

**R U - E S**

**4 - I**

**Horse Study Guide**



**Senior & Intermediate**

What is an internal parasite?

List the five internal parasites mentioned in Horse Science.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

Describe each of the internal parasites listed above.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

## Horse Colors and Markings

Match the Coat colors with the right description.

- 1) Bay
- 2) Black
- 3) Brown
- 4) Chestnut
- 5) White
- 6) Dun
- 7) Gray
- 8) Palomino
- 9) Pinto
- 10) Roan

- a) Has its mane color the same as the body ranging from yellowish red mahogany red, and never has black in its mane or tail.
- b) This horse may be shades of yellow with black or slightly dark points in its body color, and may have dark zebra stripes.
- c) This horse has black points, as well as no brown hairs.
- d) These horses always have black and are varying shades of red and yellow together.
- e) At birth this horse has white hair intermingled throughout these colors bay chestnut or black.
- f) This horse is born a dark color and as the horse gets white hairs mature throughout the coat. Later in life appear to be a solid white.
- g) This horse has pink skin, dark eyes and is snow white at birth.
- h) This horse has two basic coat patterns: overo and tobiano, and it combines white and usually one other coat color.
- i) Copper to yellow color with white and tail, normally no dark hairs.
- j) Always has a dark mane and tail. Horses have a brown coloration. Horses have brown hairs on its muzzle and lips.

Name and describe the different coat patterns of these colors.

Dun \_\_\_\_\_

Gray \_\_\_\_\_

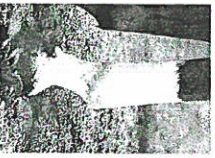
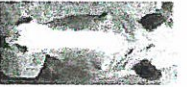
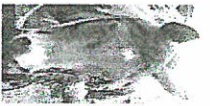
Pinto \_\_\_\_\_

Roan \_\_\_\_\_

What is the life cycle for Ascarids?

What is the life cycle for Strongyles?

**Markings of the Horse**



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 & stripe	

**Parasites**

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

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

Why is there a precaution on insecticides?

## Colic

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

What is Colic?

What are the different types of Colic?

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What are the signs that a horse is colicing

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What are the available treatments for colic.

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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 \_\_\_\_\_

- 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

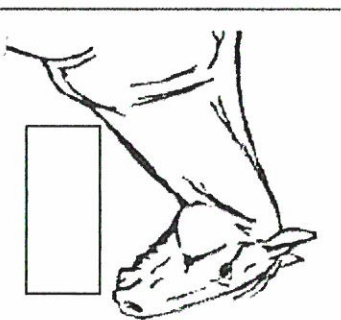
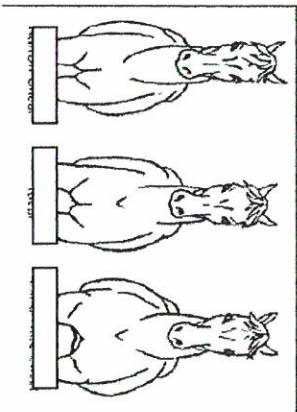






**Conformation Faults**

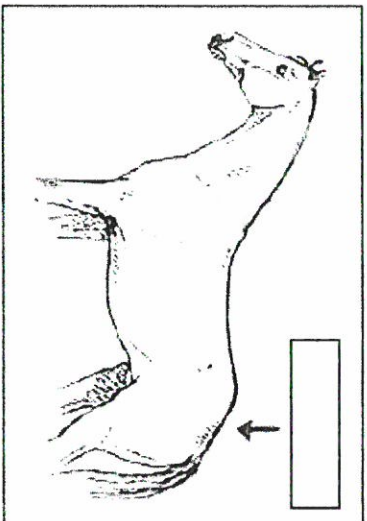
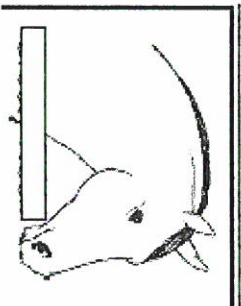
Be able to identify these conformation faults and also describe the defects that accompany them.



Name the Macro minerals and what they do.

Name the Micro minerals and what they do.

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?



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.

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.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

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?

Figure 1

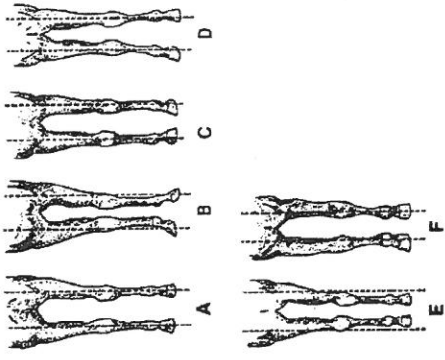


Figure 2



Figure 3

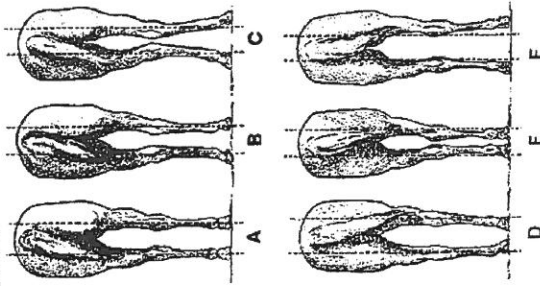
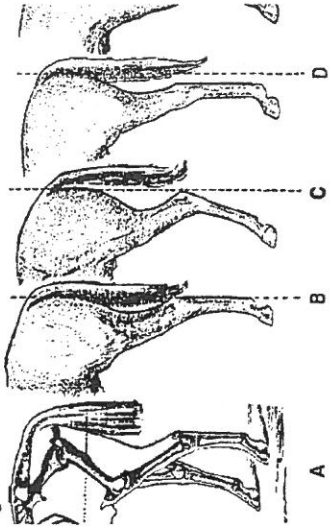


Figure 4



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
- 8) Scalping
- 9) Pounding
- 10) Interfering
- 11) Speedy Cutting
- 12) Trappy
- 13) Rolling
- 14) Cross-firing
- 15) Forging

**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.

What are the ways to tell the quality of hay?

What is one of the main things to be concerned with when providing pasture land to horses.

What are mixed feeds, name some?

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



**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**

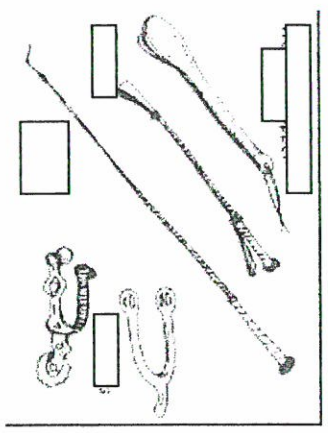
[http://www1.ahric.gov.au/ah/department/depdocs.nsf/all/4h7933/\\$FILE/eq\\_riding.pdf](http://www1.ahric.gov.au/ah/department/depdocs.nsf/all/4h7933/$FILE/eq_riding.pdf)

What is the side that you mount from, 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>>

Describe a Pace.

Describe the Estrous Cycle

What is the gestation period for a pregnant mare?

Complete the Table:

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

## Inheritance

How many pairs of chromosomes do horses have?

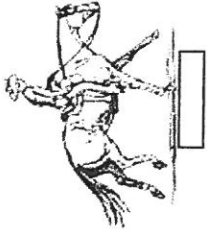
What are Dominant and recessive Genes?

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

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

What is the difference between phenotype and genotype?

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



Front and hind legs switch in air.  
Flying lead change.



List and describe the 6 important features of a stride.

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

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

Walk

Trot

Canter

Stop

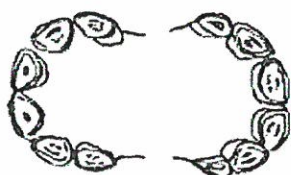
Acquiring the Correct lead

Turning

Side pass

Name these incisors

Backing



List the average age of tooth Eruption

Describe the disappearance of cups

Describe the Angle of incidence

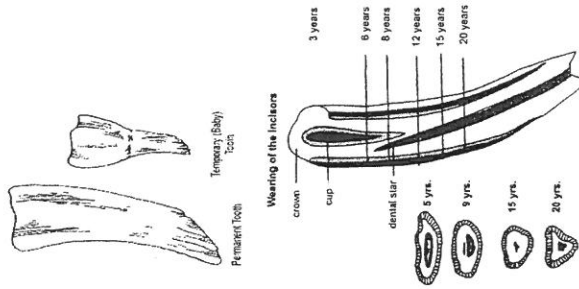
How many teeth are there in an adult horse Mare, Geldings, and Stallions

### 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.

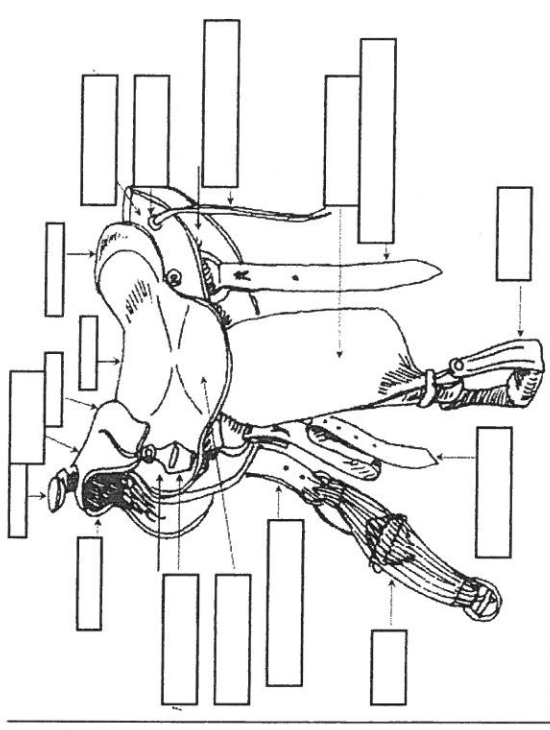
How many sets of premolars and molars are there in an adult horse?

### Parts of the tack

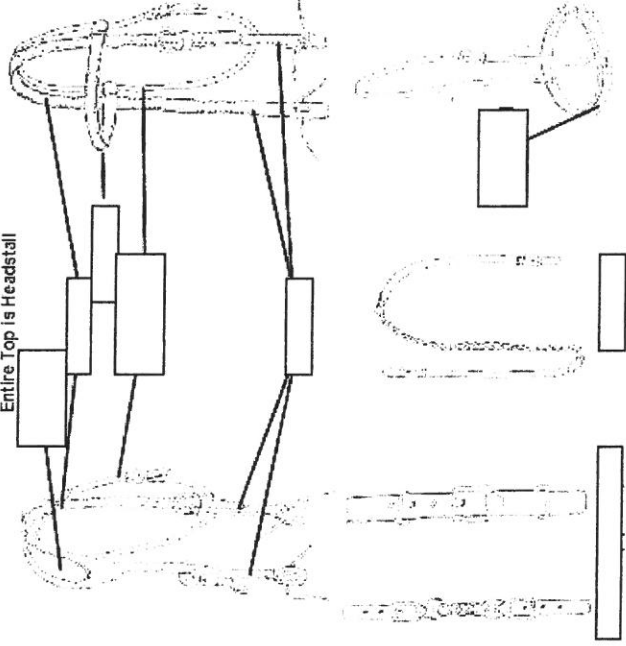
Fill in the blanks for the arrow on the tack use the horses and horsemanship manual and this website if you need help.

[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

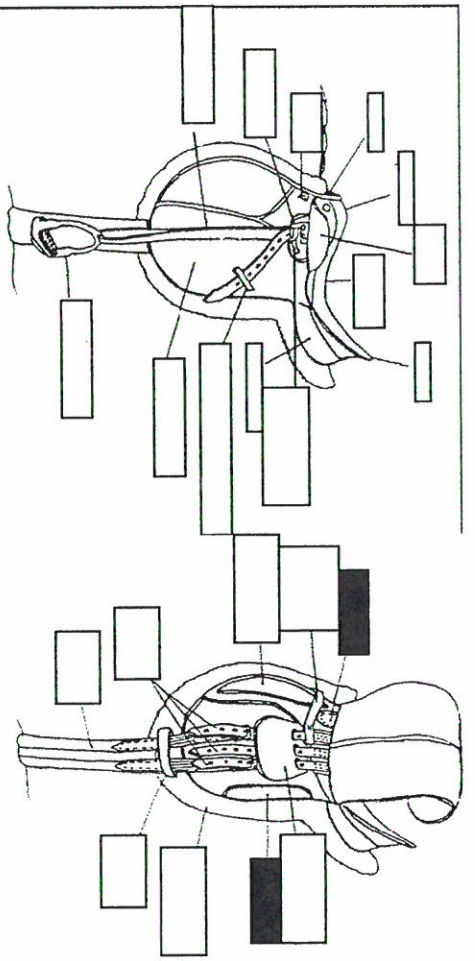


Entire Top is Headstall

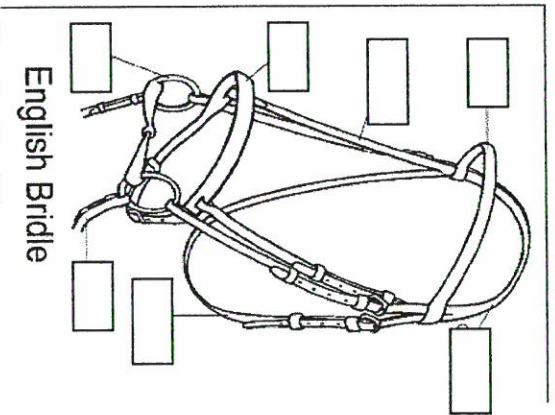




Parts of English Tack (Name only the white boxes)



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



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?

Name some reasons for shoeing.

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

Name and describe the Hoof faults corrected by trimming

1)

1)

2)

2)

3)

3)

4)

4)

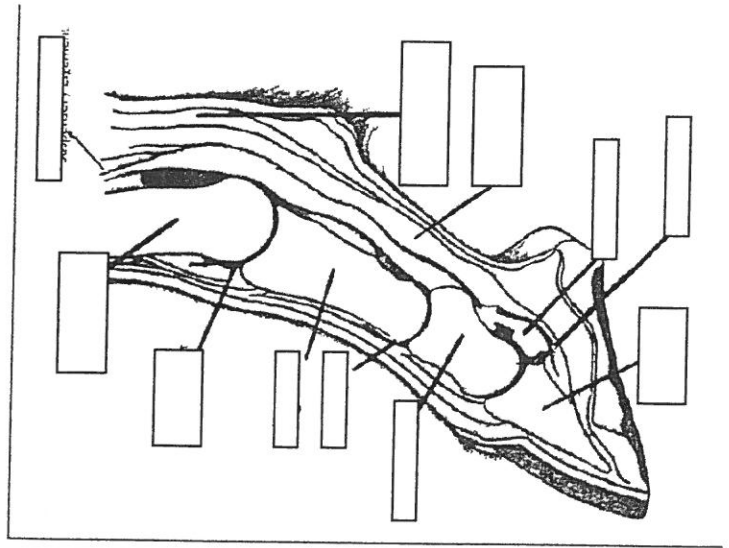
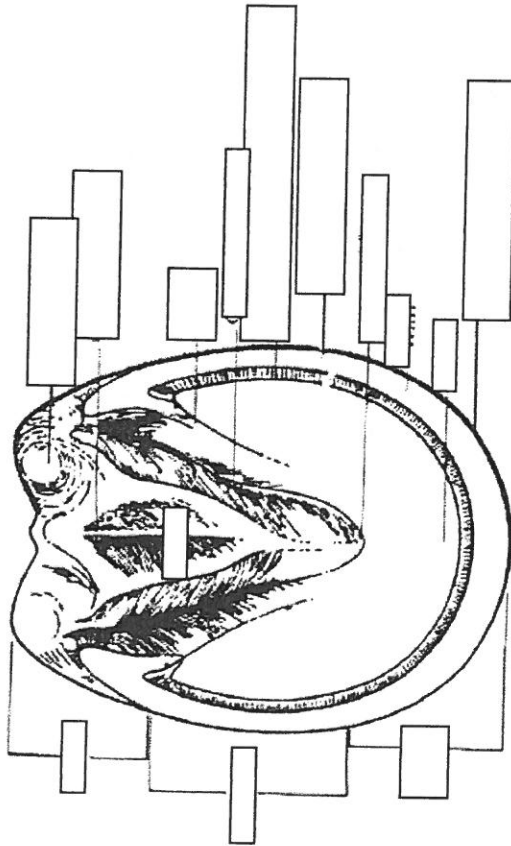
Describe the different types of saddles

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?

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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.



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



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

Where is a horse's Blind spot?

