

The Domestic Horse

The Origins, Development and Management of its Behaviour

Humans have had a profound influence on the horse since its domestication in the late Neolithic period. Used for transport, labour, food and recreation, it has become important in many facets of our societies.

Daniel Mills and Sue McDonnell have produced an exceptional account of our current knowledge of the development and management of the behaviour of the domestic horse from its wild roots.

The Domestic Horse brings together, for the first time, an unrivalled collection of international scientific authors to write on the latest work concerning the behaviour and welfare of the domestic horse.

Beautifully illustrated throughout, this book will appeal to animal scientists, those working with horses in a professional capacity and the owner enthusiast. It also provides sound complementary reading for animal/equine science courses and veterinary students.

DANIEL S. MILLS is Professor of Veterinary Behavioural Medicine and Director of the Animal Behaviour Referral Clinic at the University of Lincoln. He is the first specialist in veterinary behavioural medicine to be formally recognized by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and has published widely on behaviour problems in the domestic horse, and is co-author of *Equine* Behaviour, Principles and Practice.

SUE M. McDONNELL is an associate professor and founding head of the Havemeyer Equine Behavior Programme at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, New Bolton Center. She has published widely on stallion sexual behaviour and dysfunction, and is author of *The Equid Ethogram*, A Practical Field Guide to Horse Behavior.



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The Origins, Development and Management of its Behaviour

Edited by

D. S. Mills

University of Lincoln, UK

and

S. M. McDonnell

University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, USA





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We dedicate this text to

Kathe Houpt, Hans Klingel and George Waring

who have done more than they will ever realize to inspire a generation of scientists concerned about horses.



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List of contributors

- Melissa Albentosa, Animal Behaviour, Cognition & Welfare Group, University of Lincoln, Lincoln LN2 2LG, UK
- Lee Boyd, Department of Biology, Washburn University, Topeka, KS 66621, USA
- Rachel A. Casey, Anthrozoology Institute, Department of Clinical Veterinary Science, University of Bristol, Langford, Bristol BS40 SDU, UK
- Janne W. Christensen, Animal Health and Welfare, Danish Institute of Agricultural Sciences, 8830 Tjele, Denmark
- Jonathan J. Cooper, Animal Behaviour, Cognition & Welfare Group, University of Lincoln, Lincoln LN2 2LG, UK
- Sharon L. Crowell-Davis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia Athens, GA 30602, USA
- Claudia Feh, Association pour le cheval de Przewalski, Station Biologique de la Tour du Valat, 13200 Arles, France

- Deborah Goodwin, University of Southampton, School of Psychology, Animal Behaviour Programme, New College Campus, Southampton SO17 1BG, UK
- Stephen J. G. Hall, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Lincoln, Riseholme Hall, Lincoln LN2 2LG, UK
- M. Hausberger, Ethologie-Evolution-Ecologie, UMR CNRS 6552, Université de Rennes 1, France
- Katherine A. Houpt, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-6401, USA
- Carys F. Hughes, University of Southampton, School of Psychology, Animal Behaviour Programme, New College Campus, Southampton SO17 1BG, UK
- Ronald Keiper, Department of Science, Valencia Community College, Orlando, FL 32802, USA
- Jan Ladewig, Ethology, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Grønnegårdsvej 8, 1870 Frederiksberg C, Denmark

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List of contributors

- Marsha A. Levine, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3ER, UK
- Sue M. McDonnell, Equine Behavior Laboratory, New Bolton Center, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, Kennett Square, PA 19348, USA
- Paul D. McGreevy, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia
- Andrew N. McLean, Australian Equine Behaviour Centre, Clonbinane, Victoria 3658, Australia
- June McNicholas, Department of Psychology, University of Warwick CV4 7AL, UK
- Daniel S. Mills, Animal Behaviour, Cognition and Welfare Group, University of Lincoln, Lincoln LN2 2LG, UK

- Christine J. Nicol, School of Veterinary Science, University of Bristol, Langford BS40 5DU, IIK
- Marie-Annick Richard-Yris, Ethologie-Evolution-Ecologie, UMR CNRS 6552, Université de Rennes 1, France
- Eva Søndergaard, Animal Health and Welfare, Danish Institute of Agricultural Sciences, 8830 Tjele, Denmark
- Natalie Waran, School of Natural Sciences, Unitec New Zealand, Mount Albert, Auckland New Zealand
- Jennifer Weeks, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia Athens, GA 30602, USA



Preface

Holar in Northern Iceland in 2002 saw probably the greatest gathering in recent times of equine behaviour and welfare scientists, with expertise spanning five decades of research. The workshop was sponsored by the Dorothy Russell Havemeyer Foundation and co-organized by the editors of this text.

It was a unique opportunity for scientists to come together from across the globe and present their work and review the current state of knowledge on all aspects of the science underpinning our understanding of the impact of management practices on the horse. The meeting began with a dozen scientific poster presentations on the latest research ranging from the effect of different handling and training techniques to data on conflicting physiological measures that are often used to assess stress in the horse. The first invitation session was chaired by Professor George Waring and focused on the foundations of equine behaviour, with presentations critically examining current theories on its domestication, behavioural genetics and development. State of the art reviews on equine com-

munication and the behavioural ecology of the horse highlighted the horse's normal adaptive range and the extent to which this is challenged in domestic situations. In the second session, chaired by Professor Hans Klingel, attention focused further on specific behaviour patterns in the horse and the relevance of this information to improving our management of horses in captivity. Special emphasis was placed on the importance of diet and feeding practices, play and sexual behaviours. The third session, chaired by Professor Frank Ödberg, examined management practices and the problems that commonly arise as a result. Invited presentations focused on problems of the ridden horse, training and behavioural rehabilitation in the horse and recent advances in treatment of equine stereotypies (stable vices). The final session was chaired by Professor Katherine Houpt and focused specifically on equine welfare. Information on the scientific techniques and approaches used to assess welfare was followed by presentations on practical welfare issues faced in a range of countries

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from Australia to mainland Europe and Iceland to Brazil and North America. The issues facing various cultures with different socio-economic pressures and where horses were used in very different contexts were also highlighted. Practical welfare issues ranging from ethologically sound housing to training techniques and the assessment of pain were also discussed in greater depth. Throughout the meeting concern was expressed through the discussions at the harm that could be done from well-meaning intention, which unfortunately does not always equate with good welfare for the horse. Closer examination of many popular practices revealed that there was still insufficient evidence in many cases for the beneficial claims made, and in some cases real harm might occur. It was recognized that education of the public has a key role to play in bringing about a global improvement in equine welfare, but this must be based on sound science more than popular opinion. Regrettably, at present, funding opportunities for research into these matters are severely limited.

The meeting finished with delegates agreeing on a consensus statement on the importance of collective responsibility for equine welfare and the relationship between scientists and the media for improved welfare: The group proposes that the welfare of the domestic horses is both an individual and societal responsibility. Research is required into both the fundamental and applied aspects of equine behaviour to facilitate the development and dissemination of soundly based scientific knowledge to help provide optimal welfare in practice. In order to achieve this, it is important that good research is widely communicated and not misrepresented in public interpretations of the work.

To this end there have been two initiatives from this meeting to increase the public understanding of equine science. First, the abstracts from the conference are available online at: http://www2.vet.upenn.edu/ labs/equinebehavior/hvnwkshp/hv02/hvwk6-02.htm, and second, and perhaps most importantly, this text has been produced, based largely but not solely around the talks given and updated to 2004. This publication was always seen as an essential product of this meeting, bridging the gap not only between the public and scientists but also between the scientific groups working on equine behaviour. Naturally these groups have developed along their own paths and publish in the journals most appropriate to their discipline. This can mean that there is not always as great an awareness of the current state of the art as there should be, even amongst experts in the field. The aim of this text is to bring this information to an even wider audience, to educate and, we hope, to inspire.



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