

International Society for Equitation Science - Hartpury 2020

Abstract Guidelines

Thank you for your interest in submitting an abstract for ISES Hartpury 2020, ***Succeed with Science: performance, practice and positive wellbeing***. The abstract submission deadline is 12pm GMT on Friday the 17th of April 2020; please note we will **not** be extending this deadline.

We are accepting abstracts that align to the conference themes: performance, practice, positive wellbeing or the other 23 hours for either oral presentations (15 minutes) or poster and lightning presentations (poster + 5 minute oral presentation).

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 **500 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 the abstract (approx. **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. References are generally avoided in abstracts, however, if provided, they should be placed in the text of the abstract in the following format: (Jones & Swanson, Appl. Anim. Ethol. 14:23, 1980) and are included in the abstract word count.
13. A sample abstract template 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 equitationsscience2020@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 GMT Friday 17th April 2020. You will be notified if your abstract has been accepted, accepted subject to revisions or rejected by the 30th April 2020. Revised abstract submission is due by the 7th May 2020. You will then receive final confirmation of your abstract acceptance and presentation format by May 30th 2020. Further details re: presentation formats will be sent at this time. A poster printing service will be available at Hartpury (for pick up).

EXAMPLE Abstract Template

UNDERSTANDING WHIP USE IN RIDERS IN SPORTS HORSE DISCIPLINES

J.M. Williams^{a*}, L. Greening^a, D.J. Marlin^b and H. Randle^c

^a Hartpury University, Gloucester, GL19 3BE, UK

^b PO BOX 187, Cambridge, UK

^c Charles Sturt University, Wagga Wagga, Australia

*Corresponding / presenting author: jane.williams@hartpury.ac.uk

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

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION FORM

Presenting Author Information:

Presenter first name:				
Presenter surname:				
Presenter email address:				
Abstract title:				
Theme (please tick):	Performance	Practice	Positive wellbeing	The other 23 hours
Preferred presentation choice (please tick):	Oral presentation	Poster & Lightening talk		No preference
<i>Please note, there is no guarantee that we will be able to accommodate your preferred choice</i>				
Are you interested in submitting to the digital proceedings? (please tick)	Yes		No	
Do you wish your presentation to be considered for the student presentation competition? (please tick)	Yes		No	

Author details:

First Author (First Name, Surname):	
Affiliations (Include addresses):	
Second Author (First Name, Surname):	
Affiliations (Include addresses):	
Third Author (First Name, Surname):	
Affiliations (Include addresses):	
Additional Authors (First Name, Surname):	
Affiliations (Include addresses, in order listed above):	
Corresponding author:	

Abstract details:

Title (MAX 20 words):
Abstract body (MAX 400 words):

Lay person's message (MAX 100 words):
Keywords (MAX 6 keywords, single words or phrases, separated by a semi-colon):

I, the presenting author, confirm that the work described in the abstract conforms with the ISES Aims and Mission: <https://equitation-science.com/about/mission-and-aims>

YES		NO	
-----	--	----	--

I, the presenting author, confirm that the work described adheres to legislation pertaining to legal and ethical use of animals in research governing the region where the research occurred.

YES		NO	
-----	--	----	--

Ethical approval granted by (insert name of Ethics Committee / Institution):	
--	--