

STUDY GUIDE and THE TEST**1. 4-H Pledge- 33 points**

I pledge....

My head to clearer thinking,

My heart to greater loyalty,

My hands to larger service, and

My health to better living, for

My club, my community, my country, and my world.

2. Basic coat colors

Black, Bay, Brown, Chestnut, White

4 Coat variations – dun/buckskin, gray, palomino, and pinto

3. Gaits of the horse

Walk – slow, flat-footed 4 beat gait. Each foot hits the ground independently

Trot – 2 beat diagonal gait/front left, hind right strike together

Canter/lope – 3 beat gait

Right lead – when loping to the right, the right front leg extends further (the inside leg)

Left lead – when loping to the left, the left front leg extends further (the inside leg)

4. Strides

Balance – ability of horse to control his action

Directness – line in which foot is carried during stride

Height – amount of foot elevation

Length – the distance from the point of breaking over to the point of surface contact of same foot

5. Digestive System

36 teeth (female)

40 teeth (male) sharp points of teeth need to be removed (floated)

6 Nutritional needs –water, protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins

Protein – building blocks of tissue

Energy sources – fats and carbohydrates

Fats – necessary to produce health, sleek hair coats

Water – carries nutrients to cells

Minerals – development and maintenance of skeleton

6. Ways of going

Cross firing – scuffing diagonal forefeet and hind feet

Forging – striking underneath of forefoot with the hind foot

Over-reaching – rear foot hits or steps on any part of front feet

Winging in or dishing – inward swing of foot

Paddling – throws front foot outward

7. Draft horses

5 main breeds of draft horses in US: Belgian, Clydesdale, Percheron, Shire, and Suffolk

Most draft horses 16-18 hands and weighs 1600 – 2200 lbs.

8. General care knowledge

Normal temperature – 100.4

Horses should be vaccinated against:

Tetanus, Eastern encephalomyelitis, Western encephalomyelitis, Influenza, Rhino pneumonitis

Horses should be treated for parasites between 30-60 days

Colic – abdominal pain caused by disturbances in the digestive tract.

Symptoms include: pawing, kicking, sweating, restlessness, lying down, looking at flanks

Horses have poor vision and must adjust his range or vision by raising and lowering his head. Therefore a horse has difficulty judging height and distance. Horses are also color blind. Most horses do not see objects nearer than three feet in front of them. Big, full, prominent eyes of a dark hazel are the desired eyes in horses. Walleyes or glass eyes are when the iris is pearly white color. A pig's eye describes a horse's eye that is small and narrow.

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS THAT CAN CAUSE UNSOUNDNESS

1. splay foot – front toes are turned outward, can't rock upward from the heel and break over at the toe, unable to carry foot straight, this defect in movement will create "winging in" or "dishing"
2. pigeon toes – front toes turned in, will swing their foot outward in traveling ("winging out")
3. calf knees – horse's knees break backward – could develop bowed tendons and knee ailments
4. knock knees – knees too close together – places extra stress on the outside of the foot and can cause the early formation of side bone
5. sickle hocks – horse's hocks are crooked, difficult for horse to become collected, stopping or turning, curbs and spavins can occur
6. bandy legs – pigeon toe in the hind legs – causes undue stress on the hock joints
7. bowed tendon – tendons or ligaments becomes enlarged
8. laminitis (founder) – inflammation of a horse's foot
9. ringbone – enlargement of the pastern bones
10. side bone – cartilage in the foot becomes hardened
11. splint – a bony enlargement that occurs on the inner front leg
12. thrush – fungus/inflammation of the frog –produces blackish, foul-smelling odor
13. navicular – inflammation or fracture of navicular bones (usually caused by severe contracted heels)

PARTS OF HOOF

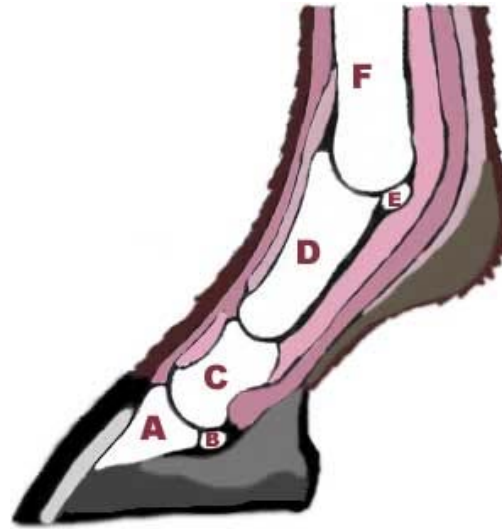
14. Wall – designed to carry bulk of horse's weight and protect underlying structures
15. Bars – acts as a brace to allow for expansion
16. Sole – covers soft tissue and give grip
17. Frog – absorbs concussion, regulates moisture

CARE OF THE FOOT

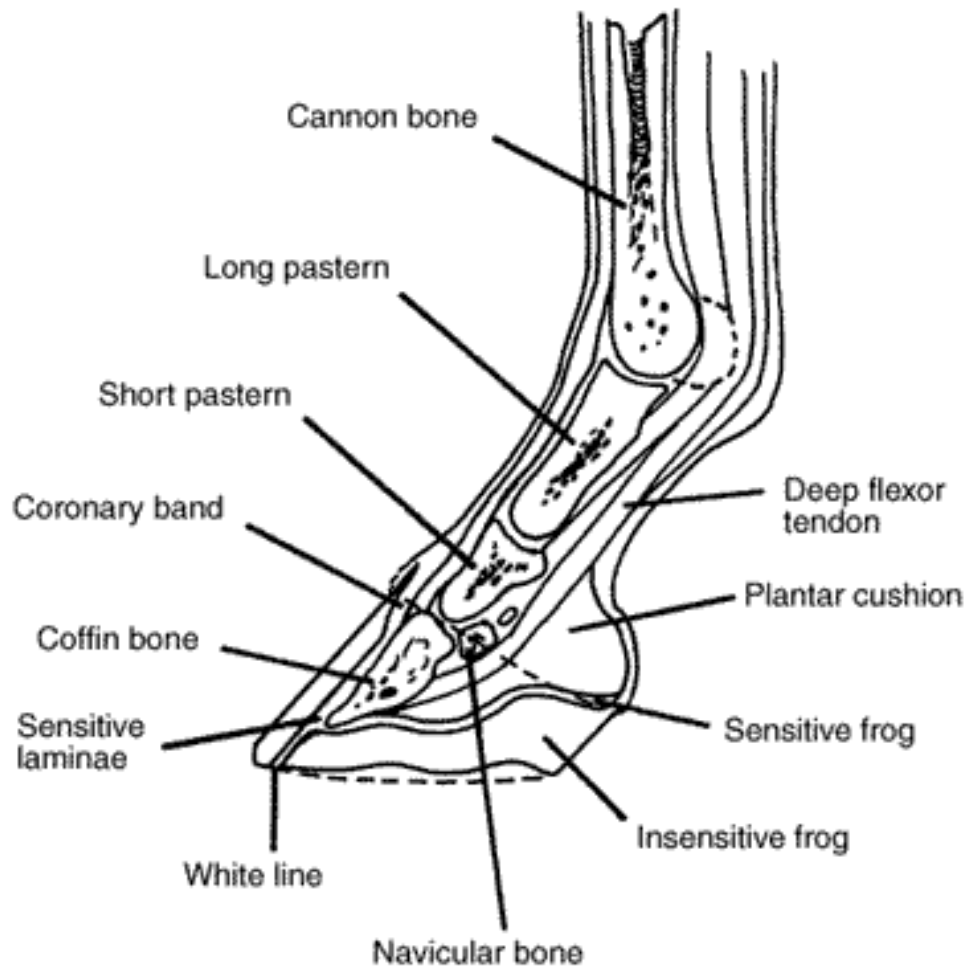
18. Keep foot clean
19. Prevent hoof from drying out
20. Trim to retain proper shape (slope of wall should match pastern)
21. All 4-H members must wear this at 4-H practices and shows. Helmets
22. 4-H Horse possession date and Project Animal Identification papers are both on June 1.
23. According to quality assurance, what does VCPR stand for? Veterinary Client Patient Relationship
24. What are the 4-H colors? Green, White
25. What do the 4-H colors stand for? White symbolizes purity and high ideals, green stands for growing, living things. 2 points

LABEL THE PARTS USING THE LETTER

- A. Coffin Bone
- B. Navicular Bone
- C. Short Pastern Bone
- D. Long Pastern Bone
- E. Sesamoid Bone
- F. Cannon Bone



Bones in the Foot

LABEL THE PARTS
WITH WORDS

_____ 18 points

HORSE BODY PARTS WORD BANK

pastern
hoof
thigh
coronet
hoof
pastern
ankle
cannon
arm
chest muzzle
nostril
bridge
nose
forehead
point
shoulder
throat latch
chin
lower lip
upper lip
shoulder
withers
back
loin
croup
buttocks
gaskin
barrel
point of hip
Short Pastern Bone
hock
cannon
ankle
stifle
flank
abdomen
elbow
girth

Cannon Bone
Insensitive Frog
pole
crest
neck
Plantar Cushion
Sensitive Laminae
Coronary Band
knee
fore arm
Sesamoid Bone
Deep Flexor
Navicular Bone Long Pastern
Short Pastern
Long Pastern Bone
Coffin Bone
White Line
Navicular Bone
Sensitive Frog
Coffin Bone
Cannon Bone
Sole
Frog
Toe
White line
Wall
Bar
Heel

