



Yukon Livestock Guide

EQUINE



**YUKON
LIVESTOCK
GUIDES**

 Cattle, Yak + Bison

 Equine

 Poultry

 Sheep + Goat

 Swine

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PURPOSE

The Government of Yukon's role is to support the Yukon's agriculture sector and create conditions for a thriving agricultural industry.

This booklet supports livestock farmers with guidance on raising and caring for their animals as well as managing their farm operations. The content is a summary of the applicable Codes of Practice for raising and caring for livestock, and information on addressing or preventing common issues that can impact livestock farmers in the Yukon.



STANDARDS OF CARE

The Codes of Practice for the Care and Handling of Farm Animals are nationally developed guidelines that are scientifically informed, practical and reflect societal expectations for responsible farm animal care. We encourage you to consult the [Codes of Practice on the National Farm and Animal Care Council's website](http://nfacc.ca/codes-of-practice) (nfacc.ca/codes-of-practice).

Increasing your understanding and adopting best management practices for raising and caring for livestock can increase production, reduce overall costs, reduce injuries and illness, as well as reduce loss of profits.

The Five Freedoms

The Five Freedoms are internationally accepted standards for the care of living beings and their right to humane treatment. When producers safeguard these freedoms, they ensure an animal's primary welfare.

The Five Freedoms are the basis for animal care protocols.

1. Freedom from hunger and thirst.
2. Freedom from discomfort.
3. Freedom from pain, injury and disease.
4. Freedom to express normal behaviour.
5. Freedom from fear and distress.

NOMENCLATURE

Groups of horses, donkeys or mules are commonly referred to as a herd. Most mules and hinnies are considered sterile because a horse has 64 chromosomes and a donkey has 62. Mules are considered more common than hinnies and, throughout the handbook, hinny is implied when the term mule is used.

- **Foal:** Offspring that is still nursing.
- **Weanling:** Recently weaned offspring and under one year.
- **Yearling:** One to two years of age.
- **Colt:** Male under four years, uncastrated.
- **Filly:** Female under four years.
- **Gelding:** Castrated male.
- **Mare:** Female over four years of age.
 - » **Jenny (jennet):** Female donkey.
- **Broodmare:** Female ready to breed.
- **Stallion:** Male over four years, uncastrated.
 - » **Rig:** Male that has either one or both testicles concealed in abdomen.
 - » **Jack:** Male donkey, castrated or intact.
- **Mule:** Result of breeding between a male donkey and a female horse (sterile).
 - » **Hinny:** Result of breeding between a female donkey and a male horse (sterile).

BASIC NEEDS

Housing and environment

Housing and living environment must provide for an animal's basic needs and be as stress free as possible. Stressed livestock do not thrive and are more susceptible to illnesses.

Common stress factors for horses or donkeys/mules include overcrowding, mixing groups or adding new horses or donkeys/mules, empty feeders or waterers, dirty pens, poor ventilation, drafts and severe or rapid change of weather.

Facilities

Access to equipment or facilities that allows for the safe handling, restraint, treatment, segregation, loading and unloading of horses or donkeys/mules reduces stress for the handler and the animal.

Dry and elevate resting/bedding areas. Make the resting/bedding areas available at all times for all horses or donkeys/mules in all locations (pasture, pens and segregation pens). All animals in a pen should be able to stand or lie down and rest comfortably at the same time.

Fencing

Perimeter fences must be well constructed and regularly maintained to protect horses or donkeys/mules from predators and to prevent escape.

Keep pastures and fencing free of loose wire or anything with sharp edges that can cause injury.

BASIC NEEDS

Check for poisonous plants such as celery-leaved buttercup or lupine and remove them from pastures.

Keep outdoor stocking densities low enough to prevent soil degradation and overgrazing.

Government funding is available for protecting livestock, pasture or crops from wildlife. Learn more at [Yukon.ca/funding-agriculture](https://www.yukon.ca/funding-agriculture).

There is also compensation available for damage caused by wildlife. Learn more at [Yukon.ca/funding-agriculture](https://www.yukon.ca/funding-agriculture).

Contact the Agriculture Branch's Livestock Extension Services Unit for more information on agricultural funding programs. (See "Contact" section.)

Weather conditions

Manage your herd in relation to adverse weather conditions.

- Relocate to sheltered areas.
- Provide additional bedding when appropriate.
- Provide additional feed to increase energy, especially during excessive cold periods.

Outdoors, provide your animals with access to areas that are either natural (hills, gullies, thickets of trees, shelterbelts) or artificial (windbreaks, three-sided sheds) for protection and relief from extreme weather that poses a serious risk to their welfare.

Feed and nutrition

Correct feed management is necessary to meet animals' varying nutritional needs depending on activity levels and throughout their life cycle (e.g., maintenance, growth, reproduction or lactation).

Horses typically eat for an average of 12 hours per day and do not voluntarily fast for more than three to four hours. Employ feeding strategies that allow horses to maintain their natural feeding behaviour.

Distribute feed and water in a way that avoids provoking excessive competition between animals.

To determine a balanced feed ration, take into account:

- age, frame size, body condition and reproductive status;
- health status and physiological requirements;
- required vitamins, minerals and amino acids;
- competition; and
- weather.

Consider offering mineral supplements to your horses. Consult a veterinarian or nutritionist on feed or mineral supplements.

Ensure forage is free from visible mold and dust.

Check the quality of your feed. Ask your supplier for a feed analysis. Yukon feed suppliers can get their feed tested through the Agriculture Branch. (See "Contact" section.)

Provide additional feed during extreme weather conditions to meet animals' increased energy requirements.

Gradually transition from high-forage to high-energy rations to avoid abrupt dietary changes.

Water

Provide horses and donkeys/mules with access to adequate and clean sources of water at all times. A horse may require 19 to 37 litres per day depending on weather conditions and life stage. Water requirements are less in cold temperatures.

You can use clean, loose snow as a sole water source temporarily. Ice is not an adequate source of water.

If using snow as the sole water source, you must ensure:

- there are sufficient quantities available each day;
- there is no sign of dehydration in the herd;
- the herd gradually acclimated early in the cold season;
- the snow is not hard packed, trampled or soiled; and
- a backup water source is available.

Snow cannot be the sole water source if:

- animals are lactating;
- animals are newly weaned;
- an animal's Body Condition Score is BCS 2 or lower; or
- animals are unable to access feed resources.

In these cases, you must provide another source of water for the horse or donkey/mule.

Use best management practices by moving water troughs regularly to avoid muddy and trampled ground.

Continuously monitor water troughs and other water sources in warmer weather to prevent heat stress and increase forage utilization.

BODY CONDITION SCORE

The Body Condition Score (BCS) system is a useful tool to evaluate health and welfare, assess nutritional status and optimize production of your animals. Typically, a five-point BCS scale is used with a score of BCS 1 meaning “too thin” and a score of BCS 5 meaning “too fat.” Generally, a score of BCS 3 is ideal for donkeys and mules. (Refer to the “Body Condition Score” table and images.)

The BCS scale for horses is a nine-point scale with a score of BCS 2 meaning “too thin” and a score of BCS 8 meaning “too fat.” Generally, a score of BCS 4 or 5 is ideal for horses, depending on breed and use. (Refer to the “Body Condition Score” table and images.)

BCS can depend on breed, age and environment. A thick winter coat may make a horse appear to be at a higher BCS. Palpation is important to properly assess the animal’s BCS.

You must take corrective actions to improve an animal’s Body Condition Score when it is:

- BCS 3 or less and BCS 8 or higher for horses and ponies; or
- BCS 2 or less and BCS 4 or higher for donkeys and mules.

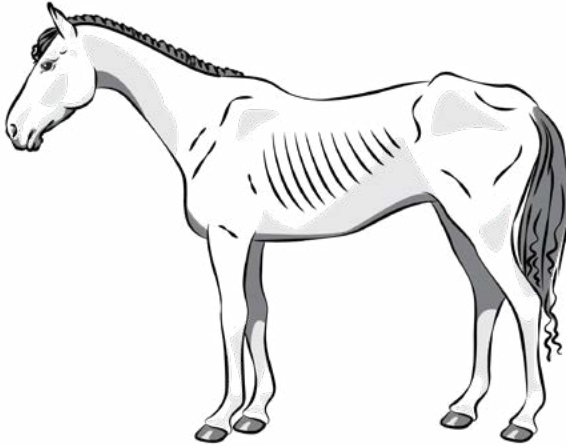
BODY CONDITION SCORE

Factors that can cause low BCS can include:

- insufficient nutritional content in feed;
- excessive competition for feed;
- dental problems;
- health conditions causing increased nutritional requirements;
- parasitism; or
- old age.

You must consult with a veterinarian or nutritionist when Body Condition Score is below the minimum and if corrective actions (isolation, improved feeding rations, etc.) are ineffective at improving the minimum score.

Contact the Agriculture Branch's livestock health technicians who can connect you with veterinarians and nutritionists specialized in livestock. (See "Contact" section.)

HORSES – BCS 1**WHOLE BODY**

poor condition

extremely emaciated

no fat tissue felt

NECK

bone structure visible

WITHERS

bone structure easily visible

BACK

spinous processes project prominently

TAIL HEAD

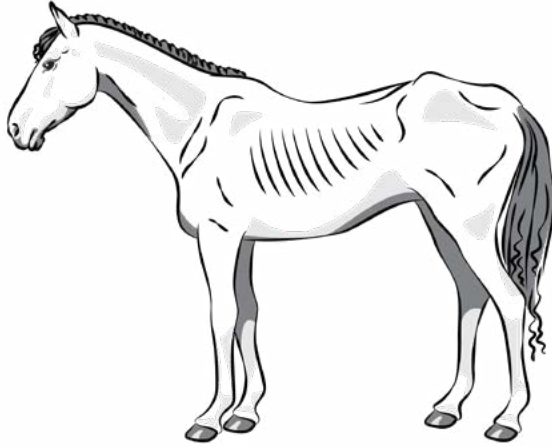
tail head, point of the buttocks and point of the hip project prominently

RIBS

project prominently

SHOULDER

bone structure easily noticeable

HORSES – BCS 2**WHOLE BODY**

very thin

emaciated

NECK

bone faintly discernible

WITHERS

bone structure faintly noticeable

BACK

spinous processes prominent

slight fat covering over base of spinous processes

transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae feel rounded

TAIL HEAD

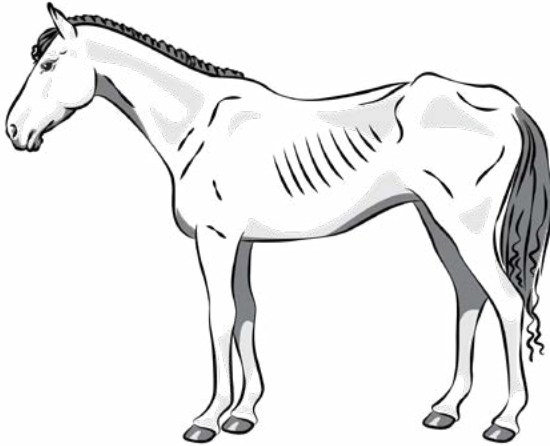
prominent

RIBS

prominent

SHOULDER

faintly discernible

HORSES – BCS 3**WHOLE BODY**

thin

NECK

accentuated

WITHERS

accentuated

BACK

fat build up halfway on spinous processes, but easily discernible

cannot feel transverse processes

TAIL HEAD

prominent but individual vertebra cannot be visually identified

point of the hip rounded, but easily discernible

point of the buttocks not distinguishable

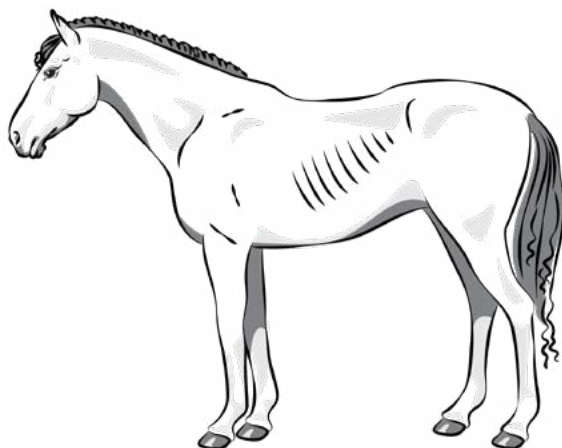
RIBS

slight fat cover

individual ribs discernible

SHOULDER

accentuated

HORSES – BCS 4**WHOLE BODY**

moderately thin

NECK

not obviously thin

WITHERS

not obviously thin

BACK

negative crease along back

TAIL HEAD

prominence depends on conformation

fat palpable

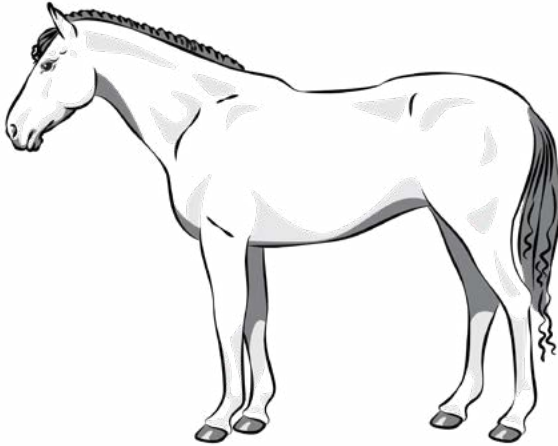
point of the hip not discernible

RIBS

faint outline discernible

SHOULDER

not obviously thin

HORSES – BCS 5**WHOLE BODY**

moderate condition

NECK

blends smoothly into body

WITHERS

rounded over spinous processes

BACK

back is level

TAIL HEAD

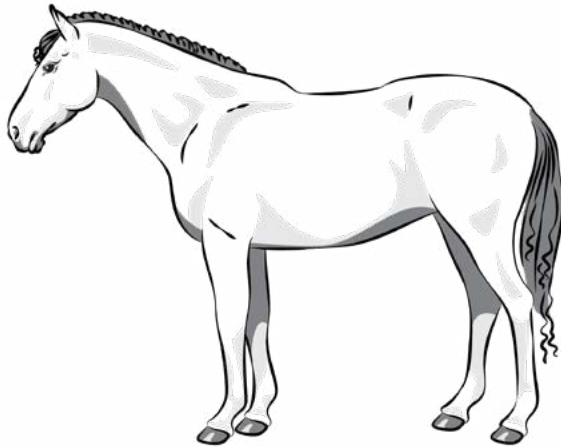
fat around tail head beginning to feel spongy

RIBS

individual ribs can be felt, but not visually distinguished

SHOULDER

blends smoothly into body

HORSES – BCS 6**WHOLE BODY**

moderate fleshy

NECK

fat beginning to be deposited

WITHERS

fat beginning to be deposited

BACK

may have slight positive crease down back

TAIL HEAD

fat around tail head feels soft

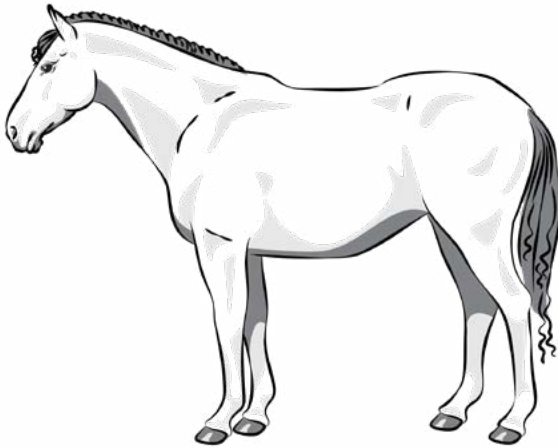
RIBS

fat over ribs feels spongy

SHOULDER

fat beginning to be deposited

point-of-shoulder not discernible

HORSES – BCS 7**WHOLE BODY**

fleshy

NECK

fat deposited along neck

WITHERS

fat deposited along withers

BACK

may have positive crease down back, behind shoulder

TAIL HEAD

fat around tail head is soft

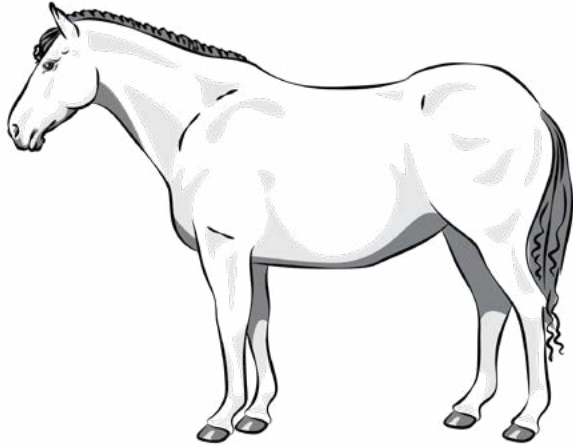
RIBS

individual ribs can be felt

noticeable fat fillings between ribs

SHOULDER

fat deposited behind shoulder

HORSES – BCS 8**WHOLE BODY**

fat

fat deposited along inner buttocks

NECK

noticeable thickening of neck

WITHERS

area along withers filled with fat

BACK

positive crease down back

TAIL HEAD

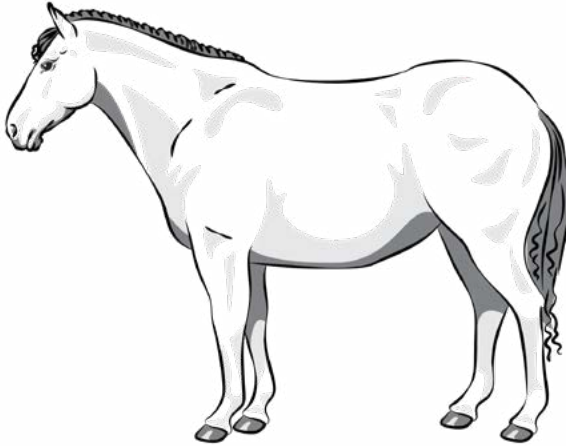
tail head fat very soft

RIBS

difficult to feel individual ribs

SHOULDER

area behind shoulder filled in, flush with body

HORSES – BCS 9**WHOLE BODY**

extremely fat

fat along inner buttocks may rub together

flank filled in flush

NECK

bulging fat

WITHERS

bulging fat

BACK

obvious positive crease down back

TAIL HEAD

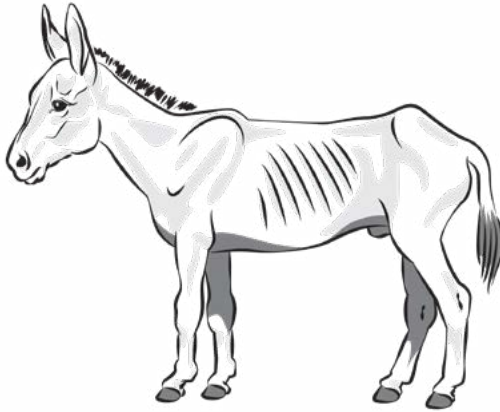
building fat around tail head

RIBS

patchy fat appearing over ribs

SHOULDER

bulging fat

DONKEYS AND MULES – BCS 1**WHOLE BODY**

emaciated

NECK AND SHOULDERS

neck thin, all bones easily felt

neck meets shoulder abruptly, shoulder bones easily felt, angular

WITHERS

dorsal spine of withers prominent and easily felt

RIBS AND BELLY

ribs can be seen from a distance and felt with ease

belly tucked up

BACK AND LOINS

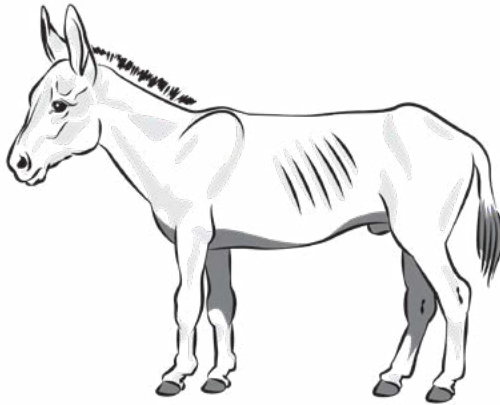
backbone prominent, can feel dorsal and transverse processes easily

HINDQUARTERS

hip bones visible and felt easily (hock and pin bones)

little muscle cover

may be cavity under tail

DONKEYS AND MULES – BCS 2**WHOLE BODY**

thin

NECK AND SHOULDERS

some muscle development overlying bones

slight step where neck meets shoulders

WITHERS

some cover over dorsal withers

spinous processes felt but not prominent

RIBS AND BELLY

ribs not visible but can be felt with ease

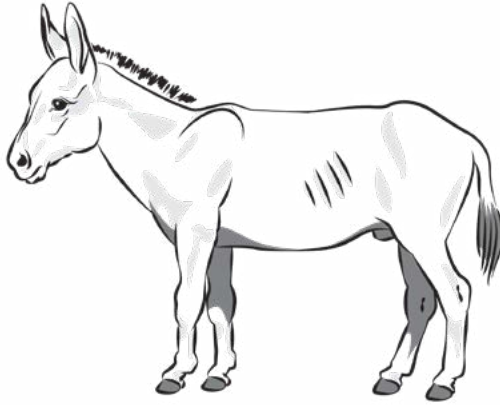
BACK AND LOINS

dorsal and transverse processes felt with light pressure

poor muscle development either side midline

HINDQUARTERS

poor muscle cover on hindquarters, hip bones felt with ease

DONKEYS AND MULES – BCS 3**WHOLE BODY**

average

NECK AND SHOULDERS

good muscle development, bones felt under light cover of muscle/fat

neck flows smoothly into shoulder, which is rounded

WITHERS

good cover of muscle/fat over dorsal spinous processes, withers flow smooth into back

RIBS AND BELLY

ribs just covered by light layer of fat/muscle, ribs can be felt with light pressure

belly firm with good muscle tone and flattish outline

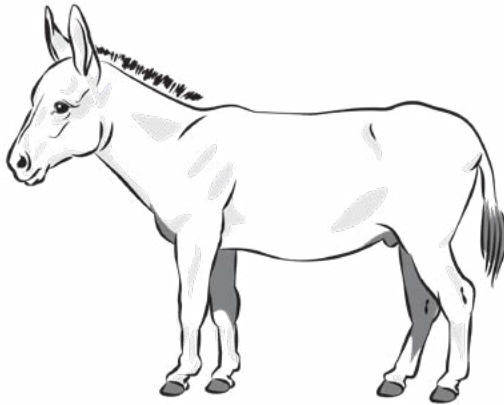
BACK AND LOINS

cannot feel individual spinous or transverse processes

muscle development either side of midline is good

HINDQUARTERS

good muscle cover in hindquarters, hip bones rounded in appearance, can be felt with light pressure

DONKEYS AND MULES – BCS 4**WHOLE BODY**

fat

NECK AND SHOULDERS

neck thick, crest hard, shoulder covered in even fat layer

WITHERS

withers broad, bones felt with firm pressure

RIBS AND BELLY

ribs dorsally only felt with firm pressure, ventral ribs may be felt more easily

overdeveloped belly

BACK AND LOINS

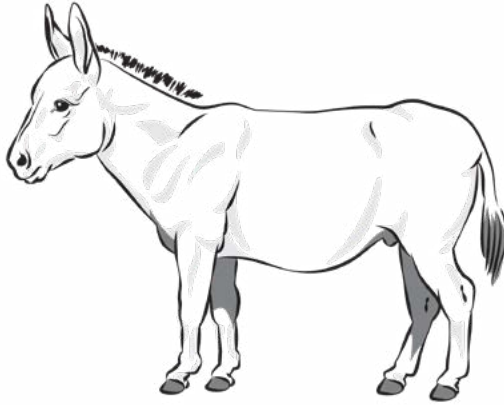
can only feel dorsal and transverse processes with firm pressure

slight crease along midline

HINDQUARTERS

hindquarters rounded, bones felt only with firm pressure

fat deposits evenly placed

DONKEYS AND MULES – BCS 5**WHOLE BODY**

obese

NECK AND SHOULDERS

neck thick, crest bulging with fat and may fall to one side

shoulder rounded and bulging with fat

WITHERS

withers broad, unable to feel bones

RIBS AND BELLY

large, often uneven fat deposits covering dorsal and possible ventral aspect of ribs

ribs not palpable

belly pendulous in depth and width

BACK AND LOINS

back broad, unable to feel spinous or transverse processes

deep crease along midline, bulging fat either side

HINDQUARTERS

cannot feel hip bones, fat may overhang either side of tail head, fat often uneven and bulging

ANIMAL HEALTH STRATEGIES

An effective Herd Health Management Program contributes to animal well-being by focusing on disease prevention, rapid diagnosis and effective treatment. Here are a few strategies for ensuring your animals' welfare and well-being.

Breeding

We recommend that breeding occur exclusively with a predetermined purpose or market. Avoid accidental or indiscriminate breeding of horses or donkeys/mules.

When foaling:

- locate animal to a safer and cleaner environment to promote foal survival;
- personnel in charge must be trained and able to recognize and deal with distressed mares or jennets;
- consult with veterinarians prior to foaling and have a plan in case of emergency; and
- provide colostrum (fresh or powdered) to any newborn foal showing signs that they have not yet received it through suckling.

When foaling in cold weather, newborns need shelter and bedding to keep them dry and protected from drafts. Use straw or hay bales as a windbreak if foaling on pasture.

Disease prevention

Importing new horses or donkeys/mules is the most common way that disease is introduced into a herd and parasites are introduced into your soil.

- When purchasing a new horse or donkey/mule, ask the sellers about their disease and parasite management programs.
- Quarantine a new horse or donkey/mule for 30 days in a dedicated location separate from all other livestock on the farm.
- Boost the new animal(s)' immunity by updating their external and internal parasite treatments and vaccinations while they are quarantined.
- Consult with the Agriculture Branch's livestock health technicians or a licensed veterinarian about diseases and parasites common in the territory.

Keep your herd's vaccinations and parasite control status up to date and on a schedule to aid with treatment effectiveness. Recommended equine vaccines include rabies, tetanus, West Nile virus, Eastern equine encephalitis and Western equine encephalitis.

Research and understand the life cycle of the parasites that pose problems in livestock in the Yukon. Controlling internal parasites can prevent health and welfare issues.

Do a routine check of your animals to identify any issues or disease quickly.

Reportable disease

If an animal is displaying signs of aggression, poor health or welfare, it is your responsibility to investigate those problems or vices to determine the cause.

Reportable diseases in horses or donkeys/mules include: equine infectious anemia (EIA), contagious equine metritis and vesicular stomatitis. Refer to the [Canadian Food Inspections Agency's list of reportable diseases](https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/eng/1303768471142/1303768544412) (inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/eng/1303768471142/1303768544412).

If you suspect that an animal has a reportable disease, you must advise a veterinarian or the Animal Health Unit. (See "Contact" section). This is required by law.

Caring for sick or injured animals

Provide immediate care, convalescence or treatment for sick or injured animals. Have a segregation area or sick pen and use the area or pen to isolate sick, injured or compromised animals. Ensure the area allows for easy access to resting, food and water areas.

An animal should not suffer due to lack of action on herd health, nutrition, handling or facility design. It is your responsibility to consult a professional and implement any necessary actions to ensure an animal's welfare.

Build an ongoing working relationship with a veterinarian and determine a strategy for disease/parasite prevention and herd health.

Euthanasia and end of career

End-of-career options for horses, donkeys/mules include:

- retiring completely;
- transitioning to a lower performance level or easier job on the farm;
- using as a companion to another horse, donkey or mule;
- selling to a new owner or consigning to a quality or specialized horse sale; or
- donating to a reputable facility.

Euthanize, without delay, horses or donkeys/mules that:

- are unlikely to recover from illness or injury;
- fail to respond to treatments;
- are in chronic, severe or debilitating pain and distress;
- are unable to get to or consume feed or water; or
- show continuous weight loss or emaciation.

Prior to euthanasia, horses or donkeys/mules should not be dragged, prodded, forced to move on broken limbs or made to move when in pain or suffering.

Methods and approach

Whenever possible, ensure no other animals are present when euthanasia is being performed.

The person performing euthanasia must be experienced and confident.

Acceptable methods of euthanasia include gunshot or penetrating captive bolt directly to the brain. Death by veterinary assistance is also available.

For confirmation of death, check for insensibility by touching the eyeball and noting if the animal blinks (corneal reflex). Do so only when safe. An insensible animal will not blink.

Be ready to immediately deliver a second application should the first attempt fail.

ANIMAL WELFARE STRATEGIES

Handling

Even docile horses, donkeys and mules can be unpredictable. Be vigilant and do not leave children or other vulnerable people unattended with horses, donkeys or mules.

Personnel and animal handlers of horses, donkeys or mules should be familiar with equine behaviour and handling techniques. This includes being able to recognize indicators of aggression, poor health or welfare.

Government funding is available for training, mentorship and internship projects. Learn more at Yukon.ca/funding-agriculture and contact the Agriculture Branch for more information. (See “Contact” section.)

Quiet handling techniques are recommended and preferred for moving horses or donkeys/mules. Leading broke horses, donkeys and mules via halter is recommended over chasing. Rough handling leads to frightened and aggressive horses or donkeys/mules of all ages.

It is unacceptable to mistreat or cause intentional harm to animals. This includes and is not limited to: beating, slamming gates on animals, allowing herd dogs to continuously bite or push animals who have nowhere to go, dragging or pushing animals with machinery, excessive use of electric prods, etc.

Exemptions apply when a reasonable and measured defense action is required to protect other animals or humans.

Transportation

Do not transport mares or mules who are in the last 10 per cent of their gestation period or who have given birth within the preceding 48 hours, unless seeking veterinary attention.

Provide feed and water to animals within five hours prior to loading for transportation if the transport will exceed 24 hours.

If travel time exceeds 28 hours, a rest period of at least eight consecutive hours along with feed and water are required before travel may resume. Horses should not be without access to feed for more than 28 hours, unless seeking veterinary attention.

Equine infectious anemia (EIA) is a contagious disease that is passed between horses by biting insects or contaminated instruments (e.g., needles). There is no vaccine or treatment for EIA. It is strongly recommended, and in some cases a requirement, that owners test their animals for EIA (also known as a Coggins test) before attending horse shows, racetracks, rodeos, clinics, trail rides or acquiring new stock.

A current Coggins and health certificate is required for import/export across the borders between the United States of America and Canada.

Do not transport unfit horses or donkeys/mules per the federal *Health of Animals Regulations* that falls under the *Health of Animals Act*. Unfit animals are not to be transported unless being transported to receive care recommended by a veterinarian. If transported, the unfit animal must be loaded, confined, transported and unloaded in accordance with the provisions under the regulations (see section 139) to prevent suffering, injury or death.

Provide adequate dry bedding during transport per current weather and transport conditions (add extra bedding if exceedingly cold).

Provide adequate ventilation during transport (extra ventilation if exceedingly warm, or limited ventilation if exceedingly cold).

MANAGING FARM OPERATIONS

Identification

Yukon farmers are encouraged to enrol in the Premises Identification and Traceability Program. The program is a bridge between local farms and the National Livestock and Poultry Traceability System. Get more information on how to enrol at Yukon.ca/premises-identification. Enrolment is free.

Biosecurity

Biosecurity is critical to minimizing the spread of diseases among horses or donkeys/mules and within the industry.

A biosecurity plan puts measures and procedures in place to reduce the risk of introducing and spreading disease agents (pathogens).

- External biosecurity means keeping disease agents from getting onto the farm and keeping them from getting out into other farms.
- Internal biosecurity means containing the spread of disease within the farm or system and is managed by individual farms.

Biocontainment means preventing the spread of pathogens to other populations of horses or donkeys/mules.

Integrate the following actions into your daily farm practices and routines.

- Segregate diseased or infected horses or donkeys/mules to limit the risk of pathogens entering uninfected areas or groups of horses or donkeys/mules.
- Sanitize areas (especially segregation pens) to reduce or inactivate pathogens. Clean and wash to remove visible organic materials. Then disinfect and dry the area, especially in livestock trailers.
- Keep records. Record keeping helps with origin tracking if there is an outbreak within your herd. It also helps you mitigate an outbreak and reduce the spread to other producers. It can also be used to train new staff. (See “Record keeping” section.)

We recommend that you stay up to date on the [National Farm and Facility Level Biosecurity Standard for the Equine Sector from the Canada Food Inspection Agency](https://inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/biosecurity/standards-and-principles/eng/1344707905203/1344707981478) (inspection.canada.ca/animal-health/terrestrial-animals/biosecurity/standards-and-principles/eng/1344707905203/1344707981478).

Record keeping

Keeping good records helps producers with their genetic performance, biosecurity and profitability.

Animal ID records: Tracks an animal's place of origin, date of birth, health, vaccination records and treatment records.

Biosecurity records: Tracks farm visitors, pest management and cleaning protocols. This may include health records like past negative equine infectious anemia (EIA), also known as Coggins tests per animal.

Breeding records for individual mares or jennets: Tracks breeding and foaling dates.

Health records: Tracks treatments, types of medications and vaccinations per animal and withdrawal times. This includes records of past negative Coggins tests and health certifications.

Inventory records: Tracks and determines the number of horses or donkeys/mules bought, sold, born and died over a one-year period.

Traceability records: Tracks transportation of livestock and deadstock.

Emergency planning

It is important to prepare an emergency plan for unexpected events such as fires or wildfires, flooding, limited feed supply, utility failure or extreme weather. This can also include serious illness or death of main caretaker, transportation accidents or evacuating and relocating livestock.

Refer to these emergency preparedness documents specific for farms and livestock.

- [Government of Canada's Emergency Preparedness for Farm Animals](https://getprepared.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/frm-nmls/index-en.aspx) (getprepared.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/frm-nmls/index-en.aspx).
- [Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Emergency planning is for producers too](https://agriculture.canada.ca/en/canadas-agriculture-sectors/animal-industry/agriculture-emergency-management/emergency-planning-producers-too) (agriculture.canada.ca/en/canadas-agriculture-sectors/animal-industry/agriculture-emergency-management/emergency-planning-producers-too).

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Agricultural funding programs

The Government of Yukon's Agriculture Branch, in partnership with the Government of Canada, provides funding to the Yukon's agriculture sector to:

- increase competitiveness, productivity or profitability;
- increase environmental sustainability;
- expand domestic and international markets; and
- improve anticipating, mitigating and responding to risks.

Learn more about the programs at [Yukon.ca/funding-agriculture](https://www.yukon.ca/funding-agriculture) or contact the Agriculture Branch. (See "Contact" section.)

RESOURCES

Standards

Canadian Agriculture Safety Association's Safe Horse Handling

(casa-acsa.ca/en/safetyshop-library/safe-horse-handling)

National Farm Animal Care Council's Codes of Practice for the Care and Handling of Farm Animals

(nfacc.ca/codes-of-practice)

Equine organizations

Canadian Donkey and Mule Association

(donkeyandmule.com)

Equine Association of Yukon

(equineyukon.weebly.com)

CONTACTS

Agriculture Branch, Livestock Extension Services Unit

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Government of Yukon

Phone: 867-667-5838 or toll-free: 1-800-661-0408
(ask to be transferred)

Fax: 867-393-6222

Email: agriculture-livestock@yukon.ca

Website: Yukon.ca/support-agriculture

Location: 300 Main Street, Suite 320, Elijah Smith Building in Whitehorse

Mail: PO Box 2703 (K-320A) Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6

Animal Health Unit

Department of Environment
Government of Yukon

Phone: 867-667-5600 or toll-free: 1-800-661-0408
(ask to be transferred)

Fax: 867-393-6263

Email: animalhealth@yukon.ca

Website: Yukon.ca/support-agriculture

Location: 10 Burns Road in Whitehorse

Mail: PO Box 2703 (V7) Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6

DISCLAIMERS

French version

This document is available in French. A digital version is available online at Yukon.ca/livestock-health.

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