

ISES 2022 Succeed with Science: performance, practice and positive partnerships



Abstract Guidelines

Thank you for your interest in submitting an abstract for ISES Hartpury 2022, ***Succeed with Science: performance, practice and positive wellbeing***. The abstract submission deadline is 12pm BST on Monday 16th of May 2022.

We are accepting abstracts that align to the conference themes: performance, practice, positive wellbeing or the other 23 hours for either oral presentations (10 minutes) or lightning presentations (poster + 3 minute oral presentation). Please be aware if you are accepted for either of these formats, you need to attend the conference and present face to face. For those who are unable to attend in person there may be limited opportunities for digital presentation options.

ABSTRACT INSTRUCTIONS

1. Abstracts presenting both theoretical and empirical work related to equitation science will be considered for presentation at the ISES conference.
2. Abstracts should align to one of the conference core themes:
 - a. Performance,
 - b. Practice,
 - c. Positive Wellbeing, or,
 - d. The other 23 hours.
3. All abstracts must be submitted in English with accurate grammar and spelling suitable for publication, using Calibri font, size 11, standard margins.
4. No figures, pictures nor tables are accepted in the abstract.
5. Titles are limited to 20 words.
6. Author names and affiliations should be presented underneath the title, with the corresponding author identified by an asterisk (*) and their email address should be provided.
7. Abstracts must contain a clear statement of the purpose of the work, the method(s) used, the results, and conclusions. Results should be presented in sufficient detail to support the conclusions drawn. Except for theoretical contributions and review papers,

submitted abstracts must contain data, indicate the method(s) of analysis, and provide information about test statistics. Please note we are not accepting prospective abstracts.

8. Each presenting author may present **only one oral paper and one poster** but may be named as an author on other work submitted to the conference.
9. Abstracts must not exceed **400 words** in total, excluding author names and affiliations, but including the lay person message.
10. Abstracts **must include a lay person message** (LP), which should be provided at the end of the abstract (**100 words**); this is a take home message intended for an interested but not necessarily scientific reader.
11. A maximum of 6 keywords can be provided.
12. No references to be included.
13. A sample abstract example is provided below.
14. **PLEASE SUBMIT:** 1 copy of your **complete abstract** (as per guidance and template provided) as a word document with the file name ABSTRACTSurnameInitial(presenting author)Number(e.g.1 or 2) e.g. ABSTRACTWilliamsJM1 **AND** 1 copy of your **abstract submission form** also saved as a word doc with the file name ASFSurname(presenting author)Number to equitationscience2022@hartpury.ac.uk e.g. ASFWilliamsJM1, and indicate that this is an abstract submission by placing ABSTRACT in the email subject

Abstract submission deadline is 12pm BST Friday 16th May 2022. You will be notified if your abstract has been accepted, accepted subject to revisions or rejected by the 1st June 2022. Revised abstract submission is due by the 8th June 2022. You will then receive final confirmation of your abstract acceptance and presentation format by 10th June 2022. Further details re: presentation formats will be sent at this time.



ISES 2022 Scientific Committee

Lorna Cameron | Hayley Randle | Jane Williams



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EXAMPLE Abstract

UNDERSTANDING WHIP USE IN RIDERS IN SPORTS HORSE DISCIPLINES

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Abstract:

Equestrianism is subject to increasing public scrutiny with non-equine stakeholders questioning if traditional practices such as whip use are ethical and necessary. Evaluation of whip use in racing has resulted in regulatory changes to protect racehorse welfare. However high profile examples of inappropriate whip use in non-racing disciplines have turned the spotlight on how wider equine disciplines protect horse welfare. This study aimed to create a preliminary evidence base for how horse-riders use whips. Participation was voluntary via an online survey, available on equine-related facebook pages, which asked riders a) if, b) how and c) why they did/did not use a whip, to establish if potential issue with whip abuse existed in horse sports and recreational riding. 3463 riders responded; the majority were female (96%, n=3325), 46% (n=1593) held equine qualifications, and 96% (n=3311) considered themselves experienced riders. Most riders regularly rode with a whip (60%; n=2047), 12% (n=412) sometimes did and 28% (n=966) never carried a whip. Respondents were asked to rate agreement (Strongly agree (5) – strongly disagree (1)) for 12 statements related to how the whip could be used and the response of the horse to whip use. Riders regularly riding with a whip recorded significantly different opinions on whip use compared to riders who sometimes rode with a whip and those that never carried a whip (Kruskal wallis: $P < 0.0001$, post-hoc Mann Whitney U: $P < 0.01$), but agreed whip use does not boost rider confidence and that only experienced riders should use whips ($P > 0.05$). Thematic analysis identified riders predominately carry whips to reinforce the aids or as an *emergency aid*, whilst respondents who didn't use whips believed training negated their use, due to horse sensitivity or whip use was not ethical. Respondents felt whips should only be used when absolutely necessary for education and reinforcement, and not as punishment, due to rider frustration/anger or to cause pain, although only 30% (n=1036) believed whips caused pain. Most riders advocated tighter whip regulation in competition, commenting: *good riders do not need a whip, professionals regularly abuse horses in public and better training/education is needed*. Interestingly, 21% (n=727) of respondents believed public perception of horse sports will lead to a future whip ban. These results suggest mixed practice and knowledge exists regarding whip use in horse riders. Further work is required to understand how to better educate riders and to ensure equestrianism operates under a social license that promotes equine welfare.

Lay person's message:

Whip use in horse sports outside of racing is receiving more attention as the general public increasingly question if traditional equestrian practices are ethical and necessary. This survey found most horse riders regularly ride with a whip and use them to reinforce the aids and in emergency situations. Riders who don't use whips believe good training reduces the need to carry them. Generally, riders felt whips should not be used in anger or as punishment, and better rider education is needed on how to train horses and stricter whip regulation is needed in equestrianism to protect horse welfare.

Keywords: social license, ethical equitation, training, horse sports, rider education, equine welfare