

Long eared Equine



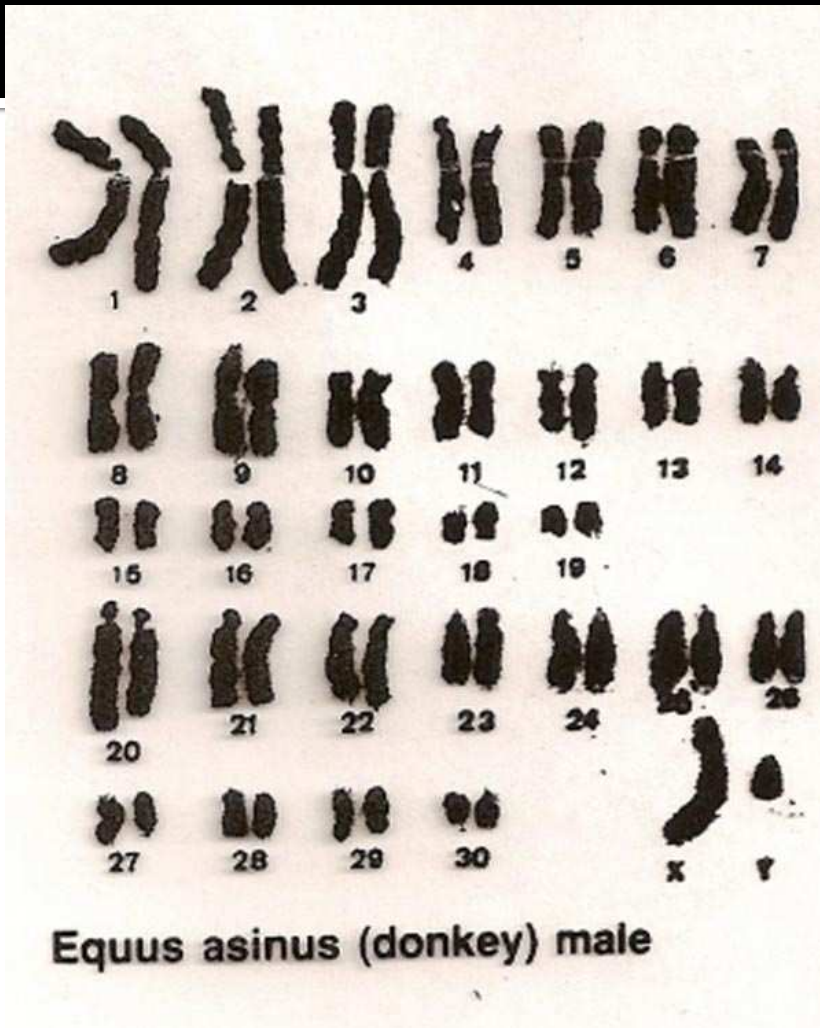
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What do you call a horse with big ears?

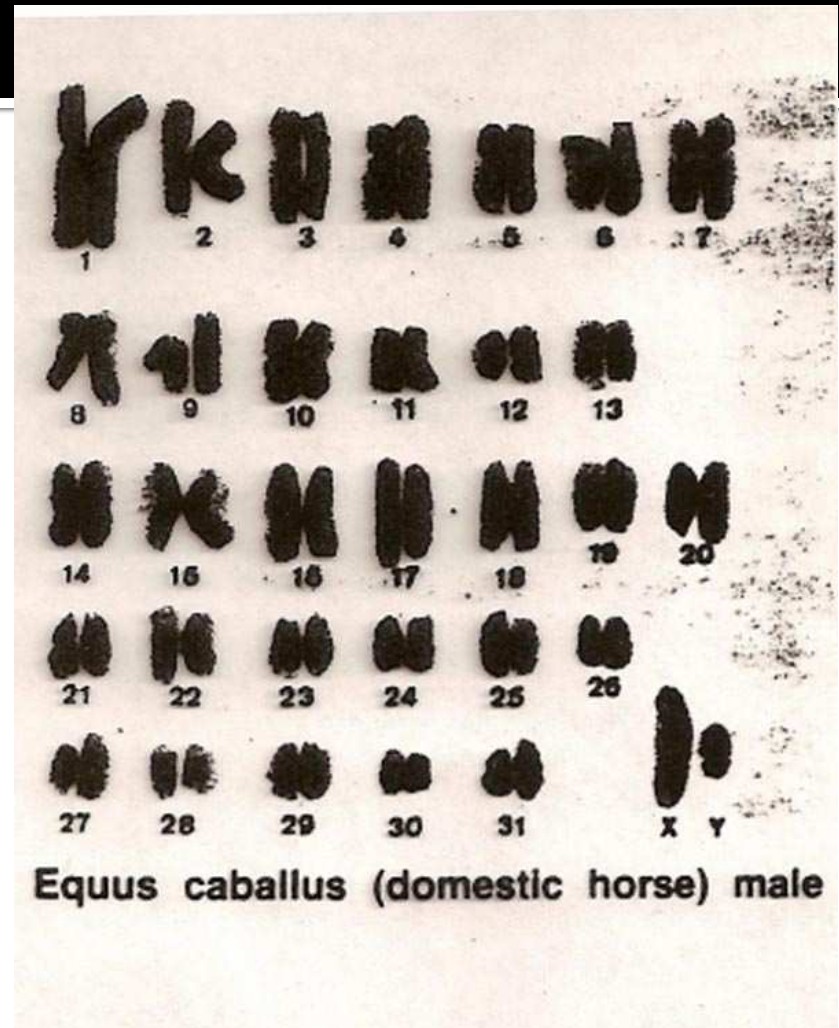
- Donkey (*Equus asinus*)
- Mule
- Hinny



Donkey vs. Horse



31 Chromosomes



32 Chromosomes

Ears are Everywhere!

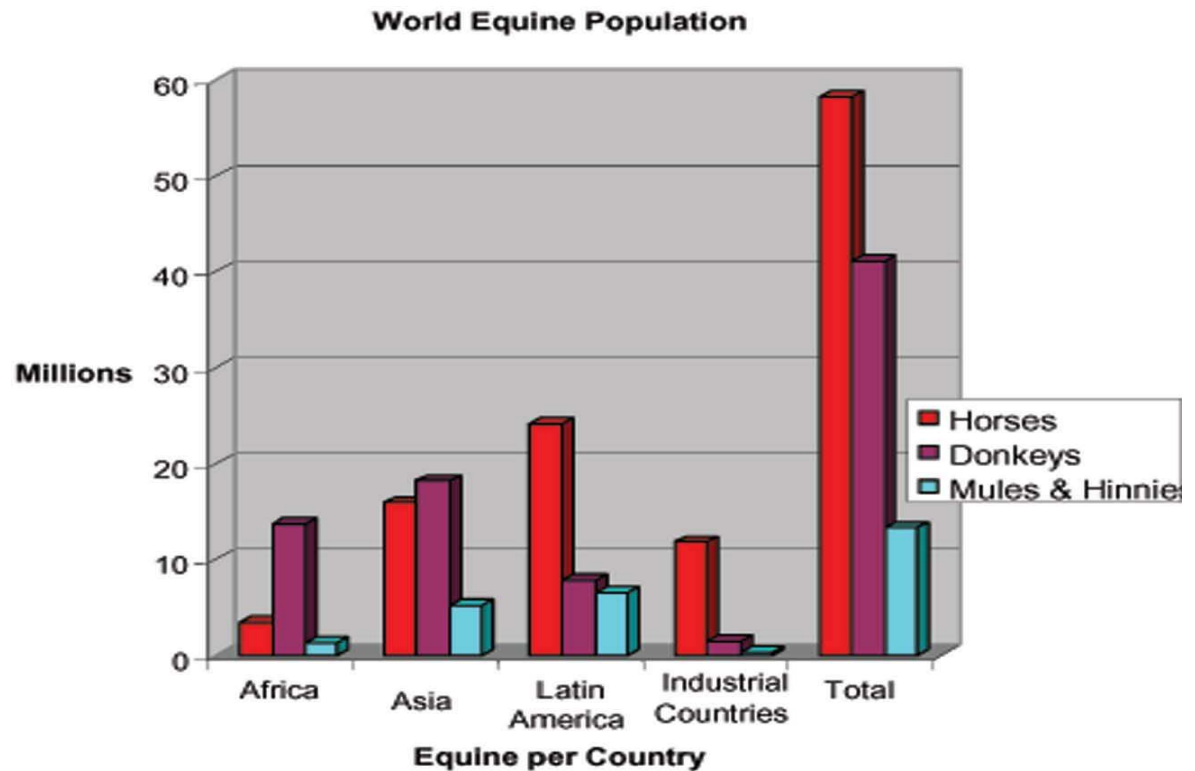


Worldwide there are approximately

- 55 million horses
- 44 million donkeys
- 13 million mules and hinnys
- Total 57 million equine with longears!

Introduction – To donkeys & mules

- > 90% are working animals in developing regions of the world



FAO Statistics, 2002

Uses: Work



Longear Lingo

- Female donkey
 - Jenny or Jennet
- Male donkey (not castrated)
 - Jack
- Male donkey (castrated)
 - a cut jack or gelding
- Female mule/hinny
 - mare mule or molly
- Male mule/hinny
 - horse mule or john



Species Specifics-

- What's a mule?
 - A cross between a donkey and a horse
- Dam, or mother, is a mare (female horse, *Equus caballus*)
- Sire, or father, is a Jack (male donkey, *Equus asinus*)



+



=



The opposite of a mule



+



=



Is a Hinny!

Hinny Facts

- A hinny is a cross between a stallion horse (*Equus caballus*) and a female donkey (*Equus asinus*).
- Many Hinny Fallacies



Longeared Breeds



- Asses, Mules, and Hinnies
 - Wild Asses
 - Domestic Donkeys (miniatures, standards, mammoths, some purebreeds)- *Equus asinus*
 - Mule (Sire-donkey, jack, and dam- horse (mare))
 - Hinny (Sire-horse, stallion, and dam-donkey (jenny))

Longeared Breeds: Mammoth Donkeys



Jack – 56” and up



Jenny- 54” and up

Longeared Breeds: Standard Donkeys



Small- 36"- 47"

Large- 48"- 54"

Longeared Breeds: Miniature Donkeys



36" and under

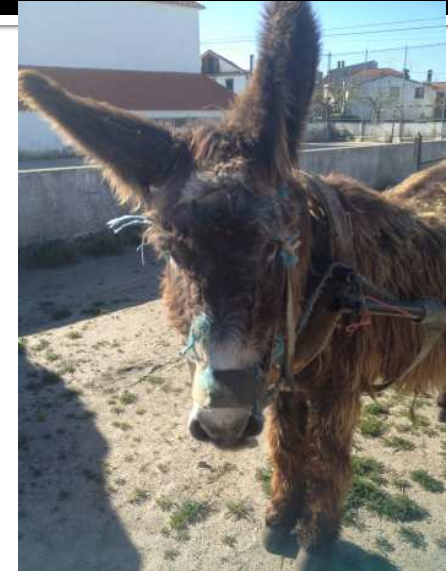
Longeared Breeds: Purebred Donkeys



Baudette Poitou



Zamora



Miranda



Martina Franca



Ragusano

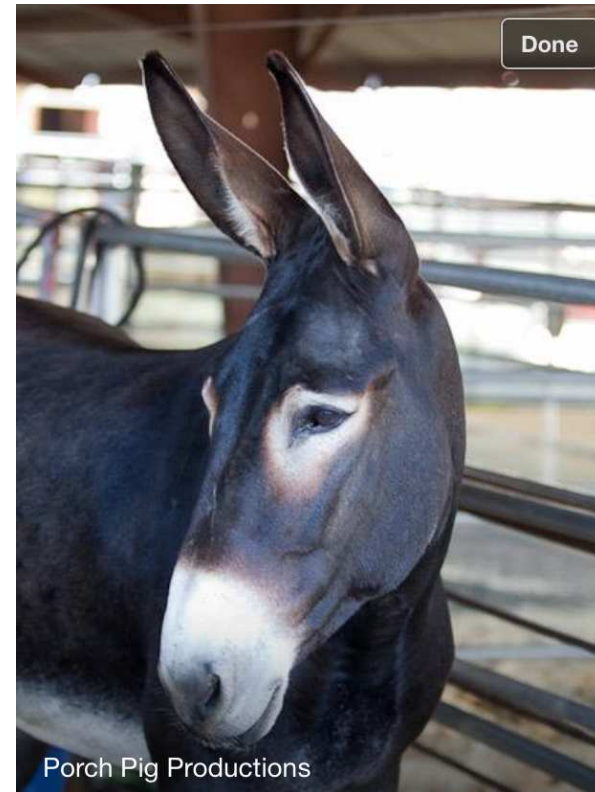


Paso

Longeared Breeds: Purebred Donkeys



Andalusian



Catalonia

Longeared Breeds- Mules



Gaited



English



Stock



Miniatures

Longeared Breeds- Hinnies



And still other equids...



Zorse



Zeedonk



zony

Other longears

Zebra stallion + Jenny = Zedonk



Other Longears



+



= Zorse



Donkey Uses: Work/Traction



Donkey Uses: Companion & Show



Donkey Uses: Dairy/Meat Production



Uses of Mules



First Cloned Equine



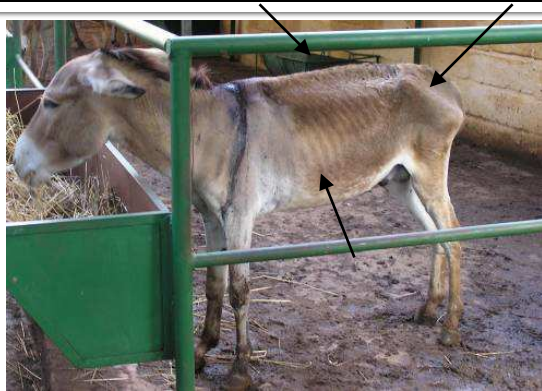
Was a Mule!

Body Condition Scoring

- Donkeys can be scored using the Donkey Sanctuary System from 1-5, 1 being thin and 5 being obese
- Mules a little bit harder due to their various genetic backgrounds and conformation
 - Use the Henneke Scale of 1-9 with caution and compare to the Donkey Scale



Body Condition Scoring Donkeys



#1= Thin



#2= Moderate



#3= Ideal



#4 Fat/ #5 Obese



Horse for Reference

Body Condition Scoring Mules

Horse For Reference



Specie Differences

DONKEY

- Normal temperature for a donkey 98.6°F (lower than a horse)
- Heart Rate ~ 48 bpm
- Respiration ~ 21 breathes/min



MULE

- ❧ Normal temperature for a mule similar to that of a horse 99.18
- ❧ Heart Rate 43 bpm
- ❧ Respiration 34 breathes/min
- ❧ McLean et al., 2013 unpublished



Anatomical Differences: Donkey vs. Mule vs. Horse



Anatomical Differences: Donkey

- ❧ Laryngeal Anatomy-difference in the vocal folds yielding the bray not a nicker/whinny
- ❧ No ergots on the hind legs and hooves are small and boxy
- ❧ Teats are found on the sheath of male donkeys
- ❧ Thicker Cutaneous coli muscle
- ❧ Donkeys have less prominent withers but a more prominent sternum



Anatomical Differences: Donkey

- ∞ Different shape and tilt to the pelvis
- ∞ Longer gestation period than horses (12 months)
- ∞ Longer life spans compared to horses
- ∞ Donkey's teeth eruption does not match that of a horse
- ∞ Differences in the opening of the guttural pouches
- ∞ Angle of airway different from the horse
- ∞ Should use a smaller diameter tube when passing a nasal tube in a donkey



Anatomical Differences: Mule

- ❧ Combined traits of the sire and dam
- ❧ Longer ears, vocalization similar to a donkey
- ❧ Some may have more prominent withers
- ❧ Head is some times larger than a horse but not as large at the donkey
- ❧ Typically find ergots on the hind limbs
- ❧ Finding tack that fits appropriately can be difficult
- ❧ Tend to prefer being turned out vs. stalled



Anatomical Differences: Mule

- ∞ Very social animals and prefer companionship but can become very buddy soured
- ∞ Owners will find many quirks must be dealt with versus corrected (e.g. ear shyness, hard to catch, etc)
- ∞ Food/ reward system generally works well in training systems
- ∞ Like the donkey its not uncommon for fat ponies to develop on a moderate body conditioned animal in the hind ribs, crest of the neck or tail head

