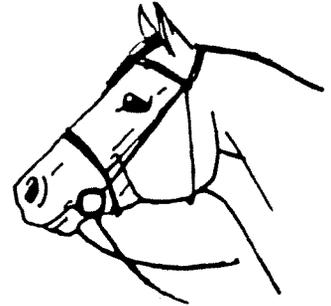




ORANGE COUNTY 4-H

HORSE PROGRAM

LEVEL 1 MEMBERS GUIDE



CATEGORY

- A) Basic Horse Care
 1) General Horse Care - pgs. 2-3
- B) Horse Terminology & Grooming Tools -
 1) Glossary - pg. 4
 A) What is a hand?
 B) What is a stallion?
 C) What is a gelding?
 D) What is a mare?
 E) What is a filly?
 F) What is a colt?
 G) What is a suckling?
 H) What is a weanling?
 I) What is a foal?
 J) What is a horse?
 K) What is a pony?
 L) What is a tie stall?
 M) What is a box stall?
- 2) Know the five basic horse coat colors - pg. 5
- 3) Identify Grooming Tools and proper use - pgs. 6-10
- C) Parts of the Horse - pgs. 11-13
 1) Be able to identify all the parts of a horse
 (includes member worksheet)
- D) Haltering, Tying, Leading - pgs. 14-19
 1) Know how to tie a quick release knot
 2) Know proper height to tie a horse and correct length to use
 3) Know the correct way to lead a horse and hold a leadrope
 4) Know parts of the halter
 5) Know the "Rules of Safety" when handling horses
- E) Know the 4-H Pledge & Motto

4-H Pledge:

I pledge

My HEAD to Clearer Thinking,
 My HEART to Greater Loyalty,
 My HANDS to Larger Service, and
 My HEALTH to Better Living, for my Club,
 My Community, My Country, and My World.

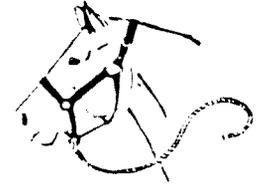
4-H Motto:

"To Make the Best Better"

Further Reference:
 "Horsemanship in Pictures", by Susan Harris
 available at 4-H Office at cost



GENERAL HORSE CARE



FEEDING HINTS

1. A Horse should always have access to all the water and salt they can use.
2. Never feed mouldy or dusty grain or hay.
3. Keep feed locked in an area where the horse cannot get at it.
4. If horse is on pasture in the summer, check grass regularly to make sure it is a couple of inches high. If not, supplement the horse's feed with hay.
5. As a rule of thumb, a horse should get 2 - 2 1/2 lbs. total feed (hay & grain) for each 100 lbs. body weight. A 1000 lb. horse should get 20-25 lbs. total feed a day. Therefore, if your horse gets 5 lbs. of grain a day he should get 15-20 lbs. of hay. For an idle horse you can decrease the grain and increase the hay. To determine the weight of your horse, pull a measuring tape tight around the heart girth and compare the measurement with the following table. You may also purchase a weight tape at any feed or tack store

<u>Inches</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
30	100	62 3/8	700
40	200	65 3/8	800
45 3/4	300	68 3/8	900
50 1/2	400	70 3/8	1,000
55 3/8	500	72 1/2	1,100
59	600	75	1,200
		77 3/8	1,300

If your horse is thin, feed more; if he is overweight, feed less.

Weigh the grain in your scoop so you know how much you are feeding. Weigh 5 bales of hay and average them to know how much hay to feed.

6. Hay and grain should be divided into at least two feeds a day. Feeding times should be the same hour each day. Horses fed at irregular hours are inclined to fret and therefore tend to lose weight.
7. Horses should be wormed every other month.
8. If you feed hay outside, it is best to feed in a hay rack. Feeding from the ground increases worm contamination.
9. Never give your horse a large amount of grain if he is not accustomed to it. If you want to increase your horse's grain, or change from one type of grain to another, do it gradually.
10. When turning your horse out on grass at any time, get him used to grass gradually.
11. Never give your horse grain or water when he is hot.

- more -

GENERAL CARE (cont'd)

12. A horse should have some kind of shelter both summer and winter.
13. If your horse is kept inside, stalls should be cleaned daily.
14. Never stake a horse out on a rope or chain - this is extremely dangerous.
15. Check your fences regularly. Your horse can get hurt on loose fencing, or hit by a car if he gets out.
16. Check stall's, pastures, etc. regularly for broken glass, loose nails, cans, etc.
17. If you ride regularly on hard ground you should have your horse or pony shod. If your horse is not shod it's hooves should be trimmed every other month.

SOME RIDING RULES

18. If your horse has not been ridden for several weeks, don't take him out for a long fast ride. Horses are like people, it takes them time to get back into good physical condition. Even when they are in good condition, never run a horse constantly. Let him walk and catch his breath often.
19. Never run your horse on the hard road. It can damage his feet and legs, or result in a bad fall.
20. Do not let your horse put his head down to graze when you are on him. It is a bad habit, and can become dangerous if the horse puts his head down suddenly.
21. Always take the time to cool your horse when you are done riding, and watch him until his breathing is normal.
22. Never give your horse grain or water when he is hot. Cool him out first.

HORSE SCIENCE LEVEL I GLOSSARY

COLT	A male horse up to three years old.
FILLY	A female horse up to three years old.
FOAL	A colt or filly under one year old.
GELDING	An altered or castrated horse.
MARE	A mature female horse over three years old.
STALLION	An unaltered male horse over three years old.
SUCKLING	A foal that has not been weaned.
WEANLING	A foal that has been weaned.
PONY	A pony is 14.2 hands or smaller.
HORSE	A horse is larger than 14.2 hands.
HAND	A hand measures four inches. Horses' height is given in hands and inches.
TIE STALL	A stall that a horse is tied in. It measures 5 feet wide and 8 to 9 feet long, and is open in the back.
BOX STALL	A completely enclosed stall that a horse can move freely in, at least 10' x 10', 10' x 12' or 12' x 12'.

FIVE BASIC COAT COLORS

I. The five basic horse coat colors are:

- A. Bay
- B. Black
- C. Brown
- D. Chestnut
- E. White

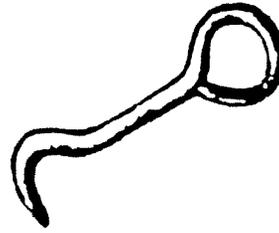
A short descriptive discussion of each of the colors follows:

- A. **BAY** - A bay horse is one whose coat is various shades of brown with black points: mane, tail, muzzle and legs.
- B. **BLACK** - A black horse has black eyes, hoofs, and skin. The points are always black. Tan or brown hairs on the muzzle or flank indicates that the horse is not a true black but a seal brown.
- C. **BROWN** - A brown horse is one whose coloration is brown. Many brown horses are mistakenly called black, because they are so dark. A close examination of the hair on the muzzle and around the lips will quickly tell whether the horse is brown or black. The mane and tail are always dark.
- D. **CHESTNUT** - (SORREL) A chestnut is a horse whose coat is basically red. His mane and tail are normally the same shade as his body. The mane and tail of a chestnut horse are never black. Chestnut color varies from a bright yellowish red to a rich mahogany red.
- E. **WHITE** - The true white horse is born pure white and dies the same color. Very little, if any, seasonal change takes place in his coat color. Age does not affect it. A true white horse has pink skin.

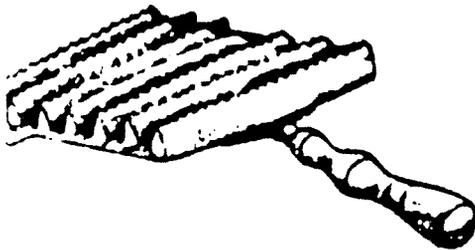
GROOMING TOOLS



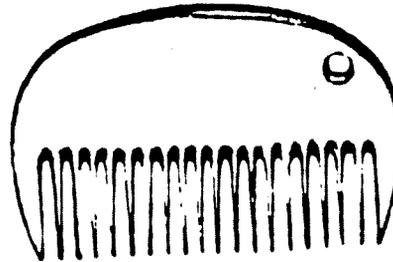
CURRY COMB



Hoof Pick



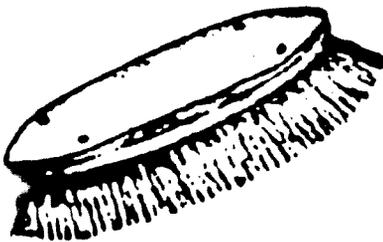
Curry Comb



MANE & TAIL COMB



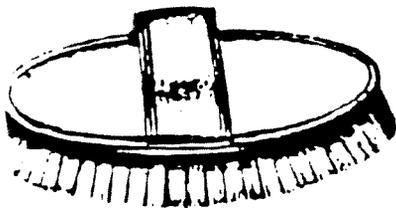
Sponge



Dandy Brush



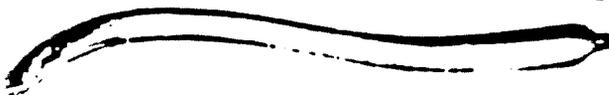
GROOMING CLOTH



BODY BRUSH



SHEDDING BLADE



SWEAT SCRAPER

GROOMING HORSES AND PONIES

Grooming is necessary to encourage cleanliness, prevent disease and improve a horse's condition and appearance. How much grooming is needed depends on the condition of the horse and how much he is expected to do. The better he is fed and the more he is worked, the less the groom must do to keep the skin and coat in perfect condition.

Proper feeding provides all the nutrients necessary for good health. In addition, a horse's skin is exercised and kept supple by movement. Sweat helps regulate body temperature and wash the waste products from the pores. Exercise improves circulation, which provides extra nourishment to the skin and hair. In the case of the working horse, grooming becomes an assistant to these natural processes.

On the other hand, a horse that is ridden once or twice a week and then kept idle in the pasture requires much more grooming. An idle horse does not keep his skin supple by exercising, so the groom must do it for him. When a horse stands in a field or stall, his heart does not work as hard as when he exercises. The groom must stimulate circulation with a brisk brushing or massage. Since idle horses rarely sweat, the groom must remove scurf (flakes of dead skin), dead hair and waste materials from the coat.

Though the steps in grooming never vary, an idle horse requires much more time to groom than a working horse.

If a groom is to do a good job, he must have the proper equipment. A grooming kit should be assembled, which includes the following minimum of equipment:

1. A rubber curry comb for loosening dead hair and scurf. Use in a circular motion. The curry provides a good massage and can be used to clean the body brush. Metal curry combs are quite harsh but can be used with care. No curry should be used below the knees, hocks or on the face.
2. A dandy brush is used for brushing off dry loose dirt. Brush in the direction of the hair in a flicking motion.
3. A body brush is used for finishing the grooming to get the leftover dust off. It can be used on all parts of the horse.
4. A hoof pick is used for removing dirt from the hoof.
5. Two sponges of different colors are needed: one for cleaning the dock and the other for the face and nostrils.
6. A rub rag is used for polishing the coat.
7. A sweat scraper is used for drying the horse after a bath. It is not to be used on boney parts of the horse.

- more -

Whether currying, brushing or rubbing, the groom should always begin on the near side of the horse and work from neck to tail, then start again on the off side and repeat the process. This saves much running back and forth.

Starting on the near side, take the curry comb in the left hand and groom down the horse's body in small, circular strokes to remove scurf and dead hair. Accumulated dirt may be removed from the curry by clapping it on the floor or against a plank. Never use a curry on the head or legs.

Once the thick surface dirt has been loosened, go over the horse with the dandy brush. Use a flicking motion to brush away loosened dirt. Also brush the legs.

The only grooming tools that should ever be used on the horse's head are the rub rag and the body brush. Before using the body brush on the head, however, go over the rest of the body with large circular strokes, following the direction of the hair's growth. This step removes all the dust and dirt raised by the dandy brush and curry comb. It must be done thoroughly and well. Force the brush, with considerable weight behind it, through the coat, ending with an upward flick of the wrist. When the horse's body is finished, the head, mane and legs may be gently done. The brush should be cleaned every few strokes by raking the curry comb across its bristles.

When finished with the body brush, go over the entire horse with a rub rag, polishing the coat.

With one clean, moist sponge or face cloth, carefully clean the horse's eyes and nostrils, using clear water. With a different sponge or cloth clean the dock. Make sure that the sponges or cloths are of different colors and do not use them interchangeably. They should be laundered after each use. Cloths have the added advantage of being cleaned more easily. Each horse should have his own personal cloths or sponges.

A metal mane comb is used to comb the mane and tail, but it may pull out too many hairs if used daily. For general grooming, a dandy or body brush should be used. The mane may be simply brushed, but the tail should be done by holding it in one hand and separating small swatches of hair out with the other. Each swatch is then brushed and dropped. Once the entire tail has been gone through, lay the hair across your knee and brush through it thoroughly. Any tangles should be unsnarled with the fingers, since pulling them out with a comb drastically shortens the hair.

With a hoofpick, dig caked material out of the foot. Work from the heel toward the toe. Then, if the hoofpick should slip, it will not gouge the frog. Remember to clean the cleft of the frog gently but thoroughly. This is the place where thrush (equine athlete's foot) most frequently develops.

While cleaning the hooves, make certain the shoes are firmly in place and that the clinches are firm and smooth. On an unshod horse, check for chipped hooves, lateral and sand cracks and damage to the hoof wall. As a final step, brush the hooves, especially around the coronary band and on the heel, with hoof dressing or oil. This will keep them soft and in good condition.

Follow a procedure when cleaning the feet so that your horse will know what to expect. Most horsemen work around the horse in a counter-clockwise direction - starting with the near fore foot, then the near hind, the off hind, and off fore.

To pick up the fore foot, stand beside your horse's shoulder facing his rear. Place the hand nearest the horse on his shoulder and run your other hand gently but firmly down the back of the leg until the hand is just above the fetlock. Grasp the fetlock area with the fingers and at the same time press your other hand against the horse's shoulder, thus forcing his weight onto the opposite foreleg. Pick up the foot and support the weight of the horse's leg on your knee.

The hind foot is picked up in much the same fashion except the hind leg is usually grasped just above the fetlock on the cannon. As you press against the horse's hip with your inside hand, lift the foot directly toward you with the other hand so that the leg is bent at the hock. Then move to the rear placing your thigh underneath the fetlock so as to support his leg firmly.

Once the underside of the foot is exposed, it is rather simple to clean out and inspect the foot. Work from the heel toward the toe with your hoof pick. Most important is a good cleaning of the bottom of the commissures or depressions between the frog and the bars. The deepest part of each depression is near the heel. It is the part most often cleaned improperly, and is the usual seat of thrush.

If the wall of the foot is dry, brittle and cracked, it is wise to use a hoof dressing on the feet occasionally.

The frequency of this will depend on the condition of the feet. For most horses once a week is enough. Several good commercial hoof dressings are on the market. If your horse is going into the show ring, make sure the wall of the

foot is clean. This may require washing with water and a stiff brush to remove caked mud or manure. Hoof dressing or light oil, such as neatsfoot oil, often improves the appearance of the feet for show.

A well-cared-for horse should seldom need a complete bath, but once in a while an occasion arises when the horse must be extra clean. Since baths wash away natural oils, drying the skin and dulling the hair, it is better to avoid them unless absolutely necessary. Do not give the horse a thorough grooming as described above, after bathing. Wait a day for the oils to return to normal. However, rinsing away sweat and dirt after a hard workout is beneficial but for this use clear water to which a mild disinfectant may be added.

To give the horse a complete bath, use lukewarm water and mild, non-detergent soap or shampoo. Lather only a small area at a time, starting at the head. Do not soap the facial area but sponge with clear water. Start the actual bath on the jawbone. Be very careful to rinse out all the soap. Since some horses object at first to being hosed or having water poured over them, go slowly.

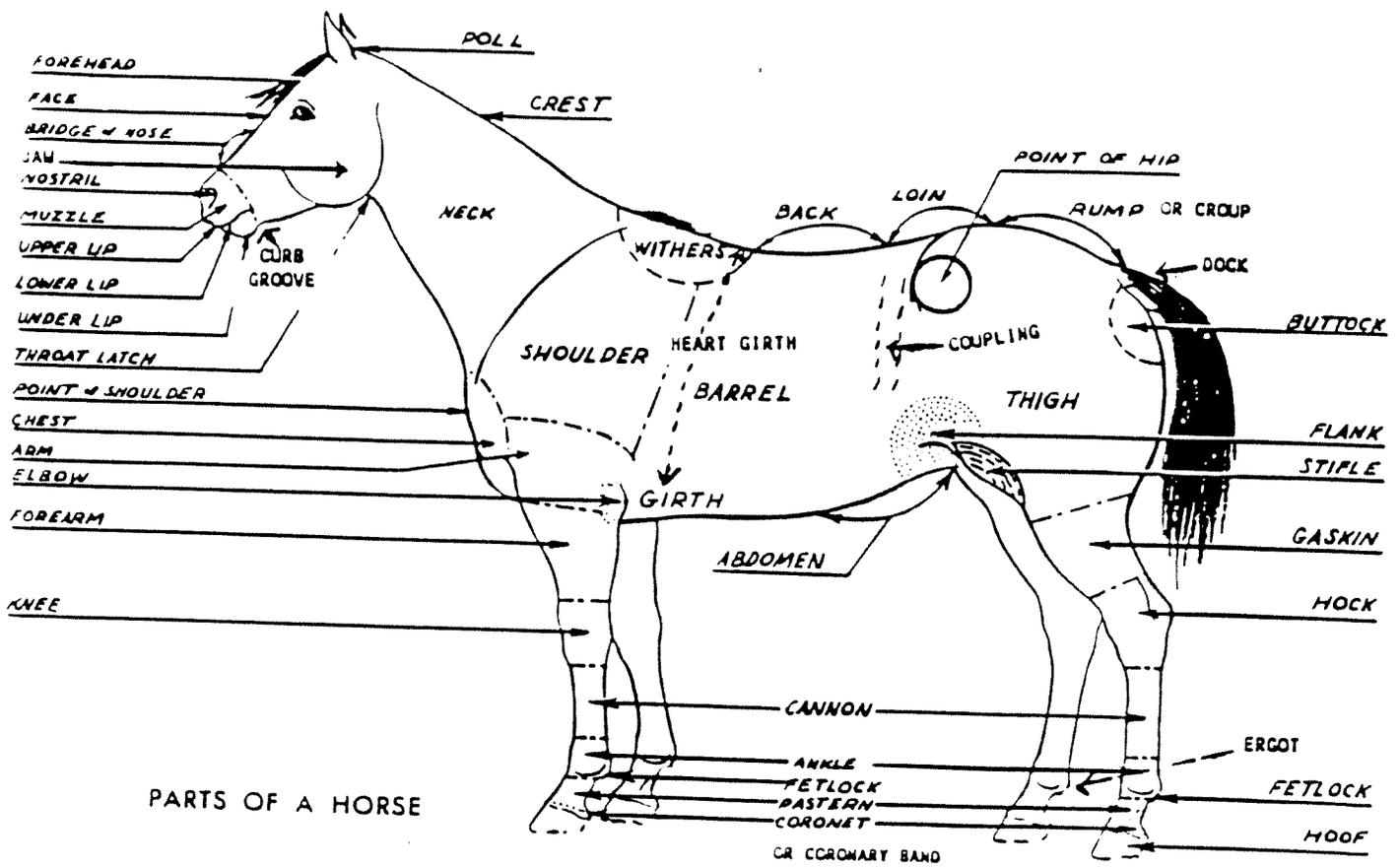
Use the sweat scraper to dry the coat. Do not use on the face or other boney parts. Following the hair, scrape the flat edge over the horse, flicking water out of the groove with a snap of the wrist. Dry the horse further with clean, absorbent towels.

Never completely bathe a horse in cold weather or if he cannot stand in a draft-free place to finish drying. A horse which has been wet down thoroughly is very susceptible to chills. It may be wise to walk a horse until dry if the weather is somewhat cool, and cover with a cooler. When dry, brush the horse with the body brush.

Occasionally the sheath of a gelding or stallion should be carefully washed out. This prevents infection from accumulated body substances which collect inside the sheath. Using a soft cloth, sponge or a sock pulled over the hand, gently proceed to clean inside the sheath with a mild soap. Rinse well. Talk to the horse to reassure him while you are cleaning but if he should start to kick, have an assistant hold one of the horse's forelegs off the ground.

Check the finished job by running the finger tips against the coat, especially over the top of the croup. If there are grey lines on the coat or dirt on the fingers, take out the curry comb and begin again. The final product, an immaculately groomed horse, will be worth the effort.

THE PARTS OF THE HORSE



PARTS OF A HORSE

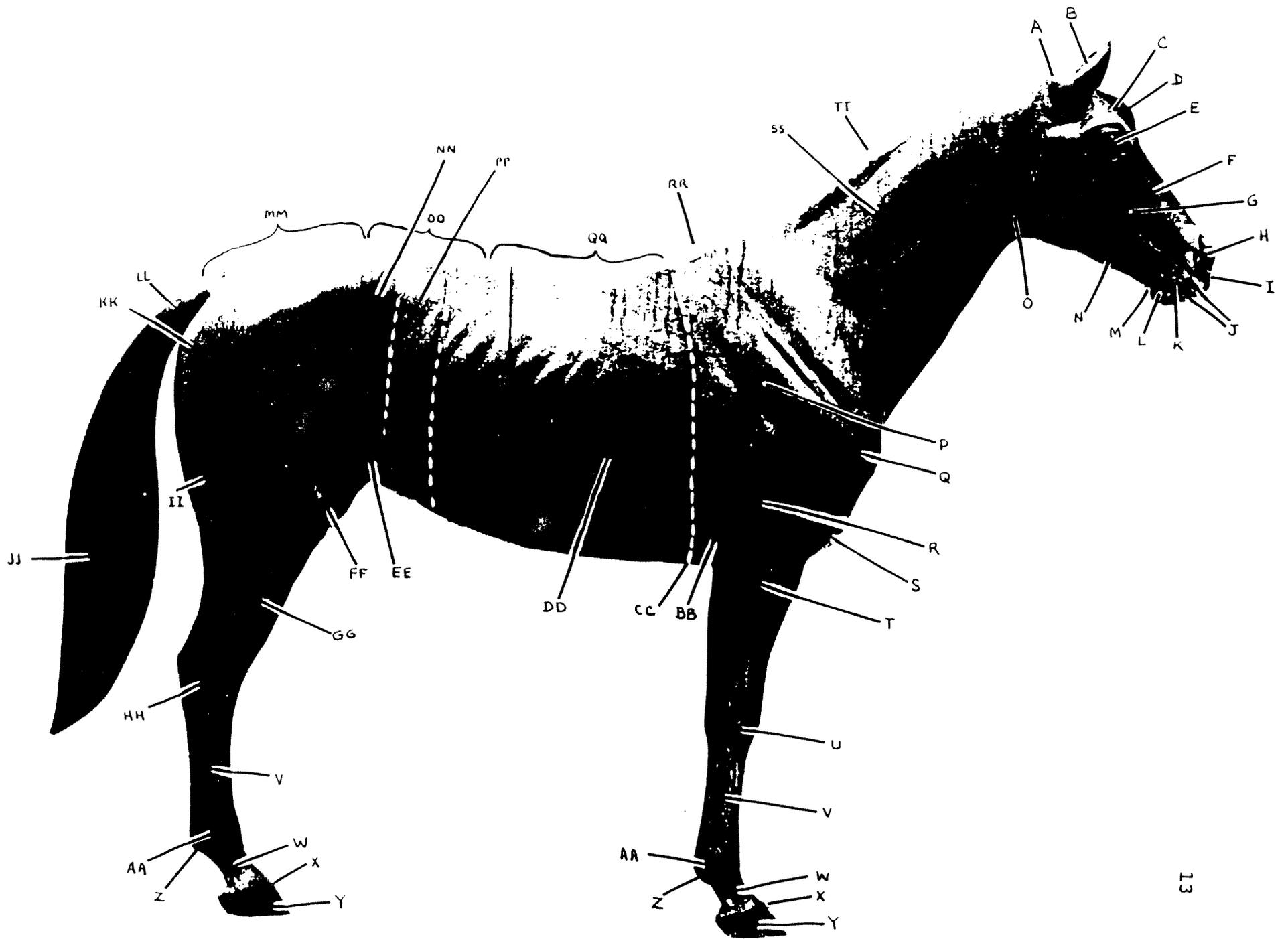
PARTS OF THE HORSE

MEMBERS WORKSHEET

12

Place the letter of the appropriate part from the chart in the blank by the correct name.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| ___Face | ___Croup | ___Lips |
| ___Arm | ___Loin | ___Coronary band |
| ___Shoulder | ___Curb groove | ___Chin |
| ___Knee | ___Nostril | ___Ergot |
| ___Foot | ___Tail | ___Flank |
| ___Elbow | ___Crest | ___Point of buttock |
| ___Forehead | ___Ear | ___Point of hip |
| ___Forearm | ___Dock | ___Point of cheek |
| ___Stifle | ___Cannon | ___Point of shoulder |
| ___Jaw | ___Neck | |
| ___Barrel | ___Nose (muzzle) | |
| ___Gaskin | ___Back | |
| ___Heartgirth | ___Hack | |
| ___Eye | ___Throatlatch | |
| ___Mouth | ___Coupling | |
| ___Poll | ___Thigh (quarter) | |
| ___Withers | ___Forelock | |
| ___Chest | ___Fatlock | |





HORSE PROJECT

Haltering

And Tying Horses

Halters are designed to help catch, hold, lead and tie up horses and ponies. They are not designed to serve as bridles, hackamores, or anything else. Every horse should have his own halter, correctly sized and adjusted to fit.

Halters come in many styles, many materials and varying quality. Every horseman should know the advantages and disadvantages of different kinds, how to adjust them and how to use them.

Leather halters are available in a wide variety of types and an even wider variety of prices. Some are adjustable only at the crown piece. These usually must be buckled and unbuckled to be put on and taken off. Some halters have an adjustable chin strap to accommodate various sizes of muzzles, as well as adjustments in the crown piece to fit various lengths of heads. This type of halter is especially well adapted for use on young growing horses or where one halter is used on a number of horses.

Some halters have snaps at the cheek, so no unbuckling is needed in putting on or removing the halter. This type of halter does not work well on horses that dislike having their ears handled or tend to be head shy.

Leather halters require a great deal of care and attention to keep them in good condition. They must be cleaned regularly and inspected frequently for wear or damage. They are most easily repaired, easiest to individualize with name plates and look dressier than other types of halters. In general, they are also more expensive.

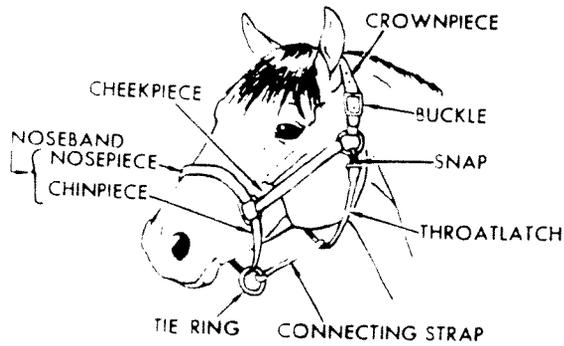
Nylon halters come in a flat web design of various grades. They look like and are designed like leather halters. They are cheaper, last longer and require less care. They are difficult to repair, fade in color and do not break under stress. It is advisable to purchase those with leather crowns.

HALTERING

Carry the halter, unbuckled or unsnapped, in the left hand. The right hand can then grasp the mane at the top of the neck and behind the ears, or the right arm may be placed under the neck with the fingers extended palm upward, palm toward the neck and grasp the mane from the off side. The left hand can then slip the noseband of the halter over the nose.

At this point the right hand can grasp the crown piece and pull it in place, either pulling it back over the ears or by lifting the crown piece strap over the neck behind the ears. Buckling or snapping completes the job. In the case of halters with snaps at the cheek, it may be easier to use the left hand to push the halter back over the ears and use the right to fold the ears forward under the crown piece.

A lead shank can also be used to catch the horse. This is accomplished by placing the lead around the neck and holding both ends as a noose, while the left hand puts the halter in place. This procedure is especially recommended on head shy horses or ponies that resist being haltered.



Halters have specific parts and terminology.

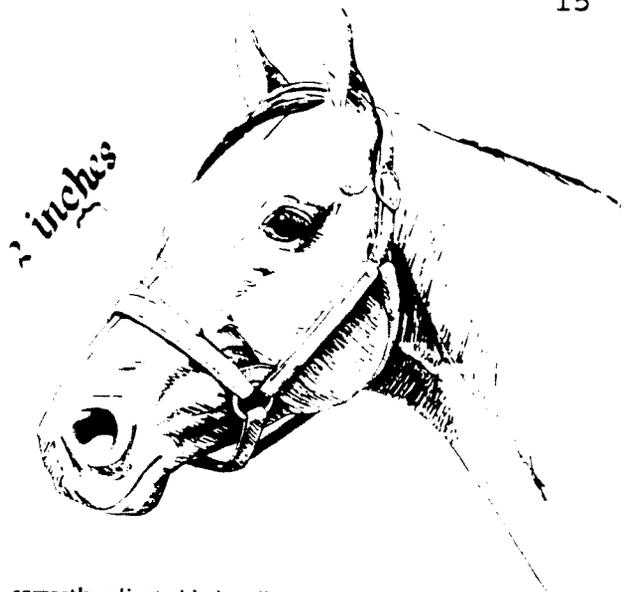
Adjusting the Halter

Once the halter is in place, it should be properly adjusted. This will normally mean simply adjusting the length of the crownpiece. This adjustment is determined by the position of the noseband. The noseband should fall approximately 2 inches below the bony point of the cheek. If the noseband is too high, it may rub against the cheek, causing irritation and loss of hair. This will also cause the chin strap to be pulled too high under the jaw, and can restrict jaw movement. If the noseband is too low, it may restrict breathing and allow the horse to rub the halter off too easily.

If the noseband and chin strap are adjustable, they should be set so two large fingers (two inches) may be placed under the noseband. It may be necessary to adjust the position of nylon & leather halters to make this adjustment.

If the throat latch can be adjusted, it too should be set properly. The horse's nose should be flexed back to the chest. If there is still room in the throttle, the throat latch is correctly adjusted. This will not be a problem with most halters.

Some halters may have an adjustment on both sides of the crown piece. If so, both sides should be adjusted evenly to keep the halter balanced.



A correctly adjusted halter fits snugly with the noseband 2 inches below the bony point of the horse's cheek. If the noseband is too low, it can damage fragile nasal bones and tissues. If the halter is too loose, it will slide around on the horse's head and may even come off.

Do's and Don'ts of Haltering

Halters should never be left on horses that will not be watched or inspected at least daily. Young horses especially should never be turned out wearing halters if there is anything which might catch the halter. Halters may catch on fences, branches or brush. The young horse, unable to free himself, panics - usually with serious consequences.

A horse should not be turned out wearing a loose-fitting halter. Horses use their rear feet to scratch their heads, and loose-fitting halters are an open invitation to get a back foot caught or "hung-up".

Leather halters should be cleaned frequently with saddle soap or leather cleaner. Excess oil should be avoided. Excess oil of any kind, even special leather oils, will make the leather sticky and stretch, and lose its strength. It will rot the stitching quickly. Oiling is necessary only when neglect has allowed the halter to dry out. New halters should be softened with saddle soap only.

Leather halters should not be allowed to remain damp and to mildew. When unused, leather halters should be cleaned and stored in a dry place. Excess heat should also be avoided.

Nylon halters may be cleaned with soap and water. They should be thoroughly dried.

Tying the Horse

There are no "rules" of tying a horse other than those dictated by safety and common sense. Tying is only a matter of keeping a horse in one place. Most horses learn to "tie" simply because they find it easier to stand quietly than to fight. All horses should be taught to stand tied and should not be considered fully trained until they do so.

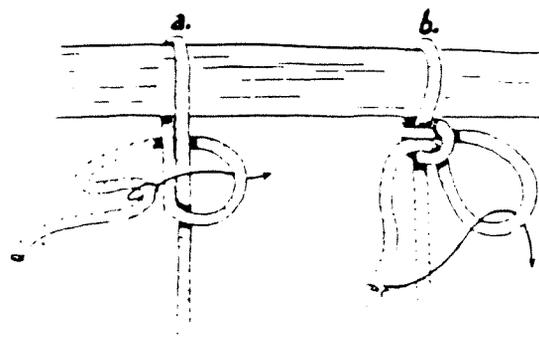
The first requirement in correctly tying a horse is using a knot that can be untied quickly, will not slip and can be untied even though the horse may be pulling back on the tie rope. The recommended knot for tying a halter rope to a fixed object is a quick release knot. This knot is easy to tie and fills all the above requirements. It is, in fact, the only knot that should be used routinely for this type of tying.

The safest method of tying a horse is to put him in crossties. The crossties are attached to the side rings of the halter and to the wall. Rubber X-tie ends and a quick release snap is also recommended.

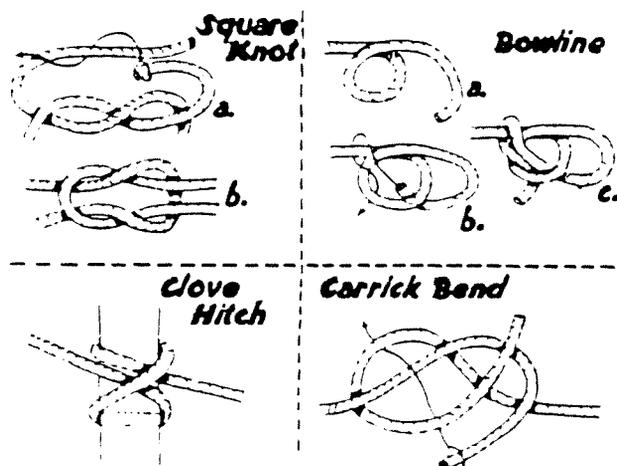
To tie a horse to a post, stake or smooth vertical pole or tree trunk, wrap the lead around the post two or three times, then tie a quick release knot and draw out all the slack. This will be more apt to slip down the post if not tied tightly, but is much safer than the clove-hitch, quick release combination.

The knots should be tied about 3 1/2 to four feet above the ground, with two or three feet of tie rope between the knot and the halter. It is important to keep the horse from

dropping his head down and stepping over the rope. He must, however, be able to get his head up to its normal height.



This is a quick release knot. It is recommended for tying a halter rope to a fixed object.



Several other knots are useful to the horseman. The square knot, the bowline, the clove hitch, and the carrick bend all have specific uses but none should be used by themselves in tying horses.

Summary

Halters can be obtained in many designs and types and at many prices. The advantages and disadvantages of each type of halter and material used in construction should be considered in selecting a halter. Halters should be used for their intended purpose only, should be of the correct size and should be properly adjusted.

Tying horses requires the proper equipment, a knowledge of a few basic knots, and an appreciation for the safety of both the horse and his handler.

Leading the Horse

Your horse should walk beside you when being led. Teach your horse to walk forward enough so you are walking at its left shoulder when leading.

With your right arm near or against the horse's shoulder, you can feel its actions and anticipate its moves. With a rather loose grip in the right hand and a halter shank that will feed through your hand, you are not likely to get caught in the shank, stepped on, or to lose control of the horse.

Always untie a horse before removing his halter. When turning him loose, lead him completely through the gate or door and turn him around to face the direction from which you entered. Release the lead or remove the halter. Make him stand quietly while you release him. Avoid letting a horse bolt away and kick at you in the process.

Holding the Halter Shank

For safety's sake, most show requirements demand a folded bight at the end of the shank in the left hand.

The right hand should be placed 14 to 16 inches away from the horse's head while the left hand holds the shank. This allows you to be in command if the horse should rear. The right hand can slip down the shank and the folds in the shank prevent the left hand's getting tangled, in an emergency situation.

Never wrap a halter shank around your hand.



Good fitting halters have enough room at the throat and chin but not so much that hind feet can catch in them when scratching.

Fold the "bight" of the shank in your left hand to avoid getting tangled.



RULES FOR SAFETY

Occasionally you read in the newspaper that someone has been hurt while handling horses. Most of these accidents could be prevented by learning a few rules of safety.

1. Always speak to a horse before touching him. Most horses will jump and some will kick when startled. Let him know that you are approaching.
2. Whenever possible, approach a horse from the front. If moving around the rear of the horse, keep a hand firmly on him so he knows where you are. Do not tickle him.
3. The closer you stand to a horse the less likely you will be kicked; you may be shoved away, but not hurt.
4. Never tease your horse or allow others to tease or abuse him. He may develop habits which are hard to unlearn.
5. Learn the safe and proper way to lift and hold feet, particularly hind feet.
6. Use a long lead strap. If horse goes up, release hand nearest to halter so you can stay on the ground.

Remember that the horse is stronger than you. You cannot outpull him, so "out-think" him. A quick snap on the lead strap will usually remind him of his manners.

Walk beside your horse when leading, not ahead or behind him.

Keep leads and long lines off the ground so he does not get his feet tangled.

When leading into a box stall or into a field, turn the horse around facing the door or gate before releasing the lead strap.

7. Horses can be frightened by unusual objects and noises. Anticipate such fright and steady your horse.
8. Keep tack in good condition and properly adjusted to the horse. Replace worn parts with new ones. Check bridle, stirrup leathers, and girths especially. Leave safety catches for stirrup leathers on English tacks open.
9. Adjust saddle carefully so it does not slip while mounting. Take up girth again after horse is led out of stable.
10. Mount in the open and away from hard surfaces or rocks. If horse sidesteps, you have a softer landing.
11. If horse is too full of steam, work on a long line a few minutes before riding.

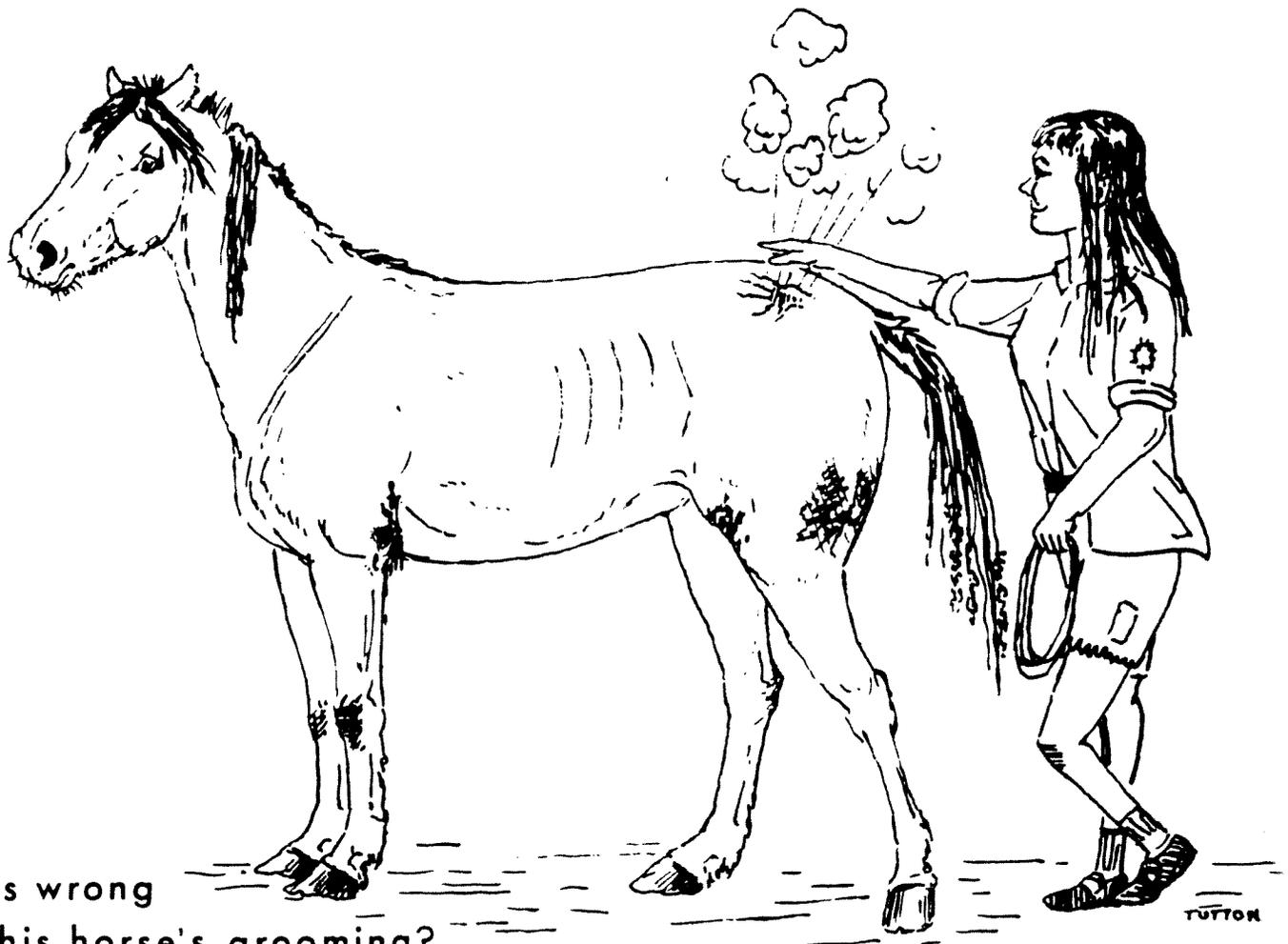
Rules for Safety(cont'd)

12. Keep your horse under control at all times. He is working for you, not vice versa.. Adjust your gait or speed to the terrain. Keep off pavement and generally follow the rules for the safe operation of an automobile.
13. Walk up hill and down. If riding in groups on the trail, keep your distance from the horse in front, and be alert for overhead obstacles.
 - . If riding on the roads ride on right shoulder with the traffic.

P.S. For further information there is an equine library at the 4-H office. The Pony Club manual "A Manual of Horsemanship" would also be helpful.

GROOMING HORSES and PONIES

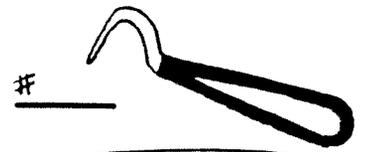
Member's Workbook



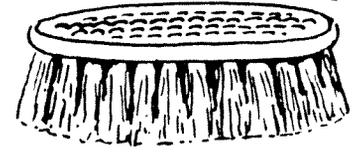
What's wrong
with this horse's grooming?

Identify each of these pieces of equipment. Indicate the primary usefulness of each and the limitations of use of each.

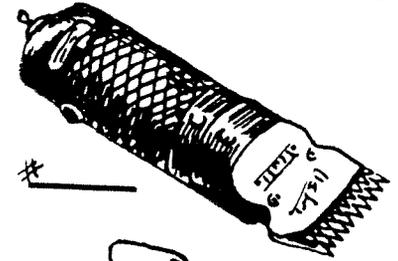
1. Mane comb _____



2. Thinning comb _____



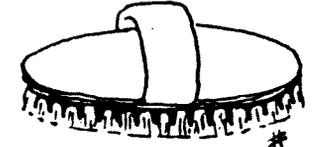
3. Rice root brush _____



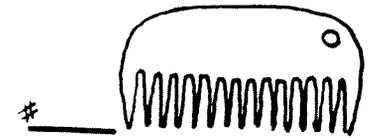
4. Body brush _____



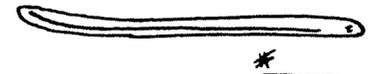
5. Grooming cloth _____



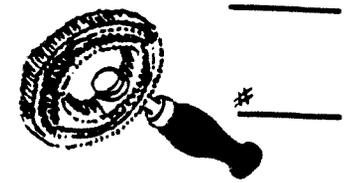
Metal curry _____



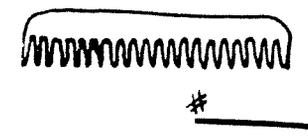
7. Sweat scraper _____



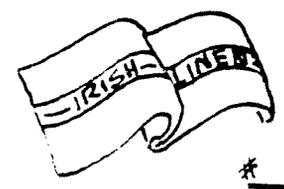
8. Hoof pick _____



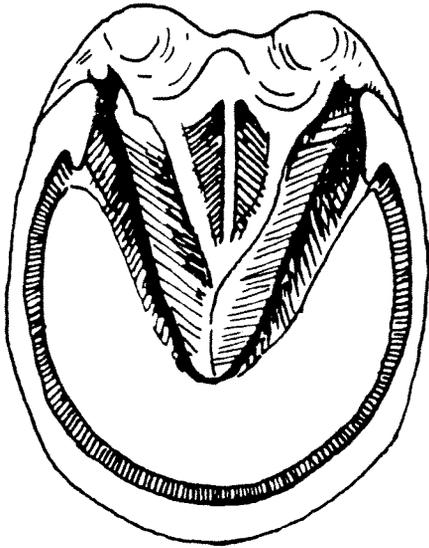
9. Clippers _____



10. Rubber curry _____



Describe the procedure for cleaning the foot. With an arrow indicate the direction of hoof pick action. Put circles around the places where special care should be taken.



Grooming is important. Explain how proper grooming produces these results.

1. More attractive appearance _____

2. Healthier skin _____

3. Fewer parasites _____

4. A shinier coat _____

5. Less lameness _____

6. More easily managed horse _____

7. Sounder feet and legs _____

8. Less disease _____

