

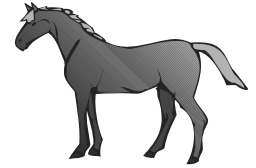
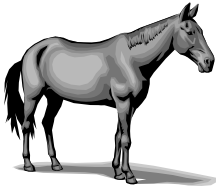
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES • DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH – RABIES CONTROL PROGRAM
Tel. (562) 401-7088 Web: lapublichealth.org/vet

Tips to Keep Your Stable Safe from Infectious Disease

- Have a vaccination policy for all current boarders and horses hauled in for lessons. New horses should be vaccinated **before** arrival. Recommended vaccinations typically include rabies, strangles, 4-way (WEE, EEE, tetanus, rhino/flu), and West Nile Virus.
- When adding new horses, it is a good idea to require the following:
 - Health Certificate
 - Coggins Test for EIA
 - Vaccination within the past year
 - Deworming within the past year
- Keep every new horse isolated for at least 2 weeks and preferably 30 days. Do not share equipment between this horse and other horses on the farm.
- Have a deworming program for your stable. Practice effective manure management to limit fecal-oral contact.
- Store feed in a way that prevents contamination by mice, rats, domestic and wild birds, livestock, dogs, cats, and other wildlife.
- Clean water troughs regularly.
- Use insect control in warmer months: use repellants on horses, remove weeds and manure frequently, and empty and refill water containers at least once a week.
- Encourage visitors and owners to wash hands while on the property.
- Have dedicated quarantine stalls for new arrivals or horses affected by a contagious disease.

The above suggestions should be part of a biosecurity plan for your stable. *Biosecurity* means doing everything you can to reduce the chances of an infectious disease being carried onto your farm by people, animals, equipment, or vehicles, either accidentally or on purpose. Once you've thought about your biosecurity plan, put it in writing! Distribute your plan to clients and revise or update as needed.

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Disaster Planning For Horse Farms

Don't wait until it's too late!

- **Create a written disaster plan.** Good communication between the owners and managers of stables and their clients can prevent needless suffering and deaths of horses at the facility in the event of a disaster. When a disaster strikes, you should already know who is responsible for evacuating the horses, where the horses will be taken, and how you will feed and care for them once they get to the shelter site. Once you've created your plan, distribute it to owners and revise or update as needed.
- **Clearly identify horses when evacuating**
 - Halter tag with horse's name, owner's name, and contact phone numbers in legible writing.
 - "Luggage tag" braided into mane or tail.
 - Use livestock paintstick to mark coats
 - Write pertinent information on duct tape and tape around horse's neck
- **Develop an equine evacuation kit for your farm. Encourage your owners to do the same.**

Sample Equine Evacuation Kit (AVMA Guidelines)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 7-10 day supply of feed, supplements, and water □ Bandannas □ Batteries □ Blankets □ Copies of veterinary records and proof of ownership □ Duct tape □ Emergency contact list □ First aid kit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Flashlight □ Fly spray □ Grooming brushes □ Heavy gloves □ Hoof knife □ Hoof nippers □ Hoof pick □ Hoof rasp □ Instructions (written) □ Diet record □ Medications record □ Leg wraps/quilts □ Maps of local area and alternate evacuation routes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Non-nylon halters and leads □ Paper towels □ Plastic trash cans with lids □ Radio □ Rope or lariat □ Shovel □ Tarpaulins □ Trash bags □ Twitch □ Water buckets □ Wire cutters
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