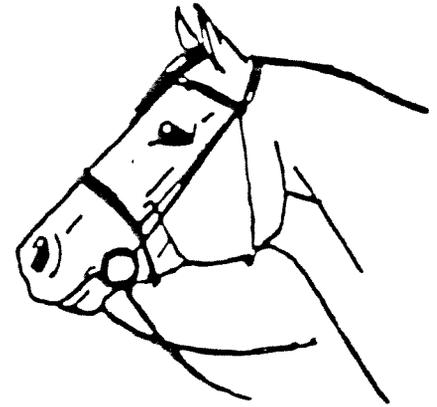


ORANGE COUNTY 4-H
HORSE PROGRAM
LEVEL 2
MEMBERS GUIDE



Category

A. Horse Care -

1. Stable Management Pages 2 & 3
2. Health & Sanitation principles important to Horse Care Pages 4 & 5

B. Horse Terminology -

1. Horse coat color variation. Know the 5 major coat color variations. Dun - Grey - Palomino - Pinto - Roan Pages 6,7 & 8
2. Know the Face Markings, Leg Markings and additional descriptive terms
3. Breeds of Horses Pages 9-14

C. Parts of Horse -

1. Care of Horses Feet Pages 15, 16, 17 & 18
2. Identify Parts of Hoof & Pastern - Know all parts Page 19
3. Cleaning the Feet Pages 17 & 18

D. Horse Related Project - choice of one

Credit for this category will be given when one of the projects listed here is shown at County Fair and/or Level Testing Day. A different project must be completed for EACH LEVEL. References for these projects are available from the 4-H office. Guidelines for each project must be followed.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Feed Board | 9. Breed Scrap Book |
| 2. Forage Board | 10. Knot Board |
| 3. Bedding Board | 11. Horse Craft Project |
| 4. Photography Display | 12. Riding Helmet Cover |
| 5. Horse Clock | 13. Field Crops |
| 6. Horse Pinup Lamp | |
| 7. Bulletin Board | |
| 8. Tack Box | |

STABLE MANAGEMENT

Stalls used for horses are either box or tie stalls. The type selected often depends upon the space available for housing. Since most light horses are not used regularly, and weather conditions may also limit exercise, a box stall should be provided if at all possible, if kept in. Run-in sheds in paddocks provide shelter for horses not kept in stalls.

Size: Box stall, at least 10' x 10'; 10' x 12' or 12' x 12' better. Tie stall, 5' wide and 8' to 9' long.

Walls: Should be made of smooth planks. Avoid projections of all kinds (nails, wire, hooks, splinters, etc.) A polyurethane finish will preserve planks and make walls easier to clean.

Floors: Well-drained earth floors are most comfortable; plank next; concrete last. Porus blacktop can also be used. It eliminates wet spots and is easier on the horse's feet than concrete. There is a new porous brick also available. Planks do rot out, and have to be replaced occasionally. Concrete floors are hard, and more bedding is necessary to provide comfort, but they are easy to keep clean. Earth floors, though comfortable, have the disadvantage of the need to refill depressions as they occur, but they do drain well.

Ceilings: Ceilings should be at least 8' high; 9' is better, to provide ventilation and plenty of head room.

Mangers: Locate at convenient height for size of horse. Feed box/tub and hay racks may be of plastic or wooden construction. Hay can be fed on the floor if the area is kept clean. Feeding hay on the floor can help to avoid breathing and eye problems. Water should be available at all times in a bucket or drinking bowl. Fresh water is necessary to maintain a healthy horse. Trace mineral salt (red) in block or loose form should be provided, either on a wall hanger or in the feed box. If the horse is greedy the salt block in the feed box will slow him down. Manger, feed box/tub and water buckets must be kept clean and free from old moldy feed, manure and slime.

Doors: Doors should be 3'6" to 4'0" wide to avoid injury and constructed of rugged material such as the side walls of stall, or steel. Hardware to close the door should be simple, and easily unfastened. Avoid "combinations" which can cause trouble and delay in emergencies. Doors may be hung on heavy T-hinges, or may slide on a track.

Windows: Windows are necessary for cross ventilation in summer, and light the year round. Protect them against breakage with heavy woven wire or slats. Be sure wire or bars are not permanently attached so that they can be easily removed for window cleaning.

Bedding: A soft, dry bed should always be provided. Materials used are treated shredded paper, peat moss, straw, shavings, and sawdust. Shavings and straw are best. Shavings and sawdust may be available at a local sawmill. Be sure there is no black walnut or wild cherry wood in the shavings, because they are highly toxic to horses. The amount of bedding required depends on the type of stall floor, and outside weather conditions. Capped hocks may result from insufficient bedding.

Cleaning Stalls: First remove all manure and wet bedding. Stack clean bedding in a clean corner. Rake or sweep floor. Let floor air if horse is turned out. Respread clean bedding and add new bedding, if necessary. The stall must be cleaned daily if the horse is turned out during the day, and twice daily if the horse is not turned out. If you do not keep your horse in a stall, the run-in shed should be bedded down daily and cleaned regularly. Lime should be spread on floor of stall or run-in sheds to reduce odor.

Manure Disposal: Do not have manure pile near barn, if not composted, because flies will breed in it. Covering the manure pile with black plastic will prevent flies from breeding. Manure in yards and small paddocks should be removed weekly, or broken up and scattered.

Grooming Area: If space is available, groom horse outside stall where he can be cross-tied on a clear, level floor area. If space is limited cross-tie and groom him in the stall or outside if weather permits.

Tack Room: Some area should be provided where tack can be stored in a cool, dry place. A tack room need not be elaborate. A medium-sized closet is usually large enough, and will provide room for one or two saddles, bridles and harnesses. Keep tack clean and covered on hangers built to fit the equipment.

Tack Box: A tack box is useful to store equipment, or transport it to and from shows or fairs. Any medium-sized trunk or covered wooden box with handles is suitable. Allow room for grooming equipment, halter and lead, saddle and bridle, first aid supplies, cotton and bandages.

Paddocks: Paddocks or pastures should be as large as possible, and located conveniently to stall or shed. If no trees are available for shade, have free access to stall during hot summer days. Paddocks should be examined periodically for pieces of glass, metal, nails, etc. which might lodge in feet. There is no excuse for paddocks being littered with boards, broken machinery or old wire fencing.

Fencing: Rail fence 4' high or more, made of boards, poles or split rails may be used. Woven wire fence made for horses is the best. Electric fence can be added on the inside to teach some respect of fences, and to prevent rubbing on rails or wire. Barbed wire should never be used.

-
1. Why should stalls be cleaned every day?
 2. Name 3 kinds of bedding. What are advantages of each?
 3. Why should the walls of stalls be smooth?
 4. What provisions for feeding are found in well equipped stalls?
 5. What is the danger of low ceilings?
 6. What are the best fences for paddocks?
 7. Why is a tack room recommended?
 8. Name articles usually found in a tack box.
 9. Describe your method of cleaning a stall.

HEALTH AND SANITATION PRINCIPLES IMPORTANT IN HORSE CARE

1. Feed your horses a nutritionally balanced ration, in sufficient quantities and in the correct manner.

In order to feed a horse correctly, you need to know how much he weighs, how much work he is doing, his age, and whether he is fat, thin, or just right. A mature horse doing light work in moderate conditions would need to eat about two pounds of food (total of hay and grain) for each 100 pounds of body weight.

Hay should be of good quality-leafy, green and free of thick stems and stalks. It should also be free from dust and mold. Timothy, orchard grass and alfalfa are all good types of hay to feed horses. There are two basic kinds of commercial horse feed: pellets and sweetfeed. Either one is good to feed to your horses. Two to three acres of good pasture is needed to graze each horse for a season, if no hay is to be fed. A mineral salt block (red) and fresh water should always be available.

2. Provide clean, healthful quarters for your horses.

Disease organisms and parasites grow and thrive in organic waste. Flies and insects as well as vermin, which also harbor disease, thrive under filthy conditions. Removing the source of the disease organisms lessens the chances of disease.

If your horse is kept in a clean environment, his body will not be constantly fighting to ward off disease and parasites. Therefore, he will make better use of his feed, will feel better and perform better because of less stress from disease and parasites.

Horses do best when allowed plenty of freedom to exercise and plenty of clear fresh air, provided there are no drafts. Most respiratory troubles develop from keeping horses in tight barns which are too warm and humid.

3. Carry out a planned immunization program.

By vaccinating your horses against specific diseases they will build up their antibody defenses against possible invasion by microorganisms.

In the Northeast, horses should be vaccinated annually for tetanus, rabies and Eastern/Western encephalomyelitis. Horses that travel from their farm or are stabled in public stables should also be vaccinated for rhinopneumonitis and influenza every other month, and for Potomac Horse Fever annually. Botulism may also be recommended by your veterinarian. Discuss your inoculation program with your veterinarian.

4. Internal parasites can cause stunting, illness and even death if not controlled. They are particularly harmful to foals up to two years of age. Periodic examination of fecal samples from your horses by your veterinarian will give you information on the extent of the problem.

Parasites may be controlled by keeping your horse's environment free of manure and by the regular use of deworming pastes (anthelmintics). These may be purchased at your feed and tack stores. Horses should be wormed every two months.

5. If you have a problem with your horse, get an accurate diagnosis from a veterinarian.

Correct diagnosis of illness or abnormal conditions in your horses is necessary before they can be treated intelligently. Improper treatment based merely on supposition can result in loss of time and money or even the animals involved.

A diagnosis requires much specialized knowledge and many procedures. Veterinarians have this knowledge and also the equipment necessary to make the study. If they lack in either facilities or knowledge in a special situation, they can call on the state diagnostic laboratories and scientists for assistance.

Every year your veterinarian should check your horse's teeth to see if they need floating (filing down any rough edges). A Coggins Test is required every 2 years in New York State if your horse leaves your property for any reason.

6. Keep your horses well exercised, groomed and feeling fit.

If your horses are confined and cannot exercise by themselves they will lose muscle tone, they may become still or lame and their digestive systems will not function as effectively. Horses in their natural state had the opportunity for unlimited exercise in a clean, outdoor environment. This enabled them to keep fit which meant they were better equipped to ward off disease and unsoundnesses. Horses should be turned out as much as possible.



COLOR AND COLOR MARKINGS OF HORSES

In addition to the five basic horse colors there are five major variations to these coat colors. These are:

- A. Dun
- B. Grey
- C. Palomino
- D. Pinto
- E. Roan

- A. **DUN** - The dun horse is one whose dominant hair is some shade of yellow. A dun horse may vary from a pale yellow to a dirty canvas color with mane, tail, skin, and hoofs grading from white to black.

There are special colors of dun ranging from cream, the lightest, through palomino color to duns with black points. A buckskin is light colored with a stripe down the back and black points. A zebra dun is one with black points and a zebra stripe or stripes on legs and withers. A red dun is a dun of reddish orange cast often with a red stripe down his back and a red mane and tail.

Grullo (grew yo). This is a dun horse, with roan characteristics whose yellow hairs are mixed with brown or black. They always have black points. They are a smooth greyish-blue like a mouse. Some seem purple or smoke colored. Most are back-lined and have zebra stripes on legs and withers.

- B. **GREY** - Most so-called white horses are really grey. Born

blue or almost black, more and more white hairs come into this coat until by the age of 8 or 10 this horse will appear almost white. The dapple generally comes between the second and fifth year. Young grey horses are often called roan; where he has a great deal of black still in his coat, he is called steel grey. When small specks of black are present, he is flea-bitten; when more white shows, it is silver grey.

- C. **PALOMINO** - The Palomino's body is a golden color, varying from bright copper color, to light yellow, with white mane and tail. True Palominos have no black points. The breed description lists the ideal color to be that of a newly minted penny.

- D. **PINTO** - (Calico or Paint) A pinto is a spotted horse that has more than one color in or on his coat in large irregular patches or spots. Small non-white spots, up to the size of a silver dollar, embossed on a color other than white, do not necessarily indicate a pinto. A great deal of white on the upper legs or face is a pretty good indication of pinto blood, as is any white large spot above the knees and hocks.

- E. **ROAN** - A roan horse is any horse whose coat carries white hairs intermingled with one or more base colors. Many are born and die about the same color. Whether a horse is light roan or dark roan depends on the proportions of white

hairs in comparison to the colored. Most roans are bay, chestnut, or black with white hairs intermingled. They are known, in order, as red, strawberry, or blue roan. The roan coloration is generally not uniform and some patches on the body will be darker than others.

Color Patterns of Head and Points.

A. FACE MARKINGS

1. **STAR** - Designates a small, clearly defined area of white hairs on the forehead.
2. **SNIP** - A small patch of white on the muzzle or the lips.
3. **STRIPE** - A long narrow band of white working from the forehead down toward the muzzle.
4. **BLAZE** - A wide white stripe down the face to the lips.
5. **BALD FACE** - One which has white over most of the flat surface of the face, often extending toward the cheeks and over the eyes.
6. **EYES and FACE** - Normally horses have a rich brown eye with a black pupil, and no white shows around the edge. When this coloration varies, many adjectives are used to distinguish the difference. When the eyeball is clear, some shade between white and blue, he is normally termed China-eyed, Glass-eyed, Cotton-eyed, or Blue-eyed.

B. LEG MARKINGS

1. **Coronet** - A white strip covering the coronet bend.
2. **Pastern** - White extends from the coronet to and including the pastern.
3. **Ankle** - White extends from the coronet to and including the fetlock.
4. **Half Stocking** - White extends from the coronet to the middle of the cannon.
5. **Full Stocking** - white extends from the coronet to and including the knee.

Additional Descriptive Terms.

1. **Black points** - always indicate a black mane, tail and longer legs.
2. **Dappled** means darker spots are embossed on the coat.
3. **Flea-bitten** is a gray or roan horse having small black or blue specks or spots on a predominantly white background.
4. **Piebald** - black and white spotting only.
5. **Skewbald** - any color except black, with white.
6. **Zebra** - always means dark stripes on the legs and/or withers.

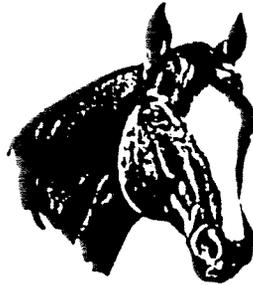
If the categories of terms listed in this topic are learned and properly used, no one needs to worry about his ability to describe or identify a horse properly.



STAR



STRIPE



BLAZE



STAR, STRIPE
AND SNIP



SNIP



BALD FACE



STAR AND STRIPE



CORONET



PASTERN



ANKLE



HALF STOCKING



STOCKING



OUTSIDE HEEL
WHITE EXTENDING



OUTSIDE HEEL



INSIDE HEEL

BREEDS OF HORSES

LIGHT HORSES

ARABIAN HORSE

The Arabian is one of the finest of all racehorse breeds and moves lightly and elegantly. It runs for long distances with great endurance. Bedouin tribes of the Arabian peninsula kept carefully controlled breeding practices for centuries in order to maintain pure lines.

The Arabian is an ancient breed of HORSE originating in the Middle East, possibly among the Hittites of Anatolia and Syria; there is a legend that it was first bred in the time of King David of Israel. For about 1,400 years Arabians have been crossed with other European strains, and the grace, hardiness, spirit, speed, and trimness of the Arabian have been passed on not only to the major breeds of lightweight horse—the AMERICAN SADDLE HORSE, QUARTER HORSE, STANDARD BRED, and THOROUGHBRED—but to some of the heavier breeds as well. The Arabian is rather small, about 14 to 15 hands (142 to 152 cm or 56 to 60 in). The offspring of crosses with other breeds are nearly always larger. Other characteristics of the Arabian are a prominent chest and hindquarters; a short back; slender, small-boned legs; and a delicate, dished face with large, wide eyes. Arabians are characteristically bay in color, but gray or white ones are highly prized.

QUARTER HORSE

The quarter horse is capable of extremely fast starts and can often beat the Thoroughbred over short distances. An American light horse with great endurance, it is used as a cattle horse and a polo pony.

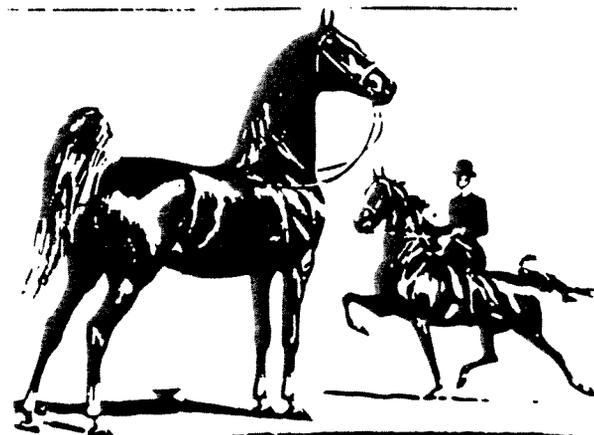
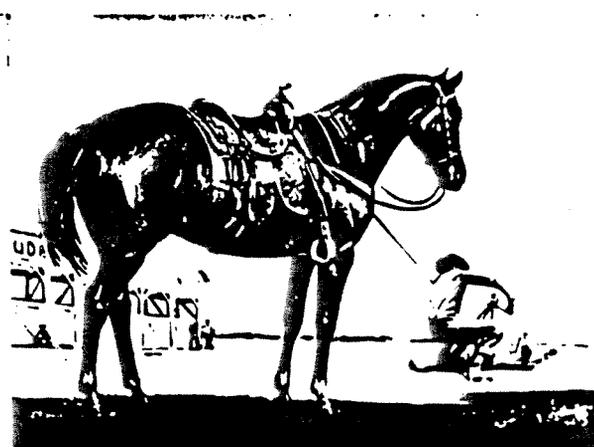
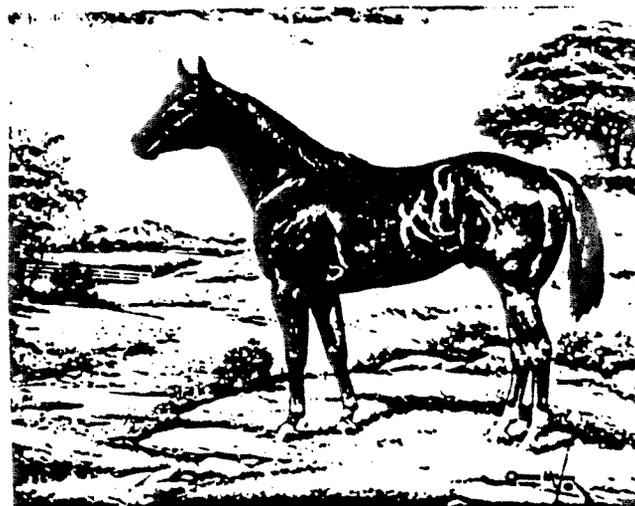
The quarter horse is thought to have originated in the mid-to late 1600s in the American colonies of Virginia and the Carolinas. It was used for racing on straight quarter-mile (400-m) tracks, from which it derives its name. At such a short distance, equal to 2 furlongs, fast starts and the ability to reach top speed quickly are of great advantage, and the first quarter horses were bred with these points in mind. Bred probably from local native stock, and Thoroughbred as well, the quarter horse was developed with a relatively short body, broad, muscular hindquarters, strong, sloping shoulders, and sturdy feet. The breed or breed type appeared in the southwestern United States on the frontier cattle ranches, where its quick starting, stopping, and turning made it valuable as a working cow pony. The quarter horse is used in rodeo in various competitions and stunts.

Quarter horses may be any solid color, as well as buckskin, smoky, and palomino, but paints or pintos are not permissible. Quarter horses generally range in size from 14-2 to 15-2 hands high (58 to 62 in/147 to 157 cm), but may reach 16-1 hands (65 in/165cm).

The American Quarter Horse Association was founded in 1940 to promote the breed and to maintain a registry of quarter horses.

AMERICAN SADDLE HORSE

The American saddle horse, also called the saddlebred, the saddler, the Kentucky saddle horse, and the gaited horse, is a fashionable light HORSE popular in the show ring. An animal of kingly bearing, it has a well formed head with a long and arched neck and a short, strong back; the tail is uplifted. The horse stands about 150-160cm(60-64in) high and weighs about 450 kg (1,000 lb); the coat is a dark, solid color, often with white markings on head and legs. The breed was developed from the Thoroughbred and the Morgan. Three-gaited American saddle horses do a brisk and lively walk, a showy trot, and a slow, rocking-chair canter. The five-gaited horse also performs a slow (stepping pace) and fast gait (rack) in which only one foot touches the ground at a time.



APPALOOSA

An American breed originating in the Palouse Valley of north-west America that was bred by the Nez Perce Indians who inhabited the valley until 1877. It is descended from horses taken to South America by the Spanish conquistadors during the sixteenth century.

It is noted for its spotted coat which may be an all-over spotted pattern, consisting of dark spots on a white background (leopard); light spots on a dark background (snowflake); and dark spots on the quarters and loins only (blanket). The usual base color is roan, but it may be any color.

The skin of the nose, lips and genitals is mottled and there is white sclera round the eyes. The feet are often vertically striped and the mane and tail are sparse. No animal under 14 hands may be registered and they usually stand up to 15.2 h.h.

The Appaloosa is agile, strong, tractable and has endurance.

The Appaloosa Registry is: The Appaloosa Horse Club, Inc.

MORGAN:

An American breed originating with a small sturdy stallion named Figure, who was owned by Justin Morgan, a Vermont farmer. The horse lived for 32 years (1789-1821) and sired numerous foals. He stood around 14 h.h. The modern Morgan horse ranges from 14.2 to 16 hands. Standard colors are bay, brown, black and chestnut. The Morgan is noted for easy keeping qualities, stamina, docility, beauty, courage, longevity and versatility.

The Morgan Registry is: The American Morgan Horse Association, Inc.

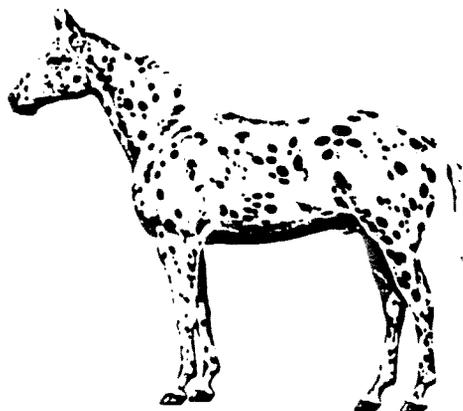
STANDARD BRED

The Standardbred is a breed of horse used primarily in harness racing, both trotting and pacing. The breed is part of the social history of Canada and the United States, where it was developed from Thoroughbreds, Norfolks, Morgans, and Arabians in the 19th century.

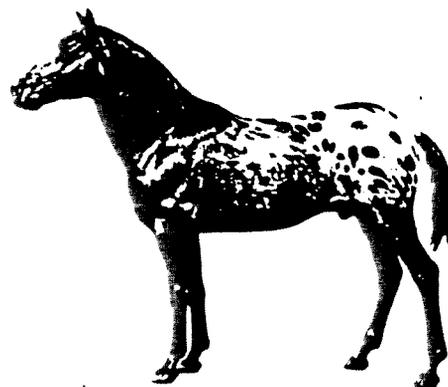
The Standardbred resembles the Thoroughbred but is smaller, with heavier bones, a longer body, shorter legs, and greater endurance. The weight is about 400 to 520 kg (900 to 1,150 lb), and the height at the withers (shoulders) is about 15 hands (1.5 m/60 in). The most common color is bay.

The name STANDARD BRED originated when horses were required to meet certain standards of speed in order to be registered in the official studbook, which was begun in 1871.

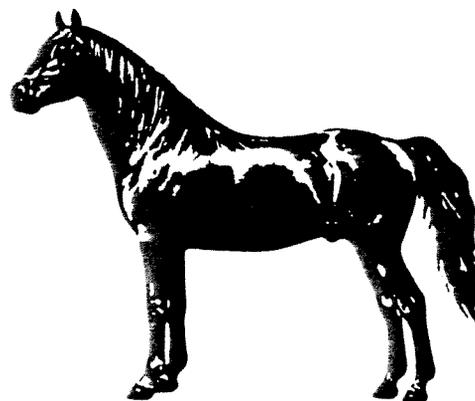
The Standardbred horse is renowned for its ability to trot at high speeds without breaking into a gallop. It was used to pull buggies, phaetons, and other vehicles in the years before the automobile.



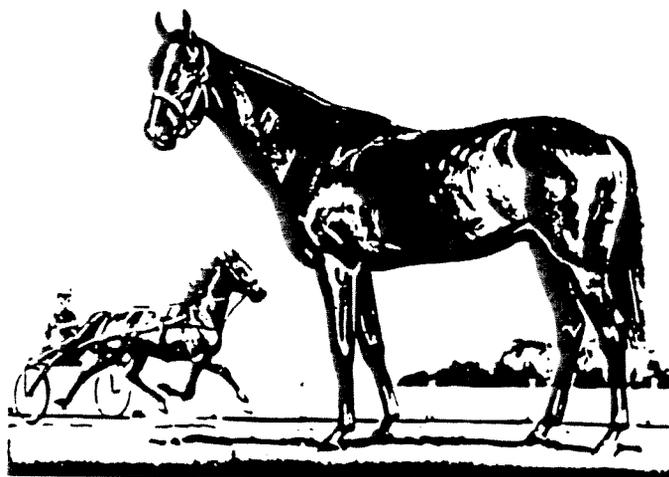
Appaloosa: Leopard



Appaloosa: Spotted Blanket



Morgan



TENNESSEE WALKING HORSE

The Tennessee walking horse is a popular riding horse and also a show horse. Sometimes known as the plantation walking horse, it was developed during the late 18th century by Tennessee plantation owners from breeds then present in their area to provide a comfortable-riding utility horse to use for inspecting crops. Larger, more powerful, and less elegant than the American saddle horse, the Tennessee walking horse averages 15 hands (155 cm/61 in) high and weighs from 454 to 636 kg (1,000 to 1,400 lb). It has three gaits - flat walk, canter, and a running walk of up to 10-13 km/h (6-8 mph).

The Tennessee walking horse is named for its natural gait—a distinctive running walk. It was developed in Tennessee in the late 1800's from the Standardbred, Thoroughbred, and American saddle horse.

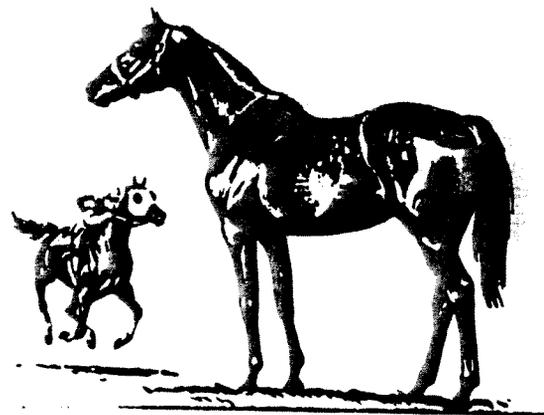
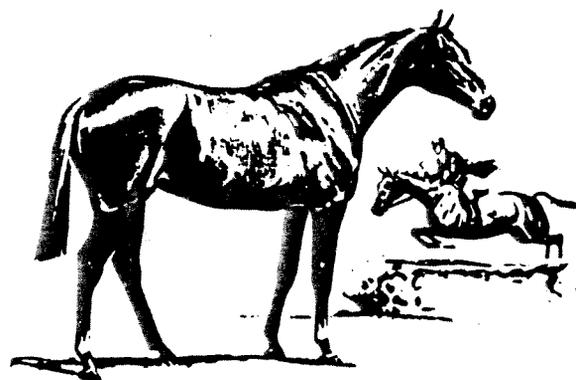


THOROUGHBRED

The Thoroughbred is a light horse of superior speed and stamina used for flat racing, the steeplechase, hunting, and polo.

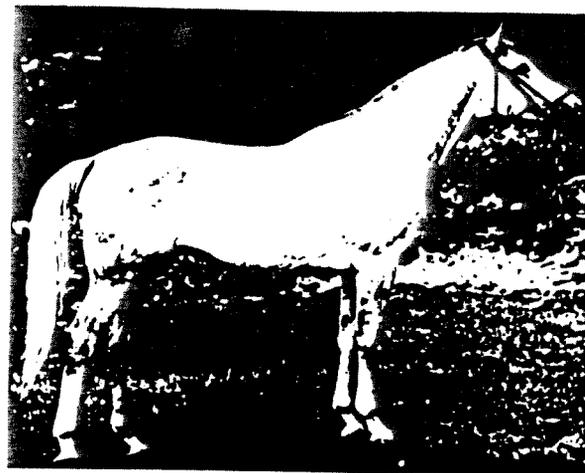
The Thoroughbred is a breed of horse developed for speed and elegance in racing. Some Thoroughbreds are also used for hunting and polo. About 16 hands (1.6 m/64 in) tall, the animals weight from 455 to 680 kg (1,000 to 1,500 lb) and have short, slim bodies with long muscles and long strong legs. The head is delicate, somewhat like that of an Arabian horse. A Thoroughbred's speed depends on its individual ability, track conditions, weight carried, and distance run. The horses are high-spirited and nervous, and some tend to develop unsoundness of wind and limb. In the United States, Thoroughbreds are often bay colored but may also be chestnut, gray, roan, brown, or black.

All Thoroughbreds are descended from the Oriental stallions—Godolphin Bard, Darley Arabian, and Byerly Turk—imported into England between 1689 and 1724. They were bred with English mares having a strong mixture of Arabian, Turk and Barb blood and soon produced progeny that grew to be as much as 20 cm (8 in) taller than their sires. A son of Darley Arabian, Bulle Rock, was imported into Virginia in 1730, soon other Thoroughbreds were brought to America. The most famous U.S. Thoroughbred was Man O'War (1917-47), who had only one defeat in 21 races.



WARMBLOOD

The warmblood is a European sport horse noted for its performance in jumping, dressage, and eventing. This breed was developed over many hundred years to produce a superior riding horse for use in the cavalry. Much thoroughbred blood was used to mix with the native horses to produce an individual which met the standards for conformation, appearance, and temperament of the warmblood type. Germany has produced the Trakehner, Hanoverian, and Westphalian. France has the Selle Francais, and Holland the Dutch Warmblood.



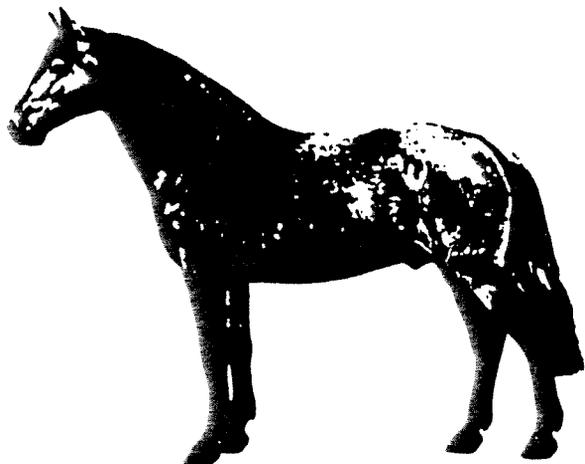
SOME PONY BREEDS

CONNEMARA PONY

The Connemara Pony is Ireland's gift to the equine world.

Connemara Ponies originated on the west coast of Ireland where, for generations, subsistence under the most difficult conditions produced a hardy breed. Although the exact origin of the Connemara is unknown, legend has it that Andalusian, Spanish Barb, and Arabian horses were crossed on hardy, native ponies to produce the ancestors of the Connemara.

Connemara Ponies are unexcelled as jumpers. Additionally, they are used for most other riding purposes. They are unexcelled as advanced children's mounts and for riding by small adults.



Connemara

These ponies are heavy boned, hardy, and docile. They range rather widely in height; hence, the American Connemara Society registers in two sections: Section 1, "pony" 13 to 14-2 hands; section 2, "small horse," over 14-2 hands.

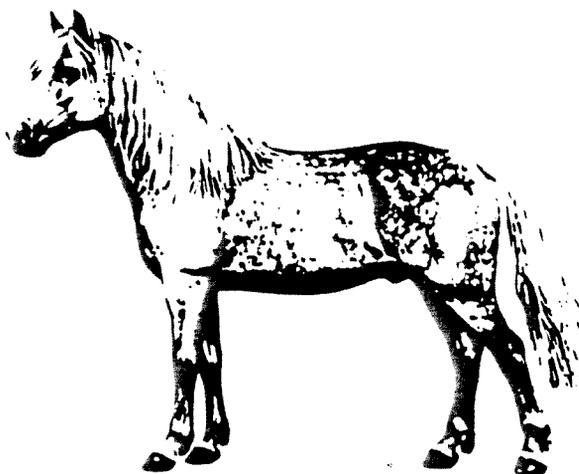
Coat colors usually are gray, black, bay, dun, brown, or cream, and occasionally roan or chestnut.

Animals are disqualified for registration if they are piebald, skewbald, or cream with blue eyes.

WELSH PONY

The Welsh breed is especially recommended for use by older children who have outgrown the use of a Shetland-children up to 15 years of age.

The Welsh Pony is native of the rough mountainous country of Wales. Here for unknown generations, probably since Saxon times in England, these horses have ranged in bands, living a vagabond existence on the sparse vegetation. Under these conditions only the more rugged, thrifty, and agile animals survived. In more recent years, improvement has been wrought by annually rounding up the semiwild, nomadic bands and selecting the stallion leader for each.



Welsh Mountain Pony

Present-day Welsh Ponies are usually gray, roan, black, bay, brown, or chestnut; though cream, dun, and white colors are found. In fact, any color except piebald and skewbald is eligible for registry. Gaudy white markings are not popular.

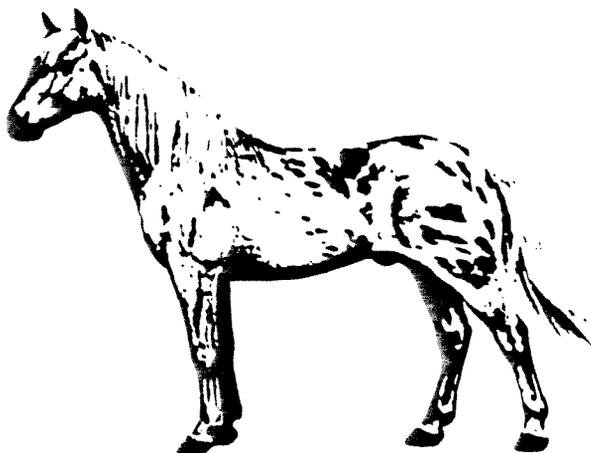
Representative animals range from 10 to 14 hands in height. In build, the modern Welsh Pony may be described as a miniature coach horse, being more upstanding than the Shetland. Individuals of this breed should possess good heads and necks, short coupling, plenty of muscling, and substance of bone; and with it all, there should be considerable speed and action at the trot and unusual endurance.

Welsh Ponies are unexcelled as advanced children's mounts, for riding by small adults, and for such other general purposes as are within their size limitations. Among their uses are: as roadsters, for harness shows, racing, trail riding, parades, stock cutting, and hunting.

PONY OF THE AMERICAS (POA)

The Pony of the Americas is an all-around pleasure pony that is small enough for a child but large enough for a teen-ager.

The Pony of the Americas is, as the name indicates, a pony breed that originated in America. The registry, known as the Pony of the Americas Club, Inc. (POAC), was formed in 1954, with headquarters in Mason City, Iowa, with Mr. Leslie L. Boomhower, an able lawyer and horseman, as the first executive secretary.



Pony of the Americas

The Pony of the Americas is a happy medium of Arabian and Quarter Horse in miniature, ranging in height from 45" to 54", with appaloosa coloring. It's a Western-type using pony.

Ponies possessing any of the following characteristics are disqualified for registry; not having the appaloosa color; exceeding 54", or under 46" at maturity (6 years); pinto, albino, or roan color, or whose sires and/or dams were pinto or albino colored; white stockings above either knee and/or either hock, or a bald face that covers any part of the sides of the head; or cryptorchids or monorchids.

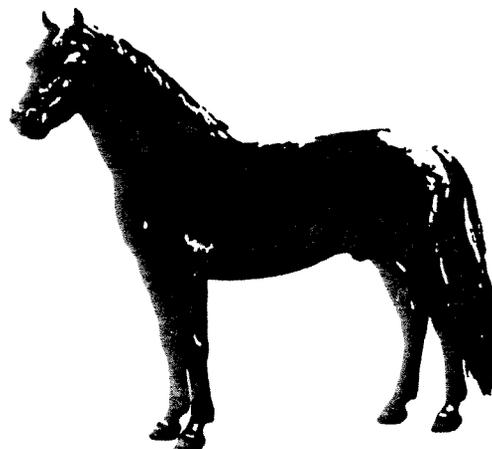
The primary use of the Pony of the Americas is for juniors who have outgrown Shetlands but who are not ready for horse.

The stallion named "Black Hand" is considered to be the founding sire.

SHETLAND PONY

The Shetland Pony is the smallest of all horses. In addition to its diminutive size, it is noted for its hardiness and good disposition.

The Shetland Pony is native to the Shetland Isles, which lie 100 miles north of Scotland, parallel with central Norway, and not more than 400 miles from the Arctic Circle. Historic records give evidence that the breed was located in this rugged area as early as the 6th Century A.D. This qualifies the breed as one of the oldest in existence. Centuries of survival in the rigors of the northland climate and on sparse vegetation have endowed the breed with that hardiness for which it is justly famed.



American Shetland

There are two distinct types of Shetlands, one of which is a pocket-sized draft horse and the other a small edition of a road-type horse. The latter, which evolved in this country through selective breeding, is often referred to as the American type.

The true Shetland is less than 11-2 hands in height (ponies over 46" in height are not eligible for registry), and most individuals are less than 10-2 hands. Colors run almost the whole gamut of horse colors, with both broken and solid colors existing. Spotted ponies are more likely to have "glass" eyes, which are not desired.

By heritage, the Shetland Pony is gentle and faithful, as it was developed about the house and with children and dogs in its native Shetland Islands.

Modern Shetland Ponies are used in many ways; as show ponies, for racing, and as children's mounts.

A harness-show type for use in the American showing has been developed by crossing Welsh or Hackneys on Shetlands. These crossbreeds, which may be registered as such, are active, stylish, and showy-beautiful to behold on the tanbark.

THE DRAFT HORSE

Five major draft breeds:

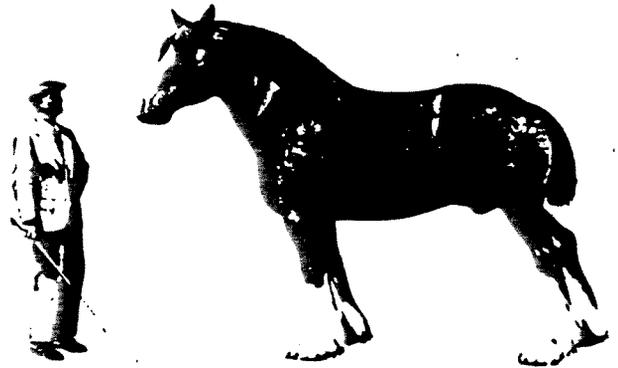
1. Shire & Suffolk Punch - England - Grey to black
2. Percheron - France - Grey to black
3. Belgian - Belgium - Chestnut
4. Clydesdale - Scotland - Chestnut - long feathered hair at fetlock.

Experts on each of the breeds differ markedly in their opinions of the "ideal", but certain conformational and behavioral qualities are common to all good draft horses.

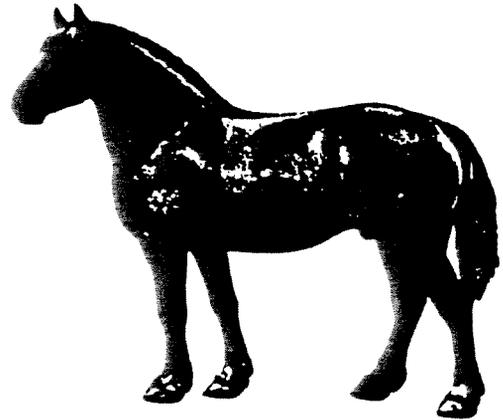
Overall they should be deep, broad and muscular. They should have a rugged construction. They should weigh more than 1600 pounds and stand between 16 and 19 hands tall. They should have a deep wide chest, a massive neck and a heavy forehead. A well muscled croup and gaskin, a thick stifle and a heavy forearm accompanied by a strong flat cannon bone. The loin and topline should be strong, the back short and the middle and flanks deep.

The feet should be large and rounded, full at the toe and quarters and wide and deep at the heels.

Like all horses, they should be balanced and possess style and refinement. His head well shaped, his eyes large and bright, his ears alert and his face intelligent.



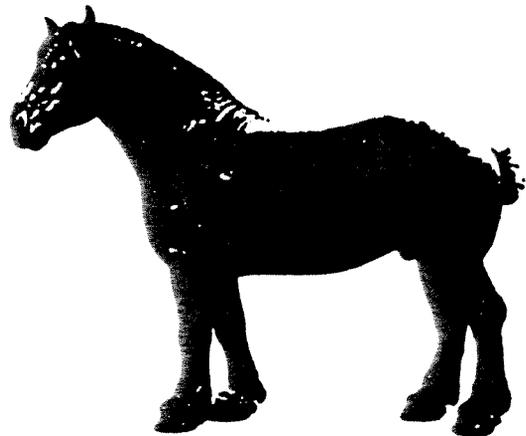
Shire



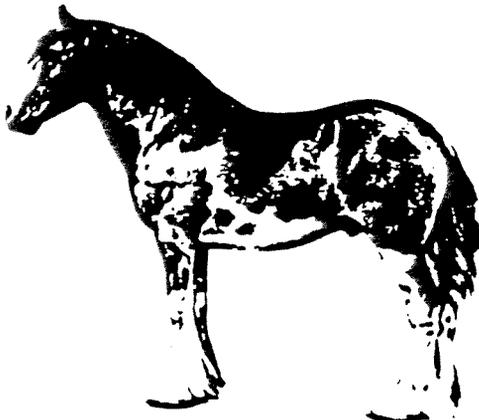
Suffolk Punch



Belgian



Percheron



Clydesdale

CARE OF HORSES' FEET



IMPORTANCE OF FOOT CARE

The value of a horse depends on his 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. But with domestication these troubles began to appear. The horse was brought from soft pasture to hard roads; from self-regulated exercise to enforced work; from healthy pasture to filthy housing where he was often made to stand in his own feces and urine or in mud; and from a light, self limiting maintenance ration to the heavy, artificial diet necessary for work. Even the basically sound horse frequently breaks down under the artificial environment and misguided "care" of man. The horse with a conformational defect is almost certain to break down under the conditions imposed by domestication.

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 frog and 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 produce 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. Dry hooves usually can be prevented by keeping the ground wet around the watering tank. If the hooves of a shod horse become too dry. After the hoof has absorbed enough moisture, brush on a hoof dressing such as neat's-foot oil, glycerine or linseed 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 every six weeks whether the horse is shod or not. Use nippers to trim off the horn; level the wall with a rasp.

Incorrect foot posture is caused by hooves grown too long either in toe or heel. 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.

The hoof should be trimmed near the level of the sole - otherwise it will split off if the horse remains unshod, and the frog should be trimmed carefully. Only ragged edges that allow filth to accumulate in the crevices should be removed. The sole should be trimmed sparingly, if at all.

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

An unshapely hoof causing uneven wear may make foals become unsound or 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 4 to 6 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.

REASONS FOR SHOEING

The four reasons for shoeing are:

Protection - Correction
Traction - Action

Shoeing is a necessary evil. Because use on hard surfaces wears down the wall nailing an iron plate to a horse's foot does not make walking easier for him. The added weight of a shoe does not make for agility. While the foot and leg are engineered to minimize shock and road

concussion, shoeing only increases them. Nail holes made in attaching the shoe help to weaken the hoof wall and may provide entries for infection or separation.

Allowing a horse to wear the same shoes too long also invites trouble. Since the hoof wall grows out perpendicularly to the coronary band, the horse's base of support actually grows out from under him if shoes are left on too long. This transfers excessive strain to flexor tendons. Shoes worn too long grow thin and become 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, divided tendons). They also may be used to afford relief from the pain of injured parts (hoof-wall cracks, bruised soles, tendinitis).

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 4- to 6-

week intervals. If you leave shoes on too long the hoofs 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.

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

Begin when foal is only a few months old.

Keep feet well rounded.

Exercise foals on dry ground to allow natural wear.

If kept in stall, rasp down every 2 to 3 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 B.)

Keep foot straight with angle of short pastern.

Front hoof-to-ground angle should be approximately 45°. (See illustration B.)

Rear hoof-to-ground angle should be approximately 45°. (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.)

CLEANING THE FEET

Clean the bottoms of your horse's feet each time you groom him. Start with the left front by rubbing down his forearm with your right hand as you face the rear of the horse. Push lightly with the left hand as you squeeze his tendons above the ankle with your right hand. Many horses will raise their foot as your hand approaches the ankle, making squeezing unnecessary.

As the foot yields, slip your hand in front of the ankle and raise it to knee height promptly, but without jerking. If the horse gets anxious and struggles, let the foot go and start over again. It is dangerous to hang onto a front foot of a rearing horse.

Pass the foot behind your left knee and grasp it between your legs. Turn your toes toward each other and hold the foot just above your knees. Resist the temptation to hold the foot if the horse struggles. You can't out-tug him! Release your grip and start again.

Pick downward toward the toe with your hoofpick. Clean the crevices well around the frog. Thrush, a filth disease, starts here. Look for dampness and a dark fluid oozing from the frog or sole. Clean the sole and observe for bruises, rocks, or nails. If you find these problems consult your veterinarian.

Never use a hoof pick going from toe to heel. If the foot is jerked from your grasp with the pick caught in a crevice, it will puncture the sole badly when placed on the ground.

Picking up the hind feet can be done safely and rather easily if done correctly. Pick up the left foot first since horses are accustomed to being handled from this side. Approach the horse from the front and

place your left hand on his hip. In this way you can feel for tenseness of muscles as you run your right hand down the back of his leg to just above the ankle. If he resists, move more slowly.

Pull the foot forward in a continuous motion to about the height of your knee. As you do this gently push away with your left hand. If you are going to encounter resistance, it may come here. You can actually hang on to a hind foot with less danger than with a front one. Even so, don't permit yourself to get behind the horse in a struggle.

Without hesitation, step to the rear of the horse with your left foot, pulling the horse's leg straight behind. At the same time draw the hock up under your left arm. Position the foot on your knees and lock it in place with your left elbow and position your toes facing inward. With this procedure the foot is bottom up on your knees in position for cleaning.

The same procedure is followed for the right hind foot except your hands and feet positions are reversed.

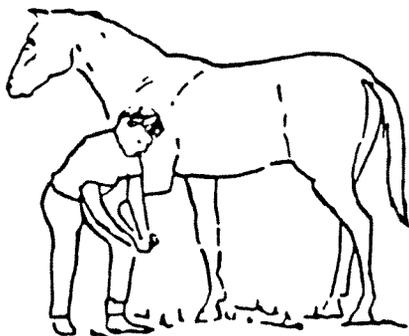
Horses soon learn to allow safe handling of their feet. They should be taught early in life, by a patient person, to yield their feet.

REDUCE FLY ANNOYANCE

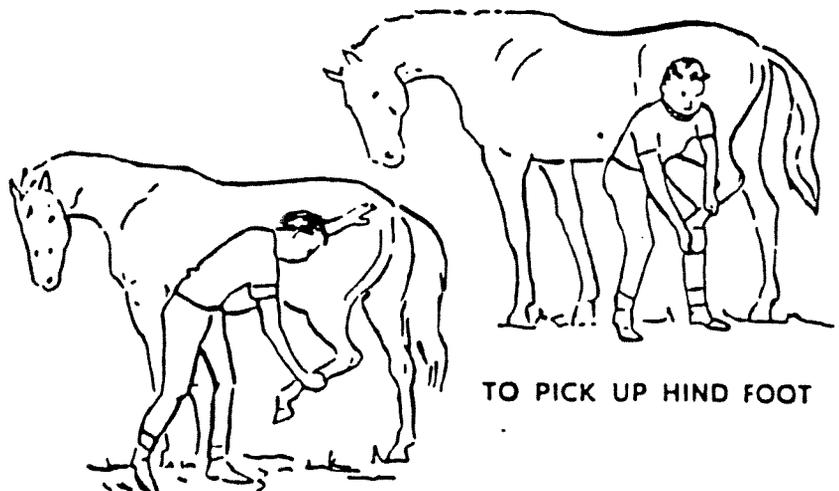
Reducing fly annoyance is a safety precaution, as well as a humane practice. Spray your horse from the same positions used to groom him.

Don't surprise your horse by spraying him from straight behind with compressed air and mist from an aerosol spray. If he is particularly jumpy around the rear, spray some liquid on a cloth or sponge and rub it on him. Do likewise around his eyes. Don't risk getting chemicals into a horse's eyes.

You can go through the safety procedures in catching, leading, and grooming in less time than it takes to tell it! These should be formed into habits that are second nature. Review safety procedures occasionally to see that you have not become careless and to insure a safe, happy experience with your horse or pour spray into a can and soak a rubber sponge in fluid, wring out and apply to horse. This method is useful with high strung horses and young stock. Rubber gloves should be worn when this method is used.

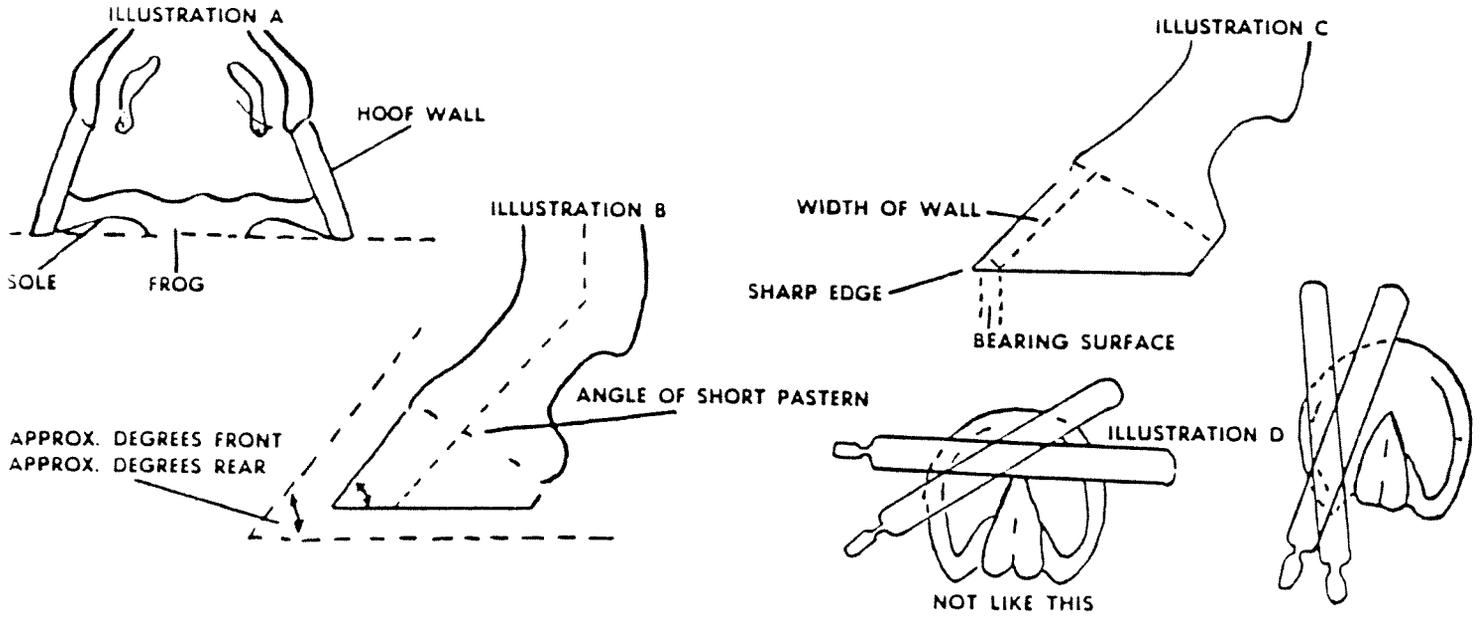


TO PICK UP FRONT FOOT

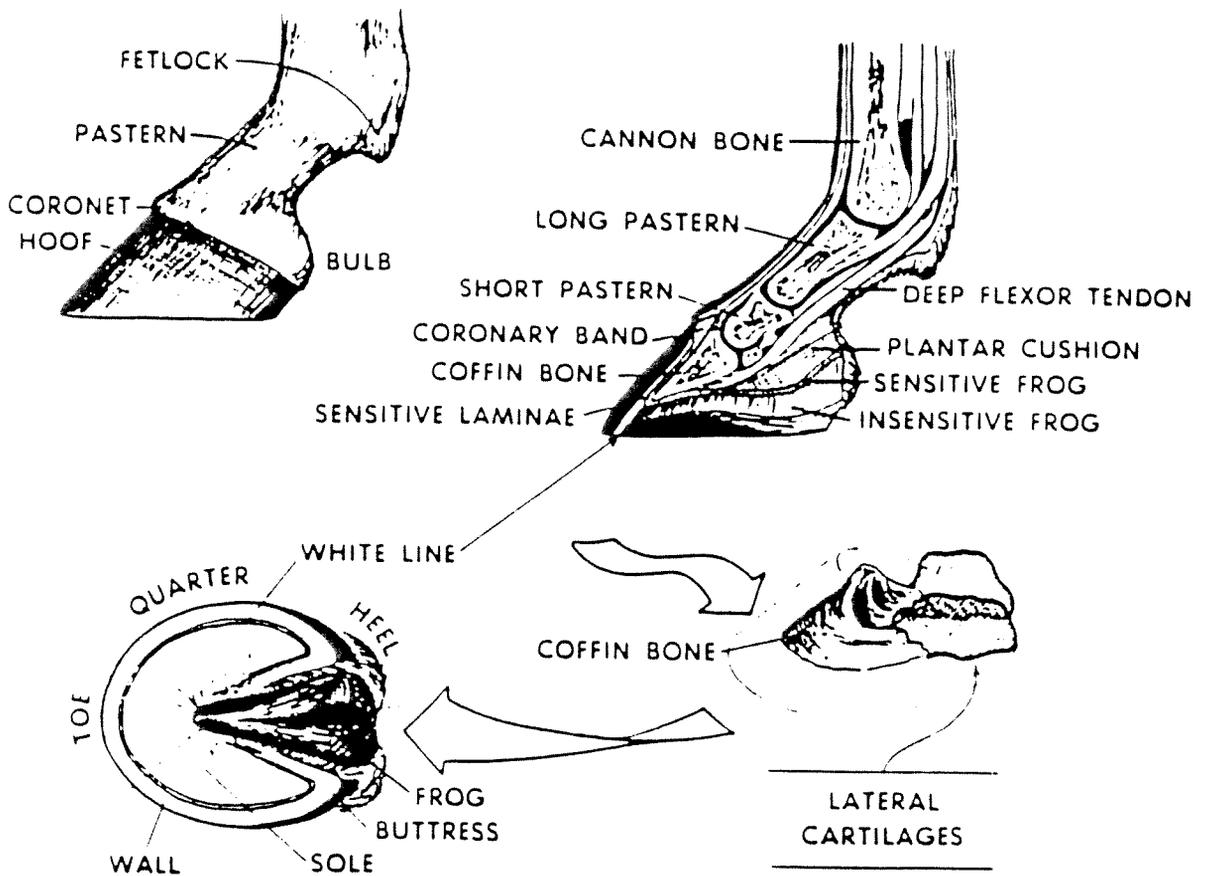


TO PICK UP HIND FOOT

FOOT INSPECTION

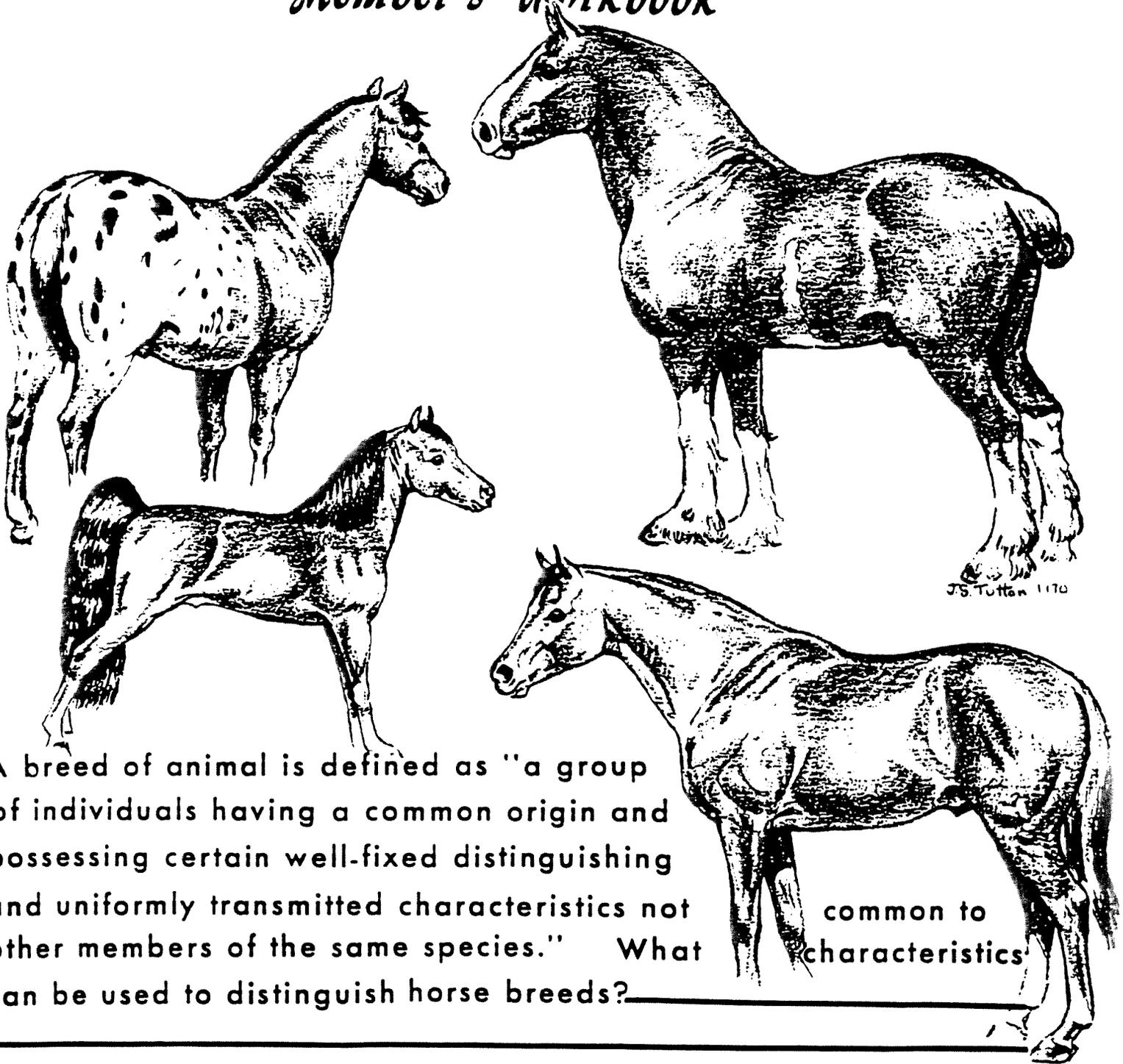


PARTS OF THE PASTERN AND FOOT



BREEDS of HORSES and PONIES

Member's Workbook



A breed of animal is defined as "a group of individuals having a common origin and possessing certain well-fixed distinguishing and uniformly transmitted characteristics not other members of the same species." What can be used to distinguish horse breeds?

common to characteristics

Most horse breeds have been developed to fill a specific need or interest. What was the primary objective of developing each of these breeds?

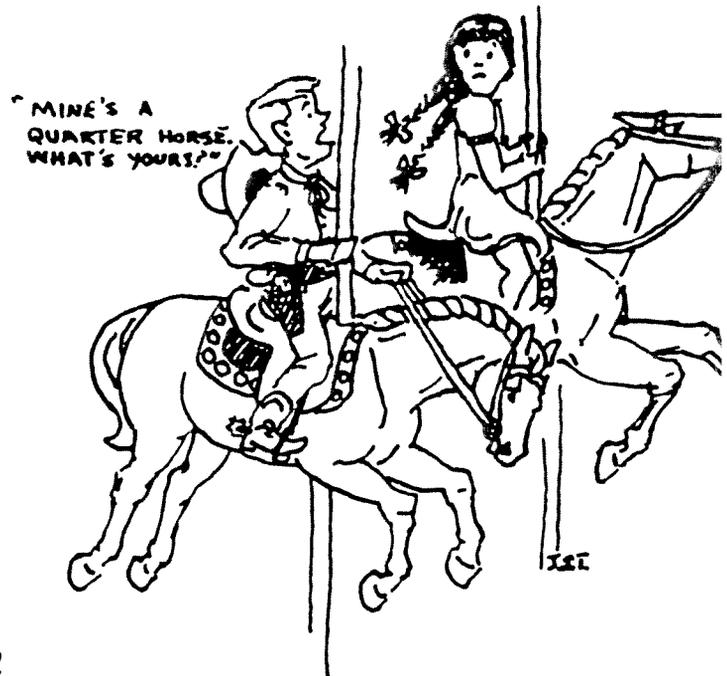
1. Quarter Horse _____
2. Thoroughbred _____
3. Standardbred _____
4. American Saddle Horse _____
5. Tennessee Walking Horse _____
6. Morgan _____
7. Welsh & Shetland ponies _____
8. Belgian _____
9. Hackney horse _____
10. Appaloosa _____

Two breeds figure prominently in the development of every breed of horse initiated in this country. Name these two foundation breeds.

1. _____
2. _____

Why did this happen? _____

Which breed has the oldest registry? _____



Differentiate between:

'Registered' and 'purebred' _____

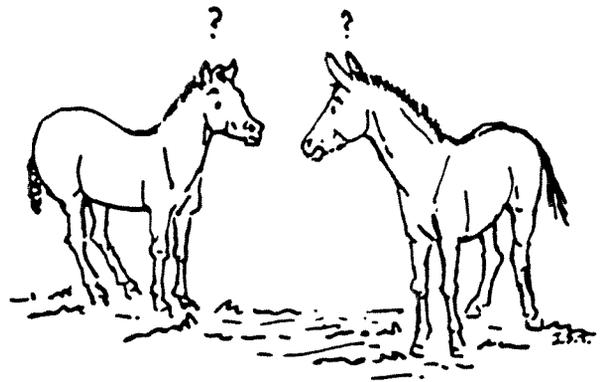
'Pedigree' and 'registry certificate' _____

'Crossbreed' and 'hybrid' _____

'Breed' and 'type' _____

'Inbreeding' and 'outcrossing' _____

Which breed is the oldest in terms of 'pure breeding?' _____



Identify the breed of these foundation or very important sires:

1. Godolphin Barb, Byerly Turk, Darley Arabian _____
2. Mirage, Raffles, Skowronek _____
3. Hambletonian, Messenger _____
4. Steeldust, Shiloh, Peter McCue _____
5. Ethan Allen, Justin, Mansfield _____
6. Farceur _____
7. Denmark, Wing Commander, Rex Peavine _____
8. Allan, Midnight Sun _____
9. King Larigo, Curtis Frisco Pete _____
10. Swaps, Native Dancer, Nashua _____

