

Horse Study Guide



Gloverbud & Junior

Created by Megan Kunz

What does it mean to groom a horse, and why should it be done?

List how each of the following items are used.

- 1) Grooming Cloth _____
- 2) Dandy Brush _____
- 3) Body Brush _____
- 4) Mane and Tail Comb _____
- 5) Sweat Scraper _____
- 6) Hoof Pick _____
- 7) Clippers and Scissors _____

Match the number for each grooming tool to its picture.



Brush Riddles

I am fairly sharp and I clean around the frog, what am I? _____

When used in a circular motion, I'm very good at getting off mud and loose hair _____

Tangles in manes and tails are no match for me _____

I am used as a cleaning brush and am very stiff. _____

I am used as a finishing brush and am very soft _____

I like to take the excess water off your horse _____

R
J
I
e
S

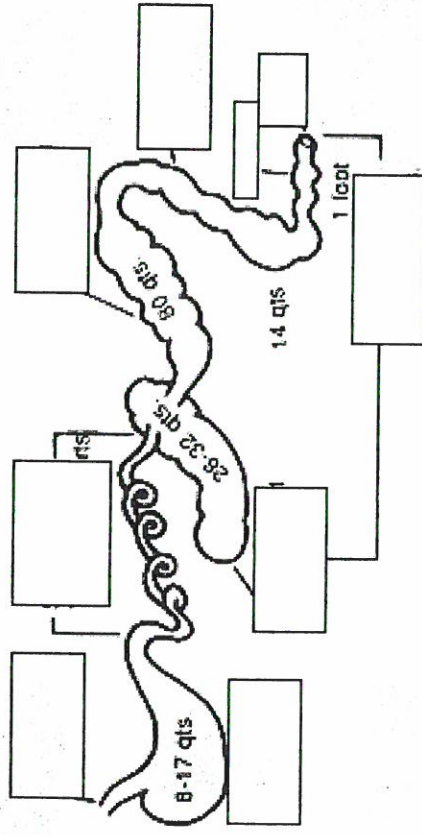
4
-
H

Brush word Scramble

	Scramble	Answer
1	cmuryrobc	
2	teanennabilomda	
3	ynsuhdadr	
4	hbsydrbo	
5	cipkoohf	
6	rastrewcsepa	
7	cketub	
8	cognps	
9	colwt	

List way that you have to groom and prep your horse for a show.

For some extra practice. Name the order of the digestive system of the horse, from when the food first enters the horse to where the waste comes out of.



The Digestive System of the Horse

Rule Question

What paperwork and items is required by the county for you to register and show your project horse?

When do you have to own or lease your horse by to participate in the youth show, Schatfcoke Fair, and State Fair?

Parasites

What is an external parasite?

List the five common external parasites

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____

What is an internal parasite?

List the five internal parasites mentioned in Horse Science.

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____

Unsoundnesses and Blemishes

What is an unsoundness?

What is a blemish?

Name some unsoundnesses.

Name some blemishes.

Horse Colors and Markings

Match the Coat colors with the right description.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1) Bay | a) Has its mane color the same she body ranging from yellowish red mahogany red, and never has blue its mane or tail. |
| 2) Black | b) This horse may be shades of yellow with black or slightly dark points its body color, and may have distinct zebra stripes. |
| 3) Brown | c) This horse has black points, as well no brown hairs. |
| 4) Chestnut | d) These horses always have black and are varying shades of red and yellow together. |
| 5) White | e) At birth this horse has white hair intermingled through out these colors bay chestnut or black |
| 6) Dun | f) This horse is born a dark color as age the horse gets white hairs m throughout the coat. Later in life appear to be a solid white. |
| 7) Gray | g) This horse has pink skin, dark eyes is snow white at birth. |
| 8) Palmino | h) This horse has two basic coat patterns overo and tobiano, and it combines white and usually one other color Copper to yellow color with white and tail, normally no dark hairs. |
| 9) Pinto | i) Always has a dark mane and tail horses have a brown coloration. horse has brown hairs on its muzzle lips. |
| 10) Roan | j) _____ |

Name and describe the different coat patterns of these colors.

Dun _____

Gray _____

Pinto _____

Roan _____

Markings of the Horse



Use the word bank to identify these markings. Use each marking only once.

Cornet	Bald face	Blaze
Star, strip, snip	Star	Heels
Stocking	Pastern	Star snip
Snip	Stripe	Ankle
Half stocking	Star & stipe	

Feeds

Name the two basic types of forages. 1) _____ 2) _____

How can horses acquire these forages?

What are Concentrates?

Name as many concentrates as you can.

Name the five nutrients that horses require. 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____

What are the forms of energy for horses?

Take time to describe what each nutrient does for the horse

1) _____

2) _____

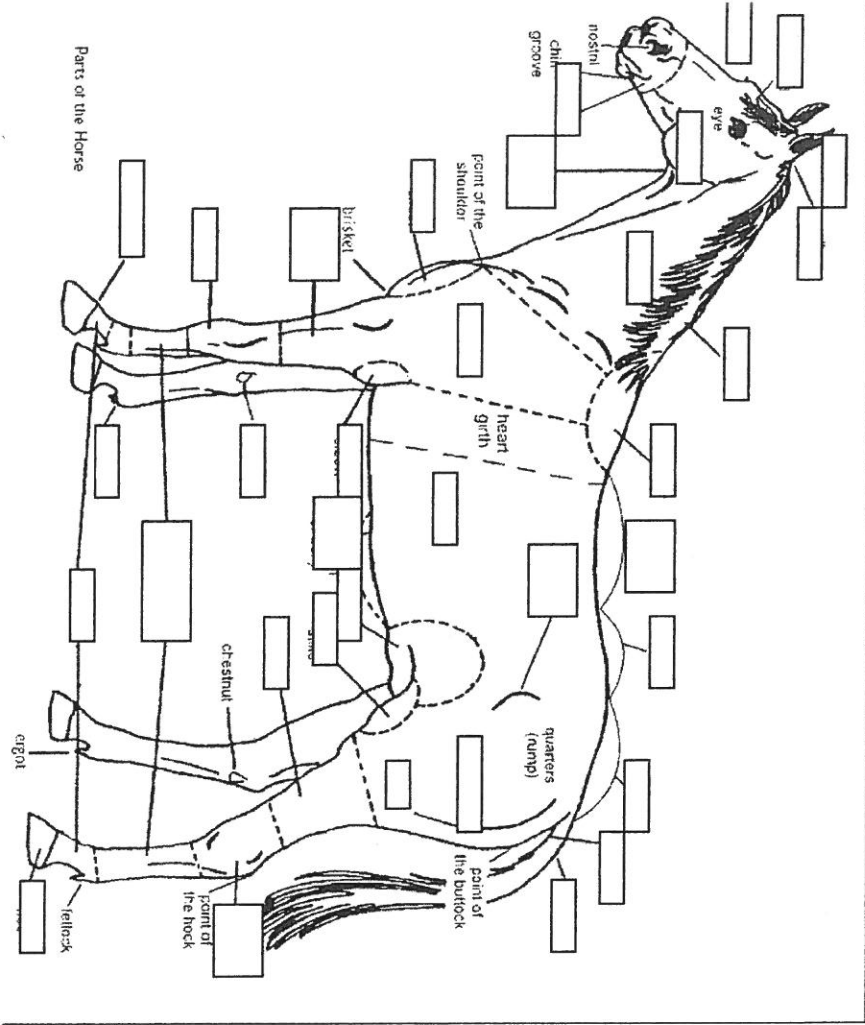
3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

Parts of the Horse

Name the White boxes for the parts of the horse. Fill out as many as you can the answers can be found in your Horses and horsemanship as well as this website.
http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/departement/depdocs.nsf/Fall/4b79338F11E6_Partsofhorse.pdf



Parts of the Horse

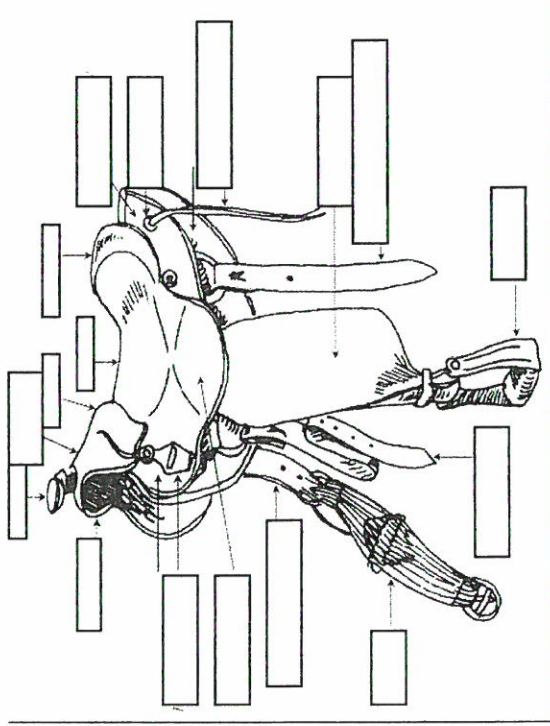
List A few reasons why you think you should know the parts of you horse.

Use this page to write down notes about other descriptive terms for horse colors and markings that you find interesting.

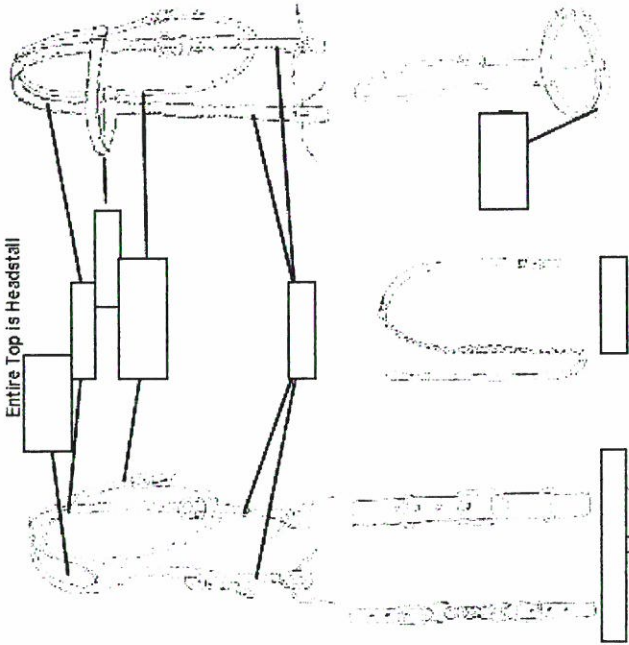
Parts of the tack

Fill in the blanks for the arrow on the tack use the horses and horseman ship manual and this website if you need help.
[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/departement/deptdocs.nsf/all/4h7933/\\$FILE/m_equipment.pdf](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/departement/deptdocs.nsf/all/4h7933/$FILE/m_equipment.pdf)

Parts of Western Tack



Entire Top is Headstall

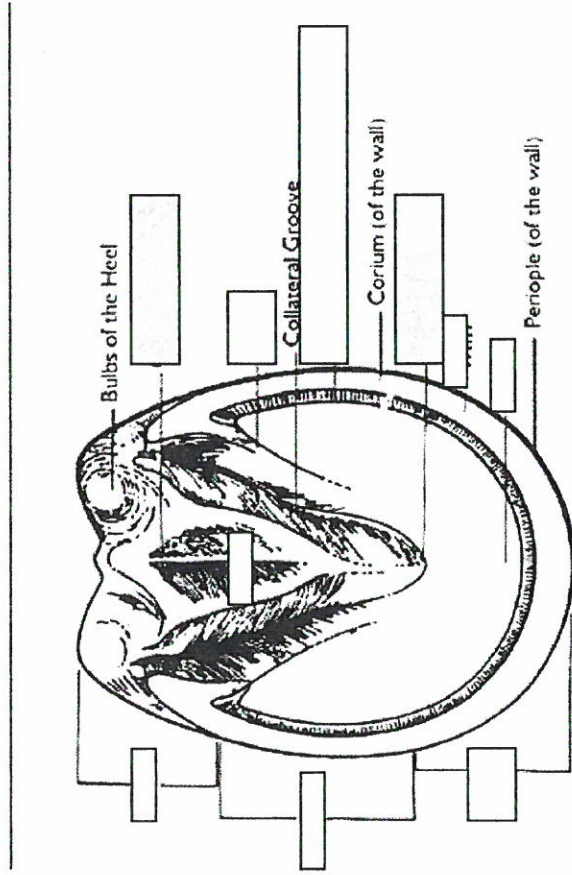


What are your appointments?

Name the important features of a stride?

Parts of the hoof

Name these parts of the hoof that are in white boxes



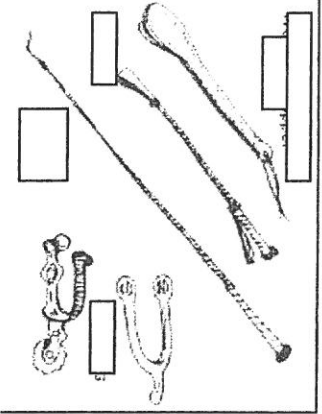
Who is a Farrier and what does he/she do?

What is the side that you mount on and the proper way to mount your horse?



What are your four natural aids?

What are some artificial aids that you can use if your horse doesn't obey the natural ones?



List the four main gaits that the horses have and how many beats are each?

To see the gaits in motion look at this site: <<http://www.funnysnaps.com/gait.html>>

Flying lead change



Front legs

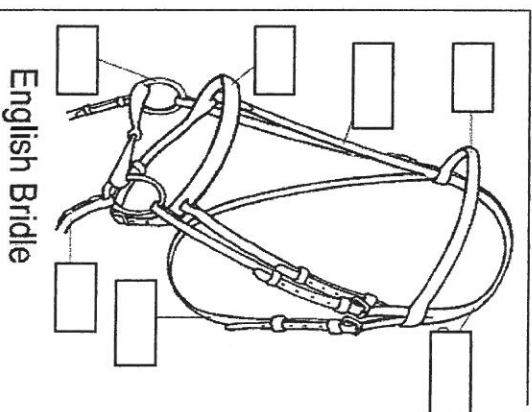
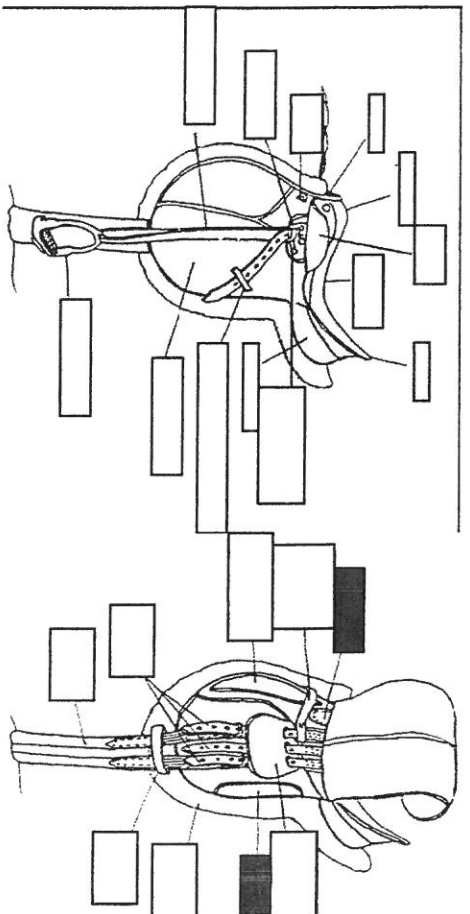


Front and hind legs switch in a flying lead change



Four lead legs

Parts of English Tack (Name only the white boxes)



English Bridle

What is a Hackamore and how does it work?

What is a snaffle bit and how does it work?

What is a curb bit and how does it work

Parts of the saddle and bridle

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

bit	blanket	browband
cantle	cavesson	cheekpiece
cinch	crown piece	curb chain
curb rein	D ring	fender
front panel	girth	gullet
horn	keeper	latigo
pommel	rear panel	rein
saddle flap	seat	skirt
stirrup iron	stirrup leather	sweat flap
swells	throatlatch	

Showing

What is a Good Sportsman? _____

What should you always wear while riding _____

Should you walk in front of a horse when leading it? Y or N

Which is better? Showing up for a class late or on time?

These are some important safety rules to keep in mind at home and at a show

Safety Rules

1. Do not ride without an adult present.
2. Always approach a horse from the side and speak to it.
3. Work close to a horse.
4. Keep leads and reins off the ground.
5. Walk beside when leading a horse.
6. Keep both hands on a horse lead.
7. Do not wrap leads or reins around hand or body.
8. Tighten girth before mounting.
9. Don't shout or run around horses.
10. Pet a horse on the shoulder, not on the nose.
11. Keep at least 2 lengths between you and the horse ahead.
12. ALWAYS WEAR A HELMET when mounted.



Where is a horse's Blind spot?

How do you build up a horse's resistance to disease.

Colic

What is Colic?

What are the different types of Colic?

What are the signs that a horse is colicing

What are the available treatments for colic.

List the 9 general preventions of Colic

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9)

What is the normal body temp for a horse _____

What is the normal pulse rate for a horse _____

What is the normal respiration rate for a horse _____

Junior Appendix

How many teeth are there in an adult horse Mare, Geldings, and Stallions

Inheritance

How many pairs of chromosomes do horses have?

What are Dominant and recessive Genes?

Be familiar with how to determine the phenotype of a horse.

What is the difference between phenotype and genotype?

Principles of Reproduction

Complete the Table.

Age	Male	Female	Mixed Group
Suckling			
Weaning			
Yearling			
2 Year Old			
Mature Breeding Animals			
Mature non-Breeding Animals			

Disease Problems

What is an infectious disease?

What is a contagious disease? What determines the severity?

What are some ways a disease may be contracted?

Be able to identify these diseases.
Equine Encephalitis

Strangles

Tetanus

Laminitis

Equine Influenza

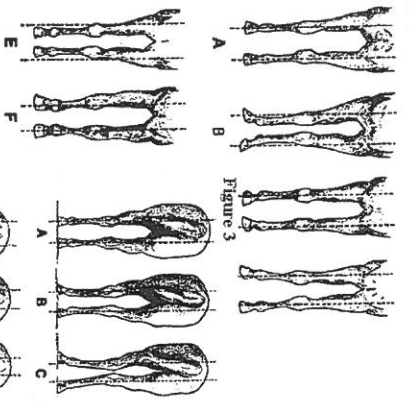
C.O.P.D (heaves)

Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis (EPM)

Name three ways of disease prevention.

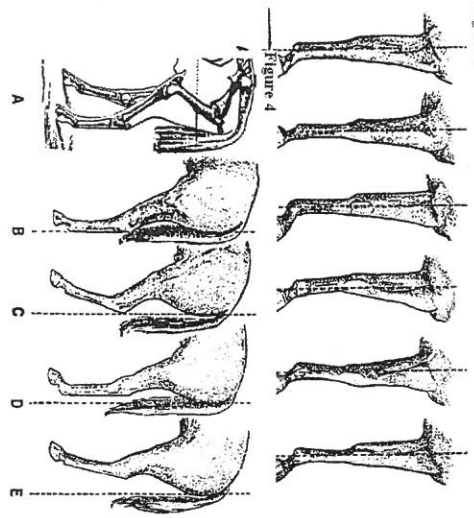
- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Figure 1



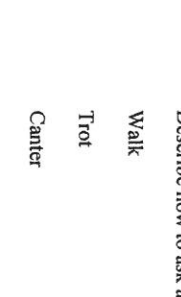
- Figure 1**
- A. Straight legs, good front.
 - B. Splay-footed.
 - C. Pigeon-toed.
 - D. Knock-kneed, narrow front, base wide.
 - E. Base-narrow.
 - F. Bow-kneed.

Figure 2



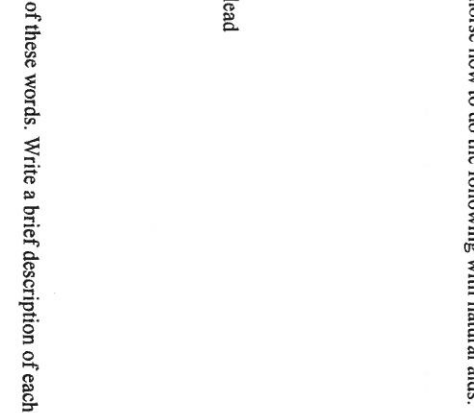
- Figure 2**
- A. Correct, good bone.
 - B. Pastern too long and flat, angle different than foot, "coon-footed."
 - C. Pastern too long and flat, angle different than foot, "coon-footed."
 - D. Calf-kneed, short, straight pastern.
 - E. Buck-kneed or over on the knee.
 - F. "Tied in" or fine bone below the knee.

Figure 3



- Figure 3**
- A. Straight legs.
 - B. Slightly cow-hocked.
 - C. Extremely cow-hocked, splay-footed.
 - D. Bow-legged or bandy-legged or "too wide," pigeon toed.
 - E. Base-narrow or stands close.
 - F. Base-wide or stands wide.

Figure 4



- Figure 4**
- A. Correct skeletal structure.
 - B. Correct leg set.
 - C. Sickle-hocked or too much set.
 - D. Post-legged or too straight – "coon-footed."
 - E. Camped-under or stands under.

Toes out is the same as Splayed footed

Describe how to ask a horse how to do the following with natural aids.

- Walk
- Trot
- Canter
- Stop

Acquiring the Correct lead

- Turning
- Side pass

Backing

Know the descriptions of these words. Write a brief description of each.

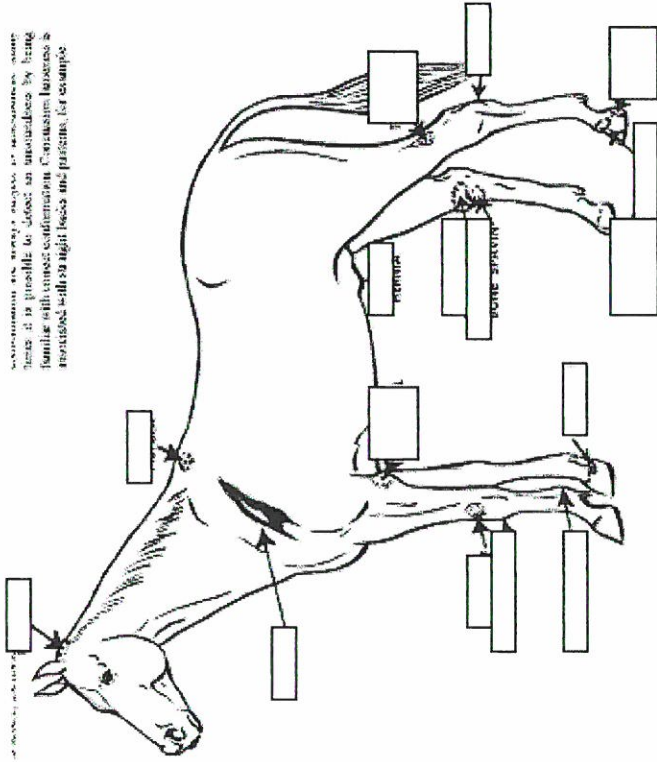
- 1) True white
- 2) Flaxen
- 3) Bald Face
- 4) Flea-bitten
- 5) Toasted
- 6) Red-speckled
- 7) Golden
- 8) Line-Back
- 9) Mealy-mouthed
- 10) Stripe
- 11) Full-stocking
- 12) Striped
- 13) Dappled
- 14) Snip
- 15) Dark
- 16) Black Points
- 17) Blaze
- 18) Patched
- 19) Eyes and Face
- 20) Coronet
- 21) Pure
- 22) Ratty
- 23) Smokey
- 24) Cross
- 25) Zebra
- 26) Star
- 27) Ankle
- 28) Half-stocking
- 29) Broom Tailed
- 30) Pastern
- 31) Rat-tailed
- 32) Silver

Unsoundnesses and Blemishes

What is an unsoundness?

What is a blemish?

Fill in the unsoundness' and blemishes on the photo



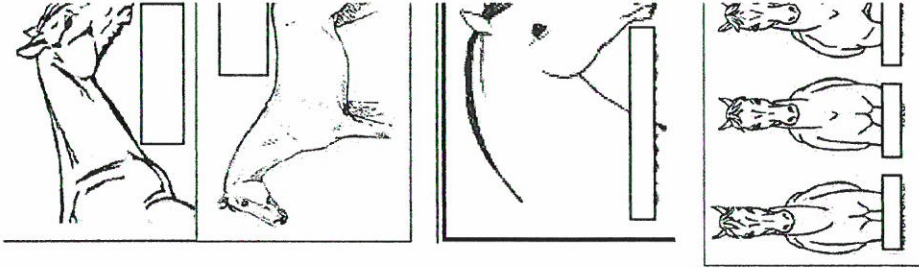
When examining the horse's mouth for unsoundnesses, make sure it is possible to detect an unsoundness by being familiar with correct conformation. Common lameness & unsoundnesses will affect right back the patients. (for example)

Conformation Faults

Be able to identify these conformation faults and also describe the defects that accompany them.

Describe the common defects below.

- 1) Winding or Rope Walking
- 2) Winging
- 3) Lameness
- 4) Stringhalt
- 5) Padding
- 6) Pointing
- 7) Dwelling
- 8) Scalping
- 9) Pounding
- 10) Interfering
- 11) Speedy Cutting
- 12) Trappy
- 13) Rolling
- 14) Cross-Firing
- 15) Forging



Describe the unsoundness' or Blemishes from the photo above and label whether they are an unsoundness or a blemish

Age Determination

What are the four major ways to estimate age of horses by appearance of their teeth?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

Describe the difference between a permanent tooth and a temporary tooth.



What is the Galvayne's Groove? Describe how it is used to tell the age of a horse.

