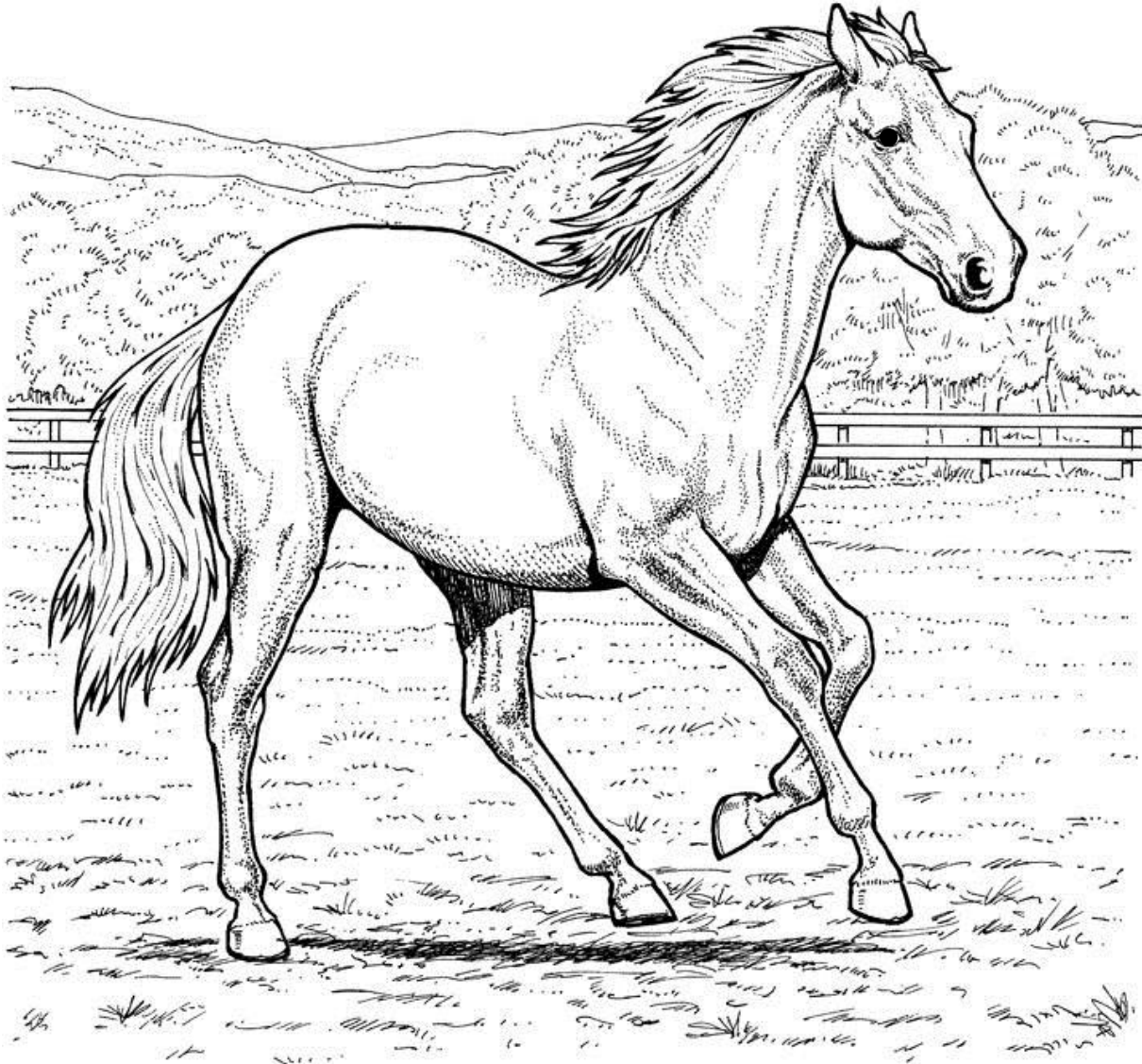




Brevard County



Love a Horse Project

Level II Achievement

Version 1.0, July 2011

Name _____

Club Name _____ Club Leader _____

Date of Birth _____ 4-H Age _____ # of Years in 4-H _____

Welcome to the Brevard County 4-H Horse Program Love a Horse Level II Achievement activity. This book is the first of four levels to assist Florida 4-H youth members who do not own or lease a horse to participate in the 4-H horse program education system. Each book is meant as a progression and builds off one another to give youth the ability to continue to learn and gain useful skills and knowledge on horses and horse husbandry.

These books serve as tools to document a 4-H'ers knowledge. They do not contain reference information.

The following references are cited to assist in finding answers to posed questions. Your County Extension Office should have access to some or all of these materials, so please ask your County Agent and Leader for assistance in locating these materials. As the number of horse related references is exhaustive, any further references materials may be used to assist in answering questions.

Colorado State University, Department of Animal Sciences (2008). 4-H Horse Project Manual. Retrieved January 20, 2011, from http://equineextension.colostate.edu/files/4h_horse_projects/Horse_Project_Manual.pdf

Coloring Atlas of Horse Anatomy, Kainer and McCracken. Alpine Publications, Inc., 38262 Linman Road, Crawford, CO 81415.

Equine Science: Basic Knowledge for Horse People of All Ages, Jean T. Griffiths. ISBN # 978-1-929164-42-4. www.HorseBooksEtc.com

Feeding and Care of the Horse, 2nd Ed., by Lon Lewis. ISBN# 0-6830-4967-4. Published by Blackwell Publishing Limited, Commerce Place, 350 Main St., Malden, MA 02148.

Florida State 4-H Horse Show [Official Rules](#), revised to current year.

Government of Alberta, Agricultural and Rural Development (2005). 4-H Horse Reference Manual. Retrieved January 20, 2011, from [http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/4h7933](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/4h7933)

Horse Industry Handbook, American Youth Horse Council. 4093-A Iron Works Pike, Lexington, KY 40511-8434. www.ayhc.com.

Illustrated Dictionary of Equine Terms, New Horizons Education Center, Inc. Alpine Publications, Inc., 38262 Linman Road, Crawford, CO 81415. www.alpinepub.com.

Youth Leaders Manual, American Youth Horse Council. The Horse, 2nd Edition by Evans, Borton, Hintz, Vanvleck. ISBN# 0-7167-1811-1. Published by W.H. Freeman, New York.

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LEVEL II GOALS

By enrolling in the Love a Horse Project, you have expressed an interest in learning about horses and equine husbandry. This Level II Achievement activity is designed to expand the learning gained in the Level I Achievement activity. At the beginning of this activity, list your goals and what you need to do to achieve each goal. At the completion of this Level II Achievement activity, define the progress you made toward meeting each goal.

Goal	What I need to do to reach my goal	Progress toward reaching my goal

Goal	What I need to do to reach my goal	Progress toward reaching my goal

UNIT 1: INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER

Your role in this exercise is go glean important information that will help you to determine the qualities of your “Fantasy Horse” that will best serve your horsemanship goals.

Interview a professional horseman who trains horses for a living. Ascertain what qualities they look for in a performance horse. Document your questions and summarize their response.

Name of Professional Interviewed: _____

Question	Response

Interview an amateur horseman who owns and cares for horses. Ascertain what qualities they look for in an ideal equine athlete. Document your questions and summarize their response.

Name of Amateur Interviewed: _____

Question	Response

UNIT 2: FANTASY HORSE

In the Level I Achievement activity, you identified some of the characteristics of your fantasy horse. Given what you learned in the interviews performed in the previous exercise, tell us more about the qualities you desire your fantasy horse to have.

UNIT 3: BREEDS

Different breeds of horses developed over time to meet the different needs of man in their quest for a work animal and a recreational animal.

Identify the Breed that matches each description.

A. Morgan	H. Standardbred	O. Norwegian Fjord
B. American Saddlebred	I. Thoroughbred	P. Shetland Pony
C. Quarter Horse	J. Paso Fino	Q. Haflinger
D. Appaloosa	K. Clydesdale	R. Friesian
E. Paint	L. Lippazan	S. Mustang
F. Palomino	M. Tennessee Walking Horse	T. Akhal-Teke
G. Arabian	N. Hanovarian	

1. ____ Mainly used as harness racing horses (trotters and pacers).
2. ____ A gaited breed with two distinctive gaits; corto and largo.
3. ____ Noted for their long, smooth muscling and speed at a long distance.
4. ____ Muscling is compact and very powerful which gives them an explosive ability to sprint over short distances.
5. ____ An American gaited horse noted for its famous running walk and rocking chair canter.
6. ____ This breed is actually named after one of the owners of the single stallion that is the foundation of the breed.
7. ____ Bred in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and usually associated with the famous Spanish Riding School in Vienna.
8. ____ Generally regarded as a brilliant, if artificial, show horse that can be either three or five-gaited.
9. ____ Bred around the oases of the Turkmenistan Desert, north of Iran. The body profile incorporates almost every conventional conformational failing, with a long tube-like body, very long back, shallow rib cage, and weak loin. The most striking coat color is a golden-metallic.
10. ____ Coat color is always black and there is a considerable “feather” on the fetlocks.
11. ____ This breed is native to the United States and is managed and protected by the Bureau of Land Management.
12. ____ Probably the most successful of the European warmbloods with a worldwide reputation as a show jumper and dressage horse.

- 13. _____ This is a breed as well as a color.
- 14. _____ The origin of this breed in America dates back to the 1600's when French trappers noticed colorful horses inhabiting The Palouse River Valley. This region, which is now Washington and Idaho, was home to the Nez Perce Indians.
- 15. _____ A pony breed which stands up to 13.3 h. The coat color is always chestnut or palomino with a flaxen mane and tail.
- 16. _____ A pony breed that stands between 13 h and 14 h. The body color is dun in all its shades, accompanied by a dorsal stripe running from the forelock to the tip of the tail. There are often zebra bars on the legs.
- 17. _____ The smallest of the British pony breeds which originated on the Shetland Islands.
- 18. _____ A draft breed that exhibits a heavy silky "feather" over the lower legs.
- 19. _____ The oldest of all the "light" breeds and foundation stock for most of the "light" breeds.
- 20. _____ This breed must meet bloodline requirements as well as coat pattern markings for registry in the APHA.

Identify the Breed depicted by each picture (Photo Credits: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horse_breeds#Horse_breeds)



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

Circle the following breeds in the puzzle (words go in every direction -- up, down, diagonally, backwards and forwards)

APPALOOSA
CLYDESDALE
PAINT
QUARTERHORSE
TENNESSEEWALKER

ARABIAN
CONNEMARA
PASOFINO
SADDLEBRED
THOROUGHBRED

BELGIAN
MORGAN
PERCHERON
SHETLAND
WARMBLOOD

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

UNIT 4: COLORS

Horses come in a variety of earth tone colors. In the following descriptions “points” refers to specific ‘outer’ areas of the horse: the mane and tail, the lower legs (from the coronets up), and the tips of the ears.

Identify the Color that matches each description.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. Bay | E. Grullo | I. Buckskin |
| B. Sorrel/Chestnut | F. Red Roan | J. Gray |
| C. Black | G. Blue Roan | K. Palomino |
| D. Brown | H. Dun | L. White |

1. _____ Yellowish or gold body color; black mane and tail; usually black on lower legs. No dorsal stripe or zebra stripes on the legs.
2. _____ Body color ranging from tan, through red, to reddish-brown; mane and tail black; usually black on lower legs.
3. _____ Body color dark red or brownish red; mane and tail usually dark red or brownish-red, but may be flaxen.
4. _____ More or less uniform mixture of white with red hairs on the body, but usually darker on head and lower legs; can have red, black, or flaxen mane and tail.
5. _____ Body color smokey or mouse-colored (not a mixture of black and white hairs, but each hair mouse-colored); mane and tail black, usually black on lower legs, usually has a dorsal stripe.
6. _____ Body color yellowish or gold; mane and tail may be black, brown or mixed; will have one of the following; dorsal stripe, zebra stripe on the legs, or transverse stripe over the withers.
7. _____ More or less uniform mixture of white and black hairs on the body, but usually darker on head and lower legs; can have a few red hairs in mixture.
8. _____ Body color brown or black with light areas around muzzle, eyes, flank and inside upper legs; mane, tail and points black.
9. _____ Body color true black without light areas; mane and tail black.
10. _____ Body color a golden yellow; mane and tail white. No dorsal stripe.
11. _____ Mixture of white with any other colored hairs; often born solid colored or almost solid colored and get lighter with age as more white hairs appear.
12. _____ This color is true and the horse remains this color throughout his life; the skin is pink and the eyes are brown, hazel, or blue.

Go to a horse show in your local area and identify all the different colors of horses that you see.

List the colors here:

What single color did you see the most of? _____

UNIT 5: COMPETITIVE EVENTS

There are many competitive events where horse owners can show their horse.

Identify the horse events depicted in the following pictures.



Photo Credit: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equestrian_vaulting



Photo Credit: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harness_racing

1. _____

2. _____



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H/



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H

3. _____

4. _____



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H Supporter

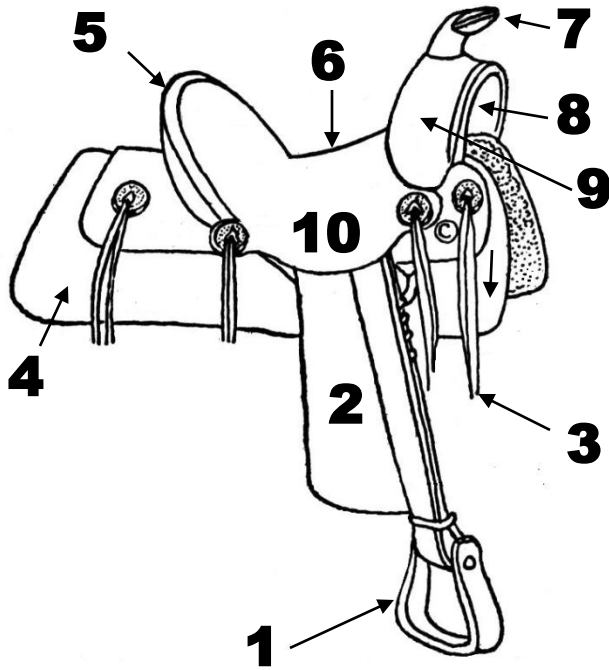
5. _____

6. _____

UNIT 6: TACK

When riding a horse, the tack used is typically dictated by the style of riding.

For each saddle, identify the parts that have been labeled.

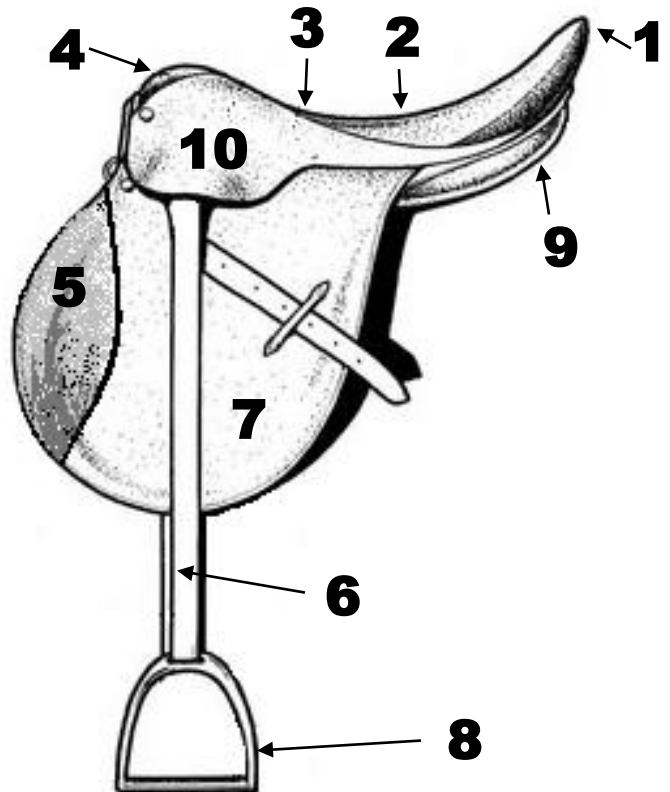


Western Saddle
Saddle Parts:

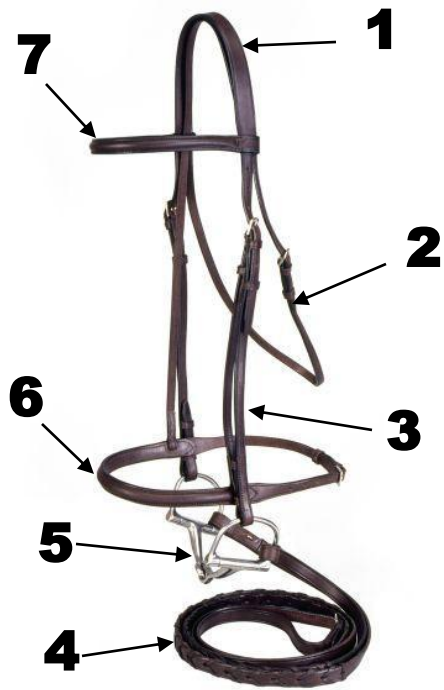
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Hunt Seat Saddle
Saddle Parts:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



For each type of bridle or headstall, identify the parts that have been labeled.



Hunter Bridle (Credit: <http://www.statelinetack.com>)

Bridle Parts:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____



Bosal Headstall (Credit: <http://www.statelinetack.com>)

Headstall Parts:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

The horn on the western saddle serves what purpose for a cowboy who is working cows?

What is the purpose of the brow band on either an English or western bridle?

What is the purpose of the throat latch on either an English or western bridle?

Give a demonstration to your 4-H club where you identify the parts of either a saddle or bridle

Witness Signoff: _____

UNIT 7: THE HORSE'S MOUTH

Teeth serve an important function by helping horses obtain food and grind it in preparation for digestion. And horses like people need regular dental care.

Interview an equine dentist or veterinarian in your local area to ascertain what type of dental care is required for a horse.

Describe the care outlined by the equine practitioner identifying why that care is required.

Are horses born with their permanent teeth? _____

Are humans born with their permanent teeth? _____

_____ have 32 permanent teeth or 36 with canine teeth.

_____ have 40 permanent teeth or 42 with wolf teeth.

How many permanent teeth do humans have? _____

Label the structures in the diagram using the word list provided.

- A. Palate**
- B. Incisor Teeth**
- C. Canine Teeth**
- D. Wolf Tooth**
- E. Premolar Teeth**
- F. Molar Teeth**
- G. Bars**
- H. Curb Area**



Credit: <http://www.regardinghorses.com/2009/08/06/the-why-and-how-of-equine-dental-care/>

Decode the secret message by using the code in the box. For each clue start at the star and move in the direction of the arrow and the number of letters indicated by the number. This will give you the letter that belongs to each space.

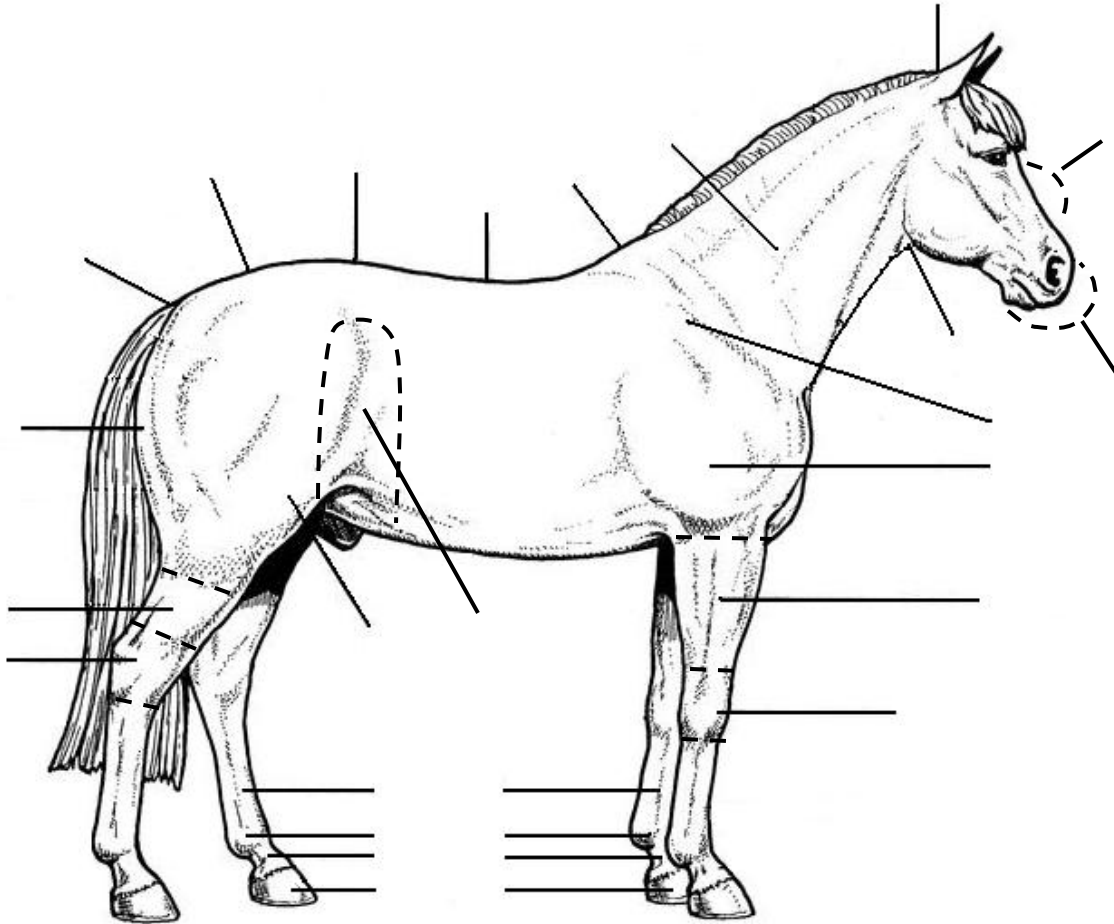
↓2 ←4 ↑5 ←5 →2 ←5 →1 ↑5 →2

↓2 →2 ↑5 ↑1 →3 ↑6 ←4 ↑5 →2 ←5

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

UNIT 8: PARTS OF THE HORSE

Label the parts of the horse.



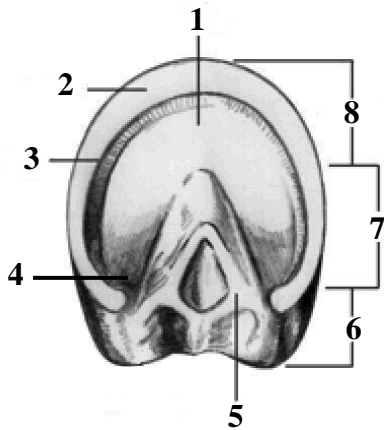
The horse's front leg corresponds to what part of the human body?

The horse's hind leg corresponds to what part of the human body?

The horse's shoulder corresponds to what part of the human body?

While standing in front of a full length mirror, pretend you are a horse standing on all four legs (hint: you will not be standing flat footed or with your hands flat on the floor).

Identify the parts of the hoof.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

What is the function of the frog?

The outside of the horse's hoof is made of keratin – a hard protective substance.

What part of the human body is made of keratin? _____

Hoof care is very much relevant to the horse's environment.

Talk to a farrier to find out what hoof care is required to maintain good hoof health in your area and describe the care recommended.

Circle the following parts of the horse in the puzzle (words go in every direction -- up, down, diagonally, backwards and forwards).

HEAD
MUZZLE
HOCK
STIFLE
CREST

BACK
CANNON
PASTERN
WITHER
MANE

CROUP
FETLOCK
HOOF
DOCK
TAIL

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

Unscramble the letters to make a word for a part of a horse.

ZUZLEM						
LOLP						
UPOCR						
ILAT						
KOCH						
OFOH						
GINKAS						
NNNACO						

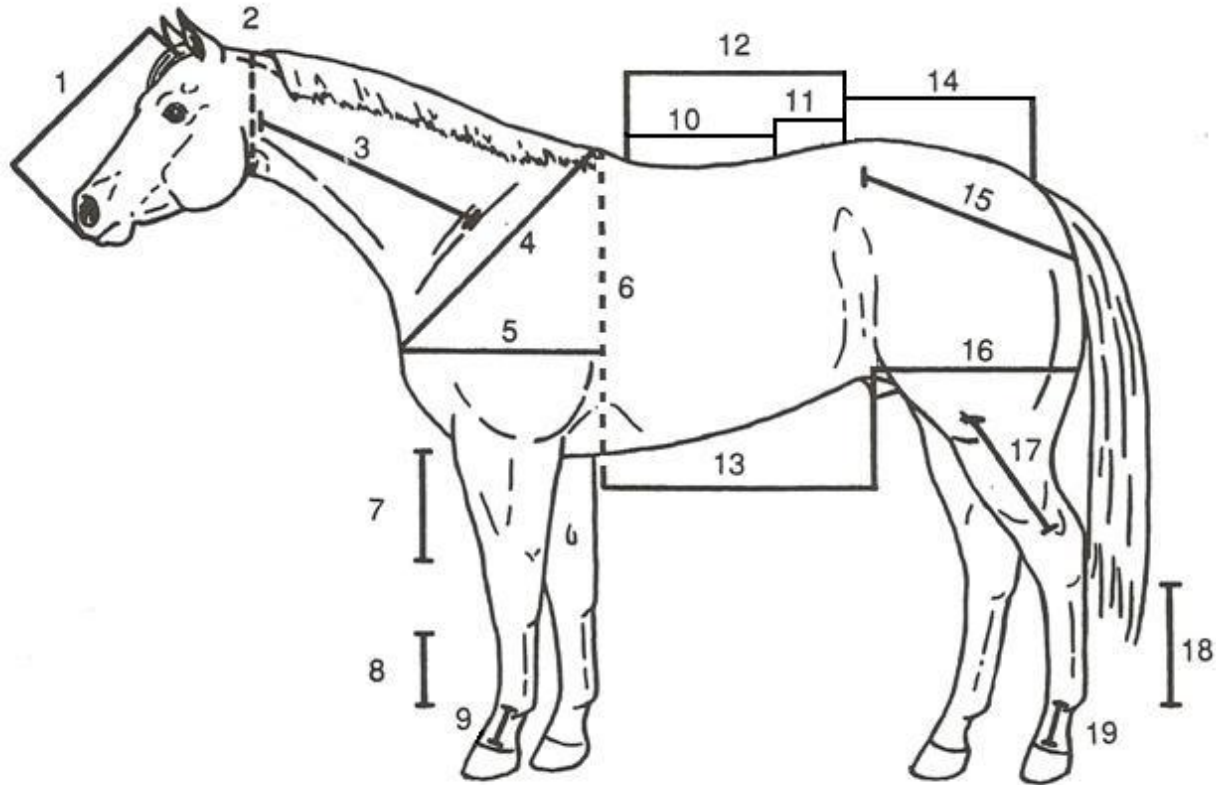
Unscramble the letters in the highlighted boxes to find the answer below.

The study of horses is called									Y
--------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------

UNIT 9: HORSE MEASUREMENT

A horse that is balanced in his body parts will be able to stay balanced in motion and therefore will be more flexible and maneuverable.

Measure, in inches, the lengths of a horse's parts and record the measurements in the spaces provided.

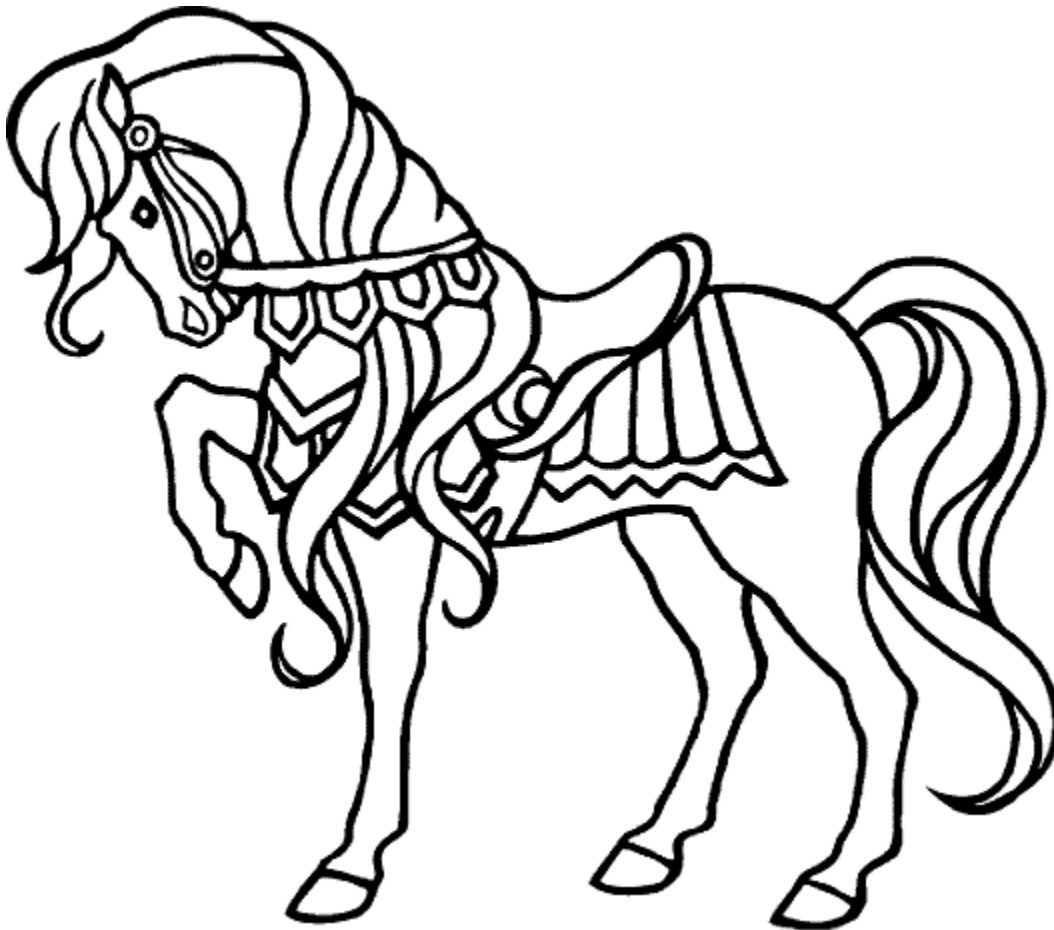


- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Length of head | _____ 11. Length of loin |
| _____ 2. Throatlatch circumference | _____ 12. Length of topline (back+loin) |
| _____ 3. Length of neck | _____ 13. Length of underline |
| _____ 4. Length of shoulder | _____ 14. Length of croup |
| _____ 5. Length of forequarter | _____ 15. Length of hip |
| _____ 6. Heartgirth circumference | _____ 16. Length of rearquarter |
| _____ 7. Length of forearm | _____ 17. Length of gaskin |
| _____ 8. Length of front cannon | _____ 18. Length of hind cannon |
| _____ 9. Length of front pastern | _____ 19. Length of hind pastern |
| _____ 10. Length of back | |

Answer the following questions relative to your measurements.

<i>Question</i>	<i>Answer</i>
Is the horse balanced in his horizontal thirds (is the length of his forequarter and length of topline and length of rearquarter all approximately equal)?	
Is the horse's front cannon shorter than his forearm?	
Is the length of the horse's neck approximately equal to the length of his shoulder?	
Is the length of the topline shorter than the length of the underline?	
Is the length of the horse's head approximately equal to the length of the horse's neck?	

Use some unusual colors to color this carousel horse.



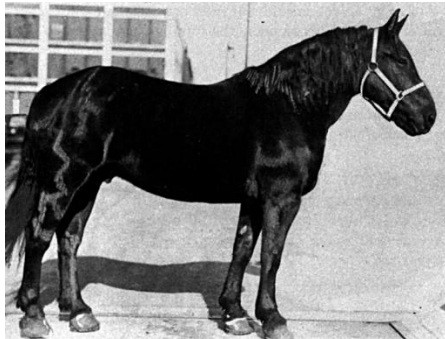
Credit: <http://www.coloringpictures.cn/horse-coloring-pages.php>

UNIT 10: CONFORMATION

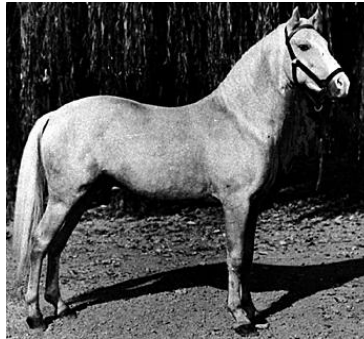
Conformation of the horse is not just about how he looks when standing still but about how his arrangement of bones and muscle will allow him to perform the functions we are going to ask of him. Good conformation will allow our horses to perform their job successfully while staying fit and sound in the process. The best definition of Conformation is: Conformation is the relationship of form to function.

Which horse illustrated below has the best neck conformation: _____

Photo Credits: Clipart.com



#1



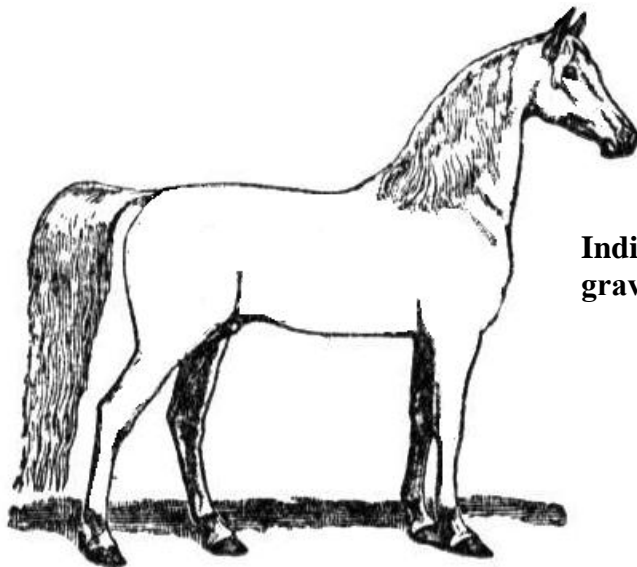
#2



#3

What are the desirable characteristics of the neck on the horse that you chose?

A horse that has a well proportioned body with a sloping shoulder, short , strong back, and long hip is proportioned to carry his weight balanced over his center of gravity when in motion.



Indicate, with an X, the horse's "center of gravity" on the graphic to the left.

Which horse illustrated below has the best overall balance: _____

Photo Credits: Clipart.com



#1



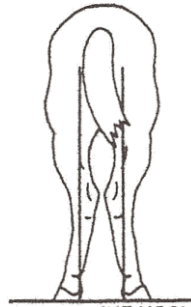
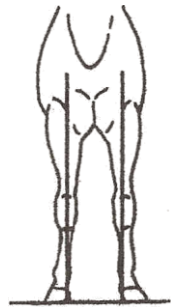
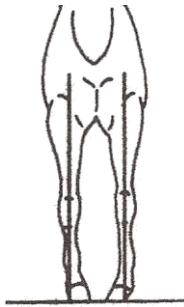
#2



#3

The conformation of the horse's underpinnings (legs) correlates directly to his ability to stay sound and will also effect how he travels.

Identify the structural faults in the following diagrams of front and rear legs.



The structure of the legs has a direct effect on travel.

Identify the structural fault that will cause the horse to travel in the manner shown in each of the two illustrations.



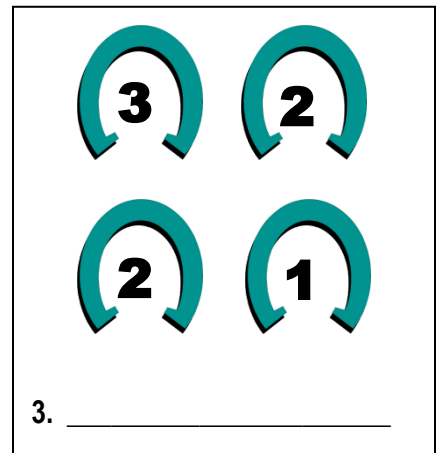
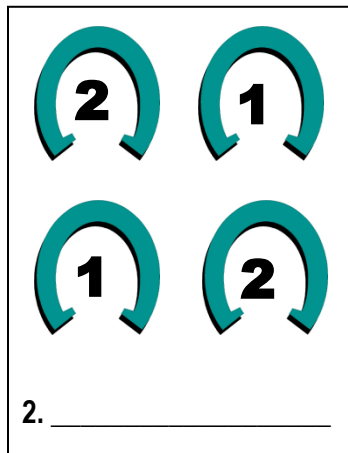
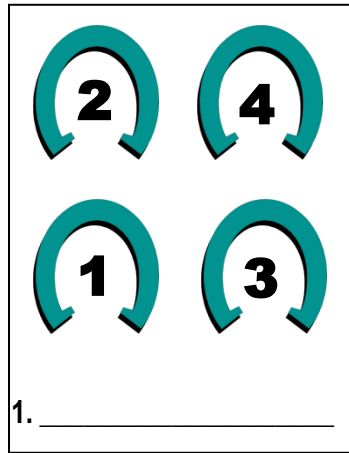


UNIT 11: GAITS

Horses move at various speeds and with various combinations of foot movement. The various foot movements that occur in regular repetition are called gaits.

Almost all horses have three natural gaits; walk, trot, canter. Each of these gaits has a unique sequence of footfalls.

Name the gait illustrated in the following diagrams Note that feet that hit the ground at the same time are labeled with the same number.



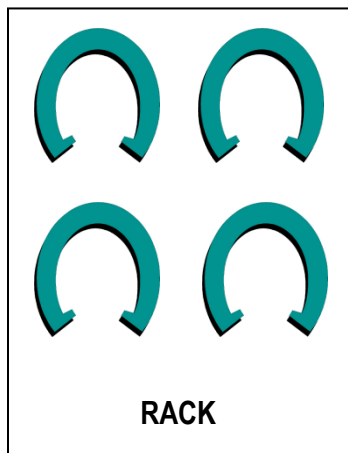
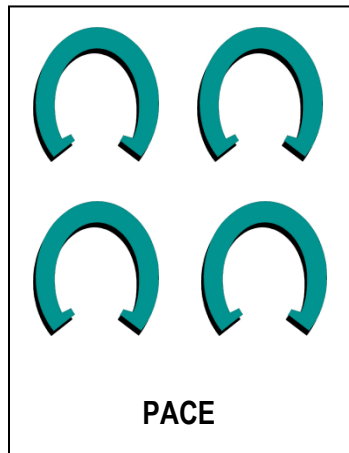
List the three natural gaits in increasing speed order: _____

The trot has a wide variation in possible speeds.

Estimate the average speed, in miles per hour, of a working trot: _____

Some breeds of horses have natural gaits other than the walk, trot, and canter.

Label the diagrams with the sequence of footfalls at the gaits indicated.



UNIT 12: SAFETY AND GROUNDWORK

Horses are large, powerful animals. Being aware of where you are in relation to a horse or pony, using the correct handling techniques and proper safety equipment is imperative both for your safety and that of the animal.

Take this quiz to test your "horse sense" on equine safety.

Q: When leading a horse, where should you be positioned:

- On the left side of the horse, just slightly forward of the shoulder.
- In front of the horse.
- Approximately five feet off the hip, on either side.
- Behind the horse.

Q: When leading a horse through a doorway you should:

- Stay beside your horse, even though you might have to squeeze against it to get through.
- Stop your horse, step through and then quietly cue the horse to come forward.
- Go as quickly as you can.
- Stop the horse, step behind it, and let it go through first.

Q: When you tie a horse you should.

- Tie with a lead rope tied in a quick release knot.
- Use a trailer tie when in a trailer.
- Use a tie with a panic snap.
- Depending on the situation, any of the above.

Q: True or False – When working around a horse, it is safe to walk close to the horse, touching as you work:

- True
- False

Q: When working with a horse's tail, where should you stand:

- Behind the horse, facing the tail.
- Near the shoulder, reaching as far back as possible to reach the tail.
- Behind the horse, facing the hip.
- Off to the side, near the point of the buttock, facing the rear.

Q: What are you looking for when you check your saddle pad before putting on the horse.

- Color coordination.
- Foreign objects such as burrs or pebbles.
- Ownership.
- Workmanship.

Q: When you are riding you should always wear:

- Riding boots and a fanny pack for a snack.
- A wristwatch and a helmet.
- Matching pants and sweatshirt.
- Boots or shoes with a 1 inch (2.5 cm) heel or safety stirrups and an SEI/ASTM approved helmet.

Q: Before you leave on a trail ride it is important to tell someone:

- The pedigree of your horse.
- About the movie you saw last night.
- Where you plan to ride and how long you will be.
- Your name, your horse's name and your address.

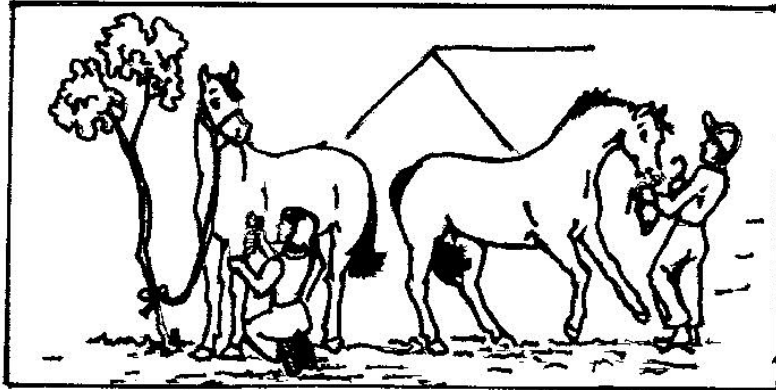
Q: Where should you NEVER mount or dismount (Check all correct answers):

- In the barn aisle way.
- Next to a fence.
- In the center of an arena or corral.
- Under an overhang.

Q: True or False - After dismounting, be sure to bring the reins forward, over the horse's head:

- True
- False

These kids need to practice better safety procedures. Write the things they are doing wrong.



UNIT 13: HORSEMANSHIP

Which diagram represents the ideal leg position for the western style rider? _____



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H

#1



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H

#2



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H

#3

What specific characteristic of the ideal leg position makes it desirable?

Describe the mistakes these riders are making in their hand position:



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H

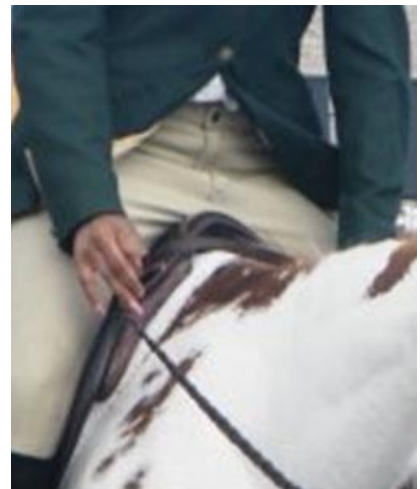


Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H

List the 4 natural aids a rider uses to communicate with a horse:

#1 _____

#2 _____

#3 _____

#4 _____

List 2 artificial aids a rider might use to communicate with a horse:

#1 _____

#2 _____

This rider is jumping a fence.

What is her position called? _____



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H

This rider is in a good dressage position.

Identify the mistakes this rider is making in her position.



Photo Credit: Brevard County 4-H

Design a Western Horsemanship pattern.

What particular maneuver in this pattern is the most difficult to perform?

Design a Hunt Seat Equitation pattern.

What particular maneuver in this pattern is the most difficult to perform?

UNIT 14: FANTASY HORSE FOLLOWUP

How old is your fantasy horse?	
What are the best characteristics of your fantasy horse's conformation?	
What are the worst characteristics of your fantasy horse's conformation?	
What will you do to keep your fantasy horse's feet healthy?	
What precautions do you plan to take to ensure your safety around your fantasy horse?	

UNIT 15: 4-H PARTICIPATION

Record participation in any clinics, field trips, club meetings, club speeches, or club demonstrations.

Date	Activity	What I Learned

Record participation in any competitive events or fair exhibits.

Date	Activity	Level of Competition (County, Area, or State)	Placing or Award

Record your volunteer hours at 4-H sponsored events, including horse shows, fundraising, arena clean up, etc.

Date	4-H Activity	Hours

PROJECT PICTURES

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PROJECT PICTURES

SIGNATURES

Periodic Review

Periodically your leader will check your progress in this book. Please bring your book to every club meeting.

By signing below, I am stating that I have reviewed this book with the 4-H member for completeness to date.

Club Leader Signature	Date

Project Completion Sign Off

By signing below, I am stating that I have completed this book myself.

4-H Member Signature	Date

By signing below, I am stating that I am familiar with this work and, to the best of my knowledge, the member completed this book.

Title	Signature	Date
Parent		
Club Leader		