

## Use and stress influence of horse walkers

C. Giese<sup>1</sup>, V. Gerber<sup>2</sup>, M. Howald<sup>3</sup>, R. Straub<sup>2</sup>, I. Bachmann<sup>1</sup>, D. Burger<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Swiss National Stud, Avenches, CH-1580 Avenches, <sup>2</sup>Equine Clinic Vetsuisse Faculty University of Bern, CH-3001 Bern, <sup>3</sup>Federal Veterinary Office, CH-3003 Bern, Switzerland

### Key words

Horse, horse walker, stress, cortisol, heart rate, injuries

### Aim of the study

Up to date, there exist no scientific data on the use of horse walkers in equids. The aim of this study was therefore to investigate objective measures relevant to the welfare of horses in walkers: firstly, the stress response of horses in walkers with and without electricity use on the separations between horses was compared. Secondly, a benefit and injury statistic was established by questionnaire evaluation.

### Material and methods

12 horses aged 2.5 to 3.5 years, which had never before been in a horse walker, were trained daily at the same time during 3 weeks in a covered horse walker. All horses walked in the first week daily for 45 minutes (6km/h) without electricity. In the second and third weeks, the same program was repeated in a cross over design: in the second week, horses 1 to 6 and in the third week, horses 7 to 12 were walked with electricity (3.7kV) on the separations between horses. In the fourth week, the horses spent 45 minutes per day in a paddock. In order to evaluate the stress response, blood samples were periodically collected to measure serum cortisol levels and heart rate was during exercise continuously monitored with the Polar® system. Behavior was evaluated by ethogram. In addition, a questionnaire including questions about details of the model of the walker used, its use and associated benefits and injuries was sent to 210 stables with horse walkers.

### Results and significance

Neither the cortisol levels nor of the heart rates showed a statistically significant difference between horses moved in the horse walker, with and without the use of electricity. Highest cortisol and heart rate levels were recorded during the first week when the horses were getting habituated to the walker. Cortisol levels during the fourth week in the paddock are comparable to those measured in the horse walker. Heart rates showed a decreasing trend over the four weeks. Behavior of the horses was very different between individuals. A significant difference could be observed regarding spontaneous compartment changes: no horses changed compartments in the periods when electricity was used and then even afterwards without the use of electricity.

The questionnaire evaluation, based on the data of 67 responding stables (1409 horses), indicated that there exist a variety of different horse walker models, but that the use of them is very similar. Overall, 51% make use of electricity individually depending on the horses' temperament and only for a short time of the program, 33% generally for the full program. 19% of the responders had encountered problems (panic, fear reactions) with the use of electricity. Overall, only 32 horses (2.3%) had been injured in a walker, in 50% of these cases because of bucking, kicking with subsequent injury at elements of the horse walker. In 53% of the cases wounds were superficial, 29% had deep lesions. One horse had a fracture because of slipping and falling on the wet ground. The results from this study indicate that the use of electricity in horse walkers causes no major stress in horses. It was not associated with injuries, in the contrary, it can be helpful to prevent problems due to dangerous compartment changes. It is however important to supervise horses if electricity is used. To prevent injuries, a good horse walker equipment and construction is essential.

### Publications, posters and presentations

4th Annual Meeting of the Swiss Network of Equine Research 30th April 2009.

Further publications in scientific revues and in horse magazines submitted or planned.

### Project 2.09.02

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