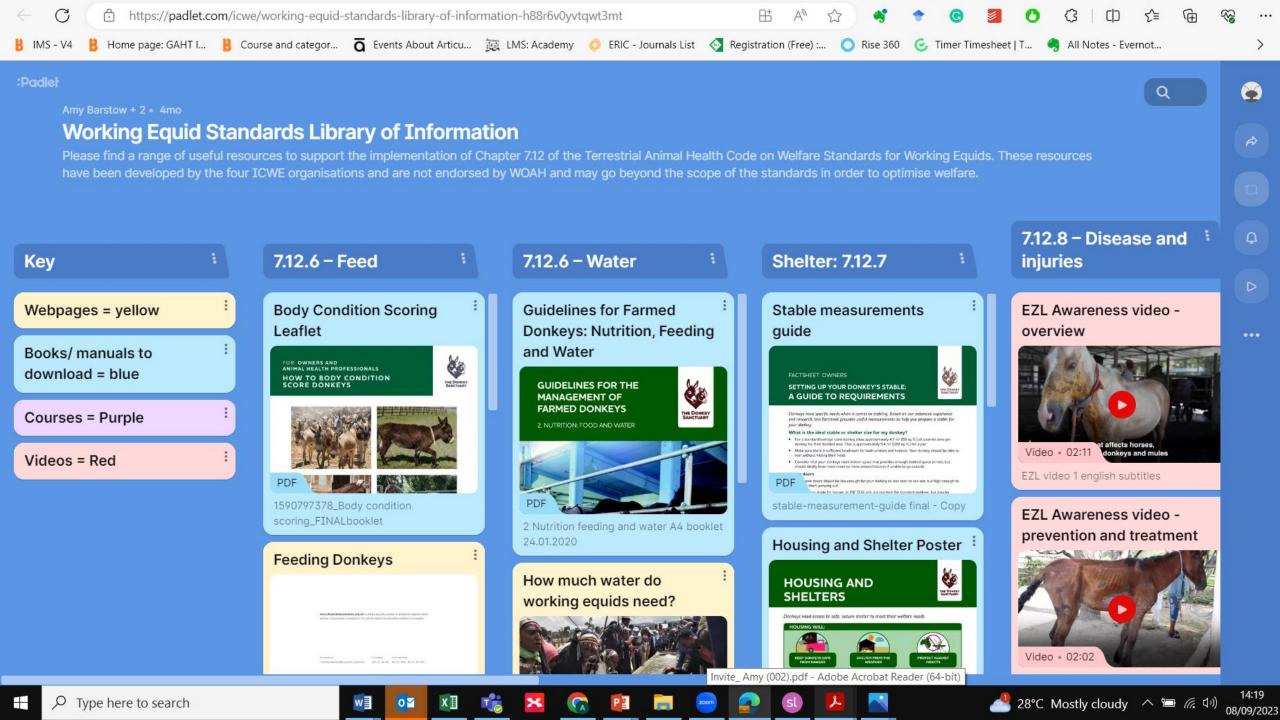


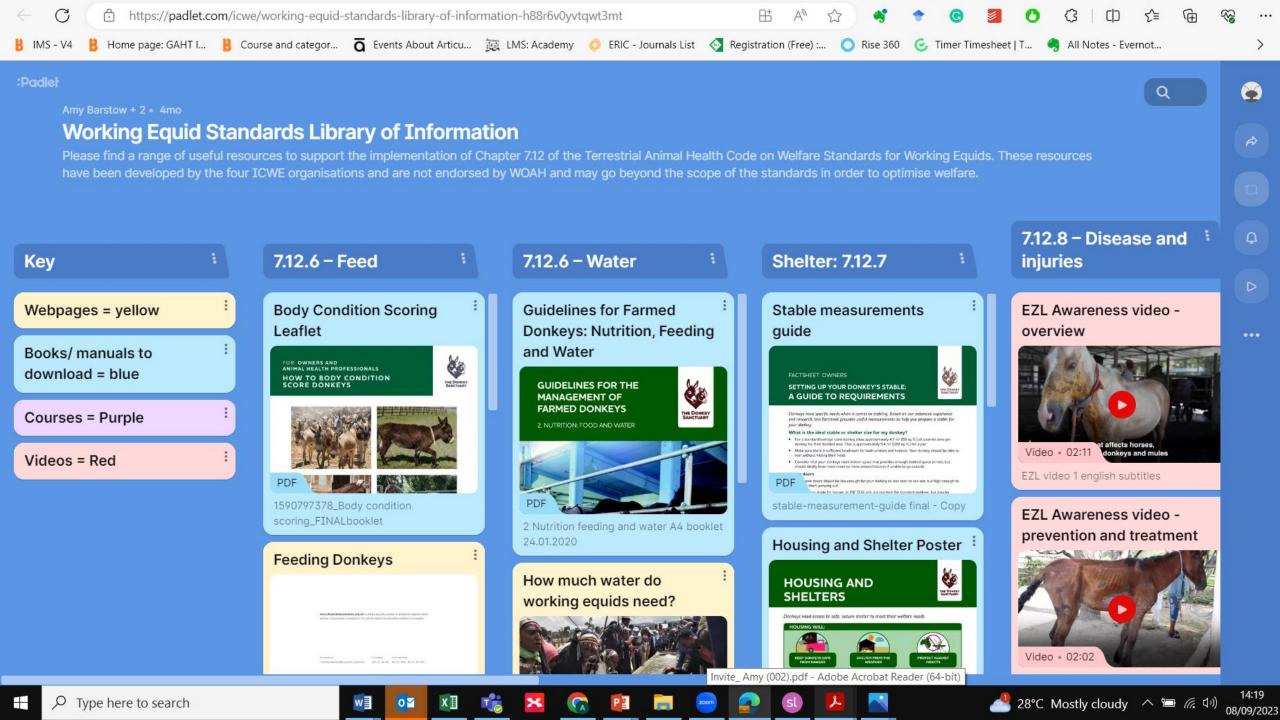


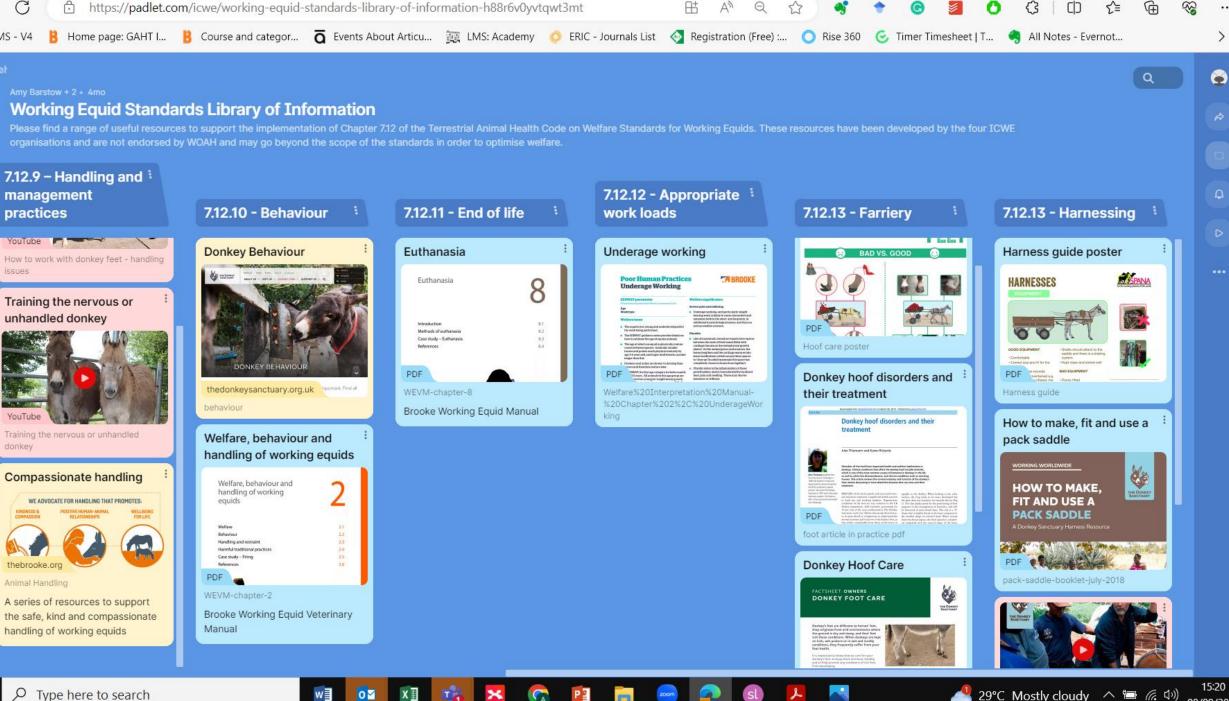
Water

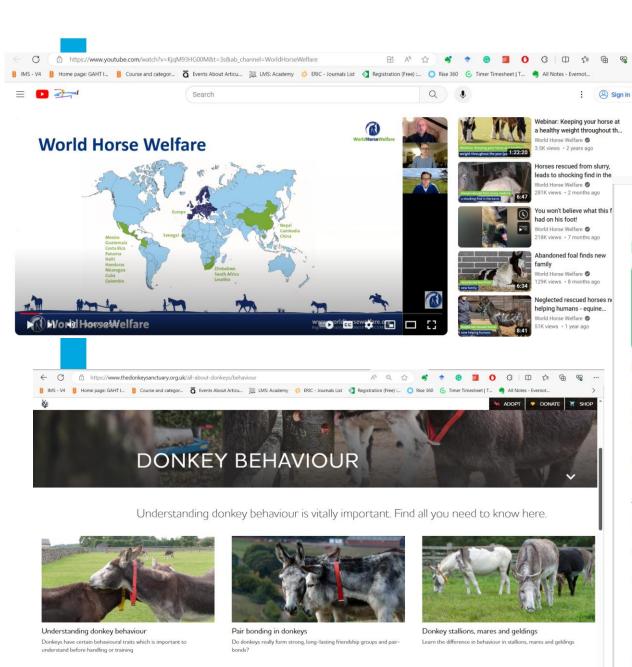
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THE POCKET GUIDE TO WORKING EQUID VETERINARY CONSULTATIONS

A user-friendly consultation guide for use in the field

The Pocket Guide to Working Equid Veterinary Consultations is a useful aid to animal health professionals treating working horses, donkeys and mules, especially those mentored through Brooke's Animal Health Mentoring Framework.

DOWNLOAD FREE BOOK

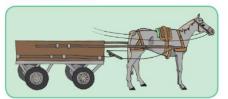
The 28-page book contains core information on recognising pain, performing a thorough clinical examination, making treatment choices and calculating and administering medication safely. It also has kit check-lists, guidance on clinical governance and communicating effectively with the owners and carers of working



Hot and humid temperatures can result in high heart rates. It is worth re-checking heart rates once animals have rested in the shade. Make sure your stethoscope is in your ears correctly.

HARNESSES

EQUIPMENT



GOOD EQUIPMENT

- · Comfortable
- Correct size and fit for the animal
- Doesn't cause wounds
- Must be well maintained e.g. ensure tyres are inflated, the cart is light weight and well balanced
- A swingletree MUST be used with a chest band, and the traces to the swingletree should be in a straight line
- Shafts should attach to the saddle and there is a braking system.

- + Automatic Zoom •

Kept clean and stored well

BAD EQUIPMENT

- Poorly fitted
- · Rusted or damaged
- Dirty and damaged
- Causes injury, reduced productivity and sometimes death (e.g from tetanus)
- · Keep clean!

SADDLE

- Must be balanced and the correct size
- Ensure there is good airflow through the centre/ gullet over the withers
- The saddle must not pull, push or stop, it is only present to support the back band and shafts



29°C Mostly cloudy ^ = (6, 40)

NOSE BAND

- Used for steering and controlling speed
- Ensure a soft, well- padded band is protecting the nose



· Provides the pulling power

CHEST STRAP

- Should be placed over the front of the pectoral muscles (maximum power and comfort)
- Should NOT restrict movement (too low/ loose) or breathing (too tight)
- Proper padding, position and weight distribution will reduce wounds and improve efficiency









