
Considerations for Assessing Equine Well-Being and Stress

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New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station
EQUINE SCIENCE CENTER

Horses & Humans Research
Foundation Conference
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Photo: Stock Image



Today's Goals

- Discuss measures of equine stress and well-being
- Explore affective states and why we should consider positive affective states

Implementing What You Learn

1

Include welfare assessments

2

Array of measures to select from

3

Note if it's positive or negative

4

Use results in decision making

A woman with dark hair tied back is sitting at a desk, looking down at a computer monitor. She has her hands pressed against her face, suggesting stress or frustration. The scene is dimly lit, with the primary light source coming from the computer screen. The overall mood is one of exhaustion or mental strain.

Traditional Measures of Stress

Photo: Stock Image

Autonomic Nervous System

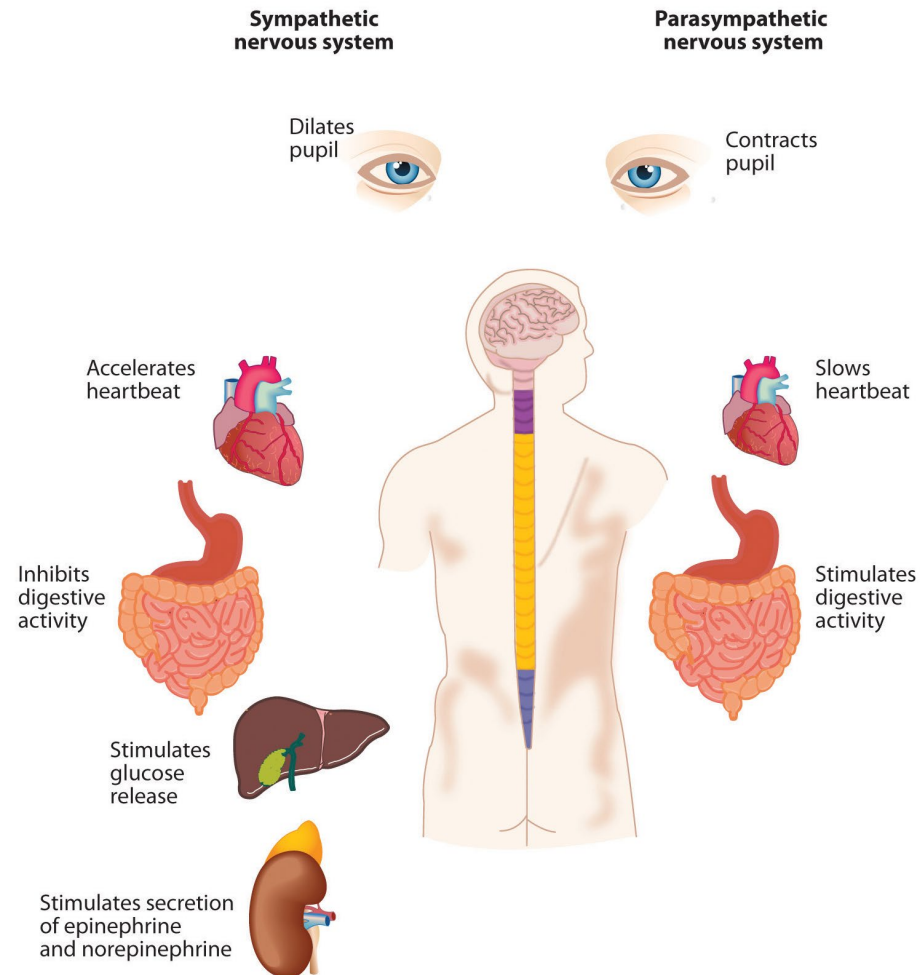


Photo: umn.edu

Heart Rate Variability (HRV)

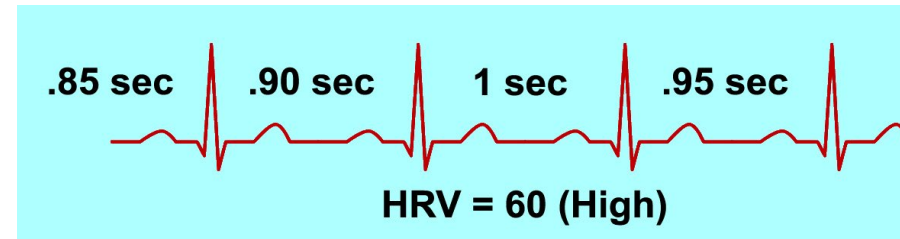
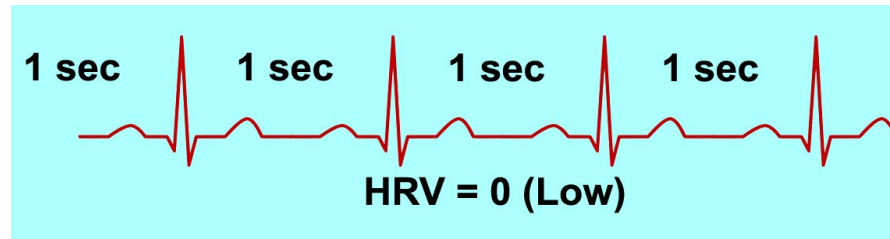
- Variability in time between successive heart beats
- Parasympathetic & sympathetic balance
- Requires high quality HR recording



Photo: Stock Image

Heart Rate Variability (HRV)

Average Heart Rate = 60 bpm



- High stress
- Less resiliency
- More sympathetic activation

- Low stress
- More resiliency
- More parasympathetic activation

Hormone Concentrations

- **Cortisol**
 - Most common
 - Blood, saliva, manure
- **Epinephrine**
 - Blood
- **Norepinephrine**
 - Blood

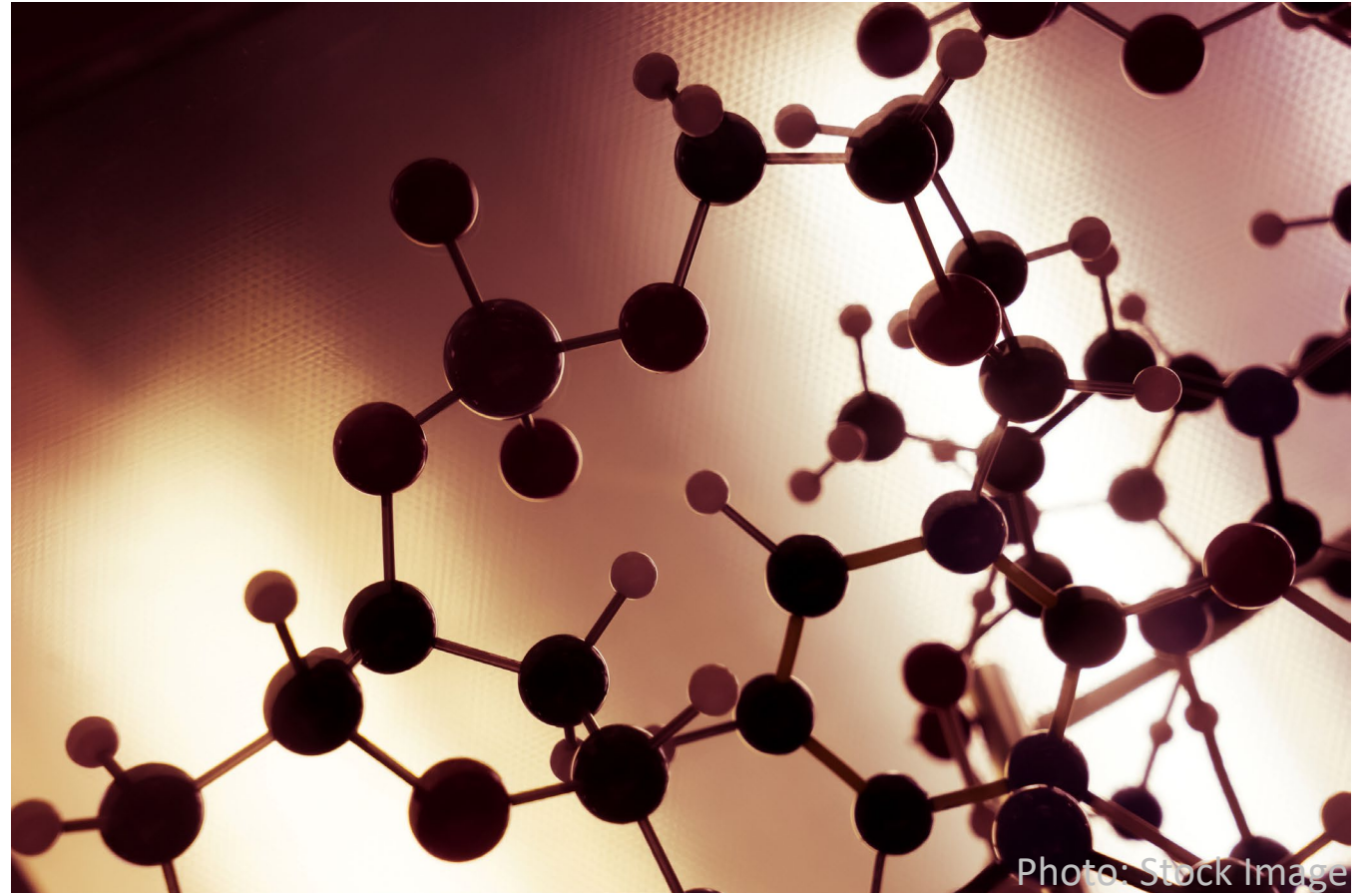


Photo: Stock Image

Behavior

- **Duration, frequency, or composite score**
- **Direct observation or video recordings**
- **Rely on interpretation**



Photo:
Stock Image

A woman with dark hair tied back is shown in profile, covering her face with her hands in a gesture of distress or frustration. She is sitting at a desk with a computer monitor. The background is a blurred office setting. The overall mood is one of stress or burnout.

Novel Measures of Stress

Photo: Stock Image

Validation Study

- **Eight mature Standardbred horses**
 - **Four mares, four geldings**
- **Four treatments of 3 min each with 10 min washout periods**
 - **Control**
 - **Social Isolation**
 - **Novel Object**
 - **Sham Clipping**



Surface Electromyography (sEMG)

- Muscles of interest:
 - *Masseter*



Surface Electromyography (sEMG)

- Muscles of interest:
 - *Masseter*
 - *Brachiocephalas*



Surface Electromyography (sEMG)

- **Muscles of interest:**
 - *Masseter*
 - *Brachiocephalas*
 - *Cervical trapezius*



Surface Electromyography (sEMG)

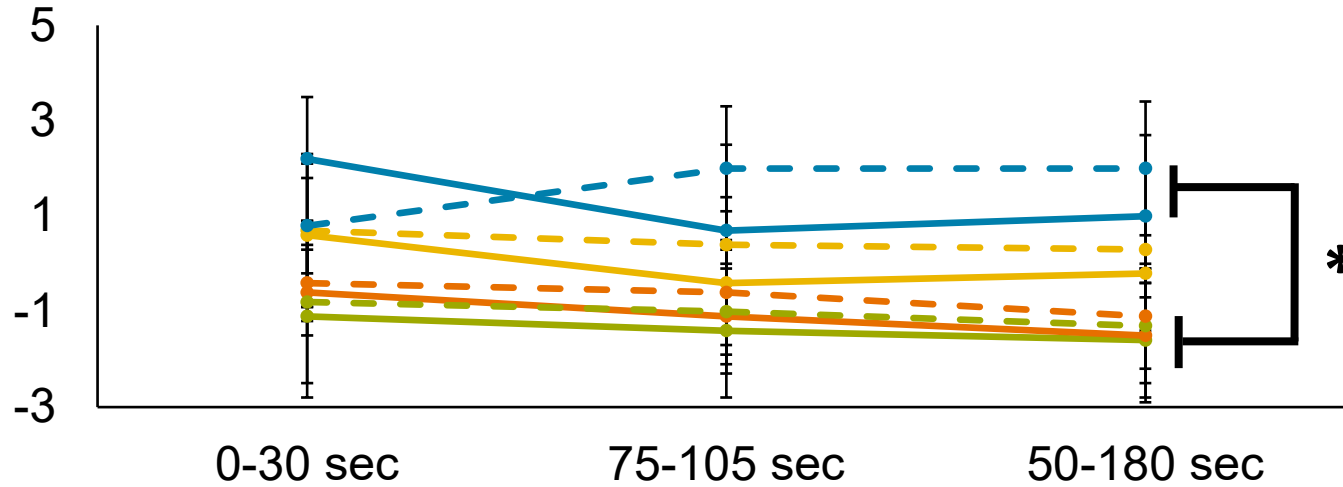
- **Muscles of interest:**
 - *Masseter*
 - *Brachiocephalas*
 - *Cervical trapezius*
 - *Longissimus dorsi*



Photo:
Rutgers ESC

Masseter

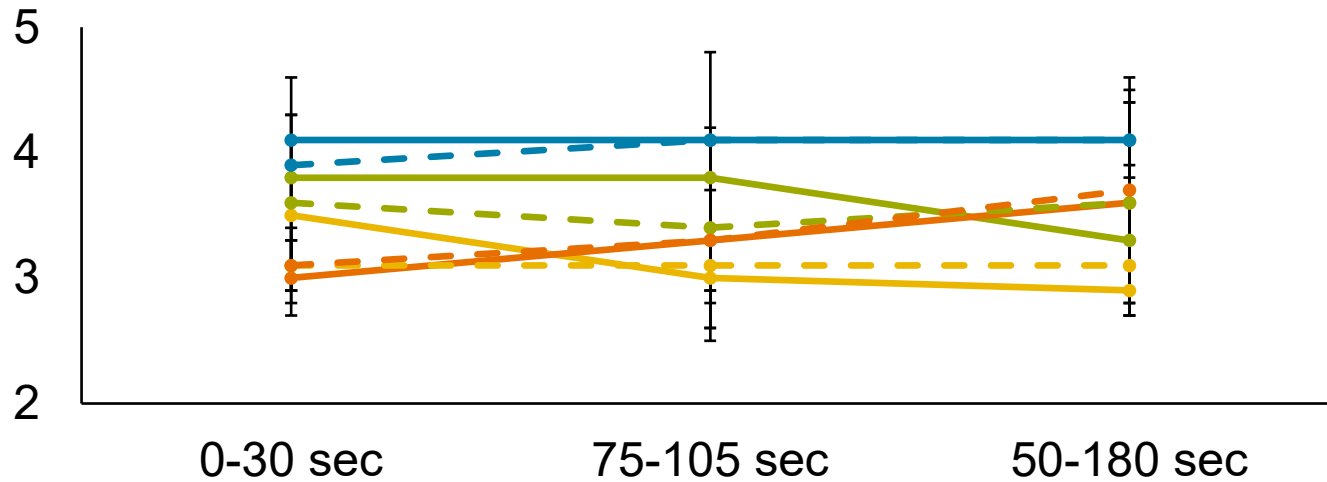
Log Average Rectified Value (ARV, %)



Main Effects (*P*-value):
Treatment (<0.0001)
Time (0.0073)
 Side (0.0727)
 Treatment*Time (0.4624)
Time*Side (0.0205)
 Treatment*Side (0.9715)

	Left	Right
CON		
ISO		
NOV		
CLIP		

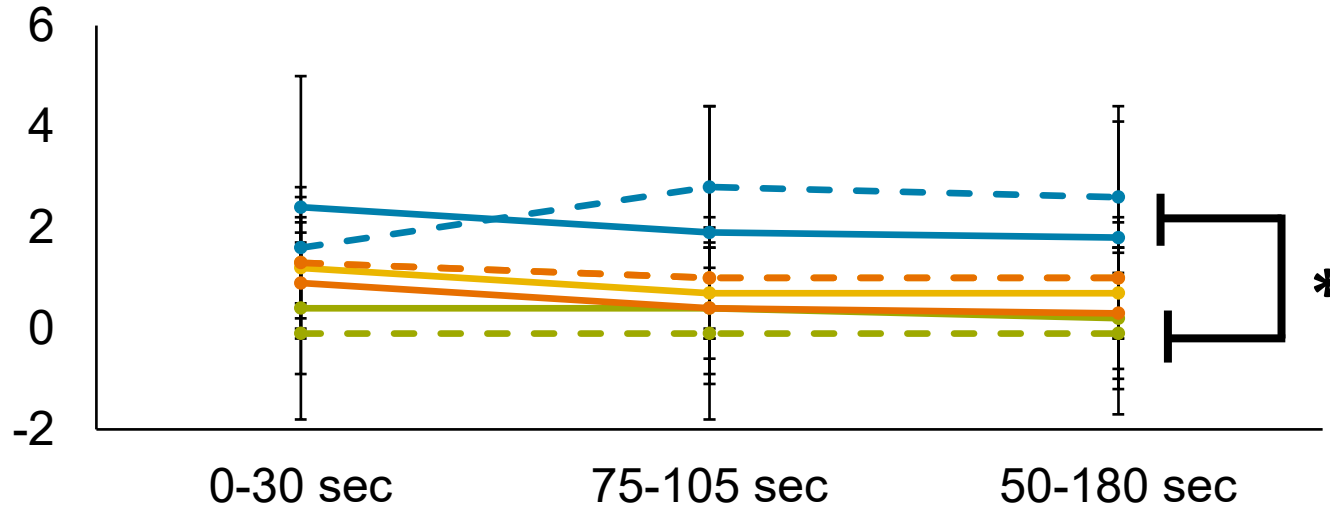
Log Median Frequency (MF, Hz)



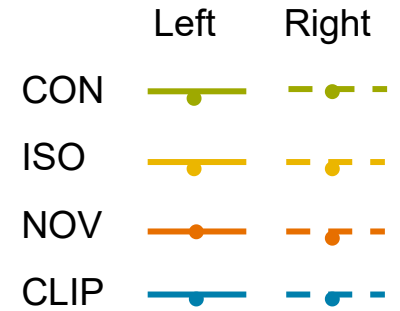
Main Effects (*P*-value):
Treatment (<0.0001)
 Time (0.8167)
 Side (0.5842)
Treatment*Time (0.0065)
 Time*Side (0.2582)
 Treatment*Side (0.9250)

Brachiocephalas

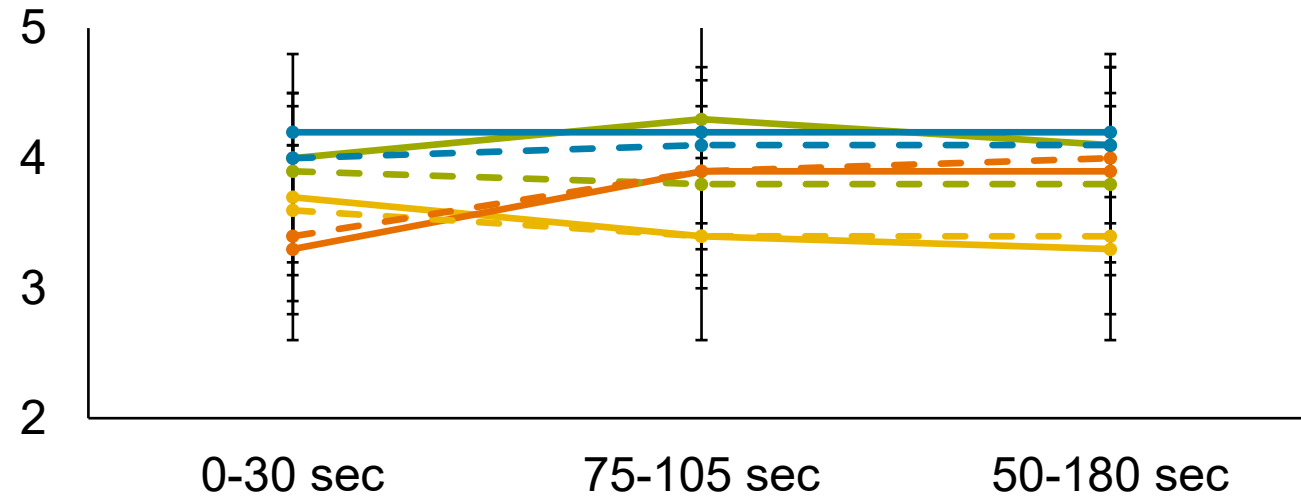
Log Average
Rectified Value
(ARV, %)



Main Effects (*P*-value):
Treatment (0.0007)
 Time (0.1314)
 Side (0.5943)
 Treatment*Time (0.1864)
Time*Side (0.0065)
 Treatment*Side (0.7084)

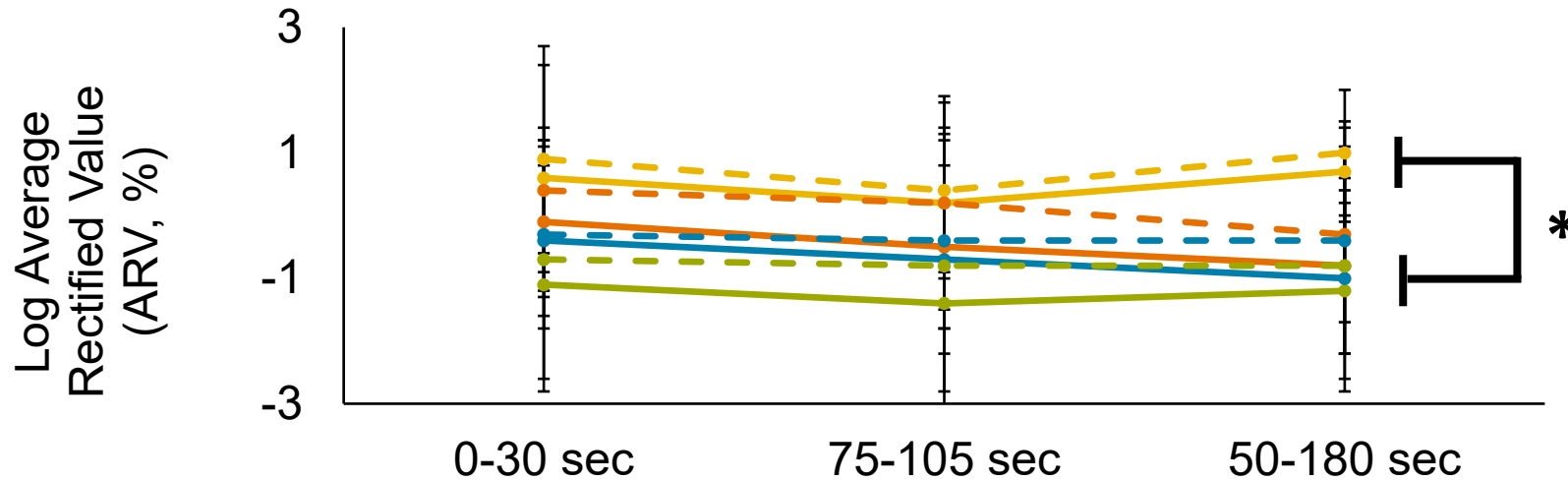


Log Median
Frequency (MF,
Hz)

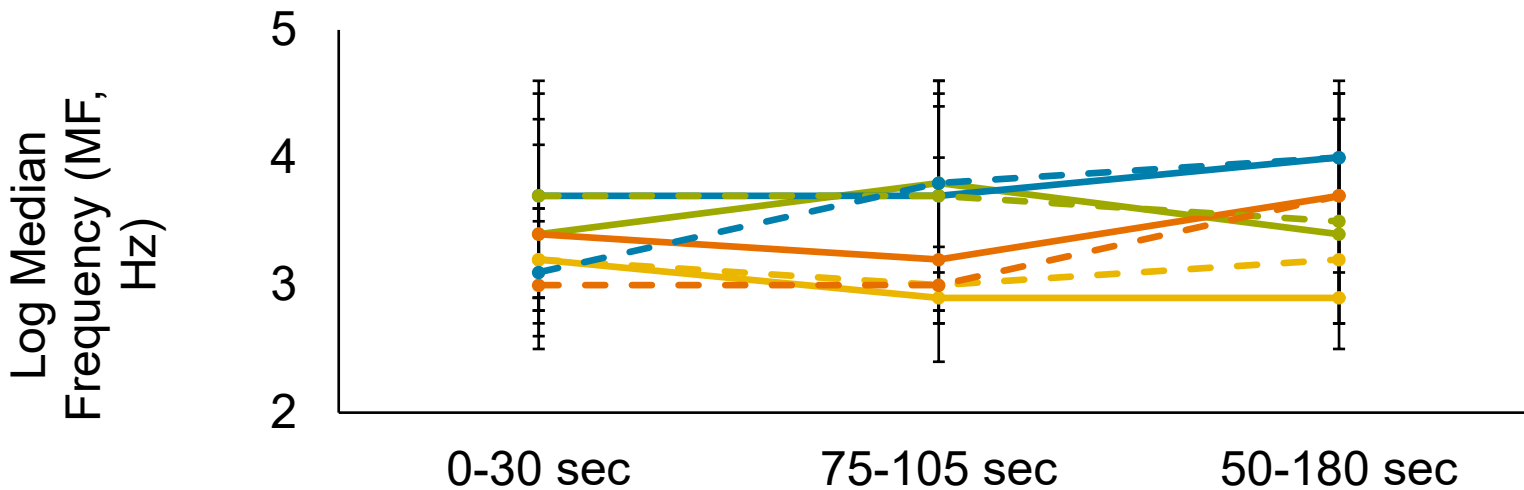
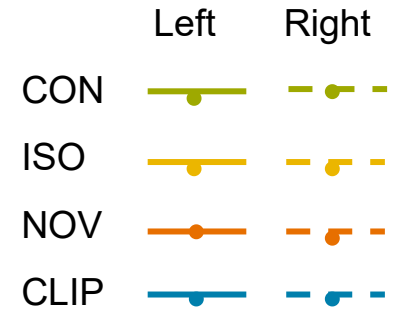


Main Effects (*P*-value):
Treatment (0.0011)
 Time (0.5082)
 Side (0.3391)
Treatment*Time (0.0010)
 Time*Side (0.6660)
 Treatment*Side (0.5584)

Cervical trapezius

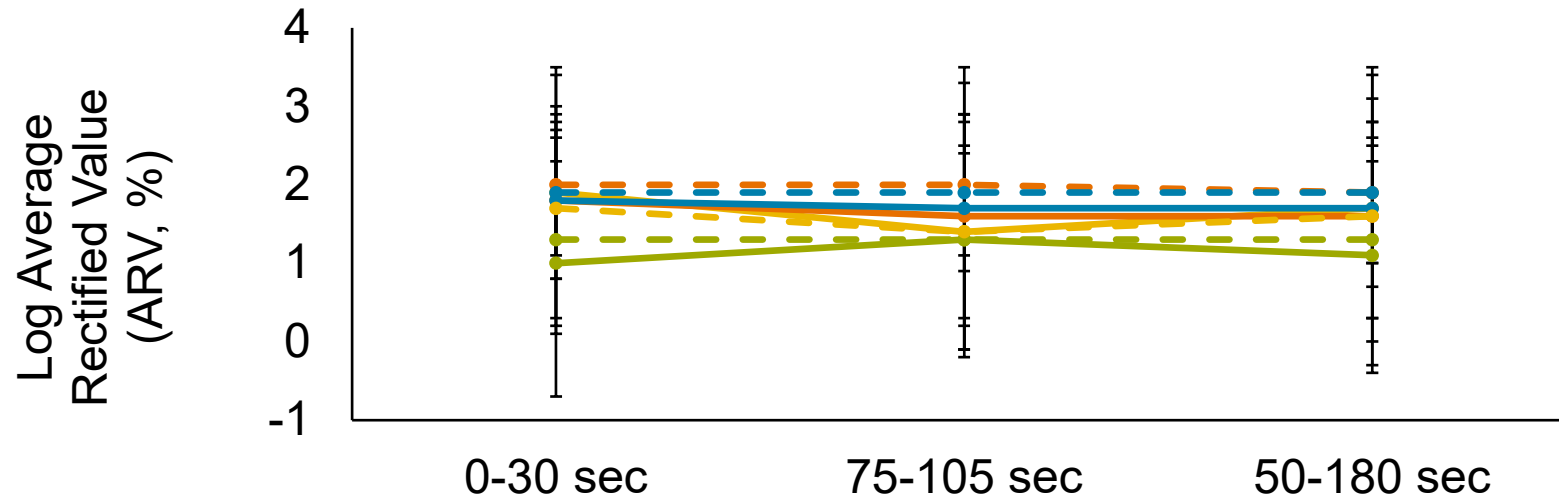


Main Effects (*P*-value):
Treatment (<0.0001)
 Time (0.1351)
 Side (0.0771)
 Treatment*Time (0.1245)
 Time*Side (0.8625)
 Treatment*Side (0.9522)

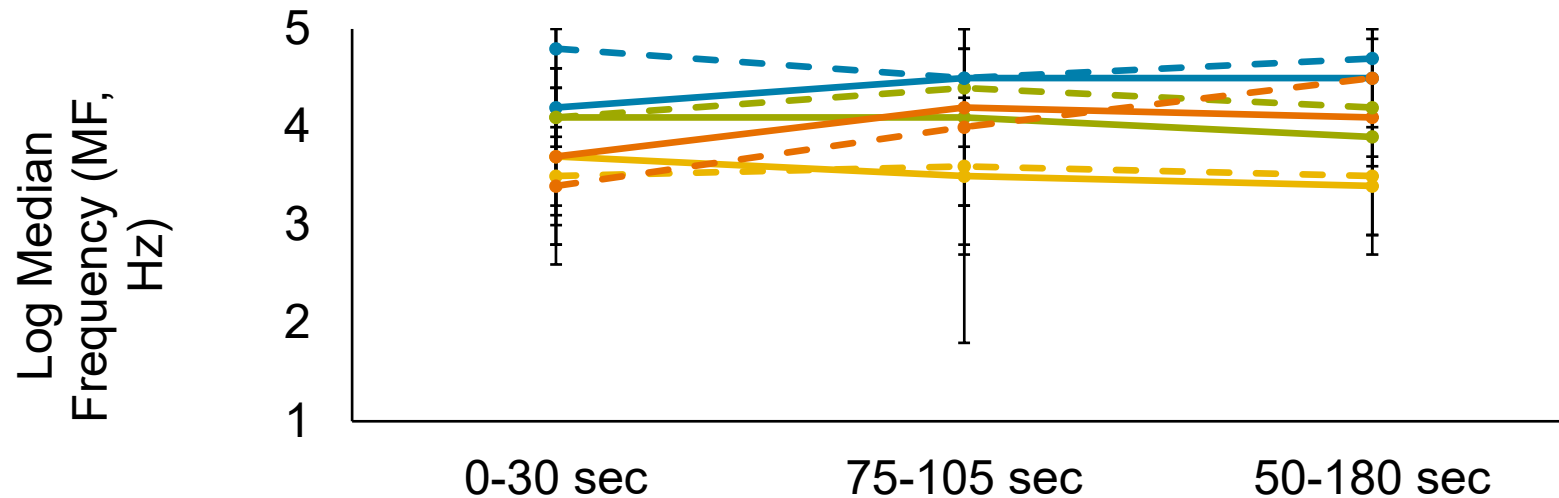
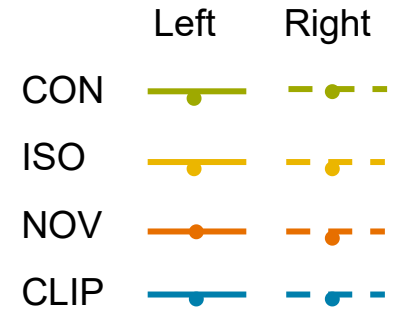


Main Effects (*P*-value):
Treatment (0.0038)
Time (0.0007)
 Side (0.8558)
Treatment*Time (<0.0001)
 Time*Side (0.1803)
 Treatment*Side (0.6169)

Longissimus dorsi



Main Effects (*P*-value):
 Treatment (0.1271)
 Time (0.4254)
 Side (0.5630)
 Treatment*Time (0.0778)
 Time*Side (0.6933)
 Treatment*Side (0.9091)



Main Effects (*P*-value):
Treatment (0.0001)
 Time (0.1865)
 Side (0.3812)
Treatment*Time (0.0385)
 Time*Side (0.3989)
 Treatment*Side (0.7435)

Conclusions

- **Muscular tension could be used to assess stress**
- **Best to assess in the jaw or neck area**



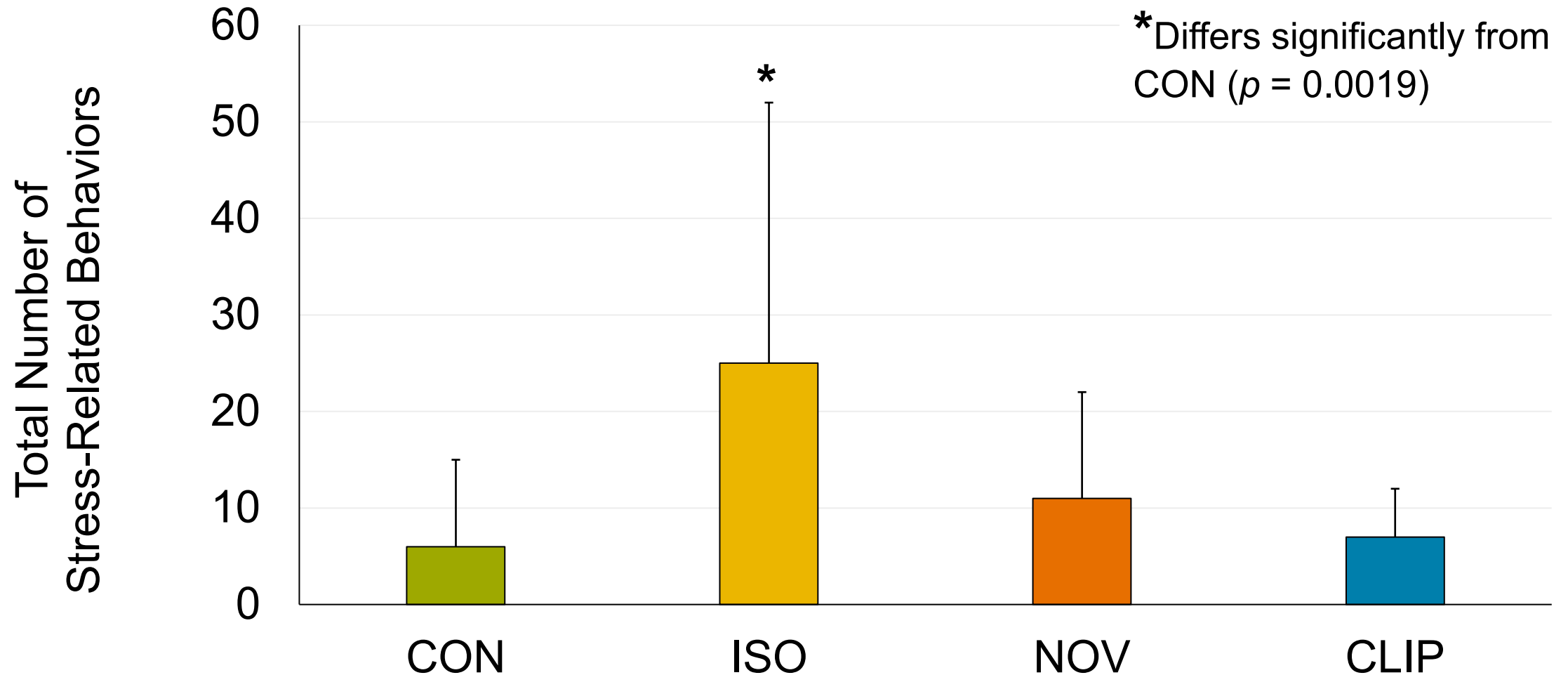
Photo: Stock Image

Validation Study

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Quantitative Behavior



Free Choice Profiling

- **Generate list of descriptive terms**
 - **Examples:**
 - **Angry**
 - **Agitated**
 - **Relaxed**
 - **Calm**



Photo:
Rutgers ESC

Qualitative Behavior Assessment

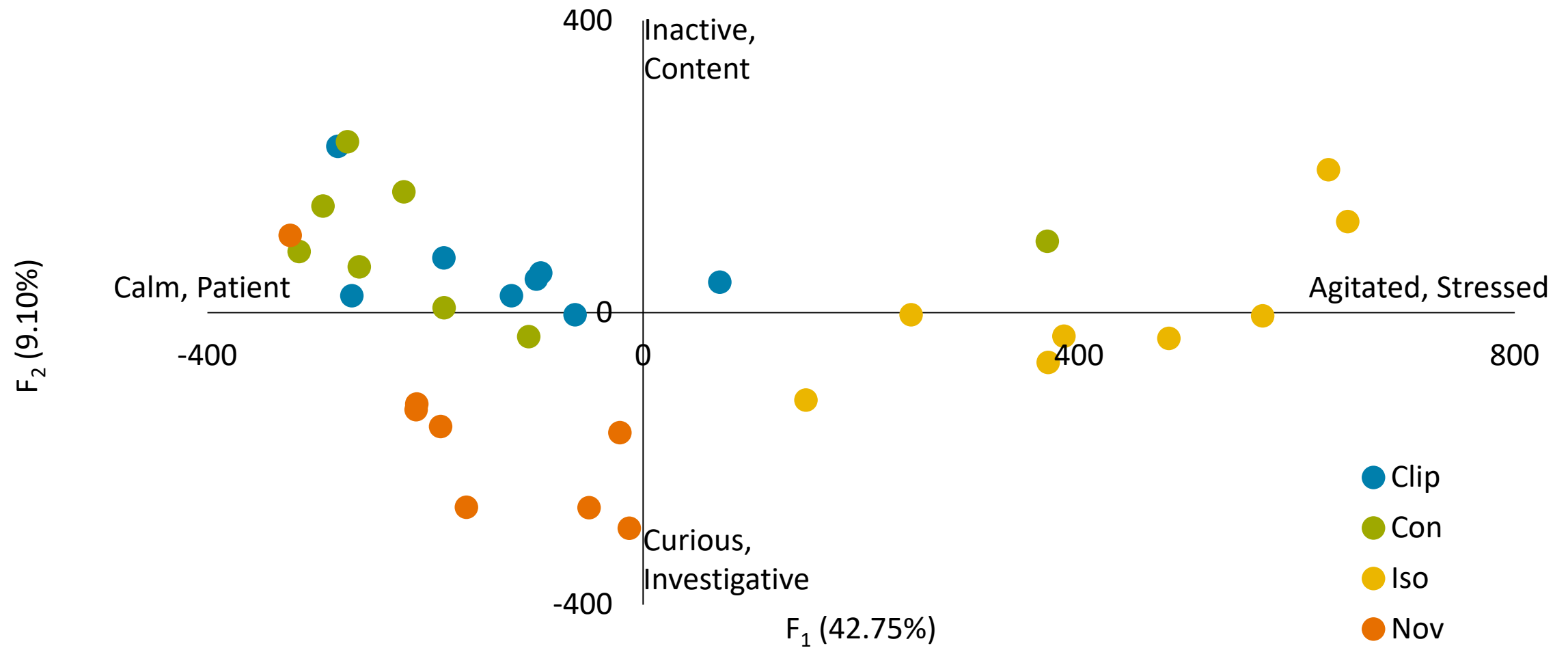
- Rate each horse's expression of each term
- Generalized Procrustes Analysis



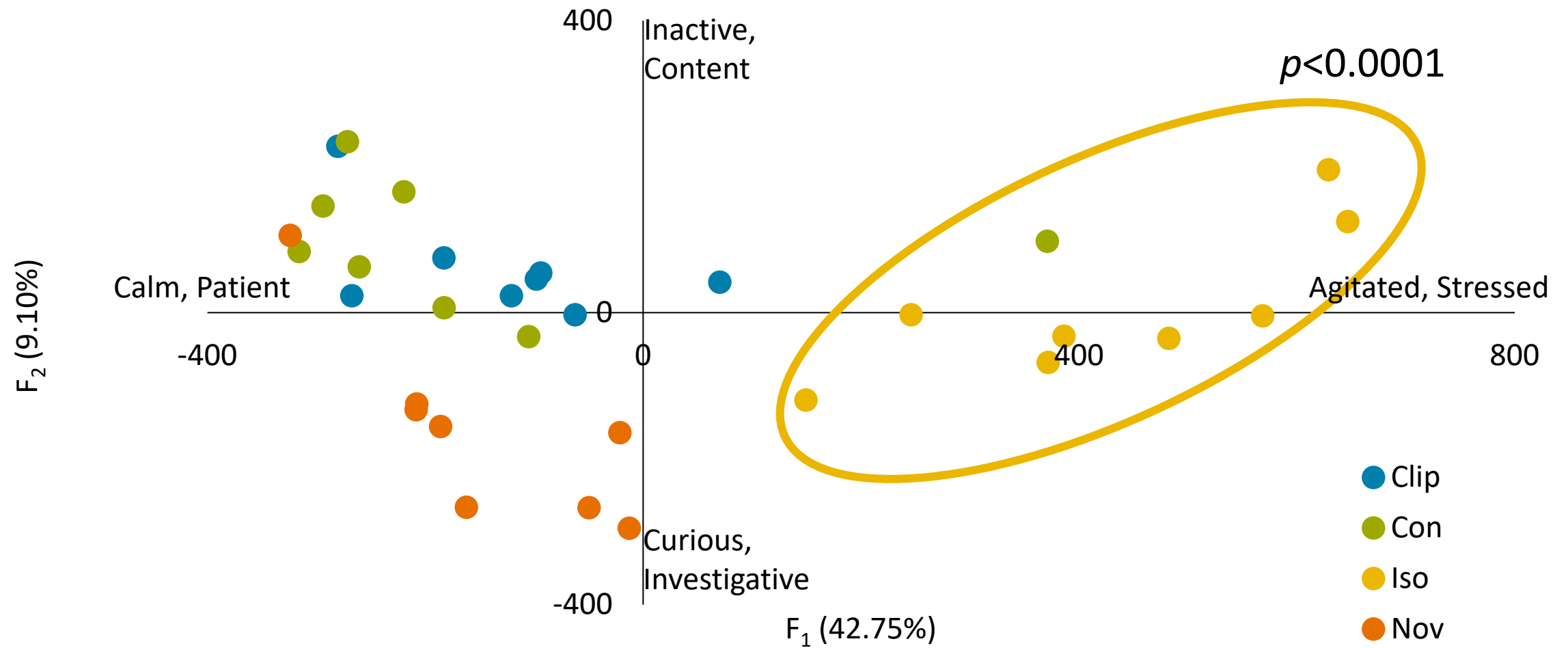
Consensus Profile

	(+)	Calm Content	Inactive Relaxed	
	Chill Patient			Unhappy Restless
F2	Calm Relaxed			Agitated Stressed
		Confused Curious	Investigative Interested	
	(-)		F1	(+)

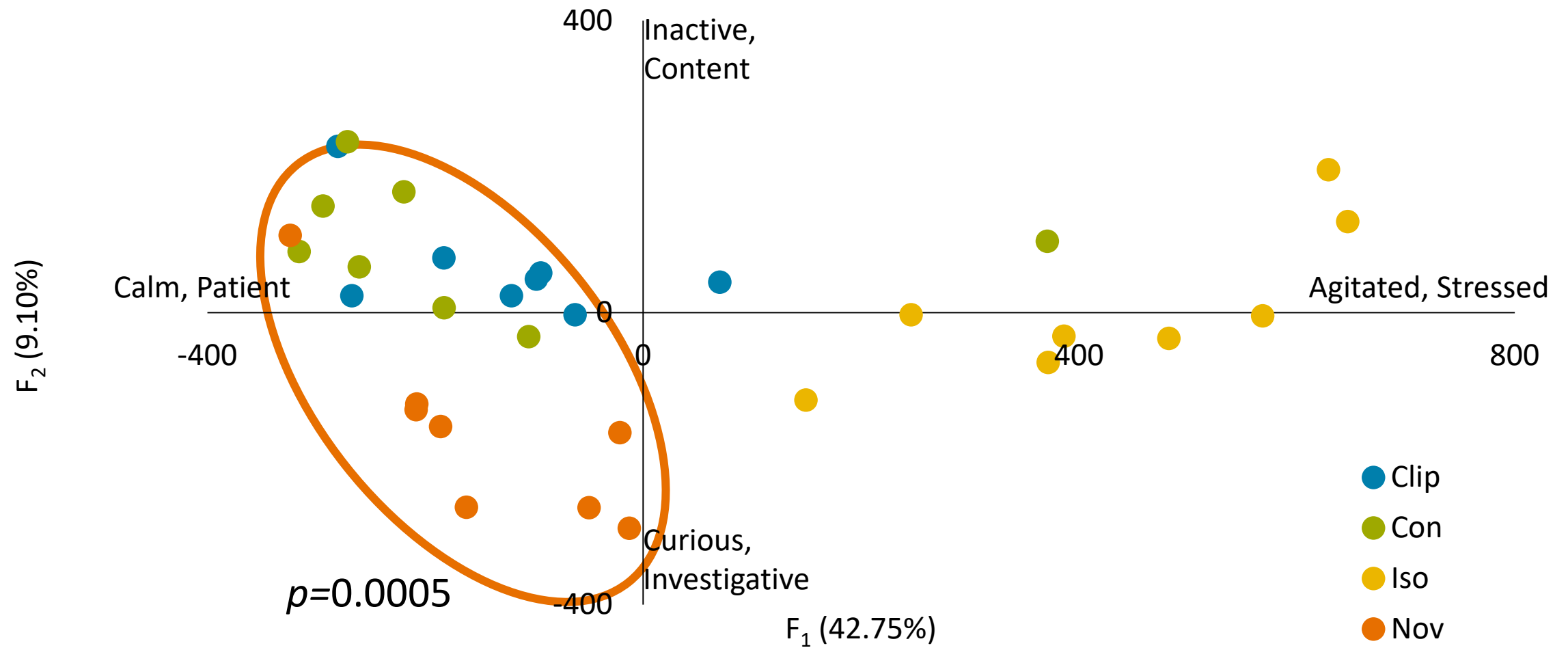
QBA



QBA



QBA



Conclusions

- **Further validation of QBA**
- **May be more sensitive than other measures of behavior**



Photo: Stock Image

In the Field

- **Eight mature horses**
 - **Four EAA, four Control**
- **Ongoing data collection**



Photo:
Rutgers ESC

Horse Grimace Scale

- **Six facial action units**
 - **Scored 0-2**

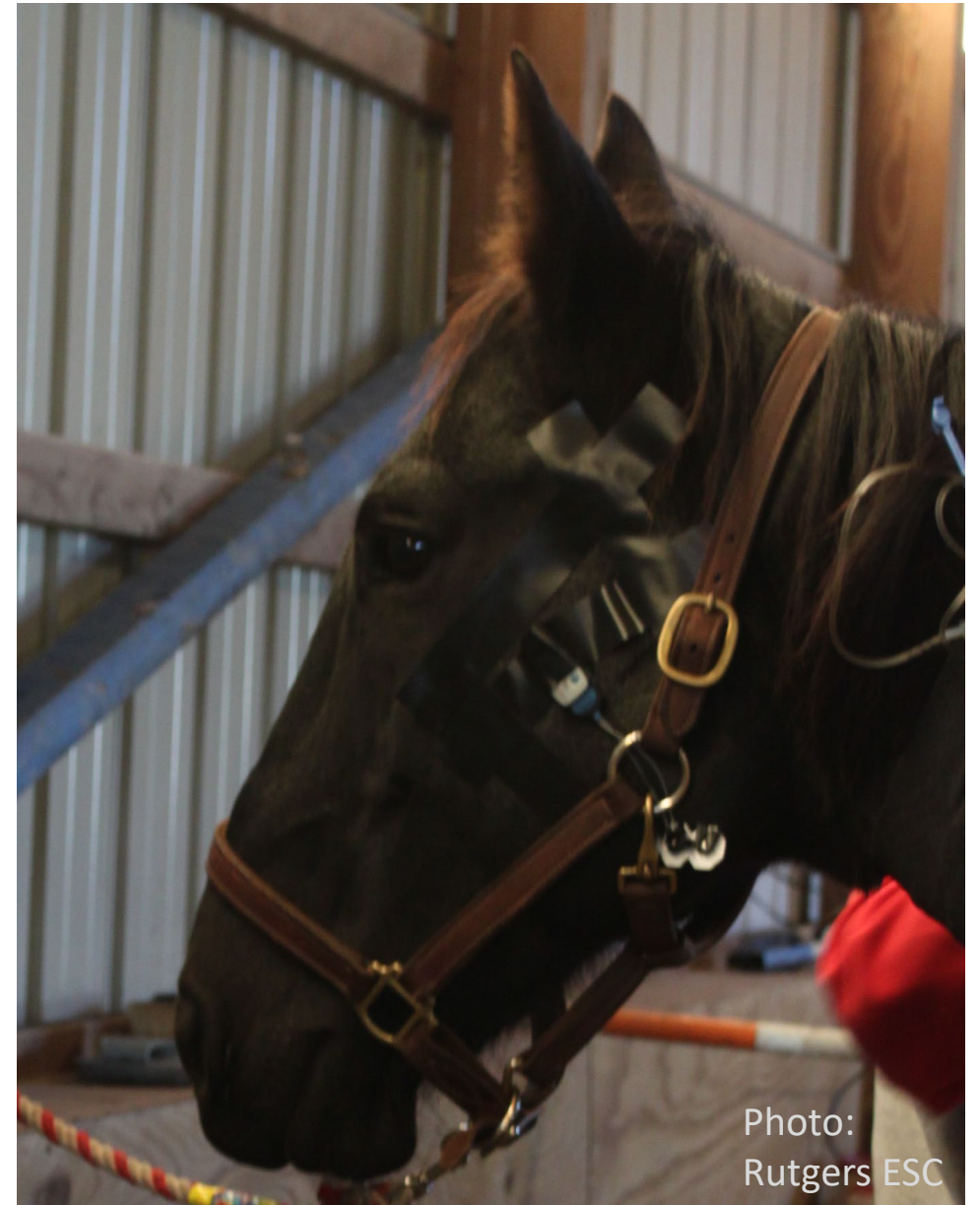


Photo:
Rutgers ESC

Horse Grimace Scale

- **Six facial action units**
 - Ears

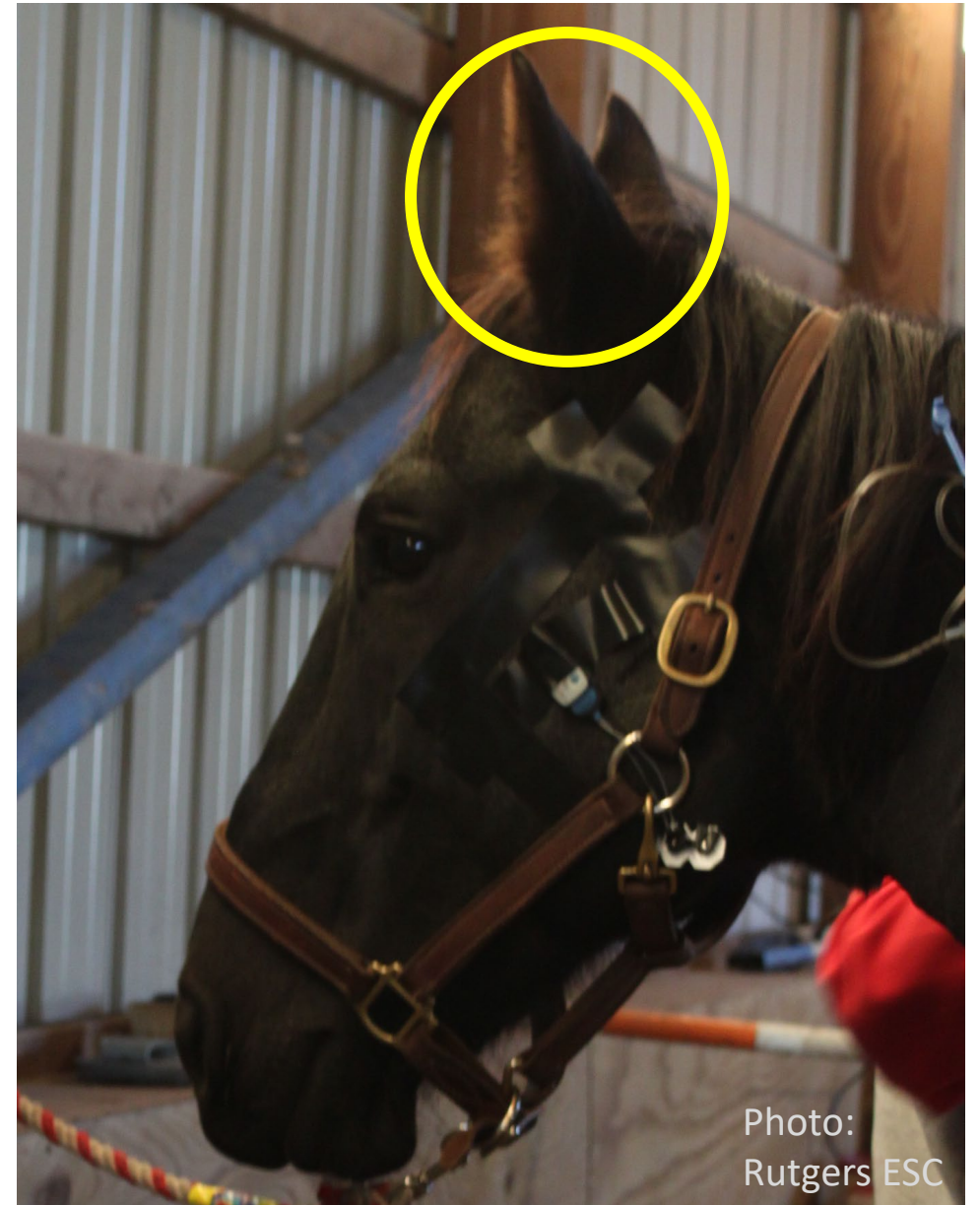


Photo:
Rutgers ESC

Horse Grimace Scale

- **Six facial action units**
 - Ears
 - Area over the eye



Photo:
Rutgers ESC

Horse Grimace Scale

- **Six facial action units**
 - Ears
 - Area over the eye
 - Area around the eye

Dalla Costa et., 2014



Horse Grimace Scale

- **Six facial action units**
 - Ears
 - Area over the eye
 - Area around the eye
 - Jaw



Photo:
Rutgers ESC

Horse Grimace Scale

- **Six facial action units**
 - Ears
 - Area over the eye
 - Area around the eye
 - Jaw
 - Profile & muzzle

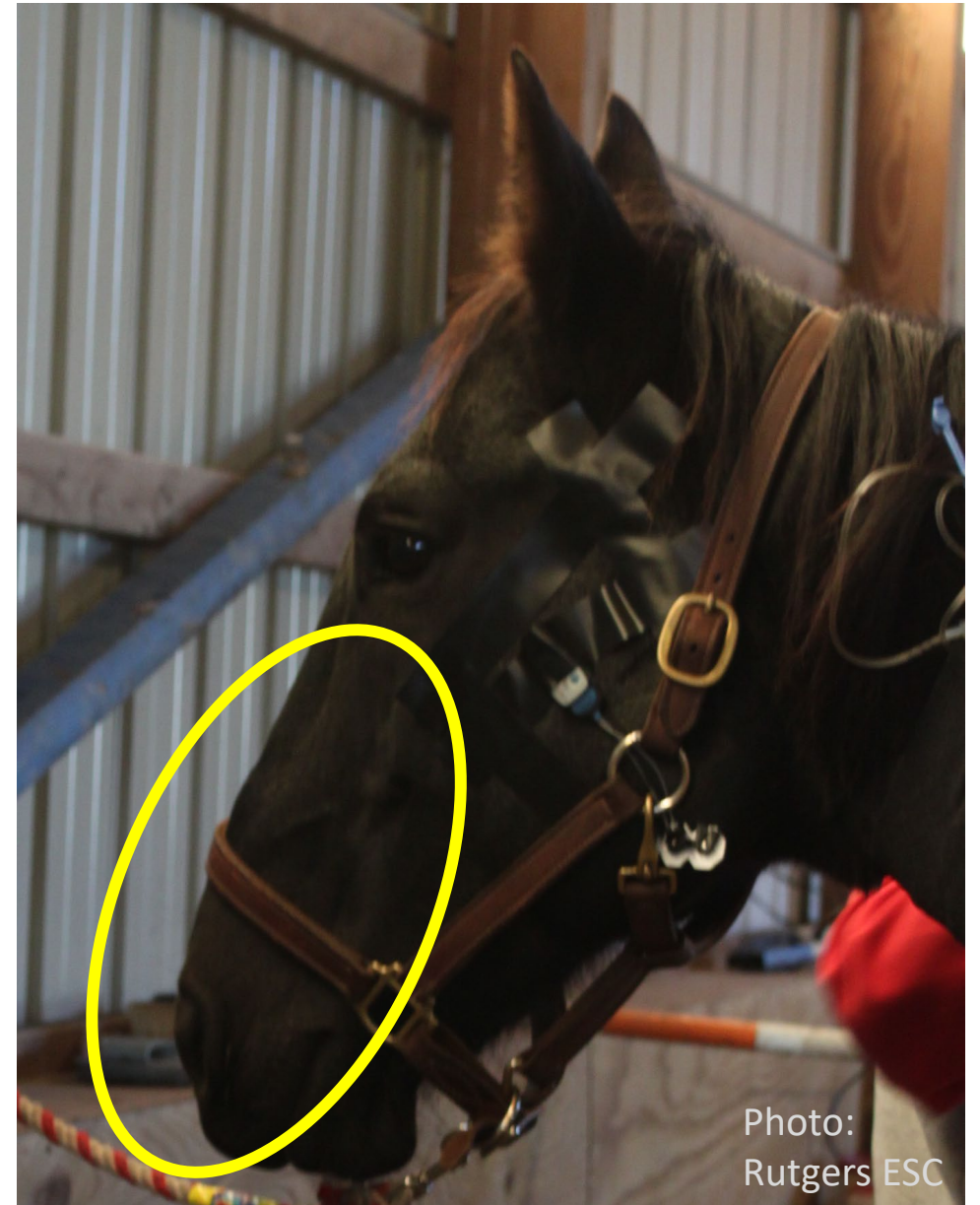


Photo:
Rutgers ESC

Horse Grimace Scale

- **Six facial action units**
 - Ears
 - Area over the eye
 - Area around the eye
 - Jaw
 - Profile & muzzle
 - Chin & lips

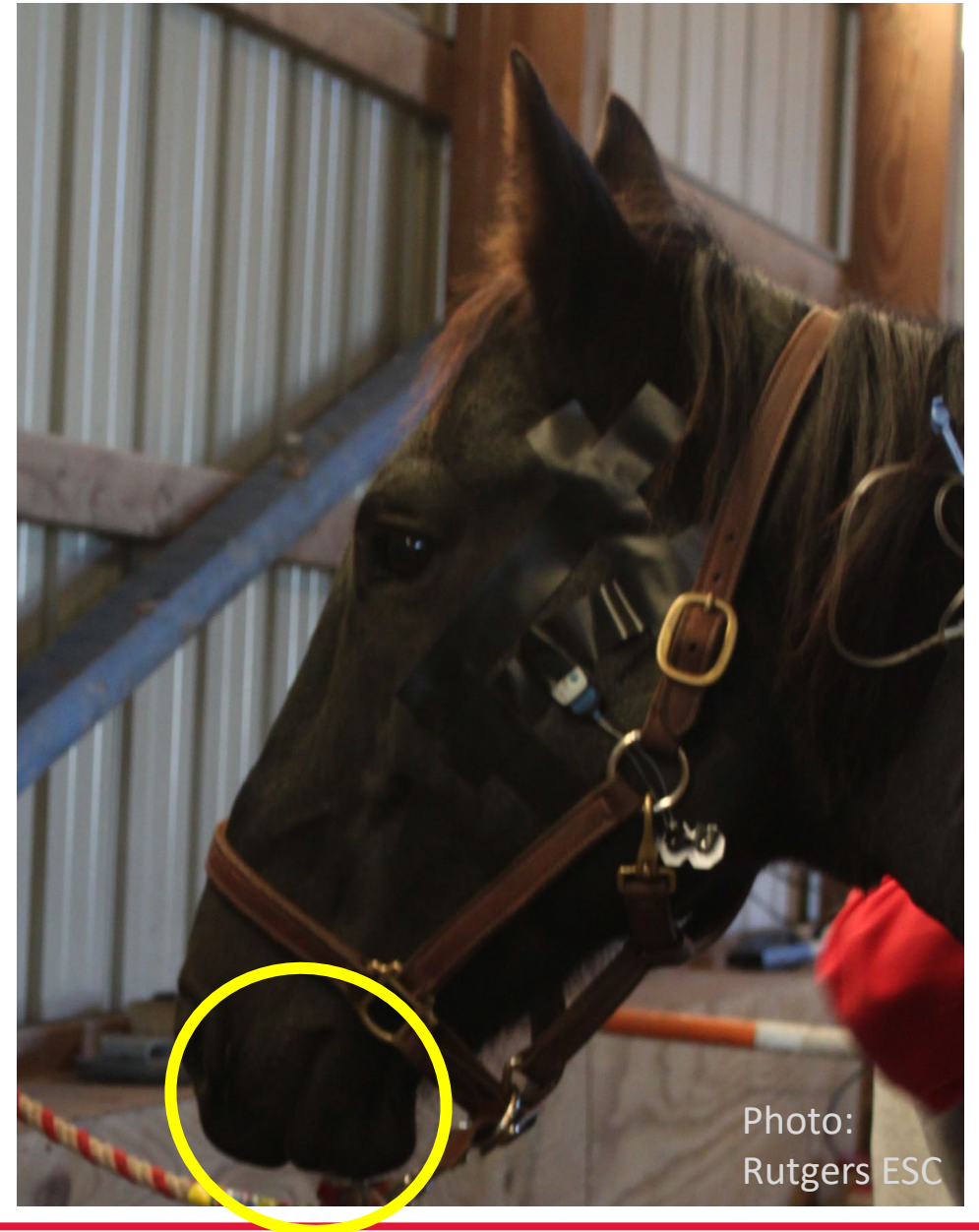
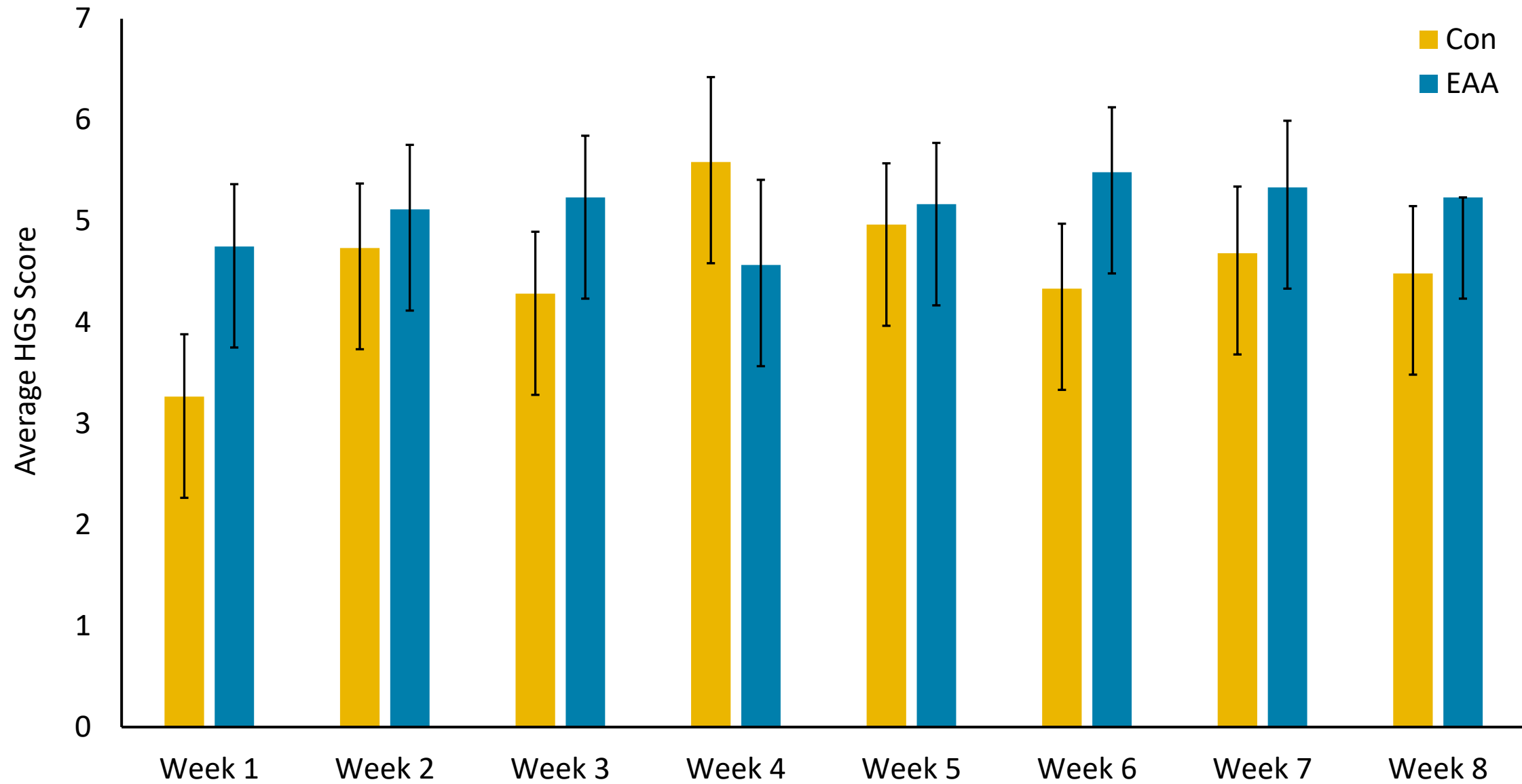


Photo:
Rutgers ESC



Weaknesses

- Focus on detection of stress
 - Negative affective state
- Affective state = mood state (Hall & Heleski, 2017)
- Combination of valence (negative, positive) & arousal (low, high) ([Animal Behavior & Cognition Lab, 2022](#))



The Challenge

- Identify ways to measure positive affective state



Implementing What You Learn

1

Include welfare assessments

2

Array of measures to select from

3

Note if it's positive or negative

4

Use results in decision making

Thank You!

- **The Rutgers Equine Science Center**
 - **The Rutgers Animal Care Staff**
 - **Our Research Horses**
 - **Special Strides**
 - **Equine Exercise Physiology Lab**
 - **Undergraduate Assistants**
 - **Kamila Cieslik**
 - **Sarah Florentine**
-

Questions?



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