

2019 Horse Project Record Book

Due May 1st

Score _____

EVERYONE COMPLETE

Exhibitor's Name: _____

Club Name: _____

Number of years in the horse project area? _____

2019 Graduating Senior? Yes _____ No _____

Age _____

Circle one Project Area

Horse Project

or

Horseless Horse Project

Circle One Age Division

This is your 4-H age as of

January 1, 2019

Age = 8

Age = 9 -10

Age = 11 -12

Age = 13 -14

Age = 15 & Over

Attach Project Photo Here

Members Signature: _____

Parent Signature: _____

OR

Leader Signature: _____



Resources to be used to complete this record book include: "4-H Horses and Horsemanship", "Horse Science", "Horseless Horse". "State 4-H Horse & Pony Show Rules and Regulations", "SCC 4-H & Youth Fair Book" and the "SCC 4-H Miniature Horse Rules".

10 Pts Possible / _____

Horse Project Record Book Requirements

1. Resources to be used to complete this record book and **SCORE:** "4-H Horse and Horsemanship", "Horse Science", "Horseless Horse", "State 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations", "SCC 4-H & Youth Fair Book", "SCC Miniature Horse Rule Book" and the other resources directly provided in record book **ONLY**.
2. All books must be signed by exhibitor and parent or leader.
3. **ALL PAGES** that are listed as required for your division **MUST BE COMPLETED** regardless of incorrect answers. **DO NOT LEAVE ANY BLANK ANSWERS.** If the line does not apply to you please put N/A.
4. **INCOMPLETE** books will **NOT BE SCORED** and will automatically received "C" rating. All books not scored for requirement violations will receive a "C" rating.
5. Books which contain obvious adult contribution or inappropriate content will not be scored.
6. Creativity, effort, correctness and completeness will all be used in judging this record book.
7. Coloring is allowed and encouraged.
8. ALL PROJECT RECORD BOOKS MUST BE TURNED "IN" IN THE FOLDER PROVIDED OR 25 POINTS WILL BE TAKEN OFF YOUR TOTAL SCORE.
9. Please NO OTHER BINDERS, NO PUFF PAINT OR PUFFY STICKERS and NO SHEET PROTECTORS.
10. This project record book MUST be completed and turned in **MAY 1**.
11. Incomplete or late book will not be eligible for championship classes during fair. This book is part of your 4-H Project.
12. Books will be judged and the top 10 scores in each division will receive placing awards, with Grand & Reserve awarded if warranted.
13. You are welcome to complete pages from other age divisions, no extra credit points will be given. Points will be earned in your appropriate age division only. **"However"**, extra pages could be used to determine top awards if needed.
14. Horseless Horse project books will be judged in appropriate division based on years in project.

Lets get started! Start Date of Book ____/____/____

Name of your project animal?

2 Pts Possible / _____

Project Record Book Point Sheet

Project record book must be complete, have completed photo page, and member signature & parent or leader signature, in order to be graded.

PAGE	TITLE	PTS.RECEIVED	PTS. POSSIBLE	DIVISIONS
1	Cover	_____	10	Everyone
2	Requirements	_____	2	Everyone
3	Point Sheet	XXXXXXXXXX	0	XXXXXX
4	General Info	_____	21	Everyone
5	Ground Rules	_____	26	Everyone
6	Grooming	_____	12	Everyone
7	Photographs	_____	8	Everyone
8-9	Miniature Horse	_____	17	Everyone
10	Move It	_____	28	Everyone
11-13	Helmet Safety	_____	20	Everyone
14	Meetings & Lessons	_____	12	Everyone
15	Vocabulary Words	_____	25	Ages 11 & Over
16	Fitting & Showing	_____	25	Ages 11 & Over
17	Fitting & Showing Pattern	_____	14	Ages 11 & Over
18-22	Trail	_____	65	Ages 11 & Over
23	4-H Show Rules	_____	25	Ages 11 & Over
24-26	Strangles	_____	27	Ages 15 & Over
27	Dressage Bits	_____	12	Ages 15 & Over
28	Desirable Traits	_____	26	Ages 15 & Over
29	Essay	_____	30	Ages 15 & Over
30	Hay is For Horses	_____	37	Ages 15 & Over
31	Blank Page			
32	End Page	_____	1	Everyone

End page will be used for coloring contest with awards in each age division given out Monday of fair.

Your Total Score: _____ **Rating** _____

TOTAL POINTS AVAILABE BY AGE DIVISION: Ages 10 & Under 157 Ages 11 - 14 311 Ages 15 & Over 443

General Information

Name of horse _____ Age _____

Breed _____ Reg. or grade _____

Sex _____ Height _____ Color _____

Marking _____

Pedigrèe

Horse is owned by? Me My Family Leased

Name of breed association _____

How long have you owned your horse? _____ was he raised by you? _____

Who feeds your horse? _____

Do any others ride him other then you? _____ If Yes, Why? _____

What is your horse trained to do? _____

What have you taught or plan to teach him this year? _____

How do you plan to become a better horseman? _____

What major goal do you plan to attain or what skill do you plan to develop during the course of this project? _____

What 4-H horse activities do you plan to participate in this year? _____

How do you plan to help others appreciate and enjoy horses? _____

21 Pts Possible / _____

HORSE PROJECT GROUND RULES

Fill in the Blanks

EVERYONE COMPLETE

1. No _____ is to be taken into _____, _____ or _____ areas at any time.
2. Please watch for _____, no _____ in the _____.
3. During _____ time for _____ riding, anyone using a _____ will not be permitted to _____ / _____.
4. _____ with member's name, _____ contact number (s) and _____ must be _____ on the stall of the project animal.
5. _____ for early releases must be on file with the FAIR BOARD per their deadline. _____ releases must be cleared by the _____.

True or False

- _____ Grooming or hoof blackening is allowed on the blacktop and in front of the barns. Grooming may not be done on the grass between or in the back of the barns.
- _____ Riding of horses up and down the hill is permitted.
- _____ All rider's must wear boots. No riding barefoot or in shoes at any time.
- _____ Your horse must be properly tacked in the practice ring. No riding in halters.
- _____ Protective helmets are not required in the practice ring.

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

Include at least four photos, drawings, clip art or magazine/catalog pictures that reflect what you do with your horse and/or how you care for him/her (write captions below pictures)

Miniature Horse Showmanship

A. In Showmanship classes, exhibitors are to show to the presiding Judge only. Below are points on which showmanship classes are to be judged. Only the handler is judged. The horse is merely a prop to show the showmanship ability of the handler. Management must choose and post the showmanship patterns.

B. Appearance of exhibitor: 1. 10 points – clothes and person neat and clean, Suitable clothes: hats, boots, long sleeve shirts and gloves are required.

C. Appearance of horse: 1. 40 points – conformation not to be a factor. a. 15 Points – conditioning b. 15 points – grooming of horse c. 5 points – trimming d. 5 points – tack

D. Showing horse in ring: 50 points. The Judge will use one of the following three ring patterns in judging this class. Judge will discuss the selected pattern with contestants prior to class. The selected pattern must be posted two hours before the start of the class.

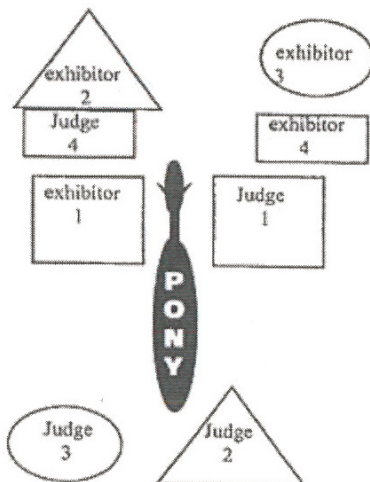
1. Leading: 15 points Enter ring leading animal at an alert walk in a counter-clockwise direction. Walk on animal's left side, holding lead shank in right hand near halter. The remaining portion of the lead is held neatly and safely in left hand. Animal should lead readily at a walk. After Judge has lined up the class in front of spectators, he or she will call on each exhibitor individually to move his or her horse individually. When moving horse, be sure that the Judge gets a clear, unobstructed view of the horse's action. Allow the horse sufficient lead to move freely the required distance, stop, and turn to the right around the horse. Exhibitor should perform the showmanship pattern as directed by the Judge or Ring Steward.

2. Posing: 15 points When posing your horse, stand toward the front facing the horse, but always in a position where you can keep your eye on the Judge. Pose your miniature with his feet squarely under him. Do most of your showing with the lead strap. Never touch or kick the horse's leg into position. Do not crowd the exhibitor next to you when in a side-by-side position, or in front of or behind you when lined up head to tail. When Judge is observing other animals, let yours stand if posed reasonably well. Be natural. Over showing, undue fussing, and maneuvering are objectionable.

3. Poise, alertness, and merits: 20 points Keep alert and be aware of the position of the Judge at all times. Do not be distracted by persons or things outside the ring. Show the animal at all times. Be courteous and sportsmanlike at all times. Recognize quickly and correct faults of your horse. Respond quickly to requests from Judges and officials. Keep showing until the entire class has been placed and excused from the ring. A Judge may ask an exhibitor questions (Example: exhibitor number, horse's age, body parts of horse, etc.) At his/her discretion a Judge may ask an exhibitor for an additional test after completion of one of the set patterns.

E. The half system will be used in exhibiting your horse.

The half system will be used in exhibiting your pony or horse.



Exhibitor must be on the opposite half of the pony/horse from the judge. When Judge is in position 1 then exhibitor should be in position 1, when Judge is in position 2 then exhibitor should be in position 2, etc.

F. Patterns for Showmanship may be selected from the Pattern Section of the Rulebook.

Questions:

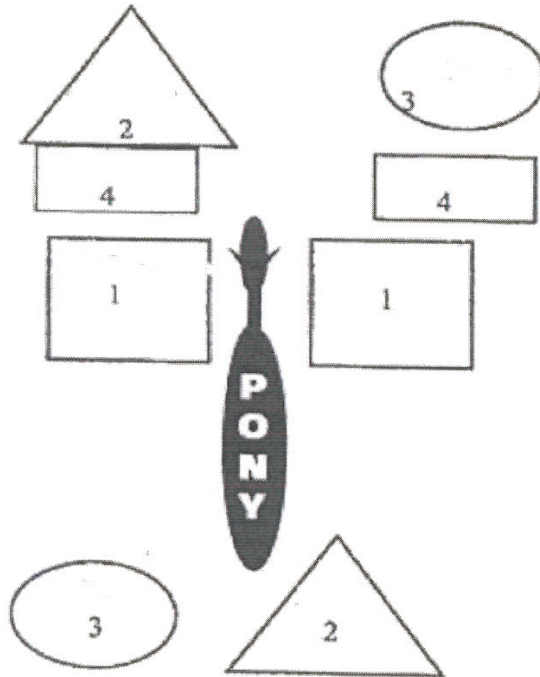
1. Appearance of exhibitor: 1. 10 points – clothes and person neat and clean.

Suitable clothes: _____, _____,
_____ and _____ are
_____.

2. Appearance of horse: 1. 40 points – conformation not to be a factor.

- a. 15 Points – _____
- b. 15 points – _____ of horse
- c. 5 points – _____
- d. 5 points – _____

3. Fill in Judges and Exhibitors Positions for the Half System



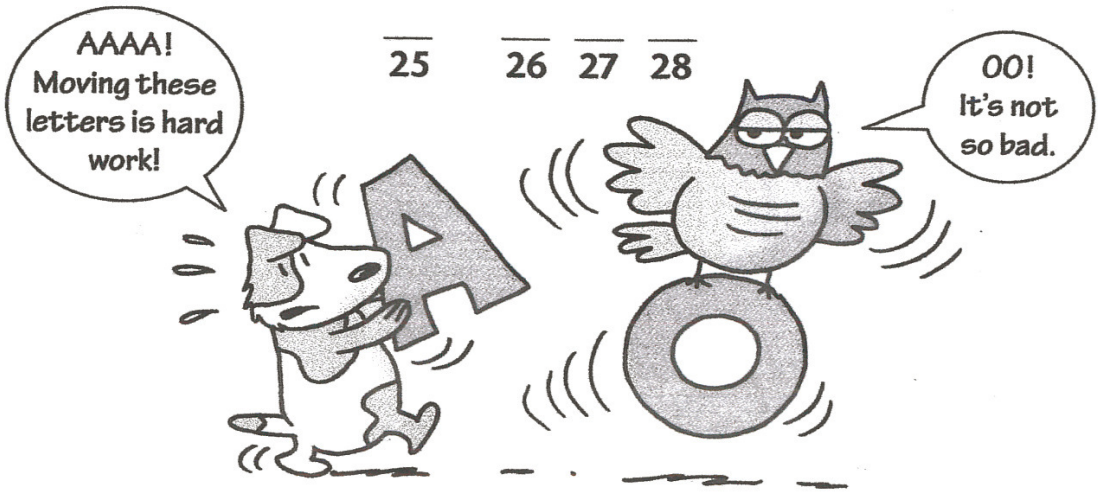
MOVE IT

Move the letters listed below to the correct spaces. For example, A goes in spaces 13, 17, 25, and 27. When all the letters have been moved, you'll find an important rule about taking care of your pony.

A = 13, 17, 25, 27	F = 1	O = 6, 10	T = 14, 19, 20
C = 23	I = 22	P = 9	U = 7
D = 4, 26	L = 15	R = 8	W = 21
E = 2, 3, 16, 24	N = 11	S = 18	Y = 5, 12, 28

Answer:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A											
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24



28 Pts Possible / _____

GET A HEADS UP ON Equestrian Helmet Safety



While there is no concussion-proof helmet, an equestrian helmet can help protect your child or teen from a serious brain or head injury. The information in this handout will help you learn what to look for, and what to avoid when picking out a helmet for your child or teen.

Start with the Right Size:

BRING THE RIDER

Bring your child or teen with you when buying a new helmet to make sure that you can check for a good fit.

HEAD SIZE

To find out the size of your child's or teen's head, wrap a soft tape measure around his or her head, just above their eyebrows and ears. Make sure the tape measure stays level from front to back. (If you don't have a soft tape measure, you can use a string and then measure it against a ruler.)

SIZES WILL VARY

Helmet sizes often will vary from brand-to-brand, so it's important to check out the helmet brand's fit and sizing charts to find out what helmet size fits your child's or teen's head size.

Get a Good Fit:

GENERAL FIT

An equestrian helmet should fit snugly all around, with no spaces between the foam or padding and the rider's head.

ASK

Ask your child or teen how the helmet feels on their head. While it needs to have a snug fit, a helmet that is too tight can cause headaches.

HAIRSTYLE

Your child or teen should try on the helmet with the hairstyle he or she will wear while riding. Helmet fit can change if your child's or teen's hairstyle changes. For example, a long-haired rider who gets a very short haircut may need to adjust the fit of the helmet.

ADJUSTMENTS

Some equestrian helmets have removable padding or a universal fit ring that can be adjusted to get a good fit.

COVERAGE

An equestrian helmet should not sit too high or low on their head. To check, make sure the front rim of the helmet is about an inch above the rider's eyebrows, and the back of the helmet does not touch the top of the rider's neck.

VISION

Make sure you can see your child's or teen's eyes and that he or she can see straight-forward and side-to-side.

SIDE STRAPS

The side straps should make a "V" shape directly under the rider's ears.

CHIN STRAPS

The chin strap should be centered under the rider's chin, and fit snugly so that no more than one or two fingers fit between the chin and the strap. Tell your child or teen to open their mouth wide...big yawn! The helmet should pull down on their head. If not, the chin strap needs to be tighter. If needed, you can pull the straps from the back of the helmet to adjust the chin straps. Once the chin strap is fastened, the helmet should not move in any direction, back-to-front or side-to-side.

Take Care of the Helmet:

CHECK FOR DAMAGE

DO NOT allow your rider to use a cracked or broken helmet or a helmet that is missing any padding or parts.

CLEANING

Clean the helmet often inside and out with warm water and mild detergent. DO NOT soak any part of the helmet, put it close to high heat, or use strong cleaners.

PROTECT

DO NOT let anyone sit or lean on the helmet.

STORAGE

Do not store an equestrian helmet in a car. The helmet should be stored in a room that does not get too hot or too cold, and where the helmet is away from direct sunlight.

DECORATION

DO NOT decorate (paint or put stickers on) the helmet without checking with the helmet manufacturer, as this may affect the safety of the helmet. This information may also be found on the instructions label or on the manufacturer's website.



¹ American Society for Testing and Materials: www.astm.org

² Safety Equipment Institute: www.seinet.org

³ Snell Memorial Foundation: www.smf.org

Look for the Labels:

LOOK FOR AN EQUESTRIAN HELMET WITH LABELS THAT:

- Have the date of manufacture. This information will be helpful in case the helmet is recalled; and
- Say ASTM¹, SEI², or Snell³ certified. Those labels mean that the helmet has been tested for safety and meets safety standards.

Know When to Replace an Equestrian Helmet:

ONE IMPACT

Replace any equestrian helmet that is damaged, or has been involved in an impact from a fall. Equestrian helmets are designed to help protect the rider's brain and head from one serious impact, such as a fall from a horse. You may not be able to see the damage to the foam, but the foam materials in the helmet will crush after an impact. That means that the foam in the helmet can't help protect the rider's brain and head from another impact.

TO LEARN MORE, GO TO
WWW.CDC.GOV/HEADSUP


CDC HEADS UP



Equestrian helmet safety

True or false

1. Helmets are concussion proof _____
2. To measure for a helmet you wrap a soft tape measure around his or her head, just above their eyebrows and ears _____
3. Your child or teen should try on helmet with the hair style he or she will wear while riding. _____
4. Storing a helmet in a car is a great idea. _____
5. Decorate your helmet is great idea. _____

Fill in the blanks

6. Replace any _____ that is damaged or has been involved in a _____ from a _____.
7. Do _____ allow your _____ to use a cracked or broken helmet or a helmet that is missing any _____ or parts
8. Says ASTM, sei2 or snell3 _____ those labels mean that the helmet has been tested for safety and meets _____.
9. An equestrian helmet should not sit to _____ or _____ on their head.
10. Make sure you can see your Childs or teen's _____ and that he or she can see _____ forward and _____ to side.

CLUB MEETING ATTENDANCE

(Minimum 6 Required)

May include your club's community service hours

Date	Meeting Topic	Time Spent
EXAMPLE 11/15/18	Attended club meeting at leaders home and we wrote "Thank You" to service personnel to be mailed with Rustic Ramblers collection of cards	1 ½ hours

MOUNTED MEETINGS, LESSONS, INSTRUCTION

(Minimum 6 Required)

May include Vet visits, Farrier visits, Dental visits, Grooming sessions, Clinics, Shows attended

Date	Describe What was Learned and Worked on with Your Horse	Time Spent
EXAMPLE 1/18/19	Had farrier out to barn to trim and check feet on horse. He trimmed all four feet and scheduled another trimming for 10 weeks. Learned to watch for cracks on their feet and to keep feet properly oiled.	1 hour

VOCABULARY WORDS

Fill-In the Blank with the word or words that fit the description.

- _____ Mane, tail and legs black or darker than the rest of the horse.
- _____ A straw yellow or dirty white. It is normally caused by a mixture of dark hair in with the white.
- _____ Too much belly.
- _____ Heavy contact with ground instead of desired light, springy movements.
- _____ Controlled gait; a correct coordinated action.
- _____ The distance from imprint to imprint by a horse's foot when completing one step.
- _____ Art of riding the horse and understanding its needs.
- _____ A noseband on a bridle.
- _____ The part of the mouthpiece of a bit curving up over the tongue.
- _____ Usually refers to hair that is clean and glossy, denoting a healthy appearance.
- _____ Is a poor substitute for regular grooming, since it removes the protective oil of the hair and skin.
- _____ One who rides a horse without control, letting the horse go as it wishes.
- _____ A disease of the foot characterized by a pungent odor.
- _____ Are a bruise of the sole at the angle of the wall and the bar of the hoof.
- _____ The male parent (father).
- _____ A horse that refuses to leave a group of other horses.
- _____ Difficult breathing, lung damage.
- _____ Any mark or blemish that impairs usefulness, unsoundness.
- _____ The small teeth that may appear in front of the upper molars, generally found in male horses.
- _____ A female foal up to three years.
- _____ Is a ration that contains all of the digestible nutrients that will properly nourish an animal for 24 hours.
- _____ Is required for eye functions, bone development and the proper formation of cells.
- _____ Are important for active horses and may serve as the only feed for idle horses.
- _____ May be transmitted from one animal to another by direct or indirect contact.
- _____ Is an abdominal pain.

25 Pts Possible / _____

Fitting & Showing

Please fill in the blanks.

1. The horse's _____ is not judged, since the _____ is considered a means of displaying the _____ abilities.
2. _____ must be clean, neat, supple and _____ fitted.
3. Manners and _____ in handling the horse should reflect the _____ and _____ spent in training. Actions of the horse indicate a _____ response to the _____.
4. Exhibitor and horse should demonstrate the ability to work _____ and _____ in the class.
5. The exhibitor should _____ from the _____ side of the horse, holding the _____ in the right hand about _____ to _____ inches from the halter.

True or False

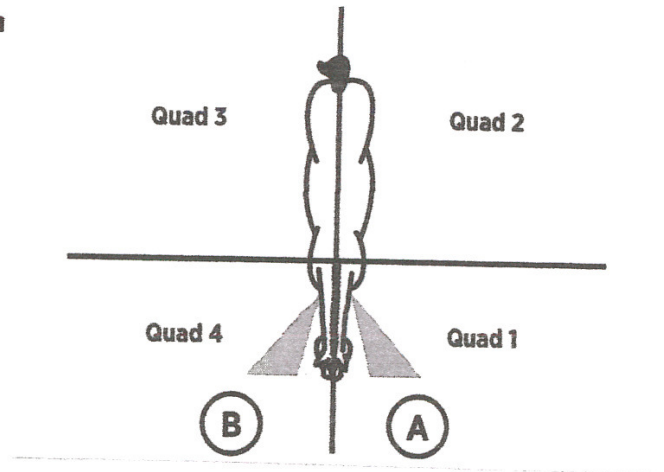
1. _____ The horse should move out quickly and quietly when signaled to do so by the judge.
2. _____ When moving toward or away from the judge or ring steward, the horse should move in a straight line.
3. _____ When stopping the horse in front of the judge or ring steward, the exhibitor should stop approximately three feet away.
4. _____ The exhibitor should stay to one side and block the judge's view of the horse.
5. _____ The exhibitor should move in a brisk, alert manner and allow enough slack in the lead rope for the horse's head to move freely.
6. _____ The horse should set up quickly and stand squarely (or according to breed standards).
7. _____ When lining up horses, if there is not room to enter the existing line safely, exhibitors should not start a new line (even with help from the ring steward).

Fitting & Showing

Please draw a Fitting & Showing pattern showing the judge, ring steward, walking, trotting, backing up, and a pivot. You must display a key for your pattern.

Please state the exhibitor's position A or B based on the Judge's position for each Quad

Judge's Position	Exhibitor's Position
Quad 1	1. _____
Quad 2	2. _____
Quad 3	3. _____
Quad 4	4. _____



14 Pts Possible / _____

'Plus' your trail course by improving your performance between the obstacles.

If you want to earn credit on your trail pattern's scorecard, think beyond the obstacles. Carefully control your horse not just on the obstacles, but in between them to increase your degree of difficulty while setting yourself up for success at each maneuver. Your ultimate goal is to create a pretty picture from the time you walk into the arena to the completion of your pattern—this means you can't forget those strides between each obstacle.

When you approach the obstacle correctly, it creates smoother patterns and requires less practice to nail it at every show, weekend after weekend. You'll have to put in the work at the beginning to master your approaches, but once you build confidence and trust how your horse feels in a correct approach, you can rest knowing that practicing three or four times is enough and you'll both be ready.

Here I'll cover why the approach can make or break your pattern, discuss the tools needed for a solid approach, and cover a few obstacles' approach in detail.

Why Guide?

Guiding a horse between the obstacles allows for a couple of things. First, you can decide if you want to choose a more difficult approach or a simpler one, depending on your horse's skill set. Second, it allows you to set a rhythm and a cadence that'll carry on through the obstacle. Steady cadence throughout a pattern creates a feel of continuity and flow.

Collecting the Tools

To master control of your trail pattern, you'll use skills also essential to compete in horsemanship. These include preparation on foot, body position, rhythm (connection with your horse), and planning

- When the maneuver calls for a stop, your horse has got to stop and land on all four feet. Transitions in trail are crucial.
- If you stop and land too long or too short from your desired destination, adjust to your next spot as you move on; don't back up and tell on yourself that you missed your mark.
- Every time you stop in trail, do not go into the next maneuver until you evaluate where the front feet are.
- Always ride with your horse's front feet in mind and you won't have to worry about his back feet.

A walk stride is 2 feet, a trot stride is 3 feet and a lope stride is 6 feet.

[Sidepass \(/daily/ask-an-expert/2016/ask-an-expert-archive/sidepassing-your-horse-over-a-log/\)](#)

- For the sidepass like in Maneuver 2, put your horse's nose over the flower box. This will give your horse plenty of clearance in the hind end.
- When you sidepass, hold your body still. The quieter you are with your body, legs and eyes, the better your horse will perform.

[Poles \(/journal/blogs/2014/july/07072014-working-your-horse-over-poles-july-journal/\)](#)

- Always try to ride perpendicular to your first pole.
- For poles that are alternatingly raised, ride perpendicular to the highest pole.
- If your horse is hitting poles with his hind feet, ride with more pace.

[The Gate \(/daily/training/2016/training-archive/getting-the-gate/\)](#)

- When you get to the gate, say "Whoa" three times so your horse is thinking "Stand still."
- As you are lined up next to the gate, you are better off to reach back to the gate than to reach forward; reaching back will keep your legs quiet whereas reaching forward will cause your legs to swing back as you reach.

Preparation

Just like in horsemanship, walking your trail pattern on foot is a crucial part of nailing your approach to the obstacles. Walk with cadence and uidity—don't start and stop at each maneuver. If you have to walk the pattern with other people, wait until you can walk the obstacle all the way through without stopping. You want to know where you need to approach the obstacle, and where you need to guide your horse within the obstacle.

Get comfortable walking a 3-foot stride on foot, and memorize what that feels like. For a typical Western stock horse, one trot stride covers 3 feet, and one lope stride covers 6 feet. If you have two poles placed 6 feet apart, make sure you can get two of your steps between the poles. If it's a pinwheel, you'll typically want your horse to lope three strides, so count out six steps between the poles. Count when you walk: one, two; one, two, three; or one, two, three, four, depending on how many strides you want within the poles.

Body Position

Sit square in the saddle. If you're off center or leaning, your horse's natural reaction is to scramble to get underneath you. Your off-center position will interfere with your horse's ability to complete an obstacle correctly.

Ride "through your stirrups" to help your horse "lift" over the poles. Don't sit heavier on your seat when maneuvering obstacles. Instead, put your weight in your feet to free up your horse's body. It helps achieve a higher score when you and your horse meet that obstacle together and rise up to cover it in sync.

Rhythm

Push your horse to the obstacle to better control his rhythm. When you get to the obstacle, your horse will have a better balance throughout his body. At that point, ease up on your drive and allow your horse to pick his legs up to get over the pole or obstacle. If you keep pushing the horse through the obstacle, it'll encourage too much speed.

Use your feet to effectively control your horse's rhythm at the trot. Press on his sides to push him to your chosen entry spot. At the lope, connect to your horse with your outside leg in rhythm with his stride toward the beginning of the maneuver.

Mastering transitions will help you gain control over your horse's rhythm—his stride length and cadence. Practice going from walk to lope, jog to lope, lope to jog, and jog to walk. Seek a consistent rhythm of your horse's legs in each transition.

Planning

The approach is different for each obstacle or maneuver. If your obstacle is straight ahead of you, it's not as difficult to determine where you want to enter it. But if you have to make a turn before or on the obstacle, you must allow enough room for your horse to make that turn. When possible, cross the pole straight instead of at an angle, which can lead to knocking the pole.

Once you get to the pole or obstacle, with your horse balanced and traveling with rhythm, it's time for your horse to show his athletic ability. You did your job of planning to position him to enter the obstacle; it's his job to get over the pole. Get out of the way, and let him do his job.

Try It Yourself

Here are three pole-based obstacles commonly used in trail courses. I'll describe each obstacle, present its ideal approach, and offer tips for success to be sure you maximize your score at each obstacle.

Pinwheel

About the obstacle: A typical pinwheel has at least three poles spaced evenly, with one end of each pole closer together at the center of the obstacle. The horse crosses the poles making a circle over them at a trot or lope.

The ideal approach: If there are four poles, you'll want to be at the $\frac{3}{4}$ spot on the first pole, which is located between the center of the pole and the end of the pole away from the center. This allows you to circle the poles at the same spot around the obstacle with an even cadence and length of stride.

Tip for success: Avoid crossing the pole at its middle or closer to the center of the pinwheel. Your horse will struggle to get in the proper strides between each pole. If you get off position, it'll be difficult to get back to the correct number of strides between poles, which can increase your chances of splitting a pole or ticking one—both incur penalties.

Serpentine

About the obstacle: The serpentine consists of a line of end-to-end poles separated by cones or plants. You'll weave your horse in and out of the line, crossing over the poles at several points. The serpentine is typically covered at a trot.

The ideal approach: This obstacle is different with every pattern. If you have room to swing out and make the turn so you can come across the pole straight, that's the easiest approach. Try to meet the pole in the middle of it throughout the serpentine, with as little cadence change as possible. If you are approaching on a curve, look to have your horse's front foot on the side closest to the pole cross it first. So if you're crossing the pole from the left side of the obstacle to the right, you want that right front leg to step over first.

Tip for success: There's not really a bad approach, but you can make it harder on yourself by not approaching the pole head-on. Keep your approach straight to keep your cadence strong.

Multiple-Box Grid

About the obstacle: Most grids are set with a series of interlocking rectangles and squares spaced 6-foot-by-12-foot or 6-foot-by-6-foot. You'll trot or lope through the pattern and sometimes do a 360-degree turn in one of the squares, depending on the pattern's instructions.

The ideal approach: The approach varies with each obstacle. Start by walking the obstacle on foot, without your horse, and pick your way through to find which foot would be best for your horse to start the maneuver. Count out your own strides to help you plan for your horse's strides. In general, aim your horse's inside foot—the one on the side going into a turn—to cross the pole first. But if you have one pole to cross and the next one is before a sharp turn, crossing with the other front foot first might put you in a better position at the next pole.

Tip for success: Stay close to the outside edge of the poles in the obstacle as you approach to give your horse more room to keep proper rhythm. Walking the obstacle on foot will help you know how many steps your horse needs to take between poles.

Trail Class

1. Trail class will be judged on the performance of the horse over the obstacles with emphasis on _____, response to the _____, and _____.
2. Horse will be _____ for every unnecessary _____ while approaching the _____.
3. No horse that deviates from the posted _____ in any way or receives a _____ for a particle obstacle shall place above any _____ that _____ the pattern as written.
4. A course shall include a _____ of _____ and of _____ obstacles.
5. _____ of the obstacles should come from the _____ obstacle list and the remainder from the _____ obstacle list.
6. Name three mandatory obstacles _____, _____, _____.
7. Name three prohibited obstacles _____, _____, _____.
8. If a rope gate is used, the rider must _____ the rope over the horses _____.

Disqualification from class

1. Using more than _____ between the reins
2. Using the _____ to instill fear or to praise.
3. _____ to the ground.
4. _____, _____ or other major disobedience by the horse.
5. _____, the pattern (going off _____.)

65 Pts Possible / _____

6. A no score for a particular obstacle is given when _____ or _____
an obstacle.

Performing your trail Course

1. Your ultimate goal is to create a _____ from the time you walk into
the arena to the _____ of your pattern.
2. _____ throughout a pattern creates a feel of _____ and
_____.
3. To master control of your trail pattern, you'll use skills also essential to compete in
_____.
4. Always ride with your horse's _____ feet in mind and you won't have to worry
about his _____ feet.
5. A walk stride is _____ feet, a trot stride is _____ feet and a lope stride is _____
feet.
6. When you _____, hold your _____ still.
7. If your horse is _____ poles with his hind feet, ride with more _____.
8. When you get to the gate, say _____ three times so your horse is thinking
_____.
9. If you're off _____ or _____, your horse's natural reaction is to _____ to
get underneath you.
10. Mastering _____ will help you gain control over your horse's _____, his
_____ length and _____.

65 Pts Possible / _____

4H SHOW RULES & REGULATIONS

Ages 11 & Over

True or False

- _____ All participants in all hunter over fences, dressage, bareback, saddle seat and gymkhana classes are required to wear properly secured protective riding helmets.
- _____ The exhibitor is solely responsible for complying with the headgear rule.
- _____ A well fitted helmet should not stay on the rider's head when the rider bends over at the waist and shakes his/her head from side to side.
- _____ In all classes tying or securing the rider or any or any part of the rider in the saddle or to any equipment is safe.
- _____ The size and temperament of the horse should be equal to the rider's ability.

Fill in the Blanks

- _____ The American Society for Testing and Materials – Safety Equipment Institute; the organization that sets specifications and standards for safety helmets.
- _____ A horse that is relaxed through the back.
- _____ Horse maintains relaxed contact with the bit.
- _____ A decrease in points in an over-fence class due to an error by horse or rider.
- _____ Protective boots worn on the horse's front legs to protect injury to the cannon bones.
- _____ Refers to the forefront of the horse moving in unison with the opposite hind foot at the trot; when posting, the rider should rise as the forefront on the outside of a turn comes forward.
- _____ Using the arms to pull heavily on the reins.
- _____ Timed games on horseback with specific patterns and rules.
- _____ The horse pushes its nose out or fore ward.
- _____ A small snaffle bit designed for use in a double bridle.
- _____ The build of an animal; the structure, form, balance and symmetrical arrangement of parts.
- _____ When an exhibitor withdraws from a previously entered class before the class begins.
- _____ Impartial person hired or appointed by the show management to evaluate the performance of exhibitors.
- _____ A horse's ability to maintain balance with a rider on its back.
- _____ A light check and release of the reins.
- _____ A chain, rope, strap or combination thereof used for leading a horse.
- _____ The left side of a horse.
- _____ A sign of agitation in a horse in which the animal pins its ears back.
- _____ A head and neck position in which a horse flexes its poll such that the muzzle is carried toward the chest in an excessive manner.
- _____ A piece of metal that is attached to a bridle and runs through the horse's mouth.

25 Pts Possible / _____

Strangles

Strangles is one of the most common equine diseases in horses in the United States. It is a highly contagious infection of the upper respiratory tract caused by the bacteria *Strep. equi* (*Streptococcus equi subspecies equi*). Horses, ponies and donkeys of all types and ages can be affected, but young horses typically develop more severe signs.

Signs of strangles

The signs vary between mild to severe and are not always typical.

A horse suffering from strangles will typically have a temperature above 101.3 F, depression with a loss of appetite and thick, yellow mucus draining from both nostrils. Hot, painful abscesses may develop on the sides of the head and throat, which may burst and discharge pus. The horse may experience difficulty eating or extending his head, due to the discomfort in its throat, hence the name strangles.

Strangles can sometimes produce more subtle signs in a healthy adult horse, who may only display a slight short-term increase in temperature, a brief loss of appetite and a clear nasal discharge. But if you suspect your horse may have strangles, it should be immediately isolated and veterinary advice sought.

There are various lab tests available to confirm if a horse is suffering from the disease, which are important, since some animals (usually up to 10%) will be carriers and not show any signs of illness.

The best way to reduce spread is to spot the signs early.

Strangles complications

Although strangles is rarely fatal, there may be complications in up to 20% of cases. The abscesses in the throat can cause difficulties with eating and breathing if they put pressure on the airway. Rare complications include bastard [metastatic] strangles, where abscesses form elsewhere in the body, and the immune system disorder purpura haemorrhagica.

How is strangles spread?

The bacteria are primarily transferred between horses by direct contact or shared environments such as water troughs, with discharge from any draining abscesses being highly infective. It can also be transferred via a third-party such as people's hands or clothing, or tack and yard equipment. The strangles bacteria will not be blown far in the wind, unlike some viruses (such as foot and mouth) which can travel long distances by that route.

To reduce spread of infection, it is important to isolate any horse suffering with the condition and undertake good hygiene precautions and suitable biosecurity to prevent transferring the infection to others. It is good practice to isolate new equine arrivals to reduce the risk of infection – ask your vet for advice.

The incubation period is up to 14 days (usually 3-10 days), but abscesses can take up to a week to appear after that. The condition typically lasts about three weeks, if untreated.

Around one in 10 former sufferers appear outwardly healthy, while carrying bacteria. These 'carriers' can intermittently shed bacteria for months — or even years — afterwards, meaning they pose an on-going risk to other horses.

Strangles treatment

Most horses suffering from strangles just need good quality nursing, including rest and anti-inflammatories. Feed hay and hard feed on the floor to encourage drainage. Abscesses can be hot-packed to encourage them to burst, or your vet may lance them. The use of antibiotics to treat strangles remains controversial and is best addressed by your own vet on a case-by-case basis. Fresh air can help affected horses, but turnout can result in grazing becoming contaminated.

Strangles vaccine

A new vaccine against strangles is currently in development and is expected to be available for use in 2020.

Strangles stigma

Unfortunately there is considerable and unjustifiable stigma associated with the condition, with rumours of outbreaks spreading like wildfire. Yards that have an outbreak are recommended to share the news openly with the local equestrian community, rather than trying to keep it under wraps, in order to prevent wider infection.

A yard with an outbreak of strangles should limit contact with external horses as much as possible. Isolation is important, but difficult to maintain, and should last for up to a month after the last case occurs. Again seek advice from your own vet.

Other recommended precautions include:

- Disinfectant foot bath outside isolation stables and at the yard entrance
- People looking after affected/isolated horses should change all their outer clothing and wash their hands before handling other horses
- The strangles bacteria will be destroyed by a hot wash, so changing and washing clothes will reduce the risk of spread
- Cases of suspected strangles should be taken seriously and horses should be isolated until proven not to have the disease
- Monitor rectal temperature twice daily in all horses you are concerned about. A raised temperature may be the first clue that they may be about to develop signs
- Let people such as the farrier, dentist, vet, saddle fitter, feed delivery man know *before* they come to the yard. They may prefer to make you the last visit of the day to avoid any chance of spreading the bacteria to other yards
- Warn horse owners using adjoining fields or who ride close to the yard to keep their distance
- Behave responsibly and avoid taking in-contact horses to shows where they may spread the disease to other horses and yards

Strangles

True or False.

1. Strangles is one of the most common diseases in horses in the united states, _____
2. There is no test available to confirm if a horse is suffering from the disease. _____
3. There is a vaccine that horses can be given today to not get strangles. _____
4. The best way to reduce spread is to spot signs early. _____

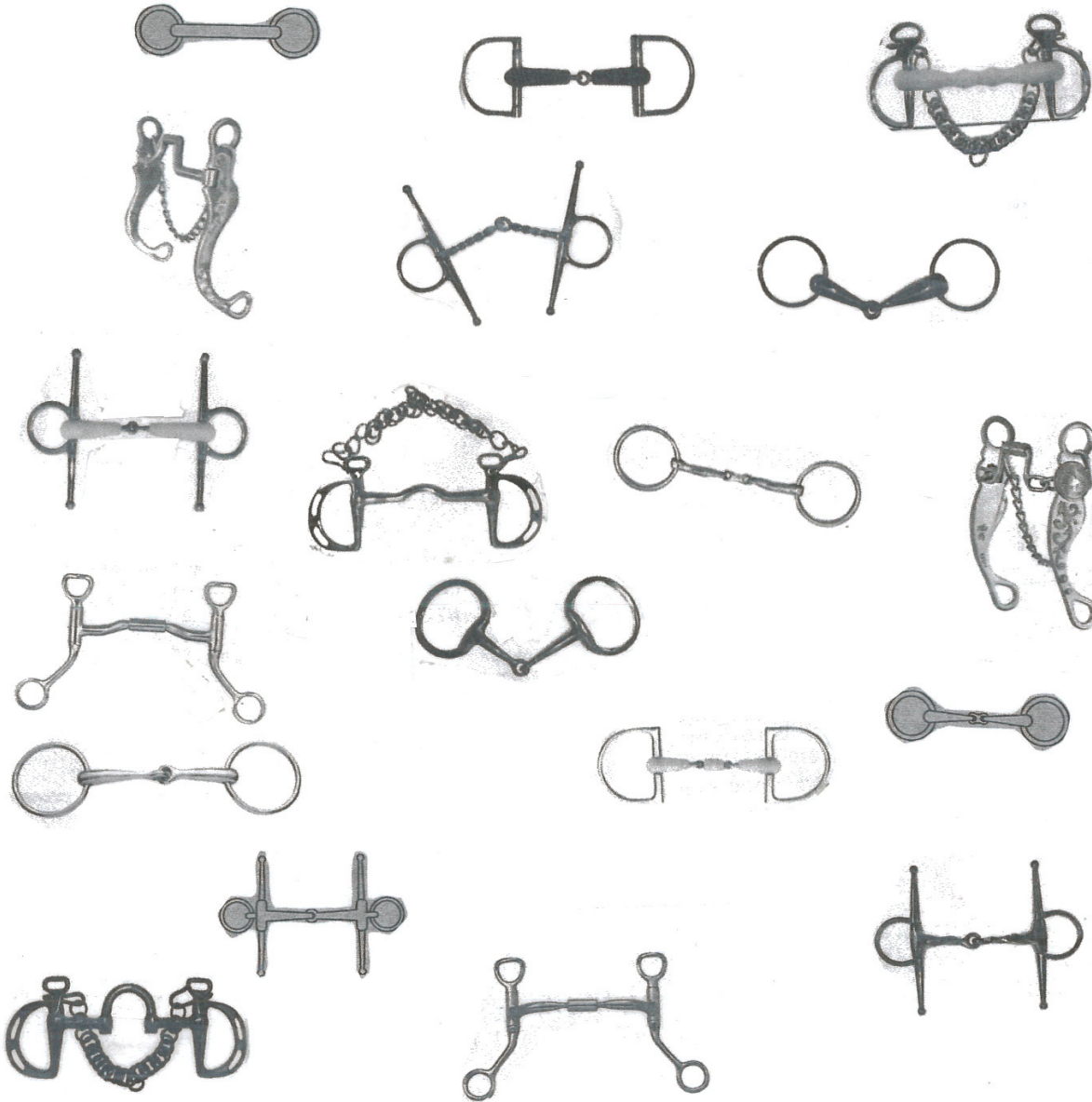
Fill in the blanks

5. A horse suffering from strangles will typically have a temperature of _____, depression with loss of _____ and thick, yellow _____ draining from both _____.
6. Most horses suffering from strangles just need good _____ nursing, including _____ an anti –inflammatory.
7. A yard without break of _____ should _____ contact with external horses as much as possible,
8. The _____ are primarily _____ between horses by _____ contact or shared _____ such as water troughs, with discharge from any _____ abscesses being highly _____
9. It can also be _____ via a _____ such as people's hands or _____, or _____ and yard equipment.
10. Strangles can sometimes produce more _____ signs in a healthy _____ horse, who may only display a _____ short term increase in _____, a brief loss of appetite and clear _____ discharge.

27 Pts Possible / _____

LEGAL BITS PERMITTED IN DRESSAGE

Below are various bits used for riding. Please circle 6 of the bits permitted in Dressage and name them below.



1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

6. _____

12 Pts Possible / _____

Desirable Traits

It's important for a rider to consider a couple of general characteristics when choosing a horse. To find out what they are, use the letters in the grid to fill in the empty blocks below it. Printed above and below each of the blocks are coordinates to two possible letters. If you choose the right one in each case, you'll solve the puzzle.

	A	B	C
1	d	p	r
2	i	n	c
3	o	a	t
4	m	f	e

2C 3B 1C 4B 1B 3C 4A 2B 3C 1A 3A 2B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4A 3A 2B 4C 3A 1C 3B 3B 4A 2A 2C 4B

2B 2B 3C

--	--	--

3B 3A 1A

3C 4C 2B 1B 1A 4B 3A 4C 3A 2B 1A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4A 3B 4A 2B 4C 1C 3B 4A 4C 2C 3C

HAY IS FOR HORSES!

There are two main forms of forages; _____ and _____.

There are two basic types of forages; _____ and _____.

Soil fertility, soil type, and climate influence the _____ and _____, but the most important factor affecting the nutrient composition of _____ and _____ is the _____.

In general, the best hay for horses is a good quality _____ mixed hay.

Grass hays such as _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, etc of equal quality have similar nutrient values.

_____ (alfalfa, lespedeza, and clovers) are generally higher in _____, _____, _____, and _____ than grass hays.

Horses refuse and waste more _____, which is already low in nutrient content.

Leafiness of hay is an important guide to feeding value because most of the _____ are carried in the _____.

Color of hay may be an indication of quality and nutrient content. Good hay is a _____ . Hay that was rained on when it was nearly cured may be _____ because of additional drying time and _____ to sunlight and air. This exposure destroys the _____ or _____ value.

Hay that is baled before it is dry enough will lose nutrients through _____ or "heating" in the bale, which sometimes starts a fire from _____. Even if it does not start a fire, heat of _____ is energy value lost and produces _____ that is usually _____ with _____ through the bale.

_____ is objectional in any feed for horses. It not only _____ the palatability of the feed, but also can cause _____ and other _____.



37 Pts Possible / _____

Blank page

Date Finished ___ / ___ / ___



1 Pts Possible / _____