# MINIATURE HORSE PROJECTS ONE TO THREE



### 4-H Year Completion

You complete this project by:

- Completing the project Achievement Day Requirements
- Completing a communications project
- Completing a community project
- Completing a agriculture awareness project

### **ACHIEVEMENT DAY REQUIREMENTS:**

#### LEVEL 1

30% = Stable Management

10% = Showmanship

30% = Driving Pattern or a Special Project

15% = Miniature Horse General Knowledge Project

15% = In Hand Obstacle

#### LEVEL 2

30% = Stable Management

10% = Showmanship

30% = Driving Pattern or a Special Project

15% = Miniature Horse Conformation Judging Clinic

15% = In Hand Hunter

### **LEVEL 3**

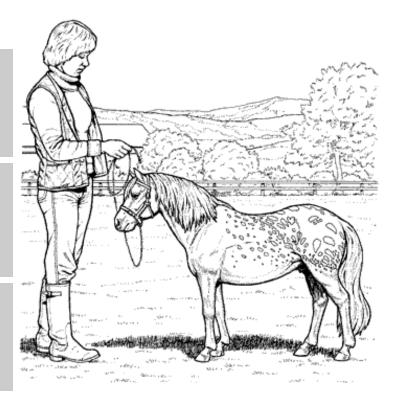
30% = Stable Management

10% = Showmanship

30% = Driving Pattern or a Special Project

15% = Driving Obstacle or a Special Project

15% = In Hand Jumper



#### **EXHIBITION REQUIREMENTS:**

Members show their horse or a borrowed horse. Members can share horses with other members for showmanship & driving classes with patterns, but not for classes that require rail work (i.e. pleasure, command, etc.).

The driving and showmanship patterns to be used each year will be available in June on the PEI 4-H Website.

The three levels of driving & showmanship competition are:

- Preliminary: for members completing Driving & Showmanship 1 or 2
- Intermediate: for members completing Driving & Showmanship 3 or 4
- Advanced: for members completing Driving & Showmanship 5 or 6

All members taking the Miniature Horse Project (regardless of level) are eligible to compete in the 4-H in hand obstacle, and driving obstacle classes at exhibitions.

### **COMPLETING MORE THAN ONE HORSE & PONY PROJECT A YEAR**

If members are really keen and wish to do more than one Horse & Pony project (i.e. Miniature Horse & Riding) in one year then they are only required to do one STABLE MANAGEMENT for that year and it will count towards all equine projects.

# **PEI 4-H Horse & Pony Basic Project Information**

When participating in any PEI 4-H Horse & Pony activity the participant must be wearing a ASTM/SEI approved riding helmet and boots with a heel at anytime that they are seated in a horse drawn vehicle. It is also strongly recommended that they wear a safety riding vest but it is not mandatory.

<u>DRIVING LEVELS</u> are designed to be progressive, therefore each level must be completed before moving on to the next level. On their Achievement Day the member will drive a predetermined pattern based on the level they are testing for. All drivers and horses learn at different rates so we allow members to stay at a level until they <u>and their leader</u> feel comfortable moving them on to the next level. If the member has to repeat a level in a particular year their Achievement Day goal should be to improve their scores from the previous year. We all experience setbacks at some point in our driving careers (i.e. getting a new horse who is greener than our last one, becoming nervous after an accident, etc.), therefore it is allowable for members to go back and do lower levels at anytime that they and their leader feels it is appropriate. If it is the members first year taking the Horse & Pony Project the leader will evaluate the member to see at which level they should begin (refer to **Achievement Day Driving Test Patterns** book).

<u>Showmanship Levels</u> correspond directly to the Driver Levels (i.e. if you are testing for Driver Level 2 then you also complete the Showmanship Level 2 pattern). Showmanship Levels also have predetermined patterns to be performed on the member's Achievement Day. *If the member is not participating in the Driving component then their leader will decide what level of Showmanship they should be tested at on Achievement Day* (refer to Achievement Day Showmanship Test Patterns book).

STABLE MANAGEMENT LEVELS are designed to be completed within one year. There is no pass or fail for the Stable Management levels, however their scores will affect their overall scores for their Achievement Day. Exposure to information is the main goal of this section. The level of Stable Management the member completes will be reflected on their Achievement Day Certificate. For the Stable Management Achievement Day score member should be ready and able to demonstrate or answer questions about any skill or information they learned in the Stable Management Level they completed that year (see checklist). This testing can take place during the Achievement Day or at a separate time.



Stable Management Levels are progressive (meaning they are to be completed in order). If the member is coming from completing another PEI 4-H Horse & Pony Project they will have already completed one (or more) Stable Management Levels. This is completely okay. They are to pick up where they previously left of so as not to repeat a level. So they could be doing Miniature Horse 1 but completing Stable Management 4.

<u>SPECIAL PROJECTS</u>: Special Project can be ANY equine related activities that are chosen by either the leader or the member. For example members can make a saddle stand, design a barn, do a report of a equine related topic, create a horse craft, write a blog about their horse, visit a equine facility, etc..... you are only limited by your imagination!

<u>CONFORMATION JUDGING CLINIC (LEVEL 2):</u> Is a fun and educational activity where the members learn to hone their critical thing skills and learn about the ideals of Miniature Horse conformation. The project leader(s) will make arrangements for the judging clinic. The members will be instructed by the official judge (this may or may not be your leader) on what to look for when judging the horses. The members will then be given 10 to 15 minutes to judge and place the class or classes themselves (usually 4 horses per class), giving reasons to the official judge for their choices. The official judge will then score the members.

### **SHOWING AT EXHIBITIONS:**

Any member who has completed all of their Horse & Pony project Achievement Day requirements for the current year is eligible to participate at Exhibitions in 4-H Horse & Pony classes. Members show their horse or a borrowed horse.

The member <u>must</u> have their Exhibitions entry form in by July 15th of each year (available on the PEI 4-H Website in June).



#### **SHOWING DRESS CODE:**

Comfortable closed toed shoes or boots are expected, but no sneakers (unless it is a timed, in hand event), high heeled dress boots or opened toed shoes. Helmets are required whenever a member is seated in a horse drawn vehicle. A Western hat or helmet is worn for in hand classes (except timed events). Dress pants, jeans and dresses are allowed (no strapless dresses or tattered jeans). Shirts should have a collar & sleeves. Polo shirts are acceptable, but T-shirts & tank tops are not.

Equines used in the PEI 4-H Miniature Horse Project do not have to be registered Miniatures Horses. Any equine 10.2hh & under can be used — this includes Miniature Horses, Miniature Donkeys & small ponies.

#### Special Project Ideas:

- Create a costume for you and your animal.
- Volunteer at and/or help plan a Miniature Horse show.
- Shadow a Miniature Horse judge for a show.
- Build obstacles or jumps.
- Teach your project animal to do a trick.
- Design a barn for Miniature Horses.
- Learn various types of mane & tail braiding techniques.
- Participate in a parade with your animal.

# IN HAND OBSTACLE (LEVEL 1) & **DRIVING OBSTACLE (LEVEL 3)**

In hand obstacle courses are the equivalent to trail classes in large horses except you and your horse do them at halter or in a cart.

Typical obstacles are mailboxes, cones, scary objects, walking over tarps & bridges, jumping cavalettis, walk or trot poles, back through & sidepass poles, and many other things dreamed up by the course designer.

For your Achievement Day your leader will make up the courses based on what materials they have available to use.



# MINIATURE HORSE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PROJECT (LEVEL 1)

\* This component is marked by your project leader. \*

### Information that should be covered:

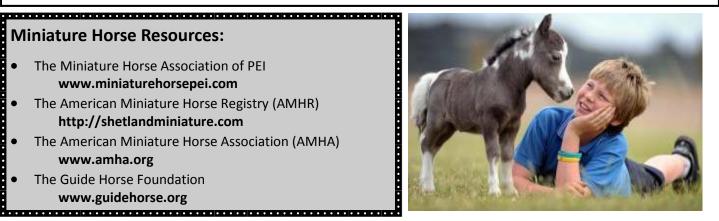
- Origin & history of the breed
- Breed organizations & registration requirements
- Ideal breed characteristics
- Dwarfism
- Miniature Horses used as **Assistant Animals**

The information can be covered in a variety of ways. Each leader will decide how to best teach their own group. Here are some suggestions for completing this component:

- Each member of the group can be assigned one topic to research and then made responsible for teaching the information the entire group.
- The leader (or other resource person) can teach all of the information to the group and then have the group test their own knowledge by either a written or oral quiz, or a trivia game amongst the group.
- Having each member do a research paper covering all of the topics.

#### Miniature Horse Resources:

- The Miniature Horse Association of PEI www.miniaturehorsepei.com
- The American Miniature Horse Registry (AMHR) http://shetlandminiature.com
- The American Miniature Horse Association (AMHA) www.amha.org
- The Guide Horse Foundation www.guidehorse.org



# **IN HAND HUNTER (LEVEL 2)**

Most miniature horse shows offer hunter classes. Miniature hunters are judged on their style, manners & way of going as they are led around a course of jumps.

Before the start of a miniature horse hunter class the exhibitors are invited to walk the course. The class begins & ends with the horse and handler passing through cones.

Contestants may compete at a brisk trot or a canter. Whichever gait they choose it is important to stay with it for the entirety of the class. Preference is given to those horses who cover the course at an even pace and horses who break gait will be penalized. Jumping style is also judged.

Causes for elimination in the Hunter class include going off course, circling between jumps, three refusals, carrying a whip, an unsound horse and fall of either horse or handler.

Major faults include knockdowns, touches, refusals, bucking or kicking, spooking or shying, wringing of tail, not maintaining an even pace and charging the fences.

For the PEI 4-H Miniature Horse project the handlers are allowed to jump the fences with their horses. However it is preferred that the handler swings out around the left side of the fence and lift the lead over the standard as the horse jumps. The handler's hand follows the horse's head in the air and most handlers maintain light but consistent contact with their horse throughout the course.

Although not required, a lot of the hunters are shown with braids. Handlers wear Western type showmanship outfits with a helmet or Western hat.

Tack requirements for this class are simple -- the horse must wear a halter and lead.

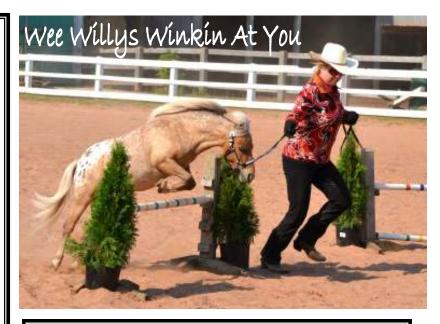
# **Jump Specifications:**

Fences range from twelve to twenty four inches in height and are to be no wider than five feet.

All jumps must include a ground line, and standards can be no higher than forty inches.

Jumps can include fillers such as boxes, gates, lattice, straw bales & flowers.

Courses are to include 5 to 8 jumps.



# **IN HAND JUMPER (LEVEL 3)**

In Hand Jumper classes are similar to the In Hand Hunter classes in that the handler must navigate the horse over a series of jumps in a particular pattern.

Where it differs is that it is not a judged event but a timed one —the fastest time with the fewest faults wins regardless of way of going.



Faults are obtained by knocking a rail (4 faults) or refusing a fence (3 faults).

Causes for elimination in the Jumper class are the same as in the Hunter class.

Because this is a timed event sneakers are allowed and hats/ helmets are excused.

The courses for Jumpers are usually a bit more complicated than a Hunter course. They can include roll backs, combinations and broken lines.





Member should <u>KEEP A NOTEBOOK</u> (preferably a ring binder so they can add sheets to it) to record the information they learn. It is also a great way to save handouts or other resource materials they may acquire throughout the year. It is also beneficial to save the information from year to year because they may need to refer back to it at some point.

# WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION

## **ALBERTA 4-H WEBSITE**

Almost all of the information required for completing the Riding and Stable Management checklists can be found in the Alberta Member's Horse Project Book which can be found at the following web address:



http://www.4h.ab.ca/resources/project\_manuals/horse.html

Copies of the Alberta Member's Horse Project Book is also available for order from the PEI 4-H Office for a fee of \$10. Call (902)368-4834 or email pei4h@gov.pe.ca to place orders.

# **PEI 4-H OFFICE!**

The staff at the PEI 4-H Office are here to help you .... please contact us if you have any questions, concerns or ideas.

Website: www.pei4h.pe.ca Phone: (902)368-4833 Email: pei4h@gov.pe.ca

### **YOUR 4-H LEADERS**

Your leader has the information required to complete all of the checklists.

The best way to make sure you have all of the correct information is to

attend your regular project meetings!



### **THE 4-H HORSE & PONY FACEBOOK PAGE**

There is a Facebook group dedicated to PEI 4-H Horse & Pony. Search "4-H Horse & Pony PEI" in Facebook to find the group's page. Join this group and you can post any questions you may have and have leaders from across the island help you.

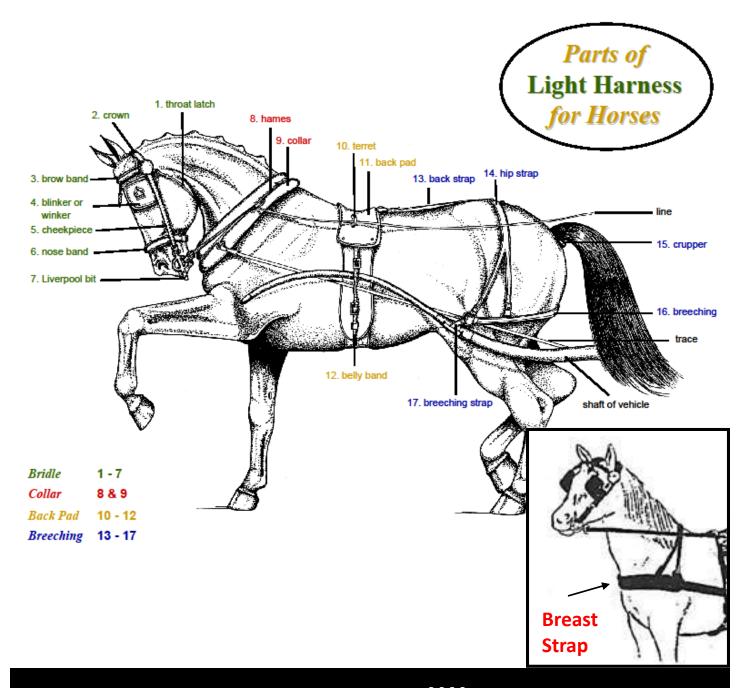
#### THE INTERNET

Another great source of information is the internet (especially **Youtube**). We encourage you to explore the vast amount of information about horses and ponies that is available on the world wide web. However, you should be aware that not all information on the internet is correct information. **Make sure to double check with your leader or riding instructor before using any information or advise found online.** 

#### THE LIBRARY

Books are a great source of information. The University of Prince Edward Island student library, in particular, has a huge collection of equine related books available, as well as many equine related articles in their computer archives.





# ATTENTION!!!!

In addition to this member's guide there are also the following books available on the PEI 4-H website (www.pei4h.pe.ca) or at the 4-H Office:

- Showmanship Levels 1 to 6 Achievement Day Test Patterns
  - Driving Levels 1 to 6 Achievement Day Test Patterns

**You will NEED** the patterns and information in these books to complete your project (or at least the pages containing the information on the level you are completing at this time).

Note: The patterns in these books are <u>NOT</u> the patterns you will be using at Exhibitions, those patterns can be found on the PEI 4-H website in June of each year along with the Exhibition entry forms.

#### **Grooming:**

- > Give five reasons for grooming.
- > Demonstrate basic grooming safety.
- > Be able to identify and show how to use the following grooming tools properly:
  - ➤ hoof pick (leader can assist with hoof cleaning)

➤ mane/tail comb

➤ grooming cloth

> plastic or rubber curry

➤ shedding blade

> dandy brush

➤ 2 sponges or 2 rags (different colours)

➤ body brush

#### Safety:

- > Demonstrate how to do the following safely:
  - > approach a horse (identify the horses blind spots)

> hold a lead line

> lead a horse

> turn a horse while leading

release horse safely into a box stall

> catch and halter a horse in a box stall

- > pull turn (describe when this type of turn should be used)
- > Describe proper attire to be worn when handling horses.
- > Know what to look for when buying a riding helmet.

#### Tack:

- ➤ Identify the halter, lead line, bridle/headstall, saddle, girth/cinch and saddle pad/blanket.
- > Identity the parts of the halter.
- > Discuss the pros and cons of nylon vs. leather halters and know how to clean both types.
- > Show how to adjust halter to fit the horse properly.

#### **Facilities:**

- > Explain why shelter is important for horses.
- > Describe the following types of shelters: Run In Shelter, Box Stall & Straight Stall
- > Demonstrate how to clean a stall (including water buckets).
- > Name four types of stall bedding and discuss some of the advantages and disadvantages of each.
- ➤ Describe what a safe stall and barn aisle should look like (size, equipment storage, etc.).

#### Feeding:

- ➤ Identify hay, grain and salt/mineral block and name two types of forages.
- ➤ Name the three most important things in a horses diet. (water, forages, salt/mineral block)
- ➤ Know the ten basic rules of feeding horses.

#### Health:

- > Know how often your horses hooves should be trimmed or re-shoed by a farrier.
- Know how often your horses teeth should be checked by a veterinarian and why.
- > Describe three ways to control internal parasites (worms).
- > Name 4 types of external parasites.
- > Know how often vaccinations for the common diseases should be administered.

#### Conformation:

> Be able to identify the following parts of the horse:

➤ head	➤ stifle	nostril	➤ hock	muzzle	
cannon bone	➤ eye	➤ fetlock	➤ ears	pastern	
> poll	➤ hoof	throat latch	belly (or abdomen)	➤ neck	
➤ barrel	> withers	> shoulder	➤ back	> chest	

- ➤ dock ➤ quarters (or rump) ➤ tail ➤ elbow > forearm
- > knee

#### **Grooming:**

- > Demonstrate how to clean out a horses hooves without assistance.
- ➤ Give three reasons for cleaning out horses' hooves.
- > Know, ideally, how often a horses hooves should be cleaned out.
- > Explain what thrush is, and how to prevent and treat it.

#### Safety:

- > Demonstrate how to catch and release a horse in a pasture or paddock.
- > Demonstrate how to tie a quick release knot.
- > Explain basic horse tying safety.
- > Explain how a horse would use their body language to express the following emotions:
  - ➤ happy/relaxed
    ➤ angry
    ➤ nervous
    ➤ excited
- > Describe two signs that a horse may give if it is about to bite or kick.

#### Tack:

> Demonstrate how to saddle and unsaddle a horse.

#### Facilities:

- > Name and describe three stable vices, and know some possible remedies to discourage the behaviour.
- > Know how to properly store feed and hay.

#### Feeding:

- > Have a basic understanding of the horse body condition scores.
- > Describe five signs that the horse may need their teeth seen to by a vet.

#### Health:

- > Describe some deviations in behaviour or appearance of the horse that are possible signs of poor health.
- > Demonstrate how to test if a horse is dehydrated.
- > Know the following normal vital signs of a horse and how to test them:

➤ temperature
 ➤ gut sounds
 ➤ pulse
 ➤ capillary refill time
 ➤ colour of mucous membranes

#### **Horse Identification:**

> Define the following terms:

ightarrow foal ightharpoonup stallion ightharpoonup dam ightharpoonup colt ightharpoonup gelding ightharpoonup filly ightharpoonup weanling ightharpoonup mare ightharpoonup yearling ightharpoonup sire

- > Explain how a horse is measured for height.
- > Know how many inches and centimeters are in one hand.
- > Know the difference between a horse and a pony.

#### Movement:

> Demonstrate with your own hands and feet the footfall sequence of the walk.

#### **Conformation:**

> Be able to identify the following parts of the horse:

> chin groove > croup > flank coronet band ➤ forehead ➤ point of hip ➤ gaskin ➤ heart girth > point of shoulder > cheek ➤ buttock > point of hock ➤ brisket > crest > point of buttocks > chestnut > loin > thigh ➤ ergot

#### **Grooming:**

- > Explain the dangers of dry and brittle hooves, and know three ways to improve hoof moisture.
- > Know the following parts of the hoof:

➤ coronary band or coronet
 ➤ heel
 ➤ frog
 ➤ bulbs of the heel
 ➤ quarter
 ➤ wall
 ➤ collateral groove
 ➤ apex of frog

➤ cleft of the frog
➤ bars
➤ sole
➤ corium of the wall

#### Tack:

- ➤ Identify the parts of the saddle (both English and western).
- > Show how to clean a saddle.
- > Know how to store saddle properly.
- > Have a basic understanding of proper saddle fit.
- ➤ Be able to recognize the following types of saddles:

➤ Western all purpose
 ➤ barrel racing
 ➤ dressage
 ➤ jumping/close contact
 ➤ endurance
 ➤ Australian stock saddle

#### **Facilities:**

- > Know what types of fencing are suitable for horses and which ones are unsafe.
- > Describe potential hazards that should be looked for in a horses turn out area.
- > Explain what considerations are to be made when housing more than one horse in one pasture.

### Feeding:

- > Describe the five main types of essential nutrients.
- > Explain how to introduce grass into the horses diet in the spring.
- > Know the difference between legume and grass hay.
- > Know approximately how much hay the average horse requires in a day.
- > Explain the following five categories of judging the quality of hay products:

➤ palatable ➤ leaf/stem ratio ➤ colour ➤ cleanliness ➤ purity

#### Health:

> Briefly describe the following ailments and their basic prevention and treatment:

→ Heaves (COPD)
 → Choke
 → Rain Rot
 → Laminitis
 → Mud Fever
 → Colic
 → Ringworm
 → Hernia
 → Swelling
 → Edema
 → Warta & Sarcoids
 → Scratches

#### **Horse Identification:**

> Know all the basic colours and markings of the horse.

#### Movement:

> Demonstrate with your own hands and feet the footfall sequence of the trot/jog.

# **Trailer Safety:**

- ➤ What parts of the horse trailer should be services and checked regularly.
- Name four pieces of equipment worn by the horse when trailered. (tail wrap, shipping boots or wraps, poll protector, halter and lead rope)
- > What are some considerations you should make before loading your horse in a trailer. (surface the trailer is parked on, ventilation, footing in trailer, working lights, properly hitched to truck, size of trailer)
- > Know what side of the trailer a lone horse should be on in a two horse trailer.
- > Describe how to safely load and unload a horse from a trailer.

#### **Grooming:**

- > Describe ways to solve the following grooming problems:
  - ➤ Horse is rubs its mane ➤ Horse rubs it tail
  - ➤ Horse tears at its blankets and/or bandages
    ➤ Horse's mane won't fall to one side
- > Know how to: clip a bridle path, pull a mane, & roach/hog a mane.

#### Tack:

- ➤ Identify the parts of the bridle (both English and western).
- > Demonstrate how to bridle and unbridle a horse.
- > Show how to clean and reassemble a bridle.
- > Know how to fit a bridle properly.

#### **Facilities:**

- > Describe six common causes of fires in horse barns and how to prevent them.
- > Briefly explain what the fire plan is for your stable.
- > Know what fire safety equipment all barns should have on hand.

#### Feeding:

- > Explain why some horses require grain to be added to their diets.
- > Be able to identify and describe the following types of grain:

➤ oats
➤ beet pulp
➤ sweet feed
➤ corn
➤ bran

➤ extruded feed
➤ barley
➤ fax (or linseed)
➤ pelleted feed

- > Explain ways to prevent horses from bolting their grain feeds.
- > Know what is meant by "light work", "medium work" and "intense work" when referring to a horses activity level.
- > Explain what special considerations must be made when feeding a horse in the winter.
- > Explain what special considerations must be made when feeding an elderly horse.

#### Health:

➤ Briefly describe the following ailments and their basic prevention and treatment: Sleeping Sickness, Rabies, Strangles, Rhinopneumonitis, Tetanus, West Nile Virus.

#### **Conformation:**

➤ Learn the basics of what is considered good general conformation as described pages 15 to 23 (up to "Conformation Faults") of the Alberta's Horse Member's Guide).

#### Movement:

> Demonstrate with your own hands and feet the footfall sequence of the canter/lope and counter-canter/lope.

#### Horse Identification:

> Be able to identify and briefly describe the following breeds of horses which can be found in PEI:

Quarter Horse	Miniature Horse	Friesian	➤ Paint	➤ Thoroughbred
> Warmblood	Appaloosa	Arabian	➤ Percheron	Canadian
➤ Haflinger	Belgium Draft	Morgan	> Welsh Pony	➤ Fjord
➤ Clydesdale	Shetland Pony	> Shire	Connemara Pony	Andalusian
> Standardbred	Gypsy Vanner	> Icelandic	Newfoundland Pony	> Trakehner

#### Lunging:

- > Know four reasons for lunging a horse.
- Demonstrate how to put protective boots **and** polo wraps on a horse properly.
- > Demonstrate how to lunge a horse correctly with a lunge line, lunge whip and halter only.

#### **Grooming:**

- > Demonstrate how to clean a gelding's sheath.
- > Demonstrate how to bath a horse.

#### Tack:

- > Know how to fit a bit properly.
- > Explain the difference between a snaffle bit and a curb bit.
- > Be able to recognize the following types of bits:

➢ loose ring snaffle
 ➢ gag bit
 ➢ western curb with port mouth
 ➢ loose ring snaffle
 ➢ loose ring snaffle
 ➢ western bit with mullen mouth
 ➢ western bit with mullen mouth
 ➢ pointed curb or "Tom Thumb"
 ➢ pelham
 ➢ D-ring snaffle

> Be able to identify the following and know how they work: hackamore, side pull, bitless bridle & bosal

#### Health:

- > Know what should be in a basic first aid kit for horses.
- > Explain the following types of wounds:
  - ➤ abrasions ➤ lacerations ➤ avulsions ➤ incisions ➤ punctures
- ➤ Know what the two most import duties to do are while waiting for the vet to arrive when a horse has a serious wound.
- > Know the difference between arterial and venous bleeding.
- > Describe ways to control bleeding.
- > Describe basic first aid for wounds.
- > Explain how to treat minor wounds that do not require the assistance of a vet.
- > Know how to treat swelling.
- > Demonstrate how to do the following bandages: stable, shipping, tail & hoof.
- > Demonstrate how to administer oral medications safely.

#### Identification:

- > Define the term "grade horse".
- ➤ Define the term "appendix" when referring to a horses breeding.

#### **Conformation:**

> Be able to identify the following conformation faults and explain why they are undesirable:

➤ parrot mouth
 ➤ monkey mouth
 ➤ sickle hocked
 ➤ bench knees
 ➤ over at the knee (buck knees)
 ➤ base narrow
 ➤ base wide
 ➤ bowlegs
 ➤ back at the knee (calf knees)
 ➤ post-legged
 ➤ tied in at the knee
 ➤ toe-in (pigeon toed)
 ➤ toe-out (splay-footed)

#### Movement:

- > Demonstrate with your own hands and feet the footfall sequence of the pace.
- ➤ Have some small knowledge of the following gaits (i.e. watch them on Youtube): fox trot, slow gait, rack, Tolt, running walk, revaal or ravaal, and the ambling gaits of some South American breeds.

#### **Disciplines:**

> Briefly describe the following equestrian disciplines that are practiced on PEI:

➤ western pleasure
 ➤ vaulting
 ➤ show hunter
 ➤ eventing
 ➤ show jumper
 ➤ dressage
 ➤ harness racing
 ➤ cattle penning
 ➤ reining
 ➤ halter
 ➤ pulling

➤ saddle seat ➤ trail riding ➤ Prince Philip games

#### **Grooming:**

> Demonstrate how to do the following: hunter braids (or dressage), tail braid and mane banding.

- > Know information about the following internal parasites (pages 111-112 of the Alberta's Horse Member's Guide):
  - ➤ large round worms
- > bots
- > strongyles
- > pinworms
- ➤ Know the difference between the terms "unsoundness" and "blemish".
- > Recognize the following blemishes and unsoundnesses (pages 31 to 36 of the Alberta's Horse Member's Guide):
  - ➤ bog spavin
- ➤ bone spavin
- bowed tendon
- ➤ bucked shins
- > curb

- > capped elbow
- > capped hock
- ➤ osselets
- > thoroughpin
- > splint

- > ringbone
- > sidebone
- > thoroughpin
- > windpuffs

#### **Conformation:**

- > Be able to identify the following conformation faults and explain why they are undesirable:
  - > Roman nose
- ➤ Pig eyes
- > Ewe neck
- > Cresty Neck ➤ Sway back

- > Steep Shoulder
- > Narrow chest
- ➤ Mutton withers ➤ Rafter hip
- > Shallow heartgirth

- ➤ Roach back ➤ Shallow flank
- Goose rump > Standing under (front/rear)
- > Standing out (front/rear)

- ➤ Steep pasterns
- ➤ Weak pasterns
- ➤ Club foot
- ➤ Broken hoof/pastern angle

➤ Coon foot

#### Movement:

- > Demonstrate with your own hands and feet the footfall sequence of the back up and gallop.
- > Be able to identify or describe the following deviations from travel (movement faults):
  - ➤ Paddling (Winging Out)
- ➤ Winging In (Dishing)
- Plaiting (Rope Walking)

- ➤ Interference
- ➤ Overreaching
- > Forging

> Scalping

- ➤ 4-beat canter/lope
- Cross-firing in canter/lope (disunited)

- ➤ Basic parts of a driving harness (single horse with breast collar)
- > Identify and explain the use of the following equipment:
  - ➤ Running Martingale
- ➤ Standing Martingale (Tie Down)
- ➤ Breast Collar (Breast Plate)

- ➤ Lunging Cavesson
- > Drop noseband
- **➤**Long Lines

- ➤ Draw Reins
- ➤ Anti-Grazing reins

➤ Side Reins

➤ Crupper

➤ Bell boots

➤ Splint boots

### Anatomy:

**TEETH** (pages 53-59 of the Alberta's Horse Member's Guide)

- > Be able to identify the following:
  - ➤ Incisors (central, corner & lateral)
- ➤ Molars
- ➤ Premolars

➤ Interdental space (bars)

- > Canines Teeth
- > Wolf Teeth

- > Know the number of teeth the flowing have:
  - > Foal
  - ➤ Mature Mare
  - ➤ Mature Stallion/Gelding
- Learn how to estimate a horses age based on their teeth.