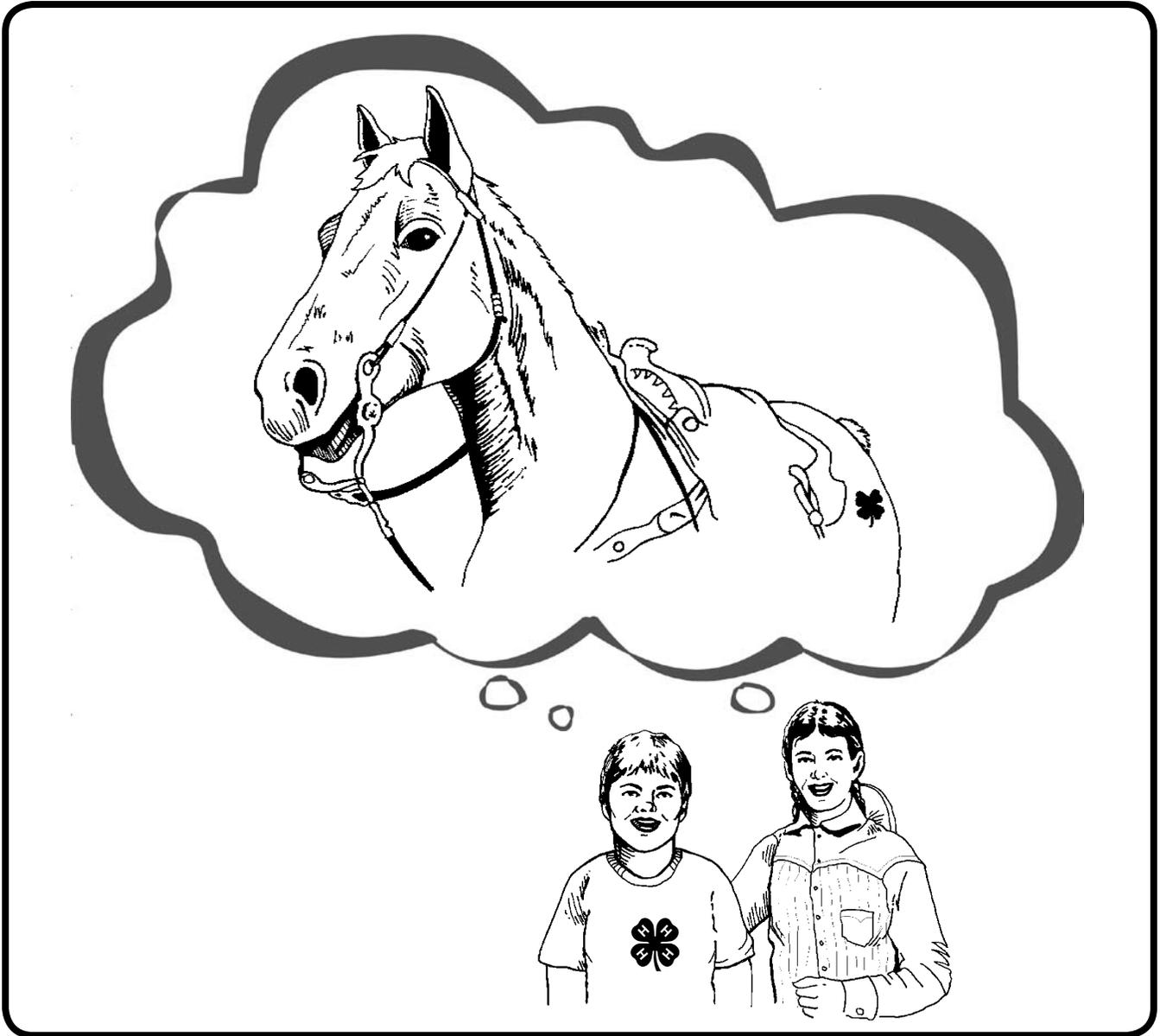


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4-H MEMBER MANUAL



HORSES ARE FUN

The 4-H Horseless Horse Project

**WASHINGTON 4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT POLICY
FOR PROTECTIVE HEADGEAR USE IN THE
4-H EQUINE PROGRAM**

All Washington 4-H junior and intermediate youth participating in Performance Horse, Driving, Trail, Western Games, Hunt Seat Over Fences, Rodeo, Team Penning, and Team Roping Projects and activities will wear American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) and Safety Engineering Institute (SEI) #1163 equestrian approved protective headgear, properly fitted and with a chin strap, when mounted and riding in 4-H horse riding activities.

October 1, 1997, all 4-H youth in 4-H horse projects and activities will wear protective headgear.

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HORSES ARE FUN

Objectives

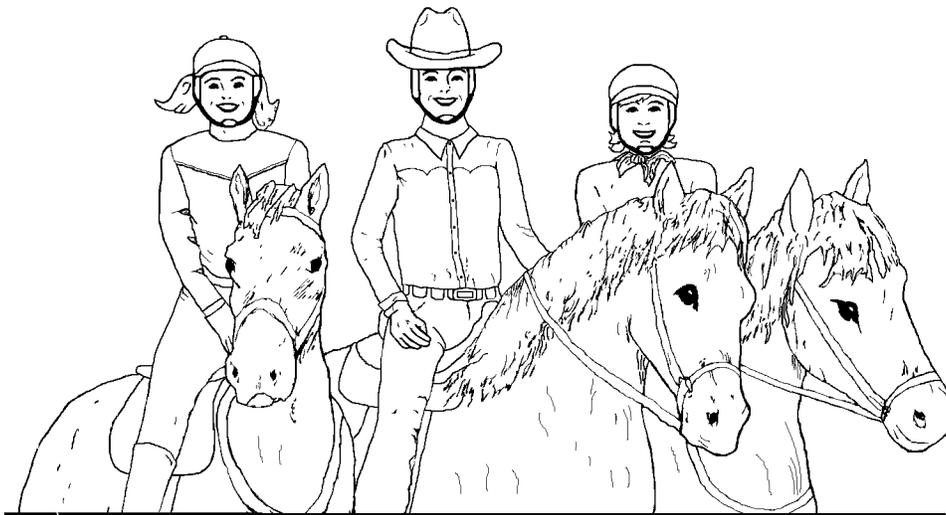
The 4-H Horse Project aims to help 4-H members:

- Develop leadership, initiative, self-reliance, sportsmanship, and other desirable traits of character.
- Experience the pride of owning a horse or pony and being responsible for its management.
- Develop an appreciation of horseback riding as a healthy and wholesome form of recreation.
- Learn skill in horsemanship and an understanding of the business of breeding, raising, and training horses.
- Increase knowledge of safety precautions to prevent injury to themselves, others, and their mounts.
- Promote greater love for animals and a humane attitude toward them.
- Be better prepared for citizenship responsibilities through working in groups and supporting community horse projects and activities.

Guidelines for Meetings

The Horses Are Fun project is designed for young junior 4-H members who do not have their own horses. However, the young horse owners will also find useful information in the unit. The booklet is designed to give the 4-H'er an opportunity to learn the basics of horse management and to observe some of the joys of being involved with horses. A good reference to use with this manual is *Beginning Horsemanship*, EM4842.

Individual members may work through the booklet at their own speed, but involvement and rewards are greater if they can be a part of a group activity. The following is a suggested guideline to use for organizing and developing monthly meetings, but do not regard it as the only way the project can be successful. Each locality has its own needs, its own educational aids, and its own excellent resource persons.



September

Organizational meeting—elect officers and vote on name for club
Slide set—Ex.: What Is a Horse?
Project plans—Extension agent and adult leaders coordinate other monthly programs

October

Introduction to the horse—Adult leader
Horse movie—Ex.: The Horse America Made
Project books—Extension agent
Select several members to give demonstrations at next meeting

November

Parts of the horse—Junior leader
Demonstrations—Members selected at October meeting

December

Breeds and colors—Junior leader
Visit a tack shop
Select several members to give demonstrations at next meeting

January

Saddles and equipment—Adult leader
Demonstrations—members selected at December meeting
Horse books and magazines

February

Horse nutrition and feeding—local horse farm manager
Visit a feed store

March

Horse health care—local veterinarian
Demonstration by farrier

April

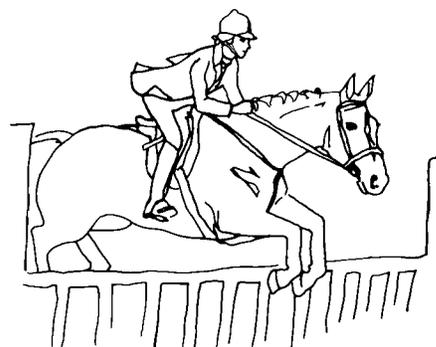
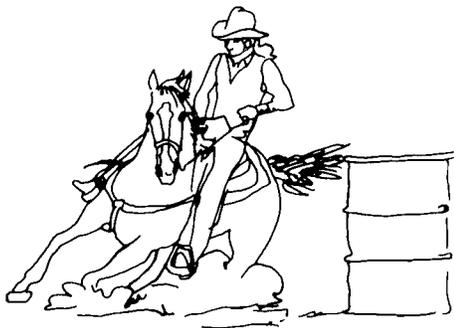
Safety—Adult leader
Tour of Appaloosa horse farm
Riding session—all leaders

May

Horse Bowl competition—questions on materials talked about and studied during year
Turn in project books

June

Announce county medal winners
Visit a local horse show
Tryouts for Horse Judging Team



Horses Are Fun

Project Requirements

To complete this project, you must:

- Participate in the 4-H Club Program
- Complete the topics covered in this book
- Complete 10 of the following activities

ACTIVITY

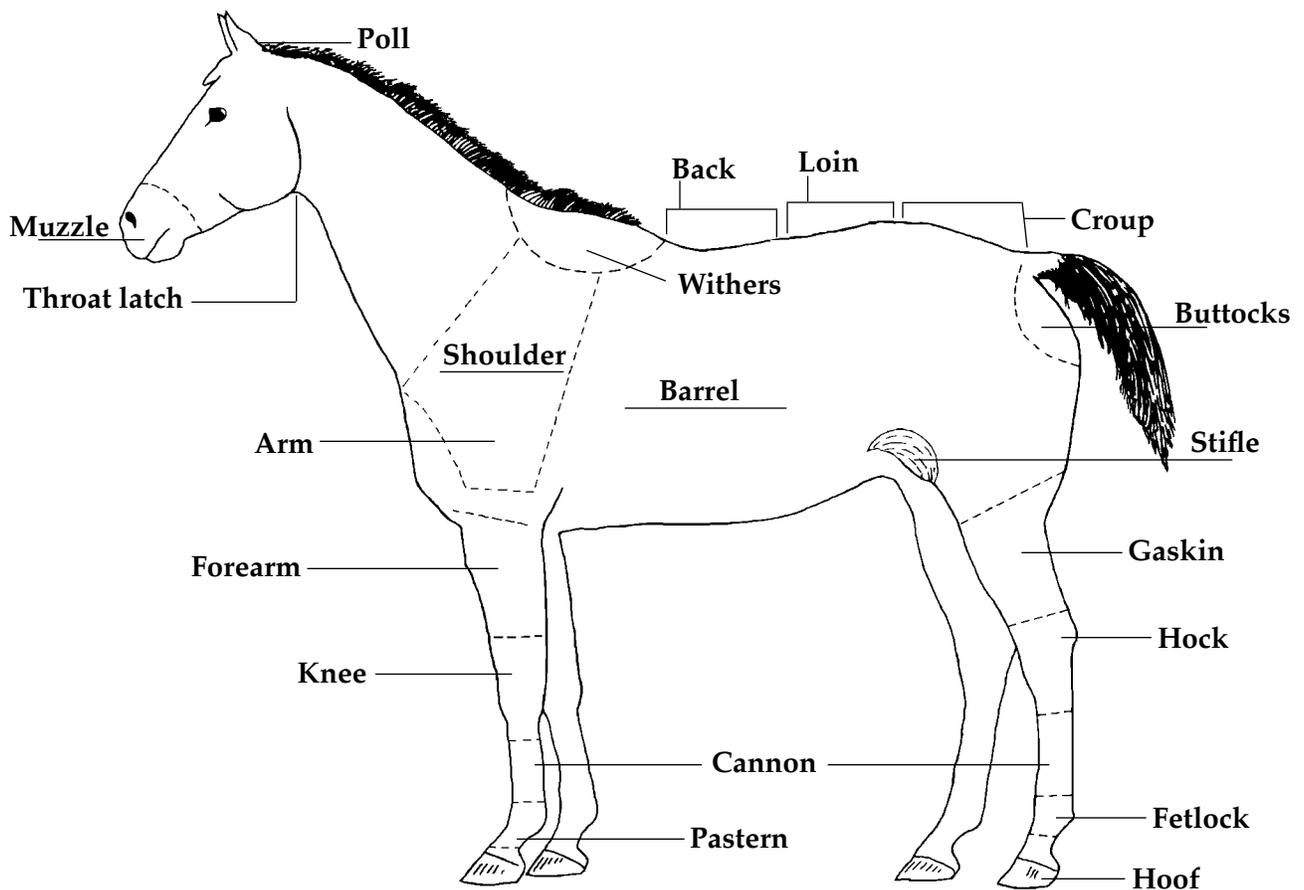
DATE COMPLETED

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. See a horse movie | _____ |
| 2. Read a horse book | _____ |
| 3. Name the parts of the horse | _____ |
| 4. Name the parts of a saddle | _____ |
| 5. Give a talk or demonstration | _____ |
| 6. Read a horse magazine | _____ |
| 7. Attend a horse show | _____ |
| 8. Ride a horse | _____ |
| 9. Attend a horse sale | _____ |
| 10. Groom a horse | _____ |
| 11. Tack a horse | _____ |
| 12. Visit a horse farm | _____ |
| 13. Visit a farrier | _____ |
| 14. Visit a veterinarian | _____ |
| 15. Visit a tack store | _____ |
| 16. Visit with a horseman | _____ |
| 17. Tour a riding school | _____ |
| 18. Attend a hunt, race, or trail ride | _____ |
| 19. Others | _____ |

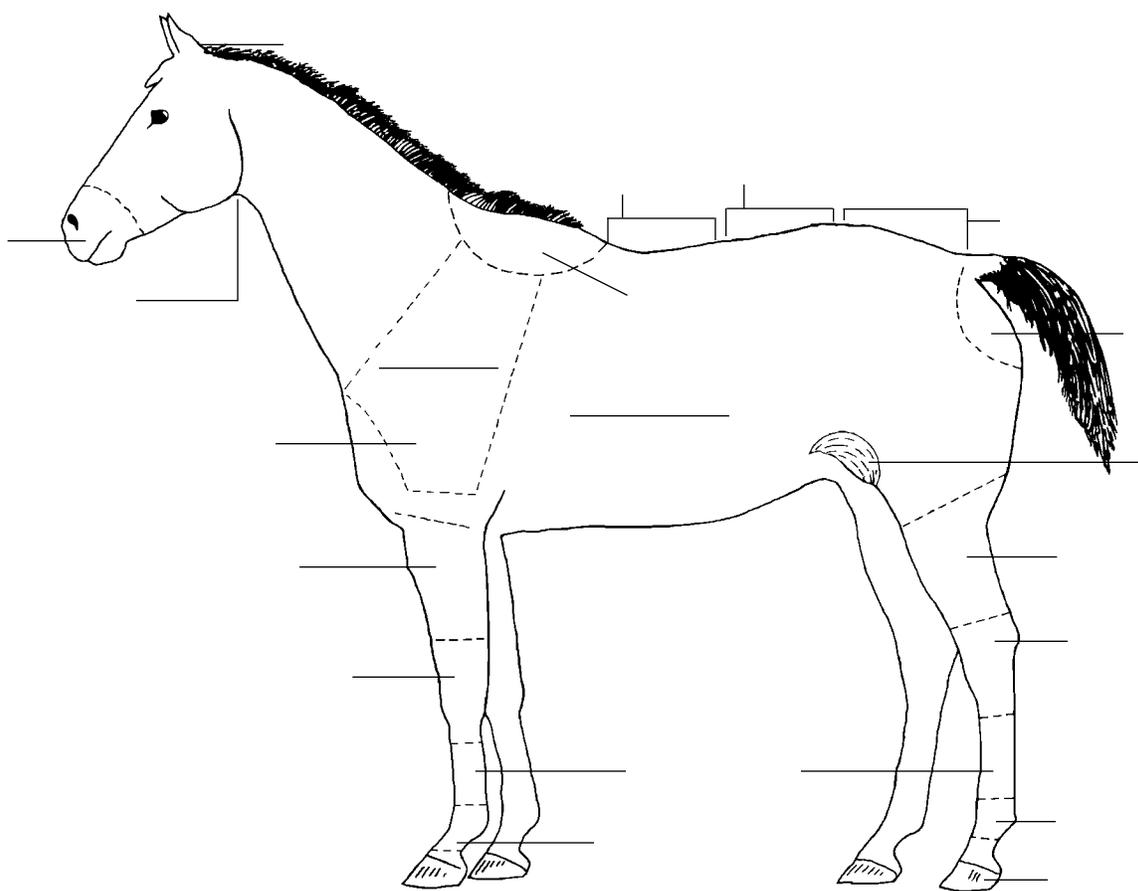
What Is a Horse?

A horse is a large solid-hoofed mammal which man has used for centuries for work, war, transportation, and business. Today, however, the horse is used mainly for sport and pleasure.

A good horseman needs to know the parts of the horse so that he or she can talk with others about the characteristics of different horses. Let us now get to know this animal, the horse.



Now that you have learned the parts of the horse, test your knowledge by filling in the blanks.



Breeds of Horses and Their Characteristics

A breed is a group or type of animals that have descended from common ancestors and who show similar characteristics. The following are common breeds of horses.

American Saddle Horse

The American Saddle Horse originated in Kentucky by infusing Thoroughbred and Arabian blood. These horses are used mainly as three- or five-gaited horses for the show ring and bridle path. They are rather tall horses of 15 to 17 hands, weighing approximately 1,000 pounds. The preferred colors are bright sorrels with white points along with the bay and occasional grays.

Appaloosa

The Appaloosa is a color breed, used mostly as a stock horse. They normally have white markings over the rump; however, some color patterns have spots over the entire body. The Appaloosa was developed primarily by the Nez Perce Indians in the Northern Rocky Mountains.

Arabian

This breed originated in the desert areas of the Middle East, contributed greatly to many of the younger breeds, and is considered the oldest. The Arab is used as a stock horse, pleasure horse, and a show horse. It is rather small, being 14 to 15 hands tall and weighing 800 to 1,000 pounds. The predominant colors are bay, sorrel, and gray with an occasional black.

Morgan

The Morgan, developed as a multi-purpose horse by Justin Morgan in New England, excels as a road horse pulling light loads and also as a saddle horse. They are normally about 15 hands and weigh 1,000 pounds. The conservative colors, chestnut brown and bays, dominate the breed.

Palomino

The Palomino is a color breed known for its golden coat. Normally these horses are used for parade mounts and stock horses.

Pinto

The Pinto horse is color breed. The horses are usually brown and white, black and white, or a combination of the three colors and are used basically as parade and stock horses.

Quarter Horse

The Quarter Horse, another of the American-developed breeds, originated on the Eastern seaboard as a race horse. They are used primarily today in short races and as stock horses. Quarter Horses are heavily muscled and even-tempered. They are normally 15 hands tall and weigh 1,100 to 1,300 pounds. Sorrels, bays, grays, and blacks are common colors.

Standardbred

The Standardbred is used in harness racing for both trotting and packing as well as a roadster for some show classes. These horses are 15 to 16 hands tall and weigh 900 to 1,200 pounds. They are conservatively colored in sorrels, browns, and blacks.

Tennessee Walking Horse

This plantation walking horse was developed in the Old South as an overseer's mount. They have a gliding, ground-covering walk that has made them famous. About 15 hands tall and weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, the Walking Horse comes in a variety of colors.

Thoroughbred

The Thoroughbred is the most popular race horse for both flat racing and steeple chase racing, along with his or her uses as a hunter, a polo pony, and a jumper. They are rather tall horses, 15 to 17 hands, and weigh 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. A Thoroughbred is normally bay or sorrel with white points.

Breeds of Ponies and Their Characteristics

Shetland

The Shetland is the most common small pony, weighing 300 to 500 pounds, and normally stands no taller than 10 hands. He or she comes in a wide variety of colors. The Shetland is used mostly as a child's pony under saddle or in harness.

Welsh

The Welsh is also used under saddle or in harness. It is a medium-sized pony, being about 10 to 12 hands in height and seldom weighing more than 500 pounds. It makes an excellent small jumping pony. Colors are the common chestnut, bay, with occasional grays and blacks.

There are numerous other excellent breeds of horses and ponies. Most breeds can be used for a variety of jobs, and purebred, crossbred, or grade horses are all used on a day-to-day basis.

Quick Quiz

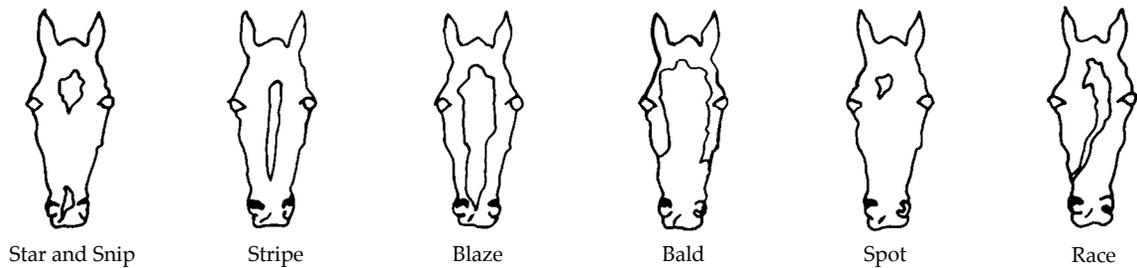
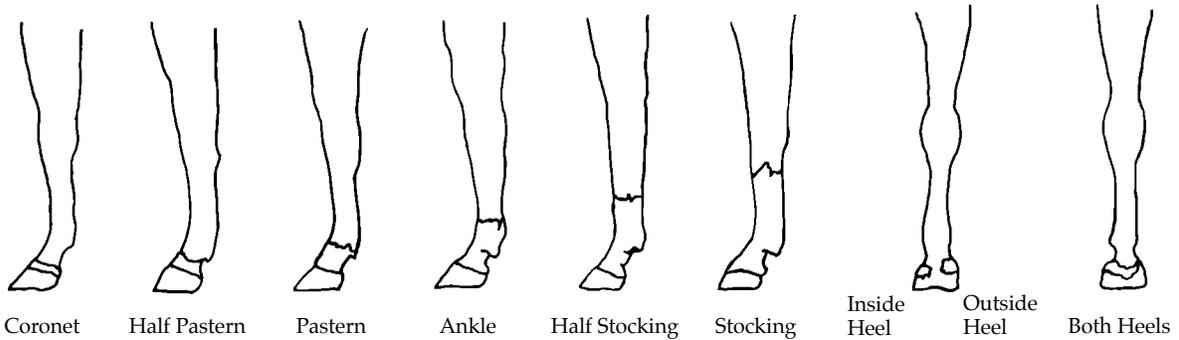
1. What is a breed?

2. Name two breeds that originated in the United States.

3. What breed is considered to be the oldest?

Markings of the Horse

You may need to distinguish a horse from others by more than its overall coat color. Usually any distinctive coloration on the face and legs is used. So, instead of simply saying "the sorrel horse," you might say "the sorrel with the blaze" or "the sorrel with the stocking behind."



Coat Colors of the Horse

Use a horse book for a reference to describe the following coat colors. You may also want to clip color pictures from magazines and attach them to this page.

1. BAY _____

2. SORREL _____

3. GRAY _____

4. BROWN _____

5. BLACK _____

6. PALOMINO _____

7. APPALOOSA _____

8. PINTO _____

Gaits of the Horse

A gait is a manner of walking, running, or moving. The three natural gaits of any horse are the walk, trot, and canter. The natural gaits of the Tennessee Walker are the walk, the running walk, and the canter. Two other gaits—the slow gait and the rack—are artificial and must be learned by the horse.

WALK

The walk is a four-beat gait with the feet striking the ground in the following order: right front, left rear, left front, right rear. The feet should be lifted from the ground and placed down flat-footed.



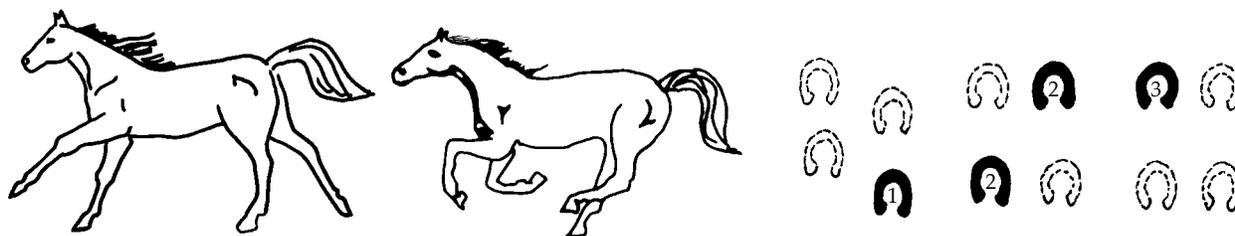
TROT

The trot is a two-beat gait in which the left front and right rear feet and the right front and left rear feet strike the ground together. The horse's body remains in perfect balance. The trot should be balanced and springy.



CANTER

The canter is a three-beat gait that should be slow. The canter is actually a restrained gallop in which the horse may lead with either of his or her front feet. The lead foot will be the first to leave and the last to strike the ground. When a horse leads with his or her left foot, the feet will strike the ground in the following order: right rear, left rear and right front, left front.



Quick Quiz

1. What are the natural gaits?

2. Describe the foot pattern of the canter at the right lead.

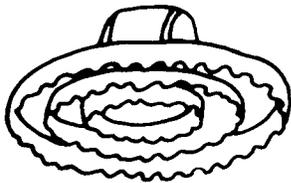
3. What are the differences between the canter and the lope?

Grooming

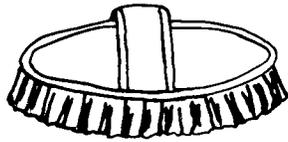
Grooming is an important part of management and includes daily inspection of the horse to check for cuts, bruises, or any problem. It also means that the horse's feet are cleaned with a hoof pick before and after each ride. Then the horse's body is groomed to remove dirt and hair from the entire body.

First, go over the horse with a curry comb in a circular motion, except for the bony areas around the knees and hocks. Then brush the horse with a stiff-bristled brush. Comb the mane and tail to eliminate tangles; do this carefully in order not to break off an excessive number of hairs.

Next, shine the horse with a dandy brush and a grooming cloth to bring out the oils in his or her hair coat. After riding the horse, you can bathe him or her or simply scrape the sweat with the scraper. If a horse is unduly sweaty, it is a good idea to bathe him or her to remove the perspiration and salt that have accumulated.



Curry Comb



Body Brush



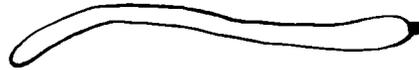
Dandy Brush



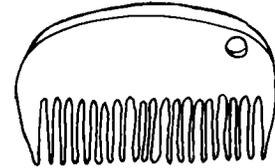
Hoof Pick (or Hook)



Grooming Cloth



Sweat Scraper



Mane and Tail Comb

Quick Quiz

Describe the grooming procedure.

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

Why bathe a horse?

Managing the Horse

Food

Every horse needs a daily allotment of feed. The kind and balance of feed and nutrients are important to the horse's well-being. The basic feeds include grass and/or hay as a roughage source, plus some grains, usually oats or corn or commercial ration, and protein supplements. The horse is an athlete and needs to stay in trim condition. Obesity is as much a concern as not receiving sufficient food.

Water

The horse will need gallons of fresh water each day. During the summer water intake will increase because the horse will lose additional water through perspiration and will have to replace that lost moisture. The water should be clean and cool, and each horse should have his or her own drinking utensils. After work, horses should be cool and dry before they are allowed to drink large quantities of water.

Exercise

Horses that are turned out each day into paddocks or fields can run and play for their exercise. However, stabled horses will need exercise each day to keep them in condition and to avoid developing bad habits simply from boredom. Forced exercise, usually riding, can be a fun part of owning a horse.

Housing

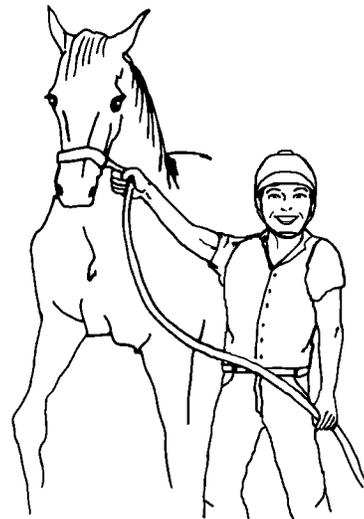
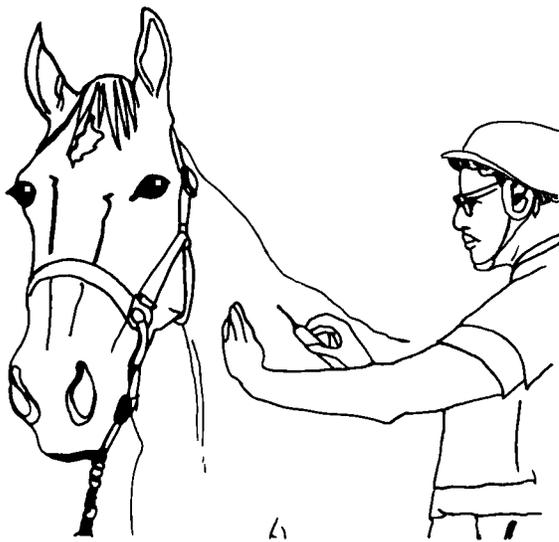
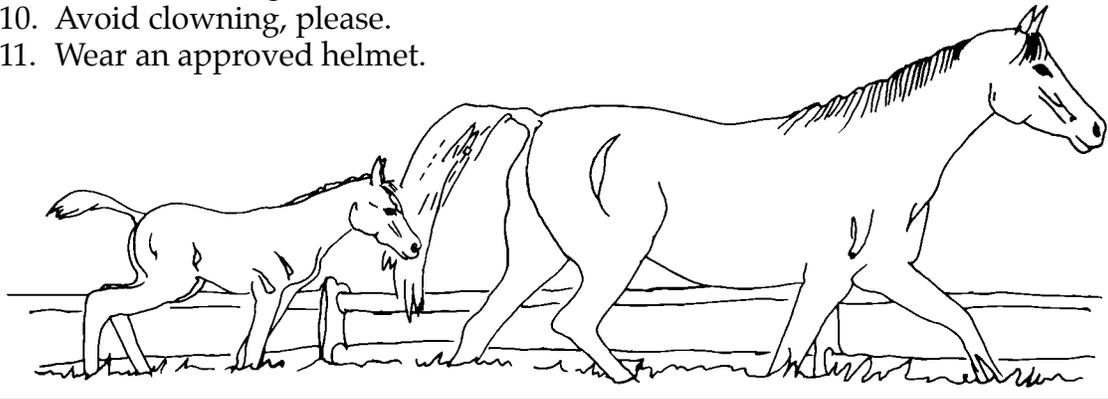
The horse is an outdoor animal and normally needs little shelter. However, he or she does like a place to protect him or herself from the rain and cold winds. Stalls that are used daily should be cleaned daily to prevent any substantial buildup of manure and to keep the horse as healthy as possible.

Animal Health and Safety

You should make sure that your horse gets plenty of exercise and has clean, well-ventilated surroundings and well-balanced meals at regular intervals to keep him or her in good health. Your horse should be vaccinated against a number of infectious diseases. You can avoid many problems with internal and external parasites with good management. A veterinarian should be contacted if a serious health problem arises.

Learn to obey the eleven commandments of horse safety:

1. Buy or ride a safe horse.
2. Avoid being overmounted. (That is, avoid riding too spirited or too large a horse.)
3. Know your horse.
4. Avoid surprising your horse.
5. Check your tack.
6. Be careful with small children around horses.
7. Tie your horse with care.
8. Know and practice trailer safety.
9. Avoid crowding others.
10. Avoid clowning, please.
11. Wear an approved helmet.



Quick Quiz

1. What main types of feed are required by the horse?

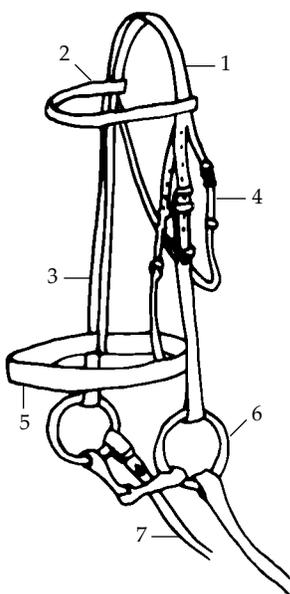
2. How can you supply exercise to the horse?

3. What is the purpose of a vaccination?

Equipment

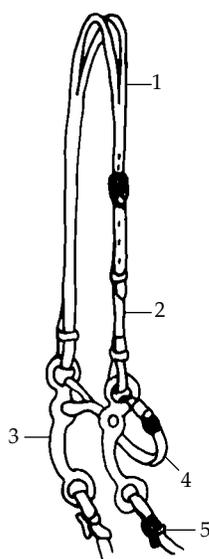
Bridles and Bits

Bridles come in many styles. Each style calls for a special complement of bits. The reins, bits, and headstall compose the bridle, and different types of riding require different ones. The snaffle-bit, single-reined bridle is commonly used for hunting, jumping, or trail riding. The curb-bit, split-eared bridle is generally used for Western riding. The hackamore has a set of reins and lacks a bit. It is used to control and train young horses without injuring their mouths.



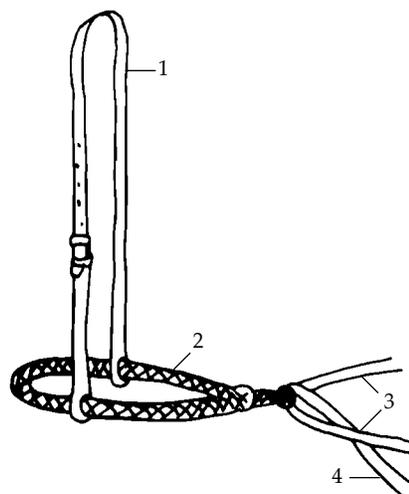
Single-Reined Bridle

1. Crownpiece or Headstall
2. Browband
3. Cheekpiece
4. Throatlatch
5. Noseband
6. Snaffle Bit
7. Reins



Split-Eared Bridle

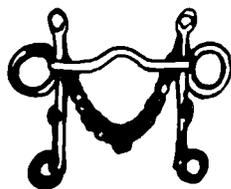
1. Crownpiece or Headstall
2. Cheekpiece
3. Curb Bit
4. Curb Strap
5. Reins



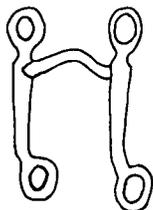
Bosal Hackamore

1. Headstall
2. Bosal
3. Reins
4. Tie or Lead Rope

Kinds of Bits



Pelham



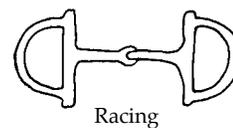
Curb



Weymouth



Spade



Racing



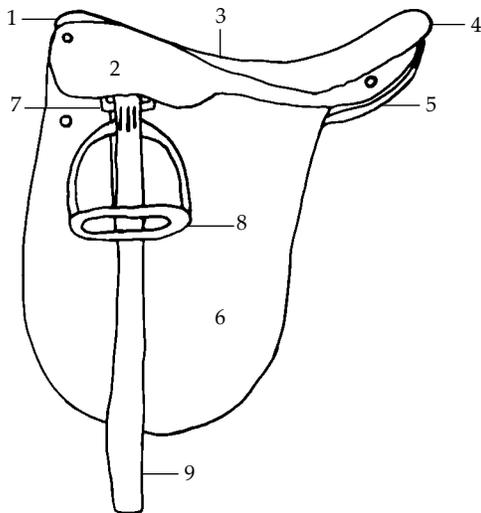
Snaffle

A rider should always:

- Put gear away carefully. Inspect it for worn or broken places.
- Hang the blanket to dry and store the saddle so that the leather is not folded or pressed out of shape.
- Wash the bit so it will be clean and palatable next time. Hang the bridle so it does not tangle.
- Clean the leather regularly and keep all gear out of the rain. It will last longer and look better.
- Store grooming aids and stable gear together in a convenient place.

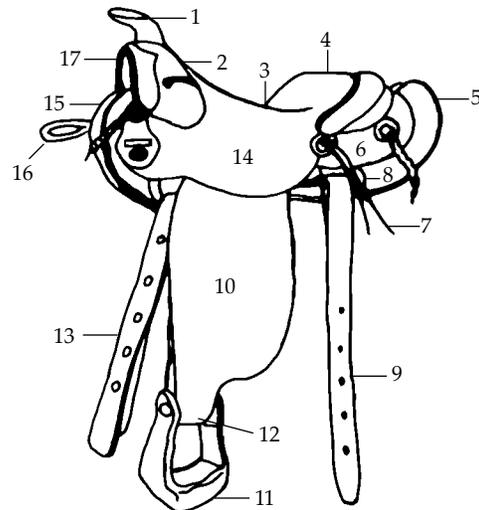
Saddles

Saddles also come in many styles. The saddle indicates more the type of riding an individual does than the type of animal he or she is riding. However, certain horses look better tacked one way than they do another. The two main types of saddles are the English and Western. It is as necessary the saddle fit the horse properly as it is the rider fit the saddle.



English Saddle

1. Pommel
2. Skirt
3. Seat
4. Cantle
5. Panel
6. Flap
7. Stirrup Bar
8. Tread of Stirrup Iron
9. Stirrup Leather



Western Stock Saddle

1. Horn
2. Fork
3. Seat
4. Cantle
5. Skirt
6. Back Housing or Back Jockey
7. Lace Strings
8. Dee Rings
9. Leather Flank Girth
10. Fender
11. Stirrup
12. Stirrup Leather
13. Front Tie Strip or Cinch Strap
14. Front Jockey and Seat Jockey, One Piece
15. Wool Lining
16. Rope Strap
17. Pommel

Quick Quiz

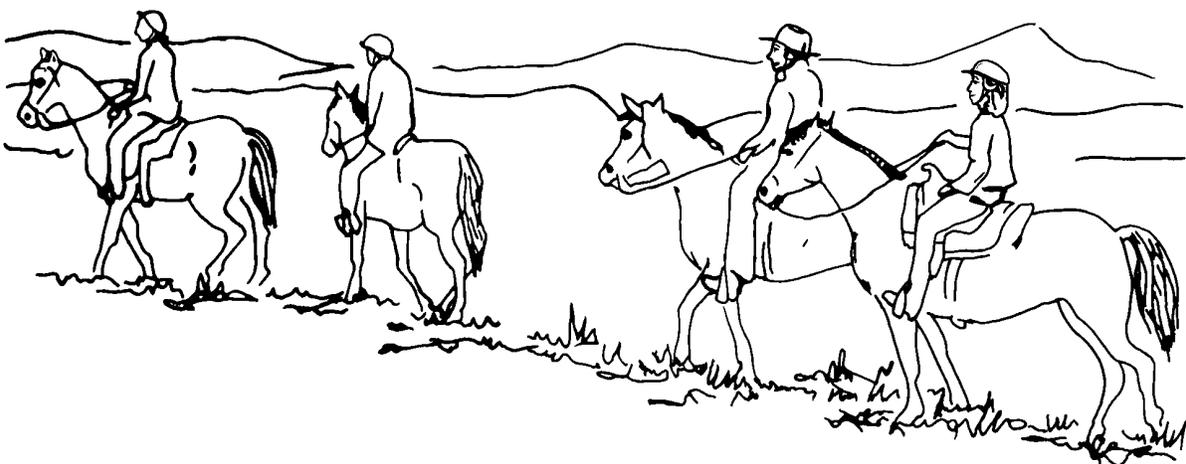
1. What is the major difference between the snaffle and curb bits?

2. What is a hackamore and how is it used?

3. Identify three tasks in caring for equipment.

Tips for Good Horsemanship

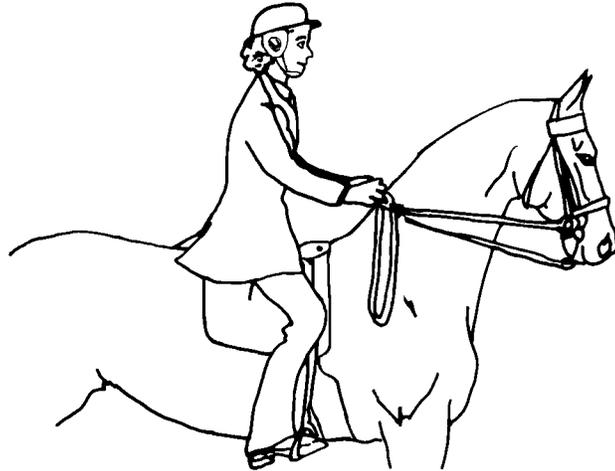
- Mount correctly from the left side. Make the horse stand still until you are properly seated in the saddle.
- Ride with your heels down, your toes turned out slightly, your head and chest lifted. Your shoulders should be square, your elbows close to your body, and your ankles, shoulders, arms, and wrists flexed.
- Avoid such habits as clacking to the horse or slapping him or her with the ends of the reins.
- Warm up the horse slowly. Walk him or her the first half mile, and then jog him or her slowly for another quarter mile.
- Hold the horse to a walk when traveling over paved streets or roads.
- Keep to the right side of the road, except when passing, and give right-of-way courteously.
- Never rush past riders who are proceeding at a slower gait. This startles both horses and riders and frequently causes accidents. Instead, approach slowly and pass cautiously on the left.
- Keep the horse under control at all times. An out-of-control horse not only indicates poor horsemanship, but also shows ignorance on the part of the rider.
- Keep the proper tension on the reins; avoid either tight or dangling reins.
- Slow the horse when making a short turn.
- To avoid being kicked, do not ride too close to the horse in front. Either keep abreast of or a full horse's length behind other mounts.
- Walk the horse when going up or down hill.
- Do not force the horse to maintain a rapid gait for more than a half mile without allowing a breathing spell.
- Walk the horse when approaching and passing through underpasses and going over bridges.
- Bring the horse in cool; ride at a walk the last mile to the stable.
- Never let the horse gorge on water or feed when he or she is hot.
- Groom the horse thoroughly after each ride.
- Avoid walking behind any horse.
- Wash the bit off thoroughly before hanging it in the tackroom. Remove any hair or sweat marks from the saddle and girth before putting them on the rack. Wash all leather equipment at frequent intervals with saddle soap.
- Feed the horse a balanced ration and keep him or her healthy.



Riding

Each of the three styles of riding require that the horse be controlled by the use of the rider's seat, legs, hands, and voice. Describe the difference and similarities of the three styles listed below.

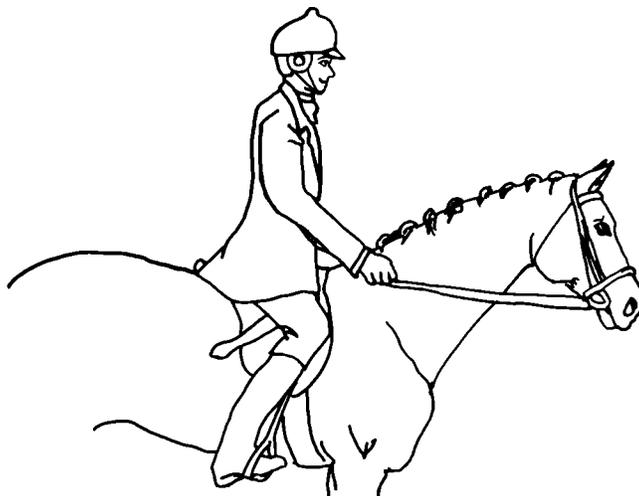
Saddle Seat



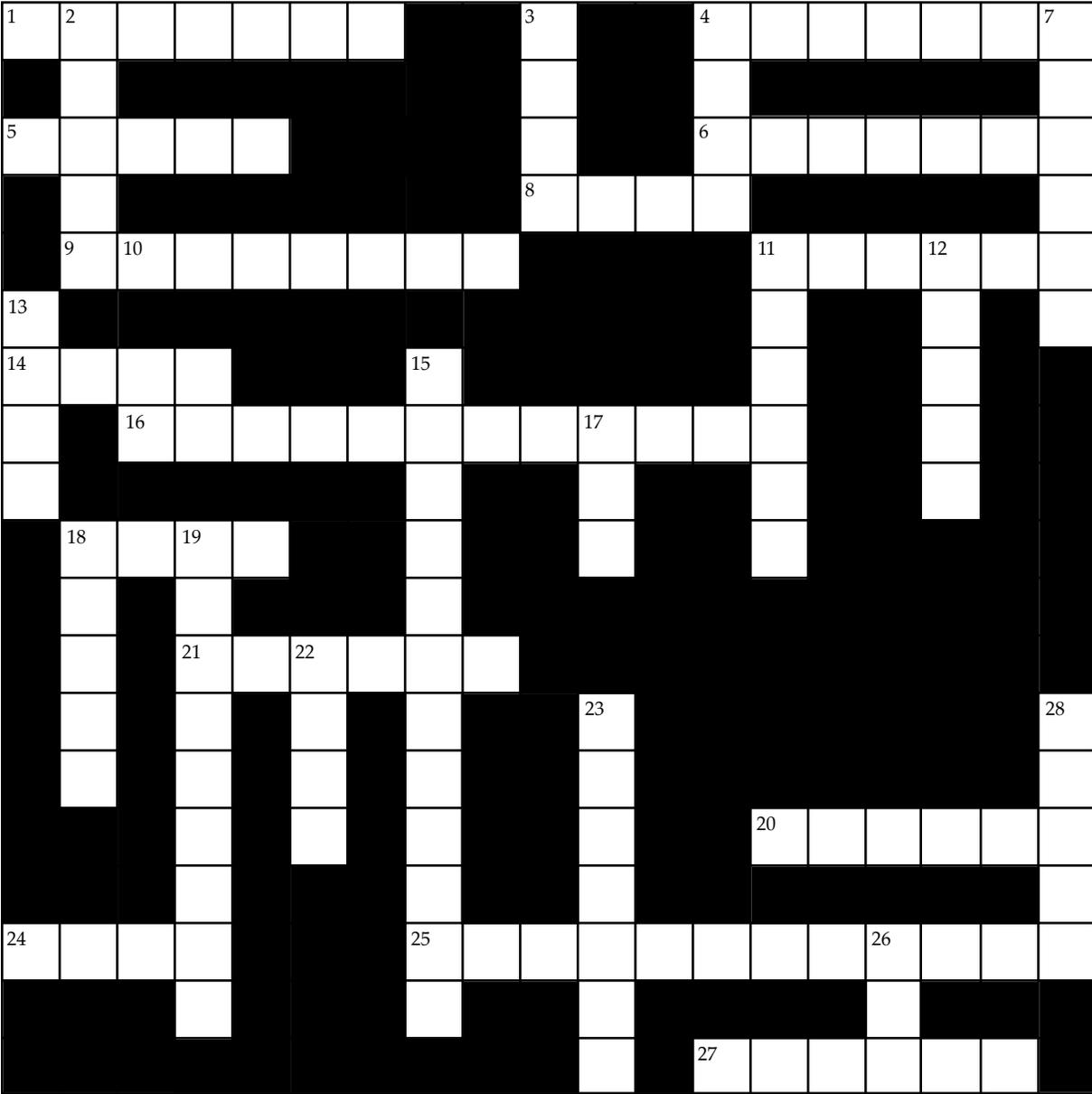
Stock Seat



Hunt Seat



Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1. This breed originated in the desert areas of the Middle East
4. The ridge between the shoulder bones of a horse
5. Piece around body of horse to hold saddle on
6. Animal skin dressed for use
8. Stable gear or articles of harness
9. An unaltered male horse
11. A shelter or compartment
14. The curved covering of horn over the foot
16. Bred from the best blood through a long line
18. Colt or filly under 1 year old
20. The headgear used to control a horse
21. Knob on top of saddle
24. A widely cultivated cereal grass used as feed
25. Breed used in harness racing for both trotting and pacing
27. One of the three natural gaits of a horse

DOWN

2. A line fastened to a bit
3. A male foal
4. A slow, natural, flat-footed, four-beat gait
7. Another name for a chestnut-colored horse
10. A two-beat gait in which the legs move in diagonal pairs
11. Breed that originated by infusing Thoroughbred and Arabian blood
12. A white stripe down the face of a horse to the lips
13. A metal plate or rim to protect hoof of animal
15. Breed that originated on Eastern seaboard of U.S. as race horse
17. One of the five basic coat colors of a horse
18. A female foal up to 3 years old
19. Breed of horse developed by Nez Perce Indians
22. A mature female horse
23. A white strip or band right above the hoof of a horse
26. Part of the bridle inserted in the mouth of a horse
28. A group of animals related by descent from common ancestors

Your Project Story

Write a story about your experiences with your project.

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