



Equinology
INC

EQ News
Late Spring 2011

NEW COURSE

EQ2010: TTOUCH® FOR Equinology Equine Body Workers

A brand new 5-day course
in Northern California with
Linda Tellington-Jones.

see next page!

More Inside...

- CA Legislative Update
- Externship Camp
- Schedule of Classes 2011



**Wither Lift
& Rock
with
Megan
Ayrault**



**Q. Feeling like a TURKEY
because you haven't finished an
externship?**

A. Externship Camp at The Sea Ranch
with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW
See pp3 for details!



DOGGONE IT!!
Isn't it time
to take CN3000?

Caninology's Canine Body Worker Certification Course

with Beverly Adams, CMT CCBW
June 21-28
Dairy Dell
Petaluma, CA USA





EQ 2010: TTOUCH for Equine Body Workers

November 8-12, 2011

Flying Cloud Farm; Petaluma, Northern California

Instructor Linda Tellington-Jones, creator of the TTOUCH and TTEAM methods will lead this five day course designed for experienced body-workers, and other qualified equine wellness professionals such as vet techs, vets, physical therapists and chiropractors.

TTOUCH is the first method to make the connection that most resistance to training in horses is created by pain, fear, tension or lack of balance. Linda Tellington-Jones' work was also the first to shift focus from the equine musculature to the nervous system and explore awareness through movement, non-habitual movement and functional integration -and eventually cellular level work.

Participants will be trained in the theory, concepts and practice of TTouch and TTEAM as it pertains to equines of all kinds, training in every discipline. The TTEAM Method for animals has several goals: Improve behavior, enhance performance and well-being, and deepen the relationship between horses and their people. In addition, it has the effect of increasing a horse's ability to learn, to focus and to cooperate.

The course includes an overview of key TTouches and how they can be used during veterinary treatment to:

- Reduce stress for the horse and for the veterinarian or vet technician
- Support the body's ability to heal
- Enhance an animal's willingness and ability to learn without force
- Release fear at the cellular level
- Override instinctive flight or fight response
- Eliminate tension, fear, fear of contact, soreness and discomfort

EQ 2010 will also focus on how to use the TTEAM Confidence Course to help solve biomechanical problems and behavior issues, as well as how to use groundwork to work with difficult animals. Linda will also teach the purpose and applications of the TTEAM balance rein, Neckring and Bodywraps alone or in combination with the ground exercises and riding including:

- How to drive the TTOUCH way and why.
- How to identify the need for a body wrap or balance rein and apply appropriately
- How to use bodywrap in combination with the Confidence Course to isolate or integrate specific parts of the horse.



Equinology's First Externship Camp at The Sea Ranch

REVIEWING...



PAINTING...



TESTING...



EQ NEWS: EXTERNSHIP CAMP!

It happens to the best of us. You excitedly sign up to take a class you need, the day comes, then the days go, and you can't believe it's already over... and you have to do...

THE EXTERNSHIP.

We all know that class is just the intro to the learning that happens on your own with the horses in the field. And we all have the best intentions when it comes to really getting the most out of the learning experience that Equinology provides. BUT, and this is a Quarter Horse-sized BUT, sometimes life gets in the way. So... you take the class again. Or maybe, if it's 100 or 103 (Foundation or Advanced Techniques) you are trying to pass, you take the Review Class (106 or 107). And then, you get home and.... it happens AGAIN.

Or maybe you're like EEBWs Shelley Duffin and Sarah Miles, and you actually take the 103 class TWICE. AND the 107 review. Even though every time we felt our understanding deepened, our moves got stylier, our body mechanics became more grounded, we just could not get our externships done. Even our horses were starting to think we were lame.

That's when a miracle happened! EXTERNSHIP CAMP at Sea Ranch. In 4 long days under the vigilant gaze of Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW ... we passed. It wasn't easier, but it was certainly better, and the only way these two EEBWs were going to get it done.

Every move was thoroughly vetted, and we left knowing the material backwards and forwards. Don't think we're special, This can happen for anyone. Find a buddy or two you can work well with and whose company you enjoy, and make an Externship Camp plan with Debranne. You'll leave knowing the material, and without any homework. But don't think you'll get off easy. She'll kick your Quarter Horse-sized "BUTS".



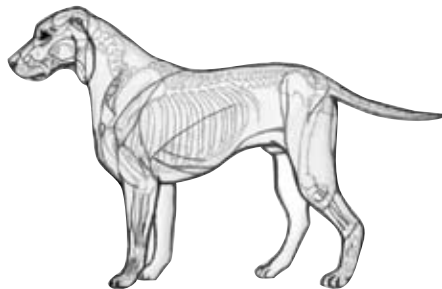
CANINE BODYWORK!

FREE ONLINE CANINE ANATOMY COURSE

CN3005 offers you an overview of canine musculoskeletal anatomy and an introduction to the therapeutic handling of dogs. This course is a prerequisite for Caninology's signature foundation canine massage course, and is an excellent complement to any work with the canine species. The group is moderated by its author, international instructor Beverly Adams who teaches the Caninology Canine Body Worker® Certification course

COURSE STRUCTURE

The material presented in the course builds on itself in a logical fashion, from the bones on out, so that it can be easily understood regardless of your learning style. You can download the course manual and study at your own pace. Learning exercises at the end of each chapter lead you to different online resources and get you thinking creatively about learning canine anatomy. While there is always a bit of memorization to do, we have found that this approach — emphasizing interaction and independent thinking and research at your own pace — is the most enjoyable way to learn!



REGISTER ONLINE TODAY!

Click on this link to begin studying canine anatomy at your own pace!

<http://www.equinology.com/info/course.asp?courseid=59>

DOGGONE IT!
Isn't it time you took CN3000?

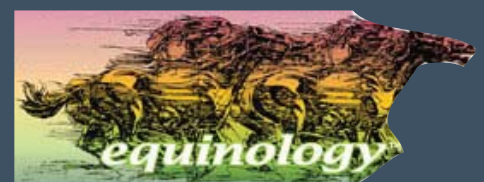
CANINE BODY WORKER CERTIFICATION COURSE with

Beverly Adams, CMT, CBW
June 21-28; Dairy Dell
Petaluma, California USA

This 8-day 80+hour course (a total of 225+hours with the required field work) is taught by the international instructor Beverly Adams, CMT. It is specifically designed for those students wishing to pursue a career in this field, but is also targeted and formatted for veterinarians, physical therapists, human massage therapists, equine massage therapists,



trainers, kennel managers, and chiropractors who would like to enhance their skills.



California Legislative Update and Opinion

by Sarah Miles, EEBW

In February, the CVMA published a survey (www.cvma.net/images/cvmapdf/Survey_Results.pdf) as part of their ongoing "Illegal Practice Campaign" which summarized the following findings,

"1,200 respondents were aware of unlicensed activity and over 300 had treated animals that had been harmed by an unlicensed person."

Overall, the findings of the survey got me singing "The Statistician's Blues,"

"They say 3 percent of the people use 5 to 6 percent of their brain; 97 percent use 3 percent and the rest goes down the drain ... 64 percent of all the world's statistics are made up right there on the spot; 82.4 percent of people believe 'em whether they're accurate statistics or not." — Todd Snider

At around the same time, the very controversial bill AB 1980 introduced the following vague language into the legislative milieu,

"A person practices veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry, and the various branches thereof, when he or she (.....) (f) Performs physical rehabilitation or musculoskeletal manipulation upon an animal, unless otherwise authorized by regulation of the board."

At that time CVMA wrote Debranne Pattillo a letter (published in the last EQ newsletter) assuring her that,

"The bill is totally and completely silent with regard to animal massage therapists, and will not affect your ability to practice whatsoever."

Nonetheless, in the wake of the adoption of AB 1980's unclear language — which has been widely misinterpreted — these words ring hollow as a guarantee.

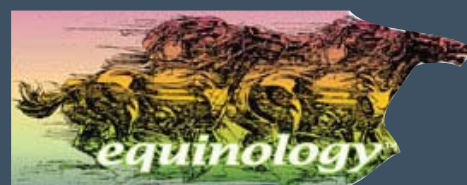
Further, the news came in at the beginning of April that Senate Bill 697, introduced by Sen. Gloria Negrete McLeod, which would define funding and practices for prosecuting unlicensed practitioners of "veterinary medicine," was up for immediate vote.

Once again, vigorous opposition to the Bill bumped it off the fast track, and as of April 20 the status of SB 697 was changed to a two-year bill, which allows those of us whose livelihoods may be impacted by such legislation to respond effectively.

Whether or not the bill is honestly targeted at "bad actors" or is simply designed to increase veterinary marketshare is certainly not clear from its wording. Either way, it is divisive, as there is no question that all the folks that are part of a horse's team need to work together. It is sad that this legislation is so unsupportive of alternative care practitioners working hand in hand with vets, who are inarguably essential to a horse's health and wellbeing. It seems to me that it is the horse that loses out.

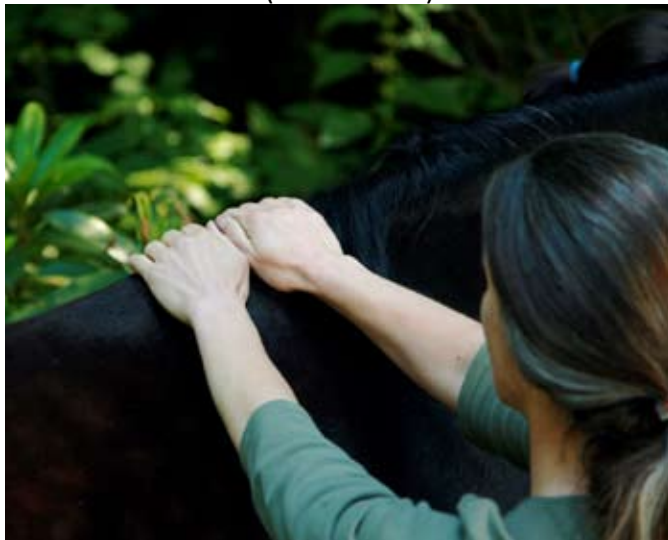
I have to believe that this bill is something that is being advocated by a small powerful group rather than by all vets, however, it is unfortunate that the organized lobbying power of the CVMA is being turned against practitioners of alternative and preventive care for horses, who admittedly have no overarching organizing body.

It is up to each of us to stay tuned and to speak out, as it seems clear that the requirements for practicing equine massage therapy in the state of California are under siege. The calendar for SB 697 will be announced in early 2012. Don't sleep through it!

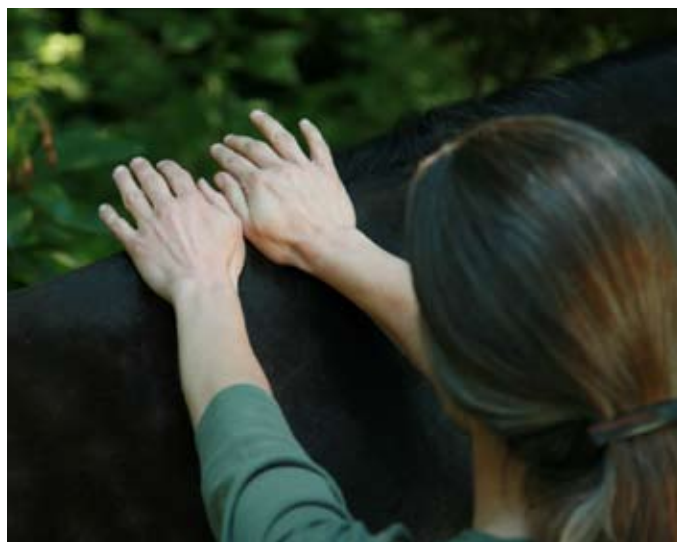


This simple series of movements is especially valuable for maintaining, improving, and getting feedback on the health of your horse's back. The movements will be small, but the difference between a small movement and no movement can be huge. I like to use this technique after I ride even if that's all I have time for, since it leaves the horse's back in a healthy and "open" position. It's also useful before a ride, or anytime. We'll focus here on the wither area, but you can extend the moves all the way through the back.

Part 1: Wither Rock (Side to Side)



Curved fingers hook and pull withers toward you, creating a slight bend and twist in the spine.



Push away using heel of your hand.

These movements should be gentle and slow. The horse should be able to stay relaxed and just rock and sway very slightly as you encourage a repeated wave pattern side to side through the spine, from withers through the low back (loin). When creating the side-to-side movements, the closer together your fingers or the heels of your hands are, the more you will focus joint movement into a smaller segment of the spine. To be quite thorough, use this approach. Or for a quicker, less focused application, you can have your pressure cover a longer segment of the spine. Doing this side-to-side movement is beneficial in itself, but will also enhance the effects for the next movement in part 2.



Wither Rock and Lift with Megan Ayrault

Part 2: Wither (and Belly) Lift

For this part you will encourage your horse to lift his withers and slightly round his back up toward the sky. This is important for several reasons. It stretches the back muscles and tones the abdominal muscles. It's also the movement that advanced riders seek from their horses because it enables the horse to work through his back.



Begin the wither lift by placing the finger pads of both hands together right on your horse's midline, about where a girth would lie. You can often feel a hollow spot here. Look up at the horse's back and withers as you think and lift up, using a tickling or scratching pressure with your fingers. As the horse lifts (or maybe not yet?), you can continue the tickling or pressure along the midline toward the belly, watching for the middle of the back and ribs to lift. If your horse has a sensitive belly, you can start with easy pressure, only getting more focused (nagging or tickling) as needed.

If your horse doesn't lift his back, you may add some pressure or change the angle more from finger pads to fingernails, but you don't need to get too aggressive. If it takes more than that to get the movement, you already have some good information that there's room for improvement. Watch for and expect improvement with repetition of the technique. Alternating with the side-to-side movements (part 1) often helps the results of the wither and belly lifts quite a bit.

Visit this link for the online video lesson with Megan!

<http://allaboutanimalmassage.com/resources/wither-rock-free-lesson/>



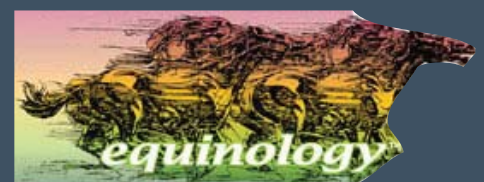
Position of the back before the lift.

Note:

Be sure to watch carefully for signs of pain.



Withers, back, and ribs are lifted.



Anatomy: Transitions

What is going on during this Wither Rock and Lift, in addition to improving flexibility of the spine and engaging belly muscles?

Let's look at the whole region below the wither, as it illustrates a major anatomy concept of transitions. Transition means change from one thing to another, which means temporarily less stability and more vulnerability in some form or fashion. (I'm sure you can see that this applies to more than just anatomy.) As a structure is transitioning from one shape or one type of tissue to another, it is more vulnerable to stresses and prone to developing problems. Examples include stress points in muscle tissue where muscle transitions to tendon, or a tendency to develop joint subluxations at transitions between segments of the spine (head to neck, neck to chest, mid-back to loin, loin to pelvis).

What transitions are happening physically in this region of the wither?

The limb (which includes the scapula, or shoulder blade) is transitioning onto the body. Remember from the information about the spine and the pectoral sling, that great forces are being transmitted through this area from the ground into the back and to the rest of the body. Under the withers and a bit forward, deep under the scapula, the neck is transitioning to the thorax, or body. As mentioned above, this segment of the spine is prone to joint subluxations.

Just behind and below the highest part of the wither is the wither pocket, a relatively concave area behind the bulge at the top of the scapula. (If it's very concave, though, you might want to check whether your saddle is causing muscle atrophy here.) Even with a well-fitting saddle, this wither pocket and the portion of the back just behind it is the main area of transition between the saddle and rider and the horse's body. Clearly an area prone to some extra stress, whether from the saddle itself, the rider, or both. This whole area, involving these many important transitions, benefits from the Wither Rock and Lift.

This article is excerpted from "The Horse Lover's Guide to Massage" Megan Ayrault, 2009.



Megan Ayrault is a Licensed Massage Practitioner for animals and people and a professional educator with a Master in Teaching degree from Seattle University. Megan's main interests and training in bodywork have included Myofascial Release, Shiatsu, Acupressure, Craniosacral Therapy, and a variety of massage approaches. In her private practice near Seattle, she has been massaging horses since 2001, people and dogs since 2002, and has taught animal massage with the Northwest School of Animal Massage since 2004. For more details on Megan's background in bodywork, visit <http://allaboutanimalmassage.com/about/our-founder/> She is the author of "The Dog Lover's Guide to Massage" and "The Horse Lover's Guide to Massage."

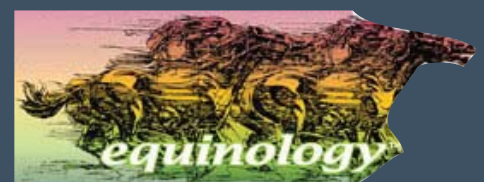
Dear Equinology & Caninology Students-

I've been very happily surprised to find that the online classes I've been making seem to intrigue and excite both animal owners and professional bodyworkers. My first intention was to direct the lessons toward owners to provide them an accessible introduction to animal massage that would get their hands on their horses and dogs right away, help them understand what was happening with each technique taught, and to help them get real results they could observe.

Throughout the courses, I also share with students many tips and suggestions about finding professionals to work with their animals as well. I know that the more owners learn about bodywork, and the more they get their hands on their animals and observe the responses, the more they'll realize how much professionals have to offer with their more advanced skills and experience. I also wanted to design classes that would do all this without overwhelming "lay people" with extra information that might block them from getting into action with massage/bodywork.

Of course, with this approach, important foundation teaching must be left out, which is why I try to make it clear that my classes are not intended to certify anyone as a professional. However, as I said, I've been very happy to hear that my students who are professionals seem to be enjoying what they're learning (as continuing education) just as much as the owners who are completely new to it! I've also created a series of free videos and e-books introducing people to animal massage. You can sign up to be an "email member" at <http://allaboutanimalmassage.com/> to receive the links to the videos and ebooks. Then, if you like them, you can recommend them to your clients and prospective clients, to help them learn an even greater appreciation for your work as a professional. The more your clients understand, the more they'll value your services, and the more they even massage their own animals, the more quickly and more often they'll notice when they need your services for additional help!

Happy Learning!
Megan



GET 30% OFF ONLINE CLASSES!

Equine Back Pain

**COUPON CODE
EBWMay31**

Helping Your Dog's Hips

**COUPON CODE
CBWMay31**

You must enroll by May 31, 2011 to receive the discount!
For those of you who would like to sign up for a class after May 31, 2011, just e-mail me, Megan@AllAboutAnimalMassage.com, and I'll be happy to give IEBWA members and Equinology/Caninology graduates a 10% discount anytime.

FINE PRINT: At the website where you register for each class, you may need to scroll down to find the boxes to fill in and the big, orange "continue" button that takes you to the next step. Be sure to click on "Validate" after entering your coupon code, and see that the price listed will change from \$397 to \$277 for the horse class, or from \$197 to \$137 for the dog class.

Links to Megan Ayrault's Online Classes!

Equine Back Pain

<http://allaboutanimalmassage.com/on-line-classes/equine-back-pain-class/>

Helping Your Dog's Hips

<http://allaboutanimalmassage.com/on-line-classes/helping-your-dogs-hips/>

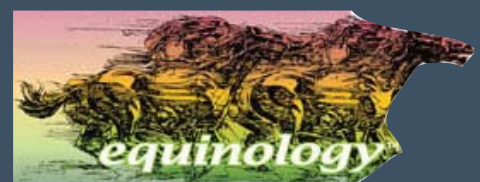
Rescue Horse Massage

<http://allaboutanimalmassage.com/on-line-classes/rescue-horse-massage-on-line-class/>

Rescue Dog Massage

<http://allaboutanimalmassage.com/on-line-classes/rescue-dog-massage-on-line-class/>

**The ONLINE Equine Back Pain Course is worth 32 CE Hours
to IEBWA members!**



Horses and fluoride

By Sietske Nobel, EEBW

When I was thinking about what subject I was going to write about I thought about what the equine dentist told me about fluoride in the water and the effects on dentals. How fluoride can have an effect when a horse is not getting enough, but on the other side the health risks when a horse gets too much.

I was curious about other effects of fluoride and started searching. When I started searching the internet I can across a lot of information about fluoride. Fluoride is most common known as a adding to drinking water and of course toothpaste. But it is found in a lot of other products and can lead to serious poisoning. I was shocked to see a few videos about horses and dogs that died of chronic fluoride poisoning because they had been drinking 'safe' city water. This essay is not about my own opinion or about giving nutrition/dietary advice; it is only information to share. As there is so much to write about fluoride I have kept it informative.

I only used resources that from research sites and not information given/formed by people's opinions. As English isn't my first language I hope it all makes sense.

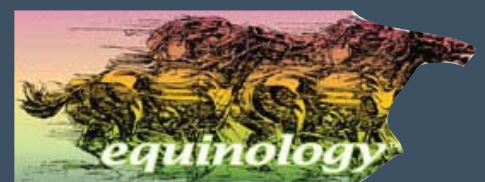
So the big questions:

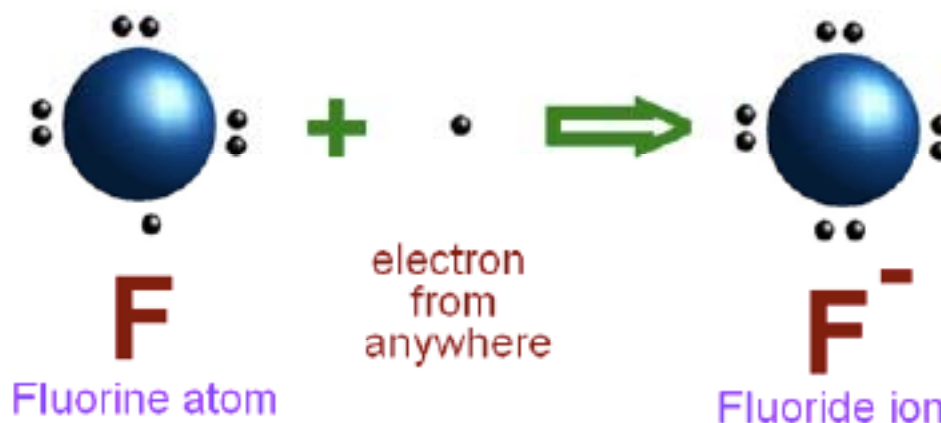
- what is fluoride?
- do horses need it and if yes, in what amount?
- where do you find fluoride?
- what causes fluorosis?

What is fluoride

Fluoride is a chemical ion of the element fluorine (from the Latin fluo meaning "to flow"), in that fluoride has one extra electron that gives it a negative charge..

Fluoride is any combination of elements containing the fluoride ion. In its elemental form, fluorine is a pale yellow, highly toxic and corrosive gas. In nature, fluorine is found combined with minerals as fluorides. It is the most chemically active non-metallic element of any element and also is the most reactive electro-negative ion. Because of this extreme reactivity, fluorine isn't found in nature as an uncombined element. Fluorine is a member of group VIIa of the periodic table. It readily displaces other halogens—such as chlorine, bromine and iodine—from their mineral salts. With hydrogen it forms hydrogen fluoride gas which, in a water solution, becomes hydrofluoric acid.





Forms of Fluoride

There are five forms of fluoride that are often discussed and sometimes get confused. First, there is elemental fluorine, which is a gas and the most reactive element in the periodic table. It reacts with every other element except three of the noble gases. It even reacts with asbestos. Free fluorine is not produced in nature. Fluorine is not put in our drinking water! Fluorine is found in the form of hydrogen fluoride, another gas. It etches glass. It dissolves in water to form a weak acid. It is a pollutant emitted by metal smelters, the oil industry, ceramic and brick industries, coal fired power stations, incinerators, and a number of other industries. It's responsible for many deaths in air pollution incidents.

Then there is the fluoride ion. The fluoride ion cannot be placed in a bottle by itself. It is a negative ion; it must be accompanied by positive ions. Negative ions are formed when metals react with non-metals (fluorine is a non-metal). When this happens, the metal transfers one or more of its electrons (negative particles) to the non-metal. The result is a positively charged metal ion and a negatively charged ion. In the solid form, these positive ions and negative ions appear in a tidy three-dimensional arrangement.

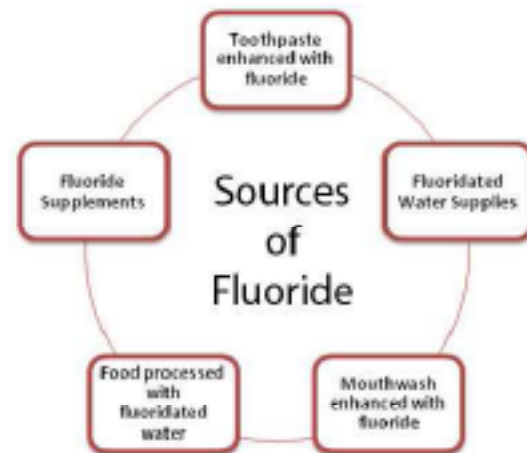
This internal arrangement gives rise to the crystalline shape of these substances. For example, table salt (sodium chloride) has crystals in the shape of a cube. When these substances (salts) are dissolved in water the positive ions and negative ions separate. Sodium chloride is very soluble in water; calcium fluoride is far less soluble. Ten percent of the water fluoridated in the U.S. is fluoridated with sodium fluoride. Complex ions are positive metal ions that are surrounded by negative ions or neutral molecules that have a stronger bonding than simply electrostatic attraction. Thus they have different properties from the parent ions. Thus, AlF_4^- has different properties from the parent Al^{3+} ion and the F^- ions. It is this ability of the fluoride ion to form complexes with so many ions—including a lot of toxic ones, and others that are needed by the body—which might help to explain why this unreactive species (in the chemical sense) can be so biologically active and dangerous. Another form of fluoride that we meet is hexafluoro silicic acid (H_2SiF_6) and its sodium salt sodium fluorosilicate (Na_2SiF_6).

This internal arrangement gives rise to the crystalline shape of these substances. For example, table salt (sodium chloride) has crystals in the shape of a cube. When these substances (salts) are dissolved in water the positive ions and negative ions separate. Sodium chloride is very soluble in water; calcium fluoride is far less soluble. Ten percent of the water fluoridated in the U.S. is fluoridated with sodium fluoride. Complex ions are positive metal ions that are surrounded by negative ions or neutral molecules that have a stronger bonding than simply electrostatic attraction. Thus they have different properties from the parent ions. Thus, AlF_4^- has different properties from the parent Al^{3+} ion and the F^- ions. It is this ability of the fluoride ion to form complexes with so many ions— including a lot of toxic ones, and others that are needed by the body—which might help to explain why this unreactive species (in the chemical sense) can be so biologically active and dangerous. Another form of fluoride that we meet is hexafluoro silicic acid (H_2SiF_6) and its sodium salt sodium fluorosilicate (Na_2SiF_6).

Do horses need fluoride?

Fluoride is incorporated into teeth and bone increasing their crystallinity and hardness and decreasing their solubility, thus impairing osteolysis and dental caries. Whether fluoride is needed in the diet is unknown since a confirmed deficiency has not been reported or produced experimentally.

Horses are known to tolerate 50 ppm (ppm = parts per million) of diet for extended periods without detrimental effects. Lifetime intakes in ppm in diet dry matter considered safe for horses is 90 ppm. Although horses are reported to tolerate fluoride intakes two to three times greater than cattle (30-40 ppm), water and feed concentrations above the amounts that may cause problems in

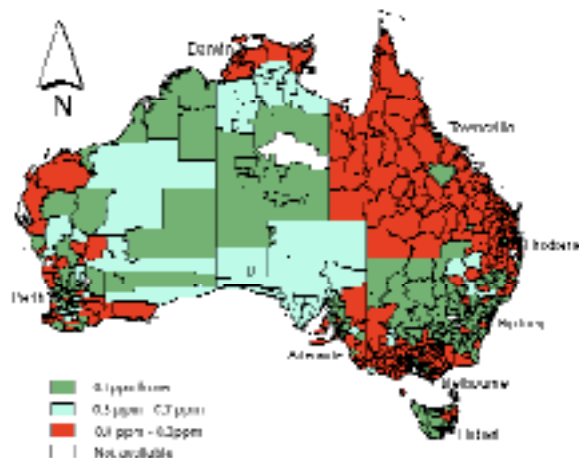


cattle should be avoided. However at less than 200 ppm in the diet, harmful effects may not occur in mature horses for several years.

Where do we find fluoride?

Fluoride is found naturally in water, foods, soil, and several minerals such as fluorite and fluorapatite. However, it is also synthesized in laboratories where it may be added to drinking water or used in a variety of chemical products. Uncontaminated forages and cereal grains contain 2 to 16 and 1 to 3 ppm fluoride in dry matter. The tea plant and camellia are exceptions, with fluoride concentrations of 100 ppm or more.





Fluoride in water

Water with underground sources is more likely to have higher levels of fluoride, whereas the concentration in seawater averages 1.3 parts per million (ppm). Fresh water supplies generally contain between 0.01–0.3 ppm. Water sources can and should be tested for fluoride. Water Test: Health Guard 1 is an inexpensive test kit which screens for many contaminants including fluoride. Reverse osmosis filters, activated alumina defluoridation filters and distillation filtration will remove fluoride from water.

Fluoride in supplements, fertilizer and feed

One of the most common sources of excess dietary fluoride is phosphorus supplements such as rock phosphates, phosphatic limestone or fertilizer-grade phosphates that haven't been adequately defluorinated. Prior to defluorination, they may contain 2 to 5 % fluoride and, therefore, each 1% of these phosphate minerals added to the diet will increase the diet's fluoride content by 200 to 500 ppm. Bone ash normally contains less than 1500 ppm, but from animals grazing fluoride-contained pastures, it may contain over 10,000 ppm (1%).

Phosphorus supplements vary greatly in fluoride content depending on origin and manufacturing process. When processes sufficiently to qualify as defluorinated, feed grade phosphates must contain no more than 1 part fluoride per 100 parts phosphorus.

What are the symptoms of fluoride poisoning also called fluorosis:

Fluorosis is characterized almost entirely by signs involving bone and teeth. It is very insidious and may be confused with any chronic debilitating disease.

Dental fluorosis:

1. a condition due to ingestion of excessive amounts of fluorine.
2. a condition in humans and animals due to exposure to excessive amounts of fluorine or its compounds, resulting from accidental ingestion of certain insecticides and rodenticides, chronic inhalation of industrial dusts or gases, or prolonged ingestion of water containing large amounts of fluorides; characterized by skeletal changes such as osteofluorosis and by mottled enamel when exposure occurs during enamel formation.



Teeth of a 20-year-old horse showing severe dental fluorosis characterised by deep dark-yellowish discoloration of exposed cementum and remaining enamel of all incisors along with very severe bulging of gingiva and pronounced recession of the alveolar bone of maxillary teeth with corresponding exposure of roots. Dentin next to the pulp cavity also shows deep yellowish discoloration in the lower incisor teeth.

Skeletal fluorosis:

Also called crippling bone disease. Symptoms range from colics to Cushings Disease (Equine Metabolic Syndrome), lethargy, neurological problems, chronic coughs, lameness, cancer, joints freezing up, soft tissue hardening, hard tissue forming on bones, deformed hoofs, legs becoming crooked after adulthood, thyroid problems, skin periosteal exostoses in mandibular regions, ribs, metacarpus, and metatarsus, intermittent lameness, hoof deformities, and hardness of tendons in the legs, reproductive problems, foals being born with crooked legs, mares aborting, deformed full-term foals, animals dying of mysterious illnesses.



Figure 1. This Quarter horse filly was photographed at age 1 year and 2 months, when she had been on artificially fluoridated water for 7 months. Under and below the horizontal part of the falter are well demarcated, annular remnants of allergic lesions. Resolving allergic reactions are present on the neck as small nodules. The poor annular remnant of the lesion below the eye is now only an irregular strand, which are so abundantly present in Figure 2.



The horses exhibited classical signs of chronic fluorosis, viz., colic, dental fluorosis, decreased serum thyroxin, osteomegaly as hyperostosis and endostosis, hoof deformities, and fluoride retention in bone tissue. And with fluoride working on a systemic level, the enzyme system, the DNA, the DNA repair system and the collagen system, the very core of life, it can create virtually any disease depending on the specific weakness of that individual.

More information:

Video about chronic poisoning by horses in USA

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t9RXfOuyIWo>

WESTERN USA

Northern California

Petaluma, Flying Cloud Farm

EQ700: Saddle Fit and Farrier Science with Dr. Kerry Ridgway; Oct. 28-31.

NEW COURSE!! EQ 2010 TTouch® and TTeam for Equinology® Equine Body Workers Course with Linda Tellington Jones; Nov. 8-12.

Other Courses in Northern California!

EQ102: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course and Retreat with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW; Oct. 10-27, The Sea Ranch, TSR Stables.

NEW COURSE!! EQ830: Clinical Reasoning for Equine Health Care Professionals with Dr. Kerry Ridgway; Nov. 3-6, 2011. Petaluma; Circle Oak Rehabilitation Center.

EQ810: Equine Acupressure, Level 2 with Diana Thompson, CMT; Nov. 14-20. Santa Rosa, Hands on Horse Care.

CN3000 Caninology's Canine Body Worker Certification Course

with Beverly Adams, CMT CCBW
June 21-28 Petaluma, CA USA

October 25 to November 1.
Clinton, ON CANADA

with Dawn Jones
BSc VN (UK) EEBW CCBW
June 4 -11 SOUTH AFRICA



Southern California

Murrieta, Winterbrook Ranch

EQ1600: Equine Red Light Therapy with Diane Jenkins; Oct. 20-23.

EQ100: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW, Nov. 14-22.

Oregon

Woodburn; Red Cedar Ranch

EQ75: Intro to Equine Massage and Bodywork with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW, Oct. 1 -2.

EASTERN USA

East Lansing, Michigan

EQ100: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW; August 10 - 18.

EQ950: Equine Dissection: Spine and Pelvis with Narelle Stubbs, PT, B.App. Scpt Manst; August 20-21.

EQ600: Gait Abnormalities with Dr. Barb Crabbe; Sept. 29- Oct. 1, 2012.

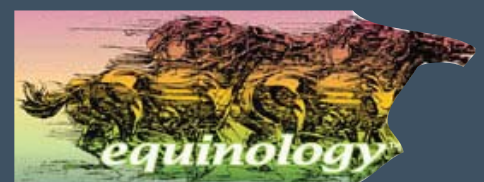
EQ300: Equine Biomechanics with Dr. Hilary Clayton; Oct. 3 - 5, 2012.

Chevy Chase, Maryland

EQ100: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW; June 10-18. Meadowbrook Stables.

Asheville, North Carolina

EQ1100: Equine Myofacial Release with Ruth Mitchell-Golladay PT, EBW, CMT; August 26-30. Biltmore Equestrian Center.





AUSTRALIA

WA, Upper Swan

Brookleigh Equestrian Center

EQ1600: Equine Red Light Therapy with Diane Jenkins, EEBW, JENT; July 19-22. Location: Australia, WA; Upper Swan: Brookleigh Equestrian Centre.

EQ900: Equine Anatomy Discovery Workshop (Clay and Hands-on) with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW. September 12-20. WA; Upper Swan: Brookleigh Equestrian Centre.

EQ103: Advanced Equine Massage Techniques Level One Course with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW. September 22-26. WA; Upper Swan: Brookleigh Equestrian Centre.

EQ300/600: Equine Biomechanics, Gait Abnormalities and Lameness Course with Dr. Barb Crabbe; November 18-22, 2011. WA; Upper Swan: Brookleigh Equestrian Centre.

EQ700: Principles of Saddle Fitting and Shoeing Dynamics with Dr. Kerry Ridgway, DVM; December 14-17, 2011. WA; Upper Swan: Brookleigh Equestrian Centre.

CANADA



Calgary, Alberta

EQ100: Equine Body Worker® Certification Course with Tina Watkins, EST, EEBW; May 16-24, 2011

CN3000: Canine Body Worker® Certification Course with Beverly Adams, CCBW; May 10 -17, 2011

EQ800: Acupressure Level I; with Diana Thompson; May 27 to June 2, 2011

EQ1200: Equine CranioSacral Therapy Level I; with Gail Wetzler PT, EDO, BI-D May 12 to 15, 2010

EQ100: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course with Tina Watkins, EST, EEBW; Oct. 27- Nov. 4

Clinton, Ontario

REACH Huron

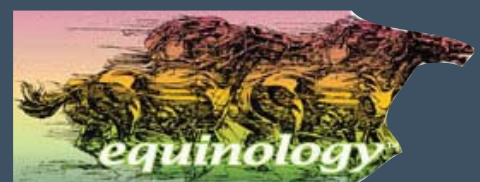
EQ100: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course with Debranne Pattillo; MEEBW. November 14-22, 2011.

EQ1100: Equine Myofacial Release I with Ruth Mitchell-Golladay, PT, EEBW, CMT; September 15-19, 2011.

CN3040: Canine Myofacial Release with Ruth Mitchell-Golladay, PT, EEBW, CMT; September 22-25, 2011.

CN3000: Caninology® Canine Body Worker Certification Course with Beverly Adams, CCBW; October 25 to November 1, 2011.

Register today at www.hoofnpaws.ca/



UK

Essex; Chelmsford: Writtle College

<http://equinenergy.com/calendar.htm>

EQ100: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW, May 28 - June 5.

EQ75: Intro to Equine Massage and Bodywork with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW July 5-6.

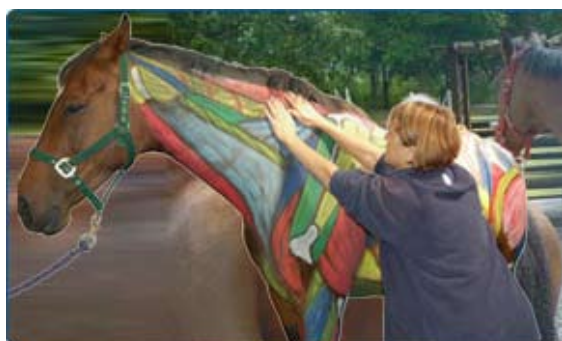
EQ100: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW; July 8 - 16.

EQ100: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW; July 19-27.

EQ1100: Equine Myofacial Release with Ruth Mitchell-Golladay PT, EEBW, CMT; July 21 - 25.

EQ100: Equinology® Equine Body Worker Certification Course with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW; August 23 - 31.

EQ103: Advanced Equine Massage Techniques Level One with Debranne Pattillo, MEEBW; September 2 - 6.



SOUTH AFRICA

Western Cape

<http://www.equiworksa.co.za>



CN3000SA: Canine Body Worker® Certification Course with Dawn Jones BSc VN (UK) EEBW CCBW, June 4 -11

EQ1600SA: Equine Red Light Therapy with Di Jenkins, EBW; July 28-31

Breaking the Soundness Barrier with Dr. Kerry Ridgway DVM; 18 September, 2011

EQ700SA: Principles of Saddle Fitting and Shoeing Dynamics with Dr. Kerry Ridgway DVM; September 19-22, 2011

Expanding your horizon: Advanced bodywork concepts with Dr. Kerry Ridgway DVM; September 24, 2011

EQ1400SA Equine Nutrition With Dr. Marion Young; September 25-27. TBD.

EQ900SA: Anatomy Discovery Workshop With Debranne Pattillo MEEBW; December 1-9.

EQ103SA: Advanced Equine Massage Techniques Level One with Debranne Pattillo MEEBW; December 11-15.

**Congratulations to the following
Equinology® Equine Body
Workers on their recent qualification
through EquiworkSA.**

**Nicole Harding EEBW
Danielle Deetleff EEBW
Pettina Brown EEBW
Joanne McKenzie EEBW
Florine Lombard EEBW**

