

Senior 4-H Horse Project Book

1st Year Book

Photo

Name: _____

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.)

Credits Page

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

(Refer to Page 9 in your Horse Program Book for more categories and information about completing credits.)

CREDITS EARNED:

Horse Bowl:

of meetings held: _____ # of meetings attended: _____

Horse Bowl leader signature: _____

Hippology:

of meetings held: _____ # of meetings attended: _____

Hippology Leader Signature: _____

Drill Team, Pre or Quad Team: _____

Clean-up Day at 4-H Acres: _____

Evaluation/Practice Day: _____

Trial Riding _____

Jr. Superintendent at Fair: _____

Teen Representative on Horse Committee: _____

Outside Clinics: Date: _____ Topic: _____

Location: _____

Thank you's: (Include a copy): _____

Fundraisers: _____

Community Service: _____

Presentation at County Level: _____

Regional Presentation Participation: _____

County Horse Shows: (participate in at least 2 of the 3):

Dates: _____, _____, _____

Horseless Project: (one credit per year paperwork available at 4-H Office): _____

Other: _____

TOTAL CREDITS EARNED: _____

Horse Project Meeting Attendance

Members Name: _____

Club Name: _____

Please complete the following throughout the year and have a committee member sign for each meeting you attend. If you zoom, have a committee member sign when you attend another meeting in person.

Meeting #1: _____ Meeting #2: _____

Meeting #3: _____ Meeting #4: _____

Favorite meeting and why:

Presentation

(Please include ribbon and copy of judges score sheet.)

Title: _____

Type of Presentation: _____

Partner's Name (if applicable): _____

Presented at following levels (Circle): Club County Regional State National

Photo of Presentation

Summary of presentation:

Equine Records

(Copy for every extra horse being used)

Horses Registered Name: _____

Horses Stable Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Date of Purchase or Lease: _____

Gender: _____ Breed: _____

Color: _____ Height: _____

Ownership (Circle One): Personally Owned Family Owned Leased/Borrowed

Discipline (Circle all that apply): Gaming Western English Dressage Driving Mini

Saddleseat Jumping Western Dressage Parade Team Quad/Drill Team

Photo Below

Horse Care	Date/s	Details	Cost
Immunizations			
Worming			
Hoof Care			
Dental Care			
Vet Record			

Show Summary

Record any shows attended, including all 4-H shows and Open Shows!

Name of Show/Location

Date

Awards/Ribbons/Paybacks

[illegible]

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	
Project Cost (Subtract Total Expenses from Total Income)	0.00 -575.00 -\$575.00	



My 4-H Project Story

This is **YOUR** story! Tell about your participation in this year's 4-H Horse Project. Include interesting or unusual things that have happened. Reflect on some struggles that you overcame or successes that you achieved! If you are a teen leader, tell how you helped other members with their project. Consider adding pictures of your year in the Horse Project!

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Science

Hooves and Teeth

Anatomy

Conformation

IMPORTANCE OF HOOF CARE

The value of a horse depends on its ability to perform work. To this end, four sound feet are indispensable. Oddly enough, foot troubles and the necessity for shoeing are largely man-made.

The wild horse seems to have been practically free from serious foot trouble. The important points in the care of a horse's feet are to keep them clean, prevent them from drying out, and trim them so they retain proper shape and length. You should learn the names for the parts of a horse's foot.

Each day, clean the feet of horses' that are shod, stabled, or used. Use the hoof pick for cleaning. Work from the heel toward the toe. Be sure to clean out the depressions between the frog and the bars. While you are cleaning the feet, inspect for loose shoes and thrush. Thrush is a disease of the foot characterized by a pungent odor. It causes a softening of tissues in the cleft of the frog and bars. This disease produces lameness and, if not treated, can be serious.

Hooves occasionally become dry and brittle. Dry, brittle hooves may split and cause lameness. The frog loses its elasticity and no longer is effective as a shock absorber. If the dryness is prolonged, the frog shrinks in size and the heel contracts. If the hooves of a shod horse become too dry, either pack them in wet clay once or twice a week after the horse has been used, or attach burlap sacks around them. Keep the sacks moistened. After the hoof has absorbed enough moisture, brush on a hoof dressing such as neat's-foot oil. Before each soaking with burlap, remove the oil.

Trim the feet so that the horse stands square and plumb. This will alleviate strain on the tendons and help prevent deformity, improper action and unsoundness.

The healthy hoof grows $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch per month. If the hoof is not trimmed, the wall will break off and will not wear evenly. To prevent this, trim the hooves regularly, about once a month, whether the horse is shod or not. Use nippers (scissors like tool used to trim the hoof) to trim off the horn; level the wall with a rasp (a coarse file). Hooves grown too long either in the toe or heel cause incorrect foot posture. The slope is considered normal when the toe of the hoof and the pastern have the same angle. This angle should be kept always in mind and changed only as a corrective measure. If it should become necessary to correct uneven wear of the hoof, correct gradually over a period of several trimmings.

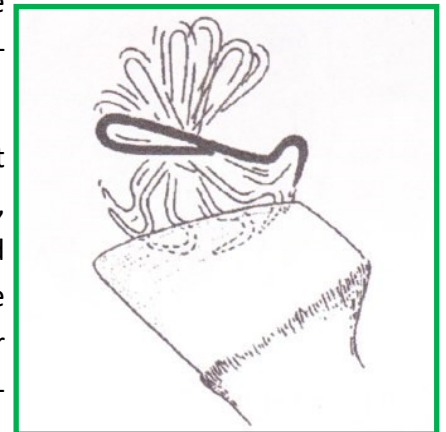
Trim the hoof near the level of the sole-otherwise it will split off if the horse remains unshod. Trim the frog carefully. Remove only ragged edges that allow filth to accumulate in the crevices. Trim the sole sparingly, if at all.

Never rasp the outside wall of the hoof. This removes the periople, or thin varnish like outer layer provided by nature as a protective coating that prevents evaporation.

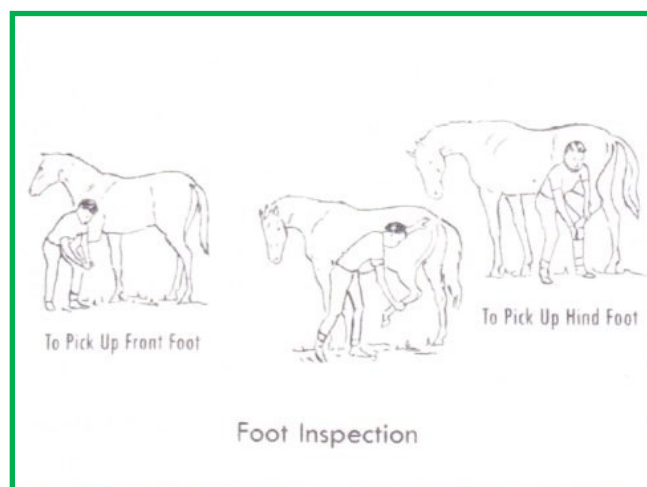
Farrier. A horseshoer.

Hoof. The foot as a whole on horses. The curved covering of horn over the foot.

Laminae. The horny-grooved inside of the hoof, and on the outside front of the coffin bone.



An unshapely hoof causing uneven wear may make foals become unsound of limb. Faulty limbs may be helped or even corrected by regular and persistent trimming. This practice tends to educate the foal, making it easier to shoe at maturity. If the foal is run on pasture, trimming the feet may be necessary long before weaning time. Check the feet every four to six weeks. Trim a small amount each time rather than an excessive amount at longer intervals.



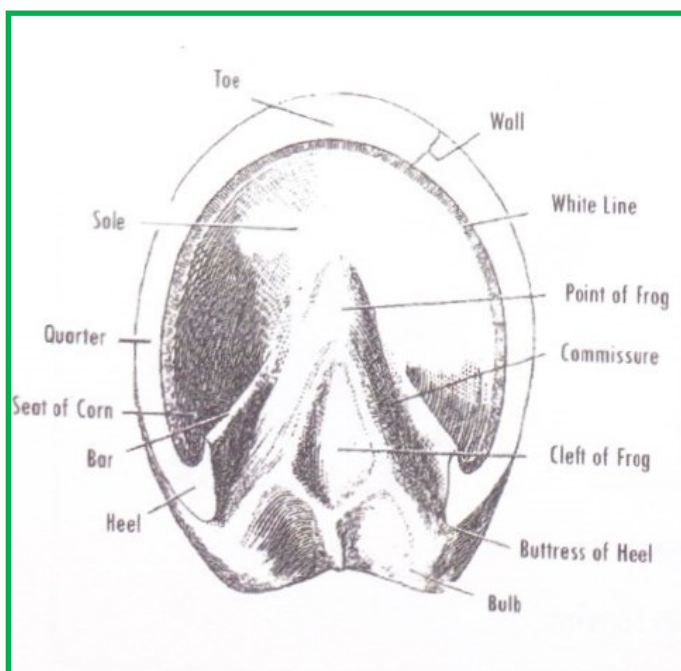
Before trimming the feet, inspect the foal while it is standing squarely on a hard surface. Then watch it walk and trot.

Careless trimming may strain the foal's tendons.

FUNCTIONS OF THE HOOF

The three main functions of the hoof are: shock absorption, locomotion and circulation. The heel and frog strike the ground slightly before the toe. There is a slight expansion of the softer tissue (plantar cushion and sensitive frog), which aids in shock absorption.

The deep flexor tendon, attached to the coffin bone and hoof, flexes the hoof for each step of locomotion.



The extensor tendon is attached to the coffin bone and causes the extension of the hoof at each step.

The plantar cushion acts as a sponge where blood pools when the pressure on the hoof decreases. As the foot strikes the ground, pressure causes the plantar cushion to compress, forcing blood into the veins and up the leg.

REASONS FOR SHOEING

The foot and leg are engineered to minimize shock and road concussion, shoes are needed to protect the hoof when wear may exceed the growth. Allowing a horse to wear the same shoes too long may invite trouble. Since the hoof wall grows out perpendicularly to the coronary band, the horse's base of support actually grows out from under the horse if shoes are left on too long. This

transfers excessive strain to flexor tendons. Shoes worn too long become thin and loose, bend dangerously and may shift, causing shoe-nail punctures or "corns."

Shoes protect the hoof against excessive wear when unusual work is required. They provide better traction under unfavorable conditions of terrain, such as ice and mud. They help correct defects of stance or gait, often making it possible for an unsound horse to render satisfactory service. Shoes may be used to help cure disease or defective hooves (contracted heels, thrush, tendons).

They also may be used to provide relief from the pain of injured parts (hoof-wall cracks, bruised soles, tendonitis).

Shoe horses to be used on hard surfaces to prevent the wall from wearing down to the sensitive tissues beneath. A correctly shod horse is a more efficient performer. Shoes may be used to change gaits and action, to correct faulty hoof structure or growth, and to protect the hoof itself from such conditions as corns, contraction, or cracks.

Racing “plates” are used on running horses to aid in gripping the track.

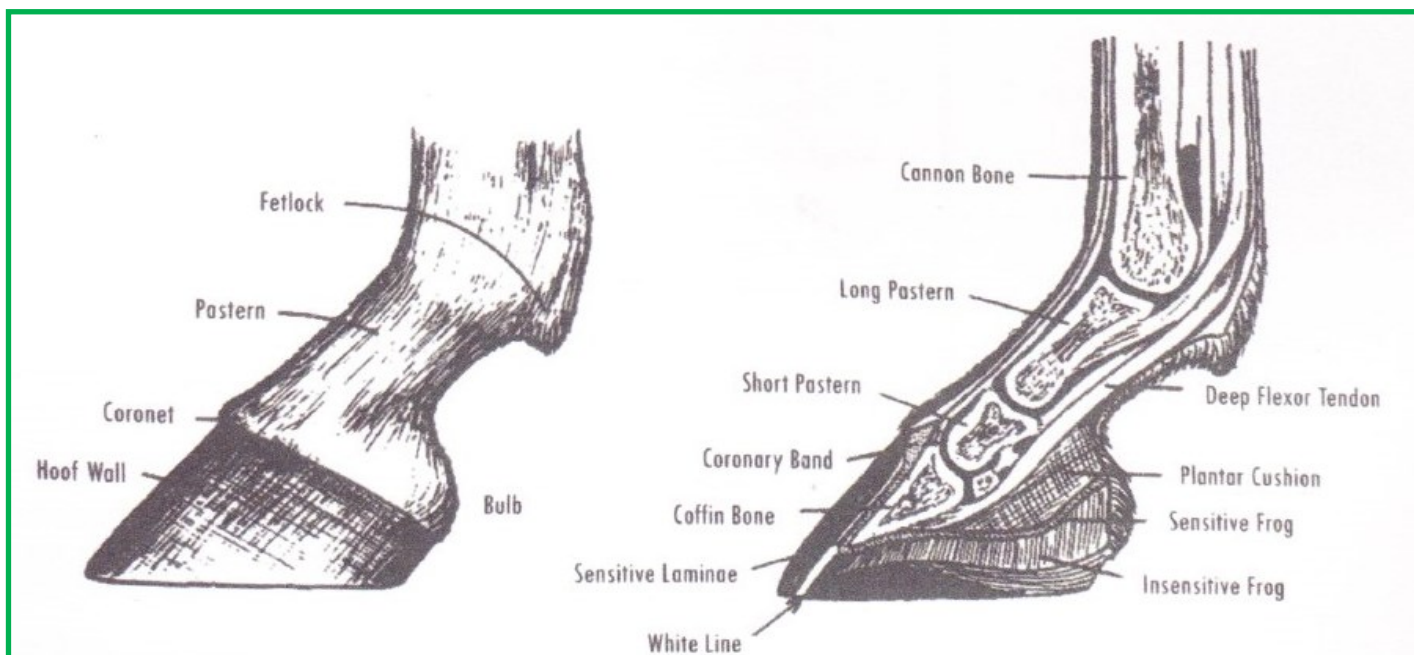
Shoeing always should be done by a farrier who is thoroughly experienced in the art. Shoes should be made to fit the foot, not the foot to fit the shoe. Reshoe or reset at four to six week intervals. If you leave shoes on too long, the hooves grow out of proportion. This may throw the horse off balance.

COMMON FAULTS CORRECTED BY TRIMMING

Splayfoot (front toes turned out, heels turned in) can be helped or corrected by trimming the outer half of the foot.

Pigeon Toe (front toes turned in, heels turned out-opposite of splayfoot) can be helped or corrected by trimming the inner half of the foot more than the outer half.

Quarter Crack (a vertical crack on the side of the hoof) usually can be corrected if the hoof is kept moist and the toes shortened.



PARTS OF THE PASTER AND FOOT

Cocked Ankles (standing bent forward on the fetlocks—usually hind fetlocks) can be helped or corrected by lowering the heels. Cocked ankles will not occur if foals are allowed to get ample exercise and are not overfed, and the foal's heels are kept trimmed so that there is plenty of frog pressure.

Contracted Heels (close at heels) can be spread apart if the heels are lowered and the frog allowed to carry more of the animal's weight.

HOOF CARE HINTS

Illustration A

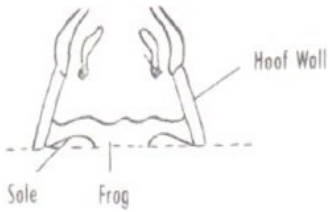


Illustration B

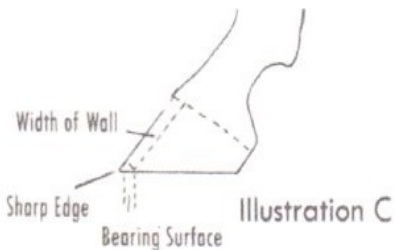
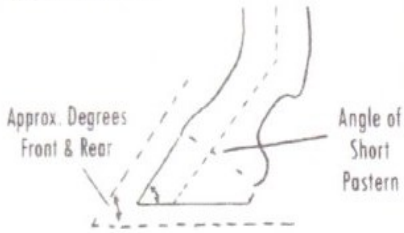


Illustration D



Not Like This



Like This

Begin when the foal is only a few months old.

Keep feet well rounded.

Exercise foals on dry ground to allow natural wear.

If kept in a stall, rasp down every two to three weeks.

Clean soles and clefts of frog frequently.

Do not pare out sole, just clean.

Do not trim away healthy frog unless there is clearly an excess. (See Illustration A.)

Keep foot straight with angle of short pastern.

Front hoof-to-ground angle should be approximately 45 degrees. (See Illustration B.)

Rear hoof-to-ground angle should be approximately 50 degrees. (See Illustration B.)

Rasp sharp edge of hoof wall to make bearing surface approximately true thickness of wall. (See Illustration C.)

Do not rasp outside wall.

Always rasp in such a manner that the heel is included in each stroke. (See Illustration D.)

HOOF PROBLEMS

Lameness results when a horse travels in a manner inconsistent with its natural way of going.

Founder (or laminitis) is a serious ailment of the sensitive laminae possibly caused by overeating grain or lush pasture, too much water when the horse is hot, overwork or inflammation of the uterus following foaling. Occurs more often in the fore feet, but can affect all feet. Prompt treatment by a veterinarian may prevent permanent injury.

Ringbone is new bone growth on the long pastern bone, short pastern bone or coffin bone, occurring generally in the fore feet.

Corns are a bruise of the sole at the angle of the wall and the bar of the hoof. The bruising is more common in the front feet.

Cracks in the wall of the hoof start at the bottom of the hoof and extend varying lengths up the hoof wall. Often called sand cracks. Cracks are identified by their location; toe, quarter or heel crack, and may be found in either the fore or hind feet.

Gravel is an actual infection of the sensitive portions of the hoof that gains access through cracks in the white line on the sole. The infection may break through at the coronary bond and begin draining.

Navicular Disease is an inflammation of the navicular bone of the fore foot. The cause may be disease or injury to the navicular bone, resulting in possible lameness.

Thrush is a disease of the frog of the horse's foot, caused by unsanitary conditions and bacteria. The infection is usually black and strong smelling. It is located in the commissure or sulcus.

AGE DETERMINATION

Anatomy. The science or the structure of the animal body and the relation of its parts.

Angle of bite. The outer angle at which the upper and lower incisors meet.

Canine teeth. Teeth that appear in the interdental space on the male horse at 5 years of age. Sometimes referred to as tushes.

Centers. The centrally located upper and lower incisors.

Corners. The corner incisors or those located back and adjacent to the forward edge of the interdental space (third set of incisors).

Cribbers. A bad habit of some horses in which the animal grasps the manger or other object with the incisor teeth, arches the neck, makes peculiar movements with the head, and swallows quantities of air. Also called cribbing and wind-sucking.

Crown of tooth. The top of a tooth protruding above the gum.

Cups. The hollow space on the wearing surface of an incisor.

Dental star. A star shaped or circle like structure near the center of the wearing surface of the permanent incisors. Not used for accurate age determination.

Horse owners frequently ask how to determine the age of a horse. The answer to this and related questions requires that horse owners have a basic knowledge and understanding of the anatomy and physiology, form and function of the equine mouth, including the more common terms.

ANATOMY

Accurate diagnosis requires knowledge of what occurs within a horse's mouth.

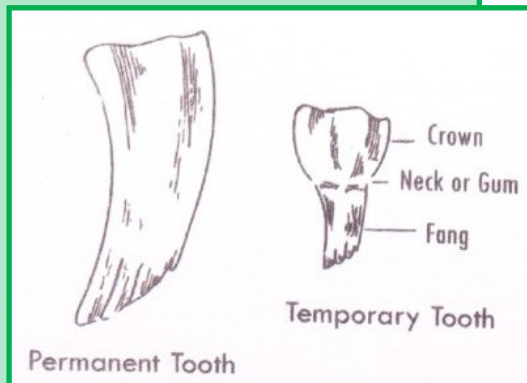
"How old is he?" Determining this can be very important to you, especially when you buy a horse. A 6-year-old is generally worth more than a 20-year-old, and a good horseperson should know how to tell the difference. Overall appearance provides some indication of age as do muscle tone and hair coat.

Inspecting horses' teeth to determine their age is an old art which can be very accurate in younger horses. Error is more likely in older horses, and estimates of age based on teeth are merely guesses after the horse reaches 10 to 14 years of age. The teeth of stabled animals may tend to appear less worn than age would indicate, whereas teeth of horses grazing sandy areas, such as range horses, may be more worn than usual.

Age determination is made by studying the twelve front teeth called incisors. The two central pairs above and below are called centers. The next pair adjacent to these two pairs are called intermediates, and the outer four teeth are commonly called corners. Determining age by this method requires practice, as well as study to develop any degree of accuracy.

To examine an animal's teeth, approach the horse from the left side and gently part its lips with your thumb and forefinger. Remember that horses dislike examinations of their mouth about as much as humans dislike sitting in a dentist's chair. Keep the horse as quiet as possible. Examine the incisor teeth by rolling back the lips and exposing the teeth. Hold the side of the halter near the chin with one hand and roll the lips back with the other hand. Keep your head away from the horse's head so you will not be hit if the animal fights and swings its head to the side.

In examining groups of horses of mixed ownership as the owner or handler to part the lips. This is to reduce the transfer of diseases among



Full mouth. When the horse has a complete set of permanent incisors, at age 5.

Incisor. Slender teeth in front used for biting grass, feed, etc.

horses. The angle of the bite, size and color of the teeth are noted first.

For examination of the molar teeth, grasp the tongue with the right hand and the lower lip with the left hand. The mouth will open for examination of the incisors and the molars for wear and condition.

There are four major ways to estimate age of horses by appearance of their teeth:

- (a) occurrence of permanent teeth
- (b) disappearance of cups
- (c) angle of incidence
- (d) shape of the surface of the permanent teeth

OCCURRENCE OF PERMANENT TEETH

Horses have two sets of teeth, temporary and permanent. The temporary upper and lower incisors tend to erupt in pairs. A newborn foal may or may not have any visible teeth. The front incisor teeth (centers) may be evident at birth or within eight days of life. The foal will have the intermediate incisors by the eighth week, and the third pair (corners) by the eighth month. The foal's temporary premolar teeth appear by the time it is two week old.

A young horse has a total of 24 temporary teeth - six incisors in front (upper and lower) and six premolars on each side (upper and lower). At this stage the horse does not have molars.

A well-grown two-year-old may be mistaken for an older horse unless permanent teeth can be accurately identified. Compared to temporary teeth, the permanent teeth: (1) are larger and longer, (2) have a broader neck area between the root and crown, (3) have parallel grooves and ridges on the face of the incisors, (4) are darker, and (5) are flatter.

Permanent incisors erupt at the following times (two above and two below): centers at 2 ½ years, intermediates at 3 ½ years and corners at 4 ½ years. The four centers are in wear (have contact) as the horse approaches 3 years of age, the intermediates at 4 and the corners at 5. This arrangement constitutes a "fullmouth" at 5 years of age.

When all the molars or cheek teeth have erupted, the horse will have six molar teeth on the upper, lower, right and left sides. Each set consists of three premolar and three molars. Bumps often occur on the bottom of both jaws when a horse is

"In wear". The term for a pair of teeth when the biting surfaces are in direct contact causing wear on their surfaces.

Interdental space. The gum space between the incisor teeth and molar teeth.

Intermediates. The second set of incisors located between the central and earner incisors.

Longitudinal (lengthwise). Parallel to the long part of the tooth.

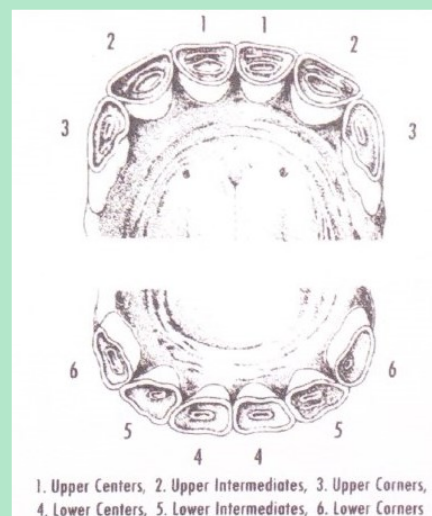
Molars. Rear teeth or grinding teeth of the horse generally not used to determine age, used for grinding feed.

Neck of tooth. The part of the tooth between the crown and root located at the surface of the gums.

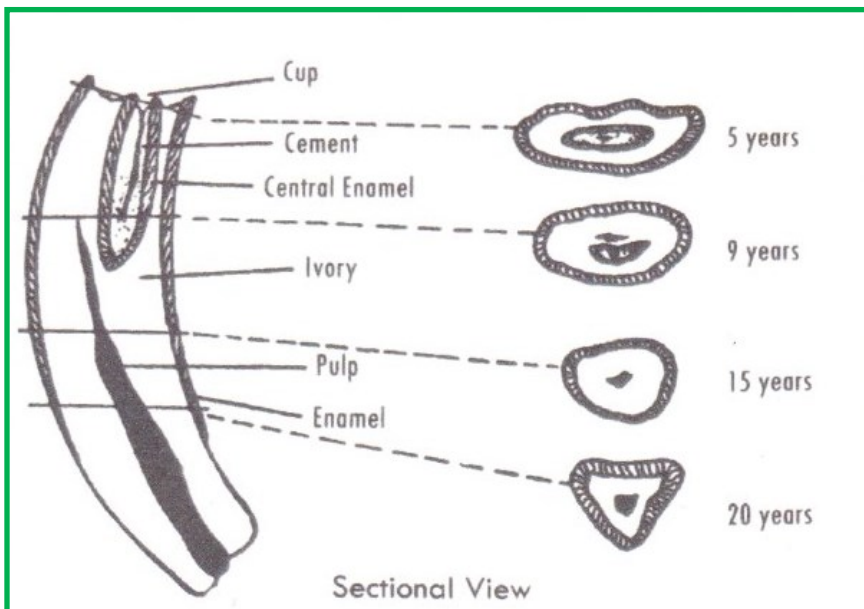
Parrot mouth. The upper incisors overhang the lower incisors and do not properly meet and therefore cause uneven wear. Also referred to as on overshot jaw.

Smooth mouth. Refers to the smooth biting surface of the upper and lower incisors after the cups have disappeared at 11 years of age or older.

Wear. Refers to the amount of use or wear observed on the biting surface of the incisors.



Wolf teeth. The small teeth that may appear in front of the upper molars, generally found in male horses.



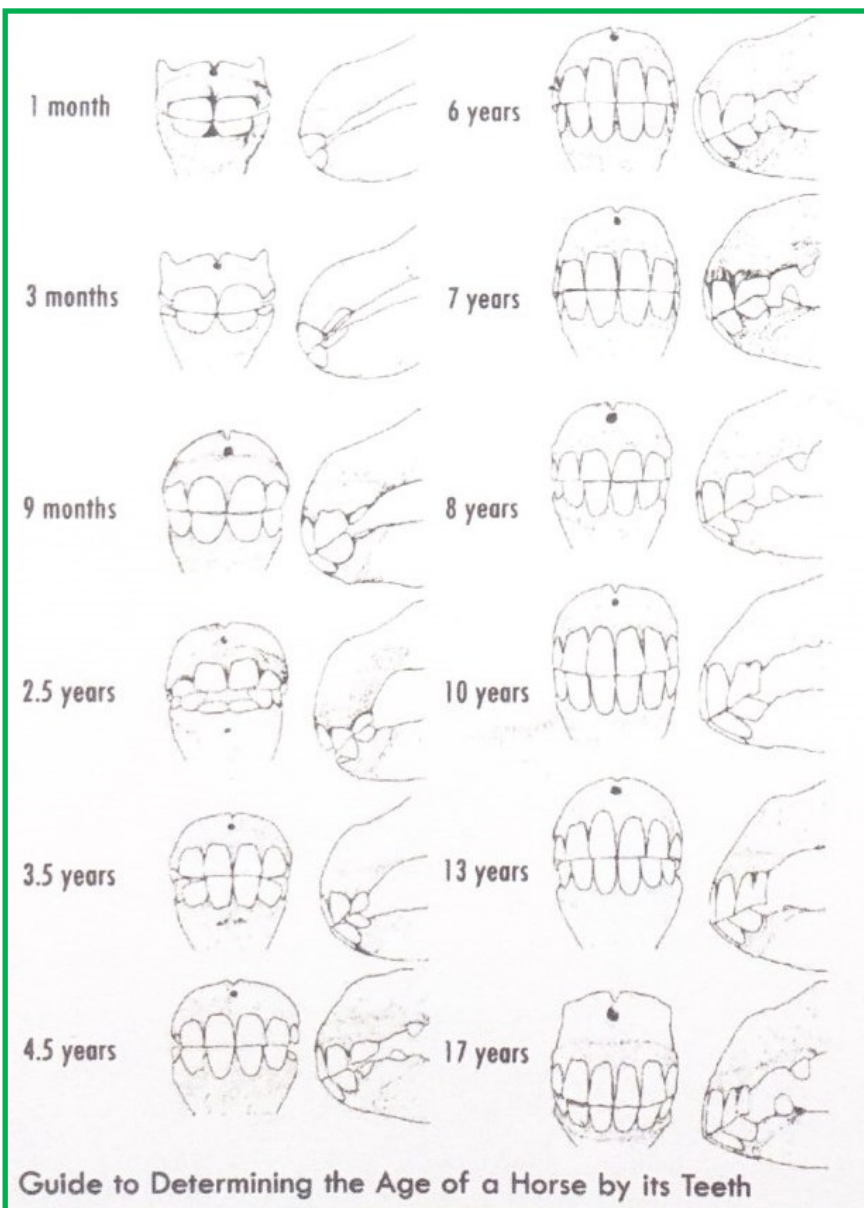
3 to 4 years old. The bumps are due to the active eruption of the permanent molars.

The number of permanent teeth also depends on the horse's sex. Most male horses and a few mares have an upper and lower tooth on either side which comes in between the corner incisor and the first molar located close to where a bit would rest. These are called canine teeth or sometimes tusks or tushes. Males will commonly have two wolf teeth just in front of the upper molar teeth. Mares commonly have 36 permanent teeth; stallions (or geldings) have 40 permanent teeth (42 with wolf teeth).

DISAPPEARANCE OF CUPS

Young permanent teeth have deep indentures (cups) in the center of their surfaces which are also used to help determine age. Since cups in the upper teeth are deeper than those in the lower teeth, they do not wear evenly with the surface or become smooth at the same time. In general, the cups become smooth in the lower centers, intermediates, and corners, and then the upper centers, intermediates, and corners at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 years of age respectively. A smooth mouth appears at 11 years of age. Determining which cups have become smooth is not completely accurate in determining age, but is the next best method we have to gauge age when all a horse's permanent teeth are "in wear".

As cups disappear, dental stars appear first as narrow yellow marks in front of the central enamel ring. These stars are dark circles near the center of the tooth in older horses.



Guide to Determining the Age of a Horse by its Teeth

ANGLE OF INCIDENCE

The angle formed where the upper and lower incisor teeth meet (profile view) also indicates age. This angle of incidence or contact is approximately 160-180° in young horses and becomes less than 90° in older horses. As the horse ages, incisors appear to slant forward and outward. As the slant increases, the surfaces of the lower corner teeth are not worn all the way to the back margin of the uppers. A dovetail notch is then formed on the upper corners at seven years of age. It may disappear in a year or two, reappear in horses 12-15 years of age, and disappear again thereafter. The condition of this notch varies considerably between individuals, but most horses have a well-developed notch at seven years of age.

The shape of the teeth also changes during wear and aging. The teeth appear broad and flat in young horses and may be twice as wide (side to side) as they are deep (front to rear). These relative dimensions are reversed in horses 20 years of age or older. From about 8- 12 years, the back (inside) surfaces become oval, then triangular at about 15 years. Twenty-year old teeth may be twice as deep as they are wide.

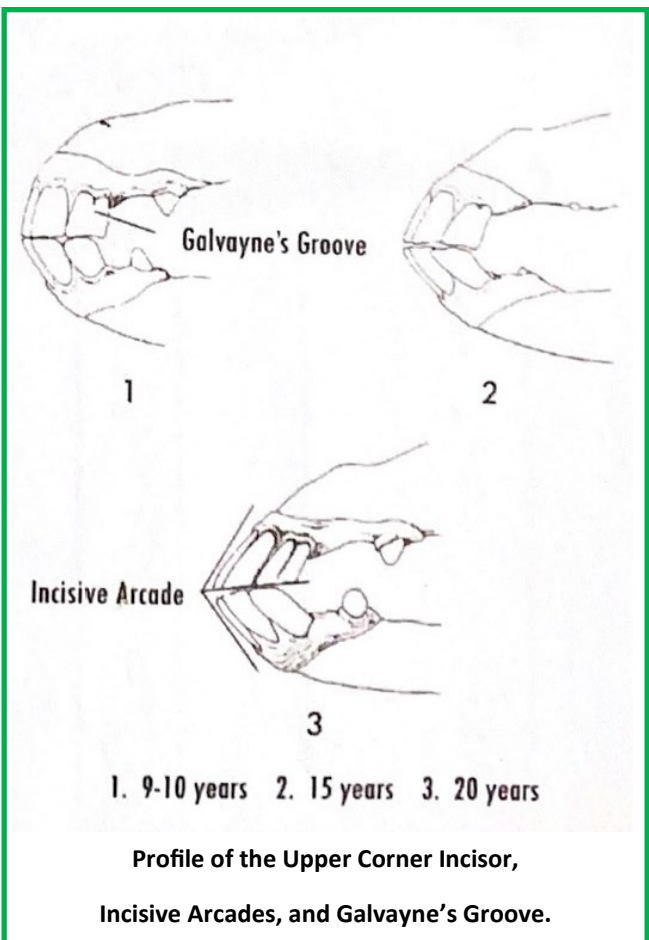
The Galvayne's Groove appears at the gum margin of the upper corner incisor at about 10 years of age, extends halfway down the tooth at 15 years, and reaches the wearing surface at 20 years. The groove then begins to disappear at the gum and has completely vanished after 30 years.

Wolf teeth are small teeth that may appear in front of the upper premolars. They are more common in male horses and can cause dental problems if not removed. A bit hitting the wolf teeth can be very painful for the horse.

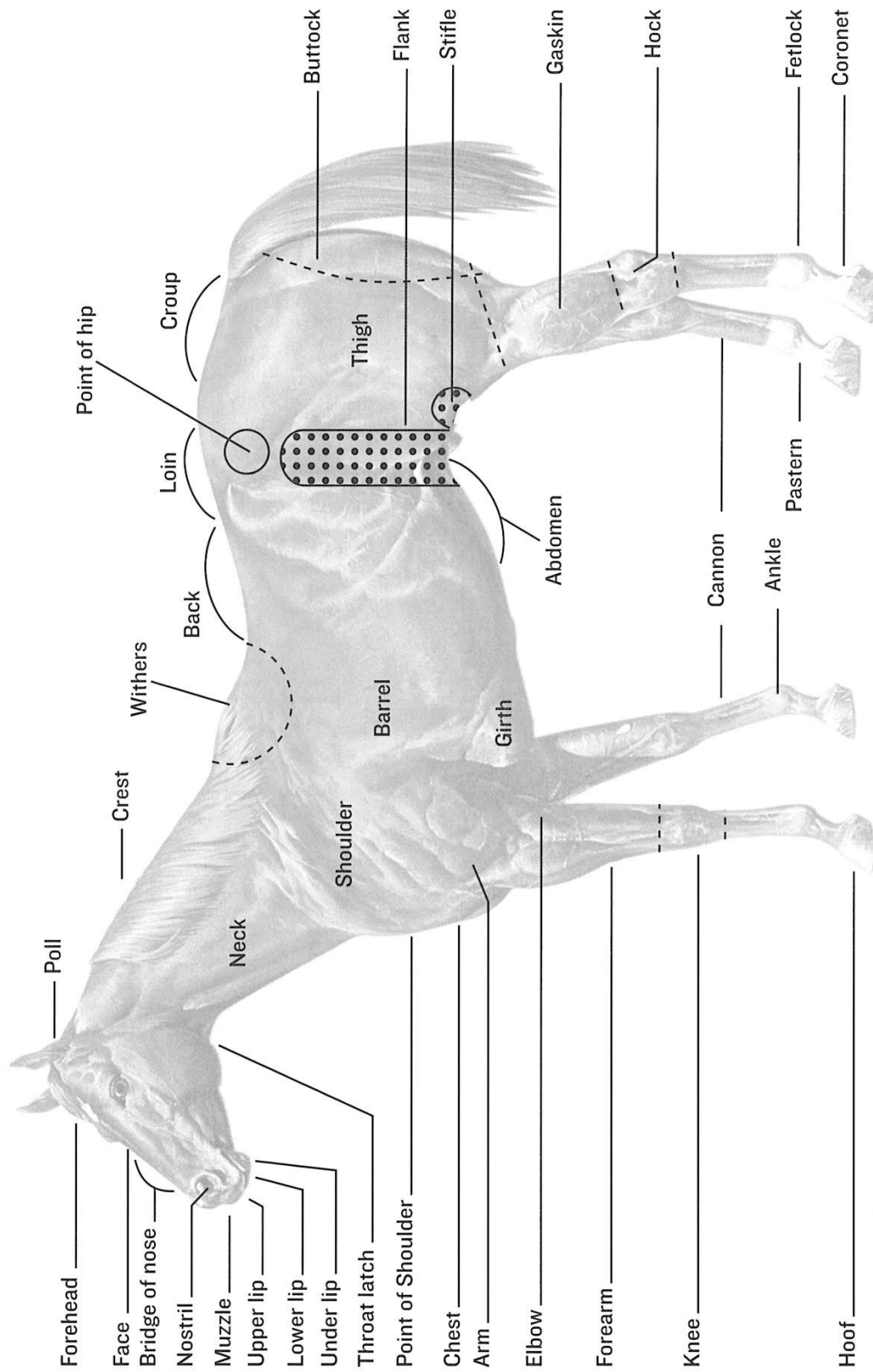
"Bishoping" is the practice of trying to replace the cups located on the biting surface of the worn incisors in attempts to make a horse appear more youthful than it actually is. Such practices cannot change the signs of age shown in enamel rings, the shape of the holes into the smooth-tabled incisors to make new cups which were then blackened with wearing surface or the angle of the incisors from the side.

Average Age of Tooth Eruption

<u>TOOTH</u>	<u>ERUPTION</u>
Temporary	
1st incisor (centers)	Birth or first week
2nd incisor (intermediates)	4-6 weeks
3rd incisor (corners)	6-9 months
1st premolar	(Birth or first 2 weeks
2nd premolar	for all premolars.)
3rd premolar	
Permanent	Permanent
1st incisor (centers)	2 1/2 years
2nd incisor (intermediates)	3 1/2 years
3rd incisor (corners)	4 1/2 years
Canine (or bridle)	4-5 years
1st premolar (wolf tooth)	5-6 months
2nd premolar	2 1/2 years
3rd premolar	3 years
4th premolar	4 years
1st molar	9-12 months
2nd molar	2 years
3rd molar	3 1/2 to 4 years



The AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE



© Copyright 2003 the American Quarter Horse Association

This chart shows the points of a horse. Knowledge of points is of great importance when applying for registration with the American Quarter Horse Association.

AMERICAN
QUARTER
HORSE
ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 200, Amarillo, Texas 79168 aqha.com

THE AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE originated in colonial America in the early 1600s and was used primarily for sprint racing because of his quick acceleration and muscular build. Its foundation bloodlines were a mix of Arab, Barb and Turk horses bred to English mares which produced a compact, heavily muscled horse that could run short distances faster than any other horse. But as the new country grew so did the American Quarter Horse, and it was adapted into more of a work horse that could be used for almost any kind of task. Along with the first pioneers, the American Quarter Horse forged its way westward pulling wagons, herding cattle and exploring the wide open plains.

Today the American Quarter Horse is known as "The World's Most Versatile Horse" and its popularity has grown as fast as the breed which now numbers in excess of five million AQHA registered horses worldwide. It is still used on ranches and racetracks, as well as having become popular in the show ring and as a recreational

riding horse. There are more than one million American Quarter Horse owners in all 50 states and 70 countries worldwide.

Founded in 1940, the American Quarter Horse Association is a nonprofit organization that provides horse owners and breeders a variety of services and information to help them enjoy their horse more. Membership in AQHA is offered at different lengths and prices to fit any owner's budget. AQHA members have access to great benefits like America's Horse magazine and hundreds of dollars in savings each year through corporate partners.

AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE ASSOCIATION

The American Quarter Horse Youth Association (AQHYA) is a great opportunity for young people 18 years and under to learn about and get involved in the American Quarter Horse Association.

For anyone interested in showing American Quarter Horses, AQHA provides a variety of competition levels in its youth, amateur and open divisions.

For more information on the American Quarter Horse or how you can become a member of the American Quarter Horse Association or the American Quarter Horse Youth Association, visit aqha.com.

CONFORMATION STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE

STANCE - The American Quarter Horse normally stands at ease with his legs well under him which explains his ability to move quickly in any direction.

ACTION - The American Quarter Horse is collected in action enabling him to turn or stop with noticeable ease and balance, with his hocks always well under him.

HEAD - The head of an American Quarter Horse reflects alert intelligence. He has a short, broad head topped by small ears; kind wide-set eyes; large nostrils; short muzzle; and firm mouth. Well-defined jaws give an impression of strength.

NECK - The head of the American Quarter Horse joins the neck at a near 45-degree angle, with a distinct space between jawbone and neck muscles allowing him to work with his head down without restricting his breathing. The medium length, slightly arched, full neck blends into sloping shoulders.

SHOULDERS - The American Quarter Horse's good saddle back is created by medium-high distinct withers, extending back and combining with deep sloping shoulders. This helps keep a saddle in the proper position for balanced riding.

CHEST AND FORELEGS - As shown by his heart girth and wide-set forelegs, the American Quarter Horse is deep and broad chested. His smooth joints and short cannon bones are set on clean fetlocks, and medium length pasterns are supported by healthy hooves. The powerfully muscled forearm tapers to the knee, whether viewed from the front or back.

BACK - The short back of the American Quarter Horse is full and powerful across the kidneys. The barrel is formed by deep, well-sprung ribs which extend to the hip joints. The underline, or abdominal area, should rise cleanly to the flank.

HINDQUARTERS - Viewed from either side or the rear, the hindquarters are broad, deep and muscled fully through the thigh, stifle and gaskin down to the hock. The thickly muscled hind legs indicate the American Quarter Horse's great power and speed. When viewed from the rear, there is great width extending evenly from the top of the thigh to the gaskin. The hocks are wide set, deep and straight.

BONES, LEGS AND HOOVES - The flat, strong bones are free from fleshiness, puffs and injuries. The hooves are well-rounded and roomy, with deep open heels.

Type

Type depends upon the function a horse is to perform. Our study of horse judging will focus on saddle horse type, since saddle horses, or light horses, comprise most of the 4-H projects and judging contests.

Desirable type in a saddle horse requires a horse of medium size and weight, generally ranging in height from 14 to 17 hands and weighing from 900 to 1,300 pounds, depending on the breed. This horse has a long, sloping shoulder, a long croup, a fairly short back, and a short, strong coupling. The bottom-line is much longer than the top-line, allowing a long stride. Both fore and rear quarters show on adequate amount of muscling for the breed. The chest is deep and the ribs well-sprung. Legs are clean, flat-boned, and proportional in length.

Horses that do not fit this general description are called off-type. They may be too small (pony-type) or too large and heavy (draft-type).

The several breeds of saddle horses have distinguishing type characteristics (breed type). Usually, all horses in a judging class will be of the same breed. They should be compared as to how well they exhibit breed type.

Muscling

Both the quantity and the quality of muscle are important. Muscles should be distinctly visible on the surface under the skin. The muscles in the arm, forearm, V-muscle chest, stifle, and gaskin should be smooth, long, and well attached. Long, tapering forearm and gaskin muscles that tie well into the knee and hock both inside and outside are preferred to short, "bunchy" muscles.

Balance

A balanced appearance comes from the forequarter and hindquarter appearing to be of nearly equal size and development. They "fit" together well. A heavy-fronted horse that is narrow and shallow in the rear quarter is not balanced, neither is a heavy-quartered horse that is narrow, flat, and shallow in front.

Smoothness

When all the parts of a horse blend together well and the muscling is long and tapering, then the horse has smoothness. The head and the neck should be in proportion, and the neck should blend smoothly into the shoulder. The shoulder and foreribs should fit smoothly together, and the coupling should be short and strong so that the top line is strong and the hips tie in smoothly. A horse with a thin neck and a sharp break at wide, prominent shoulders is not smooth. One with a weak coupling and jutting hips is not smooth, nor is a horse that is extremely "bunchy" in its muscling.

Cow-hocked. Hocks close together, feet wide apart.

Crest. Upper, curved part of neck, peculiar to stallions.

Croup. Part of the back just in front of the base of the tail.

Dropped sole. Downward rotation of toe of coffin bone inside hoof due to chronic founder or laminitis.

Ergot. A horny growth behind fetlock joint.

Ewe-necked. Top profile of neck concave like a female sheep's neck

Gaskin. The muscular part of the hind leg above the hock.

Goose-rumped. Having short, steep croup.

Paunchy. Too much belly.

Poll. The top of a horse's head just back of the ears.

Quality. Fineness of texture; freedom from coarseness.

Roached back. Thin, sharp, arched back.

Rubberneck. A horse with a very flexible neck, hard to rein.

Sickle-hocked. With a curved, crooked hock when viewed from the side.

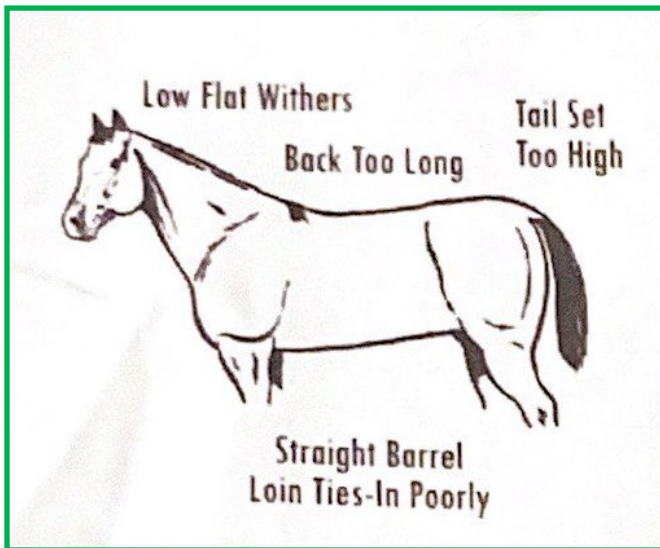
Slab sided. Flat ribbed.

Stargazer. A horse that holds its head too high and its nose out.

Stylish. Having a pleasing, graceful, alert, general appearance.

Thrifty condition. Healthy, active, vigorous.

Undershot. Protruding under jaw.



Head

Each of the light horse breeds requires slightly different characteristics about the head. These should be considered when breed classes are judged. In general, the head should be well proportioned to the rest of the body, refined and clean-cut, with a chiseled appearance. A broad forehead, with great width between the eyes is desired. The face should be straight as compared to convex (Roman nose) or concave (excessive dished).

The eyes, set wide-apart, should be large and clear. The ears should be medium to small in size, set wide, and active. The muzzle should be small, the mouth shallow, and the nostrils large and sensitive. The upper and lower teeth should meet when biting. A contrast is the parrot mouth where the lower jaw is too short.

Neck

The head should join the neck at about a 45 degree angle with a distinct space between the jawbone and the neck. The throat latch should be clean-cut. Depending on the breed, the neck should be medium in length to fairly long, the head carried either high or at a moderate level. The neck should be slightly arched, lean and muscular, and blend smoothly into the shoulder. A high-arched or heavy-crested neck is undesirable.

Shoulders

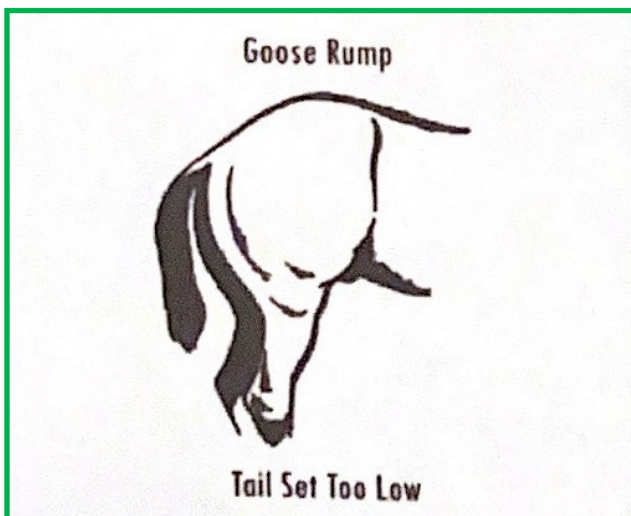
The shoulder is long and set at an angle of about 45 degrees from the withers down to the point of the shoulder. Shoulders should be smooth yet well-muscled. The withers should be well-defined, extend well-back beyond the top of the shoulder. Low, flat withers do not hold a saddle well.

Chest and Forelegs

The chest is deep and fairly thick, with this depth and thickness extending back into the barrel. A deep heart girth and well-sprung foreribs give room for good respiratory and digestive capacity. The forelegs are wide-set and blend smoothly into the shoulder. The forearm muscle is large and tapers into the knee when viewed from the back or front. The knee joint should be clean and the pastern medium in length. The pastern and the hoofs are set at about a 45 degree angle to the ground.

Back, Loin and Croup

The top-line should include a short, strong back and loin, a long, nicely-turned and heavily muscled croup, and a high well-set tail. The loin (coupling) must be short and very strongly muscled because it supports the weight of the saddle and rider, and lifts the forequarters when the horse is in motion.



Rear Quarters

The rear quarters should be thick, deep, and muscled when viewed from the side or rear. This muscling shows in thickness through the thigh, stifle, and gaskin. The hind legs are muscled both inside and out, with the gaskin tied in low into the hock joint. The hocks are wide, deep, and clean.

Bones and Legs

The bones of the legs should be flat, clean, and free from fleshiness and puffiness. The bone should be of adequate strength and substance to support the horse during strenuous performance.

The hock should be large, clean-cut, wide from front to back, and deep. Gaskin muscles should tie-in very strongly and low on the hock. The knee should be wide when viewed from the front, deep, and clean-cut. When viewed from the front or rear the knees and hocks should be bisected by an imaginary vertical line down the center of the legs. Tendons below the knees and hocks appear sharply separated from the canons, giving the leg a flat appearance.

All four legs are set squarely under the body. From the front view, the forelegs are parallel with the feet pointing straight ahead. From the side view, a line drawn perpendicular to the ground should bisect the foreleg all the way from the shoulder to the rear of the hoof.

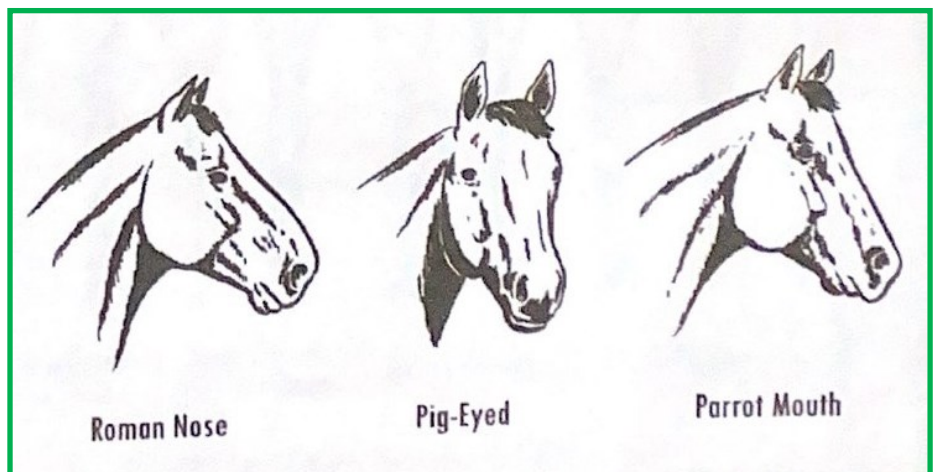
From the rear view, the hocks should point straight back or turn in very slightly. The hind legs should set well under the horse and the feet point straight ahead.

The hock should be set at the correct angle. Too much angle at the hock with the feet set too far under the body is called "sickle-hocked." Too little angle is called "post-legged."

Feet and Pasterns

The hoof should be well shaped, roomy and balanced in size with the horse. The heel should be deep, wide, and open. The hoof should appear tough and durable.

The pasterns should be medium in length and 50 degrees in the back, and set at approximately 45 degrees to the ground in front. The hoof should have the same angle as the pastern. If the pastern is too straight, it does not cushion the shock of the foot striking the ground and can lead to serious damage as well as a rough ride.



QUALITY

Quality is indicated by cleanness of the bone and head, general body smoothness, and stylishness. The bone should be clean and hard. The joints, free from fleshiness. The head looks clean-cut and chiseled. The body is smooth and the haircoat glossy. However, a slick fat horse might appear smooth and glossy, and still be of low quality.

SEX AND BREED CHARACTER

By sex character, we mean masculinity in the stallion and femininity in the mare. The stallion should have a bolder, stronger head, a more massive jaw, and thicker heavier neck and shoulders than the gelding or mare. The stallion has heavier bone and is larger and more rugged than the mare. Geldings do not show excessive masculinity. Mares should be feminine about the head and neck and more refined than stallions.

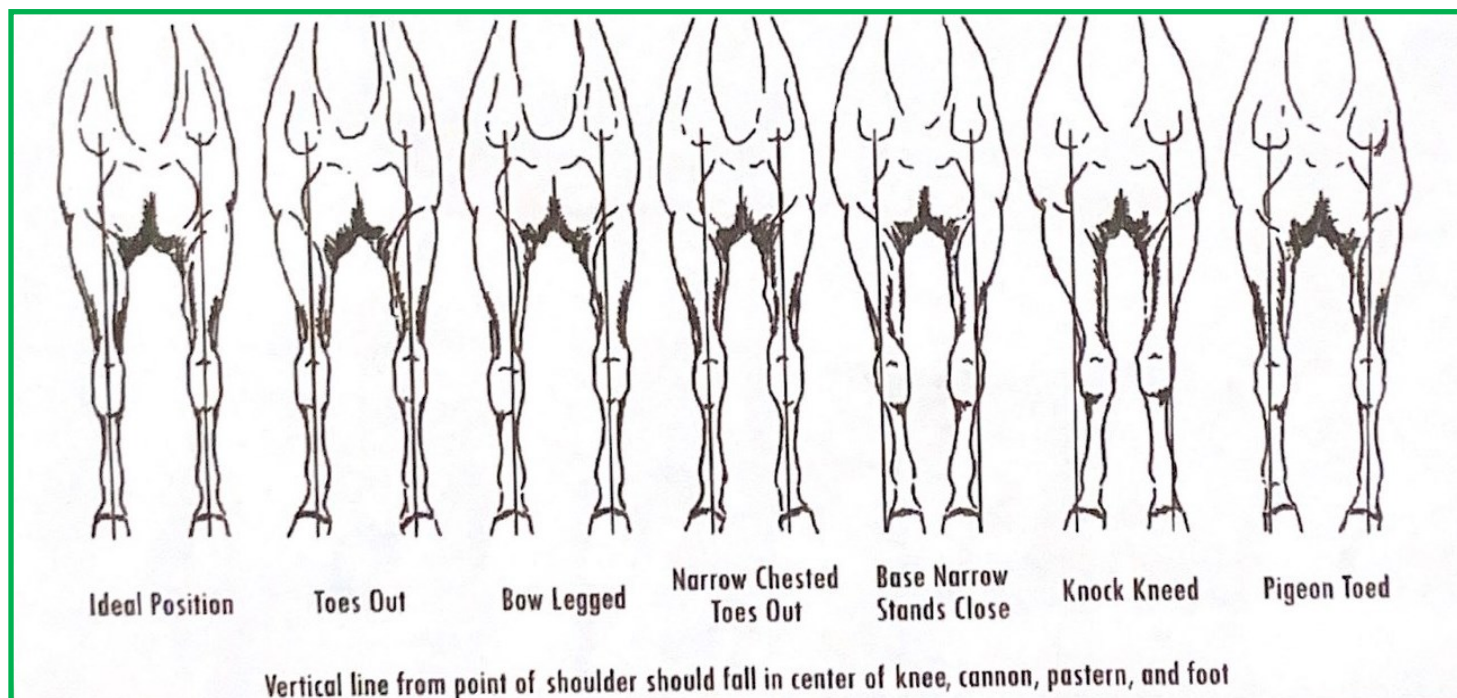
Each breed has slightly different characteristics about the head as well as in body conformation. These are the points which make us recognize one breed of horse from the others. In breed classes or in selecting a horse of a particular breed, these points should be considered.

ACTION

Although the degree of action will vary somewhat with the different breeds of light horses depending on their use (saddle, racing, stock horse, show, etc.), the usefulness of all horses depends on their ability to move well. In all breeds the motion should be straight and true, with a long, well-coordinated, elastic stride.

Excess lateral movement of the feet reduces efficiency and detracts from coordination.

Action is affected by the set of the feet and legs. A horse that stands crooked usually moves crooked. A horse that toes in (pigeon-toed) on the front feet will usually paddle or wing out. Some horses place the front feet too close together, sometimes interfering as they move. A horse that toes out (splay-footed) in front will usually dish or wing in.



Fairly close hock action, with the hindlegs moving straight forward is desirable. Lateral movement of the hocks is undesirable.

The horse should move with snap and determination, as if it knows where it is going and is sure to get there. A sluggish movement is undesirable.

Some common *defects* are:

Cross-firing - A "scuffing" on the inside of the diagonal forefeet and hindfeet; generally confined to pacers.

Dwelling - A noticeable pause in the flight of the foot, as though the stride were completed before the foot reaches the ground.

Forging - Striking forefoot with toe of hindfoot.

Interfering - Striking fetlock or cannon with the opposite foot; most often done by base-narrow, toe-wide, or splay-footed horses.

Lameness - A defect detected when the animal favors the affected foot. The load on the ailing foot in action is eased and a characteristic bobbing at the head occurs as the affected foot strikes the ground.

Paddling - Throwing the front feet outward as they are picked up, most common in toe-narrow or pigeon-toed horses.

Pointing - Perceptible extension of the stride with little flexion.

Pounding - Heavy contact with ground instead of desired light, springy movement.

Rolling - Excessive lateral shoulder motion; characteristic of horses with protruding shoulders.

Scalping - The hairline at top of hindfoot hits toe of forefoot as it breaks over.

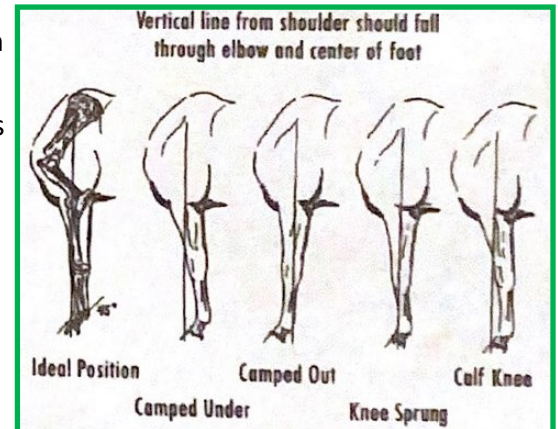
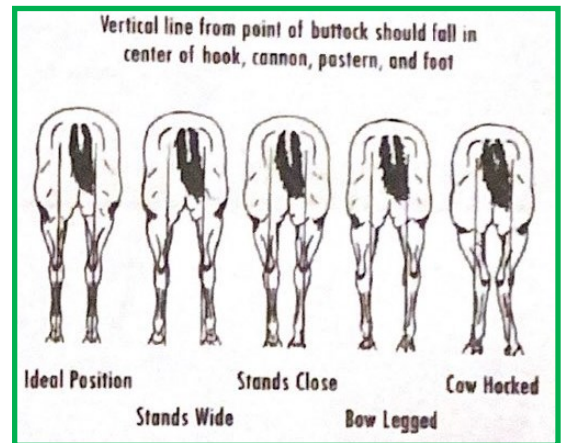
Speedy Cutting - The inside of diagonal fore and hind pastern make contact; sometimes seen in fast-trotting horses.

Stringhalt - Excessive flexing of a hind leg; most easily detected when a horse is backed.

Trappy - A short, quick, choppy stride, a tendency of horses with short, straight pasterns and straight shoulders.

Winding or rope-walking - A twisting of the striding leg around in front of supporting leg, which results in contact like that of a rope-walking artist.

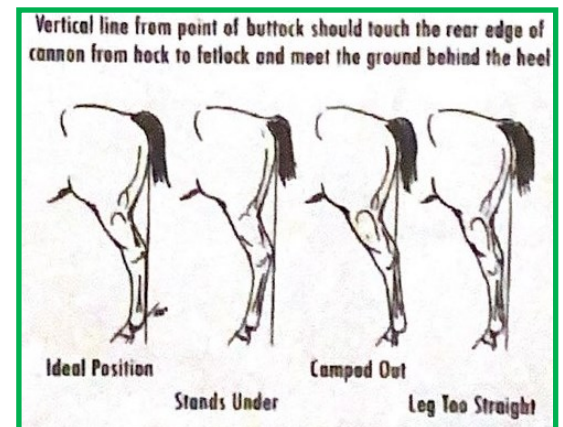
Winging - An exaggerated paddling particularly noticeable in high-going horses.



UNSOUNDNESSES AND BLEMISHES

A major point in judging horses or examines one prior to purchase is the recognition of unsoundnesses and blemishes and calculating the importance of each. A blemish is an abnormality which may detract from the appearance of a horse, but does not affect service-ability. An unsoundness is an abnormality that interferes with the usefulness of the horse.

Certain unsoundnesses have a tendency to be inherited, and these are more serious than those which are acquired by accident. Inherited unsoundnesses make a horse undesirable for breeding.



The common unsoundnesses and blemishes are described in the 4-H Horse Program Series' *Horse Science*.

Equipment

Saddles and Bridles

Equipment:

Bridles

The basic parts of a bridle are the headstall, bit(s) and reins. The bridle when placed on a horse's head serves as a means of communication between the horse and rider or driver. Most headstalls and reins are made of leather, or a synthetic material. A variety of styles and designs are available; Western, English, Hunt and Driving.

Western Bridle:

The Western type of rein may vary with the use of the horse. Split reins are most popular. The romel, a type of closed rein may be popular with some shows and breeds. Reins may be made of leather or a material appropriate for Western riding. The bit should be any standard Western bit with a curb strap or curb chain and shanks. The headstall has a crown piece, cheek piece and possibly a throat latch and brow band. There are various types of headstalls:

Split ear -the crown piece is split allowing one ear to pass through the crown piece to hold the headstall in place.

Slip ear -a small loop is added to the crown piece to go around the ear.

Conventional -a brow band added to the headstall to keep the crown piece from sliding down the horse's neck and to add a little color

English Bridle:

The type of English bridle may vary depending on the use of the horse or pony, and the bit needed. A basic English bridle for show or pleasure consists of a headstall (crown piece, cheek pieces and throat latch), brow band, cavesson, snaffle bit and one set of reins. The cavesson functions to keep the horse's mouth closed. Reins are narrow leather straps with one end attached to the rings of the bit and the other ends attached to each other.

Full bridles combine two separate bits, a curb (Weymouth) and a snaffle (Bridoon) in one bridle. It includes a basic English bridle with a fine snaffle bit and a second headstall with curb bit and curb chain. A lip strap is added to position the curb chain. There are two sets of reins. The wider set going to the snaffle, which raises the horse's head, and the narrower set of reins going to the curb used to develop flexion or a head set. The bits act independently and give the rider a greater range of responses for saddle seat riding and dressage.

Equipment:

Saddles

There are several different types of saddles, and the saddle selected should conform to the needs of the rider and riding style as well as the type of horse used. We will be covering two types of saddles: The Western Saddle and the English Hunt Seat Saddle also known as the Forward Seat Saddle.

1. **The saddle must fit the horse.**
2. **The saddle should not interfere with the ability of the horse to perform.**
3. **The saddle must be appropriate for the riding style and activities associated with that riding style.**
4. **The saddle should fit the rider.**

The tree is the basic structural unit of the saddle. Trees are made of fiberglass or wood and covered with rawhide. The saddle size and fit is determined by the width and height of the parts and overall size of the tree.

Stirrup leathers are placed in various positions on saddles. Be sure the stirrups hang so you can get full weight in them. Stirrups set back throw the rider into the pommel or fork. A rider must feel at ease to enjoy the ride. If the rider is not secure in the saddle, the horse may sense that and not respond properly to cues given.

A saddle should be light and pliable so you can use your leg aids to advantage. A new saddle takes time to get broken in for best use.

Western Saddle:

Western saddles were developed for ranch work and have a horn, which was originally used to tie and hold roped calves or cows in need of medical attention. Today, Western saddles are used for pleasure, show, trail riding, ranch-type work and arena events.

Depending on the Western discipline and the conformation of the horse, different rigging may be used to help the saddle fit the horse and purpose better. Although no single type of rigging is restricted to only one purpose, in general there are common riggings for particular uses. Full double rigging is used for roping; seven-eighths and three-fourths double rigging are used for reining, cutting and pleasure; in-skirt rigging is used for pleasure and trail, and center fire rigging is used on pack saddles and bucking saddles.

Hunt or Forward Seat Saddle:

The Hunt or Forward seat saddle was developed to accommodate the forward seat riding style. The seat places the rider's weight over the withers of the horse. A forward seat saddle is versatile, allowing the rider to be in balance with the horse whether working on a flat arena surface, playing polo, jumping fences, or covering rough terrain in a mixture of flat and jumping work, such as foxhunting.

The flaps are cut more forward and may include padded knee rolls to help the rider when riding on the flat or going over jumps. The forward seat saddle may be cut back.



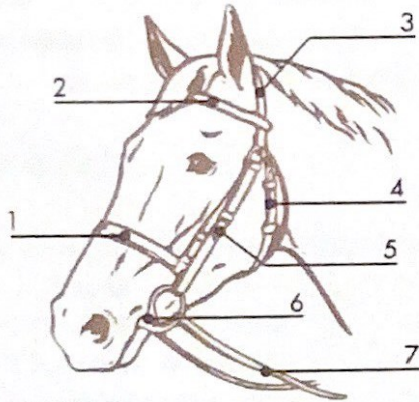
First, to help you become familiar with the parts of English and Western bridles and saddles, complete the eXtension lesson, "Tack and Attire" at www.4-H.org/curriculum/horse.

Next, on large pieces of paper or poster board, draw the following: English Saddle, Western Saddle, English Bridle, Western Bridle. Type up all of the parts of each saddle and bridle in a document. Print the list off and cut out each tack part. Place all of the pieces of paper in a basket. With a group of friends, take turns selecting tack parts from the basket and practice identifying each part on the bridle and saddle drawings. Repeat this activity to master identifying parts of tack.

Finally, test your knowledge by using the diagrams and lists below. Match each numbered part with its corresponding part name by writing the letter next to the appropriate numbered part of a saddle or bridle. Check progress with your project helper.

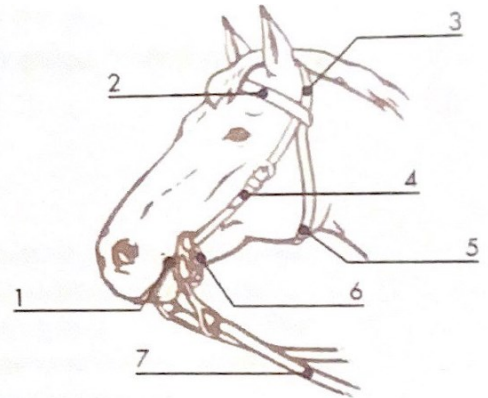
ENGLISH BRIDLE WORD BANK

- A. Bit
- B. Browband
- C. Cavesson
- D. Cheekpiece
- E. Crownpiece
- F. Reins
- G. Throatlatch



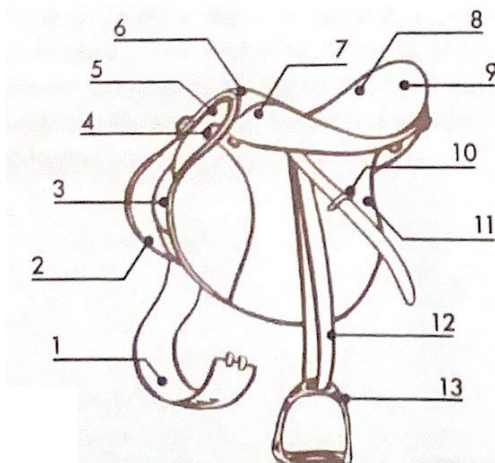
WESTERN BRIDLE WORD BANK

- A. Bit
- B. Browband
- C. Cheekpiece
- D. Crownpiece
- E. Curb Chain
- F. Reins
- G. Throatlatch



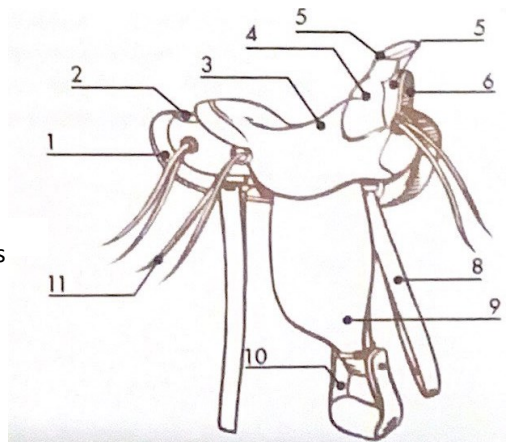
ENGLISH SADDLE WORD BANK

- A. Cantle
- B. Flap
- C. Girth
- D. Gullet
- E. Keeper
- F. O-Ring
- G. Panel
- H. Pommel
- I. Seat
- J. Skirt
- K. Stirrup Iron
- L. Stirrup Leather
- M. Sweat Flap



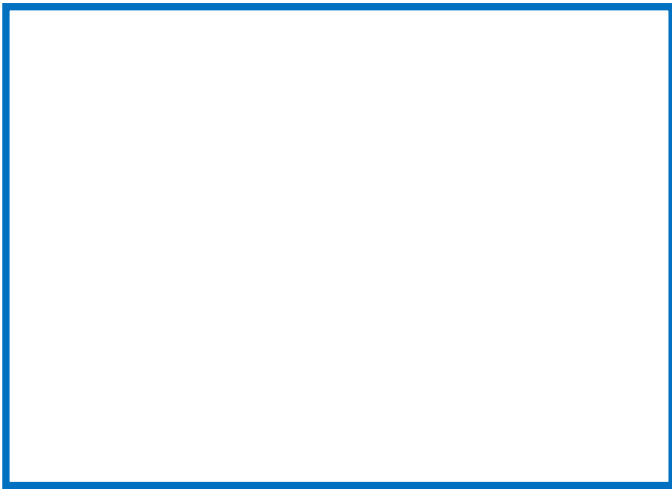
WESTERN SADDLE WORD BANK

- A. Cantle
- B. Fender
- C. Gullet
- D. Horn
- E. Latigo
- F. Pommel
- G. Saddle Strings
- H. Seat
- I. Skirt
- J. Stirrup
- K. Swells



Take a picture of both an English bridle and a Western bridle and explain the differences between the two.

Western Bridle Photo



English Bridle Photo



Differences Between the Two

Western: _____

English: _____

Take a picture of both an English saddle and a Western saddle and explain the differences between the two.

Western Saddle Photo



English Saddle Photo



Differences Between the Two

Western: _____

English: _____

Training

Horsemanship

Exercises



Perform each exercise in one continuous pattern. See how many of the them you can complete successfully. Rate your ability to complete each maneuver on a scale of one to five (see rating scale). Maximum score is 50 points. Ask your project helper to observe you and take videos of your progress!

RATING SCALE

0= no experience with this skill

1= needs work; can accomplish correctly 1-2 times out of 10 tries

2=beginning to learn; can accomplish correctly 3-4 times out of 10 tries

3= adequate; can accomplish correctly 5 times out of 10 tries

4= solid; can accomplish correctly 6-7 times out of 10 tries

5= expert; can accomplish correctly 8 times out of 10 tries

- _____ 1. Walk forward four steps, being sure that your horse is collected. Settle your horse a few seconds before asking it to back four steps.
 - _____ 2. Sidestep/sidepass right and left six steps (or three crossovers) in each direction. Stop your horse before changing directions.
 - _____ 3. Turn on the forehand 360 degrees in each direction, with the pivot foot kept within a three-foot imaginary circle. This must be a continuous movement with no backing around the pivot foot.
 - _____ 4. Turn on the haunches/pivot, 360 in each direction, with the pivot foot kept within a three-foot imaginary circle. This must be a continuous movement with no backing around the pivot foot.
 - _____ 5. Leg yield (or two-track) at a walk four steps to the left, then make at least two straight steps. Then take four steps to the right.
 - _____ 6. From one end of the arena, start a jog trot from a standing position and sit it without posting and without walking steps. Halt at opposite end of arena and turn. Halt.
 - _____ 7. From the opposite end of the arena, demonstrate a posting trot on a straightaway down the center of the arena. Post on either diagonal, changing diagonals at least three times. Walk to the center of the arena and halt.
 - _____ 8. Execute three figure eight's. Execute the first figure eight at a posting trot, demonstrating correct diagonals at the center of the circle. Without halting, execute the second figure eight at a canter/lope using a simple change of lead, coming down to a walk at the center of that figure eight. Halt. Execute the third figure eight at a canter/lope, coming down to a trot at the center of that figure eight. Halt.
 - _____ 9. Execute one figure eight, demonstrating complete, flying changes of lead. Without halting, continue with two circles to the right with the right lead, execute another flying change, and continue with two circles to the left with the left lead. Halt at your starting point.
 - _____ 10. From one end of the arena, start from a walk down the center of the arena. Canter/lope straight forward with two complete flying changes of lead on the straightaway. Halt, turn, and canter/lope back to the center of the arena. Halt and allow your horse to settle; square it up and stand for ten seconds.
- _____ TOTAL



Prior to working with your horse, check out the horse training course and video on working horses on the ground on the horse curriculum website at www.4-H.org/curriculum/horse. Also search for any YouTube videos for different skills you would like to see demonstrated. Don't forget about your project helper!

With your horse, perform each of the basic riding skills listed. Ask others to assist you as needed. It may be helpful to take lessons from a trainer or have someone video your riding while practicing—watching your practice can help you see mistakes you may have made and improve your skills! When you and your horse are ready, correctly demonstrate the skills to your helper to complete this activity. Add a checkmark in front of each skill that you perform to your satisfaction. Have a friend or family member take pictures as you complete each skill.

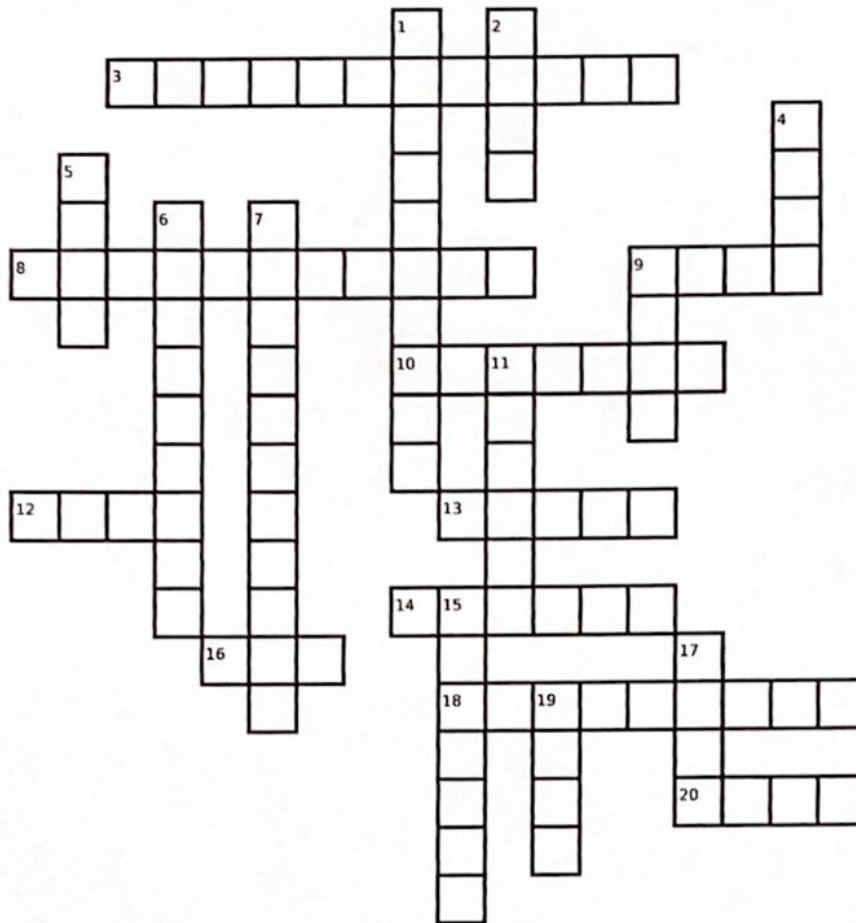
RIDING SKILLS TO PERFORM (CHECK WHEN EACH IS COMPLETE)

Date Completed	Skill	Picture of Skill (optional)
	Mount and dismount	
	Walk your horse at halter	
	Trot your horse at halter	
	Stop your horse at halter	
	Reverse your horse at halter	
	Back your horse at halter	
	Walk then trot your horse on command while riding	
	Trot your horse then canter on correct lead while riding	
	Perform a figure eight at canter with correct lead changes while riding	

Worksheets

Must be completed to receive credit.

Horse Knowledge



DOWN:

1. The last completely wild breed of horse
2. The offspring of a Jack and a mare
4. The number of barrels used in the Texas T pattern
5. The sensitive soft portion of tissue on the bottom surface of the horse's hoof
6. The first milk from a mare that is heavy with antibodies
7. The winner of the Triple Crown in 1973
9. A small white mark on the end of the nose is called
11. The vaccination that is required annually
15. The breed that has one less set of ribs
17. The bony portion of the tail
19. Trot and ___ are the two gaits in Standardbred racing

ACROSS:

3. Breed that sheds its mane yearly
8. The place where hoof growth originates
9. What is the father of a horse called
10. The protein that makes up horses' hooves
12. The small white mark on the forehead
13. Offspring of a stallion and a jenny
14. The part of the horse located between the quarter and the hock
16. The mother of a horse is called
18. Breed developed by Nez Perce Indians
20. Part between the forearm and the cannon

3 KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENTS

1. Match the following grains (on the left) with their descriptions (on the right). Draw a line from the grain to its description.

A. Oats	1. Susceptible to ergot fungus
B. Barley	2. Easy to digest; soft and easy to roll
C. Corn	3. Must be fed crimped or rolled
D. Wheat	4. Can be lethal when moldy
E. Rye	5. High in energy; expensive
2. Name three common protein supplements.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
3. Name three common fat supplements.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
4. When should you add a supplement to your horse's diet?

5. What are three things that you should do to ensure your horse stays healthy when the weather is cold?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
6. What are four health problems that are common during the hotter months of the year?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
7. What are three ways that you can prevent heat-related health problems?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
8. Below are scenarios that depict health issues your horse may experience. Write "Y" if you should call a veterinarian in the situation; write "N" if you should not call a veterinarian.

 Your horse has a temperature of 101 degrees Fahrenheit.

 Your horse has a deep puncture wound.

 Your horse appears to have a broken bone.

 Your horse appears to be limping a bit.

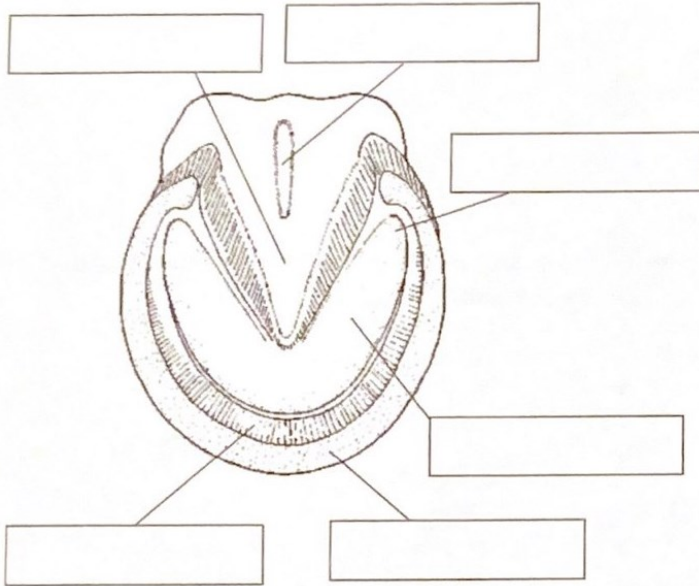
 Your horse has persistent diarrhea.

 Your horse has a wound that appears to be infected.

Level

3 KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENTS

9. Identify the following parts of the hoof. Write their names in the boxes.



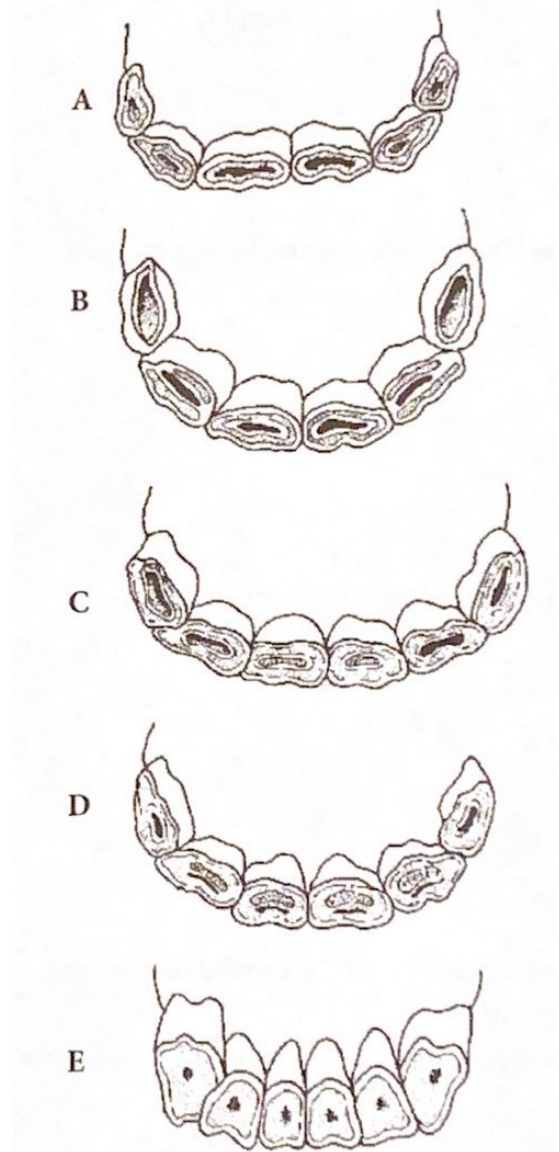
10. Match the following unsoundness and/or conformation faults (on the left) to their definitions (on the right). Draw a line from the conformation fault/unsoundness to its definition.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Bone spavin | 1. Depression of the muscle mass in the shoulder caused by an injury to a nerve |
| B. Bog spavin | 2. Puffy condition in the hollow of the hock |
| C. Thoroughpin | 3. Soft filling of the natural depression on the inside and front of the hock. |
| D. Calf-knees | 4. Knees that protrude too far forward when viewed from the side |
| E. Buck-knees | 5. Knees that break backward when viewed from the side |
| F. Sweeney | 6. Bony enlargement on the inside and front of the hock |

11. How many permanent teeth do adult male horses have?

12. How many permanent teeth do adult female horses have?

13. Put the following teeth in order from youngest to oldest. Write the order in the space provided below.



Youngest

Oldest

Resources List:

- Horse Science: 4-H Horse Program Series
- Horses and Horsemanship: 4-H Horse Program Series
- Riding the Range: Level 4 Horse Riding

Compiled by:

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