

2020 Horse Project Record Book

Due May 1st

Score _____

EVERYONE COMPLETE

Exhibitor's Name: _____

Club Name: _____

Number of years in the horse project area? _____

Age _____ (as of Jan 1st 2020)

Name of your project animal _____

Please print above information!

Circle One Age Division

This is your 4-H age as of

January 1, 2020

Age = 8

Age = 9 -10

Age = 11 -12

Age = 13 -14

Age = 15 -16

Age = 17 & 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", "4-H Miniature Horse Show Guidelines2019" and other resources provided in this project record book.

_____/ 9 points

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.

<u>Name of page</u>	<u>Points Available</u>	<u>Age group</u>	<u>Your score</u>
Front Cover	9	Everyone	_____
Horse Project Record Book Requirements	2	Everyone	_____
Horse Color Crossword	9	10 and under	_____
Ribbon in horse tail	8	14 and under	_____
Learning About Horse Parts	9	14 and under	_____
Horses Word Search	42	11 to 14 years	_____
Horse Project Ground Rules	25	Everyone	_____
Parts of the Hoof	9	Everyone	_____
Mini Horse	25	Everyone	_____
Dream Horse	10	Everyone	_____
About Equine Vaccines	30	Everyone	_____
4-H Pledge	30	Everyone	_____
Sportsmanship	20	Everyone	_____
Sportsmanship	35	15 and over	_____
Youth code of conduct	25	15 and over	_____
Proper hoof care	40	15 and over	_____
Color page	2	Everyone	_____

13 pages are required to be completed by all age groups

AGE	Points Possible	AGE	Points Possible
8	174	12	207
9	174	13	207
10	174	14	207
11	207	15 and over	248

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

Your Total Score: _____ **Rating** _____

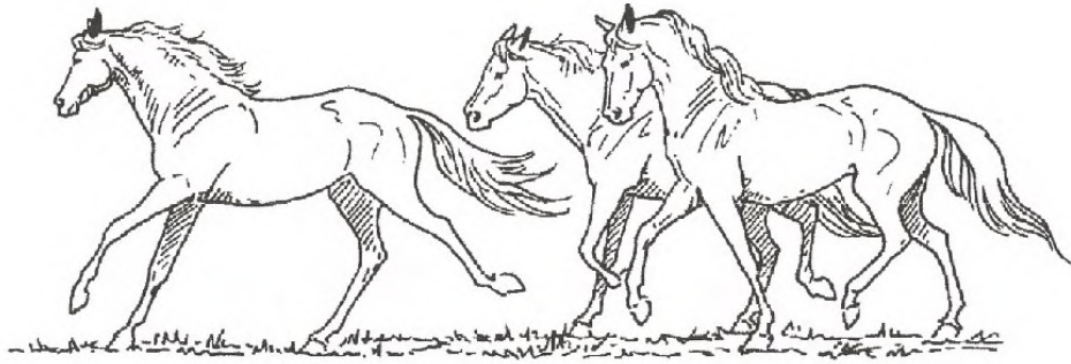
Horse Project Record Book Requirements

4-H Horse Project Members may elect to participate in 4-H Winter Achievement with a Horse Science Project (See WA event catalog for details) **INSTEAD** of completing the required Project Record Book.

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 Show Guidelines 2019" 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.

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

Goal for this project year? _____



Horse Color Crossword

Each scrambled clue is a horse color or color pattern.

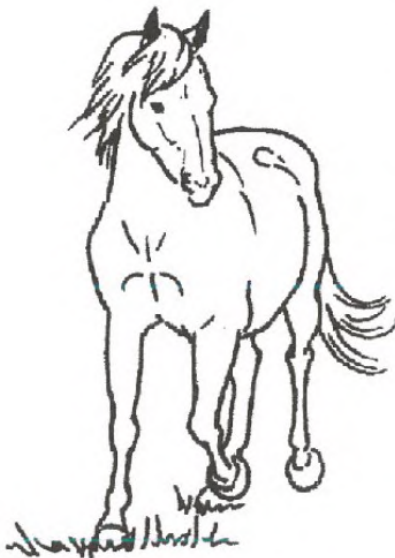
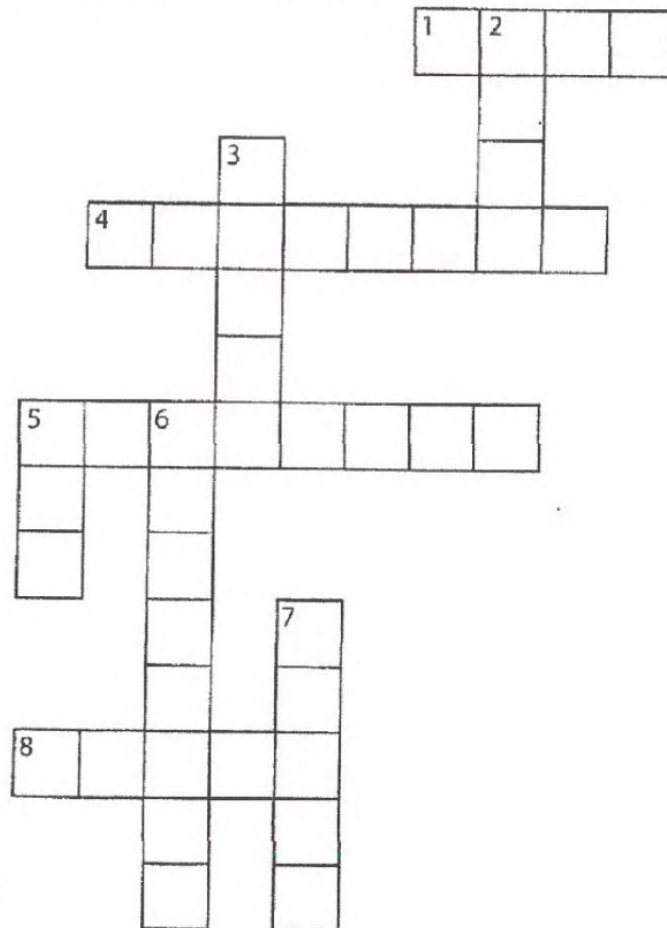
Unscramble the words and fill in the crossword.

Across:

1. REYG
4. MLAOIPON
5. KCIBSNUK
8. OPNTI

Down:

2. NRAO
3. AKBCL
5. YBA
6. EUHTSNCT
7. RNWOB



Understanding the Color of a Ribbon in a Horse's Tail

There are four colors of ribbon that you might see on a horse's tail: Red, Green, Blue and White. Each color has its own meaning.

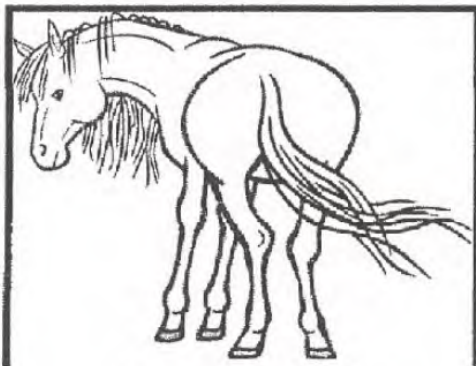
RED ribbons signify that a horse is a kicker. This means that any other riders should be careful not to crowd the horse, especially from behind.

GREEN ribbon means that a horse is inexperienced and likely to misbehave. This is suitable for young horses or for horses who are particularly spooky in nature. If you see a horse with a green ribbon in his tail, approach him with caution. Give him space when riding near him, and be sure to keep an eye on him when in the ring. A green horse may spook or otherwise misbehave in unexpected ways.

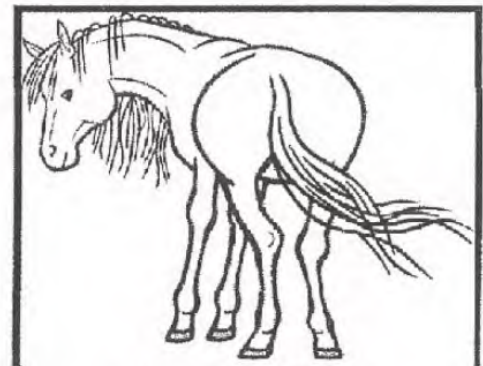
BLUE ribbon says that this horse is a stallion. (Yellow is often used as well) Because stallions should only be handled by adults, and can be unpredictable at times. This is particularly important if you have a mare.

WHITE ribbons signify that a horse is for sale. Because it can be difficult to successfully advertise at a show, using a white ribbon is an excellent way to show that your horse is for sale. That way prospective buyers can see him perform in the ring, and know that they can approach you after the class if they are interested.

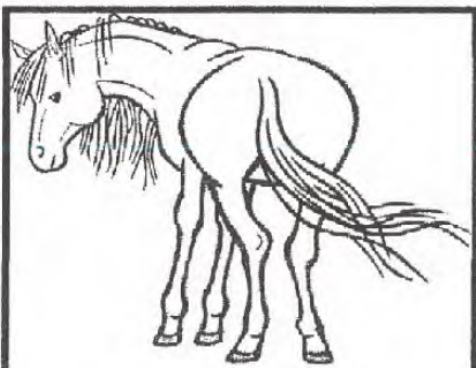
Draw and Color the correct ribbon on the matching horse tail



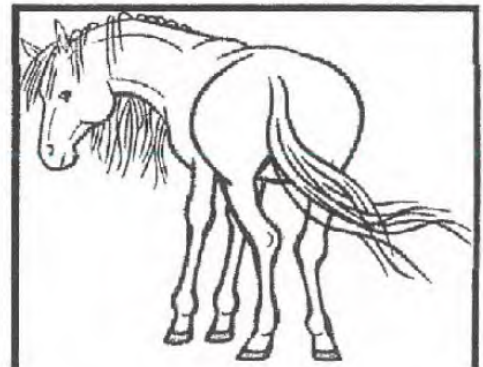
I might kick!!



Im a stallion



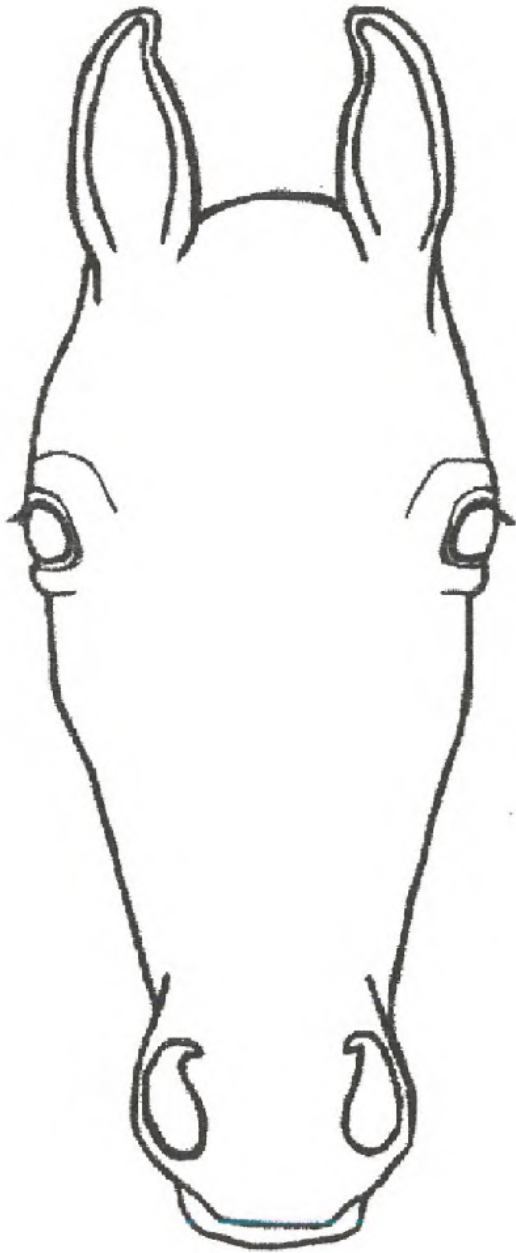
Im for sale



Im inexperienced

Learning About Horse Parts

Color the horse using the key below

**KEY:**

Bridge of Nose—Yellow

Ears—Brown

Eyes—Blue

Forehead—Orange

Lower Lip—Green

Muzzle—Pink

Nostril—Black

Poll—Red

Upper Lip—Purple

Horses Word Search

(Difficult)

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

Find the following words in the puzzle above frontwards, backwards, diagonally, and up and down.

APPALOSSA	DISMOUNT	GALLOP	HORSESHOW	PONIES	STEED
BRIDLE	DRAFT HORSE	GROOMING	HYRACOTHERIUM	PRIZEWALSKIS	STEEPLECHASE
BRONCO	DRESSAGE	HALTER	JOCKEY	RACEHORSE	STIRRUP
BRUMBY	EQUESTIAN	HITCH	LIPPIZZANERS	REINS	STOCK HORSE
CANTERING	EQUUS	HOOF	MARE	RODEO	TACK
CAVALRY	FALABELLAS	HORSEBACK	PALOMINO	SADDLE	THOROUGHBRED
DAPPLE GRAY FOALS		HORSESHOES	POLO	STALLION	TROT

Horse Project Ground Rules

Use the Horse Project Ground Rules to complete this Page

Answer True or False to the following:

Leaders and parents are responsible for their members obeying these rules. _____

Animals are to be bathed in the designated wash area only. _____

During assigned time for bareback riding in the practice ring, anyone using a saddle will be permitted to canter/lope. _____

No lunging of horses other than in designated areas. _____

One rider on a horse. No double riding. _____

Fill-in the blanks on the following:

_____ cards with members _____ emergency contact number and _____ must be visible on the stall of the project animal.

Please watch for _____ hazards. NO _____ in Goodells County Park, this is a St. Clair County Park _____.

No _____ of horses up or down hill. This is a _____ rule.

All _____ must wear boots. Barefoot, sandals, tennis shoes, etc. are not permissible while _____, handling or _____ for your horse(s).

Members are to lead their _____ to and from rings by the proper _____. Stay within _____ areas.

Use courtesy in the practice ring. Travel in the direction which personnel designate, or _____ majority are traveling. Faster moving animals keep to the inside, those at _____ speeds keep to the rail. Keep the gate _____.

There will be NO _____ or hoof _____ on the blacktop, or on the hill in front of the barns. Grooming may only be done on the grass between, or in back of the _____.

Parts of the Hoof

Draw a line from each word to each part of the hoof.

FROG

WALL

HEEL

SOLE

TOE



Hoof Problems

Answer the questions accordingly.

1. Name 2 hoof problems and what they are.
2. Founder is a serious ailment of the sensitive laminae possibly caused by overeating grain or lush pasture. What is another name for founder?
3. What is lameness?
4. Thrush is a disease that is found in what part of the horse's hoof?

NOTE: References are the Horse and Horsemanship book pages 47-50.

Miniature Horse

Use the Michigan 4-H Miniature Horse Show Guidelines 2019 to complete this page—found on Horse Leaders Website

Answer True or False to the following:

Miniature hoses are 38 inches or under when measured at the last few hairs of mane. _____

Miniature horses can be shown body clipped or shown in full coat. _____

A driving miniature horse must be 3 years or under. _____

The height of a miniature horse is the vertical distance from the last hairs of the mane to the ground when the animal is standing squarely on a level area. _____

An exhibitor's outfit should be the dividing factor in placings. _____

Fill-in the blanks on the following:

The miniature horse is to be shown to its best _____ with a preference that the horse stand _____, Horses may be shown with or without _____ hooves.

Color class is judged _____ on color. The classes should be divided into _____ color and _____ - _____.

Showmanship is designed to evaluate the _____ ability to execute, in concert with a _____ and conditioned horse, a set of maneuvers prescribed by the judge with precision and smoothness while exhibiting poise and _____ and maintaining a balanced appearance.

Liberty is demonstrating the natural _____ of the horse. Horses are to be judged on _____, grace, animation, gaits, presence and ease of _____. The liberty animal is expected to perform at both a canter and _____.

The Jumper In-Hand class is designed to _____ the athletic ability of the horse. The class is judged on _____ and accuracy.

The In-Hand Hunter class is judged on _____, manners and way of going. Preference is given to those _____ that cover the course at an even pace, with _____ strides, such as a brisk trot or _____, must maintain same gait throughout the entire course.

Dream Horse!

Below write a paragraph, 5 or more sentences, about your dream horse. Color, size, riding style, and what you will do with that horse. In the box below draw a picture or paste a picture of what your dream horse will look like. Be creative and have fun!

About Equine Vaccines

With a well planned vaccinations schedule, you can help to protect your horse against a range of infectious diseases. Horse vaccines are an inexpensive, preventative measure in horse care, especially in comparison to the cost of treating a disease, and when coupled with solid animal husbandry, you can maximize the changes that your horse lives a long and happy life.

A vaccine contains a pathogen (virus, bacterium or parasite) in an altered state, and it stimulates the horse immune system to produce antibodies to fight it. Once the antibodies are developed, the horse's immune system is better equipped to fight off actual invading pathogens should he become exposed to it. In other words, the horse has immunity to the disease. Without immunity, a horse may become seriously ill or die as its immune system attempts to fight off actual disease-bearing pathogen.

The period of immunity varies by disease. For example, a rabies vaccine is said to work for approximately one year, but an influenza vaccine may help fight against the "flu" for only several months because strains of flu virus are always mutating. Revaccination or booster shots are required for continued protection.

While the horse's immune system responds to vaccine, he may feel a little sore or seem lethargic. Therefore it is always wise to give a horse several days off without stress after vaccination, and to plan immunizations at least two weeks before any stressful event such as trucking to a competition. The rest period not only helps your horse to feel better, it gives the horse's immune system the time it needs to fully develop antibodies in response to the vaccine without having to fight off other stress factors. Spacing horse vaccines out over a period of weeks can also minimize stress to the animal's immune system and optimize the chance for the best immune response.

The American association of equine practitioners (www.aaep.org) categorized equine diseases into two groups: core vaccines and risk based vaccines. Core vaccines are described as being endemic to region, being highly infectious, posing serious health risks and causing severe disease. They include:

- Tetanus
- Rabies
- Eastern/western encephalomyelitis
- West Nile virus

Risk based vaccines are considered for administration according to a horse's risk of exposure and along with veterinarian recommendation. They include:

- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Equine herpesvirus (rhinopneumonitis)
- Equine viral arteritis
- Equine influenza
- Potomac horse fever
- Rota viral diarrhea
- Strangles

Here is an over view of each of the core and risk based diseases:

Tetanus—nearly always fatal, tetanus is something referred to as lock jaw. It affects the muscles and nerves in the body. Rigidity of muscles in the neck and jaw may prevent eating and drinking, and legs may seem locked into a stiff stance. Tetanus is caused by bacteria that produces toxins and which is found readily in soil. The bacteria enter the body through puncture wounds or lacerations (or the umbilicus of newborn foal). Every horse should receive a yearly tetanus vaccine as well as a booster in the presence of deep wound.

Rabies—always fatal, rabies is transmitted to horses through the saliva (usually through a bite) of an infected animal. Rabies attacks the horse's central nervous system and leads to brain dysfunction and drastic changes in behavior, including aggression, rabies has been found in raccoons, skunks, fox, mice and other animals. Including from horse to humans. Every horse should receive a yearly rabies vaccine as well as a booster in event of a bite from an animal that is confirmed to be rabid.

Eastern/Western encephalomyelitis—commonly referred to as sleeping sickness, encephalomyelitis is a degenerative disease of the brain. Several strains exist. Eastern which is fatal, Western which is sometimes fatal and Venezuelan which is usually fatal. All are spread through the bites of blood sucking insects such as mosquitoes, who acquire the virus while feeding on birds and rodents. Risk of exposure varies slightly according to weather conditions and geographic location, but the severity of the disease suggests that every horse should be vaccinated yearly. The vaccine is often combined with tetanus vaccine and should be administered before mosquitoes emerge.

West Nile Virus—West Nile virus is spread through the bite of mosquitoes that contact it while feeding on infected birds and animals. It attacks the horse's central nerves system and brain. Some horses die from this disease, while others can survive the acute illness with veterinary care. Survivors may have residual effects of the disease. Horses should vaccinate yearly against the disease before mosquitoes emerge.

Equine Herpesvirus (EHV) - also referred to as rhinopneumonitis of rhino. This disease is caused by two different viruses EHV-1 and EHV-4. Both affect the respiratory tract. EHV-1 can cause broodmares to abort, deliver a non viable foal and death. Rhino is very contagious as it spreads through the air and through either direct or indirect contact with nasal secretions, contaminated farm utensil and drinking water or other receptacles can spread the disease. Rhino is particularly hard on young horses and while it isn't necessarily always fatal in an otherwise healthy horse, treatment is expensive and downtime is lengthy.

Equine influenza—influenza is caused by virus that affects either the lower or upper respiratory tract of the horse. Flu symptoms are similar to those seen in humans, including loss of appetite, cough, nasal discharge and fever. It is highly contagious and spreads easily through the air. Consider vaccinating your horse if he or she travels or is part of an open herd, subsequent boosters within the year may be warranted depending on your horses exposure.

Potomac horse fever—received its name when it was originally identified in horses living in Maryland near the Potomac River, though it is now known to exist in other parts of the United States and Canada. Potomac horse fever occurs from late spring to early fall, and is caused by a bacteria that is hosted by fresh water snails, and water insects. Horses become exposed to the disease through ingestion of feeds that contains the carcasses of host insects or water insects and snails. Symptoms can include depression, fever, and laminitis, colic, severe diarrhea and the disease can lead to death.

Strangles—also known as equine distemper, strangles is highly contagious infection caused by the bacteria streptococcus equi. Though it is rarely fatal, strangles requires lengthy treatment, and an infected horse can carry the bacteria for years without showing signs of the disease. Strangles causes lymph nodes in the upper respiratory tract to swell and abscess, streptococcus equi can be spread between horses through direct contact and in many other ways including horse nozzles, farm utensils, pastures, grooming equipment, hand and clothing of handlers and so on.

Tips to supplement your vaccine program:

- To help fight against mosquito borne diseases, remove all standing water, which is the breeding ground for mosquitoes, from your property.
- Keep horses indoors during dawn and dusk, which are the times that the mosquitoes are most active.
- Keep the lights off as much as possible at night. Lights attract pathogens-carrying bugs from mayflies to mosquitoes.
- If possible, use screen on your barn windows and doors.
- Disinfect water and feed tubs regularly
- Require a veterinarian's health certificate for any horse that is new to your farm and segregate the horse for a minimum of two weeks to observe for signs of illness.
- At equestrian events use your own feed and water tubs and do not allow your horse to graze in common areas.
- Use insect repellants on your horse and yourself to protect against bug bites.
- Prevent overcrowding; provide clean water and adequate amounts of quality food.

Vaccination for Horses

True or False

1. With a well planed vaccination schedule, you can help to protect your horses against a range of infections diseases. _____
2. A vaccine contains a pathogen in its original state _____
3. Without immunity a horse may become seriously happy and excited. _____
4. The period of immunity varies by disease. _____
5. While the horses immune systems responds to vaccines, they may feel a little sore or seem lethargic. _____
6. Spacing horse vaccines out over a period of weeks can also minimizes stress to the animal immune system. _____

What are the cover vaccines?

- * _____
- * _____
- * _____
- * _____
- * _____

List 4 of the risked based vaccines

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

State the disease that goes with each statement

1. Rigidity of muscles in the neck and jaw may prevent eating and drinking, and legs may seem locked into stiff stance. _____
2. It attacks the horses central nervous system and brain. Some horses die from the disease, while other can survive the acute illness with veterinary care. _____
3. Horses become exposed to the disease through ingestion of feeds that contain the carcasses of host insects or water insects and snails. _____
4. Has been found in raccoons, skunks, fox, mice and other animals. Including from horse to humans.

5. Very contagious as it spreads through the air and through either direct or indirect contact with nasal secretions, contaminated farm utensils and drinking water or other receptacles can spread the disease.

Fill-in the blanks:

6. To help fight against mosquito borne diseases, remove all _____ water, which is the _____ ground for mosquitoes, from your property.
7. If possible, use _____ on your barn windows and doors.
8. At equestrian _____ use your own _____ and water _____ and do not allow your horse to graze in common areas.
9. Prevent overcrowding; provide clean _____ and adequate amounts of _____ food.
10. Keep horse's _____ during _____ and _____, which are the times that mosquitoes are most active.

The 4-H Pledge

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.

4-H Motto

“To Make the Best, Better” The 4-H Motto encourages each member to do his or her best and improve the next time, so their “best” becomes “better.” Members stretch their abilities and capacities to reach their full potential.

4-H Slogan

“Learn by Doing”

What does the pledge mean?

- Head stands for decision making, planning, organizing, problem solving and using knowledge throughout life.
- Heart stands for strong personal values, positive self-concept, concern for others, cooperation and communication.
- Hands stands for volunteering, community service, preparing for the world of work, science and technology literacy, and useful skills
- Health stand for healthy lifestyles, character, ethics, stress management and disease prevention.

On the requirement page you set a goal! Using that goal tell us how the 4-H pledge, motto and slogan will help you reach it.

EXAMPLE:

HEAD—I attended my 4-H meetings and got encouraging words from my leader and friends to keep a clear mind and keep focused on myself and my horse; and I did it! I cantered my horse 3 times around the arena and didn't fall off!

HEART—I never gave up on my horse or myself, even when my friend was having a hard time with her horse, I showed her what I was doing with my horse to help her feel better.

HANDS—I volunteered at the Open Show and helped get people ready for their classes.

HEALTH—I like getting ready for our 4-H and making sure everyone in our group is ready. So I helped them with their helmets and holding their horses before we rode.

MOTTO—I always encourage my fellow 4-H'ers to try their best.

SLOGAN—I always like to watch videos on professionals showing. I pay close attention and try these things with my horse.

Fill out blanks below using 2 or more sentences:

What was the goal? _____

HEAD _____

HEART _____

HANDS _____

HEALTH _____

MOTTO _____

SLOGAN _____

Did you reach your goal yet? _____ explain: _____

Sportsmanship

**Good attitude is most Important
Good talent is always Second**

**Good Riders Inspires them selves
Great Riders Inspire Others**

**Dont let the win get to your head
or the loss to your heart**

**Be Strong When You Are Weak
Brave When You Are Scared
And Humble When You Are
Victorious**

Exhibiting good sportsmanship applies to everyone involved, including volunteers parents and leaders.

Displaying respect for animals. Exercising good animal management, proper healthcare, nutrition, and fair training practices. Animals deserve humane treatment in exchange for what they provide.

Displaying respect for opponents, Recognize and appreciate a well prepared, challenging opponent who can bring out the best in you, and share that appreciation.

Displaying respect for the game. Respecting and following the rules of the event, trying ones best and appreciating the training process.

Displaying respect for others. Judges, show managers, parents, trainers, coaches and leaders deserve respect as well.

Here is a list of qualities that relate to sportsmanship:

Respect	Patience	Ethics
Perseverance	Spirit	Trustworthiness
Pride	Positive attitude	Responsibility
Honesty	Gratitude	Caring
Teamwork	Compassion	Tolerance

Sportsmanship

Use the Sportsmanship pages provided to complete this page

Fill-In the Blanks

Displaying respect for _____. Exercising good animal _____ proper healthcare, _____ and fair training practices. Animals _____ humane treatment in exchange for what they provide.

Displaying _____ for opponents, Recognize and _____ a well-prepared, challenging opponent who can bring out _____ in you, and share that _____.

Displaying respect for the _____. Respecting and following the _____ of the event, trying one's _____, and appreciating the _____ process.

Displaying respect for _____. Judges, _____, parents, trainers, coaches, and _____ deserve respect as well.

Exhibiting good _____ applies to _____ involved, including volunteers, _____ and leaders.

List five (5) qualities of Sportsmanship and give examples of ways to demonstrate these qualities while in competition, practice or meetings. Please write at least two (2) sentences for each quality. 15 and over complete.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____



MICHIGAN 4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

YOUTH CODE OF CONDUCT



The Michigan 4-H Youth Development Program is dedicated to providing high-quality, non-formal, educational opportunities that will help youth thrive in a complex and changing world. Participation in the St. Clair County 4-H programs is subject to the observance of the program rules. As a member of St. Clair County 4-H and participation in the Horse and Pony Project area, all members are required to abide by the Youth Code of Conduct and behave in a fashion that promotes themselves, their club, project area and 4-H in a positive manner. Any participant who knowingly violates this Code of Conduct is subject to discipline, up to and including removal from the activity he or she is participating in or the entire county 4-H program. Determination of disciplinary action shall be done with input from the volunteers and staff overseeing the program or activity. Final decisions about discipline will be made by the MSU Extension staff of St. Clair County. St. Clair County 4-H members will:

- Under no circumstances, commit or threaten violence toward any individual, group or the program.
- Under no circumstances, possess, sell or consume alcohol or possess, sell or use tobacco and controlled substances at an MSU Extension 4-H youth activity or event.
- Under no circumstances, attend or participate in an MSU Extension 4-H youth activity or event under the influence of alcohol and/or controlled substances.
- Under no circumstances, bring dangerous or unauthorized materials (such as explosives, weapons or similar items) to an MSU Extension youth activity or event.
- Abstain from harassment or bullying of another participant, volunteer or staff member, particularly when the behavior is respectful as regards a person's gender, race, age, sexual orientation, religion, national origin, disability or appearance.
- Not cheat or falsely represent my efforts related to my 4-H project activities.
- Maintain a safe environment. I will not carelessly or intentionally harm youth or adults in any way.
- Show respect for, and cooperate with, fellow members, volunteers and staff.
- I will demonstrate sportsmanship in the contests and meeting, modesty in winning and generosity in defeat.
- Treat members, parents, Extension staff, judges and others with respect, courtesy and consideration. Avoid and prevent put-downs, insults, name calling, yelling and other verbal and non-verbal conduct likely to offend, hurt or set a bad example.
- Follow 4-H policies and procedures when participating in any 4-H sponsored event.

I have read and understand the St. Clair County 4-H Youth Code of Conduct. I agree to abide by the rules stated above. I understand I may be removed as a participant from the activity or program, if I fail to follow these rules.

4-H Youth Code of Conduct

Answer True or False to the following:

Participation in the St. Clair County 4-H Programs is subject to the observance of the program rules. _____

As a member of the St. Clair County 4-H and Participation in the Horse and Pony Project area, all members are required to abide by the Youth Code of Conduct and behave in a fashion that promotes themselves, their club, project area and 4-H in a positive manner. _____

Determination of disciplinary action shall be done with the input from the staff overseeing the program. _____

Final decisions about discipline will be made by the MSU Extension Staff of St. Clair County _____

Fill-In the blanks:

St. Clair County 4-H Members will:

Under no circumstances, _____ or threaten violence toward any individual, group or the _____.

Under no circumstances, attend or participate in a _____ Extension 4-H Youth _____ or event under the influence of _____ and/or controlled substance.

Abstain from harassment or _____ of another participant, volunteer or staff member.

Not _____ or falsely represent my _____ related to my 4-H project activities.

Maintain a _____ environment. Show _____ for, and cooperate with fellow _____, volunteers and staff.

I will demonstrate sportsmanship in the contests and meetings, modesty in _____ and _____ in defeat.

Treat members, _____, Extension staff, judges and _____ with respect, _____ and consideration. Avoid and _____ put-downs, _____, name calling, _____ and other verbal and non-verbal conduct likely to offend, hurt or set a bad example.

Follow 4-H _____ and procedures when participating in _____ 4-H Sponsored event.

Proper Hoof Care

Please use the words below in the word bank to fill in the blanks.

Properly	Shape	Small	Ice	Shock Absorption	Excessive	Circulation
Sound	Farrier	Trim	Depressions	Mud	Bars	Drying out
Feet	Length	Frog	Unusual	Traction	Clean	Locomotion
Hoof Pick						

- The value of a horse depends on its ability to perform. In order for a horse to do its job _____, four _____ feet are very important.
- A _____ is someone who shods, trims, and can correct horse's _____.
- The important points in the care of horse's feet are to keep them _____, prevent them from _____, and _____ them so they retain proper _____ and _____.
- Use the _____ for cleaning. Make sure to clean out the _____ between the _____ and the _____.
- The three main functions of the hoof are: _____, _____, and _____.
- Shoes protect the _____ against excessive wear when _____ work is required. They provide better _____ under unfavorable conditions of terrain, such as _____ and _____.

Hoof Problems

Please use the words below to fill in the blanks

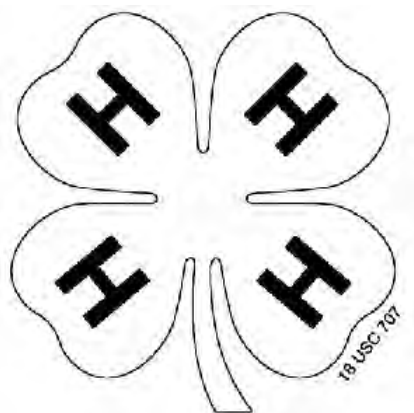
Front	Lameness	Natural	Unsanitary	Foot	Thrush	Foot
Toes	Outer	Splayfoot	Founder	Bacteria	Inflammation	Pigeon Toe
Manner	Heels	Laminae	Out-Opposite	Grain	Water	

- When the _____ toes are turned out and the _____ are turned in this is called _____. It can be helped or corrected by trimming the _____ half of the foot.
- If the front _____ are turned in and the heels are turned _____ of splayfoot this is when the horse is _____. It can be helped or corrected by trimming the inner half of the _____ more than the outer half.
- When a horse travels in a _____ inconsistent with its _____ way of going there may be some kind of _____.
- The disease of the frog of the horse's _____ which is caused by _____ conditions and _____ is known as _____.
- _____ is a serious ailment of the sensitive _____ possibly caused by overeating _____ or a lush pasture, too much _____ when the horse is hot, over worked or _____ of the uterus following foaling.

COLOR CONTEST



Finished Date: _____



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