
Minimum Standards of Care for Potential New Home

The following guidelines are applicable to general equine management practices and are required of all persons adopting an equine from Dove Creek Equine Rescue. While not comprehensive, they offer basic parameters for responsible equine ownership. The number of equines should never exceed the ability of the adopter to feed and care for them properly. Such limits are dependent not only the physical health of the individual but also the financial ability to maintain proper management. In addition, any individual keeping equines must comply with all relevant state and local laws.

1.1 General Management Practices

Various types of enclosures are available to confine equines, including, but not limited to: stalls, dry lots or pastures. In addition, equines shall be provided sufficient opportunity and space to exercise daily and have freedom of movement as necessary to reduce stress and maintain good physical condition. Space and provisions for exercise shall be appropriate for the age, condition and size of the equine.

Group pasturing of compatible equines to allow social interaction is encouraged. If equines are individually stalled, they must be able to make visual contact with other equines, unless otherwise directed by a veterinarian for the safety of the equine in question or other equines at the facility.

1.2 Facility Requirements

The following are requirements in order to adopt an equine, however, all will be considered on a case-by-case basis:

Pasture. A minimum of a 1-acre pasture per equine on the property. Exceptions may be made in those cases where the equine will be maintained at a boarding facility provided the equine, if stalled, is provided daily turnout of an adequate time and space to be determined by an appropriate official from Dove Creek Equine Rescue.

Shelter.

A recommended 12x12 foot stall per standard size equine in barn with turnout or pasture; or a three-sided run-in shelter with recommended 12x2 feet per equine in pasture. Equines shall be provided with shelter that gives protection from extreme weather including but not limited to: prevailing winds, snow, sleet, rain, sun, and temperature extremes. Stalls and shelters shall be constructed to provide sufficient space for each equine to turn around, lie down, and move freely and to allow free airflow. Shelters may be constructed to have removable sides during the summer. All enclosures, stalls and/or shelters shall be kept in good repair and free of standing water, accumulated waste, sharp objects, and debris.

- a) If the barn or shelter is metal, the exposed metal on the inside of the stall and/or shelter shall be covered with $\frac{3}{4}$ "-1" plywood or 2"x6" boards. There should be no exposed nails or other objects that could potentially cause injury to the equine.

Water.

The adopter shall provide troughs or individual water sources to offer adequate and clean water for all equines. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and free of hazardous contaminants and be positioned or affixed to minimize spillage. Use of defroster to prevent freezing in inclement weather is recommended. Equines that are being trained, worked, ridden or transported shall be provided water as often as necessary for their health and comfort. Frequency of watering shall take into consideration the age, condition, and size of the equine, activity level and climatic conditions.

Feed and Storage.

Equines shall receive at a minimum the equivalent of 3% of their body weight per day in high quality forage and grain. If natural forage is insufficient in quality or quantity, quality hay representative of choice grasses in the local area shall supplement the diet. Diet shall be planned with consideration of the age, condition, size, and activity level of the equine. If more than one animal is fed at the same place and time, it shall be the responsibility of the adopter to ensure that each equine receives nutrition in sufficient quantity. If necessary, equines shall be separated to ensure that each has access to adequate nutrition without interference from more dominant equine. Individual feed buckets or pans should be provided for each equine. All storage and feeding receptacle shall be kept clean and free of contaminants, such as, feces, mold, mildew, rodents, and insects. Stored feed shall be kept in such a manner that equines cannot gain access to it.

Fencing.

Fencing shall be of solid construction, without sharp edges and visible to equines; electric fence is acceptable. The use of barbed wire fencing is unacceptable in any area of five or less acres or along any side of any area separating equines from one another. Use of electric wire may preclude the barbed wire provision. All t-posts shall be appropriately capped when used as cross fencing to separate pastures, along any fence line adjacent to another equine property or/and property that is less than five acres. Fencing shall be monitored on a regular basis to ensure its safety and effectiveness is maintained.

1.3 Vaccinations, Dental Care, Hoof Care, De-Worming & Coggins

Under current Texas law—A negative EIA (Coggins) test within the previous 12 months is required for all equine, except zebras, which are eight months of age or older, when changing ownership in Texas. Equine animals stabled, boarded, or pastured within 200 years of equine belonging to another person shall be considered to be a congregation point. All equines must have a negative EIA (Coggins) test within the last 12 months.



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Yearly vaccinations are required. Eastern/Western Encephalitis, Rhino, Tetanus, Rabies, West Nile, and any other inoculations your veterinarian recommends for endemic diseases are mandatory. Teeth must be kept in good condition and should be checked by a licensed veterinarian annually. All equine must be kept on a regular deworming program as approved by a licensed veterinarian. Proper hoof care is required to be done as often as necessary to maintain sound hooves.

Maintaining Health.

All equine must maintain weight and condition as described by the Henneke Scoring System (see attached description) between Moderate (5) and Fleshy (7) unless under the direction of a licensed veterinarian. A licensed veterinarian must attend to cuts, sores, and illnesses which normal animal husbandry practices would require veterinarian care immediately.

Gelding.

All studs shall be gelded as soon as possible unless, under the advice of a veterinarian, such gelding would cause harm to the equine due to age or health.

___ Facility

___ Food

___ Storage

___ Fencing

___ Pasture/Turnout

___ Stall/Enclosure

___ Water and Water Receptacle

___ Vaccines

___ Coggins

___ De-worming

___ Hoof Care

___ Dental Care

___ Overall Health