

Horse Study Guide



Senior & Intermediate

R - U - e s

4 - H

What is an internal parasite?

Horse Colors and Markings

Match the Coat colors with the right description.

List the five internal parasites mentioned in Horse Science.

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

Describe each of the internal parasites listed above.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|--|
| 1) | Bay | a) Has its mane color the same she body ranging from yellowish red mahogany red, and never has black in its mane or tail. |
| 2) | Black | b) This horse may be shades of yellow with black or slightly dark point its body color, and may have do zebra stripes. |
| 3) | Brown | c) This horse has black points, as with 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 two colors bay chestnut or black. |
| 6) | Dun | f) This horse is born a dark color at birth and gets white hairs mixed throughout the coat. Later in life appear to be a solid white. |
| 7) | Gray | g) This horse has pink skin, dark eyes and tail, normally no dark hairs. |
| 8) | Palomino | h) This horse has two basic coat patterns ocreo and tobiano, and it combines white and usually one other coat color to yellow color with white and tail, normally no dark hairs. |
| 9) | Pinto | i) Copper to yellow color with white and tail, normally no dark hairs. |
| 10) | Roan | j) Always has a dark mane and tail horses have a brown coloration. horse has brown hairs on its muzzle. |

Name and describe the different coat patterns of these colors.

Dun _____

Gray _____

Pinto _____

Roan _____

What is the life cycle for Ascarids?

What is the life cycle for Strongyles?

Markings of the Horse

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

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

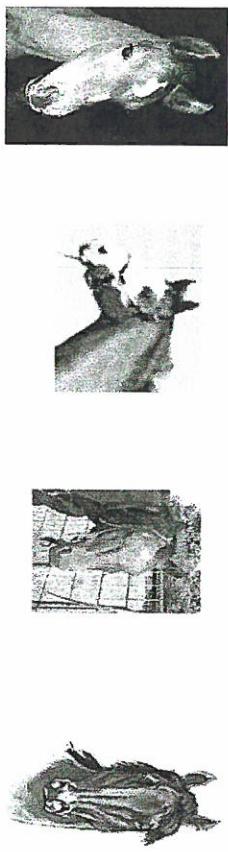


What is an external parasite?

List the five common external parasites



- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
- What are the life cycles, prevention and treatment of each



Parasites

Why is there a precaution on insecticides?

Colic

What is Colic?

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) Lime-Back
- 9) Mealy-mouthed
- 10) Stripe
- 11) Full-stockling
- 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

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 _____

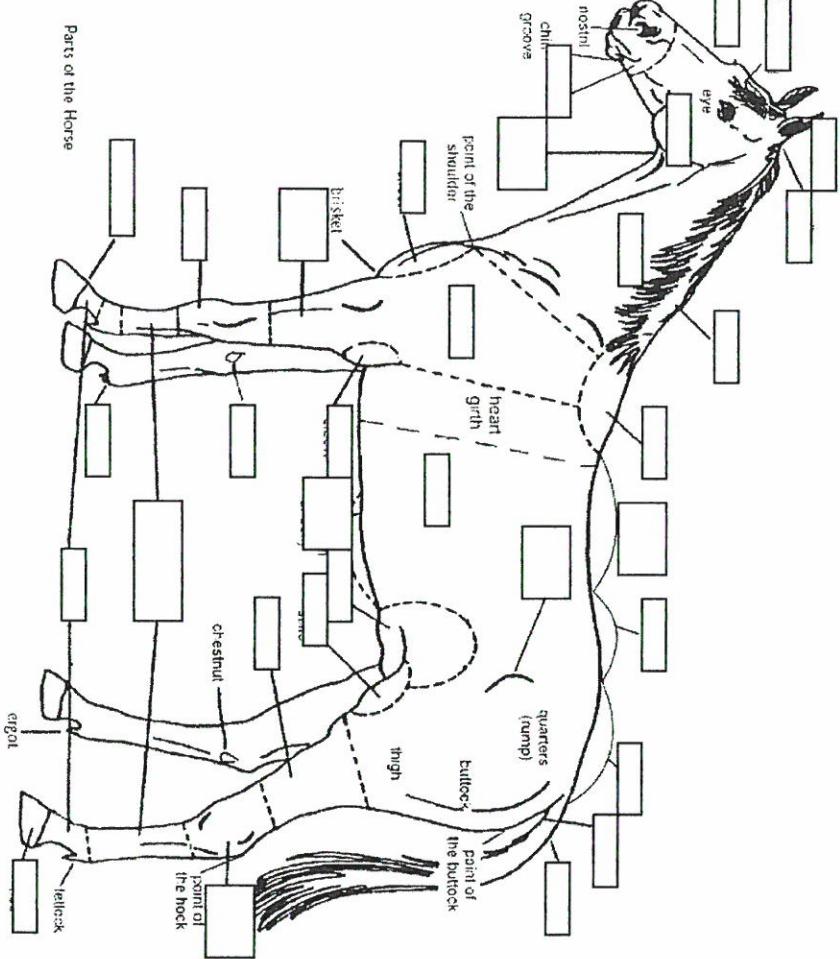
What is the normal pulse rate for a horse _____

What is the normal respiration rate for a horse _____

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/department/acpdocs.nsf/all/4h7933/SI11.E/partsofhorse.pdf>

Laminitis



What are the four things that conformation includes? Describe each

1)

Name three ways of disease prevention.

2)

3)

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

Equine Influenza

C.O.P.D (heaves)

Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis (EPM)

What are the three functional divisions of the horse, describe them.
1)

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?

Where is the horse's center of gravity located?

Where is the horse's center of motion?

Describe the horse's sight path.

best not now to hasty and to absent prevent each of the following diseases.

Equine Encephalitis

How does the power of Association work in training a horse?

Singles

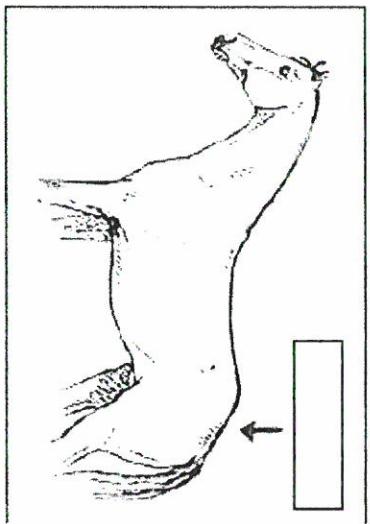
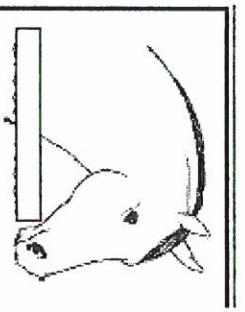
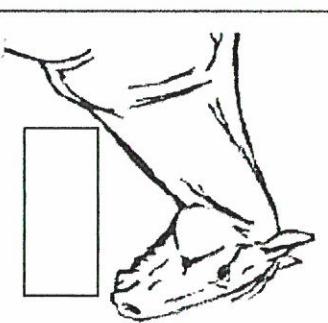
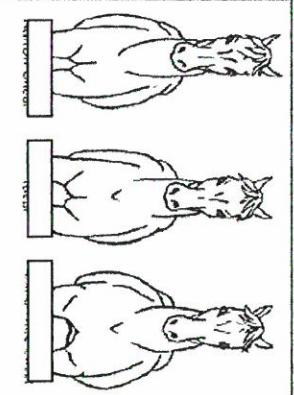
Tetanus

Conformation Faults

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

Name the Macro minerals and what they do.

Name the Micro minerals and what they do.



What are the six health principles listed in the horse science manual and are vital in the care of your horse? Name and describe the scientific aspect of each.

How many amino acids are there? What are the 10 amino acids are the most essential to the horse's diet? Which is the most essential to the horse, and what does it do?

Name the five nutrients that horses require.

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

Take time to describe what each nutrient does for the horse, and the requirements for the horse.

Figure 1

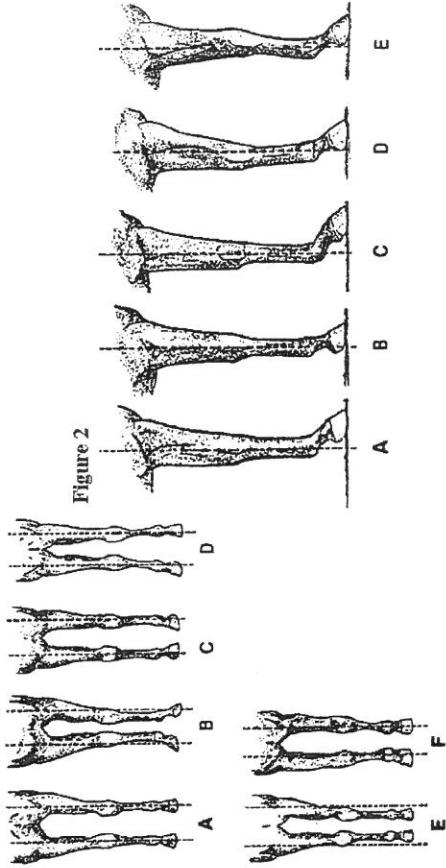


Figure 2



Figure 3

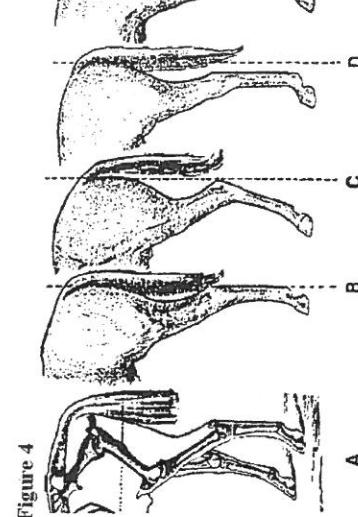
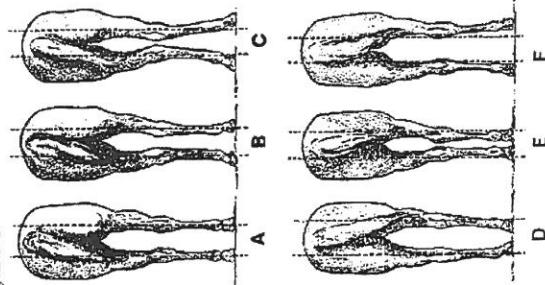


Figure 4

What are the forms of energy for horses?

What are the fat-soluble vitamins? What do they do?

What are the water soluble vitamins? What do they do?

Descriptions on the following page, but try to identify them with out looking.

Describe the common defects below.

- 1) Winding or Rope Walking
- 2) Winging
- 3) Lameness
- 4) Stringhalt
- 5) Paddling
- 6) Pointing
- 7) Dwelling

Feeds

Name the two main forms of forages 1) _____ 2) _____

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

How can horses acquire these forages?

What are Concentrates?

Name all of the concentrates

- Name some different types of hay.
- 7) Dwelling

What are the ways to tell the quality of hay?

- 8) Scalping
- 9) Pounding
- 10) Interfering

- What is one of the main things to be concerned with when providing pasture land to horses.
- 11) Speedy Cutting

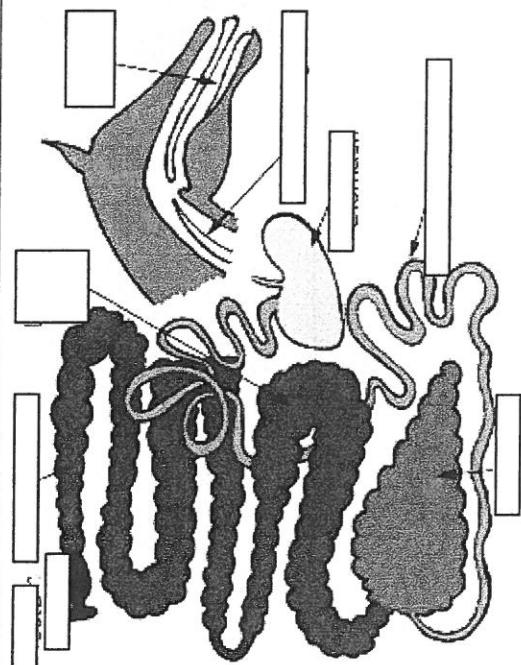
What are mixed feeds, name some?

- 12) Trappy
- 13) Rolling
- 14) Cross-Firing
- 15) Forging

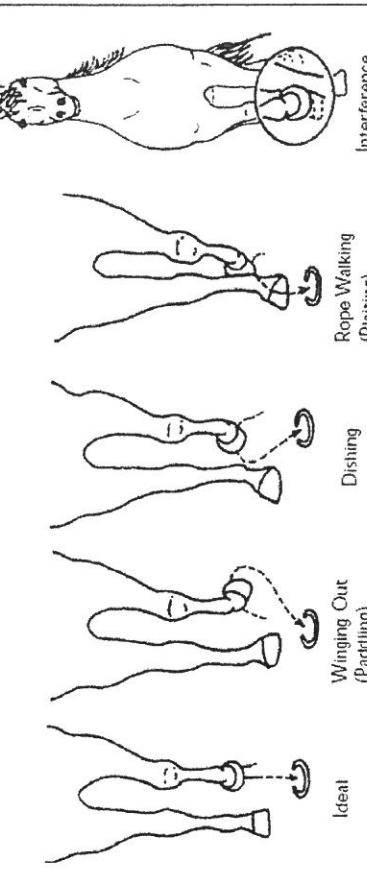
What determines the amount of food and nutrients a horse requires in your care?

What does it mean when the book says that the horse evolved as a nonruminant, gut fermenting herbivore?

Answers for page 9



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.



Identify these defects using the descriptions in the book

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 3

- A. Straight legs,
- B. Slightly cow-hocked.

- C. Extremely cow-hocked, splay-toed.
- 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

- A. Correct skeletal structure.
- B. Correct leg set.

- C. Sickle-hocked or too much set.
- D. Post-legged or too straight – "cooni-footed."
- E. Camped-under or stands under.

Toes out is the same as Splayed footed

Figure 2

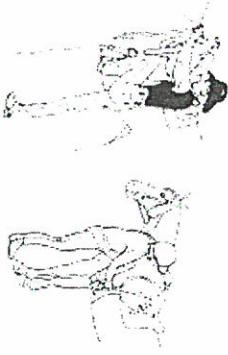
- A. Correct, good bone.
- B. Pastern too straight.
- C. Pastern too long and flat, angle different than foot, "cooni-footed."
- D. Calf-kneed, short, straight pastern.
- E. Buck-kneed or over on the knee.
- F. "Tied in" or fine bone below the knee.

Principles of Reproduction
Be familiar with both the male and female reproductive organs, and the reproductive tracks

Gaits of the Horse and using your aids to achieve them

[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/4h7923/\\$FILE/q_riding.pdf](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/4h7923/$FILE/q_riding.pdf)

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

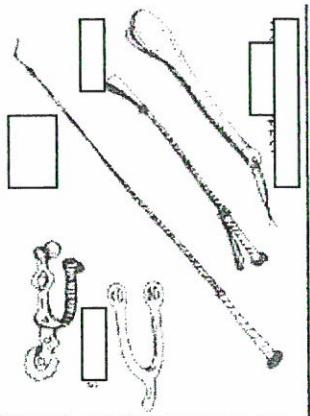


What is the gestation period for a pregnant mare?

Complete the Table.

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

Describe the Estrous Cycle



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

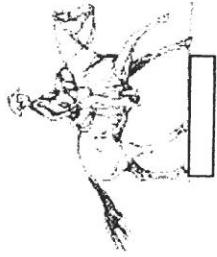
To see the gaits in motion look at this site. <<http://www.funnysnaps.com/gait.html>>

Describe a Pace.

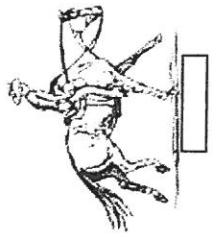
Inheritance

How many pairs of chromosomes do horses have?

What are Dominant and recessive Genes?



Flying lead change. Write in the boxes the lead the horse is on.



Know genetically the determination and average on how sex of a horse is determined.

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

What is the difference between phenotype and genotype?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)

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

Walk

Trot

Canter

Stop

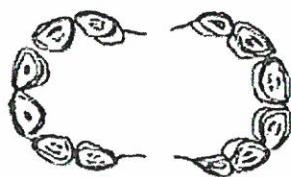
Acquiring the Correct lead

Turning

Name these incisors

Side pass

Backing



List the average age of tooth Eruption

Describe the disappearance of cups

Describe the Angle of incidence

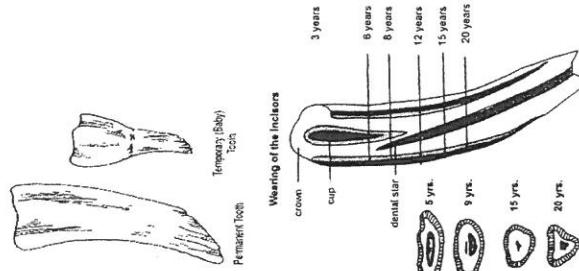
How many teeth are there in an adult horse Mare, Geldings, and Stallions

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.



When do the temporary teeth erupt and how many total are there?

When do the permanent incisors erupt in horses?

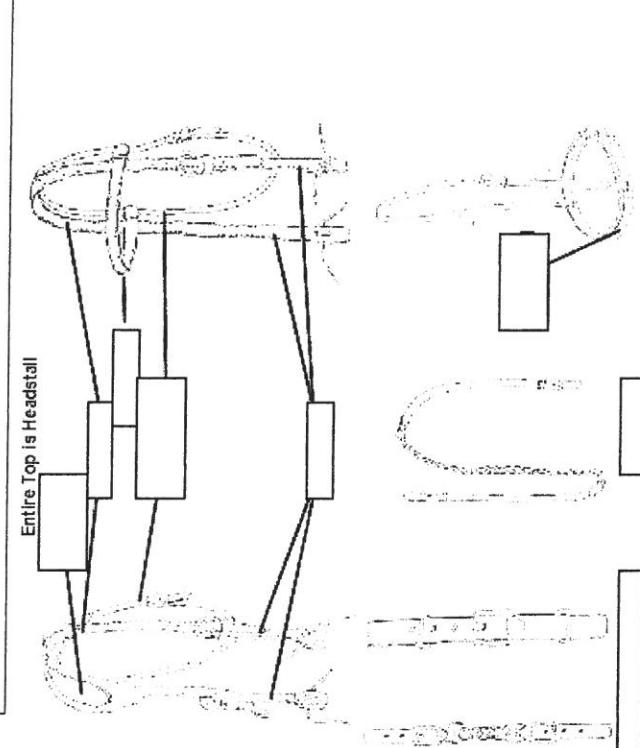
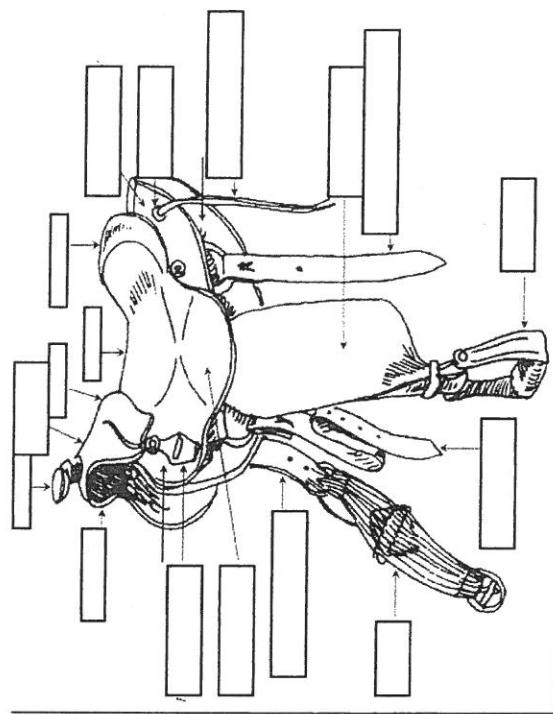
What is the Galvayne's Groove? Describe how it is used to tell the age of a horse.

How many sets of premolars and molars are there in an adult horse?

Parts of the tack

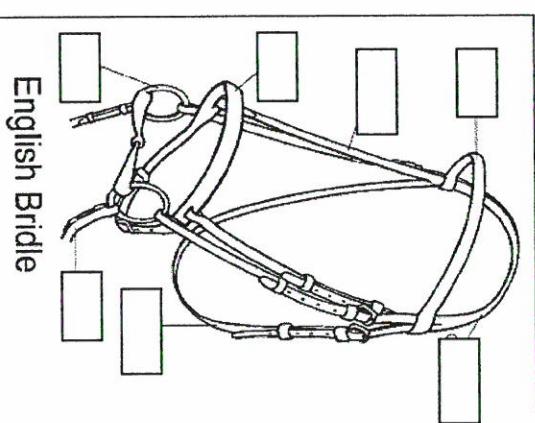
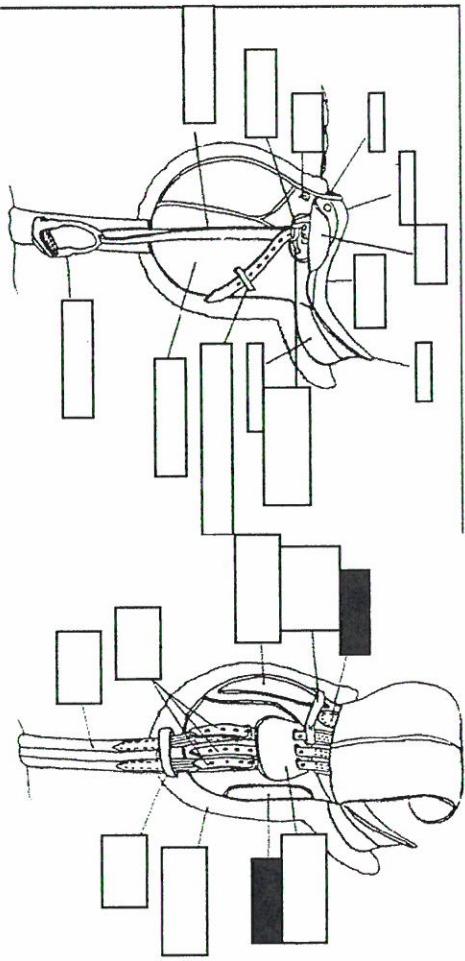
Fill in the blanks for the arrow on the tack use the horse and horsemanship manual and this website if you need help.
[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/4h7933/\\$FILE/m_equipment.pdf](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/4h7933/$FILE/m_equipment.pdf)

Parts of Western Tack



Parts of English Tack (Name only the white boxes)

For unsoundness' and blemishes from picture.



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

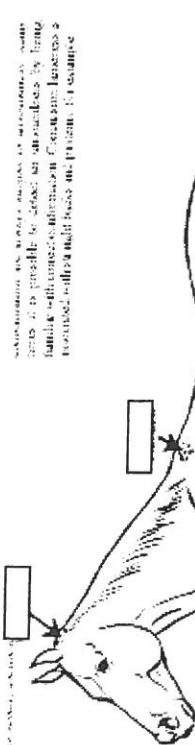
Unsoundnesses and Blemishes

Name these bits

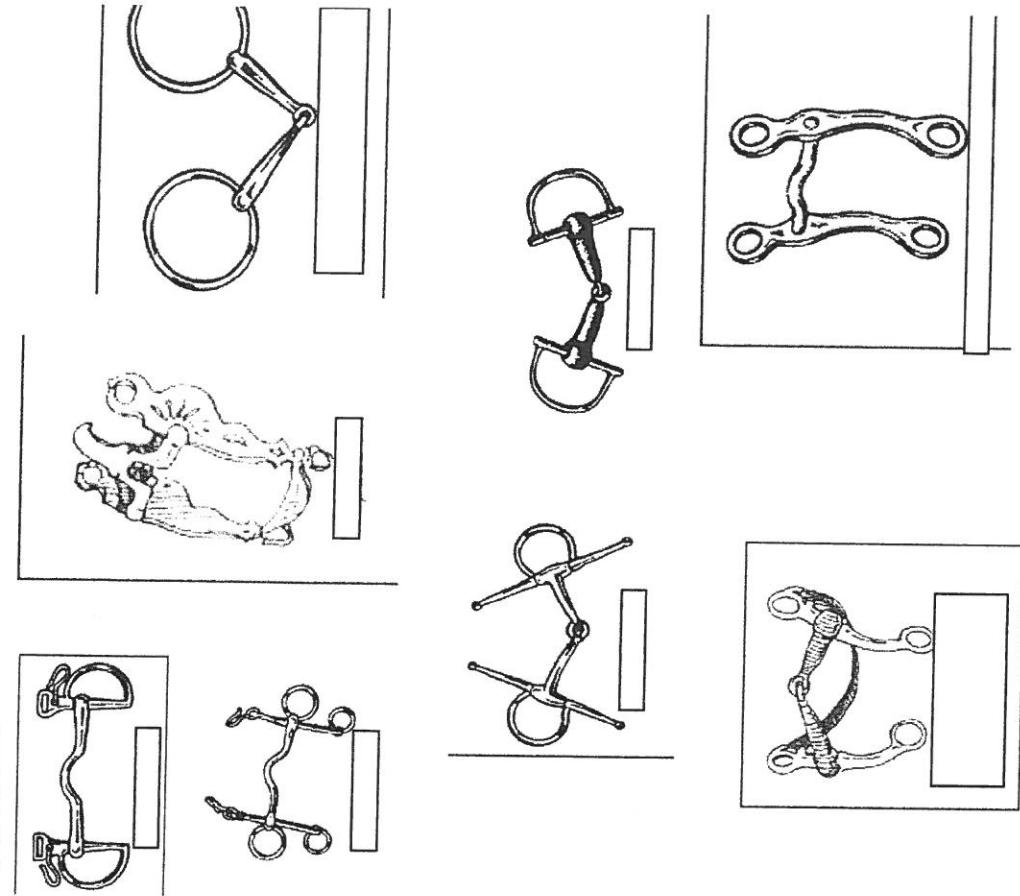
What is an unsoundness?

What is a blemish?

Fill in the unsoundness' and blemishes on the photo



What is possible to detect on a horse's body by hand:
1) lameness
2) changes in colouration
3) constant lameness
4) increased weight or thickness in certain areas
5) a lame limb



List the Four things that determine the severity of the bit.

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

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

Describe the different types of bits.

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

What are the functions of the foot?

What is a Weymouth?

What is a Liver pool?

List the four things that are important about saddles for horses. HHP31

1)

2)

3)

4)

Describe the different types of saddles

Name and describe the Hoof faults corrected by trimming

1)

2)

3)

4)

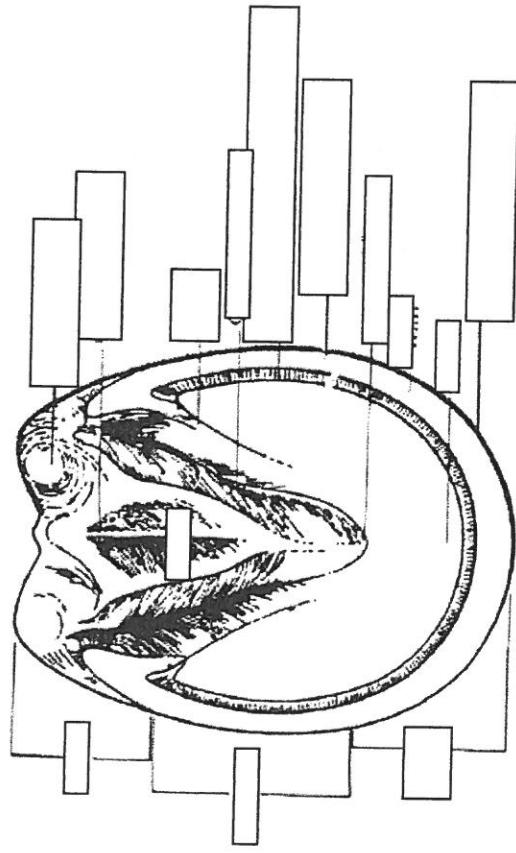
5)

Describe some typical hoof problems

Be Aware of the Additional tack mentioned in HH p 34

Parts of the hoof

Name these parts of the hoof that are in white boxes



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?

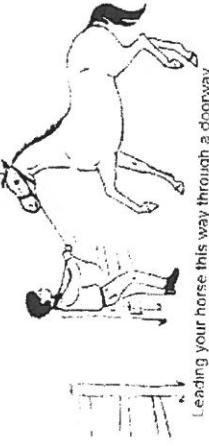
These are some important safety rules to keep in mind at home and at a show

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.

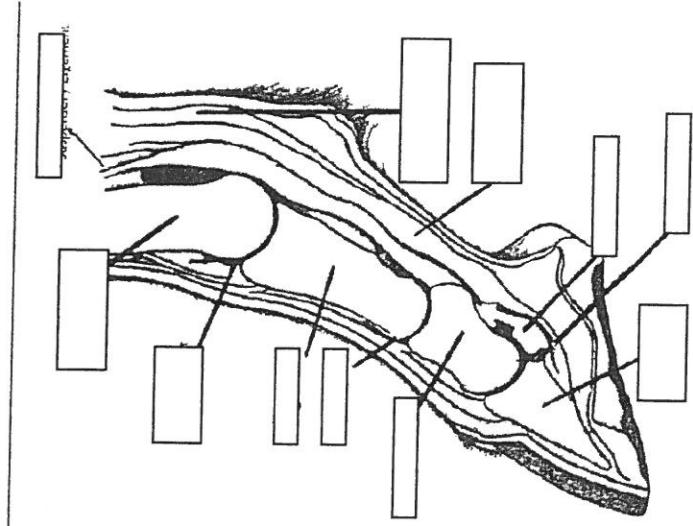


Standing in the proper position and holding onto the headstall correctly will help prevent this from happening



Leading your horse this way through a doorway or gate could get you in trouble.

Where is a horse's Blind spot?



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

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

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

List Different points of showmanship?

What is the purpose of showmanship?