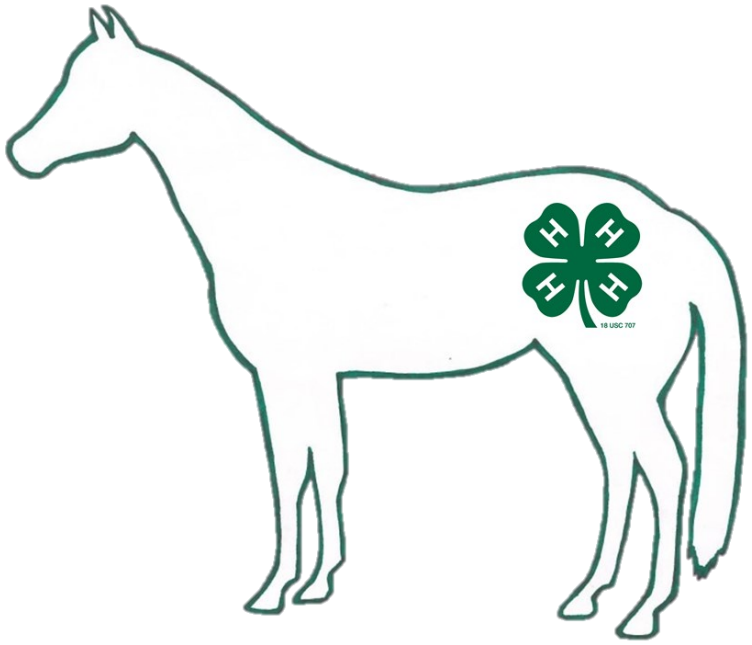
Senior 4-H Horse Project Book



Name: _____

Name _____ Date of Birth_____ Age_____

Physical Address_____

Mailing Address (if different) _____

4-H Club_____ Years in 4-H (including this year) _____

Date Project Started _____ Date Project Completed _____

Member Statement: I hereby certify that I have personally kept the records on this project and have personally completed this record book.

4-H Member's Signature_____ Date _____

Record Approval: The 4-H member has completed this record book to a satisfactory level.

Parent/Guardian Signature_____ Date _____

4-H Leader's Signature_____ Date _____

4-H Pledge

I pledge...

My head to clearer thinking

My heart to greater loyalty

My hands to better service

And

My health to a better living

For my club, my community, my country

And my world.

Chautauqua County 4-H Horse Activity and Event Involvement

Please check all the events that you have participated in over the past 4-H year. Points will be given for each event and applied to your total record book score. "Other" activities or events must be open to any 4-H members in the county, for example a clinic held by another county.

X	Name of Event or Activity	Date of Event or Activity	Pts.	Awarded
	Project Meetings. Attendance at 2 out of 4 required			
	Topic:			
	Topic:			
	Topic:			
	Topic:			
	Presentation Title: Presented at: Club County Regional State National	Date of First Presentation		
	Hippology: You must attend 75% of meetings	# of meetings attended:_____		
	Horse Bowl: You must attend 75% of meetings	# of meetings attended:_____		
	Horseless Project Worksheet			
	Trail Riding Log Complete and Submitted	_____		
	Jr. Superintendent at County Fair			
	Parade/Drill Team			
	Teen Representative on Committee			
	Thank you notes to donors			

Club Involvement

Circle officer positions held (if any):

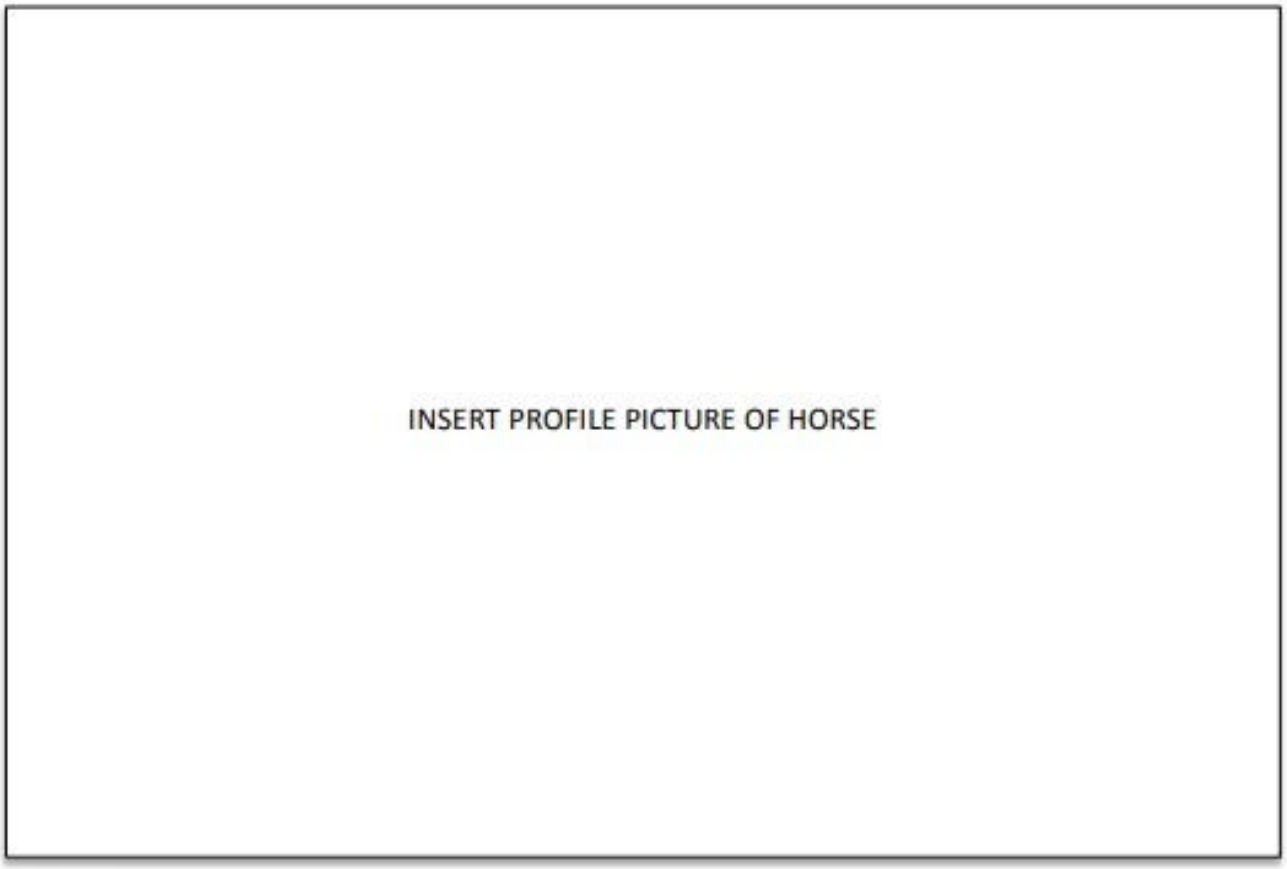
President Vice President Secretary Treasurer Reporter Other: _____

What other 4-H leadership roles did you hold this year? (Camp counselor, teen leader, etc.)

_____

Date	Topic	Location

Animal Identification



Registered Name of Horse:_____

Breed of Horse:_____Gender: _____

Registration Number (if available):_____

Barn Nickname:_____

Date of Birth (if available) _____/_____/_____ Age: _____

Date of Purchase/Lease/Riding Lesson Beginning: _____/_____/_____

Color:_____ Markings:_____

Height:_____ Weight:_____

Where is your horse kept:_____

Who is responsible for feeding your horse:_____

Veterinarian's Name:_____Phone Number:_____

Farrier's Name:_____Phone Number:_____

Goal Setting

Name at least two goals you would like to achieve by participating in this project, as well as an action you will take to achieve each goal. In addition, think of challenges (i.e. problems) or potential limitations that may prevent you from achieving your goals. ***Use the table below to write your goals, actions, and challenges.***

	Goal	Action	Challenge
Example	*Learn common health problems my project animal may have?*	*Study resources, work with a knowledgeable producer, and identify signs of problems in my project animal.*	*Biosecurity issues may prevent me from being able to identify some common diseases in real world situations.*
1			
2			
3			

Science

Hoof Care

Anatomy

Conformation

FOOT CARE

Farrier. A horseshoer.

Hoof. The foot as a whole on horses. The curved covering of horn over the foot.

Laminae. The horny-grooved inside of the hoof, and on the outside front of the coffin bone.

IMPORTANCE OF HOOF CARE

The value of a horse depends on its ability to perform work. To this end, four sound feet are indispensable. Oddly enough, foot troubles and the necessity for shoeing are largely man-mode.

The wild horse seems to have been practically free from serious foot trouble. 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 the frog and the 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 cause 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. If the hooves of a shod horse become too dry, either pack them in wet clay once or twice a week after the horse has been used, or attach burlap sacks around them. Keep the sacks moistened. After the hoof has absorbed enough moisture, brush on a hoof dressing such as neat's-foot oil. Before each soaking with burlap, remove the oil.

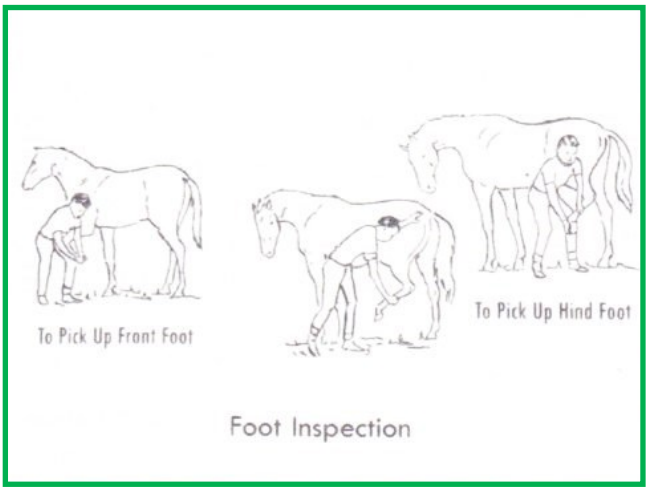
Trim the feet so that the horse stands square and plumb. This will alleviate strain on the tendons and help prevent deformity, improper action and unsoundness.

The healthy hoof grows 3/8 to 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 once a month, whether the horse is shod or not. Use nippers (scissors like tool used to trim the hoof) to trim off the horn; level the wall with a rasp (a course file). Hooves grown too long either in the toe or heel cause incorrect foot posture. 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.

Trim the hoof near the level of the sole-otherwise it will split off if the horse remains unshod. Trim the frog carefully. Remove only ragged edges that allow filth to accumulate in the crevices. Trim the sole sparingly, if at all.

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

An unshapely hoof causing uneven wear may make foals become unsound of 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 four to six weeks. Trim a small amount each time rather than an excessive amount at longer intervals.



Foot Inspection

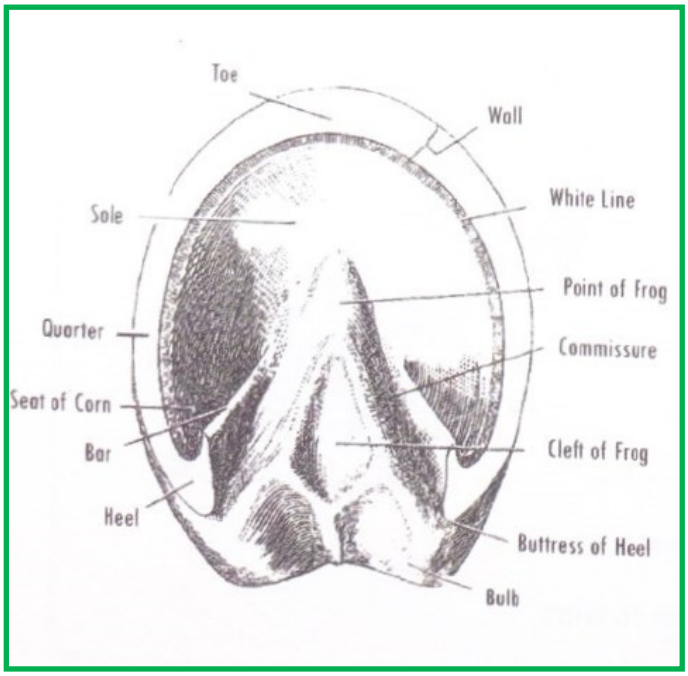
Before trimming the feet, inspect the foal while it is standing squarely on a hard surface. Then watch it walk and trot.

Careless trimming may strain the foal's tendons.

FUNCTIONS OF THE HOOF

The three main functions of the hoof are: shock absorption, locomotion and circulation. The heel and frog strike the ground slightly before the toe. There is a slight expansion of the softer tissue (plantar cushion and sensitive frog), which aids in shock absorption.

The deep flexor tendon, attached to the coffin bone and hoof, flexes the hoof for each step of locomotion. The extensor tendon is attached to the coffin bone and causes the extension of the hoof at each step.



The plantar cushion acts as a sponge where blood pools when the pressure on the hoof decreases. As the foot strikes the ground, pressure causes the plantar cushion to compress, forcing blood into the veins and up the leg.

REASONS FOR SHOEING

The foot and leg are engineered to minimize shock and road concussion, shoes are needed to protect the hoof when wear may exceed the growth. Allowing a horse to wear the same shoes too long may invite trouble. Since the hoof wall grows out perpendicularly to the coronary band, the horse's base of support actually grows out from under the horse if shoes are left on too long. This transfers excessive strain to flexor tendons. Shoes worn too long become thin and 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, tendons).

They also may be used to provide relief from the pain of injured parts (hoof-wall cracks, bruised soles, tendonitis).

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.

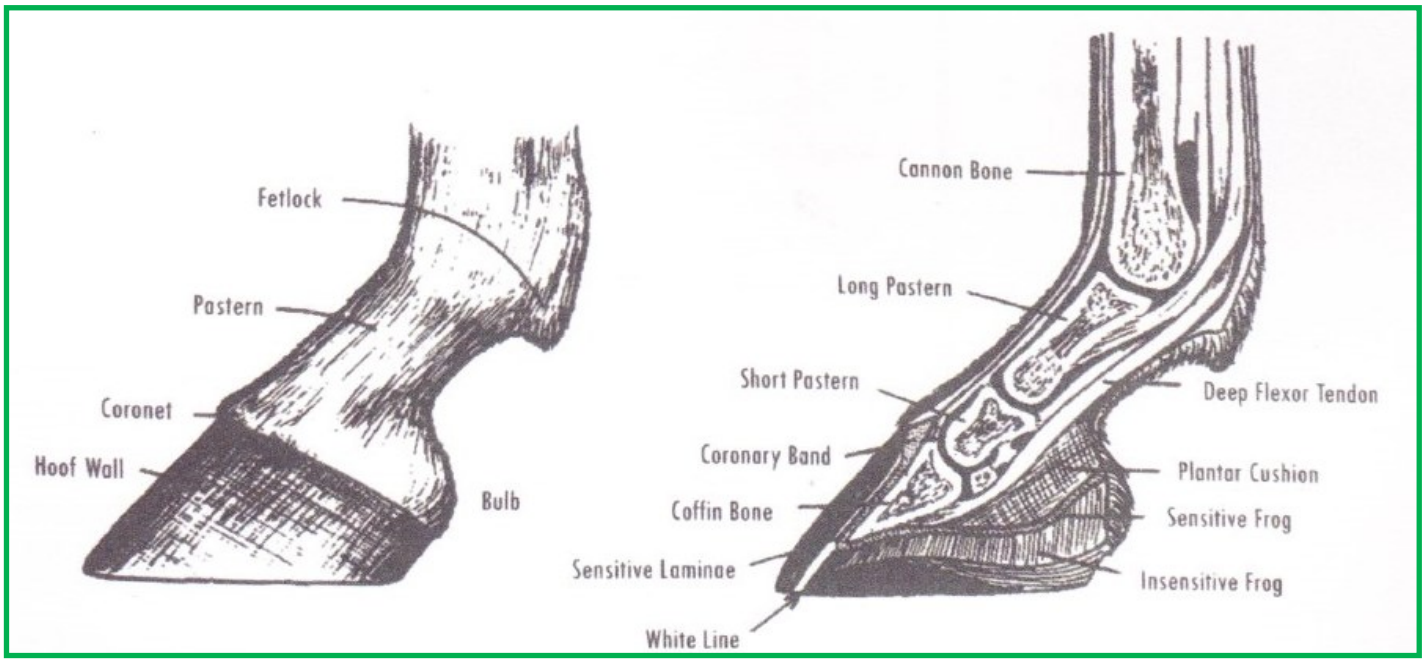
Shoeing always should be done by a farrier who is thoroughly experienced in the art. Shoes should be made to fit the foot, not the foot to fit the shoe. Reshoe or reset at four to six week intervals. If you leave shoes on too long, the hooves grow out of proportion. This may throw the horse off balance.

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 Crock (a vertical crack on the side of the hoof) usually can be corrected if the hoof is kept moist and the toes shortened.

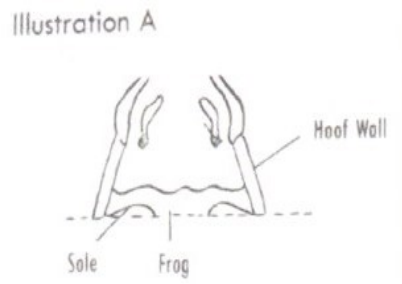


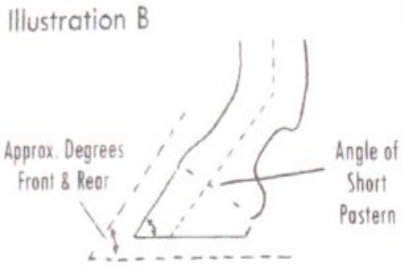
PARTS OF THE PASTERN AND FOOT

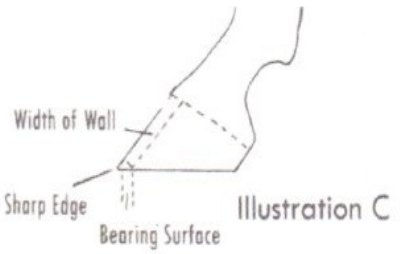
Cocked Ankles (standing bent forward on the fetlocks—usually hind fetlocks) can be helped or corrected by lowering the heels. Cocked ankles will not occur if foals are allowed to get ample exercise and are not overfed, and the foal's heels are kept trimmed so that there is plenty of frog pressure.

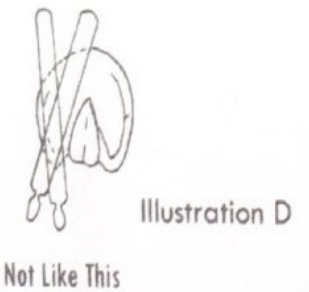
Contracted Heels (close at heels) can be spread apart if the heels are lowered and the frog allowed to carry more of the animal's weight.

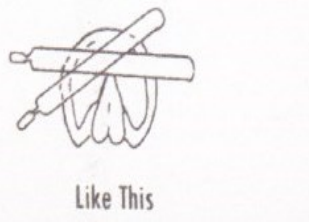
HOOF CARE HINTS











Begin when the fool is only a few months old.

Keep feet well rounded.

Exercise foals on dry ground to allow natural wear.

If kept in a stall, rasp down every two to three 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 on excess. (See Illustration A.)

Keep foot straight with angle of short pastern.

Front hoof-to-ground angle should be approximately 45 degrees. (See Illustration B.)

Rear hoof-to-ground angle should be approximately 50 degrees. (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.)

HOOF PROBLEMS

Lameness results when a horse travels in a manner inconsistent with its natural way of going.

Founder (or laminitis) is a serious ailment of the sensitive laminae possibly caused by overeating grain or lush pasture, too much water when the horse is hot, overwork or inflammation of the uterus following foaling. Occurs more often in the fore feet, but can affect all feet. Prompt treatment by a veterinarian may prevent permanent injury.

Ringbone is new bone growth on the long pastern bone, short pastern bone or coffin bone, occurring generally in the fore feet.

Corns are a bruise of the sole at the angle of the wall and the bar of the hoof. The bruising is more common in the front feet.

Cracks in the wall of the hoof start at the bottom of the hoof and extend varying lengths up the hoof wall. Often called sand cracks. Cracks are identified by their location; toe, quarter or heel crack, and may be found in either the fore or hind feet.

Gravel is on actual infection of the sensitive portions of the hoof that gains access through cracks in the white line on the sole. The infection may break through at the coronary bond and begin draining.

Navicular Disease is on inflammation of the navicular bone of the fore foot. The cause may be disease or injury to the navicular bone, resulting in possible lameness.

Thrush is a disease of the frog of the horse's foot, caused by unsanitary conditions and bacteria. The infection is usually black and strong smelling. It is located in the frog in the commissure or sulcus.

Foot Care Questions

1. The toe angles should match the angle of

A. pastern

B. Fetlock

C. Crest

D. Hook/Pin line

2. Name the three main functions of the hoof

1.

2.

3.

3**.Which strikes first?**

A. Hell/Frog

B. Toe

4. What is the distal point at the attachment for the deep digital flexor tendon?

_____

5. Name 3 possible reasons to use shoes on your horse

1.

2.

3.

6. Describe a quarter crack

_____

7. What is the other name for founder?

_____

8. Hoof disease typically associated with chronically wet conditions

_____

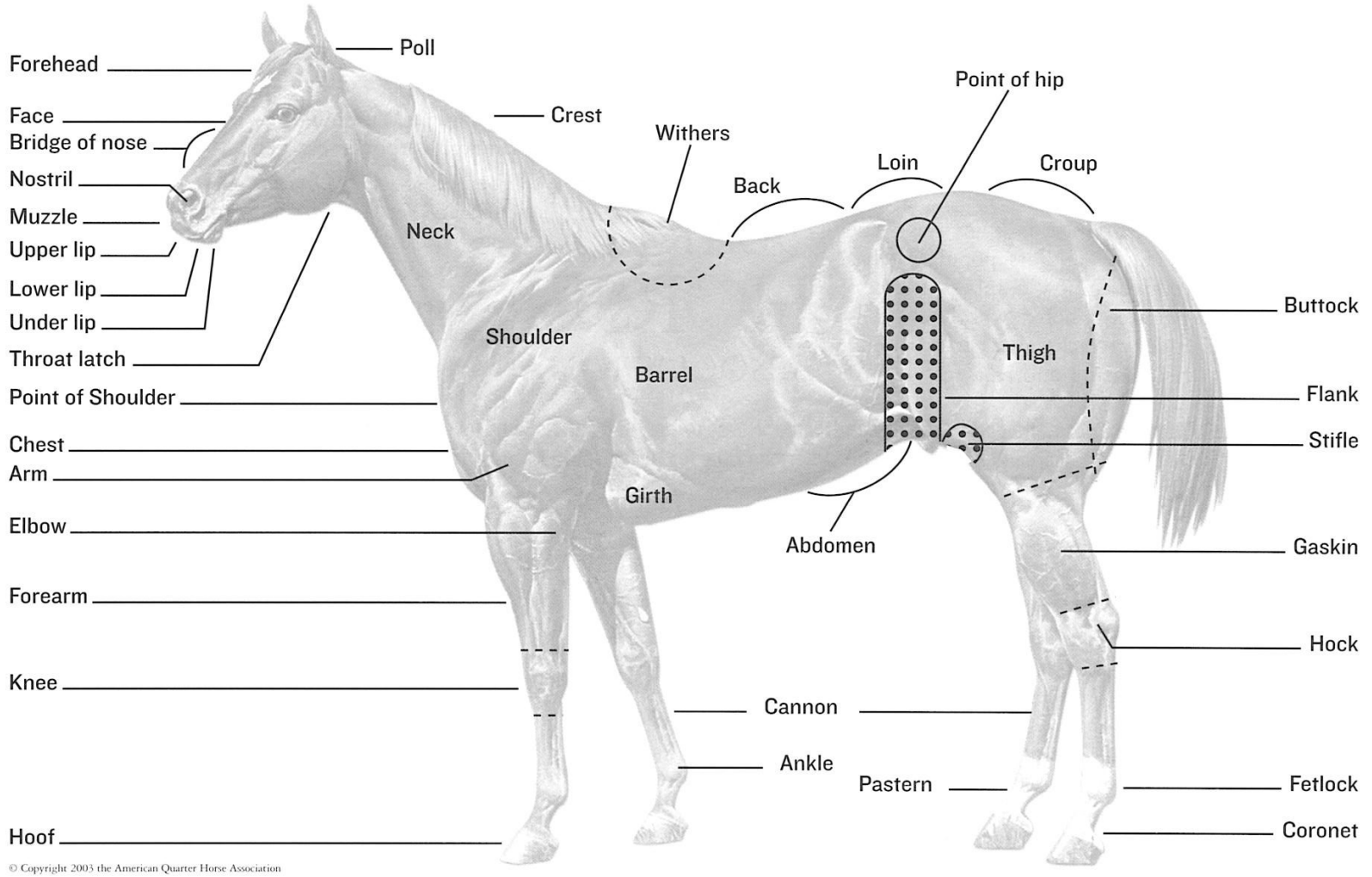
9. What is the name of the waxy outer surface of the hoof that help train hoof moisture

_____

10. What is the purpose of the frog?

_____

The AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE



This chart shows the points of a horse. Knowledge of points is of great importance when applying for registration with the American Quarter Horse Association.

P.O. Box 200, Amarillo, Texas 79168 | aqha.com

AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE ASSOCIATION

THE AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE originated in colonial America in the early 1600s and was used primarily for sprint racing because of his quick acceleration and muscular build. Its foundation bloodlines were a mix of Arab, Barb and Turk horses bred to English mares which produced a compact, heavily muscled horse that could run short distances faster than any other horse. But as the new country grew so did the American Quarter Horse, and it was adapted into more of a work horse that could be used for almost any kind of task. Along with the first pioneers, the American Quarter Horse forged its way westward pulling wagons, herding cattle and exploring the wide open plains.

Today the American Quarter Horse is known as "The World's Most Versatile Horse" and its popularity has grown as fast as the breed which now numbers in excess of five million AQHA registered horses worldwide. It is still used on ranches and racetracks, as well as having become popular in the show ring and as a recreational riding horse. There are more than one million American Quarter Horse owners in all 50 states and 70 countries worldwide.

AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1940, the American Quarter Horse Association is a nonprofit organization that provides horse owners and breeders a variety of services and information to help them enjoy their horse more.

Membership in AQHA is offered at different lengths and prices to fit any owner's budget. AQHA members have access to great benefits like America's Horse magazine and hundreds of dollars in savings each year through corporate partners.

The American Quarter Horse Youth Association (AQHYA) is a great opportunity for young people 18 years and under to learn about and get involved in the American Quarter Horse Association.

For anyone interested in showing American Quarter Horses, AQHA provides a variety of competition levels in its youth, amateur and open divisions.

For more information on the American Quarter Horse or how you can become a member of the American Quarter Horse Association or the American Quarter Horse Youth Association, visit *aqha.com*.

CONFORMATION STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN QUARTER HORSE

STANCE - The American Quarter Horse normally stands at ease with his legs well under him which explains his ability to move quickly in any direction.

ACTION - The American Quarter Horse is collected in action enabling him to turn or stop with noticeable ease and balance, with his hocks always well under him.

HEAD - The head of an American Quarter Horse reflects alert intelligence. He has a short, broad head topped by small ears; kind wide-set eyes; large nostrils; short muzzle; and firm mouth. Well-defined jaws give an impression of strength.

NECK - The head of the American Quarter Horse joins the neck at a near 45-degree angle, with a distinct space between jawbone and neck muscles allowing him to work with his head down without restricting his breathing. The medium length, slightly arched, full neck blends into sloping shoulders.

SHOULDERS - The American Quarter Horse's good saddle back is created by medium-high distinct withers, extending back and combining with deep sloping shoulders. This helps keep a saddle in the proper position for balanced riding.

CHEST AND FORELEGS - As shown by his heart girth and wide-set forelegs, the American Quarter Horse is deep and broad chested. His smooth joints and short cannon bones are set on clean fetlocks, and medium length pasterns are supported by healthy hooves. The powerfully muscled forearm tapers to the knee, whether viewed from the front or back.

BACK - The short back of the American Quarter Horse is full and powerful across the kidneys. The barrel is formed by deep, well-sprung ribs which extend to the hip joints. The underline, or abdominal area, should rise cleanly to the flank.

HINDQUARTERS - Viewed from either side or the rear, the hindquarters are broad, deep and muscled fully through the thigh, stifle and gaskin down to the hock. The thickly muscled hind legs indicate the American Quarter Horse's great power and speed. When viewed from the rear, there is great width extending evenly from the top of the thigh to the gaskin. The hocks are wide set, deep and straight.

BONES, LEGS AND HOOVES - The flat, strong bones are free from fleshiness, puffs and injuries. The hooves are well-rounded and roomy, with deep open heels.

Type

Type depends upon the function a horse is to perform. Our study of horse judging will focus on saddle horse type, since saddle horses, or light horses, comprise most of the 4-H projects and judging contests.

Desirable type in a saddle horse requires a horse of medium size and weight, generally ranging in height from 14 to 17 hands and weighing from 900 to 1,300 pounds, depending on the breed. This horse has a long, sloping shoulder, a long croup, a fairly short bock, and a short, strong coupling. The bottom-line is much longer than the top-line, allowing a long stride. Both fore and rear quarters show on adequate amount of muscling for the breed. The chest is deep and the ribs well-sprung. Legs are clean, flat-boned, and proportional in length.

Horses that do not fit this general description are called off-type. They may be too small (pony-type) or too large and heavy (draft-type).

The several breeds of saddle horses have distinguishing type characteristics (breed type). Usually, all horses in a judging class will be of the some breed. They should be compared as to how well they exhibit breed type.

Muscling

Both the quantity and the quality of muscle are important. Muscles should be distinctly visible on the surface under the skin. The muscles in the arm, forearm, V-muscled chest, stifle, and gaskin should be smooth, long, and well attached. Long, tapering forearm and gaskin muscles that tie well into the knee and hock both inside and outside are preferred to short, “bunchy” muscles.

Balance

A balanced appearance comes from the forequarter and hindquarter appearing to be of nearly equal size and development. They "fit" together well. A heavy-fronted horse that is narrow and shallow in the rear quarter is not balanced, neither is a heavy-quartered horse that is narrow, flat, and shallow in front.

Cow-hocked. Hocks close together, feet wide apart.

Crest. Upper, curved part of neck, peculiar to stallions.

Croup. Part of the bark just in front of the base of the tail.

Dropped sole. Downward rotation of toe of coffin bone inside hoof due to chronic founder or laminitis.

Ergot. A horny growth behind fetlock joint.

Ewe-necked. Top profile of neck concave like a female sheep's neck

Gaskin. The muscular part of the hind leg above the hock.

Goose-rumped. Having short, steep croup.

Paunchy. Too much belly.

Poll. The top of a horse's head just back of the ears.

Quality. Fineness of texture; freedom from coarseness.

Roached back. Thin, sharp, arched back.

Rubberneck. A horse with a very flexible neck, hard to rein.

Sickle-hocked. With a curved, crooked hock when viewed from the side.

Slab sided. Flat ribbed.

Stargazer. A horse that holds it’s head too high and its nose out.

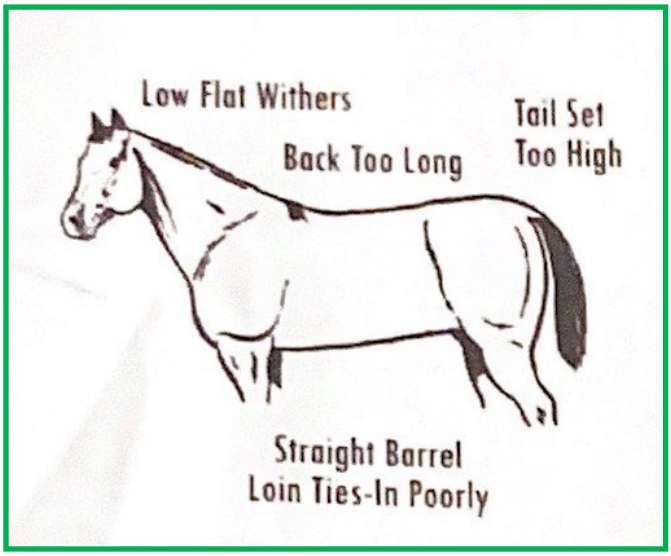
Stylish. Having a pleasing, graceful, alert, general appearance.

Thrifty condition. Healthy, active, vigorous.

Undershot. Protruding under jaw.

Smoothness

When oil the ports of a horse blend together well and the muscling is long and tapering, then the horse has smoothness. The head and the neck should be in proportion, and the neck should blend smoothly into the shoulder. The shoulder and foreribs should fit smoothly together, and the coupling should be short and strong so that the top line is strong and the hips tie in smoothly. A horse with a thin neck and a sharp break at wide, prominent shoulders is not smooth. One with a weak coupling and jutting hips is not smooth, nor is a horse that is extremely "bunchy" in its muscling.



Head

Each of the light horse breeds requires slightly different characteristics about the head. These should be considered when breed classes are judged. In general, the head should be well proportioned to the rest of the body, refined and clean-cut, with a chiseled appearance. A brood forehead, with great width between the eyes is desired. The face should be straight as compared to convex (Roman nose) or concave (excessive dished).

The eyes, set wide-apart, should be large and clear. The ears should be medium to small in size, set wide, and active. The muzzle should be small, the mouth shallow, and the nostrils large and sensitive. The upper and lower teeth should meet when biting. A contrast is the parrot mouth where the lower jaw is too short.

Neck

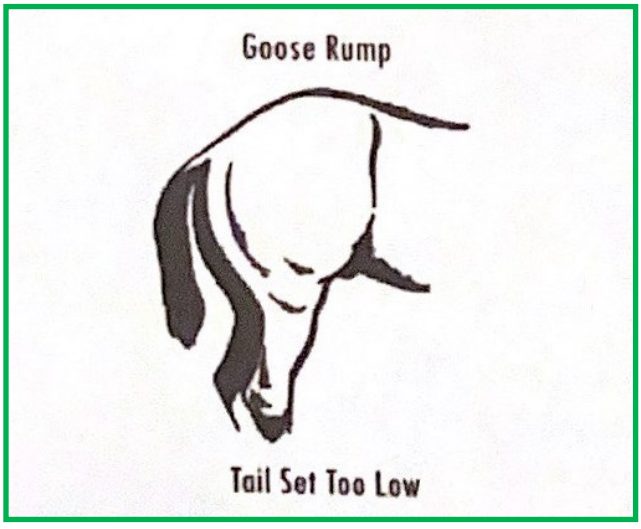
The head should join the neck at about a 45 degree angle with a distinct space between the jawbone and the neck. The throat latch should be clean-cut. Depending on the breed, the neck should be medium in length to fairly long, the head carried either high or at a moderate level. The neck should be slightly arched, lean and muscular, and blend smoothly into the shoulder. A high-arched or heavy-crested neck is undesirable.

Shoulders

The shoulder is long and set at an angle of about 45 degrees from the withers down to the point of the shoulder. Shoulders should be smooth yet well-muscled. The withers should be well-defined, extend well-back beyond the top of the shoulder. Low, flat withers do not hold a saddle well.

Chest and Forelegs

The chest is deep and fairly thick, with this depth and thickness extending back into the barrel. A deep heart girth and well-sprung foreribs give room for good respiratory and digestive capacity. The forelegs are wide-set and blend smoothly into the shoulder. The forearm muscle is large and tapers into the knee when viewed from the back or front. The knee joint should be clean and the pastern medium in length. The pastern and the hoofs are set at about a 45 degree angle to the ground.



Back, Loin and Croup

The top-line should Include a short, strong back and loin, a long, nicely-turned and heavily muscled croup, and a high well-set tail. The loin (coupling) must be short and very strongly muscled because It supports the weight of the saddle and rider, and lifts the forequarters when the horse is in motion.

Rear Quarters

The rear quarters should be thick, deep, and muscled when viewed from the side or rear. This muscling shows in thickness through the thigh, stifle, and gaskin. The hind legs are muscled both inside and out, with the gaskin tied in low into the hock joint. The hocks are wide, deep, and clean.

Bones and Legs

The bones of the legs should be flat, clean, and free from fleshiness and puffiness. The bone should be of adequate strength and substance to support the horse during strenuous performance.

The hock should be large, clean-cut, wide from front to bock, and deep. Gaskin muscles should tie-in very strongly and low on the hock. The knee should be wide when viewed from the front, deep, and clean-cut. When viewed from the front or rear the knees and hocks should be bisected by an imaginary vertical line down the center of the legs. Tendons below the knees and hocks appear sharply separated from the cannons, giving the leg a flat appearance.

All four legs are set squarely under the body. From the front view, the forelegs are parallel with the feet pointing straight ahead. From the side view, a line drawn perpendicular to the ground should bisect the foreleg all the way from the shoulder to the rear of the hoof.

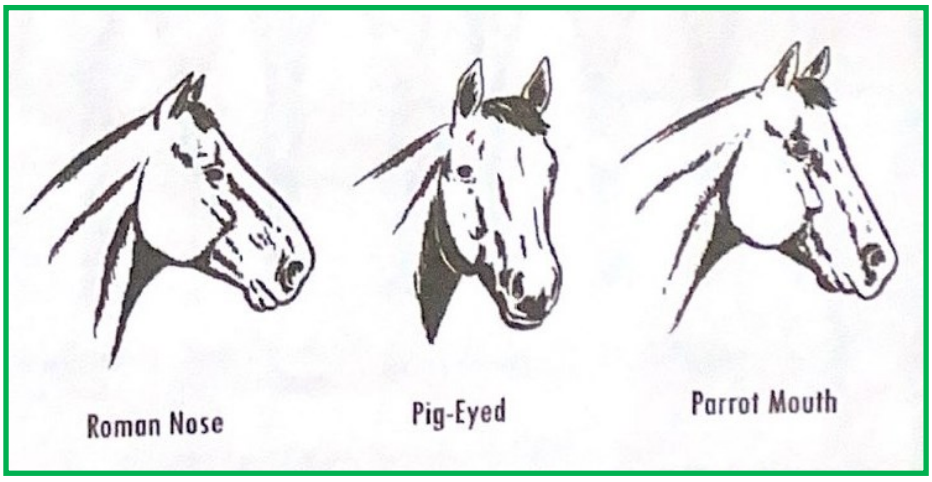
From the rear view, the hocks should point straight back or turn in very slightly. The hind legs should set well under the horse and the feet point straight ahead.

The hock should be set at the correct angle. Too much angle at the hock with the feet set too far under the body is called "sickle-hocked." Too little angle is called "post-legged."

Feet and Pasterns

The hoof should be well shaped, roomy and balanced in size with the horse. The heel should be deep, wide, and open. The hoof should appear tough and durable.

The pasterns should be medium in length and 50 degrees in the back, and set at approximately 45 degrees to the ground in front. The hoof should have the some angle as the pastern. If the pastern is too straight, it does not cushion the shock of the foot striking the ground and can lead to serious damage as well as a rough ride.



QUALITY

Quality is indicated by cleanness of the bone and head, general body smoothness, and stylishness. The bone should be clean and hard. The joints, free from fleshiness. The head looks clean-cut and chiseled. The body is smooth and the haircoat glossy. However, a slick fat horse might appear smooth and glossy, and still be of low quality.

SEX AND BREED CHARACTER

By sex character, we mean masculinity in the stallion and femininity in the mare. The stallion should have a bolder, stronger head, a more massive jaw, and thicker heavier neck and shoulders than the gelding or mare. The stallion has heavier bone and is larger and more rugged than the mare. Geldings do not show excessive masculinity. Mares should be feminine about the head and neck and more refined than stallions.

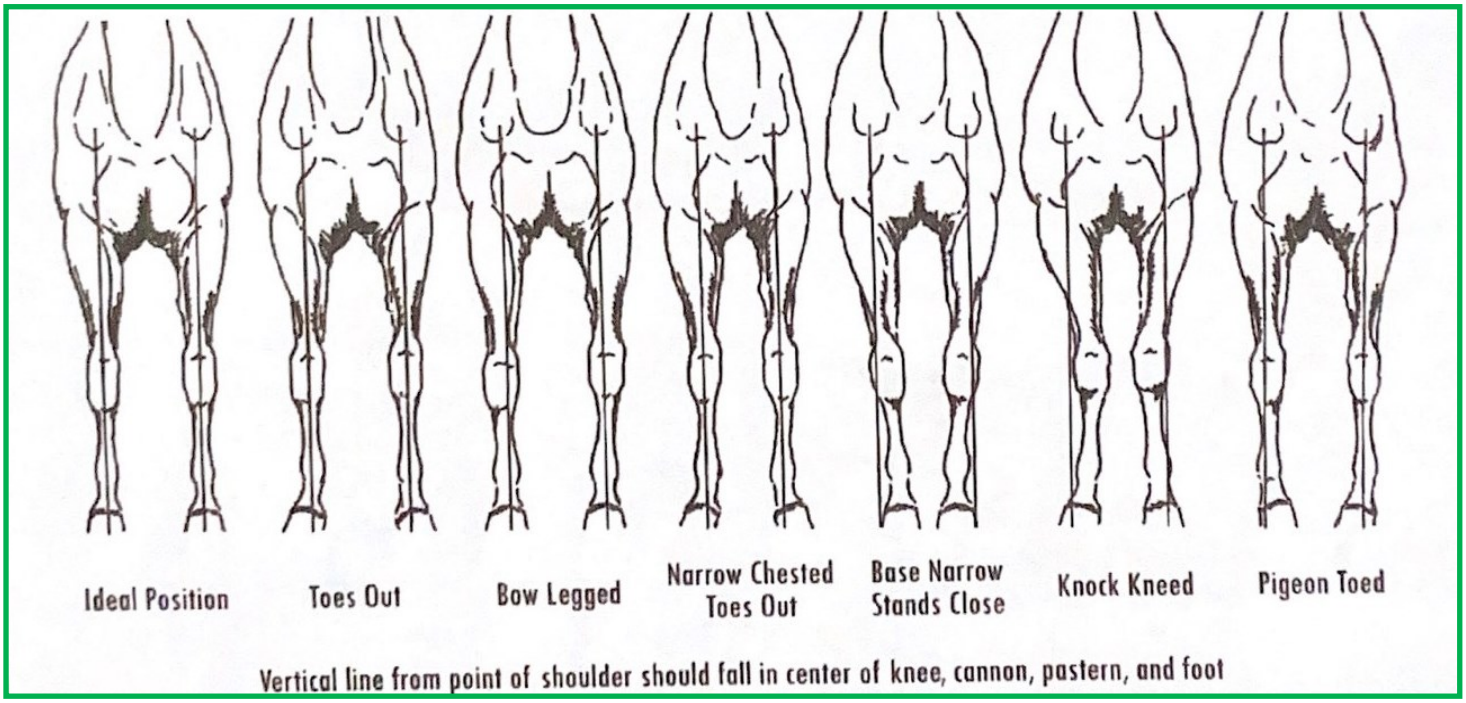
Each breed has slightly different characteristics about the head as well as in body conformation. These are the points which make us recognize one breed of horse from the others. In breed classes or in selecting a horse of a particular breed, these points should be considered.

ACTION

Although the degree of action will vary somewhat with the different breeds of light horses depending on their use (saddle, racing, stock horse, show, etc.), the usefulness of all horses depends on their ability to move well. In all breeds the motion should be straight and true, with a long, well-coordinated, elastic stride.

Excess lateral movement of the feet reduces efficiency and detracts from coordination.

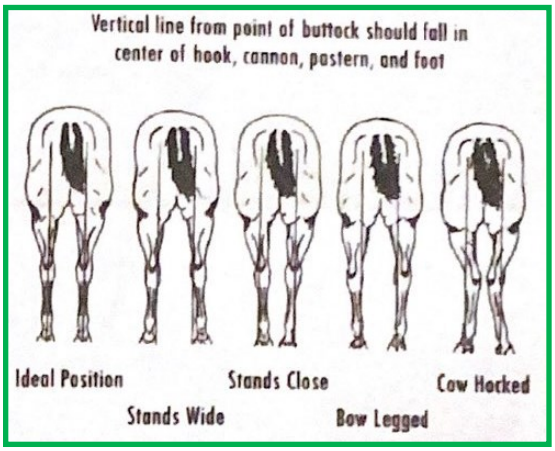
Action is affected by the set of the feet and legs. A horse that stands crooked usually moves crooked. A horse that toes in (pigeon-toed) on the front feet will usually paddle or wing out. Some horses place the front feet too close together, sometimes interfering as they move. A horse that toes out (splay-footed) in front will usually dish or wing in.



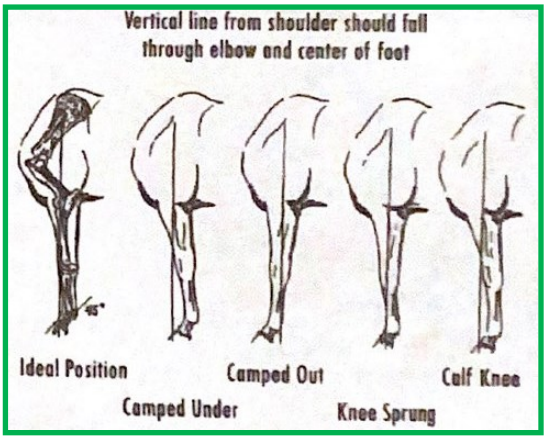
Fairly close hock action, with the hindlegs moving straight forward is desirable. Lateral movement of the hocks is undesirable.

The horse should move with snap and determination, as if it knows where it is going and is sure to get there. A sluggish movement is undesirable.

Some common *defects* are:

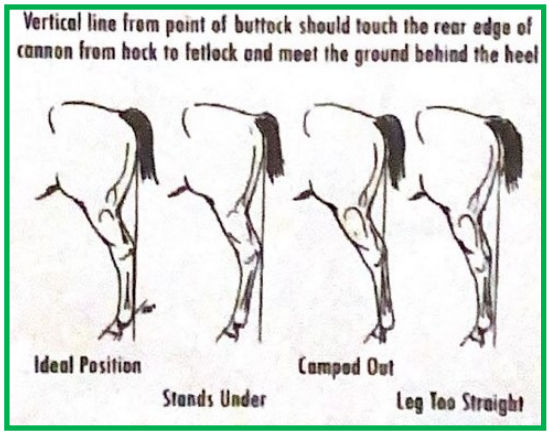


Cross-firing - A "scuffing" on the inside of the diagonal forefeet and hindfeet; generally confined to pacers.
Dwelling - A noticeable pause in the flight of the foot, as though the stride were completed before the foot reaches the ground.
Forging - Striking forefoot with toe of hindfoot.
I**nterfering** - Striking fetlock or cannon with the opposite foot; most often done by base-narrow, toe-wide, or splay-footed horses.
Lameness - A defect detected when the animal favors the affected foot. The load on the ailing foot in action is eased and a characteristic bobbing at the head occurs as the affected foot strikes the ground.
Paddling · Throwing the front feet outward as they are picked up, most common in toe-narrow or pigeon- toed horses.
Pointing - Perceptible extension of the stride with little flexion.
Pounding - Heavy contact with ground instead of desired light, springy movement.



Rolling - Excessive lateral shoulder motion; characteristic of horses with protruding shoulders.
Scalping - The hairline at top of hindfoot hits toe of forefoot as it breaks over.
Speedy Cutting - The inside of diagonal fore and hind pastern make contact; sometimes seen in fast-trotting horses.
Stringlialt - Excessive flexing of a hind leg; most easily detected when a horse is backed.
Trappy - A short, quick, choppy stride, a tendency of horses with short, straight pasterns and straight shoulders.
Winding or **rope-walking** . A twisting of the striding leg around in front of supporting leg, which results in contact like that of a rope-walking artist.
Winging - An exaggerated paddling particularly noticeable in high-going horses.

UNSOUNDNESSES AND BLEMISHES



A major point in judging horses or examines one prior to purchase is the recognition of unsoundnesses end blemishes and calculating the importance of each. A blemish is an abnormality which may detract from the appearance of a horse, but does not affect service-ability. An unsoundness is an abnormality that interferes with the usefulness of the horse.

Certain unsoundnesses have a tendency to be inherited, and these are more serious than those which are acquired by accident. Inherited unsoundnesses make a horse undesirable for breeding.

The common unsoundnesses and blemishes are described in the 4–H Horse Program Series' *Horse Science*.

Conformation Questions

1. Name 3 conformation defects of the front leg

1.

2.

3.

2. Name 3 common defects of the hind leg

1.

2.

3.

3. Describe what the term "balance" means in regard to conformation

_____

4. The ideal hind leg has a imaginary line that runs from _____ to _____

5. What is the difference between cross-firing and forging?

_____

_____

6. When to toe of the forefoot damages the hairline/cornet area of the rear foot is called

A. pointing

B. Speedy cutting

C. Winging

D. Scalping

7. What is the difference between an unsoundness and a blemish?

_____

_____

8. That pastern angle should match what other angle?

A. Fetlock

B. Heart girth

C. Hip

D. Hoof

9. What is a breed characteristic?

_____

10. Describe a roach back (kyphosis)

_____

The Mane Event

Label Tack by writing the name next to the appropriately numbered part of each saddle or bridle

ENGLISH BRIDLE WORD BANK

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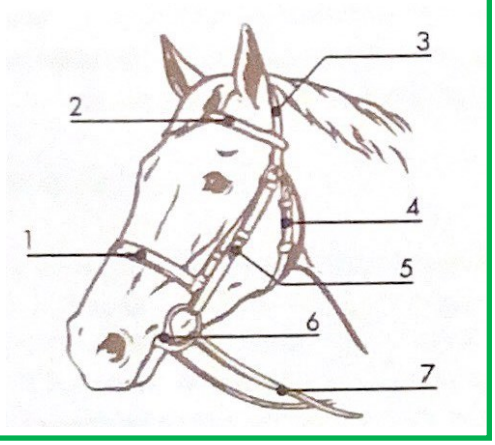

WESTERN BRIDLE WORD BANK

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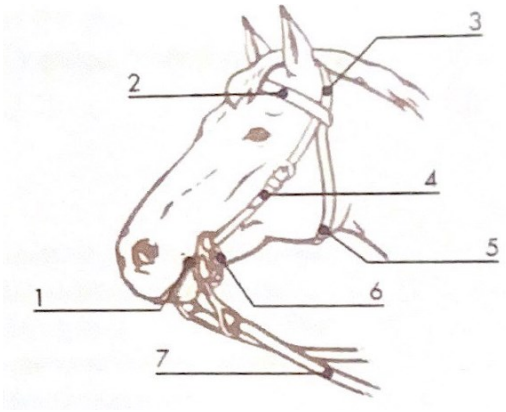

ENGLISH SADDLE WORD BANK

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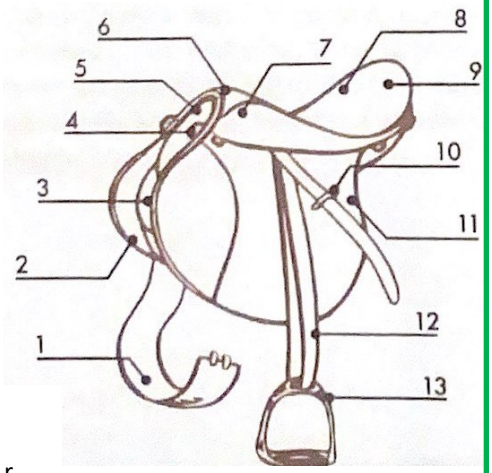

WESTERN SADDLE WORD BANK

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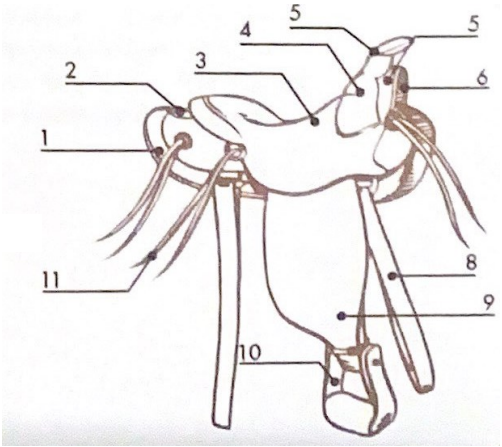


Perform each exercise in one continuous pattern. See how many of the them you can complete successfully. Rate your ability to complete each maneuver on a scale of one to five (see rating scale). Maximum score is 50 points. Ask your project helper to observe you and take videos of your progress!

RATING SCALE

0= no experience with this skill

1= needs work; can accomplish correctly 1-2 times out of 10 tries

2=beginning to learn; can accomplish correctly 3-4 times out of 10 tries

3= adequate; can accomplish correctly 5 times out of 10 tries

4= solid; can accomplish correctly 6-7 times out of 10 tries

5= expert; can accomplish correctly 8 times out of 10 tries

_____1. Walk forward four steps, being sure that your horse is collected. Settle your horse a few seconds before asking it to back four steps.

_____2. Sidestep/sidepass right and left six steps (or three crossovers) in each direction. Stop your horse before changing directions.

_____3. Turn on the forehand 360 degrees in each direction, with the pivot foot kept within a three-foot imaginary circle. This must be a continuous movement with no backing around the pivot foot.

_____4. Turn on the haunches/pivot, 360 in each direction, with the pivot foot kept within a three-foot imaginary circle. This must be a continuous movement with no backing around the pivot foot.

_____5. Leg yield (or two-track) at a walk four steps to the left, then make at least two straight steps. Then take four steps to the right.

_____6. From one end of the arena, start a jog trot from a standing position and sit it without posting and without walking steps. Halt at opposite end of arena and turn. Halt.

_____7. From the opposite end of the arena, demonstrate a posting trot on a straightaway down the center of the arena. Post on either diagonal, changing diagonals at least three times. Walk to the center of the arena and halt.

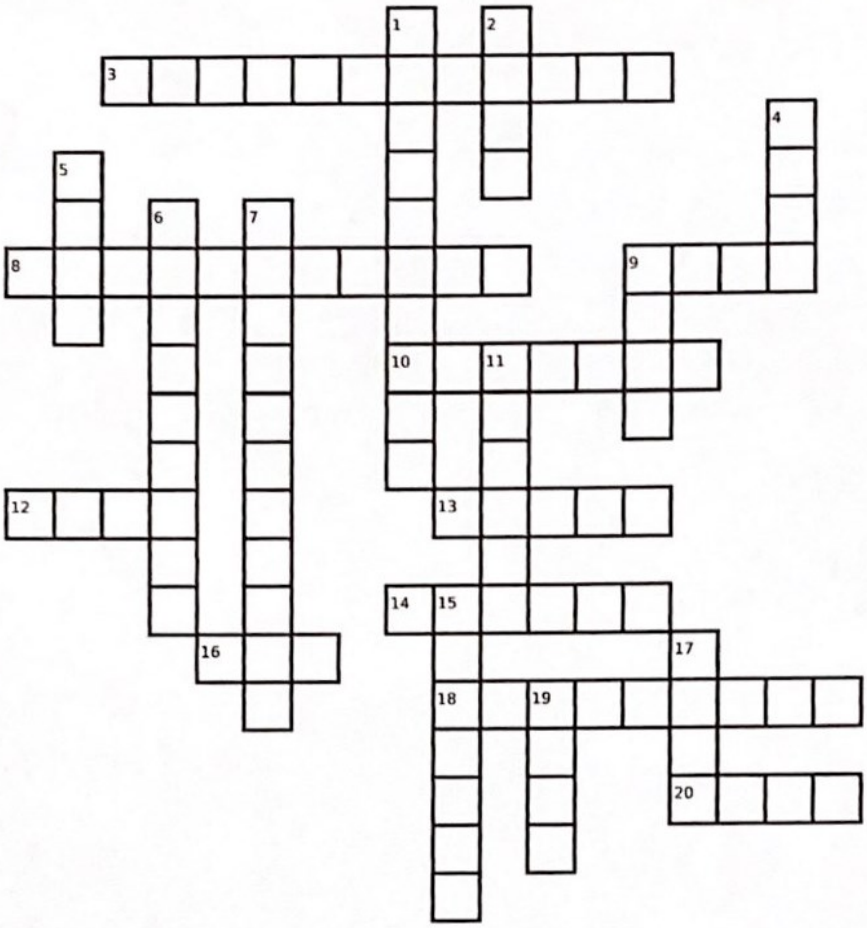
_____8. Execute three figure eight's. Execute the first figure eight at a posting trot, demonstrating correct diagonals at the center of the circle. Without halting, execute the second figure eight at a canter/lope using a simple change of lead, coming down to a walk at the center of that figure eight. Halt. Execute the third figure eight at a canter/lope, coming down to a trot at the center of that figure eight. Halt.

_____9. Execute one figure eight, demonstrating complete, flying changes of lead. Without halting, continue with two circles to the right with the right lead, execute another flying change, and continue with two circles to the left with the left lead. Halt at your starting point.

_____10. From one end of the arena, start from a walk down the center of the arena. Canter/lope straight forward with two complete flying changes of lead on the straightaway. Halt, turn, and canter/lope back to the center of the arena. Halt and allow your horse to settle; square it up and stand for ten seconds.

_____TOTAL

Horse Knowledge



DOWN:

1. The last completely wild breed of horse
2. The offspring of a Jack and a mare
4. The number of barrels used in the Texas T pattern
5. The sensitive soft portion of tissue on the bottom surface of the horses hoof
6. The first milk from a mare that is heavy with antibodies
7. The winner of the Triple Crown in 1973
9. A small white mark on the end of the nose is called
11. The vaccination that is required annually
15. The breed that has one less set of ribs
17. The bony portion of the tail
19. Trot and __ are the two gaits in Standardbred racing

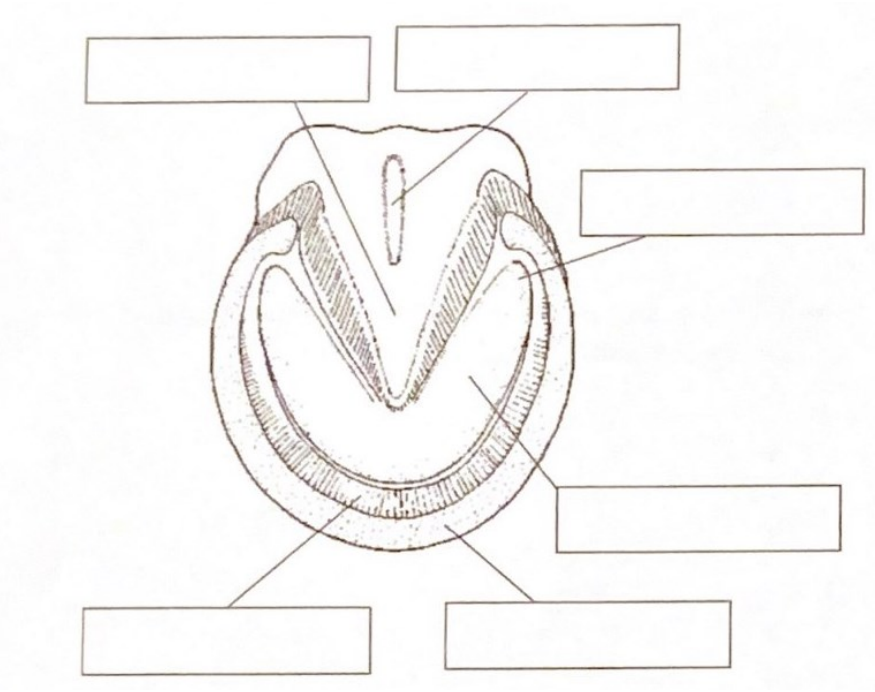
ACROSS:

3. Breed that sheds its mane yearly
8. The place where hoof growth originates
9. What is the father of a horse called
10. The protein that makes up horses hooves
12. The small white mark on the forehead
13. Offspring of a stallion and a jenny
14. The part of the horse located between the quarter and the hock
16 . The mother of a horse is called
18. Breed developed by Nez Perce Indians
20. Part between the forearm and the cannon

Level

3 KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENTS

1. Identify the following parts of the hoof. Write their names in the boxes.



2. Match the following unsoundness and/or conformation faults (on the left) to their definitions (on the right). Draw a line from the conformation fault/unsoundness to its definition.

A. Bone spavin	1. Depression of the muscle mass in the shoulder caused by an injury to a nerve
B. Bog spavin	2. Puffy condition in the hollow of the hock
C. Thoroughpin	3. Soft filling of the natural depression on the inside and front of the hock.
D. Calf-knees	4. Knees that protrude too far forward when viewed from the side
E. Buck-knees	5. Knees that break backward when viewed from the side
F. Sweeney	6. Bony enlargement on the inside and front of the hock

Project Expenses

A. Equipment Expenses

List any halters, feed pans, buckets, muck buckets, pitchforks, fencing, housing supplies, or any other equipment expenses related to raising your animal(s). ***THIS PAGE MAY BE DUPLICATED.***

Date	Description (including quantities)	Total Cost
	Total Equipment Expenses	

B. Feed Expenses

Be sure to include feed, hay, supplements, vitamins, minerals, or any other feed-related expenses associated with the cost of raising your animal(s). ***THIS PAGE MAY BE DUPLICATED.***

Date	Description (including quantities)	Total Cost
	Total Feed Expenses	

C. Health & Medical Expenses

Include any vaccines, dewormer, blood work, veterinary bills, medicines (veterinary prescribed and over the counter), or any other healthcare expenses related to raising your animal(s). ***THIS PAGE MAY BE DUPLICATED.***

Date	Description (including quantities)	Total Cost
	Total Health & Medical Expenses	

D. Other Expenses

Be sure to include the initial cost of the animal(s), show entry fees, project fees, membership fees (4-H and non-4-H), or any other expenses that do not fit in the other categories and are related to this animal project. ***THIS PAGE MAY BE DUPLICATED.***

Date	Description (including quantities)	Total Cost
	Total Other Expenses	

Total Project Expenses

To calculate your project's total expenses, add all of your expenses together.

Project Income

Total Project Income

Be sure to include the premium dollars won at shows, scholarship dollars earned, income from the sale of animals, and any other income made with this animal project. If your animal is not sold, please include the increase in value of the animal. If in the beginning of our project your animal was worth $600, and at the end the animal is worth $1500, then your increase in value is $900. ***THIS PAGE MAY BE DUPLICATED.***

Date	**Description** (including quantities)	**Total Income**
	Total Project Income	

Reflecting On Your Goals

At the beginning of the project and this project record book you were asked to name at least two goals. Using the table below, record what action(s) you took to achieve each goal and any challenges you faced along the way.

	What was your goal?	Did you achieve your goal? Why or Why not?	What would you do differently (if anything) to improve for the future?
1			
2			
3			

My 4-H Project Story

This is **YOUR** story! Tell about your participation in this year's 4-H Horse Project. Include interesting or unusual things that have happened. Reflect on some struggles that you overcame or successes that you achieved! If you are a teen leader, tell how you helped other members with their project. Consider adding pictures of your year in the Horse Project!