

CALIFORNIA RODEOS

for 2007



San Diego
Rodeo
June
1-3
2007



Best
Buck In
The Bay
The San
Francisco
Bay Area Gay Rodeo
September 14-16, 2007



The Chute

August 2007

The Official Newsletter
of G.S.G.R.A.

THE GOLDEN STATE GAY RODEO ASSOCIATION

A Member Association of the International Gay Rodeo Association

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Membership records are strictly confidential. G.S.G.R.A. is an organization of men and women. Ownership of a horse is not required to be a member. Membership fees are for one year from the date of receipt. Family memberships are available to any two persons residing at the same address. Members must be at least 18 years of age. Some G.S.G.R.A. events are held in locations with age restrictions that would exclude members under the age of 21. Members agree that they have a commitment to the goals of the Association as stated in the bylaws. New members affirm that they have not been denied membership in any other I.G.R.A. Member or Recognized Association.

Individual.....\$40.00 Family.....\$75.00

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

PRIMARY MEMBER		CHAPTER AFFILIATION
NAME		Please check the chapter with which you would like to be affiliated. Members that do not indicate a preference will be considered to have selected Member at Large.
ADDRESS		
CITY		
STATE/ZIP		
BIRTHDAY	/ / <small>Year Optional</small>	
PHONE #		
E-MAIL		
All new members receive an engraved G.S.G.R.A. name badge. Please print here the way you would like us to engrave yours.		
DATE		
SIGNATURE		
FAMILY MEMBER		
NAME		
All new members receive an engraved G.S.G.R.A. name badge. Please print here the way you would like us to engrave yours.		
BIRTHDAY	/ / <small>Year Optional</small>	
E-MAIL		
DATE		
SIGNATURE		

- GREATER L.A.
- BAY AREA
- GREATER SAN DIEGO
- GREATER PALM SPRINGS
- MEMBER AT LARGE

MAIL THIS COMPLETED FORM WITH YOUR PAYMENT TO:
 G.S.G.R.A.
 Membership Committee
 4226 East 15th St. Long Beach, Ca 90804



The Golden State Gay Rodeo Association

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Sweet 16th Annual Zia Rodeo

August 17-19 2007
 Bernalillo County Sheriffs Posse Arena,
 Albuquerque NM
www.nmgra.com

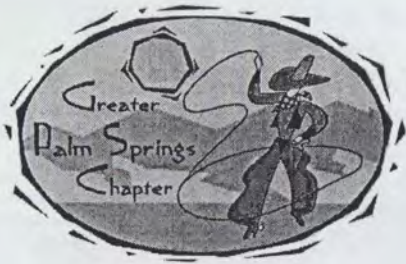


WINDY CITY RODEO

FEATURING THE GREAT CHICAGO DUCK HUNT
 August 24 - 26, 2007 • Six Guns Ranch & Arena, Crete, IL

The Chute is the official newsletter of
 The Golden State Gay Rodeo Association
 Newsletter Co-Chairs
 Ruth Hilderbrandt mamarodeo@aol.com
 and Joseph Olney rodeobrit@aol.com

August
2007



Message from the President

By Glen Dickard

Just an update on Hot Rodeo 2008: Wow are we moving forward. We have a commitment from Palm Springs Pride to be one of our leading sponsors. Thank you to Jack Schloeder and the Pride Board for their belief and support of us.

We have several of the buckles sold as well as most of the ribbon sponsorship. Thank you to all of you for your generosity and support.

We still have a ways to go, but we are sure on the right track.

Horsh-U

By Mike Warren

Horsemanship uses a specialized, precise vocabulary.

Keep in mind that exact meanings may vary depending on time and locale, and whether it's a Western United States or English context.

Above the Bit

When a horse raises its head and stretches forward so that its mouth and the bit are above the rider's hand.

Ass

The correct term for the donkey, burrow, or jack stock.

Back at the knee

A conformational fault in which the foreleg is bowed backwards at the knee.

Bascule

The arc the horse forms with its head, neck, and back while clearing an obstacle.

Bay

A color of horse. Black mane and tail, black lower legs, and reddish brown over the rest of the body.

Bedding

Wood shavings, shredded newspaper, straw, sand or other materials used to line the floor of a stall.

Bell boots

Protective boots that cover the hooves.

Bit

Metal bar on a bridle that goes in the horse's mouth and is used to control the horse while riding.

Blaze

A broad white stripe down the face.

Bowed hocks

A conformational fault in which the hocks on the hind legs are turned too far outwards. See also "Cow Hocks"

Bowed tendon

A permanently swollen tendon. Does not result in lameness but tendon will not be as strong.

Breed

A distinct genetic entity. Recognized members of a breed are entered in an official stud book.

Brown

A color of horse, with a mixture of black and brown hairs on the body and black points.

Burro

Spanish for common donkey.

Canter

One of the four natural gaits of a horse. Slower than a gallop, this is a three beat gait.

Chestnut

A color of horse, reddish brown with a similar colored mane and tail, or the bony protrusion on the inside of forearm of each foreleg.

Cob

A small, strong horse descended from draft horses. About 15 hands high.

Colt

A male horse under 3 years old.

Conformation

The build of a horse, the way he is put together. A horse with good conformation will look proportional. Each breed has its own conformation, for example a Thoroughbred is dishfaced, and an Oldenburg is heavily muscled.

Coronet

Surface of the hoof.

Cow hocks

A conformational fault in which the hocks on the hind legs are turned inward towards each other.

Cribbing

A vice in which the horse grabs onto a horizontal object, stretches his esophagus and sucks wind. This behavior is learned and can range from occasional to obsessive.

Crop

A stick, sometimes with a leather loop at the end, used by hunter/jumper riders.

Curb

Thickening of the ligament on the back of the hind leg. May or may not result in lameness.

Curb bit

A single-bar mouthpiece that is attached at each end to upright bars (as compared to rings on a snaffle bit). These bits give more control but are not as gentle on a horse's mouth as a snaffle bit. They are usually used in Polo and Western riding disciplines.

Curry comb

A plastic or rubber comb with several rows of short flexible bristles. Used for removing loose hair and dirt.

Dam

The mother of a horse.

Dock

The area at the top of the tail.

Donkey

English word meaning "a little dun animal".

Dorsal stripe

A dark stripe along a horse's back. Common on early horses and seen today on some buck skin or other dark skinned horses. See horse colors.

Dressage

French word that means training. A discipline of riding that is sometimes referred to as ballet on horseback. The best example during our Regency period would have been the Austrian Lippizaner horses. Involves subtle control and compulsory movements. The Grand Prix level is the Olympic level and is the highest level of dressage a horse and rider can achieve.

Dun

A color of horse. Light to medium sand colored with dark skin. Usually has dark points (mane, tail and lower legs.)

Eohippus

Small (14"), earliest (prehistoric) ancestor of the modern day horse.

Farrier

A professional who shoes horses.

Farriery

The practice of shoeing horses.

Feathers

The long hairs of the fetlock that cover the hooves of some draft horses. Clydesdales have the thickest and most beautiful feathers.

Fetlock

The "ankle" joint of each leg.

Filly

A female horse under 3-4 years old.

Foal

A male or female under a year old. The female is a 'filly foal,' the male a 'colt foal.' In the West, all foals may be called 'colts,' so the female is a 'filly colt' and the male a 'horse colt.'

Frog

The fleshy triangular underside of the hoof.

Gait ('Paces' in England)

The different ways a horse can move. The standard natural gaits are: walk, trot, canter and gallop. There are also bred or trained additional gaits: pacing, ambling, running walk--- describe precise and different ways in which a horse moves its legs. A horse can only do one pace at a time! Gait is the repetitive limb coordination pattern used in locomotion.

Asymmetrical gait - gait in which the limb movements on one side are

not exactly repeated on the other side. Example: Canter, Gallop.

Symmetrical gait - gait in which limb movements on one side are repeated on the opposite side half a stride later. Example: trot, pace.

Stance Phase - when at least one foot is in contact with the ground.

Swing Phase - when the hoof is lifted and brought forward.

Suspension Phase - when no hooves are on the ground.

Overlap Time - the longer the limbs are off the ground (stride suspension phase) relative to the time on the ground (stride stance phase) the smaller the overlap.

Walk - 4 beats symmetrical gait

Trot - 2 beat diagonal symmetrical gait

Pace - 2 beat lateral symmetrical gait

Canter - 3 beat asymmetrical gait

Gallop - 4 beat asymmetrical gait

Running Walk - 4 beat gait characteristic of Tennessee Walking Horse

Paso Fino - slowest 4 beat gait of the Paso Fino (A Latin American bred horse)

Paso Corto - medium speed 4 beat gait of the Paso Fino

Paso Largo - fastest 4 beat gait of the Paso Fino

Slow Gait - slow 4 beat gait performed by the American Saddlebred. Very tiring gait for the horse and somewhat rough to ride.

Rack - fastest 4 beat gait performed by the American Saddlebred. Very smooth gait to ride.

Gallop

The fastest of the four natural gaits of a horse. This is a four beat gait.

Gelding

A male horse that has been castrated.

Girth

The strap around the horse's belly which secures the saddle to the horses back.

Gray

A color of horse that ranges from white to dark gray. Includes dapple. All grays have black skin.

Green

Used to describe a horse that has had a rider but is in the early stages of training. Can also describe a beginning rider.

Grooming

Maintenance of a horse's coat, including clipping, brushing, washing, trimming mane and tail, and any preparation of the coat for showing such as braiding mane and tail.

This would be a daily process during the London "Season" before anyone would drive through the Park during the fashionable hour.

Hackamore

A bitless bridle used as reins. Pressure on the nose and jaw are used to control the horse.

Halter

A harness of leather or rope that fits over a horse's head. This is much like a bridle without the bit or reins. It is used for leading a horse.

Hand

A hand is 4 inches. Height is measured at the withers, the highest point on a horse's back just before his mane starts.

Height

Horses are measured from the ground to the top of the withers in 'hands.' One hand is four inches. The average horse is 15 to 16 hands. 17 hands is very tall and only unusual specimens reach 18 hands. Some horses, especially in the West, are smaller. Ponies are usually less than 14 hands, two inches, though the words 'horse' and 'pony' can be used in variable ways in different contexts.

Hinny

The hybrid animal produced when a female ass (jennet) is crossed to an older smaller stallion.

Hock

The "knee" of the hind legs.

Hoof pick

A metal or strong plastic tool with a pointed end for picking debris out of the underside of hooves.

Horn

The surface of the hoof. Horns can be pale, dark or mixed, and all colors are similar in hardness.

Jack

Male of the ass species.

Jennet

Female of the ass species.

Jog

A slow trot, mostly in Western disciplines.

Lame

A condition in which a horse does not carry weight equally on all four legs, due to disease or injury.

Laminitis

Inflammation of the laminae (the inside lining of the hoof)

Lead

Change The "lead" is the foreleg of the horse that is farthest in front during a canter. A good rider can signal the horse to change his lead.

Lope

A slow canter, used mostly in Western disciplines.

Mare

An adult female horse or pony over age four.

Martingale

A leather strap that goes from the girth to the bridle underneath the chin which prevents a horse from throwing his head up.

Mucking

A stall Cleaning out the manure and soiled bedding in a stall.

Mule

The hybrid animal produced when a male ass (Jack) is crossed with a female horse (mare). A Saddle Mule is bred from mares of riding horse breeding. A Pack or Work Mule is bred from mares with some draft blood. A Draft Mule is the largest mule, bred from draft mares such as Belgian, Percheron, Clydesdale, and Shire.

Navicular disease

A disease of the navicular bone (a small bone at the end of the leg) which leads to lameness. Caused by improper shoeing and excess stress on the hooves.

Neck Rein

A method of guiding the horse by placing the rein against its neck, moving the horse in the opposite direction. Both reins are held in one hand.

Over at the knee

A conformational fault in which the foreleg is bowed forward at the knee.

Oxer

A single fence composed of two or three parts to produce a spread, or width, effect. A "square" oxer is equal in height in both the front element of the spread and the back.

Palomino

A gold colored horse with blond or white mane and tail.

Pastern

The area between the hoof and fetlock joint on all four legs.

Pelham

Bit A bit that include a chain that goes under the chin. Two sets of reins are used with this bit.

Pigeon-toed

A conformational fault in which the hooves are turned in towards each other.

Pinto

A color of horse. Large patches of brown or black and white. Also called a paint.

Points

Mane, tail, and lower legs. Sometimes includes the nuzzle.

Pommel

The foremost section of a saddle that fits over the withers. In a Western saddle, this is the "horn" which the rider can rest his hands on.

Pony

A full grown horse that is 14.2 hands or under.

Rack

A single-footed, extremely rapid and smooth four-beat gait unique to the American Saddlebred and the National Show Horse.

Ratcatcher

The riding shirt worn under the hunt coat or jacket.

Rearing

A vice in which the horse stands on his hind legs with both forelegs in the air, usually to unsettle a rider or rid himself of irritating tack.

Reining

A Western style of riding demonstrating tremendous agility in turning, stopping, lead changing and more.

Roach

A shaved mane. Usually found on the Three-Gaited American Saddlebred and Western horses.

Roan

A color of horse that has white hairs mixed with black (blue roan), bay (red roan), or chestnut (strawberry roan).

Slow Gait

A single-footed gait performed by the American Saddlebred and the National Show Horse. Similar to the rack, it is performed at a much slower speed with great collection.

Snaffle bit

A simple bit, consisting of one bar or two bars linked in the middle. Rings at each end attach to the reins. Usually used in English riding styles.

Snip

A white marking between the nostrils

Sock

White extending up to the fetlock

Spavin

A bone enlargement of the hock resulting in lameness in one or two hind legs.

Splay-footed

A conformational fault in which the hooves are turned away from each other.

Stallion

A male horse that has not been gelded (castrated). Also called 'entire' and in the West, a 'stud' horse.

Star

Any white marking above or between the eyes

Stocking

white extending up to the cannon

Stride

The amount of ground the horse covers in one "step".

Stripe

A narrow white stripe down the face

Stud

A stallion that is kept for breeding purposes.

Tack

The equipment worn by the horse including saddle and bridle.

Thoroughbred

These days 'Thoroughbred' is a distinct breed of horse, (first studbook published: 1791), said to be descended from 3 Arab stallions brought to Britain in the 17th century. Thoroughbreds average 16 hands. Most racehorses are thoroughbreds. Thoroughbreds make excellent hunter/jumpers.

Trot

One of the four gaits of a horse. One foreleg and the opposite hindleg are on the ground as the other foreleg and opposite hindleg are moving forward. This is faster than a walk but slower than a canter or gallop.

Twitch

A metal clasper applied to the top lip that is used to temporarily restrain a horse, usually for medical treatment.

Walleve

An eye that has no pigment or a blue tint. Vision is not affected by the color of the iris.

Warmblood

A horse type, often also referred to as sport horses. They are the result from crossing heavier draft-horse(cold bloods) breeds with lighter Thoroughbred or Arabian "hot-bloods". They became an entire class of horse as well as breeds, such as the Swedish Warmblood. All coach horses are warmbloods, draft horses

are too slow, and even for a curricule, an Arabian or Thoroughbred is too light.

Withers

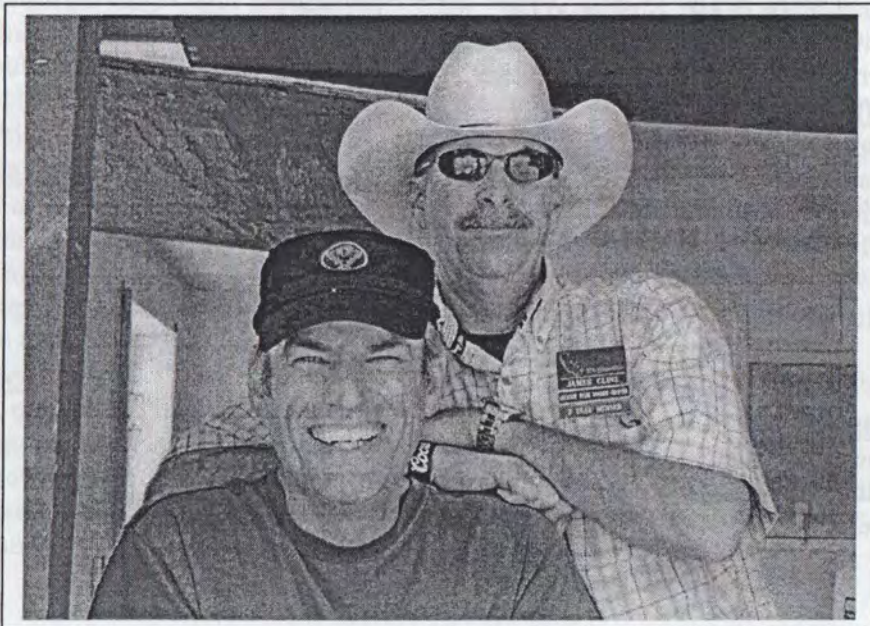
The slight ridge in a horse's back just before the mane starts. This is where height is measured on a horse.

Yearling

In the year after the birth year. Incidentally, a yearling is too young to ride! Most saddle horses aren't worked hard until they're at least four years old, though breaking and training may start earlier.

Message from the Secretary By Mike Warren

As summer moves on, so do the area Pride Festivals. Many of us try to volunteer at these events for other chapters to show our support for them. Here's a picture of James Cline and Mike Warren at a beer booth at San Diego's Rodeo.



Birthdays

June

6/5	Jim Redline
6/22	Dale Jakubowski
6/30	Ed Thompson

July

7/8	Terry Garrity
7/14	Michael Schulz
7/21	Malin McLeod
7/29	Keith Wiley

August

8/23	Randy Funderburk
8/29	Jeffrey Bosacki

Sept.

9/2	Judy Galloway
9/16	Stan Fielding
9/19	Dan Johnson
9/24	Mike Eytcheson

How to reach the Board:

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Fundraising: Terry Garrity
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Website:
www.PalmSpringsRodeo.org

Chapter HotLine:
(760) 328-2019

Where - What - When

August 2007

- 5 LA Rodeo Postponed to 2008
- 11 LA Chapter Meeting
10am Long Beach CA
- 17-19 Zia Regional Rodeo
Albuquerque MN
- 21 San Diego Round Round Table
- 24-26 Windy City Rodeo
Chicago IL
- 31-2 Show Me State Rodeo
Kansas City MO

September 2007

- 2 Sacramento Rainbow Festival
- 3 Labor Day
- 8 LA Chapter Meeting
10am Long Beach CA
- 9 Atlantic Stampede
Washington DC
- 14-16 Best Buck In The Bay
San Francisco CA
- 18 San Diego Round Round Table
- 21-23 Bighorn Rodeo
Las Vegas NV
- 21-23 Rodeo School
Portland OR
- 21-23 Capital City Rodeo
Austin TX

October 2007

- 7 LA Chapter Meeting
10am West Hollywood
- 11-14 IGRA 20rd Finals Rodeo
Denver CO
- 16 San Diego Round Round Table

November 2007

- 7 LA Chapter Meeting
10am Long Beach CA
- 11 IGRA Annual Convention and
International Dance Competition
Kansas City MO
- 11 Veterans Day
- 20 San Diego Round Round Table
- 22 Tanksgiving

December 2007

- 9 LA Chapter Meeting
10am West Hollywood
- 18 San Diego Round Round Table



For G&L events in
California, check out
www.capride.org

We want to list any event of interest to our members and we would like to include your event so send us the info and you're in. Keep us informed and we will pass your info in The Chute, the e-Chute and on our website. E-mail your suggestions and events to us at news@gsgra.org.