



Chautauqua County

4-H

Horse Record Book

Book 3 (Novice)



Please put your own pictures here!
Remember these are YOUR records
Have Fun!!!!

Name: _____

Name _____ Date of Birth _____ Age _____

Physical Address _____

Mailing Address (if different) _____

4-H Club _____ Years in 4-H (including this year) _____

Date Project Started _____ Date Project Completed _____

Member Statement: I hereby certify that I have personally kept the records on this project and have personally completed this record book.

4-H Member's Signature _____ Date _____

Record Approval: The 4-H member has completed this record book to a satisfactory level.

Parent/Guardian Signature _____ Date _____

4-H Leader's Signature _____ Date _____

4-H PLEDGE

I pledge...

My head to clearer thinking

My heart to greater loyalty

My hands to better service

And

My health to a better living

For my club, my community, my country

And my world.

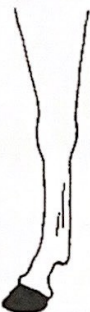


Add some pictures!

1 KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENTS (contd.)

14. On the pictures below, draw the following leg markings: coronet, pastern, ankle, sock (half-stocking), stocking, and full stocking.

CORONET



PASTERN



ANKLE



SOCK



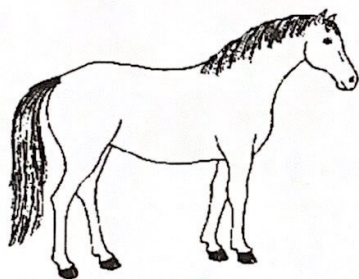
STOCKING



FULL STOCKING



15. On the picture below, draw a line indicating where you would measure the horse's height.



16. Match the following gaits (on the left) to their descriptions (on the right). Draw a line from the gait to its description.

A. Walk

1. Western term for slow trot

B. Sitting trot

2. Western term for the three-beat gait

C. Posting trot

3. English term for free-moving, two-beat gait

D. Canter

4. Four-beat gait

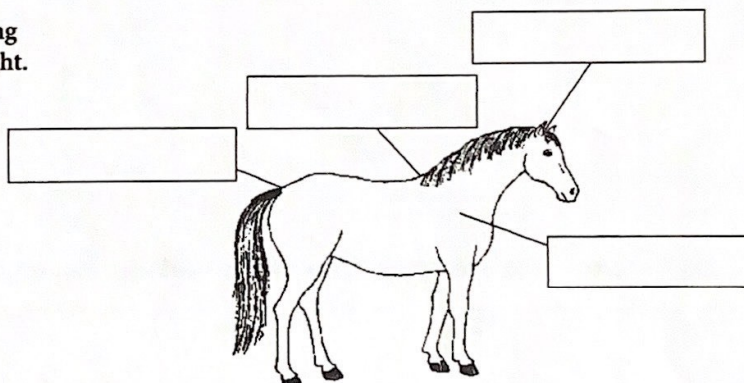
E. Jog

5. English term for smooth, three-beat gait

F. Lope

6. English term for a two-beat gait slower than a posting trot

17. Identify the following parts of the horse. Write their names in the boxes.



Congratulations! You have successfully completed Level 1 of the Knowledge Advancements!

Name of Club Member

has satisfactorily completed all of the above knowledge elements and has, therefore, completed Level 1 of the Oregon 4-H Knowledge Advancements.

Leader's Signature: _____

Date Approved: _____

KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENTS

1. In the table below, list three different horse breeds and the following information about them.

Breed:			
Origin:			
Characteristics:			
Primary uses:			

2. What are the five basic coat colors? Name and briefly describe them.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

3. What are the five major variations to the basic coat colors? Name and briefly describe them.

1.

2.

3.

4.

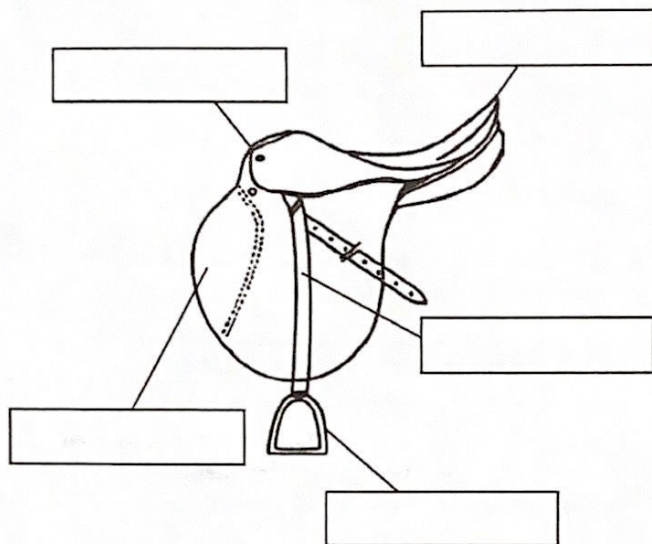
5.

4. On the pictures below, draw the following face markings: star, stripe, blaze, snip, and bald face.

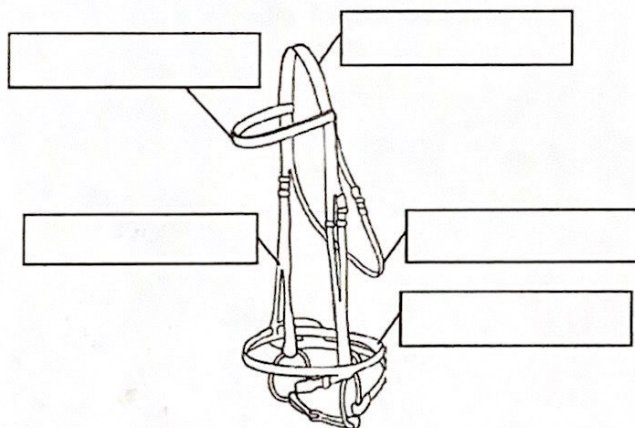


KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENTS (contd.)

5. Identify the following parts of the hunt seat saddle.
Write their names in the boxes.



6. Identify the following parts of the English bridle.
Write their names in the boxes.



7. Number the order in which you would use the following grooming tools, with "1" as the first tool and "6" as the last.

- ___ Body brush
- ___ Mane and tail comb
- ___ Dandy brush
- ___ Cloth
- ___ Curry comb
- ___ Hoof pick

8. List three reasons why grooming is beneficial to your horse's health.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

9. Below are statements regarding catching and/or approaching a horse. Indicate whether the statements are true ("T") or false ("F").

- ___ When possible, approach the horse at an angle and come in near its shoulder.
- ___ Most horses are likely to jump and/or kick if they are startled.
- ___ If it is necessary to approach the horse from the rear, you should not speak to the horse to avoid startling it.
- ___ When behind the horse, you should stay close to its body.
- ___ You should use grain to catch a horse, even if other horses are present.

KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENTS

1. What are five signs of a normal, healthy horse?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2. Name five diseases that you can (and should) vaccinate your horse for.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

3. Match the following internal parasites (on the left) to their descriptions (on the right). Draw a line from the parasite to its description.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Large strongyles | 1. Least harmful |
| B. Ascarids | 2. Largest |
| C. Pinworms | 3. Most harmful |
| D. Tapeworms | 4. Larvae of bot fly |
| E. Bots | 5. Require immediate host |

4. What are three ways to control internal parasites?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

5. Name three external parasites and list one control method for each of them.

Parasite	Control Method

6. What are the six essential nutrients?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENTS (contd.)

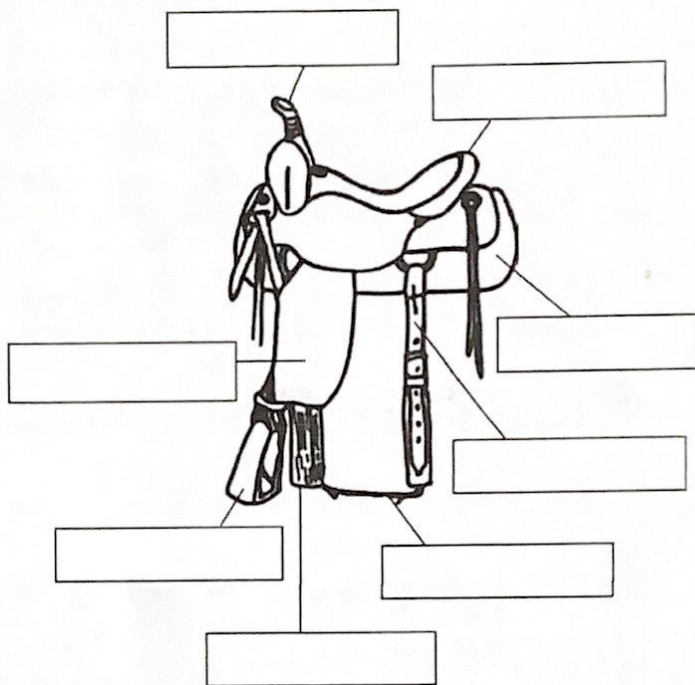
10. Match the following terms (on the left) to their definitions (on the right). Draw a line from the term to its definition.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Filly | 1. An unweaned horse |
| B. Mare | 2. A male horse that is castrated |
| C. Colt | 3. Female horse under age 3 |
| D. Foal | 4. A mature female, age 3 or older |
| E. Gelding | 5. A male horse able to sire a foal |
| F. Stallion | 6. Male horse under age 3 |

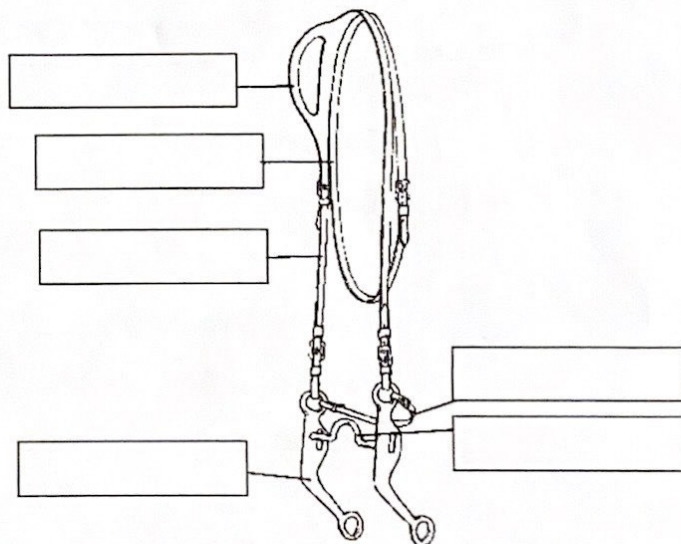
11. Name five items that you should take with you when you go on a trail ride.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

12. Identify the following parts of the western saddle. Write their names in the boxes.



13. Identify the following parts of the western bridle. Write their names in the boxes.



HORSE HEALTH FUNSHEET

- _____ A simple operation to grind sharp points on horses teeth.
- _____ A pain in the abdomen, usually involving stomach or intestines,
- _____ Flies, lice, mites, ticks and a fungus causing ringworm.
- _____ A sometimes chronic ailment resulting from excessive feeding of grain or lush pasture, hard work on hard surfaces and large amounts of cold water while animal is hot.
- _____ A common equine disease resulting from a deep puncture wound.
- _____ Another name for equine encephalitis.
- _____ Strongyles or bloodworms, ascarids or roundworms, bots and pinworms.
- _____ A foul-smelling, degenerating condition involving the frog of the horse's foot.
- _____ Abnormal deviations in the structure or function of a horse.
- _____ A respiratory ailment which can be caused by dust or mold.
- _____ A condition which does not interfere with the service ability of the horse, such as an unsightly scar.

- A. Blemish
- B. Tetanus
- C. Floating
- D. Internal parasites
- E. Heaves
- F. External parasites
- G. Thrush
- H. Founder
- I. Colic
- J. Sleeping sickness

Fill in the letter of the correct answer to these statements. Follow these health hints and I will be healthy and happy!



HORSE SAFETY

Ray J. Antoniewicz



Some horses are timid animals and react violently when frightened, but there is no need to fear horses if safety precautions are followed. To disregard simple safety rules in handling horses can result in serious mishaps. Knowledge of safe riding and handling is imperative to basic horsemanship skills; the best horsemen "think like a horse" and anticipate what a horse will do.

Approaching

1. Always speak to a horse before approaching or touching him from behind. Most horses are likely to jump or kick when startled.
2. Never approach a horse directly from the rear. Even in a tie stall it is possible to approach at an angle.
3. Pet a horse by first placing your hand on his shoulder and neck. Don't reach for the end of his nose because it is a blind spot for the horse.
4. When walking around horses, stay out of kicking range. Never walk under the tie rope or step over it.

Handling

1. When working around horses, stay in close to the horse so that you will not receive full impact if he kicks. Stay out of kicking range whenever possible.
2. Work on a horse from a position as near the shoulder as possible. In this way, you cannot be touched by either the front or hind feet.
3. When working with the horse's tail, stand near the point of the buttock, to the side and facing the rear, not directly in back. Hold the tail, bringing it around to you.
4. Learn proper way to lift the horse's feet.

Handling—(Cont.)

5. Be calm and confident around horses. A nervous handler can make a horse nervous and unsafe. This is important in showmanship.
6. You know your horse, his temperament and reactions. Control your temper at all times. Let him know you are his firm but kind master.
7. Know your horse's peculiarities. If someone else is riding, tell him what to expect.

Leading

1. Walk beside your horse when leading him, not ahead or behind. Always turn your horse to the right and walk around him, keeping him on the inside.
2. Your horse is stronger than you, so don't try to out-pull him. He will usually respond to a quick snap on the lead strap or rope if properly halter-broken.
3. Never wrap the lead strap, halter shank, or reins around your hand, wrist or body. Use a long lead strap, folded "accordion" style in the left hand while leading.
4. When leading a horse into a box stall or pasture, turn the horse so that he faces the door or gate before releasing the lead strap or removing the halter or bridle. Otherwise, he is likely to bolt forward before he is released.

Tying

1. Tie horse with approximately two feet of rope. Don't stake them out.
2. Untie the lead shank before taking the halter off your horse. This may prevent his pulling back and becoming a "halter-puller."
3. Tie your horse away from strange horses so that they cannot fight.

Horseless Horse Project

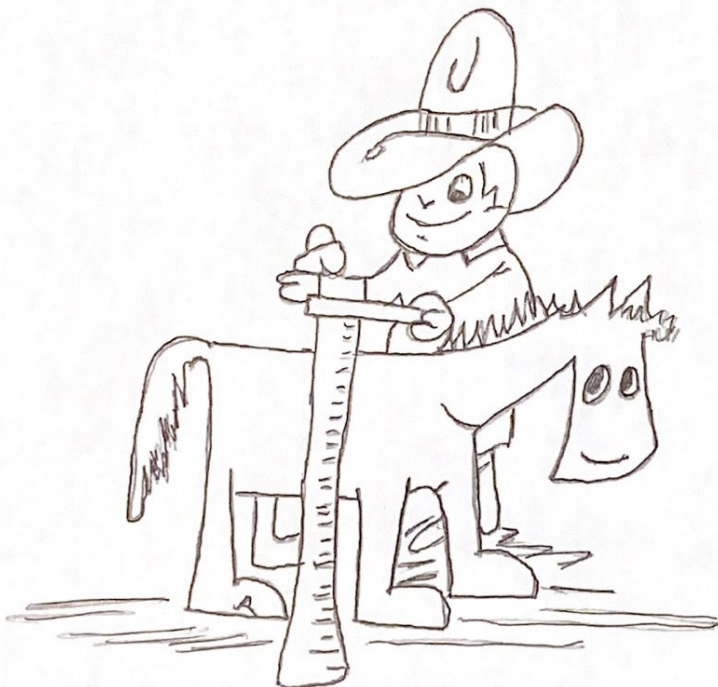
A horse's height is measured in hands. One hand equals _____ inches. The height is measured from the top of the _____.

If a horse is 16 hands, how many inches tall is she? _____

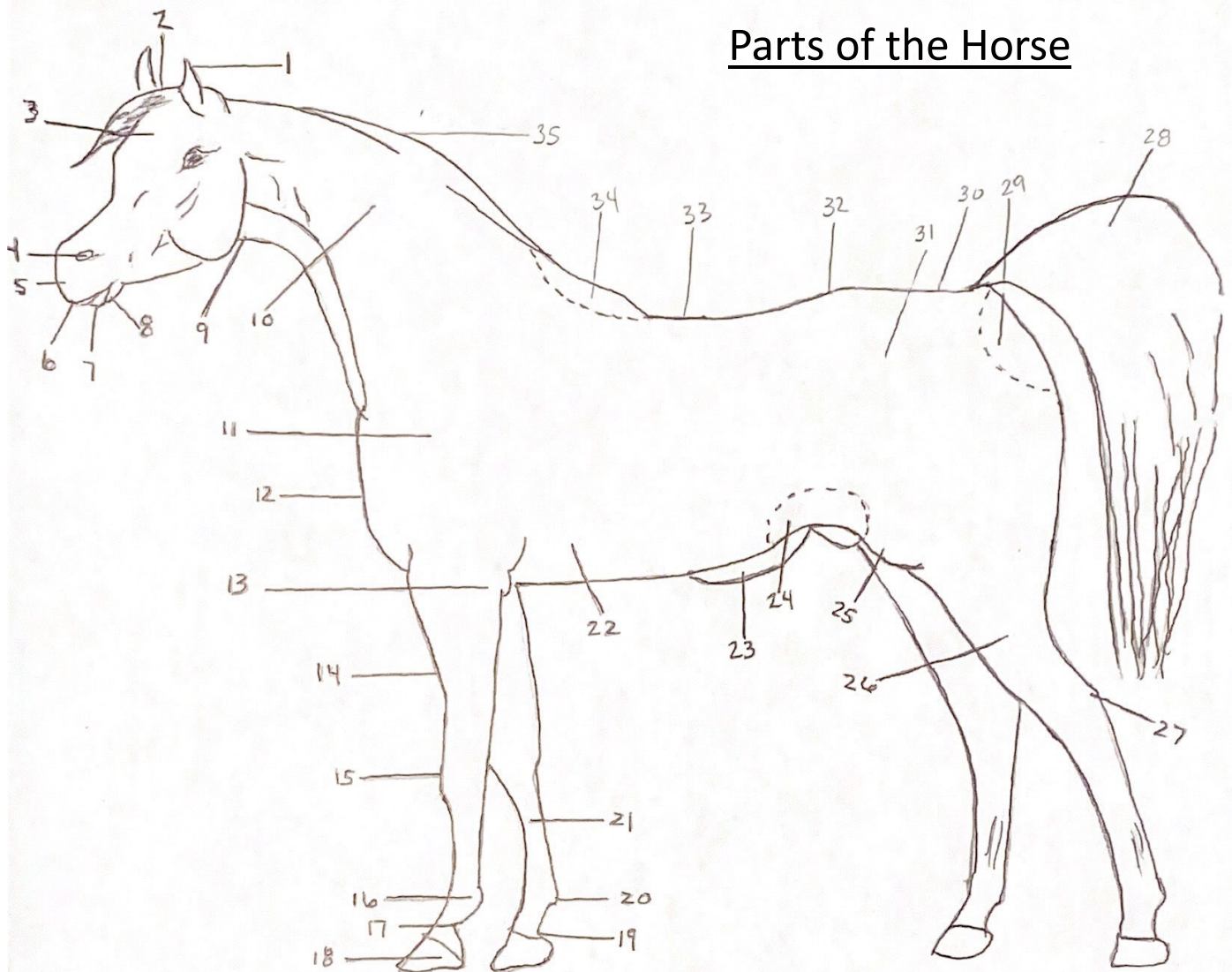
If a horse is 65 inches tall, how many hands is he? _____

How many inches tall are you? _____

How many hands is that? _____



Parts of the Horse



No. Part

	Fetlock
	Coronet
	Crest
	Ear
	Cannon
	Hoof
	Withers
	Poll
	Girth
	Pastern
	Under Lip
	Tail

No. Part

	Gaskin
	Buttock
	Chest
	Loin
	Flank
	Nostril
	Forearm
	Hip
	Croup
	Muzzle
	Hock
	Upper Lip

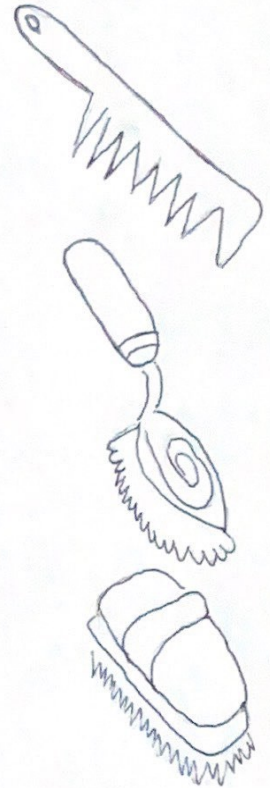
No. Part

	Stifle
	Knee
	Abdomen
	Neck
	Forehead
	Shoulder
	Back
	Lower Lip
	Ankle
	Elbow
	Throat Latch

Horse Health Care

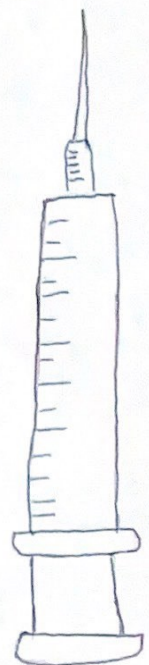
Fill in the answers to the following statements in the puzzle below.

1. A healthy horse is a _____ horse.
2. Healthy horses need _____.
3. Horses can get colic from eating too much _____.
4. A horse can become _____ from stepping on nails.
5. A puncture wound can cause _____.
6. Sometimes horse need to have their _____ filed.
7. Stalls should be cleaned _____.
8. Each year horses should have _____ to prevent disease.
9. To help a horse feel better, they should be _____ regularly.
10. Horses must be _____ several times a year.
11. Flies, lice, ticks, and worms are called _____.
12. Horses need plenty of fresh _____.



1. H _____
2. E _____
3. _____ A _____
4. L _____
5. T _____
6. _____ H _____
7. _____ Y _____
8. _____ H _____
9. _____ O _____
10. _____ R _____
11. _____ S _____
12. _____ E _____

Groomed
Grain
Happy
Parasites
Lame
Shots
Exercise
Teeth
Water
Tetanus
Daily
Wormed



Horse Color and Marking Puzzle

Here is a puzzle on different colors and markings of horse. The names can be read up, down, forward, backward or diagonally. Circle the colors and markings as you find them and see if you can get them all.

Albino

Brown

Grulla

Race

Appaloosa

Buckskin

Half Stocking

Roan

Ankle

Chestnut

Heel

Snip

Baldface

Coronet

Overo

Sorrel

Bay

Cremello

Palomino

Star

Black

Dun

Pastern

Stocking

Blaze

Gray

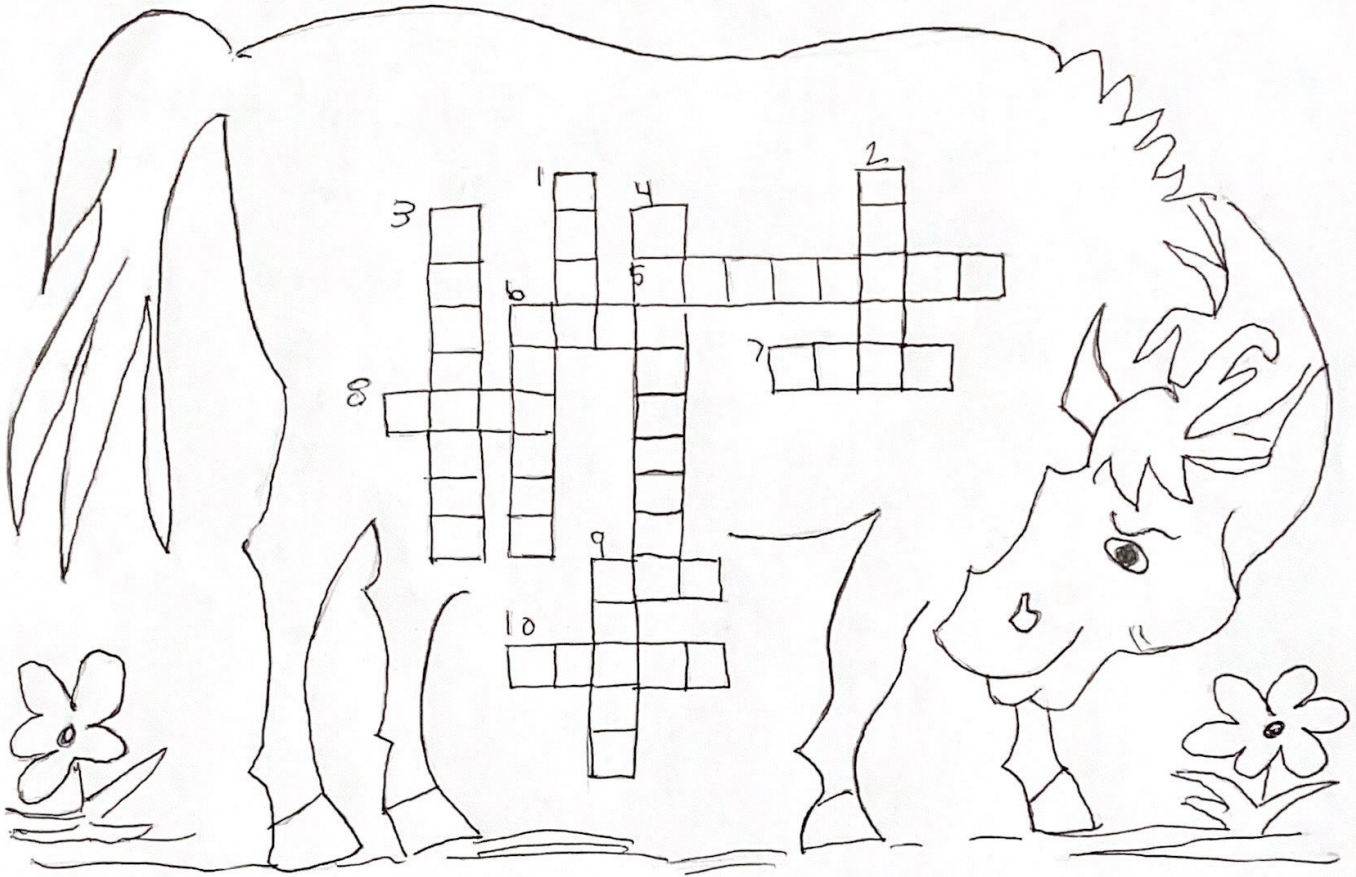
Pinto

Stripe



S	E	P	I	R	T	S	T	O	C	K	I	N	G
K	C	R	E	M	E	L	L	O	G	T	A	B	N
E	A	H	E	E	L	R	O	T	N	I	P	A	I
Z	R	I	E	L	K	N	A	I	W	E	P	L	K
Y	B	A	L	S	E	R	K	G	O	M	A	D	C
C	L	L	C	O	T	S	O	R	R	E	L	F	O
O	A	E	A	E	K	N	Y	A	B	S	O	A	T
R	Z	N	S	C	I	I	U	Y	N	I	O	E	S
O	E	C	U	B	K	P	S	T	A	R	S	E	F
N	A	B	L	D	O	N	I	M	O	L	A	P	L
E	T	A	D	G	R	U	L	L	A	B	P	O	A
T	P	A	S	T	E	R	N	O	V	E	R	O	H

Colors and Markings



DOWN

1. A solid color interspersed with white hairs.
2. A solid color — if he had any white markings, they would not show.
3. A solid color — also known as sorrel.
4. Usually, a solid color with a blanket of white spots covering his rump.
6. A narrow white marking that runs down the face of the horse.
9. A wide white marking that runs down the face of the horse.

ACROSS

5. A solid color with a cream colored mane and tail.
6. A small white marking on the tip of the nose.
7. A medium color between white and black.
8. A white marking on the forehead of a horse.
9. A brownish color with a black mane and tail.

Horse Nutrition

An Important Part of Stable Management



Mark these statements TRUE or FALSE.

- _____ 1. Feed is divided into three groups: roughages, concentrates and mixed feeds.
- _____ 2. Hay is considered a roughage.
- _____ 3. The best hay to feed is one which is yellow rather than a bright, leafy green.
- _____ 4. Hay is best if it does not have many leaves on the stalks.
- _____ 5. Horse should be rotated to new pastures every few weeks if possible.
- _____ 6. Horses can become infected with internal parasites if they graze on overgrazed pastures.
- _____ 7. When horses are first put out to pasture in spring, it is good to feed laxative feeds such as
- _____ 8. Salt should never be fed to horses.
- _____ 9. If horses are fed dusty, moldy hay, they can get equine encephalitis.
- _____ 10. The initials TDN mean total digestible nutrients in a certain feed.
- _____ 11. The five main kinds of nutrients are energy nutrients, proteins, vitamins, minerals and water.
- _____ 12. Water makes up about 15% of a foal's body.
- _____ 13. Corn can be fed to horses.
- _____ 14. Molasses should not be fed with grains because it is sour and makes grains smell badly.
- _____ 15. Water acts to regulate heat in horse.
- _____ 16. A nursing mare does not need more nutrients than a mature horse ridden about an hour a day.
- _____ 17. Hay which lacks a good odor probably means it was over-mature when harvested, is old or
- _____ 18. If good quality hay is scarce, good oat straw would be a suitable substitute.
- _____ 19. A horse turned out on a lush, green pasture for the first time in spring could get colic or founder
- _____ 20. A good quality roughage could be the only feed required for idle horses.



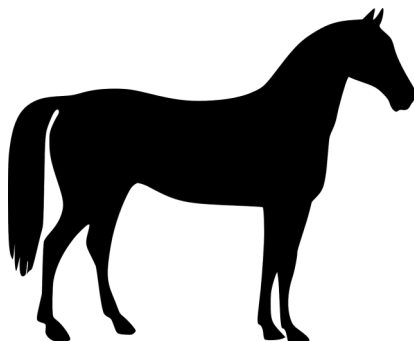
My Club Meetings & Activities



DATE	EVENT	ATTENDED



I can do these things:	Check here:
Tell you my name and age.	
Tell you the name of my 4-H club.	
Tell you my Leader's name.	
Name my County.	
Name my State.	
Say the 4-H Pledge	
Say the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.	
Name some parts of a horse.	
Name some parts of a bridle.	
Name some parts of a saddle.	
Tell you a horse safety rule.	
Tell you about my demonstration.	
Explain: Walk. Trot. Lope. Stop. Back.	
Demonstrate Showmanship without a horse.	
Explain what a "side pass" means.	
Tell you colors of horses.	
Tell you breeds of horses.	
Tell you how many inches equal one hand.	
Other things I want to show/tell you.	



Involvement

In this section you will be able to record everything you were involved in with 4-H

Number of club meetings held: _____ Number attended: _____

Officer positions held (If any)

☐ President ☐ Vice President ☐ Secretary ☐ Treasurer ☐ Reporter ☐ Other _____

4-H committees? _____

Summary of Club Activities or Crafts _____

What other 4-H leadership roles did you hold this year? (Camp counselor, teen leader, etc.)

3 Credits

(Refer to page 9 in your Horse Program Book for information about completing credits)

Projects, programs, clinics, etc. participated in to obtain at least 3 credits required for the Chautauqua County 4-H Horse Project

Title of Activity

Date(s)

What I Learned

Total Credits: _____

Presentations:

Title: _____

Type of Presentation: _____

Partner's Name: _____

Presented at following levels: ☐ Club ☐ County ☐ Regional ☐ State ☐ National

Summary: _____

Project Finances

It is likely you spent money on your 4-H Horse Project.

This section will help you add up what it cost to complete your project.


Expenses (E):




Expenses are divided into four categories (E1, E2, E3, and E4)

- 1) Tack and Equipment Expenses
- 2) Board, Feed and Bedding Expenses
- 3) Health/ Medical Expenses (including vet, farrier, deworming, etc.)
- 4) Miscellaneous Expenses (meetings, clinics, lessons, shows, transportation, etc.)

(E1) Tack and Equipment Expenses: (You may consolidate several repetitive costs)

Dates:	Description of Expense	Costs (\$)
1/1/13	Example: New Saddle Blanket	\$20.00
	(E1) Total	

(E2) Board, Feed, and Bedding Expenses: (You may consolidate several repetitive costs)

Dates:	Description of Expense	Costs (\$)
11/1/12-3/1/13	Example: \$20 x 20 weeks 100lbs. Grain	\$400.00
	(E2) Total	


(E3) Health / Medical Expenses (Including veterinarian, farrier, deworming, etc.):

Reminder: Be sure to have proof of Veterinarian-administered vaccinations.

(These records and your original Coggins should accompany your horse whenever you travel with your horse.)

Dates:	Description of Expense	Costs (\$)
	(E3) Total	

(E4) Miscellaneous Expenses (Meetings, clinics, lessons, shows, transportation, etc.):

Dates:	Description of Expense	Cost (\$)
	(E4) Total	

Income (I):

List any income received from your project this year. For instance, sales of any project-related items or cash prizes from contests or exhibitions. It is quite likely your project had no income. If so, enter "None" under description and "\$0.00" under "Total Income."

Date:	Description of Income	Income (\$)
1/1/13	Example: Sold Saddle	\$150.00
	Total Income	

Net Project Cost or Profit (N):

- If your project earned more than it cost, then your project netted a profit. This is not likely, so do not worry if your project did not make money! Although a business aims to earn a profit, a 4-H project is meant for learning. The important point is to learn that most activities have costs. Therefore, you must be careful to spend money wisely.
- Most likely, you spent more on your 4-H horse project than you earned from it. Therefore, "Income" minus "Expenses" is the total (or "net") cost of your project. The total should be negative.

<u>Expenses (E)</u>		
Tack and Equipment Expenses	(E1)	
Board, Feed, and Bedding Expenses	(E2)	
Health / Medical Expenses	(E3)	
Miscellaneous Expenses	(E4)	
	Total Expenses	

<u>Project Cost</u>	<u>Example</u>	
Total Income	\$0	
Total Expenses	\$575.00	
	0.00	
Project Cost (Subtract Total Expenses from Total Income)	<u>-\$575.00</u>	
	-\$575.00	

