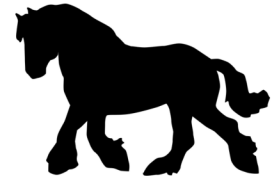


Horse Emergency Checklist



Food and Water

Hay or forage supply (3–7 days if possible) in a protected container
Feed supplements if needed, stored securely
Large water storage (consider portable troughs or drums) and purifying methods

Shelter Needs

Portable panels or access to emergency boarding location
Blanket, fly mask, or sheet to protect from weather
Hoof pick, grooming supplies, and bedding (like shavings)

Care Instructions

Daily feed and water requirements
Medication schedule and vet contact information
Copy of health records and vaccination history

Transportation Tips

Horse trailer with proper ventilation and security
Emergency contact information on the horse's halter
Practice loading regularly to ensure horse is calm during evacuation

Specific Requirements

Emergency halter and lead rope
Extra blankets or weather protection as required
Hoof care tools and basic first aid supplies



Horse Emergency Go-Bag Checklist

Bag Recommendation: Large duffel or tack bag, with an extra durable tote for water and food supplies.

Food and Water

3–7 days of feed and hay in a waterproof bag

Collapsible water bucket

Portable water containers with 5-10 gallons, depending on distance and size

First Aid Supplies

Large gauze pads, vet wrap, and sterile bandages

Saline solution for cleaning wounds

Hoof pick, poultice for hoof injuries, and any necessary medications

Comfort Items

Horse blanket or sheet for warmth and protection

Familiar halter and lead rope with extra

Fly mask or fly spray, especially for outdoor emergencies

Waste Management

Portable muck rake or small shovel

Waste bags for droppings or a designated disposal area

Disinfectant wipes for quick clean-ups around feeding areas

Identification and Documents

Photo of the horse, along with identification details

Copy of vaccination records, medical history, and your contact info

Temporary ID tag attached to halter with emergency contact info

Horse First Aid Cheat Sheet

Wound Care and Bleeding



Rinse wounds with a saline solution or clean water to remove dirt and debris.

Apply firm pressure with a clean cloth or sterile gauze to control bleeding.

Once bleeding stops, cover the wound with a sterile bandage. Wrap with vet wrap or a clean cloth, ensuring it's snug but not cutting off circulation. Change the dressing daily and check for signs of infection, like redness or foul odor.

Colic (Common and Serious Digestive Issue)

Symptoms include pawing, rolling, looking at the stomach, or not passing manure.

Encourage gentle walking to help relieve discomfort, but prevent the horse from rolling, as this can worsen the condition.

Offer water but no food until symptoms subside.

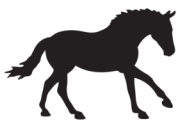
If you have access to mineral oil or baking soda, administering small amounts may help relieve mild gas colic. Monitor closely, as colic can quickly become life-threatening.

Hoof Injury or Abscess

Clean the hoof with water, removing any visible debris with a hoof pick. Soak the hoof in warm water with Epsom salts if available to help draw out infection.

Wrap the hoof with a poultice (even a basic poultice like soaked gauze or a clean cloth) and cover with vet wrap or duct tape to keep it clean.

Change the poultice daily.



Eye Injuries

If debris is present, gently rinse the eye with clean saline solution or water. Avoid applying pressure; instead, cover the eye with a soft, clean cloth to protect it.

Keep the horse in a shaded area, away from dust and wind. Watch for signs of infection, like excessive tearing, swelling, or cloudiness.

Heatstroke or Hypothermia

Heatstroke: Move the horse to a shaded, cool area. Hose down large muscle groups (such as the neck, back, and legs) with cool water. Offer small amounts of cool water to drink but avoid giving large amounts all at once. Continue cooling until the horse's breathing normalizes.

Hypothermia: Dry the horse thoroughly if wet, and cover with a dry blanket or layers. Gradually warm the horse by moving it to a shelter or using portable heat sources nearby, but avoid direct exposure to heat sources like heaters or heat lamps.

Lameness and Sprains

If lameness or limping is observed, restrict the horse's movement by keeping it in a small area.

Apply a cold compress or wrap to the affected area to reduce swelling (20 minutes on, 20 minutes off).

Support the injured leg with a soft wrap if necessary, using a pillow wrap or soft cloth underneath the vet wrap to provide cushioning. Monitor for improvement over the next few days.

Choke (Esophageal Obstruction)

Symptoms include coughing, excessive drooling, stretching the neck, and nasal discharge.

Remove access to food and water to prevent further swallowing attempts.

Massage the throat area gently to encourage the food to pass down.

Avoid forcing water down the throat, as it can lead to aspiration. Once symptoms resolve, provide soft, wet feed and monitor closely.

Horse Evacuation Route Planner Cheat Sheet



1. Evacuation Route Planning

Primary Route: _____

Alternative Route: _____

Horse Trailer Stops: _____

Notes for Trailer Safety or Temporary Holding Areas:

2. Pet-Friendly Accommodations

Nearby Boarding Stables or Facilities:

Facility Name: _____ | Location:

_____ | Phone: _____

Equine-Friendly Shelters:

Shelter Name: _____ | Location:

_____ | Contact: _____

3. Veterinarian and Emergency Contacts

Primary Veterinarian: _____ | Phone:

Emergency Equine Vet in Evacuation Area:

Clinic Name: _____ | Location:

_____ | Phone: _____

24-Hour Emergency Contact: _____ | Phone:

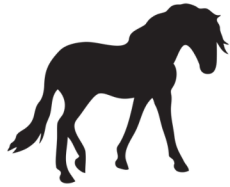
4. Additional Notes and Special Needs

Special Care Needs (diet, medications):

Backup Horse Supplies Locations (tack shops or feed stores en route): _____

Emergency Contacts for Horse Care (friend/family):

Horse Long-Term Shelter and Care Setup Checklist



Shelter Essentials

Sturdy Shelter: Use a stable or run-in shelter with solid walls and a roof to protect from wind, rain, and sun.

Ventilation: Ensure adequate airflow through windows or vents to prevent respiratory issues.

Temperature Control: For cold weather, provide blankets and hay bedding. For hot conditions, ensure ample shade and fans if possible.

Food Storage

Hay and Grain: Stockpile enough hay for several weeks, stored in a dry, covered area. Store grain in rodent-proof containers.

Water Supply: Keep large water containers filled and refresh regularly.

Salt and Mineral Blocks: Provide access to salt and mineral blocks to maintain health.

Waste Management

Manure Disposal: Designate an area for composting or store waste in a covered bin.

Cleaning Supplies: Use a pitchfork or shovel and a muck bucket to keep the shelter clean daily.

Disinfectants: Use equine-safe disinfectants to clean surfaces regularly.

Enrichment and Mental Stimulation

Turnout Space: If possible, allow daily turnout in a fenced area for exercise.

Toys: Use stable toys like balls or hanging treats to keep them entertained.

Training or Exercise Routine: If space allows, continue basic training exercises to keep the horse mentally and physically active.

Training and Desensitization Cheat Sheet for Horses in Emergencies

Goal: Train your horse to respond calmly to handling, trailer loading, and emergency sounds to ensure a safe and quick evacuation.



1. Trailer Loading Practice

Familiarize: Keep the trailer accessible so your horse can get used to it.

Positive Reinforcement: Lead the horse to the trailer, rewarding them for staying calm and curious. Use treats or verbal praise for every step closer.

Loading and Unloading Practice: Gradually practice loading them fully into the trailer and unloading calmly. Increase practice sessions until they are comfortable entering and exiting with minimal hesitation.

2. Sound Desensitization

Emergency Sounds: Start by playing sirens, alarms, and other loud sounds at a low volume nearby. Reward calm behavior with a treat or verbal praise.

Gradual Increase: Slowly increase the volume over time, ensuring they remain calm. If they react, reduce the volume and reinforce calmness before increasing again.

Practice in Various Locations: Try sound exposure near the trailer, barn, and open areas to ensure they remain calm in different settings.

3. Leading and Emergency Handling Commands

Leading Practice: Practice leading the horse calmly in different settings, including areas that simulate narrow passages or unfamiliar surroundings.

Commands for Control: Teach commands like “whoa” for stopping, “walk on” for moving forward, and “back” for backing up. Reinforce these commands to ensure your horse responds reliably.

Quick Release Knot Practice: Practice tying the horse using a quick-release knot, ensuring they become accustomed to it. This allows for easy release during emergencies.

4. Desensitization to Handling by Others

Socialization with Other Handlers: Familiarize your horse with being handled by different people, which can be crucial if emergency responders or volunteers need to assist.

Calm Greetings: Encourage other handlers to greet the horse calmly. Reward calm behavior, reinforcing a sense of security around others.

Vet Check Simulation: Practice lightly touching their legs, hooves, and face to simulate potential medical handling or checks.